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BISHOPS – MISSIONARIES

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MOUZON, BISHOP EDWIN D.
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EDWIN D. MOUZON

EDWIN D. MOUZON, METHODIST BISHOP, DIES AT HIS HOME

Cleric Led in Promotion Of Denominational Unification

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 20.

Bishop Edwin D. Mouzon, senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, died unexpectedly of a heart ailment in his living room with his second wife, Mrs. Mouzon, Dr. C. C. Weaver, pastor of the First Methodist Church and Mrs. Weaver, discussing his recent trip.

Suddenly, the bishop stopped talking and leaned back in his chair. Dr. Weaver went over to him, spoke to him, and attempted to arouse him. The bishop died a moment later, never regaining consciousness.

A Charlotte minister said later that Bishop Mouzon had told him about two years ago that his physician had informed him he had a slight heart ailment and warned him not to exert himself physically.

Bishop Mouzon was one of the early advocates of unification of the branches of Methodism and as chairman of the southern church's commission on unification he had worked passionately toward the consummation of that objective.

Friends recollected a long sermon he devoted to the subject of unification at Memphis, Tenn., in 1928 concluding it by warning, "I am a Methodist born, and I'm a Methodist dead, and when I'm gone there'll be a Methodist dead."

Bishop Mouzon was a vigorous opponent of the repeal of the eighteenth amendment and of the modification of any of the prohibition laws and it was on this ground he had said that he opposed Smith's candidacy in 1928.

Bishop Mouzon's episcopacy began in the Virginia and West Virginia and Baltimore conferences.

At a young minister he entered the Texas conferences in 1893 and in the succeeding years he held pastorates at Bryan, Austin, College Station, and Abilene, Texas. He also served a term as Bishop in Kansas for 12 years.

In 1919 he was made professor of sociology, at Southwestern University, at Georgetown, Texas, and for two years earlier he served as a bishop.

He was born at Spartanburg, S. C., the son of Samuel George Mouzon and Harriet Frances Mouzon, and was graduated from Wofford College at Spartanburg in 1893.

He held a number of honorary degrees. He was awarded the degree, Doctor of Divinity, by Southwestern University in 1928. The same institution conferred the degree, Doctor of Laws, upon him in 1928. Duke University also gave

EDWIN D. MOUZON

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him this degree in 1928, and Southern Methodist University in 1929.

Bishop Mouzon is survived by two sons, Otis P. Mouzon, a graduate student at the University of North Carolina, and J. C. Mouzon, a member of the Duke University faculty, and two daughters, Mrs. C. H. Thomas and Mrs. J. G. Cates, also living in Texas.

No funeral arrangements have been made tonight, but Methodist ministers have said they expected the funeral would be held here Friday and that the body would be taken to Texas for burial.

In 1968, the body was moved from Texas to New York City. He was the second bishop to die in New York City in 1958. He had

Miss Mary Elizabeth Mouzon of Bryan, Texas, his children were born in the marriage. Mrs. Mouzon died November 10, 1932, and on August 21, 1939, he married Miss Pearl Lumpkin, of Dallas.

Bishop Mouzon was one of the founders of Southern Methodist University at Dallas, a training school for Southern Women's College in S. C., and a charter member of the Board of Education of the United Methodist Church.

He was a delegate to the General Conference in 1928 and 1930, and was chairman of a committee to enjoin Southern Women's College in S. C., and a charter member of the Board of Education of the United Methodist Church.
Tex., suggested during the depression that members of the 73d Congress who protested the proposed reorganization yesterday might be "mind their own business."

He added in the Congress Record that they have plenty of problems at home. Among those problems is the lack of a national commission to deal adequately with utility rates, delinquent taxes and a tremendous deficit.

The President's proposals met fresh controversy and action in several other state legislatures. The Indiana House of Representatives defeated a resolution denouncing the proposal. The New Hampshire House rejected a resolution condemning the Senate's effort. The Tennessee House defeated a measure to fix a commission to examine expression of opposition, and the Arkansas House declined immediate action on a proposed referendum.

While the national House Representatives were debating Supreme Court retirement bills, Attorney General Cummings disavowed the principle of that measure in press conference.

"The universal opinion is that judges should retire at 70," he said. "We lose some of our best judges and some we will hate to lose, but generally the fates are not a source of deep regret."

In connection with the 70th proposal for additional judges in the lower courts, where, he said, an average of 70 refused to retire, the attorney general in a speech on the floor, lamented if it were true that no state had a district where the dockets are to date new have judges past 70. Cummings replied that the Senate must be considered.

"They may have been lucky. In some cases where dockets are current and districts may have been relatively inactive."

President Roosevelt discusses the reorganization in a half-hour conference with Senate Majority Leader of Kentucky, another Democratic member of the judiciary committee.

Crowd told reporters that it backs but listened to a good deal. Asked his opinion of the President's legislation, he said he would testify that the President's plan would work and the President explained, before making a statement.

The Senate as a whole sup was rare restraint in its session and in more than an hour of debate on a bill to prohibit lower taxes from exorbitant enforcement of federal acts, the President's proposals concerning the Supreme Court were not mentioned once.

However, Senator King (Neb), an opponent of enlargement of the Court, sought to have the bill referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee as a whole, making the point with a bill to prohibit lower taxes from exorbitant enforcement of federal acts, the President's proposals concerning the Supreme Court were not mentioned once.

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