PLANTING UNITED METHODIST ROOTS IN MINNESOTA, 1837–2018;
summarizing attempts, successes, and outcomes

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The compiler began this research project during the 27 years she served as archivist for the Minnesota Annual Conference, completing it in retirement while serving as conference historian.

Introduction

I attempt in this compilation to identify the classes, preaching points, and congregations of the United Methodist Church and its antecedents in Minnesota (see second bullet point below). In most instances, there is more to know than what is documented in each entry. The Minnesota Conference Archives, 122 W. Franklin Ave., Minneapolis, MN (see www.minnesotaumc.org) holds primary sources such as conference journals (record of each annual conference session), local church files, records of discontinued congregations, and conference histories, all of which were used in my research. Particular titles cited, with page numbers (excepting Wegweiser..., which is not paginated), in the entries include: History of Methodism in Minnesota/Chauncey Hobart/Red Wing, MN: Red Wing Printing, 1887; History of the Minnesota Conference of the Evangelical Association, 1856 to 1922/Albert H. Utzinger/Cleveland: Evangelical Press1923? (summarizes in English journals for those years); A Short History of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ in Minnesota, 1854–1951/Richard Gist/seminary project at United Theological Seminary, Dayton/1968; Wegweiser der Nördlichen Deutschen Konferenz der Bischöflichen Methodistenkirche/W. H. Miller, compiler/Faribault, MN: Hanson Books/1903; Guds Lilla Skara; the Story of Swedish Methodism in Minnesota/Carl H. Linden/Minneapolis: Commission on Archives and History, Minnesota Annual Conference, United Methodist Church, 1983. Twin City Methodism; a history of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Minneapolis and St. Paul/J. Wesley Hill/Minneapolis: Price Bros./1895 was also useful. In addition, I reviewed Minnesota county histories held by the Minnesota Historical Society (some also online) and online sources as needed, such as city directories, cemetery locations, and more. I accomplished much but
do not doubt there is more to be found! Further important points:

- Double asterisks (**) preceding an entry indicate a discontinued class/preaching point/congregation.
- **In Minnesota, United Methodist antecedent bodies include:** Methodist Episcopal Church; Methodist Church; Evangelical Association of North America; United Evangelical Church; Evangelical Church; Church of the United Brethren in Christ; and Evangelical United Brethren Church.
- The earliest Methodist work in Minnesota began in 1837. The Evangelical Association in the state dates from 1856 and the United Brethren from 1857. Minnesota Territory was organized in 1849 and was admitted to statehood in 1858.
- All entries include a denominational name to identify background *but not all entries evolved into organized congregations*. The denomination stated simply clarifies the connection.
- Most congregations spoke English and that is assumed unless otherwise indicated. When more than one language is used at the same location, all will be named.
- Congregations might carry the name of a town but may have been or are in the country near that community. This is especially true in the early years. Street locations, when found, are included only for the largest cities, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, all of which have many entries.
- Entries for congregations that still exist frequently are quite limited, since further information is readily available from the church or conference sources.
- Locations are identified as cities no matter the size if named as such by the League of Minnesota Cities.
- Circuits that continued into the 20th century are listed without precise end dates. The large missions and circuits of the 19th century evolved into smaller charges by the mid-20th century, along with evolution in terminology. End dates are not always clear.
**Ackerman Church of the United Brethren in Christ, c.1916–191?**
Ackerman was named on the Parker’s Prairie Mission by the United Brethren Boundaries Committee in 1916, presumably an appointment on the mission that probably met in a home or school, hence the name. We know nothing further of this class/preaching point.
We do not know the location of Ackerman.

**Acoma Zion Evangelical Church, 1859–1933**
The Zion congregation of the Evangelical Association at Acoma began with preaching in a school in 1859. They built their first church in 1870. In 1933, they merged with the Bethlehem Evangelical Church in Hutchinson. [See also Hutchinson Bethlehem United Methodist Church.]
Acoma is a township in McLeod County.

**Ada Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–1924**
The Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church began as a German–speaking congregation, the work beginning in the Ada area as early as 1862 according to Hobart’s history, p. 338. The society elected its first trustees in 1880. In 1922, the Ebenezer congregation began worshipping with Ada’s English–speaking Methodists before the two congregations merged in 1924. The German church property was sold. [See also Ada Faith United Church.]
Ada is a city in Norman County.

Ada Faith United Church, 1881– ongoing
The United Methodist branch of this congregation began as an English–speaking Methodist Episcopal society possibly as early as 1878. It appears in the conference appointment list for the first time in 1881. The presiding elder reported in 1882 that Ada’s first building was nearing completion. The congregation celebrated its centennial in 1982, presumably basing the date on the building of their first church. The congregation merged with the Ebenezer German Methodist Episcopal Church in Ada in 1924. As Faith United Methodist Church, the congregation merged with the Congregational Church in Ada in 1970, retaining connections to both denominations, the United Methodist Church and the United Church of Christ [Congregational]. [See also Ada Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church.]
Ada is a city in Norman County.
**Ada Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1889?**
The Norwegian–speaking Methodist congregation in Ada appears for the first time in the appointment list in 1886 and again in 1887, but never in subsequent years. However, the 1918 *History of Clay and Norman Counties Minnesota*, p. 379, offers another clue noting that the Halstad congregation organized February 7, 1889, as the “Halstad and Ada Methodist Episcopal church of the Norwegian and Danish Conference,” indicating that these two congregations were linked as a charge served by the same pastor for a time. How long the Ada congregation persisted is an unanswered question.

*Ada is city in Norman County.*

**Adams Church of the United Brethren in Christ, c.1890–1889?**
This may be one of the many attempts by the United Brethren to develop a congregation from a class meeting in a home or school bearing the name of particular family. The town of Adams in southeast Minnesota is distant from the area related to the only reference found, that in the 1891 conference journal saying that Adams was moved from the Vernon to the Pleasant Prairie circuit in south central Minnesota.

*We do not know the location of this Adams.*

**Adams Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–1889?**
The only reference found for English–speaking Methodist work in Adams is from a 1960 history of the Brownsdale United Methodist Church, which says Adams was a part of the charge from early days of 1857 to 1889.

*Adams is a city in Mower County.*

**Adams Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1888?**
The Norwegian–speaking Methodist class/preaching point at Adams is listed in the conference appointments for just one year, 1880–1881. Most likely it did not evolve into an established congregation. Possibly it was a preaching point connected to the more successful church at Grand Meadow.

*Adams is a city in Mower County.*

**Adelaide Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1895–c.1903**
Adelaide first appears in the Methodist appointments in 1895, on a charge with
Clinton and Custer. It is not named in the appointments from 1900 and 1901, but reappears for the last time, with Chokio, in 1902.

Adelaide was a village and country post office 1879-1906, Section 12, Otrey Township, Big Stone County.

**Adelaide United Evangelical Church, 1906–192?**
The United Evangelical congregation in Adelaide was never listed in the conference appointments, but its existence is noted in several places in journals beginning in 1906 when the presiding elder says Adelaide was a schoolhouse appointment on a charge with Clinton. In 1907, we learn that Adelaide is seven miles southeast of the Clinton church, which is five miles east of the town of Clinton. In later years, we learn that Adelaide is moved from one charge to another, with the last reference in 1922 when it was placed with Odessa.

Adelaide was a village and country post office 1879-1906, Section 12, Otrey Township, Big Stone County.

**Adrian Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1878–188?**
We have but one reference to United Brethren work at Adrian, placed on the newly formed St. James Mission in 1878 by the Boundaries Committee. Possibly this class/preaching point/congregation lasted a few years, maybe until the mission discontinued in 1883.

This Adrian is a township in the northwest corner of Watonwan County.

Adrian United Methodist Church, 1877–ongoing
Preaching in the Adrian area began in 1876 or 1877, resulting in a class being organized in 1877, meeting in a school. This congregation chose to join the Methodist Episcopal denomination in 1878 and was placed on the Luverne Circuit. They purchased lots for a building in 1884; the presiding elder reported the church was dedicated in 1886.

Adrian is a city in Nobles County.

**Afton Methodist Church, 1880–1967**
This Swedish-speaking Methodist Episcopal Church began when a group of members of the Mound Prairie church left in 1880 to start a congregation in Afton. They built their church in 1886, dedicated in December that year. From about 1913–1919, the two Afton congregations, English and Swedish, tried to
merge, unsuccessfully. However, by 1925, the presiding elder reported that they had resolved their difficulties and a union of the two congregations was working. The English congregation’s church was sold, the proceeds being used to repair the Swedish property. The Afton congregation merged with Lakeland Congregational United Church of Christ in 1967 to form the St. Croix Valley Methodist Church in Lakeland. [See also Afton Methodist Episcopal Church and Lakeland St. Croix Valley United Methodist Church.]

Afton is a city in Washington County.

**Afton Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1925**
The English-speaking Methodist congregation at Afton appears for the first time on the appointments in 1887. They first used a former Congregational Church, which the presiding elder reporting in 1897 said the congregation had decided against purchasing and planned to build instead. In 1907, the presiding elder reported that Afton had bought a church within the last four years, the former Congregational Church according to a 1954 history of the city of Afton. From about 1913–1919, the two Afton Methodist congregations, English and Swedish, tried to merge, unsuccessfully. However, by 1925, the presiding elder reported that they had resolved their difficulties and a union of the two congregations was working. The English congregation’s church was sold, the proceeds being used to repair the Swedish property. [See also Afton Methodist Church.]

Afton is a city in Washington County.

**Aitkin Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1898–1922**
This circuit, not to be confused with the Methodist appointment in the city of Aitkin, is first listed in 1898 and last listed in 1921. It was not listed in 1902 and 1903. Quite likely, but not every year, it was an appointment that linked congregations at Cutler, Bennetville, and probably other preaching points. Cutler, for example, had its own listing some of the Aitkin Circuit’s years. The presiding elder in 1905 reported plans for building on the circuit during the past year, which is consistent with the construction at Cutler in 1904–1905.

Aitkin is a city in Aitkin County.

**Aitkin Evangelical Association, 18??–19??**
A 1954 conference questionnaire filled out by the Deer Creek Evangelical United Brethren Church, gives a hint of what was probably a preaching point of the Evangelical Association near Aitkin. Under “location of former churches or meeting-places and other historical spots on your charge,” we learn that there were meetings, no date given, “about 15 miles north of Aitkin.”

**Aitkin Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1908–1909**
This appointment was listed in 1908 and should not be confused with the Aitkin Circuit. A mission implies potential new work in the area, which may or may not have evolved into an organized congregation.

**Aitkin Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1899–1919**
The Swedish–speaking Methodist congregation in Aitkin is listed on the appointments most years between 1899–1918. Probably the congregation discontinued about 1919, though we do not know for sure.

**Aitkin United Methodist Church, 1885–ongoing**
This English–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Aitkin organized July 3, 1885. They built their first church in 1891.

**Akeley United Methodist Church, 1899–ongoing**
In 1899, the Methodist Episcopal presiding elder reported that new work at Akeley began in April and that a church was under construction. It was dedicated early in 1900, then rebuilt and dedicated again June 13, 1909, as the First Methodistic Episcopal Church of Akeley.

**Akron United Evangelical Church, 1903–1922?**
In 1903, the United Evangelical presiding elder reported a building at Akron, with the congregation placed on the Odessa charge. It was moved to the Correll charge in 1919. A 1951 history of the Correll church says Akron was weak by 1920, and no more services were held after October. The final end is confusing;
the presiding elder reported Akron discontinued in 1922 and that the building might be moved to Correll. The next year, 1923, the Conference Committee on Boundaries included Akron on the Appleton charge, but, finally, in April 1924 the conference trustees authorized the sale of the building, followed by authorizing the sale of the bell and the pews in 1925.

*Akron is a township in Big Stone County.*

**Albert Lea Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–186?**
We have but one direct reference to a United Brethren congregation in Albert Lea; it was listed as part of the Albert Lea Mission in the 1859 daily proceedings of the conference. Possibly this class/preaching point/congregation continued a few years but maybe not.

*Albert Lea is a city in Freeborn County.*

**Albert Lea Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1902–1904**
This Methodist circuit was a short-lived attempt to serve existing or start new work in the Albert Lea area, but not including the city of Albert Lea. In 1902, the presiding elder reported that work had opened during the summer and included Walters. However, by 1904, the presiding elder reported that it was "found impractical to open up" the circuit.

*Albert Lea is a city in Freeborn County.*

**Albert Lea Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–1864**
The Albert Lea Mission of the United Brethren was listed as an appointment from 1859–1864, probably including the congregation in Albert Lea and others nearby. We do not know what might have been happening between 1864 and 1890. In 1890 the Conference Boundaries Committee recommended opening the Albert Lea Mission. Does this mean that classes/congregations in the Albert Lea area had continued under a different name and now there was a thought of renewing the Albert Lea Mission? We do not know.

*Albert Lea is a city in Freeborn County.*

**Albert Lea Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1885–1933**
The Norwegian-speaking Methodist congregation in Albert Lea appears on the conference appointment list from 1885–1890, 1913–1919, and 1920–1933. During the years that it was not specifically named, the congregation was likely
functioning, or at least not officially closed, and served as a part of another charge.

**Albert Lea Social Center Methodist Episcopal Church, 1929–1933**
The Methodist Episcopal Social Center appointment was an attempt to assign several smaller congregations in the area to a combined parish, an experiment that lasted just four years. The four congregations were Alden, Glenville, Gordonsville, and Pickerel Lake.

Albert Lea is a city in Freeborn County.

**Albert Lea United Methodist Church, 1856–ongoing**
Early preaching in Albert Lea, in English, began in 1856. This Methodist Episcopal congregation was first listed in the conference appointments in 1869, with the congregation organizing officially, according to its 1953 history, in 1878. They began building in 1879, and this first building was dedicated May 9, 1880.

Albert Lea is a city in Freeborn County.

**Albert Lea Zion German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1863–c.1920**
The 1905 history of the Northern German Conference includes the German–speaking Methodist congregation at Albert Lea on the Waseca Mission from 1863–1869. Albert Lea is listed specifically in the conference appointments beginning in 1869. Zion Church was built in 1886–1887. Though included on the 1919–1920 appointment list, the 1978 history of the Albert Lea United Methodist Church says the German church was sold in 1918, with the proceeds going to the Pickerel Lake Church. When Zion Church closed, at least some members joined the English–speaking congregation in Albert Lea. Whether there was an official merger of the congregations is not clear. Also, a 1957 news clipping in the archive implies that the building was still in use in 1957 by the Church of Christ.

Albert Lea is a city in Freeborn County.

**Albin Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–18??**
We find a reference to Methodist work in Albin in the 1974 history of the Springfield United Methodist Church. It says Albin was a point on the Sleepy Eye
Circuit in the early 1870s. We know nothing more of this class/preaching point/congregation.
Albin is a township in Brown County.

**Albion Methodist Episcopal Church, 1861–18??**
The 1915 *History of Wright County Minnesota*, p. 832, says Methodist services were held in Albion Township as early as 1861 and a class organized. We have no further information.
*Albion is a township in Wright County.*

Alden United Methodist Church, 1875–ongoing
Alden appears in the Methodist Episcopal appointment list for the first time in 1875, and a 1955 history of the congregation says it was organized in September of that year. The first church was built in 1886, as reported by the presiding elder. It was dedicated September 19, 1887.
*Alden is a city in Freeborn County.*

**Aldrich Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 188?–18??**
According to the 1889 United Brethren conference journal, Aldrich was linked with a congregation at Eagle Valley, the only mention we have of this class/preaching point/congregation.
*Aldrich is a city in Wadena County.*

**Aldrich Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–18??**
A 1918 history of First Methodist Episcopal Church in Duluth includes Aldrich on a circuit with Duluth, Detroit, and Brainerd in 1877, a huge circuit following a new railroad line west from Duluth. Aldrich did not grow as did Staples to the east and Wadena to the west. How long it was a preaching point, we do not know.
*Aldrich is a city in Wadena County.*

**Alexandria Bethlehem Evangelical Association, 188?–18??**
Bethlehem is named in the Evangelical conference mission report of 1889, presumably one of the unnamed preaching points in Utzinger’s account of the Alexandria area, p. 421.
*Alexandria is a city in Douglas County.*
**Alexandria Emanuel Evangelical Association, 189?–c.19??**
This found in the 1916 *History of Douglas and Grant Counties*, p. 231, “The Emanuels Church of the Evangelical Association of North America at Alexandria was incorporated at a meeting held on June 17, 1895, A. H. Utzinger, president, and Mrs. Rosa Zimmerman, secretary, August Engel, Frank Griebenow and Gustav Klatt being elected trustees.” English Grove, according to Utzinger, also includes a Klatt family, suggesting a possible connection. We do not know for sure. [See also English Grove Evangelical Association.]
Alexandria is a city in Douglas County.

**Alexandria German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1869–1890?**
The German-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Alexandria appears on the conference appointment lists from 1869–1871 and 1887–1890. We do not know exactly when it discontinued.
Alexandria is a city in Douglas County.

**Alexandria Hope Evangelical Association, 1876?–1912**
The Evangelical congregation at Alexandria may have predated the Alexandria Mission that appears on the appointments for the first time in 1876. Alexandria was the primary point on this mission, according to Utzinger’s history, p. 421. The list of churches in the appendix of the history provides the name, Hope. This congregation built a parsonage in 1889, purchased a church building from the Congregationalists in 1893 and moved it to the parsonage lot. The congregation discontinued in 1912, and the building was sold in 1914.
Alexandria is a city in Douglas County.

**Alexandria Mission Evangelical Association, 1876–1912**
The Alexandria Mission of the Evangelical Association began in 1876, a separation from the Sauk Center Mission. Utzinger’s history, p. 421, tells us that it included the congregation at Alexandria plus other preaching points. He named two, Morris and Leaf Valley. The mission discontinued in 1912 when the congregation at Alexandria discontinued.
Alexandria is a city in Douglas County.

**Alexandria Salem Evangelical Association, 187?–189?**
Salem is included in the Evangelical conference mission report of 1889. Also, we read in the 1916 History of Douglas and Grant Counties, p. 229, “At the meeting at the home of G. Klatt on August 25, 1879, the persons attached to the Alexandria Mission of the Evangelical Association of North America incorporated the Salem church of the Evangelical Association. The meeting was called to order by the Rev. E. F. Movius and Fr. Kurell, Sr., Aug. Kruger and G. Klatt were elected trustees.” Might this congregation be connected to Ashley Creek? The Kurell name appears in Utzinger’s history, p. 420, connected to that appointment, too. Also, Klatt is named by Utzinger connected to English Grove. [See also Ashley Creek Evangelical Association.]

Alexandria is a city in Douglas County.

Alexandria United Methodist Church, 1867–ongoing
This English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Alexandria began in 1867, though it first appears in the appointment lists in 1866, but without a preacher supplied. Hobart’s history, p. 248, dates the congregation from 1867 and says the first building was erected in 1868, confirmed by a 197? history of the congregation that reports their first church dedicated November 15, 1868. Alexandria is a city in Douglas County.

**Alma City Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1864–1908**
The 1887 History of Steele and Waseca Counties, p. 688, dates this United Brethren congregation from 1864. Gist’s history, p. 83, of the United Brethren says the church was dedicated November 8, 1874. By 1908, the presiding elder listed it as a property needing attention, and in 1909 reported its sale to German Lutherans.

Alma City is a community in Waseca County.

**Alma City Circuit Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1875–1907**
The United Brethren’s Alma City Circuit was begun in 1875, an offshoot from the former Le Sueur Mission. No doubt the congregation at Alma City was the core of the circuit, or mission, as it was designated some years. We do not know all the preaching points or classes connected to this circuit, though in 1880, the conference said the German Class would be ceded to the Ohio German Conference if it began a mission in Minnesota (the United Brethren in
Minnesota was always an English-speaking conference. The ending of this circuit in 1907 corresponds to the final years of the Alma City congregation. Alma City is a community in Waseca County.

**Alma City Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–187?, 1897–1911, 1924–192?**
Alma, later Alma City, appears for the first time on the Methodist appointment lists in 1857, and seems to have been active into the 1870s, probably without a church building, instead likely meeting in homes or schools. It is again listed in 1897, and the next year, 1898, the presiding elder reports that they built a church. He also refers to the appointment as having been abandoned. Apparently it was abandoned a second time, for in 1911 the district superintendent made a motion at conference to authorize its sale. This may not have happened. Instead, a third attempt at renewal was noted in 1924, when the Janesville pastor was reported as reopening this field, organizing a Sunday School and a Ladies Aid. Most likely this attempt did not last long, but we do not have details.
Alma City is a community in Waseca County.

**Altoona Methodist Church, 1894–1960**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Altoona started with a Sunday School organized March 25, 1894, as a union school. The congregation organized soon after, in April 1894. They built their church in 1901, dedicated in September. The last service at Altoona was held June 5, 1960, after which the congregation merged with Verdi Methodist Church. [See also Verdi United Methodist Church.] Altoona was the first name of Cresson, a community in Altona Township, Pipestone County.

**Altura Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1900?–19??**
We have one reference to United Brethren work in Altura; the 1900 conference Boundaries Committee added it to the work at Elmira. We do not know how long a class/preaching point/congregation existed there.
Altura is a city in Winona County.

**Amador Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church, 1853–185?**
Hobart’s history, p. 73 and p. 100, names Amador Prairie as a Methodist preaching point about ten miles north of Taylor’s Falls, first on the Marine
Circuit, then the Sunrise Mission. We do not know how long this class/preaching point continued.
Amador is a township in Chisago County.

**Amboy Emmanuel German Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1887–c.1920**
Emmanuel was a German–speaking Methodist congregation organized in Amboy about 1887. We do not know when the congregation discontinued, but its building was sold in 1922 to the American Legion and eventually torn down. Some German congregations merged with their English counterparts about the time of World War I or in the early 1920s when the Northern German Annual Conference was discontinued. Even if not officially merging, remaining members of a German congregation frequently joined another Methodist Church in their community, which may have been the case with Emmanuel members.
Amboy is a city in Blue Earth County.

**Amboy Mission Evangelical Association, 1888–1917**
The Amboy Mission of the Evangelical Association was formed in 1888, that year including preaching points at St. Clair, Bittners, Kopp, Amboy, and Schwankes, according to Utzinger’s history, p. 138. In 1917, the mission was merged with that of St. Clair.
Amboy is a city in Blue Earth County.

**Amboy United Methodist Church, 1878–ongoing**
An English–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation was organized in 1878 in Amboy, according to its 1976 history. However, a c.1910 History of Blue Earth County, p. 288, gives an organization date of November 15, 1879. They began building their first church in 1880; it was finished and dedicated August 31, 1884. [See also Shelbyville Methodist Episcopal Church.]
Amboy is a city in Blue Earth County.

**Amboy Zion Evangelical Association, c.1870?–192?**
The Amboy congregation of the Evangelical Association began early, according to Utzinger’s history, p. 377, probably about 1870. It is named in the Boundaries Committee report in 1886, when moved from the Fairmont Mission to the Mankato Mission. In 1888, the congregation was one point on the new
Amboy Mission. Utzinger clearly connects the Amboy congregation with the Evangelical work in nearby Shelbyville, the predecessor community of Amboy, which was superseded by Amboy with the building of the railroad. However, the two locations have a distinct history. The church at Amboy was built in 1890. A 1921 Description of Church Properties names the church Emmanuel, possibly confusing it with the Emmanuel German Methodist congregation in Amboy? Utzinger, lists it as Zion in his Table V. In 1921, the conference trustees recommended that the property be sold, but we also find Amboy being reassigned from St. Clair to the Blue Earth Station in 1925. Probably the congregation discontinued sometime in the 1920s. [See also Shelbyville Evangelical Association.]

Amboy is a city in Blue Earth County.

**America Methodist Episcopal Church, 1903–1908**
This Methodist congregation in the Crookston District is mentioned for only five years, beginning in 1903 and ending in 1908. It might have little more than a missionary attempt, probably without a church building or full organization. America was a township in Roseau County from 1903-1937.

**Amiret Methodist Church, 1889–1967**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Amiret began October 30, 1889, according to the 1997 Tracy church history, and closed December 31, 1967. They built their first church in 1890, completed in 1891. The same history from Tracy tells of Saratoga, a previous name for Amiret but also of a larger district in Lyon County, that was on the Lynd and Shetek circuit in the early 1870s. This suggests that the congregation at Amiret, though organized in 1889, had earlier beginnings. [See also Saratoga Methodist Episcopal Church.]

Amiret is a community in Lyon County.

**Ammanson United Evangelical Church, 190?–19??**
Ammanson is mentioned once in the United Evangelical conference journal. In 1909, the Boundaries Committee reassigned it from the Wheaton Mission to the Norcross Mission. It might have been a class meeting in a home or school connected to the name.

We do not know the location of Ammanson.
**Amo United Methodist Church, c.1875–2014**
According to the 1970 *Centennial History of Cottonwood County*, the Amo Methodist Episcopal congregation worshipped in a school beginning in 1875 or 1876. It organized officially October 1, 1886, and proceeded to build a church, which was dedicated June 26, 1887. The congregation discontinued June 30, 2014.
*Amo is a township in Cottonwood County.*

**Andover/Ramsey Lifelines United Methodist Church, 1999–2001**
Lifelines United Methodist Church had a short existence, begun as a new church start in 1999 and discontinued October 14, 2001.
*Andover and Ramsey are cities in Anoka County.*

**Andover ReJOYce United Methodist Church, 2008–2010**
ReJOYce was a satellite congregation of Coon Rapids United Methodist Church, according to a 2008 news article in the Coon Rapids church file. It discontinued in 2010 in Andover, with members joining the Coon Rapids Church.
*Andover is a city in Anoka County.*

**Andrews Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1860–18??**
Our only mention of Methodist work at Andrews is found in a 1935 history of the Paynesville Methodist Episcopal Church. Andrews was on the large Paynesville Circuit in the early 1860s along with Forest City, Kingston, Cedar, Greenleaf and Long Lake. Probably this was a short-lived class/preaching point/congregation, but we do not know for sure.
*We do not know the location of Andrews, though there is a Lake Andrew Township in Kandiyohi County and a Lake Andrews in Douglas County.*

**Annandale Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1907–1909**
This Methodist circuit was named in the appointment lists just two years, 1907–1909. It probably included preaching points near Annandale, all remaining unnamed.
*Annandale is a city in Wright County.*

**Annandale United Methodist Church, c.1888–ongoing**
The 1915 *History of Wright County*, 825–826, says the Methodist Episcopal
congregation at Annandale first met for services in an old school. They built their first church in the fall of 1888. It was dedicated in 1889.  
Annandale is a city in Wright County.

**Anoka Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1886–1895, 1905–1906**
The Anoka Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church was named in the appointments from 1886–1895 and again in 1905–1906. We do not know exactly which congregations or preaching points it served.  
Anoka is a city in Anoka County.

Anoka United Methodist Church, 1853–ongoing
Anoka was the post office address in 1853 for the Methodist Episcopal Benton County Mission, one of the first appointments in the Territory of Minnesota. Hobart’s history, p. 65, says that preaching began that year. The class at Anoka was organized December 10, 1854, and the congregation formally organized April 21, 1857. The first church was built in 1859 and destroyed by fire the same year.  
Anoka is a city in Anoka County.

**Antelope Valley Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–190?**
The Methodist work at Antelope Valley was named in the appointments just one year, 1899–1900, with Marietta. One can guess this class/preaching point/congregation may have functioned a few years, before and/or after. Antelope Valley is a lowland area on the west side of Lac Qui Parle County.

**Antioch Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 187?–188?**
Our only reference to United Brethren work at Antioch is found in the 1879 conference Boundaries Committee report, when this preaching point was reassigned from the Mapleton charge to Alma City. We do not know the location of Antioch.

**Antrim Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–188?**
The existence of a Methodist class at Antrim is recorded in an 1873 class record from the Madelia Church, plus Madelia’s 1984 history notes that its preacher also served the country point at Antrim from 1879–1881. Possibly the work continued there further into the 1880s, but we do not know. Antrim is a township in Watonwan County.
Appleton First United Methodist Church, 1878–ongoing
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal appointment at Appleton is listed for the first time in 1874. However, the congregation’s centennial history of 1980 says a lay preacher began the work in 1878, and a circuit was organized in 1879 with the first appointed preacher. The first building was begun that year and reported dedicated by the presiding elder in 1882. In 1985, Milan United Methodist Church merged with Appleton First. [See also Milan United Methodist Church and Holloway Methodist Church.]
Appleton is a city in Swift County.

**Appleton Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1878–1886**
The Appleton Mission of the United Brethren began in 1878 and was dissolved by 1886. From 1880–1885, it was joined with the Ortonville Mission. A parsonage was built in Appleton in 1879 and used for services. We do not know which preaching points were assigned to this mission during its existence.
Appleton is a city in Swift County.

**Appleton Mission Evangelical Church, 1885–1940**
The Appleton Mission of the Evangelical Association appears in the appointment lists for the first time in 1885, formed from a division of the Odessa Circuit. The 1917 report of the Committee on Boundaries tells us that appointments then included Fairfield, Holloway, and a school house. Utzinger’s history, p. 339, says, without giving years, that some preaching was done in the city of Appleton, but a class never resulted. Primarily the mission served the congregations of Fairfield and Madison and, in the early years, one near Montevideo, two near Morris, and another at Clara City.
Appleton is a city in Swift County.

**Appleton Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1898?–1902?**
The Norwegian-speaking Methodist class or congregation at Appleton is listed as a circuit in 1898. It appears for the last time as an appointment in 1902.
Appleton is a city in Swift County.

**Appleton Salem Evangelical Association, 18??–18??**
This Salem Evangelical congregation appears one year in the conference
journal, listed in the mission report of 1891 under Appleton. Which congregation it was within the Appleton Mission is unclear. *Appleton is a city in Swift County.*

**Arcola Methodist Episcopal Church, 185?-189?**
Hobart’s history, p. 73, includes Arcola on the Marine Circuit in the very early years of work in the Minnesota Territory, 1853–1855, but also says the whole circuit had few members. Arcola appears on the appointment lists for one year, 1889–1890, with Marine. The presiding elder also reports, in 1889, that services were being held at Arcola. How much activity, if any, occurred at Arcola between the mid-1850s and the 1880s, we do not know. *Arcola is a former village in May Township, Washington County.*

**Argyle Methodist Episcopal Church, 1884–1907**
This English-speaking Methodist congregation is listed in the appointments from 1884–1907. In 1907, the presiding elder reported that Argyle had merged with the Presbyterians and Congregationalists to form a Union Church. *Argyle is city in Marshall County.*

**Argyle Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1893–1928**
We know little of the Argyle Norwegian-speaking Methodists beyond the years this congregation was listed in the appointments, 1893–1894 and 1922–1928. We cannot be sure, but it is reasonable to believe the congregation functioned through the whole span of those years. *Argyle is city in Marshall County.*

**Arlington Evangelical Association, 187?–c.1892**
From Utzinger’s history, p. 347–348, we learn that the Arlington congregation began as the Altnow’s class on the Hutchinson Circuit. It was moved from the Hutchinson Circuit to the New Auburn Circuit in 1876. It discontinued during the troubles of 1891–1892, according to Utzinger, which dates suggest the troubles were related to the denominational discord that led to the organization of the United Evangelical Church. The Arlington congregation might have been named Salem, but that is unclear. The church was located three and a half miles west and one mile south of Arlington in Dryden Township. *Dryden is a township in Sibley County.*
**Arlington Methodist Episcopal Church, 1893–1895?**
The English-speaking Methodist congregation at Arlington was short-lived, named for only two years in the appointments, 1893–1895. *Arlington is a city and township in Sibley County.*

**Arlington Mission Evangelical Association, 1883–1893**
The Arlington Mission of the Evangelical Association was a renaming of the New Auburn Mission in 1883. In 1893, it became the Winthrop Mission. We are not sure which classes/congregations were served on this mission. Name shifts often indicated shifts in boundaries. *Arlington is a city and township in Sibley County.*

**Arlington Zion United Methodist Church, 1856–ongoing**
This congregation has German-speaking Methodist Episcopal roots in rural locations near Arlington, beginning with Emmanuel Church at Rekar’s Grove in Jessenland Township. The first church was built in 1860. The congregation relocated and renamed itself Ebenezer in 1875, then relocated again in 1899. From the same roots, the Zion congregation organized in 1892 and built its church in Arlington. Ebenezer merged into town with Zion in 1937. *Arlington is a city in Sibley County.*

**Armstrong Methodist Church, c.1890–1939**
The presiding elder reported in 1892 that the Methodist Episcopal congregation had dedicated a building at Armstrong, possibly after functioning prior to that year elsewhere. This congregation discontinued in 1939. *Armstrong is a community in Hennepin County.*

**Arnold School House Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1857–1858?**
Arnold school is named on the United Brethren’s Wasioja Mission in 1858, probably as a class or preaching point that may or may not have continued for a time. *We do not know the location of Arnold School House.*

**Arthyde Methodist Episcopal Church, 1907–1917?**
The Methodists organized a school at Arthyde, according to the Sunday School
missionary report of 1910. Maybe it operated for a few years, but we have no more information. 
*Arthyde is a township in Aitkin County.*

**Asbury School House Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?-187?**
According to a 1969 Janesville church history, the Janesville Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which existed from 1869–1880, included a class at the Asbury School. We do not know how long this class/preaching point functioned.  
*We do not know the location of Asbury School House.*

**Ash Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, 1873?-c.1880**
The 1911 *History of Rock and Pipestone Counties*, p. 155, says Methodists at Ash Creek were organized by the preacher from Luverne who arrived there in 1873. The *Nobles County History* of 1958, p. 209, reports that the first preacher at Adrian held services at several points, including Ash Creek, the winter of 1876–1877. We do not know when the class/preaching point/congregation at Ash Creek discontinued.  
*Ash Creek is a community in Clinton Township, Rock County.*

**Ash Lake German Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?-186?**
Hobart’s history, p. 338, gives our only reference to German-speaking Methodist work at Ash Lake, noting that it was served by the Dakota District in 1862. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed but probably not long.  
*Ash Lake is a township in Lincoln County.*

*Ashawa Methodist Episcopal Church*, see *Cook Methodist Episcopal Church*

**Ashby Methodist Episcopal Church, 1884–1888**
After Congregationalists left Ashby, the Methodists began English language services in 1884. They built a church in 1887. Disappointed with the treatment of a pastor by the presiding elder, the congregation reorganized as a Presbyterian Church on December 9, 1888. In 1893, the presiding elder reported completion of the transfer of the property to the Presbyterians.  
*Ashby is a city in Grant County.*
**Ashland Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1857–1864**
We find one reference to United Brethren work at Ashland, listed on the Wasioja Mission in 1858. Most likely this was a short-lived class/preaching point. *Ashland is a township in Dodge County.*

**Ashley Creek Evangelical Association, 1870–1877**
Utzinger’s history, p. 420, names Ashley Creek as an appointment on the new Sauk Center Mission formed in 1870, six miles west of Sauk Center. A family named Kurell housed some of the single ministers. Kurell is a name also connected to Alexandria Salem. Might there be a connection to Ashley Creek? *[See also Alexandria Salem Evangelical Association.]* *Ashley is a township in Stearns County.*

**Attica Methodist Episcopal Church, 1870–1895**
Attica appears but once in the Methodist Episcopal conference journal. We find "Cutler & Attica Circuit" in the 1910 statistical report. How long a class/preaching point/congregation at Attica functioned, we do not know. *Attica was a post office from 1889-1911, in Nordland Township, Aitkin County.*

**Atwater German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1872–1877**
Our only record of this German-speaking Methodist congregation at Atwater comes from its inclusion in the appointment lists from 1872 to 1877. Possibly it existed for a time before and after those years, but we do not know for sure. *Atwater is a city in Kandiyohi County.*

**Atwater Methodist Episcopal Church, 1871–1895**
The English-speaking Methodist congregation at Atwater is listed in the appointments from 1871–1881 and again from 1893–1895. We also find in the conference journal a reference to selling a parsonage in 1883. Whether this indicates a hiatus in the work or simply the disposal of one portion of property is not clear. Might this congregation be the same as that of Harrison, Atwater being located just south of Harrison Township? *[See also Harrison Methodist Episcopal Church.]* *Atwater is a city in Kandiyohi County.*
**Atwater Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1880–1891**
The Norwegian–speaking Methodist congregation at Atwater is listed as an appointment only one year, 1880–1891. Most likely it was a short-lived class/preaching point.
*Atwater is a city in Kandiyohi County.*

**Atwater United Methodist Church, 1873–ongoing**
This congregation began as a Swedish–speaking Methodist Episcopal Church. Although it organized in the town of Atwater in 1873, incorporating on March 22 that year, its roots lie in the circuit of Swedish work that began with the organization of First Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church of Kandiyohi County on June 24, 1860, encompassing several preaching points. Atwater celebrated its centennial in 1973, counting the hundred years since building in town.
*Atwater is a city in Kandiyohi County.*

**Augusta Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1880–18??**
*Chippewa and Lac qui Parle History*, p. 510, published in 1916, says the first religious service in Augusta township was held in 1880 by the United Brethren in the home of H. M. Bell. Whether anything developed for the United Brethren afterwards, we do not know.
*Augusta is a township in Lac qui Parle County.*

**Aurora Community United Methodist Church, 1903–ongoing**
The English–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Aurora began in 1903. By 1906, the first building was under construction; it was dedicated September 8, 1907. The congregation federated with the Congregational Church in 1921.
*Aurora is a city in St. Louis County.*

**Aurora Emmanuel Methodist Church, 1905?–1953**
Emmanuel was a Finnish–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Aurora organized about 1905. Their church was dedicated in 1908, according to a 1965 program from Community Church in Aurora, although the presiding elder reporting in the conference journal at the time says it was dedicated May 30, 1915. Possibly the church was used from 1908, then dedicated later when paid for. Services ended in 1953; the building was sold in February 1957.
Aurora is a city in St. Louis County.

**Aurora German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1875–c.1920**
This German-speaking Methodist congregation was part of the Owatonna German circuit begun in 1875. Most references continue to associate Aurora with the German congregation in Owatonna, which discontinued in 1924. Aurora may have closed about the same time or earlier, in the late 1910s.

This Aurora is a township in Steele County.

**Austin Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1880–1886, 1896–1898**
This Methodist circuit in the 1880s and 1890s included unidentified congregations in the Austin area other than Austin First Methodist Episcopal Church.

Austin is a city in Mower County.

**Austin Evangelical Association, 1868–1897?**
The Evangelical Association Committee on Boundaries included Austin on the Rochester Mission in 1868. Our next firm date for work in or near Austin is the appearance of the Austin Mission in the appointment lists for the year of 1896–1897. One can only guess if there was preaching, a class, or even a congregation for the years between 1868 and 1896.

Austin is a city in Mower County.

**Austin Faith United Methodist Church, 1928–1989**
Faith Church in Austin was organized in 1928 by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. The congregation built its first chapel at Maple and 6th Street in 1929. The congregation discontinued July 1, 1989.

Austin is a city in Mower County.

**Austin Fellowship United Methodist Church, 1958–2011**

Austin is a city in Mower County.

**Austin First United Methodist Church, 1856–ongoing**
First Methodist Episcopal Church in Austin had its start as part of a class on the Cedar River circuit organized in 1855. The class split in 1856 to start churches
in Austin and Lansing. Austin dedicated its first building in 1863.  
*Austin is a city in Mower County.*

**Avoca Methodist Episcopal Church, 1907–1917**
A Methodist congregation at Avoca is listed the conference journal in the 1909 Endowment Fund with Dennison, our only reference to work at this place.  
*We do not know the location of an Avoca near Dennison in Goodhue County.*

**Avoca United Evangelical Church, 1907–1909**
The United Evangelical presiding elder reported in 1903 that the preacher from Slayton had preached at Avoca in English, our one reference to attempts at this place.  
*Avoca is a city in Murray County.*

**Babbitt Methodist Church, 1950–1951**
Babbitt appears on the appeal for Methodist conference advance special funds in 1953, likely an effort to develop a new church start. Apparently, little or nothing came of it.  
*Babbitt is a city in St. Louis County.*

**Backus Methodist Episcopal Church, 1916–1940**
The Methodist congregation at Backus had organized by the time of the 1916 report of the district superintendent and was planning to build. By 1930, the congregation was discussing federation with the Congregational Church; that year the superintendent reported that the work on federation was incomplete. Backus appears in the appointments for the last time in 1939.  
*Backus is a city in Cass County.*

**Badger Methodist Church, 1900–1951**
The Badger Methodist Episcopal congregation began with an appointment in 1900 but needed a building to make progress, according to the presiding elder in 1908. They dedicated their building in 1913 and continued until 1951. The building was sold to the Community Gospel Mission.  
*Badger is a city in Roseau County.*

**Badoura Evangelical Church, 1917–1929**
The United Evangelical congregation at Badoura appears to have begun in the mid-1910s, though there seems to be a possibility that previously it might have been Zion Church of the Evangelical Association, which incorporated in 1902. This information, although unclear, is found in legal correspondence in the Badoura Church file. In any event, when the two denominations merged in 1922, the congregation became part of the Evangelical Church. It disbanded in 1929. 

*Badoura is a community in Badoura Township, Hubbard County.*

**Bagley Methodist Episcopal Church, 1903–1907**
The Methodist work at Bagley was brief, just four years. The presiding elder described it in 1907 as “always feeble.”

*Bagley is a city in Clearwater County.*

**Bagley/Clearbrook Northland United Methodist Church, 1978–1982**
This new church start of the United Methodists was not successful. The congregation organized August 20, 1978, after services beginning the previous February in rented space in Bagley. Property was purchased but no church built. It officially discontinued March 26, 1982, though the last service was held in December 1980.

*Bagley and Clearbrook are cities in Clearwater County.*

**Balaton German Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–191?**
The German-speaking Methodist congregation in Balaton was never listed on the appointments but is named in 1909 and 1913 in the report of mission collections with Echo and Johnsonville. We do not know when it began or exactly when it ended.

*Balaton is a city in Lyon County.*

**Balaton United Methodist Church, 1880–ongoing**
The English-speaking Balaton Methodist Episcopal congregation organized on November 20, 1880, holding services in various places. They bought a church building from the Baptists in 1898.

*Balaton is a city in Lyon County.*

**Baldwin Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 186?–187?**
Baldwin, like much of the United Brethren work in Minnesota, is elusive, possibly a class meeting in a home or school. Our one reference is from the 1870 journal, which reported a service held at Baldwin, four miles north of Medo. We do not know the exact location for Baldwin, but if four miles north of the village of Medo, which was in Section 9 of Medo Township, Blue Earth County, Baldwin was probably in McPherson Township, Blue Earth County.

**Balmoral German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1907–19??**
We have one reference to German–speaking Methodist work at Balmoral. In 1907, the presiding elder reported that the church building known as Balmoral that belonged to the English–speaking Ottertail congregation was sold to German Methodists. Was this German work a dream or reality? This is all we know of it at Balmoral or in Ottertail Township. Balmoral is a community in Ottertail Township, Otter Tail County.

**Bangor Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1899**
Bangor is listed in the Methodist appointments for one year, 1888–1889. In 1890, it is listed with Pelican Rapids in the missions appropriations report. It was probably a short–lived class/preaching point/congregation. Bangor was a post office from 1879-1889, then reestablished as Scambler, 1889-1891, in Scambler Township, Ottertail County.

**Banning Methodist Episcopal Church, 1909–191??**
Banning was the site of a Methodist Sunday School organized in 1909. We have no reference beyond its organization that year. Banning was a village, almost gone by 1912, in Section 34, Finlayson Township, Pine County.

**Barnesville Evangelical Association, c.1880–18??**
Our only reference to Evangelical Association work in Barnesville occurs in the report of the Committee on Boundaries in 1881, when Barnesville was reassigned from the Breckenridge Mission to the Fargo Mission. Possibly this class/preaching point/congregation existed a few years but maybe not. Barnesville is a city in Clay County.

**Barnesville Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, 1885–c.1926**
The Methodist congregation in Barnesville began in 1885 and was listed on the
appointments from then until 1926. In 1927, the Conference Corporation authorized the property to go to the Congregational Church in exchange for the Congregational property at Cass Lake. The 1928 conference granted permission to sell the church and parsonage, without mention of any exchange with the Congregational Church.

*Barnesville is a city in Clay County*

**Barnum Community United Methodist Church, 1898–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Barnum incorporated November 25, 1898 and built a church in 1899.
*Barnum is a city in Carlton County.*

**Barnum Zion Evangelical Association, 189?–1902**
Utzinger’s history, p. 349–350, gives personal information that helps date this work in the 1890s. He pastored this congregation, which started about five miles east of town, for three years along with Duluth beginning in 1896. In 1899, the Committee on Boundaries reassigned Barnum from the Duluth charge to Rush City, and later, in 1901, back to Duluth. The church was built about 1900. Utzinger describes it as small but does not say if it was in town or nearby. In Table V, Utzinger reports it sold in 1902.
*Barnum is a city in Carlton County.*

**Barrows Methodist Episcopal Church, 1911–1925**
The Methodist congregation at Barrows was new work in 1911. The church was dedicated July 19, 1914, which, according to a 1972 history of the Park United Methodist Church in Brainerd, was also the day the mines closed and doomed the congregation. It appears for the last time on the appointment list in 1924, and in 1930 the Conference Corporation granted permission to sell the abandoned building.
*Barrows is a community in Crow Wing County.*

**Basey Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–18??**
Our only reference to a Methodist congregation at Basey comes in 1886 when the presiding elder of the Mankato District reported improvements on the building during the year. One wonders if there was a connection to the United Brethren congregation that built its church on land given by the Basey family.
We do not know.  
*We do not know the location of this Basey.*

**Basey United Methodist Church, 1863–2009**  
This congregation of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ began with its first assigned preacher in 1863. Its first church was built in 1872 on land given by the Basey family, hence the name used informally for many years even though its formal designation was Pleasant Prairie. The name switched from Pleasant Prairie to Basey in the appointment list in 1972. The congregation discontinued in 2009. We also find an early listing for a Pretty Prairie on the Vernon Mission in 1865. Possibly Pretty Prairie was not a mistake for Pleasant Prairie, but it seems a reasonable guess that they are the same, especially since we find no location for Pretty Prairie.  
*Basey was located in Winnebago City Township, Faribault County.*

**Bass Lake Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1867–186?**  
Bass Lake was named on the United Brethren’s Blue Earth City Mission in 1863 and on the Vernon Mission in 1864. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed.  
*Bass Lake is a lake in Delavan Township, Faribault County.*

**Bass Lake Community Church, 1871–ongoing**  
The Bass Lake Community Church began as a congregation of the Methodist Protestant Church in 1871, organized June 6 that year by the primary leader of the denomination in Minnesota, the Rev. Stephen Jones. The class from which the congregation sprung was likely the Methodist Episcopal endeavor at Bass Lake. It seems that some members did not join the Methodist Protestant congregation when it organized but attended the Methodist Episcopal Church at Delavan instead. The Methodist Protestant denomination discontinued its work in Minnesota in 1908. The Bass Lake congregation continued with Presbyterian pastors. In 1926, it organized as a community church, primarily with a Presbyterian connection. Still a community church, it was yoked on a charge with Delavan Methodist Church from 1961–1972.  
*Bass Lake Church is located in Section 9, on the east side of Bass Lake, Delavan Township, Faribault County.*
**Bass Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1866–1872**
The Bass Lake congregation appears on the Methodist Episcopal Church appointment lists from 1866–1872. However, during the same period Methodists at Bass Lake were also forming connections to the Methodist Protestant Church to the point of being organized on June 6, 1871, by The Rev. Stephen Jones, the Methodist Protestant leader in Minnesota. A 1974 history of the Delavan church says the Bass Lake class came to Delavan in 1872, which suggests that some Bass Lake Methodists preferred to continue their Methodist Episcopal connection instead of joining the Methodist Protestants.

*Bass Lake is a lake in Delavan Township, Faribault County.*

**Bass Lake Methodist Protestant Church, see Bass Lake Community Church.**

**Basswood Methodist Episcopal Church, 1904–1923?**
The Basswood congregation, a union church, was transferred to the Methodists in 1904. Its building was dedicated January 15, 1904. It appears for the last time in the appointment lists in 1922.

*Basswood is a community in Dead Lake Township, Otter Tail County.*

**Bath Gate (or Bathgate) Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–188?**
Bath Gate was named on the Methodist appointment lists in the Red River District from 1882–1884. It may have functioned before or after those years, but we do not know for sure.

*We do not know the location of Bath Gate.*

**Battle Lake First Methodist Episcopal Church, 1882–1923?**
The Methodist work at Battle Lake began in 1882. The congregation organized July 8, 1891 and by 1892 began building a church that was dedicated May 22, 1893. In 1911, we find a once–only reference to “Battle Creek” in the missionary appropriations report, probably an error that should have read Battle Lake. In 1919, the district superintendent described the congregation as weak and unable to support the work, though it seems to have continued into the 1920s. It appeared for the last time on the appointments in 1922. The building was sold by 1927.

*Battle Lake is a city in Otter Tail County.*
**Bateman School Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 18??–18??**
A 1965 history of the Cherry Grove church says the United Brethren were meeting in the Bateman School in Fillmore County in early years, but gives no dates.
*We do not know the location of Bateman School, but a Bateman was an early member of the Spring Valley Methodist Episcopal Church.*

**Bateman's Methodist Episcopal Church, 185?–18??**
Bateman’s was included on the Methodist’s Spring Valley circuit in 1858, likely a class or preaching point in a home or school.
*We do not know the location of Bateman's, but a Bateman was an early member of the Spring Valley Methodist Episcopal Church.*

**Baudette Methodist Episcopal Church, 1906–19??**
The Baudette Methodist Episcopal congregation is identified for just one year on the appointment lists, 1906–1907, but the presiding elder reported in 1907 that the congregation organized on April 21, 1907, with seventeen members and was building a church. We do not know when this congregation discontinued.
*Baudette is a city in Lake of the Woods County.*

**Bauer's Evangelical Association, 189?-189?**
Bauer’s is named in Evangelical records in the mission report of 1892, on the Worthington Mission. This class/preaching point/congregation is a bit of mystery, but it might be the point that became Worthington Bethel Evangelical Church based on the date. Utzinger’s history, p. 435, does not mention a Bauer family, which could have helped connect the two. [*See also Worthington Bethel Evangelical Church.*]
*We do not know the location of Bauer’s.*

**Baxter New Light United Methodist Church, 1995–2011**
This United Methodist congregation was known in 1995 as Brainerd Lakes, then Light of the Lakes, followed by New Light in 2010. They built a church, the first phase, in 2005. The congregation merged with Park United Methodist Church in Brainerd in 2011. [*See also Brainerd Park United Methodist Church.*]
*Baxter is a city in Crow Wing County.*
**Bay Lake Evangelical Association, 1887-1???
Bay Lake was one of a number of preaching points of the Evangelical Association’s Brainerd Mission during its early years, some of which lasted several years, others a short time. Utzinger’s history, p. 346, names them but does not provide dates.
*Bay Lake is a community in Bay Lake Township, Crow Wing County.*

**Bay Lake Methodist Church, 1896–1951
The Methodist congregation at Bay Lake evolved from its beginnings as a site for camp meetings starting in 1896. It appears as an appointment for the first time in 1898 and continued off and on the list until 1915. It reappears in 1928, the same year the district superintendent reported a new church organization at Bay Lake. Its last year on the appointment list is 1950. Possibly Bay Lake is one of the two unnamed country appointments on the Deerwood charge that the presiding elder reporting in 1902 said had hopes to build a church, but we cannot confirm that nor do we know the other place to which he referred.
*Bay Lake is a community in Bay Lake Township, Crow Wing County.*

**Bayles Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859?–186?
Our only mention of United Brethren work at Bayles, probably a class/preaching point, is with the Pine Creek Mission in 1859.
*We do not know the location of Bayles.*

**Beach United Evangelical Church, 1919–192?
In 1919, the United Evangelical presiding elder reported the organization of a class numbering twenty-two at Beach. In 1922, he described it as a country appointment with Norcross. We do not know if it continued after the merger of the Evangelical Association and the United Evangelical Church in 1922.
*We do not know the location of Beach.*

**Bear Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–18??
Bear Creek is listed among the Methodist appointments, with Alma [City] for a year, 1857–1858. We have no further information about this class/preaching point/congregation.
*We do not know the location of this Bear Creek.*
**Bear Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, 1917–1919?**
We find a Methodist listing for Bear Creek under the Marshall District missionary appropriations in 1916, our only hint of this class/preaching point/congregation. We do not know the location of this Bear Creek.

**Bear Grove Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1867–1887**
Our one mention of Bear Grove in the United Brethren conference journals is in 1868 when it was moved from the charge of Marion to that of Whitewater. Probably it was a short-lived class/preaching point. [See also Bears Church of the United Brethren in Christ.]
Bear Grove was the name of the post office at Byron from 1857-1868.

**Bear Head Methodist Episcopal Church, c. 1877–1887**
A history of the Long Prairie church written in 1951, says Bear Head was a Methodist preaching point in Long Prairie’s early years, presumably the 1870s. Bear Head was post office, 1878-1879, in Bruce Township, Todd County.

**Bear Lake Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1879–1887**
In the Glenville church file, we find a 1957 newspaper clipping from Albert Lea that tells of a United Brethren congregation at Bear Lake organizing and building a church in 1879. Also in that file are notes made by Roy S. Heitke that include Bear Lake on the Shell Rock Mission in 1881 and 1882. Bear Lake is a lake in Nunda Township, Freeborn County. Bear Lake had a post office from 1874-1877.

**Bear Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–1887?**
The 1882 History of Freeborn County, p. 381, tells us of early preaching by the Methodists at Bear Lake and that a class formed there in the conference year of 1858. We do not know how long this class/preaching point functioned. Bear Lake is a lake in Nunda Township, Freeborn County.

**Bear River Methodist Episcopal Church, 1907–1908?**
We have one reference to Bear River, listed as a Methodist appointment on the Duluth District from 1907–1908. Most likely, this class/preaching point/congregation was short-lived. Bear River is a village in Morcom Township, St. Louis County.
**Bear Valley Methodist Episcopal Church, 1864–18??**
The 1920 *History of Wabasha County*, p. 119, says the Methodist class organized at the Bear Valley school August 27, 1864, and was assigned to the Gillford Circuit. We do not know how long it continued, but at least into the 1870s, based on a list of places served by a pastor who was licensed in 1871. Bear Valley is a community in Chester Township, Wabasha County.

**Bear Valley Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–18??**
The 1912 *History of Fillmore County*, p. 1118, includes Bear Valley on the Methodist’s Preston Circuit in 1864. We know nothing further about this class/preaching point/congregation which likely did not continue for long. We do not know the location of this Bear Valley.

**Beardsley United Methodist Church, 1884–ongoing**
Preaching began in Beardsley in 1884 and a class organized. The congregation officially organized in 1886 as a Methodist Episcopal Church and began building a church, completed in 1887. Beardsley is a city in Big Stone County.

**Bearhead Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–18??**
Hobart’s history, p. 188, places Bearhead on the Long Prairie Circuit in 1871–1872, probably a class/preaching point/congregation that continued for only a few years, if that. Bear Head was a post office in Sections 16 and 21 of Bruce Township, Todd County, 1878-79.

**Bears Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 185?–18??**
Bears appears in the United Brethren Boundaries report in one year, 1858, on the Marion Mission. We know nothing further of a class/preaching point/congregation at this place, though one wonders if there is a connection to the Bear Grove reference. [See also Bear Grove Church of the United Brethren in Christ.] We do not know the location of Bears. Byron, named Bear Grove from 1857-1868, is a possibility.

**Beauford United Methodist Church, 1884–ongoing**
Beauford began as a class on the Alma City Circuit of the Church of the United
Brethren in Christ and organized as a congregation February 9, 1884. The congregation began building that year, finishing the interior of the church in 1885, and dedicating it on June 20, 1886, according to the c.1910 *History of Blue Earth County*, p. 225. 
*Beauford is a community in Beauford Township, Blue Earth County.*

**Beaver Bay Methodist Church, 1952–1954?**
Beaver Bay appears on the Methodist appointment list for a year, 1952–1953, and is listed as an advance special appeal for funding in 1953. However, this location was superseded by the establishment of the inter-denominational church in nearby Silver Bay in 1954.
*Beaver Bay is a city in Lake County.*

**Beaver Bay Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1929–c.1935**
We have a brief reference to possible Methodist work in Beaver Bay in the early 1930s. In a history of the Silver Bay Church, an older member from Two Harbors recalled efforts by the pastor there to establish preaching points in other locations, including Beaver Bay.
*Beaver Bay is a city in Lake County.*

**Beaver Creek German Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–18??**
The German-speaking Methodists at Beaver Creek are named as a Sunday School in the 1886 missionary collections report under the Beaver Falls Mission. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed.
*Beaver Creek is a creek running through Beaver Falls Township, Renville County.*

**Beaver Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, 1872–c. 1930.**
The English-speaking Methodist congregation at Beaver Creek held its first services in the summer of 1871, according to the 1911 *History of Rock and Pipestone Counties*, p. 154. The Beaver Creek class formed in June 1872 and organized as a congregation in 1873. They built a church in 1886 and dedicated it June 19, 1887. By 1920, eighty percent of the members had moved to Luverne, as reported by the district superintendent. The pastor at Luverne tried to re-open the work at Beaver Creek in the mid-1920s. The conference authorized the sale of the building in 1927. However, Beaver Creek re-appears on the appointment lists from 1930–1933.
**Beaver Falls Methodist Episcopal Church, 1867–192?**
A history of the Redwood Falls church written in 1941 includes Beaver Falls on its Methodist circuit in 1867. Beaver Falls appears for the first time in the appointments in 1869. In 1886, the presiding elder reported a new building at Beaver Falls, suggesting the congregation had a previous building. Though many members were lost by 1907, Beaver Falls continues in the conference records, being served until the mid–1920s with Morton and Franklin. *Beaver Falls is a community in Beaver Falls Township, Renville County.*

**Beaver Methodist Church, 1858–1945?**
The Methodist congregation at Beaver, also known as Whitewater, organized in 1858 and built a church in 1868. It appears in the appointments as Beaver for the last time in 1935–1936. However, Whitewater Valley is listed from 1936–1939, then Whitewater Park (probably referring to Whitewater State Park) until 1945. The congregation most likely had discontinued by about then. In 1946, the Abandoned Church Committee speaks of the sale of the property at Whitewater. *This Beaver is a community in Whitewater Township, Winona County.*

**Beaver Methodist Episcopal Church, 18??–18??**
The 1882 *History of Fillmore County*, p. 307 includes the Beaver Methodist Episcopal Church in the county in May 1881, with 81 members, 35 probationers and holding property worth $1,000. This congregation is a mystery; we find no references in the conference records. Was it misnamed? Might it have been connected to the Cherry Grove Methodist Episcopal congregation, presumably located just over the township border? *Beaver is a township in Fillmore County.*

**Becker United Methodist Church, 1883–2015**
Methodist Episcopal preaching began in Becker, sometimes known as Pleasant Valley, the town’s name prior to incorporation in 1870, in 1883. The
congregation built its first church fairly soon; it was dedicated August 8, 1886. The congregation discontinued June 30, 2015. 

*Becker is a city in Sherburne County.*

**Behr Methodist Episcopal Church, 191?–191?**
We find one mention of Methodist work at Behr, on the Fergus Falls District from 1911–1912, probably a short-lived class/preaching point. *We do not know the location of Behr.*

**Bejou Methodist Episcopal Church, 1911–c.1925**
We find references to Methodist work at Bejou starting in 1911. The congregation purchased lots c. 1913; the church was dedicated September 23, 1916. Bejou continued to be listed in the appointments until 1925, but the property was sold by the time of the 1927 annual conference.

**Belgrade Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–c.1895**
The 1916 *History of Nicollet and LeSueur Counties*, p. 300, says there may have been Methodist services in Belgrade Township as early as 1870. Information about the Hebron Church includes Belgrade on its circuit in 1884 and probably to 1895. Although Belgrade Ave. UMC in North Mankato began in the 1890s and shares a name without reference to this early work, one wonders if there is a connection. *This Belgrade is a township in Nicollet County.*

**Belgrade Methodist Episcopal Church, 1900–191?**
The English-speaking Methodist work at Belgrade began in 1900. By 1909, the congregation was organized and making plans to build a church. It appears for the last time on the appointment lists, as the Belgrade Circuit, from 1911–1912. Whether it closed soon after or continued under a circuit name change, we do not know. *Belgrade is a city in Stearns County.*

**Belgrade United Methodist Church, 1889–2000**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Belgrade organized May 23, 1889. It discontinued in 2000. *Belgrade is a city in Stearns County.*
**Belisco Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–19??**
Belisco is a mystery, even though the presiding elder reports a new church under construction in 1906. The preacher named, George Watson, was appointed to Blackduck for the year 1905–1906. One imagines either that Belisco was a point on a charge with Blackduck or that “Belisco” actually was the congregation at Blackduck.  
*We do not know the location of Belisco.*

**Belle Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–c.1888**
Hobart’s history, p. 75, reports the first preaching at Belle Creek in May 1855. This congregation was closely connected to an early preacher, Samuel Poole Chandler, who lived and farmed nearby. The Belle Creek church was built in 1871 and dedicated in 1873. Chandler left the Methodist fold to become an Episcopal priest. The Belle Creek church was deeded to the Episcopal Church in 1888. The building still stands.  
*Belle Creek is a creek in Goodhue County.*

**Belle Plaine German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858?–c.1925**
From a 1943 Jordan Methodist Church history, we learn that the German-speaking Methodist congregation at Belle Plaine was added to the Shakopee Mission in 1858. The text is not entirely clear but suggests that this group of Methodists meeting in a school in 1858 might be the same group of Swiss that had previously met at a Baptist Church in Belle Plaine. The school was on the Bieder farm, and the congregation continued to meet there until discontinuing sometime between 1922 and 1925.  
*Belle Plaine is a city and township in Scott County.*

**Belle Plaine Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–1869?**
The English-speaking congregation at Belle Plaine was a part of the Mankato Mission in 1855. It is last listed as an appointment for the year 1868–1869.  
*Belle Plaine is a city and township in Scott County.*

**Belle Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–1859?**
Though Belle Prairie was the site of the first quarterly conference of the Methodist’s Benton County Mission in 1853, Hobart’s history, p. 64, tells us
that no societies formed at that time. This location on the northern edge of Methodist work intersected with Congregational mission work with the Indians; the Methodists accepted transfer of their property in 1856. Belle Prairie first appears on the appointment list in 1855. It is not listed in 1856, but the “Indian Mission” named probably refers to the work at Belle Prairie. Belle Prairie appears on the appointments for the last time in May of 1859 but not at the second conference held that year in October.

Belle Prairie is a community in Belle Prairie Township in Morrison County.

**Bellevue Methodist Episcopal Church, 1867–1868**
Bellevue was listed as a Methodist appointment, with Winnebago, for one year, 1861–1862, probably functioning as a class/preaching point for a brief time. We do not know the location of Bellevue, but a possibility is Belleview, which had a post office from 1873-1879, located in Section 31, McPherson Township, Blue Earth County.

**Bellingham Methodist Episcopal Church, 1888–1919**
The Methodist congregation at Bellingham began meeting in a school in 1888 and organized in March 1889. They built a church in 1891. Though still on the appointment list for the year 1918–1919, most of the members had moved by 1915, leaving a small Sunday school, and the conference authorized the sale of the property that year.

Bellingham is a city in Lac qui Parle County.

**Bellingham Salem Evangelical Church, 1883–1931**
This rural congregation of the Evangelical Association organized October 26, 1883. The first church was the former Hay Creek church in Goodhue County, dismantled, shipped and rebuilt at its new location. Over the years, this congregation was either on the Odessa or the Bellingham Circuits. The congregation discontinued in 1931, and the members merged with Zion Church in Bellingham.

Bellingham is a city in Lac qui Parle County. Salem Church was located in Yellow Bank Township, Lac qui Parle County.

**Bellingham Zion United Methodist Church, 1889–ongoing**
The Zion congregation of the Evangelical Association at Bellingham began with preaching late in 1888. The first class, mostly made of up members from the
nearby Salem congregation, organized April 10, 1889. They built their first church in 1891.

*Bellingham is a city in Lac qui Parle County.*

**Bellville Methodist Episcopal Church, 1859–1879**
Bellville was a point on the Methodist’s Preston Circuit in 1859, according to the 1912 *History of Fillmore County*, p. 1117. The congregation held services in a school. When the railroad village of Mabel was established, the Bellville congregation contributed toward building a church and joining the new work there. [See also Mabel United Methodist Church.]

*Bellville was a village in Newburg Township, Fillmore County.*

**Beltrami German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1902–1907?**
The German–speaking Methodist congregation at Beltrami began in 1902. It appears for that last time in the appointments in 1906–1907.

*Beltrami is a city in Polk County.*

**Beltrami Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1883?–1909?**
The Norwegian–speaking congregation at Beltrami is listed in the appointments most years between 1883 and 1909. It may have started prior to 1883 but probably discontinued about 1909.

*Beltrami is a city in Polk County.*

**Beltrami United Methodist Church, 1900–2012**
The English–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Beltrami appears for the first time on the appointment lists in 1900. It discontinued in 2012.

*Beltrami is a city in Polk County.*

**Belvidere German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–1933**
The German–speaking Methodists at Belvidere were a part of the first quarterly conference of the Red Wing Circuit held October 28, 1855. They built a church in 1862 near Gaylord’s Mill. The congregation is not listed on the appointments after 1925, but the 1978 history of First United Methodist Church in Red Wing says that services were held at Belvidere until 1933.

*Belvidere is a township in Goodhue County.*
*Belvidere Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–1922*

The Norwegian-speaking Methodist congregation at Belvidere began with services in homes in 1858. The first listing on the appointments is found in 1872 as Wells Creek. The next year it appears as Belvidere. The two are likely the same since Wells Creek flows through the township. The congregation dedicated its church in section 20 of the township on July 11, 1875. Its last year listed in the appointments was 1921–1922.

*Belvidere is a township in Goodhue County.*

*Belview German Methodist Episcopal Church, 19??–19??*

The German-speaking Methodist congregation at Belview is named in the appointments for one year, with Echo and Johnsonville, 1916–1917. Though we do not know when the work began at Belview, one wonders if there is a connection to the preaching point at Swede Forest, the township to the north, on the New Ulm mission in the 1860s. [See also Swede Forest German Methodist Episcopal Church.]

*Belview is a city in Redwood County.*

*Bemidji Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1922–1926*

This Methodist circuit existed independently of the church in the city of Bemidji, but we do not know which locations it served for the four years it was listed in the appointments. One may have been Puposky, the address of the minister supplying the circuit in 1923.

*Bemidji is a city in Beltrami County.*

*Bemidji Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–c.1910?*

The Norwegian-speaking Methodist congregation in Bemidji is listed in the appointments from 1906–1909, most likely a short-lived class/preaching point/congregation.

*Bemidji is a city in Beltrami County.*

**Bemidji United Methodist Church, 1898–ongoing**

The first service of the English-speaking congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bemidji was May 24, 1898. By 1900, its first building was under construction. It was dedicated in April 1904.

*Bemidji is a city in Beltrami County.*
**Bena Methodist Episcopal Church, 1911–c. 1920**
A Methodist class was organized at Bena in 1911, and the district superintendent reported a "neat little chapel." However, by 1922 the property was abandoned, and the conference authorized its sale. 
*Bena is a city in Cass County.*

**Benedict Methodist Episcopal Church, 191?–191?**
Benedict was named once in the Methodist appointments, for the year 1912–1913, probably a class/preaching point that functioned for only a short time. 
*Benedict is a community in Lakeview Township, Hubbard County.*

**Beneke's Evangelical Association, c.1890?–18??**
Probably the Evangelical Association’s Beneke’s was a class that met at a home or school. From the conference journal, we learn one thing, that it was reassigned in 1891 from the Hamilton to the Kasson Mission. Utzinger’s history, which includes many family names associated with charges, does not mention Beneke with Kasson, p. 366–367, or anywhere nearby. However, one might guess this class could have been connected with High Forest or Rock Dell, both places where Utzinger reports the work was short–lived. Another possibility is Oslo, a class that Roy Heitke found when reviewing early records of the Sargeant church.

**Bennetville Methodist Church, 1901–1956**
Bennetville appears as a Methodist appointment in 1901, 1954, and 1955. Although unnamed for many years, it likely was on the Aitkin or Cutler Circuits during that time. The district superintendent reported in 1956 that Bennetville and Cutler had merged to form Pine Lake Chapel. *See also Pine Lake Chapel United Methodist Church.*
*Bennetville is a community in Hazelton Township, Aitkin County.*

**Benson Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–190?**
The Methodist congregation at Benson is named for the first time on the appointment lists in 1876. In 1878, the presiding elder noted that Benson needed a building, but we find no further reference of one being built or where the congregation met. It continued as a named appointment intermittently
**Benton County Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1853–1855**
The Methodist’s Benton County Mission covered a vast area of the Territory of Minnesota, all the country above the falls of St. Anthony. We learn from the James Peet Papers held by the Minnesota Historical Society (copy in Anoka church file), that the preaching points included “Anoka at School room, Itasca, at Brown’s Tavern, Elk River, Jamesons & Donleys private house, Platte River at Depews private house, Swan River at Stewarts Tavern, Belle Prairie, School room, Fort Ripley at Olmsteads private house, Chipewa [sic] Agency, The Agents hours, D. Heariman.” The Benton County Mission was divided into three new missions in 1855, Monticello, Belle Prairie, and Anoka.

_Benton County, organized January 7, 1850, was one of the first counties established in the Minnesota Territory._

**Bergen Methodist Episcopal Church, see Lester Prairie Methodist Church**

**Berlin Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–1884?**
The Methodist congregation at Berlin began with preaching in the area in the fall of 1857 and organized in 1858. The 1882 _History of Freeborn County_ , p. 453, tells us that the preacher serving the church in Geneva lived in Berlin.

_Berlin is last listed on the appointments for the year 1883–1884._

_Berlin is a township in Steele County._

**Beroun Methodist Episcopal Church, 1914–c. 1926**
In 1914 the district superintendent reported that a Methodist society was organized with a new building at Beroun. The church was dedicated in the Fall of 1914. It was listed as the Beroun Circuit in 1920, but is no longer on the appointment list as of 1926. A 1989 history, _Pine County…and its Memories_, p. 63, notes the church was built in town in 1914, then adds, “Twenty years later it was moved to a new site near the North Star School in Pokegama Township, section 2, T39N, R22W.” This suggests the possibility of a connection to the Pokegama congregation. Maybe the congregation at Beroun discontinued but the building was used elsewhere? Also, in 1951, the conference trustees reported that two lots were to be sold by quit claim deed in Beroun.
**Beroun is a community in Mission Creek Township, Pine County.**

**Bertha Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1900–c.1920?**
In 1900, the United Brethren presiding elder reported the new class at Bertha placed on the Hewitt charge, our only reference to this specific work at Bertha. However, in 1917, the Parkers Prairie Circuit is renamed the Bertha Circuit. This circuit was discontinued in 1919, which may indicate the end of the Bertha class/congregation.
*Bertha is a city and township in Todd County.*

**Bertha Circuit Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1917–1919**
The Bertha Circuit was formed by the United Brethren in 1917, a renaming of the Parkers Prairie Circuit. It lasted just two years, until 1919.
*Bertha is a city and township in Todd County.*

**Bertha United Methodist Church, 1877–2001**
The German-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Bertha began through work under the Wadena Mission in 1877. The 1988 history, *Todd County Then and Now*, p. 21, says the church organized August 12, 1877. It incorporated under the name of Zion on May 13, 1889. The congregation built a church in 1891. After 1924, when the German and English conferences merged, the congregation was called South West Bertha Methodist Episcopal Church. They built a church in the town of Bertha in 1959. The congregation discontinued October 14, 2001. [See also West Bertha Methodist Episcopal Church.]
*Bertha is a city in Todd County.*

**Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, 1909–19??**
The Methodist’s Sunday School missionary report for 1909 reported a school named Bethel organized near Brown’s Valley. We do not know how long it continued.
*We do not know the location of this Bethel, but if near Browns Valley, it could be in either Traverse or Big Stone Counties.*

**Big Bend Methodist Episcopal Church, 1871–1909?**
A Methodist class at Big Bend was organized in July 1871, a part of the Windom
Circuit. In 1897, the presiding elder reported that the pastor of the circuit wanted to build a church at Big Bend. We do not know if that was done. Big Bend appears on the appointments for the last time in 1908. Big Bend was a village in Great Bend Township, Cottonwood County.

**Big Falls United Methodist Church, 1901–2003**
Big Falls Methodist Episcopal Church first appears as an appointment in 1901. The congregation built its first church in 1906. Big Falls was declared abandoned effective May 23, 2003, by conference action taken on June 3, 2005. Big Falls is a city in Koochiching County.

**Big Fork Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1908–19??**
The Methodist’s Big Fork circuit was likely based on hopes of growth in the far north central section of the state. The presiding elder sent a supply preacher to "Big Fork country" in June. There were plans to build in 1908, but Big Fork was no longer listed on the appointments in 1909. However the Sunday School missionary report says a school was organized there, which may have continued for a time. Bigfork is a city and township in Itasca County.

*Big Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, see Orlando Methodist Episcopal Church.*

**Big Lake New Day United Methodist Church, 2007–2015**
New Day United Methodist Church in Big Lake began in 2007 and discontinued as Elk River New Day United Methodist Church in 2015.

**Big Spring Methodist Episcopal Church, 185?-186?**
Big Springs (sic) is mentioned as an appointment on the Methodist’s Preston Circuit in 1858 and following years (unspecified) in the 1912 History of Fillmore County, p. 1117. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation continued. Big Spring is a community in Fillmore County.

**Big Stone Lake Circuit Evangelical Association, 1874–1883**
This Evangelical mission was formed in 1874 to serve the growing area near Big Stone Lake. Yellow Bank Emmanuel was the first class organized. When the
Minnesota Conference divided in 1883 to organize the Dakota Conference, the Minnesota congregations were appointed to the Odessa Circuit. 

**Big Stone Lake Evangelical Association, 187?-??**
In 1874 the Evangelical Association Committee on Boundaries reassigned the Big Stone lake congregation from the Redwood Mission to the newly formed Bigstone Lake Mission. It is not clear if this congregation was in Dakota Territory or in the State of Minnesota.

**Big Stone Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1877–1880**
The Big Stone Mission of the United Brethren was formed in 1877 as a subdivision of the Pomme de Terre Mission. Its name was changed to the Ortonville Mission in 1880.

**Bigelow United Methodist Church, 1872–1984**
The Bigelow Methodist Episcopal congregation organized in 1872 and began building its first church in the fall of 1892. It was dedicated in 1893. The congregation discontinued July 1, 1984.

**Bilkie Methodist Episcopal Church, 192?-192?**
The Bilkie Methodist congregation is listed on the appointments for three years, 1923–1926, with Lake Wilson. We do not know when it began or ended.

**Bingham Lake United Methodist Church, 187?-1997**
Bingham Lake Methodist Episcopal Church began on the Windom charge as a preaching point by 1872. It is listed in the appointments for the first time in 1898 and incorporated April 30, 1900, the same year the congregation began construction of the first building. The church was dedicated in the fall of 1901. The congregation discontinued in 1997.

**Birch Coulee Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?-187?**
A Renville Methodist Episcopal Church history of 1930 includes Birch Coulee as a preaching point on the county circuit in the 1870s. We know nothing further of this class/preaching point/congregation. 

*Birch Cooley* is a township in Renville County. The village of Birch Cooley had a post office from 1867-1882, which was then moved to and renamed Morton.

**Birch Creek Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 191?-192?**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist congregation at Birch Creek is listed as an appointment from 1915–1923 but may have existed for a time before and/or after those years. According to the 1942 conference Historical Record, it was connected with Sturgeon Lake.  
*Birch Creek is a township in Pine County.*

**Birch Lake Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 186?-1881?**
The United Brethren congregation at Birch Lake was named on the Long Prairie Mission in 1875 and reassigned to the Sauk Valley Mission in 1878. From the 1958 history of the Grey Eagle Church, we learn that preaching began in the 1860s at a school house near Birch Lake. This congregation later merged with Swan Lake to form Grey Eagle Church of the United Brethren in Christ. [See also *Birchdale Church of the United Brethren in Christ and Grey Eagle United Methodist Church.*]  
*Birch Lake is in Birchdale Township, Todd County.*

**Birchdale Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 187?-1882?**
The Birchdale congregation of United Brethren was on the Long Prairie Mission in 1875. Since Birch Lake, in the same township, was also listed on the Long Prairie Mission that year, it seems that these two classes/congregations were not identical. When the Birchdale Mission was established in 1879, presumably the Birchdale congregation was its primary point. A 1958 history of the Grey Eagle Church tells of two congregations, one near Birch Lake where preaching began in the late 1860s, and another, Swan Lake, which built a church in 1879 five miles north of Grey Eagle. Ultimately these two groups merged to form Grey Eagle. We cannot be sure, but considering the existence of a chapel at Swan Lake, it might have been the lead location of the mission and therefore recognized as the Birchdale congregation. When the Birchdale Mission discontinued in the appointments in 1882, the work was attached to Sauk
What happened to the Birchdale congregation at that point is unclear. [See also Grey Eagle United Methodist Church.]

Birchdale is a township in Todd County. Swan Lake is in Round Prairie Township, just north of Birchdale.

**Birchdale Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1879–1882**
The Birchdale Mission of the United Brethren existed for four years, 1879–1882. It began in 1879 as a name change from the Sauk Valley Mission and ended in 1882 when joined with the Sauk Center Circuit.

**Birchdale Salem Evangelical Association, 1900–c.1921**
Utzinger’s history, p. 421, tells us that Birchdale was organized by Evangelical families who moved to the area from East Prairie about 1900. They built a church in 1902, in the country. It was reassigned from the Alexandria Mission to the St. Cloud Mission in 1912, and “during the last years it was not served.” The conference trustees authorized sale of the building in 1923. The 1988 history, Todd County Then and Now, p. 24, locates the property, church and cemetery, in Section 7 of Birchdale Township, and says the church was removed in 1927 and rebuilt in Sauk Center for the Assembly of God Church.

**Bird Island Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 18??–18??**
We have one reference to a Norwegian–speaking Methodist congregation at Bird Island. The 1966 history of the Lake Lillian church says Bird Island was a part of its charge at some point, but gives no dates. Probably this was a short–lived class/preaching point/congregation.

**Bird Island United Methodist Church, 1874–ongoing**
The English–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Bird Island began with preaching in 1874. The first building was dedicated June 10, 1888. For a time in the 1920s, the congregation became one part of a Union Church in Bird Island that used the Methodist building. That union dissolved in 1927.

**Biscay Salem Evangelical Association, 1876–1921**
The Evangelical Sunday School at Biscay began in 1876, becoming a
congregation that built its first church in 1879. It merged with the Bethlehem
Evangelical Church in Hutchinson in 1921. [See also Hutchinson Bethlehem
United Methodist Church.]
Biscay is a city in McLeod County.

**Bishop’s Grove Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1875–1878?
Bishop’s Grove is named in 1875 on the United Brethren’s Sauk Center Mission,
then reassigned to the Sauk Valley Mission in 1878. Possibly this
class/preaching point/congregation existed for a few years before and/or after,
but we do not know for sure.
*We do not know the location of Bishop’s Grove.*

**Bismarck Tabor Evangelical Church, 1876–1945
The Tabor congregation of the Evangelical Association at Bismarck organized in
1876 under the name of Rosenow, on the circuit that cycled through the names
Arlington, Winthrop and finally Buffalo Lake over a number of years. The Tabor
church was built in Bismarck Township in 1891, seven miles from Winthrop.
The congregation discontinued in 1945. The building was sold and moved to
Courtland in 1947.
*Bismarck is a township in Sibley County.*

**Biwabik Methodist Episcopal Church, 1892–1937
The English-speaking congregation at Biwabik started in 1892 and dedicated its
church in February 1893. From 1919 to 1937, it federated with the
Congregational Church, a federation ending with the discontinuance of the
Methodists in 1937. Today the Biwabik Community United Church of Christ
notes the federation and dates its beginnings from the Methodist work in 1892.
*Biwabik is a city in St. Louis County.*

**Biwabik Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1892–1894?
The Swedish-speaking Methodist class/preaching point/congregation at
Biwabik appears on the appointment list for a year, 1893–1894. It might have
continued some years before and after, but we do not know more.
*Biwabik is a city in St. Louis County.*
**Black School House Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?-18??**
A Methodist class/preaching point/congregation at Black School House was included on the circuit with Delavan formed in 1871. We do not know how long it existed. *We do not know the location of Black School House.*

**Blackduck Methodist Episcopal Church, c. 1901–19??**
Blackduck is listed as a Methodist appointment from 1901–1908, suggesting this congregation functioned for at least several years. *Blackduck is a city in Beltrami County.*

**Blaine North Summit United Methodist Church, 2016–ongoing**
This new United Methodist congregation in Blaine organized in 2016. *Blaine is a city in Anoka County.*

**Blaine United Methodist Church, 1964–ongoing**
The Methodist Church in Blaine began in 1964. Its building was consecrated May 1, 1966. *Blaine is a city in Anoka County.*

**Blinings Church of the United Brethren in Christ, c.1859–18??**
Blinings was a United Brethren class that probably met in a home or school. The conference lists it on the St. Peters Mission in 1859. We have no further information. *We do not know the location of Blinings.*

**Blooming Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?-18??**
English-speaking Methodists elected Elysian church trustees at the Blooming Grove quarterly conference in 1879, according to a c.2000 history of the Elysian congregation. This is our only reference to possible work of English Methodists under the name of Blooming Grove. Maybe it was just a circuit name that included Elysian early on, with Elysian eventually becoming the head of a circuit close to that town. Morristown (just north of Blooming Grove Township) church and circuit date to an earlier year and served points east of Elysian. *Blooming Grove is a township in Waseca County.*
**Blooming Grove Norwegian Methodist Church, 1861–1943**
The Norwegian-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Blooming Grove appears for the first year on the appointments in 1861 as the Scandinavian church. Although not independently listed for many years (was it still functioning?), it returns to the appointments in 1885 as Norwegian and remains until 1943. The Norwegian annual conference dissolved in 1942. Any remaining members would have joined other congregations.

_Blooming Grove is a township in Waseca County._

**Blooming Grove United Methodist Church, 1856–ongoing**
This Blooming Grove congregation resulted from the merger of two German-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregations, Bethel and Immanuel, that were closely connected from their earliest days. Preaching began in the area in 1856. According to the 1903 history of the Northern German Conference, Bethel organized January 29, 1861, and Immanuel, March 12, 1861. Bethel built a church in 1873, Immanuel in 1862. In 1951 the congregations merged and the Bethel building was moved and attached to the Immanuel Church.

_Blooming Grove is a township in Waseca County._

**Blooming Prairie United Methodist Church, 1871–c.1910, 1935–2007**
The Methodist Episcopal Church at Blooming Prairie was formed from the Lansing Circuit during the conference year 1870–1871, at a time before the township had changed its name from Oak Glen to Blooming Prairie. Hobart’s history, p. 171, names Oak Glen on a large circuit, without giving a year. This congregation, as Blooming Prairie, functioned into the 20th century. By 1912 the district superintendent said Blooming Prairie had been idle the past seven or eight years, even though it had continued being listed as an appointment until 1911. The church and parsonage were sold in the fall of 1912. In 1935 the district superintendent reported that the work at Blooming Prairie was renewed. The congregation discontinued July 1, 2007. [See also Oak Glen Methodist Episcopal Church.]

_Blooming Prairie is a city and township in Steele County. The name was changed from Oak Glen in 1873._

**Bloomington Bloomington Ferry United Methodist Church, c. 1870–1970**
The Bloomington Ferry Methodist Episcopal congregation in Bloomington began
as a union Sunday school about 1870, meeting at the Bloomington Ferry Hill school house, with afternoon Sunday services conducted by preachers from Oak Grove Presbyterian or Eden Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church. The Methodists built their church in 1900, using materials from the Shakopee Church, which had closed. It was dedicated August 23, 1900. The congregation merged with Normandale–Hylands United Methodist Church in Bloomington in 1970. The last service at Bloomington Ferry was held that year in June. After standing empty for a time, the Bloomington Ferry building was moved intact by barge to The Landing, a reconstructed historical site in Shakopee and continues in use there as one of the site’s interpreted buildings.

_Bloomington is a city in Hennepin County. Bloomington Ferry was the name of the first post office established in 1854 in what became Bloomington Township._

**Bloomington Hillcrest United Methodist Church, 1920–ongoing**
The Hillcrest congregation in Bloomington organized as the Oxboro Heath Methodist Episcopal congregation March 20, 1920, according to a c.1953 history of the church. This date is unclear; a 1983 history gives the official organization date as August 11, 1924, after beginnings as a union Sunday school. Both agree that the first building was erected in 1926. It was called the Oxboro Community Methodist Episcopal Church. The name was changed to Hillcrest Methodist Church in 1956.

_Bloomington is a city in Hennepin County._

**Bloomington Normandale–Hylands United Methodist Church, 1967–ongoing**
This Normandale–Hylands congregation in Bloomington, a mission of the Evangelical United Brethren Church, met for the first time October 1, 1967. Church construction began in December 1968, and the building was consecrated November 16, 1969.

_Bloomington is a city in Hennepin County._

**Bloomington Portland Avenue United Methodist Church, 1953–ongoing**
The Portland Ave. congregation of the Methodist Church in Bloomington organized March 14, 1954, after beginning with services in November 1953. They built their church in 1958, dedicated February 1, 1959.

_Bloomington is a city in Hennepin County._
Blue Earth Church of the United Brethren in Christ, see Stratton Church of the United Brethren in Christ.

**Blue Earth City Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1862–1864**
The United Brethren work under the name of Blue Earth City Mission was formed in 1862, a name change from the Garden City Mission. In 1864, the name was changed again, to the Chain Lake Mission. Blue Earth is a city and township in Faribault County.

**Blue Earth First United Methodist Church, c.1857–2008**
This congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church dates from early preaching in 1856 or 1857. The first class organized in 1858, and the first church was dedicated January 19, 1874. In 1996, though keeping its separate identity, it blended with Salem United Methodist Church in Blue Earth. In 2008, First, along with Immanuel and Salem merged to form Hope United Methodist Church. [See also Blue Earth Hope United Methodist Church.] Blue Earth is a city in Faribault County.

Blue Earth Hope United Methodist Church, 2008–ongoing
Hope United Methodist Church was formed with the merger of three Blue Earth congregations, First, Immanuel, and Salem in 2008. [See also Blue Earth First United Methodist Church, Blue Earth Immanuel United Methodist Church and Blue Earth Salem United Methodist Church.] Blue Earth is a city in Faribault County.

**Blue Earth Immanuel United Methodist Church, 1861–2008**
The Immanuel (sometimes Emanuel) class of the Evangelical Association was organized in 1861. The first church was built in 1865, in use by February 1866, and dedicated in the fall of 1867. This congregation was called East Blue Earth for years, indicating its rural location east of the city. It officially changed its name to Blue Earth Immanuel in 1970. In 2008, it merged with two other Blue Earth congregations, Salem and First, to form Hope United Methodist Church. [See also Blue Earth Hope United Methodist Church.] Blue Earth is a city and township in Faribault County.

**Blue Earth Salem United Methodist Church, 1881–2008**
The Salem congregation of the Evangelical Association in Blue Earth had connections as a class from the 1870s with its parent congregation, Immanuel. Salem officially organized April 18, 1881, and dedicated its first building November 6, 1881. In 1996, though keeping its separate identity, the congregation blended with First United Methodist Church in Blue Earth. In 2008, Salem, along with Immanuel and First merged to form Hope United Methodist Church. [See also Blue Earth Hope United Methodist Church.] Blue Earth is a city in Faribault County.

**Blue Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1923**
This congregation appears for the first time on the Methodist appointments, with Santiago, in 1887. The presiding elder reporting in 1900 tells of a new church building having been “commenced” on the Becker and Santiago charge, possibly a reference to Blue Hill, if commenced indicates planning rather than actual construction. In 1904, the presiding elder reports a church under construction at Blue Hill. It was dedicated May 28, 1905. Although not listed again after 1904 on the appointments, Blue Hill is found on the list of apportionments (amount to be contributed to the conference) as late as 1923. Blue Hill is a township in Sherburne County.

**Bluffton Church of the United Brethren of Christ, 1899–1905**
In 1899, the United Brethren Boundaries Committee assigned Bluffton to the Butler Mission. According to the 1916 History of Ottertail County, p. 395, Bluffton incorporated April 7, 1899. The presiding elder reported in 1901 that the Bluffton congregation had a new church, the first one in town. However, it was vacant by 1905, and the Vacant Church Property committee recommended selling it in 1908. Bluffton is a city and township in Otter Tail County.

**Bluffton Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897–1919**
References to Methodist work in Bluffton are limited. It is listed with Perham and New York Mills in the statistics in 1893. Then, in 1910, the Sunday School missionary report tells us that a class was organized at Bluffton. Whether this evolved into a more formal organization is unknown. Bluffton is a city and township in Otter Tail County.
**Bluffton Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1901–1905**

United Brethren missions shifted geographically as classes and congregations evolved within an area. Bluffton was a name change of the Butler Mission in 1901, the same year the United Brethren church in Bluffton was built, no doubt with hopes that this congregation could become the lead point on a charge. Already, though, in 1902, the presiding elder reported many removals from the mission. The Bluffton Mission was renamed Richville Mission in 1905. Bluffton is a city and township in Otter Tail County.

**Bois Fort Indian Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, see Nett Lake Indian Mission Methodist Church.**

**Bolins Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 186?–18??**

Bolins is listed as an appointment on the United Brethren’s Marion Mission in 1864. Probably this was a short-lived class/preaching point/congregation. We do not know the location of Bolins.

**Bonner Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 191?–19??**

Our only mention of this United Brethren work is found in the 1916 Boundaries Committee report where Bonner was named on the Parkers Prairie Mission. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation functioned. We do not know the location of Bonner.

**Bonniwell's Mills Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–19??**

Bonniwell’s Mills appears on the Methodist appointment list for the first time in 1895, although earlier, in 1892, the presiding elder reported that the congregation had a church ready for dedication. It was named the last time in the appointments in 1898, but it may have continued longer on the Dassel or another charge. Bonniwells Mills was a village in Collinwood Township, Meeker County, 1871-1895, then called Bonniwell, from 1895-1897, and finally, Lamson, 1897-1903.

**Boomhower School Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–19??**

One reference to a Methodist class at the Boomhower School is found in a history of the Walnut Grove church written in 1973. It says this class was added to the circuit from 1888–1901, apparently functioning at least a few years.
Histories of the Holly church, when it was still known as the Blethen class, tell of services being held on alternate weeks for several years with those at Boomhower School. We do not know when the class/preaching point/congregation at Boomhower School discontinued, but the 1905 report of the presiding elder that says "two country appointments on the Walnut Grove charge have united and purchased a large building..." might refer to the Boomhower School and what became the congregation at Holly. [See also Holly United Methodist Church.]
We do not know the location of the Boomhower School.

**Bop’s Evangelical Association, 189?–19??**
Bop’s, an Evangelical class or preaching point probably meeting at a home, is listed in the missionary report for 1896 under Le Sueur Center. Maybe it continued for a time, but we do not know for sure.  
*We do not know the location of Bop’s.*

**Borngesser’s Class Evangelical Association, 186?–187?**
We find the Borngesser’s Class of the Evangelical Association mentioned once in the conference records; in 1870, the Committee on Boundaries moved it from the Hennepin Mission to the Crow River Mission. From Utzinger’s history, p. 379, we find the A. Borngesser family listed as early members of the Hanover church. Maybe this class/preaching point met for some time at Borngesser’s before joining the effort to build Zion Church at Hanover in the 1880s. [See also Hanover Zion United Methodist Church.]
*We do not know the location of Borngesser’s.*

**Born’s Evangelical Association, c.188?–192?**
The Evangelical class/congregation at Born’s, located about fifteen miles southwest of Waseca, probably got its start in the 1880s. It is named in the mission report of 1889. In 1918, the conference discussed the possibility of moving the church at Wilton to the Born neighborhood, but that idea did not come to pass. Utzinger’s history, p. 428, describes Born’s as a “few faithful families,” but not strong enough to support a church. We do not know exactly when Born’s discontinued but quite likely in the 1920s.  
*Born’s was located about fifteen miles southwest of Waseca, in Waseca County.*
**Bovey Methodist Episcopal Church, 1905–19??**
We find Bovey listed on the Methodist appointments for two years, 1905–1907. From the 1910 Sunday School missionary report, we learn that Bovey had a school and a church. One can guess the congregation continued at least a few years.

*Bovey is a city in Itasca County.*

**Boyd Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–1925?**
The Boyd congregation of Methodists is named for the first time in 1898, with Clarkfield and Hanley Falls. That same year, the presiding elder reported that Boyd had purchased a school to use as a church. Improvements to the building are mentioned in 1899, and a foundation placed under it in 1904. However, by 1923, the district superintendent reported that Clarkfield and Boyd are unable to support an appointment. Boyd is listed for the last time in 1924, though Clarkfield continues.

*Boyd is a city in Lac qui Parle County.*

**Boyington’s School House Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 185?–18??**
Our one reference to the United Brethren class/preaching point/congregation meeting at this Boyington’s school house is found in 1858, on the Pine Creek Mission, according to the Boundaries Committee. Probably it did not continue for long.

*We do not know the location of Boyington’s School House.*

**Boynton Methodist Episcopal Church, see Ridgeville Methodist Episcopal Church**

**Braden’s School House Church of the Untied Brethren in Christ, 18?–18??**
In 1858, this United Brethren class/preaching point/congregation is listed on the Preston Circuit in the Boundaries report to the conference, probably a short-lived attempt to establish new work.

*We do not know the location of Braden’s School House.*

**Braham Methodist Episcopal Church, 1901?–191?**
The English–speaking Methodist congregation at Braham appears for the first time on the appointment lists in 1901. In 1906, the presiding elder reported plans of the congregation to purchase the Swedish Methodist building, which
subsequently was dedicated September 15, 1907. Two years later, in 1909, the
district superintendent reported a payment on the congregation’s debt, but that
is the last we hear of it. However, information found in the 1985 *Isanti County
Minnesota, an illustrated history*, p. 111, speaking of the Swedish Methodists in
Braham, may have confused the two congregations. This reference says the
Swedish Methodists built their church in 1899, the congregation faltered by the
teens, and the building was taken over by the German Lutherans. This is likely
accurate to a point, but our records indicate interim ownership by the English
congregation rather than a direct transfer from the Swedes to the Lutherans.
_Braham is a city in Isanti County._

**Braham Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1890–1903?**
The 1942 Historical Record of the Swedish Methodist work says the Swedish–
speaking congregation in Braham began in 1890. It is listed in the
appointments from 1899–1903. The 1985 *Isanti County Minnesota, an
illustrated history*, p. 111, tells us this congregation built a church in 1899.
From the records of the English side of the Methodist family, we learn that the
English–speaking congregation bought the Swedish building in 1907. Possibly
some of the members of the Swedish congregation joined the English at that
time, or not. We do not know.
_Braham is a city in Isanti County._

**Brainerd Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1893–1913**
This Methodist circuit, not to be confused with the church in Brainerd, is listed
in the appointments from 1893–1913. The presiding elder in 1893 describes it
as ten appointments near Deerwood and Bay Lake but does not identify the
other eight of the ten.
_Brainerd is a city in Crow Wing County._

**Brainerd Evangelical United Methodist Church, 1880–1995**
The Brainerd congregation of the Evangelical Association, earlier named Zion,
began with services by preachers from St. Cloud and Wadena beginning in
1880. It became the primary point on the Brainerd Mission that was formed in
1888. Utzinger’s history, p. 345, says the congregation bought its first church
from the Methodists during the 1886–1888 pastorate. It merged with Park
United Methodist Church in Brainerd in 1995. [See also Brainerd Park United Methodist Church.]

Brainerd is a city in Crow Wing County.

**Brainerd Park United Methodist Church, c.1870–ongoing**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Brainerd bought property during the conference year, 1870–1871. The congregation officially organized October 13, 1872, and dedicated their first building, a chapel, on February 9, 1873. [See also Baxter New Light United Methodist Church and Brainerd Evangelical United Methodist Church.]

Brainerd is a city in Crow Wing County.

**Brainerd Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?-1922**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist congregation in Brainerd appears for the first time in the appointments in 1872. It is last listed in 1922. A 1971 history of the Brainerd churches tells us that the Assemblies of God bought and began using the Swedish Methodist building in 1922.

Brainerd is a city in Crow Wing County.

**Brandon Evangelical Association, 187?–189?**
The Evangelical Committee on Boundaries in 1875 detached Chippewa, the first name of Brandon Township, from the Fergus Falls Mission and reassigned it to the Sauk Center Mission. Utzinger’s history, p. 421, reports preaching at a Brandon area school “for nearly 20 years,” but never with enough people to officially organize a class. Leuzinger and Ruppelius were two families connected here. The conference mission report includes Brandon in 1895.

Brandon is a city and township in Douglas County.

**Breckenridge Mission Evangelical Association, 1880–1884**
The Breckenridge Mission of the Evangelical Association was formed from a division of the Elizabeth Mission in 1880. Most of the preaching points/congregations assigned to it became a part of the Dakota Conference when it organized in 1884. One exception was the Western Church in Minnesota.

Breckenridge is a city in Wilkin County.
**Breckenridge United Evangelical Church, 1901–19??**
This United Evangelical congregation at or near Breckenridge began about 1901, but we are not sure of its end date. The Boundaries Committee renamed it the Wheaton Mission in 1903. *Breckenridge is a city in Wilkin County.*

**Breckenridge United Methodist Church, 1887–ongoing**
First Methodist Episcopal Church at Breckenridge began in 1887. The congregation dedicated its first building that year on November 13. In 2004, the Foxhome United Methodist Church merged with Breckenridge. [See also Foxhome United Methodist Church.]
*Breckenridge is a city in Wilkin County.*

**Breuer Evangelical Association, 1897–19??**
We have only one mention of this Evangelical class/preaching point/congregation. Breuer, probably a family name, is listed under Rush City in the 1895 Committee on Boundaries report. We do not know when it began or when it ended. *We do not know the location of Breuer.*

**Brewster Methodist Episcopal Church, 1900–1922**
The Methodist presiding elder in 1900 reported that Brewster organized as a circuit June 16, 1900, with no indication that this work had any connection to earlier work under Brewster’s first name, Hersey. The next year the congregation at Brewster had bought a lot for a church, which was built and then dedicated August 10, 1902. In 1922, the conference authorized the sale of this building, and the congregation is not included on the appointment list after that year. The church was sold by 1924. [See also Hersey Methodist Episcopal Church.]
*Brewster is a city in Nobles County.*

**Bricelyn Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–19??**
The 1896 *History of Faribault County*, p. 619, tells of the earliest Methodist preaching in Seely Township in the Pratt home in February 1858. The Methodists organized December 1871. We cannot be certain of the name of this congregation, but it could have been known as Seely or Clayton, the small
village in the township. In 1903, a delegate to the Lay Electoral Conference was listed from Clayton. The little village of Clayton faded away with the advent of Bricelyn, organized in 1903. This coincides with the first references to Bricelyn in the conference records. The presiding elder in 1902 reported that Bricelyn would be on the Kiester charge. It appears by that name in the 1903 appointments, then for the last time in 1905.  
_Bricelyn is a city in Faribault County._

**Brick School House Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–18??**  
Two church histories give us a glimpse of Methodist work at the Brick School House. The Janesville history of 1939 lists it on its circuit in 1869, and a 1957 Morristown Church history names the Brick School House as a preaching point in 1888. This suggests that an established class/preaching point/congregation existing for an extended time, but we do not know anything more.  
_We do not know the location of Brick School House._

**Bridgeman Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–19??**  
We have one reference to Methodist work at Bridgeman; it was named as a point located northeast of Motley on a map published in the 1904 conference journal. How long a class/preaching point/congregation existed there, we do not know.  
_Bridgeman is a community in May Township, Cass County._

_Bridgie Methodist Episcopal Church, see Northome United Methodist Church._

**Brighton United Methodist Church, 1854–1984**  
The Methodist Episcopal work at Brighton to this Norwegian–speaking congregation began in 1854 and organized in 1860. They built their church in 1882, which after closure was moved to Farmamerica at Waseca. The congregation discontinued October 7, 1984.  
_Brighton is a township in Nicollet County._

**Brockway Methodist Episcopal Church, 1859–192?**  
In early years, the Brockway Methodist appointment was called Winnebago Prairie, which appears for the first time on the appointments at the conference held in May 1859. It is listed as Brockway for the first time in 1869. It seems the
work faltered for some period between 1883 and 1908. The presiding elder reported new work at Brockway in 1908. Eventually, Brockway was served with Royalton, and Royalton records include Brockway entries, 1900–1920. 

*Brockway is a township in Stearns County.*

**Brook Park Evangelical Association, 189?–191?**  
In 1897, in the Evangelical mission report, Brook Park is named on the Rush City Circuit, possibly its first year, though a class/preaching point might have existed prior to that reference. The congregation probably discontinued in the 1910s; in 1918, the conference trustees recommended selling the property, suggesting Brook Park had owned a church or at least land.  

*Brook Park is a city and township in Pine County.*

**Brook Park United Methodist Church, 1903–2004**  
This Brook Park began in 1903 as a Methodist Episcopal congregation. The 1906 presiding elder report tells us they planned to purchase a Baptist building. Their church was dedicated September 22, 1907. The congregation merged with Pine City United Methodist Church in 2004. [See also *Pine City United Methodist Church.*]  

*Brook Park is a city and township in Pine County.*

*Brookfield Methodist Episcopal Church, see Churchill United Methodist Church.*

**Brooklyn Center African United Methodist Fellowship, 2008–2014**  
The African Fellowship at Brooklyn Center began meeting in 2008. It merged with Brooklyn United Methodist Church in 2014. [See also *Brooklyn Center Brooklyn United Methodist Church.*]  

*Brooklyn Center is a city in Hennepin County.*

**Brooklyn Center Brooklyn United Methodist Church, 1854–ongoing**  
The Brooklyn congregation began with a class organized by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1854. The congregation began building its first church in 1865 and used it for the first time September 16, 1866. [See also *Brooklyn Center African United Methodist Fellowship, Brooklyn Center Mosaic United Methodist Church and Brooklyn Park Riverview United Methodist Church.*]  

*Brooklyn Center is a city in Hennepin County.*
**Brooklyn Center Harron United Methodist Church, 1914–2006**
Early services of the Harron Methodist Episcopal congregation in Brooklyn Center started in 1914. They began building their church in 1927, worshipping in the basement for five years before continuing construction in 1932. In 1928, the district superintendent reported assigning a student pastor to North Church Mission. Harron is listed on the appointments for the first time the next year, 1929. The building was completed by 1933 and dedicated in 1941. Harron discontinued June 30, 2006.

*Brooklyn Center is a city in Hennepin County.*

**Brooklyn Center Mosaic United Methodist Church, 2008–2014**
The Mosaic United Methodist congregation in Brooklyn Center began in 2008 and merged with Brooklyn United Methodist Church in 2014. [See also Brooklyn Center Brooklyn United Methodist Church.]

*Brooklyn Center is a city in Hennepin County.*

**Brooklyn Park Riverview United Methodist Church, 1966–2010**
The Riverview Methodist Church in Brooklyn Park began with community visits and location of a building site in 1966, with its first service held September 11 followed by official organization on November 6, 1966. Church construction began in 1967, with the first service in the new building held April 7, 1968. The congregation’s last service was March 28, 2010, prior to merger with Brooklyn United Methodist Church in Brooklyn Center. [See also Brooklyn Center Brooklyn United Methodist Church.]

*Brooklyn Park is a city in Hennepin County.*

**Brookside Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–191?**
The Brookside congregation appears just one year on the Methodist appointment lists, with Slayton, 1909–1910. Probably this class/preaching point/congregation was short-lived.

*We do not know the location of Brookside.*

**Brookston Methodist Church, 190?–1969**
In 1909, the Methodist Episcopal district superintendent reported that the congregation at Brookston had bought property to build a church, which was
dedicated August 14, 1910. This building was destroyed in the 1918 forest fire, but the congregation rebuilt, dedicating their second church June 5, 1921.

Brookston appears on the appointment lists for the last time in 1968. 

*Brookston is a city in St. Louis County.*

**Brooten Methodist Episcopal Church, 1908–19??**
The Methodist work at Brooten started in 1908. In 1909, the district superintendent reported that the congregation was planning to build. Brooten appears on the appointment list just one year, 1912–1913, but the congregation may have continued for a time as a point on another charge.

*Brooten is a city in Stearns County.*

**Browerville Circuit Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1891–1905**
We find this United Brethren circuit listed in the appointments from 1891–1905, but we do not know specifically which classes/preaching points/congregations it served other than that in the city of Browerville.

*Browerville is a city in Todd County.*

**Browerville Evangelical United Brethren Church, 188?–1954?**
Browerville was the center of an early circuit of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. According to Gist’s history, p. 144, the church at Browerville was probably built in 1888. The appointment appears on the lists for the last time in 1953. In 1955, the conference trustees reported the sale of the building to the Free Methodist Church.

*Browerville is a city in Todd County.*

**Browns Valley United Church, 1884?–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Brown’s Valley is listed in the appointments beginning in 1884. The 1986 centennial history of the church says preaching began earlier, but the first appointment came in 1886, probably indicating the arrival of the first appointed preacher. They built a church by 1890, which was dedicated during the conference year 1890–1891. Browns Valley United Methodist Church united with the Presbyterian Church in 1975, maintaining relationships to both denominations.

*Browns Valley is a city in Traverse County.*
**Brownsdale Evangelical Association, c.1870–18??**

Our one reference to Evangelical Association work at Brownsdale is found in the 1872 Committee on Boundaries report. Brownsdale was reassigned from the Rochester Mission to the Kasson Circuit that year. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation functioned.

*Brownsdale is a city in Mower County.*

**Brownsdale Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1857–1858?**

From the 1857 United Brethren Committee on Boundaries report, we learn that the Brownsdale Mission covered all of Mower and Freeborn counties. However, we also learn from the minutes that the appointed preacher failed to take up the appointment. Exactly what classes/congregations developed from this mission attempt, if any, is unclear.

*Brownsdale is a city in Mower County.*

**Brownsdale United Methodist Church, 1856–ongoing**

The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Brownsdale evolved from intermittent preaching and services beginning in 1856. Brownsdale was listed in the appointments in 1874 for the first time. The church’s 1956 history tells of quarterly conferences being held for First Methodist Episcopal Church beginning in 1885. The congregation built a church in 1891.

*Brownsdale is a city in Mower County.*

**Brownsville Methodist Episcopal Church, 1854–c.1880**

Brownsville was an early center for Methodist work in the Minnesota Territory, connected to other preaching points in the area. According to the 1882 *History of Houston County*, the congregation purchased a building and dedicated it the first Sunday in March 1866. From the 2003 history of Hokah United Methodist Church, we learn that the congregation functioned until about 1880.

*Brownsville is a city in Houston County.*

**Brownton Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–189?**

The English-speaking Methodist congregation in Brownton appears for a few years in the appointments beginning in 1888 and for the last time in 1894. Possibly a class/preaching point/congregation existed for a time before and/or after those years, but we do not know for sure.
Brownton is a city in McLeod County.

**Brownton Zion United Methodist Church, 1879–1998**
The German–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Brownton began with meetings held at Lake Addie in 1879 by the preacher from Sumter. The Brownton congregation built its first church in 1892. They merged with Sumter on May 5, 1946, to become Zion Methodist Church. In 1998, the congregation merged with Bethlehem United Methodist Church in Hutchinson. [See also Sumter Methodist Church and Hutchinson Bethlehem United Methodist Church.]

Brownton is a city in McLeod County.

**Bruess German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1872–1878**
A 1937 history of the Sleepy Eye Church file says the Bruess Settlement was a German–speaking Methodist point on the Leavenworth Mission, 1872–1878. It was dropped as an appointment because of its proximity to Sleepy Eye, apparently with the members joining Sleepy Eye. [See also Sleepy Eye Faith United Methodist Church.]

Bruess was a settlement two and a half miles east of Sleepy Eye.

*Brush Creek German Methodist Episcopal Church, see Forest German Methodist Episcopal Church.*

**Brush Creek Tabor Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1861–1957**
The Evangelical Association congregation at Brush Creek began with the Rice Lake class on the Blue Earth Mission in 1861, according to the 1961 history of the Immanuel Church near Blue Earth. The congregation at Brush Creek, also known as the Windmill appointment, built their church in 1886. In 1957, they merged with Rice Lake Evangelical United Brethren Church. [See also Rice Lake Emanuel United Methodist Church.]

Brush Creek is a township in Faribault County.

**Buchanan Evangelical Association, 187?–188?**
Our first reference to Evangelical work at Buchanan is found in 1870 when it was listed on the Kasson Circuit. The last reference, in 1875, also moves it to the Kasson Circuit, after having been shuttled in the intervening years to the East Prairie Circuit, then the Red Wing Mission. We do not know when this
congregation left the Evangelical Association, but a 1964 history of the Pleasant Corners Church near Kasson, says Buchanan became a Reformed Church. Buchanan was a village in Dodge County that changed its name to Berne.

**Buckman Evangelical Association, 188?–c.1900**
Buckman was a point on the Evangelical Association Royalton Mission when that mission was begun in 1887 and may have been an class/preaching point/congregation prior to that year. Utzinger’s history, p. 416, places the Buckman appointment “six miles north of Graham” and says it had been discontinued for “some years.” We find it named in the mission report of 1897. Possibly it continued a few years longer, but we do not know for sure. Buckman is a township in Morrison County.

**Buena Vista Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–19??**
We find Buena Vista on the Methodist appointment list for the first time in 1905, with Red Lake, and for the last time in 1908. A class/preaching point/congregation may have existed before and/or after those years, but we do not know for sure. Buena Vista was town in Turtle Lake Township, Beltrami County from 1896-1912.

**Buffalo Lake Methodist Church, c.1890–1965**
From the 1972 history of Zion United Methodist Church in Buffalo Lake, we learn that this Methodist Episcopal congregation was in the town by 1890. In 1892, the first year Buffalo Lake appears in the appointments, the presiding elder reported that the church was almost completely built. Unable to pay for the lumber, the congregation sold the building to the Zion Evangelical Association congregation in 1897. Later the Methodists purchased a former Quaker meeting house, which was dedicated for Methodist use in July 1904. The congregation discontinued in 1965. Many members joined Zion Evangelical United Brethren Church at that time. Buffalo Lake is a city in Renville County.

Buffalo Lake Zion United Methodist Church, 1897–ongoing
The Evangelical Association congregation in Buffalo Lake dates itself from 1897 when it bought its first building in the town of Buffalo Lake. However, the class known as the Henske appointment began years before, probably in the 1870s.
A reference in the 1876 Committee on Boundaries report telling of a “Heuske” appointment reassigned from the Hutchinson Circuit to the New Auburn Circuit was likely a typographical error for “Henske.” According to Utzinger’s history, p. 347, the Buffalo Lake circuit evolved first from the New Auburn Mission, 1876–1883, to the Arlington Mission, 1883–1893, then to the Winthrop Mission, 1893–1901, and finally to Buffalo Lake, which appears for the first time on the appointment lists in 1901. A 1937 history of the church says the Grafton church merged with Buffalo Lake in 1934, though it is not clear if this was a formal merger or a discontinuance with most members transferring to Buffalo Lake. [See also Grafton Emmanuel Evangelical Association.] Buffalo Lake is a city in Renville County.

Buffalo United Methodist Church, 1886–ongoing
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Buffalo organized September 21, 1886. Its first church was built and dedicated in 1886 as Dewey Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, according to a 1961 history of the congregation. However, the presiding elder reported a church dedicated during the 1889–1890 conference year. 1886 may have been the year the building was ready for use but not yet dedicated. Buffalo is a city in Wright County.

**Buhl United Methodist Church, 1901–2000**
The Methodist Episcopal Church at Buhl began with an appointment in 1901. The congregation started building their church in 1906, and it was dedicated September 29, 1907. Buhl merged with Community United Methodist Church in Chisholm in 2000. [See also Chisholm Community United Methodist Church.] Buhl is a city in St. Louis County.

**Buhrman United Evangelical Church, 19??–19??**
According to the United Evangelical Committee on Boundaries in 1917, Buhrman was an appointment on the Wheaton Mission. It could have been in either Minnesota, South Dakota or North Dakota. We do not know the location of Buhrman.

**Buhs (Turnerville) Evangelical Association, 187??–1???**
In 1876, the Evangelical Association’s Committee on Boundaries reassigned the
Buhs (Turnerville) appointment from the Yankton Mission to the Luverne Mission. Might it be related to the work at Magnolia? Utzinger’s history, p. 375, names Turner as one of the families there. However, in 1877, all appointments in Minnehaha and Turner counties in Dakota Territory were detached from the Yankton and Luverne missions and called the Centerville Mission. Buhs may have been in Dakota.

We do not know the location of Buhs.

**Bundicks Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 186?–18??**

Bundicks was named on the United Brethren’s Rice Lake Mission in the Medford area in 1863, our only reference to this class/preaching point/congregation. It probably refers to a group meeting in a home of a family of that name. We do not know how long it existed.

We do not know the location of Bundicks.

**Bungo Methodist Episcopal Church, 1911–19??**

The Methodist district superintendent reported in 1911 that new work had begun at Bungo on the Pine River Circuit, our only reference to this place. Possibly a class/preaching point/congregation met for a time but probably not long.

Bungo is a township in Cass County.

**Burbank Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1865–189?**

Although appearing on the appointment list for only one year, 1887–1888, with New London, the Burbank Methodist Episcopal congregation is mentioned in several sources, dating its organization as a class during the 1864–1866 pastorate. Presumably it continued for a time after 1887.

Burbank is a township in Kandiyohi County.

Burnhamville Methodist Episcopal Church, see Pillsbury Methodist Episcopal Church.

**Burns Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1894–192?**

The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Burns is first listed as an appointment, with St. Francis, in 1894. At some point, they built a church; the presiding elder reports building renovations in 1903. It is not named every year in the
appointments, and we see it for the last time in 1925. In 1931, the district superintendent was given permission to sell the church’s furniture, with the lot reverting back to its original owner.

**Burnside Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–1857**
There is a report of Methodist preaching at Burnside, in a home, in May 1855, which may have been a one-time event or possibly work that continued for a short period. The 1910 *History of Goodhue County*, p. 152, tells of it, the home being that of the mother of one of the early Methodist preachers. Also, another early preacher had a land claim at Burnside for a short time and traveled to preach from there.

**Burnsville Grace United Methodist Church, 1959–ongoing**
Grace Methodist Church, first known as Orchard Gardens, the name of an early settlement in Burnsville Township, chartered on Palm Sunday in 1959. They built their first church in 1962.

**Burnsville River Hills United Methodist Church, 1964–ongoing**
The River Hills congregation in Burnsville was started by the Evangelical United Brethren Church in 1964, with a first appointment that year. They dedicated their building October 31, 1965.

**Burtrum Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 18??–19??**
Apparently a United Brethren congregation existed in Burtrum, or nearby, with property, at some time. Our one reference is found in the 1910 daily proceedings of the conference when it was referred to the trustees as a vacant church property.

**Burtrum Methodist Episcopal Church, 19??–19??**
Our one reference to Methodist work at Burtrum is found in the 1915 *History of*
Morrison and Todd Counties, p. 299, where it reports that this village has a Congregational, Methodist, and Lutheran society. We know nothing more, and the reference might refer to a different Methodist denomination, such as the Free Methodist or Wesleyan Methodist. Being the predominant Methodist denomination in the state, Methodist Episcopal is a likely possibility.

Burtrum is a city in Todd County.

**Busewitz Evangelical Association, 187?–18??**
All we know of an Evangelical class/preaching point/congregation named Busewitz, probably the name of a family, is that the Committee on Boundaries added it to the Lamberton Mission in 1880.

We do not know the location of Busewitz.

**Butler Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–19??**
This point of Methodist work appears on a map published in the conference journal in 1904, located east of Frazee. This is our only reference to a class/preaching point/congregation at Butler. The group may not have met for long, but we do not know.

Butler is a community and township in Otter Tail County.

**Butler Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1898–1901**
This mission of the United Brethren existed under the name of Butler for three years. Its name was changed from Ottertail Mission to Butler Mission in 1898 and then became the Bluffton Mission in 1901.

Butler is a community and township in Otter Tail County.

**Butterfield Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–19??**
The 1984 history of the Madelia church includes Butterfield as a class in 1873. In 1884, the Methodist presiding elder reported plans to build a church at Butterfield. We find it listed as an appointment for one year 1898–1899. In 1912, the conference authorized sale of a church lot at Butterfield and in 1915, authorized the sale of two lots.

Butterfield is a city in Watonwan County.

**Butternut Valley Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 185–186?**
Butternut Valley mostly likely was a class and/or preaching point of the United
Brethren. It was on the Judson Mission in 1859, then apparently moved to the Pleasant Prairie Mission and back to Judson in 1864. How long it persisted, we do not know.

*Butternut Valley is a township in Blue Earth County.*

**Buttner’s Evangelical Association, 188?–189?**
Buttners was likely a class or preaching point of the Evangelical Association meeting in a home. We have one reference; in 1888, it was placed on the Amboy Mission. We do not know how long it existed.

*We do not know the location of Buttner’s.*

**Butts District Methodist Episcopal Church, 1909–19??**
In 1909 the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School missionary report of the Northern Minnesota Conference tells us that a school was organized at Butts District, our only reference to this work. Possibly it functioned as a class/preaching point for a time but maybe not long.

*We do not know the location of Butts District.*

**Byron United Methodist Church, 1855–ongoing**
Methodist Episcopal beginnings at Byron date back to circuit work in the area in 1855. A class organized at Byron the fall of 1867. The congregation dedicated its first church June 8, 1873.

*Byron is a city in Olmsted County.*

**Cadies Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 186?–18??**
Cadies was included on the United Brethren’s Marion Mission in 1864, likely a class or preaching point meeting in a home or school that may have met for a time but maybe not long.

*We do not know the location of Cadies.*

**Cairo Bethel German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1859–1938**
This congregation, also known as Mud Lake, began as a German-speaking Methodist class on the New Ulm Mission in 1859. The congregation built a church in 1887 or 1888 (sources differ) southwest of Fairfax. The last service was held in 1938.

*Cairo is a township in Renville County.*
**Caldwin Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–18??**
Caldwin appears on the Methodist Episcopal Winona District in the 1874 church extension report, which suggests that it was a point for possible new work. This is our only reference. We do not know if a class or preaching point ever developed there.
_We do not know the location of Caldwin._

**Caledonia Ridge German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–190?**
German–speaking Methodists at Caledonia Ridge were part of the Hokah Mission in 1858, according to the 1903 Northern German Conference history. We find another reference to this congregation in the 1882 _History of Houston County_, p. 393, and one more, under Hokah in the 1902 mission collections report. We do not know when they discontinued or merged elsewhere. However, we also have documentation for a congregation named Union Ridge, which could have been German–speaking based on one family name. The Methodist congregation at Union Ridge began with first services at the home of the Klein family in 1859 or 1860, according to the 1978 history of the Hokah church. Several Kleins are listed as members of the Hokah Mission in the Northern Conference history with addresses at Caledonia. The 1978 Hokah history says the Union Ridge congregation organized in 1863 and built a church in 1877. This coincides with a reference in the 1882 _History of Houston County_, p. 486, for German Methodist preaching at Union, “The church was built about six years ago...” Last services were held during the 1927–1929 pastorate at Hokah. The 1925 report of the district superintendent names Union Ridge with Hokah, and in 1935 the conference approved the recommendation to sell the property at Union Ridge. Most likely Union Ridge and Caledonia Ridge are the same, especially since we do not find a geographic location for the latter. Union Ridge is located in Union Township, just northeast of Caledonia.
_Union is a township in Houston County._

**Caledonia United Methodist Church, 1855–ongoing**
Methodist Episcopal work began at Caledonia with the arrival of a preacher and organization of a large circuit in 1855. The congregation built its first building in 1866.
_Caledonia is a city in Houston County._
**Cambria Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–18??**
Welsh Mission is named on the appointments from 1857–1868, the first year on the St. Peter District. Hobart’s history, p. 193, mentions progress on the “Welsh” Mission in his review of the conference work from 1860–1864. Our next conference reference to Methodist Episcopal work at Cambria comes from 1924 when the conference trustees approved the sale of property there. According to the c.1910 History of Blue Earth County, religious work in Cambria was dominated by Welsh Calvinistic Methodists and Welsh Congregationalists. We do not know how long the Methodist Episcopal work among the Welsh at Cambria continued in the 19th century or even into the 20th century. Most likely, the property was “forgotten” until sold in 1924.

_Cambria is a community and township in Blue Earth County._

**Cambridge Common Ground United Methodist Church, 1955–ongoing.**

_Cambridge is a city in Isanti County._

****Cambria Methodist Episcopal Church, 1873–1926**
This Methodist Episcopal congregation, not to be confused with Cambridge Common Ground United Methodist Church, appears in the appointment lists for the first time in 1873. Apparently it floundered by the mid-1890s, possibly to the point of discontinuing. The conference reported lots sold in 1895, with proceeds to go to the church at North Branch. However, Cambridge reappears as an appointment in 1898. The 1996 history of the Spencer Brook Church says Cambridge organized in 1901. A new building was dedicated in October 1903. In 1921 the district superintendent reported a re-opening after a suspension of several years. The congregation discontinued in 1926.

_Cambridge is a city in Isanti County._

**Camp Release Evangelical Association, 187?–189?**
The Evangelical class/preaching point/congregation at Camp Release probably
began early in the 1870s. In 1874, the Committee on Boundaries reassigned it from the Redwood Mission to the Big Stone Lake Mission and it continued with reassignments to various missions in the 1880s. We find it named for the last time on the 1894 missionary report. 

*Camp Release is a township in Lac qui Parle County.*

**Campbell Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1890–19??**
The Methodist congregation at Campbell appears on the appointment list through the 1890s, beginning in 1891, with Breckenridge. It is listed for the last time in 1901. We do not know when it discontinued, but probably early in the 20th century. 

*Campbell is a city in Wilkin County.*

**Canby Anderson Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1919**
The 1914 *History of Yellow Medicine County*, p. 200, says the English-speaking Methodist congregation at Canby organized in the early 1880s and built a church that was dedicated September 5, 1886, as Anderson Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church. The congregation struggled over the years and finally closed in 1919. The conference authorized sale of the building that year. 

*Canby is a city in Yellow Medicine County.*

**Canby Methodist Church, 1882–1947**
The Norwegian-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Canby began in 1882, according to the 1914 *History of Yellow Medicine County*, p. 200. They built a church in 1897 and dedicated it January 9, 1898. It closed by 1947, the year the Abandoned Church Committee recommended that the property be sold. The sale was reported to the 1950 conference. 

*Canby is a city in Yellow Medicine County.*

**Cannon City Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 185?–186?**
Our only reference to this United Brethren class/preaching point is found in the conference proceedings of 1859, when Cannon City was added to the Medford Mission. It might have functioned for a few years, but maybe not long. 

*Cannon City is a community in Rice County.*

**Cannon City Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–186?**
This Methodist class/preaching point/congregation was a preaching point early in the conference’s history, meeting at a school. The 1882 *History of Rice County*, p. 528, describes it as active in the early days of the village, but now “moribund.”
*Cannon City is a community in Rice County.*

**Cannon City Methodist Protestant Church, 1855–1872**
Although the Methodist Protestant Church ceased work in Minnesota in 1908, long before the 1939 merger with the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the few Methodist Protestant congregations found in the state are included in this survey when discovered. The congregation in Cannon City began with services and a Sunday School in 1855, started by the Rev. John Hoover. They organized in 1860 and built a church in 1872, then merged with the Congregational Church in 1872.
*Cannon City is a community in Rice County.*

**Cannon Falls Christ United Methodist Church, 1855–ongoing**
This congregation dates back to the earliest Methodist Episcopal preaching in the Randolph area beginning in 1855, with connections to the Cannon Falls Circuit. The presiding elder in 1888 mentions the Cascade appointment on that circuit, saying it was helping to build the church at Randolph. This building was completed in 1890 and the congregation was known under the name of Randolph until 2002, when the they built anew on County Road 88 between Cannon Falls and Randolph.
*Cannon Falls is a city in Goodhue County and Randolph a city in Dakota County.*

**Cannon Falls German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–c.1900**
According to the 1956 Nerstrand Church history, the German–speaking Methodist appointment at Cannon Falls was on the Cannon River Mission in 1856. Cannon Falls appears on the appointment list for the first time in 1887 and continues there until 1898.
*Cannon Falls is a city in Goodhue County.*

**Cannon Falls Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–1916**
Hobart’s history, p. 75, tells us that the first sermon preached to the class at Cannon Falls was on August 18, 1855. This English–speaking Methodist
congregation organized in 1856 and built its church at its first location in 1878. Membership dwindled by 1915 according to the district superintendent, and 1915–1916 was the last year it was listed as an appointment. 

*Cannon Falls is a city in Goodhue County.*

**Cannon River Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 185?–18??**

Cannon River is mentioned once in the United Brethren conference proceedings, in 1859, on the St. Peters Mission. Presumably this identified at least one, and maybe more, class/preaching point somewhere along the Cannon River, which may have continued for a time. 

*The Cannon River flows through Rice and Goodhue counties.*

**Cannon River Circuit Evangelical Association, 1859–186?**

This Evangelical circuit covered a large area in the vicinity of the Cannon River under the Iowa Conference, prior to the organization of the Minnesota Conference in 1868. It served a number of classes/preaching points some of which evolved to organized congregations. 

*The Cannon River flows through Rice and Goodhue counties.*

**Cannon River German Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–1920**

The German–speaking Methodist mission in the Cannon River region began in 1856. It was split in 1867 as the number of appointments grew, with the Northfield Mission covering Northfield, Prairie Creek, Brush Creek and Cannon Falls. Cannon Falls Mission in 1867 included East Prairie, Faribault, Kenyon and Hader. The Cannon River appointment appears for the last time in 1919. 

*The Cannon River flows through Rice and Goodhue counties.*

**Cannon River Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1854–1858**

According to Hobart’s history, p. 74, this English–speaking Methodist mission included the entire Cannon River Valley. He names seven preaching points on it in 1856, Northfield, Chubb Creek, Sedvilles, on the prairie, Joseph Drake's, Cannon City, East Prairie, and Faribault. The Cannon River Mission is named on the appointments just four years, 1854–1858. 

*The Cannon River flows through Rice and Goodhue counties.*

**Cannonville Immanuel United Methodist Church, 1857–1999**
The Immanuel congregation of the Evangelical Association at Cannonville began with preaching in the area in 1857. The society organized in 1859 as Emmanuel Church. The church was built in 1869, one mile north of Waterville and six miles west. It discontinued in 1999. Cannonville, though not found on a map, according to church records was northwest of Waterville, a city in Waterville Township, Le Sueur County.

**Canton Methodist Episcopal Church, 1881–1935**
Methodist meetings began at Canton, a new railroad town that superseded nearby Elliota, in October 1881. The presiding elder reported that a church was being built there in 1882. Canton appears as an appointment for the first time in 1883, the same year the Elliota Church closed and the members joined Canton. The congregation discontinued by 1935, the year that the conference reported approval to sell the property. [See also Elliota Methodist Episcopal Church.]
Canton is a city in Fillmore Count.

**Canton Methodist Episcopal Church, 191?–19??**
This Methodist congregation named Canton is listed once in the appointments, 1916–1917, with Wolverton on the Fergus Falls District. We have no other information about it.
We do not know the location of this Canton.

**Carimona Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1857–18??**
A 1965 history of the Cherry Grove Church says that there was United Brethren preaching in Carimona in the early years, but gives no dates. However, we find “Casimonco” listed by the Committee on Boundaries on the Preston Mission in 1857. Casimonco seems a likely misspelling or incorrect transcription of the handwritten original for Carimona.
Carimona is a community and township in Fillmore County.

**Carimona Methodist Episcopal Church, 1854–191?**
Carimona was a point on the Richland Prairie Mission in 1855, but the 1882 History of Fillmore County, p. 394, says the first preaching was in the spring of 1854. The class organized as a congregation in 1878 and continued meeting in a school until building a church in 1898, which was dedicated September 25.
Carimona appears for the last time as an appointment in 1912, and in 1917, the conference authorized the sale of the property. 
*Carimona is a community and township in Fillmore County.*

**Carlos German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1892?**
Carlos is listed once, as a German–speaking Methodist Sunday School, in the 1885 missionary collections report under the Morris Mission. We do not know how long this class/preaching point met. 
*Carlos is a city in Douglas County.*

**Carlton Methodist Episcopal Church, 1892–1922?**
The English–speaking Methodist congregation in Carlton began in 1892 and built a church in 1899. It discontinued in the 1920s, appearing the last year as an appointment in 1922. 
*Carlton is a city in Carlton County.*

**Carlton Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1891–1896?**
The Swedish–speaking Methodist congregation at Carlton was a part of the Sturgeon Lake Circuit when it began in 1891. Carlton appears on the appointment lists from 1893–1896 and may have discontinued then or soon after. We do not know for sure. 
*Carlton is a city in Carlton County.*

**Carlyle Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–1867?**
Carlyle, on the Methodist St. Peter District, is named in the appointments from 1857–October 1859. It may have continued for a time afterwards or have been superseded by a class/preaching point/congregation with a different name. 
*We do not know the location of Carlyle.*

**Caroline Station Methodist Episcopal Church, 1872–1887**
The Methodist congregation at Caroline Station likely began in the early 1870s, if not before. They built their church in 1876. In 1889, having been unoccupied for two years, it was taken apart and rebuilt at Madison Lake. 
*Caroline was a village in Section 5, Kasota Township, LeSuer County with the railroad station in Section 17.*

**Carrol Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1867–1882?**
In 1864, Carrol was included on the United Brethren’s Whitewater Mission, our only reference. It was probably a short-lived class/preaching point. *We do not know the location of Carrol; might it be connected to Carrolton Township in Fillmore County?*

**Carver Evangelical Association, 1867–1873?**
We do not know when the congregation of the Evangelical Association started in Carver, but they built a church, probably by the late 1860s after the 1868 vote by the conference to build a church at Carver, if feasible. By 1873, the conference was discussing selling it. This was done in 1875, to the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church. *Carver is a city in Carver County.*

**Carver German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–187?**
Hobart’s history, p. 318–319, says that Carver was an appointment of the new German District of the Upper Iowa Conference in 1856. We find it on the appointment lists from 1861–1875 but do not know exactly when this German-speaking congregation discontinued. *Carver is a city in Carver County.*

**Carver Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–189?**
The English-speaking Methodist congregation at Carver first appears in the appointments in 1857. Although not listed most years, it appears again, with Shakopee, in 1888 and possibly continued on for some years. *Carver is a city in Carver County.*

**Carver Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1874–19??**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist congregation at Carver is listed as an appointment in 1874. The congregation organized in 1875 and bought the former Evangelical Association building. It is last listed as an appointment in 1897. Possibly it continued for a time, but we do not have details. During 1877–1880, when Carver was not listed, we find a curious listing with Clear Lake, the congregation also served by Carver’s preacher. Caroll, an unidentified location, is listed with Clear Lake in 1879–1880. Was this a mistake, and it should have been Carver? We do not know. Carl Linden’s compilation of Swedish churches in Minnesota does not mention a Caroll.
Carver is a city in Carver County.

**Cary’s Methodist Episcopal Church, 185?–18??**
Cary’s was likely a Methodist class in the Spring Valley area that met in a home. Whether it evolved into a congregation under another name, we do not know, but a 1926 history of the Spring Valley Church includes Cary’s on its circuit in 1860–1861.
*We do not know the location of Cary’s.*

**Casmodly Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–1??**
We have one mention of Methodist work at Casmodly, in the 1897 missionary appropriation report listed with Alma City. One wonders if this name was misspelled or poorly transcribed. [See also Caswood Methodist Episcopal Church.]
*We do not know the location of Casmodly.*

**Cass Lake Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1900?–190?**
The Norwegian-speaking Methodists had at least a brief presence in Cass Lake. We know of an appointment there for one year, 1901–1902.
*Cass Lake is a city in Cass County.*

**Cass Lake United Methodist Church, 189?–2008**
The English-speaking work at Cass Lake began under Methodist Episcopal auspices in the 1890s. It appears on the appointment list for the first time in 1898. The congregation built a church in the early 1900s, which the presiding elder reported complete in 1905. The congregation discontinued in 2008. 
*Cass Lake is a city in Cass County.*

**Cassel Methodist Church, 1859–1944**
Cassel, a German-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation, was organized in 1859 and built the first church on the Crow River Circuit in 1861. The church closed in 1944.
*Cassel was located northwest of Delano on Hwy. 12., Wright County.*

**Castle Rock Tabor Evangelical Church, 1871–1936**
The Tabor congregation of the Evangelical Association at Castle Rock began
with preaching in 1871 and built a church in 1876 located six miles south of Farmington. The church closed in 1936.

_Castle Rock is a community in Castle Rock Township, Dakota County._

**Castle Rock United Methodist Church, 1856–ongoing**

This church at Castle Rock began as a Methodist Episcopal congregation, with first preaching in 1856 and a class formed in 1857. They built in Section 1 of the township in 1868 and named their church McKinley Chapel. This building was moved to the village of Castle Rock in 1920, later destroyed by a tornado and then replaced.

_Castle Rock is a community in Castle Rock Township, Dakota County._

**Caswood Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897–19??**

Caswood is listed once in the appointments, with Alma City in 1897. Could this be a misspelling or poor transcription from the original? [See also Casmodly Methodist Episcopal Church.]

We do not know the location of Caswood.

**Cazenovia Evangelical Association 18??–19??**

Utzinger’s history, p. 403, tells of the Evangelical congregation at Cazenovia, “where our preachers have labored for some years,” no dates given. The congregation met Sunday afternoons for services in a hall. Cazenovia is not named in the conference records, but we do find “Striders” under Pipestone in the 1898 missions report. Could Striders be the same as Cazenovia? Possibly, but we do not know for sure.

_Cazenovia is a community in Troy Township, Pipestone County._

**Cedar United Methodist Church, see Ham Lake Cedar United Methodist Church.**

**Cedar West Bethel United Methodist Church, 1877–ongoing**

Exactly when the Methodist Episcopal congregation at West Bethel, sometimes listed as Bethel, began is unclear, but there seems to have been some preaching in the area in the 1870s and certainly in the 1880s. The 1969 history of the St. Francis church tells of first preaching at St. Francis in 1882 by the pastor from West Bethel. The West Bethel congregation began plans for a church in the late 1880s. The presiding elder report of 1890 tells us it was
under construction. In 1891, the presiding elder reported that the West Bethel church had been dedicated in May 1891.

Cedar is a city in Anoka Township.

*Cedarville Methodist Episcopal Church, see Trimont United Methodist Church.*

**Cedar Bend Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–190?**

Cedar Bend appears as a Methodist appointment in 1902–1904, with Warroad. From 1904–1906 and again in 1907–1908, it is listed with America. Probably this class/preaching point/congregation did not continue long beyond 1908, though we do not know. [See also Cedar Road Methodist Episcopal Church.] We do not know the location of Cedar Bend.

**Cedar City Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1860–1901**

Hobart’s history, p. 171, tells us that Cedar City was an appointment on the Austin Circuit in 1861. It appears for the first time on the appointment list in 1867 and continues off and on until its last listing in 1900–1901. The presiding elder described it as a "small charge with little promise for the present" in 1897. Cedar City was a community in Lyle Township, Mower County.

**Cedar Lake Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 187?–18??**

Cedar Lake was included on the United Brethren Long Prairie Mission one year, 1875. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed or exactly when.

We do not know the location of this Cedar Lake.

**Cedar Mills Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1860–c.1920?**

A 1935 history of the Paynesville Methodist Episcopal Church says Cedar was on its circuit in the early 1860s. The 1888 *History of Meeker County* names Cedar Mills on a circuit with Litchfield, Greenleaf and Spring Grove during the 1873–1876 pastorate. Though we cannot be sure, it seems possible that the Cedar of the 1860s is identical to Cedar Mills. We find Cedar Mills on the appointment list for the first time in 1883 and for the last time, 1918, though it is not named every year in between.

*Cedar Mills is a city and township in Meeker County, named for Cedar Lake to the east.*
**Cedar Road Methodist Episcopal Church, 1903–1904?**
Cedar Road is listed as a Methodist point with America in 1903–1904, the same year that Cedar Bend is named with Warroad. However, in the 1903 missionary appropriations report, we find Cedar Bend named with America and no mention of Cedar Road. Beginning in 1904, Cedar Bend is listed as an appointment with America. It seems that Cedar Road might have been a short-lived class/preaching point/congregation separate from that at Cedar Bend, but this is not clear. [See also Cedar Bend Methodist Episcopal Church.] We do not know the location of Cedar Road.

**Center Chain Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–c.1900?**
Center Chain appears as a Methodist appointment with Granada and East Chain in 1897, the same year that the presiding elder reports that the congregation is building a church. From an entry in the 1988 *Martin County Minnesota History*, p. 80, we see that this congregation was connected in some fashion to a Congregational society. It appears on the appointment list for the last year in 1898. The county history tells of the building being later sold (year not given) by the Congregational Society, and says that at times the church was served by Methodist pastors. Might this congregation be connected to an earlier one called Chain Lakes? [See also Chain Lakes Methodist Episcopal Church.] Center Chain is a community in Section 33, Silver Lake Township, Martin County.

*Center City Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, Lindstrom First United Methodist Church*

**Centerville Evangelical Association, 185?–18??**
We have two references to this Evangelical congregation at Centerville in southeast Minnesota. Utzinger’s history, p. 433, includes it on the Winona Mission in 1857, and in 1870 the Committee on Boundaries reassigned it from the Winona circuit to Oakridge. We do not know when it discontinued. *Centerville is a community in Wilson Township, Winona County.*

**Centerville Evangelical Association, 187?–18??**
This Centerville in southwest Minnesota is mentioned in 1876 when the Evangelical Committee on Boundaries reassigned it from the Yankton Mission to
the Luverne Mission. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed.
Centerville was a village in Minnesota Falls Township, Yellow Medicine County.

**Centerville Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–19??**
The Methodist congregation at Centerville in southeast Minnesota began with preaching in 1855, a part of the wide-ranging circuit in the area. The 1960? history of the Witoka church tells of the Centerville work as a segment of Witoka’s early history, However, Centerville became a Congregational Church at some point, apparently by 1879. The 1954 history of the Ridgeway church names Centerville on the class lists for 1878 and 1881, and when the Methodist circuit was reorganized in 1881, Centerville was one of the appointments. Was this a class, a remnant of Methodists who did not join the Congregational Church? In 1902, the presiding elder reported that the church at Centerville had been purchased from the Congregationalists and the congregation had joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. Maybe then the Centerville congregation merged with Witoka? This is unclear. [See also Witoka United Methodist Church.]
Centerville is a community, very close to Witoka, in Wilson Township, Winona County.

**Central Point Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–c.1860?**
Central Point was on the same Methodist mission in 1855, with Wabasha, Reed’s Landing and Wacouta. The 1910 History of Goodhue County, p. 158, tells of the first Methodist preaching at Central Point, not giving a year, but about 1858. This class/preaching point/congregation was probably short-lived.
Central Point is a township in Goodhue County. The village of Central Point thrived a few years in the 1850s until settlers were more attracted to Lake City.

**Central Prairie Brick Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–c.1917**
The Methodist congregation at Central Prairie, also known as Brick, evolved from the Winslow Class in the Fountain area. They built a brick church at Schwier’s Corners in 1875. Central Prairie was listed in the appointments beginning in 1886 but not consistently after that. The district superintendent in 1915 reported a revival and reopening at the brick church at Central Prairie, “which has been closed for many years.” Apparently, this did not succeed; the conference authorized sale of the property in 1917.
We do not know the precise location of Central Prairie in Fillmore County.
Central United Methodist Church, 1893–ongoing
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Central organized in 1893. They had built their first church by 1905. That year the presiding elder reported that Central had made improvements on the building, later replaced in 1918.
*Central is a community in Wadena County.*

**Ceresco Methodist Episcopal Church, 185?–190?**
The Ceresco Methodist congregation may have connections to the Slocum class, one of many appointments on an early circuit from the mid–1850s. This is not clear, but Isaac Slocum is credited with naming Ceresco Township. Ceresco appears on the appointment list just one year, 1904–1905, with Lewisville in the Mankato District. We do not know when it discontinued.
*Ceresco is a township in Blue Earth County.*

**Ceylon United Methodist Church, 1902–2011**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Ceylon organized August 23, 1902, after the first preaching there earlier in the month. They built a church in 1904, which was dedicated February 2, 1905. It discontinued in 2011.
*Ceylon is a city in Martin County.*

**Chain Lake Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 185?–18??**
The United Brethren congregation at Chain Lake was named on the Blue Earth City Mission in 1863 and presumably continued as a primary point with the name change to Chain Lake Mission in 1864. This had been the same name of the mission earlier, in 1859.
*We do not know the location of Chain Lake, but is probably the area known as the Chain of Lakes in Martin County.*

**Chain Lake Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1864–1870**
The United Brethren’s Chain Lake Mission was formed in 1864, a name change from the Blue Earth City Mission, with some rearrangement of the preaching points on the mission. In 1869, it was left “to be supplied” if possible. The United Brethren in Minnesota often over–extended, beginning work in many places without enough preachers to supply them. Chain Lake is not listed again after 1869.
We do not know the location of Chain Lake, but it is probably the area known as the Chain of Lakes in Martin County.

**Chain Lakes Methodist Episcopal Church, 1859?–187?**
Chain Lakes is listed with Blue Earth City in the 1859 Methodist appointments and continues being listed, off and on, until 1873. Could it be connected to the Center Chain congregation? That is not clear. [See also Center Chain Methodist Episcopal Church.]

We do not know the location of Chain Lake, but it is probably the area known as the Chain of Lakes in Martin County.

**Champlin United Methodist Church, 186?–ongoing**
Hobart’s history, p. 130, tells us that the Methodist Episcopal Highland Lake Class organized in Champlin August 10, 1861. However, A history of the town notes Methodist work beginning there in 1865, with a class/congregation that organized in 1872. This congregation built its first church in 1873. Champlin is a city in Hennepin County.

**Chanarambie Fraser School House Methodist Episcopal Church, 1879–18??**
The 1982 A History of Murray County, p. 130, tell us that the first Methodist preaching in the area was in a Chanarambie Township home in 1879. The 1950 history of the Lake Wilson church includes the Fraser school on its circuit. This school was located in the southwest quarter of Section 29 of the township. We do not know how long a class/preaching point/congregation met there. Chanarambie is a township in Murray County.

**Chandler Methodist Episcopal Church, 1901–c.1923**
In 1901, the Methodist presiding elder reported new work at Chandler. It is listed on the appointments for the first time in 1904 and continues most years until 1923. A Lake Wilson church history from 1982 says Chandler held services first in a school, then a church used by several denominations until 1921. Chandler is a city in Murray County.

**Chandler United Evangelical Church, c.1900?–19??**
Our only mention of United Evangelical work at Chandler is found in 1901, when it was listed with Lake Wilson in the appointments. Whether it continued for a time, but no later than the 1922 merger with the Evangelical Association,
we do not know.
*Chandler is a city in Murray County.*

**Chanhassen Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1860–186?**
The Richfield church history of 1932, includes Chanhassen on the early Harmony Mission Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, no date given, but likely in the 1860s. Whether Chanhassen developed beyond a class/preaching point, maybe under a different name, we do not know.
*Chanhassen was a township in Carver County.*

**Chaska Discovery United Methodist Church, 1988–ongoing**
This United Methodist congregation in Chaska began with its first service on September 25, 1988 and organized officially May 7, 1989. Their building was erected in 1993 and consecrated February 6, 1994.
*Chaska is a city in Carver County.*

**Chaska Methodist Episcopal Church, 185?–189?**
The English-speaking Methodists at Chaska may have had preaching in the area as early as 1855 and at least occasional services in the 1860s. An unidentified publication in the Chaska file suggests that the Evangelical Association and Methodist congregations worked together in some fashion. The Chaska Methodist congregation appears on the appointment lists for just two years, 1886–1888 and possibly continued into the 1890s.
*Chaska is a city in Carver County.*

**Chaska Mission Evangelical Association, 1876–1908**
The Chaska Mission first appears on the Evangelical appointment list in 1876 and is identified as Chaska in one way or another until 1908. Sometimes it is listed as Chaska, other years the conference tells of this mission moved to another circuit, either Maple Grove, Crow River, or Minneapolis Highland Park. We know of some classes/preaching points/congregation connected to this mission but maybe not all.
*Chaska is a city and township in Carver County.*

**Chaska Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–18??**
Swedish-speaking Methodists seem to have had a presence in Chaska at least
briefly. Chaska appears on their appointment list one year, 1874–1875. *Chaska is a city in Carver County.*

**Chaska Zion Evangelical Association, 1877–19??**
This Evangelical congregation, probably called Zion, had services beginning in 1871 and organized September 15, 1878. They built a church in 1878. We do not know when it discontinued but likely in the early 20th century. *Chaska is a city in Carver County.*

**Chatfield Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1897–1??**
We have one mention of United Brethren work at Chatfield; the 1896 Boundaries Committee connected Chatfield to Elmira. This was probably a short-lived class/preaching point/congregation. *Chatfield is a city in Olmsted and Fillmore Counties.*

*Chatfield United Methodist Church, 1855–ongoing*
The Methodist Episcopal Church at Chatfield began in 1855. The congregation’s first building was dedicated May 29, 1859 (or May 28, according to another source). *Chatfield is a city in Olmsted and Fillmore Counties.*

**Cherry Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, 1867–187?**
The Methodist congregation at Cherry Grove is listed on the appointments for three years, 1867–1870 and may have functioned for a time before and after those years. *Cherry Grove is a community in Forestville Township, Fillmore County.*

*Cherry Grove United Methodist Church, 1865–ongoing*
This congregation began in 1865 on the Preston charge of the Evangelical Association and was sometimes called the Ubring’s appointment. They organized with the name of Salem in 1892 and dedicated their first building that year on November 13. *Cherry Grove is a community in Forestville Township, Fillmore County.*

**Cherry Valley Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–186?**
Cherry Valley is mentioned in Stanton church histories as a point on the
Methodist circuit in 1859 and in 1861, our only references. Most likely it was a short-lived class/preaching point.

*We do not know the location of Cherry Valley, but there is a Cherry Grove Township in Goodhue County.*

**Chester Emmanuel Evangelical Church, 1875–1957**

This congregation of the Evangelical Association at Chester began under the name of Bear Valley, with work beginning in 1875. They built a church in 1890 and continued until closure in 1957. The name of the congregation is found listed either as Emmanuel or Immanuel. 

*Bear Valley is a community in Chester Township, Wabasha County.*

**Childs United Evangelical Church, 1913–c.1920?**

The Boundaries Committee of the United Evangelical Church reported Childs as a new point connected to Wheaton in 1913. Whether it continued for a time, possibly even until the 1922 merger of the United Evangelicals with the Evangelical Association is not known. 

*Childs was a village in Campbell Township, Wilkin County.*

**Chippewa Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 187?–187??**

The Chippewa Mission of the United Brethren is named in the appointments in 1875, but not again. We know of four preaching points on this mission, Leaf Valley, Stewarts, Home City (Holmes City?), and Millersville. 

*Chippewa was the first name of Brandon Township, Douglas County.*

**Chippeway Methodist Episcopal Church, 1853–185?**

Hobart’s history, p. 65, reports that Chippeway was a point on the Benton County Mission in 1853 but no society was formed. 

*We do not know the location of this Chippeway.*

**Chisago German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858?–186?**

The German-speaking Methodist work at Chisago began in 1858 or 1859, according to Hobart’s history, p. 327. It was listed as an appointment in 1861–1862 and may have a connection to the Panola church begun in the 1870s. [See also *Panola Methodist Church.*] 

*Chisago is a county.*
**Chisholm Church of the United Brethren in Christ, c. 1930–193?**
The Chisholm United Brethren congregation is listed as an appointment just one year, from 1930–1931. Possibly this congregation existed a short time but probably not long.
*Chisholm is a city in St. Louis County.*

**Chisholm Community United Methodist Church, 1901–ongoing**
The English-speaking work of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Chisholm began with an appointment in 1901, By 1902, a church was under construction that was dedicated in December 1903. In 2000, Buhl United Methodist Church merged with Community Church. [See also Chisholm Finnish Methodist Church and Buhl United Methodist Church.]
*Chisholm is a city in St. Louis County.*

**Chisholm Finnish Methodist Church, 1909–1959**
The Finnish-speaking congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Chisholm organized July 29, 1909. The district superintendent reported the congregation had incorporated, with plans to build. Instead of building anew, the Finns bought the church of the English Methodist congregation, who were undertaking new construction. The Finnish congregation merged with Community Methodist Church in 1959. [See also Chisholm Community United Methodist Church.]
*Chisholm is a city in St. Louis County.*

**Chisholm Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 191?–191?**
The Swedish-speaking Methodists at Chisholm existed at least a few years. The congregation is listed most years in the appointments from 1911–1916.
*Chisholm is a city in St. Louis County.*

**Choice Methodist Church, 1874–1952**
This Norwegian-speaking congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church had early connections to Newburg; the people at Choice worshipped with Newburg until 1874. The 1882 *History of Fillmore County*, p. 431, says that the congregation at South Fork organized in 1874 and built their church in 1875 near the residence of Ole Richardson. In the 19th century, Choice is listed in the appointments as South Fork, with Newburg. Regular services were held at Choice until the spring of 1952 when the building was sold and razed. *Choice is a community in Preble Township, Fillmore County.*

**Chokio Methodist Episcopal Church, 1900–1903**
The English-speaking Methodists in Chokio organized by 1900, according to the presiding elder, but were no longer an appointment after 1903. The 1976 *History of Stevens County* by Edna Mae Busch, p. 185–186, sheds light on the situation. The Methodists were involved from 1901 in a union with Congregationalists and Lutherans. The congregation decided to become Congregational, but this lasted only a few years. It re-organized in 1908 as a German Methodist Episcopal Church. *Chokio is a city in Stevens County.*

**Chokio United Methodist Church, 1900–2009**
The German-speaking work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Chokio dates to preaching in the area in 1900. When the Congregational Church that had evolved from union efforts in 1901 with Methodists (whether both English and German is unclear) and Lutherans closed, its building was sold to the German Methodists on March 14, 1908. This congregation discontinued in 2009. *Chokio is a city in Stevens County.*

**Chub Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–18??**
Our earliest mention of Methodist work at Chub Creek is from 1855. Hobart’s history, p. 271, includes it that year as an appointment on the Cannon River Mission. It was a preaching point on the Northfield circuit in 1856. A 1931 history of the Northfield Church says this class met at Moore’s school house at Four Corners on the Greenvale road about seven miles northwest of Northfield. The 1910 *History of Dakota and Goodhue Counties* under Greenvale Township speaks of Methodist services in or near section 23 of the township. We do not know how long this class existed.
Chub Creek is a creek running through Greenvale Township, Dakota County.

**Churchill United Methodist Church, 1876–1979**  
The Methodist Episcopal work at Churchill began under the name of Brookfield, the township, with a Sunday School organized in April 1876. Brookfield is listed for the first time in the appointments in 1891, though not every year thereafter. In 1922, Churchill appears as the name for the first time. After meeting in homes and schools for years, the congregation built a church, dedicated September 1901, located two miles east and five miles north of Hector. The congregation merged with Hector United Methodist Church after holding its closing service December 30, 1979. [See also Hector United Methodist Church.] Churchill is a community in Brookfield Township, Renville County.

**Clara City Evangelical Association, 189?–190?**  
The Evangelical work at Clara City lasted just a few years according to Utzinger’s history, p. 339. We find it reassigned from the Appleton Mission to Olivia in 1897 and later back to Appleton. It appears for the last time on the appointment list in 1901. Clara City is a city in Chippewa County.

**Claremont Stafford Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–1918**  
Methodist preaching in the Claremont area began early, in 1856. A 1963 history of the Dodge Center church includes Claremont on its circuit in 1875. The congregation incorporated December 10, 1896, and dedicated its building August 15, 1897. It switched denominations in 1918, becoming Presbyterian. The Methodist conference authorized sale of the church and parsonage in 1919. Claremont is a city in Dodge County.

Clarissa United Methodist Church, 1889?–ongoing  
The Clarissa Methodist Episcopal work began about 1889 with preachers from Long Prairie, but the society in its early years was Congregational, with a first building constructed about 1890. The Methodist presiding elder in 1908 describes Clarissa as new work during the conference year, even though it appeared in 1894 on the appointments. It is listed again from 1914 to 1920 and returns in 1937 and years following. Todd County Then and Now, written in
1988, p. 22–23, says the congregation switched from Congregational to Methodist in 1925.

*Clarissa* is a city in Todd County.

**Clark Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1867–1870**
The Clark appointment was included on the Medford Mission of the United Brethren in 1863, possibly a class or preaching point meeting in a home or school that did not function for too long. We do not know for sure.

*We do not know the location of Clark.*

**Clarkfield Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1891–1892**
Norwegian–speaking Methodists seem to have had only a brief presence in Clarkfield. We find that appointment listed one year, 1891–1892.

*Clarkfield is a city in Yellow Medicine County.*

**Clarkfield United Methodist Church, 1894–ongoing**
In Clarkfield, the English–speaking congregation of the Methodist Episcopal church organized in 1894. By 1896, they had bought property, and the church was under construction. It must have been completed by 1899 for that year the presiding elder reported improvements on the building at Clarkfield.

*Clarkfield is a city in Yellow Medicine County.*

**Clear Lake Methodist Church, 1876–1940?**
The first preaching to this Swedish–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation was at a school in June 1876 with a Norwegian–Danish Methodist preacher. The congregation organized March 10, 1877, and affiliated with the Swedish conference. They built a church in Cornish Township in 1879. In time, members moved to the Lafayette Church. We do not know exactly when Clear Lake closed, but it appears on the appointment list for the last time in 1939. The building was torn down in 1950.

*Clear Lake is a lake and the first name of Severance Township, Sibley County. The lake is close to the border of Severance and Cornish Townships.*

*Clear Lake Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, see Lafayette United Methodist Church.*
**Clear Lake United Methodist Church, 1868–1989**

English-speaking work of the Methodist Episcopal Church at this Clear Lake began in the 1860s; it appears as an appointment on the St. Cloud District in 1868–1869. Hobart’s history, p. 186, says the congregation’s first building was erected in 1878. The church discontinued June 30, 1989. *Clear Lake is a city in Sherburne County.*

**Clearbrook Methodist Episcopal Church, 1917–1917**

Clearbrook is mentioned as a point served by the Methodist’s Rev. Fred Stokes in his memoir found in the 1924 conference journal. However, reviewing appointments, it seems that the reference to “Clear Brook” is likely the year Stokes was appointed to Gonvick and Trail, 1916–1917. Possibly a class/preaching point existed at Clearbrook, but that is uncertain. Neither Gonvick nor Trail seems to have developed established congregations either. *Clearbrook is a city in Clearwater County.*

**Clearwater United Evangelical Church, 1907–19??**

The United Evangelical presiding elder reports Clearwater as a new appointment in 1907, with Kimball. Did it last at least a few years? We do not know. *Clearwater is a city and township in Wright County.*

Clearwater United Methodist Church, 1858–ongoing

The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Clearwater was organized in the fall of 1857, according to Hobart’s history, p. 186, though the 1958 church history says the class organized January 23, 1858. Hobart’s year of 1857 may represent the point at which the conference decided to begin work at Clearwater. In any event, the congregation did not build a church for some time. Its building was dedicated October 16, 1881. *Clearwater is a city in Wright County.*

**Clearwater Zion German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1864–1911?**

The 1903 history of the Northern German Conference says the first appointment to the Clearwater Mission was in 1864. This German-speaking Methodist congregation probably began building its church, or maybe just the parsonage, in 1872, eight miles south of Clearwater. The *History of Wright County*, p. 834, published in 1915, says the church was located in Section 9,
Corinna Township, and dedicated July 19, 1874. Clearwater Zion last appears on the appointment list in 1910. The same county history (1915) notes that the church had been sold recently. *Clearwater and Corinna are townships in Wright County.*

**Cleveland Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859?–186?**
United Brethren work at Cleveland was likely short-lived. We have one reference to it, as a point on the St. Peter’s Mission in 1859. *Cleveland is a city and township in Le Sueur County.*

**Cleveland United Methodist Church, 1859–1994**
The Methodist Episcopal work in the Cleveland area began with organization in 1859 when the congregation first met at a school near Scotch Lake about two miles from Cleveland. They built their first church in 1869. The congregation discontinued in August 1994, and most members transferred to Le Center United Methodist Church. *Cleveland is a city in Le Sueur County.*

**Clifford Methodist Episcopal Church, 1905–19??**
In 1905, the Methodist presiding elder reported work at Clifford as a new English-speaking point on the charge with Menahga. By 1906, the congregation was making efforts toward building a church, but we have no further reference to Clifford after that. One wonders if these efforts were turned over to the Norwegian congregation, but we do not know. *Clifford was a country post office from 1888 to 1911 in Section 20, Spruce Grove Township, Becker County.*

**Clifford Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–191?**
The Norwegian-speaking Methodist Episcopal Church at Clifford is listed on the appointments from 1898 to 1909. The congregation may have functioned before and/or after these years, but we do not know. *Clifford was a country post office from 1888 to 1911 in Section 20, Spruce Grove Township, Becker County.*

**Clifton Bethel Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1889–1947**
The Bethel congregation of the Evangelical Association at this Clifton began
with services held in a school east of Marshall in 1889. Utzinger’s history, p. 381, says the class organized February 28, 1894. The congregation built its church seven miles southeast of Marshall in 1905, dedicated that year on October 15. They merged with Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church in Marshall in 1947. [See also Marshall Albright United Methodist Church.]

Clifton is a township in Lyon County.

**Clifton Evangelical Church, 1906–1938?**
This congregation began in 1906 as a new class of the United Evangelical Church on a charge with Wheaton. Later it had connections to Norcross. The congregation continued at least into the late 1930s; we have financial statements from Clifton for the years 1931 to 1938.

Clifton is a township in Traverse County.

**Clifton Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1892–c.1900?**
From the 1970 History of Lyon County, p. 75, we learn that Methodist services began in the District 50 school in Clifton about 1892, with preachers coming from Marshall. They discontinued after two other churches were organized, the Presbyterian, in 1899, and the Evangelical Association, also in the 1890s.

Clifton is a township in Lyon County.

**Climax Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–190?**
Climax Circuit is listed as a Methodist appointment in 1902, then just as Climax in 1903, and finally with Halstad in 1904, its last appearance on the list. However, work at Climax might have continued with Halstad beyond 1905. We do not know for sure.

Climax is a city Polk County.

**Clinton Falls Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–187?**
Clinton Falls was an early Methodist preaching point connected to Owatonna. Hobart’s history, p. 178, says a class was organized there in 1864. We find it on the appointment lists for ten years, 1867–1877.

Clinton Falls is a community and township in Steele County.

**Clinton Grace United Evangelical Church, 190?–1918**
The Grace United Evangelical congregation at Clinton in western Minnesota probably began in the early 20th century. Our first mention of it is found in the
1903 Boundaries Committee report when it was reassigned from the Big Stone Mission to Odessa. By 1906, they had a church, it being mentioned in the presiding elder report, located five miles east of Clinton. Clinton appears as an appointment for the last year in 1917–1918 and may have discontinued about then. 

*Clinton is a city in Big Stone County.*

**Clinton United Methodist Church, 1887–2016**
Methodist Episcopal work at this Clinton began with a society organizing in 1887. The congregation incorporated March 18, 1893 and purchased a former school to convert to their first church in 1896. The congregation discontinued in 2016.

*Clinton is a city in Big Stone County.*

**Cloquet Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–1926**
English–speaking Methodists appear in Cloquet in the early 1880s. The presiding elder reported their church under construction in 1883, a church destroyed in the forest fire of 1918. There were efforts to renew the work and rebuild that did not succeed. Cloquet appears for the last year as an appointment in 1925.

*Cloquet is a city in Carlton County.*

**Cloquet Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–19??**
The Norwegian–speaking Methodist congregation at Cloquet was listed as an appointment only one year 1905–1906. One might speculate that the Norwegian members joined the Swedish Methodists at some point, speculation based only on the knowledge that in some places where one group was not large enough on its own, it opted to join other Scandinavians.

*Cloquet is a city in Carlton County.*

**Cloquet Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1893–1918**
Cloquet’s Swedish–speaking Methodist work began in 1893 and existed until the 1918 forest fire. The conference trustees were authorized to sell the church in 1921.

*Cloquet is a city in Carlton County.*
**Clotho Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1900–1924?**
The United Brethren congregation at Clotho was established in 1900. In 1901, the Boundaries Committee reassigned Clotho from the circuit with Eagle Bend to that of Browerville. By 1904, the congregation was building; the church had been dedicated by 1908, according to the presiding elder. Clotho was listed as an appointment for the last time in 1923, and in 1926 the conference agreed to sell the building. A quote from a 1934 newspaper article found on p. 55 of the 1976 *Todd County Histories*, says, “…in 1926 the property was sold to the Free Methodist denomination and the latter still carries [sic] on.”

*Clotho is a community in Burleene Township, Todd County.*

**Clotho Methodist Episcopal Church, 19??–19??**
At best, Methodist Episcopal work at Clotho in the early 20th century was likely little more than a hope. Clotho is identified as a point on a map published in the 1904 conference journal, our only reference. Interestingly, from a reference related to the United Brethren in Clotho, the Free Methodist Church, a separate denomination once part of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was also in the area. The Free Methodists may have been more successful there.

*Clotho is a community in Burleene Township, Todd County.*

**Clotho United Methodist Church, 1956–ongoing**
The district superintendent reported new Methodist work at Clotho in 1956, after an existing non-denominational community congregation became Methodist and officially organized April 13, 1956. The congregation moved their church into Clotho in 1961. A 2003 survey tells us that the congregation began in 1938 as Presbyterian, with Methodist connections by 1942. This congregation first used a vacant United Brethren building, which was replaced in 1961 by purchasing a former Lutheran church. The latter was moved to Clotho in 1961.

*Clotho is a community in Burleene Township, Todd County.*

**Clover Hill Evangelical Association, 19??–19??**
Clover Hill was an Evangelical preaching appointment from Pequot in 1914, according to a 1952 history of the Pequot Lakes church. We know nothing more.

*We do not know the location of Clover Hill, but Clover was the first name of Timothy Township,*
**Cloverton Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 190?–19??**
In the 1989 history, *Pine County…and its Memories*, p. 281, under Dosey Township, we learn that “The Cloverton and Kingsdale schools were used for early religious services. Seth Barden was the minister of the United Brethren Church.” An internet search identifies Barden as clergy in the Wisconsin Conference in the late 19th and early 20th Century.
*Cloverton is a community in New Dosey Township, Pine County.*

**Club House Church of the United Brethren in Christ, c.1860?–18??**
In 1861, Club House was a point on the United Brethren’s Medford Mission. We know nothing further about this preaching point, probably a class that may or may not have evolved further.
*We do not know the location of Club House.*

**Clyvan Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–189?**
Clyvan appears on the appointment list with Howard Lake for one year, 1889–1890. Possibly a class/preaching point/congregation existed there for at least a short time, but we do not know for sure.
*We do not know the location of Clyvan.*

**Cobb River Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 186?–18??**
This United Brethren class/preaching point was likely on the Cobb River Mission after it formed in 1869. Cobb River appears on the appointments in 1866–1867.
*The Big Cobb River flows through Blue Earth County.*

**Cobb River Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1869–1871**
This mission was created from the Le Sueur Mission in 1869 and included all appointments west and south of Goodwin (location not known). In 1871, the Cobb River Mission was discontinued under that name, but the work was attached to the existing Vernon Mission. The 1959 history of the Beauford church says their congregation, organized later in 1884, evolved from classes begun in the Big Cobb River area.
*The Big Cobb River flows through Blue Earth County.*
**Cobb River Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1864–1867**
The Cobb River Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church was listed in the appointments for three years, 1864–1867, under the Owatonna District, which extended west into Blue Earth County. No doubt it served several classes/preaching points/congregations.
*The Big Cobb River flows through Blue Earth County, as does the Little Cobb River.*

**Cobb River Salem Evangelical Association, 187?–190?**
The first mention of Cobb River in the Evangelical conference record appears in 1873 when it was reassigned from the Blue Earth Circuit to the Wells Circuit. From the c.1910 *History of Blue Earth County*, p. 225, we learn that this German congregation began meeting in homes and a school in Beauford Township and then organized as “Salems Church of the Evangelical Association April 16, 1884.” It had disbanded by the time the county history was written. A 1990 history of the Wells church locates the congregation (with a building?) in southeastern Blue Earth County, east of Beauford.
*Cobb River was located in Blue Earth County, in or close to Beauford Township.*

**Cohasset Methodist Episcopal Church, 1902–1929?**
The Methodist presiding elder reported work established and lots secured at Cohasset in 1902. The congregation’s church was dedicated in December 1904. Cohasset appears for the last time on the appointments in 1928. A 1972 history of the Swatara church notes that their church, completed in 1933, used the furniture from the abandoned church at Cohasset.
*Cohasset is a city in Itasca County.*

**Cokato Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–1912?**
The English–speaking Methodist congregation at Cokato probably began in the 1880s. Cokato appears on the appointment list for the first time in 1888, with Howard Lake. They dedicated their church in July 1900. Cokato appears for the last time in the lists in 1911, and in 1915, the Conference Corporation took measures to sell the abandoned property to the Swedish Mission Church (not Methodist).
*Cokato is a city in Wright County.*

**Cokato Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1873–1896?**
The 1942 Historical Record printed in the conference journal reports the Swedish-speaking Methodist work at Cokato beginning in 1873. Cokato is not listed every year in the appointments; the last year listed is 1895. Whether it continued after 1896, we do not know, nor do we know if this congregation had a church building.

*Cokato is a city in Wright County.*

**Cokesbury Evangelical Association, c.1870–18??**
Cokesbury is named one year, 1871, in the Evangelical Committee on Boundaries report of the New Ulm Circuit, probably a short-lived class/preaching point.

*We do not know the location of Cokesbury, a name closely associated with Methodism but not usually with the Evangelical side of the Wesleyan family.*

**Coleraine United Methodist Church, 1907–1972**
Methodist Episcopal work at Coleraine began with a first preaching service January 13, 1907. The church was under construction by 1908 and dedicated September 26, 1909. In 1972, the congregation left the United Methodist denomination, and its deed to the building was transferred by the conference trustees to the First United Church of Coleraine.

*Coleraine is a city in Itasca County.*

**Colfax Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–18??**
From a 1935 history of the Paynesville Methodist Episcopal Church, we find Colfax listed on the Paynesville circuit from 1874–1876. This would have been an English-speaking class/preaching point that may have functioned for a few years but maybe not long.

*Colfax is a township in Kandiyohi County.*

**Colfax Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1873–1930**
This Swedish-speaking congregation organized in 1873 as the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church of Lake Andrew. They built their church in Section 12 of Lake Andrew Township in 1879. In 1902, it was moved two miles north into Colfax Township. The congregation disbanded August 17, 1930. The property was later purchased and then donated to Sibley State Park.

*Colfax is a township in Kandiyohi County.*
**Collinwood Methodist Episcopal Church, 1868–188?**
According to the 1888 *History of Meeker County*, p. 580, a Methodist class was organized in Collinwood Township in 1868. John A. Quick was class leader and still held that role when this history was written. This class could be connected to one of the congregations organized later in the township, Bonniwell’s Mills or Jennie, but we do not know if that is so.
*Collinwood is a township in Meeker County.*

**Cologne Methodist Church, 1856–1963?**
Cologne began in 1856, organizing in 1857, as a German–speaking Methodist Episcopal Church with the name of Ebenezer. We find it first in the records under Benton, the name of the township. The congregation built its first church, of logs, in 1861. It discontinued by 1963, after its last year listed in the appointments, 1962–1963.
*Cologne is a city in Carver County.*

**Columbia Heights Community United Methodist Church, 1903–ongoing**
This Methodist Episcopal congregation was first listed in the appointments in 1903. By 1907, it had built its first church at Quincy St. and 37th Ave. NE and officially organized April 25, 1907. Might it be connected to the earlier work listed as Central Ave. in Minneapolis? That is unclear. [*See also Minneapolis Central Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.*]
*Columbia Heights is a city in Anoka County.*

**Columbia Heights Hmong United Methodist Fellowship, 2008–2009**
The United Methodist Hmong Fellowship meeting in Columbia Heights was listed in the journal for one year, 2008–2009, and apparently did not continue beyond that time.
*Columbia Heights is a city in Anoka County.*

**Columbia Heights Salem Methodist Church, 1904–1957**
The Norwegian–speaking Salem Methodist Episcopal Church in Columbia Heights began as a Sunday School in 1904. However, there were probably hopes for work in the area before. We find an appointment to Minneapolis Northeast listed for one year, 1901–1902, most likely connected to the
beginnings of this Sunday School. The congregation built its first church in 1906. They officially discontinued June 1, 1957, planning at the same time to support the new church to be organized in Fridley. [See also Fridley United Methodist Church.]

Columbia Heights is a city in Anoka County.

**Columbus Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–c.1860?**
Columbus is first listed with Sunrise in the 1858 Methodist appointments but not at the next conference held in May 1859. This class/preaching point/congregation probably did not function for long.

Columbus is a township in Anoka County.

**Comfrey Methodist Episcopal Church, 1900–1905?**
In 1900, the Methodist presiding elder reported new English-speaking work in Comfrey. The congregation shared a building with the German Methodist Episcopal congregation, their building having been moved to the new town. According to The Centennial History of Cottonwood County, published in 1970, p. 370, the German church building was sold to the founders of First Congregational Church in 1905. Since we find nothing more related to Methodist work in Comfrey, it could that the persons involved joined the Congregationalists. [See also Selma German Methodist Episcopal Church.]

Comfrey is a city in Brown County located close to Cottonwood County.

**Comfrey Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1901–1905?**
Our only reference to the Swedish-speaking Methodist congregation in Comfrey is from the appointment lists, where we find it named in 1901–1903 and 1904–1905. Possibly it lasted a few years beyond, but we do not know.

Comfrey is a city in Brown County located close to Cottonwood County.

**Concord Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–18??**
Hobart’s history, p. 144, includes work at Concord on the Mantorville Circuit, 1856–1857. We find Concord in the appointments in 1858–1859 and listed with Rice Lake in 1886–1887. The mission report for 1888 lists Rice Lake and Concord. If this refers to the Concord in Dodge County, the congregation may have functioned there for many years, or the work was renewed at some point.

Concord was a village in Concord Township, Dodge County.
**Concord Methodist Episcopal Church, 1867–1887**
This Concord is listed as a Methodist class in 1863, the same list that includes Spring Lake, in an account written by the preacher of the Shakopee circuit found in the Historical Record section of the membership record book from the Shakopee Methodist Episcopal Church. A later preacher, writing in 1871, describes the Concord congregation in serious discord, which was resolved to the point that Concord is named on the appointments with Jordan from 1874–1879. A class list for Class No. 2 in the same book suggests that Concord and Spring Lake may have been the same congregation. This is not clear. We also have an entry that says in 1886 Shakopee was the only English-speaking Methodist work in Scott County. [See also Spring Lake Methodist Episcopal Church.]
We do not know the exact location of this Concord.

*Cook Indian Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, see Nett Lake Indian Mission Methodist Church.*

**Cook Methodist Episcopal Church, 1905–1909?**
The Methodist congregation at Cook first appears as Ashawa in the appointments for 1905. We find it under the name of Cook in 1908, the last year it is named. We do not know if it continued beyond that time. *Cook is a city in St. Louis County. Ashawa was a community in Field Township. Its post office was moved to Cook in Owens Township in 1908.*

**Cook’s Valley Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–18??**
Methodists at Cook’s Valley organized in the late 1850s after preaching began in a home in 1857. The congregation built a church, completed by March 1864, according to the 1973 history of the Kellogg church. The church was located close to Kellogg, about 2–3 miles west. After the building suffered wind damage and was ultimately torn down, the congregation merged with Kellogg, but we do not know the year. [See also Kellogg United Methodist Church.]
*Cook’s Valley was a community located in Greenfield Township, Wabasha County.*

**Coon Rapids United Methodist Church, 1900–ongoing**
The congregation at Coon Rapids began with a class formed in 1900. They
incorporated as a Methodist Episcopal congregation under the name of Joyce Chapel December 28, 1901, and built their church in 1902. The congregation moved to its new location in Coon Rapids, breaking ground in November 1953, and worshipping in the new church April 11, 1954. *Coon Rapids is a city in Anoka County.*

**Cooper’s Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–18??**
A history of the Spring Valley church includes Cooper’s on its Methodist circuit in 1860–1861. It was likely a class or preaching point meeting in a home. *We do not know the location of Cooper’s. However, this compiler, being familiar with that area and people with that name, found a William Cooper family named as early settlers in Bennington Township, Mower County, in the 1911 county history.*

**Corcoran Immanuel United Methodist Church, 1858–ongoing**
This congregation began with preaching in the area in 1858 and received its first members as an Evangelical Association church in 1861. They built their first church in 1864. In its earliest years, Immanuel was associated with the Upper Mississippi Mission, a circuit that Utzingher’s history, p. 378, identified with the Maple Grove Mission formed in 1871, noting that specific appointments were hard to differentiate. Corcoran Immanuel was known as Maple Grove from 1871 until 1982. The name was changed to Corcoran to match the church’s geographic long–time location, in Corcoran across the road from Maple Grove. *Corcoran is a city in Hennepin County.*

**Cordova Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1859–1948**
The Church of the United Brethren in Christ congregation at Cordova started from early services held in a school from 1859–1879. One source suggests that the church was built in 1881, which seems likely since it was scheduled to host the annual conference session that year. Another source says they built in 1883. The congregation discontinued in 1948. *Cordova is a community in Cordova Township, Le Sueur County.*

**Cordova Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1891–1910**
This United Brethren mission or circuit included preaching points other than just that at Cordova. Others that we know of (dates vary) were Elysian,
Greenland, Horseshoe, Waterville and Le Sueur Center. The charge’s name was changed to Le Sueur Center in 1910. 
*Corinna Methodist Episcopal Church, see Southside Grace Methodist Episcopal Church.*

*Cornell Methodist Episcopal Church, see Henriette Methodist Episcopal Church.*

**Correll Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–19??**
Our only reference to the Norwegian–speaking Methodist congregation at Correll is its listing as an appointment for two years, 1901–1903. Possibly it functioned before and/or after those years but probably not long.  
*Correll is a city in Big Stone County.*

**Correll United Methodist Church, 1915–ongoing**
This work at Correll began as a United Evangelical congregation starting with services conducted by the preacher from Odessa in 1915. It became the center of a mission in 1919 that included, besides Correll, Dexter, Steinle, and Akron. First Evangelical Church at Correll incorporated in 1933 and purchased a former Congregational Church in 1935.  
*Correll is a city in Big Stone County.*

**Corvuso Methodist Episcopal Church, 19??–19??**
All we know of the Methodist congregation at Corvuso is its four years on the appointment lists, 1915–1919, with Cedar Mills. It could have been active before or after those years, but we do not know.  
*Corvuso is a community in Cedar Mills Township, Meeker County.*

**Cosmos Evangelical Church, 1924–19??**
Our one reference to Evangelical work at Cosmos is found in the 1924 Committee on Boundaries report; Cosmos is taken up as an appointment on the New Trier Mission, which clearly is a misprint since New Trier is located much further east in Minnesota. A similar misprint is found in an earlier year, when Osceola was named on the New Trier Mission, rather than Danube, the correct connection. Very likely the work at Cosmos was also connected to Danube but
did not continue long.

*Cosmos* is a city in Meeker County.

**Cosmos United Methodist Church, 1952–2006**
This congregation at Cosmos, organized by the Methodist Church, incorporated December 21, 1952 and built a church in 1953. It discontinued June 30, 2006. *Cosmos* is a city in Meeker County.

**Cottage Grove German Methodist Episcopal Church, 18??–18??**
We have one reference to German–speaking Methodist work in Cottage Grove. It is mentioned as a preaching point from 1872–1874 in the Preine memoir printed in the 1935 journal. Possibly it existed a few years but not long. *Cottage Grove* was a township and later a city in Washington County.

**Cottage Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, 1849–189?**
The English–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Cottage Grove began as an appointment on one of the first circuits in Minnesota, in 1849. Although not named every year in the appointments, it existed at least until 1891. The conference minutes of 1900, p. 15, refers to the sale of pews from the former Cottage Grove church. *Cottage Grove* was a township and later a city in Washington County.

**Cottage Grove Peaceful Grove United Methodist Church, 1989–2008**
The Peaceful Grove United Methodist Church in Cottage Grove began with services in 1989 and officially organized in 1990. The congregation built their church in 1997. In 2008, they merged with Woodbury United Methodist Church to become Woodbury/Peaceful Grove United Methodist Church. [See also Woodbury/Peaceful Grove United Methodist Church.]

*Cottage Grove* is a city in Washington County.

**Cottonwood County Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 186?–18??**
Cottonwood County is included on the Judson Mission in 1864, our only reference to a class/preaching point/congregation in the area. However, it could have been a center, maybe more hoped for than realized, of the Cottonwood Mission.

*Cottonwood* is a county and also a township in Brown County.
**Cottonwood Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–1868**
The Cottonwood Mission is named for the first time on the appointments in 1859. The next year, 1860, it was merged with the Garden City Mission. It returns as Cottonwood in 1864. It is not clear if or how the mission differs from the appointment named Cottonwood County.
*Cottonwood is a township in Brown County.*

**Cottonwood Tabor Evangelical Association, 1857–c.1920**
The Tabor congregation of the Evangelical Association at Cottonwood began with preaching at the C. Lauer home in 1857. Its first church, built of logs, was dedicated December 19, 1869. One reference gives this congregation the name of Bethel, but two others, including Utzinger, identify it as Cottonwood Tabor. It was also known as Searles. The congregation discontinued about 1920. The property was sold by 1921. A reference to Cottonwood Crossing in the 1874 Committee on Boundaries report seems likely to be a reference to the Tabor congregation.
*Cottonwood is a township in Brown County.*

**County Line Methodist Episcopal Church, 1865–1883**
The County Line Methodist congregation in Mount Pleasant Township, like its counterpart in the southwest part of the township, began with preaching in 1865 in the northern part of the township in School House No. 8. They built a church about 1870 and also established a cemetery. The property was transferred to the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1883, but not all of it. The cemetery was discovered in the 1990s to belong to the Minnesota Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church. [See also Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church.]
*County Line was located in Section 3 of Mount Pleasant Township, Wabasha County on the Wabasha/Goodhue County line.*

*County Line Methodist Episcopal Church, see Douglas (County Line) Methodist Episcopal Church.*

**County Road Methodist Episcopal Church, 1909–19??**
In 1909, a Sunday School was reported organized at County Road, our only
reference to Methodist work there. This could have been an outreach effort from the Deer River church, but that is unclear.

*County Road was a village in Section 22, Deer River Township, Itasca County.*

**Courtland Circuit Evangelical Association, 1892–1906**
The Courtland Circuit of the Evangelical Association was a renaming of the New Ulm Circuit in 1892, continuing until 1906. Utzinger’s history, p. 389, explains the connection between New Ulm and Courtland circuits.

*Courtland is a city in Nicollet County.*

**Courtland Emanuel Evangelical Association, 1859–c.1920**
Courtland was an appointment on the Evangelical Association’s New Ulm Mission in 1859. The church was built in 1879, a mile and half west of town. Utzinger’s history, p. 390, says “there is but little remaining of this church.” The conference authorized sale of the building in 1926.

*Courtland is a city in Nicollet County.*

**Courtland Methodist Episcopal Church, 18??–18??**
We know almost nothing about Methodist work at Courtland, only that it was on the same circuit with Hebron in 1895, according to a manuscript copy from the Nicollet County Historical Society in the Hebron file. Possibly a class/preaching point/congregation existed a few years, but maybe not long.

*Courtland is a city in Nicollet County.*

**Cove Methodist Episcopal Church, 1895?–19??**
Cove was a Methodist preaching point on the Mille Lacs Lake Circuit from 1895 or soon after. It appears on the appointment list with Vineland and Lawrence for one year, 1905–1906, suggesting that this class/preaching point/congregation functioned at least for ten or more years.

*Cove is a community in South Harbor Township, Milles Lacs County.*

**Crain Creek Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–18??**
Crain (probably a misspelling of Crane) Creek, added to the United Brethren’s Medford Circuit in 1859, was one of many classes or preaching points on that circuit, which functioned through the 1860s. We do not know that this class/preaching ever evolved into an organized congregation.
Crane Creek is a creek in Steele County that flows between Deerfield and Meriden.

**Crane Creek Evangelical Association, 1861–c.1870?**
The 1961 history of the Blue Earth Immanuel Church includes the Crane Creek Class on the Evangelical Association’s Blue Earth Mission organized in 1861. The class had six members in 1861–1865 and probably functioned for several years.

Crane Creek is a creek in Steele County that flows between Deerfield and Meriden.

**Crane Lake Chapel, 1947–ongoing**
The ministry at Crane Lake is non-denominational, begun by the American Sunday School Union in 1947. Its first building was erected in 1950. It has been served by the United Methodist Church through its Mobile Ministry since 1961.

[See also Mobile Ministry.]
Crane Lake is a community in the Superior National Forest in St. Louis County.

**Cream Church of the United Brethren in Christ, c.1900?–19??**
The United Brethren congregation at Cream was named with Alma by the presiding elder in 1905. In 1906, Cream was reported worshipping in the Congregational Church. Whether it continued for any length of time is not known.

Cream was a postal station, Freedom Township, Waseca County, near Alma City.

**Cromwell United Methodist Church, 1898–ongoing**
This congregation began with Methodist Episcopal meetings in a school in 1898 and chartered in 1902. They began building their church in 1903; it was dedicated August 4, 1907.

Cromwell is a city in Carlton County.

**Crooked Creek German Methodist Episcopal Church, 185?–19??**
The German-speaking Methodists at Crooked Creek worshipped at the Brenner home before buying and converting a school house for a church in 1860. The congregation was on the Hokah Circuit and still there in 1902. We do not know when it discontinued.

Crooked Creek is a township in Houston County.
**Crooked Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, 1909–19??
This Crooked Creek, possibly never more than a class, was named on the 1909 Sunday School missionary report of the Northern Minnesota Conference, placing it much farther north than the Crooked Creek in southeast Minnesota. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed. We do not know the location of this Crooked Creek. One possibility might be Danforth Township, Pine County, which was named Crooked Creek for a few months in 1904.

**Crookston Carmen Methodist Episcopal Church, 1905–191?
In 1905, the Methodist presiding elder reported work begun by the pastor of the first Crookston church at Carmen in the 5th ward among railroad men. In 1909, the district superintendent said a small chapel was under construction and described Carmen as a suburb of Crookston. We do not know when this congregation discontinued or if it merged with Crookston Methodist Episcopal Church. Crookston is a city in Polk County. Carmen was a nearby village in Section 1, Andover Township.

**Crookston Evangelical Association, c.1880?–18??
The Evangelical congregation at Crookston is mentioned only once, in 1881, when the Committee on Boundaries reassigned it from the Red River Mission to the Crookston and Grand Forks Mission. Probably this was a short-lived class/preaching point/congregation. Crookston is a city in Polk County.

**Crookston German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1882?–189?
The German–speaking Methodist congregation at Crookston appears on the appointment list for the first time in 1882. It is last on the appointments in 1889. We do not know if it discontinued by 1890 or possibly later. Crookston is a city in Polk County.

**Crookston Methodist Church, 1883?–1944
The Norwegian–speaking congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Crookston appears on the appointment list for the first time in 1883. The church closed after the discontinuance of the Norwegian–Danish Annual Conference in 1943.
**Crookston Mission Evangelical Association, 1881–1884**
The Crookston Mission of the Evangelical Association was formed in 1881 as the Crookston and Grand Forks Mission, a rearrangement of the Red River Mission. The next year, 1882, the mission was separated and renamed, with the Minnesota points assigned to Crookston. Its last year on the appointments was 1883–1884.

**Crookston Wesley United Methodist Church, 1878–ongoing**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Crookston began worshipping in 1878 and organized the next year on October 12, 1879. They built their first church in 1880.

**Crosby United Methodist Church, 1910–1987**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Crosby appears on the appointment list in 1910, and in 1911 the district superintendent reported that preaching services had been established there. The congregation officially organized November 26, 1911, and dedicated their church July 13, 1913. Crosby merged with Deerwood in 1987 under the new name Cascade United Methodist Church. [See also Deerwood Cascade United Methodist Church.]

**Cross Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1911–19??**
We find one mention of Methodists at Cross Lake, in 1911, when the district superintendent reported new work begun there. Apparently, this class/preaching point/congregation did not thrive.

**Cross River Methodist Episcopal Church, 1910–19??**
This likely short-lived attempt of Methodist work, a class at the Cross River Schoolhouse is noted in the 1910 Sunday School missionary report. Cross River was a township, dissolved in 1950, in Koochiching County.

**Crow River Circuit Evangelical Association, 1867–1909**
The Crow River Circuit of the Evangelical Association was listed as an appointment from 1867–1909. Utzinger’s history, p. 381, identifies this circuit primarily with the congregation at Mayer, with various rearrangements of points within the circuit over the years.

Crow River is a river flowing through Carver, Wright, and Hennepin Counties.

**Crow River German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1859–1909**
Crow River was an early circuit of the German–speaking Methodists. The 1903 Northern German Conference history says the first appointment to Crow River was in 1859, though Hobart’s history, p. 319, identifies it with the new German District of the Upper Iowa Conference in 1856. In 1906, Crow River was connected specifically to the congregation at Montrose, though others on the circuit then and in earlier years included Maple Grove, Greenwood, Cassel, Pelican Lake, and Howard Lake.

Crow River is a river in Wright and Hennepin Counties.

**Crow River Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–1869?**
Crow River was an early appointment of the English–speaking Methodist Episcopal Church. It is on the appointments from 1857–1860 and again 1868–1869. It is difficult to pinpoint its connection to a particular congregation. Possibly Crow River covered several early classes and preaching points, such as Delano, Greenwood, Rockford, and more. Although Crow River as a name is connected to the city of Delano, the Delano United Methodist Church history does not speak of it.

Crow River is a river in Wright County. It was also the name of an early post office in Franklin Township, which first existed in 1858, and ultimately, after moves, was renamed Delano in 1870.

**Crow River Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church, October 1859–1869?**
This Methodist work among Scandinavians in this Crow River was probably directed to the early settlers in the central part of Minnesota favored by Swedes and Norwegians. It appears on the appointment list for just a year, 1859–1860. By the 1870s we know of several Swedish congregations forming, such as Colfax, New London, and Atwater and Belgrade somewhat later, that may have been connected to Crow River Scandinavian.

Crow River is a township in Stearns County, a village in Section 6, Burbank Township, Kandiyohi County, and a village in Union Grove Township, Meeker County.
**Crow Wing Evangelical Association, 1887–19??**
Crow Wing was one of a number of preaching points on the Evangelical Association’s Brainerd Mission during its early years, some of which lasted several years, others a short time. Utzinger’s history, p. 346, names them but does not provide dates.
*Crow Wing is a township in Crow Wing County.*

**Crow Wing Methodist Episcopal Church, 189-–c.1900?**
Crow Wing appears on the Methodist appointment list, with Fort Ripley, for two years, 1893–1895. It might have been a functioning congregation for a longer period, but we do not know.
*Crow Wing is a community in Crow Wing Township, Crow Wing Count.*

**Crown Evangelical Association, 189–c.1900?**
The Evangelical work at Crown was included in the 1897 mission report, our only mention of it. However, it likely was one of several classes or preaching points under the short–lived Isanti Mission.
*Crown is a community in Stanford Township, Isanti County.*

**Crystal Brunswick United Methodist Church, 1950–ongoing**
Brunswick Methodist Church in Crystal organized August 1, 1950. Its first building was a former Lutheran church moved to a new site and ready for use in 1952.
*Crystal is a city in Hennepin County.*

**Crystal Brunswick Zimbabwe Outreach United Methodist Fellowship, 2008–2014**
The Zimbabwe Fellowship of the United Methodist Church began meeting at Brunswick United Methodist Church in Crystal in 2008. The fellowship discontinued in 2014.
*Crystal is a city in Hennepin County.*

**Currie Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1870–1892, 1901–1910?**
Currie is listed as a Methodist appointment in 1878, its first appearance on the list. A Slayton Church history written about 1960 says Currie organized that
year. However, several sources, including the Slayton history, identify early work of the Shetek circuit to several congregations but particularly that at Currie. In 1869, we find an appointment to Des Moines–Chetek, Des Moines being the river running through the area. In 1870, we find a listing for Shetek, but also one for Lynd–Shetek, which likely indicated the new congregation at Lynd placed on the Shetek circuit. The Slayton church traces its beginnings to early Methodists meeting near Lake Shetek. The Tracy church also connects with the Shetek circuit, but what seems most telling are the appointment dates. Shetek is listed from 1870–1873 and again from 1874–1878. Currie is listed for the first time in 1878 and is located just south of Lake Shetek. The 1982 A History of Murray County, p. 98, says, “Currie, first known as the Village of Shetek, was founded in 1872...” Two Renville Church histories from 1930 and 1978 include the Corey or Corrie District on a circuit begun in 1870. Minnesota Places Names has no listing for Corey or Corrie. Could this be Currie? This first work at Currie discontinued in 1892 after the county seat moved to Slayton. In 1901, the presiding elder reported new work at Currie, followed by a report in 1903 of a lot purchased for a building. Currie appears every year on the appointments from 1905–1910, but never again. Currie is a city in Murray County.

**Curtis School House Church of the United Brethren in Christ 1878–1879**
We have one listing for the United Brethren class/preaching point at the Curtis School House; in 1878 it is named on the Osakis Mission. That mission was divided in 1879, with the points west being reassigned to Sauk Center and the rest of the mission abandoned, the likely fate of Curtis. Curtis was the name of a railroad siding in Section 9, Cushing Township, Morrison County.

**Custer Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897–19??**
Custer appears on the Methodist appointment list for the first time in 1892, with Clinton. Although we do not find Custer in the appointments after 1905, the presiding elder mentions the congregation in his 1907 report, still with Clinton. We do not know when this congregation discontinued. Custer was a country post office from 1877 to 1903 in Section 30, Prior Township, Big Stone County.

**Custer Salem Methodist Church, 1894–1928**
This Custer was a Welsh-speaking congregation identified as Methodist in the 1970 *Centennial history of Lyon County*, p. 86, under the heading “Welsh in Custer Township.” Though not related to antecedent denominations of the United Methodist Church in Minnesota, it is included in this compilation to acknowledge its existence.

*Custer is a township in Lyon County.*

*Cutler Methodist Episcopal Church, see Pine Lake Chapel United Methodist Church.*

**Cuyuna Methodist Episcopal Church, 1909–19??**
The Methodist district superintendent reported a society incorporated in 1909 at Cuyuna and a church dedicated July 24, 1910. Cuyuna is listed as an appointment from 1910–1914. It may have continued on a charge with nearby Crosby for a time. We do not know when it discontinued.

*Cuyuna is a village in Crow Wing County.*

**Daggett Brook Evangelical Church, 188?–194?**
Daggett Brook was an Evangelical Association preaching point in the late 1880s served by the Brainerd Mission according to Utzinger’s history, p. 346, and the history of Evangelical United Methodist Church in Brainerd. In 1904, the conference Boundaries Committee mentions the “appointment south of Brainerd.” Also, in the conference record in 1946, it is identified as missionary work thirteen miles south of Brainerd, suggesting, if not a continuous class/preaching point over the years, a renewed attempt in the 1940s.

*Daggett Brook is township in Crow Wing County.*

**Dakota Circuit Evangelical Association, 1868–1900**
This circuit of the Evangelical Association covered preaching points/congregations in Dakota County from 1868–1900. In 1900, the name was dropped and the Salem Church at Farmington became the primary point on the circuit.

*Dakota County is a county in Minnesota.*

*Dakota Riverside United Methodist Church, 1856–ongoing*
The Methodist Episcopal Church at Dakota was founded May 25, 1856. The congregation held services in various places until building their church in 1889. Dakota is a city in Winona County.

**Dalbo Methodist Episcopal Church, 1901–19??**
We know little of the Methodist work at Dalbo. It is listed as an appointment for two years, 1901–1903, with Ogilvie. Dalbo is a community in Dalbo Township, Isanti County.

**Danube Salem Evangelical Church, 1880–1929**
A 1955 history from the Danube Church says the Salem congregation built their church in 1880 after preaching services in the area prior to that year. The 1916 History of Renville County, p. 1333, under Troy Township, tells us that Evangelical preaching began there in 1881 and a church built that year. Utzinger’s history, p. 395, says that Salem, also called the Prairie appointment, was served by preachers from Middle Creek in the early years but became a part of the Olivia Circuit, then moved to the Danube Circuit in 1913. In different sources we also find Salem identified as Olivia Salem, Renville Salem or West Troy Salem. The church was located two miles south and one mile west of Danube. The congregation merged with Danube in 1929. [See also Danube Zion United Methodist Church.]
Danube is a city in Troy Township, Renville County.

**Danube Zion United Methodist Church, c. 1890–ongoing**
This Zion congregation of the Evangelical Association is listed on the 1889 mission report under Renville but dates itself from 1904 when the church was built in the town of Danube. Utzinger’s history, p. 395, says Zion members first attended Salem, a country congregation. [See also Danube Salem Evangelical Association.]
Danube is a city in Renville County.

**Danville German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1863–1940?**
The 1903 history of the Northern German Conference says work in Danville began from the Waseca Mission, 1863–1869. Danville is listed as an appointment for the first time in 1876. The c. 1910 History of Blue Earth County, p. 238, tells us the German Methodists built a church about 1869 or
1870 in Section 11 of the township and that the congregation organized October 4, 1874. Another source places the church six miles northeast of Minnesota Lake. Danville appears for the last time on the appointment list in 1939. We find a confusing entry in the conference record in the 1876 Missionary Collection report that might refer to Danville. “Caop” River is listed under the Mankato Mission. Danville was connected with Mankato at times and the Big Cobb River runs through Danville Township. “Caop” may refer to the river.

_Danville is a township in Blue Earth County._

**Danville Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1863–186?**

English–speaking Methodist work in Danville existed just a short time, according to the c. 1910 _History of Blue Earth County_, p. 238. Two men preached several years beginning about 1863, but “no protestant English speaking church was formed.” The conference record mentions Danville once, on the Cobb River Mission in 1865.

_Danville is a township in Blue Earth County._

**Darwin Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1890–189?**

A Swedish–speaking Methodist class/preaching point/congregation at Darwin is listed as an appointment only one year, 1891–1892. There may have been work there before and after, but we do not know of it.

_Darwin is a city in Meeker County._

**Dassel Methodist Episcopal Church, 1870–1909**

The English–speaking Methodist congregation at Dassel is listed as an appointment in 1870. The 1888 _History of Meeker County_, p. 563, says they organized in 1874 and built on the northwest corner of Section 11 of the township in 1885. The presiding elder in 1885, when reporting on Forest City, said the first church was being built, at Swan Lake, which corresponds to the location given in the county history for Dassel and close to Big Swan Lake. The next year he reported that the church had been dedicated. The presiding elder reports a new church being built in 1893, one for which the congregation received a loan from the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. In 1909, the district superintendent said that loan "cannot be cared for at present as we have no society or membership there." The building was sold by 1913.
Dassel is a township in Meeker County, named Swan Lake until 1871.

**Dassel Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897–1899?
We find an appointment to Dassel for the Swedish-speaking Methodists from 1895–1896. Whether there was work before or after those years, we do not know.
_Dassel is a city and township in Meeker County._

**Davies Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1897–1899?
Our one reference to this United Brethren work is found in the 1895 Boundaries Committee report where “Davis” is listed on the Sebeka Mission. Most likely it was a short-lived class/preaching point.
_Davies is a community in Homestead Township, Otter Tail county._

**Dawson Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1916
The English-speaking congregation at Dawson is listed as an appointment for the first time in 1885. Its fate is not clear for the next some number of years for in 1912, the district superintendent reported work at Dawson opened during the year. It is last listed as an appointment in 1915. Information on the Congregational Church of Dawson found in the 1995 _Prairie Chronicles, a history of Lac Qui Parle County_, p. 182, sheds light. That congregation divided in 1911, with some members joining a Methodist Episcopal Church.
“Subsequently, Congregationalists and Methodists decided to merge and form a new church that ultimately became First Presbyterian of Dawson.” No year is given.
_Dawson is a city in Lac qui Parle County._

**Dawson Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1892–1899?
We find an appointment to Swedish-speaking Methodist work at Dawson in 1892, though the conference historical record of 1942 says the work began in 1895. Either way, it may have ended by 1899 after its last year as an appointment.
_Dawson is a city in Lac qui Parle County._

**Dayton Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–1860?
Dayton appears on the Methodist appointments for one year, 1857–1858.
Hobart’s history, p. 130, says that the Maple Grove class organized December 9, 1860, with members transferred from Diamond Lake and Dayton classes. *Dayton was a township and now a city in Hennepin County.*

**Deer Creek German Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1896–191?**
The German-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Deer Creek in Otter Tail County selected its first trustees June 28, 1902. However, Deer Creek is named several years before in the conference mission collection report, under Bertha, beginning in 1896. It is also named in the 1910 and 1915 report of the Woman’s Foreign Missionary Society. The congregation may have continued until the discontinuance of the Northern German Conference in 1924, but we do not know for sure. *Deer Creek is a city in Otter Tail County.*

**Deer Creek German Methodist Episcopal Church, 18??–18??**
This Deer Creek German-speaking Methodist class/preaching point/congregation, not to be confused with the Deer Creek in Otter Tail County, is noted but once in a conference report. Its Sunday School is named in the 1877 missionary collections report under the Wabasha Circuit. It may have functioned for a few years, but we do not know how long. *We do not know the location of this Deer Creek. One Deer Creek flows through Mower County into Fillmore County and another starts in Fillmore County flowing south into Iowa.*

**Deer Creek Methodist Church, c. 1880–1967**
Occasional services for the English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Deer Creek began about 1880 by the preacher from Wadena. Deer Creek is named on the appointment list for the first time in 1882. The 1916 *History of Ottertail County*, p. 405, says the congregation organized August 6, 1887. Their first building was dedicated in 1890. They merged with Salem Evangelical United Brethren in Deer Creek on June 10, 1967. [*See also Deer Creek Salem United Methodist Church.*]
*Deer Creek is a city in Otter Tail County.*

**Deer Creek Salem United Methodist Church, 1882–ongoing**
The Salem congregation of the Evangelical Association dates back to work begun under the preacher from Wadena sometime between 1883–1886. The
congregation lists its formation year as 1882 in the “Northwest District Church Histories.” The congregation dedicated its first building July 10, 1892. They moved the church into the town of Deer Creek in 1908. The Methodist Church in Deer Creek merged with Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church in 1967 as Salem United Methodist Church. The congregation merged with Wadena United Methodist Church in 2017. [See also Deer Creek Methodist Church and Wadena United Methodist Church.]

Deer Creek is a city in Otter Tail County.

Deer Park Methodist Episcopal Church, see Nemadji Methodist Episcopal Church.

Deer River United Methodist Church, 1898–ongoing
The Methodist Episcopal Church at Deer River began with first preaching by the presiding elder in 1898. He reported this new work to the conference that year and, in 1899, reported the first church built. It had been dedicated on January 18, 1899.

Deer River is a city in Itasca County.

**Deerfield Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859?–18??
We learn of what was likely a class/preaching point of the United Brethren at Deerfield in the conference proceedings of 1859, when it was added to the Medford Mission. We know nothing further of it.

Deerfield is a community in Deerfield Township, Steele County.

**Deerfield Evangelical Association, c.18??–18??
We find one reference to the Evangelical work at Deerfield; it was reassigned from the Waseca Circuit to the Faribault Mission in 1880. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation lasted.

Deerfield is a community in Deerfield Township, Steele County.

**Deerfield German Methodist Episcopal Church, 18??–18??
Our only reference to German–speaking Methodist work at Deerfield is found in the 1916 *History of Rice and Steele Counties*, p. 973, under the Owatonna German Methodist entry, “In the fall of 1875, Deerfield and Blooming Grove were taken from the circuit…” Possibly this class/preaching
point/congregations functioned at least a few years, but we cannot be sure. Deerfield is a community in Deerfield Township, Steele County.

**Deerwood Cascade United Methodist Church, 1987–ongoing**
This congregation of the United Methodist Church organized as Cascade in the 1987 merger of the Crosby and Deerwood United Methodist Churches. They built a new church between the two towns but have a Deerwood address. [See also Crosby United Methodist Church and Deerwood United Methodist Church.] Deerwood is a city in Crow Wing County.

**Deerwood United Methodist Church, 1898–1987**
Deerwood Methodist Episcopal Church appears as an appointment for the first time in 1898, the same year that the presiding elder reports their building under construction. In 1899, he reported it dedicated. Deerwood merged with Crosby in 1987 under the new name Cascade United Methodist Church. [See also Deerwood Cascade United Methodist Church.] Deerwood is a city in Crow Wing County.

**Dedham Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 185?–18??**
Dedham is listed on the United Brethren’s Pine Creek Mission in 1859, probably a class or preaching point that existed for at least a short time. Dedham was a post office from 1858–1865 in Yucatan Township, Houston County. After this post office closed, the village of Yucatan moved to Dedham’s location.

**Degood Methodist Episcopal Church, c, 1860–1880**
This Methodist class named for the Degood family, who hosted the first organized services in Freeborn County, existed for about twenty years. Hobart’s history, p. 171, mentions “Degoods” as an appointment on the Austin Circuit in 1861. The History of Freeborn County published in 1882, p. 493, tells us this class, or Sunday School, continued to meet at a school until 1880. In 1987 The abandoned Taylor–Degood Cemetery, named for the local school and the Degood family, was rededicated. The Taylor–Degood Cemetery is located on County Road 36, the county line between Mower and Freeborn counties.

**Delano German Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1868–18??**
The 1880 Farnham’s History of Wright County, p. 251, says the German–
speaking Methodists at Delano organized about 1868, on the SW corner of section 33, town 119, range 24, “which was then a part of Rockford township.” Delano is named in a conference report in 1891, our one mention of this congregation in conference records. We do not know when they discontinued. Delano is a city in Wright County.

**Delano Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–187?**
Swedish-speaking Methodists at Delano are listed just once in the appointments, 1875–1876, and probably did not function there for long. Delano is a city in Wright County.

**Delano United Methodist Church, 1869–ongoing**
Two sources dating the earliest work of the English-speaking Methodist Episcopal Church in Delano differ by a year. The 1880 Farnham History of Wright County, p. 251, says Delano organized March 20, 1869 and built its first church in 1874. The 1915 History of Wright County, p. 829–830, dates organization to 1870 and first building in 1875. One year is certain, Delano is listed for the first time in the appointments in 1871. Delano is a city in Wright County.

**Delavan United Methodist Church, 1860–2013**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Delavan began in 1860 as a part of the Bass Lake Class of the Blue Earth Circuit. It separated from the Bass Lake Class in 1872, becoming the head of its own circuit at that time. Its first church was dedicated in 1878. The congregation discontinued April 1, 2013. Delavan is a city in Faribault County.

**Delaware Methodist Episcopal Church, 1916–19??**
Delaware was reported as a new Methodist preaching point on the Herman charge in 1916, our only reference. We do not know how long it continued. Delaware is a township in Grant County.

**Denham Methodist Church, 1891–1957**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Denham organized January 16, 1894, and built its church that same year, according the 1989 county history, Pine County...and its Memories, p. 170. Denham is not listed in
the appointments until 1934. However, Sturgeon Lake appears as an appointment for the first time in 1892 and continues to be listed most years until 1923. Linden’s history of the Swedish work, *Guds Lilla Skara*, p. 55, says services began at Sturgeon Lake in 1891 and the church built in 1894, a building lost in the 1918 Moose Lake Forest Fire. Its replacement was dedicated December 12, 1920, according to the presiding elder’s report in 1921. We also find the district superintendent reporting in 1933 that Denham had held the 40th anniversary celebration of building their church on August 3-6, 1933. If Sturgeon Lake and Denham are the same congregation rather than two separate entities, was the 40th anniversary celebrating the congregation’s beginnings and its first church building? A reference from the 1989 *Pine County...and its Memories*, p. 179, provides possible clarification. It says that only the Catholics ever built a church in Sturgeon Lake Township. However, “There is a well-maintained cemetery in section 20, belonging to the Methodist Church north of Denham.” The Denham church closed in 1957, with its members and records transferred to the Moose Lake church. *Denham is a city in Pine County.*

**Dennekes (or Denekas) United Evangelical Church, 191?–1922?**
We have two spellings for what probably was a preaching point in a home for the United Evangelicals. “Denekas” was an appointment on the Wheaton Mission in 1917. In 1919, the Committee on Boundaries reports “Dennekes,” with Graceville. It may have continued until the merger of the United Evangelical Church and the Evangelical Association in 1922, or not. *We do not know the location of Dennekes.*

**Dennison Methodist Church, 186?–1945**
Methodist Episcopal work at Dennison may have begun as early as the 1860s, on the Stanton circuit. The 1910 *History of Goodhue County*, p. 231, tells of the congregation building its first church in 1883, which blew down in 1885 and then was rebuilt that same year. Dennison’s last year on the appointments was 1944. The congregation must have discontinued by 1945; the report of the Abandoned Church Property Committee recommended not selling the property yet. In 1946, it was recommended to be sold to the church at Northfield. *Dennison is a city in on the border of Goodhue and Rice counties, lying mostly in Goodhue County.*
**Dent Evangelical Association, 1895–c.1912**
Dent was named as a preaching point on the Wadena Mission of the Evangelical Association in 1895, meeting in homes. This apparently continued for some years; Utzinger’s history, p. 426, says Dent was served quite regularly during the 1907–1912 pastorate.

*Dent is a city in Otter Tail County.*

**Dent United Methodist Church, 1916–ongoing**
The congregation at Dent had Presbyterian beginnings starting with services in 1901 or 1902. They built their church in 1905, which was sold to the Methodist Episcopal Church on March 20, 1918. Prior to that the Methodist district superintendent reported in 1916 a class organized at Dent. The Presbyterian congregation decided to switch denominations in 1918 to ensure having regularly assigned ministers.

*Dent is a city in Otter Tail County.*

**Des Moines Methodist Episcopal Church, 1889?–c.1909?**
This Methodist congregation seems to have begun about 1889, its first year on the appointments, though one wonders if it had a connection to earlier work in the Shetek area considered under the Currie entry. In 1889, Des Moines is listed on a charge with Currie. Des Moines is not listed in 1890 but returns from 1897–1899, with Kinbrae. Its last two years named on the appointments are again with Currie, 1907–1909. Possibly it continued for a time beyond that.

*Des Moines River Township in Murray County was organized in 1878.*

**Detroit Lakes United Methodist Church, 1872–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal conference listed Detroit as an appointment in 1872. The congregation dates itself from the arrival of its first minister in 1873, though the Methodists had been meeting with the Congregationalists beginning in 1872. The Methodists shared the Congregational building until erecting their own first church in 1878, dedicated January 23, 1879.

*Detroit Lakes is a city in Becker County, previously known as Detroit City, then Detroit.*

**Dexter United Methodist Church, 1876–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Dexter in southeast Minnesota began
with a class organized in 1876, according to Hobart’s history, p. 249. It appears on the appointments from 1890–1892, 1900–1901, 1924–1925, and 1928 onward. The congregation’s c. 1945 history describes denominational changes during these years that do not coincide with the Methodist appointment years, but say that it organized as a Church of Christ on September 5, 1877. It reorganized as a Congregational Church in 1885, according to this history, finally becoming a Methodist Episcopal Church December 3, 1928. In 1929, the district superintendent reported the purchase of the Congregational building. This building was expanded by moving and attaching the former Pleasant Valley Methodist Episcopal building. The “new” building was dedicated June 23, 1929.

**Dexter United Evangelical Church, 1917–1920?**
A 1951 history of the Correll Church tells us that a United Evangelical Sunday school was organized at Dexter School House on April 11, 1917, with about sixty members. This school was six miles north of Correll. The Conference Committee on Boundaries placed this school on the Correll Mission in 1918. By 1920, this school, which may or may not have been an officially organized congregation, had voted to merge with Akron United Evangelical Church, a merger than apparently did not happen. [See Also Akron United Evangelical Church.]

Dexter was a rural school north of Correll, presumably in Big Stone County.

**Dexterville Methodist Episcopal Church, 1903–19??**
Our only reference to the Methodist congregation at Dexterville is found in 1903 when the Crookston District, which covered a large area of northwest Minnesota, reported lots purchased for a building at Dexterville. This town may never have materialized. It is not documented in Minnesota Place Names. From an online plat book source, Dexterville was platted in 1902 in Itasca County in the NE quarter of the NE quarter, Section 19, Township 150 N, Range 29 W.

**Diamond Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 185?–186?**
Our earliest reference to Methodist work at Diamond Lake comes from Hobart’s history, p. 130, which says the Maple Grove class organized in 1860 with members transferred from the Diamond Lake and Dayton classes. Apparently, at least some members remained at Diamond Lake for it is listed on the
appointments for the year, 1865–1866. Possibly it continued as a class that later merged entirely with Maple Grove or discontinued altogether. The 1915 *History of Wright County*, p. 827, includes Diamond Lake on the Monticello Circuit from 1861–1866.

*Diamond Lake is a lake in Dayton Township, Hennepin County.*

**Dibble Evangelical Association, 191?–19??**
The 1952 history of the Pequot church says that Dibble was an Evangelical preaching appointment in 1914, likely in a home or school. We know nothing further of it.

*We do not know the location of Dibble.*

**Dick Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–18??**
We have one reference to the Methodist's Dick class, likely the name of the class leader or home where they met. A 1954 history of the Ridgeway church includes Dick on the class list for 1878. On the 1898–1899 appointment list, we find Dix listed with Ridgeway, which suggests the Dick appointment might have been referred to as Dick’s and transposed as Dix.

*We do not know the location of Dick or Dix.*

**Dobson School House Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–1880**
The 1939 Elmore church history tells of Methodist services held at the Dobson School House that began with preaching in homes in 1857. Once at the school, this congregation continued until 1880.

*Dobson School was located in Elmore Township, Faribault County, Dobson being the name of the township from 1858-1862.*

*Dodd Road Evangelical Association, see Kobler (Dodd Road) Evangelical Association.*

**Dodge Center Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1871–187?**
The Boundary Committee of the United Brethren recommended the formation of the Dodge Center Mission in 1871, but since it does not appear as an appointment that year, the recommendation may never have been implemented. Presumably any preaching points intended for Dodge Center were assigned elsewhere. The United Brethren in Minnesota seemed to have
hopes beyond their capabilities of supplying preachers; Dodge Center Mission probably was an example of this.

Dodge Center is a city in Dodge County.

Dodge Center United Methodist Church, 1856–ongoing
The earliest Methodist Episcopal preaching at Dodge Center began in 1856. Presumably it continued as a class/preaching point on a circuit for some period prior to the official organization of the congregation on December 14, 1873. It is listed for the first time on the appointments in 1872. Services began in their first church on September 20, 1874. The building was dedicated August 22, 1875. The congregation of the Wesleyan Methodist Church merged with the Methodist Episcopal in Dodge Center in 1910.

Dodge Center is a city in Dodge County.

**Donaldson Methodist Episcopal Church, 1899–19??**
In 1899, the Methodist presiding elder reported the beginning of a new circuit that included Donaldson. The congregation began building a church by 1902, which was dedicated September 27, 1903. Donaldson appears listed as an appointment for the last time in 1923. In 1924 the conference treasurer reported an insurance refund to Donaldson, but we find nothing further until 1946 when the Conference Corporation ordered the property sold. Whether the congregation continued through the 1930s or into the 1940s, we do not know.

Donaldson is a city in Kittson County.

Donaldson Springbrook Evangelical Church, see Spring Brook Evangelical Church.

**Doolittle’s Methodist Episcopal Church, 1861–18??**
Hobart’s history, p. 178, identifies Doolittle’s, probably the name of a family, as a class organized by Rev. Conwell, the appointed preacher in 1861–1862. Conwell was working in the Owatonna area and started classes also at Medford and Clinton Falls. We do not know how long the class at Doolittle’s continued.

We do not know the location of Doolittle’s.

**Doran Chapel Methodist Church, 1901–1957**
Doran Chapel was first known as Five Corners Methodist Episcopal Church, a
mission of the Rochester congregation. In 1901, the presiding elder reported a church dedicated at Five Corners on September 22, 1901. The listing of “Seven Corners” with Rochester in the 1902 statistical report is most likely an unintended mistake in the congregation’s name. They merged with First Methodist Church in Rochester in 1957. The Doran Chapel building was razed in 1964 when Highway 52 north of Rochester was enlarged. [See also Rochester Christ United Methodist Church.]
Doran Chapel was located on Highway 52 north of Rochester.

**Doran Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–19??
A Methodist congregation at Doran is named on the appointments, with Breckenridge, for five years, 1895–1900. We do not know when it began or when it discontinued.
Doran is a city in Wilkin County.

**Douglas (County Line) Methodist Episcopal Church, 1859–1870
This Methodist congregation, known as Douglas or County Line, began with preaching in a home in 1859. The 1910 History of Dakota and Goodhue Counties, p. 460, tells us they built a church on the southeast corner of Section 1, Township 113, Range 17 in 1860. Douglas Circuit is listed as an appointment for a year, 1868–1869, to include points north of the Cannon River with the County Line Church as the principal point, according to Hobart’s history, p. 159. However, the circuit died after a year because of serious difficulties including church trials and withdrawals at County Line. The county history says the congregation split in 1870 with some members forming a Congregational Church while the Methodist congregation died.
Douglas is a township in Dakota County.

**Douglas Evangelical Association, 187?–187?
Our only reference to Evangelical work at this Douglas is found in the 1889 missionary report; Douglas was on the Farmington Circuit, presumably a preaching point. Since this work seems to have been in the township neighboring that of Zion Church at New Trier, one wonders if there might have been a connection.
Douglas is a township in Dakota County.
Douglas United Methodist Church, 1855–ongoing
The Methodist Episcopal work at Douglas in Olmsted County began under the name of Center Grove where the society organized in 1855 in a log school house. The congregation met for years in the Douglas school, finally purchasing a former German Evangelical [probably not the Evangelical Church that is an antecedent of the United Methodist Church] parsonage and church in 1932. *Douglas is a community in Kalmar Township, Olmsted County.*

**Dover Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 186?–18??**
This Dover is listed as an United Brethren appointment on the Medford Mission in 1863, the only reference we find. Likely, it was a class that may or may not have continued for time. *Dover was the earlier name, 1858-1869, of Havana Township, Steele County.*

**Dover Circuit Evangelical Association, 1879–1880**
Dover was named as an Evangelical Association circuit for just one year, 1879–1880. It was formed in 1879 with a division of the Oak Ridge Circuit and then absorbed into the St. Charles Circuit the next year. *Dover is a city in Dover Township, Olmsted County.*

**Dover Evangelical Association, 1879?–189?**
In 1879 the Evangelical point, “Hartfields” was moved from the Oak Ridge Circuit to the newly formed Dover Circuit, the one mention of a class/preaching point/congregation with that name. However we find Hartfiels listed as members of the Dover class on the St. Charles circuit in 1884, probably thereby locating “Hartfields.” The work at Dover appears to have continued at least into the 1890s. *Dover is a city in Dover Township, Olmsted County.*

**Dover German Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–190?**
We do not know when the German–speaking Methodists organized in Dover, but the congregation built a church during the 1875–1877 ministerial appointment. We find Dover listed on the appointments from 1878–1881 and again from 1882–1900. In continues to be identified in the statistical report under Rochester from 1901–1907 and probably discontinued soon thereafter. *Dover is a city in Dover Township, Olmsted County.*
**Dover United Methodist Church, 1875–ongoing**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal Church at Dover was organized in 1875, though there may have been earlier work, based on information from the 1920 *History of Wabasha County*, p. 72, under an entry on Elgin that includes Dover on the St. Charles Circuit in 1857. The congregation built its first church in 1876. The decision to affiliate with the Methodists was based on more members belonging to that denomination than those supporting the other options.
*Dover is a city in Olmsted County.*

**Dower Lake Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1889–18??**
We have one reference to United Brethren work at Dower Lake. It was attached to the Eagle Valley circuit in 1889, probably a class/preaching point/congregation that did not function very long.
*Dower Lake was a post office in Section 4 of Staples Township, Todd County, from 1882-1890.*

**Dreieinigkeit Evangelical Association, 1887–18??**
Dreieinigkeit was probably an Evangelical class/preaching point based in a home. It is named once, in the 1889 mission report under the Lamberton Circuit.
*We do not know the location of Dreieinigkeit.*

**Dresbach Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–18??**
Dresbach was one of many classes/preaching points on the vast Pine Creek Mission of the United Brethren. This location was named as an appointment for one year, 1859.
*Dresbach is a community in Dresbach Township, Winona County.*

**Dresbach United Methodist Church, 1861–ongoing**
The 1883 *History of Winona County*, p. 569, tells of the earliest Methodist Episcopal work at Dresbach organized May 25, 1856. However, members moved away, and the meetings discontinued. The work began again at Dakota in 1861. The congregation built its first church in 1876.
*Dresbach is a community in Dresbach Township, Winona County.*
Duane Indian Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, see Pine Bend Mission United Methodist Church.

**Duane Methodist Episcopal Church, 1917–19??**
We find a Methodist congregation at Duane included on the Fosston charge in 1919, according to a timeline in a Fosston church history written about 1970. Duane appears on the appointment lists for three years, 1921–1924. The congregation may have continued for a time, but we do not know. Duane was a post office in Section 32, Heier Township, Mahnomen County, 1904–1924, named for Methodist preacher Duane Porter.

*Duluth, see also New Duluth Methodist Episcopal Church.*

**Duluth Asbury Methodist Church, 1872–1956**
This Asbury Methodist Church in Duluth, in its early years, was First Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church. We find its earliest appointment as Duluth Scandinavian from 1870–1872. In 1872, it is listed as First Swedish and continued as an appointment until 1876. Most likely, the appointment with the name Lake Superior in 1877 was a hoped-for continuation of this work. Linden’s history, p. 53, says the depression of 1873 caused many people to move away, but the congregation revived in 1887, officially organizing and building a church in 1887–1888. Linden also reports that the name was changed to Asbury after World War I. He does not give a date, but the name change was not immediately following the war; we find it named First in 1927 when the conference met in Duluth. More likely, the name was changed when the Central Northwest Conference (Swedish conference) disbanded in 1942 or maybe shortly before. At that time, First Swedish in Duluth joined the Northern Minnesota Conference of the Methodist Church, which already had a congregation named First. In 1940 Grace Methodist Church in Duluth merged with what was then still First Swedish Methodist Church to become Asbury. This Asbury congregation discontinued in 1956, with the property left to the disposition of Hillside Methodist Church, where some of the Asbury members joined after discontinuance. [See also Duluth Grace Methodist Church.]

Asbury MC was located at 1929 W. 3rd St., Duluth.

**Duluth Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1921**
This English-speaking Methodist congregation began in West Duluth and is so listed in the appointments in 1889, the year the presiding elder reported that services began. However, the 1946 history of the Central Ave. church says the congregation met from the early 1880s as a Sunday School. They built a church in 1889 at 61st Ave. W. and Raleigh St. and named it First Methodist Episcopal Church of West Duluth. It was renamed Asbury in 1894. In 1921, Asbury merged with the L. F. Merritt Memorial congregation to form Central Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church. [See also Duluth Central Ave. United Methodist Church.]

Asbury MEC was located at 61st Ave. W. and Raleigh St., Duluth.

**Duluth Asbury United Methodist Church, 1988–ongoing**

Asbury United Methodist Church in Duluth, not to be confused with Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church or Asbury Methodist Church, formed in 1988, a merger of two Duluth congregations, Bethany and Central Ave. United Methodist churches. The merged congregation built its new building at 6882 Grand Ave. in 1992. [See also Duluth Bethany United Methodist Church and Duluth Central Avenue United Methodist Church.]

Asbury UMC is located at 6882 Grand Ave., Duluth.

**Duluth Bethany United Methodist Church, 1904–1988**

This, the second Norwegian-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Duluth, was organized in 1904. According to the Bethany history of 1958, the appointment was to “Duluth First and West Duluth,” Bethany being West Duluth. The Bethany congregation dedicated its church in October 3, 1909, located at 65 W. Polk St. Bethany merged with Central Ave. United Methodist Church in 1988 to form a new congregation, Asbury. [See also Duluth Asbury United Methodist Church.]

Bethany UMC was located at 65 W. Polk St., Duluth.

**Duluth Central Ave. United Methodist Church, 1921–1988**

Central Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church organized in 1921, a merger between two congregations, Asbury and L. F. Merritt Memorial. The Merritt building was moved to 720 Central Ave. and dedicated in its new location September 19, 1923. In 1988, the Central Ave. congregation merged with Bethany United
Methodist Church to form Asbury United Methodist Church. [See also Duluth Asbury United Methodist Church.]
Central Ave. UMC was located at 720 Central Ave., Duluth.

**Duluth Chester Park United Methodist Church, 1893–2012**
Chester Park Evangelical Association began in 1893, although there appears to have been an attempt at Evangelical work earlier in Duluth, in the 1887–1888 appointment year. The congregation’s first name was Hope, and its first church was dedicated November 8, 1896, on the corner of Olive and 5th St. They relocated to Chester Park in the late 1920s and assumed that name at the new location, 18th Ave. E. and 9th St. The congregation merged with Duluth First United Methodist Church in 2012. [See also Duluth First United Methodist Church.]
Chester Park UMC was located at 18th Ave. E. and 9th St., Duluth.

**Duluth Circuit Indian Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1892–1909**
In 1892, the Methodist work on the Duluth District among the Indians is listed as Indian Mission. This appointment continues until 1900. In 1908–1909, we find Duluth Circuit Indian Mission named as an appointment, most likely a continuation, possibly with variations in preaching points, of the earlier work. From presiding elder reports in the early years, we know that the work at Wake-em-up Bay (Vermillion) and Nett Lake are points of the mission, starting with Wake-em-up Bay. Nett Lake became the headquarters in 1898, followed by its appointment listing as Indian Mission (Nett Lake) in 1899–1900. Also, in 1898, the presiding elder names Sucker Bay as an appointment on the mission. Duluth is a city in St. Louis County.

**Duluth Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897–1898**
This English–speaking Methodist circuit in the Duluth area appears on the appointments for one year, 1897–1898. We do not know what classes or preaching points it served or even if it was entirely within the city or close by. Duluth is a city in St. Louis County.

**Duluth Circuit Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897–1898**
We find this Swedish–speaking circuit appointment for a year, 1897–1898, served with Duluth Second Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church. Presumably,
the circuit included preaching points nearby, maybe in Midway Township, or elsewhere. [See also Duluth Midway Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church.]

**Duluth City Missions Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897–1928**
The English-speaking mission work in Duluth is named on the appointments many, but not all, years between 1897–1928. The 1916 district superintendent reports the operation of a Free Dispensary connected to City Missions. Specific congregations, Gary, Garfield, Riverside, and Lake Avenue Finnish are named under the 1922 City Mission appointment. The 1923 report of the district superintendent identifies Norton Park as part of the city mission work. We do not know the complete scope of this mission work.

_Duluth is a city in St. Louis County._

**Duluth East End Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, see Duluth Lakeside Mission Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church.**

**Duluth Endion Methodist Church, see Duluth University United Methodist Church.**

**Duluth First German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1921**
The German-speaking Methodists in Duluth began as a mission in 1887, with a church built soon after the first quarterly conference held April 14, 1888. The church was located at 5th Ave. E. and 6th St. The congregation disbanded in 1921.

_First German MEC was located at 5th Ave. E. and 6th St., Duluth._

**Duluth First United Methodist Church, 1869–ongoing**
This, the first English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation within the city of Duluth, began with the arrival of its first preacher in 1869. However, an 1868 appointment called Lake Superior probably indicates the first efforts to send a preacher to the region. Its first building was dedicated July 30, 1871, on W. 2nd St. The current church is located at 230 E. Skyline Parkway. Chester Park United Methodist Church merged with First in 2012. [See also Duluth Chester Park United Methodist Church.]

_First UMC is located at 230 E. Skyline Pkwy., Duluth._
**Duluth Garfield Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church, 1907–1930**
The Methodist presiding elder in 1907 reported Garfield Ave. in Duluth as new work, with the purchase of a Presbyterian building. The church was dedicated September 13, 1908, apparently with the name of Clemans or Clemans Memorial Mission (spelled as Clemens in the 1910 *History of Duluth and St. Louis County*, p. 610). It was listed in the appointments as Clemans from 1909–1911. The district superintendent in 1919 refers to this congregation as “Garfield Avenue (Clemans Church),” confirming the connection between the names. This congregation was identified as part of the city missionary work in 1923 and seems to be primarily a Sunday School in 1929 and 1930. We have no references beyond 1930, nor do we know the exact location of the building. Garfield Ave. runs roughly at a ninety degree angle close to the harbor and railroad district, probably more of an industrial area even in the early 20th century.

*We do not know the exact location of Garfield Ave. MEC in Duluth.*

**Duluth Gary Methodist Episcopal Church, 1907–1930**
The Methodist’s Gary congregation in Duluth began in response to the building of the new steel plant in the area, and it was listed as Steel Plant in 1910, its first year on the appointments. That same year the district superintendent reported that a church and Sunday School had already been established in the vicinity of the steel plant. The district superintendent in 1911 reported plans to build near the plant. The church was completed by 1914. Much of the work at Gary, directed as a mission to foreign workers, was carried out by an appointed deaconess. The congregation federated with New Duluth Presbyterian Church in 1930. A survey prepared in 2011 locates the Gary Church at 101st Ave. W. and McGonagle.

*Gary MEC was located at 101st Ave. W. and McGonagle, Duluth.*

**Duluth Grace Korean United Methodist Mission, 2010–ongoing**
This Korean-speaking in Duluth mission (first known as a fellowship) began in 2010. It meets at Hope United Methodist Church in Duluth.

*Grace Korean Mission meets at Hope UMC, 301 W. Marie St., Duluth.*
**Duluth Grace Methodist Church, 1887–1940**
The English-speaking congregation of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in Duluth began in the 1880s. The presiding elder reported in 1887 that a site was purchased and the church under construction. This same building was rebuilt and rededicated December 18, 1910. The Duluth city directory for 1890–92 gives the address as 3rd ne corner 22nd Ave. W. The congregation merged with First Swedish Methodist Church in 1940 to become Asbury Methodist Church.

[See also Duluth Asbury Methodist Church.]
Grace MC was located at 3rd St. and 22nd Ave. W., Duluth.

*Duluth Harvey Webb Memorial Methodist Church, see Duluth Riverview United Methodist Church.*

**Duluth Hillside United Methodist Church, 1923–ongoing**
The Hillside Methodist Episcopal congregation in Duluth began as a Sunday School meeting in a home in 1923, with services conducted by the pastor of First Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church (renamed Wesley in 1930). The congregation organized as Hill Community Chapel April 7, 1937, and was placed on a charge with Wesley Methodist Church. The c.1960 history of Hillside says they built a basement in 1927. However, we also find the district superintendent reporting in 1940 that the congregation purchased the former Grace Church building and planned to move it up the hill. The church history says a new building was under construction in 1951. The address is 1801 Piedmont.

*Hillside UMC is located at 1801 Piedmont in Duluth.*

**Duluth Hope United Methodist Church, 2003–ongoing**
The Hope United Methodist congregation in Duluth organized in 2003, a merger of the University and Woodland United Methodist churches. Hope Church is located in the former University Church building at 301 W. St. Marie St. [*see also Duluth University United Methodist Church and Duluth Woodland United Methodist Church*] 

*Hope UMC is located at 301 W. St. Marie St., Duluth.*

**Duluth, Italian Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1917–1917**
We have one reference to Methodist work directed at Italians in Duluth; the
Italian Mission is listed on the appointments one year, 1913–1914. 
*Duluth is a city in St. Louis County.*

**Duluth, L. F. Merritt Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–1921**
This congregation of English-speaking Methodists in the Duluth area began with meetings in a school in Oneota in 1856. The conference made its first appointment to Oneota in May 1859. However, we also find what is likely the same appointment under the name St. Louis River from 1857–May 1859. The first church was built in 1869 or 1870 on 46th Ave. W., according to the 1946 history of the Central Ave. church. The Oneota congregation struggled at times and was even described as defunct by the presiding elder in 1881. They persisted and built anew in 1893, the church dedicated May 27, 1894, a building ultimately moved to become the Central Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church. Oneota’s name changed to L. F. Merritt Memorial in 1903. In 1921, this congregation merged with Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church to form the Central Ave. congregation. [See also Duluth Central Ave. United Methodist Church.]

*Duluth is a city in St. Louis County.*

**Duluth Lake Avenue Finnish Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1890–1935?**
The Finnish-speaking congregation in Duluth that became known as Lake Ave. in later years, was part of the wide-ranging Methodist mission to Finns in northern Minnesota. It appears first on the appointments in 1890, and at that time was probably focused in the city and maybe to the south where Finnish work was developing in the Moose Lake area. In 1904, the presiding elder reports the congregation organized, with a Sunday School and an Epworth League. For two years, 1904–1906, the Duluth work was listed on the same charge with the work on the Iron Range, which was just developing in these years. In 1906, the presiding elder reports “rooms secured” in Duluth. By 1913, he speaks of three Finnish buildings, implying that one was in Duluth (best guess regarding the others were at Split Rock and Kettle River). The Duluth Finnish Methodists had acquired a building for mission work, according to the district superintendent in 1915. This purchase is clarified, unless it was a different purchase, in the 1916 report where he says they (the conference?)
purchased the old Canal Block on Lake Ave., with a portion consecrated for the work of the Finnish Mission. By 1918, the work was being done jointly with the Congregational Church, “using our building.” The work was entirely in English by 1920. It is named Lake Ave. Finnish in the 1922–1923 appointments and not listed thereafter. However, “Duluth Finnish Mission” appears as an appointment from 1930–1935, probably connected somehow to Lake Ave. Finnish. We do not know the exact location of Lake Ave. Finnish Mission MEC on Lake Ave. in Duluth.

**Duluth Lakeside Mission Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1907–19??**
The earliest mention of work with Norwegian–speaking Methodists on the East End of Duluth appears with an appointment with that name for one year, 1903–1904. Then, in 1915–1917, Lakeside Mission is named in the appointments. The extent of the work over those years is unknown but probably represents an effort to serve a Norwegian community of potential members in the far East End of Duluth in the Lakeside–Lester Park neighborhood. We know nothing more. We do not know the exact location of Lakeside Mission Norwegian MEC in Duluth.

**Duluth Lester Park United Methodist Church, 1889–2018**
The English–speaking congregation of Lester Park Methodist Episcopal Church organized in December 1889. Its first church, dedicated in 1890, burned down, as did its second building. The present building at 54th Ave. E. and Superior St. was dedicated September 21, 1924. The congregation discontinued April 8, 2018.

*Lester Park UMC was located at 54th Ave. E. and Superior St., Duluth.*

**Duluth Midway Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897–18??**
A Swedish–speaking Methodist congregation named Midway under Duluth is listed one year on the appointments, 1895–1896. The name suggests an area toward the middle of the city, but that area in Duluth is the Central–Hillside neighborhood. More likely, Midway refers to the township adjacent to Duluth’s West End. This class/preaching point/congregation might also have been part of the Duluth Circuit named one year, 1897–1898. All of this is speculative; we do not know for sure. Also, the 1890–92 city directory for Duluth lists a Swedish M. E. Chapel at 3rd Ave. NW corner 4th NW. Might this be related?

*Midway is a township in St. Louis County with a village in Section 8 that had a post office from 1889-1911.*
Duluth Norton Park United Methodist Church, 1920–ongoing
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Norton Park began with a Sunday School organized by the preacher at Hope (later Chester Park) Evangelical Church in 1920, then was taken on by the pastor at Central Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church after the Hope pastor moved. The congregation organized April 20, 1930, and dedicated its first building, a chapel, on January 24, 1932. Norton Park UMC is located at 436 N. 79th Ave. W., Duluth.

**Duluth Oatka Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1900–c.1906**
In 1901, the Methodist presiding elder reported new work with regular services and a Sunday School at Oatka on Park Point. The appointment is listed from 1903–1906. The presiding elder reported in 1903 that the society organized and planned to build in the spring. We do not know fate of this group, though about the same time, the Oatka addition became the location of an amusement park (see the Parks of Minnesota Point at [www.zenithcity.com](http://www.zenithcity.com)).

Park Point is a neighborhood in Duluth, separated from the rest of the city by the shipping canal.

**Duluth Park Place Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–19??**
This congregation began as a mission school on Park Point led by the pastor from First Methodist Episcopal Church in 1887–1888. It appears on the appointment lists from 1888–1890 and again from 1905–1906. The 1889 presiding elder report tells us that the church had been dedicated. From the 1890–1891 Duluth City Directory, we find it located at Lake Ave. and the southwest corner of Dundee (Dundee is now 12th St.). We do not know how long this congregation continued.

Park Place MEC was located at Lake Ave. and Dundee (now 12th St.), Duluth.

**Duluth Rice’s Point Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–18??**
Rice’s Point in Duluth, likely a mission, is listed with Oneota one year on the appointments, 1883–1884. Rice’s is a sandbar point between the harbor and St. Louis Bay, an area that became industrial. Possibly this work was connected to the appointment to the Railroad Mission (listed as R. R. Mission) in 1886–1887, again, a one-year only listing.

We do not know the exact location of Rice’s Point MEC in Duluth.
**Duluth Riverside Methodist Episcopal Church, 1907–1927**
The Riverside (a neighborhood in the West End of Duluth) congregation first appears on the appointments from 1903–1905 as Riverside Park. The report of the presiding elder in 1903 says the congregation planned to build in the next year. We learn nothing further until the district superintendent report of 1919, when he described Riverside as a mission church and the next year, 1920, reported it in “fine condition” in West Duluth. It is listed as an appointment for the last time in 1922.

_We do not know the exact location of Riverside MEC in Duluth._

**Duluth, Riverview United Methodist Church, 1907–2004**
This former Methodist Episcopal congregation in Duluth first appears as Smithville in the 1907 appointment list. A Sunday School was organized by 1910. The church was built on lots purchased near the new steel plant. Located at 92nd Ave. and Clyde Ave., it was dedicated in October 1911 under the name Harvey Webb Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church. The congregation renamed itself as Riverview when relocating into a new building at 92nd Ave. and Beaudry in 1957. It discontinued in 2004.

_Riverview UMC was located at 92nd Ave. and Beaudry, Duluth._

**Duluth Second Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1890–1915**
The second Swedish-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Duluth began in 1890. It was listed as West Duluth in its first years, then Second. Linden’s history, p. 54, says the class began in 1890 and built a church in 1891. Second appears for the last time as an appointment in 1914.

_West Duluth was a village in Oneota Township, St. Louis County, that was annexed to the City of Duluth in 1894._

**Duluth Star of Hope Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1906–1908**
Star of Hope Mission in Duluth appears on the 1906 Methodist appointments, the same year the presiding elder tells of taking on this exciting mission. It operated for nearly three years, suspended, according to the presiding elder reporting in 1907, because of a new railroad coming through the Bowery District where the mission was located.

_We do not know the exact location of Star of Hope Mission MEC in Duluth._
**Duluth Swedish Missions Methodist Episcopal Church, 1915–1923**
Swedish–speaking mission work of the Methodists in Duluth is a named appointment in 1922–1923, our only reference. However we find the appointment as “Duluth and mission” from 1915, the same year Second Swedish no longer appears. Possibly there is a connection. We cannot be sure what the work encompassed but may have been connected to both preaching and social services, typical of the time.
*We do not know the location of Swedish Missions MEC, Duluth.*

**Duluth University United Methodist Church, 1889–2003**
This English–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation began with an appointment in 1889, in the Endion neighborhood of Duluth. It is not listed on the appointments for several years, 1891–1902, but functioned as a Sunday School meeting in a home. In 1902, the presiding elder reported that the congregation had organized and taken over the Morley Congregational church building. They moved the old building and built a new church in 1907–1908 that was dedicated December 26, 1909. It was located at 19th Ave. E. and 1st St. Endion United Methodist changed its name to University in 1966, when they relocated to 301 W. St. Marie St. University merged with Woodland United Methodist in 2003 to form Hope United Methodist Church. *[see also Duluth Hope United Methodist Church.]*
*University UMC was located at 301 W. St. Marie St., Duluth.*

**Duluth Wesley United Methodist Church, c.1882–2004**
This Norwegian–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Duluth began with work in the early 1880s and organized October 9, 1883. Its first building, erected in 1885, was on the northeast corner of 21st Ave. W. and 1st St., replaced in 1909 with a new church at 24th Ave. W. and 3rd St.. The church was called First until renamed Wesley in 1930. The congregation discontinued in 2004.
*Wesley UMC was located at 24th Ave. W. and 3rd St., Duluth.*

**Duluth Woodland United Methodist Church, 1914–2003**
In 1914, the district superintendent reported a newly incorporated Methodist Episcopal congregation in the Woodland area of Duluth with immediate plans to
build. This first church, dedicated in 1915, was destroyed in the forest fires of 1918. Their second building was dedicated November 16, 1920, at 145 W. Winona St. In 2003, Woodland merged with University to form Hope United Methodist Church. [see also Duluth Hope United Methodist Church.]

Woodland UMC was located at 145 W. Winona St., Duluth.

**Dunbar Zion Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1865–1954**
The Evangelical Association at Dunbar began with preaching in 1865. The first class was organized the next year, in 1866. They built their first church in Minnesota Lake Township in 1874, which was moved two miles northeast in 1891, placing it in Dunbar Township. In 1954, the congregation merged with Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church in Wells. [See also Wells Evangelical United Methodist Church.]

Dunbar is a township in Faribault County.

**Dundas Methodist Church, 1856–1968**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Dundas was on the Cannon River circuit in 1856. We find it listed as an appointment for the first time in 1867 and presumably they had built a church by then or did so soon. That building was sold in 1882, it being too close to the railroad. The presiding elder reported a new church nearing completion that year. The congregation discontinued in 1968.

Dundas is a city in Rice County.

**Dunn School Methodist Episcopal Church, 18??–c.1900?**
We find our only reference to Methodist work at Dunn School in a 1968 history of the Elk River church, where it is listed as a preaching point in 1897, “at the corner near Harold Kluge’s farm.” It is not clear if the author is referring to a location from 1897 or 1968.

We do not know the location of Dunn School.

**Dunnell Methodist Church, 1881–1944**
The work at Dunnell began as a non–denominational Sunday School in 1881, with various ministers coming to preach at times. The congregation organized as Methodist Episcopal about 1900–1901, and at the conference of 1901, the presiding elder reports Dunnell on a charge with Sherburn. In 1905, the
congregation purchased a building from the Swedish Lutherans and moved to a different location. It was dedicated September 17, 1905. The congregation flagged for several years, c.1910–1912, but the work was renewed in 1915 and continued until the congregation discontinued in 1944.

_Dunnell is a city in Martin County._

**Duquette Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–19??**
We find Duquette identified as a Methodist Sunday School from the 1909 Sunday School missionary report. However, this class could be connected to an earlier appointment listed for one year, 1892–1893. This appointment was called Kernick, quite possibly a misspelling or typographical error for Kerrick. Kernick was listed on the Duluth District with Kettle River, presumably both English-speaking congregations since Finnish is not added to the name of the appointment. Kettle River in Silver Township, Carleton County, was heavily Finnish. It is located northwest of Duquette. However, there is also a township named Kettle River southwest of Duquette in Pine County, which seems a more likely connection to Duquette, though we cannot be sure.

_Duquette is a community in Kerrick Township, Pine County. The City of Kerrick is also in Kerrick Township. Duquette is the older community and was called Old Kerrick when the railroad created New Kerrick three miles south. Old Kerrick reverted to its former name of Duquette in 1905._

**Dyckman’s Evangelical Association, 188?–1???**
Dyckman’s was one of a number of Evangelical preaching points from the Brainerd Mission during its early years, some of which lasted several years, others a short time. Utzinger’s history, p. 346, names them but does not provide dates.

_David Dyckman was a settler in Section 18, Garrison Township, Crow Wing County._

**Eagan Advent United Methodist Church, 1982–ongoing**

_Eagan is a city in Dakota County._

**Eagan Heritage Methodist Church, 1966–1969**
The Heritage Methodist congregation in Eagan existed just three years, 1966–
1969, before discontinuing.
*Eagan was a township in Dakota County and a city as of 1972.*

**Eagle Bend Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 189?–19??**

Gist’s history of the United Brethren, p. 145, says provision was made at Eagle Bend to buy a meeting house in 1892, which coincides with the record of the Methodist Episcopal congregation purchasing the former United Brethren building. From United Brethren conference records, we find that Eagle Bend was added to the Browerville Circuit in 1896, then reassigned to the Long Prairie Mission in 1900, which mission was renamed Eagle Bend in 1901. Possibly the congregation at Eagle Bend discontinued in 1908, the same year that the Eagle Bend Mission discontinued, but a reference to “Wycum” in the 1916 Boundaries Committee report under Parkers Prairie Mission could be related, if “Wycum” is a misspelling for Wykeham Township where Eagle Bend is located.

*Eagle Bend is a city in Todd County.*

**Eagle Bend Evangelical Association, 189?–189?**

We find this congregation at Eagle Bend named in the report of the Evangelical Association’s Committee on Boundaries in 1895. Utzinger’s history, p. 423–424, says Eagle Bend had services for a number of years but does not include precise dates.

*Eagle Bend is a city in Todd County.*

**Eagle Bend Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1901–1908**

The United Brethren Eagle Bend Mission existed under that name from 1901–1908, the name having been changed from the Long Prairie River Mission in 1901. The mission was discontinued in 1908. This mission would have included the congregation in Eagle Bend. Two others on the mission that we know of during some of its years were at Moran and Red Oak. There may have been more preaching points.

*Eagle Bend is a city in Todd County.*

**Eagle Bend United Methodist Church, 1882–ongoing**

The Eagle Bend congregation began as a union church in 1882, then joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1886. In 1893, the presiding elder reported that Eagle Bend bought the former United Brethren building. Whether this is the
same building reported to be dedicated October 14, 1900, is unclear.  
_Eagle Bend is a city in Todd County._

**Eagle Lake United Methodist Church, 1864–1980**  
From the c.1910 _History of Blue Earth County_, p. 257, we learn that the Eagle Lake Methodist Episcopal congregation began with prayer meetings in 1864. They incorporated March 24, 1875, and began building a church in 1879, which was completed in 1884 and dedicated February 17, 1884. The congregation discontinued December 7, 1980. Ten former members joined Hilltop United Methodist Church in Mankato in 1981.  
_Eagle Lake is a city in Blue Earth County._

**Eagle Valley Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1885–189?**  
Our one reference to a United Brethren congregation at Eagle Valley is found in Gist’s history, p. 143, which tells of a building dedicated September 23, 1888. We do not know how long the congregation existed but maybe at least long as the mission of the same name, until 1891.  
_Eagle Valley is a township in Todd County._

**Eagle Valley Mission Church of the United of the United Brethren in Christ, 1885–1891**  
This mission of the United Brethren existed for six years, beginning with a name change from the Long Prairie Circuit in 1885 and ending when the name was changed to Browerville in 1891. As with so many such missions, we do not know what classes/preaching points/congregations may have been served by Eagle Valley, but presumably one was that at Eagle Valley. In the conference records of the years involved, we also find references to Eagle River. This seems to be a typographical error and Eagle Valley is meant, but that is not clear.  
_Eagle Valley is a township in Todd County._

**East Blue Earth Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–187?**  
The Methodist appointment to East Blue Earth is listed for one year, 1873–1874. That year, plus two more, 1873–1876, we also find a listing for West Blue Earth, neither of which places we can identify for sure, though the geographic reference to east and west suggests locations in Blue Earth County. However, one or both might relate to the city of Blue Earth in Faribault County.
**East Brainerd Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–19??**
The Methodist presiding elder reported in 1885 that a church was being built in East Brainerd, distinct from that being built in Brainerd. This is our only reference to a congregation in East Brainerd.
*Brainerd is a city in Crow Wing County.*

**East Chain United Methodist Church, 1894–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal Church in East Chain organized in 1894, but the work there began in 1873 under the auspices of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Other denominations were also involved in conducting services at times until the organization in 1894. The congregation built a church in 1895.
*East Chain is a community in East Chain Township, Martin County.*

**East Grand Forks Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–19??**
The Methodist congregation in East Grand Forks is named in the conference statistical report with Fisher and Mallory in 1899, our only reference to work in this city. From the 1976 history, *Bicentennial of Polk County*, p. 326, we find a reference to the church at Mallory that says when the church there was sold in the early 1900s, some of the members went to the Grand Forks, North Dakota, church, implying Methodist. It seems probable that the congregation in East Grand Forks may have done the same at some point, but we do not know for sure.
*East Grand Forks is a city in Polk County.*

**East Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, 185?–18??**
Hobart’s history, p. 162, includes East Grove as a Methodist appointment on the Farmington Circuit in 1861–1862. Early circuit records for Vermillion include the East Grove class, as distinct from those at Vermillion, Farmington, Hampton, Rosemount or Lebanon, and Empire City. Probably the East Grove class, if it continued for a time, became a part a bigger congregation, possibly that of Farmington or Vermillion.
*We do not know the location of East Grove.*

**East Prairie Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 187?–18??**
This class/preaching point/congregation of the United Brethren was named on the Osakis Mission in 1878, our only reference to it. Most likely it was short-lived.

*We do not know the location of this East Prairie.*

**East Prairie Circuit Evangelical Association, 1868–1913**
The East Prairie Circuit of the Evangelical Association began with the division of the Cannon Circuit in 1868. Its name was changed to the Kenyon Circuit in 1913. According to Utzinger’s history, p. 352–353, the congregations most closely related to this circuit were East Prairie, Prairieville, Kenyon, and Faribault.

*The East Prairie Circuit was based from the East Prairie Salem Church in Section 24, Wheeling Township, Rice County.*

**East Prairie German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–1908**
The German-speaking Methodist congregation at East Prairie was the first point on the Cannon River Mission in 1856. The 1882 *History of Rice County*, p. 458, says they first met at the Jacob Blank home in Wheeling Township. The congregation organized in 1857 and built their church in 1862 two miles south and three-quarters of a mile east of Nerstrand. In 1908, the congregation relocated in Nerstrand. [*See also Nerstrand Methodist Church.*]

*This East Prairie was in Wheeling Township, Rice County.*

**East Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–18??**
The English-speaking Methodist work at East Prairie was a class on the Northfield Circuit in 1856. We do not know how long it continued or where it met. A Northfield church history located it about two miles south of Northfield and one mile east of Cannon City, suggesting a fixed location, although if straight east of Cannon City, it would have had to be further south of Northfield.

*This East Prairie was probably in Wheeling Township, Rice County, if directly east of Cannon City.*

**East Prairie Salem Evangelical Association, 1857–1916**
The 1882 *History of Rice County*, p. 458, tells us that the Salem congregation of the Evangelical Association began with services in Wheeling Township at the
Paul Wolf home in 1856. They organized August 9, 1857, building their church in 1862 one mile south and one mile east of Nerstrand. It was dedicated April 9, 1865, according to Utzinger’s history, p. 351. The Salem congregation continued in the country until 1922 when it merged with the church in Nerstrand. [See also Nerstrand Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church.] East Prairie was in Wheeling Township, Rice County.

**East Prairie Zion United Evangelical Church, 1896–1922**
The Zion congregation of the United Evangelical Church at East Prairie began in 1896, a split from the East Prairie Salem Evangelical Association congregation, a result of the denominational separation that led to the formation of the United Evangelical Church. The Zion congregation built their church in 1896 diagonally across the county line road from that of the East Prairie Salem Evangelical Association. In 1906, the presiding elder tells of the need to build in town, Nerstrand. That did not happen. Instead, in 1922, the Zion congregation merged with the Salem congregation which had moved to Nerstrand in 1916, a logical merger as the two denominations reunited. [See also Nerstrand Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church.]

East Prairie was in Wheeling Township, Rice County.

*East Prairieville Methodist Episcopal Church, see Prairieville Methodist Episcopal Church in Rice County.*

*East Union Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, see San Francisco Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church.*

**East Yellow Bank Church of the United Brethren in Christ, c.1880–18??**
In 1881 the class/preaching point/congregation of the United Brethren at East Yellow Bank was moved from the Ortonville Mission to the Yellow Bank Circuit. We do not know how long the work at East Yellow Bank continued or how it might have related to that at Yellow Bank and West Yellow Bank. *Yellow Bank is a township in Lac qui Parle County.*

**Eastern Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 18??–19??**
The Eastern United Brethren congregation appears once in the conference journals when in 1901 the Boundaries Committee reassigned it from the Long
Prairie Mission to the Hewitt charge. We do not know how long it existed. *Eastern is a township in Ottertail County.*

**Eastman Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1867–18??**
The Eastman class/preaching point of the United Brethren is mentioned once, included on the Elm Creek Mission in 1865. It probably did not function long. *We do not know the location of Eastman.*

**Easton Methodist Church, 1881–1949?**
According to the 1963 Delavan church history, Easton Methodist Episcopal Church was a second point on the Delavan charge in 1881. The congregation was building a church by 1890, which the presiding elder in 1891 reported dedicated. The congregation discontinued in the late 1940s. Though the conference minutes in 1949 refer to the proceeds of the sale of the church, Easton appears on the appointments for 1949–1950. In 1950 the treasurer’s report of the trustees includes the sale of the Easton Church. *Easton is a city in Faribault County.*

**Easton Methodist Episcopal Methodist Church, 1897–19??**
This Easton Methodist congregation, not to be confused with that in Faribault County, is listed as an appointment for the first time in 1895, along with Parker’s Prairie and Elmo. It is listed as “Eastern” the next two years, probably a typographical error. The last time it is mentioned is in the 1903 presiding elder report; he says the membership had doubled. We do not know when this congregation discontinued or if it merged with another. *Easton is a township in Otter Tail County.*

**Easton Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1879–1884**
This mission of the United Brethren was a name change from Mapleton in 1879, although the new name was listed as Eastern. However, the name was Easton from 1881–1884, probably a correction in the spelling. Whether preaching points on this mission continued after 1884, we do not know. *Easton is a city in Faribault County.*

**Echo Evangelical Association, 1897–1???**
We find one reference to Evangelical work at Echo, in the 1893 Committee on
Boundaries report. Since the German Methodist Episcopal Church in Echo was being established in 1890s, one might guess that the Evangelical Association attempt did not flourish.

Echo is a city in Yellow Medicine County.

**Echo Methodist Episcopal Church, 1873–1918?**
The English-speaking Methodist congregation at Echo started with services in homes in 1873, according to a copy of a c.1972 county history in the Wood Lake church file. They purchased a former school building to use for their church in 1895. The presiding elder reported in 1897 that it had been dedicated. Echo is listed as an appointment for the last time in 1917. The county history says they merged with the German Methodists in Echo in 1924, but it might have occurred earlier, closer to 1918. [See also Echo United Methodist Church.]

Echo is a city in Yellow Medicine County.

**Echo United Methodist Church, 1886–1977**
The German-speaking Methodist Episcopal Church in Echo organized May 9, 1886, according to the 1914 History of Yellow Medicine County, p. 218. They built their church in 1890, dedicated that year on September 28. The English-speaking Methodists in Echo merged with the German about 1918. The congregation merged with the Wood Lake United Methodist Church in June 1977. [See also Echo Methodist Episcopal Church and Wood Lake United Methodist Church.]

Echo is a city in Yellow Medicine County.

**Eden Methodist Episcopal Church, 1869–c.1881**
The English-speaking Methodist congregation at Eden organized as a class in 1869, according to the 1916 History of Brown County. The same source, p. 388, tells us that the congregation grew to sixty members in 1881, “when a portion left and united with the Congregational church and the class was discontinued.”

Eden is a township in Brown County.

Eden Prairie Faith Vietnamese United Methodist Church, 2008–ongoing
Faith, a Vietnamese-speaking mission of the United Methodist Church, began
meeting in 2008 in space provided by the Richfield Church in Minneapolis, later moving to space provided by Eden Prairie United Methodist Church. 

_Eden Prairie is a city in Hennepin County._

**Eden Prairie United Methodist Church, 1853–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal work at Eden Prairie began with services in homes, the first possibly as early as 1847, but the congregation dates itself from 1853. The first church, built in 1872, was named Macomber Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church from 1872–1951, when it was renamed Eden Prairie Methodist Church, then United Methodist after 1968. 

_Eden Prairie is a city in Hennepin County._

**Eden Valley Evangelical Association, see Paynesville Ebenezer Evangelical United Brethren Church.**

**Eden Valley Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?-190?**
The Methodist appointments list Eden Valley for four years, 1894–1898. In 1900, the presiding elder speaks of the possibility of having a circuit in that area, but we find nothing further related to that idea. Presumably the congregation at Eden Valley did not continue for long. 

_Eden Valley is a city in Meeker County._

**Eden Zion German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1868–1936**
Zion, the German–speaking Methodist congregation at Eden, began with meetings in 1868, with the society organizing in 1869. They built their first church, a log building in 1871. The congregation discontinued in 1936. 

_Eden is a township in Brown County._

**Edgerton Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?-1917**
The Edgerton Methodist congregation began as a union society in the town’s earliest years, but built its first church, under Methodist Episcopal auspices, in 1882, dedicated May 6, 1883. By 1909, the district superintendent was reporting talk of an exchange with the Congregational Church, the Edgerton field for their work at Lamberton. The Methodists at Edgerton federated with the Congregationalists in October 1911. In 1917, the district superintendent reported that the Edgerton congregation had now voted to join the Presbyterian
Church. We still find Edgerton listed as an appointment in 1917 and 1918, probably a mistake unless a legal transfer was not complete. *Edgerton is a city in Pipestone County.*

**Edina Good Samaritan United Methodist Church, 1960–ongoing**
The Good Samaritan congregation in Edina organized February 21, 1960, as a Methodist Church. They erected their building in 1962. *Edina is a city in Hennepin County.*

**Edina Mills Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–187?**
The 1932 history of the Richfield Methodist Church in Minneapolis, includes Edina Mills, probably a class/preaching point on the Harmony Mission Circuit in its early years. No date is given, but likely was in the 1860s or possibly into the 1870s. *Edina Mills was a community in Hennepin County that became a part of the city of Edina.*

**Effington Evangelical Association, 188?–189?**
The Evangelical work at Effington is mentioned once, on the Alexandria Mission in the 1890 missionary report. This was probably a class/preaching point that existed for a time but did not flourish. It is not among those named in Utzinger’s history, p. 421, on the Alexandria Mission. One wonders if this group of Germans might have later connected with the German Methodists in Effington. *Effington is a township in Otter Tail County.*

**Effington German Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–19??**
Effington, German-speaking Methodists, is identified as a Sunday School in conference reports in the 1890s, specifically with Bertha in 1898. Possibly this class/preaching point/congregation functioned at least for several years. *Effington is a township in Otter Tail County.*

**Eidsvold Methodist Church, 1873–1949**
Eidsvold was a Norwegian-speaking congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church organized in 1873. The 1910 *History of Goodhue County*, p. 416, says they built a church in 1875. Another source reports the church built in 1893, dedicated July 30, 1893, possibly a second building, or the 1910 reference was
wrong. The congregation was served by appointed ministers until 1949 and the property declared abandoned by the conference trustees in 1957.

*Eidswold is a community in New Market Township, Scott County.*

**Elba Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 187?–188?**
The 1883 *History of Winona County*, p. 605, tells of a United Brethren church built in 1876 in Section 21 of Elba Township. It also says the congregation is mostly German, with its first pastor being Rev. Reiswick and the current pastor, Rev. J. Gutensohn. This reference is curious. Although the United Brethren had German roots, when it organized in 1857 in Minnesota, it organized using English. However, that would not preclude the possibility of some local work in German. One wonders, too, if the reference was to the Church of the Brethren, a different denomination.

*Elba is a township and city in Winona County.*

**Elba Evangelical Association, 188?–189?**
One reference to Evangelical work at Elba in southeast Minnesota is found in 1889 conference records when it was listed as a point with Oak Ridge. This class/preaching point is also listed a few years from the mid–1880s into the early 1890s in the St. Charles circuit records.

*Elba is a township and city in Winona County.*

**Elba Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1900–1926**
The Methodist congregation at the Elba in northern Minnesota appears as an appointment for the first time in 1901 with Biwabik and continues listed some years but not all until 1926. We do not know if this congregation built a church or met in homes, a school, or other public place. The 1994 Eveleth church history says it was yoked with Elba from 1922–1926.

*Elba was a place name in 1916 in Section 13, Missabe Mountain Township, St. Louis County, a township later absorbed into the cities of Virginia, Eveleth, and Gilbert.*

**Elbow Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–19?**
An English-speaking Methodist congregation at Elbow Lake is listed as an appointment for a year, 1900–1901, with Hereford. It may have existed for a time before and after those years.

*Elbow Lake is a city in Grant County.*
**Elbow Lake Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?-191?**
The Norwegian–speaking Methodist congregation at Elbow Lake is listed as an appointment from 1899–1914. We do not know when it discontinued. *Elbow Lake is a city in Grant County.*

**Eldorado Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?-c.1900?**
The Eldorado Methodist congregation is named on the appointments from 1895–1899, with Herman. It may have begun earlier than 1895 and continued for a time after 1900, but we do not know for sure. *Eldorado is a township in Stevens County.*

**Eldred Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 192?-192?**
A Norwegian–speaking Methodist congregation at Eldred is listed for just a year, 1923–1924, but may have functioned longer. *Eldred is a community in Roome Township, Polk County.*

**Elgin United Methodist Church, 1855–1998**
The Methodist Episcopal work at Elgin began with a first service in 1855, held in a home. The congregation organized in 1859. They built their first church in 1878, which, in 1885, the presiding elder reported had been dedicated. The congregation merged with Plainview United Methodist Church in 1998 to form Plainview–Elgin Peace United Methodist Church. [*See also Plainview–Elgin Peace United Methodist Church.*]
*Elgin is a city in Wabasha County.*

*Elizabeth Emanuel Evangelical Association, see Western Emanuel Evangelical Church.*

**Elizabeth Mission Evangelical Association, 1877–1905**
The Elizabeth Mission became the new name of the Evangelical Association’s Fergus Falls Mission in 1877 and continued as such until renamed Fergus Falls in 1905. It included covered several preaching points and congregations in the area, including some in North Dakota. Of particular note were Elizabeth Zion, Flats, Western, and Fergus Falls. *Elizabeth is a township and city in Otter Tail County.*
Elizabeth Salem Evangelical Association, see Flats Salem Evangelical Church.

**Elizabeth Zion Evangelical Church, 1875–192?**
The Elizabeth Zion congregation of the Evangelical Association organized December 20, 1875, and incorporated January 4, 1876. They built a church in the spring and dedicated it July 16, 1876. It was located four miles north of Elizabeth in Section 5 of Elizabeth Township. This congregation joined that of the Flats Church on the Rothsay Mission in 1924, but after the church at Flats burned down in 1926, the congregation at Elizabeth did not continue much longer, according to a 1950 history of the Fergus Falls Church.

*Elizabeth is a township and city in Otter Tail County.*

**Elizabeth Zoar Evangelical Association, 1887–1892**
The Zoar Evangelical congregation was listed as a point on the Elizabeth circuit as found in the missionary reports from 1888 until 1892. This class/preaching point/congregation may have begun earlier but apparently had ended by 1892.

*Elizabeth is a township and city in Otter Tail County.*

**Elk Prairie or Elk River Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–1856**
Elk Prairie was named as a Methodist appointment on the Winona District from 1855–1856. Hobart’s history, p. 82, names Elk River as a mission in southeast Minnesota, probably the same appointment. He says it covered all the points in Fillmore, Houston, and Winona, except the village of Winona and Richmond. He specifically names Spring Valley, Hamilton, Jordan, Fillmore, and Preston, plus others unnamed. This huge circuit was soon sub-divided to cover smaller geographic areas.

*Elk Prairie or Elk River Mission encompassed three counties, Winona, Fillmore, and Houston.*

**Elk River Indian Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1837–1839**
The Methodist’s Indian Mission at Elk River was located north of Little Falls in Morrison County at the confluence of the Little Elk and Mississippi Rivers. It was served for two years, 1837–1839.

*The Little Elk River joins the Mississippi River in Morrison County.*

**Elk River United Methodist Church, 1874–ongoing**
Hobart’s history, p. 64, tells us that Elk River was included on the Benton County Mission in 1853, with some preaching but no society formed. Elk River as an appointment of the Methodist Episcopal Church appears first in 1870–1871. However, little if anything was done that year either, but more beginning in 1874. Apparently there was something a setback in the 1880s, but in 1889, the presiding elder tells of a "new start at this place" and plans for a building. The first church was built in 1876.

*Elk River is a city in Sherburne County.*

**Elkham Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1867–1877**
We have one reference to United Brethren work at Elkham; it was listed on the Fillmore Circuit in November 1864. Elkham could have been a family name, but another possibility is a misspelling of Elkhorn, a village in Sumner Township of Fillmore County that was renamed Hamilton after it grew across the county line into Frankford Township, Mower County. Elkhorn had a post office from 1855–1863.

*We do not know the location of Elkham.*

*Elko–New Market United Methodist Church, see Lakeville Crossroads United Methodist Church*

Elko–New Market Campus, Lakeville Crossroads United Methodist Church, 2013–ongoing
The congregation at Elko–New Market chartered as a satellite location of Crossroads United Methodist Church in Lakeville in 2013.

*Elko New Market is a city in Scott County.*

**Elkton Evangelical Association, 1897–19??**
The Evangelical class/preaching point/congregation at Elkton appears once in the Minnesota Conference records, when it was moved in 1897 from the Marshall Mission to the Pipestone Mission. Most likely this society was in South Dakota or possibly met in Verdi Township of Lincoln County, Minnesota.

*Elkton is a city in Brookings County, South Dakota.*

**Ellendale United Methodist Church, 1901–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal Church at Ellendale organized in 1901 and began
building that year. The church was dedicated July 13, 1902. There had been
prior preaching on occasion at Cooleysville, a mile west, Ellendale’s predecessor
community, which languished after 1890 when bypassed by the railroad.
Ellendale is a city in Steele County.

**Ellington Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–18??**
Ellington appears on the Methodist appointments one year, 1885–1886, with
Rice Lake and Claremont. There may have been a class/preaching
point/congregation before and after, but we do not know for sure.
Ellington is a township in Dodge County.

**Elliot Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 185?–186?**
Elliota was named as a class/preaching point in 1858 on the Preston Circuit.
This is our only reference to United Brethren work there.
Elliot was a village in Canton Township, Fillmore County.

**Elliot Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–1883**
This congregation was part of the Methodist’s Richland Prairie Mission in 1855.
It organized in 1857 and built a church, date unknown. When the railroad
bypassed Elliota for nearby Canton, the church closed, and the members joined
the new church at Canton. [See also Canton Methodist Episcopal Church.]
Elliot was a village in Canton Township, Fillmore County.

**Ellsworth Methodist Episcopal Church, 1886–1910?**
The first organization among Methodists at Ellsworth began in 1873, according
to the 1911 History of Rock and Pipestone Counties, p. 155, and was led by the
preacher from Luverne for four and a half years. This apparently did not last,
but a class formed or re-formed in 1886. Ellsworth is listed as an appointment
for the first time in 1887, with Adrian. The congregation built in 1901, and the
church was dedicated November 10, 1901. The district superintendent, in his
1909 report, tells of plans to yield the field to the Congregational Church in
exchange for the latter’s work in Ceylon. In 1911, the conference granted
authority to sell the church at Ellsworth.
Ellsworth is a city in Nobles County.

Elm Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, see Trimont United Methodist Church.
**Elm Creek Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1865–1868**
The Elm Creek United Brethren mission, likely serving several preaching points, is listed in the appointments for three years, 1865–1868. *Elm Creek is a township in Martin County, established in 1867.*

**Elmdale Zion Evangelical Association, 188?–c.1922**
The Evangelical Association work at Elmdale began in the 1880s, possibly as a part of the St. Cloud Mission, but definitely under the Royalton Mission when it began in 1887. We learn the congregation’s name, Zion, and the date when its church was built, 1888, from Utzinger’s history, p. 469. The church was located nine miles west of Royalton. The conference authorized its sale in April 1924. We also have a reference to Edendale on the 1895 missionary report with Royalton. We cannot be sure, but it seems likely this was a misspelling for Elmdale. *Elmdale is a city and township in Morrison County.*

**Elmira Circuit Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1886–1914**
The Elmira United Brethren circuit, including several congregations, began as a mission in 1886 and was changed to a circuit in 1891. The circuit discontinued in 1914, becoming a part of the Eyota Circuit. *Elmira is a township in Olmsted County.*

**Elmira Methodist Episcopal Church, 18??–188?**
Our only reference to Methodist work at Elmira is found in the 1883 *Olmsted County History*, p. 893. Here it says that the township had two churches, the Methodist Episcopal in Section 31 and the United Brethren in Section 6. We know nothing more of this Methodist congregation. *Elmira is a township in Olmsted County.*

**Elmira Mt. Zion Evangelical United Brethren Church, 186?–1961**
The Mt. Zion congregation of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ at Elmira is first mentioned in 1868, being reassigned from Marion to the Whitewater circuit. The conference met at Elmira in 1869, and it was noted that this was the first time conference had met in a United Brethren church. If so, it probably had not been built as such, for other sources tell of Elmira’s church
Elmira is a township in Olmsted County.

**Elmo Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–19??**
Elmo was listed as a Methodist appointment with Parker’s Prairie and Easton from 1895–1898. As with so many briefly identified points, the congregation at Elmo may have functioned for a time before and after those years.
*Elmo is a township in Otter Tail County.*

**Elmore Hope Evangelical Church, 1887–1936**
Utzinger’s history, p. 344, tells us that preaching for the Evangelical Association began at Elmore in the 1880s, linked at different times with Salem Church in Blue Earth or Immanuel Church east of Blue Earth. The congregation built its church in 1903. It discontinued in 1936.
*Elmore is a city in Faribault County.*

Elmore United Methodist Church, 1887–ongoing
Methodist Episcopal preaching in Elmore began early, with a class formed in 1857 or 1858, according to the 1896 *History of Faribault County*, p. 607. However, the congregation did not organize officially until the 1880s. They built their first church in 1889, and it was dedicated June 15, 1890.
*Elmore is a city in Faribault County.*

**Elwis Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1887–189?**
We have one mention of Elwis when the United Brethren reassigned it from the Vernon to the Pleasant Prairie circuit in 1891. Possibly Elwis was a name of family or school that hosted a class or preaching of the United Brethren, but we do not know for sure.
We do not know the location of Elwis.

**Elwood Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1867–18??**
We find one mention of United Brethren work at Elwood, as a point on the
Medford Mission in 1861. It may have been a class that met for time, but whether it discontinued or merged with another, we do not know. *Elwood was a village in Sec. 24 of Clinton Falls Township, Steele County.*

**Elwood Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–18??**
We know very little of Methodist work at Elwood, other than it was a class on the first Owatonna circuit in 1856, as was Clinton Falls. Might the class at Elwood have joined the congregation that became Clinton Falls? Possibly. *Elwood was a village in Sec. 24 of Clinton Falls Township, Steele County.*

**Ely Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–189?**
A Swedish–speaking Methodist congregation in Ely appears as an appointment for just one year, 1890–1891. It might have functioned a year or two prior and maybe into the 1890s, but probably not for long. *Ely is a city in St. Louis County.*

**Ely United Methodist Church, 1889–ongoing**
The English–speaking congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Ely is listed as an appointment in 1889. However, the 1940 history of the church says a class leader was appointed in 1891 and that the congregation organized early in 1892. They incorporated on May 21, 1892. Their first church was completed in 1893 but not dedicated until 1897 or 1898. It was reported dedicated at the 1898 conference session. *Ely is a city in St. Louis County.*

**Elysian Bluhm Emanuel Evangelical Association, 1857–192?**
Utzinger’s history, p. 370, tells of first Evangelical preaching in the area of Lake Elysian in 1857, with a society forming soon after. The Bluhm appointment was a part of the Le Sueur Center Mission that began in 1860. The congregation built its church in 1869. In Utzinger’s list of local churches, p. 469, it is identified as Emanuel. It is not clear when the congregation discontinued. Being on Utzinger’s list without an end date implies that it was still in existence in 1922. *Elysian is a city in Le Sueur County on the north side of Lake Elysian, which mostly lies in Janesville Township, Waseca County.*
**Elysian Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–1919?**
Two references related to the United Brethren work at Elysian are separated by nearly forty years. Was this a class or preaching point that met continuously through much of the second half of the 19th century? We do not know. The first reference is found in 1859, when “Elysium,” the name then of the post office in the township, was listed on the St. Peters Mission. The second reference is from 1895. That year the Boundaries Committee reassigned Elysian from the Waterville to the Cordova circuit. However, we also have another 1895 reference that could be pertinent; the presiding elder reported that the church at Lake Francis had been repaired and had a new organ. Also, the record books in the Waterville church file include records for Lake Francis Chapel, 1895–1919. Lake Frances (current spelling) is a lake bordering the north edge of the City of Elysian, hence the conclusion that the Elysian and Lake Francis congregations are the same. One more question remains. Could this congregation be the same as that with the name of Round Lake? We do not know. [See also Round Lake Church of the United Brethren in Christ.]
Elysian is a township and city in Le Sueur County.

Elysian United Methodist Church, 1879–ongoing
The congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Elysian elected trustees February 18, 1879, according to a 200? history of the church. By 1886, they were building a church, which was dedicated that year.
Elysian is a city in Le Sueur County.

Emily United Methodist Church, 1900–ongoing
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Emily chartered on May 14, 1908, but gathered for preaching and Sunday School beginning in 1900. They started building their church about 1906. In 1908 and 1909, the presiding elder reported the church was not ready for dedication. The report in 1911 says it was dedicated September 17, 1911.
Emily is a city in Crow Wing County.

**Emmaville Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–19??**
We have one reference to Methodist work at Emmaville, this from a 2015 Hubbard Church history, which notes their pastor in 1906 held services at
Emmaville on Tuesdays. We do not know if this was a continuation of prior work or if it continued after that year. *Emmaville is a community in Clay Township, Hubbard County.*

**Emmet Zion German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1877–c.1900?**
Our only reference to the German-speaking Methodist congregation at Emmet is found in a conference report of 1897, where it says the Emmet church was damaged by lightning. However, the 1916 *The History of Renville County*, p. 1276, tells of the Zion congregation organizing November 25, 1877, and building a church in 1879. The references to Methodist work in this county history are somewhat confusing, and it is not clear at times if the author is writing of a German or an English congregation. On p. 1289, it tells of the early days of what is now Renville United Methodist Church (English-speaking Methodist Episcopal originally), when that congregation began meetings in Emmet Township and eventually building their church in 1885. It seems reasonable to think that the Zion congregation in Emmet Township was German, first because of its name. German congregations often used a Biblically-sourced name. We find a Zion listed on the 1881 missions collection report under Beaver Falls, also in Renville County. Also, the Emmet German congregation had a building, damaged by lightning in 1897, which fits with the reference to having built a church in 1879. The 1903 history of the Northern German Conference does not mention Emmet. However, the Florita church was located in Flora Township just to the south of Emmet. Possibly there was a connection, but we do not know. [See also Florita German Methodist Episcopal Church.]
*Emmet is a township in Renville County.*

**Emmons State Line Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–18??**
We have one reference to Methodist work at this point on the Minnesota/Iowa state line. From the 1984 history of the Geneva Church, we learn the “State Line (Emmons)” was a point on the Shell Rock Circuit in 1858. We do not know how long the work at Emmons continued. *Emmons is a city in Freeborn County.*

**Empire Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1867–187?**
The Empire congregation of United Brethren was included on the Fillmore
Circuit in 1864. In 1872 the conference met in the Empire School House in Fillmore County, the only other mention that we have of this congregation. If we learned the location of this school, we might be able to connect it to another United Brethren congregation in the county.

We do not know the location of the Empire School House in Fillmore County.

**Endeavor Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–19??**
We find Endeavor listed on the Methodist appointments for three years, 1899–1901, with Buffalo. Possibly this class/preaching point/congregation began before and continued after those years, maybe under a different name, but we do not know.

*Endeavor was a post office from 1897-1902, in Section 1, Rockford Township, Wright County.*

**English Grove Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 187?–18??**
United Brethren work at English Grove is identified once, listed on the Sauk Center Mission in 1875. We know nothing further of a class/preaching point/congregation there.

*English Grove Lake, now drained, was in Orange Township, Douglas County.*

**English Grove Evangelical Association, 1870?–c.1901**
English Grove was a preaching point on the newly formed Evangelical Sauk Center Mission in 1870. Utzinger’s history, p. 420, said the congregation continued until about 1901. Families he names connected to it were Klatt, Buchheim, Dummert, Burow, Kethur. It is listed in the 1893 conference mission report under Alexandria. [*See also Alexandria Emanuel Evangelical Association.*]

*English Grove Lake, now drained, was in Orange Township, Douglas County.*

**English Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1870?–191?**
The Methodist congregation at English Grove is named for the first time as an appointment in 1871, but then may have languished for a time or was simply small. In 1889, the presiding elder reported a revival at English Grove. It returns as a listed appointment from 1895–1900 and again from 1907–1910. In 1907, the congregation was making plans to build; we do not know if that happened. The last mention we find of English Grove is in 1915 when the district superintendent reported a revival meeting there.

*English Grove Lake, now drained, was in Orange Township, Douglas County.*
**Enterprise Methodist Episcopal Church, 1912–19??**
Most likely Methodist work at Enterprise was small and/or brief, possibly a class or a preaching point for occasional services. The superintendent of the Marshall District reported in 1912 that work had opened at Enterprise, but we find no further mention of it.

*Enterprise is a township in Jackson County.*

**Eplers Methodist Episcopal Church, 1861–18??**
Eplers was an appointment in the early years of Methodist work in Minnesota. The name probably refers to the home or school where the class met. Hobart’s history, p. 171, includes Eplers on the Austin Circuit in 1861 and 1862. *We do not know the location of Eplers.*

**Ericsburg Methodist Episcopal Church, 1908–19??**
The Methodist congregation at Ericsburg began during the conference year 1907–1908. The district superintendent reported in 1908 that lots had been donated and the congregation planned to build. We do not know if this happened. Our last mention of Ericsburg is a 1909 report that a Sunday School was organized.

*Ericsburg is a community in Koochiching County.*

**Erskine United Methodist Church, 1905–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Erskine organized in February 1905. They bought a former printing office, moved it, and dedicated it as their first church on September 22, 1906, according to their 1963 church history (the district superintendent reported the date as September 21). The church closed from 1942–1945, but then reopened.

*Erskine is a city in Polk County.*

**Esdon Methodist Episcopal Church, 1917–19??**
We find Esdon listed as an appointment for only one year, 1917–1918, and know nothing further of Methodist work there.

*Esdon is a community in Bay Lake Township, Crow Wing County.*

**Esko Northwood United Methodist Church, 1982–ongoing**
*Esko is a community in Thomson Township, Carlton County.*

**Esquagimo Sutton Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–c.1920**
The first reference we find to the Methodist work at Esquagimo is in the report of the presiding elder in 1904. He reports the church built at Esquagimo on the Aitkin Circuit to be ready for use at the end of October. It was dedicated on August 27, 1905, and named Sutton after the pastor, C. C. Sutton. In 1906, the presiding elder reported an iron mine on the church land. We learn nothing further until 1920 when the conference says “Esquagamah” is “unused or abandoned.” However, in 1922–1923, Esquagamah Circuit is named as an appointment, served by C. C. Sutton, possibly a brief attempt to renew the work in the area.

Esquagmo was a township on the western side of Esquagamah Lake in northwest Aitkin County, which became part of the Northwest Unorganized Territory in 1942; it had a post office from 1900-1910.

**Estes Brook German Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–190?**
“Esterbrook” is listed as a German-speaking Methodist Sunday School in the 1905 missions collection report, with Clearwater. This class/preaching point/congregation may have existed for a time, but we do not know how long.

*Estes Brook is a community on the border of Milo and Greenbush Townships, Mille Lacs County.*

**Estes Brook Methodist Church, 189?–1964**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Estes Brook probably began in the 1890s. It appears on the appointments for the first time in 1894. The congregation was building a church by 1895 that was dedicated September 13, 1896. Estes Brook merged with the Glendorado Methodist Church in 1964 to form Fellowship Methodist Church in Milaca. [See also Milaca Fellowship Methodist Church.]

*Estes Brook is a community on the border of Milo and Greenbush Townships, Mille Lacs County.*

**Etna Evangelical Association, 189?–1930**
It appears that Etna was a class or preaching point of the Evangelical
Association served from Cherry Grove. Our only reference to it is from a Cherry Grove history of 2000, which says their pastor served Etna intermittently until 1930, probably having begun in the 1890s.  
Etna is a community in Bloomfield Township, Fillmore County.

**Eureka Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–19??**
The Methodist work at Eureka was a part of the earliest circuit begun in that region in 1855. The 1910 History of Dakota and Goodhue Countires, p. 415, says the class organized in Eureka Township in 1856 at the home of J. W. Youngblood in Lakeville. This congregation met in schools until the Greenwood Presbyterian Church, also known as Vermillion Presbyterian, was built in 1867. This church building, now a part of the Dakota City Heritage Village in Farmington, was used by the Presbyterians and Methodists on alternate Sundays. Eureka is named on the appointments from 1857–1860. We also have a reference from a clergy obituary in 1936 telling of his appointment to Eureka in 1874. Our last reference occurs in 1899 when the presiding elder reports Eureka added to the Prairieville charge. A 1955 history of the Farmington Church says the Eureka Church was in Section 4 of the township. This seems to coincide with the information regarding the history of the Presbyterian building found on the Dakota City website which says that the Methodists used the building with the Presbyterians “for many years.” Before being moved, the church was near the Greenwood Cemetery located at 225th St. West in Lakeville. The Presbyterians stopped services at the Greenwood location in 1930.  
Eureka is a township in Dakota County.

Eureka Methodist Episcopal Church, see Nicollet Methodist Episcopal Church.

**Evansville Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–188?**
The English–speaking Methodist congregation at Evansville appears on the appointments from 1871–1874 and again from 1886–1888. We do not know when it discontinued.  
Evansville is a city in Douglas County.

**Evansville Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1896**
The Swedish–speaking congregation at Evansville began in 1887, described in
the 1942 Historical Record as a circuit. Presumably, the primary point on the circuit was at or near Evansville. We find it listed as an appointment the last time in 1895. *Evansville is a city in Douglas County.*

**Eveleth Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–189?**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist congregation in Eveleth probably was short-lived. It was listed as an appointment for only two years, 1895–1897 but may have been active before and/or after. *Eveleth is a city in St. Louis County*

**Eveleth United Methodist Church, 1894–2014**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Eveleth held its first service in the summer of 1894. Its first members transferred from the Soudan Methodist Episcopal Church that October. The congregation organized officially on September 17, 1895. Their first building was dedicated in March 1896. In 2014, they merged with the Virginia United Methodist Church to become Virginia Peace United Methodist Church. [See also Virginia Peace United Methodist Church.]
*Eveleth is a city in St. Louis County.*

**Everdell Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–c.1920?**
The Methodist work at Everdell likely began in the early 20th century. It is on the appointments in 1904 but is also listed that year in the statistical report, implying some organization at least by 1903. It is listed for the last time as an appointment in 1918. *Everdell is a community in Sunnyside Township, Wilkin County.*

**Evergreen Evangelical Association, 189?–190?**
Utzinger’s history, p 423–426, lists Evergreen as an early point connected to Wadena and Deer Creek. Later in the text, he lists Bohnes as a point on the newly formed Deer Creek Mission in 1895, along with Deer Creek, Otter Tail, Marquardts, and Hahns. Bohnes is also listed in the 1895 conference Committee on Boundaries report. Utzinger goes on to describe each of these points, by name, except Evergreen. One, unnamed other than to identify it with the Bohn family, he says was in a region was about fifteen miles north of
Perham. Evergreen is north of Perham, which suggests that it could be the same as Bohnes. We cannot be certain of this. *Evergreen is a township in Becker County.*

**Ewington Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1897**
The Methodist congregation at Ewington is something of a mystery. According to the presiding elder report of 1889, they were building a church at Ewington, on the Worthington charge, and it was nearly complete. That is the only reference we find to the Ewington congregation. However, the next year, 1890, the presiding elder reported a church under construction at Livingston (location unknown) on the Worthington charge. “Livingston” may have been a transcription mistake from the handwritten to published record. Either way, one wonders what became of the Ewington congregation and church. We do not know. One wonders, too, if this congregation was in some way connected to that at Loreno, another “mystery.” [See also Loreno Methodist Episcopal Church.]
Ewington is a township in Jackson County.

**Excell Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1897**
Excell (sic) appears on the Methodist appointment list for a year, 1888–1889, with St. Hilaire. Since the presiding elder in 1889 reported a revival at Excell, we can guess that this work continued there for a time. We do not know how long. *Excel is a township in Marshall County.*

**Excelsior United Methodist Church, 1858–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal work at Excelsior began as early as 1858 with the first services held in the Minnewashta area. They established a congregation in 1870, which faltered for a time, but was strong again by 1880. The congregation officially organized November 1, 1884. They built their first church in 1885, and it was dedicated January 17, 1886. *Excelsior is a city in Hennepin County.*

**Eyota Circuit Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1870–19??**
The United Brethren’s Eyota circuit began in 1870 with a name change from the Whitewater Circuit. The congregation in Eyota was its primary point. Other places connected to Eyota at different times included Marion, Elmira, Quincy,
Saratoga, Viola, and maybe more. Although not always listed as “circuit,” that was its nature into the 20th century.
Eyota is a city in Olmsted County.

**Eyota Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1870–1965**
This congregation was begun by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ in 1870. They bought their first building from the Presbyterian Church in 1872. In 1962, they federated with the Methodist Church in Eyota, and the two congregations began worshipping together. They formally merged in 1965. [See also Eyota Faith United Methodist Church.]
Eyota is a city in Olmsted County.

**Eyota Faith United Methodist Church, 1965–ongoing**
This United Methodist congregation formed even before the official merger of the Evangelical United Brethren and Methodist Churches in 1968. Faith Church resulted from the merger of the Eyota Methodist and Evangelical United Brethren congregations in 1965. [See also Eyota Evangelical United Brethren Church and Eyota Methodist Church.]
Eyota is a city in Olmsted County.

**Eyota Methodist Church, 185?–1965**
Eyota was an early preaching point of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The 1920 History of Wabasha County, p. 72, says it was part of the St. Charles Circuit in 1857. Eyota appears for the first time on the appointment list in 1869. The congregation built its first church 1876, which the presiding elder reporting in 1878 said had been dedicated. In 1962, Eyota Methodists federated with Evangelical United Brethren Church in Eyota, worshipping together. The two congregations merged in 1965. [See also Eyota Faith United Methodist Church.]
Eyota is a city in Olmsted County.

**Fair Haven Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–19??**
Methodist work in Fair Haven is recorded as early as 1858; a history of the Clearwater Church written in 1958, includes Fair Haven on a circuit planned in 1858. We also have a few other references to work there in the 1860s. Fair Haven is listed on the appointments for the first time in 1881. The presiding
elder in his report of 1888 says the congregation is building a church. This was completed by the fall of 1889, according to an Annandale Church history. That history also tells us that the Fair Haven congregation had been using a Baptist Church. Our last mention of Fair Haven is found in the 1912 conference journal where the district superintendent reports a revival at Fair Haven and places it as a new preaching point on the Kimball charge. We do not know when this congregation discontinued.

*Fair Haven is a community and township in Stearns County.*

**Fairbanks Methodist Episcopal Church, 1875–18??**

We have one reference to a Methodist class that met at the Fairbanks school house. A 1963 history of the Dodge Center church places Fairbanks on the new Dodge Center circuit in 1875 (the circuit may have started in 1874 but is first listed in 1875). This school was located six miles north of Dodge Center. The location leads one to wonder how this class might have related to work listed in the 1850s at Concord.

*Fairbanks school six miles north of Dodge Center would have been in Concord Township, Dodge County.*

**Fairfax Methodist Episcopal Church, 1886–1907**

The English-speaking congregation at Fairfax began in 1886 or 1887, with services from the preacher at Lone Tree held at the Mount Hope School about four miles south of Fairfax. The congregation dedicated a church in 1889, for joint occupancy by both the English and German Methodist congregations in Fairfax. The English congregation merged with the German Methodist Episcopal Church in 1907. [*See also Fairfax United Methodist Church.*]

*Fairfax is a city in Renville County.*

**Fairfax United Methodist Church, 1888–ongoing**

The German-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Fairfax organized in 1888. They shared their first building, dedicated in 1889, with the English Methodists. The latter congregation merged with the German congregation in 1907. Fairfax continued its membership in the Northern German Conference for some years, but requested transfer to the Minnesota Conference in 1914, prior to the dissolution of the Northern German Conference in 1924. [*See also Fairfax Methodist Episcopal Church.*]
Fairfax is a city in Renville County.

**Fairfield Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1877–1880**
Our only reference to this United Brethren congregation at Fairfield is from Gist’s history, p. 141, where it says that the Church Erection Society voted to loan Fairfield $150 on August 8, 1881. Such a loan implies a church building. We do not know when the congregation organized or discontinued. A likely location of this Fairfield could be the village in Riceland Township, Freeborn County, from 1857-1890.

**Fairfield Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–1859**
We have one reference to this Fairfield, listed as an appointment on the Methodist Episcopal Red Wing District from 1858–May 1859. How long it might have existed is unknown. The most likely location of this Fairfield seems to be the post office at an unknown location that functioned in Olmsted County from 1857-1864.

**Fairfield Zion Evangelical Church, 1874–1940**
Utzinger’s history, p. 339, says Evangelical work in Fairfield began in 1874. The congregation officially organized February 16, 1884. Its first church was the former Yellowbank building, which Fairfield used until 1895. The property was located, with a cemetery, twelve miles northeast of Appleton. After disbanding in 1940, many members joined First Methodist Church in Appleton. Fairfield is a township in Swift County.

**Fairmont Methodist Church, 1866–1968**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Fairmont began with preaching in a home in 1866, followed by official organization in 1868. They began building their first church in 1878, which was dedicated May 16, 1880. The congregation merged with Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church in Fairmont in 1968 to become Fairmont United Methodist Church. [See also Fairmont United Methodist Church.]
Fairmont is a city in Martin County.

**Fairmont Mission Evangelical Association, 1880–1923**
The Fairmont Mission of the Evangelical Association was created in 1880,
developing from the earlier Jackson and Martin County Missions. The congregation at Fairmont was the primary point on the mission; other classes/preaching points/congregations varied over the years, summarized by Utzinger’s history, p. 353. By 1923, following the reuniting of the Evangelical Association with the United Evangelical Church in 1922, Utzinger transitions from the former mission terminology, with several congregations once connected with Fairmont now well established on their own.
Fairmont is a city in Martin County.

**Fairmont Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1878–1968**
The Salem congregation of the Evangelical Association began with services held at the Bickel home six miles south of Fairmont in 1878. It organized in 1880. The congregation built its first church in 1900, in Fairmont. It was dedicated November 18, 1900. In 1968, the Salem Church merged with the Methodist Church in Fairmont to become Fairmont United Methodist Church. [See also Fairmont United Methodist Church.]
Fairmont is a city in Martin County.

Fairmont United Methodist Church, 1968–ongoing
This United Methodist congregation was formed with the merger between Fairmont’s Methodist Church and Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church in 1968 to become the Fairmont United Methodist Church. The merged congregation used the former Methodist building. [See also Fairmont Methodist Church and Fairmont Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church.]
Fairmont is a city in Martin County.

**Fairpoint Methodist Episcopal Church, 1889–18??**
Our only reference to Methodist work at Fairpoint is found in the 1889 report of the presiding elder. He reports services established at Fairpoint and that it was on a charge with Kenyon. We do not know how long this class/preaching point existed.
Fairpoint was a village in Section 33, Cherry Grove Township, Goodhue County.

**Fairpoint Zion Evangelical Association, 187?–c.1920**
The Zion congregation of the Evangelical Association at Fairpoint first appears in conference records in 1873 when it was reassigned from the East Prairie
Circuit to the Red Wing Mission. The congregation incorporated March 11, 1876, and built a church that same year. A 1964 history of the Pleasant Corners Church near Kasson places Fairpoint about ten miles north of West Concord. The congregation discontinued about 1920. Utzinger’s history, p. 367, speaks of it in the past tense, and in 1922 the conference trustees recommended deeding the property to the conference. The property was reported sold in 1931, with proceeds going to the cemetery. 

*Fairpoint was a village in Section 33, Cherry Grove Township, Goodhue County.*

**Fairview Methodist Episcopal Church, 1872–189?**
In the 1884 *History and Description of Lyon County*, p. 69, we learn of first Methodist preaching at Fairview in 1872, led by the same preacher as at Grandview. A 1973 history of the Walnut Grove church tells us that Fairview was on its circuit in 1873 and also in 1894. We know nothing further of this congregation. 

*Fairview is a township in Lyon County.*

**Fairwater Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 18??.–19??**
Although the first mention we find of the United Brethren at Fairwater is not until 1885 when it was placed on the Elmira Mission, it probably existed prior to that year. The United Brethren had many preaching points in southeast Minnesota at that time. Fairwater must have been a promising congregation, becoming the primary point on the Fairwater Mission, though that mission lasted only four years. The Fairwater congregation built a church in 1899 and dedicated it June 20, 1900, but in 1905, the presiding elder reported it vacant and recommended its sale. In 1907, the presiding recommended the church be preserved and renamed the E. E. Todd Memorial Church, honoring the location as the early home of Todd, who died when a missionary in Africa, and where his mother still lived. 

*Fairwater was a post office in Section 5 of Whitewater Township, Winona County, from 1882-1906.*

**Fairwater Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1893–1897**
The Fairwater Mission of the United Brethren was created with the division of the Elmira Circuit in 1893. It continued for four years before its preaching points/congregations were once again reassigned to the Elmira Circuit.
Fairwater was a post office in Section 5 of Whitewater Township, Winona County, from 1882-1906.

Fall Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, see Winton Methodist Episcopal Church.

**Fargo Mission Evangelical Association, 1879–1883**
The Fargo Mission of the Evangelical Association was created in 1879, divided from the Elizabeth Mission. Utzinger, p. 101, tells us that that year it included all the appointments west of Clinton along the Northern Pacific Railway. Although we do not find the Fargo Mission named on the appointments after 1879, Utzinger’s text refers to further changes of this mission, including congregations both in Minnesota and the Dakota Territory, until the formation of the Dakota Conference in 1883.

Fargo is a city in North Dakota bordering Minnesota.

**Faribault Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–18??**
Our only reference to United Brethren work in Faribault is found in the 1858 report when it was included on the Medford Mission. There may have been a class or preaching point near Faribault for a time, but we do not know for sure.

Faribault is a city in Rice County.

**Faribault Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1876–1897**
We find this Methodist circuit, which would have served classes/preaching points/congregations beyond the city of Faribault, listed as an appointment from 1876–1897. Kenyon was one of the congregations on the circuit; the presiding elder reported in 1889 that Kenyon had separated from the circuit during the year. East Prairieville was a likely on this circuit, too, and others unnamed.

Faribault is a city in Rice County.

**Faribault County Mission Evangelical Association, 1863–1865**
This mission of the Evangelical Association in Faribault County began in 1863 and ended with its division in 1865 into two missions, Blue Earth and Wilton. It likely covered several preaching points in the region.

Faribault is a county in southern Minnesota on the Iowa border.

Faribault Fourth Ave. United Methodist Church, 1855–ongoing
The Fourth Ave. congregation in Faribault began with an English-speaking class organized in 1855 as a part of the Cannon River Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They built and dedicated their first church in 1860. The congregation changed its name from First Methodist Church to Fourth Ave. United Methodist Church following the 1968 merger between the Methodists and the Evangelical United Brethren. The German-speaking Methodists in Faribault merged with First Church in 1924. [See also Faribault German Methodist Episcopal Church.]

Faribault is a city in Rice County.

**Faribault German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1867–1924**
The German-speaking Methodist congregation in Faribault began as a part of the Cannon River Mission and may have been a preaching point on the mission at its start in 1856. Another source says the work began in Faribault in 1864. From the 1882 History of Rice County, p. 356–357, we learn that the congregation organized November 23, 1868. They built their first church in 1870. This congregation merged with First Methodist Episcopal Church in Faribault in 1924 after the dissolution of the Northern German Conference. [See also Faribault United Methodist Church.]

Faribault is a city in Rice County.

Faribault Hope United Methodist Church, 1878–ongoing
This congregation in Faribault organized as the Zion Evangelical Association in 1878 and built its first church in 1879. They changed their name from Zion to First Evangelical Church in 1932, then became Hope United Methodist Church following the 1968 merger between the Methodists and the Evangelical United Brethren.

Faribault is a city in Rice County.

**Faribault Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–189?**
We know little of the Norwegian-speaking Methodist congregation in Faribault other than the years it appears on the appointment list, 1876–1881 and 1893–1894. One can guess that it was a small congregation that never became strongly established.

Faribault is a city in Rice County.
**Farm Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, 185?–1880**
The Methodist work at Farm Hill began in the 1850s. We find early references to Farmington, the earliest being 1859, in histories from the Plainview and Elgin churches. The congregation had organized by 1868 and had built a church that was dedicated November 15, 1868. According to the 1883 *History of Olmsted County*, p. 868–870, services continued until 1880. The conference property committee reported in 1880 that the church had been unoccupied for the past year. The county history says the conference authorized removal of the building to South Troy in 1882. This led to a law suit that went to the Minnesota Supreme Court. We find in the conference minutes of 1884 a reference to taking a collection to pay the balance due on the expenses of this law suit. In 1884, the presiding elder reported that the Farm Hill building had been taken down and moved to the Zumbro Falls charge. The remaining property was finally sold in 1940.

*Farm Hill was a post office from 1863-1889 in Section 7, Farmington Township, Olmsted County.*

**Farmington Emmanuel Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1859–1957**
The Emmanuel congregation of the Evangelical Association near Farmington began with preaching after the formation of the Cannon River Mission in 1859. They built their church in 1866, which was dedicated March 10, 1867. It was at this church that the Minnesota Conference of the Evangelical Association of North America (the denomination’s full name), organized in 1868. Emmanuel merged with Salem Church in Farmington July 7, 1957, with the merged congregation taking the name of Faith. Emmanuel Church was located four miles east of Farmington on Highway 50. [See also Faith United Methodist Church.]

*Farmington is a city in Dakota County.*

**Farmington Faith United Methodist Church, 1859–ongoing**
This congregation emerged from several congregations that began with the efforts of the Cannon River Circuit of the Evangelical Association in the 1860s. Salem Evangelical Association in the town of Farmington began with preaching in the 1880s. The conference allocated money for hall rent in 1887. The congregation incorporated and bought its first building, a Baptist church, in 1902. Over time, as other congregations discontinued, members from
Emmanuel, Zion (New Trier), and Tabor (Castle Rock) joined Salem. When Salem merged with Emmanuel Church in 1957, the congregation took the name of Faith Evangelical United Brethren Church. The Farmington Methodist Church merged with Faith in 1966, becoming United Methodist with the 1968 denominational merger. In 2016, the congregation joined in a cooperative parish with Rosemount United Methodist Church. [See also Farmington Emmanuel Evangelical United Brethren Church and Farmington Methodist Church.]
Farmington is a city in Dakota County.

**Farmington German Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?-189?**
We have one reference to a German–speaking Methodist congregation at Farmington; it is listed in the 1890 financial report of St. Paul College. Probably the work was short–lived, maybe because of the strong Evangelical Association presence in that area.
Farmington is a city in Dakota County.

**Farmington Methodist Church, 1855–1966**
The English–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Farmington began with early preaching on the Vermillion Circuit. It evolved from a class at Vermillion that organized in June 1855. The 1955 centennial history of the Farmington Church tells of further classes forming out of the first, with the Farmington Class “perhaps” starting in June 1859. Farmington appears on the appointment list for the first time in 1862. Lots were donated for its first building in 1866. In 1966, the congregation merged with Faith Evangelical United Brethren in Farmington, the merged congregation using Faith’s building. [See also Farmington Faith United Methodist Church.]
Farmington is a city in Dakota County.

**Farrels Church or the United Brethren in Christ, 186?-187??**
Farrels is mentioned just once in the United Brethren conference journal, in 1865 as a point on the Vernon Mission. Probably it was a class/preaching point that met in a home for a time, but we do not know for sure.
We do not know the location of Farrels.

**Farris Methodist Episcopal Church, 1898–191?**
Farris appears as a Methodist appointment in 1898–1899. In 1907 the presiding elder describes Farris as new work on the Cass Lake charge. In 1910, the district superintendent reports plans for building a church at Farris, with its new Soo Railway Line, but we find nothing further about a congregation there. *Farris is a community in Farden Township, Hubbard County.*

**Farwell Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1889–1930**
The Swedish-speaking Methodists at Farwell organized in 1889 and built a church in 1892. From the congregation records now housed at the Minnesota Historical Society, we learn that they voted to discontinue on August 15, 1930. *Farwell is a city in Pope County.*

**Featherstone Methodist Episcopal Church, 185?–1917?**
The first church service held at Featherstone in 1856, according to the 1878 *History of Goodhue County*, p. 443, may have been Methodist, though the author does not say that specifically. The account goes on to tell of the Methodists building a church in 1862. The 1953 history of First Methodist Church in Red Wing says the Featherstone congregation organized in 1863 and that a church was built in the township in 1864. This same history says the property was sold in 1915. Featherstone does not appear on the conference appointment list until 1894 and then only until 1899. It reappears as an appointment from 1911–1917. Also, the presiding elder reporting in 1900 describes Featherstone as having “new organization.” The congregation discontinued by the mid–1910s. *Featherstone is a township in Goodhue County.*

**Federal Dam Methodist Episcopal Church, 1910–191?**
Federal Dam was one of several sites where the Methodist Episcopal Church began work along the new Soo Railway Line. It appears on the appointment lists from 1910–1911 and 1913–1914. Evidently, it was not a successful attempt; we find no further reference to a congregation there after 1914. *Federal Dam is a city in Cass County.*

**Feeley Methodist Episcopal Church, 1904–190?**
The Methodist work at Feeley is documented in the appointment list for just two years, 1904–1906. It was on a charge with Floodwood.
Feeley was a village in Feeley Township, Itasca County that merged with Verna to become Warba in 1910.

**Fergus Falls Church of Peace United Methodist Church, 1905–ongoing**
The Ebenezer Evangelical Association congregation in Fergus Falls began in 1905. Services were held in Fergus Falls as early as 1881, under the Elizabeth Mission, but the work truly progressed in 1905. The congregation organized June 25, 1907. They purchased their first building, the former Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, and dedicated it in September 1908. In 1967, the Western Emanuel congregation merged with Fergus Falls. They took the name of Church of Peace following the denominational merger with the Methodists in 1968. [See also Western Emanuel Evangelical Church.]

*Fergus Falls is a city in Otter Tail County.*

**Fergus Falls Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1881–1882**
This English-speaking circuit of the Methodist work probably consisted of congregations near Fergus Falls. It was an appointment from 1881–1882. Most likely the classes/preaching points/congregations under this circuit did not thrive or were reassigned to other charges after 1882.

*Fergus Falls is a city in Otter Tail County.*

*Fergus Falls Emanuel Evangelical Church, see Western Emanuel Evangelical Church.*

**Fergus Falls German Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–187?**
The German-speaking Methodist Episcopal work in Fergus Falls is listed in the appointments for only one year, 1873–1874. Likely it began as a class that did not flourish.

*Fergus Falls is a city in Otter Tail County.*

**Fergus Falls Grace United Methodist Church, 1871–ongoing**
This English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Fergus Falls organized August 5, 1871, and incorporated in 1873 under the name of First. They built their first church in 1874, replaced in 1883, at which time the congregation also changed its name to Grace.

*Fergus Falls is a city in Otter Tail County.*
**Fergus Falls Nexus United Methodist Church, 2012–2016**
Nexus was a satellite congregation of Grace United Methodist Church begun in 2012 and chartered in 2013. It discontinued in 2016.

*Fergus Falls is a city in Otter Tail County.*

**Fergus Falls Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1881–1926?**
The Norwegian–speaking Methodist congregation in Fergus Falls is listed in the appointments consistently between 1881–1908, then again from 1908–1911 and 1924–1926. The 1916 *History of Ottertail County*, p. 405, tells us that the congregation organized July 12, 1883. We do not know when they built a church but from the 1950 history of Peace United Methodist Church, we learn that Peace, then Ebenezer Evangelical Association, bought the Norwegian Methodist building on the corner of Summit and Union and rededicated it for their use in September 1908. This history says the Norwegian congregation “dissolved soon after” the sale of the building. One can guess that the Norwegian congregation did not totally discontinue but continued to function into the mid–1920s in some fashion.

*Fergus Falls is a city in Otter Tail County.*

**Fergus Falls Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1900–190?**
A Swedish–speaking Methodist Episcopal appointment in Fergus Falls is listed only one year, 1900–1901, most likely a short–lived attempt to establish a class/preaching point/congregation.

*Fergus Falls is a city in Otter Tail County.*

**Fertile Methodist Episcopal Church, 1886–1907**
Although Fertile was listed as a Methodist appointment from 1886–1889 and again from 1905–1906, apparently efforts there were not successful. In 1889, the presiding elder mentions that Fertile was not supplied with a pastor. It continued as a possibility, being included as a point on a map published in the 1904 journal, but in 1907 the presiding elder reported that no serious work was ever begun at Fertile.

*Fertile is a city in Polk County.*

**Fillbrooks Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–18??**
Fillbrooks, likely a class/preaching point meeting in a home, was listed just once in the United Brethren journal, on the Albert Lea Mission in 1859. We do not know how long it continued.

We do not know the location of Fillbrooks.

**Fillers Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1877–18??**

Fillers is listed on the United Brethren Long Prairie Mission in 1877, our only reference to this class or preaching point. It probably met in a home and may have ultimately combined with another United Brethren group, but we do not know.

We do not know the location of Fillers.

**Fillmore Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1857–c.1900?**

Although never listed on the appointments, this United Brethren congregation appears for the first time in 1857 on the Marion Mission. Since Fillmore is the name of not only a community, but also a township and a county, it is sometimes unclear to which is being referred. However, the 1912 *History of Fillmore County*, p. 1131, places this congregation in the community. Gist’s history, p. 139, says the congregation purchased a building, a house, in 1872, and then built a new church in 1876. However, in 1877, the presiding elder reported the Fillmore church sold and the congregation negotiating for the use of a hall. Obviously, this is confusing, but the congregation must have continued; in 1895, the Boundaries Committee attached it to the Wykoff charge. We do not know when it discontinued. Might there be a connection to the suggestion of difficulties related to Wykoff in 1896? [See also Wykoff Church of the United Brethren in Christ.]

Fillmore is a community in Fillmore Township, Fillmore County.

**Fillmore Circuit Church of the United Brethren in Christ, November 1864–1867**

The Fillmore Circuit of the United Brethren is listed as an appointment from November 1864–1867. In 1867, it was merged with the Marion Circuit. Presumably, this circuit served a number of classes and preaching points in Fillmore County. [See also Fillmore Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ.]

Fillmore is a county, but also the name of a community and a township in that county.
**Fillmore Methodist Church, 1855–1964**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Fillmore is first listed on the appointments in 1868. However a 1940 history of the congregation dates preaching and class work in the area as early as 1855 as part of a large circuit. A 1964 history says classes were held in the town of Fillmore in 1855. Official records of the congregation began in 1864, and they celebrated a centennial in 1964. They began building their church in 1874, finishing in 1875. The 1882 History of Fillmore County, p. 503, tells of several Methodist classes in the township that were eventually absorbed by the congregation in the town of Fillmore. We also know that Stephen Jones, the leading Methodist Protestant preacher in Minnesota, lived nearby in Chatfield and was active in the area. The Fillmore congregation was clearly Methodist Episcopal but seems to have had Methodist Protestant connections. The Methodist Protestant Church ultimately was not successful in Minnesota, long gone from the state prior to the 1939 denominational merger. The Fillmore congregation merged with Wykoff Methodist Church in 1964. [See also Wykoff United Methodist Church.]

Fillmore is a community in Fillmore Township, Fillmore County.

**Fillmore Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1877–1878**
The Fillmore United Brethren Mission resulted from the merger of two missions, Marion and Spring Valley in 1877, which continued under the name of Fillmore only for a year, until 1878. This mission probably served at least some of the points from the earlier Fillmore Circuit that existed in the 1860s. [See also Fillmore Circuit Church of the United Brethren in Christ.]

Fillmore is a county, but also the name of a community and a township in that county.

**Finke’s Evangelical Association, c.1870–c.1880?**
Our one reference to Finke’s (or Finks) in the conference records tells us that this Evangelical class/preaching point meeting in a home was assigned to the Martin County Mission in 1878, having been reassigned from the Jackson Mission. Utzinger’s history, p. 355, identifies Finke’s as an early preaching point south of Welcome. Later this family joined the Emmanuel congregation organized north of Welcome.

Welcome is a city in Martin County.
**Finlayson United Methodist Church, 1901–ongoing**
Methodist Episcopal preaching began at Finlayson in 1901, according to the presiding elder, the same year the appointment was listed for the first time. A 1952 church history reports earlier work several miles west in the Pine Lake area, with a Sunday School meeting at a school house and services in homes. The same history says the Finlayson congregation incorporated November 18, 1900, then filed the papers February 11, 1901. They built their first church in 1902.

_Finlayson is a city in Pine County._

**Fish Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1936–19**
Fish Lake is named on the Methodist appointments for the first time in 1936, with Brooklyn Center. This is all we know of this congregation, but one wonders if it could be connected to the Maple Grove Methodist Episcopal Church. [See also Maple Grove Methodist Episcopal Church.]

_One of many Fish Lakes is located near Maple Grove in Hennepin County._

**Fish Lake Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1868–1870**
Scandinavian Methodist work at Fish Lake is listed as an appointment for two years, 1868–1870. This class/preaching point probably did not last long. Considering the strong Swedish presence in Chisago County, this group may have been primarily Swedish. However, the primary Swedish Methodist work in the county was based further to the southeast, around Lindstrom.

_Fish Lake is a township in Chisago County, organized in 1868._

**Fisher Methodist Episcopal Church, 1885–1927**
The Methodist congregation at Fisher began in 1885 and discontinued in 1927, the last year it appeared on the appointment list. A timeline from the 2003 Erskine church history notes that Fisher was on the same charge from 1920–1927, before Fisher discontinued.

_Fisher is a city in Polk County._

**Fitch’s Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–18??**
We have two references to Fitch’s as a Methodist preaching point meeting in a school. The 1957 Plainview church history lists Fitch’s on the Greenwood Prairie
Circuit in 1859 and 1860. The 1949 Elgin church history includes Fitch’s on its circuit organized in 1866. We do not know when the class/preaching point/congregation at Fitch’s discontinued.

**Flats Salem Evangelical Church, 187?–1926**
The Salem Evangelical Association congregation on the Elizabeth Mission, popularly known as Flats, began with meetings in the late 1870s. In addition to Flats, we find it sometimes listed in the records as Elizabeth Salem, Rothsay, Akron, or Ekron. The congregation incorporated March 21, 1895, and built its first church that same year, according to Utzinger’s history, p. 360. This was located about nine miles southwest of Rothsay in Akron Township. In 1924, Flats and Elizabeth Zion were linked on a charge called the Rothsay Mission. The Salem Church was destroyed by a tornado in 1924. The replacement, struck by lightning, burned down in 1926, which effectively ended the congregation. Members joined Fergus Falls Ebenezer, sometime after 1931 according to a 1950 history of that congregation. *Flats was located in Akron Township, Wilkin County.*

**Flegels Evangelical Association, 1880–18??**
The Evangelical Association Committee on Boundaries included Flegels, probably a class or preaching point, on the Breckenridge Mission in 1880. Most likely, it was located in Dakota rather than Minnesota, though we do not know that for sure. *We do not know the location of Flegels.*

**Fleming Methodist Episcopal Church, 1907–19??**
In 1907, the presiding elder of the English-speaking Methodist Episcopal Northern Minnesota Conference reported new work at Fleming, served with Cromwell and McGregor, both English-speaking congregations. This is the only mention of what seems likely to have been English-speaking Methodist work at Fleming. Did this really exist or was it somehow confused with the Swedish congregation at Fleming or Fleming Lake? [See also Fleming United Methodist Church.]

*Fleming is a township in Aitkin County.*
**Fleming United Methodist Church, 189?–ongoing**
This congregation began as a Swedish–speaking Methodist Episcopal Church in the 1890s with preaching in schools. The 1971? church history says the congregation was established in 1896. However, the 1942 Swedish conference history dates “Fleming Lake” to 1906, on a circuit with Aitkin and Brainerd. Might there have been two Swedish classes/preaching points originally? It does not seem likely. The conference journals switch to the name “Fleming” in the late 1920s. The Fleming congregation transferred membership from the Central Northwest Conference (Swedish) to the Northern Minnesota Conference in 1931. In 1932 the former Lansford Methodist Episcopal Church building was moved to Fleming for the congregation’s use.

*Fleming is a township in Aitkin County and Fleming Lake a lake in the township.*

**Floodwood Methodist Church, 1897–1946**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Floodwood first appears on the appointment list in 1898, the same year that the presiding elder reported lots purchased for a building. Quite likely the congregation began meeting sometime prior to that year. They built a church in 1899. Floodwood is listed for the last time as an appointment for the 1945–1946 conference year.

*Floodwood is a city in St. Louis County.*

**Florence Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1855–1860**
The 1920 *History of Wabasha County*, p. 176, under Lake City, notes a strong class of Methodists at Florence two or three years prior to the Lake City congregation’s beginnings in 1857. The Florence class was located “three miles above the city.” The 1962 history of the Lake City church says the class at Florence incorporated with the Lake City congregation about 1860.

*Florence is a township in Goodhue County.*

**Florita German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1869–191?**
The German–speaking Methodist congregation at Florita was connected to the early work of the Beaver Falls Mission prior to the 1862 U.S.–Dakota War and is listed in the appointments beginning in 1869 as Beaver Falls. It continues under that name until 1899, the first year Florita is named as an appointment. The 1903 history of the Northern German Conference identifies Florita as the formerly named Beaver Falls. The history tells of the Methodist work resuming
at Florita in 1871, with a church built in 1872. The 1916 *History of Renville County*, p. 1314, says the congregation at this church in Section 22 of the township flourished for a time but no longer “and the church is not used to any extent.” Possibly the Florita congregation was somehow connected to a church in Emmet Township, a congregation whose history is confusing. [See also *Emmet Zion German Methodist Episcopal Church.*] *Beaver Falls* was the name of the post office from 1886–1905 in Flora Township, Renville County.

**Foley Methodist Episcopal Church, 1901?–c.1904?**
We know little of a class/preaching point/congregation of Methodists at Foley. Foley is named on the appointment list for two years, 1901–1903. However, it does appear on a map of congregations printed in the 1904 conference journal, the last mention we find of Methodist work at Foley. Possibly Foley was a point with nearby Ronneby, which was listed the same years on the appointments as Foley but then continued beyond 1903. [See also *Ronneby Methodist Episcopal Church.*] *Foley* is a city in Benton County.

**Foltz Methodist Episcopal Church, 1908–19??**
We have one reference to Methodist work at Foltz. The presiding elder of the Brainerd District reporting in 1908 said there was new work there during the year, most likely a short-lived attempt. *We do not know the location of Foltz.*

**Fond du Lac Indian Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1839–1849**
The Methodists attempted missions to the Indians in what would become Minnesota beginning in 1837. Hobart’s history, p. 26, says that the work at Fond du Lac began in 1839 and continued until 1849. There is one more possibly pertinent reference; Fond du Lac is named on a mission report in 1857. Hobart, though, p. 33, says it is still considered mission ground but virtually abandoned. *Fond du Lac is an Indian Reservation in St. Louis County established in 1854.*

**Fond du Lac Methodist Church, 1904?–1945**
Fond du Lac is named as a Methodist appointment from 1941–1945. Although
not clear, it seems likely that this the congregation that began early in the 20th century as an Indian Mission on the Fond du Lac Indian Reservation under the name of Sawyer. In 1904, the appointments of the Methodist Episcopal Church list Sawyer Indian Mission, with Wake-em-up Bay. The presiding elder reporting that year says Sawyer is located ten miles west of Cloquet and that they expect to build a church there. This church was dedicated June 6, 1905. It continues to be listed as the Indian Mission at Sawyer until 1921, returning as such to the list in 1932. However, we have “Sawyer” listed with nearby Cromwell and Wright from 1921–1925. Neither were Indian congregations, but that would not preclude the pastor from serving all three. In 1932, Sawyer is listed with Nett Lake, another Indian congregation, until 1935. Then, from 1941–1945, we find Fond du Lac listed as an appointment. In 1944, the Conference Corporation authorized the district superintendent to sell the property at Sawyer, and in in 1950, the treasurer of the Conference trustees reported that it had been sold. Sawyer is a community in Perch Lake Township, Carlton County, Perch Lake being one of the two townships on the southwest edge of the Fond du Lac Indian Reservation with the rest of the reservation in St. Louis County.

**Forest City Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–190?**
The earliest Methodist preaching at Forest City began in 1856, and a class was organized in 1857. Forest City was the center point of large circuit in its early years, until 1869, when the focus switched to Litchfield. The 1957 history of the Litchfield church says that the Forest City congregation had six members in 1867. Trustees for property in Litchfield were appointed in 1869, leading to the transition from Forest City. However, we continue to find Forest City listed as an appointment, beginning in 1873–1874 and returning again in 1879–1888, 1893–1895, and 1896–1906. We have evidence of connections to two other congregations during these years. In 1885, the presiding elder reports the first church building under the Forest City charge, at Swan Lake. In 1887, Union Grove is listed in the appointments with Forest City, just that one year. In 1893, the presiding elder reports a church dedicated July 10, 1893, presumably at Forest City (the Swan Lake church was dedicated in 1886). Without further clarification, one assumes the Forest City congregation continued at least until 1906. [See also Litchfield United Methodist Church.]

Forest City is a community in Forest City Township, Meeker County.
**Forest German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–191?**
This German-speaking congregation in its early years was called Brush Creek. The 1956 history of the Nerstrand church included it on the Cannon River Mission in 1856. Although never listed specifically on the appointments, the 1905 history of the Northern German Conference pictures the church, built in 1883, with the Faribault charge and locates it eleven miles north of Faribault.
Our last reference to this congregation is found in the 1910 report of the Woman’s Foreign Missionary Society (W.F.M.S.). It may have discontinued about the time of World War I, or at least by the dissolution of the Northern German Conference in 1924. Also, several years in the 1890s, in Sunday School and missionary reports under Faribault, we find “Brush Prairie” named. It seems quite likely that this name refers to Brush Creek, eventually to be identified as Forest. The church may have been named Zion. We find a Zion Sunday School in the missionary collections report in 1898 listed under the Faribault circuit and listed third after Faribault and Roberds Lake, the other two points on the circuit.
Forest is a township in Rice County.

Forest Lake Forest Hills United Methodist Church, 1967–ongoing
Forest Hills Methodist Church in Forest Lake was founded in 1967. The congregation built their church in 1970.
Forest Lake is a city in Washington County.

**Forest Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?-189?**
We know very little about this early congregation of Methodists in Forest Lake. The 1881 *History of Washington County and the St. Croix Valley*, p. 467, says the congregation organized in February, 1876, presumably after having met as a class with occasional preaching. The same history reports the congregation meeting for services every other week in a school. We find one mention of Forest Lake in the conference records; the presiding elder reporting in 1889 said services were established at Forest Lake. Had they been discontinued for a time following the writing of the county history? We do not know for sure or when they ended. One wonders if there is a connection to the later-named Garen Methodist Episcopal Church, but that is speculative. [See also Garen Methodist Episcopal Church.]
Forest Lake is a city in Washington County.
**Forest Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–188?**
We find the story of this English-speaking Methodist congregation in the 1882 *History of Rice County*, p. 482. Services were first held in 1857 by the preacher from Faribault. The congregation built a log church on the south shore of Circle Lake in Section 27 of the township, used until it was sold in 1877. After the sale, the congregation met in schools and was “supplied irregularly by the minister of the Dundas charge.”*Forest is a township in Rice County.*

**Forest Mound Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–187?**
Hobart’s history, p. 239, says a Methodist class was organized at Forest Mound in 1857. From the 1883 *History of Olmsted County*, p. 869, we find a reference to a quarterly conference held at Forest Mound school house on October 20, 1866 (though in a different county, this reference included information related to a congregation in Olmsted County). The 1949 history of the Elgin church includes Forest Mound on its circuit, which was organized in 1866. One can guess that Forest Mound continued as a class/preaching point/congregation at least into the 1870s.*Forest Mound was a post office in Elgin Township, Wabasha County, 1858-74.*

**Forest Mount (Forest Mound?) Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 186?–18???**
We find one reference to Forest Mount in United Brethren records; it was included on the Whitewater Circuit in 1864. Based on the Whitewater location, there seems a strong possibility that “Mount” was a typographical error for “Mound,” though that is not confirmed.*Forest Mound was a post office in Elgin Township, Wabasha County, 1858-74.*

**Foreston Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–1925?**
The Methodist work at Foreston probably began in the 1880s. In 1890, the presiding elder reported that the congregation was building a church. It was listed on the appointments beginning in 1892 and for many, but not all years, until 1925. The abandoned church was sold by the time of the Conference Corporation report in 1930, with the proceeds going to the church in Milaca.*Foreston is a city in Mille Lacs County.*
**Forestville Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1857–1873**
“Foristule” is listed on the Boundaries report of the United Brethren in 1858, as a point on the Preston Circuit. Foristule is not a known location near Preston, or anywhere nearby, but Forestville is. It is a guess, but a reasonable one, that the name was taken down or transcribed inaccurately at some point. This is all we know of a United Brethren class/preaching point there.

*Forestville was a community in Forestville Township, Fillmore County.*

**Forestville Methodist Episcopal Church, 1862–1873**
Our one reference to Methodist work at Forestville is found in the 1912 *History of Fillmore County*, p. 1118. It was named on a circuit in 1862 and 1866. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation continued.

*Forestville was a community in Forestville Township, Fillmore County.*

**Fort Ridgley Methodist Episcopal Church, 1871–1912**
The first Methodist work at Fort Ridgley began about 1860. It is listed as an appointment from 1861–1862. The Dakota War of 1862, the major calamity across the area, undoubtedly caused this first attempt to fail. However, Fort Ridgeley returns as an appointment in 1871, with a congregation probably meeting in homes or a school. In 1897, the presiding elder reports the church built, construction of which had started “some years” back. It was dedicated July 4, 1897. This building, according to the 1923 history of the Fairfax church, was originally at Lone Tree and moved to Fort Ridgely after the Lone Tree Methodist Episcopal Church closed about 1890. Maybe the construction reported by the presiding elder was actually a major renovation? After the congregation discontinued about 1912, the church building was sold to the State of Minnesota to become a part of Fort Ridgeley State Park established in 1911.

*Fort Ridgeley was a fort and town in Ridgley Township, Nicollet County.*

**Fort Ripley Methodist Episcopal Church, 1882–1899**
We find the first mention of Methodist work at Fort Ripley on the 1890 missionary appropriations report, with Maplewood. Fort Ripley is listed on the appointments from 1891–1892 and 1893–1895. After that, it may have continued, maybe as a class/preaching point, for in 1906, the presiding elder
reports a society organized at Fort Ripley. This, though, is the last reference we find to Fort Ripley.

*Fort Ripley is a city in Crow Wing County.*

**Fosston United Methodist Church, 1899–ongoing**

Fosston is listed as a Methodist Episcopal appointment beginning 1899. The 1972 history of the church says preaching began June 30, 1901, and members were received for the first time September 29, 1901. This was probably a culmination of class work started with the first appointment. The congregation built its church in 1903. It was dedicated January 23, 1904.

*Fosston is a city in Polk County.*

**Fountain Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1879–c.1882**

The 1882 *History of Fillmore County*, p. 584, tells of a United Brethren society organized at a Fountain Township school in 1879, holding meetings every other week. By the time the history was written and published in 1882, this society was meeting in the village of Wykoff. Quite likely, this group was begun and served by the preacher based in Wykoff and then merged with the congregation in Wykoff. Another possibility is that this group was connected to the Watson Creek Rising Sun congregation, also in Fountain Township, which continued on into the 20th century. We also find a confusing reference relating the Methodist Episcopal Church in Fountain to a United Brethren building there. In 1909 the Methodist district superintendent in his annual report says the Methodists at Fountain purchased a former United Brethren Church. This, though, could be an error, since a 1905 reference said they bought a Baptist Church. If the United Brethren were meeting in nearby Wykoff by 1882, it seems unlikely they ever had a building in Fountain, but this we do not know for sure.

*Fountain is a township in Fillmore County.*

**Fountain United Methodist Church, 186?–ongoing**

It is possible that Methodist Episcopal preaching began at Fountain in the mid-1850s, but our first conclusive reference to this congregation comes from the 1940 history of the Fillmore Methodist Episcopal Church. Fountain was on the Fillmore Circuit in 1864, according to the earliest saved record from Fillmore. However, the 1882 *History of Fillmore County*, p. 583–584, tells of Methodist
Protestant preachers, Stephen Jones and George Stephenson, preaching at Fountain by 1855, organizing a society in 1856 that continued until 1878. Another preacher mentioned, Alonzo Hitchcock, was Methodist Episcopal. The work of both denominations was strong in the area at this time. Fountain appears on the Methodist Episcopal appointment list for the first time in 1895. In 1904, the presiding elder reports that a union Sunday School at Fountain had become affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The next year, the presiding elder reported that the Fountain congregation was buying a former Baptist Church, though the report in 1909 says it was a United Brethren Church. An undated source and a c.1976 history both note probationers for a class at Fountain in 1867 and also say the congregation purchased a Baptist Church in 1906. 

_Fountain is a city in Fillmore County._

**Fountain Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–c.1877**
Fountain Lake was one of several early classes/preaching points on several Methodist circuits, the first being Greenwood, beginning in 1855. Fountain Lake continued well into the late 1870s and became one of the classes absorbed into the new Montrose congregation when it organized in town. [See also Montrose United Methodist Church.]
_Fountain Lake is a lake on west edge of Franklin Township, Wright County._

**Fowler Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1867–18??**
The Fowler class/preaching point of the United Brethren is mentioned in the records only once. In 1868 it was reassigned from the Elm Creek Mission to Chain Lake. Probably it was a group that met in a home or school for at least a few years.
_We do not know the location of Fowler._

**Foxhome United Methodist Church, 1899–2004**
The first service of the Methodist Episcopal congregation at Foxhome was held November 3, 1899, in a school house. The congregation organized April 14, 1902. They built a church in 1903, dedicated December 6, 1903. The congregation merged with Breckenridge in 2004. [See also Breckenridge United Methodist Church.]
_Foxhome is a city in Wilkin County._
**Franconia Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1897?**
We find just one reference to Methodist work at Franconia, probably short-lived. In 1889, the presiding elder reported services established there. Franconia is a community and township in Chisago County.

**Frankford Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1897–c.1900?**
Our only mention of United Brethren work at Frankford is from 1895, when the Boundaries Committee placed it on the Spring Valley circuit. It was listed as “Frankfort,” a probable misspelling. We do not know how long a class/preaching point at Frankford may have met prior to 1895 or after. Frankford was a village in Frankford Township, Mower County.

**Frankford Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–1907?**
Frankford, an English-speaking Methodist class or preaching point, was part of the Spring Valley Circuit organized in 1856. It is mentioned again later in connection to the Hamilton and Grand Meadow circuits. Hobart’s history, p. 249, tells of a class organized at Frankford in 1876, with Grand Meadow. The last mention we find is in the 1904 report of the presiding elder who says a summer Sunday School was organized at “Frankfort” Center on the Grand Meadow charge. It seems that the work over the last half of the 19th century might have been sporadic but did not disappear entirely. Frankford was a village in Frankford Township, Mower County.

**Frankford Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1891?**
The Norwegian-speaking Methodist congregation at Frankford appears on the appointments for five years, 1886–1891. However, the 1884 History of Mower County, p. 368, tells of the Norwegian Cemetery in Section 7 of the township. The same history says that denominations other than Lutheran, which had a church building, met in homes or schools. It should be noted that this Norwegian Cemetery is located close to Grand Meadow Township, which also had a Norwegian-speaking Methodist congregation at the time. Probably the cemetery was used by both groups. Frankford was a village in Frankford Township, Mower County.

**Franklin German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897–18??**
We have one reference to a German-speaking Methodist society at Franklin. It is listed with Fairfax and West Newton in the 1894 missions collection report. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed. *Franklin is a city in Renville County.*

**Franklin United Methodist Church, 1891–1982**
English-speaking Methodist Episcopal work at Franklin first appears as an appointment in 1891. Possibly a class had begun earlier, but the congregation seems to be substantially established by 1900 and preparing to build a church. This church was dedicated June 7, 1903. The congregation discontinued December 31, 1982. *Franklin is a city in Renville County.*

Frazee United Methodist Church, 1873–ongoing
The Methodist Episcopal Church at Frazee was founded in April 1873, by the preacher from Brainerd, working along the railway line. The congregation’s first church was dedicated November 6, 1886. Quite possibly this congregation was connected to the work at Hobart. [See also Hobart Methodist Episcopal Church.] *Frazee is a city in Becker County.*

**Free Soil Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1864–186?**
It is difficult to sort this entry from that of the mission of the same name. However, in November of 1864, the conference journal lists Free Soil on the Fillmore Circuit while at the same time placing the mission under the Richland Circuit. One can only guess that there was a specific class at Free Soil, which probably did not last long enough to be considered a direct predecessor of the later-formed Wykoff congregation. We do not know this for sure. [See also Wykoff Church of the United Brethren in Christ.] *Free Soil Prairie was the first name of the post office that changed its name to Wykoff in 1871.*

**Free Soil Methodist Episcopal Church, 185?–186?**
Our only reference to Methodist work at Free Soil, at least with that name, is found in a 1927 history of the Spring Valley church. It includes Free Soil on its circuit in 1858. From a 1940 history of the Fillmore Methodist Episcopal Church we learn that Wykoff was on Fillmore’s circuit from that congregation’s first extant record, 1864. This is likely a reference to Fee Soil since the name was
not changed to Wykoff until 1871. It still does not answer the question if and/or when the Free Soil/Wykoff Methodist congregation discontinued. One scenario might have the Methodists at Wykoff joining the United Brethren Church there, but we cannot know that for sure. [See also Wykoff United Methodist Church.]

Free Soil Prairie was the first name of the post office that changed its name to Wykoff in 1871.

**Free Soil Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1863–November 1864**
The Free Soil Mission of the United Brethren was formed in 1863 from the western portion of Richland Circuit but was then reattached to the Richland Circuit in November 1864. One can guess that this mission included a number of classes or preaching points, including that at Free Soil, which was assigned to a different circuit in 1864.

_Free Soil Prairie was the first name of the post office that changed its name to Wykoff in 1871._

**Freiberg’s Evangelical Association, 189?–18??**
The Freiberg’s Evangelical class/preaching point, probably meeting in a home, is mentioned only once in the records, on the Crow River circuit in the 1891 missionary report. We do not know how long it existed. 

_We do not know the location of Freiberg’s._

**Freeborn Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–18??**
We find one reference to a United Brethren class/preaching point at Freeborn; it was listed on the Albert Lea Mission in 1859 and was probably short-lived.

_Freeborn is a city in Freeborn County._

**Freeborn German Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–18??**
The German-speaking Methodist congregation at Freeborn appears on the appointment lists for four years, 1862–1866, our only record of German work there. It may have begun prior to 1862 and continued for a time after 1866. We do not know for sure.

_Freeborn is a city in Freeborn County._

**Freeborn Methodist Episcopal Church, 1859–1936**
The English-speaking Methodist congregation in Freeborn began with classes in
1859 followed by organizing a society in 1862. It appears on the appointment lists for the first time in 1868. The congregation built its first church in 1878. They federated (staying connected to both denominations) with the Freeborn Congregational Church in 1919, then merged with the Congregational Church in 1936. 

*Freeborn is a city in Freeborn County.*

**Freedom Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–1877?**

Freedom is listed as Methodist class/preaching point on the Cobb River Mission in 1865 in the missionary report. Also, the 1939 history of the Janesville church includes Freedom on its circuit in 1869. Maybe this class/preaching point/congregation continued for several years, but we do not know for sure. 

*Freedom is a township in Waseca County.*

**Freeman Creek Methodist Church, 187?–1947?**

The German-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Freeman Creek is first mentioned in the 1903 history of the Northern German Conference as an appointment 20 miles south of Bertha on the Bertha Circuit. Probably it had been an appointment on the circuit at least by the 1890s and possibly before. We find further references to Freeman Creek in several reports in the 1910s. The 1915 *History of Morrison and Todd Counties*, p. 254, names Iona as one location of a flourishing German Methodist congregation. Freeman Creek appears on the appointment list from 1937–1947. When the congregation discontinued at least some members joined the church at Eagle Bend. 

*Freemans (plural is correct for the official name of the creek) Creek is a creek in Iona Township, Todd County.*

**Fremont Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–18??**

Methodist work at Fremont in central Minnesota is listed in the appointments for one year, 1857–1858, in Wright County, Monticello District. The 1958 history of the Clearwater church says that first preaching occurred at both Clearwater and Fremont School, one and a half miles from Clearwater, on January 23, 1858. The 1915 *History of Wright County*, p. 822, tells of 1858 preaching at Fremont and says a class was organized. We do not know how long this class functioned. 

*We do not have a precise location of this Fremont other than in Wright County near Clearwater.*
**Fremont Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–1924**
The Fremont congregation in southeast Minnesota began with meetings at a school as early as 1857, according to the 1883 *History of Winona County*, p. 609–610. They built a church in Section 10 of the township in 1874. In 1922, the district superintendent reported services begun again at Fremont at Easter after not having regular services for two years. A reference to “Tremont” in the report of 1885 is a misspelling of Fremont. The congregation discontinued in 1924 after the church was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. *Fremont is a community in Fremont Township, Winona County.*

**French Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–19??**
French is listed on the Methodist’s 1906 statistical report with Foxhome. The 1978 history of the Foxhome church tells of preaching at the French School in 1906. These are the only two mentions of Methodist work at French, a class/preaching point/congregation that probably did not continue long. *French is a community in Otter Tail County.*

**Freshwaters United Methodist Church, 2010–ongoing**
Freshwaters United Methodist Church was created as a merger of Princeton United Methodist Church, Spencer Brook United Methodist Church and Zimmerman Blessed Cross United Methodist Church in 2010, a congregation with three campuses. [See also Princeton United Methodist Church, Spencer Brook United Methodist Church and Zimmerman Blessed Cross United Methodist Church.]
*Princeton is a city in Mille Lacs County. Spencer Brook is a community in Spencer Brook Township, Isanti County. Zimmerman is a city in Sherburne County.*

**Frontenac Evangelical Association, 1862–1896**
The Evangelical congregation at Frontenac began with the formation of the Frontenac Mission in 1862. Utzinger’s history, p. 362–363, says a church and parsonage were built in Frontenac in 1888. Both were sold in 1896, and the congregation there discontinued. *Frontenac is a community in Florence Township, Wabasha County.*

**Frontenac Mission Evangelical Association, 1862–1869**
The Frontenac Mission of the Evangelical Association was formed in 1862 from the Cannon River Mission and served preaching points at Frontenac and Hay Creek. This mission became a part of the Rochester Mission in 1869. *Frontenac is a community in Florence Township, Wabasha County.*

**Fridley United Methodist Church, 1956–ongoing**
The Methodist Church in Fridley received its first charter members December 23, 1956. However, the congregation had roots in the Salem Methodist Church in Columbia Heights, which had begun in 1904 with a Sunday School. The Salem congregation discontinued in 1957 with the plan to support the new church in Fridley. Fridley began erecting the first phase of its building in 1959. It was all completed by August 1967. *See also Columbia Heights Salem Methodist Church.*

Fridley is a city in Anoka County.

**Fulda Evangelical Association, 1887–189?**
Fulda was named on the Evangelical Association report of the Committee on Boundaries in 1889. Utzinger’s history, p. 435, identifies it with Worthington and says the appointment was dropped but gives no date. Probably it was short-lived.

*Fulda is a city in Murray County.*

**Fulda Methodist Episcopal Church, 1879–1924**
The Methodist work in Fulda began in 1879. The presiding elder mentions Fulda in 1882, with talk of building a church there, which was then under construction by 1883 and in use by 1885. The presiding elder reporting in 1891, said the church was dedicated seven years after being built. The congregation reconstructed the church in 1917, reopening it on September 9. However, this may have led to the serious debt reported by the district superintendent in 1923. The congregation merged with the Presbyterians in 1924.

*Fulda is a city in Murray County.*

**Garden City Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–186?**
We have one reference to United Brethren work at Garden City, most likely a class or preaching point. The conference placed it on the Garden City Mission in
1859, but it was probably short-lived. No mention is made of any United Brethren work in Garden City Township in the 1910 county history. 
*Garden City is a community in Garden City Township, Blue Earth County.*

**Garden City Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–192?**
The 1990 *Heritage of Blue Earth County*, p. 128, says the Methodist congregation at Garden City organized in 1856. Garden City’s name then was Fremont; the 2004 history of Centenary United Methodist Church in Mankato lists Fremont on their circuit in 1856. The Garden City congregation met in homes and public halls for years, finally raising money to build a church in 1888, which was dedicated September 15, 1889. According to the 1990 county history, services ceased in 1913. Possibly some services were still being held after that year. The conference authorized sale of the property in 1921. The district superintendent reported in 1922 that no services had been held in the past year, but Garden City continued on the appointment list until 1923. The district superintendent reported the property sold in 1927. 
*Garden City is a community in Garden City Township, Blue Earth County.*

**Garden City Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–1862**
This mission of the United Brethren appears in 1859, a name change from the Chain Lake Mission. The name changed again, to Blue Earth City Mission, in 1862.

**Garden Prairie Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 187?–18??**
In 1875, the United Brethren records tell us that Garden Prairie was reassigned from the Vernon Mission to the Alma City Mission. This is our only reference to work at Garden Prairie. However, we also have a reference to a Grand Prairie Mission in 1872, united that year with the Vernon Mission. Not finding a logical location for this Grand Prairie, it seems reasonable to suggest that “Grand” was an error for “Garden.” If so, there was likely a class/preaching point/congregation at Garden Prairie that functioned as a central point on a mission for a few years. We cannot be sure. 
*Garden Prairie was a post office from 1867–75 in Section 12, Mapleton Township, Blue Earth County.*

**Garen Methodist Episcopal Church, 191?–191?**
Garen appears on the Methodist appointment lists for one year, 1913–1914, the only reference we find to it. Considering its location, might it have been connected or the same as the Methodist Episcopal congregation in Forest Lake? [See also Forest Lake Methodist Episcopal Church.]
Garen was a community south of Forest Lake on Hwy. 61 in Washington County.

**Garrison Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?-19??**
The Methodist appointment at Garrison, listed with Cutler, is named for two years, 1905–1907. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed.
Garrison is a city in Crow Wing County.

**Garry Evangelical Association, 190?-19??**
Garry is named for the first time in the Evangelical Association's 1904 Committee on Boundaries report; it was placed on the Hendricks Mission. In 1911, the same committee reassigned it to Appleton. We do not know when this congregation discontinued.
Garry was a village in Florida Township, Yellow Medicine County.

**Garwin Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 187?-18??**
Our one mention of United Brethren work at Garwin is from the report of the Boundaries Committee in 1877 when Garwin was assigned to the Mapleton Mission. We know nothing more of a class/preaching point/congregation at Garwin.
We do not know the location of Garwin.

**Gary Methodist Episcopal Church, 1903–1907**
Gary appears on the Methodist appointment list with Twin Valley in 1903, apparently more a wish than a fulfillment. Although it continues to be listed until 1907, the presiding elder reporting that year says no work was ever established at Gary.
Gary is a city in Norman County.

**Gates Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1860–18??**
Our only reference to a Methodist class/preaching point at Gates is found in the 1927 history of the Spring Valley church. Gates was on the Spring Valley circuit
in 1860–1861. We do not know the location of Gates.

**Gemmell Methodist Episcopal Church, 1908–1937**
In 1908, the district superintendent reported new work at Gemmell during the year. By 1914, the congregation had purchased property for a church and parsonage. In both 1925 and 1926, the district superintendent reported that Gemmell had improved their property, presumably a church building. When the congregation discontinued is not clear. In 1936, the Conference Corporation took steps to get information about the property. In 1947, it was reported unused but not vacated, then finally sold by 1950. Gemmell is a community in Koochiching County.

**Geneva Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858?–18??**
The conference records of the United Brethren include Geneva on the Union Mission in 1864, our one direct reference. However, in 1859, when “Geneva, East,” was placed on the Lansing Mission, we also find “Geneva, West.” This could easily refer to the society in the village, it being toward the northwest edge of the township. The 1882 History of Freeborn County, p. 453, telling of the society in Section 23 of the township, says the minister also preached in “Geneva village.” We do not know how long this congregation functioned. Geneva is a city and township in Freeborn County.

**Geneva, East, Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–186?**
Geneva, East, was listed on the Lansing Mission of the United Brethren in 1859. The 1882 History of Freeborn County, p. 453, tells of meetings beginning in homes in Section 23 of the township in 1858. Section 23 would be close to the east side. The history says the society “held together for two or three years.” Geneva is a city and township in Freeborn County.

**Geneva United Methodist Church, 1857–2013**
Methodist Episcopal work at Geneva began with meetings in a store in 1857. It was part of the Shell Rock Circuit, and for many years, seems to have existed as a class. The congregation dated its organization from 1884. They built their church in 1890, using it for the first time in December. The congregation discontinued April 30, 2013.
Geneva is a city in Freeborn County.

**Genoa Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897–1917?**
The Methodist congregation at Genoa in southeast Minnesota was listed on the appointments for one year, 1895–1896, with Byron and Douglas. We do not know when it began or when it ended. However, the Woman’s Home Missionary Society in 1909 reported a contribution from Genoa, suggesting a continuation of the work there into the 20th century.  
*This Genoa is a community in New Haven Township, Olmsted County.*

**Genoa Methodist Episcopal Church, 1909–1937?**
The Methodist church building in Genoa in northeast Minnesota was relocated from Sparta, about a mile distant, in 1909, or soon after, relocated due to mining operations. The district superintendent reported in 1912 that the Genoa church was rededicated September 22, 1912. Presumably the Sparta congregation continued at Genoa, though Eveleth church histories describe Sparta as having merged with Eveleth, no date given. Genoa was listed on the appointments for the last time in 1915. By the mid–1920s, the Eveleth church was supporting a Sunday School at Genoa, bussing scholars in from Leonidas. In 1929, the district superintendent describes Genoa as a “location Sunday School” maintained by Eveleth. The property was sold by 1936. [*See also Sparta Methodist Episcopal Church.*]  
*This Genoa is located just east of Eveleth in St. Louis County.*

**Georgetown Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–18??**
Our only reference to Methodist work in this Georgetown in southern Minnesota is found in a 2004 history of Centenary Church in Mankato. Georgetown was on the Mankato circuit in 1856, probably a preaching point that may or may not have existed for a time.  
*We do not know the location of this Georgetown.*

**Georgetown Methodist Church, 1885–1946**
The Norwegian–speaking congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Georgetown in northwest Minnesota was organized in 1885 as the Ada–Middleton Circuit, according to the 1943 Norwegian–Danish Conference history. It appears under the name of Georgetown for the first time in 1898 and was in
the appointments continuously from 1919–1946.
This Georgetown is a city in Clay County.

**Gerhardt United Evangelical Church, 190?–19??
In 1904, the presiding elder reported that the United Evangelical class at Gerhardt on the Wheaton Mission planned to build a church. This is our only reference to Gerhardt, most like the name of the family home where the class met or possibly a school. Without knowing the location, we do not know if the church was built or if a congregation organized under a different name.
We do not know the location of Gerhardt.

**German Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1881–1882
This German–speaking mission of the United Brethren appears for one year on the appointment lists, 1881–1882. In 1882, the Boundaries Committee added it to the Alma City Mission. However, two other references indicate the work of this mission existed beyond that one year. In 1879, the Boundaries Committee reassigned Union German from Mapleton Mission to Alma City. In 1881, the same year German Mission appears on the appointments, the Zion Class was moved from Alma City to form the nucleus of the new German Mission that would embrace portions of Waseca and Blue Earth Counties. We do not know if Union German and Zion Class are one and the same, or if more German–speaking classes were organized. It seems unlikely that the German work lasted for long. Though the United Brethren denomination had German origins, by the time it arrived in Minnesota, adherents bringing it were using English. All the Minnesota Conference records are in English.
The German Mission existed in portions of Waseca and Blue Earth Counties.

**Germantown Zion United Methodist Church, 1872–1993
The Evangelical Association congregation at Germantown began with a class and preaching services in 1872. They built their first church in 1876, located about six miles southeast of Lamberton. The congregation discontinued in 1993.
Germantown is a township in Cottonwood County.

**Getchell Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church, 1859–18??
Hobart’s history, p. 130, tells us that the Methodist class at Getchell Prairie was
subdivided from the Brooklyn class in September 1859, our only reference to work at this location. The class may have continued for a time and possibly eventually united with what became Brooklyn Church in Brooklyn Center. We do not know for sure. *Getchell Prairie was an area in the southern part of Brooklyn Township, Hennepin County.*

**Gilbert Methodist Episcopal Church, 1909–1925?**
The English-speaking Methodist congregation at Gilbert was incorporated by 1909, as reported by the district superintendent that year. They purchased a former Catholic building in 1912, which was dedicated April 27, 1913. In the 1920s, the congregation transferred from the Methodist Episcopal Church to the Presbyterian Church, the exact year unclear. One history says 1920, but Gilbert continues in the Methodist conference records beyond that. By 1928, the Conference Corporation was considering a request to sell the church; it was reported sold in 1932, the building, but not the ground. The final disposition of the property lingered on until reported in 1950 that it had been sold. *Gilbert is a city in St. Louis County.*

**Gilbert Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1917–19??**
We have one reference to a Swedish-speaking Methodist congregation in Gilbert. It was listed as an appointment from 1915–1916, which might represent work before and after those years but probably not for long. *Gilbert is a city in St. Louis County.*

**Gilbert United Methodist Church, 1908–ongoing**
In 1982, the Presbyterian congregation in Gilbert transferred to the United Methodist Church. However, the congregation dates its beginnings to its first Presbyterian session on February 23, 1908. *Gilbert is a city in St. Louis County.*

**Gilgal Methodist Episcopal Church, 19??–19??**
Gilgal is mentioned once in Methodist conference records. It is on a list of churches in the 1924 report of the Fergus Falls District Superintendent. Some places on the same list include Central, Richville, and Dent. Gilgal may or may not have been near that area of the district. We know nothing more of this preaching point or possible Sunday School.
We do not know the location of Gilgal.

**Gillford Methodist Episcopal Church, 1859–188?**
We find references to this Methodist congregation in Gillford Township under two different names, Lincoln and Guildford. Guildford is listed on the appointments from 1863–1870 and Lincoln from 1871–1874. Other sources connect the two, such as a 1983 history telling of building a church in the vicinity of the Lincoln post office in Gillford Township. The Methodist work in the township resulted from a revival in 1860 after a Sunday School had formed in 1859. They built a church in 1862–1863 in the northwest corner of Section 21 according to a warranty deed, though the 1962 history of the Lake City church says Section 16, placing it just north of Section 21. The same history says there were no regular services at this church by 1884. In 1891, the conference arranged for the sale of the abandoned church at “Guildford.” Lincoln was a post office from 1861-1878 in Sections 17 and 18, Gillford Township, Wabasha County.

**Girard Methodist Episcopal Church, 1909–19??**
According to the 1909 report of the Methodist’s Northern Minnesota Conference, a Sunday School had been organized at Girard. We do not find further references to this work.
Girard is a community in Andover Township, Polk County.

**Gish Chapel Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–c.1920?**
The United Brethren congregation that became Gish Chapel is identified on the St. Peters Mission in 1859 as Waterville, probably a class that met in homes. The 1916 *History of Nicollet and Le Sueur Counties*, p. 513, says the church at Gishville was built in 1882. A 1966 review of record books at the Waterville church include those of Gish Chapel, 1895–1919. Did the congregation continue beyond 1919? We do not know for sure.
Gishville was a community north of Waterville in Le Sueur County.

**Gladstone Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897–c.1900?**
In 1897, the presiding elder of the Methodist’s St. Paul District reported a congregation organized at Gladstone, but we have no further references to work there. Maybe the attempt continued a year or two or longer? Possibly this
group was absorbed by the North St. Paul congregation? We do not know.
Gladstone was a village in what was then New Canada Township, Ramsey County. This
township became the cities of Maplewood and North St. Paul, North St. Paul having begun as a
village in the township.

**Glasgow German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1860–c.1900?**
Glasgow was a point on the Pepin Mission of the German–speaking Methodists
in 1860. The congregation had a church and cemetery, north of Hwy. 60 on Cty.
Rd. 32, according to a map in the conference files. We do not know when the
congregation discontinued, but it was not on the Lake City Circuit as described
in the 1903 history of the Northern German Conference.
Glasgow is a township in Wabasha County.

**Glasgow Methodist Episcopal Church, 18??–19??**
The English–speaking Methodist congregation at Glasgow appears on the
appointment lists from 1892–1899, with Reed’s (sic). Read’s Landing was an
early circuit in the area, and Glasgow may have been one of its points even for
years before 1892 and probably continued on in to the 20th century. We do not
know for sure.
Glasgow is a township in Wabasha County.

**Glencoe German Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–18??**
The German–speaking Methodist appointment at Glencoe is listed as an
appointment for six years, 1875–1881, our only record of it. One can guess
that the congregation might have begun earlier than 1875 and continued on for
a time after 1881, but we do not know for sure.
Glencoe is a city in McLeod County.

**Glencoe Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–c.1925**
The 1917 History of McLeod County, p. 354, tells us that the English–speaking
Methodists at Glencoe organized in August 1855 and built their first church in
1857. For many of its early years, Glencoe was the center of a larger circuit. In
reports from the 1910s, the district superintendent alludes to problems at
Glencoe without giving details. The 1979 McLeod County History Book, p. 34,
says the Methodists and Congregationalists began discussing merger about
1921 with agreement reached in 1927, when the Methodist members joined the
Congregational Church and the Methodist property was sold to the merged congregation.
*Glencoe is a city in McLeod County.*

**Glendale Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–18??**
Our only mention of early work at this Glendale is found in the 2004 history of Centenary Church in Mankato. Glendale was a preaching point in 1856, on Mankato’s first circuit, which from other references extended north along the Minnesota River. Knowing that early circuits were often very large, could this be the Glendale named in Freeborn County? Maybe, but a point north of Mankato, not too far from Belle Plaine, also on the Mankato circuit, seems reasonable. How long it continued, we do not know.
*Glendale was a township in Scott County, now the city of Savage.*

**Glendale Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1858–18??**
The 1882 History of Freeborn County, p. 381, names Glendale as point where a Methodist class was formed, about 1858. This is our only reference to a Glendale in Freeborn County.
*We do not know the location of this Glendale.*

**Glendorado Methodist Church, 1904–1964**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Glendorado began as a Sunday School in 1904, meeting in a school house. Their church was being built by 1906; it was dedicated September 1, 1907. In 1964 Glendorado merged with Estes Brook Methodist Church to form Fellowship Methodist Church, Milaca. [See also Milaca Fellowship Methodist Church.]
*Glendorado is a community in Glendorado Township, Benton County.*

**Glenville Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1876–1944**
This United Brethren congregation, originally called Shell Rock, the original name of Glenville, began meeting as a class by 1876. A 1957 news article from the *Albert Lea Tribune* says the congregation organized and built a church in 1879. Gist’s history, p. 142, says the church was dedicated January 20, 1884. Glenville was listed for the last time as an appointment in 1943–1944. In 1944, the conference trustees reported the building sold.
*Glenville is a city in Freeborn County.*
**Glenville Circuit Church of United Brethren in Christ, 1867–??**
This circuit of the United Brethren began as the Shell Rock Circuit, the first name of the village of Glenville in Shell Rock Township. The name of the circuit was changed to Glenville in 1885. Classes included on the early mission/circuit were at Shell Rock, Bear Lake, and Mansfield. In time, what had been known specifically as a circuit became the Glenville charge with the Glenville congregation being the primary point.  
*Glenville is a city in Shell Rock Township, Freeborn County.*

**Glenville Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 18??–1920?**
The Norwegian-speaking Methodist congregation at Glenville is listed in the appointments from 1894–1909, 1910–1913, and 1914–1920. Although we do not know when it began or discontinued, this congregation probably functioned about thirty years.  
*Glenville is a city in Freeborn County.*

**Glenville United Methodist Church 1858–ongoing**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Glenville began in 1858, under the name of Shell Rock, the name of its township and the first name of the village of Glenville. The congregation purchased land for its building in 1878; in 1882, the presiding elder reported it had been dedicated.  
*Glenville is a city in Freeborn County.*

**Glenwood Circuit Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 189?–18??**
The only reference to a United Brethren circuit at Glenwood is found in the 1897 daily proceedings of the conference. Usually, naming a circuit implies a class/preaching point/congregation at that place plus others in the area, but this is a particularly elusive reference, difficult to interpret. Could it be a mistake and actually refer to Glenville?  
*Glenwood is a city (partially in Glenwood Township) and a township in Pope County.*

*Glenwood First United Methodist Church, see Glenwood United Parish.*

**Glenwood United Parish, 1873?–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal appointment at Glenwood is listed for the first time in
1873, probably as a class or preaching point that evolved to a formal congregation when the first trustees were elected May 20, 1881. They were building their first church in 1882. The 1883 report of the presiding elder reported that it had been completed. In 1972, First United Methodist Church and the United Church of Christ merged to become the United Parish of Glenwood, maintaining connections to both denominations.

*Glenwood is a city in Pope County.*

**Glyndon German Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–190?**
Our only reference to German-speaking Methodist work at Glyndon is found, with Ada, as a Sunday School in the 1900 missionary collections report. It was likely a short-lived enterprise.

*Glyndon is a city in Clay County.*

**Glyndon Methodist Episcopal Church, 1872–c.1890**
The English-speaking Methodist congregation at Glyndon was listed as an appointment for the first time in 1872, but just for a year, suggesting hopes/attempts to start work there. It reappears on the list in 1878. A 1953 Moorhead church history says the Glyndon congregation organized April 23, 1879. By reporting time in 1882, the presiding elder said the church at Glyndon was nearing completion. However, in 1885, he reported hoping to dispose of the property. We continue to find a few more references to this congregation. It was on the 1890 missionary appropriations with Hawley, but in 1893, the church was “still unoccupied.”

*Glyndon is a city in Clay County.*

**Glyndon Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1880?–1888?**
Norwegian-speaking Methodist work at Glyndon was mentioned in the 1881 report of the presiding elder. Glyndon is named as an appointment from 1882–1885 and 1887–1888. One can guess that this class/preaching point/congregation functioned about ten years before discontinuing.

*Glyndon is a city in Clay County.*

**Golden Gate Methodist Episcopal Church, 1867–1869**
The 1941 history of First Methodist Church in Redwood Falls tells us that its early circuit included an appointment in the late 1860s at Golden Gate. We do
not know, but considering this village’s proximity to Sleepy Eye, maybe the class participated in the beginnings of the Methodist work there. *Golden Gate was a village in Section 30, Home Township, Brown County, less than a mile from Sleepy Eye.*

**Golden Valley Spirit of Hope United Methodist Church, 1862–ongoing**
This congregation in Golden Valley began with a union Sunday School in 1862. A union congregation organized when they built their first building in 1882. It became a Methodist Episcopal Church January 23, 1908, having been the Golden Valley Reunion Sabbath School Association. The congregation changed its name to Spirit of Hope in 1996. *Golden Valley is a city in Hennepin County.*

**Good Thunder Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–188?**
Good Thunder is listed as a Methodist appointment from 1875–1877. The c.1910 *History of Blue Earth County*, says the congregation organized in 1878 after having held services at a school in earlier days. We know nothing more it and assume it did not carry on more than a few years. *Good Thunder is a city in Blue Earth County.*

**Goodhue Methodist Church, 1857–1964**
The English–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Goodhue began in 1857, holding services at a school and later at the Presbyterian Church east of town, according to the 1910 *History of Goodhue County*, p 437. They built their first church in Goodhue in 1895, dedicated on October 20. Goodhue appears on the appointment list for the last time in 1963 and discontinued in 1964. Some of the members joined the Red Wing church and others, Mazeppa. The 1969 history of the Mazeppa church says that Goodhue merged with Mazeppa but whether that was a formal merger is not clear. *Goodhue is a city in Goodhue County.*

**Goodhue Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1859–c.1900**
We find Goodhue Scandinavian on the Methodist appointments for a year, October 1859–1860, likely a class/preaching point that was primarily Swedish–speaking. The congregation organized in 1868 and built a church in Section 17 of the township in 1877, according to the history of the Red Wing church.
published in 1978. However, the 1910 *History of Goodhue County*, p. 429, says the church was built in 1887. The earlier date seems likely but unconfirmed. The congregation discontinued about 1900, and the building was sold in 1924. *Goodhue is a city and a township in Goodhue County.*

**Gonvick Methodist Episcopal Church, 191?–191?**
We know little of the Methodist attempt to establish work at Gonvick. It appears, with Trail, on the appointment list for a year, 1916–1917, and also on the missionary appropriations list in 1916. Probably it was short-lived. *Gonvick is a city in Clearwater County.*

**Gordonsville United Methodist Church, 1857–1993**
Methodist Episcopal work at Gordonsville began with a class in 1857, and a congregation organized in 1858. They built their first church in 1883. They discontinued with a closing “celebration of ministry” service July 18, 1993. *Gordonsville is a community in Shell Rock Township, Freeborn County.*

**Graceland Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 189?–c.1900?**
We find one reference to United Brethren work at Graceland; in 1900, the presiding elder mentions that there had been preaching at Graceland for three months. How long this continued, we do not know. *Graceland was the first name of the community of Farris in Farden Township, Hubbard County.*

**Graceville United Evangelical Church, 191?–1922?**
The Graceville congregation of the United Evangelical Church is listed as an appointment for the first time in 1919, the same year that the presiding elder reported it a better location that Wheaton or Johnson. This comment suggests that the congregation was organized prior to 1919. We do not know if they continued in some fashion or discontinued after the 1922 merger of the United Evangelical Church and the Evangelical Association. *Graceville is a city in Big Stone County.*

**Grafton Emmanuel Evangelical Association, 18??–1934**
The Emmanuel Evangelical Association congregation at Grafton appears on the 1889 mission report under the Arlington Mission but probably existed as a class prior to that year. They built a church in 1889. The congregation
discontinued in 1934, although in 1926 the conference trustees authorized the local trustees to sell some of its property with the proceeds to go to the cemetery. According to a 1937 Buffalo Lake church history, the Grafton congregation merged with Buffalo Lake in 1934, though it is not clear if this was a formal merger or a discontinuance with most members transferring to Buffalo Lake. [See also Buffalo Lake Zion United Methodist Church.]
Grafton is a township in Sibley County.

**Graham United Methodist Church, see Rice Graham United Methodist Church.**

**Granada United Methodist Church, 1893–2001**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Granada appears on the appointment list for the first time in 1895. However, the 1988 Martin County Minnesota History, p. 89, says services were held in homes in 1893. The congregation built its church in 1907. For a few years, 1917–1923, they federated with the Congregational Church. In 1923, the district superintendent reported the federation had failed. The congregation discontinued in 2001.
Granada is a city in Martin County.

**Granby Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–1889?**
From the 1916 History of Nicollet and Le Sueur Counties, p. 300, we learn that Methodist services began in Granby Township homes in 1857, and a congregation organized in 1858. It “continued many years.” Another source, a manuscript from the Nicollet County Historical Society, says that Granby was on the same circuit with Hebron in 1884–1889.
Granby is a township in Nicollet County.

**Grand Falls Methodist Episcopal Church, 1908–19??**
Grand Falls is listed on the Methodist appointments for the first time in 1908, the same year that the presiding elder reported new work there. It was listed again, for the last time, in 1909. Possibly a congregation continued for a time, though it seems possible that at some point members may have joined the nearby Big Falls Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1916, Big Falls is identified as “Big Falls Circuit,” implying at least one other preaching point or congregation. This could have been Grand Falls.
Grand Falls is a community in Grand Falls Township, Koochiching County.
**Grand Marais Methodist Episcopal Church, 1903–190?**
Our one reference to English-speaking Methodist work at Grand Marais is found in the 1903 report of the presiding elder. He said new work had been organized at Grand Marais. It probably did not last long.
*Grand Marais is a city in Cook County.*

**Grand Marais Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1898–190?**
The Norwegian-speaking Methodist conference lists Grand Marais in the appointments for three years, 1898–1901. Possibly members consolidated with the Swedish work there, which seemed to have been more successful.
*Grand Marais is a city in Cook County.*

**Grand Marais Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–1917?**
A Swedish-speaking Methodist congregation in Grand Marais existed for fifteen years or maybe a few more. It was listed as an appointment from 1902–1909 and again from 1910–1917. Most likely it did not continue much longer than 1917, if at all.
*Grand Marais is a city in Cook County.*

**Grand Meadow Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1866–189?**
The 1884 *History of Mower County*, p. 375, tells of the Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church being organized in Grand Meadow Township in 1866. It is listed on the appointments from 1867–1893, the name changing from Scandinavian to Norwegian in 1872. Hobart’s history, p. 249, mentions the first English preaching at Grand Meadow in 1868, “when there was a Scandinavian appointment but no American society.” The county history notes that this Norwegian congregation built a church and parsonage. We do not know when it discontinued.
*Grand Meadow is a city and township in Mower County.*

**Grand Meadow United Church, 1868–ongoing**
The first preaching to the English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Grand Meadow began in 1868, according to Hobart’s history, p. 249. The congregation dates itself from 1870, when it is first named on a circuit, Spring Valley. They built their first church in 1883, holding the first service in it on
September 24, 1883. In 1971, the congregation, then United Methodist, merged with the Congregational Church to become the United Church of Grand Meadow.

*Grand Meadow is a city in Mower County.*

**Grand Meadow United Methodist Church, see Grand Meadow United Church.**

**Grand Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church, 1878–c.19??**
In 1889, the presiding elder reported a church built at East Grand Prairie on the Adrian Circuit, and the next year he reported that church was dedicated. The 1955 history of the Adrian church includes Grand Prairie on the Luverne Circuit in 1878. This is all we know of this congregation, nor do we know if its proper name was East Grand Prairie or simply Grand Prairie. “East” might have been used to locate it within the township.

*Grand Prairie is a township in Nobles County.*

**Grand Rapids Methodist Episcopal Church, 1889–1920**
The first Methodist congregation in Grand Rapids began in 1889. They started building in 1892, and their church was dedicated June 9, 1893. At some point, probably in the 1910s, the congregation federated with the Presbyterians. In 1920, the district superintendent reported that the federation had resulted in the congregation affiliating entirely with the Presbyterian denomination.

*Grand Rapids is a city in Itasca County.*

**Grand Rapids United Methodist Church, 1953–ongoing**
This Methodist congregation in Grand Rapids chartered on November 11, 1953, as Reed Memorial Methodist Church. Building lots were purchased from Katherine M. Reed in 1955. The name was changed following the 1968 denominational merger.

*Grand Rapids is a city in Itasca County.*

**Grandview Methodist Episcopal Church, 1872–18??**
The 1884 *History and Description of Lyon County*, p. 69, tells of the first Methodist preaching in Grandview Township, in 1872. In 1879, the presiding elder reported the congregation purchasing a building. Our last record of Grandview is its listing as an appointment in 1882–1883. We do not know when...
this congregation discontinued.

Grandview is a township in Lyon County. Also, the city of Ghent in the township was named Grandview from 1878-1881.

**Grandville Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–18??

Our only reference to Methodist work at Grandville comes from a report of the presiding elder in 1878. Grandville, on a charge with Cannon Falls, was planning to build a church. We do not know if this happened or where, but it suggests a congregation that existed at least a few years.

We do not know the location of Grandville.

**Grange Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–19??

Grange appears on the Methodist appointment list for a year, 1902–1903, along with Ruthton. We do not know the extent of the work there or how long it lasted.

Grange is a township in Pipestone County.

**Granger Methodist Church, 1857–1968

Methodist Episcopal services began in the township in 1857. The Granger congregation organized in 1859 and built its first church in 1867. They bought and moved into the former Congregational Church in 1877, still in town, but across the state line in Iowa. For some years, the Granger congregation was part of the Iowa Conference but officially transferred back to Minnesota by 1918. It discontinued in 1968.

Granger is a community in Bristol Township, Fillmore County.

**Granite City Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–18??

Hobart’s history, p. 138, includes Granite City on the Paynesville Circuit, with preaching in the spring of 1858. This is our only reference to what was probably short-lived Methodist work at Granite City.

Granite City was a village in Granite Township, Morrison County from 1858-1861 or 1862.

**Granite Falls Methodist Episcopal Church, 1871–1907?

The English-speaking Methodist congregation at Granite Falls began with a class organized July 30, 1871. They started building church in 1881; the presiding elder reported in 1883 that it had been dedicated. Granite Falls is
listed as an appointment for the last time in 1906 and may have discontinued by 1907. The building was sold to Lutherans in 1909.

*Granite Falls is a city in Yellow Medicine County.*

**Granite Falls Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–188?**
We have one reference to Norwegian–speaking Methodists in Granite Falls. It is named on the 1879 missionary report. Possibly they had a class/preaching point for a short while that did not evolve into a congregation.

*Granite Falls is a city in Yellow Medicine County.*

*Grant Methodist Episcopal Church, see Mountain Iron Methodist Episcopal Church.*

**Granville Methodist Episcopal Church, 1899–19??**
In 1899, the Methodist presiding elder reported formation of a new charge of Hallock, Northcote, and Granville. In 1905, he reported a revival of the work at Granville. Our last reference to the Methodists at Granville comes from a 1909 missionary report saying that a Sunday School was organized. We do not know how long this congregation continued, possibly into the 1910s.

*Granville is a township in Kittson County.*

**Grapeland Methodist Episcopal Church, 1871?–18??**
From the 1963 Delavan church history, we learn that Grapeland was a point on the Delavan circuit in 1871. In 1878, the presiding elder reported a campmeeting held at Grapeland. This class/congregation may have continued on for some years but probably not into the 20th century.

*Grapeland was a post office from 1857 to 1894, in Section 3, Lura Township, Faribault County.*

**Grass Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858-18??**
According to the 1984 history of the Geneva church, Grass Lake was a preaching point on the Shell Rock Circuit in 1858. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed.

*Grass Lake was a shallow lake in Sections 26 & 35, Freeman Township, Freeborn County that was later drained.*

**Grasston Circuit Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1902–1915**
Grasston appears on the Swedish Methodist appointment list in 1902–1903,
1906–1907, and then as Grasston Circuit from 1908–1915. We know that Grasston Circuit included the congregations at West Rock and Royalton. Possibly there was also Swedish Methodist efforts at Grasston and other places, but we do not know that for certain. The conference historical account published in 1942 says the Grasston Circuit work began in 1906. *Grasston is a city in Kanabec County.*

**Gray Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–19??**
Our only reference to a class/preaching point/congregation at Gray is found in the 1903 Crookston District statistics where it is listed with Lewis Valley. *We do not know the location of Gray though it might be connected to a Gray Lake in Hobart Township, Otter Tail County or a Lake Gray in Burleene Township, Todd County.*

**Green Isle Methodist Episcopal Church, 1878–1914**
The German-speaking Methodist congregation at Green Isle is first mentioned in a report of missionary collections in 1878 with the Henderson Circuit. Green Isle organized in June 1881 and dedicated a building September 10, 1882, on the southwest quarter of Section 28, Green Isle Township. The congregation disbanded in 1914 and members joined Zion Church in Arlington. *Green Isle is a city in Sibley County.*

**Green Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–18??**
Our one reference to Methodist work at Green Lake is found in a 1935 Paynesville church history. It mentions Green Lake on the circuit during 1874–1876. The class/preaching point/congregation at Green Lake may have started before 1874 and may have continued beyond 1876, but we do not know for certain. *Green Lake is a township and also a lake in Kandiyohi County.*

**Green Meadow German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1879–19??**
The German–speaking Methodist work at Green Meadow is identified as a Sunday School with Ada and Crookston in the 1884 missionary collections report. The 1903 Northern German Conference history tells us the appointment began in 1879 and had a church building. We do not know when it discontinued, but probably early in the 20th century. *Green Meadow is a township in Norman County.*
**Green Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–c.19??**

In 1891, the presiding elder reported that a church was under construction at Green Prairie. This is our only reference to a Methodist congregation with that name. One wonders if it might be connected to another single reference, that from 1890 connecting Maplewood to Fort Ripley. However, connecting Maplewood to Fort Ripley suggests that it was on the east side of the Mississippi River. Green Prairie being on the opposite side makes a connection seem less likely but not impossible. [See also Maplewood Methodist Episcopal Church, second entry under that name.]

Green Prairie is a township in Morrison County, with a post office in Section 5, 1867-1903.

**Greenbush Methodist Episcopal Church, 1895–c.1915**

The Methodist congregation in Greenbush in central Minnesota started as a preaching point at Greenbush No. 2 School House. In 1897, the presiding elder reported that they were building a church, which was dedicated by the time of his 1898 report. The congregation struggled in the early 1910s as some members moved away. In 1915 the district superintendent reported that the Princeton pastor was trying to revive the work. Ultimately the building was sold and became the Greenbush Town Hall.

Greenbush is a township in Mille Lacs County.

**Greenbush Methodist Episcopal Church, 1904?–c.1932**

The Methodist congregation at Greenbush in northwest Minnesota is identified as a preaching point on a 1904 map printed in the conference journal. It appears on the appointment lists for the first time in 1914. By 1915, they were building their church, which was dedicated August 13, 1916. We find Greenbush named in the conference records on the apportionment list in 1924, and it appears on the statistical report in 1925, but not later. A 1967 history of the Roseau church says the Greenbush congregation voted to sell their property to Lutherans on April 16, 1932.

Greenbush is a city in Roseau County.

**Greenland Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–1916?**

The Bethel Methodist congregation near Greenland began with meetings at the Higgins School House. We do not know for sure when those started, but a 1985 history of Bethel says “The Higgin’s membership was recorded in 1870 at
Bethel.” Possibly the society at Higgin’s was the primary group that formed at Bethel, but there could have been other classes, also. A 1969 history of the Janesville church includes Higgins School on their circuit, which began in 1869. We do not know when the Bethel Church was built, but it was located ½ mile south and ½ mile west of Greenland, placing it in Waseca County. One source says the congregation discontinued by 1908. However, other sources mention Bethel later than that. In 1916, the district superintendent reported successful special services at Bethel, suggesting a continuation of the work there from time to time.

Greenland is a community in Elysian Township, Le Sueur County. Bethel Church, about a mile from Greenland was located in Janesville Township, Waseca County.

**Greenland Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 186?–192?**
Although we do not know when the United Brethren began work at Greenland, Elysian Township was an active area for United Brethren preachers by the 1860s. The 1916 *History of Nicollet and Le Sueur Counties*, p. 513, tells us the Greenland church was built in 1876. A 1966 record book at the Waterville church includes Greenland records from 1895–1919. In 1926, the conference declared the property vacant and offered it for sale.

Greenland is a community in Elysian Township, Le Sueur County.

**Greenleaf Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–187?**
The English-speaking Methodist congregation at Greenleaf was on the Paynesville circuit in the early 1860s. It appears on the appointment list, with Forest City, for the first time in 1868. Although it is named for the last time as an appointment in 1874, the congregation may have continued for a while longer. According to the 1888 *History of Meeker County*, p. 383, the Methodists at Greenleaf held regular services but never built a church. They had discontinued by the time this county history was written.

Greenleaf is a community in Greenleaf Township, Meeker County.

**Greenleaf Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1900?–1926?**
We are not sure when the Norwegian-speaking Methodist congregation at Greenleaf began, nor do we know if they built a church. It might have organized in the late 1800s, but maybe not. Lake Lillian, in its 1966 history, says Greenleaf was on its charge at some point, but without giving dates. We do
know that Greenleaf was listed on the appointments from 1910–1920 and 1922–1926. 
*Greenleaf is a community in Greenleaf Township, Meeker County.*

**Greenwood Methodist Church, 1867–1966?**
This Greenwood congregation began as a German–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation connected to the Crow River Mission in the early 1860s. It, along with Maple Grove, was listed as an appointment in 1867. Greenwood built a church in 1868. It discontinued in the 1960s; the conference trustees recommended abandonment and sale of the property in 1966. However, Greenwood continued to be listed as an appointment in 1970 and then abandoned. 
*Greenwood was a township in Hennepin County, now part of incorporated area.*

**Greenwood Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–18??**
The English–speaking congregation at Greenwood was the center of a large circuit of that name that began in 1855. The 1960 history of the Delano church tells of both the Greenwood congregation and the circuit in that early period and says Delano was added about 1870. We do not know how long a society existed at Greenwood, maybe into the 1870s. 
*Greenwood is a city in Hennepin County. In the mid-to late 19th century, it was a township but also a village about a mile from Rockford on the opposite side of the Crow River. The post office at Greenwood operated from 1857-1875.*

**Greenwood Prairie Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–18??**
Greenwood Prairie was one of the many preaching points named on the United Brethren’s Pine Creek Mission in 1858. How long it existed as a class/preaching point/congregation, we do not know. 
*Greenwood Prairie is an area of tableland in Plainview Township, Wabasha County.*

**Greenwood Prairie German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1859–1926?**
The German–speaking Methodist congregation at Greenwood Prairie (or Greenwood) began as a point on the Zumbro Mission (Rochester) in 1859. The 1883 *Olmsted County History*, p. 871, says the congregation organized about 1870 and built a church during the 1875–1877 pastorate. The church was located two miles south of Potsdam and about a mile southeast of Farm Hill. In
the conference records we find it named repeatedly in missionary collection reports and finally as an appointment from 1924–1926. We do not know when the congregation discontinued. We also have a brief reference to a German Methodist congregation at Plainview. The 1903 Northern German Conference history includes Plainview on the Dover Mission in 1878. It seems to be distinct from the Greenwood Prairie congregation, but since this is the only reference we find to work at Plainview, one wonders if they are one and the same.

Greenwood Prairie is an area of tableland particularly connected with Plainview Township, Wabasha County, but it also extends westward into Olmsted County.

**Greenwood Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–1918?**
The English-speaking Methodist congregation at Greenwood Prairie, sometimes called just Greenwood, began with a class in 1857. It was named as an appointment in 1859, a circuit with six preaching points. The name of the circuit changed to Plainview, one of those points, in 1863. Greenwood Prairie appears again on the appointments in 1898 and continues being listed, although not every year, until 1918, which was probably about the time the congregation discontinued, though we do not know for sure.

Greenwood Prairie is an area of tableland particularly connected with Plainview Township, Wabasha County, but it also extends westward into Olmsted County.

**Greenwood Prairie Zion Evangelical Church, 1876?–c.1940?**
Utzinger’s history, p. 411, tells us that preaching began under Evangelical Association auspices at Greenwood Prairie (sometimes listed as Greenwood) in 1878. However, the 1883 *Olmsted County History*, p. 870, says the congregation built a church in 1876. It was located 2 ½ miles south of Potsdam in Farmington Township. The conference records mention Greenwood Prairie in 1898, reassigning it to the Hammond circuit from Rochester. We do not know when the congregation discontinued, but in 1941 the conference trustees reported the property sold.

Greenwood Prairie is an area of tableland particularly connected with Plainview Township, Wabasha County, but it also extends westward into Olmsted County.

**Grey Eagle Circuit Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1885–19??**
The Grey Eagle Circuit of the United Brethren began in 1885 as a name change from the Sauk Center Mission. This circuit is one of the few to evolve into a
different phase in the 20th century, with the Grey Eagle Church continuing as the central point of a charge. In general, a 19th century circuit served several, maybe even many, preaching points that eventually either discontinued or merged to become organized congregations. By the early 20th century, a pastor often served just two or three such congregations, still a circuit in a sense, but not as geographically dispersed or time-challenged as in earlier years.

Grey Eagle is a city in Todd County.

**Grey Eagle Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1890?**
The Methodist society at Grey Eagle is listed as an appointment from 1887–1888 and 1889–1890. Probably it existed a class and preaching point rather than an organized congregation. We cannot be sure.

Grey Eagle is a city in Todd County.

**Grey Eagle United Methodist Church, 1881–ongoing**
Grey Eagle Church of the United Brethren in Christ appears as a circuit for the first time in 1885, a name change from Sauk Center. The congregation was a merger of the Birch Lake and Swan Lake churches. The author of the 1969 Grey Eagle church history believes the appointment of the Lake Valley Church Board of Trustees at a quarterly conference held at Swan Lake Chapel in the town of Round Prairie January 1, 1881, was a step in uniting the two congregations to form the Grey Eagle Church. However, one should also note that a Lake Valley congregation was listed in 1877 on the Long Prairie Mission by the conference Boundaries Committee. Was there one more group beyond Swan Lake and Birch Lake involved in some way? The Grey Eagle congregation built its church in 1883, the year on which they based their 75th anniversary in 1958. [See also Birchdale Church of the United Brethren in Christ and Birch Lake Church of the United Brethren in Christ.]

Grey Eagle is a city in Todd County.

**Groff’s Mills Methodist Episcopal Church, 1867–18??**
We find one reference to Methodist work at Groff’s Mills, probably a class and preaching point. A pageant script written in 1966 for the La Crescent church says its first minister also served Dresbach and Groff’s Mills in 1866–1869.

We do not know the location of Groff’s Mills.
Groundhouse Methodist Episcopal Church, see Ogilvie United Methodist Church.

**Grove Lake Methodist Church, 1867–1967**
Grove Lake as a Methodist Episcopal appointment appears for the first time in 1867. According to a Glenwood church history of 1958, the Grove Lake congregation organized in 1869 and its first building was erected on the pastor’s homestead land, year not given. The congregation discontinued by 1967, after the conference trustees recommended abandonment and sale of the property at the 1966 annual conference. 
Grove Lake is a community in Grove Lake Township, Pope County.

**Groveland Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–187?**
Our one mention of Methodist work at Groveland is found in the James S. Garvin obituary, p. 69, of the 1900 journal, which lists his service in the conference beginning with “Wayzata and Groveland.” Garvin began his ministry in the mid–1870s, about the same time Wayzata was listed as an appointment “to be supplied.” Most likely he was the supply pastor, and Groveland was a secondary point on the charge. We do not know when this class/preaching point/congregation began or ended for sure. There is also a question of whether it was known as Groveland at the time of Garvin’s service there, though it seems likely. The Methodist-related community of Groveland on Wayzata Bay was organized in 1902, presumably taking a name used at least by 1900 and maybe before. 
Groveland was a community in Hennepin County, a part of what is now the City of Woodland.

**Guenther Evangelical Association, 187?–18??**
In 1881, the Evangelical Committee on Boundaries moved Guenther from the Big Stone Mission to the Marshall Mission. This all we know of Guenther, which probably was the name of a family, or a school, where a class met. It may have been in Dakota Territory. 
We do not know the location of Guenther.

**Guilford Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–18??**
Our one reference to Methodist work at Guilford is found in Hobart’s history, p.
171. He includes this class/preaching point on the Austin Circuit in 1862. Might this point be confused with that at Guildford/Gillford near Lake City? Possibly. On the other hand, Guilford might have been the name of a family or school in the Austin area. *We do not know the location of Guilford.*

**Gull River Methodist Episcopal Church, see Sylvan Methodist Episcopal Church.**

**Gully Methodist Episcopal Church, 191?–19??**
Methodist work at Gully is mentioned once. It is listed on the Fergus Falls missionary appropriations list in 1916. Whether there was ever more than a class and occasional preaching at Gully is not known. The work was likely short-lived. *Gully is a city in Polk County.*

**Gun Lake Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 192?–192?**
The Swedish–speaking Methodist congregation at Gun Lake is mentioned as on the Aitkin Circuit by the district superintendent in his 1923 report. It is named for two years on the appointment lists, 1925–1927, with Fleming Lake. We do not know when it discontinued. *Gun Lake is a lake in Fleming Township, Aitkin County.*

**Guthrie Methodist Church, 1910–1967**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Guthrie organized by 1910. Their church was dedicated in September 1913. The congregation discontinued in 1967, with members joining the Bemidji Methodist Church. *Guthrie is a community and township in Hubbard County.*

**Hackett’s Ridge Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1855–186?**
From the 1954 history of the Caledonia church we learn that Hackett’s Ridge was on their circuit in 1855 or soon after. The 1882 *History of Houston County*, p. 359, says that Hackett’s Ridge was one of the preaching points dropped from the Caledonia Circuit during the 1866–1868 appointment. *Hacketts Grove was a post office from 1856-1860 in Brownsville Township, Houston County. The postmaster was named Hackett.*
**Hader German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–18??**
The 1903 history of the Northern German Conference includes the German–speaking congregation at Hader on the early Cannon River Mission, but we are not sure if Hader was a point on the mission when it began in 1856. It is listed for certain in 1867, now placed on the newly formed Northfield Mission. A 1956 history of the Nerstrand church says Hader was an early name for Minneola, suggesting that the Minneola congregation was one and the same as Hader. Possibly. The 1910 *History of Goodhue County*, p. 198, telling of German–speaking Methodists says they organized in the north part of Minneola township. Hader is located just west of the northwest corner of Minneola Township. [See also Minneola German Methodist Episcopal Church.]
*Hader is a community in Wanamingo Township, Goodhue County.*

**Hader Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–18??**
The English–speaking Methodist congregation at Hader probably began in the 1860s and possibly earlier. We know it was connected with the Belle Creek congregation at times. Hader appears on the appointment lists for three years, 1870–1873, and may have continued beyond 1873, but we do not know how long.
*Hader is a community in Wanamingo Township, Goodhue County.*

**Hahn’s Evangelical Association, 189?–c.1900**
We find the Evangelical preaching point called Hahn’s mentioned in the 1895 missionary report under Ottertail. That same year Deer Creek Mission was formed, with Hahn’s as one of its points. Utzinger’s history, p. 426, identifies the Hahn family as German–Russians living 15–20 miles north of Perham and says the appointment in the Hahn community was kept a number of years and then dropped.
*We do not know the exact location of Hahn’s, but it was probably in Becker County, east of Frazee.*

**Hall Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–18??**
Hall was one of many preaching points on the United Brethren Marion Mission in its early years. We find Hall named once, on the Boundaries report in 1858. Most likely, it was class meeting at a home or school. We do not know if it became part of larger congregation or how long it lasted.
We do not know the location of Hall.

**Hallock Evangelical Association, 189?-c.1910?**
We know little of the Evangelical congregation at Hallock, other than it was served on a charge from the North Dakota Conference from 1900-1908.

_Hallock is a city in Kittson County._

**Hallock Methodist Episcopal Church, 1899–1923**
The Methodist congregation at Hallock organized in 1899 and built a church in 1902 that was dedicated in February 1903. By 1922, the Conference Corporation was having conversations with the Presbyterian Church to arrange a comity exchange. In 1923 the district superintendent reported the results, with Hallock being turned over to the Presbyterians and the Roseau congregation coming to the Methodists.

_Hallock is a city in Kittson County._

**Halstead Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?-190?**
The English-speaking Methodist congregation at Halstad appears on the appointments for two years, 1904-1906. It is listed with Climax in 1904, and since Climax was listed as a circuit in 1902, work at Halstad may have been underway by then, too. We do not know when it discontinued.

_Halstad is a city in Norman County._

**Halstad Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1888–1940**
The Norwegian-speaking Methodist congregation at Halstad is listed for the first time in 1888 as an appointment. The congregation organized February 7, 1889 and built a church in 1890. By the 1930s, the work was flagging. The district superintendent requested permission to sell the property in 1934. Apparently, it was not sold then, for, in 1938, the district superintendent reported that a new pastor had started Sunday evening services in April. However, the property was sold in the fall of 1940.

_Halstad is a city in Norman County._

**Ham Lake Cedar United Methodist Church, 1892–ongoing**
The congregation of Cedar Methodist Episcopal Church began in 1899, filing its incorporation papers at Anoka County February 6, 1900. However, its earliest
history began with classes meeting at a home and schools on opposite sides of Cedar Creek in 1892. The railroad coming through in 1899 led to the merger of the classes into a congregation, which built its first church in 1900. The congregation moved to a new building site in the 1990s, in Ham Lake, but continued under the name of Cedar. *Ham Lake is a city in Anoka County.*

**Hamilton Circuit Evangelical Association, 1875–1892**
The Hamilton Circuit of the Evangelical Association was listed as an appointment from 1875–1892. The circuit name was changed to Racine in 1892 after the railroad bypassed the village of Hamilton and Racine was platted in 1890. *Hamilton is a community in Sumner Township, Fillmore County on the county line with Racine Township, Mower County.*

**Hamlin Ebenezer Evangelical Association, see Madison Ebenezer United Methodist Church**

**Hamlines Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–18??**
Hamlines was one of several points named on the United Brethren’s Wasioja Mission in 1858, most likely a class that met at a home. We find no further mention of it. *We do not know the location of Hamlines.*
Hammond Bethlehem United Methodist Church, 1862–ongoing
The Bethlehem congregation at Hammond began under Evangelical Association auspices. It was on the Frontenac Circuit by 1862. They organized in 1868 and built their first building in 1881. Hammond is a city in Wabasha County.

**Hammonds Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–18??
The United Brethren society of Hammonds was listed on the Wasioja Mission in 1858, the only reference we find to this class/preaching point, which likely met at a home. How long it continued, we do not know. We do not know the location of Hammonds, but there was a Hammond Lake in Ripley Township, Dodge County, named for a nearby farmer.

**Hampton Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–187?
Hobart’s history, p. 161, tells of a Methodist class at Hampton that started in 1855 on the new Mendota Mission. The 1910 History of Dakota and Goodhue Counties, p. 387, says a class formed in 1859 (possibly the same as that reported by Hobart, a renewal of the same one or a second class) on July 3. This class met in a school until 1867, when the school burned, then in a hall for a year, and then in another school. We do not know when this class/preaching point/congregation on the Lakeville Circuit discontinued. Hampton is a city and a township in Dakota County.

**Hancock Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1899–1902
In 1899, the Boundaries Committee of the United Brethren added Hancock to the Westport charge. Possibly a class met at Hancock, with hopes for a congregation and a center for a mission. However, the attempt at a mission ended quickly, in 1902, which suggests the end of all work at Hancock. [See also Hancock Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ.] Hancock is a city in Stevens County.

**Hancock Evangelical Association, 189?–18??
We have just one reference to Evangelical work at Hancock. It was named on the Appleton Mission by the 1899 Committee on Boundaries. Probably the class/preaching point/congregation did not exist for long, but we do not know
for sure.
Hancock is a city in Stevens County.

**Hancock German Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–1902?**
The German–speaking Methodist congregation at Hancock is listed as an appointment for three years, 1899–1902. Most likely it got its start before 1899 but maybe discontinued by 1902.
Hancock is a city in Stevens County.

**Hancock Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–189?**
The English–speaking Methodist congregation at Hancock appears for the first time on the appointments in 1876, with Morris, but it may have existed before then. We find it listed for the last year in 1889 and do not know when it discontinued.
Hancock is a city in Stevens County.

**Hancock Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1901–1902**
This mission of the United Brethren was probably not much more than a hope of opening a new region of work based at Hancock. In his 1902 report, the presiding elder said he had made one visit there and was not successful in organizing anything. That same year, the Boundaries Committee recommended that the Hancock be discontinued.
Hancock is a city in Stevens County.

**Hanley Falls Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1939**
The Methodist work at Hanley Falls began on the newly formed Wood Lake Circuit in 1887. The congregation met at a new school house in 1889 and purchased the building in 1901 as their first church. According to a 1972 county history, the congregation discontinued in 1939, though the conference still listed it as an appointment until 1942.
Hanley Falls is city in Yellow Medicine County.

**Hanover German Methodist Episcopal Church, 18??.?–19??.??**
The evidence placing Methodist work at Hanover is questionable. Both references are found in histories of Wright County. The 1880 *Farnham History of Wright County*, p. 234, speaks of German Evangelical and German Methodist
churches in the southeast part of Frankfort Township. The author says “One or both of these church societies existed and date back to the early settlement of the town,” and goes on to say that there is land set aside for a church and cemetery, without relating it to either the Evangelical or Methodist societies. Most likely this property belonged to the Zion Evangelical Association, which built its church in 1885. The 1915 History of Wright County, p. 724, reports Methodist and Lutheran churches at Hanover, with no mention of Zion, the clearly active congregation of the Evangelical Association. Was the author confused? Was there ever a German Methodist congregation at Hanover? It seems doubtful, unless there was an early attempt that did not take hold. *Hanover is a city in Wright County.*

**Hanover Zion United Methodist Church, 1861–2017**
The Zion Evangelical Association congregation at Hanover began with a first service held at the Michael Schendel home in 1861. They worshipped at that cabin for 23 years, then completed building their first church in 1885. The congregation joined in a cooperative parish with Maple Grove Cross Winds United Methodist Church in 2016 but then discontinued in 2017. *Hanover is a city in Wright County.*

**Hanska Methodist Episcopal Church, 1901–c.1910?**
In 1901, the presiding elder of the Methodists reported a church organized at Hanska. Hanska is named on the appointments from 1902–1907. It is mentioned in the conference journal for the last time in 1908 in the report of the Endowment Fund. We do not know when this congregation discontinued or if they ever had a building. *Hanska is a city in Brown County.*

**Hardwin Methodist Episcopal Church, 1902–19??**
Our only reference to Methodist work at Hardwin is found in the 1902 report of the Pipestone District presiding elder. He said work had begun at Hardwin on a circuit with Lismore and Millmont. Could Hardwin actually be a typographical error when Hardwick was meant? We do not know. In any case, this class/preaching point probably did not continue for long. *We do not know the location of Hardwin, but Hardwick is a city in Rock County.*
**Harmony United Methodist Church, 1854–ongoing**
Methodist Episcopal preaching in the area of Harmony Township began as early as the 1850s under the Richland Mission and the Preston Circuit. A 1950 history of the church tells of the preacher from Granger conducting services in a schoolhouse and later the town hall in those early years. First members of the organized Harmony congregation were recorded in 1891, and their first church building was dedicated in 1895.
*Harmony is a city in Fillmore County.*

**Harris Methodist Episcopal Church, 1898–1912?**
The Methodist appointment at Harris is listed for the first time in 1898. A 1943 North Branch church history says the Harris congregation organized in 1900. In 1902, the presiding elder reported a church had been purchased and dedicated. Our last conference reference to Harris is from 1910, when the district superintendent reported improvements on the building. The North Branch history says Harris was on its charge until 1912, which suggests the Harris congregation may have discontinued that year.
*Harris is a city in Chisago County.*

**Harrison Methodist Episcopal church, 1869?–18??**
Harrison is listed as a Methodist appointment in 1869. In 1871, the presiding elder reported that Harrison had a parsonage. We find nothing further about English-speaking work at Harrison after 1872. The parsonage reference suggests a possible connection to the Atwater congregation, Atwater being located just to the south of Harrison Township. If so, that suggests a longer existence for the Harrison congregation. [See also Atwater Methodist Episcopal Church.]
*Harrison is a township in Kandiyohi County.*

**Hart (or Ryder) Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–18??**
Our one reference to Methodist work at Hart is found in the 1954 history of the Ridgeway church. Ryder was on their 1878 class list. The history explains that Ryder was later called Hart. Most likely this was a short-lived class/preaching point that existed for several years at most, but we do not know for sure. The class may have joined Ridgeway or another congregation in the area.
*Hart is a community in Hart Township, Winona County.*
**Hartland Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–c.1880?**
According to the 1984 Geneva church history, Hartland was added to the Methodist’s Shell Rock Circuit by the preacher appointed to the circuit in 1858. We also find that the presiding elder reporting in 1879, named Hartland on the New Richland Circuit. The 1882 *History of Freeborn County*, p. 466, says the Methodists at Hartland had preaching in the fall of 1858 and organized a society in 1859 at a home. This history says, “This society finally merged with other denominations.”

_Hartland is a city in Freeborn County._

**Hasbrooks Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 186??–18??**
We have one reference to United Brethren work at Hasbrooks, likely the name of a family home where a class gathered. It was on the Union Mission in 1864 and may have functioned for a time. We do not know for sure.

_We do not know the location of Hasbrooks._

**Hassan Methodist Episcopal Church, 1899–19??**
In 1899, the Methodist presiding elder reported a congregation organized at Hassan, on a charge with Otsego. This is all we know of the work at Hassan. Was it short-lived or merged with another congregation? We do not know.

_Hassan is a community in Hassan Township, Hennepin County._

**Hastings Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1876–1880**
This English-speaking Methodist circuit functioned under the name of Hastings from 1876–1880. It did not include the city of Hastings but served appointments in the area near Hastings.

_Hastings is a city in Dakota County._

**Hastings Evangelical Association, 1877–18??**
In 1877, the Evangelical conference added Hastings to the Dakota Circuit, our only reference to this work at Hastings. We do not know how long Hastings continued as a class/preaching point, probably not for long.

_Hastings is a city in Dakota County._

_Hastings Resurrection United Methodist Church, 1853–ongoing_
Hobart’s history, p. 103, says an English-speaking class of the Methodist Episcopal Church started at Hastings in 1853. The congregation organized in 1855. They built and dedicated their first church in 1861. In 2016, they changed their name from Hastings United Methodist Church to Resurrection United Methodist Church of Hastings.

_Hastings is a city in Dakota County._

**Hastings Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1895–19??**
The Swedish-speaking congregation of Methodists at Hastings began in 1895 and was listed as an appointment for one year. It may have continued a few years beyond 1895, but we do not know how long or even if it existed into the 20th century.

_Hastings is a city in Dakota County._

**Hatfield Methodist Episcopal Church, 1898–1919?**
The Methodist congregation at Hatfield appears on the appointment list for the first time in 1898. They built a church in 1902, which was dedicated in October. Hatfield is listed for the last time in 1918–1919. Probably the congregation discontinued during that year or soon after. In 1920, the conference authorized the sale of the church building.

_Hatfield is a city in Pipestone County._

**Haven Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–18??**
The Methodist work at Haven Chapel began in the Joseph Sidwell home in Section 1 of Sciota Township in 1857, according to the 1910 _History of Dakota and Goodhue Counties_, p. 320. We also find Sidwell’s named as a class and preaching point on the Northfield circuit in 1856, from the 1909 history of the Northfield church. The county history says services were held at the Sidwell home for about a year before transferring to a school. The congregation continued to meet at the school until Haven Chapel was built in 1874. We know nothing more about this congregation or this chapel. However, might it have a connection to the Methodist congregation at nearby Randolph? The county history describes Haven Chapel independently of Randolph, but Sciota and Randolph townships are adjacent to each other. We do not know.

_We do not know the location of Haven Chapel, but Sciota is a township in Dakota County._
**Haven Methodist Episcopal Church, 1914–192?**
The Methodists at Haven organized under unusual circumstances. Possibly Haven had been a class/preaching point prior to 1914, but a bequest of $1,000 to Haven triggered a more formal organization, according to the 1975 *Growth of Sherburne County*. The will apparently had been contested; in 1917, the district superintendent reported that the courts had settled the case in favor of Haven. Haven is listed as an appointment from 1919–1923. We do not know how much longer the congregation existed. *Haven is a township in Sherburne County.*

**Hawick United Methodist Church, 1865–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal work that evolved into the congregation at Hawick began with a class in Roseville Township served by the preacher from Paynesville. The 1935 history of the Paynesville Methodist Episcopal Church says this class organized in 1865 and was known as either the Roseville or Long Lake class. We find “Hartwick” on the appointments with Paynesville in 1890, probably a misspelling of Hawick. Roseville appears on the appointment list in 1894 for the first time and then Hawick in 1895–1896. The congregation built a church in 1904, dedicated September 25 that year. *Hawick is a community in Roseville Township, Kandiyohi County.*

**Hawk Creek Evangelical Association, 187?–18??**
We find one reference to Evangelical work at a Hawk Creek in southeast Minnesota. In 1874, the Committee on Boundaries reassigned Hawk Creek, likely a class/preaching point, from the Oakridge Circuit to the Mound Prairie Circuit. We do not know how long this work continued or if it joined another group under a different name. *We do not know the location of this Hawk Creek.*

**Hawk Creek Evangelical Association, 187?–18??**
In 1876, the Committee on Boundaries reassigned the Evangelical work at this Hawk Creek in southwest Minnesota from the Big Stone Lake Mission to the Redwood Mission. This is all we know of what was probably a class/preaching point. *Hawk Creek is a township in Renville County.*
Hawley United Methodist Church, 1873–ongoing
The Methodist Episcopal work in Hawley began with the Methodists worshipping in a Union Church in 1873, but then separating from the union in 1879. The 1953 history of the Moorhead church says that the Hawley congregation organized April 25, 1879. They built their first church in 1882, according to a 1975 church history. The entry found in the 1918 *History of Clay and Norman Counties Minnesota*, p. 203, says the congregation organized in 1881 and built a church that year.

_Hawley is a city in Clay County._

**Hay Creek Evangelical Association, 1862–1882**
Utzinger’s history, p. 362, tells us that the Evangelical congregation at this Hay Creek in southeast Minnesota began with the new Frontenac Mission in 1862. They built a church in 1869. By 1882 members had moved away, and the property was transferred to the conference trustees. The church was dismantled in 1883 and shipped to Yellow Bank Township in Lac qui Parle County for use by the newly organized Salem congregation near Bellingham.

_Hay Creek is a community in Hay Creek Township, Goodhue County._

**Hay Creek Evangelical Association, 1878–189?**
The Evangelical class at this Hay Creek in central Minnesota may have begun in 1878. Utzinger’s history, p. 415–416, says that the newly formed Two Rivers Mission included points “several north of the Swan River.” One of these points might have been Hay Creek. Further references place it on the Royalton Mission in 1887 and in 1892. Also, when Utzinger does name Hay Creek, he says it was a thriving class about six miles north of Elmdale.

_Hay Creek is a creek in Swan River Township, Morrison County._

**Hay Creek German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–1920?**
The German-speaking Methodist congregation at Hay Creek in southeast Minnesota was on the Red Wing Circuit in 1855. The congregation built a church, but we do not know the year. The 1978 history of First Church in Red Wing says the Hay Creek congregation discontinued in 1920, though a 1953 history of First Church suggests that Hay Creek may have closed a few years earlier. The conference authorized sale of the Hay Creek property in 1933.

_Hay Creek is a community in Hay Creek Township, Goodhue County._
**Hayland First Methodist Episcopal Church, 1915–1928?**
The Methodist district superintendent, reporting in 1915, says Hayland was a “new field of labor” cared for by the pastor at Milaca. Correspondence from 1973 in conference files documents a land title conveyed to First Methodist Episcopal Church of Hayland Township on November 21, 1917, for land in Section 32. Hayland appears on the conference appointment list for three years, 1925–1928. We do not know if this congregation built a church or when it discontinued.

*Hayland is a township in Mille Lacs County.*

**Hays Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 185?–18??**
Our only mention of United Brethren work at Hays is found in the Boundaries Committee report in 1859. The committee wanted to reassign Hays from the Pine Creek Mission to the Marion Circuit, but a motion kept Hays with Pine Creek. Hays probably was the name of a family or a school where a class met and held services. We do not know how long this continued.

*We do not know the location of Hays.*

**Hebron Methodist Episcopal Church, 1880–1915?**
The Methodist work at Hebron in south central Minnesota officially began with establishment of the congregation October 6, 1880. However, one can guess that this organization evolved from a class/preaching point called Dakota listed on the Mankato circuit in 1855, according to a 2004 history of the Centenary Church at Mankato. The presiding elder reported in 1881 that a church had been dedicated at Hebron. Another source gives the dedication date as July 24, 1881. By 1915, services were being held only occasionally by the pastor from North Mankato. In 1916, the conference authorized sale of the parsonage (no mention of a church building).

*Dakota City was a townsite in Section 34, Nicollet Township, Nicollet County. Hebron was the name of the post office at this site from 1857-1885.*

**Hebron Methodist Episcopal Church, 1908?–19??**
All we know of Methodist work at this Hebron in northern Minnesota is found in the Sunday School missionary report of 1909. It tells us that a Sunday School had been organized at Hebron.
Hebron was a township in northwest Aitkin County, dissolved in 1937, becoming part of the unorganized territory in the county.

**Hector German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1898–191?**
The 1903 history of the Northern German Conference says that the German-speaking Methodist work in Hector began in 1898 and met in the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church. However, a 1976 history from the Hector church mentions German preaching during the summer of 1878. The congregation is named on the appointment lists from 1898–1905. The same 1976 history says the German congregation discontinued before 1920, and many members joined the English Methodist congregation in Hector. 

Hector is a city in Renville County.

**Hector Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1886–c.1920**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist congregation in Hector began with preaching in 1886. The congregation was listed as an appointment beginning in 1889. They incorporated in 1896 and built a church. Two sources say they discontinued in 1917. However, Hector continues on the appointments until 1923, though in 1921, the district superintendent reported a loss of members to the English church. The 1976 history of the Hector United Methodist Church says the Swedish congregation discontinued before 1920, and many members joined the English congregation. 

Hector is a city in Renville County.

**Hector United Methodist Church, 1876–ongoing**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Hector began with a union Sunday School in 1876, though there may have been work in the area as early as 1870 under the Preston Lake circuit. The congregation built its first church in 1887, which was dedicated July 1, 1888. This church was used until 1916, and during that period, the church was called Butterick Methodist Episcopal Church. The Churchill United Methodist Church merged with Hector in 1979. [See also Churchill United Methodist Church.]

Hector is a city in Renville County.

**Height of Land Evangelical Association, 188?–189?**
Utzinger’s history, p. 426, tells of two classes and preaching north of Frazee for
several years. A preaching point “beyond Frazee” was on the circuit in 1888. Information from Deer Creek and Ottertail church histories place this preaching in the Height of Land region and as a preaching point in 1895 on the Wadena Mission. 

*Height of Land is a township in Becker County.*

**Henderson Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–18??**

We have one mention of a United Brethren class/preaching point/congregation at Henderson. In 1859, it was reassigned from the St. Peters Mission to the Henderson Mission. It may have functioned for a time, but we do not know its fate. 

*Henderson is a city in Sibley County.*

**Henderson German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–1913?**

The German-speaking Methodist work at Henderson was a preaching point on the Le Sueur circuit in 1855 and an appointment on the new German District of the Upper Iowa Conference in 1856. The 1949 history of the Arlington church says the Henderson congregation organized during the 1864–1867 pastorate and built a church, date not given. When the congregation discontinued, about 1913, members attended the Rekar’s Grove congregation, an antecedent of Zion Church in Arlington. 

*Henderson is a city in Sibley County.*

**Henderson Methodist Episcopal Church, 1920–19??**

A reference to what seems to be a renewal of English-speaking Methodist work at Henderson is found in the report of the district superintendent in 1920. He says that the pastor at Le Sueur is “opening a new work at Henderson.” We also find Henderson named in the Woman’s Foreign Missionary Society (W.F.M.S.) reports in 1922 and 1923. We have no further references to Henderson. Was this new work or an attempt to revive what had been the German-speaking congregation at Henderson? That is speculation, but this was the period when German Methodists were using English more and more, with some congregations discontinuing or merging with others prior to the discontinuance of the Northern German Conference in 1924. 

*Henderson is a city in Sibley County.*
**Henderson Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–1860**
The United Brethren Henderson Mission is listed on the appointments one year, 1859–1860, but probably did not result in ongoing work.

_Henderson is a city in Sibley County._

**Henderson Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1853–1864?**
Hobart’s history, p. 66, tells of arranging for a church lot to the Henderson area on his first visit in 1853. This was an English–speaking Methodist preaching point on a wider circuit. The 1954 history of Centenary Church in Mankato includes Henderson on its circuit in 1854. Henderson Mission appears on the appointments from 1858–1864. It seems likely that an English–speaking congregation did not continue at Henderson after that, though the German–speaking congregation did.

_Henderson is a city in Sibley County._

**Hendricks Grace United Methodist Church, 1968–ongoing**
Grace United Methodist Church at Hendricks formed from the merger of New Grove Evangelical United Brethren Church and Hendricks Methodist Church in 1968. [See also Hendricks New Grove Evangelical United Brethren Church and Hendricks Methodist Church.]

_Hendricks is a city in Lincoln County._

**Hendricks Methodist Church, 1900–1968**
This English–speaking congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church began with an appointment in 1900 under the name of Lake Hendricks, but was listed as Hendricks the next year. The congregation organized September 5, 1900. In 1901, the presiding elder reported a church under construction at Hendricks. It was dedicated July 20, 1902. The congregation merged with New Grove Evangelical United Brethren Church in 1968 to form Grace United Methodist Church. [See also Hendricks Grace United Methodist Church.]

_Hendricks is a city in Lincoln County._

**Hendricks New Grove Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1879–1968**
New Grove at Hendricks began as the Zion Evangelical Association, with the earliest record dating from 1876. However, the 1955 seventy–fifth anniversary history of the church says the first families arrived in the area in 1879, with
preaching beginning soon after from the Marshall Mission. The congregation built its first church in 1884, located four miles south and one mile east of Hendricks. This congregation may be the point named in the 1889 Committee on Boundaries report where Lake Shaokatan (name was usually misspelled, including these three versions found in different places, Shavkatain, Shoakatan and Scharkatan.) was moved from the Pipestone Mission to the Marshall Mission. New Grove merged with the Hendricks Methodist Church in 1968 to form Grace United Methodist Church. [See also Hendricks Grace United Methodist Church.]

Hendricks is a city in Lincoln County. Shaokatan is a township in Lincoln County south of Hendricks.

**Hendricks Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1896–190?**
The Norwegian–speaking Methodist Episcopal Church at Hendricks was listed in the appointments from 1896–1901 as Lake Hendricks, later noted just as Hendricks. We find it on the appointments for the last time in 1904–1905. Probably the congregation discontinued fairly soon after that, but we do not know for sure.

Lake Hendricks is a lake in Hendricks Township, Lincoln County, and Hendricks a city in the county.

**Hendrum Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–189?**
A Norwegian–speaking Methodist congregation at Hendrum is on the appointment lists from 1884–1890. We do not know exactly when it began or when it discontinued.

Hendrum is a city in Norman County.

**Hennepin Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1866–1869**
This mission of the United Brethren was first listed in 1866 as the appointment to Hennepin County and no doubt included a number of preaching points for the three years of its existence. However, we do not know the full extent of the work.

Hennepin is a county in Minnesota.

**Henning Trinity Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1879?–1899**
The Norwegian–speaking Methodist congregation at Henning is listed as an
appointment for just six years, 1893–1899. Other references suggest that this congregation began as early as 1879, but the references are unclear. A 2003 survey in the Henning Church file includes the Trinity congregation as part of their heritage. The survey also says that Trinity members left in 1892 to build their “own churches.” On the other hand, the 1994 *East Ottertail County History*, p. 295, says the “Norwegian Danish Trinity Church” was built about 1879. Since the presiding elder reports for the English–speaking congregation at Henning is clear regarding class formation of that group at Henning in 1898, one suspects that earlier references are to the Norwegian work. The 2003 survey also mentions a Union Church as part of the Henning history. Exactly how this fits the narrative is not clear. In any event, it seems as if the Trinity congregation discontinued by 1899 or soon thereafter. [See also Henning United Methodist Church.]

*Henning is a city in Otter Tail County.*

**Henning United Methodist Church, 1898–ongoing**

In 1898, the Methodist Episcopal presiding elder reported an English–speaking class had formed at Henning and a Sunday School organized. That same year, Henning appears on the appointments for the first time. The congregation, though, may have had connections to other nearby Methodist work, particularly that of the Norwegian–speaking congregation at Henning, which built a church in 1879, the same year the current congregation gives as the year its church was built, according to the Northwest District Church Histories. The 1994 *East Ottertail County History*, p. 295, says that the Norwegian–Danish building was moved after acquiring lots in 1897 and 1898, which suggests that the two Methodist groups merged or that the English–speaking congregation bought the former Norwegian building. We also have a report from the presiding elder in 1899 that may refer to Henning. He wrote that the Cox and Eplar classes and [on?] the Deer Creek charge united and have a building under construction to be dedicated this fall. Was this the building that was moved to a new location? This seems likely. [See also *Henning Trinity Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church*.]

*Henning is a city in Otter Tail County.*

**Henriette Methodist Episcopal Church, 1909–192?**
This Methodist congregation organized under the name of Cornell, the former name of Henriette, in 1909, according to the district superintendent. Lots were purchased with plans to build. In 1912, the superintendent reported it almost ready for dedication. It was dedicated June 4, 1913. Henriette was listed only for a year on the appointments, 1921–1922. We do not know the fate of this congregation, but one might speculate that it became, or members joined with, the Henriette Free Methodist Church, a separate denomination. 

*Henriette is a city in Pine County.*

**Hereford Methodist Episcopal Church, 1888–1912?**
The Methodist work at Hereford began in 1888. The presiding elder reported a church dedicated on July 13, 1890. Hereford appears for the last time on the appointment list in 1911 and probably discontinued by 1912 or soon after. 

*Hereford is a community in North Ottawa Township, Grant County.*

**Herman United Methodist Church, 1876–ongoing**
This congregation began with services starting in 1876. They organized as the Herman Methodist Episcopal Church in March 1879. In 1882, the presiding elder reported the church building almost ready for dedication. 

*Herman is a city in Grant County.*

**Heron Lake Evangelical Association, 188?–189?**
The Evangelical work at Heron Lake was short-lived, probably beginning in the 1880s and ending within a few years. The Committee on Boundaries placed it on the Fairmont Mission in 1889, although Utzinger’s history, p. 435, says Heron Lake was on the Worthington Mission that year. Utzinger also says the appointment was dropped, but gives no date. 

*Heron Lake is a city in Jackson County.*

**Heron Lake United Methodist Church, 1872–ongoing**
Methodist Episcopal preaching began at Heron Lake in 1872, the same year it is named for the first time on the appointments. The congregation organized June 9, 1873. According to the *Southwest District Church Histories*, they built a first church in 1880. Possibly this was the date they began building. The 1952 history of the church tells of a building begun, no date given, but not completed until 1887. The church was dedicated in July 1889.
Heron Lake is a city in Jackson County.

**Heron Lake United Evangelical Church, 1902–1905**
United Evangelical work at Heron Lake and the surrounding area may have begun earlier than 1902, the first year it is listed as an appointment, possibly connected to the mission out of Slayton. Though Heron Lake was listed for the year 1904–1905, the presiding elder reporting in 1904 said the work at Heron Lake itself was dropped. Other preaching points on the mission/circuit may have continued or possibly transferred to Slayton, another center of United Evangelical work that was more successful than Heron Lake. Heron Lake is a city in Jackson County.

**Hersey Methodist Episcopal Church, 1872–1874**
Hersey is listed as a Methodist appointment for just two years, 1872–1874, with Heron Lake. Possibly a class/preaching point continued at Hersey for a time and maybe even after the town’s name was changed to Brewster, but we do not know that this was the case. [See also Brewster Methodist Episcopal Church.]
Brewster is a city in Nobles County that was platted in 1872 under the name of Hersey. The name changed to Brewster in 1880.

**Hessings Evangelical Association, 1872–18??**
Evangelical work under the name Hessings, probably a family name, is mentioned once. In 1877, Hessings was reassigned from the Rochester Mission to the Oak Ridge Circuit. We do not know how long this class/preaching point existed.
We do not know the location of Hessings.

**Hewitt Circuit Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1892–19??**
The Hewitt Circuit of the United Brethren evolved from the Wing River Mission, which was renamed Hewitt in 1892. The congregation at Hewitt became the primary point, taking in several classes from the area by 1896, but still referred to as a circuit that year in the Boundaries Committee report. Circuit terminology shifted in the 20th century as the number of preaching points/classes decreased around a central point.
Hewitt is a city in Todd County.
**Hewitt Evangelical Association, c.1885–c.1900?**

Utzinger’s history, p. 425, tells of first preaching and a class being organized at Hewitt, the class then called Wing River, by the preacher serving the Wadena Circuit between 1883–1886. He said the class later discontinued but does not give a date. However, the 1942 history of Salem Church at Deer Creek includes Hewitt on the circuit in 1895. The Hewitt congregation possibly went by the name of Bethlehem, the name of a point on the Wadena Mission in 1889. A process of elimination leads one to suggest this possibility, but this is not certain.

*Hewitt is a city in Todd County.*

**Hewitt Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897–1926**

Hewitt is listed for the first time as a Methodist appointment in 1895. There may have been work prior to that year, culminating in organizing the congregation and building a church. In 1896, the presiding elder reported the church dedicated on September 13, 1896. Hewitt is on the appointments for the last year in 1925–1926, but we are not sure when the congregation discontinued. In 1935, the Conference Corporation reported that the German Lutherans were willing to buy the property, and it was sold by the next year.

*Hewitt is a city in Todd County.*

**Hewitt United Methodist Church, 1880–ongoing**

This congregation dates to a Sunday School class organized by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ at a school near Hewitt in 1880. The congregation received its first assigned preacher in 1884. In 1896, the presiding elder reported a church built at Hewitt. It was dedicated in August 23, 1896, according to Gist's history, p. 87. Another source says August 26, but the 23rd was a Sunday, which seems more likely. At that time, they took in members from four classes, Moodie (immediate predecessor of the Hewitt congregation), Stowe Prairie, England Prairie, and Ward.

*Hewitt is a city in Todd County.*

**Hibbing Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1879–1926**

The Swedish-speaking Methodist congregation in Hibbing began in 1879 and
ended by 1926. That year, it was reported to the conference that the work had ceased, and steps were taken to sell the property. The district superintendent reported in 1928 that the church and parsonage were sold, but another reference in 1935 authorized the conference trustees to dispose of the property.

_Hibbing is a city in St. Louis County._

**Hibbing Wesley United Methodist Church, 1893–ongoing**

The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal Church in Hibbing organized May 9, 1893, with the arrival of its first pastor. They built their first church in 1895. Alice, also called South Hibbing, was a nearby railroad junction that eventually became a part of the city. The district superintendent reported work there from 1919–1921, after purchase of a building from the American Sunday School Association. It was put on a charge with Hibbing. A 1968 history of the congregation lists South Hibbing as one of four Sunday Schools connected to their church, the others being North Hibbing, Morton Location, and Mahoning Location, no dates given. That same history says that Hibbing built anew in 1917 and again in 1938, relocating then to “South” Hibbing.

_Hibbing is a city in St. Louis County._

**High Forest Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1863–18??**

In 1863, the United Brethren included High Forest on the Marion Mission, our only reference to work at that place. Most likely it was a short-lived attempt at a class or preaching point.

_High Forest is a community in High Forest Township, Olmsted County._

**High Forest Evangelical Association, 187?–188?**

High Forest was moved from the Rochester Mission to the Hamilton Circuit in 1875. Utzinger’s history, p. 406, says that High Forest did not grow and was discontinued “after a number of years.”

_High Forest is a community in Olmsted County._

**High Forest Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–c.1945**

Hobart’s history, p. 213, tells us that the first preaching and class formed at High Forest in 1856. It appears on the appointment list for the first time in 1859 and continues almost every year until 1945. A 1991 history of the
Stewartville church says the High Forest congregation built their church in 1861. In 1945 the Abandoned Church Properties Committee recommended its sale.

*High Forest is a community in High Forest Township, Olmsted County.*

**Highland Methodist Episcopal Church, 1859–187?**
Methodist work at Highland was added to the Wabasha circuit in 1860, according to records from the Read’s Landing congregation. The 1920 *History of Wabasha County*, p. 124, tells of first preaching there in 1859 and a society organized in 1860. By 1884, the Methodist society is described as once thriving and now scattered, members having joined elsewhere.

*Highland is a township in Wabasha County.*

**Highland Prairie Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–18??**
The Norwegian–speaking Methodists at Highland Prairie appear on the appointment list for the first time in 1862 and continued being listed all but one year until 1873. However, the 1920 *History of Wabasha County*, p. 124, quoting from 1884, says this congregation has a parsonage and has regular services in the southwest part of the township. We do not know when this congregation discontinued.

*Highland is a township in Wabasha County.*

**Hill City United Methodist Church, 1902–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal Church at Hill City began with a Sunday School organized “as early as 1902.” By 1909, the preacher from Floodwood led worship services, and the congregation organized April 29, 1909. By 1911, the district superintendent reported the first church under construction. It was dedicated September 8, 1912.

*Hill City is a city in Aitkin County.*

**Hillers Evangelical Association, 188?–190?**
Hillers is named on the Rush City Circuit of the Evangelical Association’s mission report in 1889. Possibly this class/preaching point had begun earlier and probably was named for the home or school where the society met. We find it named again on the Committee on Boundaries report in 1895. In 1900 that same committee moved it to the Princeton Mission. We do not know when it
We do not know the location of Hillers.

**Hills Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897–1911**
We find one reference to Methodist work in Hills, on the appointment list in 1898, with Beaver Creek and Steen. This class/preaching point/congregation may have begun earlier than 1898. It is fairly likely that it continued at least for a few years, but we do not know for sure.

_Hills is a city in Rock County._

**Hilltown Methodist Episcopal Church, 1910–1911**
Hilltown is named on the Methodist Sunday School missionary report in 1910, as a point on the St. Vincent Circuit. This is our only reference. One can surmise that at least for a short time, the Methodists organized and led a Sunday School there.

_Hill is a township in Kittson County located just south of St. Vincent Township._

**Hinckley Methodist Episcopal Church, 1903–1921**
Hinckley is listed on the Methodist appointments from 1903 until 1921, except for the year 1918–1919. In 1905, the presiding elder reported that the congregation had plans for building a church. It was being built the next year and finally dedicated in January 1909. In 1920, the Conference Corporation listed Hinckley as “unused or abandoned.” Possibly there were hopes for renewal, but probably the congregation discontinued by 1921.

_Hinckley is a city in Pine County._

**Hinckley Mission Evangelical Association, 1900–1901**
This Evangelical mission was listed an appointment for only a year, 1900–1901, a division of the Rush City Mission. The name changed again in 1901, combining the Princeton and Hinckley Missions back into the Rush City Mission.

_Hinckley is a city and township in Pine County._

**Hines Methodist Church, 1917–1962**
Hines is named on the 1915 Methodist Episcopal missionary appropriations report, but the congregation may have organized earlier and possibly had a church or at least a building they used for services. In 1916, the district
superintendent speaks of the promise of land for a new building, a building reported complete in 1922. Hines is listed almost continuously as an appointment between 1918 and 1962. The congregation had discontinued by 1962, the year the trustees declared the property abandoned and authorized it to be sold. 

*Hines is a community in Hines Township, Beltrami County.*

**Hoads (or Hoands) Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1861–18??**
The United Brethren work at Hoads, likely a class that met in a home, was listed on the Medford Mission in 1861, then moved to the Rice Lake Mission in 1863. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation continued. 

*We do not know the location of Hoads (or Hoands).*

**Hobart Methodist Episcopal Church, 1872–18??**
The 1972 history of Park United Methodist Church in Brainerd tells of the expansion of Methodist work from Brainerd to the Red River in 1872–1873. Hobart was one of several semi–organized classes. The 1907 *Becker County History*, page 305, tells of moving the railroad depot from Hobart to Frazee in 1874 and also of moving a hotel from Hobart to Frazee. The Methodist class at Hobart might be connected to the congregation organized in Frazee. [See also *Frazee United Methodist Church.*]

*Hobart was a post office from 1872-1875 in Sections 1 and 2 of Hobart Township, Otter Tail County.*

**Hokah Methodist Episcopal Church, 1853–1881**
The English–speaking Methodist congregation at Hokah began with preaching and services held in a store in 1853, then moving to the Masonic Hall by 1857. By 1881, most of the members had moved away. Some, according to a 1951 history, joined the Presbyterian Church. The remaining few, according to the 1882 *History of Houston County*, p. 393, joined the Hokah German Methodist Episcopal Church.

*Hokah is a city in Houston County.*

**Hokah United Methodist Church, 1858–ongoing**
This originally German–speaking congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church began with the Germans first attending the English Methodist services
in Hokah in 1858. The Germans built their first church in 1859.

_Hokah is a city in Houston County._

**Holden Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–18??**
The Norwegian–speaking Methodist work at Holden is listed in the appointments with Red Wing for four years, 1873–1877. Most likely this was a class/preaching point that functioned only a few years.

_Holden is a township in Goodhue County._

**Holden Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–187?**
The Swedish–speaking Methodist work at Holden is listed in the appointments with Red Wing for just a year, 1875–1876. Maybe there was a class/preaching point there for a short time. A group might have even joined forces with the Norwegians for a time, but we do not know that for certain.

_Holden is a township in Goodhue County._

**Holding Methodist Episcopal Church, 19??–19??**
We have one, somewhat elusive, reference to Methodist work at Holding. In the 1915 *History of Stearns County*, p. 1272, we find, “Holding village…has a Catholic, Lutheran and Methodist church…” Is this accurate? Was it Methodist Episcopal or a different Methodist denomination? Methodist Episcopal predominated in Minnesota, but there were others. Was it English–speaking or German–speaking? Stearns County was heavily German. We have questions but no strong conclusions.

_Holding is a township in Stearns County, with Holdingford the city in the township._

**Holland United Evangelical Church, 190?–19??**
We find one reference to United Evangelical work at Holland. In 1906, the presiding elder says there is an appointment near Holland on the Slayton charge. This was probably a short–lived effort to establish a class/preaching point.

_Holland is a city in Pipestone County._

**Holloway Evangelical Association, 191?–191?**
Only once is Evangelical work at Holloway named, on the Appleton Mission, by the Committee on Boundaries in 1917. Utzinger’s history does not include it
under his review of Appleton. One can guess that it was a short-lived attempt. Holloway is a city in Swift County.

**Holloway Methodist Church, 1887–1949**
Holloway Methodist Episcopal Church was served with Appleton beginning in the 1880s, meeting in the early years at the Baptist Church. The congregation built its own church in 1900. The congregation discontinued in 1949. Members joined First Methodist Church in Appleton. It is not clear if this was an official merger of the two congregations by the conference, but it was a merger in effect according to histories of the Appleton Church. [See also Appleton First United Methodist Church.]
Holloway is a city in Swift County.

**Holly United Methodist Church, 1893–1969**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Holly began as the Blethen class in 1893, according to a 1961 history of the congregation. By 1906, they were building their church, which may or may not be related to a reference in the 1905 report of the presiding elder that says "two country appointments on the Walnut Grove charge have united and purchased a large building..." and converted it to a church. Later histories of the Holly congregation say nothing of having converted an existing building, only that they built a church. One wonders though, if the 1905 reference, even if not accurate about the building, indicate a merger between the Blethen and Boomhower classes. The presiding elder reported the church dedicated July 11, 1907, though a 1973 history of the Walnut Grove church gives the date of August 11, 1907, probably accurate since August 11 fell on a Sunday. The congregation discontinued December 31, 1969, with members joining the Walnut Grove and Tracy churches. [See also Boomhower School Methodist Episcopal Church.]
Holly is a township in Murray County.

**Hollywood Emanuel Evangelical Church, 1863–1927**
The Emanuel congregation of the Evangelical Association at Hollywood began with a class organized in 1863. They built a church in 1872. The congregation merged with Mayer Zion Evangelical Church in 1927. [See also Mayer Zion United Methodist Church.]
Hollywood is a community in Hollywood Township, Carver County.
**Holman United Evangelical Church, 1917–192?**
Holman is named on the 1918 United Evangelical Committee on Boundaries report, on the Odessa Mission. This all we know of the work at Holman. Possibly it functioned as a class/preaching points for a few years. *We do not know the location of Holman.*

**Holmes City (or Home City?) Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 187?–18??**
“Home City” is named on the United Brethren Chippewa Mission in 1875, the only mention we find of it. Based on the location of other points on this mission, it seems very likely that name of this class/preaching point should have been transcribed as Holmes City, an identifiable location. We do not know how long the work here continued. *Holmes City is a township in Douglas County.*

**Holmes Evangelical Association, 188?–188?**
What was probably little more than a class/preaching point meeting in a home or school, the Evangelical work at Holmes in southeast Minnesota is mentioned but once. In 1882, the Committee on Boundaries reassigned it from the Mound Prairie Circuit to the St. Charles Circuit. We know nothing more. *We do not know the location of Holmes.*

**Holyoke Methodist Episcopal Church, 1906–1929**
In 1906, the Methodist presiding elder reported new work thirty miles south of Duluth, with Carlton. The next year, 1907, he reported that the congregation at Holyoke planned to build a church. This was accomplished by 1916, when the district superintendent reported that it had been dedicated. Holyoke appears for the last year as an appointment in 1928–1929. In 1929, the Conference Corporation gave permission to dispose of the church to the Presbyterians. Either the Methodist congregation discontinued or it merged with the Presbyterian Church. *Holyoke is a community in Holyoke Township, Carlton County.*

**Home Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1864–186?**
Just one source suggests what was probably a fleeting connection to United
Brethren work at Home. The 1916 Brown County History, p. 391, says “The first religious services held in Home Township was by the United Brethren, under Rev. O. L. Howard, in December 1864, at the house of the Current Brothers.” Could this preaching be connected to the early Methodist work at Golden Gate? Maybe, maybe not. Home is a township in Brown County.

Homer United Methodist Church, 1857–ongoing
Hobart’s history, p. 227, describes the Methodist Episcopal society at Homer as “flourishing” in 1858. It appears on the appointment list for the first time in 1869. In 1893, the presiding elder reported that a new church was dedicated at Homer on September 26, 1893, which suggests it replaced a previous place of worship. Homer is a community in Home Township, Winona County.

Hopkins Korean Evangelical United Methodist Church, 1979–ongoing
The Korean Evangelical congregation of the United Methodist Church began in Minneapolis in 1979. They met in Fridley for a time and also Brooklyn Center, before finding a home in 2010 in the former Hopkins United Methodist Church building. Hopkins is a city in Hennepin County.

**Hopkins United Methodist Church, 1887–2009**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Hopkins is first mentioned under the town’s previous name, West Minneapolis. In 1889, it was listed for the first time in the appointments, under Minneapolis. That same year, the presiding elder reported that a church had been dedicated there, probably a culmination of a class/preaching point that started earlier. The congregation was assigned its first preacher in 1885. They discontinued in 2009. Hopkins is a city in Hennepin County.

**Hoppin Methodist Episcopal Church, see Pleasant Valley Methodist Episcopal Church in Mower County.**

**Horseshoe Lake Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1867–1890**
The 1882 History of Rice County, p. 586, says that the United Brethren
congregation at Horseshoe Lake held its first services and organized at the home of Hiram Erickson in Section 18 of Morristown Township. They built a log chapel by Horseshoe Lake in Section 7 of the township, in 1868, the year given by Gist’s history, p. 82, which also credits this church to be the first erected by a United Brethren congregation in Minnesota. It was dedicated in 1875 and used until 1890. A 1964 funeral clipping in the Waterville church file says that the Horseshoe Lake congregation disbanded in 1890, the preacher then organizing a congregation at Waterville.

*Horseshoe Lake is a lake crossing the boundary of Waterville Township, Le Sueur County and Morristown Township, Rice County.*

**Houston Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–1868?**
Houston is listed as a point on the Pine Creek Mission of the United Brethren in 1859. Also, the 1882 *History of Houston County*, p. 409, says the work began in 1859, “using the upper school–house as a meeting place.” The class/preaching point/congregation ended “after eight or nine years.”

*Houston is a city and township in Houston County.*

**Houston Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–187?**
From the 1882 *History of Houston County*, p. 409, we learn that Methodist preachers held meetings in the “lower school–house” in the town of Houston “sometime during the last decade of 1860.” This continued for a time, but by the time the history was written there was “no organization.”

*Houston is a city and township in Houston County.*

**Howard Lake German Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1870?–19??**
The 1903 history of the Northern German Conference tells us that German–speaking Methodist work at Howard Lake was added to the Crow River Circuit, without giving a year. It may have been about 1870, or even earlier, but at least by 1874, the first year Howard Lake is named as an appointment. It is named on the appointment list until 1882. The congregation built its church in 1883. Apparently it continued on the Crow River Circuit into the 20th century. Our last reference is found under Crow River in the 1907 missionary collections report. We do not know when the congregation discontinued. It might still have functioned into the 1910s or even close to the merging of the Northern German Conference with the English–speaking conferences in 1924.
Howard Lake is a city in Wright County.

**Howard Lake Walker United Methodist Church, c.1860–2006**
English-speaking Methodist Episcopal work at Howard Lake began in the late 1850s or early 1860s, with the congregation organizing in 1867, the same year it appears on the appointment list for the first time. The 1915 *History of Wright County*, p. 831–832, tells us they purchased an old school, about 1875, for use as their church, with improvements made over the years. They constructed a new church in 1912, naming it Walker for Mrs. Harriet G. Walker, who provided “liberal assistance” to make it possible. The congregation discontinued June 30, 2006.

*Howard Lake is a city in Wright County.*

**Hoyt Lakes United Methodist Church, 1956–ongoing**
The Methodist Church at Hoyt Lakes held its first service at a school on September 9, 1956. The congregation chartered on June 2, 1957, as Trinity Methodist Church. They held the first service in their new church building November 23, 1960.

*Hoyt Lakes is a city in St. Louis County.*

**Hubbard Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1897–1898**
The Hubbard Mission of the United Brethren is listed as an appointment for just a year, 1897–1898. The presiding elder reporting in 1898 said he had been unable to find a missionary or preacher. That probably ended or nearly ended the attempt to establish work in the area of Hubbard County.

*Hubbard is a community in Hubbard Township, Hubbard County.*

**Hubbard United Methodist Church, 1879–ongoing**
Hubbard appears for the first time as a Methodist Episcopal appointment in 1887. However, from the 2015 history of the congregation, we learn of the earliest services starting in 1879 in the region known as Shell Prairies. Hubbard organized January 18, 1890, and dedicated their new church January 18, 1891. A newspaper reporting at the time said the speaker noted this was the first Methodist church erected on “First Prairie.”

*Hubbard is a community in Hubbard Township, Hubbard County.*
Humboldt United Methodist Church, 1881–ongoing
Methodist Episcopal work at Humboldt began with preaching in the area in 1881 by a preacher from Manitoba. The congregation organized in 1892 and built its first church in 1898. After years being on a charge with the church in Pembina, North Dakota, Humboldt requested transfer from the Minnesota Conference to the Dakotas Conference in 1996. *Humboldt is a city in Kittson County.*

**Huntersville Methodist Episcopal Church, 1908–192?**
In 1908, the Methodist presiding elder reported new work beginning at Huntersville. In 1915, the district superintendent reported a revival meeting there. Huntersville was listed as an appointment for three years, 1916–1919, with Hubbard. We do not know when it discontinued. *Huntersville is a community in Huntersville Township, Wadena County.*

**Hurly School House Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1876–18??**
The Hurly School House was named on the new Pomme de Terre mission of the United Brethren in 1876. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation continued. *We do not know the location of Hurly School House.*

**Hustletown Methodist Church, 1901–194?**
In 1901, the Methodist Episcopal presiding elder reported regular preaching at Hustletown. The congregation built a church that was dedicated in September 1915. Hustletown appears on the appointment lists, with Pine City, off and on beginning in 1904 and for the last time in 1944. The conference included the Hustletown building on a 1948 list entitled “Property not otherwise listed.” It was declared abandoned in 1957 and reported disposed of in 1958. *Hustletown was a community in Chengwatana Township, Pine County.*

Hutchinson Bethlehem United Methodist Church, 188?–ongoing
This congregation resulted from the Evangelical Association work in the Hutchinson area, with preaching beginning in the town of Hutchinson in the early 1880s. They built their first church in 1889. Although some sources, such as the 1945 Evangelical history, name the congregation “First,” indicating it may have used that name for a time, Utzinger’s history, p. 470, calls it Bethlehem. In
1921, Salem Evangelical Association at Biscay merged with Hutchinson. Zion Evangelical Church in Acoma merged with Bethlehem in 1933. In 1998, Zion United Methodist Church at Brownton merged with the Bethlehem congregation. [See also Acoma Zion Evangelical Church, Biscay Salem Evangelical Association, and Brownton Zion United Methodist Church.]

Hutchinson is a city in McLeod County.

**Hutchinson Circuit Evangelical Association, 1863–1934**
The Evangelical Association’s Hutchinson circuit began as a mission in 1863, a division of the Paynesville Mission. It served several preaching appointments, evolving ultimately to just two, Hutchinson and Acoma. The circuit ended when these two congregations merged in 1933, officially becoming a station in 1934. *Hutchinson is a city in McLeod County.*

**Hutchinson Norwegian Methodist Episcopal church, 1887–c.1940?**
Hutchinson’s Norwegian–speaking Methodists first appear as an appointment in 1884, but the congregation may have begun earlier. It is listed for the last time in 1918. However, the 1957 Hutchinson Vineyard Church history says the Norwegian congregation merged with Vineyard during the 1935–1940 pastorate. [See also Hutchinson Vineyard United Methodist Church.]

*Hutchinson is a city in McLeod County.*

**Hutchinson Vineyard United Methodist Church, 1856–ongoing**
English–speaking Methodist Episcopal preaching began at Hutchinson in 1856. Vineyard’s centennial history says the congregation organized the next year, 1857. They began building their first church in 1870. It was dedicated in 1873. The Norwegian Methodists in Hutchinson merged with English congregation in the late 1930s. [See also Hutchinson Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church.]

*Hutchinson is a city in McLeod County.*

**Iberia Methodist Episcopal Church, 1877–1878?**
Our only reference to Methodist work at Iberia comes from the 1974 Springfield church history. It names Iberia as a point on the Sleepy Eye circuit in the early 1870s. How long this class/preaching point/congregation continued, we do not know. *Iberia is a community in Stark Township, Brown County.*
**Independence Methodist Episcopal Church, 1866–18??**
Our one reference to Methodist work at Independence is found in the 1915 *History of Wright County*, p. 827. It says that Independence was on the circuit that also served Rockford, Watertown and Fountain Lake in 1866. How long this class/preaching point/congregation lasted, we do not know. *Independence is a city in Hennepin County.*

**Indian Creek Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–187?**
Methodist preaching to Scandinavians, probably mostly Norwegians in the region of Indian Creek, is listed as an appointment for one year, 1869–1870. Possibly this was a class/preaching point connected to the Norwegian–speaking congregation at Highland Prairie (also was identified as Scandinavian in its earliest years). The two points do not seem to be the same since both are listed separately in 1869–1870. However, they might have converged in another year. *West Indian Creek flows through Highland Township, Wabasha County.*

**Indian Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1907–1909**
This Indian Mission of the Methodists appears for two years on the appointment list, in the Brainerd District. Exactly, what classes/preaching points were included on this mission, we do not know. One might have been Pelican Lake, but that is a guess. *Brainerd is a city in Crow Wing County.*

**Indiana Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1870?–18??**
Indiana is named as Methodist appointment for one year, 1871–1872, on the Sauk Center District. Was it more than a class or preaching point, and where was it? One possibility, admittedly a long shot, is a connection to early settlers from Indiana who settled and named Ward Township in Todd County in 1877. *We do not know the location of Indiana.*

**Inman Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church, 1881–189?**
Inman Prairie is listed as a Methodist appointment for one year, 1881–1882, suggesting it, too, had beginnings similar to those at Deer Creek. From the 1992 Deer Creek Salem Church history, Inman, along with Oak Valley and Deer Creek, was on the reorganized Methodist charge in 1887. The presiding elder
reporting in 1890, said a camp meeting had been held at Inman, our last conference journal reference to the work there. We do not know how long it continued.

*Inman is a township in Otter Tail County.*

**International Falls Calvary Methodist Church, 1894–1967**
The congregation at International Falls organized February 24, 1907, as First Methodist Episcopal Church. However, Koochiching, the first name of International Falls, is found on the appointment lists from 1894–1896 and may well have been a class/preaching point that became the organized congregation in 1907. This congregation purchased a former school building, renovated it, and dedicated it as their first church July 4, 1909. The congregation changed its name to Calvary in 1940. In 1967, it merged with the International Falls United Church of Christ.

*International Falls is a city in Koochiching County.*


*Inver Grove Heights is a city in Dakota County.*

**Inver Grove Heights Mount Bethel United Methodist Church, 1960–ongoing**
Conference plans for the Mount Bethel congregation of the Evangelical United Brethren Church began in 1957. The first service was held June 26, 1960, at the Old Salem Historic Shrine. The congregation built a church that year, ready by December, and completed its formal organization January 18, 1961.

*Inver Grove Heights is a city in Dakota County.*

**Inver Grove Heights Salem Evangelical Association, 1856–1921?**
The Salem congregation in Inver Grove Heights, also referred to in the records as South St. Paul or St. Paul Salem, was the first Evangelical society organized in Minnesota. Preaching had begun in 1856, and the congregation organized March 2, 1957. They built their church in 1874. We also find several references to West St. Paul, which seem likely to refer to Salem, though in one instance there is an overlap. Utzinger’s history, p. 40, includes West St. Paul on the
Dakota County Circuit in 1868. In 1873, the Committee on Boundaries moved it to the St. Paul Station and the St. Paul Mission. It was returned to the Dakota Circuit in 1877, then back to the St. Paul Station in 1879. Even though Utzinger also named Salem, with St. Paul, in 1868, the one overlapping reference, it is difficult to explain the further references to West St. Paul other than being the same as Salem. Early location names changed dramatically in the area as the population grew (See Minnesota Place Names under Dakota County to understand relationships between West St. Paul Township, South St. Paul Township, Inver Grove Township, the cities that formed in all three, and the West Side of the City of St. Paul.) In 1914, the Committee on Boundaries reported Salem Church closed, but it returned as a mission at the end of the decade. Salem was listed for the last time as an appointment in 1920–1921. In the mid–1930s, the conference took steps to honor the church’s heritage, identifying the no longer used church as a historic site and naming it the Old Salem Shrine.

Inver Grove Heights is a city in Dakota County.

**Inver Grove Heights Salem United Methodist Church, 1854–2011**
This German–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Inver Grove began with preaching in the area in 1854. They erected their first church in 1858. The congregation’s first name was Zion, changed in 1923 to Salem. In 2011, they merged with Crossroads United Methodist Church in Lakeville, becoming a satellite congregation. [See also Lakeville Crossroads United Methodist Church.]

Inver Grove Heights is a city in Dakota County.

**Inver Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, 1852–1899**
The English–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Inver Grove was listed on the appointments from 1895–1896. This congregation seems to be the one known earlier as St. Paul Riverside Methodist Episcopal Church. Hobart’s history, p. 282, includes “Riverside (old Kaposia)” on the Pine Bend Circuit, along with West St. Paul, in 1868–1871. He also tells of the earlier work at Kaposia (not to be confused with the mission to the Dakota in 1837–1843). Kaposia was a point on the St. Peter’s Mission in 1852 and a class was organized during the 1853–1854 conference year. By the 1880s, according to a 1978 history of the St. Paul’s Church, Mendota Hts., Riverside was on the West
St. Paul circuit with St. Paul King St. and St. Paul Eaton Ave. The same history says Riverside was located about five miles down the river on the West Side, which places it in what became the city of Inver Grove Heights in 1965. In 1883, the presiding elder reported that the church at St. Paul Riverside was to be dedicated, that congregation being on the Clinton Ave. charge. St. Paul Riverside appears on the appointments from 1888–1892. This coincides reasonably with the Inver Grove listing from 1895–1896. In 1899, the presiding elder reported that the Inver Grove church was well cared for but the members had moved away, and the building was not being used. *Inver Grove was a township in Dakota County that incorporated as the City of Inver Grove Heights in 1965.*

**Inver Grove United Evangelical Church, 1911–1923**

In 1911, the presiding elder reported that a United Evangelical Sunday School had been organized at Inver Grove. The work continued with a school and Sunday services at least until the 1922 denominational merger of the United Evangelical Church and the Evangelical Association, but whether it was ever an organized congregation is not clear. *Inver Grove was a township in Dakota County that incorporated as the City of Inver Grove Heights in 1965.*

**Iona United Evangelical Church, 190?–191?**

In 1905, the presiding elder reported United Evangelical services being held in homes at Iona, the congregation needing a chapel and listed with Slayton. Possibly they had met prior to 1905 and maybe continued for some years after. We do not know if they ever had a church or chapel. *Iona is a city in Murray County.*

**Iosco Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–18??**

Our one reference to United Brethren work at Iosco is found in 1859; it is listed on the St. Peters Mission. Most likely it was a class/preaching point that was short-lived, but we do not know for sure. *Iosco is a township in Waseca County.*

**Iosco Ebenezer Evangelical Association, 187?–1927**

The Ebenezer Evangelical Association at Iosco began with preaching in the 1870s and organized in 1878. They built a church in 1880, located about seven
miles northwest of Waseca. The congregation discontinued in 1927. Iosco is a township in Waseca County.

**Iosco German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–190?**
The German-speaking Methodist work in Iosco began with services held at the home of J. M. Minske in 1857, according to the 1887 History of Steele and Waseca Counties, p. 575. The 1903 history of the Northern German Conference connects the Minske Settlement class/preaching point/congregation to the early Blooming Grove circuit and later the Waseca and Waterville circuits. We find a few references to Iosco in missionary collections reports in the late 1890s. Possibly this congregation discontinued in the first years of the 20th century, but we do not know exactly when. Iosco is a township in Waseca County.

**Iron Range Finnish Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1904–1907**
This appointment, found under the name Iron Range Finnish Mission, from 1904–1907, represents mission work among the Finns over a large region. The preaching points probably were much the same as the separately named Virginia Finnish Mission, 1907–1909. [See also Virginia Finnish Mission Methodist Episcopal Church.]
Iron Range is a township in Itasca County but also a generic name for the larger iron mining region.

**Iron Range Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–191?**
A Norwegian-speaking Methodist congregation is listed at Iron Range as an appointment from 1903–1910. Beyond that we know nothing. Since the Iron Range in Minnesota covers a large region, it is somewhat uncertain as to the exact location. However, Itasca County is a reasonable guess, unless we find other evidence. Iron Range is a township in Itasca County.

**Irondale Methodist Episcopal Church, 1891?–1893**
The Methodist work at Irondale was short-lived, listed one year as an appointment, 1892–1893. In 1892, the presiding elder reported “lots secured,” but by the next year, 1893, the work was closed after the rolling mills in town had burned down and were not to be rebuilt. Irondale was a townsite from 1891-1893, at the northern end of Long Lake in Mounds View
Township, Ramsay County.

**Ironton Methodist Episcopal Church, 1890–19??**
Ironton was on the Methodist charge with New Duluth in 1890, probably as a mission to the area where prospecting would soon lead to the development of the Cuyuna Iron Range. Ironton is not listed in the appointments in 1891 and does not reappear until 1912, when it is listed with nearby Crosby and Cuyuna. We have no further record of work at Ironton. Possibly it continued for a time. 
Ironton is a city in Crow Wing County.

**Irving Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–19??**
We cannot be sure, but it seems probable that the Methodist work at Irving was the same as or closely related to that at Calhoun Lake, a lake in Irving Township. The 1968 history of the Union Grove church names Calhoun Lake on the same circuit in 1865. A Paynesville Methodist history of 1935 lists it on the circuit in 1866. Both histories mention Irving on the circuit later in the century from 1879–1881. Irving is listed in the statistical report in 1895 with Atwater. It appears on the appointment list in 1900 with Paynesville, the last reference we have to Irving.
Irving is a township in Kandiyohi County.

**Isanti Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1900?–c.1924**
The Methodist work at Isanti probably began about 1900. The appointment appears for the first time in 1901. By 1902, the congregation had bought land and had dedicated a church as the presiding elder reported in 1903. By 1914, the congregation had faltered, with one family left, and Lutherans wanted to purchase the building. However, the work revived for a time then finally discontinued in 1924, according to the 1985 Isanti County Minnesota, an illustrated history, p. 111.
Isanti is a city in Isanti County.

**Isanti Mission Evangelical Association, 1912–1923**
Utzinger’s history, p. 380, describes Isanti as a mission that existed under the names of Sunrise, Rush City, and Princeton at different times. Isanti appears on the appointment list from 1912–1923, except for one year, 1919–1920, when the work was moved to Maple Grove. By the time Utzinger wrote, the only
appointment still functioning on the Isanti Mission was that of Streich’s. *Isanti is a city in Isanti County.*

**Isanti Spirit River Community United Methodist Church, 2009–ongoing**
The Spirit River Community United Methodist congregation in Isanti began meeting in 2009 and chartered in 2014. *Isanti is a city in Isanti County.*

**Island Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1900–19??**
Island Lake is listed as a Methodist appointment from 1902–1904, named with Northome in 1903. It is still noted on a map printed in the 1904 conference journal. We also find a reference in the 1905 Crookston District presiding elder report that may be connected to Island Lake. He reported a church under construction at Ripple, forty miles from Northome. We have no other reference to Ripple, nor do we know its exact location. However the distance from Northome to Island Lake is about forty miles. The work might have continued at Island Lake for a time, but we do not know how long. *Island Lake is a community in Alaska Township, Beltrami County.*

**Island Methodist Episcopal Church, 1907–19??**
We have one reference to Methodist work at Island. In 1907, the presiding elder reported a Sunday School at “Island, a station on the Great Northern Ry., five miles east of Floodwood.” It may have continued for a time, but we do not know how long, nor do we know if the report places it accurately east of Floodwood. *Island is a community in an unorganized area of St. Louis County northwest of Floodwood that had a post office from 1908-1913 and a railway station.*

**Itasca Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–18??**
Our one reference to a Methodist class/preaching point at this Itasca in south central Minnesota comes from the 1894 history of the Geneva church, telling of the extensive Shell Rock Circuit in 1858. The appointed preacher added work at Itasca that year. How long it continued, we do not know. Itasca was close to Albert Lea; possibly some members connected with Methodists there. *Itasca was a village in Section 31, Bancroft Township, Freeborn County.*

**Itaska Methodist Episcopal Church, 1852–1854**
The Methodist work at Itaska was an attempt that never really developed. Hobart’s history, p. 64, tells of preaching there once in 1852, with Itaska then included on the Benton County Mission appointment in 1853. However, Hobart also says no society was ultimately formed. *Itasca was the first post office in Ramsay Township, Anoka County, spelled Itaska from 1852-1854.*

**Ivanhoe United Methodist Church, 1902–2004**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Ivanhoe incorporated November 21, 1902, according to the 1936 *Early History of Lincoln County*, p. 105. They began plans for a building in 1903, a church that was dedicated January 8, 1905. The congregation discontinued November 4, 2004. *Ivanhoe is a city in Lincoln County.*

**Jackson Eby’s Evangelical Association, c.1871–19??**
Utzinger’s history, p. 356, says the Eby family home was the first Evangelical base close to Jackson, though he does not locate it specifically. However, the Zion congregation south of Jackson was formed by other families in a different place. We still find Eby’s included on an 1896 mission report under Fairmont, so a class/preaching point/congregation continued for some time, possibly into the 20th century. *We do not know the exact location of Eby’s near the city of Jackson in Jackson County.*

**Jackson Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1870?–18??**
We have one reference to this Jackson in southeast Minnesota, on the appointment list with Zumbro Falls in 1877–1878. This class/preaching point/congregation could have existed prior to 1877 and continued beyond 1878. We do not know, nor are we sure of the location. *There was a post office called Jacksonville from 1859-1867, in Section 11, Gillford Township, Wabasha County.*

**Jackson Mission Evangelical Association, 1871–1880; 1915–**
This mission of the Evangelical Association, first called the Jackson County Mission, was formed in 1871. It was subdivided twice during its years, with the various preaching points/congregations reassigned. In 1880, the Jackson Mission was renamed the Fairmont Mission. After further name change to
Sherburn in 1900, the mission was again named Jackson in 1915, evolving to become simply the appointment in the city of Jackson. We do not have a specific end date for Jackson as a mission.

*Jackson is a city in Jackson County.*

**Jackson Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897–18??**

A Norwegian-speaking Methodist appointment at Jackson was made for one year 1896–1897, with Storden. This may have been little more than a class or preaching point. We do not know if the group ever organized as a congregation or how long it lasted.

*Jackson is a city in Jackson County.*

**Jackson United Methodist Church, 1861–ongoing**

The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Jackson began with a first class held in 1861. They held their first quarterly conference May 1, 1869. They worshipped in a school, then the Presbyterian Church. The congregation built its first church in 1880, dedicated on October 3.

*Jackson is a city in Jackson County.*

**Jackson Zion Evangelical Church, 1870–1937**

Utzinger’s history tells of the early Evangelical Association preaching south of Jackson in 1870 that became the Zion congregation. They built a church in 1893. The 1921 church property description located it in Middletown Township, 5 ½ miles south and 1 mile east of Jackson. By the time of Utzinger’s 1922 account, p. 356, he says the minister was preaching regularly in the city of Jackson, “most of the members from the county having moved there.” He gives no details about any building in town. In 1921, the conference trustees recommended moving to Jackson or selling the church in Middletown Township. In 1923, they authorized sale of the property south of town. The congregation discontinued in 1937.

*Jackson is a city in Jackson County.*

*Jadis Methodist Episcopal Church, see Roseau United Methodist Church.*

**Janesville United Methodist Church, 1856–ongoing**

Methodist Episcopal preaching at Janesville began in 1856 by the preacher
assigned to the Morristown circuit. The congregation organized December 7, 1869. They built their first church in 1878, according to the church’s 1939 history, which also says it was dedicated in 1884.

Janesville is a city in Waseca County.

**Jasper United Methodist Church, 1889–ongoing**

Jasper appears as a Methodist Episcopal appointment for the first time in 1889. The congregation organized in June 1892 and began planning for their first building that year. It was under construction by 1895. In 1901, the presiding elder reported it dedicated June 2, 1901. The congregation faltered at times, according to presiding elder reports, but finally continued on a regular basis, continually named in the appointments from 1934 onward.

Jasper is a city in Pipestone County.

**Jeffers Evangelical Association, 1918–19??**

Our primary reference to Evangelical work at Jeffers is found in the 1918 Committee on Boundaries report. It says Jeffers was taken up as an appointment on the Lamberton Mission. Utzinger’s history, p. 369, mentions, too, that “some preaching” has been done in Jeffers, without details, not surprising since his history was written in the early 1920s. Most likely, little came of the work in the town of Jeffers, since it did continue at Red Rock north of town.

Jeffers is a city in Cottonwood County.

**Jeffers United Methodist Church, 1899–ongoing**

The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Jeffers organized in 1899 and dedicated its first church February 10, 1901. When the Red Rock Methodist Episcopal congregation discontinued (possibly an official merger), the members joined the Jeffers congregation in 1900, according to the 1957 history of the Jeffers church [See also Red Rock Methodist Episcopal Church.]

Jeffers is a city in Cottonwood County.

**Jenkins Evangelical Association, c.1910?–c.1920?**

Utzinger’s history, p. 347, mentions Jenkins as a preaching appointment connected to the Pequot church, without giving dates, “but the work never progressed much.” In 1914, the Committee on Boundaries moved Jenkins from
Brainerd to Pequot. A 1952 history of the Pequot church also names Jenkins as a preaching point, in 1914, and says that Jenkins was once the leading church on the field. Probably not for long. 
*Jenkins is a city in Crow Wing County.*

**Jennie Methodist Church, 189?–194?**  
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Jennie, or Lake Jennie, as it was often called, probably began in the 1890s. It appears for the first time on the appointment list in 1899, with Cokato and Dassel. In 1910, the Sunday School missionary report tells us that the school at Jennie was re-organized. It continues listed as an appointment until 1946, the congregation probably discontinuing at that time or soon after. In 1953, the conference trustees reported Lake Jennie abandoned, which indicates that there was property to be disposed of.  
*Jennie is a community near Lake Jennie in Collinwood Township, Meeker County.*

**Joe River Methodist Episcopal Church, 1899–19??**  
In 1899, the Methodist presiding elder reported a new circuit organized in May, with points at St. Vincent, Humboldt and Joe River. This is all we know of the work at Joe River. Possibly a class organized and services were held for a time, but maybe not.  
*Joe River is a river in northern Kittson County, mostly in Richardville Township.*

**Johnson Methodist Episcopal Church, 1909–19??**  
A Methodist Sunday School was organized at Johnson in 1909, according to the missionary report of the Northern Minnesota Conference. This school/class/preaching point may have functioned for a time, but probably not long. We have no further reference to it.  
*Johnson is a city in Big Stone County.*

**Johnson Salem Evangelical Church, 1910?–19??**  
The Salem congregation at Johnson was organized by the United Evangelical Church by 1910, our first mention of it. It was on the Clinton Mission according to the Boundaries Committee. By 1911, the presiding elder was advocating to build a church at Johnson. Instead of building, the congregation moved the former Malta church to Johnson, as reported by the presiding elder in 1918. In
1922, after the merger of the United Evangelicals with the Evangelical Association to form the Evangelical Church, Johnson was assigned to the Tenney Circuit. We do not know when the congregation discontinued.

Johnson is a city in Big Stone County.

**Johnsonville Methodist Church, 1881–1946**
The German-speaking congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Johnsonville probably began about 1881. It appears that year on the missionary collections report under the Marshall Mission. We find it on the appointment lists from 1889–1896, 1898–1926, and 1927–1947. They built their church in 1889, which was sold after the congregation merged with the Lamberton Methodist Church in September 1946, according to the 1960 history of the Lamberton church. Whether this was an official merger or a discontinuance at Johnsonville with members then joining Lamberton is not clear. [See also Lamberton United Methodist Church.]

Johnsonville is a township in Redwood County.

**Jordan Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1857–1867**
The United Brethren included Jordan, in southeast Minnesota, as a part of the Preston Circuit in 1858. In November 1864, it was listed with the Fillmore Circuit. These are the only references we have to a class/preaching point/congregation at Jordan. It probably functioned for several years in the 1850s and 1860s but maybe not more. We do not know for sure.

Jordan is a city in Scott County.

**Jordan Immanuel United Methodist Church, 1855–2017**
The Immanuel congregation at Jordan began as a German-speaking Methodist Episcopal Church. The first preaching occurred in 1855, on a circuit, the Shakopee Mission formed in 1856. The Immanuel congregation organized officially in 1858 and built their first church in 1869. Some years, the work was identified as the Sand Creek Mission and eventually the Jordan mission or circuit. They took the name Immanuel in 1914. In 2017, this congregation merged with Zion United Methodist Church at Lydia. [See also Lydia Zion United Methodist Church.]

Jordan is a city in Scott County.
**Jordan Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1870–189?**
The English-speaking Methodist congregation at Jordan may have begun prior to 1870, the first year it was listed on the appointments. It was listed until 1873 and then named again from 1887–1888. The congregation may have continued for a time after 1888, but probably not long.

*Jordan is a city in Scott County.*

**Jordan Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–c.1900?**
The Methodist work at this Jordan in southeast Minnesota began in 1856 as a preaching point on the Spring Valley Circuit. The 1882 *History of Fillmore County*, p. 503, tells of both Methodist Episcopal preachers and Stephen Jones of the Methodist Protestant Church preaching in the township. The Methodist Episcopal organized a society in 1879 at a school, on the Fillmore Circuit. The same history says another Methodist group met in a different part of the township but was absorbed by the Fillmore congregation. In 1894, the presiding reported hopes for a building for the Jordan congregation. We have no further references to Jordan and can only guess whether the congregation continued into the 20th century. One wonders, too, if there was a connection to the Washington congregation in the neighboring Sumner Township. [See also Washington Methodist Episcopal Church.]

*Jordan is a township in Fillmore County.*

**Josco Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–188?**
We find a Norwegian-speaking Methodist congregation at Josco listed on the appointments in 1880, with Minneapolis. It continues to be listed until 1885, but with Red Wing from 1883–1885. This is all we know of it. It is tempting to connect the name with Iosco in south central Minnesota, but the geography does not match well with Minneapolis or Red Wing.

*We do not know the location of Josco.*

**Joyce Chapel Methodist Church, see Coon Rapids United Methodist Church.**

**Judson Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–186?**
The United Brethren’s work at Judson began in 1858, with the class/preaching point assigned to the St. Peters Mission. It was moved to the Judson Mission in 1859, to the Pleasant Prairie Mission in 1863, and back to the Judson Mission in
1864. How long it continued, we do not know.
Judson is a community in Judson Township, Blue Earth County.

**Judson Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–19??**
The English-speaking Methodist congregation at Judson began in the 1850s under the Eureka Circuit (Eureka was the first name for the town of Nicollet, not to be confused with the Eureka in Dakota County). The c.1910 *History of Blue Earth County*, p. 255, says the congregation incorporated November 25, 1859. Services were held in the home of A. J. Crisp and in Judson village “at intervals for some years.” This suggests they did not own a church building. In 1912, the district superintendent reported property improvements at Judson. Possibly they bought an existing structure? However, that is the last evidence we have of this congregation. We do not know when it discontinued.
Judson is a community in Judson Township, Blue Earth County.

**Judson Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–1866?**
We find the United Brethren’s Judson Mission named specifically in 1859 and 1864, separate from the class/preaching point/congregation at Judson. Judson and several other points were included on this mission in 1859 and again in 1864, after a one year hiatus when all were on the Pleasant Prairie Mission. Probably the separation for a year represented a name change of the mission, though that is not entirely clear. Nor do we have a distinct end date for the Judson Mission, though it may have been 1866 when at least one of the preaching points, Lake Crystal was reassigned to the Cottonwood Mission.
Judson is a community in Judson Township, Blue Earth County.

**Judson Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1860–1866?**
Methodist work to the Scandinavians in the Judson area is listed as an appointment from 1860–1862. Hobart’s history, p. 304, tells us more. A preacher was sent to the Judson Mission in 1860 and “labored about six years,” presumably starting classes and preaching, labor that did not ultimately take hold.
Judson is a community and a township in Blue Earth County.

**Juiles School House Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–18??**
Juiles School House was one of many points named by the United Brethren in
1859 on the Pine Creek Mission. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed.
We do not know the location of Juiles School House.

Kabetogama United Methodist Church, 1961–ongoing
The Methodist Church at Kabetogama began under the Mobile Ministry in 1961. Early services were held in a vacant home and building. The congregation built a church, completed in 1964. [See also Mobile Ministry.]
Kabetogama is a community in Kabetogama Lake Township, St. Louis County.

**Kaibels Evangelical Association, 187??–189??**
Kaibels is first mentioned as an Evangelical appointment in the 1873 Committee on Boundaries report when it was reassigned from the Blue Earth Circuit to the Wells Circuit. We find it named again in the missionary report of 1890, still on the Wells Circuit. Our only other information related to this class/preaching point/congregation, which probably met at a home or school, is found in the 1990 history of the Wells church. It locates Kaibels in southwestern Waseca County.
We do not know the exact location of Kaibels.

**Kalmar Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–18??**
Hobart’s history, p. 144, says Kalmar was a preaching point on a circuit in 1856–1857. This point was surely on the same circuit that birthed the Byron congregation, which built a church in 1873. However, this Methodist class in the township is described as still holding its meetings and Sabbath school in the town hall in the 1883 History of Olmsted County, p. 827. After preaching that began in 1855, the class was organized in 1858, “at a meeting held in Ensign Chilling’s barn.” It is reasonable to guess that at some point that the class merged into the Byron congregation, unless it simply discontinued.
Kalmar is a township in Olmsted County.

**Kanaranzi Methodist Episcopal Church, 1873–19??**
Methodists at Kanaranzi were organized by the preacher from Luverne who arrived and formed a circuit in 1873, according to the 1911 History of Rock and Pipestone Counties, p. 155. After four and a half years, the circuit “dissolved” and the congregations continued on their own. We have one mention of the
congregation at Kanaranzi from 1903, when the presiding elder reported hail damage there. They must have had a church building. We have another reference that likely relates to Kanaranzi that confuses the question. The 1977 Magnolia church history says their preacher formed the Kararanzi (sic) class in 1889, but “Kararanzi abandoned the field” when Magnolia built its church in 1892. When the Kanaranzi class/preaching point/congregation discontinued is unclear.

*Kanaranzi is a community in Kanaranzi Township, Rock County.*

**Kandiyohi Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–1926**

Swedish-speaking Methodist work in the Kandiyohi region began with preaching in 1858. The appointment was listed for the first time in 1860 as Kandiyohi Scandinavian, then as Swedish in 1872. This congregation was the seedbed for several others, including Oak Park. When Kandiyohi was listed for the last time as an appointment in 1925 and probably closed by 1926, the proceeds from the sale of the property were given to the Oak Park church. [See also *Oak Park United Methodist Church.*]

*Kandiyohi is a city and a township in Kandiyohi County.*

**Kaposia Methodist Episcopal Church, 1852–18??**

This Methodist mission under the name of Kaposia was listed as an appointment for a year, 1854–1855. Hobart’s history, p. 88, gives detail for this early work. He tells us that the mission included Black Dog Village, Mendota, Kaposia, Pine Bend, Spring Lake and Hastings, with Hastings identified specifically as a place where a class was organized. All of these points were on the west side of the Mississippi River. However, Hobart, p. 52, lists Kaposia on the St. Peter’s Mission in 1852. All the points on this mission were on the east side of the Mississippi River, Cottage Grove being the closest to the old mission site near present-day Newport. In the 1853–1854 conference year (possibly a year later, date is unclear), points named on the St. Peter’s Mission were located on both sides of the river. Also, Hobart tells of a class organized at Kaposia, p. 55. We do not know the fate of this class.

*Kaposia was a post office in 1853-1854 in West St. Paul Township, Dakota County. The former mission site, moved to the east bank of the river was in present-day Newport, Washington County.*
**Kaposia Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1837–1843**
The first Methodist work under the name Kaposia Mission began in 1837 as a mission to the Dakota Indians. It was based in Kaposia, Little Crow’s Village, on the west bank of the Mississippi River but was later moved across the river to the east bank by Benjamin T. Kavanaugh, who arrived as the appointed preacher in charge in 1839. He built a home that included space for worship and a school there. At the same time, according to Hobart’s history, p. 22–23, David King continued the work of preaching and teaching at Kaposia on the west side of the river until the mission was abandoned in 1843, with the departure of Rev. Kavanaugh.

*Kaposia was located at the present-day South St. Paul. Kavanaugh’s site on the east bank was located in present-day Newport.*

**Kargel’s Evangelical Association, 187?–18??**
We have one mention of what was probably an Evangelical class/preaching point meeting at a home or school named Kargel. In 1873, the Committee on Boundaries reassigned it from the Blue Earth Circuit to the Wells Circuit. Possibly this group later joined others in an organized congregation, but we do not know for sure.

*We do not know the location of Kargel’s.*

**Kasota Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–18??**
Kasota was named on the United Brethren St. Peters Mission in 1859, one of several classes/preaching points named that year, including Lake Emily, also in the same township. Since both appear in the same list, it seems likely they were separate points. We do not know how long the work at Kasota continued.

*Kasota is a city and township in Le Sueur County.*

**Kasota Methodist Episcopal Church, 1854–18??**
Kasota is listed on the Methodist appointments from 1857–May 1859. However, the 1954 history of Centenary Church in Mankato includes Kasota on its first circuit in 1854. A reference in the c.1910 *History of Blue Earth County*, p. 259, connects early preaching at a home and school in 1856–1858 in Kasota with Lime Township, Blue Earth County. It says that “Lime was originally part of Kasota precinct and in 1855, for nearly a year a part of Le Sueur County.” Lime was restored to Blue Earth County in 1856. We do not know when the
Kasson Circuit Evangelical Association, 1870–19??
The Kasson Circuit (or Mission in some years) of the Evangelical Association began in 1870 and originally covered a wide region. The area and number of preaching points/congregations varied over the years, eventually comprising primarily the Pleasant Corners Church close to Kasson. It is not clear as to the end of the circuit or mission as such, but in 1926, the Committee on Boundaries changed Kasson from a station to a mission, which implies that Pleasant Corners was the primary point on a charge that may have included other preaching points.

Kasson is a city in Dodge County.

Kasson Evangelical Association, 1868–c.1900?
Evangelical work in the town of Kasson began by 1868, the same year that it and Pleasant Corners were both named on the Rochester Mission. Utzinger’s history, p. 367, tells us that services were held in Kasson, usually in rented churches. The congregation never built their own church. However, a parsonage was built in town in 1886 to serve the entire Kasson Circuit. In 1926, the conference authorized sale of property in Kasson, probably connected to this parsonage. Utzinger does not tells us when the congregation at Kasson discontinued but his wording implies that it was some time distant from when he was writing his history of events up to 1922.

Kasson is a city in Dodge County.

Kasson Pleasant Corners United Methodist Church, 1864–ongoing
The Pleasant Corners congregation of the Evangelical Association near Kasson organized its first class in 1864, meeting for services in homes. They built their first church in 1870 and was known then as Emanuel.

Pleasant Corners is located about four miles southwest of Kasson in Dodge County.

Kasson United Methodist Church, 1855–ongoing
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Kasson began with preaching in 1855. Early preaching was held at Mantorville and for a number of years, there were classes at both Mantorville and Kasson, classes that merged in 1875. The
Kasson congregation met at a school until building their first church, which opened November 23, 1873. [See also Mantorville Methodist Episcopal Church.]

**Kastor Methodist Episcopal Church, 1909–19??**
We have one reference to Methodist work at Kastor. In 1909 the Northern Minnesota Conference reported a Sunday School organized at Kastor. We do not know how long it functioned.

We do not know the location of Kastor.

**Kedron Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–186?**
According to the 1927 history of Spring Valley church, Kedron was a point on its Methodist circuit in 1856 and also in 1858. This is all we know of a class/preaching point at Kedron, which probably lasted a few years but not long.

Kedron is a creek that runs through Sumner Township, Fillmore Township. Kedron was also the name of the post office in Section 16 from 1867-1875 and 1876-1879.

**Keene Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–c.1900?**
Keene appears on the Methodist appointment list, with Hawley, from 1892–1896. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed, possibly into the 20th century.

Keene is a township in Clay County.

**Keewatin Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–19??**
We find Keewatin listed as a Methodist appointment from 1907–1908 and 1910–1914, enough years to suggest at least moderate success there. However, we do not know if a congregation formally organized, had a church, or when it discontinued.

Keewatin is a city in Itasca County.

**Kellogg United Methodist Church, 185?–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal work at Kellogg began under the town’s former name, Pawselin, with preaching in the region in the 1850s. The congregation built its first church in 1864 at Pawselin, the settlement at the edge of what became Kellogg, according to a 1949 history of the church. The 1920 *History of*
Wabasha County, p. 142, says the building was moved into Kellogg in 1882. Also, at some point in the 19th century, the nearby Cook’s Valley Methodist Episcopal Church merged with Kellogg. [See also Cook’s Valley Methodist Episcopal Church.]
Kellogg is a city in Wabasha County.

**Kelly Lake United Methodist Church, 1914–2015**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Kelly Lake started as a union Sunday School in 1914 and organized as a federated congregation September 17, 1916. They built a church, which the district superintendent, reporting in 1915, said was to be dedicated soon. The congregation discontinued on May 24, 2015.
Kelly Lake is community west of Hibbing in St. Louis County.

**Kelsey Methodist Church, c.1920?–194?**
We do not know the beginnings of the Methodist Episcopal congregation at Kelsey or when they built their church, but it is named on the appointments for the first time in 1922, with Meadowlands. In 1930, it was yoked with Eveleth. In 1947, the Conference Corporation authorized the local trustees to sell the church. The congregation probably discontinued in the early 1940s.
Kelsey is a community in Kelsey Township, St. Louis County.

**Kennedy Evangelical Association, c.1920?–193?**
Evangelical work at Kennedy was connected with that at Donaldson, the Spring Brook Evangelical Association. A news clipping in the Donaldson file tells of work at Kennedy for some years prior to 1927. Notes from a 2003 communication with the Dakotas Annual Conference connect Kennedy to Donaldson in 1926 (this charge was served by preachers from the North Dakota Conference at that time). We do not know when the class/preaching point/congregation at Kennedy ended.
Kennedy is a city in Kittson County.

**Kennedy Methodist Episcopal Church, 1899–192?**
In 1899, the Methodist presiding elder reported the establishment of a new circuit comprising Stephen, Donaldson, and Kennedy. Kennedy continued as an appointment until 1924. We do not know if this class/preaching
point/congregation built a church, nor do we known when it discontinued, but probably in the 1920s. 
*Kennedy is a city in Kittson County.*

**Kenny Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 188?–189?**
Only once is Kenny named in the United Brethren records; it is listed on the Vernon Circuit in 1891. Probably the Kenny class/preaching point, like so many of the United Brethren efforts, was fleeting.
*We do not know the location of Kenny, but wonder if the name was shortened from Kilkenny, a township in Le Sueur County.*

**Kent Methodist Episcopal Church, 1899–1919**
In 1899, McCauleyville appears as a Methodist appointment for the first time. That same year, the presiding elder reported that this congregation came with a building, fifteen miles north of Breckenridge. One guesses that the congregation left a different denomination to join the Methodists, but that is not clear. McCauleyville continues to be listed as an appointment until 1904, plus the presiding elder reported that year of improvements at McCauleyville. Also in 1904, the city of Kent was incorporated, a railroad town just east of McCauleyville in McCauleyville Township, and many McCauleyville buildings were moved to Kent. The first reference we have for Kent is in 1903, when the presiding elder reported that a parsonage had been built there. However, by 1907, the conference was discussing possible disposal of the property. Instead, the Sunday School missionary report of 1910 tells us that the “work re-commenced” at Kent. By 1915, the property was being repaired for use. The end of the class/congregation came soon after. The property was sold in 1919. 
*Kent is a city in Wilkin County.*

**Kent Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1898–1899**
The United Brethren’s Kent Mission began in 1898, a name change from the Wilkin County Mission. It is not listed in the appointments in 1899. Since the Wilkin County Mission began with only fourteen members, it seems possible that this mission did not have enough of a base to thrive. 
*Kent is a city in Wilkin County.*

**Kenyon Circuit Evangelical Association, 1913–19??**
The Kenyon Circuit of the Evangelical Association came into existence as a name change from the East Prairie Circuit, the congregation at Kenyon being its primary point and continued as such as either a mission or circuit into the 20th century. We do not know exactly when the mission/circuit terminology ended. Kenyon is a city in Goodhue County.

**Kenyon Emanuel Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1868–1964**
The earliest work of the Evangelical Association at Kenyon dates from 1868, though the Emanuel congregation in town began in 1904 according to the 1945 Historical report compiled by the conference. Kenyon is named on the 1868 report of the Boundaries Committee with East Prairie. It is quite possible that this referred to a long-standing class/preaching point/congregation that appears as Koberstein’s in 1876. That year, Koberstein’s was reassigned from the East Prairie to the Kasson Circuit. However, Utzinger’s history, p. 353, identifies Koberstein’s with Kenyon, “Near Kenyon lived a good, loyal family by the name of Koberstein, in whose home our ministers preached many years ago. Later, our preachers began to preach in the village in a rented church.” The congregation built their church in 1914. In 1964, they united with the Kenyon Methodist Church to form the Kenyon United Methodist Church. [See also Kenyon United Methodist Church.] Kenyon is a city in Goodhue County.

**Kenyon German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–192?**
The German-speaking Methodist congregation at Kenyon was part of the early Cannon River Mission in 1856. We do not know when they built a first church, but we do know that they had a new church in 1897. We find Kenyon included in the conference mission reports into the mid-1910s. The congregation may functioned until, or nearly until, the Northern German Conference discontinued in 1924, with members joining nearby congregations in the Minnesota Conference. Kenyon is a city in Goodhue County.

**Kenyon Methodist Church, 1857–1964**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Kenyon organized in 1857. They worshipped in various public places for years, but finally built a church that was dedicated September 29, 1889. The congregation united with
the Emanuel Evangelical United Brethren Church in Kenyon in 1964 to form the Kenyon United Methodist Church. [See also Kenyon United Methodist Church.] Kenyon is a city in Goodhue County.

**Kenyon United Methodist Church, 1964–ongoing**
The United Methodist congregation at Kenyon resulted from the merger of the Kenyon Methodist and Evangelical United Brethren churches in 1964, four years prior to the denominational merger in 1968. The united congregation joined in using the former Evangelical United Brethren church building. [See also Kenyon Emanuel Evangelical United Brethren Church and Kenyon Methodist Church.] Kenyon is a city in Goodhue County.

**Kerkhoven Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1873–18??**
Our one reference to the Swedish–speaking Methodist work at Kerkhoven is found in Linden’s history, p. 42. Kerkhoven was on the New London circuit when it began in 1873. How long a class/preaching point/congregation at Kerkhoven may have lasted, we do not know. Kerkhoven is a city in Swift County.

**Kerston Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 188?–19??**
Gist’s history, p. 146, tells us that the Kerston Church was being repaired in 1898 and perhaps had been built ten years earlier. This is all we know of a congregation at Kerston. Having a church building implies a successful United Brethren effort at Kerston, at least for a decade. We do not know the location of Kerston, though there is a Kerstonville Township, organized in 1881, in Polk County. The United Brethren did expand or attempt to expand in some parts of west central to northwest Minnesota, but maybe not as far as Polk County.

**Kettle River Finnish Methodist Episcopal Church, 191?–193?**
The Finnish–speaking congregation at Kettle River appears on the appointment lists from 1921–1927, though we find it listed earlier, in 1914, in the statistics on a charge with Split Rock. In 1931, the district superintendent reported the congregation’s reorganization “in a building moved on to the foundation of the old church burned in the forest fire of 1918, the first Finnish American Church in America.” We do not know how long the Kettle River congregation lasted, but it was declared abandoned by the conference trustees in 1958. The trustees
reported in 1959 that the property was transferred to the Apostolic Church of Kettle River. Exactly how this congregation may have coincided with the Split Rock Finnish congregation after the forest fire is unclear. [See also Split Rock Salem Finnish Methodist Episcopal Church.]

*Kettle River is a city in Silver Township, Carleton County.*

**Kettle River Methodist Episcopal Church, 1892–192?**
We find what is most likely an English-speaking Methodist appointment listed in 1892, its first year, at Kettle River, linked with Kerrick, also English. We assume English since the listing does not specify Finnish. Two Kettle Rivers in adjacent counties on the Duluth District, confuses the issue regarding location. An English-speaking Kettle River congregation is never listed again on the appointments. However, in 1915, the district superintendent reports a new church under construction, English, probably. The 1916 statistics list a Kettle River with Barnum and Moose Lake, both English-speaking congregations. The Kettle River congregation may have discontinued as a result of the 1918 forest fire, but possibly continued a few years afterwards. In 1928, the conference authorized $1,000 from the sale of the Kettle River property to be given to the Moose Lake church. Adding to the confusion, 1989 *Pine County...and its Memories*, p. 29–30, “The Willow River Methodist Episcopal was built in 1901...This church was purchased in 1933 by the Ladies Aid of Zion Lutheran Church.” Willow River is in Kettle River Township. It is tempting believe that this one reference to a church at Willow River refers to the same congregation that the conference called Kettle River (English-speaking). Maybe the congregation built a first church in 1901 and then replaced it about 1915? Might the 1989 county history have the date wrong? We do not know, but it also is difficult to imagine a 20th century congregation at Willow River never getting a reference under that name in conference records. If it was the same as the English-speaking Kettle River, then the congregation is certainly in Pine County. *Kettle River is a city in Silver Township, Carleton County. The other Kettle River is a community in Kettle River Township, Pine County.*

**Keystone Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1880–191?**
The Keystone congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church began about 1880, meeting in a school, according to the 1955 history of the Le Sueur
Methodist Church. Keystone appears on the appointment list for the first time in 1888, with Norwood. Later it was moved to the Le Sueur charge. The congregation built a church, completed in 1889. It was dedicated August 3, 1890. Keystone was named for the last time on the appointments in 1915 and probably discontinued soon after. The 1955 history cited above says it merged with Le Sueur. In 1920, the conference authorized the sale of the Keystone church. A 2005 history of the Le Sueur church identifies Keystone as originally a German congregation, but this does not seem likely based on other references. The 1955 history places Keystone north of Le Sueur in the Blakeley area. 

Blakeley is a township in Scott County.

Kiester and Mansfield Circuit Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1900–1904
The United Brethren appointments list the Kiester and Mansfield Circuit for four years, 1900–1904, a name change in 1900 from the Mansfield Circuit. The combined circuit closed when the Mansfield congregation merged with the church in Kiester about 1904. Whether there were preaching points served by this circuit beyond the congregations at Kiester and Mansfield, we do not know for sure.

Kiester is a city in Faribault County. Mansfield is a community in Mansfield Township, Freeborn County.

**Kiester Grace United Methodist Church, 1897–2017**
In 1897, the work of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ at Kiester was reassigned from the Glenville Circuit to the Mansfield Circuit. This was likely a class/preaching point that had met for a time, maybe even earlier than the 1890s. The congregation organized February 7, 1897, and dedicated their first church June 24, 1900. The congregation began a blended relationship with Emanuel United Methodist Church at Rice Lake in 1996, but then merged with Wells United Methodist Church in 2017 to become a separate campus of Open Doors United Methodist Church. [See also Rice Lake Emanuel United Methodist Church and Wells Open Doors United Methodist Church.]

Kiester is a city in Faribault County.

**Kiester Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1872–1907**
The Methodist appointment at Kiester is listed from 1902–1907, but the
congregation began years earlier as a class formed about 1872. We learn this from the 1896 History of Faribault County, p. 624. The congregation apparently officially organized about 1900; in 1901, the presiding reported that Kiester had applied for organization as a Methodist Episcopal Church. By 1903, they were building a church, which was dedicated November 8, 1903. However, the congregation soon voted to sell the property, and the conference so authorized the sale of the church in 1907.

Kiester is a city in Faribault County.

**Kilkenny Evangelical Association, 188?–189?**
We find Evangelical work at Kilkenny listed once, on the Le Sueur Mission, in the missionary report of 1889. We know nothing further of this class/preaching point/congregation.
Kilkenny is a city and township in Le Sueur County.

**Kimball Bretzke’s Evangelical Association, 186?–189?**
The Evangelical Bretzke’s class met at the Bretzke home southeast of Kimball. It probably began in the 1860s. Utzinger’s history, p. 422, identifies Bretzke’s as the beginning of the Evangelical work in the South Haven region. We know that Bretzke’s was a preaching point reassigned from the Paynesville circuit to the new St. Cloud Mission in 1873. Utzinger also tells that the Bretzke class “seceded to the United Evangelical Church” in the 1890s. Did it then become the nucleus of the Kimball Prairie United Evangelical congregation? It seems likely, but the details are unclear. [See also Kimball Prairie United Evangelical Church.]
Kimball is a city in Stearns County.

**Kimball Evangelical Association, 188?–190?**
In 1889, the Evangelical Association’s missionary report included Kimball on the St. Cloud Mission. In 1904, Kimball was reassigned to the new South Haven Mission, along with Steinberg’s, which leads one to envision two congregations at or near Kimball. We do not know if the Kimball class/congregation met in town or elsewhere.
Kimball is a city in Stearns County.

**Kimball Mission United Evangelical Church, 1899–191?**
The United Evangelical Church began work in the Kimball area in 1899, with the congregation first known as Kimball Prairie the primary point for which the mission was named. At least two classes/preaching points/congregations were connected to Kimball during its years, one in town and one in the country, but it is unclear when the mission formally ended, possibly not until the merger of the United Evangelical Church and the Evangelical Association in 1922. By the 1910s, the congregation in town was faltering. In general, the two denominations were making arrangements between their local congregations in the area and beginning the process of reuniting after the 30 year separation. Some of the exact details are difficult to determine as are the several congregational alliances.

Kimball is a city in Stearns County.

**Kimball Prairie United Evangelical Church, 1897–1910?**
The Kimball Mission of the United Evangelical Church included two congregations, one in town and one in the country. Probably the country congregation was the one referred to as Kimball Prairie and was the Bretzke’s congregation that seceded from the Evangelical Association, according to Utzinger’s history, p. 422. We do not know exactly when this congregation discontinued. [See also Kimball Bretzke’s Evangelical Association.]

Kimball is a city in Stearns County.

**Kimball Steinberg’s Evangelical Association, 1897–1910?**
We find the Steinberg’s class of the Evangelical Association listed under St. Cloud in the 1897 missionary report, the earliest mention of it, although the listing for Steindorf’s in the 1896 mission report under South Haven, the only reference to a Steindorf, probably refers to Steinberg’s. In 1904, Steinberg’s was reassigned from St. Cloud to South Haven. Utzinger’s history, p. 423, describes the Steinberg appointment holding services in a school, about five miles south of Kimball, but members had been attending South Haven “in recent years.” He says Steinberg’s was a long-standing point on the charge but does not give a date for when it began.

Kimball is a city in Stearns County.

**Kimball United Evangelical Church, 1897–1910?**
Kimball Prairie, later just Kimball, is listed for the first time as an appointment of the United Evangelical Church in 1899, connected with the work designated by the Boundaries Committee as the new Kimball Mission. The congregation in the town of Kimball had a church, according to a report of the presiding elder in 1902. It seems likely, but we do not know for certain, that this congregation was a continuation of, or at least included, the Bretzke’s class of the Evangelical Association. A history in the Maine Prairie file quotes a 1910 conference report implying that the mission at Kimball was failing from lack of interest. The whole mission or mostly the congregation in the town of Kimball? This is unclear, as is the exact connection to Bretzke’s or Kimball Prairie. [See also Bretzke’s Evangelical Association and Kimball Prairie United Evangelical Church.]

Kimball is a city in Stearns County.

**Kimball United Methodist Church, 1888–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Kimball began with a first service at Maine Prairie in 1888, where the preacher felt a need for three congregations, Kimball becoming one of them. They immediately began building their first church, which the presiding elder reporting in 1890 said had been dedicated. *Kimball is a city in Stearns County.*

****Kimberly Methodist Episcopal Church, 1907–191?**
In 1907, the presiding elder reported new English-speaking work of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Kimberly, on a charge with Cromwell and McGregor. In 1909, the district superintendent reported a society organized, with plans to build a church. This apparently did not happen, for we know nothing further of this society. *Kimberly is a community in Kimberly Township, Aitkin County.*

****Kimberly Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1900–191?**
Kimberly appears on the appointments as a Swedish-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation from 1900–1903. It is named once more, in the 1912 appointments, with the Aitkin Circuit. The work at Kimberly probably ended in the late 1910s, as did the Aitkin Swedish Circuit. *Kimberly is a community in Kimberly Township, Aitkin County.*

****Kinbrae Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–1927**
The Methodist work at Kinbrae began at least by 1883; a 1952 Heron Lake church history names Kinbrae on its circuit that year. However, the same Heron Lake history includes Graham Lake as a preaching point from about 1872–1881, after which Graham Lake was shifted to the Worthington circuit. Also, in 1878, the presiding elder reported a camp meeting at Graham Lakes. It seems quite possible that Graham Lake or Lakes evolved to become the congregation in Kinbrae. The congregation at Kinbrae had built a church by 1896, dedicated during the 1895–1896 conference year. By the early 1920s, the congregation was struggling, to the point of being closed for a time, and ultimately discontinuing in 1927. Oddly, the property was not disposed of then, but was sold much later during the 1982–1983 conference year.

Kinbrae is a city in Graham Lake Township, Nobles County. There are two lakes in the township, East and West Graham Lake.

**Kingman Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–189?**
Our one reference to Methodist work at Kingman, probably a class/preaching point, is found in the 1890 mission appropriations report, with Olivia. Most likely, this attempt did not last long, but we do not know for sure.

Kingman is a township in Renville County.

**King’s Farm Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1893–19??**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist class/preaching point/congregation at King’s Farm began in 1893, according to the 1942 Historical Record. We find it listed on the appointments with Litchfield and Maynard Lake in 1898. We do not know how long this work continued, possibly into the 20th century.

We do not know the location of King’s Farm, but maybe there is a connection to King’s Lake in Round Grove Township, McLeod County?

**Kingsdale Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 18??–19??**
In the 1989 history, *Pine County…and its Memories*, p. 281, under Dosey Township, we learn that “The Clovertown and Kingsdale schools were used for early religious services. Seth Barden was the minister of the United Brethren Church.” An internet search found Seth Barden as a United Brethren preacher in neighboring Wisconsin.

We do not know the location of Kingsdale, but New Dosey is a township in Pine County.
**Kingsley Corner Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 18??–190?**
Our one reference to United Brethren work at Kingsley Corner comes from 1899. The annual conference passed a resolution to leave the decision to drop or retain Kingsley Corner to the quarterly conference. However, Kingsley Corner may be the congregation named as Quincy earlier. In 1886, Quincy was reassigned from the Eyota to the Elmira circuit and was named again in 1893 when it was reassigned from Elmira to Fairwater. We do not know when this class/preaching point began but it probably discontinued early in the 20th century.

*Kingsley Corner is a community in Quincy Township, Olmsted County.*

**Kingston Evangelical Association, c.1900?–19??**
In 1903, Kingston is included as an Evangelical point under St. Cloud on the missionary report. Possibly work there occurred prior to that year and maybe continued after, but we do not know.

*Kingston is a city in Meeker County.*

**Kingston Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–188?**
A Methodist class at Kingston was organized in the fall of 1857, according to Hobart’s history, p. 137. It was part of a large circuit under different names, Paynesville, Forest City, Clearwater, at different times through the 1860s. Our last probable reference to this class/preaching point is found in a 1958 history of the Clearwater church, quoting their pastor from 1880–1883, “I have visited Garden Valley near Kingston where there is a class of twenty six that needs service…” We do not know how long this class continued.

*Kingston is a city in Meeker County.*

**Kinney Methodist Episcopal Church, 19??–193?**
All we know of a class/preaching point at Kinney is found in the 1929 report of the district superintendent. The Buhl church was giving its pastor time to preach and conduct a Sunday School at “the Kinney location.” Was this a point prior to the late 1920s and did it continue into the 1930s? We do not know.

*Kinney is a city in St. Louis County.*

**Klemmer Evangelical Association, 187?–187??**
The Klemmer (likely the name of a family) appointment of the Evangelical
Association was reassigned from the Hutchinson Circuit to the New Auburn Circuit in 1876. Utzinger’s history, p. 348, includes it under Grafton in the Buffalo Lake entry, saying Klemmer was kept up for a number of years but does not give a year for its discontinuance. Klemmer might or might not be the congregation on the Arlington Mission referred to in the 1884 report of the Ways and Means Committee. This congregation, unidentified by a name, was to transfer property to the conference trustees because the congregation had no trustees. However, a preaching point, if still meeting in a home, was not likely to have property, so this possible connection is speculative.

We do not know the location of Klemmer.

**Klondyke Methodist Episcopal Church, 1910–19??**
In 1910, from the Sunday School missionary report, we find a school had been organized at Klondyke. This is all we know of the Methodist work there. **Klondyke is community in Irondale Township, Crow Wing County.**

**Klossner Salem German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–1909**
The German-speaking Methodist congregation at Klossner, also known as Lafayette, started with preaching in homes in the township in 1857, according to the 1916 History of Nicollet and Le Sueuer Counties, p. 299. They built their first church on land donated at Klossner in 1863. The county history gives the date of 1859. The 1863 date comes from the 1958 history of First Methodist Church, New Ulm. Probably Klossner lost their 1859 building in the U.S.–Dakota War of 1862 and rebuilt the next year. The congregation took the name of Salem in 1874 when replacing the log church with a brick building. They discontinued in 1909, with the members joining Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church in New Ulm. [See also New Ulm First United Methodist Church.] **Klossner is a community in Lafayette Township, Nicollet County.**

**Knife River Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–190?**
Knife River appears on the Methodist appointment list for one year, 1901–1902. In 1901, the presiding elder reported that lots had been purchased with plans to build at Knife River, which suggests a congregation that began functioning in the late 1890s. However, nothing further is found related to Knife River. Probably the congregation discontinued or associated with a different denomination, possibly Presbyterian. From the history on the website of the
Knife River Lutheran Church, we learn their building was a former Presbyterian Church. 
*Knife River is a community in Silver Creek Township, Lake County.*

**Kobler (Dodd Road) Evangelical Association, 1857–18??**
The Evangelical Kobler appointment, also known as Dodd Road, began soon after the first work in the Lake Elysian area, in 1857, according to the 1979 history of the Le Center church. The congregation built a church, no date given, three miles south of Le Center. It disbanded “many years ago” after most of the members had moved to town.
*Kobler was located three miles south of Le Center, placing it in Cordova Township, Le Sueur County.*

**Koenigs Evangelical Association, 1877–18??**
Koenigs is named once in the Evangelical records. It was reassigned in 1878 from the Jackson Mission to the Martin County Mission. Mostly likely it was a class/preaching point meeting in the home of a Koenig family. We do not know how long it continued or if the members eventually joined a congregation.
*We do not know the location of Koenigs.*

**Koep Evangelical Association, 1877–18??**
The Evangelical work at Koep, probably the name of the family where a class met, was reassigned from the Big Stone Mission to the Marshall Mission in 1881. This is our only reference to this class/preaching point. We do not know if it was in Minnesota or Dakota Territory.
*We do not know the location of Koep.*

**Koester Evangelical Association, 1877–18??**
The Evangelical work at Koester, probably the name of the family where a class met, was reassigned from the Big Stone Mission to the Marshall Mission in 1881. This is our only reference to this class/preaching point. This is one of several that may have been in Dakota Territory rather than Minnesota.
*We do not know the location of Koester.*

**Koethes Evangelical Association, 1877–18??**
We find one reference to Evangelical work at Koethes; in 1879 it was reassigned
from the Big Stone Mission to the Renville Mission. We do not know when this class/preaching point, which likely met at the home of the Koethe family, began or ended.

**Koksma Methodist Episcopal Church, 1909–19??**
In the 1909 Sunday School Missionary report to the Northern Minnesota Conference, we learn that a Sunday School had been organized at Koksma. This is all we know of Methodist work there.

**Koniska Evangelical Association, 1863–18??**
We find one reference that suggests Evangelical work at Koniska. Utzinger’s history, p. 364, says, “In the spring of 1863 a Hutchinson Mission was formed of the appointments near Hutchinson, and Keneske....” Keneske could be a family name, but Koniska seems a likely option. We do not know how long this work continued.

**Koniska Methodist Episcopal Church, 1867–18??**
Koniska was listed as a Methodist appointment from 1866–1867 and 1868–1870. Possibly this class/preaching point/congregation began before 1866 and continued beyond 1870, but it is not certain.

**Kopp Evangelical Association, 18??–18??**
In 1888, the Evangelical Committee on Boundaries named Kopp on the Amboy Mission, our only reference to Evangelical work at this place, which may have been the name of a family who hosted a class/preaching point.

*We do not know the location of Koethes.*
**Kottke’s Evangelical Association, 18??–19??**
Kottke’s is named on the Evangelical’s Crow River circuit in the missionary report of 1896. Kottke was the name of a family connected to the work at Maple Grove, now called Corcoran Immanuel United Methodist Church. Probably, for a time, a class/preaching point functioning at the Kottke home.

*We do not know the location of Kottke’s.*

**Kroner’s Evangelical Association, 18??–18??**
The Evangelical work at Kroner’s was reassigned in 1885 from the Dakota Circuit to the Chaska Mission. We do not know when this class/preaching point, likely meeting at the home of a Kroner family, began or how long it continued.

*We do not know the location of Kroner’s.*

**La Crescent Evangelical Association, 1867–18??**
In 1870, the Evangelical Committee on Boundaries detached La Crescent from Winona and moved it to the Oakridge Circuit, the one reference to Evangelical work at La Crescent in the conference records. However, Utzinger’s history, p. 413, tells of several revival meetings during 1867–1868, including one at a home near La Crescent. “For over ten years these revival fires burned brightly.” Probably the class/preaching point/congregation at La Crescent existed for some years, but we do not know exactly when.

*La Crescent is a city in Houston County.*

**La Crescent German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–18??**
What we know of the German–speaking Methodists at La Crescent comes from the 1882 *History of Houston County*, p. 429, which tells us that they formed a class in 1858 after a first service held in a school in Section 6 of the township. The society took a blow when one of the members was revealed as a horse thief in Illinois, but the congregation revived in 1861 and built a church in 1863. They were on a circuit with Hokah. We do not know when this congregation discontinued or merged with another. Considering the location, was there a connection between this German congregation and that at Pine Creek? [See also *Pine Creek German Methodist Episcopal Church.*]

*La Crescent is a city and township in Houston County.*

La Crescent United Methodist Church, 1856–ongoing
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at La Crescent organized in 1866, after beginning class meetings at a school in 1856. The congregation built their first church in 1866, or at least began that year. The 1882 History of Houston County, p. 429, reports it built in 1867. The church was dedicated in 1872.

La Crescent is a city in Houston County.

**La Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church, 1890–1894?**
La Prairie appears on the Methodist appointment list for the first time in 1890, with Grand Rapids, the same year that the presiding elder reported new work developing at La Prairie. This class/preaching point/congregation is named in the list for the last year in 1894. It seems unlikely that it continued for long, but we do not know for sure.

La Prairie is a city in Grand Rapids Township, Itasca County.

**Lac qui Parle Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1879–1883**
The Lac qui Parle Mission of the United Brethren is named on the appointments from 1879–1883. Probably more than one attempt to form a class/preaching point in the area was made through this appointment, but we know of only one that may have borne fruit, at Augusta.

Lac qui Parle is a county.

**Lafayette Evangelical Association, 1857–c.1865**
All we know of the brief work of the Evangelical Association at Lafayette comes from a c.1934 ledger from Oakwood Church in New Ulm. It lists Lafayette on the Mankato Mission in 1865 but also says the work at Lafayette had been abandoned earlier.

Lafayette is a city and township in Nicollet County.

Lafayette German Methodist Episcopal Church, see Klossner Salem German Methodist Episcopal Church.

**Lafayette Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–18??**
We have an elusive reference of English-speaking Methodist work in 1856 at an elusive location. The 1956 pageant script from the Owatonna church includes Lafayette as a preaching point on Owatonna’s first circuit, our only reference to
this work. It seems unlikely that this Lafayette is the township in Nicollet County further west.
We do not know the location of this Lafayette.

**Lafayette United Methodist Church, 1876–1994**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Lafayette began with first preaching at a school in 1876. The congregation organized March 1, 1877. They built their first church, called Clear Lake, in 1879 in Section 34, Cornish Township, Sibley County. After the village of Lafayette organized in 1896, they moved to town, building a church there in 1906. The congregation discontinued in 1994.
Lafayette is a city and township in Nicollet County.

**Lake Allie Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?-19??**
We have one reference to Methodist work at Lake Allie. On a 1904 map indicating preaching points, it is shown north of Buffalo Lake. We do not know if or how long a class/preaching point functioned there. Might there have been a connection to the congregation at Preston Lake that existed in the 19th century? [See also Preston Lake Methodist Episcopal Church.]
Lake Allie is a lake in Preston Lake and Boon Lake Townships, Renville County.

**Lake Belt Methodist Protestant Church, c.1870–188?**
Since Methodist Protestant work in Minnesota did not continue long into the 20th century, it never officially became a part of our United Methodist antecedents in the state. However, we find a few references of interest such as the page on early Methodist Protestant work west of Winnebago in the 1977 history of the Ceylon church. Lake Belt is mentioned, with a class/preaching point/congregation from about 1870 into the late 1880s.
Lake Belt is a township in Martin County.

**Lake Benton Evangelical Association, 187?–189?**
Evangelical work at Lake Benton probably began in the 1870s. In 1876, the Committee on Boundaries reassigned this class/preaching point/congregation from the Big Stone Lake Mission to the Redwood Mission and moved it again in 1889 to the Marshall Mission. We find no further references to Lake Benton and guess that it did not continue beyond the 1890s.
Lake Benton is a city and township in Lincoln County.

**Lake Benton United Methodist Church, 1873–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal work at Lake Benton began with preaching in 1873 at Marshfield, a village abandoned when the railroad was built elsewhere. The appointment was listed as Marshfield in 1879, then Lake Benton in 1880, the same year the congregation incorporated as First Methodist Episcopal Church. They dedicated their first building September 6, 1885.

Lake Benton is a city in Lincoln County.

**Lake Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, October 1859–1860**
The Methodist’s Lake Circuit was named as such for only a year, 1859–1860. It was on the Monticello District, which covered a large area including Minneapolis. Exactly which classes/preaching points were included on the Lake Circuit is unknown, but probably it served the beginnings of several congregations. We do not know the exact location of Lake Circuit.

**Lake City Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1861–1862; 1873–1879**
This Methodist Episcopal circuit, not to be confused with the English-speaking congregation in the town of Lake City, appears on the appointment lists from 1861–1862 and 1873–1879. The circuit would have served classes/preaching points/congregations near Lake City, probably those in Gillford and Mount Pleasants Townships and maybe more at times.

Lake City is a city in Wabasha County

**Lake City German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1860–1913**
The 1903 Northern German Conference history says that German-speaking Methodist work at Lake City was a field on the Pepin Mission in 1860. However, this congregation at the time the history was written did not have its own building but met in a Baptist Church. A transcription of the German circuit in the Zumbro Falls church file says the first quarterly conference for the Lake City, West Albany, and Zumbro Falls congregations was held at West Albany October 28, 1894. The word “first” probably does not mean first ever but rather first quarterly conference held in the conference year of 1894–1895. According to the 1920 History of Wabasha County, p. 178, the Lake City German
congregation merged with the Lake City English congregation in 1913. *Lake City is a city in Wabasha County.*

**Lake City United Methodist Church, 1857–ongoing**
The Lake City congregation of the English-speaking Methodist Episcopal Church began with preaching in 1857. They began building their first church in 1869. It was dedicated July 9, 1876. In 1926, the German Methodist congregation at West Albany merged with Lake City. *[See also West Albany German Methodist Episcopal Church.]* *Lake City is a city in Wabasha County.*

**Lake Crystal Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–186?**
The United Brethren work at Lake Crystal began in 1859 when it was assigned to the Judson Mission. This class/preaching point/congregation was named on the Pleasant Prairie Mission in 1863, back to the Judson Mission in 1864, and to the Cottonwood Mission in 1866, the last we know of it. Most likely it did not continue much longer. There is no mention of early United Brethren work in the township in the 1910 county history, which suggests it was fleeting. *Lake Crystal is a city in Blue Earth County.*

**Lake Crystal First United Methodist Church, 1856–ongoing**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Lake Crystal began with a first service held in 1856. The congregation organized July 16, 1870. They began building their first church in 1874, according to the c.1910 *History of Blue Earth County*, p. 251. It was dedicated June 1, 1879. *Lake Crystal is a city in Blue Earth County.*

**Lake Crystal German Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–1923?**
The German-speaking Methodist work in Lake Crystal probably began in the 1870s. We find a Sunday School named at Lake Crystal on the Mountain Lake Mission in the 1880 missionary collections report. Lake Crystal is also named in the report of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society (W.F.M.S.) in 1923. Most likely members of the congregation, if it still functioned, disbursed to other churches when the congregations of the Northern German Conference merged with their geographical counterparts in 1924, but we do not have details. *Lake Crystal is a city in Blue Earth County.*
**Lake Elizabeth Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1866–c.1915**
The Norwegian-speaking Methodist work at Lake Elizabeth began with preaching in the area in 1866. According to the 1970 *Centennial History of Kandiyohi County*, p. 188, the congregation organized in 1870 and built a church about 1878 or 1879. This building burned down in 1888 and was never replaced. The congregation continued to meet, location not named, at least occasionally into the 20th century. Lake Elizabeth, served with Lake Lillian, was named on the appointment list from 1895–1904. The last recorded meeting of this congregation was a funeral in 1915.

*Lake Elizabeth is a township in Kandiyohi County.*

**Lake Ellen Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 187?–18??**
We find Lake Ellen mentioned but once by the United Brethren, named on the Sauk Center Mission in 1875. Probably the work consisted of a short-lived class/preaching point, but we do not know for sure.

*Ellen Lake is a lake in Leven Township, Pope County.*

**Lake Ellen Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1870–18??**
Lake Ellen appears on the Methodist appointment list for one year, 1871–1872, on the Sauk Center District. Possibly this class/preaching point/congregation continued for a time, but we do not know how long.

*Ellen Lake is a lake in Leven Township, Pope County.*

**Lake Elmo Hope United Methodist Church, 1962–1978**
This congregation of the Evangelical United Brethren Church began as the Eagle Point Mission in Oakdale with a pastor assigned in 1962. They held a first worship service on March 3, 1963 at Eagle Point School and built a church in Lake Elmo later that year, dedicated on April 5, 1964. The congregation discontinued with a final service on November 28, 1978.

*Lake Elmo is city in Washington County.*

**Lake Emily Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 185?–18??**
Lake Emily is named as class/preaching point of the United Brethren on the St. Peters Mission in 1859, our one reference to what probably was a specific class. Presumably it was the core group under the Lake Emily Mission during its years.
We do not know this for sure or how long it existed.

Lake Emily is a lake in Kasota Township, Le Sueur County. There is also an Emily Lake close by in Cleveland Township, Le Sueur County. Lake Emily is the larger of the two.

**Lake Emily Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1862–1870**
The United Brethren St. Peters Mission had its name changed to Lake Emily Mission in 1862. The mission’s name was changed again in 1870, to Round Lake Mission. As all of the early missions, it would have served a number of preaching points, unnamed.

Lake Emily is a lake in Kasota Township, Le Sueur County. There is also an Emily Lake close by in Cleveland Township, Le Sueur County. Lake Emily is the larger of the two.

**Lake Hauskie Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1878–188?**
Lake Hauskie was a preaching point on the new St. James Mission begun in 1878. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation continued, but probably a few years into the 1880s.
We do not know the location of Lake Hauskie, but it might be Lake Hanska in Brown County, just over the border of Watonwan County.

*Lake Jennie Methodist Church, see Jennie Methodist Church.*

**Lake Lillian Evangelical Church, 1924–192?**
The Evangelical Committee on Boundaries in 1924 reported that Lake Lillian was taken up as an appointment on the New Trier Mission, clearly a mistake that should have been Danube. The 1954 history of the Danube church mentions that Lake Lillian was on its circuit at one point, but gives no dates. Probably the work at Lake Lillian did not last long.

Lake Lillian is a city in Lake Lillian Township, Kandiyohi County.

**Lake Lillian United Methodist Church, 1866–1986**
The Norwegian-speaking Methodist Episcopal Church at Lake Lillian began with work in the area in 1866. The congregation organized about 1872, the first year it appears in the appointments. They built their church in 1890. The congregation discontinued June 30, 1986.

Lake Lillian is a city in Lake Lillian Township, Kandiyohi County.

**Lake Mary Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 187?–18??**
The 1916 *History of Douglas and Grant Counties*, p. 227, tells us “On February 7, 1876, at a meeting in the town of Lake Mary those in that vicinity holding to the profession of the United Brethren in Christ, incorporated under the corporate name of the United Brethren in Christ by electing John Robinson, Robert McClellan, George Ingersol, Eyar Langdon and H. Laufman, trustees.” We have no other reference to this United Brethren work, which probably began as a class earlier than 1876. We have no indication of how long it may have continued. *Lake Mary is a lake in Lake Mary Township, Douglas County.*

**Lake Mary Methodist Episcopal Church, 1866–1867?**
Lake Mary appears as a Methodist appointment for one year, 1866–1867, on the St. Cloud District. The next year, 1867, a St. Mary’s Circuit on the St. Cloud District is named in the missionary report, the only reference we have to a St. Mary. Should St. Mary have been listed as Lake Mary? We do not know, but it is a possibility. In any event, one must guess that the class/preaching point at Lake Mary was most likely short-lived. *Lake Mary is a lake in Lake Mary Township, Douglas County.*

**Lake McCormack Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1875–1878?**
We find two references to United Brethren work at Lake McCormack. It was named on the Sauk Center Mission in 1875, then reassigned to the Sauk Valley Mission in 1878. This class/preaching point/congregation may have lasted for several years, but we do not know for sure. *McCormic Lake is a lake in Sauk Centre Township, Stearns County.*

**Lake Park Methodist Episcopal Church, 1892–19??**
We have one reference to the English-speaking Methodist congregation at Lake Park on the Duluth District. In 1902, the presiding elder reported that Lake Park was using its church building even though it was not yet finished. Although the reference is in the same sentence as a similar report of the Pequot church, this does not necessarily connect the two points. However, this is unlikely a reference to the Lake Park located further west in Becker County. If there, it would have been on the Crookston District. *We do not know the location of this Lake Park.*
**Lake Park Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1882–1909?**
The Norwegian-speaking congregation at Lake Park appears on the appointments for the first time in 1882, with Glyndon and Fargo. We find it listed for the last time in 1908. The congregation may have begun before 1882. We do not know where they worshipped, but they probably discontinued about 1909.
*Lake Park is a township in Becker County and Lake Park is a city in Cuba Township, Becker County close to the border of Lake Park Township.*

**Lake Shore Methodist Episcopal Church, 1896–c.1900?**
Lake Shore is listed as a Methodist appointment for two years, 1896–1898, with Bellingham. Possibly a class/preaching point started earlier in the 1890s and maybe continued for a few years, but we do not know for certain when it ended.
*Lake Shore is a township in Lac qui Parle County.*

**Lake Washington Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–1862?**
The 2004 history of Centenary Church in Mankato lists Lake Washington as a point on its circuit in 1856 and 1857. We know nothing more of a Methodist class/preaching point/congregation at Lake Washington, but it might have existed for a few years.
*Lake Washington is a lake in Lake Washington Township, Le Sueur County.*

**Lake Wilson United Evangelical Church, 1898–1910?**
The United Evangelical congregation in Lake Wilson was organized in 1898, according to the 1982 history of the Lake Wilson United Methodist Church. This history tells of using the “German Evangelical” church building while their Methodist Episcopal congregation was remodeling its first building in 1907. The history says the United Evangelical congregation dwindled over the years, and their church was sold to a Catholic Church in 1920. Lake Wilson is listed as an United Evangelical appointment from 1901–1905. Also, the presiding elder says in his 1906 report that Lake Wilson was served with Slayton. Probably the congregation existed into the 1910s before discontinuing.
*Lake Wilson is a city in Murray County.*

**Lake Wilson United Methodist Church, 1878–ongoing**
Methodist Episcopal work at Lake Wilson began in 1878, according to a Slayton
church history, which says Lake Wilson was on its first circuit that year. A 1950 history of the Lake Wilson church tells of Methodist meetings in homes in the 1880s. Lake Wilson is listed as an appointment for the first time in 1884. However, it is not named for many years after 1887, and the presiding elder reporting in 1901 described Lake Wilson as “new work.” The congregation organized officially on May 5, 1907. They moved a former school to a different site to become their first church, which was dedicated in January 1909. *Lake Wilson is a city in Murray County.*

**Lakefield Evangelical Association, 188?–189?**
What we know of the Evangelical work at Lakefield is found in two references to it in 1889. The Committee on Boundaries named it on the Fairmont Mission that year, though Utzinger’s history, p. 435, says it was on the Worthington Mission. Utzinger also says the appointment was dropped, without giving a date. Probably this was a short-lived class/preaching point that may not have lasted beyond the 1890s. *Lakefield is a city in Jackson County.*

Lakefield First United Methodist Church, 1892–ongoing
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Lakefield organized July 18, 1892, and began plans to build a church. This first church was dedicated May 28, 1893. *Lakefield is a city in Jackson County.*

**Lakefield United Evangelical Church, 190?–190?**
Our only reference to United Evangelical work at Lakefield is found in 1902 when the Boundaries Committee listed it with the Heron Lake Mission. Most likely it did not evolve much beyond a class or preaching point. *Lakefield is a city in Jackson County.*

Lakeland Embrace, St. Croix Campus United Methodist Church, 2015–ongoing
The St. Croix Campus in Lakeland, a satellite of Embrace United Methodist Church in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, was founded in 2015 in the former building of the St. Croix Valley United Methodist Church. [See also Lakeland St. Croix Valley United Methodist Church.] *Lakeland is a city in Washington County.*
**Lakeland Methodist Episcopal Church, 1889–190?**
The English–speaking Methodist congregation at Lakeland began with services established during the 1888–1889 conference year, according to the 1889 report of the presiding elder. The congregation was served with Afton. Lakeland is named on the appointment list for one year, 1902–1903. We do not know how long this congregation continued after 1903, if it had a church building, or if it might have merged with the Afton congregation.

*Lakeland is a city in Washington County.*

**Lakeland Rentz Chapel Methodist Church, 1853–1952**
The German–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Lakeland began at Rentz’s Settlement on the Stillwater Mission in 1853 according to the 1923 history of the Woodbury church. The same history says the congregation built its first chapel, near Lakeland, in 1860. This was replaced by new building about a mile south, on Hudson Road, a building destined to be torn down in the construction of Interstate 94. From the 1881 *History of Washington County and the St. Croix Valley*, p. 414, we learn the congregation organized under the name of Zion. However, it was known for years as Rentz Chapel. Services were discontinued in 1952, according to the 1953 history of the Woodbury church.

*Lakeland was a township in Washington County.*

**Lakeland St. Croix Valley United Methodist Church, 1967–2015**
The St. Croix Valley Methodist Church in Lakeland was a merger of the Afton Methodist Church and the Lakeland Congregational United Church of Christ. The merged congregation organized officially June 27, 1967, according to the church dedication program. They built their church in 1969. The congregation discontinued in 2015, and the building was transferred to the Embrace United Methodist Church of Sioux Falls, South Dakota to become its St. Croix Campus.

[See also Afton Methodist Church and Lakeland Embrace, St. Croix Campus United Methodist Church.]

*Lakeland is a city in Washington County.*

Lakeville Crossroads United Methodist Church, 1995–ongoing
The Crossroads United Methodist congregation in Lakeville held its first public worship service at Christmas in 1995, followed by their chartering service in
March 1996. They began building their church in 2003, completed in 2004. In 2011, Salem United Methodist Church in Inver Grove Hts. merged with Crossroads, but kept its location as a separate campus of the merged congregation. Crossroads also serves a campus at Elko–New Market. [See also Inver Grove Heights Salem United Methodist Church, and Elko–New Market Campus, Lakeville Crossroads United Methodist Church.]

Lakeville is a city in Dakota County.

**Lakeville Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–1929?**
A Methodist class was organized in Lakeville in 1855, along with others about the same time that comprised the Lakeville circuit. The Lakeville congregation probably met in homes or schools until building a church in the 1880s. In 1886, the presiding elder reported that Lakeville had a new building, which may have been their first building. The congregation discontinued in the late 1920s. Though on the appointment list in 1929, it was not there in 1930. In 1932, the district superintendent reported the Lakeville church sold, with the proceeds given to the Farmington congregation.

Lakeville is a city and was a township in Dakota County.

**Lamberton Circuit Evangelical Association, 1877–1915**
The Lamberton Circuit of the Evangelical Association began in 1877 as a mission, a division of the Redwood Mission. This circuit became a mission again in 1915, serving the church in the city of Lamberton.

Lamberton is a city and township in Redwood County.

**Lamberton Emmanuel United Methodist Church, 1906–1972**
The Emmanuel congregation of the Evangelical Association at Lamberton began in 1906, incorporating July 7 that year and dedicating their church on November 4. The congregation discontinued November 1, 1972. Many members joined the Lamberton United Methodist Church.

Lamberton is a city in Redwood County.

**Lamberton German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1881?–1924**
The German-speaking Methodist congregation at Lamberton appears on the appointment lists from 1881–1886, 1887–1889, and 1896–1924. The 1916 History of Redwood County, p. 514, lists this congregation among the churches
in Lamberton, presumably with a building. Most likely they discontinued when the Northern German Conference discontinued in 1924. Remaining members may have joined the English congregation, but we do not know that for sure. Lamberton is a city in Redwood County.

**Lamberton Mission Evangelical Church, 1915–1931**
In 1915, the Lamberton Circuit of the Evangelical Association was divided, with the city of Lamberton becoming the Lamberton Mission. The name was changed to the Springfield Mission in 1931. Lamberton is a city in Redwood County.

**Lamberton Tabor Evangelical Association, 189?–18??**
The Tabor class/preaching point on the Evangelical’s Lamberton Circuit is named in the 1897 mission report. It is listed at least once in Lamberton circuit records, in 1898, probably short-lived. Possibly the members joined another of the classes on the circuit. Lamberton is a city in Redwood County.

**Lamberton United Methodist Church, 1875–ongoing**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Lamberton began with early meetings in 1875. Lamberton appears on the appointment list for the first time in 1879 and organized in 1880. The congregation built its first church that same year. The congregation incorporated in 1923 as the Hugh King Memorial Methodist Episcopal church. The name was changed to The Methodist Church of Lamberton in 1952, becoming the United Methodist Church with the denominational merger of 1968. In 1946, when the church at Johnsonville closed, its members merged (whether this was an official merger is not clear) with Lamberton. [See also Johnsonville Methodist Church.] Lamberton is a city in Redwood County.

**Lancaster Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–192?**
The Methodist congregation at Lancaster probably began in the early years of the 20th century. By 1906, they had built a church, dedicated September 23, 1906, as reported by the presiding elder that year. In 1923, the district superintendent said Lancaster had a “supply” appointment during the year, which suggests that the work there was declining. Lancaster appears on the
appointment list for the last time in 1925. We are not sure when the congregation discontinued, but by 1935, the Conference Corporation authorized the district superintendent to use his best judgment regarding the property. In 1936, it was reported sold. 

*Lancaster is a city in Kittson County.*

**Lanesboro Methodist Episcopal Church, 1868–192?**
Hobart’s history, p. 238, tells us that the English-speaking Methodist Episcopal work at Lanesboro began with a first service in September 1868. The congregation built its first chapel the next year, 1869. By the 1920s, the work was faltering. In 1927, the district superintendent reported services had resumed at Lanesboro after being closed “for some time.” In 1930, the conference granted permission to sell the property, but it is not clear if that happened. [See also Lanesboro Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church and Lanesboro United Methodist Church.]

*Lanesboro is a city in Fillmore County.*

**Lanesboro Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–193?**
We find the Norwegian-speaking Methodist congregation at Lanesboro listed as an appointment sporadically, 1873–1874, 1884–1885, 1894–1895, and 1925–1926. In 1932, the district superintendent from the Minnesota Conference, not the Norwegian–Danish Conference, which still existed until 1943, reported that the Norwegian Methodists had renovated and occupied the property belonging to the English Methodist congregation. Presumably the Norwegians continued some years after 1932, but one wonders if they were part of the renewal reported by the Minnesota Conference district superintendent in 1935. [See also Lanesboro Methodist Episcopal Church and Lanesboro United Methodist Church.]

*Lanesboro is a city in Fillmore County.*

**Lanesboro United Methodist Church, 1934–ongoing**
The United Methodist congregation at Lanesboro, although in one sense beginning in 1868, resulted from a reorganization in 1934 of the original Methodist Episcopal congregation, a congregation that had been dormant for ten years according to the district superintendent reporting in 1935. Still unclear is its relationship to the Norwegian Methodist Episcopal congregation, which
had occupied the English-speaking congregation’s building for at least two years, 1932–1934. Did the two merge with this renewal of the work and use the same building? In 1938, the district superintendent (Minnesota Conference, not Norwegian–Danish Conference) reported that the Lanesboro congregation had moved into the former Presbyterian Church. [See also Lanesboro Methodist Episcopal Church and Lanesboro Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church.] Lanesboro is a city in Fillmore County.

**Langdon Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?-191?**
The Methodist work at Langdon may have begun at least by the 1870s. A 1988 news clipping in the archive file says the church at Langdon was built in the early 1880s or possibly as early as 1875. Langdon is identified once on the appointment list, in 1909–1910, with St. Paul Park. We do not know when this congregation discontinued. Langdon is a community in what was once Cottage Grove Township, now the City of Cottage Grove, Washington County.

**Langola Methodist Episcopal Church, 1889?–1915?**
The Methodist work at Langola probably began in the 1880s. A 1961 history of the Royalton church says the first baptisms at Langola occurred in 1889. We also find Langola membership listed from 1894–1915 in Royalton church records. The congregation at Langola built their church in 1898. In 1914, the district superintendent reported that all but two families had moved from Langola, but it was still considered a point on the Royalton circuit. Probably that ended about 1915, the final year of records in the membership book. In 1936, the Langola building was purchased by the Graham Evangelical Church, moved to their property and attached to their church as a social hall. Langola was a village in Langola Township, Benton County.

**Lansford Methodist Episcopal Church, 1907–1929?**
In 1907, the presiding elder reported new work and a church under construction at Ude (first name of Lansford post office). The church was dedicated September 20, 1908. The congregation discontinued in the late 1920s; its last year on the appointment list was 1928. In 1931, the Lansford building was moved to Fleming for use by that congregation. Lansford was a post office in Section 33, Jevne Township, Aitkin County, previously named Ude
from 1904-1907, then Lansford until it closed in 1925.

**Lansing Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–18??
The Lansing class/preaching point/congregation of the United Brethren was named on the Lansing Mission in 1859. We do not know how long it existed, but maybe not beyond the years of the Lansing Mission, which ended in 1867. Lansing is a community in Lansing Township, Mower County.

**Lansing Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–1867**
The Lansing Mission of the United Brethren was listed in the appointments from 1859–1867, probably covering preaching points in Mower and adjacent counties. Lansing is a community in Lansing Township, Mower County.

**Lansing United Methodist Church, 1854–2014**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Lansing began with services in a home in 1854, with a first quarterly conference held in June 1855. Lansing was listed as an appointment for the first time in 1862. They built their church in 1866, a joint venture with the Baptists and Universalists, later to be used only as a Methodist Episcopal church. The congregation discontinued June 30, 2014. Lansing is a community in Lansing Township, Mower County.

**Laporte Methodist Episcopal Church, 191?-1917**
Methodist work at Laporte began at least by 1912, the year it appears for the first time in the appointment list. It is last listed in 1914. How long a class/preaching point/congregation continued beyond that time is not known. Laporte is a city in Hubbard County.

**Larchwood Evangelical Association, 1873–1917**
A Bahnson family was among the first members of the Luverne Ebenezer congregation, with preaching beginning in 1873. Our first direct mention of Larchwood from the conference journal is in 1876 when the Committee on Boundaries reassigned it from the Yankton to the Luverne Mission. We find “Bahnfens” listed in the 1890 mission report (“Behnson's” in 1892) with Luverne. Utzinger’s history, p. 374, ties Larchwood directly with a “Brother Bahnson,” the church’s main member and benefactor. When this man died, the
appointment was dropped in 1917, although the property was not sold until the 1930s. Larchwood was in Iowa, but included here because of its long-standing connection to the Luverne Church in Minnesota.

Larchwood is in Lyon County, Iowa.

**Lavinia Methodist Episcopal Church, 1910–19??**
In 1910, the Sunday School missionary report of the Northern Minnesota Conference tells us that a school had been organized at “Lavinna.” This is all we know of a class/preaching point there, which may have functioned for a time. There are two possible locations of this Lavinia. Lavinia is a community in Northern Township, Beltrami County, northeast of Bemidji. The other Lavinia is a community in what was Stuntz Township, now part of the City of Hibbing, St. Louis County.

**Lawler Methodist Episcopal Church, 1910–c.1920?**
In 1910, a Methodist Sunday School was reported organized at Lawler. The next year, 1911, the district superintendent said work had been established there. We also find a reference to a United Brethren preacher appointed to new union work at Lawler in 1917, the only reference we have to such. It seems quite likely that the Methodist efforts evolved into a union class/preaching point that may have continued for a time but maybe only until the 1918 forest fire that destroyed so much of the region.

Lawler is a community in Spalding Township, Aitkin County.

**Lawrence Methodist Episcopal Church, see Wahkon First Methodist Episcopal Church**

**Leaf Valley Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1875–18??**
Leaf Valley is mentioned once in United Brethren records, as an appointment on the Chippewa Mission in 1875. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed.

Leaf Valley is a township and village in Douglas County.

**Leaf Valley Evangelical Association, 1877–189??**
Leaf Valley was on the Evangelical Association’s Alexandria Mission formed in 1878, twenty–two miles from Alexandria and “had a good class for some years,” according to Utzinger’s history, p. 421. Families named included John Mumm,

*Leaf Valley is a township and village in Douglas County.*

**Leavenworth German Methodist Episcopal Church, see Sleepy Eye German Methodist Episcopal Church.**

**Le Center, see also Le Sueur Center entries.**

**Le Center Methodist Church, 1879–1968**
The Methodist Episcopal work at Le Sueur Center began when a class was organized in 1879, with services held monthly. The congregation began building their first church in 1882. It was dedicated in June 1886. Members from the discontinued Lexington congregation merged with Le Center in 1911. The congregation merged with Tabor Evangelical United Brethren Church in Le Center June 2, 1968, to form the Le Center United Methodist Church. [See also Lexington Methodist Episcopal Church and Le Center United Methodist Church.

_Le Center, formerly Le Sueur Center, is a city in Le Sueur County._

**Le Center Tabor Evangelical United Brethren Church, c.1860–1968**
The Tabor congregation of the Evangelical Association was known as Pope (name of a family) when it began in the early 1860s. The congregation organized in 1863 and built their church in 1897, after meeting in homes for years. The church was located in the southern half of Greenwood Union Cemetery in Section 26, Lexington Township. It was moved to Le Sueur Center in 1916, the congregation with it. They merged with the Methodist Church in Le Center June 2, 1968, to become the Le Center United Methodist Church. [See also Le Center United Methodist Church.]

_Le Center, formerly Le Sueur Center, is a city in Le Sueur County._

**Le Center United Methodist Church, 1968–ongoing**
The United Methodist Church at Le Center was formed in 1968, a merger of the Methodist Church and Tabor Evangelical United Brethren Church. [See also Le Center Methodist Church and Le Center Tabor Evangelical United Brethren
Church.
Le Center is a city in Le Sueur County.

Le Sueur Center, see also Le Center entries.

**Le Sueur Center I. N. Cain Memorial Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1897–1918**
The I. N. Cain Memorial congregation of United Brethren at Le Sueur Center began in 1897 with class meetings led by the pastor from Cordova. The congregation began building its church in 1899. It was dedicated July 1, 1900. The congregation had discontinued by 1918, and the building was sold in 1922.

Le Sueur Center, now Le Center, is a city in Le Sueur County.

**Le Sueur Center Mission Evangelical Association, 1889–191?**
The Le Sueur Center Mission of the Evangelical Association was created in 1889 with a division of the Le Sueur Mission. Utzinger’s history, p. 371, says most years this mission served the Pope, Kobler (Dodd Road), and Bluhm congregations, but in recent years (probably in the 1910s), the appointments were assigned to other fields.

Le Center, formerly Le Sueur Center, is a city in Le Sueur County.

**Le Sueur Center Zion Evangelical Association, 18??–18??**
We have one reference to an Evangelical congregation named Zion listed with Le Sueur Center, on the missionary report of 1892, plus a similar reference in 1889, though in this instance it is Zion under Le Sueur, probably referring to the same society. This could be the congregation with that name at Blooming Grove (later Morristown), but that is not clear. We also know of other congregations that were associated for a time with Le Sueur Center, for instance Waterville or the two that merged, Wegners and Linds. However, Utzinger’s history, does not supply dates or names for these congregations.

Le Center, formerly Le Sueur Center, is a city in Le Sueur County.

**Le Sueur German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–1918**
The German–speaking Methodist work in Le Sueur began in 1855, along with other points on a large circuit in the area. The 1955 history of the Le Sueur
Methodist Church says a parsonage was built in Le Sueur in 1860 to serve the circuit and that the German Sunday School in Le Sueur organized in 1863. The town congregation built a church in 1864. They merged with the English-speaking Le Sueur Methodist Episcopal Church on October 13, 1918. [See also Le Sueur Methodist Church.]
Le Sueur is a city in Le Sueur County.

**Le Sueur Immanuel Evangelical Association, 1860–1926**
The 2005 history of the Le Sueur church says the first members of the Immanuel congregation were taken in in 1860, though Evangelical preaching in the area had begun earlier. The same history places Immanuel “on the southeast corner of Section 34, Kelso Township, Sibley County.” The first church was a log building, replaced in 1874. The congregation united with Tabor Church in Le Sueur in 1926. We also find a reference to Emanuel under Le Sueur in the 1889 missionary report of the conference, but no mention of this congregation in Utzinger’s history. [See also Le Sueur Tabor Evangelical United Brethren Church.]
This Emanuel or Immanuel congregation was located in Kelso Township, Sibley County.

**Le Sueur Methodist Church, 1856–1968?**
The Methodist Episcopal English-speaking congregation at Le Sueur held its first service, in a home, January 16, 1856. Later that year they used a log school east of town as their first church, then began building in town about 1877 or 1878. The 2005 history of the Le Sueur United Methodist Church says this building was dedicated in 1884. The German and English Methodist Episcopal congregations in Le Sueur merged in 1918, followed by a merger with the nearby Schlegel Settlement Zion German Methodist congregation in 1922. Another merger occurred in 1929, with Sharon (Bush) German Methodist Episcopal Church. Finally, the congregation merged with Tabor Evangelical United Brethren Church in Le Sueur in the 1960s, possibly 1968, the year of the denominational merger. [See also Le Sueur German Methodist Episcopal Church, Schlegel Settlement Zion German Methodist Episcopal Church, Sharon (Bush) German Methodist Episcopal Church, and Le Sueur United Methodist Church.]
Le Sueur is a city in Le Sueur County.
**Le Sueur Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1864–1891**
The Le Sueur Mission of the United Brethren began in 1864. The Alma City Mission was formed from it in 1875, but the Le Sueur Mission continued as the new name of the former Round Lake Mission. The mission discontinued in 1891, having served a number of points over its years.

Le Sueur is a county, but also the name of city and township in the county.

**Le Sueur Mission Evangelical Association, 1860–19??**
The Le Sueur Mission of the Evangelical Association was one of the first missions to be established in Minnesota. It was organized in 1860 to cover a large region, sometimes named a mission, other years a circuit. Eventually the appointment became centered in the City of Le Sueur. We do not have a precise end date for it as a mission or circuit.

Le Sueur is a city in Le Sueur County.

**Le Sueur Prairie Sharon Evangelical Association, 186?–1914**
Utzinger’s history, p. 372, describes the Evangelical congregation at Sharon, also called Le Sueur Prairie in the earliest references, as beginning “many years ago,” probably in the 1860s, along with others begun in the area during that time. In 1875, the conference named Sharon as the site for the 1876 meeting, but Utzinger says that location was changed to another church, why, he did not know. We do not know when the congregation built a church, but the 1951 history of the Tabor Church in Le Sueur says it was located five miles southeast of town. The church and lot were sold in 1914.

Sharon is a township in Le Sueur County.

**Le Sueur Tabor Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1880–1968??**
The Tabor congregation of the Evangelical Association at Le Sueur began as members from the country congregations of the circuit began moving into Le Sueur. The 1951 history of the church says the congregation at Le Sueur organized in 1880 and built their first church in 1890. Immanuel Church, a country congregation, merged with Tabor in 1926. Tabor merged with the Le Sueur Methodist Church to form the Le Sueur United Methodist Church in the 1960s, probably in 1968 when the denominations merged. [See also Le Sueur Immanuel Evangelical Association and Le Sueur United Methodist Church.]

Le Sueur is a city in Le Sueur County.
Le Sueur United Methodist Church, 1968–ongoing
The United Methodist congregation was formed by the merger of Tabor Evangelical United Brethren Church in Le Sueur and the Le Sueur Methodist Church. We do not have the exact date, but the merger was completed probably in 1968 after the merger of the two denominations. [See also Le Sueur Tabor Evangelical United Brethren Church and Le Sueur Methodist Church.]
Le Sueur is a city in Le Sueur County.

**Ledyard Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 18??–19??
We have two references to United Brethren work at Ledyard, one, a reference to a congregation there found in the conference daily proceedings of 1899. Also, Gist’s history, p. 148, says a church was built a Ledyard in 1899. We do not know when the congregation began or when it ended.
We do not know the location of Ledyard.

**Leech Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 19??–19??
Our only reference to Methodist work at Leech Lake is found in the appointment list when it was named one year, 1912–1913. Possibly a class/preaching point/congregation existed there prior to that year and continued for a time after, but we do not know for sure.
Leech Lake is a community in Leech Lake Township, Cass County.

**Lees Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 185?–18??
Lees was one of many class/preaching points of the United Brethren’s Pine Creek Mission in southeast Minnesota. Lees was named once in the Boundaries report, in 1859, on the Pine Creek Mission. We do not know long it functioned.
We do not know the location of Lees.

**Lenvice Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–18??
Lenvice is named once in the United Brethren records, on the Preston Circuit in 1858. We know nothing more of this class/preaching point.
We do not know the location of Lenvice.

**Leewana Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1867–18??
Leewana is included on the Richland Mission of the United Brethren in
November 1864, the only mention of this class/preaching point/congregation. One wonders if Leewana was a mistaken transcription of Lenora, a known place name, but we cannot be sure. 

We do not know the location of Leewana.

**Lengby Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1900–1905?**

Lengby is listed as a Methodist appointment from 1903–1905. We do not know when the congregation organized but probably about 1900. They built a church, dedicated June 8, 1902. The 1972 history of the Fosston church says the Lengby church was sold to another congregation “in a short time.”

_Lengby is a city in Polk County._

**Lenora Methodist Episcopal Church, 1854–c.1913**

The Methodist congregation at Lenora began with preaching in 1854. The first quarterly conference was held at the Lenora school on December 1, 1855. The Rev. John L. Dyer gave land to build a church in Lenora in 1856. The first attempt at constructing a building was not completed. The history of Lenora in the Mabel church file tells of the partial building being torn down, replaced by the church completed in 1865 (date given in the 1912 History of Fillmore County, p. 1118). Lenora is listed as an appointment for the last time in 1912. In 1917, the conference authorized the sale of the property. However, it was not sold. Exactly how the church was used in the 1920s is not clear, but the pastor of the Newburg church began monthly services at Lenora in 1938. How long monthly services were held is also not clear. In the early 1960s, the conference named the Lenora Church an historic site. Services and special events are held there several times a year. [*See also Richland Methodist Episcopal Church.*]

_Lenora is a community in Canton Township, Fillmore County._

**Leonardsville German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1877–1909**

Preaching to the German-speaking Methodists at Leonardsville began in 1877, according to the appointment list found in the 1966 history of the Chokio church. The Leonardsville congregation organized in 1880 and built a church during the 1897–1901 pastorate. They discontinued soon after the Chokio congregation organized in 1908, with many members from Leonardsville.
transferring to Choko.
*Leonardsville is a township in Traverse County.*

**LeRoy Evangelical Association, c.1890–c.1900**
Evangelical work at LeRoy began when some members of the Cherry Grove congregation moved to the Slough Creek area near LeRoy, according to the 2000 history of the Cherry Grove church. This history does not give a year, but it seems to be about 1890. One of the families connected to the LeRoy congregation was Hopp, and in 1891, Hopp's is named on the mission report under the Preston circuit, probably a reference to LeRoy. In 1897, the Committee on Boundaries reassigned LeRoy from the Austin to the Preston circuit. Utzinger’s history, p. 405, says the congregation at LeRoy discontinued “about 20 years ago.”
*LeRoy is a city in Mower County.*

**LeRoy Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–1877; 1897–1900**
The English-speaking Methodist work at LeRoy began with a class meeting in a school in the winter of 1857–1858, according to the 1884 *History of Mower County*, p. 436. They moved to a school in the “old village of LeRoy” and held regular services “for several years.” LeRoy is listed as an appointment in 1867–1868 and 1869–1871. However, it appears once more from 1899–1900, which suggests a new attempt to establish a congregation there. We find nothing further, so it probably did not last long.
*LeRoy is a city in Mower County.*

**LeRoy Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1877–1880**
The Norwegian-speaking Methodist congregation at LeRoy appears for the first time named as an appointment in 1873 and for the last time in 1881. It may have begun before 1873 and continued further into the 1880s, but we do not know for sure.
*LeRoy is a city in Mower County.*

**Lester Prairie Methodist Church, 1866–1961**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Lester Prairie began with a class organized in Bergen Township on April 7, 1866, twenty years before the city of Lester Prairie was platted. It is listed as Bergen in the
conference records beginning in the appointments in 1870 and intermittently until 1884. The congregation dedicated its church in Lester Prairie on May 18, 1890, according to the presiding elder’s report in 1890. They discontinued in 1961. 
*Lester Prairie is a city in McLeod County.*

**Lester Prairie Mission German Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?-18??**
We know little of the German-speaking Methodist work at Lester Prairie. The Lester Prairie Mission is named with Brownton in the missionary collections report of 1895. Possibly a class/preaching point/congregation functioned for a few years. 
*Lester Prairie is a city in McLeod County.*

**Lewis Valley Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?-19??**
Our only reference to a class/preaching point/congregation at Lewis Valley is found in the 1903 Crookston District statistics where it is listed with Gray. We do not know the location of Lewis Valley.

**Lewiston Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–c.1866**
The 1958 history of the Stanton church tells of holding the quarterly conference of the Methodist Cannon River Circuit in this Lewiston in Dakota County in 1858. We learn more from the 1910 *History of Dakota and Goodhue Counties*, p. 319. Methodists and Congregationalists alternated services at Lewiston, and both continued their respective organizations until about 1866. After that the Methodists participated in a union Sunday School. At some point the “residue” of this union school attached itself to the Sunday School at Haven Chapel. [*See also Haven Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church.*]
This Lewiston was a milling area in Sec. 15, Sciota Township, Dakota County, that had a post office from 1856-1871.

*Lewiston Methodist Episcopal Church, Winona County, see Utica Methodist Episcopal Church*

**Lewisville Methodist Episcopal Church, 1900–1906**
In 1900, the Methodist presiding elder reported a new preaching point at Lewisville, and the next year, 1901, told of plans to build a church. This church
was dedicated in August 1903. Lewisville appears on the appointment list from 1903–1906. The presiding elder reporting in 1906 said the church had been sold, the members having left and replaced by a “foreign population.” *Lewisville is a city in Watonwan County.*

**Lexington Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–1911**
The Methodist congregation at Lexington incorporated in September 1885 but may have started earlier as a class/preaching point on the Cleveland circuit. They built a church in 1886, located on the north shore of Lexington Lake. It was dedicated in June 1888. The congregation discontinued in 1911, with the members joining the Le Sueur Center Methodist Episcopal Church. [See also Le Center Methodist Church.]
*Lexington is a city in Le Sueur County.*

**Liberty Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–18??**
This United Brethren congregation is named for the first time in 1859 as Buckeye on the Albert Lea Mission. Buckeye was the first name, and Liberty the second, of the township that became Manchester. In 1877, the Boundaries Committee reassigned the Liberty appointment from Alma City to Mapleton. After that, we learn nothing further.
*Liberty was briefly an earlier name for Manchester Township, Freeborn County.*

**Liberty Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–189?**
The Methodist work at Liberty in northwest Minnesota was probably short-lived. It is listed as an appointment, with Fertile, from 1886–1889. Possibly a class/preaching point/congregation existed a few years before and after.
*Liberty is a township in Polk County.*

**Lily Pond Methodist Episcopal Church, 18??–c.1930?**
Our earliest mention of the Methodist congregation at Lily Pond is from the presiding elder report of 1902, when he tells of evangelistic meetings at Lily Pond on the Otsego circuit. Preaching at Lily Pond may have begun much earlier, as it did at Otsego, but we do not know for sure. By 1904, the congregation had built new horse sheds, and in 1906, the presiding elder reported a new church opened on September 2, 1906, though not yet completed (completion reported in 1908). Lily Pond is named for the last time
on the appointments in 1923, though it is still on the apportionment list in 1924. Apparently, the property was sold probably by the early 1930s. In 1936, the Conference Corporation received a report on this property. Maybe the congregation discontinued around the same time as that of Otsego, about 1930.
Lily Pond was a post office in Wright County, in 1857 and 1861-1870, exact location unknown.

Lincoln Methodist Episcopal Church, see Gillford Methodist Episcopal Church.

Lindstrom First United Methodist Church, 1858–ongoing
The Swedish-speaking Methodist Episcopal work in Chisago County began in 1854, according to Hobart’s history, p. 300, but First United Methodist Church dates itself from 1858. The first church was built in Center City after land was purchased there on December 28, 1858. In the conference appointments, we find Chisago Lake (or just Chisago) listed from 1858–1872 and 1873–1880. Chisago City was listed from 1873–1875 and Center City from 1880–1894. All of these early communities/congregations ultimately coalesced and voted to move to Lindstrom in 1892.
Lindstrom is a city in Chisago County.

**Lindstrom German Methodist Episcopal Church, 19??–19??
It is not clear if there was a fully functioning German-speaking Methodist congregation at Lindstrom. The 1903 history of the Northern German Conference does not mention it. However, we find Lindstrom named with Panola in the financial reports of the Woman’s Foreign Missionary Society in 1911 and 1915, possibly indicating a congregation or at least a group of organized women connected to a like society at Panola.
Lindstrom is a city in Chisago County.

**Lindstrom Methodist Episcopal Church, 18??–19??
We know little of the English-speaking Methodist congregation at Lindstrom. It appears on the appointment list for the first time in 1898, with North Branch and Harris, for a year. Lindstrom is named once more on the list from 1900–1901. The presiding elder reporting in 1901 said there was a change of pastor during the year at Lindstrom. We find no further information about this
congregation, which probably did not exist very many years.

*Lindstrom is a city in Chisago County.*

**Link’s Evangelical Association, 186?-189?**
The Evangelical congregation known as Link’s, a family name, may have begun in the 1860s. In 1872 the Committee on Boundaries reassigned it from the Preston Circuit to Kasson and then to the Hamilton Circuit in 1875. Utzinger’s history, p. 410, says that Link’s was a few miles from the Pleasant Grove church and was “given up long ago,” possibly as late as the 1890s. *We do not know the location of Link’s.*

*Lino Lakes Gethsemane United Methodist Church, c.1875–ongoing*
The Lino Lakes congregation began about 1875 as Rice Lake German Methodist Episcopal Church, begun under the care of a German-speaking pastor from a congregation in St. Paul, according to the 1903 history of the Northern German Conference. The congregation’s first building, in 1885, was a converted former school. In 1887, we find a reference to North St. Paul [German] in the church building report of the conference, most likely a reference to the Rice Lake congregation rather than a reference to the city of North St. Paul. *Lino Lakes is a city in Anoka County.*

**Linnville Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–186?**
Hobart’s history, p. 100, says a class was organized at Linnville in 1856, a part of the Sunrise Mission. This is all we know of this class/preaching point. *We do not know the location of Linnville.*

**Linwood Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1880?–190?**
Linwood, in east central Minnesota, appears on the Methodist appointment list for one year, 1901–1902, with Wyoming and Stacy. The 1949 history of the Wyoming church says their circuit included Stacy and Linwood for the “next 20 years.” Which twenty year period is unclear, possibly beginning as early as 1874 or as late as 1886. Apparently, the Linwood congregation existed at least twenty years and maybe longer. Might Linwood be connected to Linnville? A possibility, but maybe not. *This Linwood is a community in Linwood Township, Anoka County.*
**Linwood (or Lynwood) Methodist Episcopal Church, 1909–192?**  
This Linwood, in northern Minnesota, began as a Methodist Sunday School in 1909, as recorded in the Sunday School missionary report of that year. The only other mention of a class/preaching point/congregation at Linwood is found in the 1921 report of the district superintendent who said it was supplied with Kelly Lake and South Hibbing. We do not know when the work there discontinued. In the conference records, it is always spelled Linwood rather than Lynwood, the location of that name identified in *Minnesota Place Names*.  
[See also Stuart Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church.]  
Linwood is a lake in an unincorporated area east of Colvin Township, St. Louis County but the more likely location seems to be the Lynwood, formerly Stuart, described as twelve miles southwest of Hibbing in Minnesota Place Names.

**Lismore Methodist Episcopal Church, 1902–190?**  
Lismore is named as a Methodist appointment in 1902–1903. In 1902, the district superintendent reported that work had begun at Lismore, however, after that one year, we hear nothing more of what was probably a short-lived class or preaching point.  
*Lismore is a city in Nobles County.*

**Litchfield Methodist Church, 1873–1947**  
The Swedish-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Litchfield appears on the appointment list for the first time in 1873 and organized in 1874. However, this congregation had connections with early preaching in the Kandiyohi County area that began in 1860. The Litchfield congregation began building its church in 1874, finished later that decade. It was last listed as an appointment in 1946–1947. The Conference Corporation authorized the sale of the property in 1947.  
*Litchfield is a city in Meeker County.*

**Litchfield United Methodist Church, 1869–ongoing**  
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Litchfield evolved from the early Forest City circuit. The transition from Forest City began with trustees appointed for property in Litchfield in 1869. The circuit was renamed Litchfield the next year, 1870. The first building of the congregation in Litchfield was erected in 1872–1873.  
[See also Forest City Methodist Episcopal
Church.
Litchfield is a city in Meeker County.

**Little Cobb Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–18??**
Little Cobb was named as a point on the Methodist’s Cobb River Mission in 1865. How long a class/preaching point there functioned, we do not know. *Little Cobb is a river in Medo Township, Blue Earth County, plus a country post office named Little Cobb was located in Section 25, 1875-1904.*

**Little Cobb Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–19??**
The Brickyard Methodist Episcopal congregation at Little Falls met Sunday afternoons at an assembly hall on the west side of town, presumably in the area of the city called Little Falls West before it merged with Little Falls. We find Brickyard on a 1904 map of the conference journal, roughly northwest of Little Falls. We do not know how long the Brickyard congregation continued, but a 1958 history of the primary Little Falls Church speaks of a member of their congregation who also supported improvements at Brickyard in 1915. *Little Falls is a city in Morrison County.*

**Little Falls Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1904–1907**
The Methodist’s Little Falls Circuit appears on the appointment list for three years, 1904–1907, separate from the appointment to the congregation in Little Falls. The circuit probably served two or more classes/preaching points/congregations in the area, but we do not know which ones. *Little Falls is a city in Morrison County.*

**Little Falls Evangelical Association, 1895–18??**
The Evangelical Committee on Boundaries report of 1895 says that the city of Little Falls would be taken up as an appointment on the Royalton Mission. We do not know anything more of this class/preaching point/congregation, which probably did not continue for long. *Little Falls is a city in Morrison County.*

**Little Falls First United Church, 1857–ongoing**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Little Falls was listed as an appointment in 1856. The 1958 centennial history says the work actually began in 1857 and the congregation incorporated June 7, 1858. The same
history says they acquired a building at some point in the early years that was sold in 1870. They then worshipped with the Congregational Church until building their own church in 1885. The congregation united with the Congregational Church (UCC) in 1969, becoming First United Church but its keeping ties with both the United Methodist Church and the United Church of Christ.

*Little Falls is a city in Morrison County.*

**Little Falls Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1901–1920?**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist congregation at Little Falls was given an appointment for the first time in 1901. It was last listed in 1919–1920 and presumably discontinued about 1920.

*Little Falls is a city in Morrison County.*

**Little Fork Methodist Episcopal Church, 1907–1918?**
Little Fork is listed as a Methodist appointment from 1907–1911 and 1912–1918. The 1910 report of the district superintendent says a church was under construction at Little Fork, and that same year the Sunday School missionary report says the congregation had organized. We do not know exactly when this congregation discontinued, but maybe about 1918.

*Little Fork is a river running through the city of Littlefork in Koochiching County.*

**Little Prairie United Methodist Church, 1855–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Little Prairie began with the first settlers in the area in 1855. They met in a school for years but also met in Dundas with its congregation during winter months. The Little Prairie congregation began building its first church in 1897, which was dedicated June 26, 1898.

*Little Prairie is located southwest of Dundas in Bridgewater Township, Rice County.*

**Little Valley Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–1918?**
Our first reference to the Methodist congregation at Little Valley is found in the 1878 report of the presiding elder where he reported a church had been built at Little Valley, probably developing from a class/preaching point that began some years before. This could be the point called Littleville (no location found) named in the 1920 *History of Wabasha County*, p. 72, under Elgin, Elgin being a few
miles northwest of Little Valley. It says Littleville was on the St. Charles Circuit in 1857. We find Little Valley named on the appointment list for the last time in 1917, suggesting that the congregation discontinued by 1918 or thereabouts. Little Valley is a community in Quincy Township, Olmsted County.

**Livingstons or Livingstone Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–18??**
In 1858, the United Brethren included “Livingstons” on the St. Peters Mission. The next year, 1859, “Livingstone” was reassigned to the Henderson Mission. How long did this class/preaching point continue? We do not know. We do not know the location of either a Livingstons or Livingstone.

**Lockhart Zion German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1882–c.1920**
The 1918 History of Clay and Norman Counties, p. 378, says the German-speaking Methodist congregation at Lockhart organized in 1882, and its church was located a mile and a half southeast of the village of Lockhart. The 1903 history of the Northern German Conference says the Zion congregation incorporated September 5, 1887, with the church located ten miles north of Ada. The congregation discontinued about 1920; the district superintendent reporting in 1923 said the church had been sold after not being used “for some time.”
Lockhart is a community in Lockhart township, Norman County.

Logan Methodist Episcopal Church, see Palisade United Methodist Church.

**London Circuit Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1907–1909**
This United Brethren circuit, begun in 1907, coincided with plans for a congregation at London. The circuit probably included the congregation at Myrtle and maybe other classes/preaching points. In 1909, points on the London Circuit were moved to the Glenville Circuit.
London is a community and township in Freeborn County.

**London Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1906–1954**
This congregation at London began as a new preaching point of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ in 1906. The church was built in 1907 and dedicated March 15, 1908, even before the formal organization of the congregation. It discontinued by 1954, having been listed as an appointment
for the last time in 1953. The conference trustees reported in 1956 that the
London church had been sold to the Church of Christ.
London is a community and township in Freeborn County.

**London Methodist Episcopal Church, 18??–191?**
The first reference we find to the Methodist congregation at London is in the
appointment list for 1894 where “Landon” is listed with Cedar City. This might
have been a new class/preaching point/congregation in the 1890s, but it might
also have begun earlier, as did Cedar City and other places in the area. It
continues to be listed, as London, from 1895–1899. In 1901, the presiding
elder reported a new preaching point in the new town of London (platted in
1900 in the existing London Township). In 1902 and in 1904, the presiding
elder reported plans for building a church at London, but we do not know if this
was done. London is named for the last time on the appointments in 1908. We
hear nothing more of it until 1935 when the conference reported approval to
sell a lot at London.
London is a community and township in Freeborn County.

**Lone Tree Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–c.1890**
The Methodist congregation at Lone Tree was a point on the Sleepy Eye circuit
in the 1870s, according to the 1974 history of the Springfield church. Lone Tree
appears on the appointment list from 1878–1890. The congregation built a
church, dedicated May 21, 1882, which building was moved to Fort Ridgely
after the congregation discontinued about 1890.
Lone Tree was a village in sections 9 and 14, Eden Township, Brown County.

**Long Creek German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1859–18??**
We have one reference to German–speaking Methodist work at Long Creek. The
1903 history of the Northern German Conference includes Long Creek on the
Zumbro Mission in 1859. This was probably a class/preaching point, but may
never have developed into an organized congregation.
Long Creek is a creek flowing through Elgin and Oakwood Townships, Wabasha County, into
the Zumbro River.

**Long Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1910–19??**
According to the 1910 Sunday School missionary report of the Northern
Minnesota Conference, a Methodist class had been organized at Long Lake. This is our only reference to work at Long Lake, and the location is uncertain. There are many lakes named Long in northern Minnesota. However, one reasonable guess is a connection to Russell. Less likely is a connection to Stubsville. [See also Russell Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church and Stubsville Methodist Episcopal Church.]

In addition to being the name of many Minnesota lakes, Long Lake is a township in Crow Wing County. Long Lake is also a city in Hennepin County incorporated in 1906.

**Long Prairie Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 187?–19??**
Presumably the United Brethren congregation at Long Prairie began at least in the 1870s, since the Long Prairie Circuit was formed in 1874. It continued after the circuit was renamed in 1885 for we find Long Prairie added to the Grey Eagle Circuit in 1896. This is our one definite reference to a congregation at Long Prairie. Possibly it continued into the 20th century, but we do not know. Long Prairie is a city and township in Todd County.

**Long Prairie Circuit Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1874–1885**
The United Brethren’s Long Prairie Circuit began as a mission in 1874. In 1885, its name was changed to the Eagle Valley Mission. This circuit included several preaching points, some which may remain unknown, often meeting in homes or schools. Long Prairie is a city and township in Todd County.

**Long Prairie Evangelical Association, 1870?–18??**
Utzinger’s history, p. 420, names “near” Long Prairie as a preaching point under the new Sauk Center Mission formed in 1870, with preachers at “stated Intervals,” suggesting a small society/class that functioned for a time. Long Prairie is a city in Todd County.

**Long Prairie Peace United Church, c.1865–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal Church in Long Prairie began with preaching in the area and a class organized about 1865, according to Hobart’s history, p. 174. The 1951 history of the Long Prairie church says their congregation organized as St. Peter’s Methodist Episcopal Church in 1871, also the first year Long Prairie appears on the appointment list. In 1883, the presiding elder reported
that Long Prairie was building its first church. In 2008 the Long Prairie United Methodist church merged with the Long Prairie United Prairie United Church of Christ to form Peace United Church, keeping connections to both denominations.

*Long Prairie is a city in Todd County.*

**Long Prairie River Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1900–1901**
The Long Prairie River Mission of the United Brethren existed for a year, 1900–1901. In 1901, its name was changed to the Eagle Bend Mission. It served at least four points, Maple Grove, Oliver, Pleasant Valley, and Round Island.

*The Long Prairie River runs through Todd County.*

**Loon Lake Evangelical Association, 1917–1918**
The 1953 history of the Pequot Lakes church names Loon Lake as an Evangelical preaching appointment on the Pequot field in 1914. Probably this was one of the unidentified points mentioned by Utzinger, p. 347, where “the work never progressed very much.”

*Loon Lake is a lake in Loon Lake Township in Cass County.*

**Loon Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1879–188?**
This Loon Lake, in southwest Minnesota, probably began as a Methodist class/preaching point before the first time it appears in the conference records, but we do not know how much earlier. In 1891, the presiding elder reported a church being built at Loon Lake. By the next year it had been dedicated. However, the congregation seems to have struggled financially, for one thing, having to replace their church on its foundation after it was blown off. In 1906, the presiding elder said the members had left the area and the church was to be sold. By 1908, there was a revival, with new members at Loon Lake, that lasted a few years. Loon Lake is listed for the last time on the appointments in 1911. In 1917, the conference authorized the Jackson church to use the Loon Lake property.

*Loon Lake is a lake and was a post office from 1882-1888 in Minneota Township, Jackson County.*

**Loreno Methodist Episcopal Church, 1879–188?**
Loreno was named on the Methodist appointment list in the Mankato District for one year, 1879–1880. The statistical report of 1880 lists fifty full members at Loreno, suggesting an established class/preaching point/congregation, yet we have no further record of this point, nor can we determine Loreno’s location. However, one wonders if there could be a connection to Lorain Township just east of Worthington and possibly the Ewington congregation, also something of a mystery, to Lorain’s east. All speculative, unless further information comes to light. [See also Ewington Methodist Episcopal Church.] We do not know the location of Loreno.

**Louriston Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1893–c.1920**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist congregation at Louriston started in 1893, according to the 1942 Historical Record of the Central Northwest Conference. Louriston is listed as an appointment from 1903–1920. The 1993 Chippewa County History, p. 31, tells us that the congregation met in the District 36 school house and maintained a cemetery about a mile away. Presumably the congregation discontinued about 1920. Louriston is a community in Louriston Township, Chippewa County.

**Lovall School House Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–18??**
The 1958 history of Central Methodist Church in Wells names Lovall School House as a location where their pastor held meetings in 1877. Lovall is mentioned again in this history in 1883, in connection to the death of the pastor after a service there. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed but at least several years. We do not know the location of Lovall School House.

**Loward School House Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1857–18??**
Our one mention of United Brethren work at the Loward School House comes from 1857 when Loward was placed on the Marion Mission. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation continued. We do not know the location of Loward School House.

**Lowry Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–19??**
Lowry is named as a Methodist appointment just one year, 1901–1902, with Villard and Starbuck. A congregation at Lowry may have begun in the 1890s.
and continued for a time after 1902, but we do not know for sure. *Lowry is a city in Pope County.*

**Lucan German Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–19??**  
The 1903 history of the Northern German Conference identifies Lucan as a German-speaking preaching point on the Johnsonville Mission. We do not know when this class/preaching point/congregation began or ended.  
*Lucan is a city in Redwood County.*

**Lucan Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–19??**  
All we know of the English-speaking Methodist work at Lucan is found in the report of the presiding elder in 1905 where he said that Lucan was being served with Milroy. Probably a class/preaching point/congregation functioned at Lucan for a time but maybe not long.  
*Lucan is a city in Redwood County.*

**Lutheran Church appointment of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 187?–18??**  
In 1875, the United Brethren reassigned their appointment at a Lutheran Church from Eyota to the Marion Mission. We do not know how long this appointment existed, presumably it was a United Brethren class/preaching point meeting in a Lutheran Church.  
*We do not know the location of this Lutheran Church.*

**Luverne Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1878–1882; 1885–1886**  
The Luverne Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church was named as an appointment from 1878–1882 and again from 1885–1886, an appointment separate from that in the City of Luverne. We do not know exactly which classes/preaching points/congregations this circuit served in the area near Luverne.  
*Luverne is a city in Rock County.*

**Luverne Ebenezer Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1872–1966**  
The work of the Evangelical Association at Luverne began with preaching in 1872. The congregation incorporated as Pleasant View Ebenezer on January 12, 1874, and built their first church that year, a temporary structure eight miles
southwest of Luverne. The first permanent structure was built near there in 1875. The congregation decided to move to town in 1954. They built a new church, dedicated in December 1955. They discontinued June 1, 1966. The building was sold to the Magnolia Methodist Church in 1967. 

Luverne is a city in Rock County.

**Luverne Mission Evangelical Association, 1876–19??**
The Luverne Mission of the Evangelical Association was constituted in 1876, a division of the Yankton Mission, consisting of several appointments. Over time, points on the mission varied and as the 20th century progressed, terminology evolved to the time when the congregation in Luverne was the primary point of a charge no longer called a mission. 

Luverne is a city in Rock County.

Luverne United Methodist Church, 1872–ongoing
A class of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Luverne began meeting in 1872 and organized as a congregation in 1873. They began building their first church in 1877, with the basement completed for use by December that year. Construction continued; the interior was complete and dedicated in August 1883. The Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church at Steen merged with Luverne in 1969. [See also Steen Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church.]
Luverne is a city in Rock County.

Lydia Zion United Methodist Church, 1856–ongoing
Zion, the German-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Lydia, organized October 12, 1856. They met in homes at first, but in 1869, the former German Methodist church at Shakopee was taken down in sections and reconstructed at Lydia for the congregation’s first building. In 2017, Immanuel United Methodist Church at Jordan, merged with Zion. [See also Jordan Immanuel United Methodist Church.]
Lydia is a community in Spring Lake Township, Scott County.

**Lyle Methodist Episcopal Church, 1862–1909?**
Hobart’s history, p. 171, includes Lyle as a Methodist appointment on the Austin Circuit in 1862. Probably it continued as a class/preaching point fairly regularly for the next twenty years, though we cannot be sure. However, the
presiding elder reporting in 1886 says that Lyle had a new building. Lyle
appears that year on the appointment list for the first time and continues listed
until 1909, except for one year. We learn more from the 1911 *History of Mower
County Minnesota*, p. 417, which says the Congregational Church at Lyle was a
union of the Methodist Episcopal and Congregational churches. It incorporated
April 24, 1886, and dedicated its building January 30, 1887. Probably, after
1909, the congregation became connected only to the Congregational
denomination.
*Lyle is a city in Mower County.*

**Lyman Prairie First Methodist Episcopal Church, 1868–c.1924**
The history of the Lyman Prairie church written in 2000 says that this Methodist
congregation organized in 1868, meeting for many years in homes before
building a church in 1885. It was on a charge with the Glenwood church, which
says in its 1954 history that their congregation organized in 1884 at a quarterly
conference at Lyman Prairie. The 1910 report of the district superintendent says
the Lyman Prairie church was reopening after being “closed for years.” Services
ceased on a regular basis about 1924, with members joining the church at
Grove Lake. The building was sold in 1928.
*We do not know the exact location of Lyman Prairie, but it may have a connection to the Lyman post office, 1889-1890, in area settled since 1861, about twelve miles from Sauk Centre.*

**Lynd German Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–19??**
We find one reference to German–speaking Methodist work at Lynd, a Sunday
School named under Johnsonville in the 1906 missionary collections report. We
do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed.
*Lynd is a city in Lyon County.*

**Lynd United Methodist Church, 1867–1994**
The English–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Lynd began as a
class holding its first service September 26, 1867. The congregation organized
in 1868. They built their first church in 1871, the first in the county, according
to the 1884 *History and Description of Lyon County*, p. 80. The congregation
discontinued in 1994.
*Lynd is a city in Lyon County.*
**Lynhurst Methodist Episcopal Church, 1917–1923?**
Our one reference to a Methodist congregation called Lynhurst is found in the 1919 report of the superintendent of the Minneapolis District. He listed Lynhurst as one of three congregations that deferred building because of the war. This does not seem to be the Lake Harriet congregation located in southwest Minneapolis near the Lynnhurst neighborhood in that area of the city, because the Lake Harriet Church is listed in the same paragraph of the report as a congregation that had completed a building project. We find nothing further regarding Lynhurst.

*We do not know the location of Lynhurst.*

**Lynn Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–18??**
Lynn is named once in the United Brethren records. It was placed on the Henderson Mission in 1859. We do not know how long a class/preaching point/congregation functioned at Lynn.

*Lynn is a township in McLeod County.*

**Mabel United Methodist Church, 1879–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation began with preaching in the new railroad village of Mabel in 1879, a move from roots established earlier at Bellville. They built their first church in Mabel in 1882, dedicated that year on September 10.

*[See also Bellville Methodist Episcopal Church.]*

*Mabel is a city in Fillmore County.*

**Madelia Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1867–187?**
In 1866, Madelia was listed as a point on the United Brethren Cottonwood Mission, our only reference to the work there. Probably it was a short-lived class/preaching point.

*Madelia is a city in Watonwan County.*

**Madelia Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897–1899**
The Methodist’s Madelia Circuit is named on the appointment list, separate from the town of Madelia listing, for two years, 1897–1899. This circuit likely included several preaching points in the area, some of which may have evolved into congregations.

*Madelia is a city in Watonwan County.*
**Madelia Evangelical Association, 189?–19??**
Our one reference to Evangelical work at Madelia comes from 1896 when the Committee on Boundaries placed it on the Amboy Mission. Possibly this class/preaching point/congregation existed some years before and after 1896, but we do not know for sure.
*Madelia is a city in Watonwan County.*

**Madelia United Methodist Church, 1857–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Madelia began with services in 1857, meeting at homes and other locations for years until building their first church in 1877.
*Madelia is a city in Watonwan County.*

**Madison Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–18??**
This Madison in southeast Minnesota was named on the United Brethren Lansing Mission in 1859, our only reference to this work. We do not know how long it functioned.
*Madison was a village in Udolpho Township, Mower County.*

**Madison Ebenezer United Methodist Church, 1888–2011**
Ebenezer Evangelical Association at Madison in western Minnesota was first known as the Hamlin Church, for the township in which it was located. The congregation organized December 19, 1888, and built their first church three miles south and one mile west of Madison. This building was replaced in 1916 after a storm damaged the first. The church was moved into Madison in 1940. The congregation discontinued in 2011.
*Madison is a city in Lac qui Parle County.*

**Madison Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1936**
The Madison Lake Methodist Episcopal Church began with preaching in the fall of 1887, according to the c.1910 *History of Blue Earth County*, p. 246. In 1889, the presiding elder reported that the church at Madison Lake had been built from the materials from the church formally at Caroline Station. The 1990 *Heritage of Blue Earth County*, p. 160, says the congregation used this church until final services in 1936. Madison Lake is not listed as an appointment from
1937 to 1947. In 1943, the conference authorized sale of the abandoned church.

*Madison Lake is a city in Blue Earth County.*

**Madison Lake United Methodist Church, 1947–1980**
Community Methodist Church in Madison Lake began with meetings in a school in 1947, a new start after the discontinuance of the previous congregation in the 1930s. The congregation moved the former Palmer Methodist Church building to Madison Lake for their use. The congregation discontinued June 15, 1980.

*Madison Lake is a city in Blue Earth County.*

**Madison Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–190?**
Madison in western Minnesota appears on the English-speaking Methodist appointment lists from 1885–1889, 1891–1895, and 1900–1901. Possibly this congregation began earlier than 1885 and may have continued beyond 1901, but we do not know for sure.

*Madison is a city in Lac qui Parle County.*

**Madison Methodist Episcopal Church, 1861–18??**
Methodist work at this Madison, in southeast Minnesota, began by 1861, according to Hobart’s history, p. 171. It was an appointment on the Austin Circuit that year. This is our one specific reference to a class/preaching point here, but the 1884 *History of Mower County*, p. 560, tells of a Methodist class organized and preaching in Udolpho Township into the 1870s.

*Madison was a village in Section 21 of Udolpho Township, Mower County.*

**Madison Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897?–1928?**
The Madison Circuit of the Norwegian–speaking Methodists in western Minnesota is listed for the first time in 1897 and once more in 1898. However, from 1901–1902 and then again from 1927–1928, we find Lac qui Parle listed as an appointment. One can guess that at least one class/preaching point/congregation of Norwegian Methodists functioned for a time in the county, possibly close or in Madison, but we do not know for sure.

*Madison is a city in Lac qui Parle County.*
**Magnolia Evangelical Association, 189?–190?**
The Evangelical work at Magnolia probably began in the 1890s. The appointment is mentioned twice by the Committee on Boundaries, in 1898 and 1899. Utzinger’s history, p. 375, tells us that the congregation discontinued in the early years of the 20th century.

*Magnolia is a city in Rock County.*

**Magnolia United Methodist Church, 1877–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Magnolia began in 1877 as work on a circuit that included Adrian, Luverne, and Grand Prairie. They built their first church in 1892, which the presiding elder in his report in 1893 said had been dedicated. According to the 1911 *History of Rock and Pipestone Counties*, p. 155, the first preaching began in 1873 but lapsed for a time when the preacher left the circuit, though local people continued meeting. Once the church was built in 1892, it was named Holbert Methodist Episcopal Church after the man who had taken the initial steps to erect it.

*Magnolia is a city in Rock County.*

**Mahnomen Methodist Episcopal Church, 1905–1907**
Although Mahnomen appears as a Methodist appointment from 1905–1907, the 1907 report of the presiding elder tells us that no work was ever established there.

*Mahmomen is a city in Mahnomen County.*

*Mahtomedi Lake Drive United Methodist Church, see Oakdale Silver Lake United Methodist Church.*

**Maine Prairie Gethsemane Evangelical Association, 186?–c.1920**
The Evangelical work at Maine Prairie began by the early 1870s or possibly before. The conference Committee on Boundaries detached “Block's,” the name of one of the early families that founded the Gethsemane congregation, from the Paynesville Circuit and moved it to the St. Cloud Mission in 1873. This congregation built its first church in 1880. Utzinger’s history, p. 415, says that over half the congregation seceded and joined the United Evangelical Church, presumably in the early 1890s soon after the denominational split. The
remaining Gethsemane members apparently managed to struggle on and revived in 1902 through a “protracted meeting.” Though Utzinger includes Maine Prairie Gethsemane in his list of local churches, a 2003 survey of the Zion Church in South Haven says Gethsemane closed about 1917 or 1918, and many members came to South Haven. The 1921 Description of Church Property locates Gethsemane 12 miles southeast of St. Cloud. In 1929, the conference trustees recorded the sale of the property, with the proceeds going to the upkeep of the cemetery.

Maine Prairie is a community in Maine Prairie Township, Stearns County.

**Maine Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–1919?**
Maine Prairie is listed on the Methodist appointments for the first time in 1859, but the 1958 history of the Clearwater church says its circuit, including Maine Prairie, began with preaching in 1858. We find Maine Prairie on the appointment list for the last time in 1893. We do not know when the congregation discontinued, but it probably met into the 20th century. In 1919, the conference trustees addressed the question of disposal of the Maine Prairie property.

Maine Prairie is a community in Maine Prairie Township, Stearns County.

**Maine Prairie United Evangelical Church, 189?–c.1920**
This congregation of the United Evangelical Church was organized by over half of the members of the Maine Prairie Gethsemane congregation who chose to leave the Evangelical Association after the denominational split in 1891. The 1992 manuscript in the Maine Prairie file says they built a church on Block family land about “a mile east of Maine Prairie Corners.” Exactly what became of this building and the members when the two denominations merged in 1922 is not clear.

Maine Prairie is a community in Maine Prairie Township, Stearns County.

**Makinen Finnish Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 19??–19??**
This Finnish-speaking Methodist mission appears one year on the appointment lists, 1922–1923. We do not know if this listing represents a specific congregation rather than a larger area of Finnish work, but naming a specific place suggests at least hopes for a distinct congregation.

Makinen is a community in St. Louis County fourteen miles southeast of Eveleth.
**Mallory Methodist Episcopal Church, 1885–1920?**
The 1976 *Bicentennial of Polk County*, p. 326, says that the Methodist congregation at Mallory organized in 1885, the same year it was first listed as an appointment by the conference. They discontinued about 1920. That year the Conference Corporation put the property at Mallory under the care of the conference trustees, and it was sold by 1922.
*Mallory is a community in Huntsville Township, Polk County.*

**Malta Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?-190?**
We know little of Methodist work at Malta. It was listed, with Clinton and Adelaide, one year on the appointments, 1899–1900. Possibly a class/preaching point/congregation at Malta existed some years, but we do not know for sure.
*Malta is a township in Big Stone County.*

**Malta United Evangelical Church, 189?-191?**
The United Evangelical congregation at Malta probably functioned for some years, enough to have a church building. All we know of this congregation comes from the report of the presiding elder in 1918, where he tells of the move of the Malta church to Johnson for the use of the Salem congregation there.
*Malta is a township in Big Stone County.*

**Manannah Evangelical Association, 187?-18??**
The Evangelical class/preaching point/congregation at Manannah probably did not last long. We have one reference; in 1873 the Committee on Boundaries reassigned it from the Hutchinson Circuit to the Paynesville Circuit.
*Manannah is a community in Manannah Township, Meeker County.*

**Manannah Methodist Episcopal Church, 1859–19??**
The 1888 *History of Meeker County*, p. 554, tells of the first religious service held in Manannah Township in 1859 by a Methodist preacher in the old village of Manannah (new village laid out in 1871). A 1935 Paynesville church history includes Manannah on its circuit in 1866. Manannah is named on the appointment list for the first time in 1888 and for the last time in 1902.
However, it is still named on a map in the 1904 journal, but we do not know how long the congregation continued beyond that year.  
*Manannah is a community in Manannah Township, Meeker County.*

**Mandt Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897–19??**  
The Norwegian-speaking congregation at Mandt is listed as “Maut” once in the appointments from 1896–1897, with Milan. We find “Mant” listed from 1901–1903. A 1996 history of the Montevideo church mentions three former Norwegian Methodist congregations in the area, Milan, Watson, and Mandt Township, but without dates. Possibly the Mandt congregation society began before 1896 and maybe functioned beyond the early years of the 20th century, but we do not know for sure.  
*Mandt is a township in Chippewa County.*

**Mankato Centenary United Methodist Church, 1853–ongoing**  
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Mankato began with first preaching in July 1853, followed by the first appointment of a preacher in September 1854 and a class organized in 1855. The congregation began erecting its first building in 1866; the church was completed in 1869.  
*Mankato is a city in Blue Earth County.*

**Mankato Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1872–1876; 1880–1883**  
The English-speaking Mankato Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church appears on the appointments from 1872–1876 and 1880–1883. It was distinct from the appointment in the City of Mankato and presumably served several classes/preaching points/congregations in the area.  
*Mankato is a city in Blue Earth County.*

**Mankato German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1873–1926**  
The German-speaking Methodist congregation in Mankato organized in 1873. They built a church in 1877 that was dedicated May 18, 1879. This congregation appears for the last time on the appointment list in 1925 and probably discontinued soon after. The 2004 history of Centenary United Methodist Church in Mankato says that the German church property was placed in the hands of Centenary Church for sale in 1927 but does not mention a formal merger of the two congregations.
Mankato is a city in Blue Earth County.

**Mankato Hilltop United Methodist Church, 1868–ongoing**
This congregation of the Evangelical Association in Mankato organized under the name of Jerusalem September 12, 1868. They built their first church in 1872. The name was later changed to First Evangelical Church, then became Hilltop United Methodist Church in 1968.

*Mankato is a city in Blue Earth County.*

**Mankato Korean United Methodist Mission, 2008–ongoing**

*Mankato is a city in Blue Earth County.*

**Mankato Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1889–189?**
In 1889, the Boundaries Committee of the United Brethren named the Mankato Mission, saying they hoped to open work there if possible. It is likely that this was a dream rather than a reality, and if an attempt was made to begin classes/preaching points at Mankato or nearby, they did not last long.

*Mankato is a city in Blue Earth County.*

**Mankato Mission Evangelical Association, 1865–18??**
The Mankato Mission of the Evangelical Association was organized in 1865 to serve several appointments over a wide region. As with most of the Evangelical missions or circuits, the appointments varied at times, with the region covered becoming smaller and more focused as congregations organized. We do not have a specific end date for it as a mission.

*Mankato is a city in Blue Earth County.*

**Mankato Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1886–191?**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist congregation in Mankato organized September 5, 1886. They began plans to build with a purchase of a lot in 1897, but the church was not ready for dedication until April 22, 1902. The congregation is listed on the appointments from 1886–1912. We do not know when it discontinued, probably in the 1910s.

*Mankato is a city in Blue Earth County.*
**Mansfield Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1878–1906**
The United Brethren work at Mansfield began with a class on the Shell Rock Mission in 1878. One source, a 1957 clipping from the *Albert Lea Tribune*, says the congregation organized and built a church in 1879. Gist’s history, p. 86, reports the Mansfield church built in 1892 and dedicated on November 27 that year. This could have been their second building. In 1905, the presiding elder reported that the Mansfield members had been attending the Kiester church “for a time.” By the next year the Mansfield church was sold.  
*Mansfield is a community in Mansfield Township, Freeborn County.*

**Mansfield Circuit Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1897–1900**
The United Brethren’s Mansfield Circuit existed under that name from 1897–1900 and served several preaching points in the area. In 1900, the name was changed to the Kiester and Mansfield Circuit.  
*Mansfield is a community in Mansfield Township, Freeborn County.*

**Mantorville Evangelical Association, 1868–18??**
Mantorville was included on the new Rochester Mission formed in 1868 by the Evangelical Association. This class/preaching point/congregation probably did not materialize or last long.  
*Mantorville is a city in Dodge County.*

**Mantorville Methodist Episcopal Church, 1854–1875**
Mantorville was listed as a Methodist appointment from 1856–1873. However, preaching began there in 1854, and the first quarterly conference was held October 10, 1856, according to the 1992 history of the United Methodist churches in Dodge County. The Mantorville congregation built its church in 1860; it was dedicated in 1868. The congregation merged with Kasson in 1875. The Mantorville church was sold to the Congregational Church. [*See also Kasson United Methodist Church.*]  
*Mantorville is a city in Dodge County.*

**Maple Grove Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1897–19??**
The class/preaching point/congregation of the United Brethren at this Maple Grove in west central Minnesota is named once. The Boundaries Committee
assigned it to the Long Prairie River Mission in 1900. Possibly it existed prior to
that year and maybe continued after 1901, but we do not have further details.
We do not know the location of this Maple Grove.

**Maple Grove Cross Winds United Methodist Church, 1992–ongoing**
The Cross Winds United Methodist congregation in Maple Grove held its first
service at a movie theater on Palm Sunday in 1992. The congregation organized
*Maple Grove is a city in Hennepin County.*

**Maple Grove German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1876–c.1939**
The German–speaking Methodist congregation at Maple Grove was first listed
as an appointment in 1876. The 1903 history of the Northern German
Conference says the congregation organized under the 1878–1880 pastorate. It
was last listed as an appointment in 1938 and probably discontinued about
1939. In 1947 the Conference Corporation authorized steps to be taken toward
the sale of the Maple Grove property.
*Maple Grove was a township, now a city, in Hennepin County.*

**Maple Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–19??**
The Maple Grove English–speaking Methodist congregation began with first
preaching in the township in June 1856. The Maple Grove class organized
December 9, 1860, according to Hobart’s history, p. 130. The congregation was
first listed as an appointment in 1869 and for the last time in 1877. The 1978
timeline found in the Champlin church file in the archives describes two classes
in Maple Grove in 1872, South Road and North Road. South Road had a church
building, and the North Road class met in a hall at a school. Probably South
Road was the congregation referred to by the presiding elder when reporting in
1892 that the Maple Grove church had been renovated. The presiding elder
reporting in 1901 named South Road as having improved their building.
Reports in 1902 and 1903 tell of further renovations and also say that Maple
Grove was on the Champlin charge. We do not know when this congregation
discontinued. However, in 1948, we find South Maple Grove on a list of
“Property not otherwise listed Minneapolis District 1948–49.” One also wonders
if this could be the appointment to Fish Lake in 1936, with Brooklyn Center.
Maybe, maybe not.  
*Maple Grove was a township, now a city, in Hennepin County.*

**Maple Grove North Road Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–19??**

Hobart’s history, p. 130, tells of the organization of the Methodist work in Maple Grove in 1860. The 1978 timeline in the Champlin church file in the archives tells of the organization of the Maple Grove and Champlin circuit in 1872 and describes Maple Grove as having two classes, North Road and South Road. South Road had a church building, and North Road, the smaller of the two, met in a hall at a school. The timeline also lists a protracted meeting held at North Road in 1901. We do not know how long the congregation at North Road continued or whether it ultimately joined the South Road congregation in Maple Grove. [See also Maple Grove Methodist Episcopal Church.]

*Maple Grove South Road Methodist Episcopal Church, see Maple Grove Methodist Episcopal Church.*

*Maple Grove United Methodist Church, see Corcoran Immanuel United Methodist Church.*

**Maple Hill Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1877–18??**

Maple Hill is listed by the Boundaries Committee on the United Brethren Long Prairie Mission in 1877, our only reference to this class or preaching point. It probably met in a home and may have ultimately combined with another United Brethren group, but we do not know.  
*We do not know the location of this Maple Hill.*

**Maple Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, 1883–18??**

All we know of a Methodist congregation at this Maple Hill is found in the 1951 history of the Long Prairie church. It says that trustees were elected for the “Methodist Episcopal Church at Maple Hill” at a quarterly conference held at the Reynolds Church on June 9, 1883.  
*We do not know the location of this Maple Hill.*

**Maple Hill Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1898–190??**
The Norwegian-speaking Methodist work at Maple Hill in northeast Minnesota was listed for two years as an appointment, 1898–1901, with Grand Marais. This was likely a short-lived class/preaching point/congregation, but we do not know for sure.

*Maple Hill is a community north of Grand Marais in Superior National Forest, Cook County.*

**Maple Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1867–1899**
The 1912 history of the Alexandria church says classes and services began at Maple Lake in 1867. The 1960 history of the Alexandria Church says that the Maple Lake congregation met at school district #6, “now Forada.” The same history says that services at Maple Lake discontinued during the Depression. Maple Lake is named on the appointment list but just for two years, 1897–1899. The Depression referred to in 1912 would have been that of the 1890s.

*Maple Lake is a lake in Hudson Township, Douglas County. Forada is a city in Hudson Township, Douglas County.*

*Maple View Methodist Episcopal Church, see Maplewood Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Fergus Falls District.*

**Mapleton Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–18??**
The United Brethren class/preaching point at Mapleton is first identified in the conference minutes of 1859 when it was assigned to the Garden City Mission. In 1864, we find it on the Vernon Mission, and then on the Mapleton Mission in 1877. We do not know how long this congregation continued.

*Mapleton is a city in Blue Earth County.*

**Mapleton German Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–191?**
The 1903 history of the Northern German Conference says that Mapleton was a German-speaking Methodist preaching point under the Mankato Mission, along with Mankato and Danville. It may have started the same time that the mission was formed, in 1873. The congregation met in homes, a pattern that seems to have continued into the 20th century. The c.1910 *History of Blue Earth County*, p. 273, reports a German Methodist class at Mapleton, “which is ministered to occasionally at private residences by the Mankato pastor.”

*Mapleton is a city in Blue Earth County.*
**Mapleton Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–1918**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal work at Mapleton began in 1856, with the first society organizing in 1857. In 1879, the presiding elder reported that the congregation had bought a school for its use, but later they built a church, in 1891. The congregation federated with Mapleton Baptists and Congregationalists in 1918, a federation that ultimately affiliated with the Congregational Church.
*Mapleton is a city in Blue Earth County.*

**Mapleton Mission Church of the United Brethren Christ, 1877–1879**
Mapleton Mission of the United Brethren appears for two years, 1877–1879. In 1879 its name was changed to Eastern, although this appears to be a misspelling of Easton that was subsequently corrected.
*Mapleton is a city in Blue Earth County.*

*Maplewood Arlington Hills United Methodist Church, see Maplewood Path of Grace United Methodist Church*

**Maplewood Christ United Methodist Church, 1884–ongoing**
Christ United Methodist Church in Maplewood began in 1884 as Dayton’s Bluff German Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Paul. It was started by members of the other two German-speaking Methodist congregations (First and Second German) who had moved to the Dayton’s Bluff area. They built their first church at 4th and Maple Streets in 1886, dedicated that same year on September 25. The congregation began plans to move to Maplewood in 1956, completing their new building there in 1959 and changing their name from Dayton’s Bluff to Christ Methodist Church.
*Maplewood is a city in Ramsey County.*

**Maplewood Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–19??**
In 1885, the Fergus Falls District presiding elder reported that the Methodist congregation at Maplewood planned to build a church, possibly a step taken soon after they organized. In 1891, the presiding elder reported that this church was under construction. Maplewood is listed once on the appointments from 1890–1891. That is the last we hear of it, unless there is a connection to a
later appointment, in 1894–1895, for Maple View, listed with Detroit. This is all we know of a congregation at Maple View. Whether Maplewood and Maple View are one and the same, we do not know, but it is a possibility. 

*Maplewood is a township in Otter Tail County. Maplewood was also a community about 1894 in Sverdrup Township, Otter Tail County. Of the two, Maplewood Township is closer to Detroit Lakes, southwest of that city. We do not know the location of Maple Hill.*

**Maplewood Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–c.19??**

Our only reference to Methodist work at this Maplewood in central Minnesota is found in the 1890 missionary appropriations report. It is listed there with Fort Ripley. Might it be related to a congregation at Green Prairie? We do not know. [See also Green Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church.]

*We do not know the location of this Maplewood.*

**Maplewood Mosaic St. Paul (The Beloved) United Methodist Church, 2014–2016**

The Mosaic congregation, also known as The Beloved, began in 2014, meeting in Maplewood at Christ United Methodist Church. In 2016, they merged with Epworth United Methodist in St. Paul, moving to the Epworth building and changing their name to The Beloved. [See also St. Paul The Beloved United Methodist Church.]

*Mosaic (The Beloved) was located at 2500 Hudson Place E., Maplewood.*

**Maplewood Path of Grace United Methodist Church, 1885–ongoing**

The Arlington Hills congregation in Maplewood began as a Swedish–speaking Methodist Episcopal Church on the east side of St. Paul. They organized a Sunday School on March 29, 1885, and built their first church at Wells and Weide Streets, dedicated July 11, 1886. After incorporation as Arlington Hills Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church in 1889, they built a new church at the corner of Cook Ave. and Greenbrier St., listed in the appointments as Cook St. from 1895–1905. In 1919, the congregation began using English exclusively and transferred their member from the Central Northwest Conference [Swedish] to the Minnesota Conference. This was partially in anticipation of a merger with the English–speaking congregation of Grace Church in St. Paul. Exactly what happened regarding this merger is unclear. Though merger seems to have happened in 1920, Grace continued as mission congregation in St. Paul. The
Arlington Hills congregation relocated to Maplewood in 1970 and changed their name to Path of Grace in 2018. [See also St. Paul Grace Methodist Episcopal Church.]

Maplewood is a city in Ramsey County.

**Marble United Methodist Church, 1908–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal work at Marble started in 1908. The congregation began plans to build, and their church was ready for use by 1911, then dedicated in 1913.

Marble is a city in Itasca County.

**Margie Methodist Episcopal Church, 1908–193?**
The Methodist work at Margie started during the 1907–1908 conference year. In 1914, the district superintendent reported a church under construction at Margie. Margie was named in the appointments just one year, 1922–1923. The congregation probably discontinued in the early 1930s, if not before. In 1936, the Conference Corporation took steps to get information about the property in order to dispose of it. The 1983 History of Koochiching County, p. 50, says the Evangelical Covenant (Mission) Church at Margie bought the former Methodist building in 1939.

Margie is a community in Pine Island State Forest, Koochiching County.

**Marietta Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–19??**
Marietta is listed as a Methodist appointment from 1899–1901 and 1902–1904. We know little more of this class/preaching point/congregation, other than it still appeared on a map printed in the 1904 conference journal. Probably it did not function many years.

Marietta is a city in Lac qui Parle County.

**Marine German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1853–189?**
The German–speaking Methodist congregation at Marine was a point on the Stillwater Mission begun in 1853, according to the 1923 history of the Woodbury church. Marine is listed as an appointment from 1879–1882 and is named later in the 1880s as a Sunday School in the missionary collections report. Possibly this class/preaching point/congregation continued into the 1890s, but we not know exactly when it discontinued.
Marine was a township in Washington County until 1893 when it was divided to form New Scandia and May Townships. The city of Marine on St. Croix, the former village of Marine platted in 1853, is located in May Township. The post office at the village of Marine was called Marine Mills, 1848-1917.

**Marine Methodist Episcopal Church, 1844–18??**
English-speaking Methodist work at Marine began under the new St. Croix Mission formed by the Wisconsin Conference in 1844, with a sermon preached on January 1, 1844, in Marine Township. Marine is listed as an appointment in the 1850s and then again in 1889–1890. Whether a class/preaching point/congregation continued throughout those years is unclear. In 1889, the presiding elder reported that services had been held at Marine, suggesting a lapse between then and the earlier work. How long it continued, we do not know.

Marine was a township in Washington County until 1893 when it was divided to form New Scandia and May Townships. The city of Marine on St. Croix, the former village of Marine platted in 1853, is located in May Township. The post office at the village of Marine was called Marine Mills, 1848-1917.

**Marine Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1870–191??**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist at Marine appears as an appointment from 1870–1871 and again from 1873–1894. Whether this appointment is the same as the Scandia congregation or the congregation at Marine Mills is not clear. The latter was named as an appointment for the first time in 1906, with Stillwater. The name changes to Marine in 1909, and it is listed for the last time in 1914. This congregation may have existed before 1906 and after 1915, but we do not know for sure. It seems to have been a congregation distinct from that of nearby Scandia since both are named as appointments during the same years. [See also Scandia Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church.]

Marine was a township in Washington County until 1893 when it was divided to form New Scandia and May Townships. The city of Marine on St. Croix, the former village of Marine platted in 1853, is located in May Township. The post office at the village of Marine was called Marine Mills, 1848-1917.

**Marion Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1854–191??**
The United Brethren congregation at Marion began with preaching in June 1854 at Predmore Grove. Marion was the site of the first session of the Minnesota Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, in 1857. The
congregation there shared a church building constructed in 1860 by the Methodist Episcopal congregation. When it burned down in 1868 and its replacement dedicated the next year, two United Brethren preachers assisted in the dedication. Marion was served with Eyota in the late 19th century into the 20th. The c.1967 history of the Eyota church notes a record book that includes lists of members at Marion from 1886–1914. We do not know when the Marion congregation discontinued, possibly in 1914 or soon after. [See also Predmore Church of the United Brethren in Christ.]

Marion is a community and township in Olmsted County.

**Marion Methodist Episcopal Church, 1854–1924**
Hobart’s history, p. 245, tells of the first service of the Methodist congregation held near Marion in April 1854. The first class was organized in 1855, with the congregation building its first church in 1860. They merged with First Methodist Episcopal Church in Rochester in 1924, according to the 1984 history of Christ Church in Rochester. [See also Rochester Christ United Methodist Church.]

Marion is a community in Marion Township, Olmsted County.

**Marion Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1857–1868; 1875–1877; 1881–1882; 1883–1886**
The Marion Mission of the United Brethren began in 1857. The mission continued until 1886, but not always under the name of Marion. It became the Spring Valley Mission in 1868, then returned as the Marion Mission in 1875. In 1877, Marion and Spring Valley merged to become the Fillmore Mission. Marion Mission is listed again in 1881–1882 and then in 1883–1886. This mission covered many classes/preaching points/congregations over its years.

Marion is a community and township in Olmsted County.

**Mark’s School House Methodist Episcopal Church, 1904–19??**
The Methodist presiding elder reporting in 1904 tells of a new preaching point Mark’s School House on the Harmony, Granger and State Line charge. We do not know how long this class/preaching point existed.

We do not know the location of Mark’s School House.

**Marquardt’s Evangelical Association, 1895–c.1900?**
Marquardt’s is named by the Evangelical Committee on Boundaries in 1895, placed with the Ottertail Mission. Utzinger’s history, p. 425, says this class/preaching point in the Marquardt neighborhood, about seven miles from the Ottertail Church, did not last long. He does not say how long, but probably just a few years at most. *We do not know the exact location of Marquardt’s, but at that time, the Ottertail Church was located about six miles northeast of the town of Ottertail.*

**Marshall Albright United Methodist Church, 1887–2015**
The Evangelical Association congregation at Marshall began with a class and services in 1887, meeting in homes and then in a school west of town until building their first church in town in 1899. It was dedicated in 1900. The congregation was incorporated with the name of Salem, becoming Albright in 1969. Bethel Evangelical United Brethren Church in Clifton merged with Marshall in 1947. In 2015, Albright merged with Wesley United Methodist Church in Marshall to form Cornerstone United Methodist Church. *See also Clifton Bethel Evangelical United Brethren Church and Marshall Cornerstone United Methodist Church.*

Marshall is a city in Lyon County.

**Marshall Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1895–1896; 1914–1916**
The Marshall Circuit of the English-speaking Methodist Episcopal Church appears on the appointment lists from 1895–1896 and again from 1914–1916, distinct from the congregation in Marshall. It probably served several nearby preaching points/congregations, though we do not know which ones exactly. *Marshall is a city in Lyon County.*

**Marshall Cornerstone United Methodist Church, 2015–ongoing**
Cornerstone United Methodist Church formed in 2015, the merger of the Wesley and Albright congregations in Marshall. *See also Marshall Albright United Methodist Church and Marshall Wesley United Methodist Church.* *Marshall is a city in Lyon County.*

**Marshall German Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–188?**
The German-speaking Methodist congregation in Marshall is listed as an appointment from 1878–1882. We know nothing further of it; it may have
started earlier in the 1870s and continued for a time after 1883. 
Marshall is a city in Lyon County.

**Marshall Mission Evangelical Association, 1879–19??**
The Marshall Mission of the Evangelical Association appears as an appointment for the first time in 1879, as documented in the annual conference session summaries in the Utzinger’s history, p. 101. This becomes confusing, since in his section on local churches, p. 380, he says the Marshall Mission was formed in 1889 and also mentions that date in another place. The later date might refer to a reorganization of the mission, but the earlier date seems more accurate, since the annual summaries of boundary changes from the early 1880s identify several classes/preaching points on the Marshall Mission, some of which were in Dakota Territory. Steinke’s is one, for example, that Utzinger’s history specifically identifies as being in what is now South Dakota. Several preaching points included in this survey may or may not have been in Minnesota. We do not have a precise end date for this mission. 
Marshall is a city in Lyon County.

**Marshall Wesley United Methodist Church, 1872–2015**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Marshall began with a first service in 1872. The congregation organized August 17, 1873, and dedicated their first church August 15, 1875. They incorporated under the name of First and changed their name to Wesley in 1968. In 2015, they merged with Albright United Methodist Church in Marshall to form Cornerstone United Methodist Church. [See also Marshall Cornerstone United Methodist Church.]
Marshall is a city in Lyon County.

Marshfield Methodist Episcopal Church, see Lake Benton United Methodist Church.

**Martin County Mission Evangelical Association, 1878–1880**
The Martin County Mission of the Evangelical Association was created in 1878, then renamed the Fairmont Mission in 1880. It included several preaching points in the region. 
Martin County is a county in southern Minnesota bordering Iowa.
**Marysville Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–1877?**
Methodist work at Marysville began as a class in 1858, according to a recording steward’s record book in the Montrose church records. The 1880 *Farnham History of Wright County*, p. 298, speaks of this class of members as partly from Marysville and partly from Woodland. The class was absorbed into the congregation at Montrose when that church started in the town. *[See also Montrose United Methodist Church.]*

Marysville is a township in Wright County.

**Matthews Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–186?**
Our one reference to a class/preaching point/congregation at Matthews, probably a family name, is found in the 1953 history of the Byron church. Matthews was a point on the same circuit beginning in 1855 and continued with Byron or others for the next twelve years. Presumably, this group discontinued or merged with another in the 1860s.

*We do not know the location of Matthews.*

**Mattson’s School House Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 185?–18??**
Mattson’s School House was named as a point on the new Preston Circuit of the United Brethren in 1858. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation continued, possibly for a few years.

*We do not know the location of Mattson’s School House.*

**Maxon School House Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–18??**
The 1963 history of the Delavan church includes Maxon School House on its Methodist circuit in 1878. We do not know if this class/preaching point/congregation began before that year or how long it continued.

*We do not know the location of Maxon School House.*

**Maxwell Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1874–18??**
All we know of a Methodist class/preaching point/congregation at Maxwell is found in the 1916 *Chippewa and Lac qui Parle History*, p. 510. The first services in the township were Congregational, but “The Methodists also organized a society there about the same time,” ie.1874.

*Maxwell is a township in Lac qui Parle County.*
Mayer Zion United Methodist Church, 1859–1992
The Zion congregation of the Evangelical Association at Mayer began with preaching in the Crow River region in 1859. The first class organized in 1862, a class that divided in 1867, one portion of which became the Mayer congregation and built its first church, dedicated in 1868. In 1927, the Emmanuel Evangelical Church at Hollywood merged with Zion. In 1992, Zion merged with Norwood United Methodist Church. [See also Hollywood Emanuel Evangelical Church and Norwood United Methodist Church.]
Mayer is a city in Carver County.

Maynard Lake Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1892–c.1928
The Swedish–speaking Methodist congregation at Maynard Lake began in 1892. They built a church at some point; the 1922 report of the district superintendent cites improvements. The congregation discontinued about 1928. The conference took steps toward selling the property that year, and the district superintendent reported in 1929 that it had been sold. Maynard Lake is a lake in Dassel Township, Meeker County.

Mazeppa United Methodist Church, 1856–ongoing
The Mazeppa congregation began as a Methodist Episcopal class in 1856. It was listed as an appointment from 1866–1871, returning in the early 20th century. In the late 19th century, the congregation affiliated with the Congregational Church, which had built its church at Mazeppa in 1869. In 1911, by action of the Methodist Episcopal Minnesota Conference, Mazeppa was received back into the Methodist fold and known as Community Church. The property was deeded to the Minnesota Conference in 1932. In 2012, Community United Methodist Church at Zumbro Falls merged with Mazeppa. [See also Zumbro Falls Community United Methodist Church.]
Mazeppa is a city in Wabasha County.

McCauleyville Methodist Episcopal Church, see Kent Methodist Episcopal Church.

McClelland School Methodist Episcopal Church, 1917–19??
The 1915 History of Wright County, p. 823, says the Methodist preacher at
Clearwater had recently taken up an appointment at the McClelland School about four miles south of Clearwater. A class had met there at one time and more recently had been supplied by a Congregational preacher. When that ended, the group asked for a Methodist preacher. This is all we know of this class/preaching point. We do not know the exact location of the McClelland School in Wright County except that it was south of Clearwater about four miles.

**McCormick Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1910–19??**
In 1910, the Northern Minnesota Conference Sunday School missionary report said a school had been organized at McCormack Lake. We do not know how long this class continued. McCormick Lake is an unorganized territory in St. Louis County.

**McFaddens Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–18??**
The United Brethren class/preaching point/congregation at McFaddens, probably the name of the family at whose home they met, is named just once, in 1858, on the Wasioja Mission. We do not know how long it lasted. We do not know the location of McFaddens.

**McGregor Area Unnamed Methodist Episcopal Church, 1918–1920**
This Methodist work, if it happened at all, was short-lived. In 1919, the district superintendent reported that a school house had been bought south of McGregor to be used for new work. Probably he hoped that a class could be started there. In 1920, the Conference Corporation listed a school house near McGregor as “unused or abandoned.” We find no other reference to a preaching point functioning near McGregor and without more evidence, one must assume that this was a dream rather than reality. McGregor is a city in Aitkin County.

**McGregor United Evangelical Church, 1903–190??**
In 1903, the Boundaries Committee of the United Evangelical Church placed McGregor, described as a new appointment, on a circuit with Willow River. This is the one reference to this class/preaching point, which probably did not continue long, but we do not know for sure. McGregor is a city in Aitkin County.
McGregor United Methodist Church, 1900–ongoing
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at McGregor began worshipping at a school with its first service held June 20, 1900. By 1901, they had built their church, which was dedicated in May 1902. The building was moved in 1931 because of new highway construction. *McGregor is a city in Aitkin County.*

**McIntosh Methodist Episcopal Church, 1902–1907**
McIntosh was listed as a Methodist appointment from 1902–1907. Possibly a class began meeting in 1902, but according to the 1963 history of the Erskine church, the first worship service at McIntosh was held in February 1905 after which the society organized. However, the work at McIntosh ended in 1907, the presiding elder reporting that the few families left were giving up. *McIntosh is a city in Polk County.*

**McKinley Methodist Episcopal Church, 1892–1896; 1909–191?**
McKinley was listed with Biwabik for the first time on the Methodist appointment list in 1892 and continued on the list until 1896. In 1909, the Sunday School missionary report says that a Sunday School was organized at McKinley. Possibly the early class/preaching point faltered in the late 1890s and then the work resumed some years later. However, 1909 is the last year we find McKinley mentioned in the conference records. *McKinley is a city in St. Louis County.*

**Meadowlands United Methodist Church, 1907–2011**
Meadowlands incorporated as a Union Church on April 14, 1907. The congregation built a church in 1909. Meadowlands appears as an appointment of the Methodist Episcopal Church that same year, probably providing the preacher to this union congregation. In 1914, the district superintendent reported that the Methodists had bought the Meadowlands church, finished it, and dedicated it on September 20, 1914. The c.1964 history of the church says the congregation organized as First Methodist Episcopal Church in 1913. They discontinued in 2011. *Meadowlands is a city in St. Louis County.*
**Meadowlawn Methodist Episcopal Church, 1901–c.1920?**
In 1901, the presiding elder reported regular preaching at Meadowlawn. We find “Meadow” listed as an appointment for the first time in 1904, with Hustletown. It is not named again in the list until 1919 and then only for that year. However, in 1914, the district superintendent reported that Meadowlawn was being served with Beroun. We do not know when this congregation discontinued but maybe about 1920.
*We do not know the location of Meadowlawn.*

**Medford Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–18??**
The United Brethren class/preaching point/congregation at Medford is named once in the conference records, on the Medford Mission in 1858. Possibly it was the primary point on this mission and continued for some time, but we do not know for sure.
*Medford is a city and a township in Steele County.*

**Medford Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–1933?**
Medford was a an early Methodist preaching point on the Owatonna circuit in 1856. Hobart’s history, p. 178, says a class was organized at Medford by the preacher appointed in 1861–1862. The Medford congregation built a church in 1875, according to the 1916 History of Rice and Steele Counties, p. 979, though it may have been slightly later. The presiding elder reporting in 1879 said the church had been built, possibly finished and dedicated that year. Medford was listed as an appointment from 1877–1930 and discontinued by 1933. A 1956 history of the Owatonna church tells of the Medford congregation joining them in 1933.
*Medford is a city in Steele County.*

**Medford Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–1866; 1869–1870**
The Medford Mission of the United Brethren was organized in 1858. In 1866, it merged with the Union Mission, but then returned as a an appointment for one year, 1869–1870. Most likely it served several preaching points in the Medford area.
*Medford is a city and a township in Steele County.*
**Medo Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1863–1914**
Union was named as a point on the United Brethren’s new Pleasant Prairie Mission in 1863, a likely reference to the work begun at Medo. In 1869, Goodwin was identified as being on the south edge of the Le Sueur Mission in the conference journal, and the “Goodwin School House in the town [ship] of Medo, Blue Earth County” was chosen to be the site of the 1870 annual meeting of the conference. One must guess that this school was the home of a functioning congregation. Medo is not mentioned again until 1905 in conjunction with the Beauford congregation. In 1906, the presiding elder says the Medo congregation was worshipping in the community building. They seem to have moved to a church building for a time later. The presiding elder reported church repairs in 1911 and the next year speaks of putting gasoline lighting in the “Union Church at West Medo.” However, in 1913, they were worshipping in a vacant private home, and finally, in 1914, the “class at Medo Union Church” had joined the Baptists. The 1959 history of the Beauford church says they shared their pastor with Medo from 1905–1912. Medo was a village in Medo Township, Blue Earth County.

**Medo Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–19??**
Medo appears as a Methodist appointment for just one year, 1898–1899. However, the c.1910 History of Blue Earth County, 278, suggests that Methodist preachers, along with United Brethren, arrived early in Medo, soon after the first residents in 1863. It also says that both Methodist and United Brethren preachers “conducted services at private homes for years, and a Union Sunday school was maintained.” We do not know when the Methodist class/preaching point/congregation ended after 1899, but it may have joined the union work of the United Brethren. Medo was a village in Medo Township, Blue Earth County.

**Melby Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1888–192?**
The Swedish–speaking Methodist congregation at Melby began with first work in 1888. Although it continued listed as an appointment most years from 1889–1918, the congregation never built a church according to Linden’s history, p. 42. However, in 1926 the conference Pension Fund reported a receipt from the sale of the church at Melby, leaving us unclear about what property was disposed of after the congregation discontinued.
Melby is a community in Lund Township, Douglas County.

**Melrose Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–192?**
The Methodist work at Melrose probably began in the early 1870s. It is named on the appointment list for the first time in 1879, but that same year, the presiding elder reported building repairs at Melrose. The district superintendent reporting in 1911 describes Melrose as a “difficult field.” In 1914, we learn that the church was moved to a corner lot and improvements made, but by 1917, the district superintendent said that Melrose had closed a year ago, but now a new pastor was reviving the work. It did not last; the Conference Corporation was making plans to sell the church in 1925, although that did not happen immediately. We find references for permission to sell in both the 1927 and 1928 conference reports. *Melrose is a city in Stearns County.*

**Menahga Finnish Methodist Episcopal Church, 19?–194?**
We have one reference to possible Finnish-speaking Methodist work in the Menahga area. A 2003 survey filled out by the Menahga United Methodist Church includes, “1938–40 – the Finnish Methodist congregation used our church – Reverend Pitkanen.” *Menahga is a city in Wadena County.*

**Menahga United Methodist Church, 1894–ongoing**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Menahga first appears on the appointment list in 1894, probably beginning as a class/preaching point. A 2003 survey filled out by the congregation says it was founded during 1896–1897, which most likely indicates its formal organization. They began building a church in 1898, which was dedicated September 24, 1899. For a few years in the 1930s, the congregation faltered, but the work revived. In 1938, the district superintendent reported a 40th anniversary at Menahga, though the 2003 survey says the church reorganized and reopened in 1940. *Menahga is a city in Wadena County.*

**Mendota Heights St. Paul’s United Methodist Church, 1920–ongoing**
The St. Paul’s congregation in Mendota Heights resulted from the merger of
three Methodist Episcopal congregations in St. Paul, Clinton Ave., King St., and West Side. Discussions for merger began in 1919, culminating in the merger creating St. Paul’s Methodist Episcopal Church and a new building under construction in 1920 at 215 W. George St., St. Paul. In 1922, the district superintendent reported the opening service had been held at the new church on October 16, 1921, and the completed church dedicated on September 17, 1922. In 1987, the congregation built a new church and moved from St. Paul to Mendota Heights. [See also St. Paul Clinton Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Paul King St. Methodist Episcopal Church, and St. Paul West Side Riverview German Methodist Episcopal Church.]

**Mendota Methodist Episcopal Church, 1854–1856**
The Methodist work at Mendota was minimal at best. It was listed as an appointment for one year, 1855–1856, though Hobart’s history, p. 88, places it on the Kaposia Circuit in 1854. Hobart says there were few Americans at Mendota but the Methodist preacher was kindly received by the Hon. H. H. Sibley and his wife. (Sibley became the first governor of the State of Minnesota in 1858.)

**Menges Evangelical Association, 1880?–18??**
In 1881, the Evangelical Committee on Boundaries moved the class/preaching point/congregation at Menges, probably the name of family at whose home they met, from the Red River Mission to the Crookston and Grand Forks Mission. Although, we do not know for sure, this society quite likely was located in Dakota Territory. With the formation of the Dakota Conference in 1883, we no longer find appointments in the far northwest region of the state connected to the Minnesota Conference.

**Meriden Emanuel Evangelical Association, 187?–1917?**
Evangelical preaching began at Meriden in the 1870s, with the Emanuel congregation organizing July 1, 1877, in a school. They built a church in 1882. Meriden is named as an appointment for the last time in 1916. The 1962 history of the Waseca Salem church says Meriden closed in 1917 and members
merged with Waseca. Utzinger’s history, p. 428, written in the early 1920s, says just a few members were left at Meriden at that time. The conference began discussing disposition of the property in 1918. In the last year it was mentioned, 1925, the property had been deeded to the conference.  

*Meriden is a community in Meriden Township, Steele County.*

**Meriden German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–18??**
The German-speaking Methodist work at Meriden began in 1857. The 1887 *History of Steele and Waseca Counties*, p. 333, tells of the first religious service being held that year in Meriden Township by a “German Methodist preacher.” Our one other mention of this class/preaching point/congregation is found in the 1916 *History of Rice and Steele Counties*, p. 973, which includes Meriden on the circuit with Owatonna when that congregation organized in 1875. The work in the Owatonna area prior to 1875 was connected to Blooming Grove or Faribault, according to the 1903 history of the Northern German Conference. Probably this included Meriden. We do not know when this congregation discontinued but most likely in the 19th century.  

*Meriden is a community in Meriden Township, Steele County.*

**Merton Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–c.1930?**
The Methodist work at Merton probably began in the 1870s. A church is marked in Section 17 of the township on an 1879 plat map, suggesting that this congregation had built by then or was in the process of doing so. In 1883, the presiding elder reported that the church at Merton had been dedicated. “Morton,” probably a misspelling, was listed on the appointments in 1912, with Medford and Richland. The congregation discontinued about 1930.  

*Merton is a community in Merton Township, Steele County.*

**Mesabi Finnish Mission Methodist Church, 1932–1954**
The Finnish-speaking Methodist work in northern Minnesota was listed under the name Mesabi (various spellings) in the appointments from 1932–1954, a continuation of all the Finnish listings over the years on the Mesabi Iron Range. The Finnish congregation at Chisholm was the central point at least much of the time, but the appointment included all Finnish work in the area that had begun in the early 20th century. *[See also Iron Range Finnish Methodist Episcopal*
Church, Chisholm Finnish Methodist Church, Aurora Emmanuel Methodist
Church, Nashwauk Finnish Methodist Episcopal Church, Virginia Finnish
Methodist Episcopal Church, Sparta Finnish Methodist Episcopal Church and
Makinen Finnish Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Mesabi Iron Range extends through portions of Itasca and St. Louis Counties.

**Mesabi Range Mission Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1910–1919**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist mission on the Mesabi Iron Range began in
1910. We find it listed as an appointment from 1910–1919. We do not know
exactly which classes/preaching points were served as part of this mission or
which ones were among those that evolved to functioning congregations.
The Mesabi Iron Range extends through portions of Itasca and St. Louis Counties.

*Middle Branch Evangelical Association, see Racine Salem Evangelical United
Brethren Church.*

*Middle Creek United Methodist Church, 1860–ongoing*
The Evangelical Association work at Middle Creek began when the first
Evangelical families arrived in the area in 1860–1861. Three societies were
organized, all destroyed in the U.S.–Dakota War of 1862. When people returned,
preaching resumed in 1866. The Middle Creek congregation reorganized as
Zion Evangelical Association April 21, 1870, and built its first church in 1879–
1880.
*Middle Creek UMC is located 1 ½ miles north of the Minnesota River on Cty. Rd. 21 in Flora
Township, Renville County.*

**Middleville Methodist Episcopal Church, 1868–187?**
Middleville is named on the Methodist appointment list for four years, 1868–
1872. The 1915 *History of Wright County*, p. 832, under Smith Lake, says the
class was organized in 1878 (probably a misprint for 1868) “by people living
south of the river in Middleville township,” holding services in a Quaker meeting
house in Section 5. The connection between this Methodist class and Smith
Lake is unclear. Possibly it joined the new class formed in town. [See also Smith
Lake Methodist Episcopal Church.]
*Middleville is a township in Wright County.*
**Milaca Fellowship Methodist Church, 1964–1967**
Fellowship Methodist Church formed in 1964, a merger between the
congregations of Estes Brook and Glendorado. It merged in 1967 with Milaca
Methodist Church. Minutes of a 1967 quarterly conference identify Fellowship
located in Estes Brook, presumably in the former Estes Brook church building,
but that is not verified. [See also Estes Brook Methodist Church, Glendorado
Methodist Church and Milaca United Methodist Church.]
Estes Brook is a community on the border of Milo and Greenbush Townships, Mille Lacs
County.

Milaca United Methodist Church, 1888–ongoing
The congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Milaca started in 1888
with the formation of a union Sunday School. They built their first church in
1889, which was reported by the presiding elder in 1890 as having been
dedicated. In 1967, Milaca merged with Fellowship Methodist Church.
[See also Milaca Fellowship Methodist Church.]
Milaca is a city in Mille Lacs County.

**Milan United Methodist Church, 1887–1985**
The first class of the Norwegian–speaking Methodist Episcopal Church at Milan
began in 1887, though probably there was preaching in the region earlier
following work begun in the Montevideo and Lac Qui Parle areas in 1879. Milan
officially organized January 29, 1891, and built a church in 1892. The
congregation merged with First United Methodist Church in Appleton in 1985.
[See also Appleton First United Methodist Church.]
Milan is a city in Chippewa County.

**Milbank Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1889–1893**
This United Brethren Mission started in 1889 as a name change from Mountain
Valley to Milbank. It seems likely that it served mostly, and maybe only,
classes/preaching points/congregations in South Dakota. It was last listed as an
appointment of the Minnesota Conference in 1892.
Milbank is a city in Grant County, South Dakota.

**Milford German Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–c.1900?**
The 1958 history of First Church in New Ulm, says Milford was a preaching
point of the New Ulm Mission of the German-speaking Methodists before the 1862 U.S.–Dakota War. How soon after the conflict the work resumed, we do not know, but we do know of a Sunday School at Milford in 1884. In 1896, Milford was listed on the missionary collection report under the New Ulm and Lafayette Circuit. Possibly this congregation discontinued about 1900, though we do not know exactly when.

*Milford is a township in Brown County.*

**Mille Lacs Indian Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1853–1855**
Methodist missions to the Indians in the Mille Lac area is named as an appointment from 1853–1855. Hobart’s history, p. 33, confirms that this mission began in 1853 and that year it was an appointment with along with Sandy Lake. He also tells, p. 39, of its difficult ending in 1855.

*Mille Lacs is a lake in Aitkin and Mille Lacs Counties.*

**Mille Lacs Indian Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–1924?**
The second era of Methodist mission work with Indians in the Mille Lacs area began in the early 20th century and continued into the 1920s. It is listed as an appointment under three different names at different times, Mille Lacs Indian Mission, 1907–1908, Vineland Indian Mission, 1908–1909, Onamia Indian Mission 1912–1918, and again Vineland Indian Mission, 1920–1924. In addition, Wahkon is named as point on the mission in the district superintendent’s report of 1913. Why the mission is not listed as an appointment for some years is not clear, nor do we know much of how or if the mission related to congregations established in the area that are not identified as Indian.

*Mille Lacs is a lake in Aitkin and Mille Lacs Counties.*

**Mille Lacs Lake Evangelical Association, 188?–1???**
Mille Lacs Lake was one of a number of preaching points from the Brainerd Mission during its early years, some of which lasted several years, others a short time. Utzinger’s history, p. 346, names them but does not provide dates.

*Mille Lacs is a lake in Mille Lacs County.*

**Mille Lacs Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1892–1903**
The Mille Lacs Lake appointment of the Methodists is named in 1892–1893,
1895–1897, and 1899–1903. At first, it was probably just an attempt to get preaching started in the area among English–speaking people, rather than among the Ojibwe community that was addressed through the Indian mission. According to an account found in the conference archives’ file for the Onamia church, no particular preaching points were established until 1895. Eventually the work led to congregations at Onamia, Wahkon, Cove, and Vineland. [See also Onamia United Methodist Church, Wahkon First Methodist Episcopal Church, Cove Methodist Episcopal Church, and Vineland Methodist Church.] Mille Lacs is a lake in Mille Lacs County.

**Miller’s Settlement German Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–189?**
We find one reference to a German–speaking Methodist congregation at Miller’s Settlement. In 1893, the presiding elder reported that a church was built there, on the Springfield Circuit. However, Miller’s Settlement is not named in the 1903 history of the Northern German Conference under the Springfield entry. Possibly this was a short–lived congregation or possibly it existed under a different name. We do not know.
*We do not know the location of Miller’s Settlement.*

**Millersville Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1875–18??**
Millersville (probably Millerville) is mentioned once in the records, as an appointment on the Chippewa Mission in 1875, most likely a short–lived class/preaching point.
*Millerville is a city in Douglas County.*

**Millmont Methodist Episcopal Church, 1902–19??**
We have one reference to Methodist work at Millmont. In 1902 the presiding elder of the Pipestone District reported work begun there, on a circuit with Lismore and Hardwin. We do not know if or how long this work continued. Millmont as a location is a mystery. Might it be a misspelling for Willmont, a township near Lismore?
*We do not know the location of Millmont, but Wilmont is a city and township in Nobles County. When named in 1878, the township’s name was named spelled Willmont. The city was platted in 1900 as Wilmont.*

**Millville Oakwood Methodist Church, 1862?–1966**
The Norwegian–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Millville
organized in 1868, according to the 1884 *History of Wabasha County*, p. 775, the same year it appears as an appointment for the first time as Long Creek, the name of a creek running through Oakwood Township. The 1955 history of the church says it organized at Long Creek in 1862, possibly the date of first preaching or a typographical error. The congregation began building their church in 1873, completed and dedicated on June 14, 1874. They discontinued in 1966. In 1976, the property was transferred to the Oakwood Cemetery Association.

*Millville is a city in Wabasha County.*

**Millward Settlement United Evangelical Church, 1903–190?**
In 1903, the United Evangelical Church named Millward Settlement as a new appointment, with Willow River. This is all we know of a class/preaching point/congregation there, probably short-lived.

*Millward is a township in Aitkin County.*

**Milroy Methodist Episcopal Church, 1889?–1929?**
The earliest mention of Methodist work at Milroy is found in a 1997 history of the Tracy church, which says that the work at Amiert was begun in 1889 by a preacher from Milroy. Possibly Milroy was a class/preaching point then. The 1902 report of the presiding elder says the congregation at Milroy had been organized and was building a church. It was dedicated in May 1903. It is listed on the appointments from 1903–1914, but for a time thereafter was inactive. In 1923, the district superintendent reported that the church at Milroy was reopening. It appears as an appointment for the last time in 1928, and the building was sold in 1930.

*Milroy is a city in Redwood County.*

**Milton Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–18??**
The Methodist work at Milton began in 1855, according to the 1953 history of the Byron church, which includes Milton on its circuit that year. Milton is listed as an appointment for two years, 1859–1861, and continues on a circuit with Byron at least into the early 1870s. We do not know how long beyond that time that this class/preaching point/congregation functioned.

*Milton is a township in Dodge County.*
**Milton's Corners Methodist Episcopal Church, 1895–c.1898**
In 1895, the presiding elder of the Duluth District reported a church under construction at Milton’s Corners. Apparently, the congregation did not function very long, if at all. We have two accounts of the fate of the partially completed church. One, written by W. H. Robinson says that it was stolen and moved to Ronneby, then completed and used by the congregation there. The presiding elder does not describe it as stolen in his 1898 nor does he say where it came from. However, he does report that a small unfinished chapel had been moved in from the country to Ronneby.

*We do not know the location of Milton’s Corners.*

**Minneapolis Asbury United Methodist Church, 1868–2009**
The first Norwegian-speaking congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Minneapolis was first listed as an appointment in 1868. The congregation organized August 11, 1873 as First Norwegian-Danish Methodist Episcopal Church. Their first church was a former home moved to a lot in north Minneapolis. However, their next several moves established the congregation south of downtown, finally building at 45th St. and Bloomington Ave. S. in 1942, the same year they changed their name to Asbury. The congregation merged with Oakland Ave. United Methodist Church in 2009 to become Living Spirit United Methodist Church. [See also Minneapolis Living Spirit United Methodist Church.]

Asbury UMC was located at 4501 Bloomington Ave. S., Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Bethlehem United Methodist Church, 1900–1972**
Bethlehem Church in Minneapolis began as a Norwegian-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation listed as North in the appointments its first year, 1901, then as Bethlehem in 1902. The congregation organized in 1901 after its first meeting on October 8, 1900. They built their church in 1906. The congregation discontinued in 1972.

*Bethlehem UMC was located at 1211 30th Ave. N., Minneapolis.*

**Minneapolis Bloomington Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, 1885–1910**
The Methodist congregation on Bloomington Avenue in Minneapolis began as a Sunday School in 1886. The congregation organized and built a church, which
the presiding elder reporting in 1886 said had been dedicated. When this building needed to be replaced by 1909, the congregation began the process of relocating and then changing its name to Walker in 1910. [See also Minneapolis Walker Community United Methodist Church.]

Bloomington Ave. MEC was located at Bloomington Ave. and 32nd St., Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Border Methodist Church, 1916–1957**
The African–American congregation of Border Methodist Episcopal Church began with an appointment to St. Paul and Minneapolis from the Lexington Conference in 1916. Work in Minneapolis succeeded with the organization of a Sunday School in April 1918. The congregation organized in 1919 under the name of St. John’s (the conference referred to it as Trinity), but became known as Border, the avenue on which the church was built, property having been purchased in 1920. The congregation discontinued in 1957. Members were invited to join Hennepin Ave. Church, and many did. [See also Minneapolis Hennepin Ave. United Methodist Church.]

Border MC was located at 95 Border Ave., Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church, 1882–1910**
The Broadway congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Minneapolis began as a mission in 1882. By 1889, the congregation was building; the presiding elder reported a foundation for a Sunday School room. The church was enlarged further in 1892. In 1910, the congregation moved to a new location and became known as Jefferson St. [See also Minneapolis Jefferson Street Methodist Episcopal Church.]

Broadway MEC was located at Marshall St. and 17th Ave. NE, Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Calvary United Methodist Church, 1910–1971**
The Calvary Methodist Episcopal congregation in Minneapolis began in 1883 with the name Western Avenue. In 1910, they changed their location and name. The new building was dedicated December 11, 1910. In 1971, the congregation split, with some remaining to begin anew under the name of Peoples United Methodist Church. [See also Minneapolis Western Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church and Minneapolis Peoples United Methodist Church.]

Calvary UMC was located at 1001 Penn Ave. N., Minneapolis.
Minneapolis Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, see Minneapolis Wesley United Methodist Church.

**Minneapolis Central Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, 1892–1897?**
Central Avenue was listed as an English–speaking Methodist appointment, with Irondale, for the first time in 1892. We find it listed as Minneapolis Central Ave. from 1893–1895 and again from 1896–1897. It is tempting to think this class/preaching point/congregation might have been a precursor to the congregation that ultimately became Community United Methodist Church in Columbia Heights, located close to Central Ave., but we do not have enough evidence to connect the two. Community Church dates itself from 1903. [See also Columbia Heights Community United Methodist Church.] Minneapolis is a city in Hennepin County.

**Minneapolis Central German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1866–1921**
Central German Methodist Episcopal Church in Minneapolis appears as an appointment from 1862–1864 and then again in 1865. The history of the Northern German Conference dates the congregation to 1866. The 1908–09 directory of the church says Central organized February 6, 1867. They purchased land at 4th Ave. S. and 5th St., and probably built a first church there, but we do not know that for sure. They built a church elsewhere in 1887, which was used until the congregation discontinued during the 1920–1921 conference year. Central German MEC was located at 13th Ave. S. and 15th St., Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Central Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1883–1884**
Central Mission appears as an English–speaking Methodist appointment in Minneapolis for one year, 1883–1884. Was this mission focused on the central section of the city or might it have been connected to what became Central Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church? We do not know. [See also Minneapolis Central Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.] Minneapolis is a city in Hennepin County.

**Minneapolis Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1886–1895**
This work of the United Brethren in Minneapolis was an attempt to start a
congregation that did not initially succeed. Minneapolis is listed as an appointment in 1886–1887 and 1893–1895. In 1889, the Boundaries Committee sought assistance from the Board of Missions to open in Minneapolis. These efforts may, or not, have led directly to the establishment of the Grace Church on Lowry Ave. in the early 20th Century. [See also Minneapolis Grace (Lowry Ave.) United Methodist Church.]

Minneapolis is a city in Hennepin County.

**Minneapolis Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1859–1866**
This English–speaking circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church is listed as an appointment from October 1859–1866. Exactly which classes/preaching points/congregations were on this circuit is not clear. Though the first congregation in Minneapolis (west side of the Mississippi River) was listed as an appointment during that same time, one wonders if there was a connection. This circuit is last named in 1866, the same year that first congregation built a new church and named itself Centenary (later to become Wesley).

Minneapolis is a city in Hennepin County.

**Minneapolis Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1885–1889**
This English–speaking circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Minneapolis or nearby was listed as an appointment for four years, 1885–1889. We do not know exactly which classes/preaching points/congregations were included on the circuit but they may have been close to the city but not within it. “City Missions” was a separate appointment during those years, suggesting a geographical separation between points in the city and those nearby.

Minneapolis is a city in Hennepin County.

**Minneapolis City Missions Methodist Episcopal Church, 1883–1903**
The Methodist Episcopal mission work in Minneapolis was listed as an appointment most years, but not all, from 1883–1903, charged with developing new congregations in the city.

Minneapolis is a city in Hennepin County.

**Minneapolis City Parish Methodist Church, 1942–1944**
City Parish was listed as a Methodist appointment in Minneapolis for two years, 1942–1944. This appointment may have been based with a particular
congregation, but with broader intent and responsibilities within the community. We do not know the details.

Minneapolis is a city in Hennepin County.

**Minneapolis Damascus Road Fellowship, United Methodist Church, 2013–2014**
The Damascus Road Fellowship in Minneapolis, was listed for a year as an appointment, 2013–2014.
The Damascus Road Fellowship was located in Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Douglas Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, 1907–1924?**
In 1907, the presiding elder reported plans to begin a Methodist Episcopal mission in the former Foss church building. By 1908, a Sunday School was operating, and the district superintendent reported in 1909 that the congregation at Douglas Chapel had organized. It continued as a mission congregation, described as “valuable” in 1916. It appears on the appointment list for the last time in 1923. We do not know for sure when it discontinued, but maybe by 1924, or possibly later in the 1920s.

Douglas Chapel MEC was located at the corner of 11th Ave. and 6th St. N., now Olson Hwy. and Aldrich Ave., Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis East Side Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1873–1874**
This English-speaking Methodist mission on the East Side of Minneapolis was listed as an appointment for one year, 1873–1874. Might this be a mission to the area east of the Mississippi River near St. Anthony, which had merged with Minneapolis in 1872? Or did east side refer to an area of the city east of downtown on the west side of the river? We do not know.

Minneapolis is a city in Hennepin County.

Minneapolis Ebenezer Methodist Church, see St. Anthony Faith United Methodist Church.

**Minneapolis Edgewater Emmanuel United Methodist Church, 1979–2009**
The Edgewater Emmanuel congregation of the United Methodist Church in Minneapolis organized in 1979, the merger of Edgewater United Methodist and Emmanuel United Methodist, worshipping in the former Edgewater church
building. In 2009, the congregation merged with Minneapolis Richfield United Methodist Church. [See also Minneapolis Edgewater United Methodist Church, Minneapolis Emmanuel United Methodist Church and Minneapolis Richfield United Methodist Church.]

Edgewater Emmanuel UMC was located at 5144 13th Ave. S., Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Edgewater United Methodist Church, 1929–1979**
This south Minneapolis congregation held its first services in a school in November 1929 and organized as Edgewater Methodist Episcopal Church in 1930. They built their first church in 1934, dedicated that year on September 23. They merged with Emmanuel United Methodist Church in 1979 to become Edgewater Emmanuel United Methodist Church. [See also Minneapolis Edgewater Emmanuel United Methodist Church.]

Edgewater UMC was located at 5144 13th Ave. S., Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Emmanuel United Methodist Church, 1872–1979**
The Emmanuel United Methodist congregation in Minneapolis began in 1872 as the first Swedish-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in the city. They organized February 23, 1873, and built their first church that year at Cedar and Washington Avenues in 1880. They relocated twice before building in their final location in 1919. Known for years as First Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, the congregation changed its name to Emmanuel in 1946. They merged with Edgewater United Methodist Church in 1979 to become Edgewater Emmanuel United Methodist Church. [See also Minneapolis Edgewater Emmanuel United Methodist Church.]

Emmanuel UMC was located at 1900 11th Ave. S., Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Emmanuel Methodist Church, 1904–1942**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation on the north side of Minneapolis began with a Sunday School organized October 24, 1904. What was then First Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church in south Minneapolis helped organize this new congregation, sometimes known as North Church. Efforts to start Swedish Methodist work on the north side actually began earlier. We find appointments to Minneapolis North in 1892–1893 and again in 1896–1898. This suggests a mission that did not succeed at that time, but came to fruition
in 1904. The congregation officially organized November 16, 1911, as Emmanuel, and built a church in 1912. They discontinued in 1942, with members joining nearby congregations such as Bethlehem.

Emmanuel MEC was located at 700 30th Ave. N., Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis, Epworth Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, 1898–1907**
The Methodist work at Epworth Chapel in Minneapolis was a Sunday School mission of the Hennepin Ave. Church, with a building purchased in 1898. Reporting in 1907, the presiding elder said the building had been sold and the work transferred to the nearby Thirteenth Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church. Epworth Chapel was located at 8th Ave. S. (now Chicago Ave.) between 4th and 5th Streets, Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Epworth United Methodist Church, 1914–ongoing**
Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church in Minneapolis began with a first preaching service in a home November 1, 1914. The congregation built a church in 1915, dedicated October 31 that year. Epworth UMC is located at 3207 37th Ave. S., Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Fairmount Park Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–189?**
In 1889, the English–speaking Methodist appointments in Minneapolis included Fairmount Park, an appointment not repeated the next year. Probably the Fairmount Park class/preaching point did not continue for long. We do not know the location of Fairmount Park MEC.

**Minneapolis Fillmore Street Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–188?**
In 1885, the first year Fillmore Street in Minneapolis appears as Methodist appointment, the presiding elder reported that the congregation grew from a Sunday School located on Spring St., but now had a building erected on Fillmore. It is last listed as an appointment in 1886, but probably continued for time but maybe not long. The conference minutes of 1888 tell of a property issue, with a mortgage to be paid to the Broadway congregation. We do not know the exact location of Fillmore St. MEC.

**Minneapolis First German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–1918?**
This German–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Minneapolis began
with the appointment to St. Anthony on the east side of the Mississippi River in 1856, according to Hobart’s history, p. 319. The history of the Northern German Conference dates the congregation to 1861, the year they built their first church. After St. Anthony merged with Minneapolis in 1872, we find somewhat confusing references to this congregation in the journals, either as Northeast or East, until it appeared as Minneapolis First in 1893. The 1908–1909 directory of the Central German Church in Minneapolis helps to clarify, “St. Anthony was early visited by the German M. E. preachers and the First Church was organized Northeast.” The congregation discontinued about 1918. First German MEC was located at 208 10th Ave. NE, Minneapolis.

Minneapolis First Methodist Episcopal Church, see Minneapolis United University United Methodist Church

**Minneapolis Forest Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, 1885–1906**
The Forest Heights Methodist Episcopal congregation in Minneapolis began with a Sunday School organized in 1885. They built a church, date unknown. The congregation merged with Foss Methodist Episcopal Church in 1906. [See also Minneapolis Foss Methodist Church.]
Forest Hts. MEC was located at 2022 James Ave. N., Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Foss Methodist Church, 1881–1955**
We find the first mention of the Foss Methodist Episcopal congregation in Minneapolis in the 1881 appointments as North 5th St., then as Foss the next year. However, the congregation was a continuation of the Washington Ave. congregation, in the process of relocating to 6th St. N. and 11th Ave. In 1882, the presiding elder reported the Foss building completed. In 1906, Foss merged with the Forest Heights congregation, with plans for the merged congregation to use the former Forest Heights building moved to a new location. The building was dedicated January 5, 1908. The congregation discontinued in 1955. [See also Minneapolis Washington Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church and Minneapolis Forest Heights Methodist Episcopal Church.]
Foss MC was located at Fremont Ave. and 18th Ave. N., Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Fowler Methodist Episcopal Church, 1891–1911**
Our first glimmer of Methodist work that became the Fowler congregation is found with an appointment to Kenwood, a Minneapolis neighborhood, in 1891. The next year, 1892, it is listed as Dupont Ave., coinciding with the purchase of property on that street. By 1894, plans to build had begun. The church was dedicated December 8, 1907. The Fowler congregation merged with Hennepin Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church in 1911. [See also Minneapolis Hennepin Ave. United Methodist Church.]

Fowler MEC was located at the corner of Franklin Ave. and Dupont Ave. S., Minneapolis. The building remains, owned by the Scottish Rite Temple.

**Minneapolis Franklin Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1870–1904**

The congregation that became the Franklin Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church in Minneapolis began as a point on the Harmony Mission Circuit about 1870, according to the 1932 history of the Richfield Church. The congregation built a church in 1871 and was then known as Hobart Chapel. *Twin City Methodism* says the chapel was moved that same year to Franklin Ave. and 5th St., but the report from the 1979 history of the Richfield church gives the probably more accurate date of 1876. That year the new name of Franklin Ave. appears as an appointment for the first time. The congregation began plans to relocate as early as the 1890s. When their church burned down in 1903, this became reality, resulting in a new building in a new location with a new name, Hobart. [See also Hobart Memorial United Methodist Church.]

Franklin Ave. MEC was located at Franklin Ave. and 5th St., Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Grace (Lowry Ave.) United Methodist Church, 1900–2010**

The congregation that became First Church of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ in Minneapolis began with an appointment in 1900. The presiding elder reported in 1903 that property had been purchased at 638 Fillmore St., but no class had yet been organized. The congregation began meeting in 1905. They built their first church in 1910 at the corner of Fillmore and Summer Streets, NE. They changed their name from First to Grace in 1946. In 2010, the congregation merged with Trinity United Methodist Church to form Northeast United Methodist Church. [See also Minneapolis Northeast United Methodist Church.]

This Grace UMC was located at 2510 Cleveland St. NE, Minneapolis.
**Minneapolis Grace (Penn Ave.) United Methodist Church, 1906–2004**

Grace appears as a Methodist Episcopal appointment in Minneapolis for the first time in 1906, probably as a class, with hopes to become a congregation. This was successful. In 1909, the congregation began using its first building, the former Forest Hts. church, moved to a new location at Penn Ave. and 33rd Ave. N. The congregation discontinued in 2004.

*This Grace UMC was located at 3254 Penn Ave. N., Minneapolis.*

**Minneapolis Hennepin Ave. United Methodist Church, 1875–ongoing**

The Hennepin Ave. congregation began in 1875, a congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church organized by a group of former members of Centenary Church. Their first church, at 10th St. and Hennepin Ave., was dedicated February 13, 1876. The Fowler Methodist Episcopal Church merged with Hennepin Ave. in 1911, and the merged congregation moved into their present building in 1912. *[See also Minneapolis Fowler Methodist Episcopal Church.]*

*Hennepin Ave. UMC is located at 511 Groveland Ave., Minneapolis.*

**Minneapolis Highland Park Evangelical Association, 1887–1906**

The Highland Park congregation of the Evangelical Association began as the North Minneapolis Mission in 1887, according to Utzinger’s history, p. 385. They built a church that year at 25th Street and Fremont Avenue N. In 1906, they merged with Zion Evangelical Association to become First Evangelical Association at a new location on Emerson Ave. N. *[See also Minneapolis Hope Evangelical United Brethren Church.]*

*Highland Park EA was located at Fremont Ave. N. and 25th Ave. N. (from 1900 city directory), Minneapolis.*

**Minneapolis Hobart Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, see Minneapolis Franklin Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church.**

**Minneapolis Hobart Memorial United Methodist Church, 1904–2004**

The congregation of Hobart Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church in Minneapolis was a continuation of the Franklin Ave. congregation. The church on Franklin Ave. burned down in 1903. The congregation relocated several miles south and erected a new building, beginning in 1904. They used the
basement for several years until the church was completed. It was dedicated September 27, 1908. The congregation discontinued October 1, 2004. [See also Minneapolis Franklin Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church.]

Hobart Memorial UMC was located at 100 W. 46th St., Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Hope Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1906–1959**
The Hope congregation of the Evangelical United Brethren Church, with beginnings dating to 1870, was a merger in 1906 of the Zion Evangelical Association and the Highland Park Evangelical Association. The two congregations merged to become First Evangelical Association and built a new church on Emerson Ave. N. In 1947, the name was changed to Hope Evangelical United Brethren Church. The Hope congregation merged with Olivet Evangelical United Brethren Church in Robbinsdale May 24, 1959. [See also Minneapolis Zion Evangelical Association, Minneapolis Highland Park Evangelical Association, and Robbinsdale Olivet United Methodist Church.]

Hope EUB was located at Emerson Ave. N. near 20th St., Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis, Hope Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1909?–1915?**
The Methodist’s Hope Mission appointment in Minneapolis was listed for one year, 1912–1913. However, another appointment, Minneapolis Mission, may be the same. The latter was listed from 1909–1911 and 1913–1915. The mission probably was primarily a Sunday School. In 1913, the district superintendent reported Hope Mission in operation, and the next year, 1914, he reported 75 in the Sabbath School. We do not know how long this mission continued, where it was located, or if it was or became connected to an ongoing congregation.

Minneapolis is a city in Hennepin County.

**Minneapolis Iglesia Piedra Viva United Methodist Church, 2016–ongoing**
The Spanish-speaking congregation of Iglesia Piedra Viva in Minneapolis was listed as an appointment for the first time in 2016, meeting at the Simpson United Methodist Church.

Iglesia Piedra Viva UMC is located at 2740 1st Ave. S., Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Jefferson Street Methodist Episcopal Church, 1910–1926**
The Jefferson Street congregation in Minneapolis was a continuation of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church, which relocated to a new building in
1910. The congregation discontinued in 1926 or possibly earlier. The Conference Corporation reporting in 1927 said the building had been sold. [See also Minneapolis Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church.]

Jefferson St. MEC was located on Jefferson St. NE near Broadway, Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Joyce Memorial United Methodist Church, 1907–2013**
The Joyce Memorial Methodist Episcopal congregation in Minneapolis was a continuation of the Lake St. congregation, relocated into a new building with a new name in 1907. This new church was dedicated October 27, 1907. In 2013, the congregation renamed itself Table 31 but then discontinued on May 31, 2013. [See also Minneapolis Lake Street Methodist Episcopal Church.]

Joyce Memorial UMC was located at 1219 W. 31st St., Minneapolis.

Minneapolis Lake Harriet United Methodist Church, 1904–ongoing
The Lake Harriet congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church began with a Sunday School in 1904 followed by an appointment in 1905, the same year the presiding elder reported plans for a congregation and church. The congregation organized September 9, 1907, with its first church under construction. It was dedicated November 14, 1907.  

Lake Harriet UMC is located at 4901 Chowen Ave. S., Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Lake Street Methodist Episcopal Church, 1885–1907**
The Lake Street congregation of Methodists in Minneapolis began with a Sunday School in 1885 organized in an old Town Hall at Lake St. and Fremont. It appears on the appointment list in 1885 as Town Hall and the next year as Lake St. The town hall continued as their first building until it burned down in 1895. They dedicated a new church on August 11, 1895. By 1906, the congregation had decided to relocate, done by the next year, and with a new name, Joyce Memorial. [See also Minneapolis Joyce Memorial United Methodist Church.]

Lake St. MEC was located at Fremont Ave. S. and Lake St., Minneapolis.

Minneapolis Life Rebuilders United Methodist Church, 2013–2017
Crossroads United Methodist Church in Lakeville began Life Rebuilders in Minneapolis as a satellite ministry in 2013, in the former Wesley Church building. It continued until 2017.

Life Rebuilders UMC was located at 101 E. Grant St., Minneapolis.
Minneapolis Living Spirit United Methodist Church, 2009–ongoing
The Living Spirit congregation in Minneapolis was formed in 2009 with the merger of Oakland Ave. United Methodist Church and Asbury United Methodist Church, worshipping in the former Asbury church building. [See also Minneapolis Asbury United Methodist Church and Minneapolis Oakland Ave. United Methodist Church.]
Living Spirit UMC is located at 4501 Bloomington Ave. S., Minneapolis.

Minneapolis Minnehaha United Methodist Church, 188?–ongoing
The Methodist Episcopal congregation that became Minnehaha in Minneapolis began with a Sunday School and preaching services in the 1880s. By 1889, the congregation had organized and built their first church.
Minnehaha UMC is located at 3701 E. 50th St., Minneapolis.

Minneapolis Minnesota Christ Korean United Methodist Church, see Woodbury Minnesota Christ Korean United Methodist Church.

Minneapolis New City Church, United Methodist, 2015–ongoing
New City Church began in 2015, a new church start of the United Methodists in south Minneapolis.
New City Church meets in south Minneapolis, serving the Phillips, Powderhorn, and Central neighborhoods.

**Minneapolis New Harmony United Methodist Fellowship, 2011–2014
The New Harmony Fellowship in Minneapolis met for three years, 2011–2014, before discontinuing.
New Harmony Fellowship was located at Hennepin Ave United Methodist Church, 511 Groveland Ave., Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Nokomis Methodist Episcopal Church, 1930?–193?
We have little mention of Methodist work under the name of Nokomis in Minneapolis. It is listed in the appointments for a year, 1930–1931. That same year, the district superintendent mentions Nokomis, saying this congregation worshipped at Nathan Hale School. Was it an attempt to nurture a new congregation, or could there be connection to the nearby Minnehaha
congregation? We do not know. Both are listed as appointments in 1930. 

Lake Nokomis is a lake in south Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis North German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1884–1925?**
The German-speaking Methodist congregation on the north side of Minneapolis began in 1884 and built a church, though we do not know what year. Minneapolis North appears as an appointment for the last year in 1924. Probably the congregation discontinued about 1925. 

North German MEC was located at 703 18th Ave. N., Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis North United Methodist Church, 1854–ongoing**
The congregation at North United Methodist Church in Minneapolis began with a class of the Methodist Episcopal Church organized at Shingle Creek in April 1855, a part of the Brooklyn circuit. Preachers had begun visiting the area as early as 1853, according to a 1909 history of the church. The same history also describes another class organizing at Camden in 1867, it, too, on the Brooklyn circuit. The congregation, then known as East Crystal Lake, built it is first church in 1879, dedicated November 30 that year. When separated from the Brooklyn circuit in 1885, they became known as North Church.

North UMC is located at 4350 Fremont Ave. N., Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Northeast United Methodist Church, 2010–ongoing**
The congregation of Northeast United Methodist Church in Minneapolis organized in 2010 as a merger between Grace United Methodist Church and Trinity United Methodist Church, both located on Lowry Ave. The congregation worships in the former Grace Church building. [See also Minneapolis Grace United Methodist Church and Minneapolis Trinity United Methodist Church.]

Northeast UMC is located at 2510 Cleveland St. NE, Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Norwegian Mission Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, 1912–1916**
The 1948 history of the Asbury church tells of their congregation supporting a mission chapel in south Minneapolis from 1912–1916. They gave up the work when Asbury moved to a Lake St. location.

Norwegian Mission Chapel MEC was located near 36th St. and 20th Ave. S., Minneapolis.
**Minneapolis Oakland Ave. United Methodist Church, 1919–2009**

The first mention of potential Evangelical Association work in south Minneapolis is found a report of 1888. Utzinger’s history, p. 386, tells of the early desire to begin a congregation there, but the conference did not have the means to do so until the 20th century. The Oakland Ave. congregation of the Evangelical Association grew from a mission named to south Minneapolis from 1911–1914. Services were held for a time during 1912–1914. By 1919, the conference was planning to build a church on Oakland Ave. The congregation held its first service in the new church on April 17, 1921, with a dedication later that year on November 17. In 2009, Oakland Ave. United Methodist Church merged with Asbury United Methodist Church to form Living Spirit United Methodist Church. [See also Minneapolis Living Spirit United Methodist Church.]

*Oakland Ave. UMC was located at 4405 Oakland Ave. S., Minneapolis.*

**Minneapolis Olivet Methodist Church, 1909–1966**

In 1908, the Thirteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal congregation, whose roots went back to 1870, sold their church building with plans to relocate. Their new building was dedicated November 7, 1909, accompanied by a name change from Thirteenth Avenue to Olivet. The congregation discontinued in 1966. [See also Minneapolis Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church and Minneapolis Thirteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.]

*Olivet MC was located at 26th St. and Columbus Ave. S., Minneapolis.*

**Minneapolis Park Avenue United Methodist Church, 1893–ongoing**

The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Park Avenue began with services in 1893 provided by the pastor from the Thirteenth Ave. congregation. The new congregation organized that year and built its first church on Park Ave. and 34th St., dedicated in November 1893. This building was replaced in 1914.

*Park Avenue UMC is located at 3400 Park Ave., Minneapolis.*

**Minneapolis Peoples United Methodist Church, 1971–1979**

The congregation of Peoples United Methodist Church in Minneapolis began in 1971, meeting at Calvary United Methodist Church. It was more a new congregation focused on community development rather than a continuation of the Calvary congregation, many of whom transferred their membership.
elsewhere. Peoples discontinued in 1979. [See also Minneapolis Calvary United Methodist Church.]

Peoples UMC was located at 1001 Penn Ave. N., Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Prospect Park United Methodist Church, 1902–ongoing**
The congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the new area of Minneapolis’ Prospect Park began meeting in 1902 with immediate plans to build a church. It was dedicated January 4, 1903, later replaced with a larger building in 1914.

*Prospect Park UMC is located at 22 Orlin Ave. SE, Minneapolis.*

**Minneapolis Richfield–Faith Vietnamese Fellowship, United Methodist Church, see Eden Prairie Faith Vietnamese United Methodist Church**

**Minneapolis Richfield United Methodist Church, 1954–ongoing**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Richfield began with a class called the Harmony Mission in 1854, a mission that included several classes in the region. We find a listing for Richland in the 1858–1859 appointments, the previous name for Richfield Township. Richfield is first named as an appointment in 1871. The congregation built its first church in 1869, dedicated that year on September 19.

*Richfield UMC is located at 5835 Lyndale Ave. S., Minneapolis.*

**Minneapolis Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, 1870–1883**
The Methodist congregation that became Seventh St. in south Minneapolis began in 1870, though a class may have started before. In 1870, they were building their church on 7th St. The name changed when they sold their building in 1882 to the Emmanuel Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church and relocated to a new building in 1883. [See also Minneapolis Thirteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church and Minneapolis Olivet Methodist Church.]

*Seventh St. MEC was located at 7th St. and 12th Ave. S., Minneapolis.*

**Minneapolis Simpson United Methodist Church, 1882–ongoing**
The congregation of Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church in Minneapolis began as a Sunday School meeting in a hall. They organized May 7, 1882, and built a small chapel that year at 1st Ave. S. and 28th St. It was enlarged in 1886 and
then replaced in 1907.
*Simpson UMC* is located at 2740 1st Ave. S., *Minneapolis*.

**Minneapolis, South, German Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–18??**
A listing for a German–speaking Sunday School at “South Minneapolis” is found in the 1876 missions collections report under the Minneapolis Mission. This could have been a mission effort related to Central German Church, but we have no further details.
*Minneapolis is a city in Hennepin County.*

**Minneapolis South Mission Evangelical Association, 1882–188?**
In 1882, the Evangelical Association appointed the superintendent and the pastor at First Church in Minneapolis to lead the project of starting a congregation in South Minneapolis. This mission was unsuccessful. Utzinger’s history, p. 386, speaks of the desire to establish work in south section of the city years before final success beginning in the 1910s. *[See also Minneapolis Oakland Ave. United Methodist Church.]*
*Minneapolis is a city in Hennepin County.*

*Minneapolis Table 31 United Methodist Church see Minneapolis Joyce Memorial United Methodist Church.*

*Minneapolis Taylor Street Methodist Episcopal Church, see Minneapolis Trinity United Methodist Church.*

**Minneapolis Thirteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, 1883–1909**
The Thirteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal congregation was a continuation of the congregation on Seventh St., begun in 1870, that relocated in 1883 when their new building was completed. In 1908, they sold this building to Minneapolis First Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church. The Thirteenth Ave. congregation built a new church and relocated for the third time in 1909, changing its name once more, to Olivet. *[See also Minneapolis Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church and Minneapolis Olivet Methodist Church.]*
*Thirteenth Ave. MEC was located on 13th Ave. and 10th St. S., Minneapolis.*

**Minneapolis Trinity United Methodist Church, 1882–2010**
The Trinity Methodist Episcopal congregation in Minneapolis started with a Sunday School and services held in a store in 1882. The congregation organized as Taylor Street Methodist Episcopal Church in May 1883 and built its first church that same year. They renamed themselves Trinity in 1893. In 2010, the congregation merged with Grace United Methodist Church, also on Lowry Ave., to become Northeast United Methodist Church. [See also Minneapolis Northeast United Methodist Church.]
Trinity UMC was located at 2511 Taylor St. NE, Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Twenty-fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, 1882–1902**
The English-speaking congregation of Twenty-fourth Street (24th St.) Methodist Episcopal Church in Minneapolis began meeting in 1882 when they bought a building from the “Swede Methodists” (this would have been First Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church) and moved it to a new site. By 1902, the congregation had discontinued or possibly had just decreased to the point of being unable to function, and the work there was turned over to Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church as a mission. [See also Minneapolis Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church.]
Twenty-fourth Street MEC was located at 24th St. and 23rd Ave. S., Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis University Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1890**
The University Methodist Episcopal congregation in Minneapolis is listed as an appointment for one year, 1889–1890. However, an appointment to “Mission S.E.,” the previous year, 1888, probably was connected to the University congregation, especially since the presiding elder reporting in 1889 tells of a church under construction. In 1890, he reported that this church opened January 5, 1890, but then the congregation merged with First Methodist Episcopal Church in September that year. With the merger, the two congregations traded both of their properties for that of Olivet Baptist Church. [See also Minneapolis United University United Methodist Church.]
University MEC was located in southeast Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis United University United Methodist Church, 1849–1991**
This congregation descended from the earliest Methodist Episcopal class in what became Minneapolis. St. Anthony Falls was added to the St. Croix Mission
in 1846, according to Hobart’s history, p. 35. The class organized in 1849 and was listed as St. Anthony in the appointments until the city of St. Anthony merged with Minneapolis in 1872. After that the congregation was called First Methodist Episcopal Church, Minneapolis. In 1890 they merged with University Methodist Episcopal Church, continuing with the name of First. The name was changed to First University in 1966 and later United University. The congregation changed locations over the years, also, but always was located in southeast Minneapolis near the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis campus. [See also Minneapolis University Methodist Episcopal Church.]

United University UMC was located at 331 17th Ave. SE, Minneapolis.

Minneapolis Uptown United Methodist Church, 2013–ongoing
Uptown Church in Minneapolis began in 2013, using the former Joyce Memorial United Methodist Church building. 

*Uptown Church is located at 1219 W. 31st St., Minneapolis.*

Minneapolis Walker Community United Methodist Church, 1910–ongoing
The congregation of Walker Methodist Episcopal Church in Minneapolis was a continuation of the former Bloomington Avenue Church, which began plans to relocate and rename itself in 1909. Their new church was dedicated on Easter Sunday 1910. [See also Minneapolis Bloomington Avenue Methodist Church.]

Walker Community UMC is located at 3104 16th Ave. S., Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Washington Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, 1871–1881**
This Methodist Episcopal congregation in Minneapolis is listed as North Mission in the appointments in 1871, then Washington Ave. in 1872. They built their first church soon; Hobart’s history, p. 207. says it was the third built by Methodists in Minneapolis. The presiding elder reporting in 1882 tells of a second being built after the first was destroyed by fire. In 1881, the congregation moved to a new location with a new name, Foss. [See also Minneapolis Foss Methodist Church.]

Washington Ave. MEC was located 7th Ave. N. near Washington Ave., Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, 1902–190?**
In 1902, the Wesley Methodist Episcopal congregation in Minneapolis took on responsibility for mission work using the former Twenty-fourth Street property
in Minneapolis, renamed Wesley Chapel. It was not successful. In 1904, the presiding elder reported plans to transfer the work at Wesley Chapel to the Swedish Methodists. The 1974 history of Emmanuel United Methodist Church tells of conducting classes at Wesley Chapel for a few years beginning “about 1900.” The property was sold sometime between 1908–1919. [See also Minneapolis Twenty-fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church.]

Wesley Chapel MEC was located at 24th St. and 23rd Ave. S., Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Wesley United Methodist Church, 1852–2006**
Wesley Church in Minneapolis began in 1852 as a congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first class met in a school, before building their first church, dedicated September 20, 1857. When relocating and building anew on the corner of 7th St. and 1st Ave. S. in downtown Minneapolis in 1866, the congregation named itself Centenary. They renamed themselves Wesley after their final move into another new building completed in 1892 at 101 E. Grant St. The congregation held its last service in 2006. In 2006–2008, it became a satellite location of St. Paul The Recovery Church. The Wesley congregation has not officially discontinued. Ultimately, the Historic Wesley Church, the building, was sold to a non–United Methodist organization.

Wesley United Methodist Church was located at 101 E. Grant St., Minneapolis. The building, a historic site, remains.

**Minneapolis Western Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, 1883–1910**
The congregation of Western Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in Minneapolis began meeting as a mission in 1883 and organized in 1884. Their building was erected and dedicated in 1886. In 1910, they began planning for a new building in a different location and changed their name to Calvary. [See also Minneapolis Calvary United Methodist Church.]

Western Ave. MEC was located at Western Ave. and Irving Ave. N., Minneapolis.

**Minneapolis Zion Evangelical Association, 1870–1906**
The Minneapolis Mission of the Evangelical Association was named as an appointment in 1870, but it had evolved from earlier work that began in 1859 in the Crow River area. The first service in Minneapolis was held July 17, 1870, and the Zion congregation dedicated its first church at 4th Street and 6th Avenue N. on November 26, 1871. In 1906, Zion merged with Highland Park Evangelical
Association to become First Evangelical Association, with a new building on Emerson Ave. N. [See also Minneapolis Hope Evangelical United Brethren Church.]
Zion EA was located at 4th St. and 6th Ave. N., Minneapolis.

**Minneiska Evangelical Association, 188?–189?**
We find one reference to Evangelical work at Minneiska; it is listed with Oak Ridge in the report of the Committee on Boundaries in 1889. Maybe this class/preaching point existed for a few years, but we do not know for sure. **Minneiska is a city in Wabasha County.**

**Minneiska Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–c.1924**
The Methodist work at Minneiska is first listed as an appointment in 1856, for one year. Presumably it continued as a class/preaching point/congregation for years before its next listing, in 1885, the year the congregation began building a church. The presiding elder reporting in 1886 said it had been completed. The congregation discontinued in the early 1920s. In 1924, the conference trustees recommended selling the property. A 1949 history of the Kellogg church tells us that Kellogg bought the building, dismantled it, and reconstructed it as their social hall, while the bell from Minneiska went to the Weaver church. **Minneiska is a city in Wabasha County.**

**Minneola German Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–1900?**
The German-speaking Methodist congregation at Minneola is listed in the appointments from 1875–1900. However, a 1949 history of Nerstrand (the town) includes Minneola as a point on the southern part of the Cannon River Mission in 1867. The 1878 History of Goodhue County, p. 473, says the German Methodists have a church in the north of Minneola Township. The Minneola congregation may be same as that at Hader, but we do not know this for sure. [See also Hader German Methodist Episcopal Church.]
**Minneola is a township in Goodhue County.**

**Minneola Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–18??**
Our only references to English-speaking work at Minneola come from two county histories, the second probably using some of the information from the
first. The 1878 *History of Goodhue County*, p. 473, notes that Methodists organized in the township in 1868, but does not say specifically that this was an English-speaking congregation. The 1910 *History of Goodhue County*, p. 198, again repeats the same information, and in the next sentence tells us that the German Methodists organized later. Typically, wherever we find references to Methodists in county histories, English-speaking is assumed unless otherwise noted.

*Minneola is a township in Goodhue County.*

**Minnesota City Methodist Episcopal Church, 1853–c.1905**

Hobart’s history, p. 218, says that preaching began at Minnesota City in 1853. Probably this congregation was a small class/preaching point for some time until building its church in 1889. They discontinued about 1905; the 1906 report of the presiding elder says the church at Minnesota City had been abandoned and the property was to be disposed of.

*Minnesota City is a city in Winona County.*

**Minnesota Falls Methodist Episcopal Church, 1872?–187??**

Minnesota Falls appears as a Methodist appointment for the first time in 1872, with Yellow Medicine. It is last listed in 1876 but may have continued for a time after that year; we do not know how long.

*Minnesota Falls is a community in Wang Township, Renville County.*

*Minnesota Lake Evangelical Association, see Dunbar Evangelical United Brethren Church.*

**Minnesota Lake United Methodist Church, 186?–1971**

The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Minnesota Lake is first mentioned on the report of the Cobb River Mission in 1865 and appears for the first time as an appointment in 1867. The presiding elder reporting in 1892 said the church at Minnesota Lake had been dedicated. The congregation discontinued in 1971.

*Minnesota Lake is a city in Faribault County.*

**Minnesota Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–18??**

We find one reference to a Methodist congregation at Minnesota Prairie, named in his obituary as a point served by William Brown sometime between 1880 and
1887. The obituary is found on p. 87 of the 1913 journal of the Minnesota Conference. Possibly Minnesota Prairie was served with Delano or Howard Lake, speculation based solely on its position as listed in the obituary. 
*We do not know the location of Minnesota Prairie.*

**Minnetonka Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–1896?**
The Methodist congregation at Minnetonka began with a class organized in 1855, according to Hobart’s history, p. 66. Minnetonka is listed on the appointments in 1855, then Lake Minnetonka in 1856 followed by Harmonia in 1857, which Hobart says was an early name for Minnetonka. The 1979 history of the Richfield church tells of the early Harmony Mission circuit, which added Minnetonka City in 1862. Presumably this class/preaching point/congregation continued; it is listed again in the appointments from 1887–1889 but not after. Probably it discontinued in the 1890s.
*Minnetonka is a city in Hennepin County.*

**Minnetonka United Methodist Church, 1972–ongoing**
*Minnetonka is a city in Hennepin County.*

**Minnetrista, East, Methodist Episcopal Church, 1877–c.1884**
The 1960 history of the Delano church says that East Minnetrista was added to its Methodist circuit in 1877. This class/preaching point discontinued about 1884 to join Mound, according to the 1967 history of the Mound church.
*Minnetrista is a city in Hennepin County.*

**Minnetrista, West, Methodist Episcopal Church, 1877–c.1884**
The 1960 history of the Delano church says that West Minnetrista was added to its Methodist circuit in 1877. This class/preaching point discontinued about 1884 to join Mound, according to the 1967 history of the Mound church.
*Minnetrista is a city in Hennepin County.*

*Minske Settlement German Methodist Episcopal Church, see Iosco German Methodist Episcopal Church.*
**Mizpah Methodist Episcopal Church, 1901–190?**
Mizpah appears on the Methodist appointment list for a year, 1902–1903, although it is also listed that year in the statistics, indicating a beginning at least by 1901. In 1901, we find an appointment to Mysie, an unknown location, listed with Bridge for one year, 1901–1902. This is likely a misspelling of Mizpah. Mizpah is shown on a map published in 1904, but we know nothing more of a class/preaching point/congregation at Mizpah after that. *Mizpah is a city in Koochiching County.*

**Mobile Ministry, 1961–ongoing**
Mobile Ministry began as a mission of the Methodist Church in 1961, a ministry over a large region of northern Minnesota but primarily comprising two specific locations, Kabetogama United Methodist Church and Crane Lake Chapel. [See also Kabetogama United Methodist Church and Crane Lake Chapel.]
Mobile Ministry serves in St. Louis County.

**Money Creek United Methodist Church, c.1854–ongoing**
Methodist Episcopal work began at Money Creek about 1854, and the congregation organized June 14, 1857. They built their first church in 1859–1860.
*Money Creek is a community in Money Creek Township, Houston County.*

**Monroe Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–190?**
The Methodist class/preaching point/congregation at Monroe is listed for the first time as an appointment in 1897, with Welcome and Tenhassen. It was last listed in 1898, but the presiding elder reported in 1901 that the class at Monroe was organized and under the care of the pastor at Welcome. Probably this class continued for a time but maybe not long.
*Monroe was a post office from 1875-1903 in Section 19, Waverly Township, Martin County.*

*Monterey Methodist Episcopal Church, see Trimont United Methodist Church.*

**Montevideo Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1910–1912**
This English–speaking circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church is listed as an appointment for two years, 1910–1912. It was described as a country circuit
north of Montevideo by the district superintendent reporting in 1910.  
*Montevideo is a city in Chippewa County.*

**Montevideo Evangelical Association, 188?–189?**
In 1883, Utzinger’s history, p. 392, includes “Mueller’s, or Montevideo” on the newly formed Odessa Circuit. We also find a Mueller’s reassigned in 1889 from the Pipestone Mission to the Marshall Mission. This is confusing, but we do not have further evidence of more than one Mueller’s. Utzinger also mentions Montevideo in his section on Appleton, saying that mission included a congregation near Montevideo in the early years, but he gives no dates. *Montevideo is a city in Chippewa County.*

**Montevideo German Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–188?**
An appointment for German–speaking Methodist Episcopal work at Montevideo appears for one year, 1882–1883. Most likely this was a short–lived attempt to establish a class/preaching point/congregation in or near Montevideo, but we do not know for certain. *Montevideo is a city in Chippewa County.*

**Montevideo Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–1892**
The Norwegian–speaking Methodist congregation at Montevideo is listed as an appointment for the first time in 1879 and for the last time in 1890. A 1961 history of the Milan church tells of selling the Montevideo property, a decision taken by the trustees November 7, 1892. Probably the congregation discontinued earlier that year. *Montevideo is a city in Chippewa County.*

**Montevideo United Methodist Church, 1871–ongoing**
The English–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Montevideo began with a class organized January 25, 1871, which built its first church, a log cabin, in 1872. This was replaced with a more substantial building in 1879. In 1995, the Rosewood United Methodist Church merged with Montevideo. [See also Rosewood United Methodist Church.] *Montevideo is a city in Chippewa County.*

**Montgomery Evangelical Association, 18??–189?**
Utzinger’s history, p. 371, lists the Evangelical congregation at Montgomery as one of several small appointments on the Le Sueur Center circuit for a time, but he does not give dates. Montgomery is listed under Le Sueur Center in the 1892 mission report. Probably this congregation did not continue into the 20th century, but we do not know for sure. Montgomery is a city in Montgomery Township, Le Sueur County.

Monticello Community United Methodist Church, 1855–ongoing
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal Church at Monticello began in 1855. They built their first church in 1857. In the early years, the congregation used the name Simpson, changed to Community Church of Monticello when they entered into a federated relationship with the Congregational Church in 1937. The federation ended in the early 1950s, the congregation then affiliating solely with the Methodist Church. Monticello is a city in Wright County.

**Monticello German Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–186?**
In 1865, the German-speaking Methodists included an appointment to Monticello on their annual list, the only year it appears. Possibly a class/preaching point existed there for a time but probably not long. Monticello is a city in Wright County.

**Montrose Salem Evangelical Association, 187?–1911?**
The Salem congregation of the Evangelical Association at Montrose most likely began in the 1870s. They built a church in 1880. We find Montrose named once in the appointments, 1910–1911. Probably the congregation discontinued about 1911, since Utzinger’s history, p. 384, says the building was sold in 1914. Montrose is a city in Wright County.

Montrose United Methodist Church, 1858–ongoing
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Montrose dates itself to 1858 and particularly to two longstanding classes in the area, Fountain Lake and Marysville, which incorporated into the new congregation after the City of Montrose was platted in 1878. In 1880, the presiding elder reported the congregation’s first building was under construction. It was dedicated
sometime during the conference year of 1883–1884. [See also Fountain Lake Methodist Episcopal Church and Marysville Methodist Episcopal Church.]

Montrose is a city in Wright County.

**Montrose Zion German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1859–191?**
This congregation of German–speaking Methodists began as a part of the Crow River circuit in 1859. The history of the Northern German Conference says the Zion congregation built its church in 1878, though a 1958 history in the Montrose church file gives the year 1881, which might have been the completion or dedication year. Information from both histories place the church northeast of Montrose. The 1958 history says the building was sold to the Lutheran Church Society, no year given. A 1959 history of the Montrose Methodist Church, now United Methodist, says the German congregation was discussing consolidation with Cassel in 1909. The 1987 history of the Buffalo church locates Zion by Crawford Lake, south of Buffalo. This history says the church and parsonage there were torn down in the early 1920s. Both 1880 and 1915 histories of Wright County connect this congregation to Franklin Township, but the 1880 history makes it clear that the church was near Crawford Lake and included members who lived in Franklin Township.

_Montrose Zion German MEC was located about five miles northeast of Montrose in Wright County._

**Moorhead Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1888**
This English–speaking circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church is listed as an appointment for only a year, 1887–1888. Most likely it served several classes/preaching points/congregations in the area that were reassigned elsewhere the next year.

_Moorhead is a city in Clay County._

**Moorhead Evangelical Association, 188?–18??**
In 1882 the Committee on Boundaries of the Evangelical Association placed Moorhead on the Fargo Mission, along with Fargo. With the growing work in Dakota Territory, the Minnesota Conference divided in 1884, creating the new Dakota Conference. We hear no more of a class/preaching point/congregation in Moorhead. Probably the focus shifted entirely to Fargo.

_Moorhead is a city in Clay County._
Moorhead Grace United Methodist Church, 1872–ongoing
Moorhead is listed for the first time as an appointment of the English-speaking Methodist Episcopal Church in 1872, an appointment expressing hope more than reality. The 1978 history of the congregation tells us that the preacher in Fargo, when the Methodist work began there in 1874, helped start the congregation in Moorhead, which culminated with their organization May 11, 1878. They built their first church in 1879.
Moorhead is a city in Clay County.

**Moorhead Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–189?**
The Norwegian-speaking Methodists in Moorhead probably began meeting in the early 1880s. Moorhead is listed as an appointment from 1884–1889 and again from 1893–1896. We do not know if this congregation had a building or when it discontinued, but maybe in the late 1890s.
Moorhead is a city in Clay County.

**Moose Lake Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1891–1935?**
The Swedish-speaking work of the Methodists at Moose Lake began in 1891, according to the 1942 Historical Record. Presumably the congregation built a church that was lost in the 1918 Forest Fire. Linden’s history, p. 56, notes that the Moose Lake parsonage became the center of a large Swedish circuit after the fire. Moose Lake is listed as an appointment for the last time in 1934. The congregation probably discontinued about 1935.
Moose Lake is a city in Carlton County.

Moose Lake United Methodist Church, 1891?–ongoing
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Moose Lake began with meetings at the McCabe Memorial Church built in 1891 for use by all denominations. Moose Lake as a Methodist appointment appears for the first time in 1904. In 1909, the district superintendent reported a society incorporated at “Moose Falls,” which he describes as a new town on the Soo railroad, probably an unintentional mistake for Moose Lake, since there seems to be no location known as Moose Falls in Minnesota.
Moose Lake is a city in Carlton County.
Mora United Methodist Church, 1889–ongoing
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Mora began with first preaching in January 1889, followed by organization on May 28. They immediately began building their first church, which was dedicated September 29, 1889. 
*Mora is a city in Kanabec County.*

**Moran Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 190?–1935?**
The United Brethren at Moran probably began meeting in the early 1900s. In 1903, the presiding elder reported that a lot had been purchased at Moran, and the next year, 1904, he reported that the church had been dedicated. There was a pause in the work in the 1920s. In 1932, the district superintendent reported that the church was reopening after having no services for several years. However, by 1935, it was reported vacant again, though the appointment continued to be listed until 1938. 
*Moran is a township in Todd County.*

**Moran–Germania Methodist Church, 1886–1969**
The German-speaking Moran–Germania Methodist Episcopal congregation began with preaching in 1886 led by the pastor from Bertha (also called South Bertha). They met in a school until building a church in 1902. The congregation discontinued in 1969, with most of the members then joining the church at Staples. 
*Moran and Germania are neighboring townships in Todd County.*

**Morey Schoolhouse Methodist Episcopal Church, 1912–1918?**
The 2007 history of the Motley church tells of a congregation organized at the Morey Schoolhouse southeast of town during the 1912–1913 appointment. Services there continued under the next appointment, also, from 1913–1918. Probably this was a class/preaching point that eventually joined the congregation in town. 
*Morey Schoolhouse was in Motley Township, Morrison County.*

Morgan United Methodist Church, 1890–ongoing
The German-speaking Methodist Episcopal Church at Morgan had roots in Eden beginning in 1868. However, the work in town began in 1890 with preaching in a school. The 1916 *History of Redwood County*, p. 530, says the congregation
organized in 1893, bought the school where they met and remodeled it for their first church in 1897. 
*Morgan is a city in Redwood County.*

**Morrill Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?-19??**
Morrill is listed as a Methodist appointment for the first time in 1894, with Estes Brook. In 1898, the presiding elder reported a church under construction at Morrill, which had been finished by the time of the next year’s report, 1899. Morrill is last named on the appointments in 1905. However, in 1907, the presiding elder reported new work as the Morrill Circuit. We do not know how long the congregation at Morrill continued. 
*Morrill is a community in Morrill Township, Morrison County.*

**Morris Evangelical Association, 187?-189??**
The Evangelical work at Morris was moved from the Big Stone Mission to the newly formed Alexandria Mission in 1876. In later years, the Morris class/preaching point/congregation was assigned to the Appleton Mission. Utzinger’s history, p. 339, says there were two preaching points near Morris but does not describe them further, though he does say they existed on the Appleton Mission in its early years. They may have discontinued in the 1890s, though we do not know for sure. 
*Morris is a city in Stevens County.*

**Morris Federated Church, 1876–ongoing**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal work Morris began with an appointment in 1876, followed by formal organization of the congregation on November 17, 1877. They built their first church in 1880, later replaced. In 1928, they federated with the Congregational Church. The Federated Church maintains connections with both the United Methodist Church and the United Church of Christ. 
*Morris is a city in Stevens County.*

**Morris German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1876–1924??**
The German-speaking Methodist work at Morris began with preaching in 1876, according to the history of the Northern German Conference, although Morris was listed as an appointment earlier, from 1873–1874. Morris was a circuit that
included Pepperton and Leonardsville, with Pepperton the primary point. Just when the congregation organized in Morris is unclear, but the conference history names it is the smallest point on the circuit. Its start in town may have been about 1890. In 1891, the appointments include a new listing, Morris Mission, along with Morris. The latter may indicate the work in town and the mission beyond. In 1900, the appointment reverts to just Morris, which continues until the Northern German Conference disbanded in 1924. Probably the congregation in Morris discontinued at that time or maybe earlier. *Morris is a city in Stevens County.*

**Morrison Methodist Church, 1901–1947**
In 1901, Morrison was named as a Methodist Episcopal appointment for the first time, with McGregor. The congregation built a church that was dedicated August 26, 1906. The 1991 *Aitkin County Heritage*, p. 37, tells us that the church was located along the Mississippi River road northeast of Aitkin. This history also says that services discontinued in the late 1930s. However, Morrison continued being listed in the appointments until 1947. In 1956, the conference trustees reported that the building had been sold. The county history says it stood empty for years before being torn down. *Morrison is a township in Aitkin County.*

**Morristown First Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1863–1967**
According to the 1882, *History of Rice County*, p. 586, the Blooming Grove Zion Evangelical Association congregation (this history calls it the Albright’s society, the informal name for the Evangelical Association) organized in 1863 and built in 1873. Utzinger’s history, p. 428, dates building plans beginning in 1874 and church built in 1875. It was located in the southeast corner, Section 34, Morristown Township, Rice County. The congregation suffered a schism during the “church troubles,” a term used by Utzinger to describe the breakaway denomination, the United Evangelical Church, in 1891 (the EA and UE settled their differences and merged again in 1922). The schism weakened the work at Blooming Grove, and the Zion congregation become First Evangelical Association of Morristown. The Zion congregation began a federated arrangement with the Taber United Evangelical congregation in 1919, prior to the union of the two denominations in 1922. The congregation’s name changed
to First (probably as First Evangelical Church in 1923 or soon after). The congregation merged with the Morristown Methodist Church in 1967. [See also Morristown Tabor United Evangelical Church and Morristown Peace United Methodist Church.]

Morristown is a city in Rice County.

**Morristown Methodist Church, 1856–1967**
The Methodist Episcopal work at Morristown began with a class organized in 1856. They built their first church in 1876, which the presiding elder reporting in 1878 said had been dedicated. In 1967, the congregation merged with First Evangelical United Brethren Church in Morristown to form Peace United Methodist Church. [See also Morristown Peace United Methodist Church.]

**Morristown Mission Evangelical Association, 1904–1919**
The Morristown Mission of the Evangelical Association was formed in 1904. Utzinger’s history, p. 429, says most years it served congregations at Morristown, Meriden and Iosca, but with some changes at times. The mission continued as a mission until 1919.

Morristown is a city in Rice County.

**Morristown Peace United Methodist Church, 1967–ongoing**
Peace United Methodist Church in Morristown organized in 1967, a merger between First Evangelical United Brethren Church and the Methodist Church in Morristown. [See also Morristown First Evangelical United Brethren Church and Morristown Methodist Church.]

Morristown is a city and township in Rice County.

**Morristown Tabor United Evangelical Church, 1896–1922?**
The 1910 History of Rice and Steele Counties, p. 605, says this congregation organized February 12, 1896, a result, apparently, of the schism to which Utzinger’s history, p. 428, refers when discussing the Blooming Grove Zion Evangelical Association, later named Morristown First. Tabor was located two miles south of Morristown, which suggests that it was located in Blooming Grove Township of Waseca County. Morristown UE first appears in the appointments in 1899. The presiding elder describes it as struggling in 1906.
In 1922 it had been federated “for several years,” presumably with Morristown Zion, because the Evangelical Association was to supply the pastor. Likely, the Tabor congregation merged with Zion when the re-merger of the denominations was accomplished in 1922. [See also Morristown First Evangelical United Brethren Church.]

Morristown is a city and township in Rice County.

**Morrow’s or Morrison Methodist Episcopal Church, 1859–186?**
We have one reference to Methodist work at Morrow’s. The 1957 history of the Plainview includes it as a point on the Greenwood Prairie Circuit in 1859. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed. Possibly Morrow’s is the same point as the Morrison named in the 1867 Missionary Society’s Treasurer’s report, p. 45. This is our one reference to a Morrison on the Winona District.

*We do not know the location of Morrow’s.*

**Morton Evangelical Association, 1893–18??**
In 1893, Morton began as an Evangelical appointment, placed on the Renville Circuit. This is all we know of this class/preaching point/congregation, which probably did not last for long.

*Morton is a city in Renville County.*

**Morton United Methodist Church, c.1890–2013**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Morton may have begun meeting in the late 1880s soon after the town incorporated in 1887. Morton appears as a Methodist appointment for the first time in 1891, the same year the presiding elder tells of a new church building there. The congregation discontinued December 31, 2013.

*Morton is a city in Renville County.*

**Moscow Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857?–c.1870**
Methodist services in Freeborn County began with several classes meeting in homes. Hobart’s history, p. 171, names Moscow, likely based on at least one of these classes, on the Austin circuit in 1861. The 1882 History of Freeborn County, p. 492–3, says a church was built in Section 22 about 1865. However, the 1988 Freeborn County Heritage, p. 26, places the Moscow Methodist
Episcopal Church in Section 13. From the conference journal, we learn that the property was sold in 1872. 

Moscow is a community in Moscow Township, Freeborn County.

**Motley United Methodist Church, 1879–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Motley organized in 1882 after its beginnings in 1879, according to the 1915 *History of Morrison and Todd Counties*, p. 116. They met in a school, but began building their first church in 1888. It was dedicated December 15, 1889. 

*Motley is a city in Morrison County.*

**Mound Bethel United Methodist Church, 1884–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation in Mound began with a Sunday School in 1884. In 1891, the presiding elder reported that the congregation had built their first church. It was dedicated September 25, 1892.

*Mound is a city in Hennepin County.*

**Mound Prairie Evangelical Church, see South Ridge United Methodist Church**

**Mound Prairie German Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–18??**
The 1978 history of the Hokah church says that German–speaking Methodist services were held at times at the Mound Prairie schoolhouse. No dates are given, but probably it was from a period between the 1860s and the 1890s.

*Mound Prairie is a township in Houston County.*

**Mound Prairie Mission Evangelical Association, 1874–19??**
The Mound Prairie Mission of the Evangelical Association was created in 1874 from a portion of the Oak Ridge Circuit and served a number of points into the 20th century, primarily its central congregation at South Ridge. We do not have an exact end date for this mission.

*Mound Prairie is a township in Houston County.*

**Mound Prairie Salem Evangelical Association, 18??–19??**
Our one reference to the Evangelical congregation named Salem with Mound Prairie is found in the mission report of 1899. Might this have been one of the two small preaching points that Utzinger’s history, p. 388, identifies with
Mound Prairie, Pleasant Hill or New Hartford? [See also New Hartford Evangelical Association and Pleasant Hill Evangelical Association.]

Mound Prairie is a township in Houston County.

**Mound Prairie Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1853–191?**
A 1954 history of the town of Afton tells of the Swedish–speaking Methodists building a church at Mound Prairie in east central Minnesota in 1853–1854 and officially organizing as a congregation 1859. This church was also known as Townline Church. Mound Prairie appears on the appointment list for the first time as Mound Prairie in 1872, with Stillwater, and for the last year, in 1880. However, the Afton Scandinavian appointment from 1870–1872 most likely is the same as Mound Prairie. In 1880, some Mound Prairie members left to start a church in Afton. The town history says the Mound Prairie Church was abandoned after “some sixty years,” suggesting that the congregation continued well into the 1910s.

*We do not know the exact location of Mound Prairie in Washington County.*

**Mounds View Sunrise United Methodist Church, 1954–ongoing**
The Sunrise congregation of the Methodist Church in Mounds View began in 1954, under the name Spring Lake Park. The former West St. Paul Methodist Church building was moved to Mounds View to be used immediately, then was later incorporated into the congregation’s first church.

*Mounds View is a city in Ramsey County.*

**Moundsville Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–18??**
Our one reference to “Moundsville, on the Ridge” as a Methodist preaching point is found in Hobart’s history, p. 267. He includes it on the Hokah circuit in 1858. Possibly Moundsville is one and same as Mound Prairie, but we do not know for sure.

*We do not know the location of Moundsville, but Mound Prairie is a township in Houston County.*

**Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church, 1865–c.1905?**
We have information on two Methodist congregations in Mount Pleasant Township. Sorting out the references is particularly difficult, but this seems to be the congregation that began with preaching and a class organized in School
House No. 10 in 1865 and then built a church in Section 29 of the township, which corresponds to information in the 1962 history of the Lake City church as the congregation in the southwest part of the township. Exactly when they built is unclear but probably by 1870. The 1884 *History of Wabasha County*, p. 612, says that both the Presbyterians and the Methodists had churches in the southwest portion of Mt. Pleasant Township in 1858. This does not jibe with the 1865 date mentioned earlier. Possibly the county history refers to a different Methodist denomination, such as the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The Mt. Pleasant Methodist Episcopal congregation apparently discontinued by 1907. That year the German Methodists bought the Mt. Pleasant church and moved it to Oak Center for their use, according to the Lake City history, but the 1962 history of the Zumbro Falls church says 1905. [See also County Line Methodist Episcopal Church.]

Mount Pleasant is a township in Wabasha County.

**Mountain Iron Methodist Episcopal Church, 1892–1917**
The Methodist work at Mountain Iron began in 1892 with its first appointment under the town’s first name, Grant. The same year, the congregation began building its church. In 1893, the presiding elder reported the name change of the town to Mountain Iron and that the church there burnt down in June. A new church was dedicated September 25, 1895. In 1918, the Conference Corporation reported that the Mountain Iron church had been sold by the trustees of the Hibbing Methodist Episcopal Church, “with which charge Mountain Iron had been joined...last year.”

*Mountain Iron is a city in St. Louis County.*

**Mountain Lake Evangelical Association, 190?–19??**
We find a brief reference to what was likely a class of the Evangelical Association at Mountain Lake. Notes in the Jackson Mission file list eight members at Mountain Lake in 1902–1903. Possibly this class/preaching point existed for a number of years, but we do not know.

*Mountain Lake is a city in Cottonwood County.*

**Mountain Lake German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1872–1886?**
The German–speaking Methodist congregation at Mountain Lake began as an
appointment on the Leavenworth Mission in 1872. Mountain Lake is listed on the appointments from 1872–1886. We do not know exactly when the class/preaching point/congregation discontinued, but the 1937 history related to the Sleepy Eye church says that Mountain Lake was one of the places on the Leavenworth Mission, “soon dropped.”

Mountain Lake is a city in Cottonwood County.

**Mountain Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1872–1916?**
The English-speaking congregation at Mountain Lake began with preaching in homes in 1872, culminating in organization in 1893 and the building of a church in 1897. The work lagged in the mid-1910s, with Mountain Lake not named on the appointments from 1908–1912. In 1912, the district superintendent reported opening at Mountain Lake. The 1970 Centennial History of Cottonwood County says regular services ceased at Mountain Lake by 1916 but the building was used for a Sunday School for a time. In 1918, the conference gave permission to sell the church.

Mountain Lake is a city in Cottonwood County.

**Mountain Lake United Evangelical Church, 1903–1905**
The United Evangelical work at Mountain Lake seems to have been short-lived. It is named as a new appointment with Heron lake by the Boundaries Committee in 1903, but the same committee in 1905 implies it is not an appointment any longer.

Mountain Lake is a city in Cottonwood County.

**Mountain Valley Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1880–1889**
The Mountain Valley Mission of the United Brethren was formed from a portion of the Yellow Bank Circuit in 1880. Probably it covered classes/preaching points/congregations in Dakota Territory, but might have served some in Minnesota. Two points were named in 1880 to the Mountain Valley Mission that were likely in Dakota, Osceola and Wherton, assuming the latter was a misspelling of Wheaton (no Whertons to be found in either South Dakota or Minnesota). In 1889, its name was changed to the Milbank Mission.

We do not know the exact location of Mountain Valley.

*Mud Lake German Methodist Episcopal Church, see Cairo Bethel German*
**Methodist Episcopal Church.**

**Myrtle Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1889–1929**
A 1957 news clipping from the Albert Lea Tribune tells of the beginnings of the United Brethren at Myrtle in 1889. They met a school south of town before building their church in Myrtle in 1902. Gist’s history, p. 150, says the church was dedicated December 8, 1907. The congregation discontinued by 1929, the year the building was reported sold. [See also Myrtle Evangelical United Brethren Church.]

Myrtle is a city in Freeborn County.

**Myrtle Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1948–c.1955**
The Myrtle congregation of the Evangelical United Brethren, organized in 1948, was an effort to revive the former United Brethren congregation there. The former United Brethren church had been sold to a Lutheran congregation, from which the new congregation bought it back. However, they were not successful in continuing as an EUB congregation. In 1955, the conference trustees reported that the building had been sold to the Myrtle Community Church.

Myrtle is a city in Freeborn County.

**Murdock Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1880?–1920?**
The Swedish–speaking Methodist congregation at Murdock first appears as an appointment in 1880. Possibly a class began earlier. Linden’s history, p. 40, says Murdock was yoked with Ortonville in 1881. We find Murdock listed in the appointments from 1880–1897 and 1915–1920. We do not know if the congregation built a church; it probably discontinued about 1920.

Murdock is a city in Swift County.

**Murphy’s Methodist Episcopal Church, 1859–18??**
Murphy’s is named as a preaching point on the Greenwood Prairie Circuit in 1859, according to the 1957 history of the Plainview church. Most likely this was a class/preaching point/congregation that met in a home. It may have continued for a time, but we know nothing further.

We do not know the location of Murphy’s.

**Nary Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–1918?**
Nary is listed as a Methodist appointment from 1911–1918. This is all we know of it. It is possible that this class/preaching point/congregation began before 1911 but probably discontinued about 1918. 
*Nary is a community in Helga Township, Hubbard County.*

**Nashua United Evangelical Church, 1911–c.1920?**
Nashua appears as an appointment of the United Evangelical Church from 1911–1913. In 1913, the Boundaries Committee assigned it to Wheaton. Possibly the class/preaching point/congregation at Nashua began prior to 1911 and maybe continued on through the decade or even until the merger of the United Evangelical Church and the Evangelical Association in 1922, but we do not know. 
*Nashua is a city in Wilkin County.*

**Nashwauk Finnish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1905–193?**
The Finnish-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Nashwauk organized August 28, 1905, and built a church in 1907. It was dedicated September 4, 1910. This church was also used by the English-speaking Methodists in their early years in Nashwauk. This shared arrangement was renewed in the 1920s. According to the account in Pace’s history, p. 134, the Finnish building was sold, the money going toward the new English Methodist church in 1928, with the promise that the Finnish Methodists could use it when they needed it. We do not know when or if the Finnish congregation discontinued officially, but most of the members transferred to the other Nashwauk Methodist Church. 
*[See also Nashwauk United Methodist Church.]*
*Nashwauk is a city in Itasca County.*

**Nashwauk United Methodist Church, 1902–ongoing**
The English-speaking congregation at Nashwauk appears as an appointment for the first time in 1902, though a newspaper article from 1953 says the work began in 1904. The congregation used the Finnish Methodist building when it was erected in 1907. The English congregation had its own church building by 1909, dedicated November 28. The district superintendent noted that this was the only English speaking society in Nashwauk, not just among Methodists. By the 1920s, language distinctions apparently were fading. This congregation
dedicated a new building October 14, 1928, as Community Methodist Episcopal church. Some funds raised to build it had come from the sale of the Finnish church, and the Finns were welcomed to use the new building when they wished. The two congregations merged in time, formally or informally. We do not have a precise date. [See also Nashwauk Finnish Methodist Episcopal Church.]

Nashwauk is a city in Itasca County.

**Nassau Methodist Episcopal Church, 1900?–190?**
We have one reference to Methodist work at Nassau. In 1900, the presiding elder named it as a preaching point with Marietta. We do not know the fate of this class/preaching point, but probably it existed only for a short time.

Nassau is a city in Lac qui Parle County.

**Nebish Methodist Episcopal Church, 191?–192?**
The Methodist congregation at Nebish is named for the first time as an appointment in 1914. In 1918, the district superintendent reported that a church site at Nebish had been secured, and in 1921, he reported plans for building there. It is not listed as an appointment in 1922, but in 1923, Nebish is named on the apportionment list for 1923–1924. We do not know how long the congregation continued, but maybe later into the 1920s.

Nebish is a community in Nebish Township, Beltrami County.

**Nelson School House Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1899–19??**
Our only reference to United Brethren work at Nelson School House is found in the 1899 report of the Boundaries Committee, when it was added to the Butler Mission. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed. Possibly a few years.

We do not know the location of Nelson School House.

**Nemadji Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–c.1936**
The Methodist congregation at Nemadji began under the name Deer Park in the 1890s. In 1899, the presiding elder said a church had been built at Deer Park, followed by improvements in 1902 and more building in 1903. The church was dedicated in October 1903. Deer Park is last listed on the appointments in 1913. However, the congregation continued or else it closed for a time and
reopened. In 1929, the district superintendent reported that the preacher from Finlayson conducted biweekly union services, with the Church of the Brethren, at Nemadji. The next year, 1930, he tells of plans to support a resident pastor at Nemadji with the Brethren. The centennial history of the Barnum church mentions Nemadji, also remembered as Deer Park. A woman who had moved to Nemadji in 1936 told of attending an informal women’s group remaining from the former Methodist Episcopal congregation. The church still stood but was then being used as a residence. She also said it had been moved, no date given, from its original location into town.  

Nemadji is a community in Barnum Township, Carlton County.

**Nerstrand Methodist Church, 1908–1969**
The German-speaking Methodist Episcopal Church at Nerstrand was a relocation of the East Prairie congregation from the country. The congregation dedicated their new church in town on October 4, 1908. In 1969 they merged with Nerstrand Evangelical United Brethren Church to form Nerstrand United Methodist Church. [See also East Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church and Nerstrand United Methodist Church.]

Nerstrand is a city in Rice County.

**Nerstrand Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1916–1969**
The congregation of the Nerstrand Evangelical Association was a continuation of the East Prairie Salem congregation. They relocated to Nerstrand, moving their church with them in 1916, according to Utzinger’s history, p. 351. In 1969, they merged with Nerstrand Methodist Church to form the Nerstrand United Methodist Church. [See also East Prairie Salem Evangelical Association, East Prairie Zion United Evangelical Church and Nerstrand United Methodist Church.]

Nerstrand is a city in Rice County.

**Nerstrand United Methodist Church, 1969–ongoing**
This congregation of the United Methodist Church organized in 1969, a merger of the Nerstrand Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church and the Nerstrand Methodist Church.

Nerstrand is a city in Rice County.
Nerstrand Zion United Evangelical Church, see East Prairie Zion United Evangelical Church.

**Nett Lake Indian Mission Methodist Church, 1898–1968**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Nett Lake began in 1898, the presiding elder telling of hope for this work to begin “next winter” in his report of 1897. By the next year, Nett Lake had become the headquarters of the Indian Mission work on the Duluth District. It was listed as Nett Lake in the appointments from 1901–1904 and again beginning in 1917. However, we find Bois Fort Indian Mission listed from 1907–1908, Cook Indian Mission from 1908–1909, and Orr Indian Mission from 1909–1917, all likely the same appointment. When moving the headquarters in 1898, a parsonage was built at Nett lake, which burned down in 1911. For several years, the district superintendent mentions efforts both to replace the mission house and build a church. Finally, the church was dedicated June 17, 1917. The congregation and mission discontinued in 1968.  

Nett Lake is a lake on the Nett Lake Indian Reservation home of the Bois Fort Band of Chippewa.

**Nettieywnnt Methodist Church, 1892–1961**
The congregation of the Nettiewyynnt Methodist Episcopal Church began meeting as a class at the Nelson School House in 1892 ten miles northwest of Walnut Grove. They built their first church in 1896, dedicated that same year, in October. The congregation discontinued May 31, 1961.  

Nettieyynnt was a farm and a lake, now drained, in Gales Township, Redwood County.

**Nevada Methodist Episcopal Church, 185?–186?**
The Methodist work at Nevada in southeast Minnesota was connected to the early services at the Degood home in Freeborn County, according to an undated history in the Degood file. Also, Hobart’s history, p. 171, names Nevada as a class/preaching point/congregation in 1861 and 1862 connected to the Austin circuit. It may not have continued for long, but we do not know for sure.  

Nevada is a township in Mower County.

**Nevada Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–19??**
We have one reference Methodist work at Nevada in southwest Minnesota. In
1903, the presiding elder of the Fairmont District reported additions to the membership at Nevada, suggesting an established congregation. Could this be a misprint? We do not know.
We do not know the location of this Nevada.

**Nevis Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–192?**
The first mention we find of Methodist work at Nevis is from the 2015 history of the Hubbard church. It says that their preacher in 1906 held Wednesday services at Nevis. We also find a reference to a Veyos in the Crookston District in the 1908 missionary appropriations report, the only reference to this place. This might be a misspelling of Nevis, reflecting efforts to establish a class/preaching point there, though we cannot be certain. Nevis is listed on the appointments from 1918–1924. The district superintendent reporting in 1918 says that the work at Nevis began early that year. We do not know exactly when the congregation disbanded but possibly in the 1920s.
Nevis is a city in Hubbard County.

**New Auburn Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–18??**
Our one reference to United Brethren work at New Auburn is in 1859 when it was placed on the Henderson Mission. We do not know how long it continued as a class/preaching point/congregation.
New Auburn is a township in Sibley County.

**New Auburn Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–18??**
New Auburn appears as a Methodist appointment for the first time in 1858, with Glencoe, but is not named in 1860 or thereafter. The History of Eastern Sibley County says preaching in the New Auburn area began in 1856 and that a church was built about ten years later in conjunction with the Baptists. We do not know when this congregation discontinued, but it probably existed at least into the 1870s.
New Auburn is a township in Sibley County.

**New Auburn Mission Evangelical Association, 1876–1883**
The New Auburn Mission of the Evangelical Association was formed by dividing the Hutchinson Mission in 1876. It was renamed the Arlington Mission in 1883. Several classes, some of which developed into congregations, were served by
this mission.
*New Auburn is a township in Sibley County.*

**New Avon Salem United Methodist Church, 1879–2003**
The Salem congregation of the Evangelical Association at New Avon began in 1879 according to the 1945 Historical report of the conference. We find it first mentioned as a point on the Lamberton circuit in the 1892 mission report. From the 1916 *History of Redwood County*, p. 378, we learn they met in a school until building their church in 1894. The Salem congregation discontinued in 2003.
*New Avon is a township in Redwood County.*

**New Avon United Methodist Church, 1913–2013**
In 1905, the Methodist Episcopal Church appointments included New Avon for the first time, and the presiding elder reported "taking in an independent church at New Avon..." Apparently this initial effort to begin work at New Avon did not succeed immediately. The c.1960 history of the church says preaching began in a school located about six miles south of Redwood Falls in 1913. In 1916, the congregation moved a former Congregational Church building from Wabasso and reconstructed it in Section 12 of the township. It was dedicated October 8, 1916. The congregation discontinued June 30, 2013.
*New Avon is a township in Redwood County.*

*New Brighton Korean of Minnesota United Methodist Church, 1977–ongoing*
This Korean–speaking congregation of the United Methodist Church began meeting in the 1970s at Centennial United Methodist Church in Roseville. It was named as an appointment for the first time in 1977. The congregation purchased its building, a former school, in New Brighton in 1983.
*New Brighton is a city in Ramsey County.*

**New Burch Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1859–18??**
New Burch was a preaching point on the newly formed Scandinavian District in 1859, according to Linden’s History, p. 21. This is all we know of this class/preaching point/congregation.
*Burch Lake is a lake in Wright County.*
**New Duluth Methodist Episcopal Church, 1890–189?**
The Methodist work at New Duluth is named as an appointment for two years, 1890–1892. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation continued. One wonders if there could have been a connection to the new work at Gary in the 1910s, but we have no evidence that this was the case.  
*New Duluth was a community southwest of the City of Duluth, now a part of the Gary-New Duluth neighborhood in the city.*

**New Hartford Church of the United Brethren in Christ, c.1857–18??**
We find one reference to United Brethren preaching at New Hartford in the 1913 *History of Winona County*, p. 584, “The first services in the village were held by the Rev. M. L. Tibbetts and Rev. Edmond Clow.” Tibbetts and Clow were two of the three founders of the United Brethren in Minnesota, so likely this preaching began in the late 1850s. Possibly it resulted in a class/preaching point that did not continue for long, but that is speculative.  
*New Hartford is a community in Hartford Township, Winona County.*

**New Hartford Evangelical Association, 186?–19??**
A history of Sunday Schools supported by the South Ridge church includes New Hartford on the Mound Prairie Mission in 1874 and implies that this point had been among those first reached by the preaching in the 1860s. The 1969 history of the South Ridge church tells of their pastor holding services every two weeks at a school in New Hartford beginning in 1900. Utzinger’s history, p. 388, also mentions New Hartford as a small appointment that never grew to the point of building a church.  
*New Hartford is a community in Hartford Township, Winona County.*

**New Haven Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 186?–18??**
New Haven was listed on the United Brethren’s Union Mission in 1864, our only reference to it. It was probably a class meeting at homes or a school for a time, maybe a few years at most.  
*New Haven is a township in Olmsted County.*

**New London Methodist Episcopal Church, 1866–189?**
The English–speaking Methodist work at New London began in the 1860s; the 1935 history of the Paynesville Methodist Episcopal Church says services were
New London Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1873–19??
Swedish-speaking Methodists organized in New London in 1873 and built a church in 1878. New London is listed on the appointments intermittently from 1873–1902. We do not know when the congregation discontinued. New London is a city in Kandiyohi County.

New Prague German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–1903
The German Methodist Episcopal congregation at New Prague began in 1858, a point on the Shakopee Mission. They built a church in 1890, but since the members moved closer to either Jordan or Lydia, the congregation had discontinued by 1903, according to the 1943 history of the Jordan church. New Prague is a city in Scott and Le Sueur Counties.

New Prague Heritage United Methodist Church, 1984–ongoing
The Heritage congregation of the United Methodists at New Prague organized in 1984, building their church soon after. New Prague is a city in Scott and Le Sueur Counties.

New Richland Methodist Episcopal Church, 1879–1881
New Richland is named as a Methodist appointment for three years, 1879–1881. We know nothing more of this class/preaching point/congregation. Possibly it existed a few years before and/or after. New Richland is a city in Waseca County.

New Sweden Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 18??–191?
Norwegian-speaking Methodist work at New Sweden may have started in the 19th century, probably as a preaching point on the circuit centered at Brighton. However, this is speculative based on information from Linden’s history of the Swedish Methodists, p. 44, which reports services at New Sweden and a Ladies Aid formed. A congregation was not formed, but the Ladies Aid continued even
after the Brighton (Norwegian–Danish) and Clear Lake (Swedish) congregations organized. This suggests that early efforts at New Sweden included both sides of the Scandinavian family, quite likely a part of the Scandinavian Mission listed on the St. Peter District in the late 1850s. We find New Sweden listed as an appointment in the Norwegian journals for two years, 1911–1913. We do not know if this indicated anything more than a class/preaching point.

New Sweden is a community in New Sweden Township, Nicollet County.

**New Trier Zion Evangelical Church, 1858–1943**
The Zion congregation of the Evangelical Association at New Trier began with preaching in 1858 and organized in 1859. They built their church in 1860, located a mile and a half south of New Trier. The congregation discontinued April 23, 1943, holding a last service on May 9. Most members transferred to Salem Evangelical Church in Farmington.

New Trier is a city in Dakota County.

**New Ulm Circuit Evangelical Association, 1859–1863; 1868–1892**
The Evangelical work in the New Ulm area began in 1857, with the official circuit (then a mission) named as an appointment in 1859. The circuit was interrupted in the mid–1860s, a result of the U.S.–Dakota War, but began again as the New Ulm Mission in 1868. The name was changed to Courtland in 1892.

New Ulm is a city in Brown County.

**New Ulm First United Methodist Church, 1858–ongoing**
The German–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in New Ulm began with preaching in homes in 1858. The congregation organized October 18, 1858, and took the name of Ebenezer. They began building their first church in 1862 only to have it destroyed in the U.S.–Dakota War that year. When the Salem German Methodist Episcopal Church closed at nearby Klossner in 1909, the members joined what was then Ebenezer Church in New Ulm. [See also Klossner Salem German Methodist Episcopal Church.]

New Ulm is a city in Brown County.

**New Ulm Oakwood United Methodist Church, 1899–ongoing**
The work of the Evangelical Association in the New Ulm area began in homes in 1857. However, the congregation in the city started in 1899, with the
congregation organizing on March 29, 1905, under the name of Bethel. A 1967 dedication program from the church says their first church was dedicated in November 1905.

New Ulm is a city in Brown County.

**New York Mills Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1899?–190?**
The United Brethren class/preaching point/congregation at New York Mills was named once in conference records. It was placed by the Boundaries Committee on the Butler Mission in 1899. Possibly this society existed for a few years, or maybe not.

New York Mills is a city in Otter Tail County.

**New York Mills Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–190?**
We find New York Mills listed as a Methodist appointment intermittently from 1886–1904. It also is named on a map of churches/preaching points in the 1904 conference journal. This is all we know of a class/preaching point/congregation at New York Mills, which may have existed before 1886 and after 1904.

New York Mills is a city in Otter Tail County.

**Newburg United Methodist Church, 1859–ongoing**
The Newburg congregation began as a Norwegian-speaking Methodist Episcopal Church. The work started in 1859, and the congregation organized May 20, 1860. They built their first church that same year.

Newburg is a community in Newburg Township, Fillmore County.

**Newport United Methodist Church, 1861–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Newport began with its first appointment in 1861, though Hobart’s history, p. 36, connects it to the preaching point at Red Rock started on the St. Croix Mission in the 1840s. The Newport congregation built its first church in 1865–1866. [See also Red Rock Methodist Episcopal Church.]

Newport is a city in Washington County.

**Nickerson Methodist Episcopal Church, 1909–19??**
All we know of Methodist work at Nickerson is found in a 1909 Sunday School
missionary report that says a school had been organized at Nickerson. This was probably a short-lived class, but we do not know for sure.

_Nickerson is a community in Nickerson Township, Pine County._

**Nicollet Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–186?**

We have one mention of United Brethren work at Nicollet; in 1859, it was named on the Judson Mission. Most likely, this was a short-lived attempt to establish a class or preaching point.

_Nicollet is a city and a township in Nicollet County._

**Nicollet County German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1872–187?**

The 1937 history in the Sleepy Eye church file says the German-speaking Methodist’s Leavenworth Mission in 1872 included a point in Nicollet County. However, this class/preaching point was “soon dropped.”

_Nicollet is a county in Minnesota._

**Nicollet Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–c.1923**

The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Nicollet began under the name of Eureka, a community whose name was later changed to the town of Nicollet. A 2004 history of Centenary Church in Mankato says Eureka was on their circuit in October 1855. Nicollet is named for the first time as an appointment in 1860. The 1916 _History of Nicollet and Le Sueur Counties_, p. 299, says the congregation began building a church that was not completed, then purchased a Grange Hall in 1881. In 1898, the presiding elder reported at church built at Nicollet. It was dedicated November 13, 1898. The county history also notes that the congregation has a church building and holds “occasional services, but the congregation is small.” Nicollet was listed sporadically on the appointments and appears for the last time there in 1913. However, a clergy obituary from 1921 refers to the present building at Nicollet. The congregation likely discontinued about that time, for the district superintendent reporting in 1923 said the church was sold.

_Nicollet is a city in Nicollet County._

**Nicollet Zion Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1863–1961**

The Zion congregation of the Evangelical Association at Nicollet began in 1863, on the New Ulm Mission. In 1878, it was moved to the St. Peter Mission and
later to Mankato and then back to New Ulm. It did not appear in the appointment list as Nicollet until 1951. The congregation built their church in the 1870s. One source says between 1873–1876, and another gives it as 1878, which may have been the dedication year for a building completed earlier. The congregation discontinued in 1961, holding its last service on November 1. 

*Nicollet is a city in Nicollet County.

**Niles Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–1868**

Hobart’s history, p. 219, includes Niles as a regular visiting point in 1855, along with Springers, and with regular preaching at Winona and Stockton. How long Methodist work continued at what may have been a class/preaching point meeting in a home, we do not know. 

*We do not know the location of Niles.*

**Nimrod Methodist Episcopal Church, 1923–19??**

The 2015 history of the Hubbard church says their pastor included Nimrod on the circuit in 1923. This might have been the beginning of Methodist work there, prompted, possibly by the incorporation of Nimrod as a village the next year, 1924. We do not know how long Nimrod continued as a class/preaching point.

*Nimrod is a city in Wadena County.*

**Nisswa Methodist Episcopal Church, 1904–19??**

Smiley, with a post office of that name from 1898–1908, was the first name for Nisswa. Smiley was listed as a Methodist appointment, with Pequot, from 1904–1908. In 1911, the presiding elder reported that work had begun at Nisswa, presumably based on the earlier attempt at Smiley. We do not know how long the class/preaching point/congregation at Nisswa existed.

*Nisswa is a city in Crow Wing County.*

**Norcross Faith United Methodist Church, 1905–1952**

Faith Church at Norcross began as a congregation of the United Evangelical Church. The work started in 1905 with a connection to the Clifton congregation. Norcross appears on the appointments for the first time in 1909. In 1922, the presiding elder reported the purchase of the former Methodist Episcopal church building at Norcross. This was replaced in 1952 when the
North Ottawa Evangelical United Brethren congregation merged with Norcross Faith Evangelical United Brethren. The congregation discontinued June 30, 2006. [See also North Ottawa Evangelical United Brethren Church.]
Norcross is a city in Grant County.

**Norcross Methodist Episcopal Church, 1899–1919**
The Methodist congregation at Norcross began in 1899 and organized March 11, 1900. In 1901, the presiding elder reported a church under construction at Norcross, which was also reported under construction in 1909. By 1919, the Conference Corporation noted the sale of the church after the trustees had been authorized to investigate and sell the property if advisable. Norcross is a city in Grant County.

**Norseland Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1854–192?**
The Norwegian–speaking Methodist congregation at Norseland does not appear under that name in the appointment lists until 1897. However, the Scandia Grove Norwegian congregation is documented in several places, such as in the 1954 history of the Brighton church, which tells of Norwegian–speaking Methodist work beginning at Scandia Grove in 1854. When first listed as an appointment in 1862, Scandia Grove is listed as “Scandinavian,” likely reaching both Norwegians and Swedes. The appointment changes to “Norwegian” in 1872. A 1930? history of the Swan Lake church places Scandia Grove in Lake Prairie Township and links those two congregations. Minnesota Place Names describes Norseland as a village in Section 19 of Lake Prairie Township, “first organized in 1854 when a small Methodist congregation came.” In the appointment list, Scandia Grove appears for the last time in 1896 and the next year, 1897, we find Norseland for the first time. We do not know for sure when the Norseland congregation discontinued, but it was named in the appointments for the last time in 1927.
Norseland is a community in Lake Prairie Township, Nicollet County.

**North Branch Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–18??**
In 1858, the United Brethren included the class/preaching point/congregation of North Branch on the Pine Creek Mission in southeast Minnesota, the one reference we have to this work. We do not know how long it existed.
We do not know the location of this North Branch, but it may refer to a point on the North
North Branch Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?-18??
Methodist work at this North Branch appeared as an appointment for one year, 1873-1874, and also was mentioned in the church extension report of 1874. Possibly it was an early attempt to begin the congregation at North Branch in Chisago County, which succeeded later in the 1890s. Another possibility connects it to Montrose and maybe to the congregation at North Fork. A handwritten summary found in the Montrose church file refers particularly to the preaching point called North Fork. North Branch is also named, the writer saying it was one of the classes absorbed into the Montrose English-speaking congregation. Could this North Branch and North Fork be one and same? Might the reference to North Branch in the church extension report of 1874 be connected to the land deeded to North Fork in 1876? Maybe, but maybe not.

[See also North Fork Methodist Episcopal Church.]
We do not know the location of this North Branch.

North Branch The Main Street Church United Methodist Church, 1893–ongoing
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at North Branch held its first services in May 1893 and organized September 7, 1893. The presiding elder reporting in 1896, said the congregation had purchased an old school house. In 1898, he reported the congregation had dedicated its first building.

North Branch is a city in Chisago County.

**North Fork Methodist Episcopal Church, 185?-18??**
The North Fork Methodist class/preaching point/congregation was connected to Montrose in the 19th century. The conference journals refer to it once, in 1940, as a long abandoned preaching point and asked that the cemetery deeded to the congregation in 1876 be conveyed either to the Montrose Methodist Church or a cemetery association. A handwritten summary in the Montrose church file listing entries in an unidentified book tells of early preaching points, including North Fork. One reference speaks of the property of the church at North Fork, saying that a Mr. Kreidler gave a cemetery to the church (the congregation) expecting a building to be erected there. It does not seem that a church was built and probably the congregation discontinued,
maybe as early as the late 19th century. The name Kreidler suggests a possible connection to German Methodists. By the time of the 1940 reference, the distinction between German and English Methodists was long gone. *The Kreidler Cemetery is located northeast of Montrose and south of the North Fork of the Crow River in Wright County.*

**North Mankato Belgrade Avenue United Methodist Church, 1893–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at North Mankato began with a Sunday School and services in 1893. They built their first chapel in 1896. They officially organized as Belgrade Methodist Episcopal Church on May 12, 1901. *North Mankato is a city in Nicollet County.*

**North Oaks Peace United Methodist Church, 1962–ongoing**
The congregation of Peace Methodist Church began meeting in June 1962 and organized December 2 that year. They worshipped in rented space for in Shoreview, then built their church on the edge of North Oaks in 1981. *North Oaks is a city in Ramsey County.*

**North Ottawa Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1921?–1952**
The congregation at North Ottawa began about 1921 as a country appointment with the Norcross United Evangelical Church. In 1923, the presiding elder reported a lack of interest at North Ottawa. However, in 1945, the district superintendent reported the North Ottawa Church organized, after being served by the Norcross pastor for many years, worshipping in a school house. In 1952, the congregation merged with Norcross Faith Evangelical United Brethren Church. [*See also Norcross Faith United Methodist Church.*] *North Ottawa is a township in Grant County.*

**North Pacific Railroad Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1871–1872**
This Methodist mission appeared as an appointment for one year, 1871–1872, on the Sauk Center District. The preacher appointed was probably expected to locate potential places to establish classes and preaching points along the route of the new Northern Pacific Railway. *From the Twin Cities, the Northern Pacific Railway tracked northwest through northern Minnesota.*
**North Pepin Methodist Episcopal Church, 1853–18??**
Hobart’s history, p. 55, includes North Pepin on the Methodist’s St. Peter’s Mission in 1853. His other reference to this class is found on p. 104–105, where he says the first quarterly conference at North Pepin was held August 29, probably in 1856, though that is not explicitly stated. He also says “North Pepin, then called Kanzas.” We know nothing further of the work at North Pepin. We do not know the exact location of North Pepin, but probably it was northern end of Lake Pepin in Goodhue County and on the west side of the Mississippi River.

**North Redwood Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1880–1950**
The Salem congregation of the Evangelical Association at North Redwood began with the move of some members of the Middle Creek church to town. Salem organized as a congregation January 21, 1880, meeting in a schoolhouse. They bought a lot in Redwood Falls, which was later sold, followed by building their church in North Redwood in 1886. The congregation relocated to Redwood Falls in 1950 to become Redwood Falls First Evangelical United Brethren Church. [See also Redwood Falls First Evangelical United Brethren Church.]
North Redwood is a community in Honner Township, Redwood County.

**North Ridge Evangelical Association, 188?–189?**
Our one reference to Evangelical work at North Ridge, on the Renville Circuit, is found in the 1889 missionary report. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation functioned or if it was the same as the point called South North Ridge. We know little of either of them. [See also South North Ridge Evangelical Association.]
We do not know the location of North Ridge.

**North Rockford Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–190?**
The Methodist work at North Rockford probably started in the 1880s. The 1915 History of Wright County, p. 828–829, says the congregation organized in 1890 and dedicated a church September 25, 1890. The same history says the congregation existed about fifteen years before dissolving and the building sold. North Rockford is listed in the appointments from 1894–1899. Rockford is a township in Wright County.

**North St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–1917**
The Methodist congregation in North St. Paul probably began in the 1880s, appearing as an appointment for the first time in 1889. They dedicated their church September 7, 1890. The members left the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1917, to affiliate with the Presbyterians instead. The Methodists hoped to reestablish a congregation in North St. Paul, but it did not happen. The building was authorized for sale at the annual conference in 1926. 

_North St. Paul is a city in Ramsey County._

**North Shore Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–1860**
Methodist work at North Shore appears on the appointment list from 1857–1860. Considering the time frame and what we know of Methodist activity in the area of what would become of Duluth, we can guess that the name, North Shore, refers to the north shore of the St. Louis River. North Shore was listed with St. Louis River in 1857. We find it in a mission report with Fond du Lac, also in 1857. The name, North Shore, disappears from the records in 1860. [See also Duluth L. F. Merritt Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church.]
We do not know the location of North Shore but guess it was on the north shore of the St. Louis River.

**Northcote Methodist Episcopal Church, 1899–19??**
Northcote was one of three points on a new charge for the Methodists in 1899, with Hallock and Granville. We do not know how long it continued as a class/preaching point/congregation, but probably not long.
_Northcote is a community in Hampden Township, Kittson County._

**Northfield Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1868–1870**
This English-speaking Methodist circuit in the Northfield area is listed as an appointment for two years, 1868–1870, most likely serving a number of classes/preaching points/congregations other than that in the City of Northfield.
_Northfield is a city and township in Rice County._

**Northfield German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–c.1900?**
The German-speaking Methodists at Northfield were a part of the early Cannon River Mission in 1856. The 1882 _History of Rice County_, p. 419 and p. 571, says first services began in 1855. The congregation built a church in Section 22
of the township about 1876. It is unclear when this congregation discontinued, but we have a reference to it in connection to Kenyon in 1893. 

Northfield is a township in Rice County.

**Northfield United Methodist Church, 1855--ongoing**
The English-speaking Methodist congregation at Northfield began with a first service in 1855, followed by receiving its first appointed preacher in 1856. They dedicated their first church in May 1859. 

Northfield is a city in Rice County.

**Northnagel Evangelical Association, 1860?--18??**
Northnagel's was one of the early Evangelical points on the Oak Ridge Circuit, possibly as early as the first preaching in the area in 1860. In 1874, it was assigned to the new Mound Prairie Mission. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation continued. Possibly it was connected to either the New Hartford or Pleasant Hill classes, but we do not know for certain. [See also New Hartford Evangelical Association and Pleasant Hill Evangelical Association.]

We do not know the location of Northnagel.

**Northome United Methodist Church, 1901--1993**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Northome was listed for the first time as an appointment in 1901, under the name Bridgie, the next year, Phena, and finally, in 1903, Northome. They built a church that was dedicated July 5, 1905. The congregation discontinued in 1993. 

Northome is a city in Koochiching County. Previous names were New Bridgie and Phena. Bridgie is a township in the county just west of Northome.

**Norton German Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1860?--187?**
The 1883 History of Winona County, p. 598, tells us that there had been a German--speaking Methodist congregation in Norton Township, one of three churches in the township, but it was now abandoned. We know nothing more of this congregation. 

Norton is a township in Winona County.

Norwood Church in the Maples United Methodist Church, 1858--ongoing
The Methodist Episcopal Church in Norwood began with home meetings in
1858, moving to a school in 1873, until building their church 1876. 

Norwood Young America is a city in Carver County.

**Oak Center Methodist Episcopal Church, 18??–1929**
The German-speaking Methodist congregation at Oak Center began at least by the late 1800s but possibly earlier. The 1962 history of the Zumbro Falls church says Oak Center met in schools until 1905, but the 1920 *History of Wabasha County*, p. 148, suggests they used a church building in Section 29, near Section 28 of Mt. Pleasant Township. This building was torn down “about 15 years ago.” This corresponds with further information from Zumbro Falls saying the German congregation bought the nearby Mt. Pleasant English congregation’s building and moved it to Oak Center in 1905 (the Lake City church history says 1907). The Zumbro Falls history says that services continued at Oak Center into the early 1920s, then became occasional. Oak Center is named once on the appointment list, from 1928–1929.

**Oak Glen Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–18??**
Oak Glen was listed on the United Brethren Lansing Mission in 1859, then was included on the Medford Mission in 1863. Whether a class/preaching point/congregation existed at Oak Glen beyond the 1860s, we do not know. Oak Glen was a village in Blooming Prairie Township, Steele County. It was also the township name from 1856-1863.

**Oak Glen Methodist Episcopal Church, 185?–186?**
Oak Glen was a point on the early circuits serving the Freeborn County area and beyond. This class/preaching point/congregation probably began in the 1850s and continued into the 1860s and may have connections to the beginnings of the Blooming Prairie church. [See also *Blooming Prairie United Methodist Church.*]

*Oak Glen was a village in Section 35 of Blooming Prairie Township, Steele County, and was the name of the township until 1873, when it was changed to Blooming Prairie after the railroad village platted and named in 1868.*

**Oak Grove Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1875?–192?**
The United Brethren congregation at Oak Grove in central Minnesota probably began about 1875, the first year it is mentioned in the conference journal when
it was named as a point on the Sauk Center Mission. In 1895, Oak Grove was assigned to the Sebeka Mission. It appears as an appointment for one year under its own name, 1897–1898, then reappears in 1916 when the Boundaries Committee names it on the new Parkers Prairie Mission. We do not know when this congregation discontinued but quite likely by the 1920s. *Oak Grove Township was a township in Stearns County from 1860-1867. In 1867, it was divided into Oak Township and Grove Township.*

**Oak Grove Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1867–1872**
We find one reference to United Brethren work at Oak Grove in southeast Minnesota. In 1864, it was named as a point on the Marion Mission. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed. *We do not know the location of this Oak Grove.*

*Oak Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, see St. Francis United Methodist Church.*

**Oak Haven Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1918–1925?**
In 1918, the United Brethren presiding elder reported that a class had been organized at Oak Haven, about five miles from Grey Eagle. Oak Haven was listed as an appointment from 1922–1924, but in 1926, the Boundaries Committee reported that the congregation there had discontinued. *We do not know the location of Oak Haven.*

**Oak Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1871–190?**
Methodist preaching at Oak Lake began in 1871. The next year, 1872, Oak Lake appears on the appointments for the first time, with Detroit. It was last named in 1907. We do not know if the congregation built a church or when they discontinued. *Oak Lake was a village in Section 24, Audubon Township, Becker County, virtually abandoned in 1872 when the railroad built a station at Audubon.*

**Oak Lake Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1871–1872**
The Oak Lake Mission of the United Brethren existed for one year, 1871–1872 under that name. In 1872, the name was changed to Sauk Center Mission. It was formed to cover Douglas and Ottertail Counties (Cottontail was named in
the record, but it seems likely that Ottertail was meant). *Oak Lake* was a village in Section 24, Audubon Township, Becker County, virtually abandoned in 1872 when railroad built a station at Audubon.

**Oaks Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897–1910?**
“Oak Lake” is listed as a Methodist appointment for the first time in 1897, with Kinbrae and Des Moines. In 1906, it is named Oakes Lake, with Westbrook, and then Oaks Lake in 1907, with Currie and Des Moines. We do not know when the congregation at Oaks Lake had a church building or when it discontinued, but maybe sometime in the 1910s.

*Oaks Lake* is a lake in Cottonwood County.

**Oaks Lake United Evangelical Church, 1902–1904?**
This class/preaching point of the United Evangelical Church at Oaks Lake is named with Heron Lake by the Boundaries Committee in 1902. However, by 1904, the presiding elder reported that the work at Oaks Lake was not promising.

*Oaks Lake* is a lake in Cottonwood County.

**Oak Lawn Evangelical Association, 1887–19??**
Oak Lawn was one of a number of preaching points from the Evangelical Association’s Brainerd Mission during its early years, some of which lasted several years, others a short time. Utzinger’s history, p. 346, names them but does not provide dates.

*Oak Lawn* is a township in Crow Wing County.

**Oak Park Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1900–1928?**
The Methodist congregation at Oak Park northeast of St. Cloud was named as an appointment for the first time in 1901, with Foley and Ronneby. That same year, the presiding elder reported a church under construction at Oak Park. It was dedicated October 16, 1904. Oak Park was listed on the appointments for the last time in 1927 and possibly had discontinued by 1928. We do not know for sure.

*Oak Park* is a community in Maywood Township, Benton County.

**Oak Park Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 18??–19??**
We know very little of the Norwegian-speaking Methodist congregation at this Oak Park. The 1966 history of the Lake Lillian church mentions that Oak Park was on its charge at some point, but gives no years. It could have been in the late 19th century. Oak Park is named once on the appointments, from 1927–1928, and is mentioned in the report of the district superintendent in 1933. Probably the congregation discontinued in the 1930s prior to the dissolution of the Norwegian–Danish Annual Conference in 1943.

*We do not know the exact location of this Oak Park, presumably in Kandiyohi County.*

**Oak Park United Methodist Church, 1873–1983**
The Swedish-speaking congregation of the Oak Park Methodist Episcopal Church was connected to the earliest preaching in Kandiyohi County, in 1858. Members of the Kandiyohi Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church who lived at Tripolis, the first name for Oak Park, incorporated March 22, 1873. They built their church in 1874. The congregation discontinued December 31, 1983. [See also Kandiyohi Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church.]
The location of this Oak Park was in Kandiyohi County.

**Oak Ridge Circuit Evangelical Association, 1869–1879**
The Oak Ridge Circuit of the Evangelical Association was formed in 1869, a division of the Winona Mission. This circuit included appointments at Oak Ridge, St. Charles and Quincy. In 1879, the name was changed to St. Charles. Oakridge is a community in Mount Vernon Township, Winona County.

**Oak Ridge German Methodist Episcopal Church, 18??–18??**
Our only reference to German-speaking Methodist work at Oak Ridge is found in the 1883 *History of Winona County*, p. 600, which identifies two churches in Mount Vernon Township, a Catholic and a German Methodist, with no mention of the Evangelical Association, which we know had strong connections there. The author wrote, “The Methodists have a large and thriving congregation.” It seems likely that the author has confused the German Methodists and Evangelicals, both using the same language and coming from similar Wesleyan backgrounds. Oakridge is a community in Mount Vernon Township, Winona County.

**Oak Ridge Zion Evangelical Association, 1867–192?**
The Zion congregation of the Evangelical Association at Oak Ridge was part of the Winona Mission in the 1860s. They built their church in 1868. By the time Utzinger was writing his history, he found hardly any members left at Oak Ridge, p. 412. Probably the congregation discontinued in the 1920s. In 1939, the conference trustees reported the sale of the Oak Ridge property. *Oakridge is a community in Mount Vernon Township, Winona County.*

**Oak Valley Evangelical Church, c.1890–c.193?**
Utzinger’s history, p. 426, tells us that the Evangelical preaching began at Oak Valley during the 1889–1892 appointment. The 1916 *History of Ottertail County*, p. 408, says the congregation organized March 2, 1898. They built a church in 1899 that was used by several denominations, according to a 1939 history of the Union Church of Oak Valley. In 1922 the conference took action to deed the property to the Minnesota Conference, but that action was repealed in 1925, which suggests that the congregation at Oak Valley still functioned at that time. In 1942, the Ways and Means Committee granted a request from the Deer Creek church to sell the church at Oak Valley. We do not know how long it had been not in use. *Oak Valley is a township in Otter Tail County.*

**Oak Valley Methodist Episcopal Church, 1882?–189?**
The Methodist congregation at Oak Valley may have been functioning, probably as a class, as early as 1882. Although we do not ever find it listed as an appointment, the 1951 history of the Deer Creek Methodist Church says Oak Valley was on its charge in 1887. Also, the 1916 *History of Ottertail County*, p. 405, says that the Deer Creek congregation met at Oak Valley when Deer Creek organized in 1887. Our only reference to Oak Valley in the conference records is its listing in the 1890 missionary appropriations report. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation continued. *Oak Valley is a township in Otter Tail County.*

**Oakdale Silver Lake United Methodist Church, 1951–ongoing**
The Silver Lake congregation organized November 18, 1951, as Lake Drive Methodist Church in Mahtomedi. They purchased their first church building, consecrated in 1960, from the Christian and Missionary Alliance. In 1991, they relocated to Oakdale and changed their name to Silver Lake.
**Odessa Circuit Evangelical Association, 1883–1922**
The Odessa Circuit of the Evangelical Association was formed in 1883 when the Big Stone Lake Circuit was divided, serving Yellowbank, Fairfield and Muellers. In time, the circuit primarily served the area south of Odessa and near Bellingham, evolving into several established congregations by the 1920s.

**Odessa Emanuel Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1897–1962**
The Emanuel, or was it Ebenezer, congregation of the United Evangelical Church at Odessa began in 1897, documented in the Odessa Mission quarterly conference record book in the archives. A 1909 reference in a Church Extension report refers to the congregation as Ebenezer, but that seems to be contradicted by other evidence. Following the denominational merger with the Evangelical Association to form the Evangelical Church, the 1923 report of the district superintendent says that the Odessa–Correll charge of the United Evangelical Church with its church and parsonage at Odessa would unite with the Yellowbank charge of the Evangelical Association, which had been known as the Odessa Circuit for years. Tracking these congregations is confusing because of the overlapping names. In time, the Yellow Bank congregation was listed under that name and what had been Odessa Salem became known as Bellingham Salem. In 1962, Odessa Emanuel and Yellow Bank Emanuel merged to become Hope Evangelical United Brethren Church at Odessa. [See also *Odessa Hope Evangelical United Brethren Church.*] *Odessa is a city in Big Stone County.*

**Odessa Hope United Methodist Church, 1962–1982**
This congregation resulted from the 1962 merger between the Odessa and Yellow Bank Emanuel Evangelical United Brethren Churches. They chose a new name, Hope. The congregation discontinued May 16, 1982. Although not described as a merger in the conference journal, a 2003 history from Zion United Methodist Church in Bellingham says Odessa members merged with their congregation. [See also *Odessa Emanuel Evangelical United Brethren Church and Yellow Bank Emanuel Evangelical United Brethren Church.*] *Odessa is a city in Big Stone County.*
**Odessa Salem Evangelical Church, see Bellingham Salem Evangelical Church.**

**Ogilvie United Methodist Church, 1896–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Ogilvie started with a Sunday School and preaching about 1896 (one history of the church says 1894) at the Groundhouse lumber camp. Groundhouse appears on the appointment list for the first time in 1901, although the appointment to “Roundhouse,” with Mora in 1898–1899 probably refers to Groundhouse. In 1902, the presiding elder reported that the church at Groundhouse was ready for dedication. The congregation named itself Pilling Methodist Episcopal Church, but the name Pilling was never used subsequently.

*Ogilvie is a city in Kanabec County, named Groundhouse from 1889-1899.*

****Okabena United Methodist Church, 189?–1996**
The congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Okabena began with services and a Sunday School at least as far back as 1894, according to the 1979 *Jackson County History, v. 2*, p. 260. Just when they organized and built their first church is not clear, but in 1915, the district superintendent reported that Okabena was planning a new building. It was dedicated November 12, 1916. The congregation discontinued in 1996.

*Okabena is a city in Jackson County.*

****Oliver Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 189?–19??**
Oliver is named on the Long Prairie River Mission in 1900, our only reference to United Brethren work at this place. Possibly a class/preaching point/congregation at Oliver began prior to 1900 and continued for few years, but we do not know for sure.

*We do not know the location of Oliver.*

****Olivia Emmanuel United Methodist Church, 1889–1978**
The Emmanuel congregation of the Evangelical Association at Olivia had its roots in the Salem congregation near Danube. They organized and built their first church in Olivia in 1889. The congregation discontinued December 31, 1978.

*Olivia is a city in Renville County.*
Olivia Faith United Methodist Church, 1874–ongoing
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Olivia dates back to the first preaching in the area in 1874. First services in Olivia were held at a school as a part of the Bird Island circuit. The Olivia congregation began plans to build a church in 1887. This first church was dedicated October 28, 1888. *Olivia is a city in Renville County.*

**Olivia Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–189?**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist congregation at Olivia appears on the appointment lists for two years, 1889–1891. Olivia was on a the Lake Lillian charge at some point, years not given, according to the 1966 history of that church. Lake Lillian was a Norwegian congregation, but Scandinavians often worked together if necessary. Probably this congregation at Olivia was short-lived. *Olivia is a city in Renville County.*

*Onamia Indian Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, see Mille Lacs Indian Mission Methodist Episcopal Church.*

Onamia United Methodist Church, 1895–ongoing
The Methodist Episcopal work at Onamia began with preaching in 1895 as a part of the Mille Lacs Lake circuit. The congregation began building its first church in 1908, which formally opened for services on January 10, 1909. The district superintendent reporting in 1913 said the church had been dedicated that year, on August 3. *Onamia is a city in Mille Lacs County.*

*Oneota Methodist Episcopal Church, see Duluth L. F. Merritt Memorial*

*Orchard Gardens Methodist Church, see Burnsville Grace United Methodist Church.*

**Orlando Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–187?**
A Litchfield Church history of 1957 lists Big Lake on the Methodist’s Clearwater
Circuit in 1864–1865. Big Lake appears on the appointments for one year, 1869–1870. In 1871, Orlando is listed as an appointment on the St. Cloud District, and continues being listed until 1874. That year, though, it is also mentioned in the Church Extension report. We do not know how long the class/preaching point/congregation existed at Orlando.

Big Lake is a township in Sherburne County. Orlando was a post office from 1857-1882 named for Orlando Bailey, its first postmaster for whom the village of Bailey was also named. Though the location of the Orlando post office in Sherburne County is not known, Bailey is in Big Lake Township suggesting a likely connection.

**Orono Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–189?**
Our references to Methodist work at Orono are separated widely by years. The 1958 history of the Clearwater church includes Orono on a new circuit planned in 1858. Orono appears one year in the appointments, 1861–1862. Our other reference to Orono is much later. The 1968 history of the Elk River church says a school behind the Giles Casey residence in Orono was a preaching point in 1889–1890. Did a class/preaching point/congregation exist continuously in Orono over thirty years or did the first disband and a second begin later? We do not know.

Orono was a township, now a city in Hennepin County.

**Oronoco Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–1868?**
The first Methodist service at Oronoco was held in 1855, the same year Oronoco is listed for the first time as an appointment. It was last listed in 1867 and probably discontinued by 1868. The 1883 History of Olmsted County, p. 854, says, “This society did not last very long.”

Oronoco is a city in Olmsted County.

**Oronoco Methodist Protestant Church, c.1860?–186?**
The 1883 History of Olmsted County, p. 854, tells us “The Protestant Methodists soon after began to hold services here [Oronoco], but we can learn of no permanent organization under its jurisdiction.” This paragraph directly follows the paragraph on the Oronoco Methodist Episcopal Church, suggesting that “soon after” may mean about 1860.

Orr Indian Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, see Nett Lake Indian Mission
**Methodist Church.**

**Ortonville Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1875–188?**
United Brethren work in Ortonville began in 1875, the 1935 history of the Methodist Episcopal Church there telling us that first services in Ortonville were held by a United Brethren preacher. In 1876, Ortonville was assigned to the newly formed United Brethren Pomme de Terre Mission, and in 1879, it was named as the site for the next annual conference. We do not know how long the congregation in Ortonville existed, but presumably into the 1880s.

_Ortonville is a city and township in Big Stone County._

**Ortonville Evangelical Association, 188?–188?**
Our one reference to Evangelical work at Ortonville is found in 1883, when the Boundaries Committee assigned it to the Big Stone City Mission. We do not know when the class/preaching point/congregation at Ortonville began or how long it lasted.

_Ortonville is a city and township in Big Stone County._

**Ortonville First United Methodist Church, 1879–ongoing**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Ortonville organized in October 1879. The presiding elder reported building plans in 1885. In 1888, he reported that this first church of the Ortonville congregation had been dedicated.

_Ortonville is a city in Big Stone County._

**Ortonville Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1880–1885**
The Ortonville Mission of the United Brethren was a renaming of the former Big Stone Mission in 1880. In 1881, it was listed together with the Appleton Mission. This arrangement continued until Ortonville was dropped from the name in 1885, with the Appleton Mission continuing another year.

_Ortonville is a city and township in Big Stone County._

**Ortonville Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1879–193?**
The Swedish-speaking Methodists in Ortonville began meeting in 1879. The congregation built its church in 1886; it was consecrated April 3, 1887. The congregation discontinued in the late 1930s. In 1938, the conference approved
a plan to sell the church, with half of the proceeds to go to the Ortonville Methodist Episcopal Church. The 1960 history of First Methodist Church in Ortonville says the Swedish property was sold in 1939, and the members joined First Church.  
Ortonville is a city in Big Stone County.

**Osage Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–189?**  
The Methodist work at Osage began on a circuit with Park Rapids and Hubbard sometime after 1885. In 1891, the presiding elder reported that a church was under construction at Osage. Osage is named on the appointment list for three years, 1892–1895. We do not know when the congregation at Osage discontinued but maybe before 1900.  
Osage is a community in Osage Township, Becker County.

**Osakis Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 187?–19??**  
The United Brethren congregation at Osakis is first named in 1878, when it was assigned to the new Osakis Mission. Possibly a class/preaching point had been started there before 1878. In 1896, Osakis was placed on the Westport Circuit and named again with Westport in 1899 by the Boundaries Committee. We do not know when this congregation discontinued.  
Osakis is a city and township in Douglas County.

**Osakis Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1878–1879**  
The work of the United Brethren’s Osakis Mission lasted only a year, 1878–1879, under that name. In 1879, the points on the western side of the mission were assigned to the Sauk Center Mission and the rest of the Osakis Mission was abandoned.  
Osakis is a city and township in Douglas County.

**Osakis United Methodist Church, 1868–2013**  
The Methodist Episcopal work at Osakis began by 1868, the first year it is named as an appointment. The 1916 History of Douglas and Grant Counties, p. 225, says the congregation incorporated February 24, 1869. In 1882, the presiding elder reported a church dedicated at Osakis, probably the congregation’s first building. The congregation discontinued June 30, 2013.  
Osakis is a city in Douglas County.
**Oscar Bishop Methodist Episcopal Church, 1909–19??**
The Sunday School missionary report for the Northern Minnesota Conference in 1909 includes Oscar Bishop as the site of new school. How long this class/preaching point existed, we do not know. 
*We do not know the location of Oscar Bishop.*

**Osceola Church of Hope United Methodist Church, 189?–1991**
The Hope congregation of the Evangelical Association at Osceola organized in 1901, following preaching in homes and schools. The 1980 *Renville County History Book*, p. 362–363, says that German Methodists in the area in the 1890s approached both the Methodists and the Evangelicals for a regular minister. The Evangelical Association responded with a student preacher. The congregation built a new church in 1910, possibly their first building. We find a listing for “Steola,” probably a misspelling of Osceola, in the 1904 report of the Committee on Boundaries, when Steola was placed on the Renville Mission. Another mystery is found in 1912. That year, the Committee on Boundaries named “Rosland” as a new congregation on the Olivia circuit, the only mention we find of this name. There is no mention of it in Utzinger’s history written in the early 1920s. It seems likely that “Rosland” was a mistake for Osceola, odd as that may be. Church of Hope discontinued July 1, 1991.
*Osceola is a township in Renville County.*

**Osceola German Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–19?**
The German-speaking Methodist work at Osceola began when German Methodist families in the area in the 1890s sought either a Methodist or an Evangelical Association preacher for a regular appointment. The 1980 *Renville County History Book*, p. 362–363, tells us that Evangelicals sent a student preacher. However, the Methodists seem to have tried to supply the request. We find Osceola listed in the 1900 mission collections report with Hector.
*Osceola is a township in Renville County.*

**Oshkosh Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–190?**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist congregation at Oshkosh organized in 1894 and built a church in the southwest quarter of Section 2 in the township, according to an undated copy from a Yellow Medicine County history. Oshkosh
is listed as an appointment from 1899–1901, with Ortonville and Swede Prairie. We do not know when the congregation discontinued.

*Oshkosh is a township in Yellow Medicine County.*

**Osseo Evangelical Association, 1871–18??**

Osseo was named as a point on the Maple Grove Mission by the Evangelical Committee on Boundaries in 1871, our one reference to the work there. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed.

*Osseo is a city in Hennepin County.*

**Osseo United Methodist Church, c.1910–ongoing**

In 1905, the Methodist Episcopal presiding elder reported that a building site had been purchased at Osseo, which may have been a purchase based on hope rather than reality. Osseo is listed as an appointment from 1906–1909 and returns again in 1914. Osseo church histories say the congregation began with prayer meetings in homes about 1910 and organized a Sunday School in 1912. The congregation chartered May 2, 1922, and their first church was dedicated in October or November 1922.

*Osseo is a city in Hennepin County.*

**Otranto Methodist Episcopal Church, 1868–18??**

Otranto is listed on the Methodist missions report under Cedar City Circuit in 1868. We know nothing more of this class/preaching point/congregation, which was likely in Iowa rather than Minnesota.

*Otranto is a village and township in Mitchell County, Iowa.*

**Otsego Methodist Episcopal Church, 1854–1929?**

The 1915 *History of Wright County*, p. 782, tells of Methodist preaching at Otsego as early as 1854. The congregation organized in 1857. They began building their church in 1871. It was dedicated in June 1872. The Methodist work at Otsego was connected to a major camp meeting site, also described in the county history on p. 821. The camp meeting association purchased land in 1862 and began annual meetings in 1864 that continued into the 1890s. The Otsego congregation discontinued between 1929 and 1933, according to the 1968 history of the Elk River church. A 2002 survey lists the year as 1929.
Remaining members joined the Elk River congregation. *Otsego is a city in Wright County.*

**Otisco Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–18??.**
In the 1879 report of the presiding elder, “Otsego” is named on the New Richland Circuit, most likely a spelling mistake for Otisco, located near New Richland. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation functioned.  *Otisco is a community and township in Waseca County.*

**Ottawa Methodist Church, 1857–1950**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Ottawa organized in 1857 and built their church in 1859. They discontinued in 1950 but the church continued to be used occasionally for special services. It still stands and is an official Historic Site of the Minnesota Annual Conference and The United Methodist Church.  *Ottawa is a community in Ottawa Township, Le Sueur County.*

*Otterbein Church of the United Brethren in Christ, see Twin Lakes Church of the United Brethren in Christ.*

**Ottertail Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–1923?**
The Methodist work at Ottertail probably began in the early 1880s. In 1884, Otter Tail City was listed for the first time as an appointment, with Osakis. They built a first church, date unknown, that the presiding elder reporting in 1907 said was “known as the Balmoral church.” He said it was sold to German Methodists. The Ottertail congregation dedicated its new building in July 1908. Ottertail appears as an appointment for the last time in 1922 and may have closed during that year. In 1925, the Conference Corporation reported on the sale of the property.  [*See also Balmoral German Methodist Episcopal Church.*]  *Ottertail is a city in Ottertail Township, Otter Tail County. Balmoral is a community in the township.*

**Ottertail Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1896–1898**
The United Brethren Ottertail Mission was formed in 1896, a name change from the Sebeka Mission. The name was changed again in 1898, to the Butler
Mission.

Ottertail is a city and township in Otter Tail County.

**Ottertail Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1870–187?**
The Norwegian and/or Swedish–speaking Methodist work at Ottertail is listed as an appointment for one year, 1870–1871. This was likely a short–lived attempt to establish a class/preaching point/congregation.

Ottertail is a city and township in Otter Tail County.

**Ottertail United Methodist Church, 1888–ongoing**
The Ottertail congregation of the Evangelical Association began as a preaching point on a circuit in 1888. The congregation, Emanuel, built its church in 1892 six miles northeast of Ottertail in Otto Township. It was dedicated July 10, 1896. They moved the building to town in 1915. The 1953 history of the church says the congregation discontinued in 1928, although it continued as a preaching point served by the Deer Creek pastors. The congregation reorganized in October 1948.

Ottertail is a city in Otter Tail County.

**Ott's Evangelical Association, 186?–187?**
Ott’s was a preaching point of the Evangelical Association on the Mankato Mission in 1868, according to Utzinger’s history, p. 376–377. It was located five miles southeast of Mankato, probably meeting at a home of the Ott family. It “died out in the course of time,” no date given.

Ott’s was located southeast of Mankato in Blue Earth County.

**Outing Methodist Episcopal Church, 1908–191?**
In 1908, the Methodist presiding elder reported new work during the year at Outing. In 1909, he reported that lots had been given to the congregation and a subscription begun to raise money to build. However, that is the last mention we find of a congregation at Outing. Possibly it continued for a time but probably not long.

Outing is a community in Crooked Lake Township, Cass County.

**Owatonna Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1857–18??**
Our only mention of United Brethren work at Owatonna is from 1858 when it
was listed on the Medford Mission. How long it continued or if it changed names, we do not know.

Owatonna is a city and a township in Steele County.

**Owatonna Evangelical Association, 1897–1898**
In 1897, the Evangelical Committee on Boundaries named Owatonna as a point on the Waseca Circuit. This is all we know of what was probably a brief attempt to establish a class/preaching point/congregation there.

Owatonna is a city and a township in Steele County.

**Owatonna German Methodist Episcopal church, 1875–c. 1924**
The German-speaking Methodist congregation in Owatonna began in 1875, with connections to Blooming Grove. The 1916 *History of Rice and Steele Counties*, p. 973, says the congregation built their church in 1877. They discontinued about 1924. A 1956 history of the Owatonna Methodist Church says that some members of the German congregation, along with some from the former Aurora congregation, joined what is now Owatonna United Methodist Church that year.

Owatonna is a city in Steele County.

**Owatonna Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1857–1858**
This mission of the United Brethren in Christ established in 1857 covered all of Steele and Rice Counties. It seems to have been superseded, or simply renamed, by the Medford Mission in 1858.

Owatonna is a city and a township in Steele County.

Owatonna United Methodist Church, 1855–ongoing
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Owatonna began with preaching in 1855. They organized October 8, 1856, and dedicated their first building September 8, 1867.

Owatonna is a city and a township in Steele County.

Oxboro Heath Methodist Church, see Bloomington Hillcrest United Methodist Church

**Oxford Methodist Church, 1857–1951?**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Oxford was one of the earliest appointments in Minnesota, possibly as early as the 1850s. The 1958 history of the Stanton church includes Oxford on its early circuit, without giving a date. That history also mentions an appointment at Little Cannon, likely to be the congregation at Oxford. The 1878 History of Goodhue County, p. 418, says the Oxford church was completed in June 1873, in Section 36 of Stanton Township. The 1910 History of Goodhue County, p. 214, telling of Oxford Mills on the Little Cannon River, notes the presence of a Methodist Church there. In 1916, the district superintendent reported that the Oxford church had been moved and improved, presumably not far from its original location, although that is not said. Oxford appears on the appointment list for the last time in 1950. Probably the congregation discontinued about then or soon after. Oxford was located in Section 36, Stanton Township, Goodhue County.

**Paddock Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 189?–190?**
Paddock was likely a short-lived class/preaching point/congregation of the United Brethren. All we know is that it was placed on the Butler Mission in 1899 by the Boundaries Committee. Paddock is a township in Otter Tail County.

**Paddock Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–191?**
Paddock appears as a Methodist appointment for the first time in 1886 and for the next few years until 1891. It is shown as a point on the map published in the 1904 journal, and in 1909 the Sunday School missionary report says a school had been organized at Paddock. This school was named once more, in 1910, on the Menahga Circuit. Probably a class/preaching point/congregation at Paddock functioned to some degree from the 1880s into the 20th century, but we do not know exactly when. Paddock is a township in Otter Tail County.

**Palisade United Methodist Church, 1907–2013**
In 1907, the Methodist Episcopal presiding elder reported new work begun at Logan, with hopes to build a church. Logan is named in the Sunday School missionary report in 1909, then Palisade in that same report the next year, 1910. In 1911, the district superintendent said the work at Palisade was
established. The church was dedicated June 8, 1913 as the Janet C. Hill Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, named for the daughter of a man who donated money for a memorial window. The congregation discontinued September 30, 2013.
Palisade is a city in Logan Township, Aitkin County.

**Palmer Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–192?**
The Norwegian-speaking Methodist congregation at Palmer began in the 1880s. It is listed on the appointments for the first time in 1898, with Brighton. Though not listed every year, Palmer is named intermittently from 1926–1944. This is confusing, since the Abandoned Church Committee report in 1947 says the church had been closed for more than twenty years. Part of the confusion may have occurred in connection with the change in conferences after the Norwegian–Danish Conference discontinued in 1943, with the Palmer appointment then becoming a part of the Minnesota Conference. The same committee in 1947 recommended that the Palmer building be moved to Madison Lake.
Palmer is a community in Iosco Township, Waseca County.

**Palmers Methodist Episcopal Church, 1917–192?**
The Methodist work at Palmers probably began in the 1910s. It appears on the appointment list for the first time in 1920 and for the last time in 1923. Possibly a class/preaching point/congregation existed for a few years at Palmers but probably not long.
Palmers is a community in Duluth Township, St. Louis County.

**Palmyra Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1885–1925**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist congregation at Palmyra began with first preaching about 1885. It is listed as an appointment for the first time in 1889 and almost continuously from then until 1927. The congregation built their church in 1899. The last regular service was held in 1925 according to an account quoted in Linden’s history, p. 48, though the building continues to be used for an annual service, the property being owned by the Cemetery Association.
Palmyra is a township in Renville County.
**Panola Methodist Church, 1873–1947**
This German-speaking congregation organized as St. John’s Methodist Episcopal Church in 1873, building a church that was dedicated July 12, 1874. They changed their name to Panola after that post office was established in 1889. The 1983 history of the Lindstrom church says the Panola congregation held its last service April 27, 1947, after which members joined the Lindstrom Methodist Church. In 1958, the conference trustees reported the Panola property conveyed to the Panola Community Cemetery Association.

*Panola was a post office from 1889-1901 in Chisago Lake Township, Chisago County.*

**Paradox New Church Start United Methodist, 2010–2012**
The United Methodist Paradox New Church Start began about 2010 under the auspices of Good Samaritan United Methodist Church in Edina. It was discontinued in 2012.

*Edina is a city in Hennepin County.*

**Park Rapids Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1906–1909**
The Park Rapids Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church was listed as an appointment from 1906–1909. It would have served classes/preaching points/congregations in the Park Rapids area other than the church in the City of Park Rapids.

*Park Rapids is a city in Hubbard County.*

**Park Rapids Riverside United Methodist Church, 1885–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation in Park Rapids began with first services in 1885. They organized December 17, 1888, and were building a first church that same year. The presiding elder reported in 1888 that it would soon be dedicated. However, in 1891, he reported a new building at Park Rapids, probably the same building, now completed.

*Park Rapids is a city in Hubbard County.*

*Parker’s Lake Methodist Church, see Plymouth Messiah United Methodist Church.*

**Parker’s Prairie Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1897–19??**
We have two references to a United Brethren class/preaching
point/congregation at Parkers Prairie. In 1893, it was moved from the Browerville to the Hewitt charge and then named on the newly formed Parkers Prairie Mission in 1916. We do not know how long it continued but possibly existed for most of thirty years, maybe meeting in homes or schools.

**Parker's Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church, 1871–1917**
Parkers Prairie appears as a Methodist appointment for the first time in 1871, until 1875, then again beginning in 1887. Presumably the class/preaching point/congregation functioned during the intervening years. By 1887, the congregation was probably planning to build a church. In 1889, the presiding elder reported that the church was not finished, and the people were losing heart. However, it was completed and dedicated in early 1892. The congregation must have struggled; in 1895, the presiding elder reported that there had not been regular services during the winter and spring, because the supply preacher had not been able to get to Parker's Prairie. It was listed as an appointment for the last time in 1908 and probably discontinued about that time or in the 1910s. In 1922, the Conference Corporation reported the sale of the Parker’s Prairie property.

**Parker Township Methodist Episcopal Church, 1903–190?**
"Parkerstown" appears as a Methodist appointment in 1903, with Randall. The presiding elder that year said a supply preacher had served this new work for a few months. In 1905 and 1906, it is referred to as Parkertown. The last mention we find for this class/preaching point/congregation is in the 1906 presiding elder report. Probably the work was short-lived.

**Paynesville Ebenezer Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1895–1968**
The Ebenezer congregation of the Evangelical Association near Paynesville
began when they built a first church in 1895, having worshipped with the Zion congregation prior to that time. The church was also known as Bush or Busch and sometimes listed as Eden Valley or Eden Lake. One year, 1884, it is identified as Poplar Bush and that year was reassigned from the Paynesville Circuit to the St. Cloud Mission. We find in 1887 Poplar Grove being reassigned from the St. Cloud Mission to Paynesville, probably also a reference to the Ebenezer or Busch church, especially since there is no other logical explanation for this one reference to Poplar Grove. The Ebenezer congregation discontinued in 1968. 

*Ebenezer Church was located east of Paynesville in Eden Lake Township, Stearns County.*

**Paynesville Grace United Methodist Church, 1888–ongoing**
The Evangelical Association congregation in the village of Paynesville began in 1888, an extension of the early work in the area that had begun in 1861. The congregation incorporated in 1889 and built its first church in 1891. In 1931 the Grove Emanuel Evangelical Church near Paynesville merged with the congregation in town. The merged congregation became First Evangelical Church that year, changing its name again to Grace United Methodist Church in 1968, with the merger of the Evangelical United Brethren and Methodist denominations. [*See also Paynesville Grove Emanuel Evangelical Church.*] *Paynesville is a city in Stearns County.*

**Paynesville Grove Emanuel Evangelical Church, 1876–1931**
The Grove Emanuel congregation of the Evangelical Association near Paynesville began with a Sunday School in 1876 started by members of the Salem Church. They built a church in 1891, which was called, by its location, Schmidt’s Grove in the early years, later shortened to The Grove or just Grove. Emanuel merged with First Evangelical Church in Paynesville in 1931. [*See also Paynesville Grace United Methodist Church.*] *The Grove Church was located northwest of Paynesville in Lake Henry Township, Stearns County.*

**Paynesville Methodist Church, 1859–1969**
The Methodist Episcopal work in the Paynesville area began as a circuit in 1857. A class was organized in the village of Paynesville in 1859 or 1860. The congregation built its first church in 1862, soon destroyed in the U.S.–Dakota
War. The second attempt at a building was destroyed in a storm, but they succeeded in dedicating a church September 6, 1874. The congregation held its last service on June 22, 1969, members then joining Grace United Methodist Church in Paynesville.

*Paynesville is a city in Stearns County.*

**Paynesville Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1861–1968**
The Salem congregation of the Evangelical Association near Paynesville began with preaching in 1861 when the first Evangelical preacher arrived in the area. The congregation organized October 31, 1870, and dedicated their first building September 16, 1871. They discontinued in 1968, but the Salem Church is still used regularly for special occasions.

*Salem Church is located north of Paynesville in Zion Township, Stearns County.*

**Paynesville United Evangelical Church, 1899?–19??**
We know little of the United Evangelical congregation in Paynesville, other than it appeared on the appointment list in 1899. From Utzinger’s history, p. 400, it seems that this congregation was formed by a group of members leaving The Grove Emanuel Evangelical Association congregation. “During the period of the ‘Church Trouble’ considerable hard feeling was engendered, and a number of families for a time were outside the pale of the church. Later these feelings subsided and all worshipped together again.”

*Paynesville is a city in Stearns County.*

**Paynesville Zion Circuit Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1864–1969**
The Zion Circuit of the Evangelical Association was first known as the Paynesville Circuit in 1864, but for most of its years was simply called the Zion Circuit. It served all the congregations in the Paynesville area at different times, ultimately ending when the Evangelical United Brethren and Methodist Churches in Minnesota merged in 1969. [See also *Paynesville Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church, Paynesville Ebenezer Evangelical United Brethren Church, Paynesville Grove Evangelical United Brethren Church, Paynesville Zion Evangelical United Brethren Church, Paynesville Grace United Methodist Church.*]

*Paynesville is a city in Stearns County.*
**Paynesville Zion Evangelical Church, 1861–1941**
The Zion congregation of the Evangelical Association near Paynesville began with preaching in 1861 with the arrival of the first Evangelical preacher in the area. They built their church in 1874. The congregation discontinued in 1941, with the members transferring to First Evangelical Church in Paynesville.
*Zion Church was northeast of Paynesville in Paynesville Township, Stearns County.*

**Pekin Methodist Episcopal Church, see Pilot Mound Methodist Episcopal Church.**

**Pelican Lake Indian Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–19??**
We have only one mention of the Methodist Indian Mission at this Pelican Lake in north central Minnesota. In 1898, the presiding elder of the Duluth District names it on the district’s Indian Mission. Might Pelican Lake still have been functioning under the Indian Mission of the Brainerd District from 1907–1909? Possibly, but we do not know.
*Pelican Lake is a lake in Crow Wing County.*

**Pelican Lake Methodist Church, 1859–1946**
The German-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Pelican Lake in central Minnesota began in 1859, a point on the Crow River circuit. The history of the Northern German Conference says Pelican Lake built its church in 1887. They discontinued in 1946. The cemetery was left to the care of the Buffalo Methodist Church.
*Pelican Lake MC was located northeast of Buffalo near Pelican Lake in Wright County.*

**Pelican Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1872–1873**
Pelican Lake is listed as a Methodist appointment in northwest Minnesota, with Fergus, for one year 1872–1873. Possibly it was a short-lived attempt to establish work, but one wonders if there is a connection to Pelican Rapids, which appears for the first time as an appointment in 1873. This is speculation, as is the location of this Pelican Lake.
*A Pelican Lake is located north of Fergus Falls in Scambler Township, Otter Tail County. This location also had a post office named Pelican Lake in Section 2 from 1873-1905. Another Pelican Lake is located southeast of Fergus Falls in Pelican Lake Township, Grant County.*

**Pelican Rapids First Methodist Episcopal Church, 1873–c.1905**
Pelican Rapids is named on the Methodist appointment list for the first time in
1873–1874, then reappears in 1882. Possibly it functioned as class/preaching point until the congregation organized April 1, 1885, the date given in the 1916 *History of Ottertail County*, p. 405. They built a church in 1886, which was moved to Vergas in 1911 for use by the Methodist congregation there. The 197? history of the Vergas church says the Pelican Rapids congregation discontinued about 1905. *Pelican Rapids is a city in Otter Tail County.***

**Pell Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1867–18??**
Pell is named once in United Brethren records, placed on the Whitewater Circuit in 1864. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed. *Pell was an early name for Bremen, a community in Oakwood Township, Wabasha County.***

**Pemberton Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1917–1926**
The Pemberton congregation of the United Brethren began as a class organized by the pastor from Beauford, according to the report of the presiding elder in 1917. He says nothing about a church building then but reported church improvements in 1919. Pemberton is last listed as an appointment in 1925, and the next year, 1926, the district superintendent reported that this congregation had been lost to the Congregational Church. *Pemberton is a city in Blue Earth County.***

**Pengilly United Methodist Church, 1914–ongoing**
The early Methodist Episcopal work at Pengilly was done inter-denominationally beginning with a Sunday School in 1914. Pengilly Community Church incorporated under the sponsorship of the Methodist Church in 1945. Services were held in a school until the first phase of the church building, the basement, was completed in 1947. *Pengilly is a community in Greenway Township, Itasca County.***

**Pennock Methodist Episcopal Church, 1901?–190?**
Pennock appears as a Methodist appointment for the first time in 1901, with Benson and Priam, and the last time in 1905. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed but probably just a few years. *Pennock is a city in Kandiyohi County.***
**Pepperton United Methodist Church, 1876–2015**
The German-speaking Methodist Episcopal Church at Pepperton began with preaching in 1876. The congregation organized May 25, 1878, and built their first church in 1879. They discontinued in 2015. 
*Pepperton is township in Stevens County.*

**Pequot Lakes Grace United Methodist Church, c.1900–ongoing**
The Evangelical Association congregation of Grace Church at what was then Pequot began about 1900, with public services being held at a school starting in 1902. They built their first church in 1908. 
*Pequot Lakes is a city in Crow Wing County.*

**Pequot Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1900–1922**
The Methodist congregation at Pequot began about 1900. In 1902, the presiding elder reported that the church there was not completed but was being used. In 1922, the congregation discontinued, and the members joined the Pequot Evangelical Church, now Grace United Methodist Church in Pequot Lakes. 
*Pequot Lakes is a city in Crow Wing County.*

**Pequot Mission Evangelical Association, 1903–19??**
Utzinger’s history, p. 347, connects the Bemidji Mission listed on the Evangelical appointments from 1903–1907 and the Emily Mission, listed from 1905–1907, with Pequot, which functioned as a mission based at what would become Grace United Methodist Church in Pequot Lakes. Several classes/preaching points were served from Pequot in the early 20th century. 
*Pequot Lakes is a city in Crow Wing County.*

**Perham United Methodist church, 1882–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Perham organized July 19, 1882, the same year they built a church. In 1902, the presiding elder reported the congregation had reorganized and the church building “redeemed” from the Congregationalists who had occupied it for seven or eight years. In 1921, the district superintendent reported plans for a new building at Perham and said that the Congregational people seemed to be coming together with the
Methodists.  
Perham is a city in Otter Tail County.

**Perley Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?-19??**  
We have one reference to possible Norwegian-speaking Methodist work at Perley, a transfer of membership from 1905, the member transferring from a church in Oslo, Norway, to the Methodist Episcopal Church in Perley. Was there a class/preaching point/congregation at Perley? If so, it was likely short-lived.  
Perley is a city in Norman County.

**Petitts School House Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 189?-189?**  
Petitts School was a preaching point for the United Brethren in the Mansfield area during the 1890s, according to the 1947 Kiester church history. We do not know when this class began or ended, but maybe by joining the Mansfield congregation?  
We do not know the location of Petitts School House.

*Phena Methodist Episcopal Church, see Northome United Methodist Church.*

**Philbrook Methodist Episcopal Church, 1904?-19??**  
Philbrook is included as a Methodist location on a map published in the 1904 journal. In 1908, the presiding elder reported new work at Philbrook during the past conference year. Possibly a class/preaching point had been attempted as early as 1904. How long it continued, we do not know.  
Philbrook is a community in Villard Township, Todd County.

**Pickerel Lake Methodist Church, 1865–1948?**  
The German-speaking Methodist Episcopal Church at Pickerel Lake began with meetings in a home in 1865. The congregation built a church in 1873. They discontinued in 1948, according to the 1988 *Freeborn County Heritage*, p. 73, with the remaining members joining First Methodist Church in Albert Lea. However, the 1978 history of the Albert Lea church says Pickerel Lake discontinued in 1949, and the members joined Alden Methodist Church.  
Pickerel Lake is township in Freeborn County.

**Pickwick Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?-c.1880**
Pickwick is named as a Methodist appointment once, from 1866–1867. It is also mentioned at a later date, about 1880, in the 1960? history of the Witoka church. The preacher quoted spoke of Pickwick as needing to be dropped from the circuit, indicating that this class/preaching point/congregation had diminished.

*Pickwick is a community in Homer Township, Winona County.*

**Pillager Methodist Church, 1889–c.1944**
The Methodist Episcopal work at Pillager began on the Motley circuit in 1889, with meetings every other Sunday, according to the 1982 history of the Motley church. In 1904, the presiding elder said a church was being built at Pillager; it was dedicated January 22, 1905. The congregation discontinued about 1944.

*Pillager is a city in Cass County.*

**Pillsbury Methodist Episcopal Church, 18??–189?**
Our first reference to this congregation comes under the name of Burnhamville listed in the appointments with Grey Eagle from 1887–1889. This is followed by one year with the new name of Pillsbury, still with Grey Eagle, from 1889–1890. We know nothing further.

*Burnhamville was the first name and Pillsbury the second of a community partially in Burnhamville and partially in Bruce townships, Todd County.*

**Pilot Mound Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–192?**
The 1882 *History of Fillmore County*, p. 354, says the Methodist Episcopal Church organized the first religious society in Pilot Mound Township, May 23, 1858, on the Chatfield circuit. This congregation lapsed for a time, but reorganized in 1864. Again, according to this county history, meetings discontinued for several years sometime after 1869. It seems likely this congregation is the same as Pekin, which appears on the appointment list in 1870–1871. We do not know to what extent the congregation functioned after 1871, but Pilot Mound is listed as an appointment for the first time in 1897, with Lanesboro. Its last year named on the appointments is 1906, but in 1916, the district superintendent reports, “…but Pekin…is thriving,” with St. Charles. Our last reference is found in the 1924 report of the district superintendent who wrote that the pastor at St. Charles, “has taken care of the work at Fremont, Pilot Mound and at Clyde when the weather made the roads passable.”
We do not know when the work at Pilot Mound discontinued but possibly in the 1920s.  
*Pilot Mound is a community in Pilot Mound Township, Fillmore County. The community was also known as Pekin.*

**Pine Bend Methodist Episcopal Church, 1852–18??**
Hobart’s history, p. 88, tells of the first preaching at Pine Bend in southeast Minnesota on September 1, 1852. A class was organized, and Pine Bend was on the early Kaposia Circuit Mission in 1855. The 1910 *History of Dakota and Goodhue Counties*, p. 334, says the congregation built a church in 1857 that was also used as a school. In 1868, it was sold to the school district and moved to Section 18, Rosemount Township. The Pine Bend congregation had the privilege to use it and met regularly every two weeks. Pine Bend is found on the appointment lists most years from October 1859 until 1874. We do not know when the congregation discontinued.  
*Pine Bend is a community in what was Inver Grove Township, Dakota County.*

**Pine Bend Mission United Methodist Church, 1899–2006**  
Pine Bend Indian Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church began in 1899. The congregation had dedicated its church by the time the presiding elder reported in 1901. It appears on the appointment lists from 1899 under several names, Indian Mission in 1899, Duane Indian Mission in 1905, White Earth Mission in 1919 and eventually, for most years, Pine Bend. The congregation discontinued June 30, 2006.  
*Pine Bend is a community in Island Lake Township, Mahnomen County.*

**Pine City Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1905–1907**
The Methodist’s Pine City Circuit was listed in the appointments for two years, 1905–1907, and would have served preaching points/congregations in the area other than the church in the town of Pine City.  
*Pine City is a city in Pine County.*

**Pine City United Methodist Church, 1872?– 2008**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Pine City probably began about 1872, the first year it appears on the appointments, a one year appearance. It returns to the list in 1887. In 1888, the presiding elder reported that the church at Pine
City was almost complete. This first church had been dedicated by the time of the 1889 report. Pine City merged with Brook Park United Methodist Church in 2004, the merged congregation worshipping at Pine City. The congregation discontinued in 2008. [See also Brook Park United Methodist Church.]

Pine City is a city in Pine County.

**Pine County Circuit Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1932–1934**
The Swedish–speaking Methodist congregations in Pine County were served by the Pine County Circuit from 1932–1934, the listing found in the appointments for those years.
Pine County is a county in Minnesota.

**Pine County Parish Methodist Church, 1952–1953**
The Pine County Parish of the Methodist Church was so listed in the appointments for one year, 1952–1953, a parish that served several congregations in the area with some central administrative functions.
Pine County is a county in Minnesota.

**Pine Creek Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1857–1870?**
The United Brethren work at Pine Creek is named in 1857 as a point on the Preston Mission. The next year, 1858, it was moved to the newly formed Pine Creek Mission. We do not know how long the congregation at Pine Creek continued, but possibly no longer than 1870 when the mission ceased to exist.
Pine Creek is a community in La Crescent Township, Houston County.

**Pine Creek German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–190?**
The German–speaking Methodist congregation at Pine Creek was a point on the Hokah Mission that began in 1858. The 1882 History of Houston County, p. 393 also includes it on the Hokah Circuit. We continue to find references to this Pine Creek congregation in the early 20th century, on the missionary collections report in 1906 and 1907. We do not know when the congregation discontinued or if it might have affiliated with the English–speaking Pine Creek Methodists. [See also La Crescent German Methodist Episcopal Church.]
Pine Creek is a community in La Crescent Township, Houston County.

**Pine Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–1914**
The English-speaking Methodist congregation at Pine Creek started as a point on the Money Creek circuit in 1857, according to the 1882 History of Houston County. The 1878 history of the Hokah church says the Pine Creek congregation organized at a school in Section 6 of La Crescent Township in the spring of 1858 and built a church in 1863. The congregation discontinued in 1914, with most of the members joining the La Crescent Methodist Episcopal Church.

Pine Creek is a community in La Crescent Township, Houston County.

**Pine Creek Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–1870**

This mission of the United Brethren covered a large territory in southeast Minnesota, including a different times preaching points in probably six counties, Houston, Fillmore, Mower, Olmsted, Wabasha, and Winona. It is listed as an appointment every year from 1858–1870, except for 1868–1869.

Pine Creek is a community in La Crescent Township, Houston County.

**Pine Island Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1867–18??**

Pine Island was included on the Union Mission of the United Brethren in 1864, but that is all we know of this class/preaching point/congregation. It may have been short-lived.

Pine Island is a city and a township in Goodhue County.

**Pine Island Evangelical Association, 1877–18??**

In 1875, the Committee on Boundaries of the Evangelical Association reassigned the Pine Island appointment from the Rochester Mission to the Kasson Circuit. This is all we know of a class/preaching point/congregation at Pine Island, which probably did not last long.

Pine Island is a city and a township in Goodhue County.

Pine Island United Methodist Church, 1855–ongoing

The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Pine Island grew from a camp meeting held in 1855, with the congregation organizing in 1856, according to the 1878 History of Goodhue County, p. 480. They built their first church in 1864.

Pine Island is a city in Goodhue County.

Pine Lake Chapel United Methodist, 1901–ongoing
The American Sunday School Union began work in the Pine Lake area with preaching in 1891. The congregation organized in 1901 as Cutler Methodist Episcopal Church and was listed that year for the first time in the conference appointments. The congregation built a church that was dedicated June 4, 1905. When the Cutler congregation merged with Bennetville in 1956, the merged congregation took the name Pine Lake Chapel. The church is located 13 miles south of Aitkin on Hwy. 169 and ½ mile west at Cutler, an unincorporated community. [See also Bennetville Methodist Church.]

**Pine Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897–1903**
The 1977 history of the Finlayson church tells of services at a school house and homes in the Pine Lake area in the 1890s. In 1901, the presiding elder reported regular preaching there, also mentioned in the 1952 Finlayson church history, but without dates. We do not know how long this class/preaching point existed. Pine Lake is a lake and township in Pine County.

**Pine River United Methodist Church, 1901–ongoing**
Pine River appears as an appointment of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the first time in 1901. The next year, 1902, the presiding elder reported plans to build a church at Pine River. The 1963 history of the church says the congregation organized in 1903. Their church was dedicated August 18, 1907. Pine River is a city in Cass County.

**Pipestone Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897–1898; 1901–1903**
The Pipestone Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, serving classes/preaching points/congregations in the Pipestone area other than in the city of Pipestone, was listed as an appointment from 1897–1898 and 1901–1903. Pipestone is a city in Pipestone County.

**Pipestone Indian School Methodist Church, 1951?–1953?**
The Methodist work at the Indian School in Pipestone was included in the Pipestone Larger Parish in 1951. Possibly the school was a mission/preaching point earlier, but that is not clear. Presumably it ended no later than 1953 when the school closed.
Pipestone is a city in Pipestone County.

**Pipestone Larger Parish Methodist Church, 1951–1953**
Pipestone Larger Parish was a Methodist appointment from 1951–1953, specifically including Altoona, Trosky, and the Indian School in 1951. Altoona was named elsewhere in 1952. Presumably at least Trosky and the Indian School continued on the Larger Parish until 1953.

Pipestone is a city in Pipestone County.

**Pipestone Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 189?–1900.**
Pipestone Mission was named on the United Brethren appointments from 1895–1900. In 1897, the presiding elder reported he had not visited the mission, having been advised not to do so by those acquainted with it, presumably because there had not been much progress or activity. However, we do not know much about classes/preaching points on this short-lived mission.

Pipestone is a city in Pipestone County.

Pipestone Peace United Methodist Church, 1876–ongoing
The first service of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Pipestone was held June 25, 1876. The congregation organized October 29, 1878, according to the 1911 *History of Rock and Pipestone Counties*, p. 335. They began building their first church in 1883, dedicated August 2, 1885. The Trosky United Methodist church merged with Peace in 1970. [See also Trosky United Methodist Church.]

Pipestone is a city in Pipestone County.

Pipestone Salem United Methodist Church, 1879–ongoing
The Salem congregation of the Evangelical Association near Pipestone started in 1879, meeting in a home. They incorporated January 15, 1886, and built their first church in 1887.

*Salem UMC is located southwest of Pipestone in Eden Township, Pipestone County.*

**Pipestone Zion United Methodist Church, 1887–1993**
The Zion congregation of the Evangelical Association in Pipestone began as a preaching point in 1887. The congregation organized the next year, 1888. After worshipping in a commercial building for nine years, they built their first church in 1898. The congregation discontinued in 1993.
Pipestone is a city in Pipestone County.

**Plainview Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1867–1877**
The United Brethren included Plainview on the Whitewater Circuit in 1864, the only mention of a class/preaching point/congregation there. Probably it functioned for a time but maybe not long. *Plainview is a city in Wabasha County.*

**Plainview–Elgin Peace United Methodist Church, 1998–ongoing**
Peace United Methodist Church was formed with the merger of Plainview United Methodist Church and Elgin United Methodist Church in 1998. [*See also Plainview United Methodist Church and Elgin United Methodist Church.*] *Plainview is a city in Wabasha County.*

**Plainview Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1867–1897**
The Norwegian-speaking Methodist congregation at Plainview began in the 1860s. The appointment of 1860 named Pleasant Prairie Scandinavian may refer to this congregation, our one mention of this Pleasant Prairie. We cannot be sure, but it is a reasonable explanation. Plainview was listed in the appointments for its first three years, 1869–1872 as “Scandinavian,” then becoming Norwegian in 1872. It was last named as an appointment in 1890, probably about the year it discontinued, though that is not clear. *Plainview is a city in Wabasha County. Pleasant Prairie was a post office from 1857–1864, in Wabasha County, the exact location unknown.*

**Plainview United Methodist Church, 1857–1998**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Plainview began with a class organized in 1857 at Centerville, an early name for Plainview. The 1957 history of the church says they built their first church in 1866, though the 1920 *History of Wabasha County*, p. 60, says 1860. The congregation federated with the Congregational Church in Plainview from 1927–1936 and was known then as Union Church. The federation ended in 1937. In 1998, they merged with Elgin United Methodist Church to become Plainview–Elgin Peace United Methodist Church. [*See also Plainview–Elgin Peace United Methodist Church.*] *Plainview is a city in Wabasha County.*
Platte River Methodist Episcopal Church, 1853–1857?
Hobart’s history, p. 66, includes Platte River on the Methodist’s new Benton County Mission in 1853, saying preaching had occurred but no society had formed. Platte River is named as an appointment for one year, 1857–1858, with Little Falls. Considering the location of the river, one wonders if there might have been a connection to the work at Belle Prairie. We do not know. [See also Belle Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church.]
Platte River is a river running through several townships in Morrison County, including Belle Prairie Township.

Pleasant Corners United Methodist Church, see Kasson Pleasant Corners United Methodist Church.

Pleasant Grove Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1863–1877
The United Brethren work at Pleasant Grove in southeast Minnesota is mentioned once, in 1863, on the Marion Mission. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation continued, but maybe not long. Pleasant Grove is a community Pleasant Grove Township, Olmsted County.

Pleasant Grove Jerusalem Evangelical Association, 1857–1924
The Jerusalem congregation of the Evangelical Association at Pleasant Grove in southeast Minnesota began with preaching in 1857. Its first building was a log church in the late 1860s. The 1945 conference Historical Record says the congregation discontinued in 1924. Pleasant Grove is a community in Pleasant Grove Township, Olmsted County.

Pleasant Grove Methodist Church, 1854–1945
Methodist Episcopal preaching at Pleasant Grove in southeast Minnesota started in 1854. The congregation built its first church in 1857, according to Hobart’s history, p. 214. The congregation discontinued in 1945, with the members joining the Stewartville Methodist Church. Pleasant Grove is a community in Pleasant Grove Township, Olmsted County.

Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, 1895–1917
Pleasant Grove in central Minnesota is named on the Methodist appointment list for the first time in 1895, as Pleasant Prairie, with Kimball. Pleasant Prairie
became Pleasant Grove the next year, 1896, and continued being listed with Kimball. It does not appear in 1903, but we learn more later in the decade. The Sunday School missionary report of 1909 says a school had been organized at Pleasant Grove, and in 1911, the district superintendent reported good work there. We do not know when the class/preaching point/congregation at this Pleasant Grove discontinued. Pleasant Grove might be the point to which the district superintendent referred in his report of 1915 when he wrote that the preacher at Kimball “has taken up an extra country point as the result of successful revival meetings,” but we do not have enough information to be certain.

*We do not know the location of this Pleasant Grove.*

**Pleasant Hill Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 18??–190?**
The United Brethren presiding elder in 1905 reported that the church at Pleasant Hill was vacant, our one reference to a congregation at this location. This may have been a church in South Dakota; there is a Pleasant Hill Cemetery near Florence, South Dakota, though whether they are connected is not resolved. However, the United Brethren Minnesota Conference included several charges in eastern South Dakota until 1905, when they were transferred to the North Nebraska Conference.

*Possibly this Pleasant Hill was located in South Dakota, but in Minnesota, Pleasant Hill is a township in Winona County.*

**Pleasant Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, 1853–18??**
Methodist preaching began at this Pleasant Hill in southeast Minnesota started in 1853, according to the 1882 *History of Fillmore County*, p. 547, and a class was organized at the District 114 school when it was built in 1859. In 1866, the conference listed Pleasant Hill in the missionary report on the Spring Valley Circuit. The 1912 *History of Fillmore County*, p. 409, identifies the District 114 school with the name of Pleasant Hill. The 1882 county history tells us that the Pleasant Hill congregation was still meeting and possibly continued as late as the 1890s, but we do not know for sure.

*This Pleasant Hill was a school in Section 23, Spring Valley Township, Fillmore County.*

*Pleasant Hill Methodist Episcopal Church in Winona County, see Witoka United Methodist Church*
Pleasant Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, see Southside Grace Methodist Episcopal Church.

**Pleasant Prairie Circuit Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1863–19??**
The United Brethren’s Pleasant Prairie mission/circuit was formed in 1863, including several classes/preaching points/congregations over its years. Ultimately it became the Basey congregation, which was known under both names, Basey and Pleasant Prairie. [See also Basey United Methodist Church.]
Pleasant Prairie is a township in Martin County.

**Pleasant Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church, 1860–18??**
The 1957 history of the Plainview church includes Pleasant Prairie as a preaching point on the Methodist’s Greenwood Prairie Circuit in 1860. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed, but might there be a connection to the Pleasant View point on the Elgin circuit in 1866? [See also Pleasant View Methodist Episcopal Church in southeast Minnesota.]
Pleasant Prairie was a post office in Wabasha County from 1857-1864, exact location unknown.

Pleasant Prairie United Methodist Church, see Basey United Methodist Church.

**Pleasant Ridge Methodist Episcopal Church, 1879–188?**
The 1953 history of the Moorhead church says a class at Pleasant Ridge was established in 1879. This is all we know of this class/preaching point. Presumably it did not continue for long.
We do not know the location of Pleasant Ridge.

**Pleasant Valley Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 189?–19??**
Our one mention of United Brethren work at this Pleasant Valley in west central Minnesota is found in the 1900 Boundaries Committee report where it was placed on the new Long Prairie River Mission. A class/preaching point/congregation may have begun before 1900 and continued after 1901, but we do not know for sure.
We do not know the location of this Pleasant Valley.

**Pleasant Valley Methodist Church, 1896–1952**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Pleasant Valley in west central Minnesota organized April 20, 1896. They built their church on donated land five miles north and two miles east of Ortonville. The church was dedicated November 28, 1897. The congregation discontinued in 1952, with the members joining First Methodist Church in Ortonville.

This Pleasant Valley was located northeast of Ortonville.

**Pleasant Valley Methodist Episcopal Church, 1859–18??

The 1958 history of the Stanton church includes Pleasant Valley on its circuit in 1859. We know nothing more of this class/preaching point/congregation, presuming it was located in Goodhue County or in nearby Dakota or Rice Counties.

We do not know the location of this Pleasant Valley.

**Pleasant Valley Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1885–192?

The Methodist work at Pleasant Valley in southeast Minnesota began with a class started about 1885 at Peck School House, according to the c.1945 history of the Dexter church. Regular meetings and services began in 1886 at Hoppin School and Hoppin or Hoppins is named on the appointments for several years in the 1890s. The congregation built a church that was dedicated December 20, 1891. The name Pleasant Valley is used beginning with a reference in the 1904 presiding elder report and is used thereafter. The congregation discontinued in the 1920s. In 1928, the Pleasant Valley building was moved to Dexter and attached to the church there.

This Pleasant Valley is a township in Mower County.

Pleasant View Evangelical United Brethren Church, see Luverne Ebenezer Evangelical United Brethren Church

**Pleasant View Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–18??

The 1920 History of Wabasha County, p. 73, names Pleasant View as an appointment on the Methodist’s Elgin Circuit in 1866. This is our only reference to a class/preaching point/congregation with that name, but one can guess a connection to the Pleasant Prairie named on the Greenwood Circuit in 1860.

[See also Pleasant Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church.]

We do not know the exact location of this Pleasant View, but it may have been in Mount Pleasant
Township, Wabasha County, a township named because of its view at certain elevations.

**Plum Valley Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–18??**  
The 1939 history of the Janesville church names Plum Valley as a point on the Methodist's Janesville circuit in 1869. This is all we know of a class/preaching point/congregation at Plum Valley.  
_We do not know the location of Plum Valley._

**Plummer Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–191?**  
Plummer is named on the Methodist appointments for one year, 1910–1911. The class/preaching point/congregation could have begun before 1910 at this new railroad town and may have continued for a time after 1911, but we do not know for certain.  
_Plummer is a city in Red Lake County._

**Plymouth Messiah United Methodist Church, 1868–ongoing**  
Messiah United Methodist Church in Plymouth began as Parker’s Lake Methodist Episcopal Church in 1868. The congregation built their first church in 1871. When they relocated in 1965, the church's address was Wayzata and was listed as such for some years in the appointments even though located in Plymouth.  
_Plymouth is a city in Hennepin County._

**Plymouth Pilgrim United Methodist Church, 1966–ongoing**  
The Pilgrim congregation of the Evangelical United Brethren Church began as a mission in 1966. They held their first service on September 25 that year and organized February 12, 1967. They consecrated their building September 27, 1970.  
_Plymouth is a city in Hennepin County._

**Point Douglas Methodist Episcopal Church, 1843–18??**  
The 1909 _History of the St. Croix Valley_, p. 400, tells of early Methodist preaching at Point Douglas in 1843. Hobart’s history, p. 35, adds Point Douglas to the St. Croix Mission in 1846 and says a class was formed there during 1849–1850, p. 49. Point Douglas is named as an appointment from 1850–1855. We do not know how long the class/preaching point/congregation continued after that.
Point Douglas was a village in Section 8, Denmark Township, Washington County.

**Pointon’s Evangelical Association, 188?–18??**
Pointon’s was one of a number of preaching points from the Brainerd Mission during its early years, some of which lasted several years, others a short time. Utzing’s history, 346, names them but does not provide dates. We do find “Povetons” on the Brainerd Mission in the mission report of 1890.

Pointon is the name of a lake in Nokay Lake Township, Crow Wing County.

**Pokegama Methodist Church, 1909–196?**
In 1909, the Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday School missionary report tells us that a school had been organized at Pokegama. Pokegama appears as an appointment for the first time in 1932. In 1937, the district superintendent reported that a church was dedicated at Pokegama in November 1936. This could be the former church building at Beroun. A 1989 history, Pine County...and its Memories, p. 63, says the Beroun congregation built a church in town in 1914, then adds, “Twenty years later it was moved to a new site near the North Star School in Pokegama Township, section 2, T39N, R22W,” which coincides quite closely to the new Pokegama building. Pokegama is listed for the last time on the appointments in 1964 and was reported discontinued by the conference trustees in their report of 1970.

Pokegama is a township in Pine County.

**Pomme de Terre Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1876–1878**
This mission of the United Brethren existed for two years, 1876–1878, in the region of Swift County. In 1877, it was divided, the western section becoming the Big Stone Mission, and the eastern section, the Appleton Mission. Appointments that we find named to this mission include Hurly School, Spring Lake, and Ortonville. There may have been more.

Pomme de Terre is a river flowing through Swift County.

**Pool School House Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–18??**
The 1963 history of the Delavan church includes Pool School House as a point on its circuit in 1878. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed.

We do not know the location of Pool School House.
**Poor Methodist Episcopal Church, 1907–19??**
The 1978 history of the Foxhome church tells of preaching at the Poor school house eight miles south of Foxhome, presumably at least for a few years in the early 20th century.
*We do not know the exact location of Poor other than south of Foxhome, probably in Wilkin County.*

*Pope Evangelical Association, see Le Center Tabor Evangelical United Brethren Church.*

**Pope Methodist Episcopal Church, 19??–19??**
Pope is named on the 1911 Methodist’s Minneapolis District missionary appropriations report, our only reference to a class/preaching point of that name. We know nothing further.
*We do not know the location of this Pope, but possibly it refers to a place or places in Pope County.*

**Pope’s Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855?–18??**
The 1954 history of the Caledonia church includes Pope’s Prairie as a Methodist preaching point on the early circuit in 1855 or soon after. This class/preaching point/congregation continued for some time. A letter written by H. C. Jennings, the preacher appointed to Caledonia in 1871 tells of his preaching at Pope’s Prairie when he was there. We do not know for sure, but Pope’s Prairie may have discontinued before the end of the 19th century.
*We do not know the location of Pope’s Prairie.*

**Porter Methodist Church, 1897–1946**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Porter began as an appointment with Canby in 1897. They organized in 1899 and built a church, dedicated December 3, 1899. In 1914, the district superintendent reported that services were dropped during the winter but began again with supply preachers in the spring. In 1918, two Porters are listed in the appointments, one with Canby, the other on its own, the latter presumably being the Norwegian congregation. The next year, 1919, just one Porter is listed. In 1925, the district superintendent says the Porter congregation (English) is being served by the
Norwegian pastor from Canby. Apparently, the congregation was flagging in the 1920s, though the district superintendent in 1928 said there was a Sunday School and preaching every Sunday. However, the 1932 report described Porter as new work after a ten year dormancy. The congregation discontinued in 1946. 

Porter is a city in Yellow Medicine County.

**Porter Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 19??–1924?**
The Norwegian–speaking Methodist congregation at Porter is listed as an appointment for the first time in 1912, but could have begun before that year. We find it listed every year until 1924, except 1922–1923. Based on references found in the Minnesota Conference journals, this congregation was worshipping with the English Methodists in Porter and maybe had officially discontinued as a congregation of the Norwegian–Danish Annual Conference by the mid–1920s, but then continued as a merged congregation with the English church.

Porter is a city in Yellow Medicine County.

**Portland Prairie Methodist Church, 1855–1946**
The Methodist Episcopal work at Portland Prairie was part of the Caledonia area’s early circuit in 1855. The congregation built their church in 1876, which was dedicated June 30, 1877. The 1954 history of the Caledonia church says regular services discontinued at Portland Prairie in 1932. Remaining members transferred to Caledonia in 1935. However, Portland Prairie continued to be named on the appointments from 1936–1947, probably because of the occasional services held there. The church is now a Minnesota Conference and United Methodist Historic Site and is used for special services.

Portland Prairie was the name for Wilmington Township, Houston County from 1855-1861.

**Prairie Creek Methodist Church, 1857–1943**
The German–speaking Methodist Episcopal Church at Prairie Creek organized in 1857 in the Sommers community according to a Sommers history of 1976. They built a church in 1867. By 1928, the district superintendent reported scattering membership and waning interest at Prairie Creek, but the congregation continued until 1943.

Prairie Creek was located in Northfield Township, Rice County.

**Prairie Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, 1861–18??**
The English-speaking Methodist work at Prairie Creek was a point on the Stanton circuit in 1861. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed or if it eventually was connected to the German-speaking congregation at Prairie Creek.

Prairie Creek is a creek flowing northeast in Rice and Goodhue Counties.

**Prairie Junction United Evangelical Church, 190?–190?**
The United Evangelical work at Prairie Junction is mentioned for the first time in 1902, when it was listed on the Heron Lake Mission. In 1905, the Boundaries Committee reassigned it with Slayton. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation lasted.

Prairie Junction was the first name of Miloma, a community in La Crosse Township, Jackson County.

**Prairie Star Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–191?**
Prairie Star appears as a Methodist appointment in 1895, with Sleepy Eye, and intermittently until 1911. However, in his report of 1911, the district superintendent says there had been a new pastor for Sleepy Eye, Fort Ridgley and Prairie Star since February. We do not know when the congregation at Prairie Star ended. Also, might there be a connection to the Prairieville appointment with Fort Ridgley in 1871–1873? [See also Prairieville Methodist Episcopal Church in south central Minnesota.]

We do not know the location of Prairie Star.

**Prairieville Methodist Episcopal Church, 1871–187?**
This Prairieville Methodist appointment was listed with Fort Ridgley in south central Minnesota from 1871–1873. We do not know how long the class/preaching point/congregation continued but wonder if there could be a connection to the later Prairie Star Methodist Episcopal Church. [See also Prairie Star Methodist Episcopal Church.]

Prairieville is a township in Brown County.

**Prairieville Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–c.1900?**
From the 1882 History of Rice County, p. 531, we learn that the first Methodist services at Prairieville near Faribault were held in the home of Elijah Austin in 1855. The class/congregation met in homes and then used the Congregational
Church after it was built. The Methodists purchased this building in 1876, according to the county history; the presiding elder reporting to the conference in 1880 said the East Prairieville congregation had purchased a church, presumably during the conference year 1879–1880, but maybe this report was belated. In 1897, the presiding elder reported improvements to the property. We find Prairieville on the appointments in 1899–1900, but the presiding elder reporting in 1899 said the church and parsonage had been unoccupied until a mid-year pastoral appointment. We do not know exactly when the congregation discontinued, but the conference authorized sale of the property in 1915. The cemetery next to this church was restored beginning in 2007 by a group called Friends of Old Prairieville Cemetery. The cemetery had been abandoned in the early 1900s, probably when the church discontinued.

*This Prairieville is a community in Cannon City Township, Rice County. Its post office was called East Prairieville from 1857-1879.*

**Prairieville United Methodist Church, 1863–ongoing**

The Ebenezer congregation of the Evangelical Association at Prairieville began with meetings in a home in 1863. They organized in 1870 and dedicated their church November 13, 1870.

*This Prairieville is a community in Cannon City Township, Rice County.*

**Pranis Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–18??**

We have one reference to Methodist work at Pranis. This class/preaching point is listed with Indiana on the Sauk Center District mission report in 1871. We do not know what became of it.

*We do not know the location of Pranis.*

**Predmore Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1854–19??**

Predmore Grove was the site of early United Brethren preaching in 1854. In 1905, the presiding elder reported that John W. Fulkerson, one of the founding preachers of the conference, had been preaching during the year, “mostly at Predmore.” Probably there was at least a class/preaching point at Predmore in the 19th century and into the 20th, but we do not know that it was an organized congregation unless it was one and the same as nearby Marion, both close to Fulkerson’s farm. [*See also Marion Church of the United Brethren in Christ.*]

*Predmore is a community in Pleasant Grove Township, Olmsted County.*
**Prescott Center Methodist Protestant Church, c.1870–c.1890**
A 1996 history in the Bass Lake church file provides some information about the Methodist Protestant Church at Prescott Center. It was on the Bass Lake circuit in the 1870s and maybe even earlier. The congregation built a church in 1879. No regular pastor was assigned to Prescott in 1891. Bass Lake assumed the role of trustees and voted to dispose of the property in 1892. This history describes the location of Prescott Center church as straight south of Bass Lake and a little east but also says it was in Shelby Township, Blue Earth County. This description seems to be partially correct for Prescott Center and partially correct for the Shelbyville Methodist Protestant Church, the other point on the Bass Lake circuit. The 1896 *History of Blue Earth County*, p. 541, tells us, speaking of Prescott Township, “There has, for many years, been a church building on the southeast quarter of section fifteen, erected by the Methodist Protestant society.”
*Prescott is a township in Faribault County.*

**Preston Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1857–18??**
We find a class/preaching point/congregation of the United Brethren at Preston named just once, in 1857, as a point on the Preston Mission. We do not know how long this group continued.
*Preston is a city in Fillmore County.*

**Preston Circuit Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1857–1860**
The Preston Circuit of the United Brethren began in 1857, covering a large area in southeast Minnesota. In 1860, its name was changed to the Richland Mission.
*Preston is a city in Fillmore County.*

**Preston Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–1897?**
The history of the Zion Church in Buffalo Lake written about 1969 says that Methodist Episcopal services were held in the Preston Lake area as early as 1860. Preston Lake is listed as an appointment beginning in 1871 and appears regularly but not consistently until 1897. The connection is not entirely clear, but it appears that Preston Lake’s demise coincides with the beginnings of Methodist work in the town of Buffalo Lake.
*Preston Lake is a township in Renville County.*
Preston United Methodist Church, 1854–ongoing.
The first Methodist Episcopal preaching at Preston occurred in the fall of 1854. The first class was organized October 21, 1855. The congregation purchased a school in 1867 to use as their first church. In 1964, Zion Evangelical United Brethren Church merged with the Methodist Church in Preston. [See also Preston Zion Evangelical United Brethren Church.]
Preston is a city in Fillmore County.

**Preston Zion Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1857–1964**
The work of the Evangelical Association began in the Preston area in 1857. The Zion congregation in Preston built their first church in 1859, dedicated in November that year. They merged with Preston Methodist Church on June 1, 1964. [See also Preston United Methodist Church.]
Preston is a city in Fillmore County.

**Priam Evangelical Association, 1907–1908**
The Evangelical work at Priam probably was short-lived. It is unclear when the class/preaching point/congregation began. Priam was a point on the newly formed Renville Mission in 1904. Possibly Priam was a new preaching point or nearly new at that time, but we do not know for sure. Utzinger’s history, p. 395, says Priam was discontinued soon after 1904.
Priam is community in St. Johns Township, Kandiyohi County.

**Priam Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1900–1908**
Our one reference to Methodist work at Priam is found in 1901, when it was listed as an appointment, for one year, with Benson and Pennock. Probably this class/preaching point/congregation did not exist for long.
Priam is community in St. Johns Township, Kandiyohi County.

**Priests Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1867–1872**
Priests, probably a class/preaching point that met in the home of a family named Priest, was listed on the United Brethren’s Richland Mission in November 1864. This is all we know of it.
We do not know the location of Priests.
Prior Lake Holy Trinity United Methodist Church, 1961–ongoing
The Holy Trinity Methodist Church congregation at Prior Lake began with
meetings at a school in 1961. They chartered September 11, 1962, and built a
church in 1967.
Prior Lake is a city in Scott County.

**Princeton Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1892–1898; 1905–1906
The Princeton Circuit was a Methodist appointment from 1892–1898 and 1905–
1906. It would have served English–speaking congregations in the Princeton
area other than the one in the City of Princeton.
Princeton is a city and township in Mille Lacs County.

**Princeton Evangelical Association, 1900?–191?
Princeton appears as an Evangelical appointment for the first time in 1900 but
is not listed in 1901. One can only speculate, but when it reappears in 1905,
that probably indicates the Princeton Mission with a congregation at Princeton
being one point on the mission. Utzinger’s history, p. 380, leads to this
conclusion; he identifies Princeton as both a point on the mission that
functioned under several names and as the name of the mission itself. The last
mention we find of Princeton, likely the congregation, is in the 1911 Committee
on Boundaries report where Princeton was yoked with South St. Paul. This
seems a strange pairing, separated by many miles, but we do know, again from
Utzinger, that the Princeton congregation had discontinued by the time he
wrote his history in the early 1920s.
Princeton is a city and township in Mille Lacs County.

**Princeton German Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1890–1924
The German–speaking Methodist congregation at Princeton began about 1890,
electing their first trustees in 1891. They built a church in 1892, “northeast of
Princeton near the former Albert Pike farm,” according to the 1957 history of
the Princeton Methodist Church. By 1922, they were worshipping with the
English congregation but officially staying in the Northern German Conference.
When the conference discontinued in 1924, the Princeton congregation closed,
too. Many of the remaining members then joined what at that time was the
Princeton Methodist Episcopal Church, now United Methodist.
Princeton is a city and township in Mille Lacs County.
**Princeton Mission Evangelical Association, 1900–1901, 1905–1910?**
The Rush City Mission of the Evangelical Association was divided in 1900, creating the Princeton and Hinckley Missions. However, that action was reversed the next year, only to be changed again in 1905 when the Rush City Circuit was renamed the Princeton Mission. We find Princeton on the appointments until 1909–1910. Exactly the situation between 1910 and 1912 when Isanti is named in the appointments is unclear, but Utzinger’s history, p. 380, identifies the region covered by Princeton as being transferred to Isanti.  
*Princeton is a city and township in Mille Lacs County.*

**Princeton United Methodist Church, 1857–2010**
The English-speaking congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Princeton began in 1857. They built their first church that year. In 2010, they merged with Blessed Cross United Methodist Church in Zimmerman and Spencer Brook United Methodist to become Freshwaters United Methodist Church, a congregation with three campuses. [See also Freshwaters United Methodist Church.]
*Princeton is a city in Mille Lacs County.*

**Prindles Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 186?–18??**
Prindles was included on the United Brethren’s Marion Mission in 1864. This is our only reference to this class/preaching point/congregation that probably met in a home or a school. We do not know when it discontinued.  
*We do not know the location of Prindles.*

**Proctor Forbes United Methodist Church, 1894–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal Church at what was then Proctor Knott, now Proctor, began with meetings in the fall of 1894. The congregation dedicated their first church September 21, 1896, according to the presiding elder report of that year.  
*Proctor is a city in St. Louis County.*

**Prosper Methodist Church, 189?–1947?**
The Prosper congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church most likely got its start in the early 1890s. In 1894, the presiding elder reported a church under
construction at Prosper. It was dedicated January 27, 1895. In 1917, the district superintendent reported the re-opening of the Prosper Church in November 1916, suggesting a pause in the work for some unspecified time. Prosper is listed for the last time as an appointment in 1946, and in 1949, it is named as a church in which no service had been held. Probably the congregation discontinued about 1947.
*Prosper is a community in Canton Township, Fillmore County.*

**Puposky Methodist Episcopal Church, 1907–192?**
The Methodist work at Puposky began in 1907, as a part of the Cass Lake and Buena Vista charges. In 1909, the district superintendent reported that the congregation had bought a parsonage instead of building a church. They used a school and other places for services. Puposky was named for the last time on the appointments in 1921. However, it is found on the apportionment list for 1923–1924. Possibly the congregation discontinued later in the 1920s, but we do not know for sure.
*Puposky is a community in Durand Township, Beltrami County.*

**Quail Trap School Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–18??**
The 1974 history of the Springfield church includes Quailtrap School as a point on the Methodist’s Sleepy Eye Circuit in the early 1870s. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation functioned. Quail Trap School was located east of Leavenworth and southwest of Sleepy Eye.

*Quincy Church of the United Brethren in Christ, see Kingsley Corner Church of the United Brethren in Christ.*

**Quincy Salem Evangelical Association, 1866–1921?**
The Salem Evangelical congregation at Quincy organized its first class in 1866 and built a church in 1873. The 1921 directory of church properties says the Quincy church was located four miles north of Dover. We have one reference, from 1879, to Evangelical work at Dover, most likely a reference to this congregation north of town. By 1918, the conference was discussing the possible sale of the Quincy church, reported done in 1922. Probably the congregation discontinued about 1921.
*Quincy is a township in Olmsted County.*
**R. Ridge German Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?-18??**
German-speaking Methodist work at R. Ridge is mentioned in the 1879 Sunday School mission collections report under the Hokah Mission. We know nothing further. Might the “R.” be a typographical error? There are several “ridges” in Houston County but seemingly not one that begins with “R.”
*We do not know the location of R. Ridge.*

**Racine Center Methodist Episcopal Church, 1873–c.1890**
The Methodist congregation at Racine Center began with class meetings in 1873, a part of the High Forest circuit. The congregation built a church, dedicated June 6, 1874. They discontinued about 1890, when the village of Racine was platted. The Racine Center building was moved to town and used as a town hall, but also by the Baptist congregation before they built their church.
*Racine is a township in Mower County.*

**Racine Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church, c.1859–1965**
The Salem congregation of the Evangelical Association at Racine began with preaching about 1859 in the Hamilton area. Hamilton Circuit was listed as an appointment beginning in 1875, with the name changing to Racine in 1892. The congregation’s first building was a school two miles southwest of Racine. It was replaced by a church in 1876 that was moved to Racine about 1900. In its early years, in the country, the appointment was also known as Middle Branch. The congregation discontinued June 4, 1965.
*Racine is a city in Mower County.*

**Racine United Methodist Church, 1891–ongoing**
The Racine Methodist Episcopal Church began with meetings in a school in 1891. The congregation organized May 20, 1892, and dedicated their church November 27, 1892, the first phase of the building to which more was added in later years.
*Racine is a city in Mower County.*

**Rademacher Evangelical Association, 18??–189??**
Rademacher is named as a point on the Evangelical Association’s Fairmont Mission in the 1889 missions report. It seems likely that this class/preaching
point existed prior to 1889, possibly for quite a few years and may have continued into the 1890s until Salem Evangelical Association built its first church, in Fairmont. Utzinger’s history, p. 355, connects the Rademacher family to that congregation.

We do not know the exact location of Rademacher.

**Rader Schoolhouse Methodist Episcopal Church, 185?–18??**
The 1967 history of the Mound church includes “Rader Schoolhouse near Lyndale” on the early circuit with Watertown, Armstrong, Delano, Rockford, East Minnetrista, and West Minnetrista. This was probably in the late 1850s or early 1860s. We do not how long the Rader class/preaching point/congregation existed.

Lyndale is community in southwest Hennepin County.

**Rainy Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1894–189?**
In 1894, the presiding elder reported a supply preacher serving the Methodist work at Rainy Lake City. Rainy Lake was listed as an appointment from 1894–1896 and possibly continued for a time after that year.

Rainy Lake City was a gold mining station, 1894-c.1900, on the east side of strait between Rainy Lake and Black Bay, Koochiching County.

**Ramsey Northern Light United Methodist Church, 2013–ongoing**
The Northern Light congregation in Ramsey began as a satellite of the Anoka United Methodist Church in 2013.

Ramsey is a city in Anoka County.

**Randall Methodist Episcopal Church, 1903–c.1920**
In 1903, the Methodist presiding elder described Randall as new work. The next year, 1904, the congregation had begun building a church. It was dedicated March 18, 1906. Randall is listed for the last time on the appointments in 1915. Probably the congregation discontinued about 1920. In 1922, the Conference Corporation reported authorization to sell the church at Randall. Permission to dispose of it was reported again in 1929.

Randall is a city in Morrison County.

**Randolph Evangelical Association, 19??–191??**
Randolph is listed as an Evangelical appointment for one year, 1914–1915. Probably the class/preaching point/congregation there did not last long. *Randolph is a city in Dakota County.*

**Randolph United Methodist Church, see Cannon Falls Christ United Methodist Church.**

**Ranier Methodist Episcopal Church, 1907–c.1930**
Ranier is listed for the first time as a Methodist appointment in 1907. In 1909, a Sunday School was reported organized. The district superintendent reporting in 1910 said the Ranier congregation was building a church, and in 1911, he said it was nearly ready for dedication. The congregation discontinued about 1930. A 1957 history of the International Falls church described the work at Ranier “at low ebb” by 1930 and the property sold. *Ranier is a city in Koochiching County.*

**Ransom Methodist Episcopal Church, 1877–1920**
The 1973 history of the Worthington church says the Methodist congregation at Ransom began with a union Sunday School in 1877. It seems likely that this is the Little Rock congregation named in the 1955 history of the Adrian church. That history says that Little Rock was added to the Luverne Circuit during the 1878–1879 conference year. The same history says that the Little Rock congregation built a church, date not given, and was on the Adrian charge. The presiding elder reporting in 1891 said a church was under construction at Ransom. This church was dedicated in May 1892. By 1920, most of the members had moved to Worthington, and the property was authorized to be sold by conference taken in 1921. *Little Rock is a township in Nobles County, through which runs the Little Rock River. Ransom is a community in neighboring Ransom Township, also through which runs the Little Rock River.*

**Rapidan Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–191?**
Methodist work at Rapidan seems to have had two phases, the first phase in the 1880s and then again in the early 20th century. It was listed as an appointment for one year, 1886–1887. In 1900, the presiding elder described Rapidan as a new preaching place, possibly building on a class begun earlier, but maybe not. It is again listed as an appointment from 1910–1912 and might have continued
for a time after 1912, but probably not long.
*Rapidan is a community in Rapidan Township, Blue Earth County.*

**Rath Evangelical Association, 187?–18??**
The Evangelical work at Rath was named once in the records, reassigned in 1876 from the Wells Circuit to the Mankato Mission. This is all we know of the Rath class/preaching point/congregation, which probably met at home or school but maybe only a few years at most.
*We do not know the location of Rath.*

**Rathke Evangelical Association, 187?–19??**
The Rathke (likely the name of a family) appointment of the Evangelical Association was reassigned from the Hutchinson Circuit to the New Auburn Circuit in 1876. In 1901, it was reassigned from the Winthrop (descendant of New Auburn) circuit to Le Sueur and back again to Winthrop in 1903. Utzinger’s history, p. 348, includes it under Grafton in the Buffalo Lake entry saying Rathke was kept up for a number of years but does not give a year for its discontinuance.
*We do not know the location of Rathke.*

**Rathlisberger Evangelical Association, 188?–189?**
Utzinger’s history, p. 435, includes Rathlisberger as a point on the Evangelical’s new Worthington Mission in 1889, reassigned from Pipestone. The 1889 Committee on Boundaries includes “Redlichsberger” on the Pipestone Mission, possibly the same point as Rathlisberger, though we do not know for sure. Neither of these names reappear, suggesting a class/preaching point/congregation that did not continue for long. One wonders if it might be connected to the Wilmont Evangelical Association congregation, one for which Utzinger does not identify associated families. [See also Wilmont Evangelical Association.]
*We do not know the location of Rathlisberger (or Redlichsberger).*

**Ravenna Methodist Episcopal Church, 1866–1870**
The 1910 *History of Dakota and Goodhue Counties* tells us of a Methodist class that met for four years in Ravenna Township. It was organized in December 1866.
Ravenna is a township in Dakota County.

**Raymond Evangelical Association, 189?-1905?**
The Evangelical work at Raymond was named by the Committee on Boundaries on the Clara City Mission in 1899 and reassigned to the Renville Mission in 1904. Utzinger’s history, p. 395, says that the Raymond class/preaching point discontinued soon after 1904.
*Raymond is a city in Kandiyohi County.*

**Raymond First United Methodist Church, 188?-ongoing**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Raymond began with preaching in the late 1880s before organizing in March 1890. They built their first church soon after; the presiding elder reported the new building at Raymond in 1891.
*Raymond is a city in Kandiyohi County.*

**Raymond Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 18??-18??**
We have one reference to a probable Norwegian-speaking Methodist congregation at Raymond. The 1966 history of the Lake Lillian church includes Raymond on their charge at some point, but gives no dates. Guessing, one suspects this class/preaching point/congregation existed in the late 19th century, possibly in the early 20th.
*Raymond is a city in Kandiyohi County.*

**Red Clover Evangelical Church, 191?-192?**
The congregation at Red Clover began as a United Evangelical Church, probably in the 1910s. In 1922, the presiding elder reported that they were making plans to build at Red Clover on the Badoura Mission. The next year, 1923, he reported that the schoolhouse used by the congregation had burned down, but that they were meeting elsewhere. We know nothing more of this congregation, which may have soon discontinued.
*We do not know the location of Red Clover.*

**Red Lake Falls Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?-c.1904**
The Methodist work at Red Lake Falls most likely began in the 1880s. This congregation is listed as an appointment from 1886–1888, 1889–1890, and
1902–1907. However, the presiding elder reported in 1907 that there had not been work at Red Lake Falls for three or four years. *Red Lake Falls is a city in Red Lake County.*

**Red Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–192?**
The Methodist work at Red Lake possibly began in the late 19th century, but the first reference to it is the appointment list from 1905. Red Lake was listed for one year. However, we find it named in the statistical report in 1919, with Puposky. Probably this class/preaching point/congregation discontinued by the 1920s. *Red Lake is a community on the south shore of Red Lake in the Red Lake Nation.*

**Red Oak Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 18??–19??**
The United Brethren congregation at Red Oak probably began in the late 19th century. In 1902, the presiding elder reported that Red Oak on the Eagle Bend circuit had bought a house to convert to a chapel. That same year, the Boundaries Committee reassigned it to the Browerville charge, then back to Eagle Bend in 1903. Gist's history, p. 150, says the congregation built a church after using the house for two years. We do not know when the congregation discontinued. *We do not know the location of Red Oak.*

**Red River Mission Evangelical Association, 1880–1881**
The Red River Mission of the Evangelical Association was formed in 1880, divided from the Fargo Mission. Utzinger's history, p. 106, says this new field included the appointments north of Glyndon. The next year, 1881, the appointments were rearranged and named the Crookston–Grand Forks Mission. *The Red River is a river on the border of Minnesota and North Dakota.*

**Red River Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1860–1862**
The Methodist's Red River Mission is listed as an appointment for two years, 1860–1862, and likely representing hopes to begin work in that region, a difficult goal prior to the building of railroads across the state. *The Red River forms the boundary between what was then the Dakota Territory and the State of Minnesota.*
**Red Rock Indian Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1839–1843**
Methodist mission work to the Dakota Indians at Red Rock existed from 1839–1843, after Benjamin Kavanaugh, preacher in charge, moved the mission across the Mississippi River from Kaposia. The mission continued until he left in 1843. Red Rock was located in what is now the City of Newport, Washington County.

**Red Rock Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1845–189?**
From Hobart’s history, p. 342, we learn that the Methodist class at Red Rock was organized after the Indian Mission there was closed in 1843. In one place, he gives the date of 1844, in another, during 1847–1848. It still existed when he was writing his history (published in 1887). [See also Newport United Methodist Church.]
Red Rock was located in what is now the City of Newport, Washington County.

**Red Rock Methodist Episcopal Church, 1879–1900**
This Methodist congregation at this Red Rock in southwest Minnesota began with its first class and service in 1879. By 1889, they were worshipping at the Fairbairn School, 3 miles east and ½ mile south of Jeffers. Red Rock is listed under that name as an appointment for one year, 1898–1899. The members joined the Jeffers congregation in 1900, according to the 1957 history of the Jeffers church. [See also Jeffers United Methodist Church.]
Jeffers is a city in Cottonwood County.

Red Rock United Methodist Church, 1879–ongoing
The Evangelical Association at Red Rock in southwest Minnesota began as a class on the Lamberton Circuit in 1879. The congregation built its first church in 1898 under the name of Jerusalem. The church is located 5 miles north and 1 ½ miles east of Jeffers.
Red Rock is in Germantown Township, Cottonwood County.

**Red Wing Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–1895**
The Red Wing Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church was a listed appointment from 1858–1895. It served various congregations in the Red Wing area but did not include First Church in Red Wing, a separate appointment.
Red Wing is a city in Goodhue County.
**Red Wing Evangelical Association, 1873–c.1900?**
The Evangelical congregation at Red Wing probably began about 1873, the same year the Red Wing Mission was formed, which included several preaching points in the area. The Red Wing congregation built a church, maybe by 1880. In 1886, the Ways and Means Committee of the conference reported repairs to the church at Red Wing. Utzinger’s history, p. 363, says the members moved away and the church was sold, no year given.

*Red Wing is a city in Goodhue County.*

**Red Wing First United Methodist Church, 1853–ongoing**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal Church at Red Wing began with its first class organized in November 1853. They began building their first church in 1857, with the audience room completed in 1858, according to the 1916 history of the congregation. In 1933, the German Methodist congregation in Red Wing merged with First Church. [*See also Red Wing German Methodist Episcopal Church.*]

*Red Wing is a city in Goodhue County.*

**Red Wing German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–1933**
Red Wing’s German-speaking Methodist congregation began in 1855. They built their church in 1856. The congregation merged with First Methodist Episcopal Church in Red Wing in 1933. [*See also Red Wing First United Methodist Church.*]

*Red Wing is a city in Goodhue County.*

**Red Wing Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1872–c.1930?**
The 1953 history of First Church in Red Wing says the Norwegian-speaking congregation organized in 1872. It was a continuation of the Scandinavian work begun in 1866 with the Swedes. The 1953 history says the congregation had a church opposite that of the Swedes. We do not know exactly when the Norwegian congregation discontinued, but possibly about 1930. The remaining members joined First Methodist Episcopal Church, now First United Methodist. [*See also Red Wing Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church.*]

**Red Wing Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1866–1872**
The Scandinavian Methodist congregation at Red Wing was listed as an appointment from 1866 to 1872, then split into two separate congregations, Norwegian and Swedish. The 1910 *History of Goodhue County*, p. 429, speaking of the Swedish congregation, says they built a chapel in 1870 that was replaced in 1877. Probably this chapel was serving what was considered the Scandinavian congregation, maybe primarily Swedish. [See also Red Wing Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church and Red Wing Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church.]

Red Wing is a city in Goodhue County.

**Red Wing Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1872–1933?**
The Swedish–speaking congregation at Red Wing began in 1872 as a separate appointment, a continuation of the work begun jointly with Norwegians in 1866. They officially organized September 15, 1873, and built their church in 1877. In 1933, the district superintendent reported that the Swedish property had been turned over to the conference, probably about the time the congregation discontinued. Most of the members joined the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Red Wing, now First United Methodist. [See also Red Wing Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church.]

Red Wing is a city in Goodhue County.

**Redby Methodist Episcopal Church, 1909–192?**
In 1909, the Methodist Sunday School missionary report told of a school established at Redby. Redby was listed as an appointment beginning in 1915, with Puposky, and continued to be listed until 1919. Presumably this class/preaching point/congregation discontinued in the 1920s, but we do not know for sure.

Redby is a community on the south shore of Red Lake in the Red Lake Nation.

**Redwood Falls First Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1950–1967**
First Evangelical United Brethren Church at Redwood Falls was a relocation of the Salem congregation at North Redwood in 1950, building a new church at the new location. The congregation merged with First Methodist Church in Redwood Falls May 28, 1967, to form First United Methodist Church. [See also North Redwood Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church and Redwood Falls First United Methodist Church.]
**Redwood Falls First Methodist Church, 1867–1967**
The Methodist Episcopal work at Redwood Falls began with preaching in October 1867. The congregation began building their first church in 1876, which was dedicated October 1, 1881. On May 28, 1967, they merged with First Evangelical United Brethren Church to form First United Methodist Church. [See also Redwood Falls First United Methodist Church.]

Redwood Falls First United Methodist Church, 1967–ongoing
First United Methodist Church at Redwood Falls was formed with the merger of First Evangelical United Brethren Church and First Methodist Church on May 28, 1967. [See also Redwood Falls First Evangelical United Brethren Church and Redwood Falls First Methodist Church.]

**Redwood Mission Evangelical Association, 1871–1877**
The Redwood Mission of the Evangelical Association was formed from the New Ulm Mission in 1871. In 1877, this mission was divided into the Lamberton and Beaver Falls Missions. The Redwood Mission served a number of preaching points that began to revive in the late 1860s after the U.S.–Dakota War. Redwood is a county.

**Redwood United Evangelical Church, 189?-190?**
The United Evangelical work at Redwood began in the 1890s. It is listed on the statistical report in 1899, but we find no further references to this class/preaching point/congregation. Redwood is a county.

**Read's Landing Methodist Episcopal Church, 1854–c.1940?**
The first Methodist appointment to Read’s Landing was in 1854. A history of the church says the first sermon was preached January 21, 1855, but a class was not organized at that time. The congregation organized in 1869 and built their church that year. In 1919, the conference authorized the sale of the property, but Read’s Landing returns as an appointment for two years, 1924–1926. Possibly the congregation continued well into the 1930s, though that is unclear. By 1944, the conference was again discussing disposal of the property.
at Read’s Landing.  
*Read’s Landing is a community in Pepin Township, Wabasha County.*

**Reed Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1909–19??**  
In 1909 the Sunday School missionary report of the Northern Minnesota Conference says a school had been organized at Reed Lake. This is all we know of this class, preaching point/congregation, probably short-lived. 
*We do not know the location of this Reed Lake. A Reed Lake in Sago Township, Itasca County, is near other Methodist work, but there is also a Reed Lake in Elizabeth Township, Otter Tail County and one in Land Township, Grant County.*

**Remer Methodist Episcopal Church, 1911–191?**  
In 1911, the Methodist district superintendent reported work established at Remer. Remer appears as an appointment for one year, 1912–1913, the last mention we find of this class/preaching point/congregation. Probably it did not last long. 
*Remer is a city in Cass County.*

*Rentz Chapel Methodist Church, see Lakeland Rentz Chapel Methodist Church.*

**Renville Circuit Evangelical Association, 1877–1905**  
The Renville Circuit of the Evangelical Association began as a mission in 1877, a division from the Redwood Mission. It served several congregations and other preaching points in Renville County during its years. In 1905, the appointment was no longer listed as Renville, becoming Danube instead. 
*Renville is a county.*

**Renville Evangelical Association, 190?–192?**  
The Evangelical work at Renville may have begun before 1904, but we do know it existed by that year. Utzinger’s history, p. 199, says it was a point on the newly formed Renville Mission (not to be confused with the Renville Circuit still listed in 1904) that year. On p. 395, Utzinger tells of the few families in Renville meeting in homes. Probably this congregation did not continue much into the 1920s, but we do not know exactly when they discontinued. 
*Renville is a city in Renville County.*
Renville United Methodist Church, c.1873–ongoing
The Methodist Episcopal work at Renville began with first services held in 1873 or 1874 in a home, followed by worshipping at the Dodge School House five or six miles south of Renville. The congregation organized in town December 1878 and began building their first church in 1885. The congregation evolved from the Vicksburg Methodist Episcopal congregation that withered after the railroad was built through Renville. [See also Vicksburg Methodist Episcopal Church.]
Renville is a city in Renville County.

**Revere Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1894–1903**
The Methodist work at Revere began about 1894 with a class organized by the preacher from Walnut Grove who had been appointed there that year. In 1901, the presiding elder reported that a church was being built at Revere. The next year he said it had been dedicated in May 1902. The congregation discontinued by the time of conference in 1903. The presiding elder reported that the Revere members had all moved away, and the church needed to be sold.
Revere is a city in Redwood County.

Reynolds Methodist Episcopal Church, see Whiteville Methodist Church.

**Rheim Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1909–19??**
In 1909 the Northern Minnesota Conference’s Sunday School missionary report said a school had been organized at Rheim Lake. We do not know anything further of this class/preaching point/congregation.
We do not know the location of Rheim Lake, but there is a Rhine Lake in Bremen Township, Pine County, a possible connection if using German pronunciation for Rheim.

Rice Graham United Methodist Church, 1861–ongoing
The Graham Evangelical Association dates back to the earliest preaching in the St. Cloud area beginning in 1861. The 2012 history of the church says the congregation in Graham Township became more organized in 1886–1887. They officially organized January 16, 1892, with the name of Immanuel (sometimes identified as Emmanuel or St. Cloud Emmanuel). They built their first church that same year.
Rice is a city in Benton County. Graham Church is located about five miles east of Rice in
**Rice Lake Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1867–1875**
The United Brethren class/preaching point/congregation at Rice Lake is named on the Medford Mission in 1861. Most likely it was still functioning under the Rice Lake Mission that existed from 1863–1864 and maybe beyond. 
*Rice Lake is a community in Merton Township, Steele County.*

**Rice Lake Emanuel United Methodist Church, 1861–2008**
The Emanuel congregation of the Evangelical Association at Rice Lake in southern Minnesota began as a class on the Blue Earth Mission in 1861. The congregation built its church in 1880. In 1957, Tabor Evangelical United Brethren Church at Brush Creek merged with Rice Lake. The Rice Lake congregation entered a blended relationship with Kiester Grace United Methodist Church in 1996, then merged with Kiester in 2008. [See also Brush Creek Tabor Evangelical United Brethren Church and Kiester Grace United Methodist Church.] 
*This Rice Lake is a lake in Foster Township, Faribault County.*

*Rice Lake German Methodist Episcopal Church, see Lino Lakes Gethsemane United Methodist Church*

**Rice Lake Methodist Church, 1857–1955**
The Methodist Episcopal work at this Rice Lake in southeast Minnesota was organized in 1857, a point on the Wasiota circuit. The 1992 history of United Methodist churches in Dodge County tells us that a community church was built at Rice Lake in 1868, which the Methodists used on Sunday afternoons. The congregation built its own church in 1878–1879. Rice Lake is named for the first time on the appointment list in 1885 and off and on until 1916. The Dodge County history says the congregation discontinued as Methodist in 1918 and joined the Presbyterians. However, Rice Lake reappears in Methodist records by 1927, when the district superintendent reported improvements on the building. In 1949, it is listed as a church in which no service had been held, but it reappears as an appointment from 1950–1951 and 1952–1955. In 1955, the conference trustees declared Rice Lake abandoned. 
*This Rice Lake is a lake mostly in Havana Township, Steele County, now a part of Rice Lake.*
**Rice Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–18??**
The Methodist work at this Rice Lake in southern Minnesota began with preaching in 1858 and a class organized in 1859, according to the 1882 *History of Freeborn County*, p. 525. This class/preaching point/congregation probably did not continue many years; we have no further information about it. *This Rice Lake was a lake, now drained, in Riceland Township, Freeborn County.*

**Rice Lake Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1863–1864**
The United Brethren’s Rice Lake Mission existed for a year, formed by a division of the Medford Mission in 1863, but then reattached to Medford in 1864. *Rice Lake is a community in Merton Township, Steele County.*

**Rice Methodist Episcopal Church, 1881??–1915??**
“Rice’s” appears on the Methodist appointment list for the first time in 1881, with Sauk Rapids. We find further references to it in the conference journals, either as Rice or Rice’s, until 1907. A 1980 inventory of church records in the Little Falls file under a section on Royalton notes records for the congregation at Rice until 1915. Most likely the congregation discontinued about that time. *Rice is a city in Benton County; the post office was called Rice’s until 1889.*

**Riceford Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–186?**
The 1882 *History of Houston County*, p. 472, tells of Methodist preaching at Riceford beginning in 1857, with regular meetings held in a home but without official organization. We do not know how long this class/preaching point continued. *Riceford is a community in Spring Grove Township, Houston County.*

**Rice’s United Evangelical Church, 1902–1904**
Rice’s appears on the United Evangelical appointment list for two years 1902–1904, with the presiding elder reporting in 1902 that the Kimball preacher had taken up an appointment at Rice’s. He also suggested it become a part of the Sauk Center Mission. However, by 1904, the people at Rice’s had moved away. *Rice is a city in Benton County; the post office was called Rice’s until 1889.*
**Rich Prairie Evangelical Association, 1877–1882**  
In 1878, the Evangelical appointment at Rich Prairie was reassigned from the St. Cloud Mission to the Two Rivers Mission. Utzinger’s history, p. 416, says when the Two Rivers Mission was discontinued in 1881, its preaching points were transferred to the St. Cloud Mission (the Committee on Boundaries report misspelled Rich Prairie as “Ridge Prairie.”) These points were detached from St. Cloud in 1887 to form the Royalton Mission. Rich Prairie was not named as a point in 1887, suggesting that this class/preaching point/congregation had discontinued by then.  
Rich Prairie was a post office in Buh Township, Morrison County, 1876-1892.

**Rich Valley Methodist Episcopal Church, 1867–c.1920**  
We first find mention of the Methodist work at Rich Valley in a missionary report of 1868, with Pine Bend. In 1883, the conference discussed possibly moving the Rosemount church building to Rich Valley. Whether this happened is unclear. In 1886, the presiding elder reported a new building at Rich Valley but does not say if it was transformed from an older building. In 1919, the district superintendent said Rich Valley was closed during the winter, but a supply preacher held services in the summer. In 1920, he reported that Rich Valley had not been supplied the past year, and the conference authorized sale of the church. However, it was still listed as an appointment until 1923.  
Rich Valley is a community in what was Rosemount Township, Dakota County.

**Richfield Church of Peace United Methodist, 1955–ongoing**  
The first service of the Evangelical United Brethren Church, later Church of Peace in Richfield, was held at a school on October 9, 1955. The congregation organized January 22, 1956. They built their church in 1957, dedicated on January 26, 1958.  
Richfield is a city in Hennepin County.

**Richland Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, 1868–1881**  
The Bethel congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church was established in 1868 in Section 26 of Richland Township, according to the 1882 History of Rice County, p. 467, the same page that describes the society begun at Richland in the same township in 1856 [see Richland Methodist Church]. The Bethel
congregation met at a school and the Grange Hall. They discontinued in 1881. 
*This Richland is a township in Rice County.*

**Richland Methodist Church, 1856–1947**
The Methodist Episcopal Church at this Richland in south central Minnesota began with preaching in a home in 1856 and organization in 1857. We do not know when they built their church, but improvements on it were reported by the presiding elder in 1887. Richland is listed some years but not all on the appointments between 1897 and 1946. In 1947, the Abandoned Church Committee recommended sale of the property, probably about the same time or soon after the congregation discontinued. Correspondence from 2012 locates the property about five miles east of Faribault on Hwy. 60, then five miles south, and three-quarters of a mile east on the north side of the road; a cemetery is one-quarter mile further east on the south side of the road. *This Richland is a township in Rice County.*

**Richland Methodist Episcopal Church, 1854–1856**
The Methodist work at Richland in the Winona District in southeast Minnesota was listed as an appointment one year, 1855–1856. Hobart’s history, p. 83, identifies Richland Prairie as a mission including all of the southern and most of the central part of Fillmore County, served by John Dyer, founder of the Lenora congregation, in 1855. Hobart says the name of this circuit was changed to Preston in 1856. The 1950 history of the Harmony church identifies Richland Prairie with the first school house in Fillmore County located near the present site of Lenora. This was the site of the first Methodist preaching in the area, in 1854. The first quarterly conference was held at the Lenora school on December 1, 1855. *See also Lenora Methodist Episcopal Church.*
*Richland was a post office, 1854-1867, in Section 11, Canton Township, Fillmore County.*

**Richland Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1860–1867**
The Richland Mission of the United Brethren in Christ in southeast Minnesota was a name change from the Preston Circuit in 1860. Richland began as a circuit but when divided in November 1864, it became the Richland Mission. It appears as an appointment the last time in 1866.
*Richland was a post office, 1854-1867, in Section 11, Canton Township, Fillmore County.*
**Richland Prairie Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1857–186?**
The class/preaching point/congregation of the United Brethren at Richland Prairie was assigned to the Preston Mission in 1857, then listed as Richland on the Richland Mission in 1864. We do not know how long this appointment continued.

*Richland was a post office, 1854-1867, in Section 11, Canton Township, Fillmore County.*

**Richmond Methodist Episcopal Church, 1853–18??**
Hobart’s history, p. 62, says that Methodist preaching began at Richmond, and a class organized, in 1853. Richmond is listed as an appointment from 1856–October 1859. The 1883 *History of Winona County*, p. 575, says a church was never built in Richmond Township but both Methodists and Baptists held services at a school beginning in 1857. We do not know how long the Richmond congregation continued to meet but probably for quite a few years based on the wording of the county history, which seemed to imply the services were still happening, though that is unclear.

*Richmond is a township in Winona County.*

**Richville Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 190?–1908**
In 1902, the United Brethren Boundaries Committee added “Rushlake” to the Bluffton Mission. This seems likely to be the beginning or at least connected to the work at Richville first mentioned in 1904 when the presiding elder reported purchase of a lot there. In 1906, he reported that construction on the church had been delayed, partly because the first preacher had left early. In 1908, the church was sold to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Richville. Possibly the congregation transferred their membership to the Methodists?

*Richville is a city in Rush Lake Township, Otter Tail County. Also, Rush Lake is a lake in the township.*

**Richville Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1905–1908**
The United Brethren Richville Mission began in 1905 as a name change from the Bluffton Mission. Richville Mission was discontinued in 1908.

*Richville is a city in Otter Tail County.*

**Richville United Methodist Church, 1904–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal work at Richville began in 1904. In 1905, the first year
it appears on the appointments, the presiding elder reported that the congregation had purchased property. By 1906, they were negotiating with the United Brethren congregation at Richville to buy their building. This was done in 1908, with the church dedicated in July that year. 

*Richville is a city in Otter Tail County.*

**Ridgeville Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1855–188?**
The Methodist work at Ridgeville was on the early circuit in the area about 1854 or at least by 1856, according to the history of the Ridgeway church. The 1960? history of the Witoka church says the Ridgeville class organized in 1856. The author of this history identified its location as an old log house just west of the Pleasant Hill–Wiscoy town line on the road between Witoka and Ridgeway and said it was later called the Boynton school. The same history included Boynton on the circuit in 1881. We do not know when the Ridgeville congregation discontinued and whether it merged with another nearby congregation such as Witoka or Ridgeway. 

*Ridgeville was located between Witoka and Ridgeway.*

**Ridgeway United Methodist Church, c.1854–2001**
The Ridgeway congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church was a preaching point about 1854 on one of the very early circuits in Minnesota. The congregation built its first church in 1884 on land donated by the Preston family. In 2001, they merged with Witoka United Methodist Church to become Ridgeway–Witoka United Methodist Church. *(See also Ridgeway–Witoka United Methodist Church.)*

*Ridgeway is a community in Pleasant Hill Township, Winona County.*

**Ridgeway–Witoka United Methodist Church, 2001–ongoing**
The Ridgeway–Witoka United Methodist congregation was formed in 2001 with the merger of Ridgeway United Methodist Church and Witoka United Methodist Church. *(See also Ridgeway United Methodist Church and Witoka United Methodist Church.)*

*Ridgeway is a community in Pleasant Hill Township, Winona County. Witoka is a community in Wiscoy Township, Winona County.*

*Ripple Methodist Episcopal Church, see Island Lake Methodist Episcopal Church*
**River Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, 1907–19??**
The Methodist appointment at River Hill is listed once, in 1907–1908, with Heron Lake and Wilder. We know nothing more of this class/preaching point/congregation. 
*We do not know the location of River Hill.*

**River Schoolhouse Evangelical Association, 1878–189??**
Utzinger’s history, p. 414, names River Schoolhouse as a point on the newly formed Two Rivers Mission in 1878. The mission discontinued in 1881, with the preaching points reassigned to St. Cloud. Possibly that included the class/preaching point/congregation at River Schoolhouse, but we do not know for sure. 
*We do not know the location of River Schoolhouse.*

**Robbinsdale North West United Methodist Mission, 2016–ongoing**
The North West Mission meeting at Olivet United Methodist Church in Robbinsdale began in 2016 to serve the Hmong community in the area. 
*Robbinsdale is a city in Hennepin County.*

**Robbinsdale Methodist Episcopal Church, 1880–189??**
Robbinsdale was named as a Methodist appointment for one year, 1890–1891. Possibly this class/preaching point/congregation began before and continued beyond that year, but we do not know for sure. 
*Robbinsdale is a city in Hennepin County.*

**Robbinsdale Olivet United Methodist Church, 1947–ongoing**
The Olivet congregation of the Evangelical United Brethren Church in Robbinsdale began as a mission in 1947 served by the pastor of Hope Evangelical United Brethren Church in Minneapolis. A site for the church was purchased in 1949 and the congregation formally organized May 21, 1950. They dedicated their building July 22, 1951. [See also Minneapolis Hope Evangelical United Brethren Church.] 
*Robbinsdale is a city in Hennepin County.*

**Roberd’s Lake German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1870–c.1924**
The German-speaking Methodist congregation at Roberd’s Lake probably began as a preaching point in 1870. The 1955 history of the Faribault church says Roberd’s Lake was on a charge with the Faribault German congregation that year. The history of the Northern German Conference says the congregation at Roberd’s Lake, six miles northwest of Faribault, organized October 26, 1882. The church is pictured in the history, without a date given. In 1924, the district Superintendent reported that the church had been sold. 
*Roberd’s Lake is a lake in Wells Township, Rice County.*

**Robinson Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1902?–19??**
Our one mention of the United Brethren class/preaching point/congregation at Robinson is found in 1902, when the Boundaries Committee added it to the new Truman Circuit. We do not know how long it existed.

*We do not know the location of Robinson, though there might be a connection to the community of Wilbert, Tenhassen Township, Martin County, named for postmaster Wilbert L. Robinson.*

**Rochester Bethany United Methodist Church, 1957–2016**
The Bethany congregation in Rochester began as a mission of the Evangelical United Brethren Church in 1857. They held their first service October 12, 1958, and formally organized February 1, 1959. The first section of their building was dedicated June 21, 1959. In 2016, Bethany merged with Evangel United Methodist Church. *[See also Rochester Evangel United Methodist Church.]* Bethany UMC was located at 1835 19th Ave. NW, Rochester.

**Rochester Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–18??**
The 1883 history of Christ United Methodist Church in Rochester says that Rochester became the head of a circuit separate from Oronoco in 1857 with preaching points at Salem and Bethel. Salem is identifiable, but the reference to Bethel is unclear. Was it an early name for the Rochester Methodists or a different location? Probably a different location, but not necessarily, for we do not know for certain when the Rochester congregation took the name of First. *Rochester is a city in Olmsted County.*

**Rochester Christ United Methodist Church, 1856–ongoing**
The 1883 history of Christ Church tells us that the English-speaking Methodist Episcopal work at Rochester began with first preaching August 24, 1856,
though Hobart’s history, p. 142, says there may have been preaching by 1855. The congregation built a small chapel in 1858, outgrown quickly. Building their first church began in 1863. It was dedicated May 5, 1867. According to a church history, the congregation at Marion joined Rochester in 1924. Doran Chapel merged with First Methodist Church in 1957. The name was changed from First to Christ United Methodist in 1968. [See also Marion Methodist Episcopal Church and Doran Chapel Methodist Church.]

Christ UMC is located at 400 5th Ave. SW, Rochester.

**Rochester Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1857–18??
Rochester is named on the Marion Mission by the United Brethren’s Committee on Boundaries in 1857, our one reference to a class/preaching point/congregation there. It probably was short-lived. Rochester is a city in Olmsted County.

**Rochester Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1876–1881; 1897–1898; 1905–1906; 1912–1913
The Rochester Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church first appears as a mission on the appointment lists, in 1876–1878, but then becomes a circuit. It was listed intermittently until 1913 and would have served preaching points/congregations near, but outside the city of Rochester. Rochester is a city in Olmsted County.

Rochester Evangel United Methodist church, c.1857–ongoing
The Evangel congregation began with services in a home as early as 1857, then becoming a part of the newly-formed Rochester Mission of the Evangelical Association in 1868. They built their first church in 1872. The congregation was named Salem until 1951 when the name was changed to First Evangelical United Brethren Church. It was changed again, to Evangel, in 1968. Evangel UMC is located at 2645 Broadway Ave. N., Rochester.

**Rochester German Methodist Episcopal Church, 185?–1934?
The German-speaking Methodist work in Rochester began in the late 1850s. One account says 1856, another 1858, and a third, 1859. The 1883 History of Olmsted County, p. 808, says the congregation built a church in 1867. We find Rochester listed as an appointment from 1862–1934. They discontinued in the
1930s according to the 1984 history of Christ United Methodist Church, and the property was sold in 1939. *Rochester is a city in Olmsted County.*

**Rochester Homestead United Methodist Church, 1916–ongoing**
The Church of the United Brethren in Christ bought property on the east side of Rochester in 1916, then organized the Homestead Memorial congregation and built a church in 1917. In 2013, the congregation left their old location and restarted in a new section of the city. *Homestead UMC is located at 6301 Bandel Rd. NW, #503, Rochester.*

**Rochester Mission Evangelical Association, 1868–18??**
The Rochester Mission of the Evangelical Association was begun in 1868 and included points at Rochester, Pleasant Grove, Pleasant Corners, Mantorville, and Austin. These points evolved and shifted over time. Eventually, the Rochester charge primarily served congregations at Rochester, Pleasant Grove, and Link’s. *Rochester is a city in Olmsted County.*

**Rochester Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 187??–187??**
The Methodist Norwegian–speaking work in Rochester is named as an appointment for two years, 1873–1875. A class/preaching point/congregation may have started earlier and lasted longer, but we do not know for sure. *Rochester is a city in Olmsted County.*

**Rock Creek Methodist Church, 188??–195??**
The English–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Rock Creek organized May 8, 1885, but may have earlier beginnings. In 1899, the presiding elder reported the church at Rock Creek dedicated that year on August 24. Rock Creek continued to be named on the appointment list until 1950, but not every year. Probably the congregation discontinued about 1950; the building had been sold by the time the district superintendent reported in 1956. *Rock Creek is a city in Pine County.*

**Rock Creek Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 189??–19??**
We find the Swedish–speaking Methodist congregation at Rock Creek on the appointments from 1899–1907. However, this may be the congregation called
East Rock in the 1911 district superintendent’s report. Rock Creek is located east of the West Rock church, and we find no other reference to a congregation named East Rock. Linden’s history, p 58, includes a reference saying the church at West Rock became part of the church at Rock Creek, no date given. This is confusing since we can document the West Rock Church until 1970, but we have no clear documentation of Rock Creek after 1907. It seems more likely that Rock Creek discontinued or merged with West Rock at some point. 
Rock Creek is a city in Pine County.

**Rock Dell Evangelical Association, c.1870?–c.1900?**
Our first reference to the Evangelical congregation at Rock Dell is found in the 1872 report of the Committee on Boundaries when it was reassigned from the Rochester Mission to the Kasson Circuit. In later years it was named on the Hamilton Circuit, then the Racine Circuit. Our last reference is from 1897 when Rock Dell was assigned to on the Kasson Circuit. 
Rock Dell is a community in Rock Dell Township, Olmsted County.

**Rock School House Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1861–18??**
Rock School House is named on the United Brethren Medford Mission in 1861, our only reference. However, this school may have been the meeting place for a class/preaching point/congregation for a time. We do not know for sure. 
We do not know the location of Rock School House.

**Rockford Methodist Church, 1855–1969**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Rockford began with preaching in the area in 1855. The 1915 History of Wright County, p. 828, says the congregation organized in April 1857 and built their first church in 1859. They made plans to merge with the United Presbyterian Church of Rockford in 1968, plans completed by 1969. 
Rockford is a city in Wright County.

**Rockville Evangelical Church, 1904–192?**
The congregation at Rockville began as a new appointment of the United Evangelical Church in 1904, on the Kimball charge. They built a church in 1909–1910, which, in 1911, the presiding elder reported had been dedicated. In 1922, Rockville was being served with the St. Cloud church but was moved to
the South Haven charge in 1923. Presumably, the congregation discontinued in the 1920s; in 1931, the conference trustees recorded the sale of the church. Rockville is a city in Stearns County.

**Rolling Green Methodist Protestant Church, 1867–1889**
Rolling Green is another of the elusive Methodist Protestant classes/preaching points/congregations in Minnesota. The 1977 history of the Ceylon United Methodist Church tells of early Methodist Protestant work on a circuit west of Winnebago that included Rolling Green. It seems to have started about 1870, though possibly earlier, and continued into the late 1880s. Rolling Green is a township in Martin County.

**Rollingstone Evangelical Association, 1856–1865**
Rollingstone was the earliest preaching point of the Evangelical Association served by Andrew Tarnutzer soon after he crossed the Mississippi River from Wisconsin in the fall of 1856. We do not know how long a class/preaching point continued at Rollingstone but probably into the 1860s. Rollingstone is a city in Winona County.

**Ronneby Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897–1928**
The Methodist work at Ronneby probably began in the 1890s. A congregation had formed by 1898, the first year Ronneby appears on the appointment list. Also, that year, the presiding elder reported a church under construction at Ronneby, a small unfinished chapel that had been moved in from the country. [See also Milton’s Corner’s Methodist Episcopal Church.] The next year, 1899, the presiding elder said the church had been dedicated. Ronneby is listed on the appointments for the last time in 1919. However, in 1927, the conference treasurer reported a receipt from an individual identified with the Ronneby Church. Probably the congregation discontinued in the 1920s or thereabouts. Ronneby is a community in Gilmanton Township, Benton County.

**Roscoe Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–c.1900**
Roscoe was an early Methodist preaching point on a 1856–1857 circuit with Pine Island. The c.1900 town history of Zumbrota says that Roscoe was on the Zumbrota circuit in 1869. We do not know if this congregation built a church or met always in homes or at public sites. It appears on the appointment list from
1895–1896 and again from 1897–1899. Possibly the congregation discontinued about 1900.
*Roscoe is a community in Roscoe Township, Goodhue County.*

**Rose Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–18??**
The Methodist work at Rose Creek began in 1857, along with other preaching points in the area. The 1960 history of the Brownsdale church includes Rose Creek on its charge from 1857–1889. Rose Creek is named once on the appointments, 1888–1889. The 1884 *History of Mower County*, p. 595, says the Rose Creek class organized March 21, 1877, “from the remnant of the Slocum class and others coming in.” This is repeated in the 1911 *History of Mower County Minnesota*, p. 450, with the addition, “For about 10 years the Methodists met every other Sunday in the Congregational church.” We do not know when the congregation discontinued but possibly late in the 19th century. *Rose Creek is a city in Mower County.*

**Rose Hill Evangelical Association, 1880?–18??**
We have but one reference to Evangelical work at Rose Hill. In 1880, the Committee on Boundaries added it to the Lamberton Mission. Maybe it was a new class/preaching point at that time. We do not know how long it continued or if it joined another congregation ultimately. *Rose Hill is a township in Cottonwood County.*

**Roseau United Methodist Church, 1895–2017**
The Methodist Episcopal work at Roseau began with an appointment to Jadis, the name of the township, in 1895. Results seem to have been few until a Sunday School was organized in 1899. The 1975 history of Roseau County, *The North Land*, p. 216, says the Methodists began offering services in English in 1899. In 1906, the presiding elder reported that the congregation was expecting to purchase the Adventist Church, which probably did not happen. The 196? Roseau history says the work continued at a Union Church with Presbyterians in their building constructed in 1908–1909 until the Methodist Episcopal organized in 1923. In 1920, the district superintendent reported working on a comity exchange with the Presbyterians, the Methodists to take Roseau and the Presbyterians Hallock. This plan probably took some time to negotiate, assuming completion in 1923. The congregation discontinued in
2017.
Roseau is a city in Roseau County.

**Rosemount Evangelical Association, 1868–18??**
In 1868, the Evangelical Committee on Boundaries named Rosemount as a point on the new Dakota County Circuit, our one reference to a class/preaching point there. Possibly a group existed in this township then soon connected to the strong Evangelical work in Castle Rock Township to the south.
Rosemount was a township in Dakota County.

**Rosemount Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–1883**
The English-speaking Methodists at Rosemount began meeting in 1856 at various places including a school in Lebanon Township to the west, according to the 1881 *Dakota County History*. The congregation built its church in Section 30, Rosemount Township, dedicated in December 1867. The congregation was declining by the early 1880s, with services every two weeks. In 1883, the conference authorized the sale and transfer of the property to allow the Farmington trustees to move the building either to the congregations at Lakeville or Rich Valley. Whether this happened and to which location the church might have been moved is not clear, but one can assume that the Rosemount congregation discontinued by 1883.
Rosemount was a township, now a city, in Dakota County.

**Rosemount The Well United Methodist Church, 1867–ongoing**
The German-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Rosemount organized in 1868, after initial meetings in homes in 1867. They built their first church in 1874. In 2016, they joined in a cooperative parish with Farmington Faith United Methodist Church. In 2017, the Rosemount congregation changed its name to The Well.
Rosemount is a city in Dakota County.

**Rosendale United Methodist Church, 1870–ongoing**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist Episcopal Church at Rosendale began as a class by 1870, a part of a large circuit in the area. Rosendale is named on the appointment list for the first time in 1886. The 1965 church history says land was donated for a building in 1883, and the congregation formally organized in
1889 when beginning plans to build. The church was dedicated in October 1890.

*Rosendale is a community in Danielson Township, Meeker County.*

**Roseville Centennial United Methodist Church, 1953–ongoing**
The congregation of Centennial Methodist Church at Roseville held its first service September 27, 1953, at a school. They organized December 6, 1953, and built the first unit of their church in 1956. In 2016, the St. Anthony Park United Methodist Church in St. Paul merged with Centennial United Methodist Church, the St. Anthony Park building becoming Centennial’s second campus. [See also *St. Paul St. Anthony Park United Methodist Church.*]

*Centennial UMC is located at 1524 W. Cty. Rd. C-2, Roseville, and at 2200 Hillside Ave., St. Paul.*

**Rosewood United Methodist Church, c.1872–1995**
The Methodist Episcopal work at Rosewood began with a Sunday School about 1872. By 1891, the congregation was organized, dedicating its first church in August that year. They merged with Montevideo United Methodist Church in 1995. [See also *Montevideo United Methodist Church.*]

*Rosewood is a township in Chippewa County.*

**Ross Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1899–190?**
The 196? history of the Roseau church reports that a Methodist Sunday School was organized at Ross about 1899. Ross is named once on the appointments, 1901–1902, with Roseau. Most likely this class/preaching point/congregation continued only a few years.

*Ross is a community in Dieter Township, Roseau County.*

**Rothsay Evangelical Church, see Flats Salem Evangelical Church.**

**Rothsay Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?-192?**
The Methodist work at Rothsay began in the early 1890s, mentioned for the first time by the presiding elder reporting in 1893. The congregation built a church that was dedicated in November 1903. Rothsay is named on the appointment lists most years between 1902 and 1926. The congregation probably discontinued about 1926 or soon after. In 1928, the Conference
Corporation granted permission to dispose of the property.  
*Rothsay is a city in Wilkin County.*

**Round Island Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 18??–19??**  
In 1900, the United Brethren Boundaries Committee reassigned Round Island from the Hewitt Circuit to the Long Prairie River Mission. We have no further details on this class/preaching point/congregation, when it began or when it discontinued.  
*We do not know the location of Round Island.*

**Round Lake Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1867–18??**  
In 1870, the United Brethren reassigned the Round Lake appointment from the Le Sueur Mission to Lake Emily, the same year that the Lake Emily Mission’s name was changed to the Round Lake Mission. According to Gist’s history, p. 140, the Round Lake church was built in 1874 and dedicated October 10, 1875. We do not know how long it continued or how it might have been connected to the church at Elysian.  
*[See also Elysian Church of the United Brethren in Christ.]*  
*This Round Lake is a lake in Elysian Township, Le Sueur County.*

**Round Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–1862**  
Hobart’s history, p. 128–129, tells of the Methodist class at Round Lake on the Anoka Mission from 1858–1862, an active group in the late 1850s until Civil War enlistments began to interfere. The class divided into three at one point, but Round Lake is the one Hobart singles out as active for three or four years.  
*This Round Lake is a lake in Anoka County north of the City of Anoka.*

**Round Lake Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1870–1875?**  
The Round Lake Mission of the United Brethren began in 1870, a name change from the former Lake Emily Mission. It was merged into the Le Sueur Mission about 1875.  
*This Round Lake is a lake in Elysian Township, Le Sueur County.*

**Round Prairie Evangelical Association, 1870–c.1900**  
Utzinger’s history, p. 420, includes Round Prairie on the Sauk Center Mission formed in 1870 and names two families in connection to it, Frankhauser and Spriestersbach. In 1896, the conference Committee on Boundaries reassigned
Round Prairie from the Alexandria Mission to the Royalton Mission, calling it Lubke's, which probably implies a location at a Lubke home or nearby. We do not know if there was a church building, but likely not. *Round Prairie is a community and township in Todd County.*

**Round Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church, 1866–c.1917?**
The 1915 *History of Morrison and Todd Counties*, p. 249, tells of religious work at Round Prairie beginning in 1866 with preachers from several denominations, one a Methodist. Round Prairie appears on the appointment list from 1868–1871 and again from 1916–1917. Hobart's history, p. 188, says the English-speaking congregation at Round Prairie organized during 1870–1871. We do not know if they built a church nor when they discontinued, but possibly in the late 1910s. *Round Prairie is a community and township in Todd County.*

**Round Prairie Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–18??**
The Norwegian–speaking Methodist class/preaching point/congregation at Round Prairie appears just once, on the mission report with Sauk Center in 1874. Presumably this was short-lived attempt to establish work there. Possibly the Norwegians collaborated with the Swedes since there is more evidence that their society existed at the same time but longer. *Round Prairie is a community and township in Todd County.*

**Round Prairie Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–18?7**
The Swedish–speaking Methodist work at Round Prairie is named on the appointment list from 1873–1876, with Sauk Center. Possibly this class/preaching point/congregation existed before and/or after those years but probably not for long. *Round Prairie is a community and township in Todd County.*

**Rowleys Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–186?**
Rowleys is named as a class/preaching point/congregation of the United Brethren for the first time in 1858, when it was listed on the Wasioja Mission. It was reassigned to the Medford Mission in 1861 and then to the Rice Lake Mission in 1863. The name suggests a class that met in a home. *We do not know the location of Rowleys.*
**Royalton Evangelical Association, c.1880–1886?**
The congregation of the Evangelical Association in Royalton may have begun about 1880. The classes/preaching points/congregations in the area were under the Two Rivers Mission beginning in 1878, then the St. Cloud Mission in 1881, followed by the Royalton Mission in 1887. Though the latter mission built a parsonage in Royalton, the congregation in the town joined forces with the Methodists to build a church, eventually joining the Methodist Episcopal congregation, according to Utzinger’s history, p. 416. The Methodists built their church in 1886, which may have been when the Evangelical congregation discontinued. 
*This Royalton is a city in Morrison County.*

**Royalton Methodist Church, 1856–1968**
The earliest report of Methodist Episcopal work at Royalton is found in the 1915 *History of Morrison and Todd Counties*, p. 116, which says it began as early as 1856 based on notes from a history published 1876. Most likely a class met in homes or schools over many years with at least occasional preaching. Later records tell us that the congregation organized in 1885. Royalton is listed as an appointment for the first time in 1886, the same year the presiding elder reported a building under construction. The congregation discontinued in 1968 after holding final services in 1967. At least some remaining members joined Little Falls First Methodist Church, soon to become Little Falls First United Church. 
*This Royalton is a city in Morrison County.*

**Royalton Methodist Church, 1896–1948**
This Swedish-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation, not to be confused with the Royalton further north in Morrison County, appears for the first time on the appointment list in 1896. The work began earlier with the organization of a cemetery association incorporated June 20, 1889, according to the 1989 history, *Pine County…and its Memories*, p. 73–74. The Swedish congregation that organized about 1891 reorganized as a Methodist Episcopal Church in 1898. They had built a church that was dedicated, although not yet finished, in 1897, located in Section 29 of the township. The congregation continued until...
the late 1940s (last appearance on the appointments was in 1947). The county history reports that the Ladies Aid functioned until the late 1950s. We wonder if this congregation may have used the name Salem. Salem Swedish was listed with Rock Creek and Braham on the appointments in 1899, a year when Royalton was not named. This Salem also could have referred to West Rock or even an entirely different preaching point. Maybe this mystery will be solved in the future.

*This Royalton is a township in Pine County.*

**Royalton Mission Evangelical Association, 1887–1900**
The Evangelical Association’s Royalton Mission was an appointment for three years, 1887–1900. The 2012 history of the Graham United Methodist Church at Rice says that when it started, the mission included Royalton, Graham, Elmdale, Hay Creek, and Buckman.

*This Royalton is a city in Morrison County.*

**Runeberg Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1910–192?**
In 1910, the Methodist district superintendent reported that a chapel at Runeberg had been dedicated on August 21, 1910. That same year the Sunday School missionary report said a school had been organized at Runeberg. It appears as an appointment for the first time in 1916, with Menahga. We find it listed as an appointment for the last time in 1923, but Runeberg is named on the apportionment list in 1924. Probably the congregation discontinued in the late 1920s. The report of the Conference Corporation in 1931 referred to moving the abandoned building at Runeberg.

*Runeberg is a township in Becker County.*

**Rush City Circuit Evangelical Association, 1881–1905**
The Rush City Circuit, first called a mission, of the Evangelical Association existed from 1881–1905. It included several classes/preaching points/congregations in the area, only one of which, Streich’s, still existed when Utzinger wrote his history, p. 380, in the early 1920s. For one year, 1900–1901, it was divided into two missions, Hinckley and Princeton, but they reunited in 1901 as Rush City.

*Rush City is a city in Chisago County.*
**Rush City Methodist Episcopal Church, 1872–1918?**
The Methodist work at Rush City probably began about 1872, the first year it is listed as an appointment. It continued on the list until 1879, then returned in 1889. That year, the presiding elder reported that services had been established at Rush City. Possibly there had been a class/preaching point functioning to a degree prior to 1889, though that is not clear. The congregation built a church that was dedicated in the fall of 1896. Most likely they discontinued about 1918 or soon after. In 1920, the Conference Corporation authorized the sale of the church and parsonage, which they said was no longer in use by the Methodists. 
_Rush City is a city in Chisago County._

**Rush Creek Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–18??**
In 1859, the United Brethren reassigned the Rush Creek class/preaching point/congregation from the St. Peters Mission to the Henderson Mission. This is our only reference to work at Rush Creek. 
_We do not know the location of this Rush Creek. The closest Rush Creek might be the creek running primarily in Medford and Merton Townships, Steele County._

_Rush Lake Church of the United Brethren in Christ, see Richville Church of the United Brethren in Christ._

**Rush Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1880–188?**
Rush Lake appears as an appointment on the Methodist’s Mankato District, with Hebron, in 1883–1884. We also find a “Bush Lake” listed on the Hebron circuit from 1880–1884 from a manuscript copy in the Hebron church file in the conference archives. Probably Bush Lake was a misspelling for Rush Lake since the Bush Lakes in Minnesota are further north in the state. Presumably the Rush Lake class/preaching point/congregation lasted a few years but maybe not many. 
_There is a Rush Lake in Judson Township, Blue Earth County, a likely candidate for this Rush Lake of which there are many in the state._

**Rush River German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–18??**
Our one reference to German-speaking work of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Rush River is found in the 1916 _History of Nicollet and LeSueur Counties_, p.
It is listed along with Le Sueur, Henderson and Schlegel Settlement as a circuit in 1855. Though possible that this was a Methodist preaching point for a time, it seems more likely that the author of this history confused it with the Evangelical Association congregation at Rush River.

Rush River is a community in Kelso Township, Sibley County.

**Rush River Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1859–18??**
The Norwegian-speaking Methodist work at Rush River was listed as an appointment for the first time in 1859 as “Scandinavian,” later to become Norwegian. This class/preaching point/congregation continued at least into the 1870s. How might it have been related to the Norseland congregation, a few miles to the south? It is probably a different congregation since both appear on the appointments in 1872, but they might have been connected.

Rush River is a community in Kelso Township, Sibley County. Also, Rush River is a river running through southern Sibley County.

**Rush River Salem Evangelical Church, c.1865–1946**
The Salem congregation of the Evangelical Association was known as Schnake’s in early records, after one of the founding families. It was on the Mankato Mission in 1868, according to Utzinger’s history, p. 376. The first quarterly conference was held September 12, 1868, at a nearby school. Utzinger, p. 372, says the Rush River congregation built their first church in 1874. However, the 1951 history of the Tabor church in Le Sueur says the first church was built in 1882, located seven miles west of Le Sueur. The year discrepancy may be explained by either a mistake or 1882 being the year of formal organization and/or incorporation. The 1946 conference historical record lists Rush River’s organization date as 1882. The 2005 history of the Le Sueur United Methodist Church says the church was located in Section 26 of the township, but also identified it as once being known as United Brethren, a reference that does not align with other sources, especially Utzinger’s history. The Salem congregation voted to discontinue January 14, 1946. The members joined Tabor Evangelical United Brethren Church in Le Sueur.

Rush River is a community in Kelso Township, Sibley County.

**Rushford Methodist Episcopal Church, 1867–c.1890**
The English-speaking Methodist congregation at Rushford was listed for the
first time as an appointment in 1865 and continued on the list until 1888. It
was listed again from 1891–1897, but it seems that the congregation
discontinued early in the 1890s. In 1895, the presiding elder reported that the
Rushford property had been sold after having been “unoccupied for several
years.”
*Rushford is a city in Fillmore County.*

**Rushford Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1897**
We have one reference to a Norwegian–speaking Methodist class/preaching
point/congregation at Rushford, mentioned in the report of the presiding elder
in 1891. Possibly it existed for a time but probably not long.
*Rushford is a city in Fillmore County.*

**Rushmore Methodist Episcopal Church, 1879–1920**
The Methodist congregation at Rushmore probably began in the mid–to late
1870s. Rushmore appears on the appointments for the first time in 1879, and
the next year, 1880, the presiding elder tells of their church being almost
finished. It was dedicated September 24, 1882. The congregation discontinued
by 1920; that year the conference authorized selling the church, a sale
completed by 1924.
*Rushmore is a city in Nobles County.*

**Russell Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1918–1921**
The Russell Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church in northern Minnesota is
listed as an appointment of the Duluth District for three years, 1918–1921. We
do not know how long this circuit continued or how many classes/preaching
points it served, but there may be a connection to a class begun at Long Lake
(uncertain location) in 1910. [See also Long Lake Methodist Episcopal Church.]
*Russell is a lake in Long Lake Township, Crow Wing County.*

**Russell Methodist Episcopal Church, 1879–19??**
Russell, in southwest Minnesota, was named once as a Methodist appointment,
with Lynd, in 1902. Probably a class/preaching point/congregation existed
there for a time, maybe dating back into the 19th century. How long it
continued in the 20th, we do not know.
*Russell is a city in Lyon County.*
Russelltown Methodist Episcopal Church, see Hustletown Methodist Church.

**Russelltown United Methodist Church, 1891–2003**
The first class of the Ruthton Methodist Episcopal Church began in 1891 according to the 1911 History of Rock and Pipestone Counties, p. 374. The congregation organized November 7, 1892. They built their first church in 1897, dedicated that year on August 8. They discontinued in 2003. Ruthton is a city in Pipestone County.

**Ruthton United Methodist Church, 1891–2003**
The first class of the Ruthton Methodist Episcopal Church began in 1891 according to the 1911 History of Rock and Pipestone Counties, p. 374. The congregation organized November 7, 1892. They built their first church in 1897, dedicated that year on August 8. They discontinued in 2003. Ruthton is a city in Pipestone County.

**Rutledge Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–1936?**
The Methodist congregation at Rutledge probably began in the early 1890s. We find it on the appointment list for its first year in 1895. In 1899, the presiding elder reported that Rutledge had built a church. It is last listed on the appointments in 1935, and the Conference Corporation declared Rutledge abandoned in their 1937 report. However the 1977 history of the Finlayson church says Rutledge left the Methodist denomination in 1933 but continued to be served by Methodist pastors under a yoked arrangement with Moose Lake and Barnum until 1946. Rutledge is a city in Pine County.

**Sacred Heart Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1880?–1885**
Determining details related to the Methodist congregation at Sacred Heart is difficult because it seems to have both English and Swedish-speaking connections. The 1978 history of the Renville church tells of their preacher.
beginning a class at Sacred Heart probably during the year, 1887-1888. In 1889, the presiding elder (English-speaking) identified the Sacred Heart work with Renville. The 2008 history, *Sacred Heart Town and Country...more than a lifetime!,* p. 286, names the congregation as American Methodist with services in English. However, the names associated with the congregation are Scandinavian. This history also includes a picture of the church “seen shortly after 1899.” It says services were hard to keep going but continued sporadically until at least December 1917. The building was sold in 1923 and converted to a home. Sacred Heart was never listed on the English-speaking conference appointments, but it does appear once in the Swedish-speaking appointments, 1914-1915. Information in an archival file for Sacred Heart identifies the work as American Methodist but again includes all Scandinavian names and says the congregation had discontinued by 1920. Linden’s history of the Swedish work in Minnesota makes no mention of Sacred Heart. Maybe it was one congregation rather than two, of Swedish people who chose to worship in English and relate primarily to the English-speaking Minnesota Conference. There could be more to this story.

*Sacred Heart is a city in Renville County.*

**St. Anthony Faith United Methodist Church, 1956–ongoing**

The Faith United Methodist congregation in St. Anthony Village organized in Minneapolis as Second Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church on December 20, 1892. We find it listed for the first time in the appointments that year as Northeast. Possibly, though, the work began a few years before. In 1884–1885, we find an appointment to East Minneapolis. East suggests a location on the east side of the Mississippi River placing it in either the Southeast or Northeast neighborhoods of Minneapolis. The congregation built its church at Polk and 18½ Streets in 1897. In 1913, they changed their name to Ebenezer. In 1954, they began plans to move and purchased land for a new building in St. Anthony Village in 1955. The first unit of the church was ready for the first service held on November 3, 1957. The congregation had officially changed its name to Faith earlier, on July 1, 1956.

*Faith UMC is located at 2708, 33rd Ave. NE, St. Anthony Village.*

**St. Anthony German Methodist Episcopal Church, see Minneapolis First German**
Methodist Episcopal Church

St. Anthony Methodist Episcopal Church, see Minneapolis United University United Methodist Church.

**St. Bonifacius Evangelical Association, 1887–1892?**
St. Bonifacius is named on the Evangelical mission report in 1889 on the Chaska Mission. Probably this was a short-lived class/preaching point/congregation; we have no further details.
St. Bonifacius is a city in Hennepin County.

**St. Charles Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–1942?**
Our first mention of the United Brethren work at St. Charles is found in the 1858 report of the Boundaries Committee; it was on the Pine Creek Mission. It is not mentioned again for years, but apparently the congregation organized at some point and built a church. In 1903, the presiding elder mentions the pastor at St. Charles. In 1935 the district superintendent was authorized to deal with the St. Charles property as he saw fit. The next year, 1936, St. Charles is named on the appointments for the first time. We also learn more about the property question from the records of the Evangelical Church in St. Charles. The United Brethren and Evangelicals agreed to exchange property in St. Charles and Spring Valley, with the United Brethren receiving the Evangelical property in St. Charles. However, according to the Evangelical conference trustees reporting in 1939, this sale and agreement was rescinded. The United Brethren congregation at St. Charles was listed for the last time as an appointment in 1941, and may have discontinued soon after. Maybe it merged with Salem Evangelical Church in St. Charles?
St. Charles is a city in Winona County.

**St. Charles Circuit Evangelical Association, 1879–19?2??**
The St. Charles Circuit of the Evangelical Association began in 1879, a renaming of the Oak Ridge Circuit, serving a number of points, including the church at St. Charles. We do not have a precise end date for the circuit as it evolved primarily into the congregation in St. Charles.
St. Charles is a city in Winona County.
**St. Charles German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1865–189?**
The German-speaking Methodist congregation at St. Charles appears on the appointment list for the first time in 1865 and remains listed until 1870. It returns to the list in 1875–1881 and 1884–1886. Possibly the earliest work was not successful or remained a class/preaching point until organizing in the 1870s. The history of the Northern German Conference says that the congregation at St. Charles began in 1878, along with Plainview and Dover. We do not know when it discontinued, but in the conference history, published in 1903, St. Charles is not included on the Rochester charge where it had been earlier.

*St. Charles is a city in Winona County.*

**St. Charles Salem Evangelical Church, 186?–1951**
The congregation of Salem Evangelical Association began at an “early date,” according to Utzinger’s history, p. 412, probably in the 1860s. St. Charles is named as an appointment for the first time in 1869. In 1875, the congregation bought its first church, from the Congregationalists. The Salem congregation discontinued in 1951.

*St. Charles is a city in Winona County.*

**St. Charles United Methodist Church, 1855–ongoing**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at St. Charles began with first preaching on April 18, 1855, and a class organized in 1856. They built their first church in 1866.

*St. Charles is a city in Winona County.*

**St. Clair Zion United Methodist Church, 1867–2003**
The Evangelical Association work at what was then called Winnebago Agency began with meetings in homes and schools starting in 1867, according to the 1990 *Heritage of Blue Earth County*, p. 414. The congregation organized in 1874, incorporated on February 24, 1876, and built a church that same year. They discontinued in 2003, holding their last service on June 28, 2003.

*St. Clair is a city in Blue Earth County.*

**St. Cloud East Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–189?**
East in St. Cloud is listed once in the Methodist appointments, in 1889–1890, with Sauk Rapids. This could have been an attempt to support a class/preaching point on the east side of the city across the Mississippi River and south of Sauk Rapids. Was this the case, or could “East” have been an error for “West,” since work on the west side of the city was begun in 1889 but not listed in the appointments until the next year, 1890, as Second? We do not know. 
  
*St. Cloud is a city in Stearns County.*

**St. Cloud First United Methodist Church, see Sartell First United Methodist Church St. Cloud Region.**

**St. Cloud German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1861–187?**
The congregation of German-speaking Methodists in St. Cloud is listed as an appointment from 1861–1870. We know nothing further of it. It may have continued for a time into the 1870s, but we do not know for sure.  
  
*St. Cloud is a city in Stearns County.*

**St. Cloud Grace United Methodist Church, 1861–ongoing**
The Evangelical Association congregation at St. Cloud dates back to the earliest preaching in the area in 1861. This preaching point was detached from the Paynesville Circuit in 1873 and moved to the newly formed St. Cloud Mission. The congregation built their first church in 1888, with the name of Zion. They changed their name to First with the Evangelical and United Brethren merger, followed by Grace in 1969.  
  
*St. Cloud is a city in Stearns County.*

**St. Cloud Mission Evangelical Association, 1873–19??**
The St. Cloud Mission of the Evangelical Association was formed in 1873 with four appointments. It continued for years with the congregation in St. Cloud as its base and the other appointments varying at times.  
  
*St. Cloud is a city in Stearns County.*

**St. Cloud Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1892–1895**
This Methodist mission in St. Cloud was an attempt to continue work in the western area of the city after Second Methodist Episcopal Church discontinued.
The mission was served by the pastor from First church for the years it existed, 1892–1895.

St. Cloud is a city in Stearns County.

**St. Cloud New Horizons United Methodist Church, 1978–2007**

**St. Cloud Second Methodist Episcopal Church, 1889–1892**
The 1949 history of the St. Cloud First Methodist Church says new Methodist work on the west end of the city began in 1889. Second is listed as an appointment in 1890, the same year that the presiding elder reported its organization. The congregation met in rented space at Stiles Artificial Stone Works. By 1891, the presiding elder reported plans for a church building. However enthusiasm waned when the assigned preacher moved, and the congregation discontinued in 1892. St. Cloud is a city in Stearns County.

**St. Croix Methodist Episcopal Church, 1859–186?**
St. Croix is listed on the Methodist appointments in May 1859. This probably represents the ongoing mission in the St. Croix River area begun under the auspices of the Wisconsin Conference in 1844, prior to the formation of the Minnesota Conference in 1856. Many congregations, even as distant as Minneapolis began under this mission. Exactly what was included in the May 1859 appointment is not clear. The St. Croix River forms part of the boundary between Minnesota and Wisconsin.

**St. Croix Mission German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1867–1879**
This German–speaking Methodist mission in the St. Croix River region is listed as an appointment from 1867–1879. It represented a number of classes/preaching points/congregations particularly in Washington County. The St. Croix River forms part of the boundary between Minnesota and Wisconsin.

St. Francis United Methodist Church, 1855–ongoing
The earliest Methodist Episcopal work in the St. Francis area began in 1855. St.
Francis is listed as an appointment from 1860–1864, then as Oak Grove in 1869–1873. The St. Francis congregation organized in 1882. In 1890, the presiding elder reported its church under construction. This first building was dedicated in January 1892.

*St. Francis is a city in Anoka County.*

**St. Hilaire Methodist Episcopal Church, 1885–c.1940?**
The English-speaking Methodist appointment at St. Hilaire was listed for the first time in 1885. The 1969 history of the Thief River Falls church says the people from St. Hilaire left Thief River Falls to start a church in their own community. According to the 1976 *Pioneer Tales, a History of Pennington County*, p. 491, this occurred in 1900, probably an inaccurate date. The congregation had a church by 1894. That year the presiding elder reported it renovated. St. Hilaire continues on the appointment list until 1926. However, it is named in the statistical report in 1936 and probably discontinued not too long after. The Conference Corporation ordered the building sold in their report of 1946.

*St. Hilaire is a city in Pennington County.*

**St. Hilaire Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–190?**
The Norwegian-speaking Methodist congregation at St. Hilaire is listed as an appointment from 1884–1885 and 1887–1904. Possibly it organized before 1884 and maybe continued for a time after 1904, but we do not know for sure.

*St. Hilaire is a city in Pennington County.*

**St. James Circuit Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–187?**
We find one reference to Swedish-speaking Methodist work at St. James, with an appointment to the St. James Circuit in 1875–1876. This probably was a short-lived attempt to begin classes/preaching points/congregations in the area.

*St. James is a city in Watonwan County.*

**St. James Evangelical Association, 187?–190?**
The Evangelical Association congregation at St. James may have begun in the early 1870s. In 1878, this appointment was reassigned from the Jackson Mission to the Martin County Mission. Later we find it connected to the work at
Amboy, then Courtland. Our last reference from the journals is its move from Courtland to the Sherburne Mission in 1900. Notes in the Jackson Mission file lists membership numbers from St. James from 1900–1903. Utzinger’s history, p. 378, says only that the work existed at St. James for a number of years before the people moved away.

*St. James is a city in Watonwan County.*

**St. James Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1878–1883**
The St. James Mission of the United Brethren was “a new mission in Watonwan County” in 1878. It continued on the appointment list until 1883. We know of at least three preaching points connected to it, Adrian, Lake Hauskie, and South Branch. 

*St. James is a city and township in Watonwan County.*

**St. James United Methodist Church, 1871–ongoing**
The English–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at St. James held first services and organized in 1871. The 1941 history of the church says they built their first church in 1876. However, the 1995 *History of Watonwan County*, p. 100, gives the year as 1872. 

*St. James is a city in Watonwan County.*

**St. Louis Park Aldersgate United Methodist Church, 1946–ongoing**
The Aldersgate congregation of the Methodist Church in St. Louis Park resulted from the 1946 merger of two congregations in the city, Brookside and Methodist Meeting House. The new congregation built a church in 1950, dedicated in September 1951. [See also St. Louis Park Brookside Methodist Church and St. Louis Park Methodist Meeting House.]

*St. Louis Park is a city in Hennepin County.*

**St. Louis Park Brookside Methodist Church, 1913–1946**
Brookside in St. Louis Park began as a Methodist Episcopal Sunday School in 1913. The congregation organized and built a chapel in 1915, dedicated in June 1916. In 1946, they merged with St. Louis Park Methodist Meeting House to form St. Louis Park Methodist Church. [See also St. Louis Park Aldersgate United Methodist Church.]
**St. Louis Park Methodist Episcopal Church, 1891–1926?**
The earliest Methodist work in the St. Louis Park area began in the 1860s as a part of the Harmony Mission. The 1979 history of the Minneapolis Richfield United Methodist Church tells of several classes of the mission, one being at Pratt School, located in what is now St. Louis Park. However, this class did not flourish and may have no connection to the work begun in 1891 when the presiding elder reported a site at St. Louis Park had been secured. The next year, 1892, he reported the society organized and a church dedicated. By 1914, the district superintendent described St. Louis Park as a point difficult to maintain. The property was sold, according to the district superintendent’s report in 1921, “but our school is in promising condition.” St. Louis Park was listed as an appointment for the last time in 1925 and probably discontinued about then.  
*St. Louis Park is a city in Hennepin County.*

**St. Louis Park Methodist Meeting House, 1942–1946**
St. Louis Park returned as an appointment of the Methodist Church in 1943 following the earlier efforts by the Methodist Episcopal Church. A 1990 inventory in the St. Louis Park Aldersgate file says the Meeting House started in 1942. In 1946, the congregation merged with Brookside Methodist Church to form St. Louis Park Aldersgate Methodist Church. [*See also St. Louis Park Aldersgate United Methodist Church.*]

**St. Mary’s Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858?–1929?**
The German–speaking Methodist congregation at St. Mary’s was an early point on a circuit in the Waseca area that started in 1858. There may have been a class at St. Mary’s in those earliest years, but we find it named for the first time in 1875 along with Waseca, Waterville, and Minske Settlement. In 1925, the district superintendent reported that the Janesville pastor was giving pastoral care at St. Mary’s. It was listed once as an appointment, 1928–1929 and most likely discontinued about that time.  
*St. Mary is a township in Waseca County.*

**St. Michael Community United Methodist Church, 2017–ongoing**
The United Methodist congregation of Community Church in St. Michael began
in 2017.
*St. Michael is a city in Wright County.*

**St. Olaf Methodist Episcopal Church, 1885–1888?**
The Methodist work at St. Olaf was listed as an appointment with Ashby from 1885–1886. Possibly it began as a class/preaching point earlier, as did Ashby, and ended at the same time in 1888 when Ashby affiliated with the Presbyterian Church.

*St. Olaf is a township in Otter Tail County.*

**St. Paul Asbury United Methodist Church, c.1885–2000**
The congregation of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Paul began as a mission of the Central Park church in the 1880s. The 1890 history of Central Park (now The Recovery Church) tells of its development from a Sunday School and a Ladies Aid. Asbury appears on the appointment list for the first time in 1886, the same year their first church was dedicated on May 30. The congregation discontinued in 2000.

*Asbury UMC was located at 815 Frank St., St. Paul.*

**St. Paul Aurora Methodist Church, 1873–1948**
The Aurora Methodist Church in St. Paul was formed after a separate Norwegian District was organized by the Minnesota Conference in 1872. In the fall of 1873, the congregation organized as First Norwegian–Danish Methodist Episcopal Church, after its beginnings jointly with Swedes as the Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Paul. They purchased their first building in 1876 at 13th and Broadway Streets, replacing it later at the same location, this second building being sold to Camphor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church in 1920. In 1921, First Norwegian–Danish Church purchased a former Lutheran Church on Aurora St. and changed their name accordingly. In 1895, the Matilda Ave. Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church merged into what was then the First Norwegian–Danish congregation. In 1948, the congregation merged with Midway Methodist Church to form St. John's Methodist Church. [See also St. Paul Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Paul Matilda Ave. Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, and St. Paul St. John’s United Methodist Church.]

*Aurora MC was located at Aurora St. and St. Alban’s St., St. Paul.*
St. Paul Bates Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church, see St. Paul Holman Memorial United Methodist Church.

**St. Paul Bethel, 1887–1918**
The Methodist Episcopal Church participated in the “Bethel” mission work in St. Paul also known as Seaman's Bethel in early years. We find it listed as an appointment in 1887–1888. However, occasional reports, such as that in the 1898 journal, p. 61, tell of the conference’s participation in what is described as an “inter-denominational organization for the purpose of caring for the poor of the city.” Two Methodist clergy were appointed as superintendent and missionary to the effort. This work continued until 1918, though Superintendent David Morgan, the Methodist clergyman appointed to the Bethel in 1891, retired in 1916.
*St. Paul Bethel was located at the foot of Sibley St. in St. Paul.*

**St. Paul Bethlehem German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1883–1922**
According to the 1903 history of the Northern German Conference, the first pastor to what would become the German-speaking Bethlehem Methodist congregation in St. Paul was assigned in 1883. The congregation organized in 1885. The congregation is listed for the first time in the appointments as “Rice St.” in 1897. The 1954 history of the St. John’s church says the Matilda Ave. Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church was sold to the Bethlehem German congregation in 1900. The congregation merged with Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church in 1922. [*See also St. Paul Wesley United Methodist Church.*]
*Bethlehem German MEC was located at E. Matilda Ave. and W. Sanborn St., St. Paul.*

**St. Paul Calvary United Methodist Church, 1912–1985**
The Calvary congregation of the Evangelical Association in St. Paul began as a mission in 1912, called then the Midway Mission. They organized in 1913 and built a chapel on the corner of Saratoga St. and Laurel Ave. Tabor Evangelical Church merged with Calvary in 1925. On June 23, 1985, Calvary merged with First–Trinity United Methodist Church. [*See also St. Paul Tabor Evangelical Church and St. Paul Church of the Good Shepherd United Methodist.*]
*Calvary UMC was located at 113 N. Saratoga St., St. Paul.*
St. Paul Camphor Memorial United Methodist Church, 1919–ongoing
The Camphor Memorial congregation was organized in 1919, the only African-American Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Paul, under the Lexington Conference. They purchased their first church in 1920, the former Norwegian-Danish Methodist Episcopal Church at 13th and Broadway Streets. *Camphor Memorial UMC is located at 585 Fuller Ave.*

St. Paul Central Park United Methodist Church, see St. Paul The Recovery Church United Methodist.

**St. Paul Church of the Good Shepherd United Methodist, 1958–2010**
In 1958, First Methodist Church in St. Paul merged with Trinity Methodist Church to become First–Trinity Methodist Church. The merged congregation used the Trinity Church building. In 1985, Calvary United Methodist Church merged with First–Trinity. In 1993, the congregation changed its named to Church of the Good Shepherd. In 2010, they merged with Hamline United Methodist Church. [*See also St. Paul First Methodist Church, St. Paul Trinity Methodist Church, St. Paul Calvary United Methodist Church, and St. Paul Hamline United Methodist Church.*]
*Church of the Good Shepherd UMC was located at 1849 Marshall Ave., St. Paul.*

**St. Paul City Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–1856**
The Methodist’s appointment of a St. Paul City Mission in 1855–1856 was separate from that of the primary point in the city at that time, Market St. Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1856–1857, the appointment list named St. Paul East and St. Paul West, the latter possibly a continuation of the City Mission appointment from the year before in some way. Hobart’s history, clarifies an important point. East and West referred to the respective banks of the Mississippi River. In 1856, East, would have indicated the Market St. congregation on the east bank in downtown St. Paul, while West would have referred to work on the west bank south of downtown across the river, probably more missional in nature at that time. *St. Paul is a city in Ramsey County.*

**St. Paul City Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1882–1883; 1885–1888**
City Mission was a Methodist appointment in St. Paul in 1882–1883 and again from 1885–1888. It probably related to the several mission projects that began in the city in the 1880s, but we do not know exactly how. 

*St. Paul is a city in Ramsey County.*

**St. Paul Cleveland Ave. United Methodist Church, 1924–2007**
The congregation of the Cleveland Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church began with a first service on November 2, 1924, in a house rented for use as a church. The congregation began building their church in 1926 in phases, with the first phase dedicated May 23, 1926. In 2007, they sold their building and merged with Fairmount Ave. United Methodist Church. [See also St. Paul Fairmount Ave. United Methodist Church.]

*Cleveland Ave. was located at 225 S. Cleveland Ave., St. Paul.*

**St. Paul Clinton Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church, 1869–1920**
The Clinton Ave. congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the West Side of St. Paul began in 1869, although some references suggest earlier beginnings in the 1860s, probably a class/preaching point. [see West St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church. ]They built their first church in 1873. They built a larger church in 1888. It is not clear if this was at the same location; a c.1946 document locates the Clinton Ave. church on the corner of Clinton Ave. and East Isabel St. The congregation merged with the King St. and West Side German Methodist Episcopal congregations in 1920 to form St. Paul’s Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Paul. The final service at Clinton Ave. was held in September 1919. [See also Mendota Heights St. Paul’s United Methodist Episcopal Church.]

*Clinton Ave. MEC was located on Clinton Ave. and E. Isabel St., St. Paul.*

**St. Paul Como Methodist Episcopal Church, 1889–189?**
Como was listed as a Methodist appointment in St. Paul in 1889–1891, with Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1889, the presiding elder reported that services had been established at Como Villas. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation continued or exactly where it was located, possibly near Lake Como or somewhere on Como Ave. It is unlikely related to the St. Anthony Park congregation close to Como Ave. on the western edge of
the city because Como and St. Anthony Park were listed as separate appointments.  

St. Paul is a city in Ramsey County.

**St. Paul Dayton’s Bluff Evangelical Association, 1891–1896?**
The c. 1927 history of the First Evangelical Church in St. Paul, now Mounds Park United Methodist Church, tells of an Evangelical mission Sunday School that met at a home in the Dayton’s Bluff area of the city for about five years beginning in 1891. The home was located on Suburban Ave. near Earl St. This is all we know of this mission.  

*Dayton’s Bluff EA was located on Suburban Ave. near Earl St., St. Paul.*

**St. Paul Dayton’s Bluff Methodist Church, see Maplewood Christ United Methodist Church.**

**St. Paul East 7th Street Evangelical Association, 1887–189?**
The c.1927 history of what was then First Evangelical Church, now Mounds Park United Methodist in St. Paul, tells of a mission on East 7th St. served by their pastor from 1889–1891 when at their earlier location on Pine St. Their pastor then was J. L. Stegner. Utzinger’s history, p. 419, under E. 17th Street, says this mission existed for several years, and he mentions two pastors by name, Stegner and Wm. Knopp. Might E. 17th St. be a typographical error for E 7th St.? It seems likely based on the location of the Pine St. Church and St. Paul’s street locations. Either way, it is safe to say this class/preaching point/congregation existed only for a short time.  

*East 7th St. EA, was located on E. 7th St., in St. Paul.*

**St. Paul East 7th Street Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–188?**
East 7th St. was one of nine Methodist missions in St. Paul documented in the 1935 Central Park Church history. These missions were connected to Central Park during the 1884–1887 pastorate. We do not know how long the work on East 7th St. continued nor exactly where it was located.  

*East 7th St. runs to the east from downtown St. Paul.*

**St. Paul Eaton Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church, 1883–1891?**
The Eaton Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Paul is named on the
appointments for one year, 1884–1885. The 1978 history of St. Paul’s Church in Mendota Hts. tells of Eaton Ave. being a part of the West St. Paul circuit along with King St. and Riverside, no year given, but probably in the 1880s. The same history says the preacher at King St. (a church was built there c. 1882) was also “instrumental in the building of a small church on Eaton Avenue on the lower West Side.” Eaton Ave. Mission is listed in the St. Paul City Directory in 1891 as organized in 1883. It is not named in the 1892 directory and probably had discontinued.

Eaton Ave. MEC was located on the southeast corner of Eaton Ave. and Chicago St., St. Paul.

**St. Paul Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–1895**
The Epworth congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Paul began as a Sunday School meeting in a home probably in the early 1880s. The congregation organized in 1884. The 1890 history of the Central Park Church says Epworth built its first chapel on the corner of Charles St. and Marion St., dedicated in May 1885. This building was later moved to the corner of Aurora St. and Mackubin St. in 1888. In 1895, The Epworth congregation, along with the Oxford Methodist Episcopal Church merged with First Methodist Episcopal Church. [See also St. Paul First Methodist Episcopal Church.]

Epworth MEC was located on the corner of Aurora St. and Mackubin St., St. Paul.

**St. Paul Epworth United Methodist Church, 1941–2016**
The Epworth Methodist Church, not to be confused with the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church from the 19th century, was organized October 30, 1941, in the Hayden Heights neighborhood of St. Paul. It was known as Hayden Heights Methodist Church until changing the name to Epworth in 1942. The congregation built the first phase of their church in 1942, completed after the end of World War II. In 2016, they merged with Maplewood Mosaic St. Paul The Beloved United Methodist Church to become St. Paul The Beloved United Methodist Church. [See also St. Paul The Beloved United Methodist Church.]

Epworth UMC was located at 1965 Sherwood Ave., St. Paul.

St. Paul Fairmount Ave. United Methodist Church, 1851–ongoing
The Fairmount Ave. congregation was the first German-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in St. Paul. They began in 1851 and built their first church, known as Zion’s Church, in 1852 at the corner of 6th St. and Broadway
St. The name became Rosabel St. Church when they moved to a new building at the corner of 6th St. and Rosabel St. in 1859. Their third move in 1892 to the corner of Van Slyke Ct. and Olive St. engendered another name change to the Van Slyke Court Church. Although commonly known by their location over the years, officially the congregation was called First Church, as noted in the appointments beginning in 1873. Ultimately, the name officially became Fairmount Ave. United Methodist Church. In 2007, the Cleveland Ave. United Methodist Church merged with Fairmount Ave. [See also St. Paul Cleveland Ave. United Methodist Church.] Fairmount Ave. UMC is located at 1523 Fairmount Ave., St. Paul.

**St. Paul First Bohemian Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1913–c.1929**
The Bohemian Mission of the Methodists in St. Paul was organized in December 1913. The district superintendent reporting in 1914 said a lot was secured with subscriptions sought to build a church. The congregation is listed for the last time in the appointments in 1928 and presumably discontinued about 1929. First Bohemian Mission MEC was located on Armstrong Ave., on a northwest corner, St. Paul. Cross street not given in 1915 city directory.

**St. Paul First Methodist Church, 1848–1958**
This congregation, English–speaking and not to be confused with First German Church (now Fairmount Ave. United Methodist Church) began in 1848 as the Market St. Methodist Episcopal Church. When the congregation at Market St. divided in 1858, one portion of the membership remained at Market St., later moving to St. Anthony Hill and incorporating as First Methodist Episcopal Church on April 24, 1872. They built a new church at Dayton Ave. and 3rd St. in 1873, moving again in 1909 to Portland Ave. and Victoria St. In 1895, two other congregations in St. Paul, Oxford and Epworth, merged with First Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1958, the congregation merged with Trinity Methodist Church to become First–Trinity Methodist Church, using the Trinity building. [See also St. Paul Market St. Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Paul Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Paul Oxford Methodist Episcopal Church, and St. Paul Church of the Good Shepherd United Methodist.] First MC was located at Portland Ave. and Victoria St., St. Paul.

*St. Paul First Norwegian–Danish Methodist Episcopal Church, see St. Paul*
Aurora Methodist Church

St. Paul First Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, see St. Paul Midway Methodist Church

St. Paul First–Trinity United Methodist Church, see St. Paul Church of the Good Shepherd United Methodist.

**St. Paul Frankson Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church, 1916–1940**

In 1916, the district superintendent reported that a congregation was being organized in St. Paul east of the State Fair Grounds. Lots had been secured, with plans for building. Although not explicitly stated, this new work may have come from earlier plans of the Hamline Methodist Episcopal Church located south of the fair grounds. In 1905, the presiding elder reported that the congregation had secured property in “North Hamline” for a mission. Nothing more was said of this in subsequent years, but from the minutes of the quarterly conference in 1916 that organized the Frankson Ave. congregation we find that this meeting was held at a home close to Hamline Church. Frankson Ave. is listed on the appointments from 1918–1923, but quarterly conferences were held regularly at least until 1929. The Frankson Ave. congregation never succeeded in building a church, and when the property was sold in 1940, the proceeds were given to Hamline Church.

Frankson Ave. MEC was located in the Chelsea Heights neighborhood, St. Paul.

**St. Paul Glen Terrace Methodist Episcopal Church, 1914–1931**

The Glen Terrace Methodist congregation in St. Paul was reported by the district superintendent in 1914 as a new mission with a chapel under construction. The chapel was dedicated July 4, 1915. In 1931, the conference gave permission to the trustees to sell the Glen Terrace church. The congregation probably discontinued that year because the building was sold by December 31.

Correspondence from 1998 in the archives file tells of its conversion to a home. Glen Terrace MEC was located on the southwest corner of Montreal Ave. and Grace Ln., now Selma Ln.

**St. Paul Goodrich Ave. Zion Evangelical Association, 1868–1884**
The Zion Evangelical congregation on Goodrich Ave. in St. Paul began as a mission in 1871, according to Utzinger’s history, p. 419, though we find St. Paul Mission listed as an appointment for the first time in 1868. Possibly it began as a class/preaching point in 1868 before becoming more established in 1871. It discontinued in 1884, with the property sold the next year, proceeds going to the Emmanuel Church on Pine St. (now Mounds Park Church) for their building project. Zion is named in the Ways and Means report in 1888, a mention probably connected to the earlier sale. *Zion EA was located on Goodrich Ave., St. Paul, in the western part of the city.*

**St. Paul Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, 1868–193?**
The congregation of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Paul began in 1868 as a mission of the Jackson St. Church, according to Hobart’s history, p. 200. We find it named as the St. Paul Mission in the 1873 appointment list, then as Third Church in 1875 and Grace in 1877. *Twin City Methodism* says that Grace organized September 6, 1868, and built its first chapel in 1869. This was replaced in 1887 at a new site on Burr St. In 1915, the conference turned the property over to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension “to deal with directly.” In 1920, the district superintendent refers to the anticipated merger of the Arlington Hills and Grace congregations, which took place, according to the 1980 history of the Arlington Hills Church. However, Grace continues to be listed as an appointment until 1935, except for 1933–1934, and the district superintendent in 1926 refers to Grace as a mission church. Possibly some or most members joined Arlington Hills and left a remnant or at least the possibility of new mission work at Grace in 1920? This is unclear. [See *also Maplewood Path of Grace United Methodist Church.*]

*Grace MEC was located on Burr Street, St. Paul.*

**St. Paul Hamline United Methodist Church, 1880–ongoing**
The first service of the Hamline Methodist Episcopal congregation was held September 12, 1880, in Bridgman Hall at Hamline University. They continued to meet at the university until they built their first church, which was dedicated November 25, 1900. In 2010, Church of the Good Shepherd United Methodist merged with the Hamline congregation. [See *also St. Paul Church of the Good Shepherd United Methodist.*]
Hamline UMC is located at 1514 Englewood Ave., St. Paul.

**St. Paul Hmong Asbury United Methodist Church, 2000–2008**
The second Hmong–speaking United Methodist congregation in St. Paul began in 2000, meeting in the former St. Paul Asbury United Methodist Church building. In 2008, they merged with what was then St. Paul Hmong Community United Methodist Church. [See also St. Paul Wheelock United Methodist Church.] Hmong Asbury UMC was located at 815 Frank St., St. Paul.

*St. Paul Hmong Community United Methodist Church, see St. Paul Wheelock United Methodist Church.*

**St. Paul Holman Memorial United Methodist Church, 1875–1979**
The Bates Ave. Methodist Episcopal congregation in St. Paul developed from a Sunday School that began in 1866 under the YMCA, according to *Twin Cities Methodism*. In 1875, Grace Methodist Episcopal Church bought the property and organized a Methodist Sunday School. In 1881, the presiding elder reported a church was built on the east side mission, an appointment with Grace Church. The congregation organized officially under the name of Bates Ave. on November 6, 1882. In 1904, the presiding elder reported that the congregation had changed its name to Holman Memorial. They merged with Mounds Park United Methodist Church in 1979. [See also St. Paul Mounds Park United Methodist Church.] Holman Memorial UMC was located at 243 Bates Ave. N., St. Paul.

**St. Paul Homecroft Methodist Episcopal Church, 1915–c.1937**
In 1915, the Methodist district superintendent reported that a building had been purchased on W. 7th St. in St. Paul near Fort Snelling and a congregation organized. The Homecroft congregation sold this site and bought another as reported by the superintendent in 1920. They dedicated the first unit of the new church November 16, 1923. Homecroft appeared on the appointment list for the last time in 1936 and presumably discontinued about 1937. In 1940 the conference gave permission to sell the property. *Homecroft MEC was located on Munster St. near Bellvue Ave., St. Paul.*

*St. Paul Jackson St. Methodist Episcopal Church, see St. Paul The Recovery
**St. Paul King St. Methodist Episcopal Church, 1882–1920**
The King St. Methodist congregation in St. Paul began as a Sunday School organized January 15, 1882. They organized as a congregation that fall, according to *Twin Cities Methodism*. In 1888, the presiding elder reported that the old Clinton Ave. church was moved to the King St. site. In 1906, the presiding elder reported a change to "a practically new church and parsonage on King Street, between Orleans and Manomin Ave." to be dedicated October 7, 1906. In 1919, the congregation began plans to merge with the Clinton Ave. and West Side German congregations, a merger that took place in 1920 under the new name of St. Paul’s Methodist Episcopal Church. *See also Mendota Heights St. Paul’s United Methodist Church.*

*King St. MEC was located on King St. between Orleans and Manomin Ave., St. Paul.*

**St. Paul La Puerta Abierta United Methodist Church, 1981–ongoing**

*La Puerta Abierta is located at 690 Livingston Ave., St. Paul.*

**St. Paul Livingston Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1892**
In 1889, the presiding elder reported that Methodist services at Livingston Ave. in St. Paul had been established and a church dedicated. Livingston Ave. appears once on the appointments, from 1891–1892, with Rich Valley. The congregation organized in 1890, according to the *St. Paul City Directory* of 1892. It was listed that year with just twelve members, most likely discontinuing soon after.

*Livingston Ave. MEC was located on Livingston Ave. near S. Robert St., St. Paul.*

**St. Paul Marion Street Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1888**
All we know of the Methodist work in the Marion St. area of St. Paul is found in the 1935 history of the Central Park Church. Marion St. was one of nine missions connected to Central Park during the 1884–1887 pastorate. A Central Park member gave money to build the Marion St. Chapel. It was "later
abandoned,” but we do not know exactly when.

We do not know the exact location of the Marion St. Chapel in St. Paul.

**St. Paul Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church, 1848–1872**
The Methodist congregation on Market St. in St. Paul organized December 31, 1848, and built its church in 1849. The congregation split in the 1850s. One group left to build a new, larger church on Jackson St. in 1855–1856, while the remaining portion of the congregation stayed at the original location. They formally separated in the spring of 1858. The congregation at Market St. moved to St. Anthony Hill in 1872, building a new church and becoming First Methodist Episcopal Church. The Market St. building was sold in 1872 and eventually torn down. [See also St. Paul First Methodist Episcopal Church and St. Paul The Recovery Church United Methodist.]

Market St. MEC was located on Market St. in St. Paul, the site noted by a marker on the parking garage adjacent to the south of the St. Paul Hotel.

**St. Paul Matilda Avenue Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1900?**
The Norwegian–speaking Methodist congregation on Matilda Ave. in St. Paul began as a mission of First Norwegian–Danish Methodist Episcopal Church probably in the early 1880s. The Matilda Ave. church was dedicated August 9, 1885. We find St. Paul Mission listed as an appointment in 1889–1890, then, in 1893, the congregation is listed in the appointments as “Second,” and finally Matilda Ave. in 1894. It appears for the last time as an appointment in 1899, though the 1954 history of St. John’s Methodist Church says that Matilda Ave. merged with First Norwegian–Danish in 1895. The same history says that the Matilda Ave. building was sold to the German Methodists (Bethlehem German Methodist Episcopal) in 1900. [See also St. Paul Aurora Methodist Church.]

Matilda Ave. Norwegian MEC was located at E. Matilda Ave. and W. Sanborn St., St. Paul.

**St. Paul Midway Methodist Church, 1872–1948**
The Midway Methodist Church congregation began in 1872 as First Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church after the Minnesota Conference created two new districts, Swedish and Norwegian–Danish. Prior to 1872 the Swedish–speaking Methodists in the city worshipped with the Norwegians as the Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church. The Swedish congregation, called First Swedish, continued in the Scandinavian church building on Temperance St. In 1914, First
Church was listed in the appointments with Midway Mission, which was renamed the Hamline Mission in 1915 and listed with First until 1919. Linden’s history, p. 26, tells of the purchase of lots in the Midway District in 1915, with the subsequent building of a chapel. Details are unclear on dates, but it is clear that ultimately, First Swedish Church relocated to Hamline Ave. and Charles St. and began using the name Midway at some point after that move. In 1948, Midway merged with Aurora Methodist Church to form St. John’s Methodist Church. [See also St. Paul Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church and St. Paul St. John’s United Methodist Church.]

Midway MC was located at 540 N. Hamline Ave., St. Paul.

St. Paul Mounds Park United Methodist Church, 1857–ongoing
The Mounds Park congregation began as the first Evangelical Association work in St. Paul, in 1857, with the name Emmanuel. They built their first church and dedicated it October 11, 1857. The congregation was also known as Pine St. from their second building on the corner of Pine St. and Van Slyke Ct. They relocated to a new building at Earl and Euclid in 1921 under the name of First Evangelical Church then becoming Mounds Park United Methodist Church in 1968. Holman Memorial United Methodist Church merged with Mounds Park in 1979. [See also St. Paul Holman Memorial United Methodist Church.]

Mounds Park UMC is located at 1049 Euclid St., St. Paul.

**St. Paul Olivet United Methodist Church, 1886–2001**
The Olivet Methodist Episcopal congregation in St. Paul began as a Sunday School organized in a hall on W. 7th St. near Bay St. on July 11, 1886. They dedicated their first church, a chapel, on Juno St. on October 3, 1886, according to the 1890 history of the Central Park Church. The congregation discontinued December 31, 2001.

Olivet UMC was located at 793 Armstrong Ave., St. Paul.

**St. Paul Oxford Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1895**
The congregation of Oxford Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Paul organized March 26, 1887, according to Twin Cities Methodism, probably the result of the missions, one being St. Anthony Hill, cited in the 1935 history of the Central Park Church during their 1884–1887 pastorate. The Oxford congregation built
a church, maybe also in 1887, although the date is not included in *Twin Cities Methodism*. In 1895, the congregation, along with that of Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church, merged with First Methodist Episcopal Church. [*See also St. Paul First Methodist Episcopal Church.*]

*Oxford MEC* was located at the northeast corner of Holly St. and St. Alban’s Ave., St. Paul.

**St. Paul Park German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1889–c.1918**
The German-speaking Methodist congregation in St. Paul Park organized October 6, 1889. They met at St. Paul’s College, an institution founded and supported by the Northern German Conference. The congregation was last listed as an appointment in 1917 and probably discontinued about 1918, the same time that the college closed.

*St. Paul Park is a city in Washington County.*

**St. Paul Park Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–1926**
The English-speaking Methodist congregation at St. Paul Park probably began in the early 1880s, or possibly before. In 1888, the presiding elder reported that a church was being built there, which, the next year, he reported had been dedicated. The congregation discontinued in 1926, and members joined the Newport Methodist Episcopal Church.

*St. Paul Park is a city in Washington County.*

**St. Paul Park Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–189?**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist work in St. Paul Park was probably short-lived. This class/preaching point/congregation appeared as an appointment for two years, 1889–1891, our only information about it.

*St. Paul Park is a city in Washington County.*

**St. Paul Phalen Creek German Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 191?–191?**
We have two references to the German-speaking Methodist’s Phalen Creek Mission, one from the 1913 report of the deaconess work of the conference, the other in the 1915 financial report of German Home Missionaries. We do not know when this mission effort began or when it ended or its extent. Possibly it was primarily a Sunday School effort that may have included worship services.

*Phalen Creek is a creek running through the east side of St. Paul.*
**St. Paul Praxis Ministry United Methodist Church, 1997–2000**

Praxis Ministry was located at a coffee shop close to the intersection of University Ave. and Raymond Ave. in St. Paul.

St. Paul Riverside Methodist Episcopal Church, see Inver Grove Methodist Episcopal Church.

**St. Paul St. Anthony Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, 1895–1896**
This Methodist congregation in the St. Anthony Hill neighborhood of St. Paul appears once in the appointment list, 1895–1896. In 1895, both the Oxford and Epworth congregations merged into First Methodist Episcopal Church and both disappear from the appointment list. Possibly this appointment in 1895 reflects a transition period for Oxford and Epworth as each prepared for the merger. This seems a more likely answer than imagining a new work in the same general area of the city. [See also St. Paul Oxford Methodist Episcopal Church and St. Paul Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church.]

St. Anthony Hill was the neighborhood in St. Paul now known as Cathedral Hill.

**St. Paul St. Anthony Park United Methodist Church, 1889–2016**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation in St Paul’s St. Anthony Park neighborhood organized July 30, 1889. They built their first church in 1890 at Raymond Ave. and Manvel Ave., ready for use in January 1891. It was replaced in 1912. In 2016, the congregation merged with Centennial United Methodist Church in Roseville, the St. Anthony Park building becoming the second campus of the merged congregation. [See also Roseville Centennial United Methodist Church.]

St. Anthony Park UMC was located at 2200 Hillside Ave., St. Paul.

**St. Paul St. John’s United Methodist Church, 1948–1987**
St. John’s Methodist Church in St. Paul was formed in 1948 with the merger of Midway Methodist Church and Aurora Methodist Church. In 1987, the
congregation merged with Wesley United Methodist Church to form Wheelock Parkway United Methodist Church. [See also St. Paul Midway Methodist Church, St. Paul Aurora Methodist Church, and St. Paul Wheelock Parkway United Methodist Church.]
St. John’s UMC was located at 540 N. Hamline Ave., St. Paul.

**St. Paul St. Paul’s United Methodist Church, see Mendota Heights St. Paul’s United Methodist Church.**

**St. Paul Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1852–1872**
The Methodist work with Scandinavians in St. Paul began in 1852, according to Hobart’s history, p. 116. The 1954 history of St. John’s Methodist Church says that a class of Norwegians and Swedes formed in 1853 and officially organized January 7, 1854. They began building their first church at 10th St. and Temperance St. that same year. After the Minnesota Conference created two new districts in 1872, Norwegian and Swedish, the Scandinavian congregation in St. Paul split, creating First Norwegian–Danish Methodist Episcopal Church and First Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church. Linden’s history, p. 13, tells us this church was dedicated Oct. 21, 1855, and became known as the Temperance St. Church. [See also St. Paul Midway Methodist Church and St. Paul Aurora Methodist Church.]
Scandinavian MEC was located at 10th St. and Temperance St., St. Paul.

**St. Paul Second German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1870–1903?**
This German–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in St. Paul began in 1870 as a mission of the first German congregation in the city, now Fairmount Ave. United Methodist Church. The 2002 history of the Fairmount Ave. Church says this mission congregation built its church at 510 Bradley St. and later merged with the Dayton’s Bluff congregation, though that might not be quite right. It is listed on the appointments as St. Paul Mission in 1871 and then as St. Paul Second. However, the 1903 Northern German Conference history also calls this congregation Bradley St., and says Dayton’s Bluff was a mission of it and First Church. Second German is listed for the last time as an appointment in 1902.
St. Paul Second German MEC was located at 510 Bradley St., St. Paul.
**St. Paul Swedish Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1886–189?**
The 1954 history of the St. John’s Church in St. Paul says that the First Swedish Methodist Episcopal congregation started a mission in 1886 in a building at Hand and Merrill Streets in the Rice St. area of St. Paul, a “mission that continued for a number of years.” We find a Swedish–speaking mission listed as an appointment with First Swedish Methodist from 1887–1893 and later as a point along with a similar mission in Minneapolis. We do not know exactly when it ended.

*Swedish Mission MEC was located at Hand and Merrill Streets, St. Paul.*

**St. Paul Tabor Evangelical Church, 1900–1925**
The Tabor Evangelical Church in St. Paul began in 1900 as a congregation of the United Evangelical Church. They dedicated their church at 13th St. and Mississippi St. on April 14, 1901, a building that was moved and remodeled in 1906 to the corner of Aurora Ave. and Grotto St. In 1925, the congregation merged with Calvary Evangelical Church. [*See also St. Paul Calvary United Methodist Church.*]

*Tabor EC was located at Aurora Ave. and Grotto St., St. Paul.*

**St. Paul The Beloved United Methodist Church, 2016–ongoing**
The Beloved United Methodist congregation in St. Paul formed with a merger between Mosaic United Methodist, Maplewood, and the Epworth United Methodist Church in St. Paul in 2016. [*See also Epworth United Methodist Church and Maplewood Mosaic St. Paul (The Beloved) United Methodist Church.*]

*The Beloved UMC is located at 1965 Sherwood Ave., St. Paul.*

**St. Paul The Recovery Church United Methodist, 1848–ongoing**
The Recovery Church congregation in St. Paul dates back to the Market St. Methodist Episcopal Church organized in 1848. That congregation split in the 1850s, the separation formally completed in 1858. One portion of the congregation built anew on Jackson St. with the name of Jackson St. Methodist Episcopal Church. With another relocation in the 1880s, they became Central Park Methodist Episcopal Church, remaining at that location until it was taken with the construction of the Interstate 94 in the 1960s. They built again at 639
Jackson St., before moving to the West Side of St. Paul after another name change to The Recovery Church. [See also St. Paul Market St. Methodist Episcopal Church.]

The Recovery Church UMC is located at 253 State St., St. Paul.

**St. Paul Tibbetts Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, 1915–1922**

In 1915, the district superintendent reported on the mission outreach in the Mounds Park neighborhood of St. Paul connected to Holman Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church. Property was bought and a building moved onto it, dedicated September 17, 1915. A deaconess from Holman had organized a Sunday School. Although the connection is not entirely clear, it seems likely that this mission is the same as the Tibbetts appointment that appears for the first time on the list in 1917 and continues until 1922. In 1922, the district superintendent reported that the Tibbetts Chapel had closed and the building was sold.

Tibbetts Chapel was located on the southeast corner of English St. and Hudson Ave., St. Paul.

**St. Paul Trinity Methodist Church, 1886–1958**

The Trinity Methodist Episcopal congregation organized in the Merriam Park neighborhood of St. Paul in June 1886. Their first church, at Dewey St. and Carroll Ave., was dedicated July 3, 1887. They relocated to Marshall Ave. in 1913. In 1958, Trinity merged with First Methodist Church to become First–Trinity Methodist Church. The merged congregation continued to use the Trinity Church building. [See also St. Paul Church of the Good Shepherd United Methodist.]

Trinity MC was located at 1849 Marshall Ave., St. Paul.

**St. Paul Upper Town Mission German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–186?**

Hobart’s history, p. 326, names Upper Town Mission as a German–speaking Methodist appointment in St. Paul in 1857, distinct from the St. Paul appointment in the central area. Also, on, p. 327, Hobart names “West St. Paul” as an appointment with Salem in the German District of the Upper Iowa Conference in 1859 (this might be a misprint for 1858). In the appointment lists for 1861–1865, Upper St. Paul is named with Salem and St. Anthony. The connection to Salem is pertinent. Salem was located south of the area now the West Side of the City of St. Paul. Probably Upper St. Paul was on the west side of
the Mississippi River, an area considerably higher in elevation than the downtown area on the east side. We do not know how long a class/preaching point/congregation known as Upper Town, Upper, or West St. Paul continued. *The West Side is a neighborhood in St. Paul not to be confused with the West End neighborhood of St. Paul (located on the east side of the river) or the neighboring city of West St. Paul.*

**St. Paul Wesley United Methodist Church, c.1885–1987**
This congregation began as a Methodist Episcopal mission in St. Paul in the 1880s, located on Rice St., a mission of the Central Park Church. In 1886, the presiding elder reported a first building (at its first location) for the congregation, called Wesley Chapel, later shortened to Wesley. In 1922, the Bethlehem German Methodist Episcopal Church merged with the Wesley congregation. In 1987 they merged with St. John’s United Methodist Church to become Wheelock Parkway United Methodist Church. [See also *St. Paul Bethlehem German Methodist Episcopal Church and St. Paul Wheelock Parkway United Methodist Church.*]

**St. Paul West 7th Street Mission Evangelical Association, 1893–1896**
This mission of the Evangelical Association is listed as an appointment for three years, 1893–1896, as the West 7th St. Mission, in Utzinger’s history, p. 157. This is all we know of this class/preaching point/congregation, which probably did not flourish and was discontinued. *W. 7th St. Mission EA, was located on W. 7th St. in St. Paul.*

**St. Paul West Side Riverview German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1879–1920**
The German–speaking Methodist congregation on the West Side of St. Paul began with prayer meetings in 1879. It was first listed in the appointments in 1884 as West St. Paul and in later years, as St. Paul, West. They built their church about 1886 at the corner of George and Bidwell Streets. In 1919 the congregation began discussions that led to a merger in 1920 of the West Side Riverview, Clinton Ave., and King St. congregations, becoming St. Paul’s Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Paul. [See also *Mendota Heights St. Paul’s United Methodist Church.*]
*West Side Riverview German MEC was located at George St. and Bidwell St., St. Paul.*

**St. Paul West Side Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church, 18??–18??**
We find one reference to possible Swedish and/or Scandinavian Methodist work on the West Side of St. Paul in the 1954 history of the St. John’s Church. This history draws upon older members of the Midway congregation (Swedish) saying they remembered efforts on the West Side. They were not sure if it was Norwegian, Swedish, or both. The author guessed it might have been related to one of the congregations on the West Side that merged to become St. Paul’s Methodist Episcopal Church. That seems unlikely based on St. Paul’s history. Possibly the author was confused with the German congregation on the West Side.

*The West Side area in St. Paul is south of downtown across the Mississippi River.*

**St. Paul Wheelock Parkway United Methodist Church, 1987–2012**  
The Wheelock Parkway United Methodist Church in St. Paul was formed from the merger of Wesley United Methodist Church and St. John’s United Methodist Church in 1987. They discontinued in 2012. [See also *St. Paul Wesley United Methodist Church and St. Paul St. John’s United Methodist Church.*]  
Wheelock Parkway UMC was located at 21 E. Wheelock Parkway, St. Paul.

**St. Paul Wheelock United Methodist Church, 1982–ongoing**  
This Hmong-speaking United Methodist congregation began in 1982 as Hmong Community United Methodist Church in St. Paul. They met at the Wheelock Parkway United Methodist Church for several years until moving to their own building, the former St. Paul’s United Methodist Church on the West Side of St. Paul. In 2013, the congregation relocated back to the former Wheelock Parkway Church and renamed themselves Wheelock United Methodist Church.  
Wheelock UMC is located at 21 E. Wheelock Parkway, St. Paul.

**St. Peter Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–18??**  
We have one mention of a United Brethren class/preaching point/congregation at St. Peter. It was named on the St. Peters Mission in the 1858 Boundaries report. It may have functioned for a time, but we do not know how long.  
*St. Peter is a city in Nicollet County.*

**St. Peter Evangelical Association, 1857–1890**  
The first Evangelical preaching at St. Peter occurred in 1857. We do not know when the congregation organized officially, but they built a church in 1872.
This congregation was the center of the St. Peter Mission until the mission was discontinued in 1889, because so many members at St. Peter had moved away, according to Utzinger’s history, p. 371. The church was sold in 1890 and the work abandoned. Possibly this congregation was named Salem. Salem was named under St. Peter in the 1889 missionary report. This could be either the congregation in St. Peter or a different point on what had been the St. Peter Mission.

St. Peter is a city in Nicollet County.

**St. Peter German Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1860–c.1870?**
The German–speaking Methodist work in St. Peter is listed as an appointment from 1861–1868. Maybe this class/preaching point/congregation existed earlier and continued beyond those years, but we do not know for sure.

St. Peter is a city in Nicollet County.

St. Peter Good Samaritan United Methodist Church, 2008–ongoing
The congregation of Good Samaritan United Methodist Church in St. Peter began as a fellowship in 2008.

St. Peter is a city in Nicollet County.

**St. Peter Methodist Episcopal Church, 1854–1929**
The English–speaking work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Peter began when a class organized in October 1854. The 1916 History of Nicollet and LeSueur Counties, p. 300, says the congregation formally organized in 1867 and built their first church soon after. This building was replaced in 1896. When it was destroyed by a fire on January 6, 1929, the congregation hoped to rebuild, but being under–insured, found it impossible to do so and discontinued.

St. Peter is a city in Nicollet County.

**St. Peter Mission Evangelical Association, 1871–1889**
The St. Peter Mission of the Evangelical Association most likely began in 1871 when St. Peter is first named on the appointments. Exactly when it was formed is not clear, but the region was likely included on the Le Sueur Mission in earlier years. The congregation at St. Peter was on the Mankato Mission in 1868, suggesting that the St. Peter Mission was yet to come. In 1889, the St. Peter
Mission was dissolved, with the Nicollet appointment reassigned to the New Ulm Circuit and the others, unnamed, to Le Sueur, according to Utzinger’s history, p. 371.

St. Peter is a city in Nicollet County.

**St. Peter Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–187?**
We find St. Peter listed as a Norwegian-speaking Methodist appointment from 1873–1877, but it is not clear if this represents a class/preaching point/congregation in the City of St. Peter. It could indicate a circuit that included Norwegian Methodists in the county. The earliest appointment representing such work was the St. Peter Scandinavian Mission in the late 1850s, including both Norwegians and Swedes. From 1875–1876, there was a St. Peter Swedish Circuit, probably encompassing the Swedish congregations to the west such as Scandia Grove. St. Peter Norwegian is not listed as a circuit but that might have been its scope. At this point, we can only conclude that any work that took place in the City of St. Peter did not last long and may never have been there in the first place.

St. Peter is a city in Nicollet County.

**St. Peters Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858?–1862**
This early mission of the United Brethren began about 1858. It included preaching points along the Minnesota River named because of the town of St. Peter or possibly for the earlier name of the river, St. Peter’s. In 1862, the mission’s name was changed to Lake Emily Mission.

St. Peter is a city in Nicollet County.

**St. Peters Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1852–185?**
The St. Peters Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the early 1850s covered a vast area. Hobart’s history, p. 53, tells us it included Minneapolis, Shakopee, Fort Snelling, Kaposia, and Cottage Grove in 1852, then was quickly subdivided into several preaching points.

St. Peter’s was the French name for the Minnesota River and used by the European Americans until officially changed to the Minnesota in 1852.

**St. Vincent Methodist Church, 188?–c.1950**
St. Vincent appeared as a Methodist Episcopal appointment from 1882–1884,
indicating at least some work there. Possibly a class/preaching point persisted into the 1890s until its return to the appointment list in 1899. That same year, the presiding elder reported a new circuit organized in May consisting of St. Vincent, Humboldt and Joe River. In 1900, the presiding elder reported a church built at St. Vincent, though it seems not to have been completed for several years. It was dedicated on February 27, 1910. St. Vincent was listed for the last time in the appointments in 1950. The 1973 history of the Humboldt church says their congregation and that at St. Vincent split, with the pastor in charge beginning a new church in St. Vincent under a different denomination in March 1949. This led to the discontinuance of the remaining congregation at St. Vincent.

*St. Vincent is a city in Kittson County.*

**Salem Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1857–18??**
In 1857, the United Brethren Committee on Boundaries included Salem on the Marion Mission. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation continued.

*Salem is a township in Olmsted County.*

**Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–1904**
Methodist work at Salem began in 1855, according to the 1953 history of the Byron Church. We find Salem listed as an appointment on the Red Wing District from 1860–1865, but not again until 1897–1899. In 1904, the presiding elder reported that Byron was taking on the preaching “at the old appointment, Salem.”

*Salem is a township in Olmsted County.*

**Sale’s Evangelical Association, 1865–186?**
Utzingern’s history, p. 376, includes Sale’s as a point on the new Mankato Mission in 1865. This is all we know of this class/preaching point/congregation that most likely met at a home.

*We do not know the location of Sale’s.*

**San Francisco Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1876–19??**
We have one reference in the conference journal to a Swedish-speaking Methodist congregation at East Union, possibly an alternate name for the
congregation in San Francisco Township since East Union is just north in Dahlgren Township. East Union is listed as an appointment in 1876–1877, but San Francisco is never found in the appointments. However, in the 1915 *Compendium of History and Biography of Carver and Hennepin Counties*, under San Francisco Township, p. 233, we learn that this congregation organized in 1878 and completed building a church in 1879, in Section 10 or close by, from a reference on p. 232. The history refers to it as the San Francisco Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church. It seems reasonable to believe it was still functioning when the history was published in 1915, but we do not know for sure. *San Francisco is a township in Carver County.*

**Sanborn United Methodist Church, 1893–ongoing**
In 1894, the Methodist Episcopal presiding elder reported that work at Sanborn started in late 1893. This had evolved from services conducted by preachers of various denominations at a school beginning in the late 1880s, according to the congregation’s 1944 history. They built their church in 1894, dedicated in November. *Sanborn is a city in Redwood County.*

**Sandridge Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1893**
The Norwegian–speaking Methodist congregation at Sandridge is listed as an appointment for two years, 1891–1893, with St. Hilaire. Just when it began or ended, we do not know. *Sandridge was the original name of Holt, a city in Marshall County.*

**Sandstone Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1895–c.1917**
The Methodist work at Sandstone is listed for the first time as an appointment for two years, 1895–1897, probably a class/preaching point. In 1903, the presiding elder reported a society organized at Sandstone. By 1905, the congregation was making plans to build. Their church was dedicated May 12, 1907. Sandstone was last listed in 1916 and maybe discontinued about 1917. In 1920, the conference listed the property as “unused or abandoned.” *Sandstone is a city in Pine County.*

**Sandy Lake Indian Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1839–1855**
The Indian Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Sandy Lake existed from 1839–1855, Samuel Spates as the preacher in charge.  
*Big Sandy Lake is a lake in Aitkin County.*

**Santiago Methodist Church, 1887–1967**  
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Santiago started in the 1880s. The 1991 history of the Becker church says the church at Santiago was built sometime between 1882–1885. In 1889, the presiding elder reported that the Santiago church was almost ready for dedication, and it had been dedicated by the time of the next year’s report. The congregation discontinued in 1967, though members continued to meet in homes for some years after, according to the Becker history.  
*Santiago is a community in Santiago Township, Sherburne County.*

**Santiago Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1882–1885**  
The United Brethren Santiago Mission was listed on the appointments for three year, 1882–1885. This is all we know of it, nor do we know of any specific classes/preaching points/congregations connected to it.  
*Santiago is a community in Santiago Township, Sherburne County.*

**Saratoga Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–18??**  
The United Brethren work at Saratoga in southeast Minnesota began in 1858 on the Pine Creek Mission. It was later reassigned from Pine Creek to Eyota then to Marion, and finally, in 1886, to the Elmira appointment. We do not know when this class/preaching point/congregation discontinued.  
*Saratoga is a community in Saratoga Township, Winona County.*

**Saratoga Methodist Episcopal Church, 1867–192?**  
The Methodist work at Saratoga in southeast Minnesota may have begun in the 1860s. The J. W. Stebbins memoir published in the 1932 journal of the Minnesota Conference, p. 78, suggests that the Saratoga congregation existed c.1869. However, Saratoga is not named on the appointment list until 1897, with St. Charles. In 1904, the presiding elder reported that the Sunday School was being maintained at Saratoga. The appointment was given up in April, according to the 1916 report, but then restarted by 1922. Most likely, it discontinued in the 1920s.
Saratoga is a community in Saratoga Township, Winona County.

**Saratoga Methodist Episcopal Church, 1871–18??**
References to Methodist work at Saratoga in southwest Minnesota are found in the 1947 and 1997 histories of the Tracy Church. The 1997 history says Saratoga was included on the Lynd and Shetek Circuit in 1871–72. At that time, Saratoga consisted of the present townships of Sodus, Amiret, Custer, and Monroe. The 1947 history includes Saratoga on the Walnut Grove Circuit in 1873. It is not clear if Saratoga relates specifically to a congregation in one of the townships, but maybe Amiret? [See also Amiret Methodist Church.]
The Saratoga District, Lyon County, 1874, included four townships, Sodus, Amiret, Custer, and Monroe. More specifically, Saratoga was the name of a town site platted in 1857, the same name then given to the railroad town platted in Sec. 19 in 1874. This name was changed to Amiret in 1879.

**Sargeant Zion United Methodist Church, 1884–ongoing**
The Zion congregation of the Evangelical Association at Sargeant began in 1884, with the formation of a Sunday School. Their first church was dedicated on October 22, 1899. Although not named in the appointment list until 1921, it was mentioned in the missions report in 1894 and probably was the “Heit’s” appointment named by the Boundaries Committee in 1891 as being reassigned from the Hamilton to the Kasson Mission. Heydt was the name of one of the early families at Sargeant, according to Utzinger’s history, p. 367.
Sargeant is a city in Mower County.

**Sarrfs Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1877–18??**
Sarrfs is listed by the Boundaries Committee on the United Brethren’s Long Prairie Mission in 1877, our only reference to this class or preaching point. It probably met in a home and may have ultimately combined with another United Brethren group, but we do not know.
We do not know the location of Sarrfs.

**Sartell First United Methodist Church St. Cloud Region, 1856–ongoing**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal work at St. Cloud is first listed as an appointment in 1856. The congregation dates itself from 1857, assuming that is when the first preacher arrived in the area. Another source says the first
preacher visited for the first time May 7, 1858. The congregation built its first church in St. Cloud in 1864. They relocated to Sartell during 2012–2013. *St. Cloud is a city in Stearns County.*

**Sauk Center Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1875–1885**
Our one mention of a United Brethren class/preaching point/congregation at Sauk Center is from 1875, when Sauk Center was named on the Sauk Center Mission. Possibly the work continued into the 1880s, maybe at least until 1885 when the mission name changed to Grey Eagle suggesting a shift to a more established congregation in the area. *Sauk Centre is a city and township in Stearns County. The name of the city was spelled Sauk Center until 1936.*

**Sauk Center Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1872–1885**
The United Brethren’s Sauk Center Mission began in 1872, a name change from the Oak Lake Mission. It continued under the name of Sauk Center until 1885 when it was changed to Grey Eagle. *Sauk Centre is a city and township in Stearns County. The name of the city was spelled Sauk Center until 1936.*

**Sauk Center Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1873–190?**
The Norwegian-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Sauk Center is listed as Swedish in 1873 in the appointments, but Norwegian thereafter. It continues on the appointment list until 1904. We do not know if this congregation built a church or exactly when it discontinued. *Sauk Centre is a city and township in Stearns County. The name of the city was spelled Sauk Center until 1936.*

**Sauk Centre Mission Evangelical Association, 1870–1878**
This frontier Evangelical mission was formed in 1870 to serve appointments around Sauk Center and to the north and northwest. It was divided in 1878, with its appointments reassigned to the Two Rivers Mission and the Alexandria Mission. It does not appear that there was a congregation located in the town of Sauk Center. Utzinger’s history, p. 420, names these appointments under Sauk Center: Ashley Creek, Round Prairie, “near” Long Prairie, English Grove, and an unnamed point about six miles from English Grove. It also included what
became the Zion congregation at Elizabeth.  
*Sa**uk Centre is a township and city in Stearns County.

**Sa**uk Center United Evangelical Church, 1897–1903?  
The United Evangelical congregation at Sauk Center was named on the Boundaries Committee report in 1899, with the Paynesville Mission. It is listed as an appointment for one year, 1902–1903. Probably it began in the 1890s after the United Evangelical separation from the Evangelical Association, but most likely did not continue through the first decade of the 20th century.  
*Sa**uk Centre is a city and township in Stearns County. The name of the city was spelled Sauk Center until 1936.

**Sa**uk Centre United Methodist Church, 1861–ongoing  
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Sauk Center probably began as a preaching point its first year as an appointment, 1861–1862. It reappears as an appointment in 1865, the year the congregation organized. They built their first church in 1875.  
*Sa**uk Centre is a city in Stearns County. The name was spelled Sauk Center until 1936.

**Sa**uk Rapids Methodist Church, 1853–1945?  
The Methodist Episcopal work at Sauk Rapids began as point on the Benton County Mission in 1853. Sauk River is listed as an appointment in 1857, becoming Sauk Rapids in 1859. We do not know just when the congregation organized and built a church, but in 1880, the presiding elder reported that the Sauk Rapids church had been redeemed after its sale in 1879. In 1890, the presiding elder reported a revival after a four year break and the building repaired. The church closed again in the early 20th century but was reopened by the time of the district superintendent’s report in 1908. It continued, but apparently precariously. Once again, interest was reported at Sauk Rapids in 1913, this time with a class of Polish Methodists meeting there. There must have been talk of selling the building in the 1920s; in 1931, the Conference Corporation rescinded the motion to sell and “retain the property for the benefit of the community.” Finally, in 1944, the conference voted to discontinue the work at Sauk Rapids and sell the property. It was listed as an appointment for the last time in 1945.  
*Sa**uk Rapids is a city in Benton County.
**Sauk Valley Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1878–1879**
The work of the United Brethren at Sauk Valley is named once, in 1878, on the Sauk Valley Mission. Presumably it was a class/preaching point/congregation, but we do not know if it began earlier than 1878 or how long it continued beyond that year. Could there be a connection to the Birchdale congregation? We do not know. [See also Birchdale Church of the United Brethren in Christ.]
We do not know the exact location for Sauk Valley, but in general, Sauk Valley refers to the area along the Sauk River east of Osakis.

**Sauk Valley Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1878–1879**
The Sauk Valley Mission of the United Brethren is listed as an appointment for one year, 1878–1879. In 1879, its name was changed to Birchdale. Sauk Valley refers to the area along the Sauk River east of Osakis.

**Savage Glendale United Methodist Church, 1984–ongoing**

**Savannah Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1905–1906**
Savannah Circuit appears on the Methodist appointment list under the Crookston District for one year, 1905–1906, and probably consisted of a few classes/preaching points in the area that did not flourish for long. Savannah is a township in Becker County.

**Sawburns Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1865–1879**
Sawburns, probably the name of a family or school where a United Brethren class met, was included on the Vernon Mission in 1865. This is all we know of it. We do not know the location of Sawburns.

*Sawyer Indian Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, see Fond du Lac Methodist Church.*
**Sax Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1922–1926**
The Norwegian-speaking Methodist congregation at Sax is named as an appointment for four years, 1922–1926. Possibly this congregation began earlier and continued beyond 1926, but we cannot be sure. *Sax is a community in McDavitt Township, St. Louis County.*

**Scandia Circuit Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1877–1878**
This Swedish-speaking Methodist circuit is named as an appointment in 1877–1878. Probably it served at least two classes/preaching points/congregations, points such as those at Scandia or Stillwater. *Scandia was a village in Marine Township before the township was divided in 1893, Scandia is now a city in New Scandia Township, Washington County. New Scandia Township was formed with the division of Marine Township in 1893.*

*Scandia Grove Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, see Norseland Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church.*

**Scandia Grove Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1872–1900**
Exactly when the Swedish-speaking the Methodist congregation at Scandia Grove began is unclear. Some members probably worshipped with what was listed as the Scandinavian appointment at Scandia Grove in the 1860s and prior to that as the St. Peter Scandinavian Mission in the late 1850s. The Scandinavian appointment evolved into “Norwegian” in 1872, the likely year that Swedes began to meet separately. The St. Peter Circuit was named as an appointment for a year, 1875–1876 and probably included all the Swedish appointments in the area. We do find the Swedish congregation at Scandia Grove named specifically, with Clear Lake (Lafayette), from 1880–1897. The 1978 history of the Lafayette church says Scandia Grove, presumably the Swedish congregation, disbanded in 1900. *Scandia Grove was a settlement thirteen miles northwest of St. Peter in western Lake Prairie Township, extending into New Sweden Township, Nicollet County.*

**Scandia Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–1920**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist work at Scandia began in 1858, according to the 1942 conference Historical Record, although the 1909 *History of the St.*
Croix Valley, p. 442, says the Swedish Methodists built a church on Long Lake in 1856. This is repeated in the 1881 History of Washington County and the St. Croix Valley, p. 479, with the added information that the church was built “on section 27, south side of Long Lake.” This was torn down in 1864 and the next church “built on section 26, between Hay and Sand Lakes.” Scandia is not named in the appointment list until 1894, but Marine is listed from 1870–1871 and 1873–1894. However, Marine in those years might have referred to a congregation at Marine Mills that is listed under that name for the first time in 1906. Scandia, is listed from 1894–1913 and 1914–1920. The congregation probably discontinued about 1920. In 1924, the conference transferred Scandia’s treasury to the church at Lindstrom. [See also Marine Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church.]

Scandia was a village, now a city in New Scandia Township, Washington County. New Scandia Township was formed with the division of Marine Township in 1893.

**Scandia Woods Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1892**
Scandia Woods is listed as a Norwegian-speaking Methodist appointment from 1889–1892, the last year, 1891–1892, with Sauk Centre. We know nothing more of it. Possibly a class/preaching point/congregation functioned at Scandia Woods only a few years.

*We do not know the location of Scandia Woods.*

**Schaefer’s Evangelical Association, 1887–18??**
Schaefer’s is named once by the Evangelical Committee on Boundaries, placed in 1889 on the Oak Ridge Circuit. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed.

*We do not know the location of Schaefer’s.*

**Schlegel Settlement Zion German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–1922**
The German-speaking Methodist congregation known as Schlegel Settlement began with preaching in 1855, one point on a large circuit. The congregation organized in 1856, soon after the congregation at Sharon. The Zion congregation built a church in 1858, eight miles north of Le Sueur. A marker at the Schlegel Settlement Cemetery notes its location. The marker gives 1859 as the first date, probably indicating completion and/or dedication of the building. The congregation merged with Le Sueur Methodist Episcopal Church in 1922.
[See also Le Sueur Methodist Church.]
Schlegel Settlement Zion was in Blakely Township, Scott County.

**Schmitt’s Evangelical Association, 187?–18??**
The Evangelical class/preaching point/congregation called Schmitt’s was reassigned in 1876 from the Yankton Mission to the Luverne Mission by the Committee on Boundaries. We do not know how long it existed. *We do not know the location of Schmitt’s.*

**Schnase’s Evangelical Association, 187?–18??**
Schnase’s was one of several points reassigned by the Evangelical Committee on Boundaries from the Yankton Mission to the Luverne Mission in 1876. This class/preaching point/congregation may have functioned for some years, but we do not know how long. *We do not know the location of Schnase’s.*

**Schneider’s Evangelical Association, 186?–18??**
Schneider’s is named as a point reassigned from the Crow River Mission to the Maple Grove Mission in 1871 by the Evangelical Committee on Boundaries. This class/preaching point most likely met in the home of a Schneider family. Utzinger’s history, p. 378, names two such families related to both the congregations that formed on the Maple Grove Mission, Maple Grove and Hanover. Most likely Schneider’s eventually related to one of them, but we do not know which one. [See also Corcoran Immanuel United Methodist Church and Hanover United Methodist Church.] *We do not know the location of Schneider’s.*

**Schulz Evangelical Association, 187?–18??**
In 1876, the Evangelical Committee on Boundaries reassigned Schulz from the Yankton Mission to the Luverne Mission. In 1881, Schulz was moved from the Big Stone Mission to the Marshall Mission. This is all we know of this class/preaching point/congregation probably named for the family in whose home they met. It may have been in either Minnesota or Dakota Territory. *We do not know the location of Schulz.*

**Schulze’s Evangelical Association, 18??–18??**
Schulze’s was named once in the Evangelical records, in the mission report of 1894 as a point under South Haven. This class/preaching point/congregation may have existed for some time, meeting, probably at the home of Schulze family. The Graham church included a Schulz family, according to their history of 2004, a possible connection but not totally convincing.

*We do not know the location of Schulze’s.*

**Schwanke Evangelical Association, see Willow Creek Evangelical Association.**

**Schweitz German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–c.1920**
The German-speaking Methodist work called Schweitz, probably a family name, began in 1858, according to the history of the Northern German Conference. It was a congregation on the Jordan Circuit, but without a church building. We find occasional references to it in the mission collections report beginning in the 1880s and for the last time in 1915. Probably they discontinued by about 1920.

*We do not know the location of Schweitz.*

**Scotland Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–188?**
We have one reference to Methodist work at Scotland. The 1912 *History of Fillmore County*, p. 1118, includes it on the circuit with Preston and Fountain in 1876. Possibly this class/preaching point/congregation functioned for a few years, but maybe not long.

*Scotland was a post office, 1874-1886, in Preston Township, Fillmore County.*

**Searles Evangelical Association, see Cottonwood Tabor Evangelical Association.**

**Sebeka Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 189?–189?**
The class/preaching point/congregation of the United Brethren at Sebeka is named once, in 1895 when the Boundaries Committee identified it as a point on the Sebeka Mission. We do not know how long the work continued at Sebeka, but the mission was renamed the next year, possibly indicating a lack of success at Sebeka.

*Sebeka is a city in Wadena County.*

**Sebeka Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1895–1896**
The Sebeka Mission of the Church of the Brethren existed for a year under that name, 1895–1896. The name was changed to Ottertail Mission in 1896.  
*Sebeka is a city in Wadena County.*

**Sebeka United Methodist Church, 1897–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Sebeka evolved from a union Sunday School in the late 1890s that affiliated ultimately with the Methodists. The presiding elder reporting in 1899 reported that Sebeka was planning to build a church. It was dedicated in February 1902.  
*Sebeka is a city in Wadena County.*

**Sedan Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897–1902**
Sedan appears for the first time on the Methodist appointment list in 1895, with Grove Lake and Lyman Prairie and for the last year in 1901. Possibly this class/preaching point/congregation never built a church. It may have begun earlier in the 1890s and continued beyond 1902, but we have no more details.  
*Sedan is a city in Pope County.*

**Sellwood Methodist Episcopal Church, 1907–19??**
In 1907, the Methodist presiding elder reported a Sunday School and preaching services at Sellwood near Ely. This is all we know of this class/preaching point/congregation, probably begun to serve the new village of mine workers there. We do not know how long it continued.  
*Sellwood was a post office from 1906-1908, reestablished as Section Thirty in 1910, a community in Fall Lake Township, Lake County.*

**Selma German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1893–1905**
*The Centennial History of Cottonwood County*, published in 1970, p. 370, tells us that this German-speaking Methodist congregation built a church on land donated by the Louis Leder family in 1893. Possibly they had organized to some degree prior to that. Selma appears on the appointment lists with Johnsonville from 1894–1896. The county history also tells us that when the town of Comfrey was founded in 1900, most of the congregation opted to move the church to town, and this was done. However, arguing over the move split the membership and led to discontinuance. They sold the building to the founders of First Congregational Church in 1905.
Selma is a township in Cottonwood County.

**Senjen Methodist Episcopal Church, 1899–191?**
In 1899, the presiding elder reported a society and Sunday School at Height of Land on the Detroit charge. Our second, and last reference to this Methodist work is to Senjen in 1910; the Sunday School missionary report tells of a school there.

*Senjen was a country post office, 1896-1918, on Height of Land Lake in Height of Land Township, Becker County.*

**Seward Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–191?**
We find Seward listed as a Methodist appointment, with Fulda, from 1897–1899 and again from 1907–1914. We do not know exactly when this congregation began or ended or if it built a church. They may have met in a school or other public place.

*Seward is a township in Nobles County.*

**Shakopee Calvary United Methodist Church, 1972–2010**
The Calvary United Methodist congregation in Shakopee began in 1972, holding its first service that year on October 8. They purchased a former Lutheran Church and consecrated it on May 20, 1979. In 2010, Calvary merged with Glendale United Methodist Church in Savage. [*See also Savage Glendale United Methodist Church.*]

*Shakopee is a city in Scott County.*

**Shakopee German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–c.1900?**
The German-speaking Methodist congregation at Shakopee began as an appointment on the new German District of the Iowa Conference in 1856, according to Hobart’s history, p. 319. Shakopee was listed in the appointments from 1861–1869. The 1949 history of the Lydia church tells of the church building at Shakopee being moved to Lydia in 1869 after most of the Shakopee congregation had moved there. However, work continued to some degree in Shakopee. Shakopee is listed under Jordan in the mission collections report of 1896, and the 1943 history of the Jordan church says their minister preached at a home in Shakopee once a month or oftener. We do not know exactly when this occurred or when it ended but possibly about 1900.

*Shakopee is a city in Scott County.*
**Shakopee Methodist Episcopal Church, 1852–c.1895**
The English-speaking Methodist work at Shakopee began in 1852 as a part of the St. Peter’s Mission. The congregation built their church in 1867 and continued as a listed appointment from 1853–1883. Shakopee returned to the appointment list in 1886, the same year that the presiding elder reported that the church had been closed, or at least inactive, for four years. The congregation discontinued in the mid-1890s, and in 1899, the presiding elder reported that the church should be sold. In 1900, it was taken apart and the materials given to the Bloomington Ferry church for reconstruction. *Shakopee is a city in Scott County.*

**Shaokatan Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1900–19??**
In 1901, the Methodist presiding elder reported that a church foundation had been laid at “Schochatan,” on the Henricks charge. Nothing more is ever reported regarding a congregation at Shaokatan. How long it functioned, we do not know. *Shaokatan is a township in Lincoln County.*

**Sharon (Bush) German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–1929**
The Sharon German-speaking Methodist congregation, also known as Bush, began as a point on a wide-ranging circuit in the Le Sueur area in 1855. This congregation organized November 22, 1856, and built a church in 1857. In 1929, the congregation merged with the Le Sueur Methodist Episcopal Church, according to the 1955 history of that congregation. *[See also Le Sueur Methodist Church.]* *Sharon is a township in Le Sueur County.*

**Shelbyville Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–186?**
Our one reference to United Brethren work at Shelbyville is from 1859, the year it was named on the new Garden City Mission. This class/preaching point/congregation may have continued for a short time but probably not long. *Shelbyville was a village in Shelby Township, Blue Earth County.*

**Shelbyville Evangelical Association, 1867–c.1880**
At some date, possibly as early as 1861, Shelbyville was a preaching point/class
on the Evangelical Association’s Blue Earth Mission. We have further references to it in 1877 and 1878 in the conference reports. Utzinger’s history, p. 377, connects it with the Evangelical congregation at Amboy, the railroad town that led to Shelbyville’s demise but dates Amboy’s beginnings, as do other references, to the later 19th century rather than the mid–19th century. [See also Amboy Zion Evangelical Association.] Shelbyville was a village in Shelby Township, Blue Earth County, superseded by Amboy and the coming of the railroad.

**Shelbyville Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–1882**
The Methodist work at Shelbyville began in 1856. The congregation organized that year and built their church in 1858. The 1880 report of the conference church property committee approved the sale of the church. The 1976 history of the Amboy church says that the last service at Shelbyville was held in 1882, after which the members joined the Amboy Methodist Episcopal Church. [See also Amboy United Methodist Church.]
Shelbyville was a village in Shelby Township, Blue Earth County, superseded by Amboy and the coming of the railroad.

**Shelbyville Salem Methodist Protestant Church, c.1870–1894**
The Salem congregation of the Methodist Protestant Church was on the Bass Lake circuit probably from the 1870s. The 1996 history of the Bass Lake church tells of a Methodist Protestant who settled in Shelbyville in 1869. The congregation merged with the Bass Lake Methodist Protestant Church in 1894, though they continued to hold services at Shelbyville once a month until 1898. [See also Bass Lake Community Church.]
Shelbyville was a village in Shelby Township, Blue Earth County.

**Sheldon Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–1868?**
Hobart’s history, p. 86, tells of a Methodist revival and a class organized at Sheldon on the Caledonia circuit in 1857. The 1882 History of Houston County, p. 456, says the congregation at Sheldon organized in 1858 and was regularly supplied with a preacher, The account names five of the preachers, Rev. Klepper being the last. Conference appointments place J. W. Klepper at Caledonia from 1866–1868. The Sheldon congregation never built a church. Sheldon is community in Sheldon Township, Houston County.
**Shell City Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–1897**
The Methodist congregation at Shell City is listed in the appointments, with Hubbard, for one year, 1895–1896. The 2006 history of the Hubbard church tells of nearby Shell City, a community that declined with the decline of the lumber industry. Memories recorded in this history include one identifying an early preacher at Hubbard from 1885–1887. He was a local preacher (rather than a traveling preacher, a separate category in Methodist practice) and farmer who lived in the Shell City community about seven miles from Hubbard. Presumably, the Methodist work at Shell City declined as the population declined in the late 19th century.
*Shell City was a village in Section 2, Shell River Township, Wadena County, with a post office from 1882-1901.*

**Shell Rock German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1872–1877**
The German Methodist Episcopal congregation at Shell Rock appears as an appointment for five years, 1872–1877. Possibly it began earlier and lasted longer, but we do not know for sure.
*Shell Rock is a township in Freeborn County.*

*Shell Rock, see also Glenville Church of the United Brethren in Christ, Glenville Circuit Church of the United Brethren in Christ and Glenville United Methodist Church.*

**Sherburn German Methodist Episcopal Church, 18??–19??**
We find one reference to a German-speaking Methodist congregation at Sherburn, listed in the 1898 mission collections report under Lamberton. Presumably this class/preaching point/congregation functioned some years, but we do not know how long.
*Sherburn is a city in Martin County.*

**Sherburn Mission Evangelical Association, 1900–1915**
Utzinger’s history, p. 354, tells of the formation of the Evangelical Association’s Sherburn Mission in 1900, comprising points that had been on the western end of the Fairmont Mission. The name was changed to the Jackson Mission in 1915.
*Sherburn is a city in Martin County.*
**Sherburn Schaefer's Evangelical Church, 187?-1939?**
Utzinger’s history, p. 355, describes the Evangelical Association congregation that formed north of Sherburn with beginnings related to the Raetz family, probably the same appointment included on the Fairmont Mission in 1878 listed as Raeths on the preceding page. It became known as Schaefer’s from families of that name who moved into the neighborhood later. The congregation met mostly in homes and schools. In 1902 and again in 1916, the Ways and Means Committee said this class on the Sherburn Mission was planning to build a chapel. This may not have happened. We do not know exactly when the congregation discontinued, but it still existed when Utzinger wrote, and a handwritten chart in the Jackson Mission file lists members at “Schaefer Sherburn” from 1900–1939. They were served by a pastor who lived in the Sherburn Mission parsonage in Sherburn, but an Evangelical congregation was never begun in town.

Sherburn is a city in Martin County.

**Sherburn United Methodist Church, 1893–2006**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal Church at Sherburn organized in 1893. In 1894, the presiding elder reported that the congregation hoped to build a church the next year. In 1895, he reported they had bought a church and refitted it. It was dedicated by the time of his report in 1897. The congregation discontinued June 30, 2006.

Sherburn is a city in Martin County.

Shetek Methodist Episcopal Church, see Currie Methodist Episcopal Church and Tracy United Methodist Church.

Shoreview Peace United Methodist Church, see North Oaks Peace United Methodist Church

**Shovel Lake Methodist Church, 1921–c.1947**
The first work of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Shovel Lake may have begun in 1921 when it was listed as an appointment for one year, with Palisade. Though not named in 1922, it was on the 1923 apportionment list for 1923–
1924, but seemed to decline to the point of non-existence for several years until 1932. That year Shovel Lake returns as an appointment, and the district superintendent reported a new church organization there. Also, the 2009 history of the Hill City church tells us that their pastor in 1930–1942 began a mission at Shovel Lake. The congregation probably discontinued about 1947, having been named as an appointment for the last time in 1946. 

*Shovel Lake is community in the Unorganized Territory of Northwest Aitkin County.*

**Silver Bay United Protestant Church, 1953–ongoing**

The United Protestant Church of Silver Bay began as an ecumenical project in 1953 supported by several denominations including the Evangelical United Brethren Church and the Methodist Church. 

*Silver Bay is a city in Lake County.*

**Silver Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1865–192?**

The Methodist work at Silver Creek began in the mid-1860s. The congregation built a church at some point, which was not functioning by 1880, the building having fallen into disrepair, according to the *Farnham History of Wright County*, p. 411, of that year. The congregation revived in the 1880s. In 1890, the presiding elder reported that the building had a new foundation, and in the report of 1907, we learn that the church had been moved from the country to the village. The congregation discontinued probably about the mid-1920s. In 1927, the Conference Corporation granted permission to sell the property. 

*Silver Creek is a community in Silver Creek Township, Wright County.*

**Silver Lake Evangelical Association, 187?–18??**

The 1873 Evangelical Committee on Boundaries report tells us that Silver Lake was detached from the Blue Earth Circuit and moved to the Wells Circuit. According to the 1990 history of the Wells church, Silver Lake was located in southwestern Waseca County. How long this class/preaching point/congregation existed, we do not know. 

*Silver Lake is a lake in Wilton Township, Waseca County.*

**Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, c. 1890?–c.1926**

The Methodist congregation at Simpson may have begun about 1890, though possibly earlier. In 1892, the presiding elder reported that a church had been
dedicated at Simpson, and it appears on the appointment list for the first time. By 1914, the conference intended to sell the building, but the next year, 1915, the church had reopened, and the district superintendent reported a new Sunday School of 40 persons. He also said new conditions made it “poor policy to dispose of the property at this time.” Renewal did not last. Simpson was not named as an appointment in 1926, and the conference authorized sale of the property. 
Simpson is a community in Pleasant Grove Township, Olmsted County.

**Skyburg Methodist Episcopal Church, 1917–1918**
Skyburg is named as a Methodist appointment once, 1915–1916, with Kenyon and Richland. Possibly this class/preaching point/congregation functioned before and/or after that year, but we know nothing more. 
Skyburg was a village in Kenyon Township, Goodhue County.

**Slayton Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1894–1949**
This congregation in Slayton was begun by the newly formed denomination, the United Evangelical Church, in 1894, based on an 1895 news clipping in the Slayton church file saying it began the year before. In this clipping it is referred to as the “German Evangelical Church.” Other sources make it clear that the congregation was United Evangelical, the group that had split from the Evangelical Association. The Slayton congregation organized in 1898 and was the center of United Evangelical work in the area. In 1901, the presiding elder reported seven appointments, unnamed, on the Slayton mission and also mentions that there were good opportunities further east of Heron Lake. Slayton was last listed as an appointment in 1948–1949. We do not know exactly when it discontinued, but information from the Slayton United Methodist Church file, says that, when it closed, the remaining members bought a former school and affiliated with the Evangelical Free Church. 
Slayton is a city in Murray County.

**Slayton United Methodist Church, 1878–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation in Slayton began with the first appointment to the region in 1878. They organized in Slayton in 1882, according to its c.1960 church history. The congregation began building in
1883. In 1885, the presiding elder said the church would be completed “this fall.” It was dedicated May 15, 1886.

Slayton is a city in Murray County.

Sleepy Eye Faith United Methodist Church, 1972–ongoing
Faith United Methodist Church in Sleepy Eye formed in 1972, the result of the merger of First Methodist Church and Zion Evangelical United Brethren Church. [See also Sleepy Eye Zion Evangelical United Brethren Church and Sleepy Eye First Methodist Church.]
Sleepy Eye is a city in Brown County.

Sleepy Eye First Methodist Church, 187?–1972
The English–speaking Methodist Episcopal work in Sleepy Eye probably began in the early 1870s, though possibly earlier. Sleepy Eye is named as an appointment every year but one from 1873–1885. In 1895, the presiding elder reports on the "new work at Sleepy Eye." The next year, he tells of a church to be built, the congregation first meeting in a tent, then a storeroom. The church was completed by the time of the 1896 report. They merged with the German Methodist Episcopal Church in Sleepy Eye during the 1919–1920 pastorate. In 1972, the congregation merged with Zion Evangelical United Brethren Church to become Faith United Methodist Church. [See also Sleepy Eye German Methodist Episcopal Church and Sleepy Eye Faith United Methodist Church.]
Sleepy Eye is a city in Brown County.

**Sleepy Eye German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1870–1924**
The first German–speaking Methodist work in the Sleepy Eye area began with preaching at Leavenworth in 1870. The 1937 history of church tells of the first quarterly conference of the Leavenworth Mission held in 1872. The congregation built a church in Leavenworth that was moved to Sleepy Eye in 1876. The appointment was listed as Leavenworth from 1870–1878. In 1878, the name changed to Sleepy Eye. The German congregation merged with the English Methodists in Sleepy Eye during the 1919–1920 pastorate of the English church. Subsequently, in 1920, the conference approved the transfer of the Sleepy Eye German Methodist Episcopal Church from the Northern German Conference to the Minnesota Conference. [See also Sleepy Eye First Methodist
**Sleepy Eye Zion Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1870–1972**
The Zion congregation of the Evangelical Association at Sleepy Eye officially organized March 12, 1877, after first preaching in 1870 following work in the area since 1857. They began building a church in 1876, which was completed in 1877. In 1972, they merged with First Methodist Church in Sleepy Eye to form Faith United Methodist Church. [See also Sleepy Eye Faith United Methodist Church.]

**Smiley Methodist Episcopal Church, see Nisswa Methodist Episcopal Church.**

**Smith Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1873–191?**
The 1915 *History of Wright County*, p. 820, tells of the Methodist class organizing in the village of Smith Lake in 1873. The presiding elder, reporting in 1883, says that the congregation at Smith Lake was building a church. The next year he reported that it had been dedicated. The last mention of Smith Lake is found in 1913, where it is named on the Litchfield District missionary appropriations list. We do not know when the congregation discontinued or its exact connection to the congregation at Middleville. [See also Middleville Methodist Episcopal Church.]

**Smith Lake is a community in Middleville Township, Wright County.**

**Smith School House Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 189?–189?**
Smith School was a preaching point for the United Brethren in the Mansfield area in south central Minnesota during the 1890s, according to the 1947 Kiester church history. We do not know when this class began or ended, maybe by joining the Mansfield congregation?

*We do not know the location of this Smith School House.*

**Smith School House Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–186?**
We have two references from southeast or south central Minnesota involving the name of Smith in the early years of the United Brethren work. In 1858, Smith School House was placed on the Preston Circuit by the Boundaries
Committee. In 1860, “Smiths” was moved to the Lansing circuit, but from where is unclear. This class (or possibly two)/preaching point/congregation probably did continue long, but we do not know for sure. Could it be connected to the preaching point of the same name in the 1890s? Another mystery.
*We do not know the location of this Smith School House.*

**Smiths Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 187?-18??**
Smiths was included on the Sauk Center Mission of the United Brethren in 1875, probably a class or preaching point that met in the home of a family named Smith. We do not know how long this work continued, possibly for a few years, or not.
*We do not know the location of Smiths.*

**Smith’s Mill Evangelical Association, 189?-189?**
The Evangelical point, “Schmith’s Mill” was mentioned once in the journals, in the 1892 missionary report under Amboy. Probably this class/preaching point/congregation did not function long.
*Smiths Mill is a community partially in Le Ray Township, Blue Earth County, and partially in Janesville Township, Waseca County.*

**Smith’s Mill Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?-c.1915**
The Methodist congregation at Smith’s Mill probably began in the early 1880s, though possibly before. In 1886, the presiding elder reported a new building on the Janesville charge, at Smith’s Mill. In 1890, he reported that it had been dedicated. Smith’s Mill is named as an appointment for the last time in 1912. We do not know when the congregation discontinued but likely about 1915. In 1916, the conference authorized the sale of the church building.
*Smiths Mill is a community partially in Le Ray Township, Blue Earth County, and partially in Janesville Township, Waseca County.*

**Snow Lake Evangelical Association, 187?-188?**
The Evangelical point at Snow Lake is named once, in 1878, when it was reassigned from the St. Cloud Mission to the new Two Rivers Mission. We do not know when this class/preaching point/congregation started or when it discontinued.
*We do not know the location of Snow Lake.*
**Sodus Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897–c.1910**
Sodus appears as a Methodist appointment in 1897, with Balaton. The 1955 history of the Balaton church says that the Sodus congregation met at School House No. 37, seven miles northeast of Balaton and that it discontinued about 1910. *Sodus is a township in Lyon County.*

**Someret German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1875–1876**
Our one reference to German-speaking Methodist work in Somerset is found in the 1916 *History of Rice and Steele Counties*, p. 973, where it says that Somerset was on the circuit when the Owatonna German Methodist Episcopal Church organized in 1875. We do not know how long the class/preaching point/congregation existed. *Somerset is a township in Steele County.*

**Soo Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1911–1912**
The first mention of a Methodist circuit along the Soo Line Railroad is found in the report of the Brainerd District presiding elder in 1907. The Soo Circuit appears on the appointment list for one year, 1911–1912, but now on the Duluth District. Exactly what classes/preaching points/congregation were connected to this circuit is unclear. *The Soo Line Railroad ran through northern Minnesota and into adjoining states.*

**Soudan Methodist Church, 1885–1945?**
The Methodist Episcopal Church at Tower was organized June 31, 1885. Tower was the name of the mine and also the railroad junction at this location. By the next year, the congregation was building a church at Tower, which the presiding elder reported in 1888 had been dedicated. Soudan appears on the appointment list for the first time in 1889, reflecting the community’s new name as of 1888. However, Soudan, in 1889, is listed with Tower. That same year, the presiding elder reported that services had been established at Tower Village, which distinguishes the previous “Tower,” i.e. Soudan, from the new “Tower” in the appointment lists. Soudan continues on the appointments, though not every year, until 1930. The congregation seems to have flagged in the 1930s. In 1937, the Conference Corporation put disposal of any remaining
property rights in the hands of the district superintendent. However, the property was returned to the local trustees in 1940. Soudan appears once more on the appointments, from 1944–1945, and probably discontinued about that time. [See also Tower Methodist Episcopal Church.]
Soudan is a community in Breitung Township, St. Louis County.

**South Bend Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–186?**
Our one mention of United Brethren work at South Bend is found in 1859, when this class/preaching point was included on the Judson Mission. One can guess that the attempt to establish a class at South Bend did not succeed.
South Bend is a community in South Bend Township, Blue Earth County.

**South Bend Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–189?**
Hobart’s history, p. 164, tells us that the Methodists organized a class at South Bend in 1855. South Bend appears on the appointment list for the first time in October 1859, but not in 1860. “Agency,” with a South Bend address, is listed in 1867–1872 and again in 1875–1876. We find one more listing for South Bend, in 1895–1896. We have no other details about a congregation at South Bend, whether they built a church or if it functioned continuously. Probably they discontinued in the 1890s.
South Bend is a community in South Bend Township, Blue Earth County.

**South Branch Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1878–188?**
South Branch was a preaching point on the new St. James Mission begun in 1878. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation continued, but maybe a few years into the 1880s.
South Branch is a community in South Branch Township, Watonwan County.

**South Fork Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–193?**
Methodist work at this South Fork in east central Minnesota probably began early in the 20th century. We find it on a map published in 1904, south of Ogilvie. Presumably South Fork continued as a class/preaching point for a time, though we know nothing more of it until 1929. That year, the district superintendent reported that a Community Church had been organized at South Fork on the Ogilvie charge. It was also mentioned in the 1930 report but not again and may have discontinued in the 1930s.
South Fork is a township in Kanabec County

South Fork Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, see Choice Methodist Church.

**South Haven Gethsemane Evangelical Association, 1867–1917**
The Gethsemane congregation of the Evangelical Association near South Haven began with preaching in the 1860s, according to 1973 correspondence in the Zion United Methodist Church, South Haven, file. It was also called the Pramann Church for the family that gave land for the building, erected in 1880. Utzinger’s history, p. 415, tells of the split in the congregation in the 1890s, with most members joining the breakaway United Evangelical denomination, forming a congregation known as Maine Prairie Gethsemane. The original congregation continued, served by the preacher from St. Cloud and then assigned to South Haven in 1911. The congregation discontinued about 1917 or 1918, and many members joined Zion Church in South Haven. A timeline in the Zion Church file says Gethsemane Church was in Augusta Township. Augusta Township is a township in Stearns County. South Haven is city in Stearns County.

South Haven Zion United Methodist Church, 1867–ongoing
The Zion congregation of the Evangelical Association had roots in the earliest work in the region in the 1860s, through the Bretzke’s class that met near Kimball. Some of the families that converted at Bretzke’s lived close to South Haven and formed the core of what became the Zion congregation, incorporated November 26, 1891. In the early years, they met at the Bretzke and later the Mielke home (listed as Muelkes in the 1897 mission report). They built their first church in 1899, within a mile of South Haven and moved it into town in 1916. South Haven is a city in Stearns County.

South Jackson Evangelical Association, see Jackson Zion Evangelical Church

**South North Ridge Evangelical Association, 1890–18??**
South North Ridge appears in the Evangelical records once, named on the 1890 missions report on the Renville Circuit. We know nothing more of a class/preaching point/congregation at South North Ridge or if it was connected
to the point named North Ridge. [See also North Ridge Evangelical Association.] We do not know the location of South North Ridge.

**South Ridge United Methodist Church, 1860–ongoing**
The Evangelical Association congregation at South Ridge was first known as Mound Prairie when preaching began in the area in 1860. They built a church that was dedicated October 11, 1874. In 1936, they changed their name from Mound Prairie to South Ridge Tabor Evangelical Church. We also find a 1868 reference to Moundville, probably, but maybe not, the same as Mound Prairie. 
*South Ridge is a community in Mound Prairie Township, Houston County.*

**South St. Paul First United Methodist Church, 1895–1896; 1915–2012**
The first English-speaking Methodist work in South St. Paul began in 1893 jointly with Presbyterians. The congregation is listed once as a Methodist appointment, from 1895–1896. A 2011 history of the congregation says that this first joint effort ended when the congregation organized as First Presbyterian Church in 1896. The Methodist work began anew when First Methodist Episcopal Church organized February 7, 1915. By 1919, they were building their church at 140 6th Ave. N., a church dedicated November 16, 1924. It was sold when the congregation merged with St. Paul's United Methodist Church in Mendota Heights in 2012. [See also Mendota Heights St. Paul’s United Methodist Church.]*
*South St. Paul is a city in Dakota County.*

**South St. Paul German Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–19??**
The German-speaking Methodist appointment in South St. Paul is named for the first time in 1887 and stayed on the list until 1892. The congregation was either making plans for a church or building one in 1897 and was listed in the missions collection report that year with Salem and Rosemount. South St. Paul returns to the appointment list for a year, 1898–1899. We do not know when it discontinued but maybe in the early 20th century.
*South St. Paul is a city in Dakota County.*

**South Silver Lake Methodist Church, 194?–195?**
South Silver Lake is named just once as a Methodist appointment, from 1948–1949, with Fairmont and East Chain. This is all we know of a congregation at
South Silver Lake.
*South Silver Lake is a lake in Silver Lake Township, Martin County.*

**South Stillwater Methodist Episcopal Church, 1853–190?**
Methodist preaching in South Stillwater began in 1853, as recorded in the 198? history of the Stillwater church. Whether this early work continued over the next 20–25 years, we do not know for sure, but probably evolved into the Union Church built in 1880. The 1881 *History of Washington County and the St. Croix Valley*, p. 428, tells of this church being built with money raised by people from all denominations. A union Sunday School was held weekly and religious services occasionally. The 1985 history of the Stillwater church notes that money was paid to them by the Oak Park and South Stillwater congregations in 1907. Also, the Stillwater preacher was asked to preach Sunday evenings at the “Union Chapel Congregation of South Stillwater and Oak Park.” We do not know how long this Methodist connection continued.
*South Stillwater, now the City of Bayport* was in Baytown Township, Washington County.

**South Stillwater Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 18??–19??**
We find the Norwegian–speaking Methodist work at South Stillwater listed one year as an appointment, 1904–1905. How long this class/preaching point/congregation existed, we do not know, but maybe some years before or after.
*South Stillwater, now the City of Bayport* was in Baytown Township, Washington County.

**South Stillwater Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–190?**
We find one reference to Swedish–speaking Methodist work at South Stillwater. It is named with Stillwater (First Swedish) in the missions collection report of 1899. Possibly this class/preaching point/congregation continued for at least a few years, but we have no further details.
*South Stillwater, now the City of Bayport* was in Baytown Township, Washington County.

**South Wilton Methodist Episcopal Church, 1868–18??**
All we know of a Methodist class/preaching point/congregation at South Wilton is found in the 1887 History of Steele and Waseca Counties, p. 727. It says Methodist work began in the Waseca area about 1867 and after a year included members at Waseca, Wilton, and South Wilton. Possibly this continued for a
time at South Wilton but probably not long.  
Wilton is a township in Waseca County.

**Southside Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1858–c.191?**
The work that became Grace Methodist Episcopal Church at Southside began with preaching about 1858, according to the 1915 *History of Wright County*, p. 824, in the Pleasant Lake area. Pleasant Lake was the name by which the preaching point was identified in circuit lists found in the Litchfield church file in the archives. In 1869, Corinna appears as an appointment for the first time and is listed all years but one until 1875. In 1879, the presiding elder reports that a church is being built at Corinna. The 1915 county history identifies the congregation as Grace Methodist Episcopal Church at Southside, locating it about two and a half miles northwest of Annandale, but also connects this congregation to that called Corinna. This account says building began in 1877 on donated property in Section 24 of Southside Township. The congregation was on the Annandale charge in the appointments from 1895–1901. The county history links Southside to Annandale until 1913 when it was voted to dispose of the old Southside property. It was sold in 1914.  
*Southside and Corinna are adjacent townships in Wright County, with Pleasant Lake on the border but mostly in Corinna Township.*

**Sparta Finnish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1906–1908?**
The Finnish–speaking Methodist congregation at Sparta organized May 15, 1906, according to the account of Finnish work in Pace’s history, p. 133, but did not last long due to members moving away. It is on the appointment list from 1907–1908.  
*Sparta is a community in Fayal Township, St. Louis County.*

**Sparta Methodist Episcopal Church, 1896–1911**
The English–speaking Methodist congregation at Sparta was listed as an appointment for the first time in 1896. They built a church, dedicated August 28, 1898. In 1908, the presiding elder reported that the town was to be relocated by the mining company, and the next year, he reported that Oliver Mining had given two lots in Genoa to which the Sparta church building was to be moved. It seems as if the Sparta congregation became the Genoa congregation at least for a time. However, histories from the Eveleth church
suggest that Sparta merged with Eveleth but without stating a year. In the 1920s, Eveleth was supporting a “location Sunday School” at Genoa, according to the presiding elder. [See also Genoa Methodist Episcopal Church.]

**Spencer Brook United Methodist Church, 1896–2010**
Methodist Episcopal preaching began at Spencer Brook in 1885 and 1887, and the work finally persisted after an appointment in 1896. The congregation built a church soon after, which the presiding elder reporting in 1899 said had been dedicated. The church closed for many years, 1910–1937, but members kept a Sunday School going and held worship services at times in homes or the schoolhouse. They officially re-opened the church in 1937. In 2010, they merged with Princeton United Methodist Church and Blessed Cross United Methodist Church in Zimmerman to form Freshwaters United Methodist Church, a congregation with three campuses. [See also Freshwaters United Methodist Church.]

*Spencer Brook is a community in Spencer Brook Township, Isanti County.*

**Spicer Cross Roads Community United Methodist Church, 1992–ongoing**
Cross Roads Community United Methodist Church at Spicer began in 1992 under the name of New London/Spicer. The name was changed in 1996. The congregation built their church in 1998.

*Spicer is a city in Kandiyohi County.*

**Split Rock Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–18??**
We have one reference to Methodist work at Split Rock in southwest Minnesota. The 1955 history of the Adrian church names Split Rock on the Luverne circuit in 1878. One wonders if the class/preaching at Split Rock was connected with the later development of the church in Jasper, a town platted by Split Rock Creek in 1888.

*Split Rock Creek is a creek running through Pipestone and Rock Counties.*

**Split Rock Salem First Finnish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1892–192?**
The Finnish–speaking congregation at Split Rock first appears as the Finnish Mission in 1892, reported as work in Carleton County, with a log church, the first Finnish Methodist building in America. Services were not always regular but
the congregation persisted, rebuilding the church and dedicating it in 1904 as Split Rock Salem First Finnish Methodist Episcopal Church. In the appointments, it is found listed either as Split Rock or Moose Lake Finnish. The building was destroyed in the forest fire of 1918. The congregation attempted to carry on, worshipping in a home and hoping to rebuild but discontinued in the early 1920s. It is listed as an appointment for the last time in 1925–1926. The connection to the Kettle River Finnish congregation in the early 1920s when the district superintendent said that Kettle River was going to build on the remains of the Salem Church at Split Rock suggest a connection between these congregations, but details are unclear. [See also Kettle River Finnish Methodist Episcopal Church.]

Split Rock is a township in Carleton County.

**Spooner Methodist Episcopal Church, 1907–192?**
Spooner appears on the Methodist appointment list for the first time in 1907, with Warroad, The next year, 1908, the presiding elder reported that the church at Spooner had been dedicated in November 1907. After losing the building to fire in 1910, the congregation built a combination parsonage and worship space. By 1919, the congregation at Spooner had declined with the decline in the lumber trade, according to the district superintendent. Although the Conference Corporation turned the property over to the conference trustees in 1920, Spooner again appears an appointment from 1924–1926, possibly an attempt to restart the work, unsuccessfully.

Spooner was a village located across the Baudette River from the City of Baudette, Lake of the Woods County.

**Spring Brook Evangelical Church, c.1885–1939**
The congregation at Spring Brook started by the Evangelical Association was served many of its years through the North Dakota Conference. Its cemetery record tells of burials beginning in 1885. It was first listed as an appointment in 1900. It was placed on the Donaldson Mission in 1926. The congregation disbanded in 1939.

Spring Brook is a township in Kittson County.

**Spring Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–18??**
Spring Creek was named as a Methodist appointment in 1856–1857. From a
clergy memoir published in 1933, we learn that Spring Creek was served by Rev. Pemberton as part of his first charge, with Kenyon. Also, Hobart’s history, p. 160, speaks of a revival at an appointment in the Spring Creek neighborhood in 1874 and 1875. Most likely this reference is to the Spring Creek near Kenyon. Hobart tells of a different Spring Creek on p. 75, the site of the first camp meeting held by English–speaking Methodists in Minnesota in August 1855. This Spring Creek was located at what became the location of the Goodhue County Poor Farm, just north of Red Wing. How long the congregation at Spring Creek near Kenyon existed, we do not know.

**Spring Grove Methodist Church, c.1873–1969**
The Spring Grove Methodist Episcopal congregation began with preaching in the 1870s served by the preacher from Hutchinson. In the early years they worshipped in a union church building with the Presbyterians. Spring Grove is listed as an appointment for the first time in 1894, with Cedar Mills. The 1948 history of the church says the Methodists were evicted from their shared quarters with the Presbyterians in 1896 and began building their own church. It was dedicated December 5, 1897. The 1967 history of the church says no services were held from 1928–1935, but were revived with an appointment in 1935. In 1936, the Conference Corporation returned the property to the local trustees. The congregation discontinued in 1969.

**Spring Island German Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–18??**
All we know of German–speaking Methodist work at Spring Island is found in the 1880 missions collections report, where Spring Island is named under the Mankato Mission. This class/preaching point/congregation may have been short–lived, but we do not know for sure.

**Spring Island Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1880?–1905**
The English–speaking Methodist congregation at Spring Island probably started about 1880. A manuscript copy in the Hebron church file in the archives places Spring Island on a charge with Hebron from 1880–1883. It was listed with
Rapidan in the statistical report of 1886. The 1963 history of Belgrade Ave. Methodist Church in North Mankato says that Spring Island was placed on the North Mankato charge in 1901 and also tells us that Spring Island discontinued in December 1905. *We do not know the location of Spring Island.*

**Spring Lake Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1876–18??**
Spring Lake in western Minnesota was named on the new Pomme de Terre mission of the United Brethren in 1876. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation continued, but possibly it was eventually a point on the Appleton Mission. *Spring Lake is a lake in Appleton Township, Swift County.*

**Spring Lake Evangelical Association, 188??–18??**
We find Spring Lake in east central Minnesota named once in the Evangelical records, in the mission report of 1889 on the Chaska Mission. How long this class/preaching point/congregation continued, we do not know. *Spring Lake is a community in Spring Lake Township, Scott County.*

**Spring Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–188??**
The Methodist work at Spring Lake near the Wisconsin border of Minnesota began in 1855 on the Kaposia Circuit Mission, according to Hobart’s history, p. 88. The 1910 *History of Dakota and Goodhue Counties*, p. 325, says the congregation organized in 1857. They purchased and moved a building from nearby Ninninger, which was used for regular services until 1880. Possibly services continued occasionally after that. The cemetery on the property shows burials from 1855–1884. According to a 1982 history of Ninninger, the site was sold by the trustees of the Hastings Methodist Episcopal Church January 6, 1907, to the Spring Lake Cemetery Association. *This Spring Lake was a village in Ninninger Township, Dakota County.*

**Spring Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 186??–189??**
The Methodist congregation at this Spring Lake is identified as a preaching point on the Shakopee circuit in 1863 in the Historical Record section of the Shakopee Methodist Episcopal Church membership record book. The same list also names Concord as a point. In the Class Records, also in this book, Class
No. 2 at one point, c.1874, includes a location as “Concord Class, Spring Lake.” Could these two groups be the same? It is not clear. Another entry in the historical section, written January 1, 1887, says that in 1886 Shakopee was the only English-speaking Methodist work in Scott County. However, Spring Lake is listed once in the appointments after that year, from 1892–1893, with Shakopee. Probably the congregation discontinued in the 1890s, as did the church at Shakopee. [See also, Concord Methodist Episcopal Church.]

Spring Lake is a community in Spring Lake Township, Scott County.

Spring Lake Park Methodist Church, see Mounds View Sunrise United Methodist Church.

**Spring Park Methodist Episcopal Church, 1909–19??
In 1909, the Sunday School missionary report of the Northern Minnesota Conference reported a school had been organized at Spring Park. We find nothing further of a class/preaching point/congregation at Spring Park. Possibly the work continued for a time.

Spring Park is a city in Hennepin County.

**Spring Prairie German Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1900–1928?
We find information on the German-speaking Methodist congregation at Spring Prairie in the 1981 history of the Hawley church. It does not tell us when the congregation at Spring Prairie organized, but they built a church in 1904. Spring Prairie was placed on a charge with Hawley in 1913, and we find it with Hawley on the conference appointment lists from 1918–1924. This arrangement between two congregations with different language traditions was not completely unusual in Minnesota. Probably the Spring Prairie congregation used English earlier than others of the German Methodists. The Hawley history tells us that the German church closed in 1927 or 1928, and the members transferred to Hawley.

Spring Prairie is a township in Clay County.

**Spring Valley Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 188?–1933
The United Brethren congregation in Spring Valley organized on February 15, 1888, according to the 1953 history of the Grace Evangelical United Brethren
Church in Spring Valley, probably the result of a class/preaching point begun earlier in the 1880s. Gist’s history, p. 144, says the Spring Valley congregation dedicated their church December 13, 1891. The congregation discontinued in 1933. The church continued to be used by the Evangelical Church in Spring Valley until bought by the Evangelical Church in 1939.

**Spring Valley Evangelical Association, 1877–190?**
The Evangelical Association work in Spring Valley is named in 1877 on the Hamilton Circuit. We find nothing further until 1905 when the Committee on Boundaries named it as an appointment with Racine. Maybe a class/preaching point/congregation existed at Spring Valley at least some of the years between 1877 and 1905 or was a point based on possibility than reality. Utzinger’s history does not speak of it. This early effort does not appear to be connected to the new work begun in the 1930s by the Evangelical Church in Spring Valley.

**Spring Valley Faith United Methodist Church, 1968–ongoing**
Faith United Methodist Church in Spring Valley began in 1968 at a union service in June between Spring Valley Methodist Church, Spring Valley Grace Evangelical United Brethren Church, and the United Church of Christ. The congregation took the name Faith United Methodist on August 31, 1970. Their new church was consecrated in 1973. [See also Spring Valley Methodist Church and Spring Valley Grace Evangelical United Brethren Church.]

**Spring Valley Grace Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1935–1968**
The Evangelical Church in Spring Valley began with services in 1935, meeting in the former Spring Valley Church of the United Brethren in Christ, which they purchased as their first building in 1939. The congregation had organized October 18, 1936. In 1968, they merged with Spring Valley Methodist Church and the United Church of Christ in Spring Valley to become Faith United Methodist Church. [See also Spring Valley Faith United Methodist Church.]

**Spring Valley Methodist Church, 1854–1968**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Spring Valley began in 1854, a part of the early Elk Prairie Mission in the area. The 1882 *History of Fillmore County*, p. 547, says the class organized in the autumn of 1854 at a schoolhouse, then held services in various places for years until building a church. It was completed in August 1878. In 1968, the congregation merged with Grace Evangelical United Brethren Church in Spring Valley and the United Church of Christ to form Faith United Methodist Church. [See also *Spring Valley Faith United Methodist Church.*]  
*Spring Valley is a city in Fillmore County.*

**Spring Valley Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1868–1877**  
The Spring Valley mission of the United Brethren was named as an appointment from 1868–1877. Earlier, the work in the Spring Valley area had been under the Richland Mission, beginning in 1861. The name was changed from Spring Valley Mission to the Fillmore Mission in 1877.  
*Spring Valley is a city in Fillmore County.*

**Spring Valley Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–188?**  
The Norwegian-speaking Methodist work in Spring Valley is listed as an appointment for one year, 1885–1886. Possibly a class/preaching point/congregation existed for a time but apparently not long.  
*Spring Valley is a city in Fillmore County.*

**Springers Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–186?**  
Hobart’s history, p. 219, includes Springers as a regular visiting point in 1855, along with Niles, and with regular preaching at Winona and Stockton. How long Methodist work continued at what may have been a class/preaching point meeting in a home, we do not know.  
*We do not know the location of Springers.*

**Springfield Emanuel Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1878–1965**  
The Springfield congregation of the Evangelical Association began with a class organized in 1878. The congregation built their first church in 1889 and chartered with the name Immanuel. This church was located five miles northwest of Springfield. In its early years, the congregation was served on the Lamberton and Wabasso circuits. In 1926, the conference Ways and Means
Committee granted the congregation permission to sell their property and move to the village of Springfield. They discontinued June 1, 1965. 

*Springfield is a city in Brown County.*

**Springfield German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1873–1918**
The German-speaking Methodist congregation at Springfield began in 1873 as a point on the Leavenworth Mission. The 1916 *Brown County History* says the congregation organized in 1879 and erected a church in 1885. The congregation transferred from the Northern German Conference to the Minnesota Conference in 1918 and merged that year with Springfield Methodist Episcopal Church as First Methodist Episcopal Church. The merged congregation used the former German building. [*See also Springfield United Methodist Church.*]  
*Springfield is a city in Brown County.*

**Springfield Methodist Episcopal Church, 1874–1918**
The English-speaking Methodist congregation at Springfield began as a point on the Sleepy Eye Circuit in 1874 and organized in 1884. Springfield is named for the first time as an appointment in 1886. In 1888, the presiding elder reported that the church at Springfield was nearing completion. In 1918, they merged with the Springfield German Methodist Episcopal Church to form First Methodist Episcopal Church. [*See also Springfield United Methodist Church.*]  
*Springfield is a city in Brown County.*

**Springfield Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–18??**
All we know of a Methodist class/preaching point/congregation at this Springfield in northern Minnesota is found in the 1989 history, *Mille Lacs County*, p. 24, where it says a Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Springfield in 1857. How long it lasted or if it functioned under a different name, we do not know.  
*We do not know the location of this Springfield.*

**Springfield Mission Evangelical Church, 1931–19??**
The Springfield Mission of the Evangelical Church was named in 1931, a name change of the Lamberton Mission. It served congregations at Springfield and Red Rock. It is difficult to pinpoint when “Mission” was dropped from the
charge.
Springfield is a city in Brown County.

**Springfield Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?-189?**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist appointment was named for just a year, 1893–1894. Whether this class, preaching point/congregation existed before or after that year, we do not know. It was probably short-lived.
Springfield is a city in Brown County.

**Springfield United Methodist Church, 1918–ongoing**
Springfield United Methodist Church began in 1918 with the merger of Springfield Methodist Episcopal Church and Springfield German Methodist Episcopal Church to form First Methodist Episcopal Church. The congregation worshipped in the former German church building. They changed their name to Community Methodist Church in 1947 and to Springfield United Methodist Church in 1968. [See also Springfield German Methodist Episcopal Church and Springfield Methodist Episcopal Church.]
Springfield is a city in Brown County.

**Springwater Methodist Church, c.1873–c.1945**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Springwater began with the ministrations of the preacher who arrived in Luverne in 1873, according to the 1911 History of Rock and Pipestone Counties, p. 155. The 1955 history of the Adrian church also includes Springwater on the Luverne circuit in 1878. Just when this class/preaching point organized is unknown, but in 1891, the presiding reported that a church had been dedicated at Springwater, now on the Beaver Creek charge. Springwater is named on the appointment list off and on from 1894 to 1945. During the mid–1920s, the congregation probably came close to its end, but in 1928, the district superintendent reported the work had been renewed. In 1947, the Abandoned Church Committee noted that only two members were left at Springwater and recommended disposition of the property.
Springwater is a township in Rock County.

**Spur Ten Methodist Episcopal Church, 191?–19??**
In 1921, the superintendent of the Fergus Falls District reported that work was
to begin on building a church at Spur Ten. This is all we know of this class/preaching point/congregation, which seems likely to be named for a spur line of a railroad. We do not know the location of Spur Ten, though a possible connection might be the post office named Spur from 1910-1921 in Port Hope Township, Beltrami County.

**Square Lake Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 18??–190?**
Square Lake was named as Swedish-speaking Methodist appointment with Stillwater in 1900. This class/preaching point/congregation may have begun before that year and may have continued on for a time after it was last listed in 1905. Square Lake is a lake in Washington County.

**Stacy Methodist Church, 188?–1954**
It is not clear when the Methodist Episcopal congregation in Stacy began. The 1949 history of the Wyoming church describes a twenty year period of a circuit comprising the Wyoming, Stacy, and Linwood congregations, without providing dates. Stacy may have started as early as 1874, but quite likely by the 1880s. Stacy is named on the appointment list for the first time in 1901. In 1904, the presiding elder reported that the church at Stacy was nearing completion after years of the worshipping in the town hall. The church was dedicated October 30, 1904. In 1954, the congregation merged with Wyoming Methodist Church, according to the 1974 history of Wyoming. [See also Wyoming United Methodist Church.]

**Stanton United Methodist Church, 1858–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Stanton started in 1858 as a point on the Cannon Falls circuit. The 1958 history of the church says the first church was built in 1873, though the 1878 History of Goodhue County, p. 418, dates it to 1874. Possibly 1874 was the year of its dedication? In 1911, the district superintendent reported that the Stanton church had been moved from the country into town. Stanton is a community in Stanton Township, Goodhue County.

**Staples Mill Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 188?–189?**
The United Brethren work at Staples Mill is named once, in 1889, on the Eagle
Valley mission. Possibly this class/preaching point/congregation existed for a
time, but probably not long.
*Staples Mill was the first name of the City of Staples in Todd County.*

**Staples United Methodist Church, 1889–ongoing**
Staples appears for the first time on the Methodist Episcopal appointment list in
1889. The congregation organized and incorporated May 25, 1890. Their first
building was a shanty hastily built in 1890, replaced by better structure in
1891.
*Staples is a city in Todd County.*

**Star Lake Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 190?–190?**
The class/preaching point/congregation of the United Brethren at Star Lake is
named once, on the Bluffton Mission in 1902. We do not know how long it
functioned.
*Star Lake is a community in Star Lake Township, Ottertail County.*

**Starbuck Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–191?**
Starbuck is named as a Methodist appointment just three years, 1899–1902,
possibly a class/preaching point/congregation at the time. However, in 1909,
the Sunday School missionary report says a school had been organized at
Starbuck, leading one to suspect the work there was fragile. We do not know
how it continued into the 1910s.
*Starbuck is a city in Pope County.*

**Stark Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–18???**
Stark is listed once in the United Brethren records, in 1859 on the Lansing
Mission. It was probably a class or preaching point that met in a home or
school. How long it existed, we do not know.
*We do not know the location of Stark.*

**State Line Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–18??**
The 1927 history of the Spring Valley church includes State Line on its circuit in
1858. It is difficult to determine more about this Methodist class/preaching
point/congregation, including location. LeRoy, close to the state line, was
named in the same list, which leads speculation in a different direction. Possibly
this point was Granger, a congregation dating back to the 1850s and on the Iowa border, but we cannot say for sure.

We do not know the location of this State Line.

**State Line Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–19??**
The State Line congregation in southwestern Minnesota may have begun in the late 1880s. In 1892, the presiding elder reported building plans for a church at State Line. It appears on the appointment list for the first time in 1894, with Jackson. Though listed for the last time in 1898, the next year, 1899, the presiding elder tells again of plans to build a church at State Line. We do not know when this congregation discontinued, presumably in the early 20th century.

We do not know the exact location of this State Line, possibly in Jackson County. There is a State Line Lake in the southwest corner of the county, but that may not be connected to this congregation.

**State Line United Methodist Church, 187?–2011**
This State Line Methodist Episcopal Church in southeast Minnesota began in the mid–1870s with preaching at a school, according to the 1981 history of the congregation. They started building their church in 1881, dedicated in 1883, according to one source found in the archives, though it was not until 1885 that the presiding elder reported that the building had been completed. The congregation discontinued in 2011.

State Line UMC was located south of the City of Harmony just west of Hwy. 139 in Harmony Township, Fillmore County.

**Steelesville Methodist Episcopal Church, 1867–187?**
Steelesville is named once as a Methodist appointment, in 1869–1870, on the St. Cloud District. This is all we know of this class/preaching point/congregation, possibly a short–lived attempt to establish new work.

We do not know the location of Steelesville.

**Steen Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897–191?**
The 1998 history of the town of Steen tells of an early Methodist Sunday School conducted by Methodists from “Lester” in the town hall after it was built, no date given but likely in the early 1890s. Probably Lester (no place of that name
was found) was a mistake, and the group that came were from nearby Luverne. In any event, Steen is listed on the appointments from 1898–1899, with Beaver Creek and Hills, and again from 1912–1915. We also find “Virginia” listed two years, 1908 and 1909, in the report of the Endowment Fund of the Minnesota Conference, probably a reference to Steen. Virginia was an early name of the community given to it by the railroad and used for some years even though the post office was named Steen. We do not know if this congregation built a church or just when it discontinued.

Steen is a city in Rock County.

**Steen Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1894–1969**
The Salem congregation of the Evangelical Association at Steen began with first preaching by the minister from Pleasant View on January 29, 1894. The Ways and Means committee report of 1894 lists “Virginia” on the Luverne Mission, Virginia being an early name for the community. The congregation built their church that same year. They merged with Luverne United Methodist Church on November 23, 1969. [See also Luverne United Methodist Church.]

Steen is a city in Rock County.

**Steinle United Evangelical Church, 1917–1921**
The 1951 history of the Correll church tells of preaching and the organization of an United Evangelical Sunday School on May 8, 1917, at the Steinle School House east of Correll. The appointment was abandoned in July 1921.

Steinle School House was located five miles east of Correll.

**Stenger’s Evangelical Association, 1861–c.1890?**
The Evangelical appointment at Stenger’s (or Stanger’s as some references have it) began with first preaching at a home west of St. Cloud. In 1873 the Committee on Boundaries moved Stenger’s from the Paynesville Circuit to the St. Cloud Mission. We last find this congregation named in the mission report of 1889. Utzinger’s history, p. 414, said services continued at Stenger’s for a number of years until most of the families had moved into St. Cloud.

Stenger’s was located six miles west of St. Cloud.

**Stephen Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–190?**
The English-speaking Methodist congregation at Stephen is listed as an
appointment for the first time in 1884 and continues to be named off and on until 1906. We do not know if this congregation built a church or exactly when it began or when it discontinued.

Stephen is a city in Marshall County.

**Stephen Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–192?**
The Norwegian-speaking Methodist congregation in Stephen may have begun in the early 1880s. It is listed for the first time as an appointment in 1885–1909, again in 1911–1919, and finally 1921–1935. At some point they built a church. Exactly when the congregation discontinued is unclear, possibly in the 1920s even as it continued being listed as an appointment. In 1935, the district superintendent describes the property as “the old long-forsaken, dilapidated and storm-broken church building.”

Stephen is a city in Marshall County.

**Stephney Methodist Church, c.1890–194?**
Stephney Methodist Episcopal Church probably got its start about 1890. It appears for the first time on the appointment lists in 1892, the same year that the presiding elder reports the congregation’s building plans were delayed by poor crops. Possibly those plans were never realized. A 1935 history of the Beardsley church noted its connection to Stephney over the years and says the latter congregation meets at a school house seven miles southeast of Beardsley. Stephney continued services into the early 1940s and eventually merged with Beardsley, though it is not clear if this was an official merger or members from the discontinued church joining Beardsley.

Stephney, according to the Beardsley history, was located southeast of that town, which locates it in Browns Valley Township, Big Stone County. Possibly the same area as the post office called Stepney, 1879-1883?

**Sterling Center Methodist Episcopal Church, 1871–18??**
The Methodist work at Sterling Center began as a point on a circuit formed in 1871, according to the history of the Delavan church. The 1976 history of the Amboy church also tells of a Sunday School that existed in early years at Sterling Center and says the preacher at Amboy held services there at “regular intervals.” We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation continued.
Sterling Center is a community in Sterling Township, Blue Earth County.

**Stevenson Methodist Episcopal Church, 1902–19??**
In 1902 the presiding elder of the Duluth District reported new Methodist work at “Stephenson.” This class/preaching point/congregation may have functioned for a time, or not. We find another reference to it in the 1979 history of the Nashwauk church listing Stevenson as one of the places with which they were allied “at various times.”

Stevenson is a community in Stuntz Township, now the City of Hibbing, St. Louis County.

**Stewart German Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1890?–190?**
The German-speaking Methodist congregation at Stewart may have started about 1890, but possibly before. In 1893, the presiding elder reported that the congregation at Stewart, having been meeting at a school, had dedicated their church on September 3, 1893. We do not know when this congregation discontinued, probably early in the 20th century. It is listed in the 1901 statistical report with Hector.

Stewart is a city in McCleod County.

**Stewart Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 191?–192?**
We find the Swedish-speaking Methodist appointment at Stewart in northeast Minnesota listed from 1917–1923, with Two Harbors. Possibly this class/preaching point/congregation began before those years and continued for a time after 1923, but probably not long.

This Stewart is a community in the Unorganized Territory of Two Harbors, Lake County.

**Stewart United Methodist Church, 1890–1974**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Stewart was listed as an appointment for the first time in 1882–1883, but the work apparently did not take root that early. It is listed again beginning in 1890. The congregation dated itself from 1896, most likely the official year of organization. They began building a church in 1901, which was dedicated September 14, 1902. They discontinued February 7, 1974.

Stewart is a city in McCleod County.

**Stewarts Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1875–18??**
Stewarts, probably the name of a family, is mentioned once in the records, as an appointment on the Chippewa Mission in 1875. We do not know the location of Stewarts.

**Stewartville United Methodist Church, 1891–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Stewartville began in 1891 through the efforts of members of the congregation at High Forest, according to the 1957 history of the City of Stewartville, p. 42. The congregation organized March 18, 1891, and met in homes until their first church was built and dedicated December 20, 1891. Stewartville is a city in Olmsted County.

**Stickney’s School House Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–18??**
Stickney’s School House was named as a point on the new United Brethren Pine Creek Mission in 1858. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed. We do not know the location of Stickney’s School House.

**Stillwater First Swedish Methodist Church, 1870–1945**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Stillwater began with preaching in 1870 and a class organized in February 1871. On July 27, 1880, it organized as First Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church of Stillwater. The congregation started building its church in 1881, dedicated on June 24, 1883. They merged with the English-speaking First Methodist Church in Stillwater in 1945. [See also Stillwater First United Methodist Church.] Stillwater is a city in Washington County.

**Stillwater First United Methodist Church, 1846–ongoing**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal work in Stillwater dates back to the early 1840s. The first class organized in 1846. The congregation built its first church in 1854, dedicated that year on November 19. In 1945, First Swedish Methodist merged with Stillwater Methodist Church. [See also Stillwater First Swedish Methodist Church.] Stillwater is a city in Washington County.

**Stillwater German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–18??**
The German-speaking Methodist congregation in Stillwater began in 1856, according to Hobart’s history, p. 319. Stillwater is named on the appointment list for the first time in 1861 and continues to be listed most years until 1893. Probably the congregation discontinued during the 1890s. 

*Stillwater is a city in Washington County.*

**Stimly United Evangelical Church, 1917–1921?**

All we know of the United Evangelical class/preaching point/congregation at Stimly is found in the 1918 report of the Committee on Boundaries. It was placed that year on the Correll Mission. It may have begun earlier and possibly continued into the early 1920s, but we have no further information. 

*We do not know the location of Stimly.*

**Stockholm Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1859–1861?**

The Scandinavian Methodist work at Stockholm is named just once in the appointments, from October 1859–1860. One wonders if this class/preaching point might have been located at Stockholm, Wisconsin, but there is also a Minnesota possibility in Wright County. 

*Stockholm is a township in Wright County, first settled in 1856 with first Swedish settlers in 1862.*

**Stockton German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1862–1865?**

The German-speaking Methodist appointment at Stockton is listed for three years, 1862–1865. Possibly this class/preaching point/congregation functioned for several years, but we do not know if it continued beyond the 1860s. 

*Stockton is a city in Winona County.*

**Stockton United Methodist Church, 1855–1981**

The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Stockton had regular preaching in 1855, according to Hobart’s history, p. 219. The Stockton appointment appears for the first time in 1858. The congregation built their church in 1872. They discontinued April 1, 1981. 

*Stockton is a city in Winona County.*

**Stockwood Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897–c.1900?**

Stockwood is named as a Methodist appointment for two years, 1896–1898,
with Hawley. Possibly a class/preaching point/congregation functioned before and after those years, but we do not know for certain. *Stockwood is a community in Riverton Township, Clay County.*

**Stoets Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–18??**
Stoets is included as a United Brethren point on the new Wasioja Mission in 1858. This class/preaching point/congregation probably met at a home and may have done so for a time, but we do not know how long. *We do not know the location Stoets.*

**Stone School House Methodist Episcopal Church, 1866–18??**
Our one reference to Methodist work at the Stone School House is found in the 1949 history of the Elgin church. It includes Stone school on its circuit organized in 1866. We do not know how long a class/preaching point/congregation continued at this school. *We do not know the location of Stone School House.*

**Storden Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1889–1922**
The 1998 history of the Norwegian-speaking Methodist congregation in Storden found in the Jeffers church file, tells us that preaching began at Storden in May 1889, and the congregation organized in the spring of 1893. Storden appears on the appointment list for the first time in 1893 and continues being listed most years until the congregation disbanded in 1922. *Storden is a city in Cottonwood County.*

**STORM Faith Community United Methodist Mission, 2009–ongoing**
STORM Faith Community Mission began in 2009 as a fellowship, becoming a mission in 2016 when the terminology was changed. *STORM Faith Community’s mailing address is Roberts, Wisconsin.*

**Stratton Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–18??**
From the conference session daily proceedings (minutes), we find Blue Earth placed on the United Brethren’s Garden City Mission in 1859. It was included on the Blue Earth City Mission in 1863, then moved to the Vernon Mission in 1864. The c.1910 *History of Blue Earth County*, p. 283, sheds more light on the United Brethren congregation in the county. A first service was held in Rapidan
Township in 1864 in an area of Section 21 then called Castle Garden. A Sunday School was organized about 1864 and the next year services transferred to a school house on the Stratton claim in District 79. A class organized in 1866 with the Stratton family and others and met “for years” at the school house. In 1877, the conference Boundaries Committee placed Stratton on the Mapleton Mission. We find nothing further in conference records. 

Stratton was a family and the name of a school located in Blue Earth County, not to be confused with the city of Blue Earth in Faribault County.

**Streich’s Zion Evangelical Association, 188?–194?**
This congregation of the Evangelical Association is identified primarily as Streich’s, though we also find it named Rush City Zion, Isanti, or Bradford, for the township. It likely got its start in the 1880s. In 1889, the Strike family deeded land to the trustees of the Zion Evangelical Association on April 17, 1889, according to correspondence from 2010 in the conference archives. We do not know when the congregation built its church or when it discontinued. However, Utzinger’s history, p. 380, written in the early 1920s says it was still operating, though his table of churches, p. 472, suggests the congregation did not have a building. However, The 2010 correspondence tells of the bell being taken down in the 1940s. 

Streich’s was located in Bradford Township, Isanti County.

**Stuart Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1909–1913**
The Stuart Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the Duluth District was listed as an appointment from 1909–1913. We do not know which classes/preaching points/congregations were served by this circuit but were presumably in the area near Hibbing. The primary point might have been Linwood (or Lynwood). [See also Linwood (or Lynwood) Methodist Episcopal Church.]

Stuart was a place name in Section 26 of Stuntz Township, now Hibbing, St. Louis County, that may be the same as Lynwood in Section 29, twelve southwest of Hibbing.

**Stubsville Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–18??**
We have one mention of Methodist work at Stubsville, from the 1869 missionary report where it is listed in the St. Cloud District. Possibly, though it seems remote, this class/preaching point could be connected to the work at Long
Lake, a Long Lake for which we do not know for certain its location. [See also Lake Lake Methodist Episcopal Church.]

We do not know the location of Stubsville. However Stubbs Bay in Hennepin County was named for Henry Stubbs, postmaster of the Tamarack post office, renamed Long Lake in 1869, later to be incorporated as a village in 1906.

**Sturgeon Lake Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, see Denham Methodist Church.**

**Sucker Bay Indian Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897–19??
In 1898, the presiding elder of the Duluth District included Sucker Bay as an appointment on the Indian Mission. This is the only reference we have to this work at Sucker Bay.

We do not know the location of this Sucker Bay. One Sucker Bay is at the mouth of the Sucker River east of Duluth, but there could be others within the bounds of the Duluth District.

Sumner Center United Methodist Church, 1859–ongoing
Evangelical Association preaching in the Sumner Center area began in 1859 at the Ellenberg home, according to the 1978 church history. Ellenberg is named as a point in 1875 when the Committee on Boundaries reassigned it from the Kasson Circuit to the Hamilton Circuit. The congregation organized May 25, 1894 and took the name of Bethel. They built the first part of their church in 1894.

Sumner is a township in Fillmore County.

**Sumner Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1864–1877?
Sumner is listed in United Brethren records as a point on the Fillmore Circuit in November 1864. The 1899 copy of an obituary of Edward Wooldridge from an unnamed newspaper (found in the compiler’s personal family history collection) tells of the Wooldridge family’s move in 1864 from Marion to Sumner Township. Edward was a long-standing member of the Church of the United Brethren. The obituary says “When their class at Sumner was disbanded for the time being, he joined the Methodist church of Pleasant Grove, but later again united with the church of his choice.” Ultimately, the Woodridge family were connected to the Evangelical Association at Sumner Center. It seems that the United Brethren class/preaching point/congregation at Sumner existed for a
time but maybe not long.
Sumner is a township in Fillmore County.

**Sumner Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–1861**
Hobart’s history, p. 171, includes this Sumner on the Methodist circuit that in 1861 became the Austin Circuit. This class/preaching point/congregation probably began before that year and may have continued a while longer, but we do not know for sure.
This Sumner was a village in Freeborn County, 1857-1876.

**Sumner Methodist Church, 1862–1946**
The German-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Sumter began with preaching in the township in 1862. They built their first church in 1875. Sumter merged with Brownton on May 5, 1946, to become Zion Methodist Church in Brownton. [See also Brownton Zion United Methodist Church.]
Sumter is a community in Sumter Township, McLeod County.

**Sunley Methodist Episcopal Church, 1907–1921**
Our one mention of a Methodist class/preaching point/congregation at Sunley is found in the statistical report of 1906 where it is listed with Pequot. We do not know how long this society existed.
We do not know the location of Sunley.

**Sunrise Mission Evangelical Association, 1869–1871**
The Sunrise Mission of the Evangelical Association was formed in 1869, a division of the Hennepin Mission, to cover the region east of the Mississippi River. In 1871, it ended, its work being reassigned to the Maple Grove Mission. Utzinger’s history, p. 380, tells of this region as being an early mission field that changed names several times, covering a wide area.
Sunrise is a community in Sunrise Township, Chisago County.
**Swan Lake Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–186?**
Our first mention of United Brethren work at Swan Lake in south central Minnesota is found in the 1858 Boundaries report where it was named on the St. Peters Mission. The Swan Lake class/preaching point/congregation was reassigned to the Judson Mission in 1859, to the Pleasant Prairie Mission in 1863, then back to the Judson Mission in 1864, the last we know of it. Swan Lake was a site in Section 29, Nicollet Township, Nicollet County.

_Swan Lake Church of the United Brethren in Christ, see Birch Lake Church of the United Brethren in Christ, Birchdale Church of the United Brethren in Christ and Grey Eagle United Methodist Church._

_Swan Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, see Dassel Methodist Episcopal Church._

**Swan Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1872–18??**
The 1949 history of the Windom church tells of a Methodist class organized at Swan Lake in southwest Minnesota in 1872. Swan Lake appears on the appointment list the next year, 1873, but only for that one year. The same history includes Swan Lake on the Windom circuit over a number of years, but without listing exact dates. The latest it might have still existed as a class/preaching point/congregation would have been 1894, the year the church at Windom became a station, no longer the center of a circuit. The 1936 history of the Wood Lake church also mentions Swan Lake as a point on its circuit in 1887, presumably the same Swan Lake. Possibly this congregation continued for some years into the later 19th century, but we do not know for sure. _We do not know the location of this Swan Lake but possibly it was near the lake of that name north of Windom in Cottonwood County._

**Swan Lake Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1854–18??**
The Norwegian–speaking work at Swan Lake in south central Minnesota was first known as “Scandinavian” and connected to the congregation at Scandia Grove. A 1930? history in the Swan Lake file says the work began in 1854 at Scandia Grove in Lake Prairie Township. Swan Lake is named with Scandia Grove in mission reports in the 1870s, but we have no references to it in the journals.
after 1882. However, the 1930? history says that at the March 2, 1881, quarterly conference, the two congregations incorporated as “The Norwegian Methodist Church of Swan Lake and Scandia Grove." [See also Norseland Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church.]
Swan Lake was a site in Section 29, Nicollet Township, Nicollet County.

**Swan River Methodist Episcopal Church, 192?–193?**
Our one reference to a Methodist class/preaching point/congregation at Swan River in northern Minnesota is found in the 1927 report of the district superintendent. He tells of a society organizing on the Cohasset circuit, worshipping in a school. We know nothing further; probably this congregation was short-lived.
Swan River is a community on the border of Sago and Wawina Townships, Itasca County.

**Swan River Methodist Episcopal Church, 1853–1854**
Hobart’s history, p. 65, tells us that this Swan River in central Minnesota was a point on the Benton County Mission in 1853, with preaching at Stewart’s tavern. However, no society was organized there.
Swan River is a river running through Morrison County.

**Swanburg Methodist Episcopal Church, 192?–193?**
Swanburg is listed as a Methodist appointment for the first time in 1930, with Pine River. The same year the district superintendent reported receiving a class into membership after eight years of preaching at Swanburg school. This congregation was listed for the last time in 1935 and presumably discontinued then or soon after. We do not know for certain.
Swanburg is a community in Timothy Township, Crow Wing County.

**Swarthout’s School Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–189?**
The 1952 history of the Heron Lake church includes Swarthout’s School on its Methodist circuit in 1883. Also, the Windom church history of 1949 names Swarthout’s as a point on its circuit at some time before 1894, the year Windom became a station and no longer the center of a circuit. Probably the class/preaching point/congregation at Swarthout’s functioned some years in the later 19th century, but we do not know the exact dates.
We do not know the location of Swarthout’s School.
**Swartz’s Methodist Episcopal Church, 1867–1872**
The 1993 history of the Stanton church includes Swartz’s on its circuit in 1861. Most likely this class/preaching point/congregation met in a home and may have existed for a time, but we do not know how long. *We do not know the location of Swartz’s.*

**Swatara United Methodist Church, 1922–1993**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Swatara began with the organization of a Ladies Aid on February 22, 1922. The congregation organized April 12, 1925. By 1933, they were building their church, which was dedicated on December 3 of that year. The congregation discontinued during the 1992–1993 conference year. *Swatara is a community in Macville Township, Aitkin County.*

**Swede Forest German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1862–1872**
Swede’s Forest is named as a German-speaking Methodist point on the New Ulm mission in 1862, according to the 1958 history of First Methodist Church in New Ulm. The same history names this class/preaching point/congregation again on the mission in 1869. We do not know how long it functioned and most likely was in abeyance for a time following the U.S.–Dakota War in 1862 when settlers deserted the region at least temporarily. Could there be a connection to the congregation at Belview establishing in the neighboring township to the south in the 1880s? We do not know. *See also Belview German Methodist Episcopal Church.*
*Swede Forest is a township in Redwood County.*

**Swede Prairie Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1890–1897**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist congregation at Swede Prairie appears on the appointment list for the first time as “Sweet Prairie” in 1898, with Dawson. The next three years it is listed as Swede Prairie, with Ortonville and Oshkosh. We find nothing further after 1901. Probably it began in the mid–1890s but may not have existed long into the 20th century. *Swede Prairie is a township in Yellow Medicine County.*

**Swift Point Methodist Episcopal Church, 1909–19??**
We have one reference to Methodist work at Swift Point. The Northern Minnesota Conference Sunday School missionary report of 1909 says a school had been organized at Swift Point. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation functioned.
*We do not know the location of Swift Point.*

**Swiss Settlement Evangelical Association, 1867–187?**
All we know of Evangelical work at Swiss Settlement is found in the 1961 history of the Grace Evangelical United Brethren Church in St. Cloud. It includes Swiss Settlement as a preaching point on the Crow River Circuit in 1864, along with Maple Grove. Whether this class/preaching point/congregation existed for any length of time, we do not know.
*We do not know the location of Swiss Settlement.*

**Sylvan Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–c.1940?**
The Methodist work at Sylvan probably began in the 1880s. Gull River is listed as an appointment from 1889–1890, with Motley and Staples Mills, Gull River having a post office that was moved about a mile to Sylvan in 1895. In 1904, the presiding elder reported a church under construction at Sylvan, now on a charge with Motley and Pillager. The congregation dedicated their church June 28, 1908. Sylvan is named on the appointments from 1919–1924, but not again. However, it is named in the apportionment list in 1924 indicating that it still existed. We do not know when the congregation discontinued, possibly later in the 1920s or in the 1930s or even in the early 1940s. In 1944, the Conference Corporation authorized the district superintendent to sell the property at Sylvan.
*Sylvan is a community in Sylvan Township, Cass County.*

**Taconite Methodist Church, 1907–c.1950**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Taconite is listed as an appointment for the first time in 1907 but may have started before that year. In 1908, the district superintendent mentions plans to build a church at Taconite. Two years later, in 1910, he reported that lots were secured and the congregation had raised almost enough money to build. Taconite is listed as an appointment intermittently over a number of years, with little mention of it during the 1920s. It returns to the list consistently from 1932–1950. In 1932, the district
superintendent reported a new church organized at Taconite. Possibly the first congregation disbanded for a time, but that is not clear. Presumably they discontinued about 1950.

_Taconite is a city in Itasca County._

**Taft Methodist Episcopal Church, 1917–1924**
The 2007 history of the Motley church tells of their preacher appointed from 1913–1918 holding services at the Taft School House. The history also tells of a revival tent meeting held in 1919 at that school located nine miles from Motley. In 1918, the district superintendent reported that the Methodist congregation at Taft had timber on hand to build a church. Taft is listed as an appointment from 1919–1924. We also find it named on the apportionment list in 1924 suggesting that it still continued at least another year.

_Taft was a school near Motley, but we do not know its exact location._

**Tamarack Methodist Episcopal Church, 1907–1932**

Tamarack is identified as a Methodist point on the 1904 map published in the conference journal. Apparently, a congregation formed there; we find it mentioned once more, in 1929. That year, the district superintendent reported comity discussions with the Presbyterians that did not come to pass. Instead, the Methodists decided to continue appointing a Christian and Missionary Alliance pastor to the Wright, Tamarack and Round Lake charge. We do not know when the congregation at Tamarack discontinued but maybe early in the 1930s.

_Tamarack is a city in Aitkin County._

**Taopi Methodist Episcopal Church, 1879–1880**

We find one reference to Methodist work at Taopi. In 1879, the presiding elder reported that the congregation at Taopi was buying a lot. We do not know when this congregation began or how long it lasted.

_Taopi is a city in Mower County._

**Taunton Methodist Episcopal Church, 1907–1908**

Taunton is named on the Methodist appointment list once, from 1907–1908, with Canby and Porter. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed.
Taunton is a city in Lyon County.

**Taylor United Methodist Church, 1902–1974**
The congregation of Zion United Evangelical Church in Taylor began in 1902. They built their church in 1910. The congregation discontinued in 1974. *Taylor is a township in Traverse County.*

**Taylors Falls United Methodist Church, 1859–ongoing**
The first Methodist Episcopal class at Taylor’s Falls was organized March 27, 1859, though there was Methodist work in the area earlier in the 1850s. The congregation began plans for their church, with the building site deeded in 1860. The church was dedicated January 1, 1862. *Taylors Falls (formerly Taylor’s Falls) is a city in Chisago County.*

**Tenhassen Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–c.1900?**
Tenhassen is named as a Methodist Episcopal appointment from 1872–1875, first on a charge with Chain Lakes, then Jackson. It returns again in 1897, with Welcome, but just for one year. One wonders if there may have been overlap with the Methodist Protestant work at Tenhassen, especially in the early period. This is speculative. We do not know when the congregation discontinued but maybe about 1900. *Tenhassen is a township in Martin County.*

**Tenhassen Methodist Protestant Church, c.1870–188?**
Since Methodist Protestant work in Minnesota did not continue long into the 20th century, it never officially became a part of our United Methodist antecedents in the state. However, we find a few references of interest such as the page on early Methodist Protestant work west of Winnebago in the 1977 history of the Ceylon church. Tenhassen is mentioned, with a class/preaching point/congregation from about 1870 into the late 1880s. *Tenhassen is a township in Martin County.*

**Tenney United Methodist Church, 1914–1997**
The congregation at Tenney organized as United Evangelical in 1914, having evolved from a community church meeting in a church building erected in the late 1800s or early 1900s, according to the 1977 *Wilkin County History*, p. 356.
This congregation soon affiliated with the Baptists, then switched to the United Evangelical Church in 1914. The congregation discontinued in 1997. *(Tenney is a community in Campbell Township, Wilkin County.)*

**The Vale Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–187?**
The 1952 history of the Heron Lake church names The Vale as a Methodist preaching point on its first circuit, dropped later. The history does not give dates, but this class/preaching point/congregation probably was short-lived in the 1870s. *(We do not know the location of The Vale.)*

**Thief River Falls Evangelical Association, c.1900–1929**
We find information about the Evangelical Association congregation at Thief River Falls from notes provided by the Dakotas Conference in 2003. Thief River Falls is mentioned as an appointment in 1900 and again in 1924. The mission there was discontinued in 1929. *(Thief River Falls is a city in Pennington County.)*

**Thief River Falls Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–c.1910?**
The Norwegian-speaking Methodist congregation at Thief River Falls may have started in the early 1890s. It is named as an appointment from 1895–1898 and again from 1904–1909. We know nothing more about it. Maybe the congregation discontinued about 1910. *(Thief River Falls is a city in Pennington County.)*

**Thief River Falls United Methodist Church, 1886–ongoing**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Thief River Falls organized in 1886, according to the 1969 history of the church. They built their first church in 1892–1893. It was dedicated December 10, 1893. They merged with the Presbyterians in 1927, using the Presbyterian building. All the property was transferred later to the Methodists, in 1939, according to the 1976 *Pioneer Tales, a History of Pennington County*, p. 490. *(Thief River Falls is a city in Pennington County.)*

**Thomastown Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 188?–1893**
We do not know when the United Brethren congregation at Thomastown
organized, but Gist’s history, p. 143, says the Union Chapel at Thomastown was
dedicated September 28, 1887. In 1893, the Methodist Episcopal presiding
ever reported that the Thomastown church owned and occupied by the United
Brethren had been deeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Possibly the
United Brethren congregation had dwindled by then. Remaining members may
have joined the Methodists.

*Thomastown is a township in Wadena County.*

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**Thomastown Methodist Episcopal Church, 1887–19??**
The Methodist congregation at Thomastown probably began in the early 1880s,
if not before. In 1885, the presiding elder reported building plans at
Thomastown. Could this be connected to the Union Chapel dedicated
September 28, 1887, in the Gist’s history of the United Brethren, p. 85?
Possibly, because in 1893, the Methodist presiding elder reported that the
"church at Thomastown, on the Verndale work owned and occupied by a United
Brethren society, has been deeded to the trustees of our church, and will
become a regular preaching place hereafter." The last mention of Thomastown
is found in the 1903 report of the presiding elder, who wrote of a revival there.
However, the congregation probably did not continue long into the 20th
century. We do not know for sure.

*Thomastown is a township in Wadena County.*

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**Thomson (or Thompson) Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1867–18??**
Thomson is included on the United Brethren Whitewater Mission in southeast
Minnesota in 1864, then “Thompson” was reassigned to the Lansing Mission in
1866. The name is probably that of a family in whose home a class met. We
know nothing further.

*We do not know the location of this Thomson or Thompson.*

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**Thomson Methodist Episcopal Church, 1853–185?**
Hobart’s history, p. 64, reports preaching at the tavern in Thomson in 1853, a
point on the Benton County Mission. However, no society was formed that first
year of this far-flung mission. We do not know if or when a class/preaching
point/congregation ever organized at Thomson.

*We do not know the location of this Thomson.*
**Thomson Methodist Episcopal Church, 1870–189?**
The village of Thomson in northeast Minnesota was established with the coming of the railroad in 1870, the same year that Thomson appears on the Methodist appointment list for the first time, with Oneota. It was named on the list only two years, until 1872, but in 1893, the presiding elder reported it with Wrenshall on the Carlton Circuit. Exactly when the Thomson congregation discontinued is unclear, but that might be connected to the beginnings of the congregation at Carlton in 1892. The Thomson church and cemetery was located within the bounds of what is now Jay Cooke State Park, the cemetery still there and called Pioneer Cemetery.

*Thomson is a community in Thomson Township, Carlton County.*

**Three Lakes Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–19??**
Three Lakes is named as a Methodist appointment for one year, 1897–1898, on the Marshall District. We know nothing more of this class/preaching point/congregation, which probably did not exist for long.

*We find two possibly locations for Three Lakes. Three Lakes is a township in Redwood County but is also the name of a region with three lakes in Cottonwood County.*

**Tiger Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1867–18??**
Our one reference to Methodist work at Tiger Lake is found in the 1917 *History of McLeod County*, p. 451. It says that Tiger Lake and Lester Prairie were attached to the Glencoe Circuit in 1867, “services being held in a log schoolhouse.” The reference to “a” log schoolhouse is confusing, but it seems that Tiger Lake and Lester Prairie were separate points on the circuit. The class/preaching point/congregation at Tiger Lake probably was short-lived.

*Tiger Lake is a lake in Young America Township, Carver County.*

**Tolin Methodist Episcopal Church, 1907–19??**
Tolin is named once in Methodist records. In 1907, the presiding elder reported it as a new preaching point, near Ogilvie. We know nothing further of a class/preaching point/congregation at Tolin, which may have functioned for a time but probably not long.

*Tolin was a post office from 1899–1908, in Dalbo Township, Isanti County.*

**Tim’s Evangelical Association, 1871–18??**
Tim’s is named as a preaching point of the Evangelical Association only once, on the New Ulm Circuit in 1871. Probably this class/preaching point/congregation met at a home or school. We do not know how long it continued.

*We do not know the location of Tim’s.*

**Tintah Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–190?**
The Methodist congregation at Tintah may have started in the early 1890s. Tintah is listed on the appointments for the first time in 1895, with Hereford and Campbell. It is not clear if they built a church at Tintah, but in 1903, the presiding elder reported that a parsonage had been built. The congregation seems to have discontinued by 1907 even though Tintah continued to be listed as an appointment until then. However, that year, the presiding elder wrote that Tintah had a parsonage but no services had been held for about two years. *Tintah is a city in Traverse County.*

**Tivoli Methodist Episcopal church, 18??–191?**
The Methodist appointment at Tivoli is named for the first time in 1906, with Eagle Lake. We do not know when this congregation began, but Tivoli being an established community in the 19th century, the Methodists may have started meeting there before 1900. It appears as an appointment for the last time in 1915. Probably the congregation discontinued about that time, but we are not certain. *Tivoli was a village in Mankato Township, Blue Earth County.*

**Tordenskjold Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1880–1909?**
The Norwegian-speaking Methodist congregation at Tordenskjold is listed as an appointment from 1880–1884, 1885–1886, and 1891–1909. Probably they discontinued about 1909, but we do not know more. *Tordenskjold is a township in Ottertail County.*

**Totten trauss Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–18??**
This unusual entry is found in the United Brethren Boundaries report of 1858. Totten trauss is named on the Marion Mission. It seems to be a German name, although it makes little sense in translation, possibly poorly transcribed from the original handwritten record. The United Brethren in Minnesota were almost
entirely English-speaking, with only fleeting references to possible work among German-speaking communities.

We do not know the location of Totten trauss.

**Tower Indian Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, see Wake-em-up Bay Indian Mission Methodist Episcopal Church.**

**Tower Methodist Episcopal Church, 1889–c.1900**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in the village of Tower appears for the first time on the appointment list, with Soudan, in 1889, the same year that the presiding elder reported that services had been established at Tower Village. The village of Tower was an entity distinct from the Tower Mine and the Tower Junction just to the east. The community of Soudan’s first name was Tower based on its location at the mine. It was changed to Soudan in 1888. The references in the Methodist records to Tower from 1885–1889 refer to the work at Soudan and beginning in 1889 to the village of Tower. The latter congregation was last listed in the appointments in 1899 and probably discontinued about 1900. [See also Soudan Methodist Episcopal Church.]

*Tower is a city in St. Louis County.*

**Tower Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1890–189?**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist appointment at Tower was listed from 1890–1892. Maybe this class/preaching point/congregation started before 1890 and continued for a time after 1892, but probably not long.

*Tower is a city in St. Louis County.*

**Tracy United Methodist Church, 1872–ongoing**
The 1947 history of the Tracy church says the first service of this originally Methodist Episcopal congregation was held at Plum Creek in October 1872. However, Shetek, the earlier name for Tracy, was listed as an appointment for the first time in 1870, suggesting the earliest Methodist attempts in the area. The congregation built its first church in 1882, dedicated in 1874.

*Tracy is a city in Lyon County.*

**Trail Methodist Episcopal Church, 191?–19??**
Trail appears on the Methodist appointment list for one year, 1916–1917, with
Gonvick. We do not know exactly when this class/preaching point/congregation began or how long it existed.

*Trail is a city in Polk County.*

**Traverse County Mission United Evangelical Church, 1903–1910**

Traverse is listed as a United Evangelical appointment from 1906–1910. In 1903, the presiding elder identified Traverse in his report as two appointments, north and south of Wheaton. In 1906, the Boundaries Committee refers to “Traverse County Mission,” probably the most accurate name for this appointment. It was discontinued in 1910.

*Traverse is a county in west central Minnesota.*

**Traverse des Sioux Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1853–186?**

The Methodist work at Traverse des Sioux began with a visit by Chauncy Hobart in 1853, the same year it appears for the first time on the appointments. Hobart’s history, p. 164, says the first class was organized in 1855 and a church built in 1858. Traverse appears for the last time on the appointments in 1859. Though we do not know exactly when the congregation discontinued, it would have been affected by the upheaval of the U.S.–Dakota War in 1862.

*Traverse des Sioux was a village in Traverse Township, Nicollet County.*

**Trimble Methodist Episcopal church, 185?–186?**

Trimble was named as a Methodist charge in the Phelps clergy memoir, p. 92 of the 1910 Minnesota Conference journal. From context, one guesses it was a very early charge, pre–1860, possibly in southeast Minnesota. We know nothing more of a class/preaching point/congregation at Trimble.

*We do not know the location of Trimble.*

**Trimont United Methodist Church, 1873–ongoing**

The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Trimont had its beginnings in the country in Elm Creek Township. Elm Creek is listed as an appointment for one year, 1873–1874. The congregation also had connections to Methodist work that began in Cedarville by 1879. The 1993 history of the Trimont church says when the congregation at Cedarville flagged in the later 19th century, the work shifted to a Congregational Church in the area begun in 1885. The Triumph (later Trimont) congregation organized in 1893, according to a 1933 history of
the church, and the Congregationalists joined the Methodists. The presiding elder reported that the Triumph church was dedicated in July 1894, apparently in the country, since Triumph was not platted until 1899. The 1933 history says the original church was located in Elm Creek Township and moved to Monterey (later Trimont) in 1900. This corresponds with the presiding elder’s report that year. He reported that the Triumph building had been moved to the new town of Monterey and reopened October 16, 1899. The 1933 history of the church says it was moved again, to Triumph, in 1902. The presiding elder that year did not report another move but did say the church had been dedicated in June. 

*Trimont is a city in Martin County, established in 1959 with the merger of Triumph and Monterey.*

**Triumph Methodist Church, see Trimont United Methodist Church.**

**Trosky Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 189?–189?**
Gist’s history, p. 146, notes the announcement in the March 25, 1896, issue of the United Brethren’s publication, *Religious Telescope*, that the nineteen members of the congregation at Trosky planned to build a church. Nothing further was ever reported, so this church probably was not built. However, the congregation may have functioned for a time, but maybe not long. 

*Trosky is a city in Pipestone County.*

**Trosky United Methodist Church, 189?–1970**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Trosky got its start in the 1890s. In 1897, the presiding elder reported that the Trosky congregation had built a church awaiting dedication. That was done on October 24, 1897. The congregation merged with Peace United Methodist Church in Pipestone on January 11, 1970. *[See also Pipestone Peace United Methodist Church.]* 

*Trosky is a city in Pipestone County.*

**Truhn Evangelical Association, 186?–18??**
We have one reference to Evangelical work with the name of Truhn. The 1868 Committee on Boundaries report lists it on the Le Sueur Mission. Quite likely Truhn is the name of a family that hosted a class/preaching point in their home. We do not know if this class evolved into one of the Le Sueur area congregations or if it discontinued early on.
We do not know the location of Truhn.

**Truman Circuit Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1902–1903**
The Truman Circuit of the United Brethren is named as an appointment for one year, 1902–1903. In 1903, the Boundaries Committee attached its preaching points to the Pleasant Prairie Circuit.
*Truman is a city in Martin County.*

**Truman Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–c.1905**
The Methodist congregation at Truman probably began about 1899, the first year it is named on the appointments. The next year, 1900, the presiding elder reported the erection of temporary church building at Truman that was then “enlarged and garnished” by the time of his report in 1901. However, the congregation probably gave it up about 1905. In 1907, the presiding elder said the building had been sold, it was "poorly situated and uninviting," and no organization was left.
*Truman is a city in Martin County.*

**Twin Lakes Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 18??–19??**
Twin Lakes was a preaching point for the United Brethren in the Mansfield area during the 1890s, according to the 1947 Kiester church history. In 1899, the presiding elder reported funds being raised for a new church, Otterbein, presumably the name of the congregation. Gist’s history, p. 149, says that $725 was raised for the Otterbein Church, five miles west of Glenville, in 1900. Most likely this refers to Twin Lakes, located about five miles west of Glenville. We do not know when this congregation began or when it ended.
*Twin Lakes is a city in Freeborn County.*

**Twin Lakes Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–1859**
Twin Lakes on the Methodist’s Lake Superior District in northeast Minnesota was named briefly as an appointment, 1858–May 1859. Probably this class/preaching point/congregation was more of a hope than a reality, but we do not know that for sure.
*Twin Lakes was a settlement in 1856 in what would become Section 36, Twin Lakes Township, Carlton County.*

**Twin Valley Methodist Episcopal Church, 1903–1907**
Twin Valley was listed as a Methodist appointment from 1903–1907, with Gary. Maybe someone had tried or at least hoped to form a class or have services there, but in 1907, the presiding elder reported that no work at Twin Valley had ever begun. 

*Twin Valley is a city in Norman County.*

**Two Harbors Evangelical Association, 189?–189?**
The Evangelical work in Two Harbors probably existed just a year in the late 1890s. Utzinger’s history, p. 349, says he preached there for a year while appointed to Duluth in 1896–1900. 

*Two Harbors is a city in Lake County.*

**Two Harbors First Methodist Church, 1889–1950**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal Church in Two Harbors officially organized January 1, 1889, according to the presiding elder report that year. The congregation was already building a church, which the presiding elder, reporting in 1890, said had been dedicated. In 1950, they merged with the Two Harbors Swedish Methodist Church to become Two Harbors Wesley Methodist Church. [See also *Two Harbors Wesley Methodist Church.*] 

*Two Harbors is a city in Lake County.*

**Two Harbors Swedish Methodist Church, 1890–1950**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Two Harbors began in 1890. They merged with First Methodist Church in 1950 to become Wesley Methodist Church. [See also *Two Harbors Wesley Methodist Church.*] 

*Two Harbors is a city in Lake County.*

Two Harbors United Church, 1969–ongoing
On June 22, 1969, Wesley Methodist Church of Two Harbors formed a union with the Presbyterian Church to become Two Harbors United Church maintaining a full connection with both denominations. [See also *Two Harbors Wesley Methodist Church.*] 

*Two Harbors is a city in Lake County.*

**Two Harbors Wesley Methodist Church, 1950–1969**
Wesley Methodist Church in Two Harbors was formed with the merger of First
Methodist Church and the Swedish Methodist Church in 1950. In 1969, Wesley Church formed a union with the Presbyterians in Two Harbors to become Two Harbors United Church. [See also Two Harbors First Methodist Church, Two Harbors Swedish Methodist Church, and Two Harbors United Church.]
Two Harbors is a city in Lake County.

**Two Rivers Evangelical Association, 187?-188?**
The Evangelical Association class/preaching point/congregation at Two Rivers was reassigned from the St. Cloud Mission in 1878 to the newly formed Two Rivers Mission. When it began or how long it continued, but probably into the 1880s, we do not know.
Two Rivers is a township in Morrison County.

**Two Rivers Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?-187?**
Two Rivers is named as a Methodist appointment for a year, 1868-1869. Possibly a class/preaching point/congregation existed there before and/or after that year, but we do not know for certain.
Two Rivers is a township in Morrison County.

**Two Rivers Mission Evangelical Association, 1878–1881**
The Two Rivers Mission of the Evangelical Association existed from 1878–1881. Utzinger’s history, p. 414, names Rich Prairie, Two Rivers, River Schoolhouse, Swan Lake, plus several points (unnamed) north of the Swan River as included on this mission in 1878. When the mission was dissolved in 1881, the appointments remaining were assigned to the St. Cloud Mission.
Two Rivers is a township in Morrison County.

**Underwood German Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?-19??**
The German-speaking Methodist at Underwood is named on the appointment list for two years, 1906–1908. We do not know when the congregation began or ended, but presumably it existed at least a few years.
Underwood is a city in Otter Tail County.

**Union Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 186?-18??**
This Union class/preaching point/congregation of the United Brethren in south central Minnesota was on the Medford Mission in 1863 and the Union Mission
in 1864, implying the central point on the Union Mission. However, we do not know how long the work at Union continued or even if it identifies a specific location. “Union” often refers to joint work with other denominations.

Union is a community in Blooming Prairie Township, Steele County, according to the Minnesota Atlas and Gazetteer. However, it is difficult to be certain of the location for this entry, though it is not to be confused with the Union identified as Medo further west.

**Union Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–186?**
Union was a point on the United Brethren’s Pine Creek Mission in southeast Minnesota in 1858, most likely a class/preaching point/congregation that may have functioned for a time but probably not long.

*Union is a township in Houston County.*

**Union Church of the United Brethren in Christ, see Medo Church of the United Brethren in Christ.**

**Union Grove Methodist Church, 1865–1968**
Methodist Episcopal preaching in the Paynesville area, including Union Grove, began in 1865. The Union Grove class organized in 1868. They built their church in 1883. The 2008 history of Grace United Methodist Church in Paynesville says Union Grove discontinued in 1968, with most of the members joining Grace Church. However, Union Grove was last listed as an appointment in 1969–1970. One way or the other, Union Grove no doubt discontinued close to the time of the denominational merger with the Evangelical United Brethren Church. In Minnesota, the two conferences officially merged in 1969.

*Union Grove is a township in Meeker County.*

**Union Lake Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 187?–18??**
The class/preaching point/congregation of the United Brethren at Union Lake is named just once in the conference journal, on the Sauk Center Mission in 1875. We do not know when the work began at Union Lake or how long it lasted.

*Union Lake is a lake in Hudson Township, Douglas County.*

**Union Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 1867–193?**
A Methodist class began at Union Lake in 1867, according to the 1912 history of the Alexandria church, with services on alternate Sundays, alternating with
Maple Lake. The 1960 history of the Alexandria church identifies Union Lake as school district #6 about six miles south of Alexandria. It also says services ended there during the Depression of the 1930s. 
*Union Lake is a lake in Hudson Township, Douglas County.*

**Union Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1864–1866; 1870–1871**
The Union Mission of the United Brethren is listed on the appointments from 1864–1866 and again from 1870–1871. It was formed from the Rice Lake Mission in 1864, seeming to take on a portion of the appointments of that mission while the rest were reabsorbed by the Medford Mission. 
*Union is a community in Blooming Prairie Township, Steele County, according to the Minnesota Atlas and Gazetteer. However, it is difficult to be certain of this location.*

**Union Ridge Methodist Episcopal Church, see Caledonia Ridge Methodist Episcopal Church.**

**Union Springs Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–1877**
The 1953 history of the Byron church includes Union Springs as a point on the Methodist circuit in 1855. This class/preaching point/congregation continued on the circuit for twelve years. 
*Union Spring was a community in Canisteo Township, Dodge County.*

**Utica Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1860–1908**
The 1913 *History of Winona County*, p. 594, tells of early services in the Lewiston area, including the work of Methodist preacher Noah Lathrop about 1860. The presiding elder reporting in 1871 and 1872, told of camp meetings at Utica. Although it is not clear, it seems likely that subsequent references to Lewiston and Utica refer to the same congregation. Lewiston is named on the appointments one year, 1897–1898. In 1898, Utica is named, with Warren and Fremont. In 1900, the presiding elder reports a church under construction at Utica and the next year says it is to be dedicated October 6, 1901. In 1908, the district superintendent reported the sale of the Utica church because of the removal of members and long standing debt (the latter curious because the debt was reported paid in 1904). In 1909 and 1910, we find Lewiston named in the report of the conference endowment fund. Possibly this reflects proceeds.
from the sale of what was also known as the Utica church?
*Lewiston is a city in Utica Township, Winona County.*

**Valley Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1867–18??**
Our one mention of United Brethren work at Valley is from 1863 when it was included on the Medford Mission. We know nothing further.
*We do not know the location of Valley.*

**Valley School House Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1877–18??**
Valley School House is listed by the Boundaries Committee on the United Brethren’s Long Prairie Mission in 1877, our only reference to this class or preaching point. Ultimately it may have combined with another United Brethren group, but we do not know.
*We do not know the location of Valley School House.*

**Vasa Methodist Church, 1860–c.1950**
The Swedish–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Vasa organized in 1860 and built its church in 1862. Although the 1953 history of First Methodist Church at Red Wing says the Vasa church closed in 1939, it continues on the appointment list until 1943 and then again from 1947–1951. However, the Red Wing history also says that “most” Vasa members joined Red Wing in 1939, which leads one to imagine that a remnant tried to keep the Vasa congregation functioning into the 1940s. In 1945, the Abandoned Church Property Committee recommended not to sell the Vasa property yet, again suggesting that some folks hoped to revive the work there. In 1954, the conference trustees declared Vasa abandoned.
*Vasa is a community in Vasa Township, Goodhue County.*

**Verdi United Methodist Church, 1885–2015**
The Methodist Episcopal work at Verdi began with a Sunday School in 1885. The congregation organized in 1889. They built their church in 1900, dedicated that year on July 29, according to the report of presiding elder. In 1960, the Altoona Methodist Church merged with Verdi. The congregation discontinued in 2015. [See also Altoona Methodist Church.]
*Verdi is a community in Verdi Township, Lincoln County.*
**Vergas United Methodist Church, 1907–ongoing**
In 1907, the Methodist Episcopal presiding elder reported that a society had been organized at Vergas. In the early years, the congregation met at homes and a lumber yard. They purchased a building lot in 1911, then acquired the former Pelican Rapids church in 1912 and moved it to Vergas. 
*Vergas is a city in Otter Tail County.*

**Vermillion Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–1863**
The Methodist work at Vermillion began with the early work in the area in 1855. Vermillion is listed as an appointment from May 1859–1863. The 1976 history of the Farmington church notes two classes at Vermillion and several others in the area. It is difficult to determine exact relationships as classes evolved into congregations at places such as Farmington, Eureka, and Lakeville. [See also Farmington Methodist Church, Eureka Methodist Episcopal Church, and Lakeville Methodist Episcopal Church.]
*Vermillion is a township in Dakota County.*

**Verndale Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 189?–c.1910?**
The United Brethren work at Verndale probably began in the 1890s or possibly earlier. In 1899, the Boundaries Committee added it to the Hewitt charge. One can guess that a congregation had organized there or was at least anticipated from a 1910 reference found in the conference annual minutes when the property near Verndale was placed under the care of the trustees for Vacant Church properties.
*Verndale is a city in Wadena County.*

**Verndale Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1900?–190?**
The Swedish–speaking Methodist work at Verndale is listed as an appointment for one year, 1900–1901. Possibly a class/preaching point/congregation existed a few years, but maybe not.
*Verndale is a city in Wadena County.*

**Verndale United Methodist Church, 1879–ongoing**
The English–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Verndale started with union services from 1879–1881. A Methodist preacher began holding services in 1880, with a first quarterly conference in June 1881. The
congregation built a church in 1881–1882 that was dedicated in 1883. 

*Verndale is a city in Wadena County.*

**Vernon Center Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–19???**
The United Brethren work at Vernon Center, or Vernon, as it was often called in the early years, began by 1859 when it was listed for the first time, on the Garden City Mission. It was shifted to the Vernon Mission when that circuit formed. From the 1965 history of the Vernon Center Methodist Church, we learn that the United Brethren began services there in 1858. Also, the United Brethren held services in the Methodist Church building after it was built in 1867. Another Vernon Center history says the Methodists and United Brethren held services in this building on alternate Sundays. According to the 1990 *Heritage of Blue Earth County*, p. 531, this continued for eleven years until the Methodists were strong enough to support a regular pastor. Gist’s history, p. 140, tells of plans to build a United Brethren church in 1873 within a year, but we know nothing further of it. It is not clear when the congregation at Vernon Center discontinued; the last reference to work there is in 1898.

*Vernon Center is a city in Blue Earth County.*

**Vernon Center Grace United Methodist Church, 1856–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Vernon Center began in Edgewood, the old town, in 1856. Hobart’s history, p. 164, says the first class at Vernon organized in 1857. The congregation organized in 1865 and finished building its first church in March 1867. This building was moved to the new town of Vernon Center that developed with the railroad, just to the north of Edgewood, in 1887.

*Vernon Center is a city in Blue Earth County.*

**Vernon Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1864–1894**
The United Brethren work of the Vernon Mission or Circuit covered several preaching points at different times. It appears for the first time in the appointments in 1864 and continues until 1894 except for one year, 1870–1871, always under the name Vernon, except for one year when it was listed as Vernon Center. The circuit had a parsonage in Vernon Center, which was sold in 1892 and the proceeds donated to Beauford. In 1894, the name of the mission
was changed to Beauford, reflecting growth of the work there. 
*Vernon Center, first called Vernon, is a township in Blue Earth County.*

**Verona Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1867–1883**
United Brethren work at Verona, whether a class, preaching point, or even a congregation, is mentioned only once in the records, included on the Blue Earth City Mission in 1863. 
*Verona is a township in Faribault County.*

**Verona Methodist Episcopal Church, 1870–1885**
The earliest dated reference we find to the Methodist congregation at Verona is in the 1963 history of the Delavan church, where it includes Verona on its circuit in 1878. The 1949 history of First Methodist Church in Blue Earth reports twelve members at Verona, on its circuit, in 1885. Probably this class/preaching point/congregation began in the 1870s and may have continued into the late 1880s or possibly beyond. 
*Verona is a township in Faribault County.*

**Vicksburg Methodist Episcopal Church, 1869–1871**
Vicksburg was part of an early Methodist circuit with preaching beginning in 1869. The 1930 anniversary history of the Renville church says the first appointment to the circuit began in 1870–1871. The same history says Vicksburg later became the Renville congregation, explained further in the church’s 1978 history telling that Vicksburg withered as a community after the railroad came through at Renville. [See also Renville United Methodist Church.] 
*Vicksburg was a village in Section 30, Flora Township, Renville County, with its post office of that name in Section 19, Sacred Heart Township, Renville County.*

**Villard United Methodist Church, 1882–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Villard began with services held by the Grove Lake preacher in 1882. The congregation organized January 21, 1883. Their first church building was purchased from the Baptists a few year later, according to the 1973 history of the church. The 2003 timeline of the church gives 1886 as the date the building was erected. 
*Villard is a city in Pope County.*
**Vineland Methodist Church, 1905–1947?**
The Methodist appointment at Vineland appears for the first time in 1905. In 1908, the district superintendent reported a building purchased for a church. This was the former Indian Mission building at Vineland, moved to donated land. It was dedicated in September 1909. After 1913, we find little information about the congregation at Vineland. A supply preacher is named by the district superintendent in 1920, and it appears in the statistical report in 1927. Possibly it continued until about 1947. That year the Conference Corporation authorized sale of the church, a sale reported accomplished in the 1952 report. *Vineland is a community on the Mille Lacs Indian Reservation.*

**Viola Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–c.1943**
The United Brethren work at Viola began in 1859, one point on a large circuit in the area. The congregation built a church in 1889, dedicated on December 22 that year. The 1926 Boundaries Committee report tells of an “usurping congregation” to which the conference closed the doors of the Viola Church. It was an organization neither United Brethren or Methodist Episcopal. Apparently these two congregations were worshipping together at that time (did they still have separate buildings?) and had an agreement that no other denomination would be formed. This suggests that the Methodists and the United Brethren were using the same building by the 1920s, but maybe they were alternating meeting sites. The Methodist church was to be sold in the 1930s. The United Brethren apparently continued on into the early 1940s. In 1943, the Boundaries and Finance Committee recommended that the property be put in the care of the conference trustees, and in 1945 recommended disposal of the parsonage. In 1946, the property was reported sold to the American Sunday School Union. *Viola is a community in Haverhill Township, Olmsted County.*

**Viola Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–1932**
The Methodist congregation at Viola organized in 1858, according to the 1883 *Olmsted County History*, p. 882. They built a church in 1866 that burned down in 1870, after which they met in schools or the town hall. Viola appears on the
appointment list for the first time in 1885. The presiding elder reporting in 1898 says that Viola had built a church. In 1915, the conference discussed selling the property, “provided that the United Brethren take over the work at Viola and that the Methodist church take over the work at Eyota.” That did not happen, and Viola continued as an appointment until 1932, the same year the conference trustees recommended that the church be sold.  

*Viola is a community in Haverhill Township, Olmsted County.*

**Virginia Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1913–1914**
The Methodist’s Virginia Circuit was named as an appointment for one year, 1913–1914, serving appointments in the area near Virginia but not including the congregation in Virginia.  

*Virginia is a city in St. Louis County.*

**Virginia 5th Avenue Methodist Church, 1903–1944**
The Norwegian–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Virginia began with first services in 1903. The congregation organized as “Scandinavian” on February 27, 1904, under the auspices of the Norwegian–Danish Annual Conference. On July 19, 1944, they merged with First Methodist Church of Virginia. [See also Virginia United Methodist Church.]  

*Virginia is a city in St. Louis County.*

**Virginia Finnish Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1907–1909**
The name of this Methodist Finnish–speaking mission, Virginia, suggests at least some Finnish work in the city of Virginia but possibly not. There was Methodist work among Finns in several places on the Iron Range, and this appointment might simply be a renaming of the Iron Range Finnish Mission. We see it under Virginia in the appointments just two years, 1907–1909. [See also Iron Range Finnish Mission.]  

*Virginia is a city in St. Louis County.*

*Virginia Evangelical Association, see Steen Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church.*

*Virginia Methodist Episcopal Church in southwest Minnesota, see Steen Methodist Episcopal Church.*
Virginia Peace United Methodist Church, 2014–ongoing
Peace United Methodist Church in Virginia was formed in 2014 with the merger of Virginia United Methodist Church and Eveleth United Methodist Church. [See also Virginia United Methodist Church and Eveleth United Methodist Church.]
Virginia is a city in St. Louis County.

**Virginia Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1893–c.1930**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist congregation at Virginia is listed as an appointment from 1893–1931. The 1942 Historical Record of the conference says the work began in 1895, which might be the year the congregation built a church. By the mid-1920s, the conference was considering selling the property at Virginia. That was postponed in 1926 since services were held regularly during the year, but the district superintendent said the building needed repair. In 1927, the property was reported repaired and rented. We do not know if the congregation had discontinued by then but probably did so at least by the 1930–1931 conference year.
Virginia is a city in St. Louis County.

**Virginia United Methodist Church, 1892–2014**
The English-speaking congregation of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Virginia began in 1892, the year it is named for the first time as an appointment and the presiding elder reported plans being made to build a church there. The congregation officially organized in 1893. Their first church was dedicated August 19, 1894. In 1944, Virginia’s 5th Ave. Methodist Church merged with First Methodist Church. The congregation merged with Eveleth United Methodist Church in 2014 becoming Virginia Peace United Methodist Church. [See also Virginia 5th Ave. Methodist Church and Virginia Peace United Methodist Church.]
Virginia is a city in St. Louis County.

**Vivian Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–187?**
Vivian was named as a Methodist point on the Cobb River Mission in the missions report of 1865. It is also named as a point in 1877, according to the 1958 history of Central Methodist Church in Wells. We know nothing more of
this class/preaching point/congregation. Probably it began in the 1860s and existed well into the 1870s.

Vivian was a post office in Freedom Township, Waseca County.

**Wabado Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–190?**
Wabado is named as a Methodist appointment for two year, 1904–1906, with Pine River. We do not know if this class/preaching point/congregation existed before or after those two years.

*Wabado is community in Wabado Township, Cass County.*

**Wabasha German Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1859–1890?**
The German-speaking Methodist work at Wabasha began in the late 1850s, according to Hobart’s history, p. 320. It was listed on the appointments from 1861–1890. Most likely, the congregation discontinued about 1890.

*Wabasha is a city in Wabasha County.*

**Wabasha Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–1920**
The English-speaking Methodist work at Wabasha was first named with an appointment from 1852–1854. However, the 1920 History of Wabasha County, p. 210–211, says preaching began at Wabasha in 1855. The 1884 History of Wabasha County, p. 626, tells us that the congregation built its first chapel in 1860, though another source says it was built during the 1861–1863 pastorate, after a committee was formed to make plans. The congregation federated with the Congregational Church in 1914. On July 4, 1920, the Methodists officially discontinued and merged with the Congregational Church in Wabasha.

*Wabasha is a city in Wabasha County.*

**Wabasso Methodist Episcopal Church, 1900?–1906?**
The Methodist congregation at Wabasso may have started in 1900, the first year it is named on the appointments, though possibly a class/preaching point existed earlier. In 1902, the presiding elder reported the church at Wabasso had been dedicated in August 1902. However, in 1907, the conference authorized the sale of the property. Some members apparently lingered on. In 1909, the district superintendent reported that they were nearly all gone and the building had not been used for three years. During the 1915–1916 conference year, the church building was moved to New Avon.
Wabasso is a city in Redwood County.

**Wabasso Mission Evangelical Association, 1901–19??**
The Wabasso Mission of the Evangelical Association was formed in 1901, with the division of the Lamberton Circuit. This new mission served appointments at Wabasso, Springfield and New Avon. Exactly when it ended as a mission is not clear, but the congregations continued.

Wabasso is a city in Redwood County.

**Wabasso Pilgrim United Methodist Church, 1891–1996**
The Pilgrim congregation at Wabasso began as an Evangelical Association preaching point in 1891, the year reported as the congregation’s organization date in the 1945 historical record of the conference. This probably indicates its beginnings as a class. In the 1895 and 1896 mission report under Lamberton, we find Bagadon’s (sic) listed. Utzinger’s history, p. 370, connects the Bagdon family to the Wabasso congregation. We also find “Pilger” named in the 1900 mission report with Lamberton, which quite likely refers to this congregation. The 1916 *History of Redwood County*, p. 378, tells of this congregation worshipping in town for the first time in the spring of 1900 at the depot. They built their church that same year. The congregation discontinued in 1996.

Wabasso is a city in Redwood County.

**Wacouta Methodist Episcopal Church, 1853–1868?**
The Methodist work at Wacouta began with preaching in 1853. Hobart’s history, p. 74, says a class organized during the 1854–1855 appointment year. Wacouta is listed as an appointment from 1862–1868. Possibly the class/preaching point/congregation discontinued in 1868, but we do not know for sure.

Wacouta is a community in Wacouta Township, Goodhue County.

**Wadena Circuit Evangelical Association, 1881–19??**
Begun in 1881 as the Evangelical’s Brainerd and Wadena Mission, then changed to just the Wadena Mission in 1882, this circuit covered a large region with many preaching points and ultimately several congregations. The mission was divided in 1895 into two missions, one still named Wadena, and the second, Deer Creek. We do not have an exact end date for it as a mission as terminology evolved in the 20th century.
Wadena is a county and also a city in that county.

**Wadena Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1894–1895**
The Wadena Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church was a named appointment for a year, 1894–1895, and included at least two points, Hewitt and Menagha. In 1895, the presiding elder reported that the circuit had been abandoned in the spring and Hewitt and Menagha reassigned.

Wadena is a city in Wadena Township, Wadena County.

**Wadena German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1862–1893?**
The German-speaking Methodist work in Wadena County began early, by 1862. Hobart’s history, p. 338, includes Wadena on a list of German points in northwest Minnesota served by the Dakota District. Wadena is named on the appointment list from 1877–1893. Possibly the congregation did not organize until the 1870s after Wadena Township was organized but probably discontinued about 1893, the last year listed.

Wadena is a city in Wadena County.

**Wadena Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1881–1885**
The Wadena Mission of the United Brethren existed for four years, 1881–1885. We do not know the extent of this work, but based on subsequent history, most of the classes/preaching points may have been in the southern part of the county, extending into nearby areas. In 1885, its name was changed to Wing River Mission.

Wadena is a county and also a city in that county.

Wadena United Methodist Church, 1872–ongoing
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal work at Wadena began with preaching in 1872, with the congregation organizing August 3, 1873. They began building their first church in 1880. It was dedicated May 7, 1882. In 1939, the name was changed to First Methodist Church, then United Methodist in 1969. Salem United Methodist Church in Deer Creek merged with Wadena in 2017. [See also Deer Creek Salem United Methodist Church.]

**Wadena Zion Evangelical Association, 1880–c.1928**
The Zion congregation of the Evangelical Association in Wadena began in 1880.
They built their church in 1884 and officially incorporated on March 18, 1885. The congregation probably discontinued in or about 1928. Legal documents tell us of the intent to sell the property since services were no longer being held. *Wadena is a city in Wadena County.*

**Wahkon First Methodist Episcopal Church, 1905–192?**
The Methodist Episcopal work at Wahkon began in 1905, the first year it appears as an appointment as Lawrence, the earlier name of Wahkon. In 1908, the presiding elder reported the church at Wahkon was under construction. It was dedicated June 9, 1912. Wahkon is listed for the last time on the appointments in 1925. We do not know when the congregation discontinued but possibly in the 1920s. In 1932, in the report of the Conference Corporation, we find this statement, “Blaine Lambert reported on the church at Waukon.” Most likely “Waukon” is a misspelling of Wahkon, since we have no other mention of Methodist work at Waukon, Minnesota. Lambert probably was giving a report on the disposition of the Wahkon property, though that is not entirely clear. *Wahkon is a city in Mille Lacs County.*

*Wahkon Indian Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, see Mille Lacs Indian Mission Methodist Episcopal Church.*

**Waite Park United Evangelical Church, 1906?–191?**
In 1906, the United Evangelical presiding elder reported Waite Park as a new appointment with Kimball. In seems that this preaching point did not really develop well then, because in 1913, the Boundaries Committee said Waite Park was to be a new appointment attached to Kimball. Most likely the efforts at Waite Park ended fairly soon. *Waite Park is a city in Stearns County.*

**Waite Park United Methodist Church, 1914–1979**
The congregation of First Methodist Episcopal Church in Waite Park started meeting as a class in 1914 and began plans to build. The church was erected in 1919 and dedicated on November 30. They discontinued in 1979. *Waite Park is a city in Stearns County.*
**Wake–em–up Bay Indian Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, 1892–1917?**
The Methodist mission with the Indians at Wake–em–up Bay probably began in 1892, when Indian Mission is listed as an appointment of the Duluth District for the first time. In 1893, the presiding elder reported that a log church was being built at the "Vermilion Indian Mission." The next year, he reported that it had been dedicated in October 1893. Although the work continued at Wake–em–up Bay, the report of 1898 said the headquarters of the Indian Mission had been moved from there to Nett Lake. Wake–em–up Bay is named on the appointments from 1904–1909. In 1909, what is likely the same appointment now under the name of Tower is listed and continues to be listed until 1917. Possibly the congregation discontinued about 1917, but we do not know for sure.
*Wakeemup Bay is a bay in Vermillion Lake, St. Louis County. Tower is a city on Pike Bay, Vermillion Lake, St. Louis County.*

**Wakefield Methodist Episcopal Church, 19?–c.1930?**
Methodist work at Wakefield is something of a mystery. All we find about it is in the reports of the Conference Corporation in 1931 and 1932, which says the church at Wakefield had been sold. When there was a congregation at Wakefield, presumably in the early 20th century, we do not know, unless the conference bought a church, hoping to begin work that never occurred.
*Wakefield is a township in Stearns County.*

**Walcott Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–185?**
The 1882 *History of Rice County*, p. 471, tells of first services held in Walcott Township by “Elder Crist” in the spring of 1855. Elder Crist was an early Methodist preacher. Also, the 1956 pageant script from the Owatonna church names Walcott on its first circuit in 1856. We do not know how long the class/preaching point/congregation at Walcott existed, maybe for a few years.
*Walcott is a township in Rice County.*

**Waldo Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 192?–c.1935**
The Swedish–speaking Methodist congregation at Waldo is listed as an appointment with Two Harbors for ten years, 1925–1935. Possibly this class/preaching point/congregation began earlier than 1925 but probably discontinued about 1935.
Waldo is a community in the Unorganized Territory of Two Harbors, Lake County.

**Walker Methodist Episcopal Church, 1898–1919**
The earliest Methodist work in Walker is found as an appointment listed from 1898–1900, probably resulting in a class/preaching point that finally was assigned a pastor in 1907, the year Walker returns to the appointment list. The congregation dedicated their church that same year, September 29, 1907, and named it Emiline Besson Nelson Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church after the mother of a donor from Minneapolis. The congregation discontinued in 1919. Walker is a city in Cass County.

**Walnut Grove Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1878?–1883?**
Walnut Grove is listed as a United Brethren appointment from 1878–1883. This may represent a congregation at Walnut Grove but also could indicate a mission with attempts to form other classes and preaching points in the area. It seems, though, that this class/preaching point/congregation at Walnut Grove functioned primarily only during the years of the appointment. Walnut Grove is a city in Redwood County.

**Walnut Grove German Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–1924**
The German-speaking Methodist congregation at Walnut Grove probably began in the 1890s. It is listed as an appointment for the first time in 1898, then continuously until 1924, the year the Northern German Conference ceased to exist. Walnut Grove is a city in Redwood County.

Walnut Grove United Methodist Church, 1873–ongoing
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal Church in Walnut Grove organized in the summer of 1873. They built their first church in 1881–1882, dedicated in 1903. Walnut Grove is a city in Redwood County.

**Walnut Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–1937**
Walnut Lake is listed as a Methodist appointment from 1873–1875, but the 1958 history of the Wells church says meetings began there in 1877 and regular services in 1878. The congregation built its church in 1892. The 1990
history of the Wells church locates Walnut Lake five miles west and three miles south of Wells. Walnut Lake merged with Wells First Methodist Episcopal Church in April 1937. [See also Wells Central United Methodist Church.] Walnut Lake is a township in Faribault County.

**Walters Methodist Episcopal Church, 1902–1927?**

In 1902, the Methodist presiding elder reported beginnings at Walters and said a church might be built there. Walters appears on the appointment list for the first time in 1904. That same year the presiding elder reported the church was dedicated and the society officially organized on June 12, 1904. Walters is named on the appointments for the last time in 1926, and the congregation probably discontinued during the conference year. The district superintendent, reporting in 1927, wrote that the church had been sold. Walters is a city in Faribault County.

**Waltham Evangelical Association, 1921?–192?**

We have a single reference to Evangelical Association work at Waltham. In 1921, the Committee on Boundaries placed Waltham on the new Sargeant Mission, which suggests that the conference found Sargeant, an established congregation, to be a prime point for potential new work in the area. Probably the class/preaching point/congregation at Waltham did not exist for long, but we do not know full details. Waltham is a city in Mower County.

**Waltham Methodist Church, 1889–c.1950**

The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Waltham began with services in 1889. In 1892, the presiding elder reported that the first church there had been dedicated. Waltham appears on the appointment list beginning in 1905 and then inconsistently over the years until 1952. We learn more in the reports of the district superintendent. In 1916, he reported a revival at Waltham and the church reorganized. However, in 1935, we find that the doors had been closed for ten years but were now open again and a Sunday School organized. In 1949, Waltham is listed as a church in which no service had been held. However, it reappears on the appointment list in 1951–1952. In 1955, the conference trustees declared the church abandoned, and it was sold by the time of the
**Wanda Methodist Episcopal Church, 1900–19??**
Wanda is reported by the presiding elder in 1900 as a new preaching point, the only reference we have to Methodist work there. Possibly a class/preaching point/congregation functioned for a time but not long.
*Wanda is a city in Redwood County.*

**Wanger Methodist Episcopal Church, 1885–189?**
The Methodist congregation at Wanger began in 1885, according to the 1979 history of the Warren church. Wanger is listed as an appointment only in 1889–1890, but, also in 1890, it is named on the mission appropriations report, with Argyle. Possibly this congregation continued for at least a few years, but we do not know how long.
*Wanger is a township in Marshall County.*

**Warren Bethlehem Methodist Church, 1889–1949**
Bethlehem, the Norwegian–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Warren, organized in 1889. They built their church in 1895. The congregation merged with the other Methodist Church in Warren on May 22, 1949, to become Grace Methodist Church. [*See also Warren Grace United Methodist Church.*]
*Warren is a city in Marshall County.*

**Warren Grace United Methodist Church, 1949–ongoing**
Grace Methodist Church in Warren was formed in 1949, with the union of the two Methodist congregations in the city after having been served as a two point charge for several years. [*See also Warren Methodist Church and Warren Bethlehem Methodist Church.*]
*Warren is a city in Marshall County.*

**Warren Methodist Church, 1879–1949**
The English–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Warren began in 1879. The congregation started building their first church in 1882. It was dedicated on November 25, 1883. On May 22, 1949, they merged with
Bethlehem Methodist Church in Warren to become Grace Methodist Church. [See also Warren Grace United Methodist Church.]
Warren is a city in Marshall County.

**Warren Methodist Episcopal Church, 1854–1922?**
First Methodist preaching at Warren in southeast Minnesota occurred in 1854 and continued as a point on a large circuit. We do not know when the congregation built its church, but the 1883 History of Winona County, p. 591, tells us that the church was located in Section 20 of the township. Warren is named for the first time on the appointments in 1885, but not consistently thereafter. It is named in other reports at times, then returns to the appointment list in 1911, with its last listing in 1922.
Warren is a township in Winona County.

**Warrens Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–186?**
Warrens is listed as a United Brethren preaching point in 1858, on the Pine Creek Mission in southeast Minnesota. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed, possibly for a few years. Warrens might be the same as Warren Township in Winona County, thought to have been named for an early settler, Warren Wilson.

**Warren’s Evangelical Association, 188?–1???**
Warren’s was one of a number of preaching points from the Brainerd Mission during its early years, some of which lasted several years, others a short time. Utzinger’s history, p. 346, names them but does not provide dates. We do not know the location of Warren’s.

**Warroad Methodist Episcopal Church, 1902?–19??**
Warroad is listed as a Methodist appointment for the first time in 1902. Possibly a class/preaching point/congregation had begun meeting earlier, for, in 1903, the presiding elder reported that the congregation had purchased land and were planning to build. Warroad is named for the last time on the appointments in 1908. We do not know when this congregation discontinued. Was it soon after 1908, or did it continue even as late as the 1930s? Our last reference is found in the report of the Conference Corporation in 1937 when it referred the disposition of three lots at Warroad to the corporation’s next meeting.
Warroad is a city in Roseau County.

**Warsaw Methodist Church, 1857–1949**
The Methodist Episcopal work at Warsaw began in 1857, with a class meeting in a school. The congregation built a church in 1872. They discontinued in the 1940s. Warsaw continued to be named as an appointment until 1949, the same year it is listed as a church in which no services had been held. The building was sold in 1956.
*Warsaw is a community in Warsaw Township, Rice County.*

**Waseca Evangelical United Methodist Church, 1866–2013**
The work of the Evangelical Association in Waseca began with preaching in 1866. The congregation organized with the name of Salem in 1870 and built its first church in 1875. With the merger between the Evangelical United Brethren and the Methodist denominations in Minnesota in 1969, the name was changed to Evangelical United Methodist Church. The congregation discontinued June 30, 2013.
*Waseca is a city in Waseca County.*

**Waseca Faith United Methodist Church, 1859–ongoing**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal work at Waseca began with classes started in the area in the late 1850s. The Clear Lake mission was a new appointment in 1866 and listed one year. Hobart’s history, p. 251, notes the name was changed to Waseca after that village was founded in 1867. He also says the class at the village was begun during the 1874–1876 pastoral appointment. The congregation built its first church in 1877. The German Methodist Episcopal Church at Waseca began the process of merging with the English congregation when served by the same pastor in 1920. [See also *Waseca German Methodist Episcopal Church.*]
*Waseca is a city in Waseca County.*

**Waseca Gathering House United Methodist Fellowship, 2014–2014**
The Waseca Gathering House Fellowship existed for a time during 2014.
*Waseca is a city in Waseca County.*

**Waseca German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–c.1923**
The German-speaking Methodist work in the Waseca area began in 1858, part of a circuit that ultimately became Waseca and Waterville. The 1887 *History of Steele and Waseca Counties*, under Waseca, p. 729, says, “The German Methodist is part of a society organized as early as 1857 in the three precincts of Iosco, Blooming Grove and Woodville,” Woodville being the township and first name of the post office that became Waseca. Waseca is named on the appointment list most years from 1861–1924. In 1923, the district superintendent reported plans of the congregation to sell their property. According to the 1966 history of the Waseca Methodist Church, it and the German congregation began to move toward merger in 1920. [See also Waseca Faith United Methodist Church.]

Waseca is a city in Waseca County.

**Waseca Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1862–1881**
The Norwegian-speaking Methodist work at Waseca was listed on the appointments for the first time in 1862, as “Scandinavian.” It was last listed in 1880, after not being named from 1869 until then. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation functioned.  
*Waseca is a city in Waseca County.*

**Washburn School Methodist Episcopal Church, 1879–19??**
In 1897, the presiding elder reported a Methodist class/preaching begun at the Washburn School House on the Blooming Prairie charge. This is all we know of this work.  
*We do not know the location of Washburn School.*

**Washington Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1857–186?**
Washington was named on the Marion Mission of the United Brethren in 1857, all we know of a class/preaching point/congregation at that place. It was probably short-lived.  
*Washington is a community in Sumner Township, Fillmore County.*

**Washington Methodist Episcopal Church, 1864–193?**
The Methodist work at Washington began in the 1860s. The 1940 history of the Fillmore church names Washington on its circuit in 1864. Washington is listed as an appointment for the first time in 1886, the same year that the presiding
elder reported the congregation planned to build a church, which had been erected by the time of his report in 1889. By 1920, the congregation was struggling, but continued on into the 1930s. The 1959 history of the Racine church says Washington discontinued in the early 1930s with the building converted to a school. However, Washington continued to be listed, with Racine, until 1942. Possibly this congregation in its earlier years might have had a connection to the Jordan congregation in the neighboring township. This deserves further research. [See also Jordan Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–c.1900?]
Washington is a community in Sumner Township, Fillmore County.

**Wasioja Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–186?**
Wasioja was a point on the newly formed United Brethren Wasioja Mission in 1858. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation lasted, but probably into the 1860s.
Wasioja is a community in Wasioja Township, Dodge County.

**Wasioja Methodist Episcopal Church, 1859–192?**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation atWasioja began in 1859, listed as an appointment from 1859–1860, then 1861–1872. The 1963 history of the Dodge Center church includesWasioja on its circuit formed in 1875. Wasioja is again listed as an appointment in 1910, but that same year, the district superintendent reported that the Methodist Episcopal property at Wasioja had been transferred to the Wesleyan Methodist Church. There must have been a remnant of the Methodist Episcopal congregation that persisted since Wasoija continues to be listed as an appointment until 1916. In 1923, the district superintendent reported that the minister at Dodge Center “has looked after the scattered few atWasioja…”
Wasioja is a community in Wasioja Township, Dodge County.

**Wasioja Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–1861**
The Wasioja Mission of the United Brethren is listed as an appointment for three years, 1858–1861, serving a large number of preaching points in the region.
Wasioja is a community in Wasioja Township, Dodge County.

**Wastedo Methodist Episcopal Church, 1860–186?**
The 1910 *History of Goodhue County*, p. 194, tells us that the Methodists organized in Leon Township in 1860, following the Presbyterians who had organized the year before, “but both of these attempts expired, owing to lack of support.” We find one other pertinent reference to English-speaking Methodist work at Wastedo. The 1993 history of the Stanton church includes it on its circuit in 1861.

**Wastedo Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1891–1893?**

A Norwegian-speaking Methodist class/preaching point/congregation at Wastedo is listed as an appointment for two years, 1891–1893. Possibly this work started before 1891 and continued after 1893, but probably not long.

**Watab Methodist Episcopal Church, 1853–185?**

Hobart’s history, p. 64–65, says that Methodist preaching occurred at Watab, at the Gilman home, in 1853, but no society was formed that year. Possibly a class/preaching point/congregation did exist for a time, but maybe not. We do not know.

**Waterbury German Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–190?**

The German-speaking Methodist congregation at Waterbury had begun by the 1890s. We find it named in the 1898 mission collections report under Lamberton and the next year with Johnsonville. The 1903 history of the Northern German Conference names Waterbury as an appointment on the Johnsonville mission, nine miles southeast of Johnsonville. We do not know when this congregation discontinued but probably by the 1910s.

**Watertown Evangelical Association, 18??–18??**

Watertown is named as an Evangelical point on the Crow River circuit in 1894. Utzinger’s history, p. 382, says that the first preaching in the region that became the Crow River circuit was held at a home near Watertown in 1859. The primary congregations that emerged from that first circuit were those at Mayer and Hollywood, both close to Watertown, but Utzinger says nothing more about
a specific class/preaching point/congregation at that location. Presumably there was an attempt to establish work at Watertown, maybe later in the 19th century, but we do not know for sure.

Watertown is a city and township in Carver County.

**Watertown Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855–1908?**
The 1915 History of Wright County, p. 828, includes Watertown on the Methodist’s Greenwood circuit in 1855. The congregation is named on the appointment list for the first time in 1869–1870, then reappears in 1889. That year, the presiding elder reported that the Watertown church was almost ready for dedication. He reported in 1890 that it had been dedicated. Watertown is listed on the appointments for the last time in 1907. We do not know when the congregation discontinued, maybe about 1908 or possibly later.

Watertown is a city in Carver County.

**Waterville Evangelical Association, 18??–18??**
We have one reference to Evangelical work at Waterville. Utzinger’s history, p. 371, identifies this congregation as a small appointment served on the Le Sueur Center circuit, but gives no dates.

Waterville is a city in Waterville Township, Le Sueur County.

**Waterville Evangelical United Brethren Church, c.1890–1969**
This congregation organized in either 1890 or 1891 as a Church of the United Brethren in Christ. Gist’s history, p. 145, tells us the congregation began building a church in July 1891 but disbanded before it was completed. They reorganized in 1893, continued construction, and the church was dedicated October 7, 1894. The congregation merged with Lakeside Methodist Church in Waterville on January 5, 1969, to form Evangelical United Methodist Church. [See also Waterville Evangelical United Methodist Church.]

Waterville is a city in Le Sueur County.

**Waterville Evangelical United Methodist Church, 1969–ongoing**
The Waterville congregation of the Evangelical United Methodist Church organized January 5, 1969, a merger between two Waterville congregations, Lakeside Methodist and the Evangelical United Brethren. [See also Waterville Lakeside Methodist Church and Waterville Evangelical United Brethren Church.]
**Waterville Lakeside Methodist Church, 1866–1969**
The English-speaking congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Waterville organized in 1866. The 1916 History of Nicollet and Le Sueur Counties, p. 509, says they had completed building their first church in 1870. The congregation merged with Zion German Methodist Episcopal Church in the 1920s. They used the name “First” until changing it to “Lakeside” in 1953. They merged with Waterville Evangelical United Brethren Church in 1969 to form Evangelical United Methodist Church. *[See also Waterville Zion German Methodist Episcopal Church and Waterville Evangelical United Methodist Church.]*

Waterville is a city in Le Sueur County.

**Waterville Zion German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–1924**
The 1903 history of the Northern German Conference says German-speaking Methodist work in the Waterville area began as early as 1858, holding services in homes. The first trustees for the charge, including several points plus Waterville, were elected in 1875. The Zion congregation’s first church was built in 1881 a few miles south of Waterville. The 1887 History of Steele and Waseca Counties, p. 575, under Iosco Township describes what seems to be the Zion congregation. It says the first meetings were held in the Kanne home, a different group than the class that began at the Minske home in the same township *(see Iosco German Methodist Episcopal Church)* and that a German Methodist Church was built on Section 13 of the township in 1880–1881. Iosco Township is immediately south of Waterville. The congregation moved into town, building a new church, in 1908 or 1909. This building was sold in 1925, after the congregation merged with First Methodist Episcopal Church. *[See also Waterville Lakeside Methodist Church.]*

Waterville is a city in Le Sueur County.

**Watonwan Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1891–18??**
Watonwan is named as a United Brethren point on the Vernon Mission in 1891, the only reference we have to it. Possibly this class/preaching point/congregation lasted a few years. *

Watonwan was a community in Garden City Township, Blue Earth County.
**Watopa Methodist Episcopal Church, 1860–186?**
Methodist preaching at Watopa began in 1860 and continued at least for a year or two, according to the 1920 *History of Wabasha County*, p. 145. Probably this class/preaching point/congregation did not exist long into the 1860s, but we do not know for certain. 
*Watopa is a township in Wabasha County.*

**Watson Creek Rising Sun Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 188?–1918**
A 1936 history of the United Brethren congregation at Watson Creek suggests that services were held at least by 1886 based on one individual’s memory. However, the church was built in 1900 on land given by the Ham family, in Section 28 of Fountain Township, and dedicated September 16, 1900. The 1936 history also says no services had been held for about 20 years. The conference declared the property vacant in 1918 and given to the heirs of the original contributors, according to Gist’s history, p. 89. Final disposition did not occur until an authorization by the 1941 conference trustees that gave the Rising Sun building and fixtures to the Eyota Church and then deeded the land to the Ham heirs. Oddly, we also find “Watson’s Creek” listed as an appointment from 1929–1931, possibly an attempt to renew the work? 
*Watson Creek is a creek in Fountain Township, Fillmore County.*

**Watson Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1891–1937**
The Norwegian Methodists at Watson held services irregularly before officially organizing in 1901. The appointment is listed for the first time in 1891. The congregation remodeled a school for their church. A 1961 history of Milan tells us that the Watson members joined Milan after closure. 
*Watson is a city in Chippewa County.*

**Waubun Methodist Episcopal Church, 1909–191?**
Our one reference to Methodist work at Waubun is found in the 1909 Sunday School missionary report, which tells us of a school organized at Waubun. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation functioned. 
*Waubun is a city in Mahnomen County.*

**Waukokee Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 186?–18??**
The United Brethren named “Wahokee” as the preaching point at the western edge of the Richland Circuit in 1863. In November 1864, when the circuit was divided, Waukokee was left with the Richland Mission. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation functioned.

**Waukokee Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–191?**
The 1882 *History of Fillmore County*, p. 499, says that John Dyer preached the first Methodist sermon at Waukokee on October 7, 1855, with the congregation organizing soon after on January 27, 1856. They worshipped in schools until building their church, which the presiding elder reporting in 1895 said had been dedicated April 5 that year. The 1961 history of the Preston church says the Waukokee building was sold to the school district after the congregation discontinued. The history does not give the exact year, but the sale was in the “teens,” after cars became more common.

**Wayzata Methodist Episcopal Church, 1861–187?**
The 1979 history of the Richfield United Methodist Church in Minneapolis includes Wayzata on the Harmony Mission in 1861. Wayzata is named on the appointment list from 1873–1877. We do not know when this class/preaching point/congregation discontinued, but possibly in the later 1870s.

**Wayzata Messiah United Methodist Church, see Plymouth Messiah United Methodist Church.**

**Weaver United Methodist Church, 187?–ongoing**
The 1920 *History of Wabasha County*, p. 138, tells of a school built in Weaver in 1872 that was used by both the Methodist Episcopal and Norwegian Lutheran congregations, suggesting that work at Weaver began sometime in the 1870s. It is named as an appointment for the first time in 1885, the same year the congregation was building a church. The 1886 report of the presiding elder, says the building had been completed.

*Wayzata is a city in Hennepin County.*

*Wayzata Messiah United Methodist Church, see Plymouth Messiah United Methodist Church.*
**Wegners Evangelical Association, 187?–19??**
The Wegners congregation of the Evangelical Association probably began at least by the 1870s. In 1880, the Committee on Boundaries reassigned it from the Waseca Circuit to the Faribault Mission. In 1897, Wegner’s was combined with the Lind’s and Miller family societies and placed on the Le Sueur Center Mission. We do not have a name for this combined appointment. Maybe it continued under the family name of Wegner? Or might it be connected to Waterville or Montgomery? *We do not know the location of Wegners.*

**Welcome Emmanuel United Methodist Church, 1870–1985**
The Emmanuel congregation began as the Elm Creek Evangelical Association with first preaching in 1870. The Elm Creek Class of the Blue Earth Circuit organized in 1871 and incorporated as Emmanuel Evangelical Association on September 17, 1876. They built their first church in 1891 in Section 5 of Fraser Township north of Welcome. The congregation discontinued July 1, 1985. *Welcome is a city in Martin County.*

**Welcome United Methodist Church, 189?–1987**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Welcome began at least by the early 1890s and possibly before. In 1893, the presiding elder reported that the church at Welcome would soon be dedicated and was dedicated on October 22, 1893, according to the 1988 *Martin County Minnesota History*, p. 80. The congregation discontinued June 30, 1987. *Welcome is a city in Martin County.*

**Wells Central United Methodist Church, 1870–1973**
The congregation of First Methodist Episcopal Church in Wells started with its first appointment in 1870. They built their first church in 1872. It was dedicated January 4, 1874. The 194? history of the church says that the Walnut Lake congregation merged with Wells in April 1937. The congregation renamed itself Central after the 1968 denominational merger with the Evangelical United Brethren Church. On September 23, 1973, they merged with Wells Evangelical United Methodist Church to become Wells United Methodist Church. [See also *Walnut Lake Methodist Episcopal Church and Wells Open Doors United*]
**Wells German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1874–c.1920?**
The 1882 *History of Rice County*, p. 497, tells us that German–speaking Methodists held services in the township beginning in 1874 at the Braun residence in Section 21. They built a church in Section 20 in 1882. Wells is named in mission collection reports in 1914 and 1916, under Faribault. Maybe this congregation continued until about 1920.

_Wells is a township in Rice County._

**Wells Evangelical United Methodist Church, 1887–1973**
The congregation of Salem Evangelical Association organized in Wells in 1887. They built their first church in 1892. On March 1, 1954, the then Salem Evangelical United Brethren Church merged with Dunbar Evangelical United Brethren Church, with the latter congregation coming into town. Salem changed its name to Evangelical United Methodist Church after the denominational merger in 1968. On September 23, 1973, the congregation merged with Central United Methodist Church in Wells to become Wells United Methodist Church. **[See also Dunbar Evangelical United Brethren Church and Wells Open Doors United Methodist Church.]**

_Wells is a city in Faribault County._

**Wells Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–187?**
Our one reference to English–speaking Methodist work at this Wells, not to be confused with that in the City of Wells, is found in the 1882 *History of Rice County*, p. 497. It says the Methodists organized in the township in 1857, holding regular services until the Civil War. After the war, the congregation resumed meeting, in a school, but “This organization has been rather idle for a number of years.”

_Wells is a township in Rice County._

Wells Open Doors United Methodist Church, 1973–ongoing
The Wells United Methodist Church was formed on September 23, 1973, with the merger of Wells Evangelical United Methodist Church and Wells Central United Methodist Church. In 2017, the congregation changed its name to Open
Doors when it merged with Grace United Methodist Church in Kiester to become one congregation with two campuses. [See also Wells Evangelical United Methodist Church, Wells Central United Methodist Church, and Kiester Grace United Methodist Church.]
Wells is a city in Faribault County.

**Wells Social Center Methodist Episcopal Church, 1918–1922**
The Wells Social Center of the Methodist Episcopal Church was a combined parish served as one charge from 1918–1922. It included the churches at Wells, Walnut Lake, Minnesota Lake and Easton. [See also Wells Central United Methodist Church, Walnut Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, Minnesota Lake United Methodist Church, and Easton Methodist Church.]
Wells is a city in Faribault County.

**Welch Evangelical Association, c.1900?–190?**
Welch is named as an Evangelical point in the 1902 mission report under Farmington. This is all we know of this class/preaching point/congregation, which probably had a short existence.
Welch is a community in Welch Township, Goodhue County.

**West Albany German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1861–1926**
The first preaching service to the German–speaking Methodist congregation at West Albany occurred in 1861. The congregation built its church in 1866, according to the 1962 history of the Lake City church. The congregation merged with Lake City Methodist Episcopal Church in 1926 “after being practically closed for a couple of years.” [See also Lake City United Methodist Church.]
West Albany is a community in West Albany Township, Wabasha County.

**West Bertha Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1900–1924**
The English–speaking Methodist congregation at Bertha is listed in the appointments from 1902–1919. We also have West Bertha listed from 1917–1924, showing a brief overlap, but it seems likely that this is the same congregation. In 1902, the presiding elder reported a revival at West Bertha and said the congregation had dedicated its church on September 7, 1902. The history of what was the Bertha German Methodist Episcopal Church, sometimes
known as South Bertha, tells us that the German and English congregations merged in 1924 and now were named South West Bertha Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1935, the Conference Corporation authorized the district superintendent to use his best judgment regarding the West Bertha property. [See also Bertha United Methodist Church.]

Bertha is a township in Todd County.

**West Bethel United Methodist Church, see Cedar West Bethel United Methodist Church.**

**West Blue Earth Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–187?**
The Methodist appointment of West Blue Earth is listed for three years, 1873–1876. The first of those years, 1873–1874, we also find a listing for East Blue Earth, neither of which places we can identify for sure, though the geographic reference to east and west suggests locations in Blue Earth County. However, one or both might relate to the city of Blue Earth in Faribault County. Blue Earth is a county but also a city in Faribault County.

**West Concord United Methodist Church, 1884–ongoing**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at West Concord began meeting in 1884, according to the 1984 history of the church. They built their first church in 1887.

West Concord is a city in Dodge County.

**West Eldorado United Evangelical Church, 1910?–191?**
West Eldorado is named as a United Evangelical point once, on the Clinton Mission, as reported by the Boundaries Committee in 1910. This class/preaching point/congregation was probably short-lived.

Eldorado is a township in Stevens County.

**West Mankato Evangelical Association, 188?–189?**
We find West Mankato named on the 1887–1888 appointment list of the Evangelical Association, with Hebron. In 1894, the presiding elder reported the beginning of services at West Mankato. Possibly a class formed in the late 1880s and apparently held services in the 1890s, but most likely it was a short-lived attempt.
West Mankato was a townsite, a “paper town,” c. 1868, in South Bend Township, Blue Earth County.

**West Minneapolis German Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–18??**
We find West Minneapolis listed with a Methodist Episcopal Sunday School on the 1876 missions collection report under the Minneapolis Mission. Probably this was an effort to begin German work in a new area, but we have no further details.

West Minneapolis was the first name, 1892-1928, of the city of Hopkins, Hennepin County.

**West Minneapolis Methodist Episcopal Church, see Hopkins United Methodist Church.**

**West Newton German Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1860–c.1930**
The German-speaking Methodist congregation at West Newton began as a point on the New Ulm Mission by 1860, according to the 1903 history of the Northern German Conference. They built their church in 1888, the same year West Newton appears on the appointment list for the first time. West Newton is mentioned by the district superintendent reporting in 1928 as a point on a charge with Fairfax and Bethel. Probably the congregation discontinued about 1930. The building was sold in 1934.

West Newton is a township in Nicollet County.

**West Otrenton (or Trenton?) Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–18??**
West Otrenton was named as a point on the United Brethren Lansing Mission in 1859, our only reference to what was probably a class/preaching point. We do not know how long it functioned.

We do not know the location of West Otrenton, but could this be a misspelling? There was village named Trenton in Freeborn Township, Freeborn County.

**West Red Wing Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–189?**
We find one reference to Methodist preaching at West Red Wing. In 1889, the presiding elder reported that services had been established there. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed or its location. Was it in a neighborhood in the city of Red Wing or somewhere near the city?

We do not know the location of West Red Wing, though it may refer to an area within the City of
**West Rock United Methodist Church, 1897–1970**
This originally Swedish-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation organized in 1897. We do not have a date for the building of the first church, but it burned down in 1913, according to the church history written in 1961. The congregation discontinued in 1970, according to the 1989 history, *Pine County…and its Memories*, p. 51. It was reported discontinued in the conference minutes of 1972. We wonder if this congregation may have ever used the name Salem. Salem Swedish was listed with Rock Creek and Braham on the appointments in 1899, a year when West Rock was not named. This Salem also could have referred to Royalton or even an entirely different preaching point. Maybe this mystery will be solved in the future.

*West Rock is a community in Royalton Township, Pine County.*

**West St. Paul Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1883–1886**
Although listed in the appointments as the Methodist’s St. Paul Circuit from 1883–1886, the presiding elder reporting refers to it as the West St. Paul Circuit locating this circuit geographically on the West Side of the city. Other references, such as those related to the Eaton Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church, also mention the West St. Paul Circuit during that time period. Probably this appointment related to several efforts to establish work in this section of the city.

*The West Side is a neighborhood in St. Paul not to be confused with the West End neighborhood of St. Paul (located on the east side of the river) or the neighboring city of West St. Paul.*

**West St. Paul Evangelical Association, c.1860–c.1880?**
This appointment of the Evangelical Association is difficult to decipher because of early place names that evolved into cities as the region grew in population. St. Paul Station would be the congregation now known as Mounds Park in St. Paul. An undated history (typewritten) of that congregation says that their preacher helped start a church on the West Side about 1860. The West Side neighborhood of St. Paul in the early years was part of the West St. Paul Township, just south of the Mississippi River in Dakota County. One guess is that this early congregation was actually that of Salem, five miles south of St. Paul, but in Inver Grove Township, and referred to by Utzinger’s history at times
as South St. Paul. However, the Salem congregation at Inver Grove was established by 1860, the year given in the Mounds Park history, though they had not yet built a church. Another thought, could it have been connected to what would become the congregation of Faith United Methodist Church begun later, in 1883? We leave this West St. Paul appointment as a bit of a mystery. [See also Inver Grove Heights Salem Evangelical Association and West St. Paul Faith United Methodist Church.]

West St. Paul was a township, now a city, in Dakota County.

**West St. Paul Faith United Methodist Church, 1883–ongoing**
The Evangelical Association congregation on what is now the West Side neighborhood of St. Paul was organized in 1883 under the name of Zion. However, its common name was Winifred St., where the congregation’s first church was built in 1884, the corner of Winifred and Bancroft Streets. Utzinger’s history, p. 119, also connects it to “the Sixth Ward of St. Paul (now called Winifred Street).” The congregation changed its name to Faith Evangelical United Brethren Church on April 20, 1947, becoming United Methodist with the 1968 denominational merger.

West St. Paul is a city in Dakota County.

**West St. Paul First Methodist Church, c.1926–1954**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation in West St. Paul appears on the appointment list for the first time in 1926, the same year that the district superintendent tells of this new organization dedicating its church June 6, 1926. The congregation discontinued in 1954, and its building was moved to Spring Lake Park for use by Methodists there.

West St. Paul is a city in Dakota County.

**West St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–1862; 1868–1871**
The English-speaking Methodist work in West St. Paul is listed as an appointment from 1858–1862. It is named in the missionary reports in 1867 and 1868, and Hobart’s history, p. 282, includes West St. Paul on the Pine Bend Circuit with Riverside from 1868–1871. Twin City Methodism says the first work in this area began in 1856–1857 but was stopped by a flood. It also says the work was under the Pine Bend Circuit for some time, then, when begun again in
1869 as a Union Sunday School, it evolved into the Clinton Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church. [See also St. Paul Clinton Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church.] This West St. Paul was a city in West St. Paul Township, Dakota County, that was annexed to the City of St. Paul in 1874. It is not to be confused with the City of West St. Paul incorporated in 1889.

**West School House United Evangelical Church, 1903–190?**
In 1903, the United Evangelical Boundaries Committee placed the new appointment of West School House on the Odessa circuit. This is all we know of it. Possibly the class/preaching point/congregation at West School House continued even into the 1910s, but we do not know for sure. We do not know the location of West School House.

**West Union Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1878–18??**
The United Brethren point at West Union was named on the Osakis Mission in 1878. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed. West Union is a city in Todd County.

**West Union Methodist Episcopal Church, 1868?–192?**
The Methodist congregation at West Union is named for the first time in 1868 in the mission report on the Alexandria Circuit. We know nothing more of it until 1911. The 1915 History of Morrison and Todd Counties, p. 250, says the Methodists had a congregation at West Union at the time the history was written, quite likely a new start at work there rather than a continuation from that of the 19th century though that is speculation. The district superintendent reporting in 1912 says that the congregation at West Union had purchased a lot and was raising money to build a chapel. In 1916, he reported that the church was to be dedicated on the third Sunday in November. West Union is listed as an appointment from 1915–1924. We do not know when the congregation discontinued but maybe in the 1920s. West Union is a city in Todd County.

**West Union Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–187?**
The Swedish–speaking Methodist appointment at West Union near Minneapolis is listed once, with Carver, in 1876–1876. We do not know how long this
**West Yellow Bank Church of the United Brethren in Christ, c. 1880–18??**

In 1881 the class/preaching point/congregation of the United Brethren at West Yellow Bank was moved from the Ortonville Mission to the Yellow Bank Circuit. We do not know how long the work at West Yellow Bank continued or how it might have related to that at Yellow Bank and East Yellow Bank. Also, might West Yellow Bank have been a point in Dakota Territory rather than Minnesota since Yellow Bank Township borders South Dakota? *Yellow Bank is a township in Lac qui Parle County.*

**Westbrook Methodist Episcopal Church, 1903–191?**

Westbrook is named as a Methodist appointment in 1903, with Currie. The 1904 presiding elder report says that lots had been donated at Westbrook and a church would be started soon. However, Westbrook is no longer listed as an appointment beginning in 1910, and the district superintendent wrote, after two attempts to supply preachers, “we have been unable to continue our work there.." Probably the congregation discontinued during the 1910s. In 1920, the conference authorized selling the lots at Westbrook. *Westbrook is a city in Cottonwood County.*

**Western Emanuel Evangelical Church, 1880–1967**

The Emanuel congregation of the Evangelical Association at Western began in 1880 by the preacher assigned to the Breckenridge Mission. The congregation incorporated May 15, 1890, and built its first church that same year. We find Western listed in the records at times as Elizabeth Emanuel or Fergus Falls Emanuel. The church was located ten miles south and seven miles west of Fergus Falls. The congregation merged with the church in Fergus Falls on January 1, 1967. [See also Fergus Falls Church of Peace United Methodist Church.]

*Western is a township in Otter Tail County.*

**Westford Church of the United Brethren in Christ, c.1890?–1941**

In 1891, the United Brethren appointment at Westford was reassigned from the Vernon to the Pleasant Prairie Circuit. We do not know when the congregation
began, possibly earlier than 1890, but according to Gist’s history, p. 144, they dedicated their church December 20, 1891. Westford is listed on the appointments from 1922–1924, then again from 1926–1934. It is named on financial reports in 1934 and 1937 but was declared abandoned in 1941. In 1942, the conference trustees reported the church had been sold. Westford is a township in Martin County.

**Westport Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 18??–1907**
We know little of the earliest years of United Brethren work at Westport, but a class and preaching may have begun under the Westport Mission that served four counties in the late 1860s. Gist’s history, p. 143, says the congregation at Westport built a church about 1885. The Church Erection Society loaned Belcher (name of the post office at Westport at the time) $250 in 1886. Westport is named on the Grey Eagle charge in 1901. In 1903, the presiding elder reported that the Presbyterians were renting the Westport church for services. The church was declared vacant in 1905, but it took time to sell. In 1916, the conference granted the Vacant Church Properties Committee the right to deed or convey the title. Westport is a city and township in Pope County. Belcher was the name of the post office from 1883-1888.

**Westport Methodist Church, 190??–c.1951**
In 1910, the district superintendent said a Methodist Episcopal class had been organized at Westport “previously,” and it was now on the Grove Lake charge. The next year, 1911, he told of the congregation planning to purchase the former United Brethren church building. This was done by the time of the superintendent’s report in 1916, though the purchase may have occurred earlier. The congregation discontinued about 1951, and the conference trustees declared Westport abandoned in 1953 (reported as “Westbrook,” most likely an error since Westbrook is in the southern part of Minnesota and not in the Fergus Falls District). Westport is a city in Pope County.

**Westport Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1866–1868**
The Westport Mission of the United Brethren began in 1866 as a mission to cover Stearns, Pope, Douglas, and Meeker counties. It lasted at first for two
years under that name, until 1868.
Westport is a city and township in Pope County.

**Wheaton Evangelical Church, 1913–1930?**
The congregation of what was then Wheaton United Evangelical Church probably organized about 1913. That year the presiding elder reported plans to build a church near Wheaton on the Wheaton Mission. It was built, sometime after 1913, five miles out of town. The congregation was no longer listed as an appointment as of 1924, but the Boundaries Committee that year placed it on the Tenney circuit. They discontinued by 1930, the year the conference resolved to sell the church and give the furniture to Lake Koronis Assembly Grounds.
Wheaton is a city in Traverse County.

**Wheaton Methodist Episcopal Church, 1900–1902?**
Wheaton is named two years on the Methodist appointment list, with Chokio, from 1900–1902. We do not know how long the class/preaching point/congregation at Wheaton continued, maybe a few years.
Wheaton is a city in Traverse County.

**Wheaton Mission United Evangelical Church, 1903–1922**
In 1903, the United Evangelical’s Boundaries Committee renamed the Breckenridge Mission the Wheaton Mission, even though there was no church at Wheaton. However, the preacher of the mission was living in Wheaton by 1909, according to the presiding elder. It is reasonable to think the mission ended in 1922 with the merger of the United Evangelical Church and the Evangelical Association, though by that time, the mission may have only consisted of the congregation that had been organized near Wheaton that became the Wheaton Evangelical Church after the merger.
Wheaton is a city in Traverse County.

**White Bear Beach First Methodist Episcopal Church, 1889–1910**
In 1889, the Methodist presiding elder reported services begun and a church dedicated at White Bear Beach. It is named on the appointment list for the first time in 1909. By 1910, the congregation became contentious, having sold their building for $1.00 and converting it to a non-denominational church, contrary
to denominational rules regarding disposal of property. Ultimately, the conference’s lawsuit was settled with a Minnesota Supreme Court ruling favoring the conference.
Whitbear Beach is a community in White Bear Township.

**White Bear Lake German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1853–188?**
We have two references to German–speaking Methodist work in White Bear and White Bear Lake, which may not be connected. The 1923 history of the Woodbury church includes White Bear on the Stillwater Mission in 1853, probably identifying it either by the lake or the township that was to be organized in 1858. White Bear Lake is named as an appointment for one year, 1886–1887. It seems doubtful that a class/preaching point/congregation existed for any length of time either in the early period or the later. We have no further information.
White Bear Lake is a city in Ramsey County.

White Bear Lake United Methodist Church, 1962–ongoing
The White Bear Lake Methodist Church began with a first service held at a theater on July 1, 1962. The congregation organized formally January 6, 1963, and built their church in 1965.
White Bear Lake is a city in Ramsey County.

**White Bear Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–1918**
White Bear appears on the Methodist appointment list for the first time in 1868–1869, probably work that did not materialize then. It returns to the list in 1889 and most years thereafter until 1919. The congregation dedicated its church in 1894. It was sold in 1918 to the Presbyterian Church when the Methodist congregation discontinued and joined the Presbyterians.
White Bear is a township in Ramsey County.

White Earth Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, see Pine Bend Mission United Methodist Church.

**White Oak Methodist Episcopal Church, 1917–1918**
White Oak is listed as a Methodist appointment on the Fergus Falls District for two years, 1913–1915. This class/preaching point/congregation may have
existed for a time before and after those years, but maybe not. We do not know.
*White Oak is a township in Hubbard County.*

**White Pine Methodist Episcopal Church, 1910–19??**
In 1910, the Sunday School missionary report names White Pine, on the Soo Line, where a school had been organized. We do not know how long this Methodist class/preaching point/congregation existed.
*We do not know the location of White Pine.*

**White Rock Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1900?–191?**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist congregation at White Rock is named on the appointment list with Vasa and Goodhue in 1901–1903. It returns to the list for another year in 1911–1912. Possibly this class/preaching point/congregation began before 1901, maybe even in the late 1800s, but most likely discontinued in the 1910s.
*White Rock is a community in Belle Creek Township, Goodhue County.*

**White School House Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 18??–18??**
We learn from the 1877 United Brethren conference records that the White School House class/preaching point/congregation was reassigned from the Vernon Mission to the Mapleton Mission in 1877. We do not know how long it existed before or after 1877. We find a picture of the White School House, quite likely the school in question, in the *History of Blue Earth County*, c.1910, p. 252. It was in Le Ray Township.
*Le Ray is a township in Blue Earth County.*

**White School House Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–18??**
The 1927 history of the Spring Valley church includes White School House on its Methodist circuit in 1858. We do not know how long the class/preaching point/congregation at White School House existed.
*We do not know the location of White School House.*

**White Walnut Lake Methodist Episcopal Church, 186?–187??**
Our one mention of a Methodist appointment at White Walnut Lake is found in 1869. It was listed for one year, 1869–1870, on the Mankato District. Possibly
this class/preaching point/congregation was the same as the appointment at
Walnut Lake in the early 1870s, but that is not clear. \[See also Walnut Lake
Methodist Episcopal Church.\]
We do not know the location of White Walnut Lake.

**Whitefield Methodist Episcopal Church, 1893–189?**
The 1953 history of the Willmar church says their pastor, appointed in 1893,
also held Methodist services at the Whitefield school house. We do not know
anything further of this class/preaching point/congregation, which may have
continued for a time. The 1915 appointments name Whitefield on a charge with
Clarissa, but that is most likely a mistake for Whiteville, a congregation to the
north in Todd County.
*Whitefield is a township in Kandiyohi County.*

**Whitefield Methodist Episcopal Church, 1893–189?**
The 1953 history of the Willmar church says their pastor, appointed in 1893,
also held Methodist services at the Whitefield school house. We do not know
anything further of this class/preaching point/congregation, which may have
continued for a time. The 1915 appointments name Whitefield on a charge with
Clarissa, but that is most likely a mistake for Whiteville, a congregation to the
north in Todd County.
*Whitefield is a township in Kandiyohi County.*

**Whitefield Methodist Episcopal Church, 1893–189?**
The 1953 history of the Willmar church says their pastor, appointed in 1893,
also held Methodist services at the Whitefield school house. We do not know
anything further of this class/preaching point/congregation, which may have
continued for a time. The 1915 appointments name Whitefield on a charge with
Clarissa, but that is most likely a mistake for Whiteville, a congregation to the
north in Todd County.
*Whitefield is a township in Kandiyohi County.*

**Whiteville Methodist Church, c.1865–1947**
The Methodist Episcopal work at Whiteville, sometimes identified as Reynolds,
began with preaching in the mid–1860s. The congregation purchased land for a
church in 1882, to replace a “log shack.” The presiding elder reporting in 1883
said the church had been dedicated. In 1916, the presiding elder reported that
the “Whiteville Church, unused for a dozen years, has been repaired…,” and
being used once more. The congregation discontinued in 1947, and members
joined the Long Prairie church.
*Whiteville was a settlement five miles west of Long Prairie in Reynolds Township, Todd County.*

**Whitewater Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 186?–18??**
The United Brethren class/preaching point/congregation at Whitewater was
named once, included on the Whitewater Circuit in 1864. We do not know how
long it existed.
*Whitewater is a township in Winona County.*

**Whitewater Circuit Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1863–1870**
The Whitewater Circuit of the United Brethren was formed in 1863, taking over
the eastern portion of the Marion Circuit. It continued under the name of
Whitewater until 1870 when the name was changed to Eyota.
*The Whitewater River and branches flow through Olmsted, Wabasha, and Winona Counties.*
Whitewater Valley or Whitewater Park Methodist Church, see Beaver Methodist Church.

**Wilder Methodist Church, 189?-c.1965**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Wilder began at least by the early 1890s and maybe before. In 1896, the presiding elder reported that a church had been dedicated at Wilder. It is named on the appointment list for the first time in 1898 and continues to be named until 1949, but not every year. The 1979 *Jackson County History, v. 2*, p. 274, says that after a membership decline, the Methodist Church was taken over by the village in 1965 and remodeled as the town hall in 1977. Presumably the congregation functioned into the early 1960s. The conference trustees declared the church abandoned in their report of 1966 and to be sold.
*Wilder is a city in Jackson County.*

**Wilkin County Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1896–1898**
In 1896, the presiding elder reported this new United Brethren mission in Wilkin County, begun in February with fourteen members. In 1898, the mission’s name was changed to Kent.
*Wilkin is a county in Minnesota.*

**Willmar Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1900–1901**
The United Brethren mission in the Willmar area is named for only a year on the appointments, 1900–1901. Probably little work was accomplished through this mission. In 1902, the Boundaries Committee recommended it be discontinued.
*Willmar is a city in Kandiyohi County.*

**Willmar Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1873–1888?**
The Norwegian-speaking Methodist congregation at Willmar is listed as an appointment from 1873–1875 and again from 1886–1888. They probably discontinued about 1888.
*Willmar is a city in Kandiyohi County.*

**Willmar Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1886–1941**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist congregation in Willmar began as a part of the Kandiyohi circuit, meeting in homes in the early years. It is named on the
appointments for the first time in 1886. They purchased property for a church in 1902. The church was dedicated May 31, 1903. The 1953 history of the First Methodist Church in Willmar tells us that the Swedish congregation voted to merge with the English-speaking congregation in Willmar in 1941. [See also Willmar United Methodist Church.]

Willmar is a city in Kandiyohi County.

Willmar United Methodist Church, 1872–ongoing
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Willmar held services, but irregularly, before organizing officially in 1873. Willmar is listed as an appointment for the first time in 1872. They built their first church in 1894, dedicated February 3, 1895. The Willmar Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church merged with them in 1941. [See also Willmar Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church.]

Willmar is a city in Kandiyohi County.

Willow Creek Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 186?–186?
We have two references to United Brethren work at Willow Creek. It was included on the Pleasant Prairie Mission in 1863 and on the Vernon Mission in 1865. Possibly this class/preaching point/congregation lasted a few years but probably not many.

Willow Creek is a community in Pleasant Mound Township, Blue Earth County.

Willow Creek Evangelical Association, 187?–c.1910?
Utzinger’s history, p. 377, says the Evangelical work at Willow Creek began “quite early,” certainly by the 1870s. In 1878, Willow Creek was reassigned from the Jackson Mission to the Martin County Mission and then to the Amboy Mission in 1888. We also find Schwanke named as a preaching point in the 1880s, reassigned from the Fairmont Mission to the Mankato Mission in 1886, to the Amboy Mission in 1888, and back to Mankato in 1889. Utzinger tells us that the Schwanke family was the mainstay of the congregation at Willow Creek. The congregation may never have built a church and probably discontinued early in the 20th century.

Willow Creek is a community in Pleasant Mound Township, Blue Earth County.

Willow Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–1915
Hobart’s history, p. 164, says that the first Methodist class at Willow Creek organized in 1857. The c.1910 History of Blue Earth County, p. 287, says the congregation organized in 1868. In 1891, the presiding elder reported that the Willow Creek church would soon be dedicated. The 1990 Heritage of Blue Earth County, p. 493, says the church was located on the southwest corner of Section 18 in Shelby Township. The congregation discontinued in 1915 and most members joined the church at Amboy, according to the 1976 history of the Amboy United Methodist Church.

Willow Creek MEC was located in Shelby Township, Blue Earth County.

**Willow Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, 191?–192?**
The Methodist work at Willow Grove probably began in the 1910s. It is listed as an appointment from 1919–1922, with Puposky and Nebish. In 1922, the district superintendent reported that a church was under construction at Willow Grove. The congregation probably continued through the 1920s and maybe longer, but we do not know exactly when they discontinued.

We do not know the location of Willow Grove.

**Willow River Methodist Episcopal Church, see Kettle River Methodist Episcopal Church.**

**Willow River United Evangelical Church, 1903–190?**
Willow River appears on the United Evangelical appointment list for one year, 1903–1904. Most likely this class/preaching point/congregation did not function long, though we do not know that for sure.

Willow River is a city in Pine County.

**Wilmont Evangelical Association, c.1890–190?**
Wilmont is named on the Evangelical missions report in 1890, on the Worthington Mission. Utzinger’s history, p. 435, tells of a congregation at Wilmont, saying they had preaching there for a number of years but that the point had been discontinued. He does not give dates.

Willmont is a city in Nobles County.

Willmont Methodist Episcopal Church, see Millmont Methodist Episcopal Church.
**Wilson Salem Evangelical Association, 1857–1922**
The Salem congregation of the Evangelical Association at Wilson was on the Winona circuit in 1857. They built their church in 1873, according to Utzinger’s history, p. 435. By 1920, there were few members left. In 1922, the conference trustees recommended deeding the property at Wilson to the conference.

_Wilson is a community in Wilson Township, Winona County._

**Wilton Emanuel Evangelical Association, 1862–1902?**
The Evangelical work at Wilton began with preaching in 1862. The congregation organized in 1866 and built a church that summer, according to Utzinger’s history, p. 427. The 1961 history of the Waseca church says that Wilton discontinued and members merged with Waseca in 1902. Utzinger also says that the Wilton members eventually transferred to Waseca, but when he wrote, in the early 1920s, he said a few members were left at Wilton, but they, too preferred to worship at Waseca. The conference discussed possibly moving the Wilton Emanuel Church to Born’s in 1918, but decided against it in 1919. In 1926, the conference trustees recommended that the Wilton property be sold.

_Wilton is a city in Waseca County._

**Wilton German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1866?–187?**
The German–speaking Methodist appointment at Wilton is listed from 1866–1871, with Albert Lea. Probably this class/preaching point/congregation did not continue long into the 1870s, but we do not know for certain.

_Wilton is a city in Waseca County._

**Wilton Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1860–189?**
The English–speaking Methodist work at Wilton began about 1860. Wilton is shown on the statistical report that year in the St. Peter District. The 1887 _History of Steele and Waseca Counties_, p. 552, says the Methodist work began in the area about 1867. The history also says, under Village of Wilton, “The Methodists and Baptists both have houses of worship in the village, and both hold services therein.” We do not know when the congregation at Wilton discontinued, possibly in the 1890s.

_Wilton is a city in Waseca County._
**Wimmers Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1857–18??**
Wimmers is named on the Preston Mission by the United Brethren in the Boundaries report of 1857. We have no further mention of a class/preaching point/congregation with this name, quite likely the name of the family at whose home the group met.
*We do not know the location of Wimmers.*

**Winchester Immanuel German Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1890–190?**
The German-speaking congregation of Immanuel Methodist Episcopal Church at Winchester was located ten miles south of Ada, according to the 1903 history of the Northern German Conference. They elected their first trustees on August 22, 1891, but probably were meeting before then. Presumably the congregation continued well into the early years of the 20th century and maybe into the 1910s.
*Winchester is a township in Norman County.*

**Windemere Methodist Church, 1891–1966**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Windemere began in 1891 and organized in the spring of 1897, the year they bought land to build their first church. The congregation discontinued on April 16, 1966.
*Windemere is a township in Pine County.*

**Windom Church of the United Brethren in Christ, c.1857–c.1860?**
United Brethren work at Windom in southeast Minnesota existed for a short time in the 1850s. The 1884 *History of Mower County* under Windom Township, tells of a class that met there under several preachers, naming four, and “flourished but a short time.”
*Windom is a township in Mower County.*

**Windom Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897–1898**
The Windom Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church was an appointment for a year, 1897–1898, and would have included points in the Windom region but not in the City of Windom.
Windom is a city in Cottonwood County.

**Windom First United Methodist Church, 1871–ongoing**
The English-speaking congregation of First Methodist Episcopal Church at Windom held its first services in 1871. They began building their first church in 1874. It was dedicated January 30, 1876.

Windom is a city in Cottonwood County.

**Windom Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–189?**
The appointment to Norwegian-speaking Methodist work at Windom was made just one year, 1895–1896. Most likely the class/preaching point/congregation did not thrive for long, but we do not have further details.

Windom is a city in Cottonwood County.

**Wing River Methodist Episcopal Church, 18??–19??**
In 1903, the presiding elder reported a revival at Wing River. Our only other reference to Methodist work at Wing River is found in a 1956 history of the Verndale church, which says Wing River was on a charge with Verndale at some point, no years given. Might Wing River actually be the same congregation as that at Hewitt, which was on the Verndale charge for many years? We do not know, but that is a possibility considering that both the Evangelical Association and the United Brethren work interchanged the names Hewitt and Wing River over time. [See also Hewitt Methodist Episcopal Church.]

Wing River is a river running through Stowe Prairie Township, Todd County, and Wadena, Aldrich, and Wing River Townships, Wadena County.

**Wing River Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1885–1892**
In 1885, the name of the Wadena Mission of the United Brethren was changed to Wing River. It kept that name until 1892 when renamed Hewitt. A 1959 history of the Hewitt church says this mission served classes at England Prairie, Stowe Prairie, Ward, and Moodie.

Wing River is a river running through Stowe Prairie Township, Todd County, and Wadena, Aldrich, and Wing River Townships, Wadena County.

Winnebago Agency Evangelical Association, see St. Clair Zion United Methodist Church.
**Winnebago Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1859–18??**
The United Brethren work at Winnebago was placed on the Garden City Mission in 1859, then named on the Blue Earth City Mission in 1863. How long this class/preaching point/congregation continued at Winnebago, we do not know. Winnebago is a township and city in Faribault County.

Winnebago First United Methodist Church, 1856–ongoing
The Methodist Episcopal work at Winnebago began with preaching in 1856. Hobart’s history, p. 253, says the congregation had built its first church during the 1870–1871 conference year. Winnebago is a city in Faribault County.

**Winnebago Valley Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–1879**
The Methodist congregation at Winnebago Valley began with preaching in the later 1850s. The 2003 history of the Hokah church dates it to 1856. The 1882 *History of Houston County*, p. 501, says 1858. The class was organized in 1866, with preaching every other week. This continued until 1879, according to the county history. Winnebago Valley was a village in Section 22, Winnebago Township, Houston County.

**Winona Central United Methodist Church, 1854–2010**
The English–speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Winona, for many of its years called “First,” began with a class that organized June 1, 1854, according to a notebook in the conference archives compiled in 1876. The congregation organized on April 22, 1855, and dedicated their first church November 16, 1856. The Main St. German congregation merged with First in 1922. In 2010, they merged with McKinley United Methodist Church, taking the new name of Wesley United Methodist Church. [See also Winona Main St. German Methodist Episcopal Church and Winona Wesley United Methodist Church.] Winona is a city in Winona County.

**Winona Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1911–1916**
In 1911, the United Brethren began work in Winona, with plans to get a church building. Preaching began there in February 1912, and a class was organized in April 1913. That same year the presiding elder reported that the church had
been painted but needed new shingles. However, the congregation apparently had disbanded in or by 1916, the year the conference granted the Vacant Church Property Committee permission to transfer the deed or convey the title of the property.

Winona is a city in Winona County.

**Winona East 4th Street Evangelical Association, 1857–1902**
The Evangelical work in Winona began with preaching in the region in 1857. The congregation known as Zion or East 4th St. Mission organized September 12, 1866, according to Utzinger’s history, p. 433, and built its first church that year on E. 4th St. and Franklin St. The congregation discontinued and the property was sold in 1902. Most of the members joined the Immanuel congregation in Winona.

Winona is a city in Winona County.

**Winona Immanuel United Methodist Church, 1857–ongoing**
The roots of the Immanuel Evangelical Association in Winona go back to the earliest Evangelical work in the area, 1857. When some members of the East 4th St. congregation in Winona moved to the west end of the city in the mid-1880s, the congregation decided to establish a new church in that neighborhood. Immanuel Church was built in 1888 on West King St. and Baker St.

Winona is a city in Winona County.

**Winona Main St. German Methodist Episcopal Church, 1858–1922**
The German-speaking Methodist work in Winona began in 1858. The congregation built its first church in 1860 at 5th St. and Liberty St. They moved to a new building at E. Main St. and Sanborn in 1900. In 1922, with the coming dissolution of the Northern German Conference, the congregation merged with the First Methodist Episcopal Church. [See also Wesley Central United Methodist Church.]

Winona is a city in Winona County.

**Winona McKinley United Methodist Church, 1867–2010**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation on the west end of Winona began as a class in 1867. When the first chapel was built in 1874, it was called the Olive Branch Mission, becoming the Olive Branch Methodist Episcopal Church with
incorporation in 1877. The name was changed to McKinley when a new church was built in 1914 with proceeds of the sale of the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church that had closed and the members joined Olive Branch. In 2010, the congregation merged with Central United Methodist Church to become Wesley United Methodist Church. [See also Winona Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church and Winona Wesley United Methodist Church.]

Winona is a city in Winona County.

Winona Olive Branch Methodist Episcopal Church, see Winona McKinley United Methodist Church.

**Winona Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal Church, 1866–1870**
A Scandinavian Methodist appointment in Winona is listed for four years, 1866–1870. Most likely this class/preaching point/congregation did not thrive much beyond those years.
Winona is a city in Winona County.

**Winona Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–1915**
Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church in Winona appears for the first time on the appointments in 1878 as “East End” and the next year as Wesley Mission. Possibly the work began there earlier than 1878, but maybe not. The congregation built a church at some point; in 1897, the presiding elder reported that repairs had been made to the building. The congregation probably discontinued in 1915, the year the conference authorized sale of the property. In 1918, the district superintendent reported that the Wesley property had been sold with the proceeds going to McKinley Methodist Episcopal church, “where the Wesley parish now holds its membership.” [See also Winona McKinley Methodist Episcopal Church.]
Winona is a city in Winona County.

Winona Wesley United Methodist Church, 2010–ongoing
Wesley United Methodist Church in Winona was formed in 2010 with the merger of Central United Methodist Church and McKinley United Methodist Church. [See also Winona Central United Methodist Church and Winona McKinley United Methodist Church.
Winona is a city in Winona County.
Winsted Evangelical Association, 1887–1897
We find one mention of Evangelical work at Winsted, named on the Crow River Circuit in the 1889 Missions report. Probably this class/preaching point/congregation did not continue long.

Winsted is a city and township in McLeod County.

Winsted Methodist Episcopal Church, 1897–1897
Winsted is named once in Methodist records, in the 1893 statistical report. Most likely this class/preaching point/congregation was short-lived.

Winsted is a city and township in McLeod County.

Winthrop Mission Evangelical Association, 1893–1904
The Winthrop Mission of the Evangelical Association was a renaming of the Arlington Mission in 1893. It became the Buffalo Lake circuit in 1901 but then reappears as Winthrop briefly, though Utzinger’s history, p. 200, says in 1904 Winthrop was discontinued and its appointments were reassigned to Buffalo Lake.

Winthrop is city in Sibley County.

Winthrop United Methodist Church, 1894–1973

Winthrop is city in Sibley County.

Winton Methodist Episcopal Church, 1898–1937
Methodist work at Winton is mentioned for the first time in the presiding elder report of 1898. It is named on the appointments for the first time in 1903, the same year the presiding elder reported a church dedicated at Winton. The congregation is last listed as an appointment in 1929 and may have discontinued in the early 1930s. The 1937 report of the Conference Corporation reported it abandoned. However, Winton is named once more, but only one year, as an appointment, in 1944–1945, possibly an attempt to restart the work that did not take root. In 1956, the conference again declared it abandoned, identifying it as “The Methodist Episcopal Church of Fall Lake, Minnesota,” making one wonder about its exact location. Winton, in St. Louis
County, borders Fall Lake Township in Lake County.

Winton is a city in St. Louis County.

**Wiscoy Methodist Episcopal Church, see Witoka United Methodist Church**

**Witoka Evangelical Association, 1857–186?**
Utzingor’s history, p. 433 and 435, says that Witoka was a point on the Winona Mission in 1857. However, the class/preaching point at Witoka “never gained a good foothold” and discontinued soon.

Witoka is a community in Wiscoy Township, Winona County.

**Witoka United Methodist Church, 1855–2001**
The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Witoka is intertwined with the congregation at nearby Centerville according to the church’s history written about 1960, but evidence suggests that the Witoka congregation was the one first known as Pleasant Hill, also known as Preston School, a congregation that merged with one at Wiscoy. Preaching began at Pleasant Hill in 1855. This congregation organized in the northwest part of the township, close to Wiscoy Township. The 1883 *History of Winona County*, p. 584, speaking of the Methodists at Pleasant Hill says this congregation soon united with members in Wiscoy township, and services were held at the joint schoolhouse, situated a few rods west of Pleasant Hill, in the town of Wiscoy.” Pleasant Hill is listed as an appointment for the first time in 1878 and then every year, except one, until 1896. Witoka is listed for the first time the next year, 1897. In 2001, the Witoka congregation merged with Ridgeway United Methodist Church to form Ridgeway–Witoka United Methodist Church. [See also Ridgeway–Witoka United Methodist Church.]

Witoka is a community in Wiscoy Township, Winona County.

**Woldrans Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–186?**
Woldrans is named as a United Brethren point on the Wasioja Mission in 1858, probably a class/preaching point/congregation that met in a home. We do not know how long it existed.

We do not know the location of Woldrans.

**Wolverton Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–191?**
Wolverton is named as a Methodist appointment from 1904–1906, with Kent, then again in 1907–1908 and 1916–1917. We know nothing more of this congregation, though it apparently functioned a decade or more. 

Wolverton is a city in Wilkin County.

**Wood Lake German Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1860–1862; 1869–187?**
The 1958 history of the First Methodist Church in New Ulm includes a German-speaking Methodist point at Wood Lake on their mission prior to the U.S.-Dakota War of 1862 and then again on the New Ulm mission in 1869. This class/preaching point/congregation at Wood Lake may have been related to the successful work at Echo but maybe was a separate group that did not function long. We do not know.

Wood Lake is a city in Yellow Medicine County.

**Wood Lake United Methodist Church, 1871–ongoing**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Wood Lake began with preaching in 1871 as a point on a large circuit encompassing the county. The first class organized in 1873. They met at a school for years until building their church in 1889, dedicated February 2, 1890, according to the report of the presiding elder that year. In June 1977, the congregation merged with Echo United Methodist Church. [See also Echo United Methodist Church.]

Wood Lake is a city in Yellow Medicine County.

**Wood’s School House Methodist Episcopal Church, 1875–189?**
The 1955 history of the Grand Meadow church included Wood’s School House on its circuit when it was formed in 1875. A news clipping from 1955 in the Grand Meadow file also notes that Wood’s was on the circuit in 1890. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation continued.

We do not know the location of Wood’s School House.

**Woodbury Minnesota Christ Korean United Methodist Church, 1995–2014**
The congregation of Christ Korean United Methodist Church in Woodbury began in 1995 as Minnesota Christ Korean in Minneapolis. They moved to Woodbury in 2004, then discontinued June 30, 2014.

Woodbury is a city in Washington County.
Woodbury The Grove United Methodist Church, 2008–ongoing
The Woodbury/Peaceful Grove congregation formed in 2008 with the merger of Woodbury United Methodist Church and Peaceful Grove United Methodist Church in Cottage Grove. [See also Woodbury United Methodist Church and Cottage Grove Peaceful Grove United Methodist Church.
Woodbury is a city in Washington County.

**Woodbury United Methodist Church, 1853–2008**
The German-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation in Woodbury began as a point on the Stillwater Mission in 1853. They built their first chapel in 1855. In 2008, the congregation merged with Peaceful Grove United Methodist Church in Cottage Grove to become Woodbury/Peaceful Grove United Methodist Church. [See also Woodbury/Peaceful Grove United Methodist Church.]
Woodbury is a city in Washington County.

**Woodland Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1887–1892**
We find one mention of a United Brethren class/preaching point/congregation at Woodland. In 1893, it was moved from the Elmira circuit to Fairwater. We do not know when it began, possibly in the 1880s, nor do we know how long it functioned after 1893.
Woodland was a post office in Section 25, Plainview Township, Wabasha County.

**Woodland Methodist Episcopal Church, 1860–1867**
The 1957 history of the Plainview church includes Woodland as a point on the Greenwood Prairie Circuit in 1860. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed.
Woodland was a post office in Section 25, Plainview Township, Wabasha County.

**Woods Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1858–1867**
Woods was named as a point on the United Brethren’s Preston Circuit in southeast Minnesota in 1858. This is all we know of this class/preaching point/congregation which may have met for a few years but probably not long.
We do not know the location of this Woods.

**Woods Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1900–c.1920**
Woods is listed for the first time as a Methodist appointment, with Raymond, in
1901. That same year, the presiding elder reported that the Woods congregation was building a church. The congregation continued into the 1910s. The 1940 history of the Raymond church notes that their pastor in 1914–1916 was also serving Woods. The same history says the church at Woods was torn down in 1927. 

Woodstock Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1890–c.1920?
The Methodist congregation at Woodstock began with work on the Slayton circuit in 1878. The congregation organized November 7, 1892, according to the 1911 History of Rock and Pipestone Counties, p. 374. They built their church in 1893, and it was dedicated June 7, 1896. The same county history says “in late years they have discontinued the holding of regular services.” Woodstock is listed for the last time as an appointment in 1910. Maybe services were held occasionally through the decade. The Conference authorized sale of the church in 1920. The 1984 History of Pipestone County, p. 141, says services discontinued in the early 1920s, and the building was sold in 1922. 

Woodstock United Evangelical Church, c.1900?–190?
Woodstock was named once in the United Evangelical records, with Lake Wilson in 1901. Maybe this class/preaching point/congregation existed for a time, but we do not know how long. 

Worthington Bethel Evangelical Church, 1891?–1934
The Bethel congregation of the Evangelical Association at Worthington began about 1891, the year Utzinger’s history, p. 435, names a class leader there. The congregation bought a church in 1893, located about ten miles east of Worthington. Bethel is likely the point named on the 1896 missions report as Rost Township, the township in Jackson County directly east of Worthington. The congregation discontinued in 1934. 

Worthington Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church, 1878–1879; 1881–1884
The Worthington Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church appears on the
appointment list from 1878–1879 and again from 1881–1884. The circuit would have served points in the Worthington area other than in the City of Worthington.

**Worthington Emmanuel United Methodist Church, 1877–ongoing**
The Emmanuel congregation of the Evangelical Association began with preaching in homes in the country east and west of Worthington in 1877 and later held services conducted by the preacher from Luverne. The congregation began using the former Methodist Episcopal building in town in 1887 and officially organized June 10, 1889. They built their first church in 1891.

**Worthington First United Methodist Church, 1872–ongoing**
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal Church in Worthington began with a class organized in 1872. They organized as a congregation on May 18, 1873. They began building their first church in 1881, completed in 1885.

**Worthington Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1873–1875**
The United Brethren’s Worthington Mission is named as an appointment for two years, 1873–1875, probably an unsuccessful attempt to establish classes or preaching points in the area, though there may have been some work for a short time.

**Worthington Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 1894–1896?**
The Swedish-speaking Methodist congregation in Worthington began in 1894, according to the 1942 Historical Record. It appears as an appointment only one year, 1895–1896. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation functioned.

**Worthington United Evangelical Church, 1902–19??**
The class/preaching point/congregation of the United Evangelicals at Worthington is mentioned only once, on the 1902 Boundaries Committee list,
with Heron Lake. Maybe it continued for a few years, but we cannot be certain.

_Worthington is a city in Nobles County._

**Wrenshall Methodist Episcopal Church, 1893?–190?**
The 1893 presiding elder report tells us that the Methodist congregation at Wrenshall was being served by the Mora pastor after being linked with Thomson since January 1, 1893. It was last listed as an appointment in 1901. The congregation probably discontinued about then or soon after.

_Wrenshall is a city in Carlton County._

**Wright Methodist Episcopal Church, 190?–1931**
The Methodist work at Wright is noted for the first time on a map printed in the 1904 conference journal. In 1907, the presiding elder reported plans to build a church at Wright, and in 1909, the congregation was in the building process. Wright is named on the appointment list from 1920–1931, though the district superintendent reported in 1930 that most of the congregation had withdrawn to join the Christian and Missionary Alliance. The year before, 1929, we learn from conference records of discussions of possible comity agreements with the Presbyterians in that region that did not bear fruit. Instead, Wright, Tamarack and Round Lake continued to be served by a Missionary Alliance pastor. This no doubt led to the denominational shift at Wright and a process begun to sell the property to the CMA, completed by the superintendent’s report in 1936.

_Wright is a city in Carlton County._

**Wrightstown Methodist Episcopal Church, 189?–190?**
Wrightstown is listed three years as a Methodist appointment, 1899–1901. This class/preaching point/congregation may have existed before and/or after those dates, but we do not know for sure.

_Wrightstown is a community in Woodside Township, Otter Tail County._

**Wrightstown United Methodist Church, 1873–ongoing**
The Church of the United Brethren in Christ at Wrightstown evolved from a group that began meeting at a school in 1873. The congregation organized in 1888, and officially joined the United Brethren in 1889. They built their church in 1898, dedicated December 4 that year. Probably this is the church named Wrig in Gist’s account, p. 146, where he reports $600 was pledged toward a
new church structure in 1898.

Wrightstown is a community in Woodside Township, Otter Tail County.

**Wykoff Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1874–1909**
According to the 1978 history of the Wykoff United Methodist Church, the United Brethren in Wykoff organized in 1874. The same history says the congregation built its first church in 1876, but other sources offer what seems to be more accurate information. Gist’s history, p. 140, says the first church was either built or purchased with money raised in October 1878 and was dedicated September 14, 1879. Apparently, the congregation was in difficulty by 1896, when the conference daily proceedings tell us that the Wykoff Church was referred to a committee. The property was listed as vacant in 1908, and the congregation officially discontinued in 1909. The building, the congregation’s second, according to Gist, was sold to the Methodist Episcopal congregation in Wykoff in 1911. [See also Free Soil Church of the United Brethren in Christ.] Wykoff is a city in Fillmore County.

**Wykoff Mission Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1878–1882**
The United Brethren Wykoff Mission was formed in 1878, probably replacing that of the Fillmore Mission. Wykoff was made a mission station in 1882, which tells us that the city of Wykoff became the primary point on the charge. Wykoff is a city in Fillmore County.

**Wykoff United Methodist Church, 1878–ongoing**
The early history of the Wykoff Methodist Episcopal Church is confusing. Wykoff appears on the appointment list for the first time in 1895, but the congregation dates itself from 1878 as ongoing from the Wykoff Church of the United Brethren in Christ. The Methodists bought the former United Brethren Church building in 1911. What we know of that congregation, though, does not officially connect it with the Methodist Episcopal congregation other than through the sale of the building. However, the remaining United Brethren members at discontinuance may have joined the Methodists, hence the local understanding of the connection. However, it is still unclear why the present Wykoff dates itself from 1878 rather than 1874, the date of the United Brethren congregation’s organization, though the Wykoff Mission of the United Brethren
began in 1878, which might explain the difference. Add to that the question of
dating the Free Soil Methodist Episcopal Church. Did that congregation actually
die out and later a new Methodist congregation begin at Wykoff? In 1964, the
Fillmore Methodist Church merged with Wykoff Methodist Church. [See also
Fillmore Methodist Church and Free Soil Methodist Episcopal Church.]
Wykoff is a city in Fillmore County.

**Wyoming German Methodist Episcopal Church, 18??–18??
The German-speaking Methodist congregation at Wyoming is named as a
financial contributor to St. Paul’s College in St. Paul Park, a German institution,
in its report of 1891. We know nothing further about Wyoming but wonder if
the congregation might have been involved with the inter-denominational work
at Wyoming beginning in 1864 that met in a German church. Was this German
church Methodist? We do not know.
Wyoming is a city in Chisago County.

Wyoming United Methodist Church, 1874–ongoing
The English-speaking Methodist Episcopal Church at Wyoming organized in
1874, having evolved out of an inter-denominational group that began meeting
in a German church in 1864, according to the 1974 history of the church. We
find Wyoming named on the appointment list for four years before 1874, from
1868–1872, which suggests beginnings of the congregation prior to
organization, maybe as they continued meeting inter-denominationally. The
presiding elder reported in 1886 that the Wyoming congregation had a new
building. The church history says the Stacy congregation merged with Wyoming
in 1954. [See also Stacy Methodist Church.]
Wyoming is a city in Chisago County.

**Yellow Bank Church of the United Brethren in Christ, c.1880–18??
In 1881 the class/preaching point/congregation of the United Brethren at
Yellow Bank was reassigned from the Ortonville Mission to the Yellow Bank
Circuit. We do not know how long the work at Yellow Bank continued or how it
might have related to that identified as East Yellow Bank and West Yellow Bank.
Yellow Bank is a township in Lac qui Parle County.

**Yellow Bank Circuit Church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1878–1885
This mission/circuit of the United Brethren was formed in 1878, probably including classes/preaching points in both Minnesota and Dakota Territory. In 1885, it was merged with the Mountain Valley Mission.

Yellow Bank is a township in Lac qui Parle County.

**Yellow Bank Emanuel Evangelical Association, 1871–1962**
First services for the Emanuel (or Immanuel in some sources) Evangelical Association at Yellow Bank were held in 1871. The class organized April 16, 1876, and dedicated a building March 30, 1879. Emanuel merged with the Odessa Emanuel Evangelical United Brethren congregation to become Hope Evangelical United Brethren Church in 1962. [See Odessa Hope Evangelical United Brethren Church.]

Yellow Bank is a township in Lac qui Parle County.

**Yellow Medicine Methodist Episcopal Church, 1870–187?**
The Methodist work at Yellow Medicine is named as an appointment from 1870–1871 and again from 1872–1873. The 1936 history of the Wood Lake church says the class at Yellow Medicine began on August 22, 1871. We do not know how long this class/preaching point/congregation existed.

Yellow Medicine was a city and the county seat from 1872–1874 in Yellow Medicine County.

**Yetter School House Methodist Episcopal Church, 188?–188?**
The 1939 history of the Elmore church includes “Yetter school house in Jo Davies” as a preaching point. This class/preaching point/congregation probably met in the mid–1880s.

Jo Daviess is a township in Faribault County.

**York Evangelical Association, 189?–192?**
The 2000 history of the Cherry Grove church tells of their pastors serving a community at York, formerly Presbyterian. This congregation seems to have met beginning in the 1890s and maybe continued into the 1920s. From the 1882 History of Fillmore County, p. 512, we learn that the Bethel Presbyterian Church of Canfield in York Township had been organized in 1879.

Canfield was the first name of the community of York in York Township, Fillmore County.

**York Methodist Episcopal Church, 1857–1865?**
The 1882 *History of Fillmore County*, p. 512, says that Methodist meetings began at the Canfield home in York Township in 1857, and a class organized in 1859. The 1912 *History of Fillmore County*, p. 1117, also mentions the Methodist congregation at York in the early 1860s. *Canfield was the first name of the community of York in York Township, Fillmore County.*

**Zanesville Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–18??**
Zanesville is mentioned once as a Methodist point, in the 1874 mission report, on the St. Peter District. We know nothing more of this class/preaching point/congregation. *We do not know the location of Zanesville.*

**Zim Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 19??–1916?**
The Swedish–speaking Methodist congregation at Zim is listed from 1911–1914 and 1915–1916 on the appointment lists, with Virginia. Possibly this society began earlier than 1911 and continued beyond 1916, but probably not too many years. *Zim is a community in McDavitt Township, St. Louis County.*

**Zimmerman Blessed Cross United Methodist Church, 1903–2010**
The Methodist Episcopal Church at Zimmerman began with first preaching on March 25, 1903, in a school. The congregation dedicated their first church June 19, 1904. In 2010, Blessed Cross United Methodist Church at Zimmerman merged with Princeton United Methodist Church and Spencer Brook United Methodist Church to form Freshwaters United Methodist Church, a congregation with three campuses. [*See also Freshwaters United Methodist Church.*] *Zimmerman is a city in Sherburne County.*

**Zion Circuit Evangelical United Brethren Church, see Paynesville Zion Circuit Evangelical United Brethren Church**

**Zumbro Falls Methodist Episcopal Church, 187?–190??**
The English–speaking Methodist appointment at Zumbro Falls is listed for the first time in 1877 and the last time, though not continuously over the years, in 1904. Probably this congregation began at least in the early 1870s and may
have continued for a time beyond 1904, but we do not know for sure. 
*Zumbro Falls is a city in Wabasha County.*

**Zumbro Falls Community United Methodist Church, 1859–2012**
The German-speaking Methodist Episcopal congregation at Zumbro Falls began with preaching at Stone’s School House six miles north of Rochester, according to the 1962 history of the church. The congregation organized in 1875 and purchased a building to use as their first church probably about 1876, though we do not have the exact date. In 2012, the congregation merged with the Mazeppa United Methodist Church. [See also Mazeppa United Methodist Church.]

*Zumbro Falls is a city in Wabasha County.*

**Zumbrota First Methodist Episcopal Church, 1869–1928**
The Methodist congregation at Zumbrota organized in 1869. They built their first church in 1874, dedicated that year on August 2, according to the 1910 *History of Goodhue County*, p. 195. In 1916, the presiding elder reported that Zumbrota was in a federated relationship with the Congregational Church, an arrangement that ended with the withdrawal of the Methodists in 1920. The congregation discontinued probably by 1928, when it was no longer listed as an appointment.

*Zumbrota is a city in Goodhue County.*