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UNITARIANS
STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year is separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

UNITARIANS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Unitarians for the year 1936 is presented in table I, which shows also the distribution of these statistics between urban and rural territory.

The membership of the Unitarian church comprises those persons who are enrolled as members on the records of local churches, there being some variation in the requirements and practices of the different local organizations. In general, the membership is limited to adults as indicated by the very small number of persons reported under 13 years of age included in the total.

TABLE I.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	305	237	68	77.7	22.3
Members, number.....	59,228	50,931	8,297	86.0	14.0
Average membership per church.....	194	214	122		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	16,865	14,178	2,687	84.1	15.9
Female.....	23,677	19,853	3,824	83.8	16.2
Sex not reported.....	18,686	16,900	1,786	90.4	9.6
Males per 100 females.....	71.2	71.4	70.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,219	914	305	75.0	25.0
13 years and over.....	57,274	49,549	7,725	86.5	13.5
Age not reported.....	735	468	267	63.7	36.3
Percent under 13 years.....	2.1	1.8	3.8		
Church edifices, number.....	303	232	71	76.6	23.4
Value—Number reporting.....	228	176	52	77.2	22.8
Amount reported.....	\$19,098,977	\$17,389,567	\$1,709,410	91.0	9.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$18,565,240	\$16,856,230	\$1,709,010	90.8	9.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$533,737	\$533,337	\$400	99.9	.1
Average value per church.....	\$83,767	\$98,804	\$32,873		
Debt—Number reporting.....	74	63	11		
Amount reported.....	\$1,273,991	\$1,214,291	\$59,700	95.3	4.7
Number reporting "no debt".....	143	103	40	72.0	28.0
Parsonages, number.....	132	90	42	68.2	31.8
Value—Number reporting.....	98	63	35		
Amount reported.....	\$783,525	\$577,325	\$206,200	73.7	26.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	300	233	67	77.7	22.3
Amount reported.....	\$1,846,760	\$1,647,077	\$199,683	89.2	10.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$699,685	\$602,928	\$96,757	86.2	13.8
All other salaries.....	\$336,637	\$313,633	\$23,004	93.2	6.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$116,490	\$94,212	\$22,278	80.9	19.1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$45,421	\$42,793	\$2,628	94.2	5.8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$513,735	\$471,335	\$42,400	91.7	8.3
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$54,631	\$49,722	\$4,909	91.0	9.0
Home missions.....	\$10,603	\$9,671	\$932	91.2	8.8
Foreign missions.....	\$367	\$321	\$46	87.5	12.5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$27,955	\$24,863	\$3,096	88.9	11.1
All other purposes.....	\$41,236	\$37,599	\$3,637	91.2	8.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$6,156	\$7,069	\$2,980		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	268	207	61	77.2	22.8
Officers and teachers.....	2,503	2,005	498	80.1	19.9
Scholars.....	14,879	12,155	2,724	81.7	18.3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

The data presented in this bulletin for 1936 represent 305 active Unitarian churches, with 59,228 members. These figures are exclusive of 32 federated churches, each consisting of a Unitarian unit combined with a unit of some other denomination. These federated churches, which are more or less closely affiliated with the Unitarian denomination, reported a total membership of 6,785. The churches holding summer services only were omitted from the statistics because their members are already included, for the most part, in the membership of churches at their places of permanent residence.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. In 1916 and 1906 some of the churches reported "constituency" in place of "membership." As a result, the membership figures for these censuses are somewhat too large for fair comparison with the 1936 and 1926 data, which include actual membership only. The decrease in the number of churches shown in 1936 is due, in part, to the federation of many old New England parishes.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	305	353	411	435
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-45	-58	-24	-----
Percent.....	-13.6	-14.1	-5.5	-----
Members, number.....	59,228	60,152	82,515	70,542
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-924	(?)	11,973	-----
Percent.....	-1.5	-----	17.0	-----
Average membership per church.....	194	170	201	162
Church edifices, number.....	303	388	399	463
Value—Number reporting.....	228	337	393	406
Amount reported.....	\$19,098,977	\$27,713,554	\$15,217,349	\$14,263,277
Average value per church.....	\$83,767	\$82,236	\$38,797	\$35,131
Debt—Number reporting.....	74	72	93	85
Amount reported.....	\$1,273,991	\$1,172,920	\$447,174	\$332,330
Parsonages, number.....	132	-----	-----	-----
Value—Number reporting.....	98	143	129	115
Amount reported.....	\$783,525	\$1,485,953	\$819,912	\$584,750
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	300	344	369	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,846,760	\$3,418,975	\$1,485,556	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$699,685	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	\$336,637	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$116,490	\$3,120,816	\$1,184,242	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$45,421	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$513,735	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$54,631	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$10,603	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$367	\$255,759	\$181,033	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$27,955	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$41,236	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$42,400	\$120,281	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$6,156	\$9,939	\$4,026	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	268	317	331	358
Officers and teachers.....	2,503	3,025	3,064	3,592
Scholars.....	14,870	19,722	19,675	24,005

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² In 1916 some churches reported constituency instead of membership and the figures are, therefore, not strictly comparable with the figures for 1926, hence no increase or decrease is shown.

Tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics by States. Table 3 shows for each State, the number and membership of the churches classified by denomination, by urban or rural territory, the membership classified by age. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches in the four censuses from 1906 to 1936, together with the number of churches classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and of church edifices, for 1936 alone.

Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately the amounts expended for salaries, repairs and improvements, benevolences, home and foreign missions, etc. Separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported the values and expenditures, in order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church. The States omitted from these tables for 1936 are shown in footnotes.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	305	237	68	59,228	50,931	8,297	16,865	23,877	18,686	71.2	228	2,503	14,879
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	12	8	4	1,707	1,198	509	384	657	666	58.4	11	165	734
New Hampshire.....	16	10	6	1,886	1,158	728	581	951	354	61.1	14	107	550
Vermont.....	8	3	5	538	538	---	166	267	105	82.2	3	26	165
Massachusetts.....	140	90	50	26,348	20,123	6,225	7,367	10,826	8,155	68.0	131	1,307	7,613
Rhode Island.....	4	4	---	1,083	1,083	---	142	142	799	100.0	4	45	215
Connecticut.....	1	1	---	216	216	---	99	117	---	84.6	1	13	86
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	21	19	2	5,788	5,700	88	1,191	1,630	2,967	73.1	17	158	853
New Jersey.....	9	9	---	1,155	1,155	---	473	682	---	69.4	6	48	305
Pennsylvania.....	7	7	---	1,609	1,609	---	664	845	---	78.6	5	44	323
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	6	6	---	1,476	1,476	---	478	798	290	59.9	5	66	417
Indiana.....	1	1	---	465	465	---	140	325	---	43.1	1	5	65
Illinois.....	16	16	---	4,393	4,393	---	402	591	3,400	68.0	14	90	523
Michigan.....	3	3	---	317	317	---	110	147	60	74.8	2	12	75
Wisconsin.....	2	2	---	321	321	---	149	172	---	86.6	2	17	61
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	7	4	3	2,526	1,906	620	1,231	1,195	100	103.0	6	70	399
Iowa.....	6	6	---	1,038	1,008	---	257	366	385	70.2	5	39	248
Missouri.....	3	3	---	1,061	1,061	---	518	543	---	95.4	3	43	276
Nebraska.....	2	2	---	435	435	---	185	250	---	74.0	2	15	100
Kansas.....	4	4	---	361	361	---	111	130	120	85.4	4	22	114
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1	1	---	124	124	---	55	69	---	---	1	3	18
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	700	700	---	264	436	---	60.6	1	34	435
Virginia.....	4	3	1	240	233	7	121	119	---	101.7	2	15	70
South Carolina.....	1	1	---	150	150	---	65	85	---	---	1	8	35
Florida.....	1	1	---	115	115	---	35	80	---	---	1	3	30
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	2	2	---	404	404	---	167	237	---	70.5	2	29	134
Tennessee.....	1	1	---	90	90	---	45	45	---	---	1	7	70
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Louisiana.....	1	1	---	100	100	---	33	67	---	---	1	9	39
Oklahoma.....	2	2	---	312	312	---	55	67	190	---	2	17	118
Texas.....	4	4	---	328	328	---	90	111	127	81.1	2	9	75
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado.....	2	2	---	428	428	---	171	257	---	66.5	2	21	89
Utah.....	1	1	---	164	164	---	---	---	164	---	1	10	75
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	4	3	1	332	230	102	175	157	---	111.5	3	14	68
Oregon.....	2	2	---	811	811	---	115	130	566	88.5	2	13	80
California.....	15	14	1	2,337	2,319	18	826	1,183	328	69.8	10	79	391

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	305	353	411	435	59,228	60,152	52,515	70,542	1,219	57,274	735	2.1
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	12	14	18	23	1,707	1,731	2,488	2,762	20	1,492	205	1.3
New Hampshire.....	16	21	22	25	1,886	2,222	3,890	3,629	167	1,695	24	9.0
Vermont.....	3	3	6	7	538	495	1,833	710	-----	538	-----	-----
Massachusetts.....	140	159	179	180	26,348	28,203	41,587	35,440	730	25,394	224	2.8
Rhode Island.....	4	3	3	6	1,083	750	1,412	1,406	-----	1,083	-----	-----
Connecticut.....	1	2	4	5	216	128	316	446	-----	216	-----	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	21	26	26	21	5,788	5,144	6,288	4,656	80	5,668	40	1.4
New Jersey.....	9	10	12	9	1,156	1,053	1,291	934	-----	1,015	140	-----
Pennsylvania.....	7	7	9	13	1,509	1,593	1,828	1,596	110	1,399	-----	7.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	6	7	6	7	1,476	2,704	1,700	1,228	2	1,474	-----	.1
Indiana.....	1	2	2	4	465	538	376	253	9	456	-----	1.0
Illinois.....	16	15	17	19	4,393	2,459	1,593	2,339	7	4,386	-----	.2
Michigan.....	3	4	7	13	317	634	1,478	1,452	-----	317	-----	-----
Wisconsin.....	2	2	4	8	321	377	508	919	-----	321	-----	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	7	9	10	10	2,526	1,760	1,898	1,160	73	2,453	-----	2.9
Iowa.....	6	6	7	13	1,008	1,162	1,004	1,482	-----	1,008	-----	-----
Missouri.....	3	3	3	3	1,061	1,058	911	482	-----	1,061	-----	-----
Nebraska.....	2	2	2	4	435	427	549	403	-----	435	-----	-----
Kansas.....	4	3	3	4	361	374	258	345	-----	361	-----	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	4	3	5	2	240	250	235	76	-----	240	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	-----	2	5	4	-----	24	994	122	-----	-----	-----	-----
Florida.....	1	2	6	2	115	147	184	105	-----	115	-----	-----
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Tennessee.....	1	4	2	2	90	250	124	95	-----	90	-----	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	2	3	1	1	312	271	100	70	-----	312	-----	-----
Texas.....	4	3	3	2	328	282	414	118	-----	328	-----	-----
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	-----	1	4	3	-----	18	375	437	-----	-----	-----	-----
Colorado.....	2	3	5	6	428	450	638	723	5	423	-----	1.2
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	4	3	5	4	332	510	2,176	553	5	225	102	2.2
Oregon.....	2	3	4	3	811	670	532	667	-----	811	-----	-----
California.....	15	19	21	19	2,337	2,684	3,343	3,204	1	2,336	-----	-----
Other States.....	17	9	10	13	1,642	1,745	2,192	2,730	10	1,632	-----	.6

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: Delaware, 1; South Carolina, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 1; and Utah, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	305	303	228	\$19,098,977	74	\$1,273,991	98	\$783,525
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	12	12	7	304,500	2	1,050	5	20,500
New Hampshire.....	16	16	11	424,200	3	4,450	5	46,500
Massachusetts.....	140	142	105	10,006,165	27	135,560	56	459,689
Rhode Island.....	4	4	3	141,800	1	2,700	3	46,500
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	21	19	14	1,631,440	7	428,967	3	29,500
New Jersey.....	9	8	7	225,200	6	19,785	3	29,500
Pennsylvania.....	7	6	4	845,000	2	10,100	2	(1)
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	6	6	5	355,000	1	16,000	2	(1)
Illinois.....	16	16	10	1,469,068	3	394,534	2	(1)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	7	7	6	308,600	3	4,325	3	7,000
Iowa.....	6	6	5	165,000	3	10,000	2	(1)
Kansas.....	4	4	3	43,000	1	14,000	1	(1)
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	4	4	4	55,900	1	1,000	1	(1)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Texas.....	4	4	3	29,000				
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	4	3	3	40,658	2	11,775	1	(1)
California.....	15	16	13	770,759	4	42,525	1	(1)
Other States.....	30	30	25	2,284,587	8	177,220	8	144,336

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States" to avoid disclosing the statistics of individual churches.

² Includes: Vermont, 1; Connecticut, 1; Indiana, 1; Michigan, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 2; Florida, 1; Delaware, 1; South Carolina, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Kentucky, 2; Tennessee, 1; Louisiana, 1; Oklahoma, 2; Colorado, 2; and Oregon, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	305	500	\$1,848,780	\$698,685	\$336,637	\$116,490
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	12	12	45,853	23,940	6,200	2,045
New Hampshire.....	16	16	59,455	27,572	7,377	2,530
Vermont.....	3	3	18,736	6,300	800	611
Massachusetts.....	140	139	899,124	327,574	166,929	77,859
Rhode Island.....	4	4	32,424	12,600	7,750	1,215
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	21	21	211,127	58,228	39,627	3,402
New Jersey.....	9	8	43,526	20,100	8,120	3,037
Pennsylvania.....	7	7	55,541	19,823	11,657	2,925
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	6	6	42,067	17,375	8,004	2,266
Illinois.....	16	16	83,942	31,337	16,819	4,269
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	7	7	45,997	18,871	9,355	1,328
Iowa.....	6	6	24,539	11,509	3,133	4,878
Missouri.....	3	3	29,509	17,000	4,671	675
Kansas.....	4	4	10,219	5,782	1,370	169
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	4	4	11,139	5,695	630	1,551
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Texas.....	4	3	3,246	2,100		
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	4	4	9,589	6,886	525	122
California.....	15	14	68,172	27,574	14,265	1,605
Other States.....	24	23	152,555	59,419	29,405	6,000

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$45,421	\$513,735	\$54,631	\$10,603	\$367	\$27,955	\$41,236
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....		10,880	1,524	75		769	417
New Hampshire.....	1,290	15,093	3,215	465	36	824	1,053
Vermont.....	700	10,033	40			252	
Massachusetts.....	15,393	244,010	29,573	5,022	101	14,792	17,871
Rhode Island.....	950	7,317	215	100	100	1,177	1,000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	3,250	98,299	2,153	3,663	30	1,802	673
New Jersey.....	1,370	8,971	706	10		897	315
Pennsylvania.....	422	10,208	3,790	500	100	1,847	4,209
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....		12,537	625	50		340	370
Illinois.....	12,116	11,177	1,281	60		388	6,495
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	1,395	13,410	282	12		630	714
Iowa.....	500	4,106	90			323	
Missouri.....	1,325	4,953	600	110		35	140
Kansas.....		2,743	48	30		77	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Virginia.....		2,692	116			115	40
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Texas.....		893	220			33	
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	100	1,796	65			95	
California.....	950	13,440	5,590	58		1,559	3,122
Other States.....	5,660	40,868	4,498	448		2,000	4,257

¹ Includes: Connecticut, 1; Indiana, 1; Michigan, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Nebraska, 2; Florida, 1; Delaware, 1; South Carolina, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Kentucky, 2; Tennessee, 1; Louisiana, 1; Oklahoma, 2; Colorado, 2; Utah, 1; and Oregon, 2.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Unitarianism may be defined in the most general terms as the religious doctrine of those holding belief in one God in one person (as distinguished from the Trinitarian belief in one God in three persons) and the related belief in the strict humanity of Jesus (as contrasted with the belief in His deity). While Unitarians assert that these beliefs were held in the first Christian centuries, before ever the Trinitarian dogmas were developed, yet the Unitarianism of today originated historically in the first half century of the Protestant Reformation. In one form or another it was espoused in the sixteenth century by a number of Anabaptist leaders and by numerous independent thinkers in Italy or Switzerland. Its most influential leaders on the Continent, where it was variously known as Arianism, Socinianism, or Unitarianism, were Michael Servetus in Switzerland, Faustus Socinus in Poland, and Francis David in Transylvania.

In England Unitarianism gradually developed during the eighteenth century, largely under Socinian influences, and chiefly among the Presbyterian churches, though there were also important accessions from other religious bodies. While such men as Newton, Locke, Milton, and Penn in the seventeenth century are known to have held Unitarian views, no movement toward a distinct denomination began till late in the eighteenth century; and the most distinguished leaders of Unitarianism since its separate organization have been Joseph Priestley, Theophilus Lindsey, and James Martineau.

In America Unitarianism developed out of New England Congregationalism, whose churches had as a rule unwittingly left the way open for doctrinal changes, by requiring members upon joining the church simply to join in a covenant, rather than to subscribe to a creed. Thus many of the Congregational churches of eastern Massachusetts, including nearly all the oldest and most important ones, gradually moved far toward Unitarian beliefs in the second half of the eighteenth century, though the first church distinctly to avow such beliefs was the Episcopal King's Chapel at Boston, in 1785. These churches preferred to call themselves simply Liberal Christians, and the name Unitarian was only slowly and reluctantly accepted. The first church to take the name "Unitarian" was the First Church in Philadelphia, founded in 1796.

The formation of a new denomination out of the liberal wing of the Congregational Church was a gradual process, which went on in one congregation after another. The cleavage was hastened by the election of Henry Ware, a liberal, as professor of theology at Harvard University in 1805, in spite of orthodox protests, and by the fastening of the name Unitarian upon the liberals by the conservatives in 1815, after which the former were more and more refused religious fellowship by the latter, who desired thus to exclude them from the denomination. At length, in 1819, William Ellery Channing, of Boston, acknowledged leader of the liberals, preached at Baltimore an ordination sermon which defined and defended the views held by Unitarians and was thenceforth accepted by them as their platform.

In 1825 the American Unitarian Association was formed to do aggressive missionary work and to promote the interests of the churches concerned, and thus the new denomination became organized separately. The Unitarians of this period were much averse to fostering sectarian spirit. They had been only loosely welded together, and their own fundamental principles were not clearly settled; so that for nearly 40 years the denomination was stagnant and was divided and weakened by internal controversy centering mainly about the question of miracles. But by the end of the Civil War this controversy had been largely outgrown; a national conference was organized in 1865, and a period of rapid extension and of aggressive denominational life ensued, which has continued down to the present time. For a generation past emphasis has been laid much less upon doctrinal points than upon personal religion, moral advancement, and civic and social reform.

DOCTRINE

The Unitarians have never adopted a creed and do not require of members or ministers profession of a particular doctrine.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Everett Moore Baker, executive vice president, American Unitarian Association, Boston, Mass., and approved by him in its present form.

In general, Unitarians accept the religion of Jesus. The declared purpose of the American Unitarian Association, as stated in its bylaws, is "to diffuse the knowledge and promote the interests of pure religion which, in accordance with the teachings of Jesus, is summed up in love to God and love to man." The covenant most generally used in local churches reads: "In the love of truth, and in the spirit of Jesus, we unite for the worship of God and the service of man."

The most distinguishing marks of Unitarianism today are its insistence upon absolute freedom in belief, its reliance upon the supreme guidance of reason, its tolerance of difference in religious opinion, its devotion to education and philanthropy, and its emphasis upon character, as the principles of fundamental importance in religion. There is, however, a general consensus upon the unpersonality of God, the strict humanity of Jesus, the essential dignity and perfectibility of human nature, the natural character of the Bible, and the hope for the ultimate salvation of all souls, in distinction from the views traditionally taught on these points.

ORGANIZATION

The Unitarians are congregational in polity, each congregation being entirely independent of all the others. But for purposes of fellowship, mutual counsel, and the promotion of common ends, they unite in district, State, and regional conferences, in the American Unitarian Association and in an international association formed "to open and maintain communication with free Christian groups in all lands, who are striving to unite religion and liberty, and to increase fellowship and cooperation among them." Besides the national missionary organization, the American Unitarian Association, with headquarters at Boston, and offices at New York, Chicago, and Berkeley, Calif., other national organizations include the General Alliance of Unitarian Women, the Young People's Religious Union, the Laymen's League, the Unitarian Ministerial Union, the Unitarian Temperance Society, the Unitarian Youth Commission, etc.

WORK

The missionary work of the churches of the Unitarian fellowship is carried on chiefly by the American Unitarian Association. In 1936 this association acknowledged receipts amounting to approximately \$316,000, which amount was expended in the support of new churches; the strengthening of existing churches; for mission preachers; for books and tracts; for assistance to theological students; and for educational work in certain selected schools and communities, not necessarily under Unitarian auspices. The property (endowment) amounts to, approximately \$8,300,000. In addition to the work done by the association, home missionary work is carried on also by the Women's General Alliance, the Unitarian Laymen's League, the Young People's Religious Union, and the district, State, and regional conferences.

The foreign work of the Unitarian churches is conducted chiefly through the International Association for Liberal Christianity and Religious Freedom, with headquarters at Utrecht, Holland. The international association has correspondents in 22 countries, and through them and such organizations as the General Assembly of Unitarian Churches in Great Britain, the Brahma-Somaj of India, and the various liberal Christian bodies in Europe, it carries on active propaganda.

Unitarians are profound believers in education, but not in sectarian education. Many leading schools and universities are practically under Unitarian administration, but not one of them is sectarian in purpose or spirit. The Unitarian ministry is educated chiefly in four theological seminaries—the Harvard Divinity School, founded in 1819; the Meadville Theological School, established in Pennsylvania in 1844 and moved to Chicago, Ill., in 1926; the Pacific Unitarian School for the ministry, opened at Berkeley, Calif., in 1904; and the Tufts Divinity School in Medford, Mass.; but in none of these are either teachers or students ever submitted to dogmatic tests. For general educational institutions large sums of money have been given by Unitarians, but no record is kept of such gifts. The same may be said in regard to other philanthropic works.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 2

CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year is separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of Christ, Scientist, for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

In the Church of Christ, Scientist, the term "member" denotes persons who have applied for membership and have been admitted and enrolled as members.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2, 113	1, 731	382	81.9	18.1
Members, number.....	1 268, 915	173, 935	9, 417	94.9	5.1
Average membership per church ²	87	100	25		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	42, 939	40, 722	2, 217	94.8	5.2
Female.....	137, 029	129, 844	7, 185	94.8	5.2
Sex not reported.....	1 88, 947	3, 309	15	99.6	.4
Males per 100 females.....	31.3	31.4	30.9		
Membership by age:					
13 years and over.....	1 268, 915	173, 935	9, 417	94.9	5.1
Church edifices, number.....	1, 600	1, 357	243	84.8	15.2
Value—Number reporting.....	1, 544	1, 307	237	84.7	15.3
Amount reported.....	\$65, 361, 301	\$63, 804, 809	\$1, 556, 492	97.6	2.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$63, 753, 663	\$62, 279, 586	\$1, 473, 977	97.7	2.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1, 607, 738	\$1, 525, 223	\$82, 515	94.9	5.1
Average value per church.....	\$42, 332	\$48, 818	\$6, 567		
Debt—Number reporting.....	531	467	64	87.9	12.1
Amount reported.....	\$10, 124, 992	\$9, 881, 884	\$243, 108	97.6	2.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	896	746	150	83.3	16.7
Expenditures: ³					
Churches reporting, number.....	2, 076	1, 709	367	82.3	17.7
Amount reported.....	\$10, 429, 418	\$10, 057, 709	\$371, 709	96.4	3.6
Salaries other than pastors'.....	\$3, 635, 307	\$3, 499, 667	\$135, 640	96.3	3.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$635, 649	\$606, 978	\$28, 671	95.5	4.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1, 108, 977	\$1, 077, 396	\$31, 581	97.2	2.8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3, 641, 411	\$3, 515, 218	\$126, 193	96.5	3.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$180, 176	\$171, 537	\$8, 639	95.2	4.8
Home missions.....	\$368, 689	\$367, 143	\$1, 546	99.6	.4
Foreign missions.....	\$31, 734	\$31, 066	\$668	99.8	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$219, 492	\$209, 203	\$10, 289	95.3	4.7
All other purposes.....	\$608, 083	\$578, 901	\$29, 182	95.2	4.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$5, 024	\$5, 885	\$1, 013		

¹ Includes 85,663 persons, members of The Mother Church, but not affiliated with any local church or society, and therefore, not distributed geographically, and not reported by sex and age.

² Based upon the membership of local organizations.

³ Figures include the expenditures of The Mother Church and, therefore, contain some duplications. This is particularly true of the figures for benevolences and denominational support, resulting from the fact that certain contributions made by the local organizations to The Mother Church are again counted in the expenditures of The Mother Church.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools—					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,742	1,471	271	84.4	15.6
Officers and teachers.....	34,287	32,131	2,153	93.7	0.3
Scholars.....	139,758	133,176	6,582	95.3	4.7

Comparative data, 1890, 1906, 1926, 1936.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of Christ, Scientist, for the census years 1936, 1926, 1906, and 1890. Data for 1916 are not available.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936, 1926, 1906, AND 1890

ITEM	1936	1926	1906	1890
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,113	1,913	635	221
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	200	1,278	414	-----
Percent.....	10.5	201.3	187.3	-----
Members, number.....	1,268,916	1,202,098	1,657,717	8,724
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	66,817	136,381	56,993	-----
Percent.....	33.1	207.5	654.3	-----
Average membership per church ¹	87	73	103	39
Church edifices, number.....	1,690	1,206	253	7
Value—Number reporting.....	1,544	1,185	253	-----
Amount reported.....	\$65,361,301	\$69,416,744	\$8,506,411	\$40,666
Average value per church.....	\$42,332	\$58,559	\$34,805	-----
Debt—Number reporting.....	531	411	88	-----
Amount reported.....	\$10,124,992	\$9,638,400	\$391,338	-----
Expenditures: ²				
Churches reporting, number.....	2,076	1,859	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$10,429,418	\$14,202,116	-----	-----
Salaries other than pastors ³	\$3,635,307	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$635,649	\$11,809,738	-----	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,108,977	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,641,411	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$180,176	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$368,559	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$31,734	\$2,312,540	-----	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$219,492	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$608,053	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$79,838	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$5,024	\$7,640	-----	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,742	1,655	550	-----
Officers and teachers.....	34,287	27,439	3,155	-----
Scholars.....	139,758	140,566	16,116	-----

¹ Includes 85,503 persons, members of The Mother Church but not affiliated with any local church or society.

² Includes 62,017 persons, members of The Mother Church but not affiliated with any local church or society.

³ Exclusive of persons (estimated at about 20,000) who were reported both as members of local organizations and also as members of The Mother Church.

⁴ Based upon the membership of local organizations.

⁵ See footnote 3, table 1.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of Christ, Scientist, by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches for the three census years 1936, 1926, and 1906. Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	2, 113	1, 731	382	268, 915	173, 635	9, 417	42, 939	137, 029	88, 947	31.3	1, 742	34, 287	139, 758
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	25	11	14	1, 152	824	328	233	919	-----	25.4	22	151	565
New Hampshire.....	20	13	7	736	640	96	161	575	-----	28.0	15	88	252
Vermont.....	14	9	5	386	272	114	64	284	38	22.5	12	56	173
Massachusetts.....	79	72	7	8, 416	8, 106	310	1, 924	5, 783	709	33.3	73	1, 533	6, 170
Rhode Island.....	6	5	1	847	813	34	217	630	-----	34.4	5	94	532
Connecticut.....	25	19	6	2, 111	1, 921	190	545	1, 566	-----	34.8	25	452	1, 644
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	157	139	18	15, 375	15, 351	524	3, 951	11, 924	-----	33.1	137	2, 785	11, 744
New Jersey.....	67	56	11	4, 663	4, 608	355	1, 305	3, 058	-----	35.7	60	980	4, 137
Pennsylvania.....	78	75	3	6, 534	6, 088	446	1, 791	4, 651	92	38.5	63	1, 699	4, 090
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	96	90	6	12, 247	12, 104	143	2, 952	8, 505	790	34.7	86	1, 851	8, 754
Indiana.....	79	72	7	6, 737	6, 574	163	1, 658	5, 024	55	33.0	64	976	3, 876
Illinois.....	132	120	12	21, 512	21, 230	222	5, 386	15, 983	143	33.7	110	3, 344	14, 332
Michigan.....	99	82	17	9, 183	8, 844	339	2, 188	6, 959	36	31.4	85	1, 758	6, 934
Wisconsin.....	71	61	10	5, 094	4, 945	149	1, 257	3, 777	60	33.3	67	838	4, 146
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	50	44	6	4, 973	4, 865	108	1, 230	3, 678	65	33.4	44	790	2, 905
Iowa.....	55	44	11	3, 325	3, 191	134	813	2, 512	-----	32.4	44	560	1, 895
Missouri.....	61	55	6	6, 931	6, 751	180	1, 582	5, 349	-----	29.6	50	991	4, 819
North Dakota.....	11	10	1	312	299	13	74	238	-----	31.1	8	44	125
South Dakota.....	18	14	4	599	541	58	129	470	-----	27.4	15	119	443
Nebraska.....	36	25	11	2, 105	1, 913	192	492	1, 613	-----	30.5	31	343	1, 017
Kansas.....	65	51	14	2, 887	2, 653	234	588	2, 171	128	27.1	50	1, 159	6, 176
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1	1	-----	152	152	-----	60	92	-----	(?)	1	16	90
Maryland.....	12	10	2	1, 357	1, 318	39	364	993	-----	36.7	8	202	721
District of Columbia.....	4	4	-----	1, 826	1, 826	-----	357	1, 469	-----	24.3	4	244	1, 192
Virginia.....	14	12	2	845	766	79	171	672	2	25.4	10	143	467
West Virginia.....	8	8	-----	578	576	-----	142	424	10	33.5	6	47	160
North Carolina.....	20	19	1	692	682	10	177	515	-----	34.4	16	136	447
South Carolina.....	5	5	-----	181	181	-----	33	107	41	30.8	3	19	45
Georgia.....	14	12	2	1, 144	1, 119	25	264	880	-----	30.0	12	159	641
Florida.....	40	34	6	2, 319	2, 676	143	675	2, 144	-----	31.5	34	556	2, 268
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	14	13	1	1, 185	1, 170	15	270	915	-----	29.5	12	145	547
Tennessee.....	10	10	-----	1, 404	1, 404	-----	374	1, 030	-----	36.3	9	164	535
Alabama.....	15	14	1	643	616	27	115	503	25	22.9	12	98	357
Mississippi.....	12	12	-----	376	376	-----	74	302	-----	24.5	10	65	193

¹ Includes 85,563 members of The Mother Church, not affiliated with any local church or society, and therefore not distributed geographically and not reported by sex.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES, 1936

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Males	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	15	13	2	623	589	34	116	490	17	23.7	12	92	368
Louisiana.....	14	14	—	1,198	1,198	—	246	952	—	25.8	2	117	423
Oklahoma.....	52	47	5	3,373	3,295	78	789	2,584	—	30.5	39	451	1,021
Texas.....	63	63	0	4,972	4,835	137	1,237	3,723	12	33.2	54	841	3,155
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	24	16	8	1,128	977	151	256	872	—	29.4	20	178	824
Idaho.....	19	15	4	701	633	68	124	577	—	21.5	11	97	207
Wyoming.....	14	7	7	429	301	128	67	362	—	18.5	9	91	349
Colorado.....	39	28	11	3,088	2,885	200	673	2,397	18	28.1	32	457	1,748
New Mexico.....	11	9	2	320	300	20	62	254	—	23.5	8	67	216
Arizona.....	16	13	3	558	513	45	83	295	180	28.1	10	158	586
Utah.....	6	5	1	559	531	8	151	408	—	37.0	3	26	79
Nevada.....	7	4	3	168	118	50	39	129	—	30.2	5	36	116
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	96	51	45	6,445	5,514	931	1,673	4,235	537	39.5	67	1,299	4,413
Oregon.....	50	35	15	3,752	3,426	326	736	2,974	42	24.7	38	535	2,384
California.....	268	190	78	25,907	23,342	2,565	5,071	20,452	384	24.8	233	7,837	30,817

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, BY STATES, 1936, 1926, AND 1906

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	1936	1926	1906	1936	1926	1906
United States.....	2, 113	1, 913	635	268, 915	202, 098	85, 717
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	25	23	14	1, 152	911	384
New Hampshire.....	20	22	7	736	702	431
Vermont.....	14	12	6	386	310	144
Massachusetts.....	79	72	33	8, 416	8, 536	23, 547
Rhode Island.....	6	5	3	847	580	234
Connecticut.....	25	26	10	2, 111	1, 517	521
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	157	141	51	15, 875	11, 530	5, 671
New Jersey.....	67	54	12	4, 963	3, 190	540
Pennsylvania.....	78	64	25	6, 534	4, 776	1, 551
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	96	90	34	12, 247	9, 477	2, 582
Indiana.....	79	80	25	6, 737	5, 514	1, 931
Illinois.....	132	123	54	21, 512	16, 763	5, 675
Michigan.....	99	87	33	9, 183	6, 338	1, 580
Wisconsin.....	71	70	29	5, 094	4, 035	1, 704
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	50	43	20	4, 973	4, 430	2, 387
Iowa.....	55	60	34	3, 325	3, 171	1, 485
Missouri.....	61	57	20	6, 931	5, 979	2, 644
North Dakota.....	11	15	3	312	411	139
South Dakota.....	18	16	8	599	528	237
Nebraska.....	36	38	18	2, 105	2, 085	994
Kansas.....	65	63	31	2, 887	2, 719	1, 131
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	1	7	1	152	990	74
Maryland.....	12		2	1, 377		223
District of Columbia.....	4	4	1	1, 826	1, 257	347
Virginia.....	14	12	2	845	616	175
West Virginia.....	8	8	3	576	477	74
North Carolina.....	20	14	4	692	492	110
South Carolina.....	5	4	1	181	124	23
Georgia.....	14	12	7	1, 144	909	397
Florida.....	40	37	6	2, 819	2, 024	171
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	14	15	4	1, 185	844	137
Tennessee.....	10	9	5	1, 404	1, 064	337
Alabama.....	15	13	3	643	542	94
Mississippi.....	12	11	2	376	263	92
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	15	15	3	623	506	82
Louisiana.....	14	8	1	1, 198	788	63
Oklahoma.....	52	37	10	3, 373	2, 118	391
Texas.....	69	53	16	4, 072	3, 296	796
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	24	21	6	1, 128	926	213
Idaho.....	19	23	3	701	771	119
Wyoming.....	14	12		429	359	
Colorado.....	39	41	20	3, 088	2, 948	1, 489
New Mexico.....	11	9		326	228	
Arizona.....	16	12	3	558	335	78
Utah.....	6	5	5	559	601	452
Nevada.....	7	9		168	180	
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	96	78	14	6, 445	4, 773	924
Oregon.....	50	48	8	3, 752	2, 883	591
California.....	268	235	35	25, 907	16, 355	2, 753

1 Includes 85,563 persons, members of The Mother Church, not distributed by States.

2 Includes 62,017 persons, members of The Mother Church, not distributed by States.

3 Exclusive of persons (estimated at about 20,000) who were reported both as members of a local church or society and also as members of The Mother Church.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	2, 113	1, 600	1, 544	\$85, 361, 301	531	\$10, 124, 992
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	25	20	17	267, 000	7	34, 165
New Hampshire.....	20	14	13	373, 773	2	5, 799
Vermont.....	14	8	8	154, 500	1	13, 480
Massachusetts.....	79	61	60	5, 100, 250	15	186, 202
Rhode Island.....	6	5	4	311, 947	3	30, 825
Connecticut.....	25	21	19	917, 521	7	63, 480
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	157	126	121	11, 241, 942	61	2, 590, 587
New Jersey.....	67	51	51	1, 791, 934	29	383, 447
Pennsylvania.....	78	49	49	2, 445, 930	31	447, 597
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	96	64	61	4, 829, 006	26	801, 914
Indiana.....	79	65	64	2, 063, 060	24	503, 594
Illinois.....	132	95	90	5, 846, 031	19	170, 644
Michigan.....	99	66	64	2, 392, 878	16	247, 022
Wisconsin.....	71	58	56	2, 068, 924	19	359, 781
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	50	35	34	1, 289, 768	5	89, 850
Iowa.....	55	42	38	827, 581	5	135, 959
Missouri.....	61	46	45	3, 593, 130	14	674, 477
North Dakota.....	11	9	8	34, 200	1	1, 900
South Dakota.....	18	15	15	198, 800	1	1, 000
Nebraska.....	36	28	27	437, 090	4	52, 110
Kansas.....	65	52	49	582, 960	14	116, 623
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	1	1	1	1518, 685	4	64, 600
Maryland.....	12	6	6		3	284, 789
District of Columbia.....	4	4	4	955, 142	4	14, 910
Virginia.....	14	9	7	293, 335	6	70, 916
West Virginia.....	8	6	6	224, 580	5	18, 827
North Carolina.....	20	12	12	143, 464	1	62
South Carolina.....	5	3	3	26, 640	3	12, 750
Georgia.....	14	10	10	247, 890	10	371, 419
Florida.....	40	34	33	1, 451, 315		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	14	11	11	659, 532	7	200, 169
Tennessee.....	10	9	8	265, 500	3	35, 887
Alabama.....	15	7	7	116, 427	2	6, 650
Mississippi.....	12	10	10	60, 535	4	6, 912
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	15	12	11	87, 147	5	82, 734
Louisiana.....	14	10	10	292, 517	7	47, 004
Oklahoma.....	52	37	35	477, 335	23	269, 375
Texas.....	69	59	55	1, 197, 454		
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	24	18	17	256, 130	6	55, 162
Idaho.....	19	18	18	102, 000	3	5, 616
Wyoming.....	14	7	7	53, 672	3	5, 468
Colorado.....	39	33	32	1, 031, 516	5	28, 589
New Mexico.....	11	7	5	35, 425	3	7, 402
Arizona.....	16	6	6	192, 120	2	11, 500
Utah.....	6	5	5		1	590
Nevada.....	7	2	2	172, 700		
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	96	74	74	1, 184, 206	21	145, 015
Oregon.....	50	40	40	1, 047, 143	13	284, 767
California.....	268	220	216	7, 533, 453	81	1, 238, 293

¹ Amount for Delaware combined with figures for Maryland, and, also the amount for Nevada with Utah, to avoid disclosing statistics of individual churches.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES ¹				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries other than pastors'	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt excluding interest
United States	2, 113	2, 076	\$10, 428, 418	\$3, 035, 307	\$335, 649	\$1, 108, 977
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine	25	25	45, 248	17, 967	3, 095	1, 076
New Hampshire	20	20	30, 376	13, 072	2, 531	1, 250
Vermont	14	14	20, 808	5, 065	6, 859	55
Massachusetts	79	78	1, 636, 410	646, 352	115, 244	21, 558
Rhode Island	6	6	42, 556	15, 147	1, 508	5, 336
Connecticut	25	25	130, 087	51, 641	11, 834	3, 370
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York	157	156	1, 266, 655	448, 951	46, 310	172, 630
New Jersey	67	66	301, 184	101, 153	19, 883	33, 504
Pennsylvania	78	77	416, 355	115, 590	28, 106	84, 231
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio	96	95	576, 166	156, 531	28, 958	122, 535
Indiana	79	77	253, 699	75, 281	14, 384	31, 733
Illinois	132	130	554, 103	357, 467	71, 638	83, 175
Michigan	99	98	386, 184	141, 863	20, 643	51, 137
Wisconsin	71	69	221, 161	77, 564	27, 023	17, 292
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota	50	50	169, 678	53, 454	0, 735	8, 804
Iowa	55	54	118, 400	35, 116	5, 905	16, 950
Missouri	61	61	332, 517	98, 637	19, 869	44, 542
North Dakota	11	11	11, 839	3, 863	2, 712	100
South Dakota	18	18	21, 892	8, 517	1, 139	187
Nebraska	36	36	65, 935	24, 627	2, 844	6, 172
Kansas	65	61	111, 574	29, 840	19, 434	6, 315
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware	1	1	70, 418	25, 581	1, 634	3, 460
Maryland	12	12				
District of Columbia	4	4	130, 576	28, 575	13, 530	27, 915
Virginia	14	13	34, 898	13, 793	1, 336	5, 761
West Virginia	8	8	30, 188	8, 077	4, 501	3, 066
North Carolina	20	19	26, 144	8, 727	2, 098	2, 972
South Carolina	5	5	6, 819	1, 833	2, 476	1, 020
Georgia	14	14	38, 074	15, 164	2, 728	560
Florida	40	37	171, 557	30, 152	9, 245	56, 062
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	14	13	44, 601	17, 077	1, 582	2, 272
Tennessee	10	10	30, 772	12, 246	2, 911	1, 300
Alabama	15	14	21, 464	7, 346	1, 985	1, 300
Mississippi	12	12	12, 829	3, 031	465	4, 019
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas	15	15	19, 554	5, 079	785	701
Louisiana	14	14	45, 843	11, 639	6, 033	5, 634
Oklahoma	52	51	106, 531	35, 455	10, 744	14, 030
Texas	69	65	190, 837	61, 416	6, 994	23, 248
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana	24	24	57, 310	16, 160	730	20, 797
Idaho	19	19	30, 293	10, 335	1, 972	4, 914
Wyoming	14	13	12, 762	4, 925	144	1, 221
Colorado	39	39	105, 197	44, 931	4, 653	5, 525
New Mexico	11	11	13, 197	3, 590	916	1, 532
Arizona	16	16	24, 664	9, 612	2, 274	3, 032
Utah	6	6	14, 244	6, 708	976	-----
Nevada	7	7	20, 008	15, 157	233	1, 000
PACIFIC:						
Washington	96	95	245, 869	81, 301	18, 014	27, 229
Oregon	50	46	157, 833	56, 089	4, 856	12, 099
California	288	267	1, 649, 199	616, 211	75, 284	165, 464

¹ Figures include the expenditures of The Mother Church and therefore contain some duplications. This is particularly true of the figures for benevolences and denominational support, resulting from the fact that certain contributions made by the local organizations to The Mother Church are again counted in expenditures of The Mother Church.

² Amount for Delaware combined with figures for Maryland to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES ¹ —continued					
	Other current expenses including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States	\$3,841,411	\$180,176	\$388,589	\$31,784	\$219,492	\$823,083
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	17,423	831	145		1,020	3,391
New Hampshire.....	10,298	833			779	1,013
Vermont.....	7,113	311			396	1,009
Massachusetts.....	331,923	21,903	322,068	26,195	9,722	91,445
Rhode Island.....	7,278	704			289	12,235
Connecticut.....	50,773	2,688	1,188		3,351	5,292
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	465,220	24,857	5,707	2,119	32,943	67,912
New Jersey.....	123,408	2,429	702		7,590	13,515
Pennsylvania.....	152,058	7,355	1,174		8,983	19,008
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	221,937	6,525	1,096	182	12,446	25,356
Indiana.....	109,718	3,638	619		3,243	15,083
Illinois.....	346,120	16,279	4,383	2,648	17,821	54,042
Michigan.....	131,086	9,959	7,215		9,978	14,303
Wisconsin.....	84,439	1,005	789		3,364	9,380
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	62,556	2,022	625		3,356	28,726
Iowa.....	54,767	1,344	358		1,864	2,097
Missouri.....	133,328	2,450	1,515		6,864	25,292
North Dakota.....	4,741	78			218	100
South Dakota.....	9,199	254	5		524	2,154
Nebraska.....	19,116	955	25		903	9,793
Kansas.....	50,253	895	42		1,314	3,778
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	} 129,003					
Maryland.....		753			1,638	8,359
District of Columbia.....	50,116	2,423			5,857	2,151
Virginia.....	11,021	935			515	1,475
West Virginia.....	12,457	831			219	137
North Carolina.....	9,539	484			854	1,470
South Carolina.....	2,659	77			32	722
Georgia.....	18,122	446	36		542	236
Florida.....	58,120	2,893	327		5,560	3,198
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	20,827	276	1,902		217	448
Tennessee.....	10,980	531			484	2,320
Alabama.....	8,465	144			608	2,516
Mississippi.....	4,279	160			291	584
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	8,443	273	513	441	195	2,524
Louisiana.....	18,456	440			1,708	1,933
Oklahoma.....	35,007	597	3,760		1,979	5,009
Texas.....	75,480	2,382	6,461		5,923	8,933
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	15,982	211			735	2,695
Idaho.....	9,518	250	120	17	773	2,394
Wyoming.....	4,907	43	269		395	828
Colorado.....	42,173	786	172		2,121	4,836
New Mexico.....	4,435	350			145	2,229
Arizona.....	5,292	468			529	3,887
Utah.....	5,871	310			343	36
Nevada.....	3,468	2,550				3,600
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	97,909	8,440	705		4,532	7,679
Oregon.....	63,482	1,816	974		3,268	15,269
California.....	573,180	43,962	5,114	132	52,761	117,091

¹ Figures include the expenditures of the Mother Church and therefore contain some duplications. This is particularly true of the figures for benevolences and denominational support, resulting from the fact that certain contributions made by the local organizations to The Mother Church are again counted in expenditures of The Mother Church.

² Amount for Delaware combined with figures for Maryland to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Christian Science is the religion founded by Mary Baker Eddy and represented by the Church of Christ, Scientist. The Christian Science denomination was founded by Mrs. Eddy at Boston in 1879, following her discovery of this religion at Lynn, Mass., in 1866, and her issuing of its textbook, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, in 1875.

For many years prior to 1866 Mrs. Eddy observed and studied mental causes and effects. Profoundly religious, she was disposed to attribute causation to God and to regard Him as divine Mind. In that year, she recovered almost instantly from a severe injury after reading an account of healing in the Gospel according to Matthew. The discovery of what she named Christian Science ensued from this incident. As she has said, "I knew the Principle of all harmonious Mind-action to be God, and that cures were produced in primitive Christian healing by holy, uplifting faith; but I must know the Science of this healing, and I won my way to absolute conclusions through divine revelation, reason, and demonstration." (*Science and Health*, p. 109.)

As her discovery developed in her thought, Mrs. Eddy demonstrated its importance to mankind by many cases of healing and by teaching which equipped students for successful practice. In due course, a distinct church became necessary to facilitate cooperation and unity between Christian Scientists, to present Christian Science to all people, and to maintain the purity of its teachings and practice. Accordingly, she and her followers organized the Church of Christ, Scientist, "to commemorate the words and works of our Master" and to "reinstatement primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing." (*Church Manual*, p. 17.)

Mrs. Eddy passed away in 1910. Until then, she had initiated every step in the progress of Christian Science. Although the organic law of the Christian Science movement, its *Church Manual*, confers adequate powers upon an administrative board, The Christian Science Board of Directors, yet this Board always had functioned under her supervision. Mrs. Eddy's demise, therefore, tested the *Church Manual* as an organic law in the absence of its author, but it has fulfilled the most confident expectations. The period since 1910 has been the most fruitful and prosperous in the history of Christian Science.

The primary source of information about Christian Science is Mrs. Eddy's book, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, first published in 1875 and occasionally revised "only to give a clearer and fuller expression of its original meaning." This book received from the author its final revision in 1907. Mrs. Eddy is the author of other books on Christian Science, published from 1886 to 1913, which are collected in her *Prose Works Other Than Science and Health* and her *Poetical Works*. Her writings can be found in many public libraries and in all Christian Science reading rooms.

DOCTRINE

Christian Science is a religious teaching and practice based on the words and works of Christ Jesus, which is applicable to health for the same reasons that the Christian religion originally was. As defined by Mrs. Eddy, the religion she founded is "divine metaphysics"; it is "the scientific system of divine healing"; it is "the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony." (*Science and Health*, pp. 111, 123; *Rudimental Divine Science*, p. 1.)

The theology of Christian Science begins with the propositions that God is "All-in-all"; He is the "Divine Principle of all that really is." To define God further, it employs frequently the word "good," besides such terms as Life, Truth, Love, and Mind, Soul, Spirit. Next to God, the name of Jesus and

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1928, has been revised by Clifford P. Smith, editor of the bureau of history and records of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., and approved by him in its present form.

references to him occur most frequently in the authorized literature of Christian Science. Concerning Jesus Christ and his relation to God and man, Christian Science distinguishes between what is in the New Testament and what is in the creeds, doctrines, and dogmas of later times. Accordingly, Christian Scientists speak of him oftenest as the Master or the "Way-shower," and they regard the atonement, his chief work, as "the exemplification of man's unity with God, whereby man reflects divine Truth, Life, and Love." (*Science and Health*, p. 18.)

The most distinctive feature of Christian Science teaching is its absolute distinction between what is real and what is apparent or seeming, but unreal. This distinction Mrs. Eddy explains, for instance, as follows: "All reality is in God and His creation, harmonious and eternal. That which He creates is good, and He makes all that is made. Therefore the only reality of sin, sickness, or death is the awful fact that unrealities seem real to human, erring belief, until God strips off their disguise. They are not true, because they are not of God." (*Science and Health*, p. 472.)

Contrary to common misapprehension, Christian Science does not ignore what it regards as unreal. This religion teaches its adherents to forsake and overcome every form of error or evil on the basis of its unreality; that is, by demonstrating the true idea of reality. This it teaches them to do by means of spiritual law and spiritual power.

In this connection, Christian Science maintains that the truth of being—the truth concerning God and man—includes a rule for its practice and a law by which its practice produces effects. To a certain extent Jesus declared this rule and law when he said, "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free" (*John VIII*, 32). Accordingly, for an individual to gain his freedom from any form of error or evil, he should know the truth, the absolute truth of being, applicable to his case; and Christian Science further teaches that this practice is effective when employed by one individual for another, because such is the unity of real being and such is the law of God. For these reasons, evidently Jesus could and did declare the possibility of Christian healing in unlimited terms. (See *Matthew x*, 5-10 and *xxviii*, 16-20; *Mark xvi*, 14-18; *John xiv*, 12.)

The practice of Christian Science is not merely mental; it must be also spiritual. Indeed, it is truly mental only as it is absolutely spiritual. The nonspiritual elements in the so-called human mind do not contribute to harmony or to health. The practitioner must know or realize spiritually, and his ability to do this is derived from the divine Mind. Therefore, he must agree with the Teacher and Way-shower, who said, "I can of mine own self do nothing" (*John v*, 30), and he must prepare for the healing ministry and keep himself in condition for it by living the life of a genuine Christian. The practice of Christian Science is not limited, as is commonly supposed, to the healing of the sick. On the contrary, Christian Scientists regard their religion as applicable to practically every human need.

Membership in this denomination is limited to those applicants who are at least 12 years of age; not members of any other denomination; of Christian character; and who believe in and understand Christian Science according to the teaching and tenets in its textbook *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*.

ORGANIZATION

Since its reorganization in 1892, the denomination has consisted of the Christian Science Mother Church, the proper name of which is The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., and branch churches or branch societies at all places where there are enough adherents for a local organization. A branch church is called First Church of Christ, Scientist, of its city or town, or is called Second Church of Christ, Scientist, of that place, and so on. A society is the beginning of a church, and is called Christian Science Society of its locality.

Viewed in another way, The Mother Church consists of members who constitute the local congregation in Boston and of members who reside in other places throughout the world, either where there are branch organizations or where there are not. Thus, on December 31, 1936, The Mother Church had 255,563 members, of whom 222,067 were in the United States (not including Canal Zone, Alaska, Hawaii, and Philippine Islands) and 33,496 were in these possessions and in other countries. At the same time, The Mother Church had 136,504 members in the United States (as defined above) who were members of branch organizations. At approximately the same time, 2,113 of the branch organizations in the United States had 183,352 members of whom 136,504 were members of The Mother

Church and 46,848 were not. Therefore, at the end of 1936, there were in the United States (as defined above) 268,915 persons who were enrolled as members in the Christian Science denomination, or Church of Christ, Scientist.

At the same time, there were enrolled in the Sunday schools of this denomination in the United States 139,758 pupils not more than 20 years of age, of whom comparatively few were members of the church. The number of Christian Science practitioners listed in The Christian Science Journal (official organ of The Mother Church) was 10,994. In a sense, the Christian Science church can be said to include a large number of persons who believe in Christian Science and attend its services, or study the Bible with Mrs. Eddy's writings, but are not yet admitted to membership; and the number of adherents who are not members is estimated as exceeding the number who are.

The officers of The Mother Church consist of The Christian Science Board of Directors, a president, the first and second readers, a clerk, and a treasurer. The governing body of the denomination is The Christian Science Board of Directors, but each branch church has its own self-government.

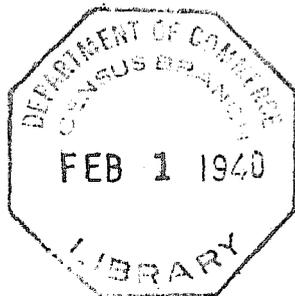
The lesson-sermon, which constitutes the principal part of the Sunday services in Christian Science churches, is prepared by a committee connected with The Mother Church and is read in every church by two readers who read alternately, the first reader from Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, the second reader from the Bible.

A Wednesday evening testimony meeting, conducted by the first reader, is likewise held, at which are given the testimonies of those who have been healed and reformed by Christian Science. In addition to Sunday and Wednesday meetings, the churches of this denomination provide public lectures on Christian Science which are delivered by lecturers appointed by The Mother Church.

Besides Sunday schools for children, the educational system of the Christian Science denomination includes the teaching of classes composed of adult students. This is done by authorized teachers who have been instructed and certified for this purpose by The Mother Church's Board of Education.

All of the activities of the Christian Science denomination are intended to promote spiritualization of thought, together with the innumerable results thereof which include Christian healing. In the healing of the sick, practiced for the benefit of particular persons, the service rendered by healers or practitioners is regarded as an individual ministry, subject only to a degree of regulation by the church. The efficacy of Christian Science as a practical religion is attested by a constantly increasing multitude of witnesses who can speak from personal experience.

The following are the principal publications of The Christian Science Publishing Society: The Christian Science Journal (a monthly in English including directories of churches and practitioners); the Christian Science Quarterly (containing citations from the Bible and from the Christian Science textbook for Sunday services and study, and published in English, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Swedish, and revised Braille); the Christian Science Sentinel (a weekly in English); The Herald of Christian Science (a monthly and quarterly in French, German, Danish, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, and Braille); and The Christian Science Monitor (an international daily newspaper including articles on Christian Science translated into many languages).





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 3

CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE
STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year is separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of the Nazarene for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of the Church of the Nazarene consists of those persons who have been publicly received, after having declared their experience of salvation, belief in the doctrines of the church, and willingness to submit to its government. Baptism by sprinkling is generally accepted, though no special form is emphasized.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,197	1,127	1,070	51.3	48.7
Members, number.....	136,227	96,844	39,383	71.1	28.9
Average membership per church.....	62	86	37		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	47,800	34,412	13,487	71.8	28.2
Female.....	84,027	59,655	24,372	71.0	29.0
Sex not reported.....	4,301	2,777	1,524	64.6	35.4
Males per 100 females.....	57.0	57.7	55.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	8,472	6,308	2,164	74.5	25.5
13 years and over.....	120,030	86,265	33,665	72.0	28.0
Age not reported.....	7,725	4,171	3,554	54.0	46.0
Percent under 13 years ²	6.6	6.8	6.0		
Church edifices, number.....	1,756	907	849	51.7	48.3
Value—Number reporting.....	1,701	884	817	52.0	48.0
Amount reported.....	\$3,987,941	\$7,126,466	\$1,861,495	79.3	20.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$8,240,683	\$6,559,834	\$1,689,849	79.5	20.5
Constructed wholly, or in part in 1936.....	\$738,278	\$566,632	\$171,640	76.8	23.2
Average value per church.....	\$5,284	\$8,062	\$2,278		
Debt—Number reporting.....	903	625	278	69.2	30.8
Amount reported.....	\$2,002,465	\$1,795,934	\$206,531	89.7	10.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	506	169	337	33.4	66.6
Parsonages, number.....	806	419	387	52.0	48.0
Value—Number reporting.....	766	392	374	51.2	43.8
Amount reported.....	\$1,475,110	\$1,041,284	\$433,826	70.6	29.4
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,152	1,111	1,041	51.6	48.4
Amount reported.....	\$3,797,224	\$2,891,257	\$905,967	76.1	23.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,463,587	\$1,061,933	\$401,624	76.6	27.4
All other salaries.....	\$130,493	\$102,959	\$27,534	78.9	21.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$320,404	\$238,790	\$81,614	74.5	25.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$359,758	\$295,281	\$64,477	82.1	17.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$797,109	\$634,021	\$163,088	79.5	20.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$48,558	\$38,002	\$10,556	78.2	21.8
Home missions.....	\$120,795	\$89,955	\$30,840	74.5	25.5
Foreign missions.....	\$90,357	\$68,003	\$22,354	75.2	24.8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$181,725	\$138,890	\$42,835	76.4	23.6
All other purposes.....	\$284,378	\$223,393	\$60,985	78.6	21.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,765	\$2,602	\$870		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,098	1,097	1,001	52.3	47.7
Officers and teachers.....	27,121	16,999	10,122	62.7	37.3
Scholars.....	226,608	159,530	70,078	69.1	30.9

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	156	108	48	69.2	30.8
Officers and teachers.....	1,496	1,067	399	72.8	27.2
Scholars.....	11,240	8,632	2,608	76.8	23.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	29	22	7	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	194	152	42	78.4	21.6
Scholars.....	1,337	925	412	69.2	30.8
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	15	9	6	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	130	93	37	71.5	28.5
Scholars.....	858	612	246	71.3	28.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of the Nazarene for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,197	1,444	866	100
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	763	678	766	-----
Percent.....	52.1	66.7	766.0	-----
Members, number.....	136,227	63,568	32,259	6,657
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	72,669	31,299	25,602	-----
Percent.....	114.3	97.0	384.6	-----
Average membership per church.....	62	44	37	67
Church edifices, number.....	1,756	1,173	596	69
Value—Number reporting.....	1,701	1,113	596	69
Amount reported.....	\$3,987,961	\$7,323,716	\$1,719,822	\$393,990
Average value per church.....	\$5,284	\$6,580	\$2,886	\$5,710
Debt—Number reporting.....	903	584	268	40
Amount reported.....	\$2,002,465	\$1,611,274	\$308,525	\$97,224
Parsonages, number.....	806	-----	-----	-----
Value—Number reporting.....	766	483	82	7
Amount reported.....	\$1,457,110	\$1,238,006	\$107,683	\$22,500
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	2,152	1,340	712	-----
Amount reported.....	\$3,797,224	\$3,124,444	\$588,706	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,463,587	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	\$130,493	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$320,404	\$2,434,513	\$350,409	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$359,758	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$797,109	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$48,588	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$120,795	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$90,387	\$633,263	\$154,345	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$181,725	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$284,378	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$56,668	\$83,952	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,765	\$2,332	\$827	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	2,098	1,233	727	80
Officers and teachers.....	27,121	13,015	6,029	824
Scholars.....	226,608	109,237	40,575	5,039

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of the Nazarene by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value of church edifices.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each district in the Church of the Nazarene, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value of church edifices, debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States..	2, 197	1, 127	1, 070	136, 227	96, 844	39, 383	47, 899	34, 027	4, 301	57.0	2, 098	27, 121	226, 808
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	20	6	14	923	472	451	304	609	16	50.4	19	211	1, 567
New Hampshire	6	6	6	193	193	---	70	127	---	56.9	6	49	299
Vermont.....	7	2	5	186	77	109	70	116	---	60.3	7	76	398
Massachusetts	23	20	3	2, 167	1, 950	217	782	1, 385	---	56.5	23	400	3, 206
Rhode Island	6	5	1	313	272	41	126	187	---	67.4	5	68	470
Connecticut.....	6	5	1	482	318	164	131	187	164	70.1	6	93	627
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	36	29	7	1, 948	1, 695	253	627	1, 240	81	50.6	33	425	3, 238
New Jersey.....	9	6	3	425	286	139	172	253	---	68.0	9	122	797
Pennsylvania.....	68	42	26	4, 840	3, 621	1, 219	1, 624	2, 842	374	57.1	68	1, 045	8, 802
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	188	118	70	14, 984	12, 217	2, 767	5, 370	9, 435	179	56.9	182	2, 612	25, 143
Indiana.....	165	78	87	12, 277	9, 138	3, 139	4, 475	7, 625	177	58.7	160	2, 215	23, 145
Illinois.....	119	67	52	6, 706	5, 025	1, 681	2, 430	4, 264	22	57.1	119	1, 533	13, 533
Michigan.....	84	49	35	5, 560	4, 307	1, 253	2, 079	3, 341	140	62.2	80	1, 216	10, 958
Wisconsin.....	17	8	9	733	444	289	314	410	---	74.9	15	205	1, 217
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	22	10	12	949	582	367	362	587	---	61.7	22	249	1, 603
Iowa.....	44	31	13	2, 568	2, 088	480	908	1, 530	130	59.3	43	573	4, 312
Missouri.....	73	27	46	4, 108	2, 455	1, 653	1, 312	2, 558	233	51.3	69	902	7, 651
North Dakota	30	7	23	1, 072	347	725	335	723	14	46.3	29	279	1, 707
South Dakota	19	4	15	462	119	343	161	263	38	61.2	18	153	696
Nebraska.....	31	15	16	1, 319	838	481	494	773	82	60.0	31	400	2, 343
Kansas.....	86	43	43	5, 433	3, 632	1, 801	1, 865	3, 406	162	54.8	83	1, 235	8, 215
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	4	1	3	182	47	135	55	127	---	43.3	4	39	367
Maryland.....	14	7	7	1, 003	633	370	350	624	29	50.1	14	209	1, 643
District of Columbia	1	1	---	210	210	---	100	110	---	90.9	1	30	230
Virginia.....	13	6	7	806	496	310	249	542	15	45.9	13	142	1, 057
West Virginia	42	18	24	2, 483	1, 473	1, 010	849	1, 447	187	58.7	40	564	4, 712
North Carolina	10	7	3	467	403	64	198	269	---	78.6	10	136	1, 041
South Carolina	5	4	1	213	163	50	63	111	39	51.2	5	50	456
Georgia.....	29	16	13	1, 246	955	291	422	824	---	60.8	25	220	1, 836
Florida.....	35	21	14	1, 599	1, 070	439	492	1, 017	---	48.4	33	408	3, 125

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	64	25	39	3,412	1,955	1,457	1,113	2,257	42	49.3	60	568	5,165
Tennessee.....	74	37	37	5,416	3,986	1,430	1,957	3,297	162	59.4	64	702	6,283
Alabama.....	54	19	35	2,366	1,250	1,116	750	1,602	14	46.8	49	446	3,544
Mississippi.....	16	9	7	418	297	151	130	288	.....	45.1	14	101	662
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	69	27	42	3,931	2,411	1,520	1,234	2,304	393	53.0	61	595	5,686
Louisiana.....	23	10	13	1,127	711	416	371	745	11	49.8	21	213	1,664
Oklahoma.....	161	60	101	10,992	6,205	4,787	3,407	6,540	1,045	52.1	150	2,087	17,175
Texas.....	155	73	82	8,646	5,963	2,683	3,121	5,524	1	56.5	145	1,888	12,188
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	11	5	6	386	218	168	114	206	66	55.3	11	107	725
Idaho.....	33	13	20	2,570	1,684	886	1,041	1,529	.....	68.1	33	512	4,201
Wyoming.....	8	2	6	370	152	218	131	239	.....	54.8	8	86	691
Colorado.....	54	26	28	3,061	2,316	745	1,099	1,869	102	59.1	52	753	5,455
New Mexico.....	26	9	17	832	447	385	314	518	.....	60.6	23	212	1,423
Arizona.....	15	6	9	894	571	323	279	404	211	69.1	15	183	1,461
Utah.....	1	1	.....	17	17	.....	6	11	.....	.....	1	8	55
Nevada.....	1	1	.....	41	41	.....	15	26	.....	.....	1	11	85
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	47	22	25	3,317	2,497	820	1,260	2,047	10	61.6	46	671	5,094
Oregon.....	48	27	21	2,793	2,132	661	1,079	1,714	.....	63.0	48	591	4,609
California.....	125	96	29	9,871	8,445	1,426	3,719	5,955	157	62.0	124	1,833	16,148

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	2,197	1,444	866	100	136,227	63,558	32,259	6,657	9,472	120,030	7,725	6.6
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	20	12	11	3	923	409	297	94	13	837	73	1.5
New Hampshire.....	6	2	4	2	193	68	171	53	.....	121	72	.....
Vermont.....	7	6	5	4	186	118	132	112	4	182	.....	2.2
Massachusetts.....	23	22	20	11	2,167	1,438	1,319	926	79	2,068	.....	3.6
Rhode Island.....	6	3	4	2	313	137	198	133	5	808	.....	1.6
Connecticut.....	6	5	6	3	422	256	183	81	9	309	164	2.8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	36	29	21	19	1,918	1,150	1,011	539	64	1,814	86	2.9
New Jersey.....	9	6	5	1	425	156	93	26	14	341	70	3.9
Pennsylvania.....	68	27	20	6	4,840	1,840	858	373	215	4,114	511	5.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	182	83	29	1	14,684	4,980	1,418	13	961	13,603	126	6.5
Indiana.....	165	99	24	2	12,277	5,302	1,141	141	708	10,972	597	6.1
Illinois.....	119	81	27	11	6,706	3,463	1,756	797	291	6,140	275	4.5
Michigan.....	84	44	18	.....	5,660	1,767	746	.....	183	5,036	341	3.5
Wisconsin.....	17	15	6	.....	783	409	122	.....	21	712	.....	2.9

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	22	14	1		949	468	13		27	857	65	3.1
Iowa.....	44	29	20	1	2,568	1,350	765	23	103	2,182	283	3.5
Missouri.....	77	48	23		4,108	1,986	903		240	3,550	318	6.3
North Dakota.....	30	33	8		1,072	857	201		37	1,005	30	3.6
South Dakota.....	19	17	3		462	463	112		21	394	47	5.1
Nebraska.....	31	25	17		1,319	823	356		71	1,186	92	5.8
Kansas.....	86	62	46	2	5,433	2,475	1,300	119	368	4,757	308	7.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	4				182				1	125	56	0.8
Maryland.....	14	8	8	3	1,003	294	217	82	25	968	15	3.5
Virginia.....	13	5	4		266	269	135		51	740	15	0.4
West Virginia.....	42	8	3		2,483	352	98		172	1,864	447	8.4
North Carolina.....	10				467				30	312	125	8.8
South Carolina.....	5				213				34	140	39	19.5
Georgia.....	29	19	12		1,246	442	230		92	1,069	85	7.9
Florida.....	35	8	4		1,509	324	116		96	1,411	2	6.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	64	36	18		3,412	1,405	728		230	2,971	211	7.2
Tennessee.....	74	44	48		5,416	2,596	1,903		345	4,704	367	6.8
Alabama.....	54	47	22		2,366	1,299	689		99	2,212	55	4.3
Mississippi.....	16	10	15		418	227	233		20	398		4.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	69	60	53		3,981	2,024	1,613		290	3,489	152	7.7
Louisiana.....	23	12	7		1,127	471	214		71	805	261	8.1
Oklahoma.....	161	128	100		10,992	5,594	2,831		849	8,806	1,337	8.8
Texas.....	155	134	129	2	8,646	4,956	3,821	47	959	7,496	191	11.3
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	11	9	4		386	202	69		5	366	15	1.3
Idaho.....	33	22	12	1	2,570	1,342	325	30	196	2,374		7.6
Wyoming.....	8				370				12	358		3.2
Colorado.....	54	39	11	1	3,961	1,728	370	50	165	2,180	736	7.1
New Mexico.....	26	23	3		832	450	69		93	739		11.2
Arizona.....	15	7	1		894	399	93		80	814		8.9
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	47	42	26	7	3,317	1,742	976	285	148	3,169		4.5
Oregon.....	48	36	20	3	2,793	1,507	773	135	336	2,369	58	12.3
California.....	125	76	46	28	9,871	6,115	3,380	2,433	596	9,135	137	6.1
Other States.....	3	11	4	1	208	396	91	166	43	225		16.0

¹ Includes: District of Columbia, 1; Utah, 1; and Nevada, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSON- AGES	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount
United States.....	2,197	1,756	1,701	\$8,987,861	903	\$2,002,465	766	\$1,475,110
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	20	17	16	77,950	11	16,460	4	15,000
New Hampshire.....	6	4	4	22,250	4	9,300	1	(1)
Vermont.....	7	5	4	10,600	3	1,185	3	3,000
Massachusetts.....	23	17	17	263,400	11	35,794	10	51,650
Rhode Island.....	6	4	4	58,500	2	3,850	1	(1)
Connecticut.....	6	6	6	67,500	5	27,450	3	16,000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	36	31	28	342,434	23	181,937	12	58,260
New Jersey.....	9	8	7	49,580	4	8,260	2	(1)
Pennsylvania.....	68	50	49	397,500	27	89,805	18	83,400
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	188	124	122	866,013	85	245,351	29	86,160
Indiana.....	165	127	125	829,107	79	192,500	59	132,850
Illinois.....	119	87	83	539,420	42	72,466	25	71,650
Michigan.....	84	69	67	361,258	49	98,158	33	78,000
Wisconsin.....	17	11	11	52,700	1	2,160	7	15,500
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	22	16	14	68,100	10	19,571	8	10,050
Iowa.....	44	35	35	139,775	23	27,470	16	37,550
Missouri.....	73	58	56	309,833	25	71,455	19	17,850
North Dakota.....	30	18	18	40,500	7	8,690	12	16,500
South Dakota.....	19	13	12	28,075	5	3,195	7	9,475
Nebraska.....	31	25	25	68,050	7	5,132	15	26,700
Kansas.....	86	74	73	295,610	35	81,478	49	59,470
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	4	4	4	12,500	4	4,885	1	(1)
Maryland.....	14	12	11	68,450	7	19,200	5	17,000
Virginia.....	13	10	10	46,850	8	13,568	3	5,500
West Virginia.....	42	30	30	98,528	14	16,702	9	13,600
North Carolina.....	10	7	7	28,200	6	14,572	1	(1)
South Carolina.....	5	5	4	8,500	2	1,200		
Georgia.....	29	25	24	78,725	12	16,205	4	7,700
Florida.....	35	25	25	98,150	13	13,057	11	16,450
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	64	50	50	131,578	25	33,354	14	18,975
Tennessee.....	74	62	59	315,245	17	28,587	13	24,830
Alabama.....	54	46	45	109,625	11	5,941	16	22,944
Mississippi.....	16	12	11	14,900	6	2,214	7	5,775
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	69	58	54	212,946	16	37,435	18	18,800
Louisiana.....	23	19	19	77,500	11	7,140	5	11,100
Oklahoma.....	161	135	132	467,475	63	76,431	96	130,125
Texas.....	155	130	127	472,103	52	91,774	69	87,441
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	11	11	11	22,227	7	3,123	6	7,300
Idaho.....	33	30	27	80,525	10	8,111	22	34,500
Wyoming.....	8	6	6	14,500	5	3,800	3	3,400
Colorado.....	54	47	43	229,400	22	32,675	20	33,100
New Mexico.....	26	22	21	60,450	7	9,505	12	11,300
Arizona.....	15	13	12	69,825	3	7,700	9	16,900
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	47	42	41	190,435	22	66,756	25	40,000
Oregon.....	48	44	43	209,455	29	56,105	23	29,225
California.....	125	109	105	950,854	78	221,614	46	97,660
Other States.....	3	3	3	37,000	3	9,200	1	27,500

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of individual churches.

² Includes: District of Columbia, 1; Utah, 1; and Nevada, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES					
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest
United States.....	2, 197	2, 152	\$3, 797, 224	\$1, 463, 587	\$130, 403	\$320, 404	\$359, 768
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	20	19	35, 012	14, 758	584	2, 916	3, 486
New Hampshire.....	6	6	7, 804	3, 024	---	521	65
Vermont.....	7	7	8, 119	4, 156	75	396	315
Massachusetts.....	23	22	83, 372	29, 388	3, 175	7, 643	2, 739
Rhode Island.....	6	6	14, 614	6, 668	251	955	236
Connecticut.....	6	6	19, 878	8, 371	332	762	1, 500
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	36	35	105, 195	35, 970	2, 742	8, 573	8, 110
New Jersey.....	9	9	21, 392	8, 821	200	1, 004	1, 145
Pennsylvania.....	68	68	170, 040	67, 684	2, 083	16, 206	11, 165
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	188	183	416, 210	153, 420	15, 242	31, 172	45, 351
Indiana.....	165	163	376, 199	127, 873	9, 886	32, 541	39, 965
Illinois.....	119	116	217, 709	78, 105	10, 606	15, 626	24, 156
Michigan.....	84	84	185, 021	68, 454	10, 221	15, 295	13, 409
Wisconsin.....	17	17	20, 245	11, 917	280	1, 928	2, 061
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	22	22	30, 989	13, 830	733	1, 018	2, 874
Iowa.....	44	44	68, 640	30, 238	2, 381	3, 625	4, 097
Missouri.....	73	70	95, 314	40, 986	3, 827	4, 688	10, 355
North Dakota.....	30	30	28, 168	15, 135	541	1, 002	757
South Dakota.....	19	19	9, 650	4, 342	131	90	945
Nebraska.....	31	31	33, 930	17, 617	723	1, 308	820
Kansas.....	86	85	119, 050	56, 042	3, 498	11, 227	7, 730
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	4	4	6, 402	3, 153	181	537	431
Maryland.....	14	13	51, 002	14, 636	1, 643	6, 437	6, 100
District of Columbia.....	1	1					
Virginia.....	13	12	20, 750	9, 182	811	1, 386	2, 603
West Virginia.....	42	40	60, 309	27, 457	1, 385	5, 470	5, 457
North Carolina.....	10	10	16, 420	4, 945	650	2, 163	3, 420
South Carolina.....	5	5	4, 434	1, 616	52	850	329
Georgia.....	29	28	29, 747	11, 702	292	2, 948	2, 562
Florida.....	35	34	48, 838	18, 799	1, 105	6, 163	2, 447
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	64	60	65, 274	27, 885	1, 905	7, 918	7, 767
Tennessee.....	74	73	87, 654	34, 127	1, 953	9, 898	4, 451
Alabama.....	54	51	45, 539	19, 540	1, 244	7, 132	6, 304
Mississippi.....	16	16	8, 327	4, 594	373	853	302
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	69	66	57, 806	22, 387	2, 506	5, 040	5, 581
Louisiana.....	23	22	25, 653	9, 880	2, 445	1, 554	3, 770
Oklahoma.....	161	156	251, 077	105, 339	10, 137	23, 738	24, 592
Texas.....	155	155	178, 235	73, 873	6, 971	11, 054	17, 807
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	11	11	15, 443	6, 352	110	2, 342	1, 221
Idaho.....	33	33	64, 637	25, 086	2, 058	6, 348	3, 955
Wyoming.....	8	8	10, 605	4, 198	240	1, 356	948
Colorado.....	54	53	83, 443	31, 967	4, 079	7, 880	7, 783
New Mexico.....	26	24	22, 643	9, 850	375	2, 312	2, 059
Arizona.....	15	15	33, 631	11, 803	679	2, 498	5, 386
Utah.....	1	1					
Nevada.....	1	1					
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	47	47	97, 986	34, 077	3, 916	4, 697	19, 174
Oregon.....	48	48	81, 460	30, 882	1, 805	12, 955	7, 566
California.....	125	123	349, 298	123, 468	15, 167	27, 472	34, 933

¹ Amount for District of Columbia combined with figures for Maryland, and amount for Utah and Nevada combined with figures for Arizona to avoid disclosing the statistics of individual churches.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Other expenses including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$797, 109	\$45, 558	\$120, 795	\$90, 397	\$181, 725	\$284, 378
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	9, 843	266	909	1, 185	2, 162	1, 963
New Hampshire.....	3, 321	115	253	145	284	76
Vermont.....	1, 958	68	215	185	293	455
Massachusetts.....	21, 845	1, 791	2, 927	2, 347	8, 028	8, 489
Rhode Island.....	3, 585	74	455	109	1, 293	988
Connecticut.....	5, 094	295	1, 391	1, 692	797	374
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	32, 344	1, 902	2, 329	3, 456	6, 577	3, 183
New Jersey.....	8, 229	54	521	739	400	262
Pennsylvania.....	42, 503	1, 545	4, 437	4, 379	8, 419	10, 419
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	92, 608	4, 575	19, 806	10, 780	19, 913	32, 815
Indiana.....	82, 761	2, 409	11, 627	7, 302	19, 634	41, 911
Illinois.....	39, 655	2, 337	10, 050	9, 829	10, 186	17, 283
Michigan.....	43, 634	2, 326	5, 712	3, 811	9, 406	10, 759
Wisconsin.....	3, 640	110	879	559	1, 635	3, 230
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	8, 318	21	736	613	1, 321	1, 525
Iowa.....	15, 639	763	3, 674	1, 840	3, 702	2, 379
Missouri.....	17, 681	823	4, 321	4, 267	2, 942	5, 091
North Dakota.....	5, 672	93	1, 678	756	1, 708	1, 520
South Dakota.....	1, 610	32	449	350	406	1, 295
Nebraska.....	6, 161	35	1, 735	1, 491	1, 467	2, 573
Kansas.....	10, 626	1, 265	4, 551	1, 910	7, 162	6, 639
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	1, 247	8	176	264	161	244
Maryland.....	12, 056	570	2, 697	1, 930	2, 555	2, 978
District of Columbia.....	3, 408	80	741	422	832	1, 285
Virginia.....	9, 581	764	1, 365	1, 404	2, 305	5, 121
North Carolina.....	3, 177	85	585	238	603	554
South Carolina.....	1, 035	83	145	128	166	11
Georgia.....	7, 838	384	719	176	1, 705	1, 421
Florida.....	12, 471	1, 750	1, 190	1, 342	1, 584	1, 987
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	11, 147	522	983	743	2, 959	3, 445
Tennessee.....	22, 759	2, 354	1, 407	1, 186	3, 460	6, 059
Alabama.....	3, 995	958	1, 783	641	1, 260	2, 662
Mississippi.....	1, 033	162	283	101	182	444
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	11, 001	1, 939	1, 176	1, 621	1, 773	4, 782
Louisiana.....	3, 573	1, 222	1, 180	547	697	785
Oklahoma.....	35, 733	3, 951	5, 731	3, 231	8, 785	29, 842
Texas.....	35, 823	2, 575	4, 738	3, 725	6, 705	14, 564
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	2, 993	86	622	175	709	833
Idaho.....	11, 526	1, 376	3, 023	1, 813	4, 575	4, 877
Wyoming.....	2, 157	104	733	135	516	218
Colorado.....	16, 620	479	4, 414	2, 509	3, 362	4, 360
New Mexico.....	3, 794	130	661	185	885	2, 392
Arizona.....	3, 040	1, 509	1, 067	591	1, 240	818
Utah.....						
Nevada.....						
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	15, 943	1, 164	3, 938	1, 157	6, 686	7, 234
Oregon.....	15, 402	904	2, 012	2, 324	4, 130	3, 480
California.....	79, 716	4, 623	10, 332	6, 634	16, 200	30, 753

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	2, 197	136, 227	1, 701	\$3, 987, 061	903	\$2, 092, 465	2, 152	\$3, 797, 224	2, 098	228, 698
Abilene.....	59	3, 037	46	177, 000	19	24, 373	59	57, 067	57	4, 795
Alabama.....	54	2, 366	45	109, 625	11	5, 941	51	45, 539	49	3, 544
Arizona.....	15	894	12	69, 525	3	7, 700	15	30, 117	15	1, 461
Arkansas.....	69	3, 931	54	212, 946	16	37, 435	66	57, 896	61	5, 056
California, Northern.....	55	3, 515	44	288, 293	30	75, 268	54	119, 480	55	5, 850
California, Southern.....	71	6, 397	62	666, 061	49	147, 046	70	232, 122	70	10, 353
Chicago, Central.....	119	6, 706	83	539, 420	42	72, 466	116	217, 769	119	13, 533
Colorado.....	54	3, 061	43	229, 400	22	32, 675	53	83, 443	52	5, 455
Central, Northwest.....	41	1, 411	27	96, 175	15	22, 769	41	40, 639	40	2, 299
Dallas.....	60	3, 840	50	200, 640	19	46, 230	60	79, 217	56	4, 994
Florida.....	35	1, 509	25	98, 150	13	13, 657	34	48, 838	33	3, 125
Georgia.....	33	1, 397	27	85, 225	14	17, 406	32	31, 908	29	2, 172
Idaho-Oregon.....	36	2, 739	31	78, 903	14	10, 836	36	69, 235	36	4, 338
Northern Indiana.....	78	6, 363	56	452, 157	37	124, 287	77	213, 132	76	11, 679
Indianapolis.....	87	5, 914	69	376, 950	42	68, 213	86	163, 067	84	12, 066
Iowa.....	44	2, 568	34	115, 275	22	21, 670	43	59, 212	43	4, 312
Kansas.....	61	3, 800	53	219, 760	24	53, 523	61	85, 061	59	5, 653
Kansas City.....	47	3, 071	37	226, 108	19	73, 425	43	67, 318	43	4, 379
Kentucky-West Virginia.....	90	4, 797	68	177, 778	32	38, 266	84	98, 100	85	7, 791
Louisiana.....	23	1, 127	19	77, 560	11	7, 140	22	25, 653	21	1, 564
Louisiana.....	32	5, 544	67	361, 258	41	98, 158	82	184, 605	79	10, 350
Michigan.....	16	418	11	14, 900	6	2, 214	16	8, 327	14	662
Mississippi.....	51	2, 670	39	159, 675	17	25, 980	51	61, 983	50	5, 834
Missouri.....	31	1, 319	25	68, 050	7	5, 132	31	33, 930	31	2, 343
Nebraska.....	66	4, 209	50	508, 200	35	92, 089	65	183, 393	64	6, 470
New England.....	26	898	21	68, 450	8	12, 905	25	39, 028	23	1, 615
New Mexico.....	40	2, 067	31	377, 934	26	192, 837	39	114, 711	37	3, 524
New York.....	30	1, 072	18	40, 500	7	8, 690	30	28, 168	29	1, 707
North Dakota.....	50	3, 503	46	232, 137	30	92, 003	54	102, 458	54	5, 974
North Pacific.....	54	2, 455	35	152, 875	18	29, 933	39	73, 602	38	3, 647
Northwest.....	39	2, 455	35	152, 875	18	29, 933	39	73, 602	38	3, 647
Ohio.....	136	9, 112	84	436, 863	57	115, 911	131	244, 978	131	16, 022
Oklahoma, Eastern.....	68	4, 726	54	178, 950	24	23, 213	65	106, 563	63	7, 882
Oklahoma, Western.....	93	6, 266	76	288, 525	39	53, 218	91	144, 514	87	9, 293
Pittsburgh.....	115	10, 282	84	710, 878	52	183, 617	115	292, 601	113	17, 366
Rocky Mountain.....	19	756	17	36, 727	12	6, 923	19	26, 048	19	1, 416
San Antonio.....	34	1, 076	29	83, 863	13	17, 771	34	34, 354	30	2, 176
Southeast Atlantic.....	22	1, 168	16	60, 250	11	25, 192	21	33, 857	22	2, 042
Tennessee.....	74	5, 416	59	315, 245	17	28, 587	73	87, 654	64	6, 283
Wisconsin-Upper Michigan.....	19	749	11	52, 700	1	2, 100	19	26, 661	16	1, 225
Wisconsin-Upper Michigan.....	2	27	2	2, 600			1	212	2	31
Southwest.....										
Washington-Philadelphia.....	49	3, 421	39	320, 430	28	86, 261	48	153, 854	49	5, 667

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

I. Near the close of the nineteenth century, a movement for the spread and conservation of scriptural holiness in organized church form developed almost simultaneously in various parts of the United States. This movement was similar to that of the previous century historically known as the Wesleyan revival. There was manifested everywhere a spontaneous drawing in the unity of the Spirit toward closer affiliation of those of like precious faith which finally culminated in the organization of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene.

The great impulse of this movement has been the emphasis placed by the Scriptures upon the fact that, in the atonement, Jesus Christ has made provision not only to save men from their sins, but also to perfect them in love.

II. On May 12, 1886, a number of the brethren in Providence, R. I., interested in promoting the Wesleyan doctrine and experience of entire sanctification, organized and held weekly religious services, first in private homes, but, after a few months, in a rented store on Oxford Street. On January 16, 1887, a Sunday school was organized with 95 members. On July 21, 1887, the People's Evangelical Church was organized with 51 members, Rev. F. A. Hillery acting as pastor. On November 25, 1888, the Mission Church, Lynn, Mass., was organized with Rev. C. Howard Davis as pastor. On March 13 and 14, 1890, representatives from these churches and other evangelical holiness organizations in southern New England, assembled at Rock, Mass., and organized the Central Evangelical Holiness Association. Rev. W. C. Ryder, pastor of the Independent Congregational Church of that place was elected president. Within the following year the Mission Church, Malden, Mass., the Emmanuel Mission Church, North Attleboro, Mass., and the Bethany Mission Church, Keene, N. H., were organized.

In January 1894, William Howard Hoople, a businessman in New York City, founded a mission in Brooklyn, which, in the following May, was organized as an independent church, with a membership of 32, and called Utica Avenue Pentecostal Tabernacle. A church edifice was afterward erected, and Mr. Hoople was called to the pastorate. The following February the Bedford Avenue Pentecostal Church was organized, in an abandoned church building, and a little later, the Emmanuel Pentecostal Tabernacle. In December 1895, delegates from these three churches formed the Association of Pentecostal Churches of America, adopting a constitution, a summary of doctrines, and bylaws. This association was duly incorporated. Associated with Rev. William Howard Hoople in this work were Rev. H. B. Hosley, Rev. John Norberry, Rev. Charles BeVier, and Rev. H. F. Reynolds.

On November 12, 1896, a joint committee from these two associations met in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., to formulate some plan of union. For the benefit of the counsel and cooperation, several brethren prominent in the work were invited to act with the joint committee. Among this number were Rev. C. Howard Davis, Rev. G. W. Wilson, Rev. John Norberry, Rev. H. F. Reynolds, Rev. H. B. Hosley, and Rev. Charles H. BeVier. This meeting resulted in the union of the two bodies. It was agreed that the work should be continued under the name of the Association of Pentecostal Churches of America.

III. In October 1895, a number of persons, under the leadership of Rev. Phineas F. Bresee, D. D., and Rev. J. P. Widney, LL. D., formed the First Church of the Nazarene, at Los Angeles, Calif., with 135 charter members. They adopted statements of belief, and agreed to such general rules as seemed proper and needful for their immediate guidance, leaving to the future the making of such provisions as the work and its conditions might necessitate. As a result of this organization, a number of churches sprang into existence, reaching as far east as Chicago.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. E. J. Fleming, general church secretary, Church of the Nazarene, Kansas City, Mo., and approved by him in its present form.

IV. As these two bodies came to know more of each other, it was felt that they should unite; and, after consultation by delegates from one body to the other, the following basis of union was prepared and unanimously adopted by both bodies. The first union assembly was held in Chicago, in October 1907.

Basis of Union.—It is agreed that the two churches are one in the doctrines considered essential to salvation, especially the doctrines of justification by faith and entire sanctification subsequent to justification, also by faith, and, as a result, the precious experience of entire sanctification as a normal condition of the churches. Both churches recognize that the right of church membership rests upon experience; and that persons who have been born of the Spirit are entitled to its privileges.

We are agreed on the necessity of a superintendency, which shall foster and care for churches already established, and whose duty it shall be to organize and encourage the organizing of churches everywhere.

We are agreed that authority given to superintendents shall not interfere with the independent action of a fully organized church, each church enjoying the right of selecting its own pastor, subject to such approval as the general assembly shall find wise to institute; the election of delegates to the various assemblies; the management of their own finances; and of all other things pertaining to their local life and work.

It is agreed that any church of the Association of Pentecostal Churches of America going into this organization which may feel it imperative with them to continue to hold their property in like manner as at present, shall be at liberty to do so.

It was agreed that the name of the united body should be, "The Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene."

V. In 1894, the first organization of the New Testament Church of Christ was effected by Rev. R. L. Harris, at Milan, Tenn., with 14 members. This church was deemed necessary to conserve the work of holiness, and soon spread throughout western Texas and Arkansas. Prominent among the leaders was Mrs. Mary Lee Harris (now Mrs. Cagle), the wife of Rev. R. L. Harris, who took up the work after the death of her husband.

In 1898, the first holiness churches were organized in Texas, by Rev. Thomas Rogers and Rev. Dennis Rogers, who came from California.

In 1900, the first Independent Holiness Church was organized, by Rev. C. B. Jernigan, at Van Alstyne, Tex., and the denomination grew and prospered until, in 1903, there were 20 church organizations.

The legal representatives of the Independent Holiness Church and the New Testament Church of Christ met at Rising Star, Tex., in November 1904, where a joint committee framed a manual and statement of doctrine and basis of union. The union was fully consummated at Pilot Point, Tex., in November 1905, and the united body adopted the name Holiness Church of Christ.

VI. At the general assembly of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, at Chicago, in 1907, in response to an invitation, several persons were present from the Holiness Church of Christ. Some of these were appointed to attend; but were not authorized to take any action with reference to organic union. The assembly invited them into counsel, and provisional arrangements were made for incorporating this Church into the general body, upon proper action on their part. Upon the invitation of the Holiness Church of Christ, the second general assembly convened at Pilot Point, Tex., at 2 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, October 8, 1908. On the following Tuesday morning, R. B. Mitchum moved: "That the union of the two churches be now consummated," and the motion was seconded by Rev. C. W. Ruth. Rev. John N. Short, J. B. Creighton, C. B. Jernigan, H. B. Hosley, P. F. Bresee, and others spoke favorably to the motion. The motion was adopted by a unanimous rising vote, amid great enthusiasm, at 10:40 a. m., Tuesday, October 13, 1908.

VII. In the year 1898, Rev. J. O. McClurkan and a few of God's children called a meeting of the holiness people of Tennessee and adjacent States to be held in Nashville. At this convention an association was formed known as the Pentecostal Alliance, which name was afterward changed to the Pentecostal Mission. From the beginning these people were evangelistic in spirit, having a burning desire to disseminate the doctrine and experience of sanctification; hence there came together in different sections of the Southland groups of holiness people, known as bands of the Pentecostal Mission. They were decidedly missionary in spirit, and soon were sending their representatives to "the regions

beyond." Throughout their career they have been characterized by this missionary zeal.

At different times the question of the union of the Pentecostal Mission with the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene had been discussed, and on February 13, 1915, this union was effected at Nashville, Tenn., thus uniting both the home and the foreign work of the Pentecostal Mission and the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene.

VIII. In November 1901, the first stage in the present holiness church movement in the British Isles began, when the Rev. George Sharpe, who had been for over 13 years a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, accepted a call to the Congregational Church at Ardrossan, Scotland. In September 1905 he was accepted as the minister of Parkhead Congregational Church, Glasgow, Scotland, where, after a strenuous, successful, and glorious ministry of 13 months, he was evicted for preaching Bible holiness.

On September 30, 1906, the first services of the first distinctively holiness church were held in the Great Eastern Roads Hall, Glasgow. The charter members numbered 80. Other churches were organized and became the Pentecostal Church of Scotland. Visits of Dr. E. F. Walker and Dr. H. F. Reynolds to Scotland, and a visit of Rev. George Sharpe and Mrs. Sharpe to the fourth general assembly, at Kansas City, Mo., led the way to union with the Church of the Nazarene, which was consummated in November 1915.

IX. The general assembly of 1919, in response to memorials from 35 district assemblies, changed the name of the organization to "Church of the Nazarene."

X. For many years a holiness movement had been developing in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Montana. It was originated by a group of Methodist laymen, and formally organized at Jamestown, N. Dak., in 1907, as The Laymen's Holiness Association. Rev. J. G. Morrison was its first president and leading evangelist. With him were associated Rev. Ira E. Hammer, Rev. S. C. Taylor, Rev. W. G. Bennett, and over 20 other evangelists and workers engaged in a widespread program of holiness evangelism and camp-meeting promotion. In 1922 more than 1,000 people who were identified with The Laymen's Holiness Association, under the leadership of these ministers, united with the Church of the Nazarene.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the Church of the Nazarene is essentially in accord with historic Methodism. It stands for apostolic purity of doctrine, primitive simplicity of worship, and pentecostal power in experience, it being generally regarded that the primary dispensational truth is that Jesus Christ baptizes believers with the Holy Spirit, cleansing them from all sin and empowering them to witness the grace of God to men. This church stands particularly for this truth and experience, which the general assembly has expressed in the following terms:

We believe that entire sanctification is that act of God, subsequent to regeneration, by which believers are made free from original sin, or depravity, and brought into a state of entire devotion to God, and the holy obedience of love made perfect.

It is wrought by the baptism with the Holy Spirit, and comprehends in one experience the cleansing of the heart from sin and the abiding, indwelling presence of the Holy Spirit, empowering the believer for life and service.

Entire sanctification is provided by the blood of Jesus, is wrought instantaneously by faith, preceded by entire consecration; and to this work and state of grace the Holy Spirit bears witness.

This experience is also known by various terms representing its different phases, such as "Christian perfection," "perfect love," "heart purity," "the baptism with the Holy Spirit," "the fullness of the blessing," and "Christian holiness."

The Church of the Nazarene recognizes that the right and privilege of men to church membership rests upon their being regenerate, and would require only such statements of belief as are essential to Christian experience and the maintenance of that condition. Whatever is not essential to life in Jesus Christ may be left to individual liberty of Christian thought. That which is essential to Christian life lies at the very basis of their associated life and fellowship in the church, and there can be no failure to believe this without forfeiting Christian life itself, and thus the right of all church affiliation.

While emphasizing the baptism with the Holy Spirit as a definite experience of divine grace, the Church of the Nazarene never has taught, nor does it now teach, or countenance teaching, that speaking in tongues is a manifestation attendant upon, or an evidence of, the baptism with the Holy Spirit.

While standing especially for the great dispensational truth that Jesus Christ baptizes believers with the Holy Spirit, cleansing them from all sin, the Church of the Nazarene also emphasizes the great cardinal doctrines of Christianity. Briefly stated, the Church of the Nazarene believes:

(1) In one God—the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; (2) in the plenary inspiration of the Old and New Testament Scriptures, and that they contain all truth necessary to faith and Christian living; (3) that man is born with a fallen nature, and is, therefore, inclined to evil, and that continually; (4) that the finally impenitent are hopelessly and eternally lost; (5) that the atonement through Jesus Christ is for the whole human race; and that whosoever repents and believes on the Lord Jesus Christ is justified and regenerated and saved from the dominion of sin; (6) that believers are to be sanctified wholly, subsequent to regeneration, through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; (7) that the Holy Spirit bears witness to the new birth, and also to the entire sanctification of believers; (8) in the return of our Lord, in the resurrection of the dead, and in the final judgment.

Applicants for membership in the church are received on the confession of their faith in Christ and of their acceptance of the doctrines which the church holds essential to salvation, and their agreement to observe the rules and regulations that mark the conscience of the church.

The Church of the Nazarene believes in the Bible doctrine of divine healing, and urges its people to offer the prayer of faith for the healing of the sick. Providential means and agencies when necessary are not to be refused.

Its position upon temperance and prohibition is stated in the following terms:

The Holy Scriptures and human experience alike condemn the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage. The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for such purposes is a sin against God and the human race. Total abstinence from all intoxicants is the Christian rule for the individual, and total prohibition of the traffic in intoxicants is the duty of civil government.

ORGANIZATION

The ecclesiastical organization is representative, thus avoiding the extremes of episcopacy on the one hand and the unlimited congregationalism on the other. Each local church is governed through a church board elected by the congregation. The churches are associated for such general purposes as belong to all alike, particularly for a world-wide missionary program. The churches in a particular area are united to form an assembly district, each local church being entitled to representation in the district assembly. There are 45 such districts which hold annual assemblies and elect district superintendents and district boards, license and ordain ministers, commission evangelists, and conduct such other work as may be connected with their area. The 45 districts elect both ministerial and lay delegates to the general assembly, which meets once in 4 years. The general assembly elects general superintendents and other general officers and boards to have oversight of general denominational activities.

Persons are licensed to the gospel ministry after having been examined by a district assembly regarding their spiritual, intellectual, and other fitness for such work. Further, ordination is by a council of the pastors and delegates, upon the completion of a 4-year course of study, or its equivalent in college work. Ministers from other denominations may be received on the vote of the district assembly to which the application has been referred.

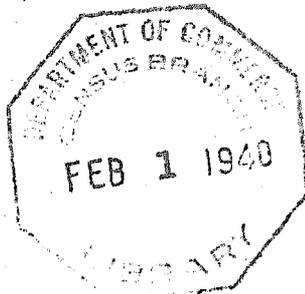
WORK

The general work in which the 45 districts unite with the churches composing them is carried on under the head of home missions and evangelism, foreign missions, publication, ministerial relief, education, young people's societies, and Sunday schools.

The total amount of contributions for all purposes in 1936 is estimated at \$4,428,102, distributed as follows: Local interests, \$3,777,210; district interests, \$322,721; general interests, \$328,171.

The work conducted by the department of foreign missions includes missions in southern Africa, India, Palestine, Syria, China, Japan, Argentine and Peru, Central America, Mexico, Cape Verde Islands, and British West Indies. The report for 1936 shows 30 stations occupied by 90 American missionaries and 462 native workers; 152 organized churches with 9,737 members; 273 Sunday schools with an enrollment of 11,504 with 5,678 in average attendance; 85 schools with 1,823 pupils; 9 Bible training schools with 135 pupils enrolled; and 2 hospitals and 9 dispensaries, treating during the year about 36,738 patients. The value of property in the foreign field is estimated at \$431,789.

The educational work is combined under five colleges and two junior colleges in the United States. The schools have property valued at \$1,240,858.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 4

BAHÁ'IS
STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of
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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

BAHÁ'IS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the American Bahá'is for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows, also, the distribution of these statistics between urban and rural territory.

To become a voting member of a Bahá'í community one must be a resident of the locality (city, town, or village) in which the community exists; have attained the age of 21 years; and have established to the satisfaction of the local Spiritual Assembly, subject to the approval of the National Assembly, that he possesses all the qualifications of Bahá'í faith and practice.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR ASSEMBLIES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Assemblies (local organizations), number ²	88	84	4		
Members, number.....	2,584	2,534	50	98.1	1.9
Average membership per assembly.....	29	30	13		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	171	163	8	95.3	4.7
Female.....	354	337	17	95.2	4.8
Sex not reported.....	2,059	2,034	25	98.8	1.2
Males per 100 females.....	48.3	48.4	(³)		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	10	9	1		
13 years and over.....	2,574	2,525	49	98.1	1.9
Percent under 13 years.....	0.4	0.4	(¹)		
Expenditures:					
Assemblies reporting, number.....	17	15	2		
Amount reported.....	\$6,827	\$5,822	\$1,005	85.3	14.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$125	\$125		100.0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,028	\$1,528	\$500	75.3	24.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$281	\$281		100.0	
Home missions.....	\$5	\$5			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3,464	\$2,959	\$505	85.4	14.6
All other purposes.....	\$924	\$924		100.0	
Average expenditure per assembly.....	\$402	\$388	\$503		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² This body does not report church edifices, except the National Temple of the American Bahá'is. This Temple is in the course of construction and the present value is reported as \$1,040,000.

³ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES, 1936

The data given for 1936 represent 88 fully organized local assemblies, or communities, of Bahá'is, with 2,574 voting members, having direct connection with the National Administrative Board, and there were 10 members under 13 years of age. With regard to this membership it may also be stated that many other persons who retain their membership in other denominations attend the Bahá'í meetings and are closely identified with the movement. No parsonages or Sunday schools were reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this body for the four census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. The change between 1926 and 1916 in the character of the returns is explained by a change in the method of organization of the local assemblies and by the adoption of a more definite basis for voting membership.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Assemblies (local organizations), number.....	88	44	57	24
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	44	-13	33	
Percent ²				
Members, number.....	2,584	1,247	2,884	1,280
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	1,337	-1,637	1,604	
Percent.....	107.2	-50.8	125.3	
Average membership per assembly.....	29	28	51	53
Temples, number.....	1	1	1	
Amount reported.....	\$1,040,000	\$500,000	\$1,273	
Expenditures:				
Assemblies reporting, number.....	17		23	
Amount reported.....	\$6,827	\$51,000	\$6,877	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$125		\$2,134	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,028		\$900	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$281		\$3,943	
Home missions.....	\$5			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3,474			
All other purposes.....	\$924			
Average expenditure per assembly.....	\$402		\$299	
Sunday schools:				
Assemblies reporting, number.....			4	1
Officers and teachers.....			12	7
Scholars.....			123	32

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

³ Represents the value of the National Temple of the American Bahá'is, which is in the course of construction.

⁴ Includes only the budget of the National Spiritual Assembly. Detailed expenditures not reported by the individual assemblies.

State tables.—Tables 3 and 4 present the statistics for the Bahá'is by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the assemblies classified according to their location in urban or rural territory. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the assemblies for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF ASSEMBLIES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF ASSEMBLIES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States.....	88	84	4	2,584	2,534	50
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	1	1		31	31	
Massachusetts.....	4	4		112	112	
Connecticut.....	2	2		40	40	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	10	10		354	354	
New Jersey.....	4	4		121	121	
Pennsylvania.....	2	2		49	49	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	7	7		185	185	
Indiana.....	2	2		30	30	
Illinois.....	9	9		427	427	
Michigan.....	6	6		105	105	
Wisconsin.....	4	4		282	282	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	3	3		52	52	
Missouri.....	1	1		15	15	
Nebraska.....	2	2		9	9	
Kansas.....	1	1		10	10	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	2	1	1	26	16	10
District of Columbia.....	1	1		80	80	
Georgia.....	1	1		28	28	
Florida.....	4	4		60	60	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Tennessee.....	1	1		15	15	
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	1	1		9	9	
Idaho.....	1	1		2	2	
Colorado.....	2	2		40	40	
Arizona.....	1	1		38	38	
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	3	2	1	71	56	15
Oregon.....	1	1		40	40	
California.....	12	10	2	353	328	25

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF ASSEMBLIES, BY STATES, 1906 TO 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more assemblies in either 1906, 1926, 1916, or 1936.]

STATE	NUMBER OF ASSEMBLIES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906
United States.....	88	44	57	24	2,584	1,247	2,854	1,290
Massachusetts.....	4	3	5	1	112	70	172	70
New York.....	10	5	7	2	354	245	265	23
New Jersey.....	4	3	6	2	121	55	98	58
Pennsylvania.....	2	2	3	2	49	62	132	52
Ohio.....	7	3	4	3	185	61	223	87
Illinois.....	9	3	2	1	427	179	562	492
Michigan.....	6	4	5	2	105	70	58	28
Wisconsin.....	4	3	5	3	282	36	165	167
Minnesota.....	3				52			
Florida.....	4				60			
Washington.....	3	1	3	2	71	30	180	39
California.....	12	8	5	2	353	265	497	110
Other States.....	20	9	12	4	413	234	502	154

1 Includes, Maine, 1; Connecticut, 2; Indiana, 2; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 2; Kansas, 1; Maryland, 2; Georgia, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Tennessee, 1; Montana, 1; Idaho, 1; Colorado, 2; Arizona, 1; and Oregon, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

HISTORY

For more than 80 years, the Bahá'í cause has been steadfastly presented to the world as the expression for this age of the same universal Spirit which in other ages spoke through Zoroaster, Muhammad, the Buddha, Moses, Christ; and as one Divine utterance and continuous purpose, giving forth one and the same message, albeit adapted to the conditions and human capacities of each time. Each successive revelation renews the spirit of faith and confirms the ideals of the previous prophets and messengers; but religion also progresses and each cycle discloses a new aspect of truth. In Bahá'u'lláh, according to his explicit text, the Message of God has been revealed to mankind in its fullness and universality, and the Bahá'í cause accordingly represents the fulfillment of that which was but partially revealed in previous dispensations.

The history and general principles of the Bahá'ís, as expressed in the teachings of the founder and his followers, are given in the following condensed statements: The first significant Bahá'í date is May 23, 1844.

At that time Western Asia was decadent. The administration of justice was inefficient; bribery and dishonesty pervaded all ranks, while education and sanitation were neglected. In Persia the dominant religious party was the Shi'ih sect of Muhammadans, who were noted for intolerance and bigotry and regarded Jews, Christians, Zoroastrians, and even Muhammadans of other sects, as people in error, considering it a merit to insult and revile them. Yet the life of the spirit was not extinct, and amid the prevailing worldliness and superstition could still be found some who longed for the establishment of God's Kingdom and were eagerly awaiting the coming of the promised Messenger, confident that the time of His advent was at hand.

On the date previously mentioned, there appeared in Shiraz a young man of 24, Mirzá 'Ali Muhammad, who took the title of the Báb (i. e., "Gate" or "Door"), and who bore much the same relation to Bahá'u'lláh as John the Baptist had to Christ. He publicly announced his mission and began to teach and train a band of disciples, heralding the dawn of a new era and proclaiming the coming of one greater than himself, whom he referred to as "Him Whom God Shall Manifest." From the beginning of his teaching until his martyrdom, the Báb exemplified in his life the pure spiritual destiny of the prophets and messengers of old. Through him a large portion of the Muslim population of Persia became imbued with the new faith, but against him gathered the fanatical hatred of the Muslim clergy and the desperate fear of the civil rulers. He was imprisoned, scourged, haled before tribunals, dragged from one place of confinement to another, and at last, after 6 years of indignities and ill-treatment, was condemned to death as a heretic to the principles of Islám. His execution took place in the city of Tabriz, where, on July 9, 1850, he was publicly shot in the barrack square together with one of his followers.

The martyrdom of the Báb fanned the flame of enthusiasm among his adherents and they grew and multiplied despite fierce persecution. Their houses were pillaged and destroyed, their wives and children carried off, many were beheaded, blown from the mouths of cannon, burned, or chopped to pieces. Over 20,000 believers gave up property, families, and lives, rather than deny their faith, yet for every one that was martyred, many joined the cause.

Among the first and foremost of the Báb's supporters was Mirzá Husayn 'Ali, better known as Bahá'u'lláh (i. e., Glory of God). He was 2 years older than the Báb, having been born in Teheran on November 12, 1817. His family was one of the noblest and oldest in Persia and his own goodness and generosity had gained for him the title of "Father of the poor," yet this did not prevent his being thrown into prison when he espoused the cause of the Báb. When, in 1852, there arose a fresh outbreak of persecution against the Bábis, as they were called, Bahá'u'lláh became the target for all the bitterness engendered by failure to extinguish the new light of faith. Confined in a filthy underground dungeon along with murderers and other criminals, loaded with chains, bastinadoed, he was finally exiled with his family and a handful of faithful followers to Baghdad in Mesopotamia. A few months later, he withdrew into the wilderness, where he spent 2 years in prayer and meditation, living the simple life of the dervish. After his return his fame became greater than ever. People flocked to Baghdad to hear him and the Bábi movement grew rapidly despite all efforts of the Mullás

¹ This statement was furnished by Horace Holley, secretary, National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís of the United States and Canada, Wilmette, Ill.

to bring about its extinction. So he was ordered to a more distant exile, first in Constantinople, then in Adrianople, and finally confined for life in the desolate barracks of 'Akká, a Turkish penal colony on the Mediterranean, south of Beirut and facing Mount Carmel. Here he instructed a large number of disciples, some of them coming from a long distance, while he ministered to others through his writings.

On April 21, 1863, in the garden of Ridván just outside Baghdad, Bahá'u'lláh had made known to a few followers that he was the one proclaimed and promised by the Báb. This announcement was made public in his famous Epistles in Adrianople, previous to the journey to 'Akká, in 1868. By this event the Bábí movement was fulfilled in the cause of Bahá'u'lláh and the streams of Christian and Jewish prophecy united with the inner reality of the Muslim religion. Bahá'u'lláh gave the glad tidings to East and West that the Day of God had dawned, that a new and universal cycle had been established—the age of brotherhood, of peace, of the knowledge of God. This message was inscribed in Tablets, or Epistles, written during his 40 years of exile and imprisonment, to kings and rulers, to representatives of the several religions, to his own followers in response to questions, and in a great number of books containing the essence of universal religion, science, and philosophy. In the annals of the world, no spiritual revelation has been made under such conditions of personal oppression and hardship. The effect of Bahá'u'lláh upon his followers, even upon his enemies, was unique and indescribable. About him emanated a majesty that glorified every suffering, an awe that penetrated to the rudest soul, a consecrated love that portrayed man in his ultimate perfection.

Bahá'u'lláh ascended in 1892, leaving a testament naming as his successor his eldest surviving son, Abbás Effendi, better known as 'Abdu'l-Bahá (Servant of Bahá). From early childhood he shared his father's labors, and later became the authoritative interpreter of his teachings. By his singleness of devotion, purity of life, tireless effort, humanitarian love, and unfailing wisdom, the Bahá'í message slowly but surely spread to all parts of the world. His confinement at 'Akká, lasting 40 years, was terminated at last in 1908 by the overthrow of the old régime by the Young Turks. From 1911 to 1913 'Abdu'l-Bahá journeyed through Europe and America, unfolding before numerous audiences the spirit of the new age. In these addresses the message of Bahá'u'lláh is developed in relation to the needs of civilization, and an organic harmony is created between religion, science, economics, and social order. 'Abdu'l-Bahá expanded the religion of the spirit to include all the functions of life, destroying forever the antagonism between "religious" and "secular" matters.

During the World War communication with friends and believers outside Syria was almost completely cut off, and 'Abdu'l-Bahá and his followers suffered great hardships. During those dreary years the resourcefulness and sagacious philanthropy of 'Abdu'l-Bahá were strikingly shown. He personally organized extensive agricultural operations near Tiberias, bringing under cultivation land which had been untilled for centuries; thus he secured a great supply of wheat by means of which famine was averted, not only for the Bahá'ís, but for many of the poor of all religions, whose wants he liberally supplied. After the cessation of hostilities, a Knighthood of the British Empire was conferred upon him in recognition of these services. His manifold activities continued with little abatement until within a day or two of his passing peacefully to the life beyond, on November 28, 1921, at the age of 77. His funeral was attended by thousands of all ranks, from the Administrator-General of Palestine and the Governor of Jerusalem to the poorest beggars of Haifa. Prominent representatives of the Muslim, Christian, and Jewish communities bore eloquent testimony to the love and admiration for his life and work, a fitting tribute for one who had labored all his days for unity of religions, of races, of tongues.

'Abdu'l-Bahá has been succeeded in the leadership of the movement by his eldest grandson, Shoghi Effendi, who is now known as "Guardian of the Cause."

DOCTRINE

The Bahá'í religion stresses the principle of the *Oneness of Mankind*. It is in the light of this principle that all its writings are to be viewed and the purpose of the movement considered. That a spiritual power has been breathed into the soul of humanity in this age, which shall remove all causes of difference, misunderstanding, discord, and disagreement—causes resident in customs and institutions as well as in personal opinions and emotions—and establish the means and methods as well as the desire for unity, is the essence of the Bahá'í teaching

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and faith. This principle of oneness involves so many readjustments, mental, social, and spiritual, that the wars and strifes of these latter times have been inevitable. 'Abdu'l-Bahá gave to Bahá'u'lláh's message an interpretation directly and immediately applying to the nature of these readjustments, and setting forth the following principles:

"Unfettered search after truth and the abandonment of all superstition and prejudice; the oneness of mankind—all are 'leaves of one tree, flowers in one garden'; religion must be a cause of love and harmony, else it is no religion; all religions are one in their fundamental principles; religion must conform with science, bringing faith and reason into full accord; and recognition of the unity of God and obedience to His commands as revealed through His Divine Manifestations.

"There should be no idle rich and no idle poor; every one should have an occupation, for 'work in the spirit of service is worship.' Compulsory education is advocated, especially for girls who will be the mothers and the first educators of the next generation. In all walks of life, both sexes should have equal opportunities for development and equal rights and privileges.

"An auxiliary international language should be adopted and taught in all the schools in order to bring men into closer fellowship and better understanding. In the interest of universal peace, there should be established a universal league of nations, in which all nations and peoples should be included, and an International Parliament to arbitrate all international disputes."

Thus the mission of Bahá'u'lláh is the spiritual unity of mankind. While he came to the East, his mission is to the West as well, and his teachings are suited to all classes and conditions of men. At present there are Bahá'is located not only in Muhammadan countries, but also throughout Europe, the United States, and Canada; and this phenomenal spread of the movement, the Bahá'is believe, is due to the fact that Bahá'u'lláh fulfilled the prophesies of all religious beliefs, both past and present; and through the power of the Bahá'í movement, there is being created a new religious unity in the world.

ORGANIZATION

The Bahá'í movement has no ecclesiastical organization. It holds that an official clergy tends to become a substitute for religion rather than an instrument for carrying spiritual influence into the world. Propaganda is carried on by means of the local Bahá'í communities or groups in which believers and inquirers meet at stated intervals for study of the "Revealed Words." The local Bahá'í community is given official recognition only after its number of adult declared believers exceeds nine. Up to this point, the community exists as a voluntary group of workers and students. This local group, involving as it does men and women in all the normal activities and relations of life, is the democratic foundation upon which rests the entire evolution of the cause.

The responsibility for and supervision of local Bahá'í affairs is vested in a body known as the Spiritual Assembly. This body is limited to nine² members and is elected annually on April 21, the first day of Ridván (the festival commemorating the declaration of Bahá'u'lláh). The local Spiritual Assemblies of a country are linked together and coordinated through another elected body of nine members, the National Spiritual Assembly. 'Abdu'l-Bahá's instructions provide for further development of Bahá'í organization through an International Spiritual Assembly (Baytu'l-'Adl, i. e., House of Justice) elected by the members of the various National Spiritual Assemblies, but this international body has not yet come into existence.

To assist the Guardian (now Shoghi Effendi) in his manifold responsibilities and duties and particularly in the promotion of the teaching work, 'Abdu'l-Bahá provided for the appointment of a group of coworkers to be known as "The Hands of the Cause of God." The selection of this body is a function of the Guardian, and these from their own number are to elect nine persons who will be closely associated with the Guardian in the discharge of his duties. It is the function of the Guardian also to appoint his own successor, this appointment to be ratified by nine Hands of the Cause.

The Bahá'is have inaugurated a new calendar, dating their era from the year of the Báb's declaration, 1844; the New Year falls at the spring equinox (March 21); and the year consists of 19 months of 19 days each, with four intercalary days.

² In Bahá'í symbology, nine is the number of perfection.

The Bahá'í teachings explicitly forbid the appointment of a professional clergy. They hold that spiritual instruction should not be sold, and their teachers have no authority over the conscience of any member of the cause. The greatest privilege of a believer, after securing his own financial independence, is to serve voluntarily and without pay as a teacher under the supervision of a local or National Spiritual Assembly.

WORK

The Bahá'í Faith works for the betterment of mankind and the establishment of a world civilization. The objects of the Bahá'í cause are identical with the true objects of all revealed religion; to raise man from the earthly to the heavenly condition; to substitute spiritual laws and realities for natural laws and realities operating in the darkness of unfaith; to initiate a new age and era of progress and attainment in the world of mind; and to transform civilization into the glory of the Kingdom. To this end it patiently endeavors to remold the world.

The Bahá'is in America have established a national center, a temple of worship, called the Mashriqu'l-Adhkár (Dawning Place of God's Praise). This is now in process of completion at Wilmette, a suburb of Chicago. The temple proper or sanctuary for prayer and praise will be surrounded by accessory buildings of humanitarian intent, including schools, hospitals, homes for orphans and the aged, and a university for the study of the higher sciences and arts. The relation of all these buildings one with another and with the central edifice discloses the relation of the organic functions of society with the spirit of religion. The Mashriqu'l-Adhkár perfectly symbolizes the twofold nature of religion—one aspect the turning to God, the other aspect service to man.

In addition to the house of worship, the American Bahá'is operate summer schools at Green Acre, Eliot, Maine; Geyserville, Calif.; and Davison, Mich. About 20 of the 88 local assemblies are now incorporated under their respective State statutes.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 5

GENERAL ELDERSHIP OF THE
CHURCHES OF GOD IN
NORTH AMERICA

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year is separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

GENERAL ELDERSHIP OF THE CHURCHES OF GOD IN NORTH AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the General Eldership of the Churches of God in North America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been admitted to the local churches (by action of the official boards) upon reasonable evidence that they are Christians. Baptism is by immersion only.

The data given herewith for the year 1936 represent 352 active churches, with 30,820 members. There were 334 church edifices reported, of which 326 reported a value of \$2,884,213.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	352	68	284	19.3	80.7
Members, number.....	30,820	12,395	18,425	40.2	59.8
Average membership per church.....	88	182	64		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	10,433	4,291	6,142	41.1	58.9
Female.....	15,404	6,626	8,778	43.0	57.0
Sex not reported.....	4,983	1,478	3,505	29.7	70.3
Males per 100 females.....	67.7	64.8	70.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,661	750	911	45.2	54.8
13 years and over.....	29,093	11,645	17,448	40.0	60.0
Age not reported.....	66		66		
Percent under 13 years ²	5.4	6.1	5.0		
Church edifices, number.....	334	64	270	19.2	80.8
Value—Number reporting.....	326	63	263	19.3	80.7
Amount reported.....	\$2,884,213	\$1,773,550	\$1,110,663	61.5	38.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$2,823,381	\$1,743,000	\$1,080,381	61.7	38.3
Constructed wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$60,832	\$30,550	\$30,282	50.2	49.8
Average value per church.....	\$8,847	\$28,152	\$4,223		
Debt—Number reporting.....	55	30	25		
Amount reported.....	\$275,731	\$212,981	\$62,750	77.2	22.8
Number reporting "no debt".....	173	19	154	11.0	89.0
Parsonages, number.....	146	50	96	34.2	65.8
Value—Number reporting.....	137	50	87	36.5	63.5
Amount reported.....	\$459,215	\$278,865	\$210,350	57.0	43.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	344	67	277	19.5	80.5
Amount reported.....	\$378,175	\$190,472	\$187,703	50.4	49.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$149,936	\$64,974	\$84,962	43.3	56.7
All other salaries.....	\$23,188	\$15,461	\$7,727	66.7	33.3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$51,621	\$26,927	\$24,694	52.2	47.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$24,846	\$15,792	\$9,054	63.6	36.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$69,804	\$38,075	\$31,729	54.5	45.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5,494	\$2,679	\$2,755	49.0	51.0
Home missions.....	\$4,964	\$2,616	\$2,348	52.7	47.3
Foreign missions.....	\$6,167	\$3,535	\$2,632	57.3	42.7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$24,795	\$13,663	\$11,132	55.1	44.9
All other purposes.....	\$17,390	\$6,750	\$10,640	38.8	61.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,099	\$2,843	\$678		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	331	72	259	21.8	78.2
Officers and teachers.....	5,300	1,791	3,509	33.8	66.2
Scholars.....	39,495	15,331	24,164	38.8	61.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	20	10	10		
Officers and teachers.....	168	87	81	51.8	48.2
Scholars.....	1,181	608	573	51.5	48.5

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100. ² Based on membership with age classification reported.

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Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this denomination for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	352	428	440	511
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-76	-12	-71	
Percent.....	-17.8	-2.7	-13.9	
Members, number.....	30,820	31,596	28,376	24,356
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-776	3,220	4,020	1,845
Percent.....	-2.5	11.3	16.5	
Average membership per church.....	88	74	64	
Church edifices, number.....	334	393	391	417
Value—Number reporting.....	326	384	390	417
Amount reported.....	\$2,884,213	\$3,211,328	\$1,418,787	\$1,050,706
Average value per church.....	\$8,847	\$8,363	\$3,638	\$2,520
Debt—Number reporting.....	55	44	50	26
Amount reported.....	\$275,731	\$312,424	\$90,958	\$44,350
Parsonages, number.....	146			
Value—Number reporting.....	137	122	112	79
Amount reported.....	\$489,215	\$506,550	\$194,600	\$130,051
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	344	385	402	
Amount reported.....	\$378,175	\$549,002	\$266,338	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$149,956			
All other salaries.....	\$23,188			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$51,621	\$451,971	\$211,770	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$24,846			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$69,894			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5,464			
Home missions.....	\$4,964			
Foreign missions.....	\$9,167	\$88,259	\$54,568	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$24,795			
All other purposes.....	\$17,390			
Not classified.....		\$8,772		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,099	\$1,426	\$663	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	331	372	358	398
Officers and teachers.....	5,309	4,640	4,706	4,253
Scholars.....	39,495	49,559	39,259	29,487

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the General Eldership of the Churches of God in North America by States. Table 3 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and also gives data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives by States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of church debt for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately the amounts expended for current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which 3 or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each eldership of the General Eldership of the Churches of God in North America, a summary of the more important statistical data shown by States in preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value of church edifices, debt on church edifices, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	352	68	284	30,820	12,395	18,425	10,433	15,404	4,983	67.7	331	5,300	39,495
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
Pennsylvania.....	159	39	120	16,738	8,581	8,157	5,700	8,702	2,336	65.5	152	3,001	24,407
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	46	8	38	3,279	1,077	2,202	990	1,451	838	68.2	45	724	3,943
Indiana.....	27	4	23	1,599	416	1,483	598	777	524	77.0	22	334	2,062
Illinois.....	30	4	26	2,414	417	1,997	506	1,066	542	75.6	35	359	2,040
Michigan.....	7		7	170		170	55	95	20		7	71	495
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	10		10	455		455	129	182	144	70.9	5	65	622
Missouri.....	15	3	12	674	141	533	279	383	12	72.5	12	84	564
Nebraska.....	1		1	23		23	10	13			1	4	34
Kansas.....	5	1	4	509	347	162	184	325		56.6	5	69	467
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	25	4	21	2,666	891	1,775	1,009	1,478	179	68.3	24	335	3,208
West Virginia.....	9	2	7	887	399	488	225	274	388	82.1	9	120	910
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	7	1	6	260	8	252	105	155		67.7	5	29	227
Oklahoma.....	9	1	8	644	46	598	258	380		66.8	9	66	435
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho.....	1	1		72	72		31	41			1	12	50
Colorado.....	1		1	130		130	54	76			1	27	120

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES, 1936

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent ¹ under 13
United States.....	352	428	440	511	30,820	31,598	26,376	24,358	1,681	28,093	66	5.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	159	164	177	177	16,738	15,671	14,370	11,157	817	15,855	66	4.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	46	58	63	70	3,279	3,883	3,374	2,950	169	3,110	-----	5.2
Indiana.....	27	37	29	35	1,899	2,599	2,064	1,999	121	1,778	-----	6.4
Illinois.....	30	27	26	32	2,414	2,133	1,516	1,555	186	2,228	-----	7.7
Michigan.....	7	10	10	12	170	216	282	320	-----	170	-----	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	21	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iowa.....	10	13	20	24	455	758	907	913	25	430	-----	5.5
Missouri.....	15	23	27	37	674	1,351	986	1,053	35	639	-----	5.2
Nebraska.....	1	4	2	12	23	180	93	329	-----	23	-----	-----
Kansas.....	5	9	11	12	509	445	935	613	9	500	-----	1.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	25	29	27	25	2,666	1,999	1,797	1,204	200	2,406	-----	9.8
West Virginia.....	9	14	25	24	887	588	1,056	781	15	872	-----	1.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	7	15	14	23	260	607	564	737	-----	200	-----	-----
Oklahoma.....	9	20	5	20	644	904	209	602	-----	644	-----	-----
MOUNTAIN:												
Idaho.....	1	1	1	-----	72	96	86	-----	22	50	-----	-----
Colorado.....	1	2	3	-----	130	105	137	-----	2	128	-----	1.5
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	-----	1	-----	3	-----	19	-----	50	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oregon.....	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	42	-----	-----	-----	-----
California.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	52	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES, AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT, BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of church- es	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	352	334	326	\$2,884,213	55	\$275,731	137	\$489,215
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	159	159	155	2,118,450	31	244,709	82	348,665
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	46	45	45	224,200	8	12,095	18	29,000
Indiana.....	27	26	24	136,306	1	1,500	6	16,100
Illinois.....	30	28	27	106,050	3	1,201	13	38,350
Michigan.....	7	7	7	14,700	-----	-----	1	(¹)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	10	10	10	41,500	-----	-----	1	(¹)
Missouri.....	15	10	9	12,466	1	1,200	2	(¹)
Kansas.....	5	5	5	42,700	1	3,327	3	7,400
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	25	25	25	110,825	6	9,123	8	37,000
West Virginia.....	9	8	8	53,616	3	1,176	1	(¹)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	7	3	3	2,400	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oklahoma.....	9	5	5	9,500	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other States.....	3	3	3	11,500	1	1,400	2	12,700

¹ Amount included in the figures for "Other States", to avoid disclosing the statistics of individual churches.

² Includes: Nebraska, 1; Idaho, 1; and Colorado, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All o'her salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	352	344	\$378, 175	\$149, 936	\$23, 188	\$51, 621
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania.....	159	159	251, 891	88, 824	17, 759	35, 323
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	46	45	41, 272	19, 702	1, 425	7, 181
Indiana.....	27	26	18, 335	10, 346	472	1, 879
Illinois.....	30	30	19, 572	9, 557	1, 158	1, 961
Michigan.....	7	7	3, 009	1, 821	180	150
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	10	10	3, 604	2, 337	125	352
Missouri.....	15	10	4, 087	2, 226	126	393
Kansas.....	5	5	4, 051	1, 715	403	272
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	25	25	21, 792	7, 879	1, 200	3, 089
West Virginia.....	9	9	6, 612	3, 466	20	721
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	7	6	261	165		15
Oklahoma.....	9	9	1, 455	783	264	5
Other States.....	3	13	2, 234	1, 125	50	250

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Pay-ment on church debt, ex-cluding interest	Other current expenses includ-ing in-terest	Local relief and charity	Home mis-sions	Foreign mis-sions	To general head-quarters	All other pur-poses
United States.....	\$24, 846	\$89, 804	\$5, 484	\$4, 964	\$6, 167	\$24, 795	\$17, 390
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
Pennsylvania.....	16, 082	51, 701	3, 388	2, 943	4, 591	19, 228	12, 052
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	3, 001	4, 749	524	521	367	2, 295	1, 506
Indiana.....	600	1, 860	422	178	197	832	1, 549
Illinois.....	556	3, 353	287	202	139	1, 395	964
Michigan.....		522	20	10	121	40	145
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....	25	157		14	32	142	390
Missouri.....	1, 067	82	51	125	8	9	
Kansas.....	700	797	81	40	33	3	2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	1, 769	4, 726	580	789	554	561	645
West Virginia.....	896	1, 250	64	36	30	65	74
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....		29		21		28	3
Oklahoma.....		303		50		50	
Other States.....	150	275	47	35	95	147	60

¹ Includes: Nebraska, 1; Idaho, 1; and Colorado, 1.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ELDERSHIP, 1936

ELDERSHIP	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
Total.....	352	30,820	326	\$2,884,213	55	\$275,731	344	\$378,175	331	39,495
Arkansas.....	6	252	3	2,400			5	240	4	215
Arkansas and Oklahoma.....	3	78	1	(¹)			3	(¹)	3	52
East Pennsylvania.....	107	12,757	105	1,842,200	26	238,479	107	217,554	101	19,022
Illinois.....	30	2,414	27	106,050	3	1,201	30	19,572	30	2,040
Indiana.....	26	1,808	23	135,306	1	1,500	25	17,460	21	1,976
Iowa.....	14	621	13	44,800	1	1,200	12	4,779	12	763
Kansas.....	6	639	6	45,700	1	3,327	6	5,371	6	557
Maryland and Virginia.....	28	3,095	28	116,325	7	9,383	28	23,012	27	3,469
Michigan.....	7	170	7	14,700			7	3,009	7	405
Missouri.....	12	599	7	10,166			9	3,787	9	509
Nebraska.....	1	23	1	(¹)			1	(¹)	1	34
Ohio.....	46	3,279	45	224,200	8	12,095	45	41,272	45	3,949
Oklahoma.....	7	574	4	9,000			7	1,329	7	395
Washington and Oregon.....	1	72	1	(¹)	1	1,400	1	(¹)	1	50
West Pennsylvania.....	53	4,139	51	312,750	6	6,530	53	36,554	52	5,619
West Virginia.....	5	390	4	11,616	1	316	5	3,175	5	410
Combinations.....				9,000				1,061		

¹ Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations" to avoid disclosing the statistics of individual churches.

FEB 1 1937

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The revival movement which spread through the United States during the early part of the nineteenth century was not felt as much in the Reformed as in the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian Churches. In one case, however, it made itself apparent, and its fruits are seen in the denomination known as the "General Eldership of the Churches of God in North America."

John Winebrenner was born in the Glade Valley, Woodsborough district, Frederick County, Md., March 25, 1797, his parents being of German descent. Baptized and confirmed in the German Reformed Church (now the Reformed Church in the United States), he early showed an inclination to the ministry, and after completing a course at the district school, an academy at Frederick, and Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., he went to Philadelphia to study theology under Dr. Samuel Helfenstein. While here, on April 6, 1817, he passed through a peculiar religious experience which he interpreted as sound conversion, and from that moment the work of the ministry, which he had hitherto regarded with more or less indifference, became "the uppermost desire of his heart."

On September 24, 1820, he was ordained in Hagerstown, Md. He then accepted a call to Harrisburg, Pa., with charge of three other churches, commencing his work there October 22, 1820. He was earnest and energetic in his pulpit ministrations, preached experimental religion, sought to raise the standard of true piety, and organized Sunday schools and other church agencies. So searching and impressive was his preaching that many of his hearers became seriously alarmed about their spiritual condition. Revivals of religion were new experiences in the churches of that region, so that his ministry early awakened strong opposition. Some of the members of his charge became much dissatisfied, and the matter was brought to the attention of the Synod of the Reformed Church, which met at Harrisburg, September 29, 1822. The case was not finally disposed of until some time in 1828, when Mr. Winebrenner's connection with the German Reformed Church was finally severed.

After his separation from the Reformed Church, his labors extended to surrounding districts and towns and were attended by extensive revivals of religion. Gradually his views changed on a number of doctrinal points and on the ordinances or sacraments, and about 1825 he organized an independent church, calling it simply the "Church of God." Others followed, both in and around Harrisburg, each assuming the name of "Church of God at ———." These churches, in which all members had equal rights, elected and licensed men to preach, but there was as yet no common bond, general organization, or directing authority. Finally, for the purpose of adopting a regular system of cooperation, a meeting was held at Harrisburg in October 1830, which was attended by six of the licensed ministers. At this meeting an "eldership," to consist of an equal number of teaching and ruling elders, was organized, which, to distinguish it from the local church eldership, was called the "General Eldership of the Church of God." The work continued to grow and spread to adjoining counties, to the State of Maryland, and to western Pennsylvania and Ohio, where elderships were organized. On May 26, 1845, delegates from these three elderships met at Pittsburgh, Pa., and organized the "General Eldership of the Church of God in North America," which name was changed in 1896 to the "General Eldership of the Churches of God in North America." The eldership in eastern Pennsylvania dropped the word "General" and became the "East Pennsylvania Eldership of the Church of God."

Missionaries were sent into the western States, and churches were organized in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, West Virginia, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma (including what was then Indian Territory), Colorado, Oregon, and Washington. In nearly all these States annual elderships have been organized, in cooperation with the General Eldership.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the Churches of God are evangelical and orthodox, and Arminian rather than Calvinistic. They hold, as distinctive views, that sectarianism is anti-Scriptural: that each local church is a church of God and should be so called; that in general, Bible things, as church offices and customs, should be known by

¹ This statement, which is the same as that published in vol. II of Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Rev. J. O. Weigle, Mechanicsburg, Pa., statistical secretary of this body.

Bible names, and a Bible name should not be applied to anything not mentioned in the Bible; and that there are not two, but three, ordinances that are perpetually obligatory, namely, baptism, the Lord's Supper, and the religious washing of the saints' feet. The last two they regard as companion ordinances, which are always to be observed together and in the evening. The only form of baptism recognized is the immersion of believers. They have no written creed but accept the Word of God as their only rule of faith and practice. They insist strongly on the doctrines of the Trinity, human depravity, atonement through the sacrifice of Christ, the office and work of the Holy Spirit, man's moral agency, justification by faith, repentance and regeneration, practical piety, the observance of the Lord's Day, the resurrection of the dead, the eternal being of the soul, and future and eternal rewards and punishments.

ORGANIZATION

The organization of the churches is Presbyterian. Each local church votes for a pastor, but the annual elderships make the appointments within their own boundaries. The church elects its own elders and deacons, who with the pastor constitute the church council and are the governing power, having charge of the admission of members and the general care of the church work. The ministers within a certain territory and an equal number of laymen elected by the various churches (or charges) constitute annual elderships, corresponding to presbyteries, which have the exclusive right to ordain ministers. Laymen, on recommendation of churches, may be licensed as exhorters. The different annual elderships combine to form the General Eldership, which meets once in four years and is composed of an equal number of ministerial and lay representatives elected by the annual elderships.

WORK

The missionary activities of the Churches of God are under the control of the Board of Missions of the General Eldership, composed of persons elected quadrennially. This board has charge of both the home and foreign mission work, the former being principally in the Southwest.

The foreign mission work dates from October 1896, when the first missionary sailed for India. The missionaries are stationed in Bogra and Ulubaria districts, and the converts secured, the mission schools established, and the mission buildings erected show a good degree of progress.

The educational work of the Churches of God, in its permanent form, began in 1881, when Findlay College, Findlay, Ohio, was incorporated. This institution has been constantly growing and now has a strong faculty, a large student body, and over \$300,000 endowment.

There is a publishing house at Harrisburg, Pa., worth over \$100,000, with \$118,000 endowment, where the Church Advocate and other journals are published.

The denomination celebrated its centennial in Harrisburg in 1925.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 8

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN

STATISTICS, HISTORY, DOCTRINE
AND ORGANIZATION

—
CONSOLIDATED REPORT
—

Separate figures are given for each of the eight bodies
comprising the Plymouth Brethren

Prepared under the supervision of

Dr. T. F. MURPHY

Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

UNITED STATES
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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

PLYMOUTH BRETHERN

GENERAL STATEMENT

History.—Early in the nineteenth century there appeared in England and Ireland, especially in the Anglican Church, considerable restiveness under the general church conditions. This was occasioned largely by dissatisfaction with the close connection between church and state, with the stereotyped forms of worship and with the church organizations by which believers were separated from each other and were gathered into so many different sects. As a result of this feeling, a number of independent gatherings sprang up spontaneously, both in England and Ireland, in which men and women who were desirous of a "spiritual communion based on New Testament religious principles" met together for the "breaking of bread" and for prayer. Of such gatherings, the most important, from an historical standpoint, was one at Dublin, Ireland. Here, in the spring of 1827, a few Christians, some of whom had already been meeting more or less regularly for prayer, instituted the practice of "breaking of bread," though it was not until 1829 that the first permanent meeting was formed. There were also meetings of importance at Plymouth and Bristol, England, and the fact that the meeting at Plymouth at the first had some prominence in members and teachers eventually gave rise to the name "Plymouth Brethren," which has come to be their popular designation, though it has never been adopted by the different communities, who speak of themselves simply as "Believers," "Christians," "Saints," or "Brethren."

As the different meetings, or "gatherings," as they were often termed, learned of each other, it was natural that there should be more or less fellowship between them, although no regular organization was formed. A number of men of exceptional ability and great personal power identified themselves with the movement, among them John Nelson Darby; George Müller, of Bristol, whose famous orphanages were but a development of one phase of the Brethren idea; Samuel Prideaux Tregelles, the famous Biblical critic; Anthony Norris Groves, the missionary; and many others. These men for the most part worked along more or less independent lines, as Müller in his orphanages, and Groves in his missionary work in Mesopotamia and India. In England the strongest influence was exerted by Mr. Darby, who devoted to the development of the idea which had gained complete ascendancy over his own mind an ability and intensity of purpose seldom if ever surpassed. He was not only instrumental in the establishment of a number of congregations in England, but extended his work into continental Europe, visiting Switzerland, France, and Germany, where many permanent meetings were the result of his labors. At about the same time Mr. Müller also visited Stuttgart, although with less success.

In the absence of any ecclesiastical organization, and in the presence of an intense individualism and sense of personal responsibility, divisions naturally arose, and the congregations gathered around different leaders. This did not, however, prevent the extension of the idea and the formation of numerous meetings, which exercised a powerful influence upon the religious life of the churches.

The movement first came to America as a result of the emigration of a number of Brethren to the United States and Canada about the middle of the nineteenth century. Mr. Darby made several visits across the Atlantic, and a number of congregations were formed, and since that time the meetings have multiplied rapidly. As in England, so in the United States divisions have arisen, but no exact classification is recognized. Some meetings are called "exclusive" and others "open," but there is no one term that applies accurately to any single division.

The doctrine of the invisible membership of the church under the sole authority of the Scriptures and the Holy Spirit has operated to prevent the collecting or recording of statistics of the different communities of Brethren, and the tabular

statements, while as complete as it is possible to secure, probably do not include all the individual gatherings or the full membership.

Doctrine.—In doctrine the different bodies of Brethren are in substantial accord. They acknowledge no creeds, but look upon the Scriptures as their only guide. They accept the general evangelical doctrines of the Trinity, the sinless humanity and absolute Deity of Christ, and Christ's atonement by His sacrificial death, and hold that the Holy Spirit is present in the believer and in the church, and that believers are eternally secure. They look for the personal premillennial coming of Christ and believe that the punishment of the unregenerate will be eternal. The following statement, published as an answer to inquiries, summarizes their general belief:

We believe in the absolute and perfect [verbal] inspiration of the Bible, which we hold to be, not in name only, but in reality, the Word of God.

Having in it the perfect revelation of the mind of God, we refuse all human creeds as being both unnecessary and a slur upon His Word.

We, however, have no uncertain belief in the doctrines unfolded in the Scriptures: The fall and absolute ruin of man; his guilty, lost, and helpless condition; the utter worthlessness of works, law keeping, or reformation as a ground of salvation; the amazing love of God in providing a Savior in His blessed Son; the spotless perfection of Christ, both in His divine nature and His true humanity; atonement by the blood-shedding of Christ on the cross, by which alone redemption has been accomplished; His resurrection as the proof of God's acceptance of that atonement.

We also see in Scripture the absolute necessity for new birth by the Holy Spirit, through the Word of God, and of justification by faith alone, without the works of the law.

We see that the believer is warranted to have the fullest assurance of his present and eternal salvation, and that this assurance comes not through feelings or experiences, but by the Word of God.

We also see that being saved by a work [Christ's] once for all, the believer can never be lost but is as secure as though he were in heaven already, because of Christ's death and resurrection.

We see, however, that Scripture guards from abuse of this doctrine by insisting upon good works as the fruit of salvation; that the believer is to reckon himself dead to sin and to live not only a moral life, but one of love and devotedness to Christ and of separation from the ways and thoughts of the world.

We believe that the proper hope of God's people is not the improvement of the world, but the coming of Christ for His own, to raise the dead in Christ, and change the living, and then take them all out of the world, which He will then purge and cleanse by judgments preparatory to the millennium, when Israel and the nations of the earth will inhabit it under His rule; but His Church will always be in heaven.

We hold that rejectors of the gospel and all the wicked will "have their part in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone," eternal punishment, and not extinction or restoration. We therefore believe in an earnest and affectionate presentation of the simple gospel of the grace of God.

Organization.—The view held by the Brethren is that the Church is one and indivisible—"Christ is the head of it, the Holy Spirit the bond of union, and every believer a member. It was begun at Pentecost and will be completed before the second Advent." They acknowledge no ritual or definite ecclesiastical organization and do not believe in human ordination of the ministry. They hold that the personal gift is a sufficient authorization for the exercise of the privileges of the ministry, and that this involves the priesthood of all believers under the special guidance of the Holy Spirit. Hence they have no presiding officers in their assembly meetings, but anyone who has the gift is privileged to exercise it. Women take no part in the public ministry.

Discipline is generally regarded as "restorative in its character," and they hold that "the solemn act of separation should be resorted to only after loving and faithful dealing has failed to reclaim."

Considering the various denominations as unscriptural because based upon creeds, an ordained ministry, separate church organizations, etc., they do not fellowship with them. They observe the ordinance of baptism, usually by immersion, meet every Sunday to "break bread" (which is the term they use to designate the sacrament of the Lord's Supper), and have meetings for prayer and Bible study, and gospel meetings for the unconverted. They own few

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN I

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Plymouth Brethren I for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body comprises those persons who have been admitted to fellowship upon their application, after careful examination as to the reality of their faith and evidence of a Christian life.

There are no regular ministers in the Brethren assemblies, hence there are no parsonages.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	74	57	17	-----	-----
Members, number.....	3,370	2,911	459	86.4	13.6
Average membership per church.....	46	51	27	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,475	1,243	232	84.3	15.7
Female.....	1,895	1,668	227	88.0	12.0
Males per 100 females.....	77.8	74.5	102.2	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	194	162	92	72.6	47.4
13 years and over.....	3,176	2,809	367	88.4	11.6
Percent under 13 years.....	5.8	3.5	20.0	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	36	29	7	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	34	27	7	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$248,632	\$231,832	\$16,800	93.2	6.8
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$242,132	\$225,332	\$16,800	93.1	6.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$6,500	\$6,500	-----	100.0	-----
Average value per church.....	\$7,312	\$8,280	\$2,400	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	14	13	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$65,994	\$61,794	\$4,200	93.0	6.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	16	12	4	-----	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	69	56	13	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$77,135	\$71,547	\$5,588	92.8	7.2
Salaries, other than pastors.....	\$3,386	\$3,032	\$354	89.5	10.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4,750	\$4,490	\$260	94.5	5.5
Payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$6,586	\$6,136	\$450	93.2	6.8
Other current expenses, including interest.....	\$23,554	\$22,939	\$615	97.4	2.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,286	\$1,473	\$1,813	44.8	55.2
Home missions.....	\$14,047	\$13,395	\$652	95.4	4.6
Foreign missions.....	\$9,097	\$8,698	\$499	94.6	5.4
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,299	\$1,299	-----	100.0	-----
All other purposes.....	\$11,130	\$10,175	\$955	91.4	8.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,118	\$1,278	\$430	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	64	52	12	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	511	449	62	-----	-----
Scholars.....	4,283	3,669	614	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this body for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. The branches now classified as Plymouth Brethren VII and Plymouth Brethren VIII were, prior to 1936, a part of this body.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	74	166	161	134
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-92	5	27	-----
Percent.....	-55.4	3.1	20.1	-----
Members, number.....	3,370	4,877	3,896	2,933
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1,507	981	963	-----
Percent.....	-30.9	25.2	32.8	-----
Average membership per church.....	46	29	24	22
Church edifices, number.....	36	43	21	-----
Value—number reporting.....	34	43	21	-----
Amount reported.....	\$248,632	\$260,460	\$51,650	-----
Average value per church.....	\$7,312	\$6,057	\$2,460	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	14	18	9	-----
Amount reported.....	\$65,994	\$63,849	\$24,190	-----
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	69	152	127	-----
Amount reported.....	\$77,135	\$106,929	\$54,030	-----
Salaries, other than pastors.....	\$3,386	\$79,320	\$24,653	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4,750			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$6,586			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$23,554			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,286	\$87,609	\$29,377	-----
Home missions.....	\$14,047			
Foreign missions.....	\$9,097			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,299			
All other purposes.....	\$11,130	\$1,093	\$425	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,118			
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	64	110	89	78
Officers and teachers.....	511	501	368	306
Scholars.....	4,283	5,323	4,094	2,716

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Plymouth Brethren I, by States. Table 3 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership by sex, and data for Sunday schools in 1936. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	74	57	17	3,370	2,911	459	1,475	1,895	77.8	64	511	4,283
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	3	2	1	89	66	14	36	44	-----	3	10	44
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	4	4	-----	195	195	-----	87	108	80.6	4	26	171
New Jersey.....	12	9	3	561	492	69	257	304	84.5	10	90	744
Pennsylvania.....	14	13	1	757	639	118	335	422	79.4	14	89	761
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Illinois.....	2	2	-----	74	74	-----	34	40	-----	1	18	120
Michigan.....	7	7	-----	500	500	-----	214	286	74.8	7	97	915
Wisconsin.....	2	2	-----	155	155	-----	63	92	-----	2	9	65
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	1	-----	1	5	-----	5	2	3	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iowa.....	2	2	-----	28	28	-----	9	19	-----	1	3	6
Missouri.....	1	1	-----	90	90	-----	30	60	-----	1	31	210
Kansas.....	2	-----	2	70	-----	70	35	35	-----	2	8	60
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	1	1	-----	76	76	-----	33	43	-----	1	1	20
District of Columbia.....	1	1	-----	74	74	-----	29	45	-----	1	8	85
North Carolina.....	2	1	1	88	15	73	46	42	-----	2	10	62
Florida.....	4	3	1	125	107	18	50	75	-----	4	29	242
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	3	-----	3	38	-----	38	17	21	-----	1	6	120
Texas.....	1	1	-----	21	21	-----	10	11	-----	1	19	160
MOUNTAIN:												
New Mexico.....	1	1	-----	22	22	-----	7	15	-----	1	9	75
Arizona.....	2	-----	2	27	-----	27	10	17	-----	2	10	53
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	1	-----	1	13	-----	13	6	7	-----	1	5	30
Oregon.....	2	1	1	72	58	14	28	44	-----	2	13	210
California.....	6	6	-----	299	299	-----	137	162	84.5	3	20	130

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Per-cent 1 under 13
United States.....	74	166	161	134	3,370	4,877	3,896	2,933	194	3,176	5.8
NEW ENGLAND:											
Massachusetts.....	3	7	6	4	80	156	127	105	1	79	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:											
New York.....	4	12	13	14	195	540	494	421	9	186	4.6
New Jersey.....	12	13	11	10	561	520	376	322	2	559	0.4
Pennsylvania.....	14	25	25	23	757	842	718	548	104	653	13.7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Illinois.....	2	5	8	6	74	155	135	159		74	
Michigan.....	7	11	7	5	500	510	300	186		500	
Wisconsin.....	2	5	4	3	155	148	108	73	61	94	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Minnesota.....	1	18	19	15	5	325	321	311		5	
Iowa.....	2	5	7	7	28	75	104	122	2	26	
Missouri.....	1	2	2	3	90	124	133	86		99	
Kansas.....	2	2	3	3	70	60	59	57		70	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:											
Virginia.....		3	5	5		66	91	81			
North Carolina.....	2	5	4	0	88	43	54	36		88	
Georgia.....		3	1	2		10	3	6			
Florida.....	4	8	5	4	125	171	83	54	2	123	1.6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:											
Arkansas.....	3				38				3	35	
MOUNTAIN:											
Arizona.....	2	3			27	12				27	
PACIFIC:											
Washington.....	1	10	8	4	13	170	119	73		13	
Oregon.....	2	2	3		72	64	57			72	
California.....	6	14	12	10	299	586	369	155		299	
Other States.....	24	13	18	10	193	300	245	138	10	183	5.2

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Includes 1 church in each of the following States—Maryland, Texas, and New Mexico, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	74	36	34	\$248,632	14	\$65,994
New Jersey.....	12	6	5	53,800	5	16,305
Pennsylvania.....	14	4	4	41,000	2	13,900
Michigan.....	7	5	5	63,000	4	28,569
Florida.....	4	4	4	7,032		
California.....	6	3	3	20,500	1	750
Other States.....	31	14	13	68,300	2	6,470

¹ Includes 2 churches each in the States of New York and Oregon; and 1 each in the following States—Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Maryland, North Carolina, Texas, New Mexico, and Washington;

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries other than pastors'	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest
United States.....	74	89	\$77, 135	\$3, 388	\$4, 750	\$8, 586
Massachusetts.....	3	3	2, 235	210	.....	.....
New York.....	4	4	6, 468	201	216	75
New Jersey.....	12	10	14, 963	420	2, 194	2, 780
Pennsylvania.....	14	14	13, 807	1, 099	223	720
Michigan.....	7	7	17, 972	540	433	2, 783
Florida.....	4	4	1, 692	120	200	100
California.....	6	6	4, 301	529	187	48
Other States.....	24	21	15, 697	276	1, 387	80

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Other current expenses including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes.
United States.....	\$23, 554	\$3, 286	\$14, 047	\$9, 097	\$1, 299	\$11, 130
Massachusetts.....	852	18	750	154	.....	251
New York.....	3, 111	.....	667	2, 198	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	3, 565	395	2, 496	1, 413	.....	1, 790
Pennsylvania.....	4, 474	298	2, 289	1, 877	300	2, 527
Michigan.....	4, 892	607	4, 671	1, 231	75	2, 740
Florida.....	147	.....	127	394	240	364
California.....	1, 783	10	411	632	.....	730
Other States.....	4, 750	1, 958	2, 636	1, 198	684	2, 728

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Illinois, Wisconsin, North Carolina, Arkansas, Arizona, Oregon, and Iowa; and 1 each in the following States—Minnesota, Missouri, Maryland, Texas, New Mexico, and Washington, and the District of Columbia.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

The more conservative Brethren, as distinct from the "Open" Brethren, formed but one fellowship in the United States until 1885. At that time two leaders came from England who put forth a doctrine which, it was claimed, deprived not only the Old Testament believers, but a considerable number of New Testament believers, of eternal life. This doctrine was strongly opposed by a great majority, on the ground that eternal life in Christ is the common blessing of all believers of every age, whatever other distinction may exist between them in different dispensations. Those who hold this view continue to constitute the great body of the Brethren in the United States and are included in this first division. They cherish the memory and publish the writings of John Nelson Darby and other prominent writers of the earlier years of the movement, although they have declined to look upon these writings in any degree as a creed and are anxious to remain free to advance in the knowledge of the Scriptures. They are regarded as more conservative than the second branch or "Open" Brethren, although less so than others, and are ordinarily termed "Exclusives" when any specific reference is required.

They have always been interested in general evangelistic work and are represented by over 60 evangelists in the United States and by 16 American missionaries and a number of native helpers, occupying 10 stations, in the foreign field, where they have 6 assemblies or meetings, with about 200 communicant members. No statement of the amount contributed for this work is available, gifts being made, usually, to individual missionaries and preachers, and no records are kept.

¹ This statement, which is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Mr. P. D. Lotzeaux, Bible Truth Depot, New York City.

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN II

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Plymouth Brethren II for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body comprises those persons who have been admitted to fellowship upon their application, after careful examination as to the reality of their faith and evidence of a Christian life.

There are no regular ministers in the Brethren assemblies, hence there are no parsonages.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	344	264	80	76.7	23.3
Members, number.....	15,684	13,355	2,329	85.2	14.8
Average membership per church.....	46	51	29		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	6,370	5,419	951	85.1	14.5
Female.....	9,153	7,811	1,342	85.3	14.7
Sex not reported.....	161	125	36	77.6	22.4
Males per 100 females.....	69.6	69.4	70.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	258	212	46	82.2	17.8
13 years and over.....	13,897	12,014	1,883	86.5	13.5
Age not reported.....	1,529	1,129	400	73.8	26.2
Percent under 13 years ²	1.8	1.7	2.4		
Church edifices, number.....	154	117	37	76.0	24.0
Value—number reporting.....	143	107	36	74.8	25.2
Amount reported.....	\$1,054,068	\$940,993	\$104,075	90.1	9.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$963,525	\$864,150	\$99,375	89.7	10.3
Constructed wholly or in part in 1936.....	\$90,543	\$85,843	\$4,700	94.8	5.2
Average value per church.....	\$7,371	\$8,878	\$2,891		
Debt—number reporting.....	56	47	9		
Amount reported.....	\$199,994	\$195,806	\$4,188	97.9	2.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	66	46	20		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	314	246	68	78.3	21.7
Amount reported.....	\$311,645	\$283,822	\$27,823	91.1	8.9
Salaries, other than pastors.....	\$23,130	\$19,969	\$3,161	86.3	13.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$21,008	\$19,289	\$1,719	91.8	8.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$20,003	\$18,679	\$1,324	93.4	6.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$103,161	\$93,887	\$9,274	90.8	9.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$12,193	\$11,404	\$789	93.5	6.5
Home missions.....	\$61,327	\$55,823	\$5,504	91.0	9.0
Foreign missions.....	\$31,684	\$29,571	\$2,113	93.3	6.7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$6,610	\$5,992	\$618	90.7	9.3
All other purposes.....	\$32,589	\$29,508	\$3,081	90.5	9.5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$993	\$1,154	\$409		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	276	214	62	77.5	22.5
Officers and teachers.....	2,144	1,836	308	85.6	14.4
Scholars.....	16,994	14,477	2,517	85.2	14.8
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	10	3		
Officers and teachers.....	80	69	11		
Scholars.....	799	674	125	84.4	15.6
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	11	11			
Officers and teachers.....	33	33			
Scholars.....	504	504		100.0	

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this body for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	344	307	129	128
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	37	178	1	
Percent.....	12.1	138.0	0.8	
Members, number	15,684	13,497	5,928	4,762
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	2,187	7,569	1,176	
Percent.....	16.2	127.7	24.7	
Average membership per church.....	46	44	40	37
Church edifices, number	154	108	25	3
Value—number reporting.....	143	108	25	3
Amount reported.....	\$1,054,068	\$909,952	\$108,751	\$17,500
Average value per church.....	\$7,371	\$8,425	\$4,350	\$5,833
Debt—number reporting.....	56	46	10	2
Amount reported.....	\$199,994	\$188,031	\$23,950	\$2,400
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	314	286	123	
Amount reported.....	\$311,645	\$369,416	\$59,694	
Salaries, other than pastors.....	\$23,130			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$21,008			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$20,003	\$197,881	\$39,433	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$108,101			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$12,193			
Home missions.....	\$61,327			
Foreign missions.....	\$31,654	\$170,463	\$50,261	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$6,610			
All other purposes.....	\$32,589			
Not classified.....		\$1,072		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$993	\$1,292	\$729	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	276	239	101	93
Officers and teachers.....	2,144	1,340	607	514
Scholars.....	16,994	13,634	5,884	5,475

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Plymouth Brethren II, by States. Table 3 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools in 1936. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	344	264	80	15,684	13,355	2,329	6,370	9,153	161	69.6	276	2,144	16,994
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	1	1	---	18	18	---	8	10	---	---	12	50	608
Massachusetts.....	16	14	2	660	613	53	255	411	---	62.0	12	25	157
Rhode Island.....	3	3	---	209	209	---	76	133	---	57.1	3	8	157
Connecticut.....	11	9	2	464	367	97	189	275	---	68.7	10	54	473
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	33	29	4	1,681	1,595	86	683	998	---	68.4	23	244	1,733
New Jersey.....	32	30	2	1,385	1,353	32	558	827	---	67.5	27	227	1,717
Pennsylvania.....	29	24	5	1,591	1,302	289	690	931	---	70.9	28	231	1,767
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	7	6	1	439	409	30	178	261	---	68.2	6	64	529
Indiana.....	9	6	3	197	125	72	86	111	---	77.5	8	51	392
Illinois.....	25	23	2	1,482	1,421	61	654	828	---	79.0	23	246	1,942
Michigan.....	27	22	5	1,491	1,395	93	607	853	31	71.2	24	194	1,796
Wisconsin.....	9	4	5	345	227	118	141	204	---	69.1	8	38	315
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	7	6	1	260	243	17	71	89	100	---	3	34	249
Iowa.....	21	9	12	1,021	533	488	433	588	---	73.6	16	70	826
Missouri.....	12	7	5	612	518	94	223	359	30	62.1	9	90	653
North Dakota.....	3	1	2	63	12	51	24	39	---	---	3	20	165
Nebraska.....	2	1	1	95	60	35	39	56	---	---	2	13	151
Kansas.....	10	4	6	252	74	178	90	162	---	55.6	4	18	140
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	4	3	1	95	67	28	36	59	---	---	3	16	83
District of Columbia.....	2	2	---	72	72	---	30	42	---	---	2	7	35
Virginia.....	7	5	2	283	246	37	107	176	---	60.8	5	45	350
West Virginia.....	1	1	---	5	5	---	1	4	---	---	1	2	10
North Carolina.....	3	2	1	78	70	8	25	53	---	---	2	11	78
Georgia.....	7	2	5	297	56	241	86	211	---	40.8	7	37	332
Florida.....	6	5	1	168	152	16	66	102	---	64.7	4	24	165
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Tennessee.....	3	3	---	42	42	---	18	24	---	---	2	10	57
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Louisiana.....	1	---	1	11	---	11	4	7	---	---	1	4	25
Oklahoma.....	2	1	1	44	8	36	19	25	---	---	2	9	54
Texas.....	6	5	1	325	309	16	143	182	---	78.6	6	41	467
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	1	1	---	4	4	---	1	3	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho.....	1	---	1	10	---	10	5	5	---	---	1	6	60
Wyoming.....	1	1	---	18	18	---	6	12	---	---	1	6	50
Colorado.....	7	3	4	112	78	34	62	60	---	---	4	21	115
New Mexico.....	2	2	---	15	15	---	8	7	---	---	1	5	60
Utah.....	1	1	---	19	19	---	5	14	---	---	1	6	50
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	9	7	2	483	431	52	206	277	---	74.4	7	50	349
Oregon.....	4	3	1	230	200	30	119	111	---	107.2	3	15	114
California.....	19	18	1	1,102	1,066	16	458	644	---	71.1	14	180	899

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent ¹ under 13
United States.	344	307	129	128	15,684	13,497	5,928	4,752	258	13,897	1,529	1.8
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	16	19	9	8	666	857	576	415	40	532	94	7.0
Rhode Island.....	3	3	1	4	299	251	154	195		269		
Connecticut.....	11	7	3	2	464	307	91	24	20	426	18	4.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	33	31	11	15	1,681	1,613	571	728	30	1,505	146	2.0
New Jersey.....	32	34	19	10	1,385	1,526	903	440		1,165	280	
Pennsylvania.....	29	21	10	11	1,591	1,215	475	465	16	1,360	215	1.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	7	7	3	5	439	438	117	218	4	435		.9
Indiana.....	9	7	6	4	197	165	97	53	7	163	87	6.4
Illinois.....	25	16	9	8	1,482	1,054	670	539	17	1,379	86	1.2
Michigan.....	27	25	7	9	1,491	1,275	434	286	26	1,465		1.7
Wisconsin.....	9				345				35	275	35	11.3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	7	7	4	5	260	184	119	158	2	158	160	1.3
Iowa.....	21	18	9	6	1,021	720	347	114	25	797	199	3.0
Missouri.....	12	15	7	5	612	736	318	399	26	578	14	3.3
North Dakota.....	3	2		3	63	32		22	1	62		
Nebraska.....	2	3		2	95	77		25	3	92		
Kansas.....	10	10	6	11	252	237	117	215		241	11	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	4	3			95	65				95		
Virginia.....	7	5	3	1	253	189	84	40		278	5	
North Carolina.....	3				78					78		
Georgia.....	7				297				3	294		1.0
Florida.....	6	6			168	138			1	167		.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Tennessee.....	3				42					42		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Texas.....	6	13	4	3	325	300	178	84	1	324		.3
MOUNTAIN:												
Colorado.....	7	6	2	2	112	152	26	64		112		
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	9	12	4	1	483	537	95	20	1	274	208	.4
Oregon.....	4				230					230		
California.....	19	17	6	7	1,102	1,014	384	210	1	1,101		.1
Other States.....	2	13	20	6	216	416	173	128	5	180	31	2.7

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following, District of Columbia and the States of Oklahoma and New Mexico; and 1 church in each of the following States—Maine, West Virginia, Louisiana, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States	344	154	143	\$1,054,068	56	\$199,994
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts	16	9	9	65,300	4	23,245
Connecticut	11	3	3	27,000	2	7,825
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York	33	12	12	185,050	6	49,520
New Jersey	32	14	14	128,600	8	32,444
Pennsylvania	29	17	17	165,100	6	43,480
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio	7	3	3	23,500	2	3,575
Illinois	25	10	10	105,950	2	6,000
Michigan	27	10	9	57,125	4	2,350
Wisconsin	9	5	5	9,543	2	950
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa	21	12	7	9,350	2	598
Missouri	12	8	8	61,400	3	8,350
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia	7	5	5	17,700	1	4,000
Georgia	7	4	4	3,350		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Texas	6	4	4	28,000	1	300
PACIFIC:						
Washington	9	5	5	22,800	2	3,440
California	19	11	11	64,300	5	8,452
Other States	74	22	17	80,000	6	5,405

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Indiana, Minnesota, Florida, Colorado, and Oregon; and 1 each in the following States—Rhode Island, North Dakota, Kansas, Maryland, North Carolina, Louisiana, and New Mexico.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries other than pastors ¹	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt excluding interest
United States	344	314	\$311,645	\$23,130	\$21,008	\$20,003
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts	16	16	14,834	1,210	1,334	989
Rhode Island	3	3	3,233	30	200	.....
Connecticut	11	10	11,314	120	336	425
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York	33	31	44,413	1,726	2,695	2,702
New Jersey	32	30	35,638	1,945	1,397	2,691
Pennsylvania	29	29	37,626	2,862	2,365	5,316
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio	7	7	14,090	1,334	1,308	415
Indiana	9	9	2,460	215	115	.....
Illinois	25	24	32,681	2,489	1,679	1,021
Michigan	27	25	31,263	4,487	1,948	1,301
Wisconsin	9	9	5,401	400	1,090	550
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota	7	5	2,685	160	327	.....
Iowa	21	19	10,621	771	299	151
Missouri	12	10	9,185	769	955	925
North Dakota	3	3	1,320	.....	100	100
Kansas	10	7	1,291	150	.....	190
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland	4	3	776	219	33	102
Virginia	7	7	6,703	361	310	731
North Carolina	3	3	636	.....	100	.....
Georgia	7	7	1,351	55	80	.....
Florida	6	6	3,083	249	497	619
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Texas	6	6	4,820	696	103	309
MOUNTAIN:						
Colorado	7	3	493	84	10	.....
PACIFIC:						
Washington	5	7	6,419	967	690	210
Oregon	4	4	5,621	.....	1,861	.....
California	19	17	17,052	1,117	633	1,152
Other States	18	114	6,796	802	273	143

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following—District of Columbia and the States of Nebraska, New Mexico, and Tennessee; and 1 church in each of the following States—Maine, West Virginia, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Montana, and Utah.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Other current expenses including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$103, 401	\$12, 193	\$61, 327	\$31, 684	\$6, 610	\$32, 689
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	5, 317	453	2, 237	1, 138		2, 156
Rhode Island.....		300	1, 721	297		685
Connecticut.....	2, 822	305	2, 119	436	1, 038	3, 713
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	17, 854	1, 270	4, 179	5, 890	4, 986	3, 141
New Jersey.....	14, 198	1, 091	6, 206	5, 694		2, 516
Pennsylvania.....	13, 705	1, 024	7, 251	2, 970	70	2, 063
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	3, 024	1, 295	4, 192	2, 217		303
Indiana.....	765	30	631	95		549
Illinois.....	10, 270	1, 635	8, 633	4, 619	456	1, 822
Michigan.....	10, 701	1, 592	6, 255	2, 467		2, 512
Wisconsin.....	1, 201	5	1, 160	50		945
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	710	65	833	265		320
Iowa.....	2, 705	235	3, 717	634	35	1, 984
Missouri.....	3, 073	250	1, 634	854		725
North Dakota.....	575	20	290	210		25
Kansas.....	346		519	30		86
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	422					
Virginia.....	1, 750	287	1, 046	172		2, 046
North Carolina.....	50	100	356			
Georgia.....	490		420	106		290
Florida.....	544	144	277	47		706
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Texas.....	1, 316	200	1, 202	335	25	733
MOUNTAIN:						
Colorado.....	225	60	3	52		59
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	2, 076	325	40	1, 335		336
Oregon.....	1, 170		1, 729	661		200
California.....	5, 297	1, 312	2, 472	1, 069		3, 700
Other States.....	2, 399	195	1, 770	150		1, 064

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

Plymouth Brethren II comprise those known as "Open" Brethren, though this designation is not accepted by themselves. In 1848 a teacher at Plymouth was charged with heretical doctrines concerning the Person of Christ. The other assemblies were in accord in condemning the teaching and in refusing fellowship to the false teacher. But a sharp divergence of principle and practice developed in the matter of fellowship with individual Christians coming from Plymouth. Some assemblies, thereafter known as "Exclusive," put under a ban not only Plymouth but any other assembly that received anyone who had sat under the unsound teaching. Bethesda (Bristol) Assembly received into fellowship from Plymouth those who had not themselves imbibed the evil doctrine. Thereupon the "Exclusive" Assemblies put under the same ban as Plymouth, not only all the members of the Bethesda Assembly, but all the members of any assembly that did not repudiate fellowship with Bethesda, as well as with Plymouth. Thus, successively, throughout the world many thereafter known as "Open" Assemblies were declared outside the "Exclusive" circle of fellowship. Generally speaking, the "Open" Brethren, in receiving fellow believers, put emphasis on the question, "What does the person himself hold?" They are "open" to receive Christians that are personally sound in the faith, unless there is clear evidence of intentional association with known evil. They reject the theory that ecclesiastical position is in itself disqualifying; but intercommunication with assemblies tolerating heresy has never been contemplated nor allowed.

The "Open" Brethren, inasmuch as they are for the most part "congregational" in government, do not form a homogeneous body. Within the limits of evangelical orthodoxy there is a great variety of teaching and practice among them. As to the preaching and teaching functions, some claim that the open ministry is preferable but not obligatory, others that it is obligatory but of secondary importance. Some are on terms of friendly equality with evangelical Christians of every name. Others again are intolerant of any divergence of view. While all divisions of the Brethren look upon discipline in general as reformative rather than punitive, the Open Brethren are more apt to judge of individual cases by themselves than to undertake to apply to each offender general principles of universal application.

WORK

This branch has entered heartily into missionary work, scores of missionaries having gone out from the United States. In addition, there are many from other countries who represent the Open Brethren in foreign missionary work, besides those laboring in the home fields. While the Plymouth Brethren have no humanly ordained ministry, there is a considerable number of persons who give their entire time to evangelistic work either in connection with local congregations or in general missionary work.

¹ This statement, which is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Mr. P. D. Loizeaux, Bible Truth Depot, New York City.

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN III

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Plymouth Brethren III for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body comprises those persons who have been admitted to fellowship upon their application, after careful examination as to the reality of their faith and evidence of a Christian life.

There are no regular ministers in the Brethren assemblies, hence there are no parsonages.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	22	16	6		
Members, number	1,000	837	163	83.7	16.3
Average membership per church	45	52	27		
Membership by sex:					
Male	420	343	77	81.7	18.3
Female	580	494	86	85.2	14.8
Males per 100 females	72.4	69.4	(²)		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	16	7	9		
13 years and over	933	830	103	89.0	11.0
Age not reported	51		61		
Percent under 13 years	1.7	6.8	1.1		
Church edifices, number	4	4			
Value—number reporting	3	3			
Amount reported	\$27,000	\$27,000		100.0	
Constructed prior to 1936	\$21,000	\$21,000		100.0	
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	\$6,000	\$6,000		100.0	
Average value per church	\$9,000	\$9,000			
Debt—number reporting	3	3			
Amount reported	\$10,500	\$10,500		100.0	
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	19	14	5		
Amount reported	\$16,424	\$14,626	\$1,798	89.1	10.9
Salaries, other than pastors	\$279	\$279	\$279		100.0
Repairs and improvements	\$1,126	\$659	\$267	76.3	23.7
Payments on church debt, excluding interest	\$2,125	\$2,125		100.0	
Other current expenses, including interest	\$4,737	\$4,659	\$78	98.4	1.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc	\$1,767	\$1,747	\$20	98.9	1.1
Home missions	\$4,470	\$3,798	\$672	85.0	15.0
Foreign missions	\$1,044	\$687	\$357	65.8	34.2
To general headquarters	\$10	\$10			
All other purposes	\$866	\$741	\$125	85.6	14.4
Average expenditure per church	\$864	\$1,045	\$360		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	14	9	5		
Officers and teachers	59	49	10		
Scholars	543	442	101	81.4	18.6

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this religious body for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. The branch now classified as Plymouth Brethren V was, prior to 1916, a part of this body.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	22	24	17	81
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2	7	-64	-
Percent ³				
Members, number.....	1,000	684	476	1,724
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	316	208	-1,248	-
Percent.....	46.2	43.7	-72.4	-
Average membership per church.....	45	29	28	21
Church edifices, number.....	4	1		1
Value—number reporting.....	3	1		1
Amount reported.....	\$27,000	\$5,000		\$700
Average value per church.....	\$9,000			
Debt—number reporting.....	3	1		
Amount reported.....	\$10,500	\$4,000		
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	19	20	13	
Amount reported.....	\$16,424	\$11,931	\$3,723	
Salaries, other than pastors.....	\$279			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,126			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,125	\$6,694	\$2,560	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$4,737			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,767			
Home missions.....	\$4,470			
Foreign missions.....	\$1,044	\$5,237	\$1,163	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$10			
All other purposes.....	\$595			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$864	\$597	\$286	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	14	14	5	28
Officers and teachers.....	59	32	27	72
Scholars.....	543	352	333	720

¹ Plymouth Brethren V separated from this branch in 1914.

² A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

³ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3 and 4 present the statistics for the Plymouth Brethren III, by States. Table 3 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools in 1936. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over."

Separate presentation, by States, of the value of church edifices and the debt on such property, and also of the amount expended for current expenses and improvements, are omitted, for the reason that these statistics are very incompletely recorded in the local assemblies.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	22	16	6	1,000	837	163	420	580	72.4	14	59	543
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	1	1		32	32		6	26			1	4
Connecticut.....	1	1		8	8		3	5				30
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	3	3		353	353		123	230	53.5		16	165
New Jersey.....	2	2		217	217		110	107	102.8	2	15	153
Pennsylvania.....	2	2		59	59		28	31		1	8	45
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	2	1	1	37	15	22	13	24		2	2	13
Illinois.....	2	1	1	93	42	51	43	50		1	2	20
Michigan.....	2	1	1	40	8	32	22	18		2	3	37
Wisconsin.....	1	1		70	70		27	43		1	4	30
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	2		2	54		54	26	28		2	5	50
Missouri.....	1	1		14	14		7	7				
Nebraska.....	1		1	4		4	2	2				
MOUNTAIN:												
Colorado.....	1	1		6	6		3	3				
PACIFIC:												
Oregon.....	1	1		13	13		7	6				

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906

[Separate

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				Under 10 years of age	10 to 20 years of age	20 to 30 years of age	30 to 40 years of age	40 to 50 years of age	50 to 60 years of age	60 to 70 years of age	70 to 80 years of age	80 to 90 years of age	90 to 100 years of age	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906											Under 10 years of age	10 to 20 years of age	20 to 30 years of age	30 to 40 years of age
United States	1,000	684	476	1,724	18	933	53	177							22	24	17	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:																		
New York	353	35	43	184		353									3	1	2	
New Jersey	217	201	147	148		217									2	2	3	
Pennsylvania	59	87	110	222		59									2	2	2	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:																		
Ohio	37	30	10	71	7	39									2	3	1	
Illinois	93	51	36	182		42	51								2	2	2	
Michigan	40	63	21	70		40									2	2	1	
Wisconsin	70	129	35	27		70									1	2	1	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:																		
Minnesota				21														
Iowa	54	23	26	150	9	45									2	2	1	
Missouri	14			191		14									1			
Kansas			2	33													1	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																		
Florida				42														
PACIFIC:																		
Washington				60														
Oregon	13	14		51		13									1	1		
California				175														
Other States	50	51	46	187		50									4	7	3	

branch in 1914.
reported; not shown where base is less than 100.
States: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Nebraska, and Colorado.

MEMBERSHIP, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

those who adopted in full the views of the first branch. They represent Brethrenism and hold that absolute power by Christ to the Christian assembly, so that in accordance with the Scriptures must be the absolute disfellowshipping of any person in accord with the principles of the Christian

HISTORY, DOCTRINE

The third branch of Brethren included English leaders referred to in the statement of the extreme high-church principle of Brethrenism. A judicial kind has been delegated to the assembly in every decision of the assembly in entire accord with the Scriptures. Accordingly, they advocate those life or doctrinal views are not in accord with the faith as laid down in the Scriptures.

¹ No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as last published in Religious Bodies, Vol. 18, 1936.

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN IV

STATISTICS

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Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification, a summary of the statistics for the Plymouth Brethren IV for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these churches in urban and rural territory. As in other Plymouth Brethren bodies the same figures are reported.

The membership of this body comprises those persons who have been admitted to fellowship upon their application, after careful examination of their faith and evidence of a Christian life.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
Urban	Rural
88.8	11.2
88.2	11.8
89.2	10.8
88.4	11.6
100.0	
90.8	9.2
73.7	26.3
93.2	6.8
91.8	8.2
40.1	59.9
100.0	

\$773 92.0 8.0

\$532

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory
Churches (local organizations), number.....	56	47	9
Members, number.....	1,909	1,696	213
Average membership per church.....	34	36	24
Membership by sex:			
Male.....	757	668	89
Female.....	1,152	1,028	124
Males per 100 females.....	65.7	65.0	71.8
Membership by age:			
Under 13 years.....	26	20	6
13 years and over.....	1,781	1,674	207
Age not reported.....	102	102	
Percent under 13 years ²	1.5	1.3	2.9
Expenditures:			
Churches reporting, number.....	52	44	8
Amount reported.....	\$40,165	\$41,008	\$4,257
Salaries, other than pastors ¹	\$1,009	\$744	\$265
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$23,962	\$22,330	\$1,632
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,768	\$3,460	\$308
Home missions.....	\$2,137	\$358	\$1,779
Foreign missions.....	\$15	\$15	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$5,605	\$5,605	
All other purposes.....	\$5,665	\$5,596	\$69
Average expenditure per church.....	\$855	\$938	
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting, number.....	1		
Officers and teachers.....	20		
Scholars.....	20		

Churches reporting, number
Officers and teachers
Scholars

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.
² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of Plymouth Brethren IV for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. Plymouth Brethren VI separated from this branch between 1906 and 1916.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	56	47	72	60
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	9	-25	12	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number.....	1,909	1,663	1,389	1,157
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	246	274	232	-----
Percent.....	14.8	19.7	20.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	34	35	19	19
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	52	41	47	-----
Amount reported.....	\$46,165	\$41,578	\$17,630	-----
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$1,009			-----
Repairs and improvements.....				-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....		\$22,376	\$10,273	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$23,962			-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,768			-----
Home missions.....	\$2,137			-----
Foreign missions.....	\$15	\$16,926	\$7,357	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$5,605			-----
All other purposes.....	\$9,669			-----
Not classified.....		\$2,276		-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$888	\$1,014	\$375	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1	5	6	-----
Officers and teachers.....	1	9	13	-----
Scholars.....	20	132	194	-----

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Plymouth Brethren IV by States. Table 3 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, and membership by sex, in 1936. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership in 1936, classified according to race of color and age and sex. Table 5 presents, from 1936, the churches' expenditures for separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. in order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

Age Years	Per- cent	STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES					MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936					
			1906	1916	1926	1936	Under 13	13-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over
137	781	United States	56	47	2	0	1,909	3,663	1,389				
48	77	Alabama	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
47	45	Arkansas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
75	70	California	2	2	3	4	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
73	234	Florida	5	3	4	3	234	171	127	127	127	127	127
233	166	Illinois	2	2	2	2	101	112	112	112	112	112	112
5	36	Iowa	1	2	2	4	78	101	57				
41	85	Michigan	2	2	2	2	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
41	85	Minnesota	3	3	3	3	85	601	53				
41	85	Nebraska	3	5	10	11	45	81	112	112	112	112	112
41	85	Tennessee	2	2	3	4	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
41	85	Other States	10	10	17	13	207	183	219				

where base is less than 100.
States—Wisconsin, North Dakota,
District of Columbia.

Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown
Includes 2 churches in Pennsylvania and 1 each in the following
Florida, Delaware, Maryland, Montana, and Washington, and the

BY STATES, 1936
[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

EXPENDITURES	STATE	Total number of churches	Total amount			
			Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries, other than pastors'	All other current expenses
\$3,768	United States	56	52	\$48,165	\$1,009	\$93,323
\$2,137	Massachusetts	3	3	2,104		1,000
\$15	New York	14	14	16,713	36	8,000
\$5,605	New Jersey	7	6	4,494	120	3,000
\$9,669	Minnesota	3	3	1,810	109	2,000
	California	5	5	5,491	420	2,000
	Other States	24	21	15,563	324	7,000

Michigan, Nebraska, and Tennessee.
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota,
District of Columbia.

Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Connecticut
and 1 each in the following States—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Ill.
Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Montana, and Washington, and the

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

The body classified as Plymouth Brethren IV disclaims any designation whatever save those that the Scriptures apply to all believers, as Christians, Brethren, etc. To accept any specific title would imply that they are a sect, which they deny, sects or divisions being condemned in I Cor. 1: 10-15. Nevertheless, they do not consider that all the doctrines or practices of Brethren in religious denominations, from whom they have separated, are those of Christ or His Apostles.

This division among the Plymouth Brethren was due to a cleavage occurring in 1890 from doctrinal differences in England and partly reproduced in the United States, in regard to the great subject of eternal life. These Brethren hold that, save in the sense that they recognize the principles and commandments given in the Scriptures as governing believers who form the house of God, they have no doctrines peculiar to themselves. They believe that all Scripture is the written Word of God, is profitable for teaching, and should be followed in its entirety by Christians, as regulating doctrine and conduct. From it they have learned that Christ's death and resurrection alone suffice for salvation; that, having ascended into heaven, He has sent down the Holy Ghost to indwell all true believers; that, as thus indwelt by the Spirit, believers form the one church, or body of Christ, of which He is the head; that, according to I Thessalonians 4, the Lord is coming personally to take His people to be with Himself.

They have meeting rooms and regular hours for coming together to partake of the Lord's Supper, for prayer, reading the Scriptures, and preaching. They provide, through collections regularly made, for persons in need, for those who preach the gospel, and for those who minister amongst them. These meetings are scattered mostly through the Northern States. Very few are found in the South. They are much more numerous in the British Empire.

¹ No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in vol. II of the Religious Bodies, 1926, prepared from information given by the Gospel Book and Tract Depot, 65 Bible House, Astor Place, New York City.

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN V

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Plymouth Brethren V for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body comprises those persons who have been admitted to fellowship upon their application, after careful examination as to the reality of their faith and evidence of a Christian life.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	67	51	16		
Members, number.....	1,766	1,475	291	83.5	16.5
Average membership per church.....	26	29	18		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	732	595	137	81.3	18.7
Female.....	1,022	868	154	84.9	15.1
Sex not reported.....	12	12			
Males per 100 females.....	71.6	68.5		89.0	
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	77	55	22		
13 years and over.....	1,689	1,420	269	84.1	15.9
Percent under 13 years.....	4.4	3.7	7.6		
Church edifices, number.....	8	3	5		
Value—number reporting.....	8	3	5		
Amount reported.....	\$7,300	\$5,100	\$2,200	69.9	30.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$7,300	\$5,100	\$2,200	69.9	30.1
Average value per church.....	\$913	\$1,700	\$440		
Number reporting "no debt".....	7	2	5		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	51	41	10		
Amount reported.....	\$24,214	\$22,977	\$1,237	94.9	5.1
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$1,801	\$1,801		100.0	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$833	\$770	\$63	92.4	7.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$423	\$361	\$62	85.3	14.7
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$10,374	\$10,207	\$167	98.4	1.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,013	\$775	\$238	76.5	23.5
Home missions.....	\$3,084	\$2,752	\$332	89.2	10.8
Foreign missions.....	\$830	\$780	\$50	94.0	6.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$275	\$50	\$225	18.2	81.8
All other purposes.....	\$5,581	\$5,481	\$100	98.2	1.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$475	\$560	\$124		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	30	21	9		
Officers and teachers.....	114	77	37	67.5	32.5
Scholars.....	1,081	839	242	77.6	22.4

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Plymouth Brethren V for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number.....	67	83	80
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	-16	3	
Percent ²			
Members, number.....	1,766	2,152	1,820
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	-386	332	
Percent.....	-17.9	18.2	
Average membership per church.....	26	26	23
Church edifices, number.....	8	3	1
Value—number reporting.....	8	3	1
Amount reported.....	\$7,300	\$5,200	\$1,260
Average value per church.....	\$913	\$1,733	\$1,200
Expenditures:			
Churches reporting, number.....	51	69	57
Amount reported.....	\$24,214	\$45,825	\$17,899
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$1,801		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$833		
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$423	\$21,129	\$8,130
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$10,374		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,013		
Home missions.....	\$3,084		
Foreign missions.....	\$830	\$24,696	\$9,769
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$275		
All other purposes.....	\$5,681		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$475	\$664	\$314
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting, number.....	30	45	41
Officers and teachers.....	114	133	114
Scholars.....	1,081	1,332	1,109

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics of the Plymouth Brethren V by States. Table 3 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools in 1936. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the three census years 1916 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEM- BERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	67	51	16	1,768	1,475	291	732	1,022	12	71.6	30	114	1,081
NEW ENGLAND:													
Vermont.....	1	1		3	3		2	1					
Massachusetts.....	2	2		34	34		15	19					
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	7	6	1	125	115	10	50	75			1	9	275
New Jersey.....	2	2		33	33		18	15				3	21
Pennsylvania.....	3	3		106	106		44	62			2	2	35
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	3	3		60	60		26	43			1	4	33
Indiana.....	1	1		3	3		1	2					
Illinois.....	6	3	3	209	117	92	85	124		68.5	6	14	113
Michigan.....	4	3	1	79	68	11	30	37	72		1	5	55
Wisconsin.....	1		1	11		11	6	5					
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	4	2	2	61	40	21	26	35			2	7	48
Iowa.....	6	5	1	269	209	51	108	152		71.1	2	6	58
Missouri.....	2	2		140	140		60	80			1	7	48
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
District of Colum- bia.....	1	1		18	18		1	14					
Virginia.....	2	2		16	16		7	9					
Georgia.....	1	1		36	36		16	20			1	3	35
Florida.....	2	2		17	17		8	9					
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	2	1	1	27	2	25	11	16			1	4	30
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Texas.....	1		1	7		7	1	6					
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho.....	1		1	9		9	4	5					
Colorado.....	2	2		96	96		39	57			1	4	36
New Mexico.....	2	1	1	13		4	8	5					
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	4	3	1	102	72	30	49	53			4	26	161
Oregon.....	2		2	20		20	10	10			2	5	26
California.....	5	5		272	272		104	168		61.9	4	15	107

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1916 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, or 1916]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1936	1926	1916	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	87	83	80	1,786	2,152	1,820	77	1,688	4.4
Massachusetts.....	2	3	3	34	53	38		34	
New York.....	7	7	7	125	210	233		125	
Pennsylvania.....	3	4	4	106	207	96		106	
Ohio.....	3	4	3	69	82	47		65	
Illinois.....	6	8	8	209	220	254	22	187	10.5
Michigan.....	4	4	3	79	58	29		79	
Minnesota.....	4	4	4	61	46	17		61	
Iowa.....	6	6	9	260	279	263	18	242	6.9
Missouri.....	2	2	4	140	110	105	24	116	17.1
Kansas.....			3			20			
Florida.....	2	5	2	17	40	31		17	
Idaho.....	1	3	1	9	22	11		9	
Washington.....	4	7	7	102	165	102		102	
Oregon.....	2	3	3	20	36	85		20	
California.....	5	8	6	272	290	226	1	271	4
Other States.....	16	15	13	263	334	258	8	255	3.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New Jersey, Virginia, Kentucky, Colorado, and New Mexico; and 1 each in the following States—Vermont, Indiana, Wisconsin, Georgia, and Texas, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries other than pastors'	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest
United States.....	87	51	\$24,214	\$1,801	\$883	\$423
New York.....	7	7	2,300		118	
Pennsylvania.....	3	3	1,911	156		
Illinois.....	6	4	1,109	180		
Iowa.....	6	5	3,817	315	378	
Washington.....	4	3	1,352	72	200	
California.....	5	5	5,132	710		
Other States.....	36	24	8,593	368	137	423

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Florida, Virginia, and Colorado; and 1 each in the following States—Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Georgia, Kentucky, Idaho, New Mexico, and Oregon, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Other current expenses including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$10,374	\$1,013	\$3,054	\$830	\$275	\$6,581
New York.....	1,339	107	177	75	.....	487
Pennsylvania.....	865	.....	758	80	.....	52
Illinois.....	500	96	.....	.....	.....	333
Iowa.....	200	.....	15	20	.....	2,889
Washington.....	900	50	75	25	.....	30
California.....	2,350	480	827	315	.....	450
Other States.....	4,223	280	1,232	315	275	1,340

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

About 1914 a cleavage occurred in England over a question of discipline, resulting in the separation of the "Lowe Party," or, as they were known in this country, the "Continental Brethren." The remaining body of Brethren, as constituted in the United States, have for convenience been designated Plymouth Brethren V; in common with the other groups they claim no denominational name or creed except that of Christians or Brethren: they believe and maintain, however, that they stand upon the same ground, as to principles and practice, which was taken by the original company with whom the movement began 100 years ago.

Their meetings (commonly called "gatherings") are most numerous in the United States and Canada, though a few companies remain in England and in France.

They are strictly orthodox in their views and look with suspicion upon cults which depart from the simple interpretation of Scripture. They claim that the Lord Jesus Christ was God and man in one Person; that His work upon the cross is the sinners' only hope; that in the performance of this work He glorified God and that, by reason of so doing, He Himself was and is glorious.

The ordinances of baptism and of the Lord's Supper are observed, and the true church is held to consist of all those who repose faith in the Person and the work of Christ, wherever they may be found. They believe in the premillennial coming of the Lord and cherish the hope that the day of His advent is near.

They do not ordain or appoint evangelists or teachers, but individuals who feel led to undertake service of this kind usually receive support and fellowship as they go about in the different gatherings, as enjoined by the Scriptures; but no guaranties are given them. They are held to be responsible to the Lord for their movements and the precise character of their ministry. In such matters the gatherings do not interfere.

WORK

In some meetings there is considerable activity along the lines of missionary and evangelistic work, visiting of jails, hospitals, etc.

This body has three tract depots and publishing houses, one in St. Louis, Mo., and two in Canada—one in Toronto, Ontario, and another in Montreal, Quebec. From these centers large quantities of evangelical and other literature are distributed. Thousands of almanacs, tracts, etc., are sent without charge to mission workers and tract distributors, the expense being met by voluntary contributions. "The Young Christian," a monthly magazine, is published in St. Louis, as is also a weekly paper, "Messages of Love," for Sunday school use. A Spanish edition of the same is published in Pasadena, Calif.

¹ No revision of the history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926.

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN VI

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Plymouth Brethren VI for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. As in other Plymouth Brethren bodies, no parsonages are reported.

The membership of this body comprises those persons who have been admitted to fellowship upon their application, after careful examination as to the reality of their faith and evidence of a Christian life.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2	1	1		
Members, number.....	34	4	30		
Average membership per church.....	17	4	30		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	12	1	11		
Female.....	22	3	19		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....					
13 years and over.....	34	4	30		
Church edifices, number.....	1		1		
Value—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	\$5,000		\$5,000		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$5,000		\$5,000		
Debt—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	\$1,700		\$1,700		100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	1	1		
Amount reported.....	\$1,213	\$33	\$1,180	2.7	97.3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$200		\$200		100.0
Payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$100		\$100		100.0
Other current expenses, including interest.....	\$550		\$550		100.0
Home missions.....	\$330		\$330		100.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$28	\$28			
All other purposes.....	\$5	\$5			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$607	\$33	\$1,180		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	5		5		
Scholars.....	50		50		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Plymouth Brethren VI for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2	6	10
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	-4	-4	
Percent ²			
Members, number.....	34	88	205
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	-34	-120	
Percent ²		-57.7	
Average membership per church.....	17	15	21
Church edifices, number.....	1	1	
Value—number reporting.....	1	1	
Amount reported.....	\$5,000	\$6,000	
Average per church.....	\$5,000	\$6,000	
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1	
Amount reported.....	\$1,700	\$1,800	
Expenditures:			
Churches reporting, number.....	2	6	10
Amount reported.....	\$1,213	\$2,311	\$2,978
Repairs and improvements.....	\$290		
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$100	\$1,073	\$1,604
Other current expenses, including interest.....	\$550		
Home missions.....	\$330		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$28	\$1,238	\$1,314
All other purposes.....	\$5		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$607	\$385	\$295
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting.....	1	2	3
Officers and teachers.....	5	5	6
Scholars.....	50	38	64

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

The data given for 1936 represent 2 active assemblies of the Plymouth Brethren VI, with 34 members. There is one assembly each in the States of Connecticut and Michigan. Connecticut reports 30 members, 11 of whom are males and 19 females, all over the age of 13 years. Michigan reports 4 members, 1 male and 3 females, all over 13 years.

State table.—Table 3 gives for this body, by States, the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1916, 1926, and 1936.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1916 TO 1936, BY STATES

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	1936	1926	1916	1936	1926	1916
United States.....	2	6	10	34	88	208
Connecticut.....	1	1	3	30	26	53
New York.....		1	1		13	13
Michigan.....	1	2	2	4	25	39
California.....		2	2		24	24
Other States.....			2			79

¹ Pennsylvania and Illinois.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

Another company of Brethren began a separate existence in the year 1906. The reason for this separation was not doctrinal but ecclesiastical. A question of church order arose between meetings in Alnwick and Glanton, Northumberland, England, identified with the company known as Plymouth Brethren IV. The local meeting in Alnwick had been in a divided state for years, and experienced Brethren in Glanton sought to introduce harmony, with the entire concurrence of many meetings in their locality. Failing in this, they at length began to receive into their fellowship those in Alnwick whom they considered worthy and repentant for their share in the confusion. The action of Glanton was repudiated by leading men in London, and after many conferences on the subject neither would submit. London regarded Glanton as having interfered with local responsibility. As a consequence, a world-wide division ensued, which affected many in the United States. As stated above, it is purely an ecclesiastical question, and neither doctrine nor practice is involved in it.

¹ No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in *Religious Bodies*, vol. II, 1926.

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN VII

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Plymouth Brethren VII for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body comprises those persons who have been admitted to fellowship upon their application, after careful examination as to the reality of their faith and evidence of a Christian life.

There are no regular ministers in this denomination, hence there are no parsonages.

Plymouth Brethren VII was, prior to 1936, part of Plymouth Brethren I, hence no comparative data available. This new branch failed to furnish history, doctrine, or description of its organization for the census of 1936.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	35	29	9		
Members, number.....	800	641	159	50.1	19.9
Average membership per church.....	22	22	18		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	351	274	77	78.1	21.9
Female.....	437	355	82	81.2	18.8
Sex not reported.....	12	12			
Males per 100 females.....	80.3	77.2	(2)		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	16	12	4		
13 years and over.....	535	506	29	94.6	5.4
Age not reported.....	249	123	126	40.4	50.6
Percent under 13 years ³	2.9	2.3	(1)		
Church edifices, number.....	3	2	1		
Value—number reporting.....	3	2	1		
Amount reported.....	\$9,000	\$7,500	\$1,500	83.3	16.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$9,000	\$7,500	\$1,500	83.3	16.7
Average value per church.....	\$3,000	\$3,750	\$1,500		
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1			
Amount reported.....	\$2,100	\$2,100		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	1		1		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	33	27	7		
Amount reported.....	\$17,472	\$14,143	\$3,329	80.9	19.1
Salaries, other than pastors.....	\$460	\$360	\$100	78.3	21.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,035	\$218	\$820	21.0	79.0
Other current expenses, including interest.....	\$6,249	\$5,843	\$406	93.5	6.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,384	\$1,054	\$330	76.2	23.8
Home missions.....	\$3,857	\$2,835	\$1,022	73.5	26.5
Foreign missions.....	\$1,355	\$968	\$389	71.3	28.7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$423	\$423		100.0	
All other purposes.....	\$2,703	\$2,442	\$261	90.3	9.7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$529	\$544	\$476		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting.....	23	17	6		
Officers and teachers.....	87	70	17		
Scholars.....	886	701	185	79.1	20.9

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

State tables.—Tables 2 and 3 present the statistics for 1936 of the Plymouth Brethren VII by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the membership by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 gives for selected States the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 3 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	38	29	9	800	641	159	351	437	12	80.3	23	87	886
NEW ENGLAND:													
New Hampshire.....	1		1	2		2	1	1					
Massachusetts.....	1	1		16	16		8	8			1	1	4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	5	5		111	111		48	63			2	16	101
New Jersey.....	3	3		84	84		39	45			2	10	70
Pennsylvania.....	11	10	1	270	253	17	119	151		78.8	9	32	426
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Illinois.....	2	2		6	6		3	3					
Michigan.....	2	1		35	35		18	17			1	5	30
Wisconsin.....	3	1	2	108	26	82	49	59			3	9	109
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	6	2	4	89	39	50	41	48			3	10	86
MOUNTAIN:													
Arizona.....	1	1		36	36		11	25			1	2	50
PACIFIC:													
California.....	3	2	1	43	35	8	14	17	12		1	2	10

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES									
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries, other than pastors	Repairs and improvements	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	38	33	\$17,472	\$460	\$1,038	\$6,249	\$1,384	\$3,357	\$1,358	\$423	\$2,703
New York.....	5	4	3,484		101	2,067		338	125		853
New Jersey.....	3	3	1,981	300		580	100	545	456		
Pennsylvania.....	11	11	6,084	60		2,300	845	1,284	211		1,384
Wisconsin.....	3	3	1,727	100	320			820	261		226
Minnesota.....	6	6	2,469		512	709	418	540	260		30
Other States.....	10	16	1,727		105	593	21	330	45	423	210

¹ Includes: Massachusetts, 1; Illinois, 2; Michigan, 2; and Arizona, 1.

PLYMOUTH BRETHERN VIII

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Plymouth Brethren VIII for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. As in other Plymouth Brethren bodies, no parsonages were reported.

The membership of this body comprises those persons who have been admitted to fellowship upon their application, after careful examination as to the reality of their faith and evidence of a Christian life.

Plymouth Brethren VIII was, prior to 1936, part of Plymouth Brethren I, hence there are no comparative data. This new branch has failed to furnish history, doctrine, or description of its organization for the census of 1936.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	61	48	13		
Members, number.....	1,243	1,065	238	80.9	19.1
Average membership per church.....	20	21	18		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	519	498	111	78.6	21.4
Female.....	724	567	157	82.5	17.5
Males per 100 females.....	71.7	68.4	87.4		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	26	11	12		
13 years and over.....	1,054	931	223	78.8	21.2
Age not reported.....	163	160	3	96.3	3.7
Percent under 13 years ²	2.4	1.7	5.1		
Church edifices, number.....	16	11	5		
Value—number reporting.....	16	11	5		
Amount reported.....	\$91,685	\$81,685	\$10,000	89.1	10.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$91,685	\$81,685	\$10,000	89.1	10.9
Average value per church.....	\$5,730	\$7,426	\$2,000		
Debt—number reporting.....	7	6	1		
Amount reported.....	\$26,517	\$26,217	\$300	98.9	1.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	8	5	3		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	53	42	11		
Amount reported.....	\$26,251	\$21,652	\$4,599	82.5	17.5
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$1,040	\$962	\$987	49.4	50.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$746	\$538	\$208	72.1	27.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,794	\$2,794		100.0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$7,884	\$7,520	\$364	95.4	4.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$920	\$358	\$571	38.5	61.5
Home missions.....	\$5,308	\$4,287	\$921	82.3	17.7
Foreign missions.....	\$2,376	\$1,887	\$489	79.4	20.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$926	\$1	\$925	0.2	99.8
All other purposes.....	\$3,739	\$3,305	\$434	88.4	11.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$495	\$516	\$418		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	32	26	6		
Officers and teachers.....	167	140	27	83.8	16.2
Scholars.....	1,384	1,136	248	82.1	17.9

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present for 1936 the statistics of the Plymouth Brethren VIII by States. Table 2 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership by sex and age, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 gives the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of an individual church, separate presentation in table 3 is limited to the State of California, which was the only State reporting value of three or more edifices. Table 4 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. Separate presentation in this table is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures, in order to avoid disclosing the financial data of any individual church.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE			SUNDAY SCHOOLS			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ²	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	61	48	13	1,243	1,005	238	519	724	71.7	26	1,054	163	2.4	32	107	1,384
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:																
New York.....	3	3	---	75	75	---	20	46	---	---	42	33	---	2	9	62
Pennsylvania.....	9	9	---	175	175	---	72	103	69.9	8	167	---	4.6	6	27	214
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:																
Ohio.....	1	1	---	8	8	---	2	6	---	---	8	---	---	1	2	20
Indiana.....	1	1	---	24	24	---	7	17	---	---	24	---	---	1	3	23
Illinois.....	3	3	---	40	40	---	15	25	---	---	37	3.3	---	2	5	195
Michigan.....	3	3	---	104	104	---	48	56	---	---	95	9	---	1	24	195
Wisconsin.....	1	1	---	13	13	---	3	10	---	---	13	---	---	---	---	---
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:																
Minnesota.....	12	7	5	217	162	55	99	118	83.9	8	206	3	3.7	6	19	171
Iowa.....	3	1	2	50	6	44	17	33	---	---	44	6	---	1	3	13
Missouri.....	1	---	1	47	---	47	17	30	---	---	47	---	---	1	11	105
Kansas.....	1	---	1	24	---	24	12	12	---	---	24	---	---	1	3	33
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																
Maryland.....	1	1	---	44	44	---	20	24	---	---	44	---	---	1	13	119
Virginia.....	2	2	---	80	80	---	36	44	---	---	16	64	---	2	8	75
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	6	6	---	2	4	---	---	6	---	---	---	---	---
Florida.....	2	2	---	26	26	---	12	14	---	---	26	---	---	---	---	---
MOUNTAIN:																
Idaho.....	1	---	1	57	---	57	34	23	---	9	48	---	---	1	2	18
PACIFIC:																
Washington.....	6	4	2	39	32	7	11	28	---	1	38	---	---	---	---	---
Oregon.....	1	1	---	10	10	---	4	6	---	---	10	---	---	1	1	1
California.....	9	8	1	204	200	4	79	125	63.2	---	159	45	---	6	40	335

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	61	16	16	\$91,685	7	\$26,517
California.....	9	5	5	23,160	3	8,017
Other States.....	52	11	11	68,525	4	18,500

¹ Includes 2 churches each in the States of Minnesota and Virginia, and 1 each in the following States—New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Idaho.

TABLE 4.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount reported	Salaries other than pastors'	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest
United States.....	61	53	\$26,251	\$1,949	\$746	\$2,794
New York.....	3	3	908		5	
Pennsylvania.....	9	8	2,743	426	52	
Michigan.....	3	3	3,468		35	1,300
Minnesota.....	12	11	5,481	334	106	800
Iowa.....	3	3	1,021	412	25	
Washington.....	6	4	724			
California.....	9	8	3,584	82	220	594
Other States.....	16	13	8,322	695	303	100

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	All other current expenses including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$7,384	\$929	\$5,208	\$2,378	\$828	\$3,739
New York.....	535		70	145	1	153
Pennsylvania.....	1,168	101	464	171		361
Michigan.....	1,500		438	195		
Minnesota.....	1,222	10	2,115	596	40	256
Iowa.....	40		200	60		284
Washington.....	36	20	69	172		427
California.....	1,590	12	359	350	65	312
Other States.....	1,793	786	1,493	687	520	1,944

¹ Includes 2 churches in Virginia; and 1 in each of the following States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Florida, Maryland, Idaho, and Oregon, and the District of Columbia.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 7

CHRISTADELPHIANS
STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$-----
For all other salaries.....	-----
For repairs and improvements.....	-----
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	-----
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	-----
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	-----
For home missions.....	-----
For foreign missions.....	-----
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	-----
For all other purposes.....	-----
Total expenditures during year.....	-----

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

CHRISTADELPHIANS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Christadelphians for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. No parsonages were reported.

The membership of the Christadelphian Ecclesia consists of those persons who have been received into fellowship in a local ecclesia upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	109	75	34	68.8	31.2
Members, number.....	2,755	2,210	545	80.2	19.8
Average membership per church.....	25	29	16	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,058	865	223	79.5	20.5
Female.....	1,697	1,345	322	80.7	19.3
Males per 100 females.....	65.3	64.3	69.3	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	26	23	3	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	2,358	1,918	440	81.3	18.7
Age not reported.....	371	269	102	72.5	27.5
Percent under 13 years ²	1.1	5.0	0.2	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	16	10	6	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	16	10	6	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$60,310	\$57,910	\$8,400	87.3	12.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$65,410	\$57,910	\$7,500	88.5	11.5
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$900	-----	\$900	-----	100.0
Average value per church.....	\$4,144	\$5,791	\$1,400	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	3	2	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$4,760	\$4,400	\$360	92.4	7.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	12	7	5	-----	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	83	61	22	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$28,045	\$25,716	\$2,329	91.7	8.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,150	\$800	\$350	52.2	47.8
All other salaries.....	\$643	\$643	-----	100.0	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$735	\$557	\$178	75.8	24.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,109	\$1,659	\$450	78.7	21.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$16,296	\$15,660	\$636	96.1	3.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5,260	\$4,860	\$400	92.4	7.6
Home missions.....	\$230	\$230	-----	100.0	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$5	\$5	-----	-----	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$195	\$180	\$15	92.3	7.7
All other purposes.....	\$1,422	\$1,322	\$100	93.0	7.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$338	\$422	\$106	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	65	49	16	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	299	245	54	81.9	18.1
Scholars.....	1,576	1,295	281	82.0	18.0
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	2	3	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	40	19	21	-----	-----
Scholars.....	612	254	358	41.5	58.5
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	2	2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	19	4	15	-----	-----
Scholars.....	74	27	47	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100. ² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Christadelphians for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	109	134	145	70
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	-25	-11	75	
Percent ²	-18.7	-7.6		
Members, number	2,755	3,352	2,922	1,412
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	-597	430	1,510	
Percent	-17.8	14.7	109.9	
Average membership per church	25	25	20	20
Church edifices, number	16	20	17	4
Value—number reporting	16	18	17	4
Amount reported	\$66,310	\$58,100	\$19,743	\$3,245
Average value per church	\$4,144	\$4,894	\$1,161	\$811
Debt—number reporting	3	4	3	
Amount reported	\$4,700	\$17,850	\$675	
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	83	102	83	
Amount reported	\$28,045	\$45,740	\$16,340	
Pastors' salaries	\$1,150			
All other salaries	\$643			
Repairs and improvements	\$735	\$22,636	\$12,502	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$2,109			
All other current expenses, including interest	\$16,296			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$5,260			
Home missions	\$230			
Foreign missions	\$5	\$21,787	\$3,838	
To general headquarters for distribution	\$195			
All other purposes	\$1,422			
Not classified		\$1,317		
Average expenditure per church	\$338	\$448	\$197	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	65	72	78	22
Officers and teachers	299	292	276	78
Scholars	1,576	1,859	1,825	480

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Christadelphians by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years from 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified by age. Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property, for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	109	75	34	2,755	2,210	545	1,089	1,667	65.3	65	299	1,578
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	2		2	8		8	4	4				
Vermont.....	1		1	32		32	15	17		1	3	16
Massachusetts.....	10	8	2	412	389	23	160	252	63.5	8	63	311
Rhode Island.....	2	2		51	51		21	30		2	8	38
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	10	7	3	131	113	18	50	81		4	15	83
New Jersey.....	7	5	2	159	146	13	75	84		7	25	104
Pennsylvania.....	10	7	3	240	180	60	100	140	71.4	5	20	86
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	4	3	1	92	88	4	44	48		1	6	60
Indiana.....	2	2		51	51		23	28		2	7	36
Illinois.....	5	5		96	96		31	65		4	6	30
Michigan.....	2	2		82	82		40	42		1	5	25
Wisconsin.....	1	1		14	14		4	10				
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	3	1		3	3		2	1				
Missouri.....	3	2	1	48	35	13	16	32		1	2	22
Kansas.....	1		1	12		12	3	9				
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	4	3	1	106	89	17	38	68		3	13	64
District of Columbia.....	2	2		50	50		15	35		2	11	39
Virginia.....	6	5	1	214	176	38	74	140	52.9	5	40	215
Florida.....	1	1		29	29		11	18				
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	3	1	2	106	11	95	46	60		2	7	35
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	5	4	1	139	119	20	45	94		5	26	140
Louisiana.....	1		1	19		19	9	10		1	4	24
Texas.....	15	3	12	195	22	173	79	116	68.1	5	12	80
MOUNTAIN:												
Colorado.....	1	1		12	12		4	8				
PACIFIC:												
Oregon.....	2	2		33	33		12	21		1	2	5
California.....	8	8		421	421		167	254	65.7	5	34	163

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES, 1936

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent ¹ under 13
United States.....	109	134	145	70	2,755	3,352	2,922	1,412	26	2,358	371	1.1
NEW ENGLAND: Massachusetts.....	10	12	13	7	412	426	395	147	9	339	64	2.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York.....	10	13	13	7	131	309	274	132		131		
New Jersey.....	7	7	7	3	159	172	176	58		159		
Pennsylvania.....	10	11	10	4	240	246	201	52	13	213	14	5.8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	4	4	4	1	92	57	42	6		81	11	
Illinois.....	5	7	10	7	96	226	173	180		96		
Michigan.....	2	3	5		82	88	45			64	18	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Missouri.....	3	3	6	3	48	60	106	36		48		
Kansas.....	1	3	3	3	12	19	18	58		12		
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Maryland.....	4	2	3	2	106	87	72	62	1	105		0.9
Virginia.....	6	7	9	3	214	254	308	177		214		
Florida.....	1	2	3	2	29	39	34	11		29		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Kentucky.....	3	3	1	2	106	104	81	129		17	89	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas.....	5	6	5	3	139	182	127	74	3	72	64	
Texas.....	15	13	20	7	195	243	240	55		186	9	
PACIFIC: Washington.....		4	1			31	10					
Oregon.....	2	3	2	1	33	45	32	33		33		
California.....	8	14	10	4	421	420	303	51		366	55	
Other States.....	13	17	20	11	240	324	285	151		193	47	

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported, not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Maine, Rhode Island, and Indiana, and the District of Columbia; and 1 church each in the following States—Vermont, Wisconsin, Iowa, Louisiana, and Colorado.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	109	16	16	\$66,310	3	\$4,760
Virginia.....	6	3	3	22,500		
Texas.....	15	3	3	5,200		
Other States.....	88	10	10	38,610	3	4,760

¹ Includes 2 churches in Arkansas, and 1 church in each of the following States—New York, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, Kentucky, Oregon, and California, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	109	83	\$28,045	\$1,150	\$643	\$735
Massachusetts.....	10	10	5,227		180	
New York.....	10	7	1,667			
New Jersey.....	7	6	2,731			
Pennsylvania.....	10	8	2,530			
Illinois.....	5	3	703			
Maryland.....	4	4	752			145
Virginia.....	6	6	1,869		403	20
Arkansas.....	5	5	1,930	850		15
Texas.....	15	6	414	300		30
California.....	8	7	5,229		60	
Other States.....	29	121	4,993			525

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Maine, Rhode Island, Ohio, Missouri, Kentucky, and Oregon, and the District of Columbia; and 1 church each in the following States—Vermont, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Florida, and Colorado.

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payments on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$2,109	\$18,296	\$5,280	\$230	\$5	\$195	\$1,422
Massachusetts.....		3,510	1,111			150	456
New York.....	301	457	145			15	69
New Jersey.....		2,128	578				25
Pennsylvania.....		1,695	831			30	4
Illinois.....		448	170	50	5		
Maryland.....	336	292	70				4
Virginia.....		794	244	125			158
Arkansas.....	450	410	200				15
Texas.....		29	55				394
California.....	272	3,520	898	55			
Other States.....	200	3,013	958				297

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Among those who identified themselves with the Disciples of Christ in their early history was John Thomas, M. D., an Englishman, who came to the United States in 1844. As he pursued the study of the Bible, his views changed and he became convinced that the cardinal doctrines of the existing churches corresponded with those of the apostate church predicted in Scripture; that the only authoritative creed was the Bible, the originals of which were inspired of God in such a manner and to such an extent as to secure absolute truthfulness; and that the churches should strive for a return to primitive Christianity in doctrine, precept, and practice. He soon began to publish his views and organized a number of societies in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, the central thought in his mind being not so much the immediate conversion of the world as preaching the gospel of the kingdom of God for the "taking out of the Gentiles a people for His name." No name was adopted for the societies until the breaking out of the Civil War, when the members applied to the Government to be relieved from military duty in consequence of religious and conscientious scruples. It then appeared that they must have a distinctive name, and accordingly that of "Christadelphians," or "Brothers of Christ," was adopted. They have consistently maintained that their faith prohibited participation in the Army or Navy of any country, whether in times of peace or times of war, until the return of the Lord Jesus Christ to the earth.

DOCTRINE

The Christadelphians reject the doctrine of the Trinity and hold that there is but one God, the Father, and that Christ was the Son of God and Son of Man, manifesting Divine power, wisdom, and goodness in working out man's salvation, of which He is the only medium, and that He attained unto power and glory by His resurrection. They believe that the Holy Spirit is an effluence of Divine power; that man is by nature mortal, and that eternal life is given by God through Jesus Christ only to the righteous; that Christ will shortly come personally to the earth to raise the dead and judge His saints, and to set up the kingdom of God in place of human governments; that this kingdom will be established in Palestine, where the 12 tribes of Israel will be gathered; that Jerusalem will become "the city of the Great King" and there the throne of the Lord over Israel will be reestablished; that Christ and the saints will reign over them and all nations then existing upon earth for 1,000 years; and at the end of that period a second resurrection will take place, and judgment will be pronounced upon all who lived during the 1,000 years, the just receiving eternal life and the unjust, eternal death.

Admission to fellowship is contingent upon profession of faith in these doctrines and baptism by immersion in the name of Jesus for the remission of sins. Participation in the Lord's Supper is restricted to members of the church.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the Christadelphians are thoroughly congregational. They do not accept the name "church" for the local organization, but call it an "ecclesia." For the management of the affairs of each ecclesia the members elect representatives from among themselves, who are termed presiding brethren, managing brethren, secretary and treasurer, and superintendent of the Sunday school. The duty of the presiding brethren is to conduct the meetings in turn. They are expected to call upon the various members in the exercises of prayer, reading the Scriptures, or addressing the meeting, except when, by previous arrangement, the preaching or lecturing, as they term it, has been allotted to some one brother. The aim is to have as many as possible take part in the exercises, in order to avoid the appearance of discrimination between clergy and laity. Women take no part in public speaking, although all vote on the questions that come before the ecclesia. The temporal affairs of the ecclesias are cared for by the managing

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Mr. A. H. Zilmer, editor and publisher of The Faith, Morrilton, Ark., and approved by him in its present form.

brethren, who arrange the various questions that arise in proper form for final action by the ecclesia. While the duties of these persons are the same as in ordinary societies, the term "serving brethren" is preferred to "officers," to exemplify the words of Scripture, "One is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren." The meetings of the ecclesias are generally held in public halls, private houses, and schoolhouses, comparatively few church buildings being occupied.

There are no general associations or conventions of the ecclesias, although they have what are called "fraternal gatherings." These are not legislative bodies, neither do they claim to have power to act in any way for the ecclesias, but are rather for the spiritual upbuilding of the members and their further enlightenment in the Scriptures and for the instruction of the public. They are held in various places in the United States, sometimes annually, and usually occupy from 2 days to a week.

WORK

The home missionary work of the denomination is carried on by each ecclesia independently of the others, although when it is desired to invite a lecturing brother for special public work a number of ecclesias unite in the invitation, and each does what it considers its part in bearing the expense. Several brethren are engaged in this special work and travel more or less for the purpose of proclaiming the gospel of Christ to the public and establishing a better understanding of and obedience to the truth among the members of the ecclesias. Salaries are not paid them, but their needs are supplied by the voluntary contributions of the brethren or by ecclesias.

No foreign missionary work is undertaken, Christadelphians believing that their province is to make known the true gospel to the people of so-called Christendom who have been led astray from the simplicity of the truth preached by Christ and His apostles. During the past 90 years the Christadelphians have established ecclesias not only in the United States but in Germany, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and other countries. This work has been supported by voluntary contributions of both British and American Christadelphians.

A Christadelphian Fellow Service League was organized in 1910, with headquarters at Rutherford, N. J., for the special purpose of helping brethren in isolation, also the smaller ecclesias in their preaching.

The denomination pays special attention to the preparation of literature, including a printed statement of its doctrines, and to its distribution at great public gatherings, such as the expositions at Chicago, St. Louis, and Jamestown. For this work funds are sent by individuals and ecclesias to committees appointed by the ecclesia at or near the place of the gathering, and these committees attend to the distribution of the literature and report all receipts and the work that is done.

There are four Christadelphian magazines, The Christadelphian, The Christadelphian Advocate, The Berean-Christadelphian, and The Faith. The Christadelphian and Berean-Christadelphian are published in Great Britain.

A summer Bible school was established in 1925 in Arkansas and is held during August in each year. The believers and their children from various States of the Union gather at the appointed place to engage in Bible study and other exercises. Arrangements are made for the housing, comfort, and feeding of all who attend.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN NO. 8

ASSEMBLIES OF GOD
GENERAL COUNCIL

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term “value of church property” was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term “value of church edifices” has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The “value of church edifices” comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors’ residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had “no debt.” The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor’s salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

ASSEMBLIES OF GOD, GENERAL COUNCIL

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Assemblies of God, General Council, for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who profess rebirth, live consistent Christian lives, believe in the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, and assume personal responsibility for the conduct of the church.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,611	1,083	1,528	41.5	58.5
Members, number.....	148,043	92,775	55,268	62.7	37.3
Average membership per church.....	57	86	36		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	53,902	33,788	20,114	62.7	37.3
Female.....	91,849	57,402	34,447	62.5	37.5
Sex not reported.....	2,292	1,585	707	69.2	30.8
Males per 100 females.....	58.7	58.9	58.4		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	10,564	6,760	3,804	64.0	36.0
13 years and over.....	122,597	77,423	45,174	63.2	36.8
Age not reported.....	14,882	8,592	6,290	57.7	42.3
Percent under 13 years ¹	7.9	8.0	7.8		
Church edifices, number.....	1,925	786	1,139	40.8	59.2
Value—number reporting.....	1,830	754	1,076	41.2	58.8
Amount reported.....	\$6,099,541	\$4,824,007	\$1,275,534	79.1	20.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$5,513,005	\$4,389,398	\$1,123,607	79.6	20.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$586,536	\$434,609	\$151,927	74.1	25.9
Average value per church.....	\$3,333	\$6,398	\$1,185		
Debt—number reporting.....	718	441	277	61.4	38.6
Amount reported.....	\$1,370,965	\$1,245,142	\$125,823	90.8	9.2
Number reporting "no debt" ¹	868	288	610	29.7	70.3
Parsonages, number.....	715	268	447	37.5	62.5
Value—number reporting.....	580	202	378	34.8	65.2
Amount reported.....	\$587,115	\$373,841	\$213,274	63.7	36.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,477	1,055	1,422	42.6	57.4
Amount reported.....	\$2,876,463	\$2,126,003	\$750,460	73.9	26.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,264,322	\$837,000	\$427,322	66.2	33.8
All other salaries.....	\$122,552	\$100,937	\$21,615	82.4	17.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$215,961	\$157,829	\$58,132	73.1	26.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$237,514	\$194,656	\$42,828	82.0	18.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$495,527	\$401,033	\$94,494	80.9	19.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$38,217	\$29,408	\$8,809	77.0	23.0
Home missions.....	\$62,252	\$49,693	\$12,559	79.8	20.2
Foreign missions.....	\$189,582	\$155,736	\$33,846	82.1	17.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$119,775	\$98,546	\$21,229	82.3	17.7
All other purposes.....	\$130,761	\$101,135	\$29,626	77.3	22.7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,161	\$2,015	\$528		

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES, 1936

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,321	1,000	1,321	43.1	50.9
Officers and teachers.....	21,745	11,440	10,305	52.6	47.4
Scholars.....	179,356	106,221	73,135	59.2	40.8
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	190	99	91	52.1	47.9
Officers and teachers.....	1,445	961	484	66.5	33.5
Scholars.....	11,906	8,197	3,709	68.8	31.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	82	36	46		
Officers and teachers.....	272	138	134	50.7	49.3
Scholars.....	2,261	1,063	1,198	47.0	53.0
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7	2	5		
Officers and teachers.....	42	13	29		
Scholars.....	315	158	157	50.2	49.8

¹ Percent not shown when base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Assemblies of God, General Council, for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 to 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,611	671	118
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	1,940	553	
Percent.....	289.1	468.6	
Members, number.....	148,043	47,950	6,703
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	100,093	41,247	
Percent.....	208.7	615.4	
Average membership per church.....	57	71	57
Church edifices, number.....	1,925	497	63
Value—number reporting.....	1,830	479	63
Amount reported.....	\$6,099,541	\$3,468,989	\$101,779
Average value per church.....	\$3,333	\$7,242	\$1,616
Debt—number reporting.....	718	260	31
Amount reported.....	\$1,370,965	\$1,087,362	\$12,460
Parsonages, number.....	715		
Value—number reporting.....	580	125	10
Amount reported.....	\$587,115	\$255,515	\$7,021
Expenditures:			
Churches reporting, number.....	2,477	595	96
Amount reported.....	\$2,876,463	\$1,405,491	\$61,941
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,204,322		
All other salaries.....	\$122,562		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$215,961	\$1,089,993	\$45,675
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$237,514		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$495,527		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$38,217		
Home missions.....	\$62,252		
Foreign missions.....	\$189,582	\$273,670	\$16,266
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$119,775		
All other purposes.....	\$130,761		
Not classified.....		\$41,828	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,161	\$2,362	\$645
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting, number.....	2,321	549	79
Officers and teachers.....	21,745	4,232	460
Scholars.....	179,356	41,255	4,379

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Assemblies of God, General Council, by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. Separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures, in order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	2,611	1,083	1,528	148,043	92,775	55,268	53,902	91,849	2,292	58.7	2,321	21,745	179,356
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	6	2	4	227	134	93	79	148	-----	53.4	5	50	245
New Hampshire.....	1	1	1	104	90	14	41	63	-----	-----	2	11	72
Massachusetts.....	17	15	2	890	811	79	324	566	-----	67.2	14	129	856
Rhode Island.....	3	3	-----	270	270	-----	101	169	-----	59.8	3	31	148
Connecticut.....	8	7	1	327	304	23	128	199	-----	64.3	6	50	280
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	52	45	7	4,374	4,206	168	1,639	2,699	36	60.7	44	481	3,708
New Jersey.....	25	19	6	1,523	1,293	230	571	952	-----	60.0	25	214	1,972
Pennsylvania.....	84	54	30	6,855	5,505	1,347	2,627	4,228	-----	62.1	80	948	7,543
E. NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	71	54	17	5,682	5,158	524	1,754	2,671	1,257	65.7	67	607	5,708
Indiana.....	25	19	6	2,077	1,786	291	780	1,297	-----	60.1	22	255	2,103
Illinois.....	87	53	34	7,327	6,008	1,319	2,711	4,616	-----	58.7	80	906	7,316
Michigan.....	48	27	21	3,078	2,451	627	1,179	1,899	-----	62.1	46	517	3,837
Wisconsin.....	46	32	14	2,464	2,033	431	1,018	1,446	-----	70.4	45	442	3,025
W. NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	38	21	17	1,989	1,450	539	779	1,210	-----	64.4	34	331	2,701
Iowa.....	48	24	24	2,422	1,550	872	943	1,477	2	63.8	44	387	2,866
Missouri.....	156	53	103	10,613	6,104	4,509	3,603	6,858	162	52.5	140	1,429	12,561
North Dakota.....	31	7	24	1,245	497	748	494	751	-----	65.8	29	225	1,694
South Dakota.....	31	8	23	1,236	441	795	511	725	-----	70.5	28	241	1,545
Nebraska.....	54	14	40	2,366	725	1,641	946	1,420	-----	66.6	46	425	2,700
Kansas.....	78	29	47	4,192	2,527	1,665	1,433	2,660	99	53.9	71	804	6,313
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	4	3	1	525	487	38	200	325	-----	61.5	4	60	644
Maryland.....	24	7	17	1,377	660	717	513	864	-----	59.4	23	222	1,858
Dist. of Columbia.....	4	1	-----	1,101	1,101	-----	430	671	-----	64.1	3	68	818
Virginia.....	27	11	16	1,039	626	413	378	661	-----	57.2	21	173	1,562
West Virginia.....	24	3	21	993	195	798	323	670	-----	48.2	22	173	1,349
North Carolina.....	12	3	9	673	189	484	252	421	-----	59.9	12	97	879
South Carolina.....	3	3	-----	154	154	-----	57	97	-----	-----	3	31	155
Georgia.....	18	8	10	1,095	877	218	336	759	-----	44.3	12	112	1,103
Florida.....	95	23	72	3,531	1,375	2,156	1,148	2,382	21	48.6	68	522	4,153
E. SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	25	6	19	852	288	564	282	570	-----	49.5	20	145	1,240
Tennessee.....	32	12	20	1,465	704	761	577	888	-----	65.0	24	201	1,691
Alabama.....	79	15	64	3,098	724	2,374	1,009	2,061	28	49.0	58	433	3,301
Mississippi.....	27	11	16	1,178	630	548	375	783	20	47.9	23	185	1,774

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES, 1936

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—CON.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females †	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
W. SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	214	41	173	10,490	3,787	6,653	3,595	6,813	31	52.8	185	1,601	13,104
Louisiana.....	30	6	24	1,311	513	798	401	910	---	44.1	28	227	1,740
Oklahoma.....	236	62	174	11,425	5,102	6,326	3,973	7,442	13	53.4	218	1,935	17,639
Texas.....	341	136	205	19,093	11,902	7,191	6,871	12,202	20	55.3	301	2,639	23,206
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	27	11	16	1,144	632	462	430	683	25	63.8	25	220	1,701
Idaho.....	19	10	9	616	316	300	237	361	18	65.7	14	102	650
Wyoming.....	8	1	7	246	55	191	97	149	---	65.1	8	68	371
Colorado.....	63	25	38	2,841	1,706	1,135	1,100	1,687	54	65.2	56	492	3,726
New Mexico.....	28	8	20	989	341	648	383	606	---	63.2	24	165	1,127
Arizona.....	15	10	5	584	445	138	214	369	1	58.0	14	97	914
Utah.....	1	1	---	24	---	24	11	13	---	---	1	6	24
Nevada.....	3	2	1	86	56	30	31	55	---	---	2	14	104
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	91	36	55	6,059	4,076	1,983	2,200	3,314	455	63.2	85	842	7,377
Oregon.....	58	22	36	2,611	1,456	1,155	1,021	1,590	---	64.2	53	462	3,308
California.....	195	117	78	14,229	10,981	3,248	5,730	8,469	30	67.7	183	1,842	16,695

† Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1916 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, or 1916]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1936	1926	1916	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	2, 811	671	118	148, 043	47, 950	6, 703	10, 564	122, 597	14, 882	7.9
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine.....	6	1		227	95		49	133	45	26.9
Massachusetts.....	17	3		890	123		17	873		1.9
Rhode Island.....	3			270				270		
Connecticut.....	8	5		327	133		3	226	98	1.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	52	17	6	4, 374	2, 023	730	262	3, 459	653	7.0
New Jersey.....	25	12	5	1, 523	805	143	30	1, 340	153	2.2
Pennsylvania.....	84	27	3	6, 555	2, 534	335	705	5, 753	397	10.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	71	20		5, 632	2, 162		447	4, 473	762	9.1
Indiana.....	25	11		2, 077	711		283	1, 652	112	14.4
Illinois.....	87	36	3	7, 327	4, 029	331	593	5, 323	1, 411	10.0
Michigan.....	48	12		3, 078	833		162	2, 616		5.3
Wisconsin.....	46	3	2	2, 404	817	316	247	1, 717	500	12.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota.....	38	7	1	1, 989	603	75	40	1, 902	47	2.1
Iowa.....	48	9	4	2, 422	400	182	126	1, 977	319	6.0
Missouri.....	156	40	11	10, 613	2, 595	531	647	9, 421	545	6.4
North Dakota.....	31	4		1, 245	142		79	640	528	11.0
South Dakota.....	31			1, 236			244	973	19	20.0
Nebraska.....	54	13	2	2, 366	765	60	277	1, 896	193	12.7
Kansas.....	76	30	6	4, 192	1, 736	242	283	3, 624	285	7.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Delaware.....	4	1		525	143		42	483		8.0
Maryland.....	24	8	4	1, 377	505	170	113	1, 264		8.2
District of Columbia.....	4	2		1, 101	355		150	951		13.6
Virginia.....	27	4	1	1, 039	152	24	20	887	132	2.2
West Virginia.....	24	6	2	993	256	69	48	844	101	5.4
North Carolina.....	12	1		673	33		8	665		1.2
South Carolina.....	3	1		154	20		10	104	40	8.8
Georgia.....	18	1		1, 095	38		41	985	69	4.0
Florida.....	95	32	6	3, 531	1, 697	285	110	2, 954	467	3.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	25	7	1	852	213	27	63	711	78	8.1
Tennessee.....	32	5		1, 465	364		91	1, 346	28	6.3
Alabama.....	79	43	4	3, 098	1, 391	189	46	2, 472	550	1.8
Mississippi.....	27	7		1, 178	219		33	1, 072	73	3.0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas.....	214	72	12	10, 440	3, 641	923	506	8, 498	1, 436	5.6
Louisiana.....	30	6		1, 311	459		56	974	281	5.4
Oklahoma.....	236	41	13	11, 428	2, 750	780	543	9, 805	1, 075	5.3
Texas.....	341	60	25	19, 093	3, 793	897	1, 484	16, 261	1, 348	8.4
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana.....	27	6		1, 144	215		137	938	69	12.7
Idaho.....	19	2		616	77		32	515	69	5.9
Wyoming.....	8			246			39	207		15.9
Colorado.....	63	11		2, 841	817		328	2, 327	186	12.4
New Mexico.....	23	4		989	135		156	797	36	16.4
Arizona.....	15	4	1	584	159	45	8	464	112	1.7
Nevada.....	3			86			2	84		
PACIFIC:										
Washington.....	91	11	2	6, 059	1, 225	60	364	4, 918	777	6.9
Oregon.....	53	7		2, 611	613		188	2, 195	228	7.9
California.....	195	77	4	14, 229	8, 093	286	1, 402	11, 195	1, 632	11.1
Other States.....	3	2		128	51		45	83		35.2

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.
² Includes: New Hampshire, 2 and Utah, 1.

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES, 1936

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	2, 011	1, 925	1, 830	\$6, 069, 541	718	\$1, 370, 965	580	\$587, 115
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	6	3	3	7, 142	1	1, 950	1	(1)
Massachusetts.....	17	8	7	73, 390	8	38, 878	3	4, 750
Connecticut.....	8	5	4	31, 000	2	8, 071	1	(1)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	52	32	31	475, 600	17	122, 569	5	24, 800
New Jersey.....	25	17	17	195, 000	10	55, 862	2	(1)
Pennsylvania.....	84	54	48	418, 137	35	149, 779	6	20, 500
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	71	33	31	286, 143	17	51, 573	2	(1)
Indiana.....	25	17	17	104, 509	8	38, 023	3	4, 750
Illinois.....	87	63	57	474, 256	27	113, 050	10	22, 850
Michigan.....	48	34	32	198, 251	18	49, 830	8	23, 350
Wisconsin.....	46	30	28	148, 725	24	48, 716	9	20, 750
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	38	27	27	174, 538	17	54, 767	9	14, 950
Iowa.....	48	32	31	100, 368	15	29, 683	5	3, 700
Missouri.....	156	103	98	276, 365	33	59, 356	27	18, 225
North Dakota.....	31	23	23	65, 824	12	17, 486	7	5, 250
South Dakota.....	31	17	16	57, 170	11	29, 063	11	12, 970
Nebraska.....	54	37	35	43, 800	13	4, 084	9	5, 700
Kansas.....	76	53	50	115, 723	27	17, 171	24	26, 200
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	24	21	19	68, 100	6	8, 840	4	8, 700
Virginia.....	27	22	22	41, 569	9	11, 365	2	(1)
West Virginia.....	24	15	15	31, 018	3	5, 600	1	(1)
North Carolina.....	12	10	10	15, 390	4	1, 498	3	1, 016
Georgia.....	18	18	18	27, 011	4	8, 049	3	1, 016
Florida.....	95	78	74	92, 610	11	9, 894	16	15, 905
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	25	15	15	29, 835	7	5, 351	4	1, 500
Tennessee.....	32	28	26	43, 325	10	6, 735	3	3, 500
Alabama.....	79	66	62	70, 710	9	3, 034	13	9, 450
Mississippi.....	27	24	23	32, 640	7	935	7	7, 250
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	214	166	158	159, 086	30	16, 015	62	34, 700
Louisiana.....	30	28	26	23, 520	9	3, 403	10	11, 180
Oklahoma.....	236	204	191	264, 006	52	25, 597	86	35, 295
Texas.....	341	279	269	414, 976	87	82, 183	101	63, 442
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	27	21	21	51, 173	8	6, 303	7	4, 600
Idaho.....	19	15	12	19, 250	7	1, 490	5	4, 380
Wyoming.....	8	6	6	8, 725	4	2, 352	3	1, 200
Colorado.....	63	32	30	71, 285	17	16, 376	14	14, 400
New Mexico.....	28	22	21	20, 691	4	656	12	5, 150
Arizona.....	15	11	11	25, 875	5	6, 673	3	950
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	91	62	58	312, 190	27	67, 363	26	34, 650
Oregon.....	58	43	43	137, 547	20	22, 560	14	16, 680
California.....	195	143	137	801, 466	77	184, 171	43	68, 102
Other States.....	20	8	8	101, 800	6	14, 695	2	41, 100

1 Amounts included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of individual churches.

2 Includes: New Hampshire, 2; Rhode Island, 1; Delaware, 2; South Carolina, 2; and District of Columbia, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	2,811	2,477	\$2,876,483	\$1,264,322	\$122,552	\$215,961
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	6	6	4,357	2,284	65	293
Massachusetts.....	17	17	27,138	10,666	1,074	544
Rhode Island.....	3	3	9,928	2,731	101	1,563
Connecticut.....	8	7	15,203	5,600	771	1,900
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	52	51	132,522	43,256	7,715	4,990
New Jersey.....	25	25	52,523	20,410	1,440	4,322
Pennsylvania.....	84	84	167,469	61,520	10,178	7,689
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	71	69	126,757	49,650	7,757	4,849
Indiana.....	25	25	46,153	20,657	1,870	8,371
Illinois.....	87	81	170,199	62,478	10,067	7,357
Michigan.....	48	47	94,426	32,834	6,483	6,483
Wisconsin.....	46	46	58,650	22,477	1,717	3,575
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	38	38	73,310	22,650	3,973	8,614
Iowa.....	48	47	35,704	19,678	1,157	1,414
Missouri.....	156	145	161,349	74,122	10,712	8,582
North Dakota.....	31	31	26,762	12,597	1,261	1,852
South Dakota.....	31	31	29,686	12,129	781	804
Nebraska.....	64	52	40,463	24,768	674	1,489
Kansas.....	76	74	77,100	37,510	2,290	6,129
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	4	4	18,244	3,355	680	280
Maryland.....	24	23	31,115	14,848	990	3,158
District of Columbia.....	4	4	35,364	8,819	1,568	3,065
Virginia.....	27	25	34,565	10,448	601	7,071
West Virginia.....	24	23	12,014	5,769	887	967
North Carolina.....	12	11	6,473	3,393	663	979
South Carolina.....	3	3	5,535	3,220	60	510
Georgia.....	18	18	14,749	7,499	656	1,101
Florida.....	95	88	49,609	30,043	2,646	3,539
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	25	20	10,057	4,944	261	823
Tennessee.....	32	31	19,591	11,870	570	527
Alabama.....	79	76	32,127	19,914	1,379	4,034
Mississippi.....	27	27	19,391	11,085	653	2,918
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	214	183	89,808	55,934	2,010	7,289
Louisiana.....	30	28	15,186	10,091	195	560
Oklahoma.....	236	212	164,451	99,521	3,850	14,281
Texas.....	341	327	263,402	147,888	9,597	21,366
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	27	27	39,464	14,425	727	7,030
Idaho.....	19	18	14,136	6,917	370	791
Wyoming.....	8	8	6,731	3,587	5	235
Colorado.....	63	61	33,575	25,019	1,280	2,753
New Mexico.....	28	26	15,472	9,095	341	1,681
Arizona.....	15	15	12,929	7,599	519	731
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	91	87	141,013	48,798	4,155	18,169
Oregon.....	58	58	59,743	26,241	1,945	2,782
California.....	195	190	358,445	133,744	15,838	28,445
Other States.....	6	15	3,396	1,149	97	5

1 Includes: New Hampshire, 2; Utah, 1; and Nevada, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$237, 514	\$495, 527	\$38, 217	\$62, 232	\$189, 582	\$118, 775	\$130, 761
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	83	1, 117	—	15	299	49	49
Massachusetts.....	1, 587	7, 305	300	806	1, 836	1, 341	1, 859
Rhode Island.....	480	2, 280	19	965	1, 463	60	255
Connecticut.....	2, 009	3, 424	125	130	703	551	20
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	4, 445	30, 710	3, 344	4, 273	15, 331	16, 618	1, 790
New Jersey.....	4, 924	9, 448	699	1, 493	4, 616	1, 666	3, 856
Pennsylvania.....	14, 320	32, 207	1, 935	2, 715	22, 387	5, 696	2, 849
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	16, 515	21, 356	722	3, 370	7, 857	11, 138	3, 443
Indiana.....	1, 670	6, 058	354	767	2, 536	544	2, 421
Illinois.....	15, 006	35, 103	1, 693	3, 315	22, 295	5, 541	6, 333
Michigan.....	9, 280	22, 171	1, 062	3, 050	7, 801	1, 945	2, 902
Wisconsin.....	6, 626	13, 725	583	1, 895	4, 772	1, 657	1, 617
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	6, 917	17, 848	753	2, 731	4, 315	1, 973	3, 476
Iowa.....	3, 852	4, 456	206	285	1, 556	1, 377	1, 623
Missouri.....	6, 376	26, 811	1, 605	1, 609	7, 036	4, 193	19, 313
North Dakota.....	2, 765	4, 720	238	204	1, 103	1, 353	560
South Dakota.....	3, 882	7, 858	129	772	1, 531	744	940
Nebraska.....	1, 442	7, 370	127	702	1, 469	1, 081	1, 341
Kansas.....	9, 401	11, 848	1, 025	670	2, 637	2, 545	2, 325
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	610	9, 198	95	550	2, 807	628	41
Maryland.....	980	5, 831	332	311	3, 232	573	802
District of Columbia.....	8, 091	5, 105	662	2, 234	1, 512	2, 293	2, 105
Virginia.....	9, 984	2, 932	189	372	4, 430	681	1, 837
West Virginia.....	901	1, 868	101	127	641	475	358
North Carolina.....	203	481	154	17	136	82	285
South Carolina.....	351	564	120	10	280	20	—
Georgia.....	1, 123	1, 255	263	1, 029	1, 161	360	312
Florida.....	1, 044	2, 627	698	926	2, 312	793	3, 231
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	937	2, 135	27	272	375	185	128
Tennessee.....	3, 450	1, 444	85	164	499	359	601
Alabama.....	1, 083	2, 238	267	297	421	744	1, 752
Mississippi.....	1, 075	963	824	43	62	452	478
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	3, 243	8, 304	1, 168	926	1, 397	6, 755	2, 754
Louisiana.....	1, 801	1, 173	141	193	467	165	310
Oklahoma.....	12, 552	15, 252	2, 693	1, 955	5, 061	3, 557	5, 723
Texas.....	19, 372	30, 627	6, 678	4, 710	6, 988	6, 391	9, 755
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	4, 480	6, 310	1	1, 022	1, 427	1, 922	2, 120
Idaho.....	1, 115	2, 624	10	243	1, 070	630	352
Wyoming.....	857	846	86	159	386	21	589
Colorado.....	5, 434	10, 630	374	623	2, 493	1, 040	4, 029
New Mexico.....	1, 185	1, 824	340	399	322	317	568
Arizona.....	523	1, 370	224	287	189	440	1, 032
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	7, 781	23, 536	835	4, 839	14, 063	6, 341	7, 496
Oregon.....	3, 660	13, 523	851	905	4, 480	1, 931	3, 375
California.....	32, 030	62, 729	6, 047	9, 481	23, 221	22, 606	24, 304
Other States.....	100	1, 300	12	229	233	4	267

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Following a great revival movement which swept around the world in 1906 and 1907, a considerable number of churches, missions, or assemblies in the United States found a common interest in a distinctively evangelistic type of mission work. This was at first purely independent and voluntary, but some association and mutual fellowship became recognized as valuable and necessary for the purpose of establishing doctrinal standards and providing effective methods of home and foreign missionary work.

In the spring of the year 1914, a group of pastors of independent churches issued a call for all interested in Bible order, system, evangelism, and united doctrine to meet at Hot Springs, Ark. About 100 delegates came to this meeting. Some were former ministers of evangelical denominational churches and others were serving as pastors of churches, not having had previous denominational membership. An organization was agreed upon based on the principles of voluntary unity and cooperation in religious effort. This organization was first incorporated in Arkansas in October 1914, and then in Missouri in November 1916, under the name of "The General Council of the Assemblies of God."

DOCTRINE

The doctrine of the Assemblies of God tends mostly toward Arminian principles, emphasizing the inspiration of the Scriptures; the fall and redemption of man; the baptism in the Holy Ghost accompanied by the speaking in other tongues; sanctification as the goal for all believers; the church a living organism; a divinely called and scripturally ordained ministry; divine healing; the pre-millennial and imminent coming of Jesus to judge the world in righteousness, while reigning on earth for a thousand years; everlasting punishment for the wicked, and a new heaven and a new earth for the believers. While they recognize human government and affirm unswerving loyalty to the United States, the Assemblies of God claim that as followers of the Prince of Peace they are constrained to declare that they could not conscientiously participate in war and armed resistance which involves the actual destruction of human life.

ORGANIZATION

The polity of the denomination is a combination of the Congregational and Presbyterian systems. The local churches are Congregational in the conduct of their affairs, and their sovereignty in this respect is fully recognized by the General Council constitution. They act, however, under the advice and suggestions of the district and general presbyters.

The work of the denomination in the United States has been divided into 35 districts, largely following State border lines. These districts are officered by a district presbytery, chosen by the membership of each district and entrusted with the examination, licensing, and ordination of ministers. The extension of the fellowship through home mission effort is also entrusted to the district councils.

All ordained ministers are members of the General Council, which meets biennially. At this council, general officers are chosen, doctrinal standards are established, and ways and means adopted for church extension. Departmental heads are also chosen, who serve in the capacity of executive presbyters. A general presbytery serves in an advisory capacity to the executive presbytery. The membership in the general presbytery is composed of three members from each district council, elected by the districts to this office. The general officers are superintendent, assistant superintendent, secretary, treasurer, home missions secretary, foreign missions secretary, principal of Bible Training School, editor of publications, etc.

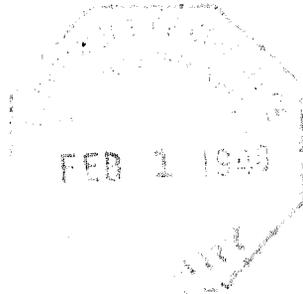
¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report of Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by J. Roswell Flower, general secretary, General Council Assemblies of God, Springfield, Mo., and approved by him in its present form.

WORK

The primary work of the Assemblies of God is evangelistic and missionary and this work is pursued diligently through the home and foreign missions departments. Outgoing missionaries, whether ordained or not, must be endorsed by the missionary committee of the General Council. All local churches are encouraged to have a part in the missionary program and many local assemblies support missionaries on the foreign field wholly or in part. Missionary funds go through the central missionary committee but a considerable amount is sent by individuals and churches directly to missionaries whom they support or help to support. Annual missionary receipts and disbursements are running well over \$350,000 per year. All offerings for foreign work are sent to the field, 100 percent, without any deduction whatever for home administration, the expense of the conduct of the foreign missions department being met by free-will offerings and grants from the general fund of the denomination.

Only 1 school is operated under the direct supervision of the General Council, the Central Bible Institute at Springfield, Mo. This school has accommodations for about 500 students and offers a 3-year course for the training of ministers and missionaries. Other schools are operating under district supervision at Minneapolis, Minn., Seattle, Wash., San Francisco, Calif., Pasadena, Calif., Zion, Ill., Green Lake, Pa., Enid, Okla., Fort Worth, Tex., Houston, Tex., and New Brockton, Ala. The total enrollment is approximately 2,000, and the courses are devoted exclusively to subjects pertaining to ministerial and missionary work.

There are some district publications, but the publishing work of the denomination has been centered largely in the Gospel Publishing House of Springfield, Mo., which is entrusted with the publication of the Pentecostal Evangel, published weekly, the Sunday school literature and numerous books, pamphlets, and tracts.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN NO. 9

CHURCHES OF THE NEW JERUSALEM
STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

Separate statistics are given in this report for the two denominations
comprising this group, as follows:

General Convention of the New Jerusalem
in the United States of America

General Church of the New Jerusalem

Prepared under the supervision of

Dr. T. F. MURPHY

Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

UNITED STATES
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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

CHURCHES OF THE NEW JERUSALEM

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Churches of the New Jerusalem, popularly called Swedenborgian, are two in number. The early history of both of these churches is given in the statement for the General Convention of the New Jerusalem, the older body, while the movement which resulted in the organization of the second body and the points on which it differed from the General Convention are set forth in the statement of the General Church of the New Jerusalem.

The principal statistics of the two bodies as reported for 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906 are given in the following table:

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE CHURCHES OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Num- ber of mem- bers	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Num- ber of scholars
1936								
Total for the group..	97	5,964	59	\$2,422,021	85	\$245,487	55	2,120
General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of Amer- ica.....	82	5,099	53	2,135,691	75	210,900	52	2,078
General Church of the New Jerusalem.....	15	865	6	286,330	10	34,587	3	42
1926								
Total for the group..	98	6,438	62	3,266,100	90	317,221	65	2,682
General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of Amer- ica.....	85	5,442	57	3,196,100	77	260,373	58	2,621
General Church of the New Jerusalem.....	13	996	5	70,000	13	56,848	7	61
1916								
Total for the group..	123	7,085	78	1,766,122	101	189,129	80	3,050
General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of Amer- ica.....	108	6,352	72	1,711,090	87	172,463	67	2,732
General Church of the New Jerusalem.....	15	733	6	55,032	14	16,666	13	318
1906								
Total for the group..	133	7,247	82	1,791,041	-----	-----	84	3,544
General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of Amer- ica.....	119	6,612	87	1,760,691	-----	-----	77	3,434
General Church of the New Jerusalem.....	14	635	5	30,350	-----	-----	7	110

GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE NEW JERUSALEM IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been enrolled as communicants upon profession of faith.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	82	64	18		
Members, number.....	5,089	4,442	657	87.1	12.9
Average membership per church.....	62	69	37		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,869	1,609	260	86.1	13.9
Female.....	2,928	2,531	397	86.4	13.6
Sex not reported.....	302	302		100.0	
Males per 100 females.....	63.8	63.6	65.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	107	81	26	75.7	24.3
13 years and over.....	4,373	3,829	544	87.6	12.4
Age not reported.....	619	532	87	85.9	14.1
Percent under 13 years ²	2.4	2.1	4.6		
Church edifices, number.....	57	42	15		
Value—number reporting.....	53	39	14		
Amount reported.....	\$2,135,691	\$1,910,991	\$224,700	89.5	10.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$2,118,691	\$1,893,991	\$224,700	89.4	10.6
Constructed wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$17,000	\$17,000		100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$40,296	\$49,000	\$16,050		
Debt—number reporting.....	11	10	1		
Amount reported.....	\$32,800	\$32,625	\$175	99.5	0.5
Number reporting "no debt".....	37	26	11		
Parsonages, number.....	14	9	5		
Value—number reporting.....	12	7	5		
Amount reported.....	\$72,000	\$57,000	\$15,000	79.2	20.8
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	75	57	18		
Amount reported.....	\$210,900	\$187,065	\$23,835	88.7	11.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$98,205	\$83,902	\$14,303	85.4	14.6
All other salaries.....	\$35,155	\$32,533	\$2,622	92.5	7.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$14,689	\$12,693	\$1,976	86.5	13.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,489	\$2,314	\$175	93.0	7.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$46,805	\$43,242	\$3,563	92.4	7.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$8,644	\$8,258	\$386	95.5	4.5
Home missions.....	\$929	\$595	\$334	64.0	36.0
Foreign missions.....	\$137	\$120	\$11	92.0	8.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,264	\$2,104	\$160	92.9	7.1
All other purposes.....	\$1,603	\$1,298	\$305	81.0	19.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,812	\$3,282	\$1,324		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	52	43	9		
Officers and teachers.....	384	311	73	81.0	19.0
Scholars.....	2,078	1,657	421	79.7	20.3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	2	1		
Officers and teachers.....	15	4	11		
Scholars.....	78	18	60		
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	1	1			
Scholars.....	9	9			
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	7	7			
Scholars.....	44	44			

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this denomination for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	82	85	108	119
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-3	-23	-11	
Percent ²		-21.3	-9.2	
Members, number	5,099	5,442	6,352	6,012
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-343	-910	-260	
Percent.....	-6.3	-14.3	-3.9	
Average membership per church.....	62	64	59	56
Church edifices, number	57	63	72	89
Value—number reporting.....	53	57	72	87
Amount reported.....	\$2,135,691	\$3,196,100	\$1,711,090	\$1,760,691
Average value per church.....	\$40,296	\$56,072	\$23,765	\$20,238
Debt—number reporting.....	11	12	9	17
Amount reported.....	\$32,800	\$75,500	\$30,466	\$49,625
Parsonages, number	14			
Value—number reporting.....	12	16	12	17
Amount reported.....	\$72,000	\$190,500	\$68,000	\$64,400
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	75	77	87	
Amount reported.....	\$210,900	\$260,373	\$172,463	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$98,205			
All other salaries.....	\$35,155			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$14,669	\$235,826	\$138,411	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,489			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$46,805			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$8,644			
Home missions.....	\$929			
Foreign missions.....	\$137	\$19,070	\$16,317	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,264			
All other purposes.....	\$1,603			
Not classified.....		\$5,477	\$17,735	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,812	\$3,381	\$1,982	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	52	58	67	77
Officers and teachers.....	384	391	398	510
Scholars.....	2,078	2,621	2,732	3,434

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the General Convention of the New Jerusalem by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years from 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and amount of church debt for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. Separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures, in order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	82	64	18	5,099	4,442	657	1,869	2,928	302	63.8	52	384	2,078
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	3	2	1	99	49	50	31	68	—	—	2	17	140
New Hampshire.....	2	1	1	112	71	41	36	76	—	—	2	11	40
Massachusetts.....	12	9	3	1,054	919	135	362	692	—	52.3	9	85	440
Rhode Island.....	1	1	—	101	101	—	30	71	—	—	1	7	25
Connecticut.....	1	—	1	14	—	14	4	10	—	—	—	—	—
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	4	4	—	440	440	—	93	147	200	63.3	4	26	110
New Jersey.....	3	3	—	130	130	—	57	73	—	—	2	12	37
Pennsylvania.....	6	5	1	713	687	26	253	373	87	67.8	6	47	290
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	5	4	1	330	316	14	119	211	—	56.4	4	29	154
Indiana.....	2	2	—	78	78	—	34	44	—	—	2	11	99
Illinois.....	3	3	—	270	270	—	110	151	—	78.8	3	20	71
Michigan.....	3	2	1	145	131	14	67	78	—	—	2	14	99
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	1	1	—	64	64	—	19	45	—	—	1	13	44
Iowa.....	2	—	2	75	—	75	34	41	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri.....	4	3	1	184	164	20	83	101	—	82.2	1	3	7
Kansas.....	6	3	3	274	98	176	137	137	—	100.0	3	23	119
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1	1	—	59	59	—	20	39	—	—	1	5	33
Maryland.....	5	3	2	238	211	27	94	144	—	65.3	2	23	130
District of Columbia.....	1	1	—	188	188	—	82	106	—	77.4	1	9	46
Georgia.....	1	1	—	3	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Florida.....	1	1	—	15	15	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	1	1	—	4	4	—	2	2	—	—	1	2	2
Mississippi.....	1	1	—	18	18	—	7	11	—	—	—	—	—
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Louisiana.....	1	1	—	10	10	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—
Texas.....	2	1	1	79	14	65	22	57	—	—	—	—	—
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	4	4	—	39	39	—	19	20	—	—	1	3	12
Oregon.....	1	1	—	49	49	—	16	33	—	—	—	—	—
California.....	5	5	—	314	314	—	124	190	—	65.3	4	24	180

¹Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13
United States.....	82	85	108	119	5,099	5,442	6,352	6,612	107	4,373	619	2.4
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	3	3	3	3	99	107	143	135		99		
Massachusetts.....	12	13	15	17	1,054	1,176	1,378	1,535		607	387	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	4	4	7	7	440	372	531	558	47	393		10.7
New Jersey.....	3	3	3	3	130	143	140	133	3	127		2.3
Pennsylvania.....	6	5	6	9	713	697	760	704	13	613	87	2.1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	5	6	7	7	330	516	668	593		316	14	
Indiana.....	2	2	2	3	78	75	72	131		78		
Illinois.....	3	6	11	15	270	326	472	613		270		
Michigan.....	3	2	3	3	145	151	192	161		145		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	4	3	3	5	184	162	316	375	10	163	11	5.8
Kansas.....	6	2	2	3	274	174	141	144		214	69	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	5	5	5	5	238	295	220	219		203	35	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Tennessee.....		2	4	5		27	59	73				
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Texas.....	2	2	4	1	79	15	115	10	1	78		
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	4	1	1	3	39	16	26	78		29	10	
Oregon.....	1	1	3	3	49	92	106	50		49		
California.....	5	5	5	5	314	303	239	294	10	304		3.2
Other States.....	14	20	24	22	663	795	774	806	23	625	15	3.5

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

² Includes 2 churches each in New Hampshire and Iowa; 1 in each of the following States—Rhode Island, Connecticut, Minnesota, Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Louisiana; and 1 church in the District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	82	57	53	\$2,135,691	11	\$32,850	12	\$72,060
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	3	3	3	22,000			1	(1)
Massachusetts.....	12	11	11	783,291	3	4,775	3	16,000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
Pennsylvania.....	6	5	3	226,000	1	1,400	1	(1)
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	5	5	4	133,000				
Illinois.....	3	3	3	116,000				
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	5	3	3	42,000				
PACIFIC:								
California.....	5	5	5	88,000	2	5,300		
Other States.....	43	22	21	725,400	5	21,325	7	56,000

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States" to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New Hampshire, New York, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas; 1 in each of the following—Rhode Island, New Jersey, Minnesota, Delaware, Georgia, and Oregon and the District of Columbia.

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES, 1936

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements
United States.....	52	75	\$210,900	\$98,205	\$35,155	\$14,669
NEW ENGLAND: Massachusetts.....	12	12	64,534	18,255	12,041	6,499
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York.....	4	4	24,732	9,400	3,702	1,150
Pennsylvania.....	6	6	24,516	10,453	7,055	1,220
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	5	5	17,666	9,450	3,323	2,024
Illinois.....	3	3	5,961	3,200	1,400	500
Michigan.....	3	3	5,057	2,550	1,240	250
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Missouri.....	4	4	4,612	4,101	100	52
Kansas.....	6	3	3,708	2,460	168	740
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Maryland.....	5	5	4,098	2,317	432	84
PACIFIC: Washington.....	4	3	2,248	2,034	25	-----
California.....	5	5	12,721	8,025	1,317	912
Other States.....	25	122	40,717	25,320	4,352	1,238

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$2,489	\$46,905	\$3,844	\$929	\$137	\$2,264	\$1,603
NEW ENGLAND: Massachusetts.....	1,000	18,034	7,318	379	127	649	2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: NEW YORK.....	709	9,350	300	-----	-----	81	40
Pennsylvania.....	150	4,793	-----	-----	-----	311	4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	325	1,564	225	300	-----	40	385
Illinois.....	-----	761	50	-----	-----	50	-----
Michigan.....	-----	770	-----	-----	-----	102	175
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Missouri.....	-----	232	50	5	-----	17	55
Kansas.....	-----	215	25	-----	-----	25	75
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Maryland.....	-----	60	-----	58	-----	200	447
PACIFIC: Washington.....	-----	96	-----	10	-----	8	25
California.....	130	2,225	28	1	10	51	22
Other States.....	175	3,705	148	176	-----	230	373

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Indiana, and Iowa; 1 in each of the following—Rhode Island, Connecticut, Minnesota, Florida, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Oregon and the District of Columbia.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Church of the New Jerusalem, known also as the "New Church," was first organized in London in 1787. It was based upon the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, who was born in Sweden in 1688, studied at Uppsala, traveled extensively in Europe, and was prominent in national affairs in his own country, where he was appointed to the Bureau of Mines in 1716 by Charles XII, and served on it with distinction for 30 years. His favorite subject at first was mathematics, but cosmology, physics, human anatomy, and physiology all interested him, especially in their relation to spiritual matters. As he said, "I have gone through anatomy with the single object of investigating the soul." In 1747 he resigned his assessorship on a pension and thenceforth devoted his life to the revelations which he claims were given him. His first theological publication was the *Arcana Coelestia*, an exposition of Genesis and Exodus, considered in their symbolical sense, the first part appearing in 1749 and the final part in 1756. Later years saw the publication of a number of works along the same line, including the *Apocalypse Revealed* and the *True Christian Religion*. Swedenborg's death occurred in London in 1772.

In common with the general scientific literature of the day, the writings of Swedenborg were originally in Latin. His earlier theological works were published anonymously. In 1750 and succeeding years some were translated into English, but they did not attract much attention until, in 1783, Robert Hindmarsh, a printer in London, became interested in them, and gathered together a few men of like mind to consider them. Four years later the first organization, consisting of 16 persons, was effected. The following year public services were held, and in 1789 a general conference met. In 1821 there was incorporated the "General Conference of the Ministers and other Members of the New Church signified by the New Jerusalem in the Apocalypse or Revelation of John." In 1936 it consisted of 69 societies with an aggregate membership of 6,573, besides two societies and a number of individuals not members of the General Conference, so that the total number of members of the church in Great Britain in that year was probably about 7,000. The first New Church society in America was founded at Baltimore in 1792, and in 1817 the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America was organized. In 1890 a considerable number withdrew and later organized the General Church of the New Jerusalem.

Swedenborg is regarded, on every hand, by members of this church as a "divinely illuminated seer and revelator" and as having been given the key to Bible interpretation—the science of correspondences—in order that he might thereby open the internal sense of the Word, and announce the Lord Jesus Christ in His second coming, which is "His coming as the Word newly revealed." He was thus "divinely chosen to live consciously in the natural and in the spiritual world at the same time, so that he might describe to men those things which he saw, especially those things relating to the Holy City, the divine system of doctrine revealed out of the internal sense of the Word for the establishment of a New Church." It is the revelation of this interior truth of the Word, and not a personal appearing, that, in their view, constitutes the Lord's second coming, the "clouds" in which He comes being the literal sense, the "power and great glory" the spiritual sense.

DOCTRINE

The general doctrines of the New Church teach that there is one God, even the Lord God, the Savior, Jesus Christ; that there is in Him a Trinity, not of persons, but of essence, called in the Word, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; that

¹ This statement is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1928. That statement had the approval of Rev. William L. Worcester, the president of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem at that time. It has been revised by Rev. B. A. Whittemore, recording secretary, General Convention, and approved by him in its present form.

the Father is the inmost Divine Essence, or Love, from which all things are; that the Son is the Divine Wisdom and Word, by which the Divine Love is manifested and acts; and the Holy Spirit is the Divine Proceeding and Operation; and that these three are related to each other in God as are soul, body, and operation in man. Thus they teach that the Lord Jesus Christ, as the one Divine Person in whom is the Father, and from whom is the Holy Spirit, is, in His glorified humanity, the one God of heaven and of earth, and the supreme and sole object of worship for angels and men.

With regard to revelation, they teach that the Word of God contained in the Bible was not written like any other book, and cannot be subjected to the same methods of criticism; that it was plerarily dictated by the Lord Himself, and inspired as to every word and letter, and, like Nature itself, is a divine symbol; that besides the literal sense adapted to men, it contains a spiritual sense adapted to angels; that these senses are connected with each other by the great law of correspondence, in accordance with which the universe itself was created in the beginning; and that in letter and spirit it contains the rule of life for angels and men.

With regard to redemption, they teach that the one God, Jehovah, the Creator of the universe, came down upon earth in the assumption, by birth from a virgin, of a human nature in order that He might live a human life, and, by purging it, redeem it; that in doing so He met and overcame in His temptations all the enemies of the human race and reduced them to eternal subjection; and that He continues to hold them in subjection in the mind and heart of every man who will cooperate with Him by faith and obedience: and that the application of this redeeming work in those who believe in Him and keep His commandments is salvation.

With regard to death and the spiritual world, they teach that when a man dies he is raised up in his spiritual body in the spiritual world, and there lives forever, either in heaven or in hell, his state being determined by the spiritual character that he has acquired by his life in this world; the judgment begins immediately after death, in the world of spirits, which is intermediate between heaven and hell, and it consists in a man's coming to know himself in the light of the eternal realities of the Word of God.

Besides these cardinal points the doctrines of the New Church have much to say about the laws of divine order and of divine providence; about faith and charity; about free will and imputation, repentance, and regeneration; about marriage; about mental development in childhood and age; about the successive churches or divine dispensations that have existed on this earth, and the judgments terminating each; all of which teachings, based on the Word of the Lord, the believers hold to be in complete harmony with each other, and with the deductions of sound reason and the analogies of nature.

Baptism is administered in the scriptural formula, "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit," to children as well as to adults who come on confession of their faith. Infant baptism is followed by the act of confirmation or ratification in maturer years, which is usually identified with the first communion, and this profession of faith in the essential doctrines of the church is regarded as the appropriate gate of admission to the sacrament of the Lord's Table.

ORGANIZATION

The polity of the church is a modified episcopacy, but the societies and associated bodies are left the utmost freedom in the administration of their local affairs. Each local society of the New Church elects its pastor and other officers, including usually a president, treasurer, secretary, and church committee. In some cases certain privileges are allowed to parishioners or pew holders who are not communicant members. The different societies of a section are gathered into an association at the meetings of which they are represented by their ministers and by lay members elected by the societies as delegates.

The General Convention is held annually, and every church member has a right to be present, take part in the deliberations, be appointed on committees, and be elected to office, but the right to vote is limited to delegates of associations and to ministers whose official acts are reported to the Convention. Women frequently serve as delegates and as members of committees.

The Convention is an ecclesiastical, a legislative, and a judicial body—ecclesiastical, in maintaining the orders of the ministry and of worship and in providing for missions and for the education of ministers; legislative, in maintaining its own organization and enacting measures for the carrying on of its various

activities; and judicial, in admitting ministers to its roll or dismissing them therefrom and in promoting pastors to the general pastorate. The various boards of the church are elected by the General Convention and are absolutely responsible to it.

A council of ministers, which consists of all the ministers belonging to the convention, has charge of matters pertaining to the ministry. For the superintendence of the business of the convention and the exercise of its powers in the interval between meetings, there is a general council, consisting of the president, vice president, and treasurer of the convention, together with four ministers and eight laymen, chosen by ballot by the convention.

The ministry includes ministers, pastors, and general pastors. Ministers are those who are ordained to the ministry without identification with any particular pastorate, having the power to teach, preach, and baptize, and officiate at marriages and the Holy Supper. Pastors are those ministers who are called to the pastorate of societies and installed over them, generally to serve without fixed term of office. When the candidate is called by a society at the time of his ordination, the ordination and installation offices are often combined. A general pastor is one who, after a suitable term in the pastoral office, is, by request of an association and with the sanction of the General Convention, invested with power to authorize candidates, ordain ministers, preside over a general body of the church, and act as presiding minister of an association or of the General Convention. An association may, with the sanction of the General Convention, temporarily invest the powers of general pastor in its presiding minister or superintendent during his continuance in office.

The worship of the church is generally liturgical, chants being extensively used, but great latitude is observed in different societies and localities. A very complete Book of Worship was adopted by the General Convention in 1912 and is extensively used by the societies of the New Church.

WORK

The missionary enterprises of the New Church are conducted by the General Convention through its board of home and foreign missions, supplemented by an augmentation fund committee and by local boards of the various constituent bodies. In 1936 this board and some of the State associations employed 19 missionaries among the adherents in 17 States and aided 23 churches in connection with their running expenses, etc. The work has extended into Austria, China, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Sweden, Switzerland, British and Dutch Guiana, Burma, Japan, and the Philippine Islands. Expenditures for the work amounted in 1936 to \$12,500 for the home work and \$10,500 for the foreign work. The property belonging to the denomination in the foreign field is valued at about \$75,000.

The educational preparation for the ministry of the church is carried on principally at the New Church Theological School in Cambridge, Mass., which has property valued at \$450,000 and during 1936 had 7 instructors and 4 students. Two other institutions, in Massachusetts and Ohio, under New Church management and partly supported by the church, reported 26 teachers and 101 students, and property valued at \$750,000. The total value of property devoted to educational purposes was given as \$1,200,000.

The New Church has a pension fund for needy ministers and an orphan fund. It has also a league of 37 young people's societies, with 504 members.

The Swedenborg Foundation, Inc., of New York, together with the American New Church Tract and Publication Society, and the Jungerich Trustees, of Philadelphia, have made free distribution to theological students and clergymen of over 173,500 copies of Swedenborg's writings, including the True Christian Religion, Apocalypse Revealed, Heaven and Hell, and Divine Love and Wisdom, and also The Life of Swedenborg. There are a number of other boards which make the press an important factor in the missionary work of the church. The church has 2 weeklies, a young people's monthly, and a quarterly. It is estimated that \$750,000 is invested in publication enterprises.

GENERAL CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the General Church of the New Jerusalem for the year 1936, is presented in table 1, which shows, also, the distribution of these data between urban and rural territory.

The statistics shown for 1936 represent 15 active organizations with 865 members, all of whom are over 13 years of age.

The membership of the General Church of the New Jerusalem includes only baptized adults who, upon individual application, have been duly registered and certified.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	15	12	3	-----	-----
Members, number.....	865	393	472	45.4	54.6
Average membership per church.....	58	33	157	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	350	168	182	48.0	52.0
Female.....	498	208	290	41.8	58.2
Sex not reported.....	17	17	-----	-----	-----
Males per 100 females.....	70.3	80.8	62.8	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	865	393	472	45.4	54.6
Church edifices, number.....	6	3	3	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	6	3	3	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$286,330	\$158,447	\$127,883	55.3	44.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$286,330	\$158,447	\$127,883	55.3	44.7
Average value per church.....	\$47,722	\$52,816	\$42,628	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$28,000	\$28,000	-----	100.0	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	3	1	2	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$10,000	-----	\$10,000	-----	100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	7	3	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$34,597	\$7,352	\$27,245	21.3	78.7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$7,195	\$2,655	\$4,540	36.9	63.1
All other salaries.....	\$18,086	\$1,650	\$11,436	12.6	87.4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,102	\$18	\$1,084	1.6	98.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$210	\$210	-----	100.0	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$12,970	\$2,785	\$10,185	21.5	78.5
All other purposes.....	\$34	\$34	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,460	\$1,050	\$9,082	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	3	-----	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	8	3	-----	-----	-----
Scholars.....	42	42	-----	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this denomination for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	15	13	15	14
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	2	-2	1	
Percent ²				
Members, number.....	865	996	733	695
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-131	263	98	
Percent.....	-13.2	35.9	15.4	
Average membership per church.....	58	77	49	45
Church edifices, number.....	6	7	8	5
Value—number reporting.....	6	5	6	5
Amount reported.....	\$286,330	\$70,000	\$55,032	\$30,350
Average value per church.....	\$47,722	\$14,000	\$9,172	\$6,070
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1	5	3
Amount reported.....	\$28,000	\$13,000	\$11,000	\$7,250
Parsonages, number.....	1			
Value—number reporting.....	1	4	1	1
Amount reported.....	\$10,000	\$35,500	\$5,000	\$3,000
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	10	13	14	
Amount reported.....	\$34,597	\$56,848	\$16,666	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$7,195			
All other salaries.....	\$13,086			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,102	\$52,360	\$16,656	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$210			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$12,970			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....				
Home missions.....				
Foreign missions.....		\$4,488	\$10	
To general headquarters for distribution.....				
All other purposes.....	\$34			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,460	\$4,373	\$1,190	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	3	7	13	7
Officers and teachers.....	3	15	40	20
Scholars.....	42	61	318	116

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the General Church of the New Jerusalem by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of these churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936. Table 5 presents the church expenditures for 1936, showing separately current expenses, improvements, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of an individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to the State of Pennsylvania, the only State in which three or more churches reported expenditures. There are no separate data shown for value of church edifices or debt on this property as no State reports as many as three churches for these items.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	15	12	3	865	393	472	359	498	17	70.3	3	3	42
NEW ENGLAND:													
Massachusetts.....	1	1		8	8				8				
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	1	1		32	32		14	18					
New Jersey.....	2	2		45	45		25	20					
Pennsylvania.....	4	3	1	483	156	327	187	296		63.2	2	2	34
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	2	2		15	15		3	3	9		1	1	8
Illinois.....	2	1	1	223	87	136	92	131		70.2			
Michigan.....	1	1		31	31		15	16					
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	1		1	9		9	6	3					
Florida.....	1	1		19	19		8	11					

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906
United States.....	15	13	15	14	865	996	733	635
Pennsylvania.....	4	3	5	5	483	525	344	314
Illinois.....	2	2	3	2	223	213	192	99
Other States.....	19	8	7	7	159	258	197	222

¹ Includes: Massachusetts, 1; New York, 1; New Jersey, 2; Ohio, 2; Michigan, 1; Maryland, 1; and Florida, 1.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES							
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	All other current expenses including interest	All other purposes
United States....	15	10	\$34,597	\$7,195	\$13,086	\$1,102	\$210	\$12,970	\$34
Pennsylvania.....	4	3	25,778	4,580	10,317	851	210	9,816	4
Other States.....	11	7	8,819	2,615	2,769	251		3,154	30

¹ Includes New Jersey, 2; Ohio, 1; Illinois, 1; Michigan, 1; Maryland, 1; and Florida, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The General Church of the New Jerusalem traces its origin as an independent ecclesiastical body to the development, at the very beginning of the New Church in England and America, of a movement "toward a strict adherence to the doctrines and principles revealed in the Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, and toward distinctiveness of teaching, worship, and life, in the Church of the New Jerusalem." Under the influence of two prominent theologians, the Rev. Richard de Charms and the Rev. W. H. Benade, both of Philadelphia, this movement gradually assumed more definite form, and in 1876 the institution known as "The Academy of the New Church" was founded as the organic exponent of its principles, which were subsequently adopted by the Pennsylvania Association, connected with the General Convention of the New Jerusalem. That association in 1883 adopted an episcopal form of government, elected the Rev. W. H. Benade bishop, and changed its name to "The General Church of Pennsylvania." In 1890 it severed its connection with the General Convention, and in 1892 adopted as its name "The General Church of the Advent of the Lord." In 1897 a complete reorganization was effected, under the Rt. Rev. William F. Pendleton, and the name "The General Church of the New Jerusalem" was adopted.

DOCTRINE

The General Church of the New Jerusalem accepts the theological writings of Emanuel Swedenborg as doctrine inspired and revealed by the Lord Jesus Christ in His second advent, and acknowledges that from this doctrine, which is the essential Word and a one with the spiritual sense of the Old and New Testaments, the Lord speaks authoritatively to the church.

ORGANIZATION

The General Church of the New Jerusalem has no fixed constitution. Its polity is based upon the principle of "practical unanimity," to be secured through deliberation and free cooperation in "council and assembly." The spiritual affairs of the church are under the care of the priesthood, within which three distinct degrees are recognized--namely, ministers, pastors, and bishops. Ordination into any of these priestly degrees can be performed only by a bishop. Pastors may solemnize marriages, administer the Holy Supper, and preside over local societies. At present only one of the bishops holds an executive position. In the office of this presiding bishop, the administrative functions of church government are vested. He is chosen by a general assembly of the church. He is assisted by the counsels of a priestly consistory selected by himself, and by the cooperation of an executive committee consisting of representative laymen elected by the church members through their legal corporation which is entrusted with the fiscal affairs of the church.

Baptism into the New Church is administered in infancy, or if not, in later life. But membership in the General Church of the New Jerusalem is confined to adults and is obtained only by direct application to the presiding bishop.

WORK

Under the head of general uses, the General Church includes all the activities supported by the general fund, namely: The support of the bishop's office and of the visiting pastor; the pension fund; the extension fund; special funds; the publication of the New Church Life, its monthly organ; and of New Church Sermons, a pamphlet issued monthly from October to June. In 1936, expenditures from contributions and endowments were as follows: From the general fund, \$9,603; from the extension fund, \$11,599; and from the pension fund, \$4,656.

An orphanage fund, reporting, in 1936, an income of \$2,468 and expenditures of \$1,670 exists primarily to assist orphaned children of the church.

¹ This statement, which is in part the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. Hugo L.J. Odhner, secretary of the General Church of the New Jerusalem, and approved by him in its present form.

Membership in the General Church is direct and individual, and in the United States there is a total of 1,308 individual members, all adults, only a portion of whom are members of the local churches herein reported.

The General Church has a world-wide membership of 2,271, with 4 bishops and 38 pastors. There are 29 organized churches ministered to by local or visiting pastors, and maintaining regular public worship. Of these churches, 16 are in the United States and 13 in foreign countries—namely, Canada, Brazil, England, France, Holland, Sweden, South Africa, and Australia. Seven of the societies carry out educational work, in 7 day schools, with a total of 372 pupils. These parochial schools are open to those who have been baptized into the New Church and are under the direct supervision of the pastors of the local churches. The energies of the General Church have been concentrated largely upon the religious, moral, and social development of the children, and on the cooperation of church, school, and home, to this end. In the United States there are 3 of these schools, with 281 pupils.

The higher education of the church is entrusted to the Academy of the New Church, which conducts a theological school, a college for young men and women, an academy for boys, and a seminary for girls. The Academy of the New Church was incorporated in Philadelphia, but the schools were removed to Bryn Athyn, Pa., in 1896. In 1899 a sustentation fund of \$400,000 was received. In 1936, the endowment stood at \$2,052,819 and the property was valued at \$446,146, while 116 pupils attended the schools.

The headquarters of the General Church are located at Bryn Athyn, Pa., where the presiding bishop resides and a cathedral church has been erected.

The General Church maintains a mission in South Africa, with headquarters at Alpha, Orange Free State. It reported, in 1936, 17 ministers and authorized leaders, and a membership of 1,005 baptized adult natives.

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