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MENNONITE BODIES
STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Separate figures are given for each of the
17 Mennonite bodies

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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.

MENNONITE BODIES

GENERAL STATEMENT

HISTORY

The origin of the denominations classed under the head of Mennonite bodies is traced by some to an early period in the history of the Christian Church. As various changes in doctrine and church organization came about, in both the East and the West, a number of communities, unwilling to accept them and preferring the simplicity of the Apostolic Church, remained more or less distinct through the Middle Ages. These communities received various names in different localities and in different centuries, but from the time of the first General Council at Nicea in the early part of the fourth century to the Conference of Dort, Holland, in 1632, they represented a general protest against ecclesiastical rule and a rigid liturgy, and an appeal for the simpler organization, worship, and faith of the apostolic age.

Present historical authorities, however, see little or no connection between these early independent movements and the present Mennonite Church, since those who founded the body to which present Mennonite bodies trace their origin came out from the Roman Catholic Church.

The first congregation of the church now known as Mennonite was organized in January 1525 at Zurich, Switzerland, by Conrad Grebel, Felix Mantz, George Blaurock, and others. They called themselves "Brethren" (Swiss Brethren), but were commonly known as "Täufer." Grebel and his friends had been ardent coworkers with Ulrich Zwingli, but withdrew from his leadership in 1523, when they realized that he would consent to a union of the church with the state, and that a church was to be established in which the whole population of the state would be obliged to hold membership. Zwingli's program called for the introduction of certain reforms in the existing Roman Catholic State Church. Grebel and his friends did not recognize infant baptism as Scriptural. Hence they baptized again those who had been baptized in their infancy. For this reason they were called Anabaptists (Re-Baptizers). In 1534 the first Anabaptist congregations were organized in Holland by Obbe Philips. Two years later Obbe baptized Menno Simons (1496-1561), a converted Catholic priest. Menno soon became the most prominent leader of the "Obbenites," as the followers of Obbe Philips were called, in Holland and North Germany.

The name "Mennonite" dates from 1550, but would scarcely be recognized in Holland, where the usual name is "Doopsgezinden," or "Doopers," the Dutch equivalent for the English "Baptist." Similarly in parts of Germany, Switzerland, and Austria, the German form "Taufgesinnte," or "Täufer," was used to indicate Baptists, although this name was not applied to all Mennonites. It was to some of the Flemish Mennonites, who, upon the invitation of King Henry VIII, settled in England and became the pioneers of the great weaving industry of that country, that the Baptists of England were largely indebted for their organization as a religious body, although it was not as "Mennonites" that they were invited to come to England, since it is known that persons of this faith were severely persecuted in England in the reigns of Henry VIII and Elizabeth along with other nonconformists.

The persecutions of the Mennonites were due to the fact that in all countries, Protestant as well as Roman Catholic, church and state were united and dissenters were not tolerated. The number of Mennonites martyred is very great. Their Book of Martyrs (First German Edition, Ephrata, Pa., 1749; First English Edition, Lancaster, Pa., 1837; Second English Edition, Elkhart, Ind., 1886) is a ponderous volume. In the Netherlands the persecution was very severe, but by the second decade after Menno Simons' death his followers had increased to respectable numbers, since in many places the authorities had been slow

to carry out the decrees against them. The very presence of these numerous Mennonites proved the error of the supposition that the best interest of the state demands the toleration of only one creed within its realm. Holland became the first country to throw this principle overboard and grant religious freedom. After the founder of the Dutch Republic, William of Orange, had embraced the Reformed faith he ordered the cessation of persecution there (in 1577).

In Switzerland the persecution continued well into the seventeenth century. The last martyr was Hans Landis, the most prominent Mennonite bishop of that time, who was beheaded at Zurich in 1614. Thereafter many were imprisoned and some sentenced to the galleys.

After the Thirty Years' War (1618-48) Mennonites were permitted to settle in the Palatinate, in South Germany. Many fled to this province from Switzerland. When William Penn acquired Pennsylvania from the English Crown, he offered a home to all who were persecuted for their faith. The Mennonite pioneers in America were 13 families from Crefeld, Germany, who came on the ship *Concord*, in 1683, and settled at Germantown, now a part of Philadelphia. During the eighteenth century many Swiss Mennonites emigrated to Pennsylvania. They were for the most part poor. Their brethren in Holland formed an organization for the aid of those who did not have the means to go to America and contributed liberally for this purpose. Practically all the so-called Pennsylvania Dutch Mennonites are of Swiss descent. As their numbers increased during the first third of the eighteenth century, the Mennonites spread northward and westward from Germantown into Lancaster, Bucks, Berks, Montgomery, and other counties in Pennsylvania, and southward to Virginia, and from these original settlements they have since spread to western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and farther west, and to Canada. As these early settlers came in contact with the Indians, they often found that their nonresistant principles served as a better protection than the rifles and stockades of most of the settlers, and there are but few records of injury of any kind inflicted upon them by the Indian tribes.

Since their settlement in this country a number of minor divisions have taken place among the Mennonites, occasioned by divergent views on some questions, but of late years the feeling has developed among nearly all branches that closer union and cooperation along certain common lines of gospel work would be desirable.

DOCTRINE

At a conference of some of the Mennonite groups in the Netherlands held at Dort, Holland, in 1632, a compilation of previous confessions of faith was made and called "A Declaration of the Chief Articles of our Common Christian Faith." This confession, containing 18 articles, was later accepted by the Alsatian Mennonites and is accepted by the great majority of the American Mennonite churches today.

A brief summary of these articles includes the following:

God the Creator of all things; the fall of man, through his disobedience; his restoration through the promise of the coming of Christ; the Advent of Christ, the Son of God; redemption has been purchased by His death on the cross for all mankind, from the time of Adam to the end of the world, who shall have believed on and obeyed Christ.

The law of Christ is contained in the Gospel, by obedience to which alone humanity is saved. Repentance and conversion, or complete change of life, without which no outward obedience to Gospel requirements will avail to please God, is necessary to salvation. All who have repented of their sins and believed on Christ as the Saviour, and in heart and life accept His commandments, are born again. As such they obey the command to be baptized with water as a public testimony of their faith, are members of the Church of Jesus Christ, and are incorporated into the communion of the saints on earth. By partaking of the Lord's Supper the members express a common union with one another and a fellowship of love for and faith in Jesus Christ. The washing of the saints' feet is an ordinance instituted, and its perpetual observance commanded, by Christ. The state of matrimony is honorable between those spiritually kindred, and such alone can marry "in the Lord."

The civil government is a part of God's ministry, and members are not permitted to despise, blaspheme, or resist the government, but must be subject to it in all things and obedient to all its commands that do not militate against the will and law of God, and should pray earnestly for the government and its welfare, and in behalf of their country. Christ has forbidden His followers the

use of carnal force in resisting evil and the seeking of revenge for evil treatment. Love for enemies cannot be shown by acts of hatred and revenge, but by deeds of love and good will. The use of all oaths is forbidden, as contrary to God's will, though simple affirmation is allowed.

Those who willfully sin against God are to be excluded from the rights and privileges of the church, but are to be kindly exhorted to amend their ways, the object of expulsion being the amendment, not the destruction, of the offender, and for the benefit of the church. Those who, on account of their obstinacy, are finally reprov'd and expelled from the church, because separated from God, must also be shunned socially, "that the openly obstinate and reprobate one may not defile others in the church," though in case of need they are to be kindly cared for, and admonished as those in need of spiritual help.

At the end of earth and earthly existence, all those who have lived and shall then be living are to be changed in a moment at the sound of the last trump, and are to appear before the judgment seat of Christ, where the good shall be separated from the evil; the good to enter into the heavenly joys prepared for them, the evil to depart forever from God's presence and mercy into the place prepared for the devil and his servants.

To the conviction that some of the requirements of civil law are contrary to the teachings of Christ is largely due the fact that the Mennonites have suffered so severely in past centuries, and have often been charged with being "clannish."

The Lord's Supper is observed twice a year in nearly all the congregations, and the great majority of them also observe the ordinance of washing the saints' feet in connection with and immediately after the Lord's Supper. In nearly all the Mennonite bodies baptism is by pouring.

ORGANIZATION

With two exceptions the form of church government in the different bodies of the Mennonites is the same. The local church is autonomous, deciding all matters affecting itself. District or State conferences are established, in most cases, to which appeals may be made; otherwise the authority of the congregation or of a committee appointed by the congregation is final. All decisions of State or district conferences are presented to the individual congregation for ratification. The divinely appointed offices of the Church of Christ are held to be those of bishop (sometimes called elder), minister (pastor or evangelist), and almoner (deacon). The ministers are generally self-supporting, sharing the farming life or other occupations of the Mennonite communities. Besides these there are officers for the administration of Sunday schools, young people's meetings, etc., where these are organized.

STATISTICS

The denominations grouped as Mennonite bodies in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906 are listed on pages 4 and 5, with the principal statistics as reported for the four periods.

As will be noted, there have been a number of changes in the names of the denominations, occasioned partly by changes in the bodies themselves, partly by a better classification. The Bruderhof Mennonite Church is now known as the Hutterian Brethren, Mennonites; the Central Illinois Conference has dropped the "Illinois"; the Schellenberger Brueder-Gemeinde is now the Mennonite Brethren Church of North America; and the Nebraska and Minnesota Conference of Mennonites became the Defenseless Mennonite Brethren in Christ of North America and is now the Evangelical Mennonite Brethren Conference. The Amish Mennonite Church of 1906 has been consolidated with the Mennonite Church, but in its place has appeared the Conservative Amish Mennonite Church, while the Old Amish Mennonite Church has become the Old Order Amish Mennonite Church. The Stauffer Mennonites, since 1926, have been divided into two groups, the new division being known as Weaver Mennonites. This new body has been included with the Unaffiliated Mennonites in 1936. The Unaffiliated Mennonite Congregations, shown for the first time in 1926, comprise various bodies of Mennonites who adhere to the tenets of the Confession of Faith adopted by the Mennonites at Dort in 1632, but have not affiliated themselves with any of the organized conferences. The title "Defenseless Mennonites" has been expanded in 1936 to the full title "Conference of the Defenseless Mennonites of North America."

In view of the influence exerted by the Amish Mennonites in the development of the Mennonite bodies, a preliminary statement of the movement is given following the summary of statistics and preceding the statement of the Mennonite Church with which the Amish Mennonite Church as an ecclesiastical body has been consolidated.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE MENNONITE BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholar
1936								
Total for the group.....	913	114,337	692	\$4,759,632	836	\$1,111,116	685	113,138
Mennonite Church.....	342	46,301	274	1,809,535	330	319,062	285	52,070
Hutterian Brethren, Mennonites.....	6	601	3	3,700	4	2,585	6	428
Conservative Amish Mennonite Church.....	29	2,538	18	52,750	18	10,357	15	2,523
Old Order Amish Mennonite Church.....	100	9,887	4	16,000	50	10,992	20	1,366
Church of God in Christ (Mennonite).....	20	2,024	15	39,615	19	8,048	16	1,689
Old Order Mennonite Church (Wisler).....	20	1,822	19	54,200	18	3,536	-----	-----
Reformed Mennonite Church.....	27	1,044	26	85,900	26	18,718	-----	-----
General Conference of the Mennonite Church of North America.....	142	26,535	128	1,308,800	141	311,207	127	25,778
Evangelical Mennonite Brethren in Christ Conference in North America.....	10	1,184	9	62,200	10	15,552	10	1,684
Mennonite Brethren in Christ.....	112	7,841	101	706,970	112	210,593	104	11,399
Mennonite Brethren Church of North America.....	55	7,595	52	297,612	55	105,062	51	9,080
Krimmer Bruder-Gemeinde.....	12	1,283	8	52,550	12	10,036	11	1,636
Mennonite Kleine Gemeinde.....	2	275	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	92
Central Conference of Mennonites.....	26	3,434	21	175,600	26	48,647	26	3,332
Conference of the Defenseless Mennonites of North America.....	12	1,432	10	72,000	10	29,741	10	1,663
Stauffer Mennonite Church.....	2	161	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Unaffiliated Mennonite Congregations.....	5	480	4	22,200	5	6,080	2	396
1926								
Total for the group.....	828	87,164	680	4,453,613	731	1,270,067	631	87,897
Mennonite Church.....	295	34,039	264	1,565,800	279	320,151	261	37,788
Hutterian Brethren, Mennonites.....	6	700	5	19,000	3	9,045	3	115
Conservative Amish Mennonite Church.....	7	691	7	16,845	5	2,718	6	871
Old Order Amish Mennonite Church.....	71	6,096	5	20,300	35	8,011	13	898
Church of God in Christ (Mennonite).....	26	1,832	18	78,850	18	7,705	8	436
Old Order Mennonite Church (Wisler).....	19	2,227	18	68,700	12	2,504	-----	-----
Reformed Mennonite Church.....	31	1,117	28	108,800	27	20,565	-----	-----
General Conference of the Mennonite Church of North America.....	136	21,582	130	1,212,350	131	378,794	130	23,537
Defenseless Mennonites.....	10	1,060	10	87,200	10	37,001	10	1,386
Mennonite Brethren in Christ.....	99	5,882	90	544,643	96	229,803	93	8,560
Mennonite Brethren Church of North America.....	61	6,484	49	318,920	54	118,384	50	7,575
Krimmer Bruder-Gemeinde.....	14	797	14	54,105	14	13,543	14	1,182
Mennonite Kleine Gemeinde.....	4	214	4	6,700	4	486	3	150
Central Conference of Mennonites.....	29	3,124	24	263,000	29	100,747	28	3,614
Conference of the Defenseless Mennonites of North America.....	9	818	9	60,900	9	14,680	8	1,415
Stauffer Mennonite Church.....	4	243	2	4,500	1	180	-----	-----
Unaffiliated Mennonite Congregations.....	5	348	3	23,000	4	5,150	4	370

MENNONITE BODIES

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE MENNONITE BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906—Continued

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
1916								
Total for the group.....	835	79,863	661	\$2,292,424	664	\$503,972	626	79,426
Mennonite Church.....	307	34,965	276	1,014,246	281	156,069	270	37,096
Hutterian Brethren.....	17	982	12	11,100			14	605
Conservative Amish Mennonite Church.....	13	1,066	12	20,060	11	3,517	11	882
Old Order Amish Mennonite Church.....	88	7,665			4	406	5	242
Church of God in Christ (Mennonite).....	21	1,125	14	23,815	17	6,333	10	675
Old Order Mennonite Church (Wisler).....	22	1,608	18	43,900	5	185		
Reformed Mennonite Church.....	29	1,281	29	85,965	27	5,600		
General Conference of Mennonites of North America.....	113	15,407	106	544,560	107	149,237	105	17,594
Defenseless Mennonites.....	11	854	11	33,500	10	10,241	10	1,423
Mennonite Brethren in Christ.....	108	4,737	91	223,648	105	91,317	101	7,755
Mennonite Brethren Church of North America.....	53	5,127	47	131,605	53	38,101	53	7,716
Krimmer Brueder-Gemeinde.....	13	894	12	31,700	13	13,075	13	1,550
Kleine Gemeinde.....	3	171	2	3,200	2	25	4	66
Central Conference of Mennonites.....	17	2,101	16	91,500	17	21,621	16	2,059
Conference of the Defenseless Mennonites of North America.....	15	1,171	12	30,625	12	8,239	14	1,757
Stauffer Mennonites.....	5	209	3	3,000				
1906								
Total for the group.....	604	54,798	497	1,237,134			411	44,922
Mennonite Church.....	220	18,674	202	500,112			156	15,798
Bruederhof Mennonite Church.....	8	275	8	9,100				
Amish Mennonite Church.....	57	7,640	52	122,275			54	6,367
Old Amish Mennonite Church.....	46	5,043	4	6,700			6	493
Reformed Mennonite Church.....	34	2,079	29	62,650				
General Conference of Mennonites of North America.....	90	11,661	84	303,400			84	12,472
Church of God in Christ (Mennonite).....	18	562	2	1,600				
Old (Wisler) Mennonite Church.....	9	655	9	17,960				
Defenseless Mennonites.....	14	967	13	16,800			13	1,102
Mennonite Brethren in Christ.....	68	2,801	57	140,747			59	3,720
Bundes Konferenz der Mennoniten Brueder-Gemeinde:								
Krimmer Brueder-Gemeinde.....	6	708	6	17,900			6	680
Schellenberger Brueder-Gemeinde.....	13	1,825	13	13,000			13	2,550
Central Illinois Conference of Mennonites.....	13	1,363	12	25,900			12	958
Nebraska and Minnesota Conference of Mennonites.....	8	545	6	9,000			8	782

AMISH MENNONITE MOVEMENT

Jacob Amman, or Amen, whose name gave the term "Amish" to the movement, was a young Mennonite bishop of Alsace, France, in the latter half of the seventeenth century. There was a tendency on the part of many of the Mennonites of the time, during the interval of rest from persecution, to become lax in their religious life and discipline. Amman was the acknowledged leader of those who held to the strict letter of Menno Simons' teachings and the literal interpretation of several points of doctrine presented in the Confession of Faith, adopted at the Conference held at Dort, Holland, in 1632. Maintaining that, because they were not literally and rigorously carried out, some of the articles of the confession were a dead letter with many of the congregations, he traveled extensively, laboring especially to impress the Mennonite congregations with the need of

observing certain articles of the Confession of Faith. The special point of divergence between his followers and the other Mennonites was in regard to the exercise of the ban, or excommunication of disobedient members, as taught in I Corinthians v, 9-11; II Thessalonians III, 14; Titus III, 10, and incorporated in the Confession of Faith. The Amish party interpreted these passages as applying to daily life and the daily table; while the others understood them to mean simply the exclusion of expelled members from the communion table.

In 1690 two bishops, Amman and Blank, acted as a committee to investigate conditions in Switzerland and southern Germany. As those accused of laxity in the particulars mentioned did not appear when called upon to answer the charges preferred against them, the Amish leaders expelled them. They in turn disowned the Amish party, and the separation was completed in 1693. Some time after this, Amman and his followers made overtures for a reconciliation and union of the two factions, but these were rejected, and it remained for the closing years of the nineteenth century, almost exactly two centuries later, to see the steps taken that virtually reunited the two bodies, or the main part of each, for in the meantime there had been other divisions between the extreme elements of both.

At about the time of the separation, the migration of Mennonites from Europe to the crown lands acquired by William Penn in America began to assume large proportions, and included many of the Amish Mennonites, who settled in what now comprises Lancaster, Mifflin, Somerset, Lawrence, Cambria, and Union counties, in Pennsylvania. From Pennsylvania the Amish Mennonites moved with the westward tide of migration into Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, and other States. There was also a large exodus from Pennsylvania and from Europe direct to Canada, principally to the section westward of the large tract acquired by the early Mennonite settlers in Waterloo County, Ontario.

Toward the middle of the nineteenth century a growing sentiment in favor of closer relations between the two main bodies of Mennonites became manifest. Many prominent men on both sides, feeling that the division of 1693 was an error for which both sides were more or less to blame, used their influence toward a reconciliation. The establishment in 1864 of a religious periodical, and later the publication of other religious literature, for the benefit of, and supported by, both the Mennonite Church and the Amish Mennonites, naturally drew them into closer relationship. One result was the revival in both branches of direct evangelistic and missionary effort, which had been largely neglected ever since the migration from Europe to America. In this resumption of long neglected activities denominational lines between the two bodies were disregarded. The establishment also of a common church school, in the closing decade of the last century, brought the most prominent men and ablest thinkers, as well as the young people of both parties, into one working body. Almost simultaneous with this, and as a natural result of it, was the establishment in 1898 of a General Conference, in which each body was accorded equal rights in all things pertaining to conference work. Subsequently, as stated above, the three conferences reported in 1906 as Amish Mennonite became identified with the Mennonite Church,¹ and the term as used at present refers to the two main branches—Conservative and Old Order—which still retain some of the beliefs and practices which were the basis of the separation.

¹ See Conservative Amish Mennonite Church, p. 19, and Old Order Amish Mennonite Church, p. 24.

MENNONITE CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Mennonite Church 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 consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

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.....	342	53	289	15.5	84.5
Members, number.....	46,301	6,431	39,870	13.9	86.1
Average membership per church.....	135	121	138		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	21,201	2,872	18,329	13.5	86.5
Female.....	23,823	3,508	20,315	14.7	85.3
Sex not reported.....	1,277	51	1,226	4.0	96.0
Males per 100 females.....	89.0	81.9	90.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,292	278	1,014	21.5	78.5
13 years and over.....	39,562	5,878	33,684	14.9	85.1
Age not reported.....	5,447	275	5,172	5.0	95.0
Percent under 13 years ²	3.2	4.5	3.0		
Church edifices, number.....	314	46	268	14.6	85.4
Value—number reporting.....	274	43	231	15.7	84.3
Amount reported.....	\$1,809,535	\$388,436	\$1,421,099	21.5	78.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,616,262	\$281,146	\$1,335,116	17.4	82.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$193,273	\$107,290	\$85,983	55.5	44.5
Average value per church.....	\$6,604	\$9,033	\$6,162		
Debt—number reporting.....	17	6	11		
Amount reported.....	\$18,697	\$10,913	\$7,784	68.4	41.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	238	30	208	12.6	87.4
Parsonages, number.....	24	17	7		
Value—number reporting.....	23	16	7		
Amount reported.....	\$82,475	\$69,125	\$13,350	83.8	16.2
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	330	51	279	15.5	84.5
Amount reported.....	\$319,962	\$65,164	\$254,798	20.4	79.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$9,735	\$7,353	\$2,383	75.5	24.5
All other salaries.....	\$17,639	\$5,700	\$11,939	32.3	67.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$23,914	\$5,903	\$18,011	21.9	78.1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$34,117	\$2,820	\$31,297	8.3	91.7
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$58,871	\$18,216	\$40,655	30.9	69.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$38,651	\$8,469	\$30,182	21.9	78.1
Home missions.....	\$34,573	\$4,505	\$30,068	13.0	87.0
Foreign missions.....	\$33,920	\$4,036	\$29,884	11.9	88.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$47,633	\$5,977	\$41,656	12.5	87.5
All other purposes.....	\$17,908	\$2,185	\$15,723	12.2	87.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$970	\$1,278	\$913		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	285	49	236	17.2	82.8
Officers and teachers.....	5,961	993	4,968	16.7	83.3
Scholars.....	52,070	9,071	42,999	17.4	82.6
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	102	31	71	30.4	69.6
Officers and teachers.....	1,183	412	771	34.8	65.2
Scholars.....	13,327	4,508	8,819	33.8	66.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	4	9		
Officers and teachers.....	87	34	53		
Scholars.....	1,432	368	1,074	25.0	75.0

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 the Mennonite Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number.....	342	295	307	277
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	47	-12	30	
Percent.....	15.9	-3.9	10.8	
Members, number.....	46,301	34,039	34,965	26,314
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	12,262	-926	8,651	
Percent.....	36.0	-2.6	32.9	
Average membership per church.....	135	115	114	95
Church edifices, number.....	314	270	285	259
Value—number reporting.....	274	264	276	254
Amount reported.....	\$1,809,535	\$1,565,800	\$1,014,246	\$622,387
Average value per church.....	\$6,004	\$5,931	\$3,675	\$2,450
Debt—number reporting.....	17	9	16	13
Amount reported.....	\$18,697	\$6,586	\$12,562	\$2,536
Parsonages, number.....	24			
Value—number reporting.....	23	18	11	5
Amount reported.....	\$82,475	\$96,750	\$20,760	\$6,700
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	330	279	281	
Amount reported.....	\$319,962	\$320,161	\$156,069	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$9,736			
All other salaries.....	\$17,639			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$26,914	\$150,559	\$71,808	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$34,117			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$58,871			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$38,651			
Home missions.....	\$34,873			
Foreign missions.....	\$38,929	\$169,087	\$84,201	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$47,633			
All other purposes.....	\$17,908			
Not classified.....		\$475		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$970	\$1,147	\$555	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	285	261	270	210
Officers and teachers.....	5,981	4,252	4,130	2,765
Scholars.....	52,070	37,788	37,096	22,165

¹ Figures for 1906 include the Amish Mennonite Church, united since 1903 with the Mennonite Church.

² A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Mennonite Church 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 4 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 tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

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

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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.....	342	53	289	46,301	8,431	39,870	21,201	23,823	1,277	89.0	285	5,961	52,070
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	1		1	189		189	99	90			1	19	283
Pennsylvania.....	127	23	104	20,546	3,333	17,213	9,160	10,531	855	87.0	109	2,709	24,159
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	30	5	25	6,114	574	5,540	2,783	3,026	305	92.0	25	664	6,444
Indiana.....	19	6	13	3,922	1,163	2,759	1,848	2,074		89.1	17	470	4,424
Illinois.....	16	5	11	2,289	453	1,836	1,110	1,179		94.1	16	315	2,588
Michigan.....	11	1	10	1,016	58	958	486	530		91.7	10	159	1,382
Wisconsin.....	1		1	26		26	12	14			1	8	42
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	2		2	90		90	44	46			2	23	123
Iowa.....	8	1	7	2,201	69	2,132	1,088	1,113		97.8	6	199	1,795
Missouri.....	12	1	11	646	51	595	294	352		83.5	12	142	837
North Dakota.....	4		4	187		187	64	67	66		4	44	266
Nebraska.....	9	1	8	1,332	35	1,297	643	689		93.3	8	185	1,617
Kansas.....	14	3	11	1,431	162	1,269	683	748		91.3	13	252	1,713
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1		1	41		41	20	21			1	11	60
Maryland.....	15		15	1,031		1,031	467	564		82.8	12	157	1,457
Virginia.....	32		32	2,520		2,520	1,139	1,381		82.5	17	219	1,927
West Virginia.....	8		8	303		303	115	188		61.2	5	37	310
E. S. CENTRAL:													
Tennessee.....	2	1	1	32	19	13	12	20			2	13	100
Mississippi.....	1		1	56		56	28	28			1	11	81
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Louisiana.....	2	1	1	27	9	18	14	18			1	6	20
Oklahoma.....	3		3	187		187	88	99			2	22	58
Texas.....	2		2	31		31	17	14			1	8	27
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	3		3	153		153	84	69			2	22	131
Idaho.....	3	1	2	226	87	139	116	110		105.5	3	47	278
Colorado.....	5	1	4	484	163	321	219	265		82.6	4	75	543
PACIFIC:													
Oregon.....	8	2	6	1,052	183	869	493	568	51	97.0	8	131	1,282
California.....	3	1	2	169	72	97	75	94			1	22	132

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 ¹	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ²
United States.....	342	295	307	277	46,301	34,039	34,965	26,314	1,292	39,562	5,447	3.2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	127	119	121	95	20,546	16,310	16,044	11,062	385	17,574	2,587	2.1
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	30	25	37	31	6,114	4,462	5,297	5,242	187	5,832	95	3.1
Indiana.....	19	20	18	22	3,922	3,247	2,903	2,216	208	3,714	—	5.3
Illinois.....	16	14	14	15	2,289	1,822	1,757	1,765	81	1,906	302	4.1
Michigan.....	11	9	8	8	1,016	687	509	491	40	976	—	3.9
W. N. CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	8	5	7	7	2,201	982	1,399	691	52	2,149	—	2.4
Missouri.....	12	13	14	10	646	677	734	709	38	488	120	7.2
North Dakota.....	4	3	4	2	187	110	194	129	4	117	66	3.3
Nebraska.....	9	4	8	6	1,332	629	1,060	459	8	852	472	.9
Kansas.....	14	9	12	12	1,431	828	1,060	638	98	1,333	—	6.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	15	12	8	17	1,031	813	696	713	28	1,003	—	2.7
Virginia.....	32	27	24	24	2,520	1,894	1,668	999	51	792	1,677	6.0
West Virginia.....	8	10	7	11	303	227	226	331	12	259	32	4.4
W. S. CENTRAL: Oklahoma.....	3	2	4	4	187	85	157	157	8	179	—	4.3
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	3	2	—	—	153	39	—	—	1	152	—	.7
Idaho.....	3	2	—	—	226	104	—	—	13	213	—	5.8
Colorado.....	5	5	4	3	484	400	273	169	20	464	—	4.1
PACIFIC:												
Oregon.....	8	5	6	4	1,052	494	628	278	45	1,007	—	4.3
California.....	3	—	—	—	169	—	—	—	4	100	65	3.8
Other States.....	12	9	11	6	492	229	360	265	9	452	31	2.0

¹ Figures include the Amish Mennonite Church.² Based on membership with age classification reported.³ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Minnesota, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Texas; and 1 in each of the following—New York, Wisconsin, Delaware, and Mississippi.

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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.....	342	314	274	\$1,809,535	17	\$18,697	23	\$82,475
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	127	124	104	950,948	2	6,350	9	43,800
E. N. CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	30	31	26	192,773	3	2,914	2	(¹)
Indiana.....	19	18	18	132,500	1	2,800	3	9,625
Illinois.....	16	14	14	98,694	1	300	1	(¹)
Michigan.....	11	10	9	42,250	3	3,400		
W. N. CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	8	8	8	57,000	2	618		
Missouri.....	12	9	9	91,000	1	700		
North Dakota.....	4	3	3	3,400				
Nebraska.....	9	8	8	14,125	1	70		
Kansas.....	14	13	12	37,880			1	(¹)
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	15	10	10	53,700			1	(¹)
Virginia.....	32	31	19	58,500				
West Virginia.....	8	5	5	3,700			2	(¹)
W. S. CENTRAL:								
Oklahoma.....	3	3	3	3,700				
MOUNTAIN:								
Colorado.....	5	5	5	15,200			1	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
Oregon.....	8	7	7	27,000	1	600		
Other States.....	21	15	14	27,165	2	945	3	29,050

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—Minnesota, Tennessee, Montana, Idaho, and California; and 1 in each of the following—Delaware, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

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 improve- ments
United States.....	342	330	\$319,962	\$9,736	\$17,639	\$26,914
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania.....	127	124	120,287	2,067	8,013	8,721
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	30	30	65,132	1,595	2,288	2,827
Indiana.....	19	19	27,841	1,675	1,068	3,000
Illinois.....	16	16	30,686	2,614	1,593	4,403
Michigan.....	11	11	7,263	-----	267	1,304
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	8	8	12,888	-----	445	580
Missouri.....	12	11	3,307	300	24	120
North Dakota.....	4	4	1,370	-----	69	42
Nebraska.....	9	8	5,611	-----	481	304
Kansas.....	14	14	13,068	559	445	2,499
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	15	13	6,849	70	160	774
Virginia.....	32	29	9,000	210	467	713
West Virginia.....	8	7	800	250	210	10
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	3	3	1,471	-----	90	287
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	3	3	997	50	21	35
Idaho.....	3	3	1,463	-----	126	250
Colorado.....	5	5	2,338	-----	276	147
PACIFIC:						
Oregon.....	8	7	4,304	-----	480	498
California.....	3	3	1,771	321	50	50
Other States.....	12	12	3,516	25	1,066	350

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Minnesota, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Texas; and 1 in each of the following—New York, Wisconsin, Delaware, and Mississippi.

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

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

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 head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$34, 117	\$58, 871	\$38, 651	\$34, 573	\$33, 920	\$47, 633	\$17, 908
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
Pennsylvania.....	390	25, 002	20, 097	13, 478	14, 333	21, 952	6, 234
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	28, 300	7, 884	4, 392	2, 814	4, 467	8, 570	1, 989
Indiana.....	2, 253	4, 961	2, 597	1, 681	1, 695	6, 931	2, 010
Illinois.....	300	5, 922	3, 959	5, 198	2, 012	2, 683	1, 967
Michigan.....	1, 130	1, 695	813	353	302	897	502
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....	136	2, 771	1, 107	2, 020	2, 536	2, 257	736
Missouri.....	239	1, 206	283	289	211	635	—
North Dakota.....	—	157	40	569	213	255	25
Nebraska.....	268	870	486	1, 292	1, 053	331	529
Kansas.....	—	2, 594	1, 118	2, 230	2, 083	925	615
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	—	716	1, 662	538	1, 754	175	1, 000
Virginia.....	900	1, 117	936	2, 228	1, 524	268	637
West Virginia.....	—	314	16	—	—	—	—
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....	—	162	80	28	33	457	334
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	—	384	125	106	66	210	—
Idaho.....	—	488	56	203	132	12	198
Colorado.....	—	405	246	494	145	466	159
PACIFIC:							
Oregon.....	—	946	531	531	708	107	505
California.....	201	301	20	446	190	25	167
Other States.....	—	978	87	75	165	466	304

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

CONFERENCE	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.....	342	46,301	274	\$1,809,535	17	\$18,697	330	\$319,962	265	52,070
Alberta-Saskatchewan.....	1	66	1	111,100	}	}	1	2,614	1	90
Dakota-Montana.....	8	350	5				8		7	412
Ohio Mennonite and Eastern Amish Mennonite, Joint.....	42	7,851	35	255,273	3	2,914	41	72,901	36	8,518
Eastern Pennsylvania (Francia).....	18	4,145	16	127,746	1	350	18	27,454	17	5,085
Illinois.....	16	2,289	14	98,694	1	300	16	30,686	16	2,588
Indiana-Michigan Mennonite.....	30	4,938	27	174,750	4	6,200	30	35,104	27	5,806
Iowa-Nebraska.....	19	3,671	18	73,625	3	688	18	19,280	16	3,572
Lancaster (Pa.).....	79	12,497	61	668,102	1	700	77	72,469	64	14,775
Missouri-Kansas.....	38	2,764	31	148,850	1	700	37	20,810	33	3,179
Ontario.....	1	189	1				1		1	283
Pacific Coast.....	14	1,447	11	39,215	3	1,545	13	8,024	12	1,692
Southwestern Pennsylvania.....	21	2,036	19	82,250	1	6,000	20	12,789	19	2,233
Virginia.....	41	2,822	25	62,500			37	16,572	23	2,267
Washington County, Md., and Franklin County, Pa.....	14	1,236	11	67,400			13	7,259	13	1,570

¹ Amount for Alberta-Saskatchewan Conference combined with figures for Dakota-Montana Conference, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amount for Ontario Conference combined with figures for Pacific Coast Conference, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Mennonite Church, by far the largest of the different Mennonite bodies, represents the general trend of them all and is most closely identified with the history already given. In the controversy which resulted in the separation of the Amish Mennonite Church, it stood for the more liberal interpretation of the Confession of Faith, and has ever since included what may be called the conservatively progressive element of the Mennonite communities. It furnished the first Mennonite colony at Germantown, Pa., in 1683, and was the most important factor in the westward extension of the different communities mentioned in the general statement.² It should be stated, however, that the Amish division did not occur until 1693.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The general Confession of Faith adopted at Dort, Holland, in 1632, is accepted in full. In polity, so far as the local church and district and State conferences are concerned, the church is in accord with most other Mennonite bodies.

The General Conference,³ organized in 1898,⁴ meets every 2 years, but is regarded as merely an advisory body. Delegates are chosen from among the ministers and deacons of the various State conferences and they, together with the bishops, who are members of the Conference by virtue of their office, decide all questions by majority vote. All their ministers and deacons have the privilege of debate but have no vote. This General Conference furnishes the basis for the practical union of the Mennonite Church and what was formerly known as the Amish Mennonite Church. Three conferences of the former Amish Men-

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. John L. Horst, editor of the Mennonite Year Book, Scottsdale, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

² See Mennonite bodies, p. 1.

³ Not to be mistaken for the General Conference of the Mennonite Church of North America, p. 39.

⁴ In 1896 an informal committee issued a call for a representative preliminary meeting. This was held in 1897 and issued a call for the first General Conference which met and organized in 1898.

nonite Church have been merged with the Mennonite conferences in which their congregations are located.

For a better understanding of the relations of these bodies, an historical sketch of the origin and development of the Amish Mennonites has been given on page 5.

WORK

All departments of church activity—missionary, educational, publication, and philanthropic—are taken care of by boards or committees. The Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities takes care of the general mission and charitable work, both at home and abroad; the Mennonite Board of Education cares for the work of two church schools, the third being cared for by a more local board of trustees; the Mennonite Publication Board has oversight of the church periodicals published at the Mennonite publishing house, Scottdale, Pa.; while educational agencies such as Sunday schools, young people's meetings, etc., and other work among young people is supervised by a recently organized Commission for Christian Education and Young People's Work.

The home missionary work is divided into rural and city mission work and evangelistic efforts. Evangelistic meetings are held in nearly all congregations and mission stations and outposts. City missions are conducted in Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Kans.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Detroit, Mich.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Canton, Ohio; Tampa, Fla.; Toronto, Ontario; and many other cities, about 30 in all.

The first foreign mission station was opened in 1899, at Dhamtari, India. Eight other stations have since been established. A considerable amount of land has been acquired for an industrial department.

The report for the year shows 27 missionaries with many native helpers; 9 organized churches or mission stations with 1,415 members; 14 schools, including a Christian academy, with a total attendance of 1,097 pupils; 7 charitable institutions with 701 inmates; and 2 hospitals and 7 medical dispensaries, treating during the year 29,253 patients.

In 1917 mission work was opened in Argentina. There are now 26 missionaries at 11 stations and a church of 568 members.

Mission work was opened in Tanganyika, East Africa, in 1934. There are 4 stations at present with 14 workers, with a total of 88 members. This is under the direction of the Eastern Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities.

Contributions amounting to \$23,607 were made to missions in South America and \$48,571 to missions in India. This is exclusive of \$28,000 expended on new buildings for South American missions and \$5,508 on new buildings for India.

The educational interests of the denomination are represented by 3 schools—Goshen College, at Goshen, Ind.; Hesston College, Hesston, Kans.; and Eastern Mennonite School, at Harrisonburg, Va. The number of students in these 3 schools during the year was 1,062, and the amount contributed for their support was \$21,422. The value of property used for educational purposes is estimated at \$450,000, and there are endowments amounting to \$154,457.

Philanthropic institutions under the care of the Mennonite Church in America include 1 hospital, 3 orphans' homes, and 4 homes for the aged; the 7 homes having about 250 inmates. The amount contributed during the year was \$42,651.

A number of aid societies, to membership in which any member of any branch of the Mennonite bodies is eligible, have been formed for the purpose of rendering aid to any of its members who suffer loss of property by fire, lightning, or storm. The property of the members is entered at about three-fourths of its actual value, and pro rata assessments are made annually to cover all losses of the preceding period. Sections where these organizations are most active are Pennsylvania, Virginia, Indiana, and several other States, and Ontario.

HUTTERIAN BRETHREN, MENNONITES

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Hutterian Brethren, Mennonites, 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 consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

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.....	6	1	5		
Members, number.....	501	25	476	5.0	95.0
Average membership per church.....	84	25	95		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	252	11	241	4.4	95.6
Female.....	249	14	235	5.6	94.4
Males per 100 females.....	101.2	(²)	102.6		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	93	5	88		
13 years and over.....	273	20	253	7.3	92.7
Age not reported.....	135		135		100.0
Percent under 13 years ³	25.4	(²)	25.8		
Church edifices, number.....	3	1	2		
Value—number reporting.....	3	1	2		
Amount reported.....	\$3,700	\$500	\$3,200	13.5	86.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$3,700	\$500	\$3,200	13.5	86.5
Average value per church.....	\$1,233	\$500	\$1,600		
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1			
Amount reported.....	\$300	\$300		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	2		2		
Parsonages, number.....	1	1			
Value—number reporting.....	1	1			
Amount reported.....	\$500	\$500		100.0	
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4		4		
Amount reported.....	\$2,585		\$2,585		100.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$500		\$500		100.0
All other salaries.....	\$100		\$100		100.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$125		\$125		100.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,150		\$1,150		100.0
Home missions.....	\$100		\$100		100.0
Foreign missions.....	\$350		\$350		100.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$200		\$200		100.0
All other purposes.....	\$60		\$60		100.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$646		\$646		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	1	5		
Officers and teachers.....	29	4	25		
Scholars.....	428	30	398	7.0	93.0
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	2		2		
Scholars.....	38		38		
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3		3		
Officers and teachers.....	10		10		
Scholars.....	98		98		
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2		2		
Officers and teachers.....	51		51		
Scholars.....	75		75		

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.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Hutterian Brethren, Mennonites, for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. This body was reported under the name of Bruderhof Mennonite Church in 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number	6	6	17	8
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number		-11	9	
Percent ³				
Members, number	501	700	982	275
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number	-199	-282	707	
Percent	-28.4	-28.7	257.1	
Average membership per church	84	117	58	34
Church edifices, number	3	5	12	8
Value—number reporting	3	5	12	8
Amount reported	\$3,700	\$19,000	\$11,100	\$9,100
Average value per church	\$1,233	\$3,800	\$925	\$1,138
Debt—number reporting	1		1	
Amount reported	\$300		\$109	
Parsonages, number	1			
Value—number reporting	1		1	
Amount reported	\$500		\$300	
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	4	3		
Amount reported	\$2,585	\$9,645		
Pastors' salaries	\$500			
All other salaries	\$100	\$1,645		
Repairs and improvements	\$125			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$1,150			
Home missions	\$100			
Foreign missions	\$350	\$8,000		
To general headquarters for distribution	\$200			
All other purposes	\$60			
Average expenditure per church	\$646	\$3,215		
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	6	3	14	
Officers and teachers	29	15	16	
Scholars	428	115	605	

¹ Statistics are for Bruderhof Mennonite Church.

² A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

³ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State table.—Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches of the Hutterian Brethren, Mennonites, for the 4 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 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

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	6	6	17	8	501	700	982	275	93	273	135	25.4
South Dakota	5	6	15	8	476	700	837	275	88	253	135	25.8
Montana	1		2		25		145		5	20		

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

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Jacob Huter, an Anabaptist minister of the sixteenth century, advocated the communistic conception of the ownership of property, and his followers, with other Anabaptists of widely varying creeds and practices, were bitterly persecuted. He himself, after being driven from place to place, was finally apprehended and burned at the stake at Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, in 1536, during what was probably the fiercest persecution suffered by any of the Anabaptist bodies in the sixteenth century. Despite the persecution, however, the community, which came to be known as the Hutterische Brueder, also the Hutterite Society, flourished, and at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War had 24 branches in Moravia. Although Joseph II had granted some of the Mennonites a certain measure of religious liberty, the Hutterites were at length driven from Austria and found a home successively in Rumania and Russia. In Russia many of them gave up the communistic idea. When their religious liberty was circumscribed by the imperial ukases of 1873 to 1875, they, together with many Russian Mennonites, came to the United States, settling in Bonhomme County, S. Dak., and its vicinity, in 1874, where they have prospered, and whence they have spread into adjoining counties. They still consider themselves Germans and use a peculiar dialect of the German language exclusively in their religious services and in their homes.

In doctrine the church is practically in accord with other Mennonite bodies, except in so far as it adheres to the communistic idea; and the same thing is true of its general polity.

During the World War and later many Hutterian Brethren moved to Canada, where conscription was not so strictly enforced as in the United States. This accounts, in part at least, for the decrease in numbers during the past 20 years.

WORK

Special attention is paid to education, and each community has a school. At the age of 3 years the children enter a primary school, where the instruction is of a religious nature. At the age of 6 years they are advanced to a higher grade, where the common branches are taught, in connection with Bible history and the articles of faith as embodied in the catechism. As a result of this custom, the use of the Bible as a basis of instruction is by no means confined to the Sunday schools. There is no illiteracy in any of their communities. A book of poems, of nearly 900 pages, has been published in German. The valuable chronicles of the Hutterian Church, extending from 1528 to 1665, were printed in 1923. An effort is also being made to print the second volume, which would bring these interesting chronicles up to date.

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. John L. Horst, editor of the Mennonite Year Book, Scottsdale, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

CONSERVATIVE AMISH MENNONITE CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Conservative Amish Mennonite Church 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 consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

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.....	20	1	19		
Members, number.....	2,538	133	2,405	5.2	94.8
Average membership per church.....	127	133	127		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,205	65	1,140	5.4	94.0
Female.....	1,188	68	1,120	5.7	94.3
Sex not reported.....	145		145		100.0
Males per 100 females.....	101.4	(?)	101.8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	10		10		
13 years and over.....	1,911	133	1,778	7.0	93.0
Age not reported.....	617		617		100.0
Percent under 13 years ²	0.5		0.6		
Church edifices, number.....	19	1	18		
Value—number reporting.....	18	1	17		
Amount reported.....	\$52,750	\$8,000	\$44,750	15.2	84.8
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$50,250	\$8,000	\$42,250	15.9	84.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$2,500		\$2,500		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$2,931	\$8,000	\$2,632		
Debt—number reporting.....	6	1	5		
Amount reported.....	\$5,369	\$1,200	\$4,169	22.4	77.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	9		9		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	18	1	17		
Amount reported.....	\$10,357	\$505	\$9,852	4.9	95.1
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$675	\$95	\$580	14.1	85.9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$747		\$747		100.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,000	\$200	\$800	20.0	80.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,705	\$140	\$1,565	8.2	91.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,637	\$45	\$1,592	2.7	97.3
Home missions.....	\$1,914		\$1,914		100.0
Foreign missions.....	\$1,095		\$1,095		100.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$645		\$645		100.0
All other purposes.....	\$939	\$25	\$914	2.7	97.3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$575	\$505	\$580		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	15	1	14		
Officers and teachers.....	239	13	226	5.4	94.6
Scholars.....	2,523	120	2,403	4.8	95.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	4		4		
Scholars.....	35		35		
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	4		4		
Scholars.....	40		40		

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.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Conservative Amish Mennonite Church for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916. This body appeared in this form for the first time in 1916. The different churches were formerly identified with the Amish Mennonites or the Old Order Amish Mennonites.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number	20	7	13
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number	13	-6	
Percent ²			
Members, number	2,538	691	1,066
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number	1,847	-375	
Percent	267.3	-35.2	
Average membership per church	127	99	82
Church edifices, number	19	8	13
Value—number reporting	18	7	12
Amount reported	\$52,750	\$16,845	\$20,060
Average value per church	\$2,931	\$2,406	\$1,672
Debt—number reporting	6		2
Amount reported	\$5,369		\$250
Expenditures:			
Churches reporting, number	18	5	11
Amount reported	\$10,357	\$2,718	\$3,517
Salaries, other than pastors	\$675		
Repairs and improvements	\$747	\$1,138	\$1,370
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$1,000		
All other current expenses, including interest	\$1,705		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$1,037		
Home missions	\$1,914		
Foreign missions	\$1,095	\$1,580	\$2,147
To general headquarters for distribution	\$645		
All other purposes	\$939		
Average expenditure per church	\$575	\$544	\$320
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting, number	15	6	11
Officers and teachers	239	99	95
Scholars	2,523	871	882

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 Conservative Amish Mennonite Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the 3 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 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, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	20	2,538	1,205	1,188	145	101.4	15	239	2,523
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	3	554	290	264	---	109.8	3	44	610
Pennsylvania.....	3	427	189	195	73	81.5	3	54	574
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	1	149	73	76	---	---	---	---	---
Indiana.....	3	355	182	173	---	105.2	3	46	498
Illinois.....	2	140	71	69	---	---	---	---	---
Michigan.....	2	300	162	148	---	102.7	2	51	419
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Iowa.....	2	269	141	128	---	110.2	---	---	---
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Delaware.....	1	137	65	72	---	---	1	18	122
Maryland.....	2	98	14	12	72	---	2	19	180
PACIFIC:									
Oregon.....	1	109	58	51	---	---	1	7	150

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	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	20	7	13	2,538	691	1,066	10	1,911	617	0.5
New York.....	3	---	---	554	---	---	2	552	---	.4
Pennsylvania.....	3	---	---	427	---	---	---	48	379	---
Indiana.....	3	1	---	355	142	---	---	355	---	---
Maryland.....	2	2	3	98	169	120	---	---	98	---
Other States.....	19	4	10	1,104	380	946	8	956	140	.8

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² Includes: Ohio, 1; Illinois, 2; Michigan, 2; Iowa, 2; Delaware, 1; and Oregon, 1.

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.....	20	19	18	\$52,760	6	\$5,369
New York.....	3	3	3	18,000	3	2,300
Indiana.....	3	3	3	6,450	1	220
Other States.....	14	13	12	28,300	2	2,849

¹ Includes: Pennsylvania, 1; Ohio, 1; Illinois, 2; Michigan, 2; Iowa, 2; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 2; and Oregon, 1.

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 im-provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	All other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head-quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	20	18	\$10,357	\$875	\$747	\$1,000	\$1,705	\$1,637	\$1,914	\$1,095	\$645	\$939
New York.....	3	3	2,026	220	75	900	300	138	48		320	25
Pennsylvania.....	3	3	1,917		100		471	100	457	372		417
Indiana.....	3	3	1,502	125	154	100	298	325	303		25	172
Other States.....	11	9	4,912	330	418		636	1,074	1,106	723	300	325

¹ Includes: Illinois, 2; Michigan, 2; Iowa, 2; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 1; and Oregon, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

Amish Mennonites, as a body of believers, in common with most Mennonite groups, accepted the Eighteen Articles of the Confession of Faith adopted at Dort, in Holland, in 1632, as "A Declaration of the Chief Articles of our Common Christian Faith." And they accepted those declarations as they are stated, or, what the statements imply, which distinguished them, in their manner and measure of acceptance, from other Mennonite groups. While the differentiating term "Amish" was derived from Jacob Amman, who was a leader in the movement to adhere to a more precise and exact construction of the formulated statements of faith and principles of evangelical practice, and a more inflexible application of the principles of nonconformity to, and separation from, the world, including visible or outward forms, those principles and practices were not original with him, as statements and records of trustworthy church historians prove.

For the same disagreements and differences of opinion and belief had arisen in the latter days of Menno Simons, as recorded by Charles Buck. Ernest Müller tells us that shortly after the year 1600 the Mennonites were divided into three leading groups, the "Flemish" (stricter constructionists), the "Friesians" (more liberal), and the "Waterlanders" (most liberal, noted for free and indifferent discipline, who did not accept the name "Mennonite"). Friesen, the Russian Mennonite historian, tells us that the "Anabaptist malady" (begun in Menno's time, and which could not be remedied, this tendency to critical construction, with attendant tendency to division) raged on until there were five and more

¹ This statement was furnished by Rev. J. B. Miller, Conservative Amish Mennonite Church, Grantsville, Md.

important groups—the “Flemish,” the “Friesians,” the “Waterlanders,” the “Old Flemish,” and the “Old Friesian.” Many of the points and matters of difference and disagreement having been the same as those of the days of Jacob Amman and Hans Reist, the latter the leader in opposition to Amman. Those premises were regrettable, but they are to be accepted as facts. That Jacob Amman had gone to unjustifiable lengths and degrees in carrying out his chosen course must be conceded. However, it is fully attested that he and prominent leaders of his group afterwards appealed to their opponents for forbearance and pardon, and acknowledged their errors and delinquencies, but their appeal was in vain.

Instead of those church controversies having had their first origin in the activities of Jacob Amman, they were existent 100 years before the Amman-Reist controversy.

The “Amish” group generally held fixedly to a conservative and strict-construction basis and attitude, and, as elements of the group relaxed, or drifted from that formerly adhered to, most of the rest continued on, instructing their applicants for baptism in a full acceptance of the accepted articles of faith, and maintaining church administration and order by means of verbal promulgation.

Having been obliged to hold their assemblages for worship in seclusion and retirement to seek to avoid persecution and martyrdom, they continued to hold their meetings in private buildings after coming to America. In the course of time some congregations, otherwise in sympathy with the general “Amish” belief and order, erected meeting houses, permitted, then sponsored Sunday schools, assisted in missionary endeavors, took more active part in benevolent enterprises, held evening and continued meetings, held Bible conferences, used the English language in connection with German in their activities, and encouraged and fostered greater literary activities. Thus there was a gradual, mutual drawing apart between the “Old Order” brotherhood and those congregations referred to in the latter part of this paragraph. Then, those responsible for the gathering of church statistics for Mennonite publications, gave those groups the distinguishing name “Conservative,” which name thus came into use before the first “Conservative Amish Mennonite” conference was held, in 1910, at Pigeon, Mich., which was a preliminary venture. In the spring of 1912 a church and Sunday school conference was held at Grantsville, Md., and annual sessions of this conference have been held since then.

In 1912 a German-English church paper was launched, the “Herold der Wahrheit,” which has been going since then, the sponsorship of which was assumed by the Conservative conference. But the publication board has representatives of the Old Order brotherhood, also, and the periodical is intended to represent Old Order interests, in common with those of the Conservative group.

Under the auspices of the Conservative conference, a mission has been established and is being conducted in Flint, Mich., which is also listed as a congregation.

OLD ORDER AMISH MENNONITE CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Old Order Amish Mennonite Church 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 consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

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	100	5	95	5.0	95.0
Members, number	9,887	570	9,317	5.8	94.2
Average membership per church	99	114	98		
Membership by sex:					
Male	4,712	260	4,452	5.5	94.5
Female	5,099	310	4,789	6.1	93.9
Sex not reported	76		76		
Males per 100 females	92.4	83.9	93.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	215		215		100.0
13 years and over	8,374	540	7,834	6.4	93.6
Age not reported	1,298	30	1,268	2.3	97.7
Percent under 13 years ²	2.5		2.7		
Church edifices, number	4		4		
Value—number reporting	4		4		
Amount reported	\$16,000		\$16,000		100.0
Constructed prior to 1936	\$16,000		\$16,000		100.0
Average value per church	\$4,000		\$4,000		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	50	4	46		
Amount reported	\$10,992	\$943	\$10,049	8.6	91.4
Salaries, other than pastors ¹	\$205		\$205		100.0
Repairs and improvements	\$231		\$231		100.0
All other current expenses, including interest	\$880	\$275	\$605	31.2	68.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$6,907	\$602	\$6,305	8.7	91.3
Home missions	\$437	\$41	\$396	9.4	90.6
Foreign missions	\$779	\$25	\$754	3.2	96.8
To general headquarters for distribution	\$85		\$85		
All other purposes	\$1,468		\$1,468		100.0
Average expenditure per church	\$220	\$236	\$218		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	20	2	18		
Officers and teachers	210	21	189	10.0	90.0
Scholars	1,366	132	1,234	9.7	90.3
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number	3		3		
Officers and teachers	8		8		
Scholars	80		80		
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number	1	1			
Officers and teachers	3	3			
Scholars	12	12			

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 Old Order Amish Mennonite Church 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.....	100	71	88	46
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	29	-17	42	
Percent ²				
Members, number.....	9,887	6,006	7,665	5,043
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	3,881	-1,659	2,622	
Percent.....	64.6	-21.6	52.0	
Average membership per church.....	99	85	87	110
Church edifices, number.....	4	6		4
Value—number reporting.....	4	5		4
Amount reported.....	\$16,000	\$20,300		\$6,700
Average value per church.....	\$4,000	\$4,060		\$1,675
Debt—number reporting.....		1		
Amount reported.....		\$1,100		
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	50	35	4	
Amount reported.....	\$10,992	\$8,011	\$406	
Salaries, other than pastors.....	\$205			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$231	\$2,407	\$168	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$880			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$6,907			
Home missions.....	\$437			
Foreign missions.....	\$779	\$5,604	\$238	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$85			
All other purposes.....	\$1,468			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$220	\$229	\$102	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	20	13	5	6
Officers and teachers.....	210	116	19	66
Scholars.....	1,366	898	242	493

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 Old Order Amish Mennonite Church 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 4 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 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 3 or more churches reported expenditures; and since no State reported as many as three church edifices, data cannot be given showing value of such property.

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.....	100	5	95	9,887	570	9,317	4,712	5,089	78	92.4	20	210	1,368
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	21		21	1,955		1,955	874	1,005	76	87.0			
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	22		22	2,595		2,595	1,232	1,363		90.4	4	29	153
Indiana.....	26	2	24	2,988	258	2,730	1,439	1,549		92.9	3	16	134
Illinois.....	6		6	423		423	205	218		94.0	3	26	145
Michigan.....	3		3	195		195	102	93					
Wisconsin.....	1		1	132		132	76	56					
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Iowa.....	5		5	408		408	198	210		94.3	2	30	250
North Dakota.....	1		1	46		46	20	26			1	14	37
Nebraska.....	1		1	163		163	90	73			1	28	201
Kansas.....	6	1	5	355	68	287	171	184		92.9	2	29	161
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Delaware.....	2	1	1	285	214	71	136	149		91.3			
Maryland.....	1		1	35		35	18	17					
Virginia.....	2	1	1	154	30	124	74	80			2	19	171
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Oklahoma.....	3		3	153		153	77	76			2	19	114

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.....	100	71	88	46	9,887	6,006	7,665	5,043	215	8,374	1,298	2.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	21	13	12	10	1,955	1,471	1,168	1,574	3	1,211	741	.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	22	13	20	9	2,595	1,396	2,256	1,245		2,303	292	
Indiana.....	26	12	20	6	2,988	1,213	1,942	627	89	2,899		3.0
Illinois.....	6	5	6	4	423	436	508	267		423		
Michigan.....	3	3	6	2	195	144	225	194		165		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Iowa.....	5	5	5	2	408	306	583	211	79	335		17.9
Kansas.....	6	9	8	5	355	446	434	467		283	72	
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Maryland.....	1	1		3	35	44		165		35		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Oklahoma.....	3	3	4		153	137	213			153		
Other States.....	² 7	7	7	5	780	413	286	293	50	537	193	8.5

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: Wisconsin, 1; North Dakota, 1; Nebraska, 1; Delaware, 2; and Virginia, 2.

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 ¹	Repairs and improvements	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes	
United States.....	100	50	\$10,992	\$205	\$231	\$380	\$6,907	\$437	\$778	\$85	\$1,468
Pennsylvania.....	21	8	1,206	.....	125	.....	885	.....	.....	.....	256
Ohio.....	22	10	4,147	.....	50	321	3,277	100	100	.....	299
Indiana.....	26	12	1,063	50	.....	.....	1,104	96	.....	.....	713
Illinois.....	6	3	739	.....	.....	.....	684	.....	.....	55	.....
Iowa.....	5	4	383	.....	.....	.....	70	50	33	.....	200
Kansas.....	6	5	393	.....	.....	.....	352	41	.....	.....	.....
Other States.....	14	8	2,101	155	56	559	535	120	646	30	.....

¹ Includes 2 churches in Oklahoma; and 1 in each of the following States—Wisconsin, North Dakota, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

As the movement along more progressive lines in the Amish Mennonite Church developed, resulting in a virtual reunion of the conservatively progressive element in that body with a kindred element in the Mennonite Church, it encountered not a little opposition from the more strictly conservative members. The result was a gradual separation and the organization of the Old Order Amish Mennonite Church about 1865. There have been three divisions on the question of the ban, but as the points of difference are difficult to define to those not familiar with the denomination, they are not presented in this statement.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The members are very strict in the exercise of the ban, or shunning of expelled members. They have few Sunday schools, no evening or protracted meetings, church conferences, missions, or benevolent institutions. They worship for the most part in private houses, and use the German language generally in their services. They do not associate in religious work with other bodies, and are distinctive and severely plain in their costume, using hooks and eyes instead of buttons on coats and vests. They are, however, by no means a unit in all these things, and the line of distinction between them and other Amish Mennonites is in many cases not very clearly drawn. Some are constantly drawing nearer in their church relationship to the more progressive body which has affiliated with the Mennonite Church, and some of their congregations are liberal supporters of the missionary and charitable work conducted through the Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities. They have in recent years attracted attention because of their opposition to centralized schools.

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. John L. Horst, editor of the Mennonite Year Book, Scottsdale, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST (MENNONITE)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God in Christ (Mennonite) 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 consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

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.....	20	2	18		
Members, number.....	2,024	39	1,985	1.9	98.1
Average membership per church.....	101	20	110		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	895	15	880	1.7	98.3
Female.....	1,129	24	1,105	2.1	97.9
Males per 100 females.....	79.3	(²)	79.6		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	10		10		
13 years and over.....	2,014	39	1,975	1.9	98.1
Percent under 13 years.....	0.5		0.5		
Church edifices, number.....	16	2	14		
Value—number reporting.....	15	2	13		
Amount reported.....	\$39,615	\$1,492	\$38,123	3.8	96.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$38,092	\$1,492	\$36,600	3.9	96.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1,523		\$1,523		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$2,441	\$746	\$2,693		
Number reporting "no debt".....	11	2	9		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	19	2	17		
Amount reported.....	\$8,048	\$134	\$7,914	1.7	98.3
Salaries, other than pastors.....	\$839	\$24	\$815	2.9	97.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$675		\$675		100.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,480	\$10	\$1,470	.7	99.3
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,617		\$3,617		100.0
Home missions.....	\$778	\$75	\$703	9.6	90.4
Foreign missions.....	\$195		\$195		100.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$335	\$25	\$310	7.5	92.5
All other purposes.....	\$129		\$129		100.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$424	\$67	\$456		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	16	2	14		
Officers and teachers.....	153	12	141	7.8	92.2
Scholars.....	1,689	69	1,620	4.1	95.9
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	2		2		
Scholars.....	75		75		

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 the Church of God in Christ (Mennonite) 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	20	26	21	18
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-6	5	3	
Percent ²				
Members, number	2,024	1,832	1,125	562
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	192	707	563	
Percent.....	10.5	62.8	100.2	
Average membership per church.....	101	70	54	31
Church edifices, number	16	18	16	2
Value—number reporting.....	15	18	14	2
Amount reported.....	\$39,615	\$78,850	\$23,815	\$1,600
Average value per church.....	\$2,641	\$4,381	\$1,701	\$800
Debt—number reporting.....		2	1	
Amount reported.....		\$4,709	\$400	
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	19	18	17	
Amount reported.....	\$8,048	\$7,705	\$6,333	
Salaries, other than pastors.....	\$839			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$676	\$4,192	\$3,423	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,490			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,617			
Home missions.....	\$778	\$1,863	\$2,910	
Foreign missions.....	\$195			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$385			
All other purposes.....	\$129			
Not classified.....		\$1,650		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$424	\$428	\$373	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	16	8	10	
Officers and teachers.....	153	45	40	
Scholars.....	1,689	436	675	

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 Church of God in Christ (Mennonite) 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 4 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 presents, for 1936, the value of church edifices and 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.

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.....	20	2	18	2,024	39	1,985	895	1,129	79.3	16	153	1,689
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	1	1		20			8	12		1	7	40
Michigan.....	2		2	183		183	87	96		2	16	158
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	1		1	15		15	7	8		1	4	35
North Dakota.....	2	1	1	41	19	22	18	23		2	9	75
Kansas.....	9		9	1,324		1,324	582	742	78.4	7	94	1,197
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	3		3	284		284	120	164	73.2	2	19	150
Texas.....	1		1	38		38	19	19		1	4	24
PACIFIC:												
California.....	1		1	119		119	54	65				

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	Percent under 13
United States.....	20	26	21	18	2,024	1,832	1,125	562	10	2,014	0.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Michigan.....	2	2	2	3	183	150	132	61	1	182	.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Missouri.....	1	2		2	15	39		58		15	
North Dakota.....	2	3			41	61				41	
Kansas.....	9	11	9	5	1,324	1,123	697	314	9	1,815	.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:											
Oklahoma.....	3	3	3		284	329	155			284	
Texas.....	1	1	3		38	20	69			38	
Other States.....	1	2	3	4	139	110	72	129		139	

¹ Includes: Ohio, 1, and California, 1.

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

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

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES									
			Churches reporting	Amount	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.....	20	16	15	\$39,615	19	\$8,048	\$839	\$675	\$1,480	\$3,617	\$778	\$185	\$355	\$129
Kansas.....	9	8	7	18,050	8	4,754	520	446	811	2,323	335	125	115	79
Oklahoma.....	3	3	3	11,023	3	1,349	195	161	102	644	100	40	107	---
Other States.....	8	5	5	10,542	8	1,945	124	68	567	650	343	30	113	50

¹ Includes: Ohio, 1; Michigan, 1; North Dakota, 2; and California, 1.² Includes: Ohio, 1; Michigan, 2; Missouri, 1; North Dakota, 2; Texas, 1; and California, 1.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

Largely owing to the difficulty of communication between different sections of the country, the same general reform movement which resulted in the development of the Amish Mennonite Church in Europe and the Reformed Mennonite Church in Pennsylvania occasioned in 1859 the organization in Ohio of the Church of God in Christ as a separate body. The leader in this movement was John Holdeman, who was born in Ohio in 1832 and united with the Mennonite Church at the age of 21 years. At the age of 25 years, believing that he was called of God to preach, but not being recognized by the church as a properly ordained preacher, he began to hold independent services and soon gathered a company of followers. Asserting that the Mennonite Church had shifted from the old foundation, he directed his efforts chiefly toward the reestablishment and maintenance of the order and discipline of the church as he understood it had been in Menno Simons' time. This included particularly the strict exercise of the ban, or the shunning of expelled members, and the refusal of fellowship with those of other denominations. Holdeman traveled extensively in an effort to bring others to his views, and in 1859 the full organization of the body was completed. As the Russian Mennonites began to come into the country in 1873 and 1874, several hundred of them joined the movement.

As the years passed by, and even before the death of Holdeman in 1900, the views on discipline were considerably relaxed, and since his death, largely through the influence of the Russian Mennonite membership, increasing leniency has appeared in the attitude of the denomination toward other religious bodies, especially toward the parent body.

In addition to the strict interpretation of the letter of the Confession of Faith, some characteristic doctrines are taught, notable among them being the refusal to take interest on money loaned, which is called usury and considered wrong.

A biweekly periodical called the Messenger of Truth with a circulation of about a thousand copies, printed at Newton, Kans., is the official organ of the denomination.

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 Rev. John L. Horst, editor of the Mennonite Year Book, Scottsdale, Pa.

OLD ORDER MENNONITE CHURCH (WISLER)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Old Order Mennonite Church (Wisler) 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 consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

Of the 19 churches reporting value of church edifices, none reported debt on such property; no parsonages were reported; and the church maintains no Sunday schools.

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 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number.....	20	3	17		
Members, number.....	1,822	97	1,725	5.3	94.7
Average membership per church.....	91	32	101		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	634	41	593	6.5	93.5
Female.....	763	56	707	7.3	92.7
Sex not reported.....	425		425		100.0
Males per 100 females.....	83.1	(²)	83.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	16		16		
13 years and over.....	1,381	97	1,284	7.0	93.0
Age not reported.....	425		425		100.0
Percent under 13 years ³	1.1		1.2		
Church edifices, number.....	19	3	16		
Value—number reporting.....	19	3	16		
Amount reported.....	\$54,200	\$2,500	\$51,700	4.6	95.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$54,200	\$2,500	\$51,700	4.6	95.4
Average value per church.....	\$2,853	\$833	\$3,231		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	18	3	15		
Amount reported.....	\$3,536	\$210	\$3,326	5.9	94.1
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$285		\$285		100.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,045		\$1,045		100.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$135		\$135		100.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$680	\$170	\$710	19.3	80.7
All other purposes.....	\$1,191	\$40	\$1,151	3.4	96.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$196	\$70	\$222		

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.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Old Order Mennonite Church (Wisler) 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.....	20	19	22	9
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	1	-3	13	
Percent ²				
Members, number.....	1,822	2,227	1,608	655
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-405	619	953	
Percent.....	-18.2	28.6	145.5	
Average membership per church.....	91	117	73	73
Church edifices, number.....	19	19	23	10
Value—number reporting.....	19	18	18	9
Amount reported.....	\$54,200	\$68,700	\$43,900	\$17,950
Average value per church.....	\$2,853	\$3,617	\$2,439	\$1,994
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	18	12	5	
Amount reported.....	\$3,536	\$2,504	\$185	
Salaries, other than pastors ¹	\$285			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,045	\$376	\$185	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$135			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$880			
Foreign missions.....		\$2,128		
All other purposes.....	\$1,191			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$196	\$209	\$37	

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 Old Order Mennonite Church (Wisler) 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 and membership classified by sex. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the 4 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, for 1936, the value of church edifices and 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 the value of edifices.

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females
United States.....	20	3	17	1,822	97	1,725	834	763	425	83.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
Pennsylvania.....	8		8	1,107		1,107	440	492	175	89.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	5		5	249		249	108	141		76.8
Indiana.....	4	3	1	170	97	73	66	104		62.5
Michigan.....	1		1	46		46	20	28		(1)
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Virginia.....	2		2	250		250			250	

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]

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.....	20	19	22	9	1,822	2,227	1,608	655	18	1,381	425	1.1
Pennsylvania.....	8	6	7	—	1,107	1,800	960	—	—	932	175	—
Ohio.....	5	6	8	6	249	272	275	353	—	249	—	—
Indiana.....	4	4	4	2	170	122	155	241	—	170	—	—
Other States.....	13	3	3	1	296	233	218	61	16	30	250	—

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: Michigan, 1, and Virginia, 2.

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

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

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES						
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries other than pastors	Repairs and improvements	Other current expenses	Local relief and charity	All other purposes
United States.....	20	19	19	\$54,200	18	\$3,536	\$285	\$1,045	\$135	\$880	\$1,191
Pennsylvania.....	8	8	8	27,200	8	1,748	270	417	94	500	487
Ohio.....	5	5	5	17,500	5	1,487	—	597	31	175	684
Indiana.....	4	3	3	2,500	4	271	16	11	—	205	40
Other States.....	3	3	13	7,000	1	30	—	20	10	—	—

¹ Includes: Michigan, 1, and Virginia, 2.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

The development of the progressive movement in the Mennonite Church about the middle of the nineteenth century was accompanied by considerable opposition, manifesting itself especially in regard to the introduction of the English language into the church services, the practice of holding evening meetings, revival meetings, Sunday schools, and certain other "innovations" which were regarded as unorthodox. Other minor matters, magnified into important issues, were added to these differences of opinion, and under the lead of Jacob Wisler, the first Mennonite bishop in Indiana, a separation took place in 1870. He was disowned by the Mennonite Church and, although various efforts at reconciliation were subsequently made, he and a small following in Indiana and Ohio formed a separate conference, claiming to be the real Mennonite Church.

In 1886 the corresponding conservative element of the Mennonite Church in Canada formed a separate body along practically the same lines; others again in Pennsylvania in 1893 and in Virginia in 1901. All of these separated bodies are now united in their work and with few exceptions oppose Sunday schools, the

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. John L. Horst, editor of the Mennonite Year Book, Scottsdale, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

use of the English language in public worship, evening and revival meetings, higher education, and missions.

The division reported 20 years ago in regard to the use of telephones still persists in the West, though in Lancaster County, Pa., the church is not divided, and the eastern wing acknowledges both western branches as in fellowship with themselves. It would be difficult to report these bodies otherwise than as one.

In matters of doctrine the Old Order Mennonites adhere very strictly to the Dort Confession of Faith. Each section has a separate district conference. There is no church periodical and no organized charitable work, though the individual members are generous in case of need among themselves, and also in some instances generously support charitable work sponsored by the Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities.

REFORMED MENNONITE CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Reformed Mennonite Church 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 consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

There were no parsonages reported and the church maintains no Sunday schools.

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.....	27	5	22		
Members, number.....	1,044	178	866	17.0	83.0
Average membership per church.....	39	36	39		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	346	60	286	17.3	82.7
Female.....	698	118	580	16.9	83.1
Males per 100 females.....	49.6	50.8	49.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	940	114	826	12.1	87.9
13 years and over.....	104	64	40	61.5	38.5
Age not reported.....					
Church edifices, number.....	27	5	22		
Value—number reporting.....	26	4	22		
Amount reported.....	\$85,900	\$12,300	\$73,600	14.3	85.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$85,400	\$11,800	\$73,600	13.8	86.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$500	\$500		100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$3,304	\$3,075	\$3,345		
Number reporting "no debt".....	17	4	13		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	26	4	22		
Amount reported.....	\$18,715	\$2,219	\$16,499	11.9	88.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$524		\$524		100.0
All other salaries.....	\$1,490	\$190	\$1,300	12.8	87.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$6,325	\$431	\$5,894	6.8	93.2
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,407	\$468	\$1,939	19.4	80.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$7,311	\$1,130	\$6,181	15.5	84.5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$231		\$231		100.0
All other purposes.....	\$130		\$130		100.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$720	\$555	\$750		

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 Reformed Mennonite Church 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.....	27	31	29	34
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-4	2	-5	
Percent ²				
Members, number.....	1,044	1,117	1,281	2,079
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-73	-164	-798	
Percent.....	-6.5	-12.8	-38.4	
Average membership per church.....	39	36	44	61
Church edifices, number.....	27	28	29	29
Value—number reporting.....	26	28	29	29
Amount reported.....	\$85,900	\$103,800	\$85,965	\$52,650
Average value per church.....	\$3,304	\$3,886	\$2,964	\$1,816
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	26	27	27	
Amount reported.....	\$18,718	\$20,565	\$5,606	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$824			
All other salaries.....	\$1,490			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$6,325	\$8,508	\$2,117	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....				
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,407			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$7,311			
Home missions.....				
Foreign missions.....		\$11,232	\$3,489	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$231			
All other purposes.....	\$130			
Not classified.....		\$825		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$720	\$762	\$208	

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 Reformed Mennonite Church 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 and the membership classified by sex. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the 4 census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified by age. Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the church expenditures, for 1936, 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 and expenditures.

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹
United States.....	27	5	22	1,044	178	866	346	698	49.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	1	1		50	50		23	27	
Pennsylvania.....	14	1	13	535	48	487	145	390	37.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	6		6	259		259	105	154	68.2
Indiana.....	1	1		21	21		7	14	
Illinois.....	1	1		43	43		15	28	
Michigan.....	2	1	1	101	16	85	40	61	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Kansas.....	1		1	32		32	9	23	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Maryland.....	1		1	3		3	2	1	

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]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936	
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	13 years and over	Age not reported
United States.....	27	31	29	34	1,044	1,117	1,281	2,079	940	104
New York.....	1	3	3	3	50	60	85	137	50	—
Pennsylvania.....	14	17	14	16	535	632	671	1,218	466	69
Ohio.....	6	5	7	7	259	215	317	477	243	16
Michigan.....	2	1	2	3	101	99	108	63	85	16
Other States.....	14	5	3	5	99	111	100	184	96	3

¹ Includes: Indiana, 1; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; and Maryland, 1.

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

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

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES								
			Churches reporting Amount	Churches reporting Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	To general headquarters	All other purposes		
United States.....	27	27	26	\$55,900	26	\$18,718	\$324	\$1,490	\$6,325	\$2,407	\$7,311	\$231	\$130
Pennsylvania.....	14	14	14	64,500	14	15,095	—	1,400	5,779	1,797	5,115	50	130
Ohio.....	6	6	6	11,300	6	1,088	—	30	111	298	466	181	—
Other States.....	7	7	6	10,100	6	2,537	—	60	435	312	1,730	—	—

¹ Includes: New York, 1; Illinois, 1; Michigan, 2; Kansas, 1; and Maryland, 1.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

A movement among the Mennonites in Pennsylvania along practically the same lines as that which, under the leadership of Jacob Amman, had resulted in the division in Europe in 1698 was inaugurated by Francis Herr and his son John Herr and resulted in 1812 in the organization of the Reformed Mennonite Church, with John Herr as pastor and bishop. He condemned the church as "a corrupt and dead body," and labored for the restoration of purity in teaching and the maintenance of discipline.

The Reformed Mennonites accept the 18 articles of the Dort Confession and retain the general features of church organization of the Mennonite Church. Although they do not hold conferences, and have no published discipline for the guidance and regulation of the church body, they are very strict in their discipline, especially in the use of the ban, have no fellowship whatever with other religious bodies, and hold that the doctrine of nonresistance is one of the cardinal principles of the Gospel.

They have no Sunday schools, no educational institutions, and no missionary work, home or foreign, but are very zealous in the performance of every known duty within the confines of their religious life. They are charitable toward those in need, honest and industrious, and generally prosperous.

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 Rev. John L. Horst, editor of the Mennonite Year Book, Scottsdale, Pa.

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE MENNONITE CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the General Conference of the Mennonite Church of 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 body consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

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	142	30	112	21.1	78.9
Members, number	26,535	5,226	21,309	19.7	80.3
Average membership per church	187	174	190		
Membership by sex:					
Male	12,082	2,237	9,845	18.5	81.5
Female	13,718	2,743	10,975	20.0	80.0
Sex not reported	735	246	489	33.5	66.5
Males per 100 females	88.1	81.6	89.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	414	272	142	65.7	34.3
13 years and over	23,970	4,829	19,141	20.1	79.9
Age not reported	2,151	125	2,026	5.8	94.2
Percent under 13 years ²	1.7	5.3	0.7		
Church edifices, number	135	28	107	20.7	79.3
Value—number reporting	128	27	101	21.1	78.9
Amount reported	\$1,308,800	\$367,700	\$941,100	28.1	71.9
Constructed prior to 1936	\$1,272,800	\$354,200	\$918,600	27.8	72.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	\$36,000	\$13,500	\$22,500	37.0	63.0
Average value per church	\$10,225	\$13,619	\$9,318		
Debt—number reporting	14	9	5		
Amount reported	\$25,851	\$18,021	\$6,930	73.2	26.8
Number reporting "no debt"	92	14	78		
Parsonages, number	37	10	27		
Value—number reporting	33	9	24		
Amount reported	\$111,202	\$30,800	\$80,402	27.7	72.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	141	30	111	21.3	78.7
Amount reported	\$311,207	\$84,241	\$226,966	27.1	72.9
Pastors' salaries	\$87,526	\$26,068	\$61,458	20.8	79.2
All other salaries	\$21,674	\$9,340	\$12,334	43.1	56.9
Repairs and improvements	\$21,813	\$4,886	\$16,927	22.4	77.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$8,272	\$5,952	\$2,320	72.0	28.0
All other current expenses, including interest	\$39,744	\$15,279	\$24,465	38.4	61.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$10,895	\$3,462	\$7,433	31.8	68.2
Home missions	\$24,307	\$3,446	\$20,861	14.2	85.8
Foreign missions	\$50,292	\$7,591	\$42,701	15.1	84.9
To general headquarters for distribution	\$9,986	\$1,985	\$8,001	19.9	80.1
All other purposes	\$36,788	\$6,232	\$30,556	16.9	83.1
Average expenditure per church	\$2,207	\$2,808	\$2,045		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	127	26	101	20.5	79.5
Officers and teachers	2,588	547	2,041	21.1	78.9
Scholars	25,778	5,071	20,707	19.7	80.3
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number	56	11	45		
Officers and teachers	351	77	274	21.9	78.1
Scholars	2,979	697	2,282	23.4	76.6
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number	10	3	7		
Officers and teachers	58	11	47		
Scholars	393	117	276	29.8	70.2
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number	2	1	1		
Officers and teachers	10	7	3		
Scholars	60	10	50		

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 General Conference of the Mennonite Church of North America 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.....	142	136	113	90
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	6	23	23	
Percent.....	4.4	20.4	(1)	
Members, number.....	26,535	21,582	15,407	11,661
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	4,953	6,175	3,746	
Percent.....	22.9	40.1	32.1	
Average membership per church.....	187	159	136	130
Church edifices, number.....	135	131	107	89
Value—number reporting.....	128	130	106	84
Amount reported.....	\$1,308,800	\$1,212,350	\$544,560	\$303,400
Average value per church.....	\$10,225	\$9,326	\$5,137	\$3,612
Debt—number reporting.....	14	13	14	9
Amount reported.....	\$25,851	\$20,995	\$15,400	\$5,690
Parsonages, number.....	37			
Value—number reporting.....	33	22	11	9
Amount reported.....	\$111,292	\$112,850	\$22,200	\$19,050
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	141	131	107	
Amount reported.....	\$311,207	\$378,794	\$149,237	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$87,526			
All other salaries.....	\$21,674			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$21,813	\$106,411	\$72,813	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$8,272			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$39,744			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$10,895			
Home missions.....	\$24,307			
Foreign missions.....	\$50,202	\$182,383	\$76,424	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$9,986			
All other purposes.....	\$36,788			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,207	\$2,892	\$1,395	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	127	120	105	84
Officers and teachers.....	2,688	1,923	1,377	1,148
Scholars.....	25,778	23,537	17,594	12,472

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the General Conference of the Mennonite Church of North America, 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 4 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 tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each district in the General Conference of the Mennonite Church of North America, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and 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 ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	142	30	112	28,535	5,228	21,309	12,082	13,718	735	88.1	127	2,588	25,778
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
Pennsylvania.....	25	10	15	3,428	1,725	1,703	1,518	1,910	---	79.5	24	474	3,407
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	8	1	7	2,571	225	2,346	1,080	1,250	241	86.4	8	218	2,133
Indiana.....	2	1	1	1,345	161	1,184	602	743	---	81.0	2	83	1,600
Illinois.....	2	1	1	270	110	160	111	159	---	69.8	2	27	227
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	6	---	6	1,345	---	1,348	607	741	---	81.9	6	93	1,413
Iowa.....	4	---	4	974	---	974	469	505	---	92.9	4	121	769
Missouri.....	1	---	1	124	---	124	60	64	---	---	1	31	157
North Dakota.....	5	---	5	374	---	374	189	155	50	109.0	5	42	385
South Dakota.....	7	1	6	1,525	78	1,449	636	691	108	92.0	5	115	1,357
Nebraska.....	5	2	3	1,295	514	781	613	682	---	89.9	5	96	1,451
Kansas.....	36	5	31	8,616	1,120	7,496	4,033	4,337	246	93.0	31	720	8,085
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	21	2	19	1,061	113	1,848	888	1,073	---	82.8	15	223	1,957
Texas.....	1	---	1	88	---	88	20	18	---	---	1	8	46
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	3	---	3	346	---	346	185	161	---	114.9	2	26	198
Idaho.....	1	---	1	318	---	318	150	168	---	89.3	1	25	258
Colorado.....	1	---	1	28	---	28	11	12	---	---	1	6	25
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	4	---	4	412	---	412	213	190	---	107.0	4	75	472
Oregon.....	4	3	1	355	130	225	147	208	---	79.7	4	71	514
California.....	6	4	2	1,212	1,052	160	570	642	---	83.8	6	129	1,324

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 re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	142	136	113	90	28,535	21,582	15,407	11,661	414	23,970	2,151	1.7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	25	25	18	14	3,428	2,982	1,992	1,675	25	3,403	-----	.7
E. N. CENTRAL: Ohio.....	8	7	8	9	2,571	2,002	1,954	1,526	10	2,561	-----	.4
Indiana.....	2	3	1	2	1,345	1,215	904	920	5	1,340	-----	.4
W. N. CENTRAL: Minnesota.....	6	7	6	1	1,348	1,092	990	262	-----	1,348	-----	-----
Iowa.....	4	4	2	4	974	1,042	408	767	52	922	-----	5.3
North Dakota.....	5	3	2	-----	374	239	107	-----	6	368	-----	1.6
South Dakota.....	7	6	5	5	1,525	1,263	769	562	-----	1,327	198	-----
Nebraska.....	5	4	6	5	1,295	1,010	927	679	10	1,285	-----	.8
Kansas.....	36	35	27	21	8,616	6,657	4,937	3,581	283	7,076	1,257	3.8
W. S. CENTRAL: Oklahoma.....	21	19	15	18	1,961	1,595	915	1,145	17	1,498	446	1.1
MOUNTAIN: Montana.....	3	2	4	1	346	212	111	5	1	345	-----	.3
Idaho.....	1	2	3	-----	318	221	257	-----	-----	318	-----	-----
PACIFIC: Washington.....	4	4	2	1	412	336	124	38	2	284	126	.7
Oregon.....	4	2	-----	-----	355	222	-----	-----	2	353	-----	.6
California.....	6	7	8	2	1,212	1,011	560	100	-----	1,212	-----	-----
Other States.....	15	6	6	7	455	483	452	401	1	330	124	.3

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: Illinois, 2; Missouri, 1; Texas, 1; and Colorado, 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.....	142	135	128	\$1,308,800	14	\$25,851	33	\$111,292
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	25	25	22	248,000	4	10,050	5	16,200
E. N. CENTRAL: Ohio.....	8	8	8	193,000	—	—	5	17,500
W. N. CENTRAL: Minnesota.....	6	6	6	30,900	1	1,200	1	(¹)
Iowa.....	4	4	4	21,500	—	—	3	9,500
North Dakota.....	5	5	5	15,500	—	—	1	(¹)
South Dakota.....	7	7	6	39,900	1	471	1	(¹)
Nebraska.....	5	5	5	51,000	1	4,000	1	(¹)
Kansas.....	36	33	32	386,100	3	7,500	5	18,500
W. S. CENTRAL: Oklahoma.....	21	19	17	65,800	2	230	2	(¹)
MOUNTAIN: Montana.....	3	3	3	5,600	—	—	1	(¹)
PACIFIC: Washington.....	4	4	4	20,800	—	—	—	—
Oregon.....	4	2	3	9,100	1	600	2	(¹)
California.....	6	5	5	79,800	1	1,800	1	(¹)
Other States.....	8	8	8	141,800	—	—	5	49,592

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

² Includes: Indiana, 2; Illinois, 2; Missouri, 1; Texas, 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	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements
United States.....	142	141	\$311,207	\$37,526	\$21,674	\$21,813
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	25	25	57,410	19,804	5,080	2,747
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	8	8	32,236	10,400	1,988	4,164
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Minnesota.....	6	6	13,204	2,250	778	3,272
Iowa.....	4	4	9,422	3,633	400	916
North Dakota.....	5	5	2,285	640	194	78
South Dakota.....	7	6	10,562	2,630	511	635
Nebraska.....	5	5	13,871	2,820	1,100	573
Kansas.....	36	36	99,812	22,964	5,266	5,073
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Oklahoma.....	21	21	11,389	3,445	730	758
MOUNTAIN: Montana.....	3	3	3,271	733	200	451
PACIFIC: Washington.....	4	4	4,036	1,215	139	325
Oregon.....	4	4	6,796	2,283	980	160
California.....	6	6	19,307	7,165	2,891	1,369
Other States.....	8	18	27,606	7,544	1,357	1,292

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses including interest	Local re- lief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$3,272	\$39,744	\$10,895	\$24,307	\$50,202	\$9,898	\$36,788
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	3,625	11,202	3,727	3,360	3,579	1,064	3,222
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	1,392	3,408	1,244	2,513	3,613	199	3,315
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Minnesota.....		1,843	488	730	2,363	855	125
Iowa.....	150	359	808	830	1,026		1,240
North Dakota.....		373	74	177	668	15	66
South Dakota.....	677	1,694	123	1,055	1,998	348	986
Nebraska.....	700	1,870	35	403	2,305	2,661	1,404
Kansas.....	500	12,199	2,763	9,050	21,054	3,054	17,889
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Oklahoma.....		1,105	750	1,368	2,178	120	945
MOUNTAIN: Montana.....	578	125	8	470	375		331
PACIFIC: Washington.....		384	50	419	569	218	717
Oregon.....	100	663	53	593	827	843	304
California.....	550	1,789	320	982	1,374	695	2,272
Other States.....		2,840	447	2,367	7,773	14	3,972

¹ Includes: Indiana, 2; Illinois, 2; Missouri, 1; Texas, 1; Idaho, 1; and Colorado, 1.

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.....	142	26,535	128	\$1,308,800	14	\$25,851	141	\$311,207	127	25,778
Eastern.....	25	3,428	22	248,000	4	10,050	25	57,410	24	3,407
Middle.....	17	5,294	17	337,000	17	337,000	17	84,652	17	4,885
Northern.....	24	4,374	23	129,900	3	5,671	23	33,832	21	4,273
Pacific.....	15	2,297	13	127,700	2	2,400	15	34,541	15	2,568
Western.....	61	11,152	53	466,200	5	7,730	61	120,772	50	10,644

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In March 1859 two small Mennonite congregations in Lee County, Iowa, composed of immigrants from southern Germany, held a conference to discuss the possible union of all the Mennonite bodies in America. Until that time, while in a general way the different organizations had held to the same doctrines, they had not cooperated actively, or at least had taken no concerted part in any particular work. The resolutions adopted at this meeting drew the attention of all the Mennonite bodies. Among those especially interested was John Oberholzer, of Bucks County, Pa., who had taken advanced ground in the matter of aggressive work, and, together with 16 other ministers, having been charged with insubordination to the then established form of church government in his conference and having been disowned by that conference, had organized a separate conference in eastern Pennsylvania in October 1847. The publication by Oberholzer of the *Religiöser Botschafter*, founded in 1852 and later styled *Christliches Volksblatt*, gave wide publicity and strong support to the new union movement, which promised to advance along broader and more liberal lines than his conference had permitted. The Iowa congregations extended a general invitation to all Mennonite congregations and conferences, and in May 1860, at West Point, Iowa, the first effort was made to hold a general conference of Mennonites in America. While this conference was not completely representative, questions of education, missions, and unity were discussed, and the organization of the General Conference of Mennonites in America was brought about. On the basis of uniting in the support of mission work, other congregations were soon added, and the membership and influence of the body grew rapidly. Many of the congregations whose members had come from Russia and Germany since 1850, and who had become acquainted with the movement before leaving Europe, joined the new organization. Among the Amish Mennonites who came from Europe and settled in Ohio about 1840 were some who favored greater leniency in discipline, and who separated from the Amish body on that account. They were known as the Apostolic Mennonite Church, but since the organization of the General Conference of Mennonites they have affiliated with that body.

The church is well organized and aggressive in the various lines of Christian effort, and is rapidly increasing in numbers in the United States and Canada.

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 Phil. A. Wedel, conference secretary, General Conference of the Mennonite Church of North America, Aberdeen, Idaho, and approved by him in its present form.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine this body is, with few exceptions, in strict accord with other Mennonites, the main difference being that in most of the congregations the passage in I Corinthians xi, 4-15, is not understood as making obligatory the use of a covering for the head of female members during prayer and worship, and that the passage in John xiii, 4-15, is not generally believed to command the institution of an ordinance (that of foot washing) to be observed according to the example there described. In the matter of conformity to the world, some congregations adhere less strictly than others to the articles of faith adopted by the body as a whole. Their common ground of union is contained in the following confession:

This conference recognizes and acknowledges the sacred Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the only and infallible rule of faith and life; for "other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." In matters of faith it is therefore required of the congregations which unite with the conference that, accepting the above confession, they hold fast to the doctrine of salvation by grace through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, baptism on confession of faith, the refusal of all oaths, the Christ-taught doctrine of peace and nonresistance, and the practice of a Scriptural church discipline.

ORGANIZATION

The local church is autonomous in its government, although appeal may be made to the local and district conferences, which meet annually. The General Conference meets every 3 years, and is not a legislative, but an advisory body, having no power to act in any way prejudicial to the rights of the individual congregations. Any congregation of any Mennonite body, upon agreeing to and adopting the constitution, may become a member of the General Conference on approval by a majority vote of the conference, every congregation having 1 vote for every 30 communicant members or fraction thereof. This conference elects officers and a board of 9 trustees of which 3 members are chosen at each regular meeting. It also chooses a Board of Home Missions, a Board of Foreign Missions, and a Board of Publication.

WORK

Home missionary work is carried on through the agency of the Board of Home Missions and has for its object the supplying of small and needy congregations with ministers, the sending of evangelists to localities where the gospel is seldom preached, and the conducting of missions in cities. The report for 1936 shows 40 missionaries employed in this work and but very few on part time. The contributions amounted to \$71,182.

Besides this work of the General Conference the 6 district conferences have also assisted small groups in their respective districts to the extent of about \$35,000.

The work among the American Indians is under the care of the Board of Foreign Missions. The work is among the Cheyennes in Oklahoma and Montana, the Arapahoes in Oklahoma, and the Hopis in Arizona. There are 14 churches and 700 members and the value of the property is approximately \$70,000. The Foreign Mission Board also has charge of the work in the Central Provinces, India, and in the Province of Cbihli, China. The report for 1936 shows 10 stations and 85 outstations and preaching places in India alone. There are 24 American missionaries and 160 native helpers; 8 churches with 1,962 members; 44 schools with about 2,200 pupils and 62 teachers; 8 hospitals and dispensaries treating 16,236 patients; a leper home with 615 inmates; 2 orphanages with 30 enrolled; and 13 Sunday schools with 1,763 enrolled. The value of the property in the India mission field is \$75,000 and the amount contributed for the work in 1936 was \$261,000.

In China the report for 1936 shows 3 main stations and 55 outstations and preaching places; 14 American missionaries; 130 native workers; 13 churches with 1,467 members; 29 schools with about 1,500 students and about 70 teachers; 3 hospitals and dispensaries, treating approximately 10,000 patients; and 16 Sunday schools with an enrollment of about 1,800. The value of the property in the China mission field is \$87,000—total valuation of mission fields amongst the American Indians and India is \$125,655.

The educational institutions that receive the major part of their support from the General Conference churches are 2 colleges and 1 junior college, with a total enrollment of about 1,500. The value of these institutions is at the present time about \$3,000,000. The enrollment in 9 preparatory schools in 1936 was about 300.

The 120 Christian Endeavour societies have a membership of 9,000. The Mennonite Book Concern, Berne, Ind., is Conference property. The church papers are 2 weekly papers, "The Bundesbote" and "The Mennonite"; a bilingual monthly; a mission quarterly in both the English and German languages; a German and English year book; and English and German Sunday school quarterlies. A new song book published by the Conference is used primarily in the Conference churches.

The philanthropic work of the denomination in 1936 included 5 homes for the aged, 7 hospitals, and 3 homes for girls. A nurses' training school is generally combined with each hospital. Over 5,000 patients received treatment in the last year. The total property value approaches \$900,000. Tons of clothing and thousands of dollars have been sent to over 30,000 coreligionists who have been enabled to escape persecution in Russia and have found a welcome asylum in Canada; likewise large sums have been sent to war-stricken countries like Spain and China.

EVANGELICAL MENNONITE BRETHREN CONFERENCE.

(FORMERLY DEFENSELESS MENNONITE BRETHREN IN CHRIST OF NORTH AMERICA)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Evangelical Mennonite Brethren Conference 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 consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

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.....	10	4	6		
Members, number.....	1,184	408	776	34.5	65.5
Average membership per church.....	118	102	129		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	491	149	342	30.3	69.7
Female.....	633	199	434	31.4	68.6
Sex not reported.....	60	60			
Males per 100 females.....	77.6	74.9	78.8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,076	348	728	32.3	67.7
13 years and over.....	108	60	48	55.6	44.4
Age not reported.....					
Church edifices, number.....	10	4	6		
Value—number reporting.....	9	4	5		
Amount reported.....	\$62,200	\$32,000	\$29,600	52.4	47.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$60,100	\$32,500	\$27,600	54.1	45.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$2,100	\$100	\$2,000	4.8	95.2
Average value per church.....	\$6,911	\$8,150	\$5,920		
Debt—number reporting.....	2	1	1		
Amount reported.....	\$3,100	\$1,600	\$1,500	51.6	48.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	6	1	4		
Parsonages, number.....	5	2	3		
Value—number reporting.....	4	2	2		
Amount reported.....	\$12,500	\$7,500	\$5,000	60.0	40.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	4	6		
Amount reported.....	\$15,552	\$6,284	\$9,268	40.4	59.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,150	\$2,240	\$1,910	54.0	46.0
All other salaries.....	\$207	\$180	\$27	87.0	13.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$455	\$255	\$200	56.0	44.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$593	\$550	\$43	92.7	7.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,567	\$849	\$718	54.2	45.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$768	\$354	\$414	46.1	53.9
Home missions.....	\$1,744	\$491	\$1,253	28.2	71.8
Foreign missions.....	\$3,698	\$363	\$3,335	9.8	90.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,528	\$428	\$1,100	28.0	72.0
All other purposes.....	\$342	\$574	\$268	68.2	31.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,555	\$1,571	\$1,545		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	4	6		
Officers and teachers.....	186	77	109	41.4	58.6
Scholars.....	1,684	683	1,001	40.6	59.4
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	2	4		
Officers and teachers.....	70	30	40		
Scholars.....	711	197	514	27.7	72.3
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	1	4		
Officers and teachers.....	47	14	33		
Scholars.....	306	103	208	33.7	66.3

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 Evangelical Mennonite Brethren Conference for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. This denomination was reported as the Nebraska and Minnesota Conference of Mennonites in 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	10	9	15	8
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	1	-6	7	
Percent ²				
Members, number.....	1,184	818	1,171	545
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	366	-353	626	
Percent.....	44.7	-30.1	114.9	
Average membership per church.....	118	91	78	68
Church edifices, number.....	10	9	13	6
Value—number reporting.....	9	9	12	6
Amount reported.....	\$62,200	\$60,900	\$30,625	\$9,000
Average value per church.....	\$6,911	\$6,767	\$2,552	\$1,500
Debt—number reporting.....	2	2		
Amount reported.....	\$3,100	\$282		
Parsonages, number.....	5			
Value—number reporting.....	4	2		
Amount reported.....	\$12,500	\$17,500		
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	10	9	12	
Amount reported.....	\$15,552	\$14,080	\$8,239	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,150			
All other salaries.....	\$207			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$455	\$5,864	\$1,873	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$593			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,567			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$768			
Home missions.....	\$1,744			
Foreign missions.....	\$3,698	\$8,816	\$6,366	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,528			
All other purposes.....	\$842			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,555	\$1,631	\$687	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	10	8	14	8
Officers and teachers.....	186	143	135	45
Scholars.....	1,684	1,415	1,757	782

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3 and 4 present the statistics for the Evangelical Mennonite Brethren Conference 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 by age as far as reported.

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.....	10	4	6	1,184	408	776	491	633	60	77.6	10	186	1,684
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Illinois.....	2	2		218	218		90	128		70.3	2	48	330
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	1		1	206		206	90	116		77.6	1	25	280
South Dakota.....	1			124		124	50	74			1	15	150
Nebraska.....	2		2	171		171	73	98			2	37	275
Kansas.....	1		1	163		163	65	98			1	17	178
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	1		1	112		112	64	48			1	15	118
PACIFIC:													
Oregon.....	2	2		190	190		59	71	60		2	29	353

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936	
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	13 years and over	Age not reported
United States.....	10	9	15	8	1,184	818	1,171	545	1,076	108
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Illinois.....	2	1	3		218	71	196		218	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota.....	1	1	3	3	206	200	577	373	206	
South Dakota.....	1	1			124	100			124	
Nebraska.....	2	2	3	3	171	185	178	130	123	48
Kansas.....	1	1			163	45			163	
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana.....	1	2			112	104			112	
PACIFIC:										
Oregon.....	2	1			190	113			130	60
Other States ¹			6	2			220	42		

¹ Separate presentation was limited to States having 3 or more churches in 1916 and 1906.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

This body includes a part of the Mennonites who came from Russia in 1873-74. They hold the same doctrine and have the same polity as the Mennonite Church. They have, however, a distinct ecclesiastical organization and are classed as a separate body. This body also cooperates somewhat with the other body of Defenseless Mennonites, which, however, is largely German.

This conference supports six missionaries in Africa and China in connection with the American Mennonite Mission, maintained by the Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities of the Mennonite Church.

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 J. C. Wall, secretary of the year book, Evangelical Mennonite Brethren Conference, Frazer, Mont. and approved by him in its present form.

MENNONITE BRETHREN IN CHRIST

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Mennonite Brethren in Christ 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 consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

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.....	112	44	68	39.3	60.7
Members, number.....	7,841	4,106	3,735	52.4	47.6
Average membership per church.....	70	93	55		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,814	1,423	1,391	50.6	49.4
Female.....	4,181	2,207	1,974	52.8	47.2
Sex not reported.....	846	476	370	56.3	43.7
Males per 100 females.....	67.3	64.5	70.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	419	238	181	56.8	43.2
13 years and over.....	6,206	3,159	3,047	50.9	49.1
Age not reported.....	1,216	709	507	58.3	41.7
Percent under 13 years ²	6.3	7.0	5.6		
Church edifices, number.....	102	40	62	39.2	60.8
Value—number reporting.....	101	40	61	39.6	60.4
Amount reported.....	\$706,970	\$467,540	\$239,430	66.1	33.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$687,545	\$404,540	\$223,005	67.0	32.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$19,425	\$3,000	\$16,425	15.4	84.6
Average value per church.....	\$7,000	\$11,689	\$3,925		
Debt—number reporting.....	32	21	11		
Amount reported.....	\$90,073	\$82,292	\$8,381	90.8	9.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	47	14	33		
Parsonages, number.....	72	36	36		
Value—number reporting.....	59	32	27		
Amount reported.....	\$191,020	\$139,000	\$52,620	72.5	27.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	112	44	68	39.3	60.7
Amount reported.....	\$210,593	\$128,846	\$81,747	61.2	38.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$68,829	\$37,738	\$31,091	54.8	45.2
All other salaries.....	\$8,031	\$5,150	\$2,881	64.1	35.9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$12,264	\$5,566	\$6,698	45.4	54.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$17,866	\$11,661	\$6,205	65.3	34.7
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$38,638	\$27,763	\$10,875	71.9	28.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,416	\$3,319	\$1,097	75.2	24.8
Home missions.....	\$6,854	\$4,150	\$2,704	60.5	39.5
Foreign missions.....	\$10,568	\$12,355	\$7,213	63.1	36.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$8,214	\$4,232	\$3,982	51.5	48.5
All other purposes.....	\$25,013	\$16,612	\$8,001	65.3	34.7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,880	\$2,928	\$1,202		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	104	42	62	40.4	59.6
Officers and teachers.....	1,743	871	872	50.0	50.0
Scholars.....	11,399	6,047	5,352	53.0	47.0
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	1	3		
Officers and teachers.....	12	6	6		
Scholars.....	186	130	56	69.9	30.1
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	4		4		
Scholars.....	50		50		
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	5		5		
Scholars.....	35		35		

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 Mennonite Brethren in Christ 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.....	112	99	108	68
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	13	-9	40	
Percent ²		-8.3		
Members, number.....	7,841	5,882	4,737	2,801
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	1,959	1,145	1,936	
Percent.....	33.3	24.2	69.1	
Average membership per church.....	70	59	44	41
Church edifices, number.....	102	99	92	58
Value—number reporting.....	101	90	91	57
Amount reported.....	\$706,970	\$544,643	\$223,048	\$140,747
Average value per church.....	\$7,000	\$6,052	\$2,458	\$2,469
Debt—number reporting.....	32	22	13	8
Amount reported.....	\$90,673	\$58,677	\$17,195	\$756
Parsonages, number.....	72			
Value—number reporting.....	59	51	36	23
Amount reported.....	\$191,620	\$200,600	\$61,425	\$28,850
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	112	96	105	
Amount reported.....	\$210,593	\$229,803	\$91,317	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$68,829			
All other salaries.....	\$8,031			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$12,264	\$133,004	\$55,478	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$17,866			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$38,638			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,416			
Home missions.....	\$6,854			
Foreign missions.....	\$19,568	\$65,781	\$35,839	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$8,214			
All other purposes.....	\$25,913			
Not classified.....		\$31,015		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,850	\$2,394	\$870	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	104	93	101	59
Officers and teachers.....	1,743	1,216	1,208	878
Scholars.....	11,399	8,560	7,755	3,720

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 Mennonite Brethren in Christ 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 4 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 tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Mennonite Brethren in Christ, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and 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 ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	112	44	68	7,841	4,106	3,735	2,814	4,181	846	67.3	104	1,743	11,399
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
Pennsylvania.....	32	21	11	3,234	2,541	693	1,168	1,624	442	71.9	32	718	5,129
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	12	4	8	833	197	636	326	507	---	64.3	11	172	1,089
Indiana.....	14	4	10	1,394	463	931	492	727	175	67.7	11	193	1,154
Michigan.....	26	8	18	1,429	635	794	495	786	148	63.0	25	360	2,276
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	4	1	3	126	51	75	41	85	---	---	2	25	195
South Dakota.....	3	---	3	82	---	82	41	41	---	---	3	27	124
Nebraska.....	3	1	2	118	48	70	48	70	---	---	3	28	127
Kansas.....	1	---	1	44	---	44	14	30	---	---	1	14	54
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	1	---	1	28	---	28	10	18	---	---	1	12	48
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho.....	2	1	1	98	28	70	34	64	---	---	2	21	176
Colorado.....	2	1	1	48	14	34	21	27	---	---	1	8	25
New Mexico.....	1	---	1	12	---	12	6	6	---	---	1	8	25
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	9	2	7	302	66	236	81	140	81	57.9	9	133	796
California.....	2	1	1	93	63	30	37	56	---	---	2	24	181

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			Per- cent under 13 ¹
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	
United States.....	112	99	108	68	7,841	5,882	4,737	2,801	419	6,206	1,216	6.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	32	26	30	21	3,234	2,127	1,799	998	190	2,452	502	7.2
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	12	10	8	12	833	494	505	644	64	666	103	8.8
Indiana.....	14	15	8	9	1,394	1,302	493	448	111	1,108	175	9.1
Michigan.....	26	30	34	25	1,429	1,314	1,171	690	32	1,205	192	2.6
W. N. CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	4	2	3	---	126	131	102	---	2	124	---	1.6
South Dakota.....	3	---	---	---	82	---	---	---	7	76	---	---
Nebraska.....	3	7	8	---	118	243	275	---	2	91	25	---
Kansas.....	1	1	3	---	44	25	59	---	---	44	---	---
MOUNTAIN: Colorado.....	2	1	5	---	48	12	81	---	---	14	34	---
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	9	2	7	1	302	23	132	21	2	205	95	1.0
Other States.....	16	5	2	---	231	211	119	---	9	222	---	3.9

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: Oklahoma, 1; Idaho, 2; New Mexico, 1; and California, 2.

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 report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount
United States.....	112	102	101	\$708,970	82	\$90,673	59	\$191,620
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	32	31	31	330,200	12	62,151	23	119,270
E. N. CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	12	10	9	62,800	1	1,900	4	8,200
Indiana.....	14	14	14	97,535	2	3,000	7	19,800
Michigan.....	26	25	25	82,250	9	19,189	14	31,400
W. N. CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	4	4	4	3,830	---	---	2	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	9	8	8	13,905	3	2,606	2	(¹)
Other States.....	15	10	² 10	66,450	5	1,827	7	12,950

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: South Dakota, 1; Nebraska, 2; Kansas, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Idaho, 2; Colorado, 1; and California, 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.....	112	112	\$210,598	\$68,829	\$8,031	\$12,284
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	32	32	93,054	26,480	2,705	3,908
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	12	12	16,702	6,275	578	974
Indiana.....	14	14	32,786	9,353	1,283	1,913
Michigan.....	26	26	47,927	16,826	2,393	4,431
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Iowa.....	4	4	1,503	811	50	181
South Dakota.....	3	3	1,181	561	51	-----
Nebraska.....	3	3	3,166	1,364	198	-----
PACIFIC: Washington.....	9	9	5,826	3,325	279	257
Other States.....	9	9	8,448	3,834	494	600

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	All other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$17,866	\$38,638	\$4,416	\$6,854	\$19,568	\$8,214	\$25,913
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	4,103	24,046	3,198	3,925	8,525	3,344	12,820
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	1,050	3,386	75	486	1,151	250	2,477
Indiana.....	5,339	3,924	583	1,302	3,454	1,888	3,747
Michigan.....	6,158	5,440	383	311	4,716	1,900	5,309
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Iowa.....	25	225	10	27	85	44	45
South Dakota.....	-----	28	-----	125	181	10	225
Nebraska.....	224	314	8	72	215	344	427
PACIFIC: Washington.....	367	661	31	60	183	228	435
Other States.....	600	614	128	546	1,058	146	428

¹ Includes: Kansas, 1; Idaho, 2; Colorado, 2; New Mexico, 1; California, 2; and Oklahoma, 1.

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

CONFERENCE	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.....	112	7,841	101	\$706,970	32	\$90,673	112	\$210,593	104	11,399
Indiana-Ohio.....	28	2,311	25	163,835	3	4,900	28	51,541	24	2,350
Michigan.....	25	1,370	24	79,750	9	19,189	25	46,779	24	2,223
Nebraska.....	17	551	12	63,280	4	1,177	17	11,374	14	779
Pacific.....	0	352	8	19,280	4	3,256	9	7,789	9	842
Pennsylvania.....	31	3,200	30	380,825	12	62,151	33	93,110	31	5,075
West Coast.....	2	48	2						2	130

¹ Amount for West Coast Conference combined with figures for Pennsylvania Conference, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In 1853 several ministers and members of the Mennonite Church in Pennsylvania united in protracted evangelistic work. Their efforts were successful, and in 1858 they organized a conference in Lehigh County, Pa., under the name "Evangelical Mennonites."

Eleven years later a Mennonite minister in Canada professed conversion, although he had been in the ministry for some time, and by introducing protracted prayer and fellowship meetings into his work, incurred the censure of the bishops who at that time regarded such things as questionable innovations. The movement spread, however, and soon found many adherents in the United States and Canada. Being disowned by the parent body, these met in 1874 in Berlin (now Kitchener), Ontario, and formed an organization known as the "Reformed Mennonites," which is not to be mistaken for the body now known as the Reformed Mennonite Church. The next year they were joined by a small body which had been organized into a separate religious society under the name of the "New Mennonites," the two bodies adopting the name "United Mennonites."

As the purpose of all three organizations was similar, and as there were no vital differences in method of work or form of doctrine, steps were soon taken for further consolidation, and in November 1879, at a special meeting held at Blair, Ontario, the Evangelical Mennonites of Pennsylvania and the United Mennonites of Ontario, Canada, became one body, and adopted the name "Evangelical United Mennonites."

This body continued to grow in numbers and began the publication of a church periodical and other religious literature. Three years later, in 1882, the Evangelical United Mennonites became acquainted with a small body called the "Brethren in Christ," which had, on account of doctrinal differences, separated from the River Brethren Church in 1838. The two bodies united in 1883, and the present name, "Mennonite Brethren in Christ," was adopted.

DOCTRINE

The articles of faith are 29 in number, all but 3 being in close accord with the principles taught in the 18 articles of the Dort Confession of Faith. Of these 3 exceptions, one treats of entire sanctification as a separate work of grace arising from, and necessarily following, justification and regeneration, and holds it to be "an instantaneous act of God, through the Holy Ghost," by which the person is

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. J. S. Wood, chairman-presiding elder, South District, Michigan Conference, Mennonite Brethren in Christ, Pontiac, Mich., and approved by him in its present form.

cleansed from inbred sin or original depravity, and by which he is set apart for the continual service of God. Another treats of divine healing of the sick by the "laying on of hands, and anointing with oil, and praying over them." Though not incorporated in the Dort Confession of Faith, this practice is not uncommon among many of the members of the congregations of the Mennonite Church. A third treats of the millennium, expressing views in regard to the second Advent which are in accord with those of many in the Mennonite Church.

With regard to baptism there is practically no difference between this denomination and other Mennonites in the statement of the doctrine, though the Mennonite Brethren in Christ practice immersion, while the other Mennonite bodies practice pouring or sprinkling. There are other slight differences not stated in the respective confessions of faith and apparent only in practice, especially in the matter of attire, resulting from different interpretations of passages of Scripture, notably I Corinthians xi, 4-15.

ORGANIZATION

The form of church government is similar to that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, except that the authority vested by that body in the episcopate is, in the Mennonite Brethren in Christ, placed in the hands of an executive committee. The local church, whether circuit or appointment, is under the direction of a quarterly conference, which governs all local work and appoints all local officers. The annual conference, including all the circuits of a certain conference territory, assigns pastors to the several churches and makes assessments, but makes no rules that in any way affect church government. The General Conference, which meets every 4 years, decides all questions of church discipline, rules of order, and other matters pertaining to church government which are referred to it; and also appoints the executive committee, the editor of the church periodical, the board of publication, and other officers. The executive committee considers all questions of church government which arise in the interval between the meetings of the General Conference.

WORK

The home missionary work of the denomination is generally evangelistic, providing church privileges for needy communities and establishing congregations wherever there are sufficient members. During 1936 about \$16,000 was contributed for this work, and 150 missionaries were supported in 75 stations in the United States. Sunday schools are conducted at all the various mission stations and the results are apparent in the many new congregations established. In the proportion of missionaries to members, this body is perhaps second only to the Moravian Church.

Foreign missionary work is carried on in China, India, the Sudan, Armenia, and Chile. The latest report shows 33 stations occupied by 80 missionaries and native workers. There are a few organized churches, but the work is mostly evangelistic. There are no recognized hospitals, but several dispensaries serve hundreds of patients. The value of property belonging to the denomination in foreign countries is estimated at \$25,000, and the amount contributed for the foreign work was more than \$40,000.

This denomination has no schools, but urges its young men and women to take Bible training and college courses.

MENNONITE BRETHERN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Mennonite Brethren Church of 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 body consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

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.....	55	9	46		
Members, number.....	7,595	1,756	5,839	23.1	76.9
Average membership per church.....	138	195	127		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	3,469	817	2,652	23.6	76.4
Female.....	4,126	939	3,187	22.8	77.2
Males per 100 females.....	84.1	87.0	83.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	61	24	37		
13 years and over.....	7,181	1,732	5,449	24.1	75.9
Age not reported.....	353		353		100.0
Percent under 13 years ¹	0.8	1.4	0.7		
Church edifices, number.....	52	7	45		
Value—number reporting.....	52	7	45		
Amount reported.....	\$297,612	\$53,014	\$214,598	27.9	72.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$262,563	\$62,900	\$199,663	24.0	76.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$35,049	\$20,114	\$14,935	57.4	42.6
Average value per church.....	\$5,723	\$11,859	\$4,769		
Debt—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	\$7,500		\$7,500		100.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	45	5	40		
Parsonages, number.....	3	1	2		
Value—number reporting.....	2	1	1		
Amount reported.....	\$3,800	\$800	\$3,000	21.1	78.9
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	55	9	46		
Amount reported.....	\$105,062	\$42,684	\$62,478	40.5	59.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$11,927	\$3,758	\$8,169	31.5	68.5
All other salaries.....	\$7,175	\$1,280	\$5,895	17.8	82.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3,764	\$153	\$3,611	4.1	95.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$16,842	\$10,030	\$6,812	59.0	40.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$20,920	\$14,759	\$6,161	70.5	29.5
Home missions.....	\$9,915	\$3,034	\$6,881	30.6	69.4
Foreign missions.....	\$17,107	\$4,081	\$13,026	23.9	76.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$0,844	\$2,993	\$5,851	30.4	69.6
All other purposes.....	\$7,568	\$2,496	\$5,072	33.0	67.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,910	\$4,732	\$1,358		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	51	8	43		
Officers and teachers.....	885	156	712	18.0	82.0
Scholars.....	9,080	1,988	7,092	21.9	78.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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.....	16	5	11		
Officers and teachers.....	84	26	58		
Scholars.....	908	361	547	39.8	60.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	2	4		
Officers and teachers.....	37	12	25		
Scholars.....	457	218	239	47.7	52.3
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2		2		
Officers and teachers.....	15		15		
Scholars.....	90		90		

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 Mennonite Brethren Church of North America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. This body was reported in 1906 under the name Schellenberger Brueder-Gemeinde.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number.....	55	61	53	13
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	-6	8	40	
Percent ³				
Members, number.....	7,695	6,484	5,127	1,825
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	1,111	1,357	3,302	
Percent.....	17.1	26.5	180.9	
Average membership per church.....	138	106	97	140
Church edifices, number.....	52	50	47	13
Value—number reporting.....	52	49	47	13
Amount reported.....	\$297,612	\$318,920	\$131,605	\$13,000
Average value per church.....	\$5,723	\$6,509	\$2,800	\$1,000
Debt—number reporting.....	1	12	10	
Amount reported.....	\$7,500	\$11,692	\$1,700	
Parsonages, number.....	3			
Value—number reporting.....	2	2	1	
Amount reported.....	\$3,800	\$2,500	\$800	
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	55	54	53	
Amount reported.....	\$105,062	\$118,334	\$38,101	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$11,927			
All other salaries.....	\$7,175			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3,764	\$59,926	\$14,084	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$16,842			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$20,920			
Home missions.....	\$9,915			
Foreign missions.....	\$17,107	\$58,458	\$24,017	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$9,844			
All other purposes.....	\$7,568			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,910	\$2,192	\$719	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	51	50	53	13
Officers and teachers.....	868	642	506	120
Scholars.....	9,080	7,575	7,716	2,550

¹ Statistics are for Schellenberger Brueder-Gemeinde.
² A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.
³ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Mennonite Brethren Church of North America 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 4 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 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 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	55	9	46	7,595	1,756	5,839	3,469	4,128	84.1	51	868	9,080
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Michigan	1		1	30		30	16	14		1	6	50
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota	2		2	367		367	160	207	77.3	2	41	437
North Dakota	6		6	518		518	245	272	90.4	6	63	660
South Dakota	1		1	82		82	28	54		1	26	150
Nebraska	4		4	379		379	180	199	90.5	4	49	570
Kansas	10		10	1,716		1,716	772	944	81.8	9	150	1,906
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma	14	1	13	1,972	116	1,856	886	1,066	81.6	12	272	2,378
Texas	1		1	59		59	29	30		1	17	85
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana	2		2	130		130	60	70		1	14	110
Colorado	2		2	89		89	43	46		2	19	130
PACIFIC:												
Oregon	2	2		244	244		118	126	93.7	2	27	261
California	10	6	4	2,009	1,396	613	931	1,078	86.4	10	184	2,343

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.....	55	61	53	13	7,595	6,484	5,127	1,825	61	7,181	853	0.8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
North Dakota.....	6	11	11		518	632	702			518		
Nebraska.....	4	5	3		379	288	354		5	374		1.3
Kansas.....	10	9	12	13	1,716	1,395	1,434	1,825	11	1,705		.6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	14	14	13		1,972	1,766	1,473		10	1,864	98	.5
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	2	3			130	154			10	120		7.7
PACIFIC:												
California.....	10	10	4		2,009	1,476	486		24	1,960	25	1.2
Other States.....	9	9	10		871	773	678		1	640	230	.2

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² Includes: Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 2; South Dakota, 1; Texas, 1; Colorado, 2; and Oregon, 2.

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.....	55	52	52	\$287,612	1	\$7,500
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
North Dakota.....	6	6	6	16,100		
Nebraska.....	4	4	4	21,300		
Kansas.....	10	9	9	69,900		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	14	14	14	63,948		
PACIFIC:						
California.....	10	8	8	96,614	1	7,500
Other States.....	11	11	11	29,750		

¹ Includes: Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 2; South Dakota, 1; Texas, 1; Montana, 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 im- provements
United States.....	55	55	\$105,062	\$11,927	\$7,175	\$3,764
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
North Dakota.....	6	6	2,795	40	67	370
Nebraska.....	4	4	4,416	833	48	416
Kansas.....	10	10	16,779	2,656	838	280
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	14	14	21,920	2,563	4,153	2,047
PACIFIC:						
California.....	10	10	45,641	5,345	1,630	449
Other States.....	11	11	13,511	490	430	202

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local re- lief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$16,842	\$20,920	\$9,915	\$17,107	\$9,844	\$7,568
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
North Dakota.....	174	261	550	542	724	47
Nebraska.....	732	259	311	—	1,713	104
Kansas.....	2,445	2,108	1,936	4,260	—	2,256
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	2,429	2,216	2,776	3,653	947	1,136
PACIFIC:						
California.....	9,678	14,983	3,422	4,792	3,606	1,736
Other States.....	1,384	1,073	920	3,860	2,854	2,289

¹ Includes: Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 2; South Dakota, 1; Texas, 1; Montana, 2; Colorado, 2; and Oregon, 2.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Soon after the middle of the nineteenth century a religious awakening broke out among the Mennonite churches in Russia. The movement started especially at 2 centers. One was located on the Molotschna River, the other in the so-called "old colony." The participants desired to nurture the new life by assembling for Bible study and prayer, and asked that such members be restrained from participation in the communion service who were known to lead a life that was contrary to the teaching of the Christian church. The movement was not looked upon with favor, either by the clergy or by the general church membership, and the participants were required to sever their connection with the Mennonite Church. Thereupon 18 brethren met January 6, 1860, in the Molotschna colony and organized the first Mennonite Brethren Church. The membership increased in spite of intense hostility and severe persecution.

Small groups of these brethren came to America in the year 1874. They settled in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and the Dakota Territory. Others came later. Today there are congregations also in Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, California, Oregon, Michigan, and Washington in the United States; and Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and Ontario in Canada.

¹ This statement, which differs from that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies 1926, was furnished by Rev. H. W. Lohrenz, treasurer of the Conference of the Mennonite Brethren church of North America, Hillsboro, Kans.

DOCTRINE

In matters of doctrine the Mennonite Brethren Church holds to the great body of evangelical teaching, adheres to the principles of peace by refraining from the bearing of arms and the swearing of oaths, and advocates simplicity of life. Admission to church membership is granted upon the personal confession of faith in Christ Jesus, and baptism by immersion.

ORGANIZATION

The churches are organically united in the General Conference of the Mennonite Brethren Church of North America and are incorporated as such under the laws of the State of Kansas. Originally the headquarters were at Buhler, Kans.; now the principal place of business is at Hillsboro, Kans. This General Conference meets once in 3 years. The General Conference is subdivided into 5 district conferences—the Southern, with congregations in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Colorado; the Central, with congregations in Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Michigan; the Pacific, with congregations in California, Oregon, and Washington; the Northern, with congregations in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia; and the Ontario Conference. In their local organizations the churches observe a simple congregational system.

WORK

Home missions.—Much of the information about mission work can be gathered from the statistics, but the following explanation needs to be added:

Evangelism is under the direction of district conferences. The reports show that 42 appointments were made in the United States. In Canada most of the work was done by direct appointment by the churches. A total of 156 weeks of evangelistic services was reported from the United States and 105 from Canada. To this must be added 35 and 40 weeks, respectively, for Bible conferences.

One city mission, located in Minneapolis, Minn., with 4 workers, is supported by the General Conference at an annual cost of \$1,835. Individual districts support similar work in 2 other cities in the United States and in 3 cities in Canada.

The need of Christian literature is supplied by a publishing house located at Hillsboro, Kans., which is owned and controlled by the General Conference. The "Zionsbote" is a religious weekly that serves the Conference as its official organ. The "Hillsboro Vorwärts" is also issued 52 times a year and carries news from the various Mennonite settlements, the nation, and foreign countries. Politically the paper is nonpartisan. Other regularly appearing periodicals are the Sunday School Quarterly and the Christian Leader, a monthly magazine. A book store carries a large selection of choice religious books. The establishment is valued at \$34,140. The turnover in the last fiscal year was \$18,704.

The interests of Christian higher education are served by Tabor College, located at Hillsboro, Kans. This college offers a curriculum of 2 years. Instruction is also given in music, art, commerce, and high-school subjects. Associated with the college is the T. C. Bible School with curricula leading to the Th. B. and R. E. B. degrees. The latest statistics contain the following information: The number of students enrolled is about 240; grounds and buildings are valued at \$160,100; equipment, furnishings, books, etc., \$39,328; the library has over 6,000 volumes; income from student fees, \$6,964; contributions from churches, \$10,033; net income from auxiliary activities, \$404; income from funds, \$167; and expenditures for general purposes, \$14,341; auxiliary activities, \$1,583; and noneducational purposes, \$1,712.

In 5 local Bible schools in the United States there is an enrollment of approximately 140 students, while details from 2 other schools were not available. There are 8 similar Bible schools in Canada which have an estimated enrollment of about 300 students.

It is 45 years since the General Conference started mission work among the Comanche Indians and established the Post Oak Mission near Indianola, Okla. The Comanche tribe numbers about 2,000 members of whom about 500 live on this mission field. Two American missionaries devote the greater share of their time to this work. Native membership in the Post Oak Church was 200, and maintenance cost in last fiscal year, \$2,449.

The Indian mission has been extended to include work for the Mexican people. This is under the supervision of the missionaries who have charge of the Post

Oak station. The principal station is at Lawton, Okla. There are 2 substations, one at Richards Spur and the other at the Post Oak Mission. Total Mexican population is about 550; native church membership, 45. The work is in charge of 2 Mexican workers and the separate maintenance cost in last fiscal year was \$480.

The Southern District engages in work among the Mexicans in Texas as an extension work under the Board for Home Missions. At present there are 2 missionaries stationed at Los Ebanos, Tex. The native church has 18 members and a Sunday school of 29 pupils. Total maintenance cost in last fiscal year was \$1,095.

Foreign missions.—The field in India is located south of the city of Hyderabad, covering an area of 9,800 square miles with a population of 1,540,000 which is served by 9 mission stations. This area contains 2,175 villages. The mission owns 216 acres of land. Buildings and land are valued at \$66,300. There are 56 native churches with a membership of 12,443. Engaged in this work are 21 Americans in active service, 12 native ordained ministers, 201 village preachers and teachers, and 103 Bible women.

The educational work includes 33 teachers in the middle and elementary schools, of which 2 are middle schools with an enrollment of 127, and 4 are elementary schools with an enrollment of 437. There are, also, 124 village schools with an enrollment of 1,676, and an adult enrollment of 467.

In connection with the health work is a doctor of medicine, 3 registered nurses, and 9 native trained workers; over 13,000 patients were treated in the last fiscal year. The amount contributed for the work in India was \$31,345.

The work in China met with severe reverses during the recent years of unrest. At one time, 12 American missionaries were employed at 2 principal stations, Shanghang and Eng Teng. Only 2 are in active service on that field at present as 4 of the workers have died; 1 has found opportunity for mission work on another field in China, and the others are engaged in Christian service in America. At present there is a native church with nearly 200 members. There are 9 native preachers, 2 deacons, 4 Bible women, and 5 Sunday school workers. During recent years the work has been carried on a semi-independent basis; but the General Conference has voted to resume more direct supervision and to put forth more aggressive efforts in furthering the work in China.

The Mennonite Brethren Church had never obligated itself for mission work in Africa until the present time. Yet a considerable number of missionaries from this body are serving on that continent, either independently or under other boards. However, the General Conference has voted to engage in active work in Africa as soon as definite arrangements can be completed, and there are 2 stations under consideration. Both are located in the Belgian Congo, one at Kafumba and the other in the Dangese tribe. There are 5 American missionaries now serving at the former station, 8 have gone to the Dangese tribe. The latter work is under the supervision of the Africa Mission Society with membership almost exclusively from the Mennonite Brethren Church.

Approximately 40 missionary members of the Mennonite Brethren Church serve on foreign fields under other boards or have independent stations. The largest number are in China and in Africa. Much of their support is drawn from the home churches.

KRIMMER MENNONITE BRUEDER-GEMEINDE

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Krimmer Mennonite Brueder-Gemeinde 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 consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

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.....	12	2	10		
Members, number.....	1,283	181	1,102	14.1	85.9
Average membership per church.....	107	91	110		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	557	76	481	13.6	86.4
Female.....	726	105	621	14.5	85.5
Males per 100 females.....	76.7	72.4	77.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	28	13	15		
13 years and over.....	1,255	168	1,087	13.4	86.6
Percent under 13 years.....	2.2	7.2	1.4		
Church edifices, number.....	9		9		
Value—number reporting.....	8		8		
Amount reported.....	\$52,550		\$52,550		100.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$52,550		\$52,550		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$6,509		\$6,509		
Debt—number reporting.....	2		2		
Amount reported.....	\$3,675		\$3,675		100.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	6		6		
Parsonages, number.....	1		1		
Value—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	\$1,500		\$1,500		100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	12	2	10		
Amount reported.....	\$10,036	\$1,818	\$8,218	18.1	81.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$530	\$110	\$420	20.8	79.2
All other salaries.....	\$200	\$100	\$100	50.0	50.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$421		\$421		100.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$850		\$850		100.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,509	\$275	\$1,234	18.2	81.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,478	\$300	\$1,178	20.3	79.7
Home missions.....	\$445	\$140	\$305	31.5	68.5
Foreign missions.....	\$900	\$10	\$890	1.1	98.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3,396	\$775	\$2,621	22.8	77.2
All other purposes.....	\$307	\$108	\$199	35.2	64.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$836	\$909	\$822		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	11	2	9		
Officers and teachers.....	148	22	126	14.9	85.1
Scholars.....	1,636	280	1,356	17.1	82.9
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	1	2		
Officers and teachers.....	16	6	10		
Scholars.....	180	90	90	50.0	50.0
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2		2		
Officers and teachers.....	16		16		
Scholars.....	105		105		100.0
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	11		11		
Scholars.....	22		22		

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 Krimmer Mennonite Brueder-Gemeinde 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.....	12	14	13	6
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2	1	7	
Percent ²				
Members, number.....	1,283	797	894	708
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	486	-97	186	
Percent.....	61.0	-10.9	26.3	
Average membership per church.....	107	57	69	118
Church edifices, number.....	9	17	14	6
Value—number reporting.....	8	14	12	6
Amount reported.....	\$52,550	\$54,105	\$31,700	\$17,900
Average value per church.....	\$6,569	\$3,865	\$2,642	\$2,983
Debt—number reporting.....	2	7	1	1
Amount reported.....	\$3,675	\$1,800	\$1,000	\$100
Parsonages, number.....	1			
Value—number reporting.....	1	2	1	1
Amount reported.....	\$1,500	\$7,000	\$700	\$400
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	12	14	13	
Amount reported.....	\$10,036	\$13,543	\$13,075	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$530			
All other salaries.....	\$200			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$421	\$6,088	\$2,829	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$860			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,509			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,478			
Home missions.....	\$445			
Foreign missions.....	\$900	\$7,455	\$10,246	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3,396			
All other purposes.....	\$307			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$836	\$967	\$1,006	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	11	14	13	6
Officers and teachers.....	148	118	117	61
Scholars.....	1,636	1,182	1,556	680

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 Krimmer Mennonite Brueder-Gemeinde 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 4 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	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	12	2	10	1,283	181	1,102	557	726	76.7	11	148	1,636
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Illinois.....	1	1	---	61	61	---	26	36	---	1	6	80
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: South Dakota.....	4	---	4	464	---	464	200	264	75.8	4	56	700
Kansas.....	4	---	4	594	---	594	263	331	79.5	4	60	631
SOUTH ATLANTIC: North Carolina.....	2	---	2	44	---	44	18	26	---	1	10	25
PACIFIC: California.....	1	1	---	120	120	---	51	69	---	1	16	200

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]

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	Percent under 13
United States.....	12	14	13	6	1,283	797	884	708	28	1,255	2.2
South Dakota.....	4	2	---	---	464	168	---	---	13	464	2.2
Kansas.....	4	2	6	3	594	130	501	509	2	42	(¹)
North Carolina.....	2	5	1	---	44	175	34	---	---	---	---
Other States.....	2	5	6	3	181	324	359	199	13	168	7.2

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Includes: Illinois, 1, and California, 1.

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.....	12	9	8	\$52,550	2	\$3,675
South Dakota.....	4	4	4	32,500	2	3,675
Kansas.....	4	4	4	20,050	---	---
Other States.....	4	1	---	---	---	---

¹ Includes: Illinois, 1; North Carolina, 2; and California, 1.

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.....	12	12	\$10,036	\$530	\$200	\$421
South Dakota.....	4	4	2,929	120	95	210
Kansas.....	4	4	4,959	-----	5	181
Other States.....	4	14	2,143	410	100	30

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.....	\$850	\$1,509	\$1,478	\$445	\$900	\$3,396	\$307
South Dakota.....	50	331	333	85	96	509	50
Kansas.....	800	403	295	220	794	2,112	149
Other States.....	-----	275	300	140	10	775	108

¹ Includes: Illinois, 1; North Carolina, 2; and California, 1.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

The general statement of this body is given in connection with that of the Mennonite Brethren Church of North America. They were founded by the late Elder Jacob A. Wiebe in 1869 in the Crimea, South Russia. They differ from the Mennonite Brethren Conference in the form of baptism. The Krimmer Mennonite Brethren Church baptizes its candidates kneeling in the water and dipping forward, while the Mennonite Brethren Church baptizes backward like the Baptists. Otherwise their confession of faith is practically the same. Efforts are being made at present to make one conference out of these two.

The Krimmer Mennonite Brethren Conference has carried on a mission work among the colored race at Elk Park, N. C., since 1898. The main station, with a parsonage, is at Elk Park, N. C. It has 7 substations. They employ 2 white missionaries, Rev. P. H. Siemens and Mrs. Katharina Siemens, at present and several colored ordained ministers and deacons. In all these places, every Sunday, they have Sunday school and preaching services. All the property is worth about \$7,000. The support costs the Conference \$950 per year.

Their work in the foreign field includes 2 mission stations with 40 substations—1 in Mongolia and 1 in China—with a total membership of 950, and a Bible school and a publishing house in China. The whole properties are valued about \$25,000. The total amount contributed during the year for the foreign work is about \$5,000.

They also have a city mission and are publishing a paper, the "Wahrheitsfreund." Their educational work is represented by Tabor College, Hillsboro, Kans., Freeman College, Freeman, S. Dak., and an academy at Inman, Kans. They maintain a home for the aged and a hospital valued at \$45,000 at Hillsboro, Kans.

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 the Rev. Joseph W. Tschetter, Chicago, Ill., and approved by him in its present form.

MENNONITE KLEINE GEMEINDE

STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent 2 active organizations of the Mennonite Kleine Gemeinde, both in rural territory in the State of Kansas. The total membership was 275, comprising 136 males and 139 females, all of whom are reported as over 13 years of age.

There were two church edifices with no indebtedness reported; no parsonages were reported.

The membership of this body consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—The following table presents, in convenient form for comparison, the available statistics of the Mennonite Kleine Gemeinde for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916. This body was reported separately for the first time in 1916, apparently having been included with the Krimmer Brueder-Gemeinde in 1906.

COMPARATIVE DATA, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2	4	3
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	-2	1	
Percent ²			
Members, number.....	275	214	171
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	61	43	
Percent.....	22.5	20.1	
Average membership per church.....	138	54	57
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting, number.....	2	3	3
Officers and teachers.....	5	6	14
Scholars.....	92	150	66

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

From 1812 to 1819 there was in progress in the Mennonite Church the movement which resulted in the Kleine Gemeinde (Little Congregation) in southern Russia. The cause of the division was mainly a matter of discipline, and the stricter element became finally separated from the main body of Mennonites. At various times efforts, more or less successful, were made to bring about an understanding and a reconciliation between the Kleine Gemeinde and the main body, but none were able to wipe out the division entirely. In the migration from Russia to America in the seventies, the Kleine Gemeinde had its share. The separate organization has been kept up, though there is no difference in doctrine and little difference in practice between the Kleine Gemeinde and the other Russian Mennonites. The majority of the denomination is in Manitoba, Canada.

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 Rev. John L. Horst, editor of the Mennonite Year Book, Scottsdale, Pa.

CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF MENNONITES

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Central Conference of Mennonites 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 consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

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.....	26	6	20		
Members, number.....	3,434	813	2,621	23.7	76.3
Average membership per church.....	132	136	131		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,555	373	1,182	24.0	76.0
Female.....	1,842	403	1,439	21.9	78.1
Sex not reported.....	37	37			
Males per 100 females.....	84.4	92.6	82.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	199	29	170	14.6	85.4
13 years and over.....	3,163	784	2,379	24.8	75.2
Age not reported.....	72		72		
Percent under 13 years ²	5.9	3.6	6.7		
Church edifices, number.....	25	6	19		
Value—number reporting.....	21	4	17		
Amount reported.....	\$175,600	\$32,000	\$143,600	18.2	81.8
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$175,600	\$32,000	\$143,600	18.2	81.8
Average value per church.....	\$8,362	\$8,000	\$8,447		
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1			
Amount reported.....	\$9,500	\$9,500		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	21	4	17		
Parsonages, number.....	4	3	1		
Value—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	\$1,200		\$1,200		100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	26	6	20		
Amount reported.....	\$48,647	\$10,862	\$37,785	22.3	77.7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$15,859	\$5,111	\$10,748	32.2	67.8
All other salaries.....	\$1,918	\$700	\$1,218	36.5	63.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3,003	\$301	\$2,702	10.0	90.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$800		\$800		100.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$5,557	\$1,170	\$4,387	21.1	78.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,307	\$1,170	\$1,137	50.7	49.3
Home missions.....	\$3,583	\$571	\$3,012	15.9	84.1
Foreign missions.....	\$7,166	\$1,126	\$6,040	15.7	84.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,661		\$2,661		100.0
All other purposes.....	\$5,993	\$713	\$5,280	11.9	88.1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,871	\$1,810	\$1,889		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	26	6	20		
Officers and teachers.....	511	115	396	22.5	77.5
Scholars.....	3,332	888	2,444	26.7	73.3
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	2	1		
Officers and teachers.....	15	13	2		
Scholars.....	118	100	18	84.7	15.3
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2		2		
Officers and teachers.....	14		14		
Scholars.....	98		98		

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 Central Conference of Mennonites for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number.....	26	29	17	13
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	-3	12	4	-----
Percent ³	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number.....	3,434	3,124	2,101	1,363
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	310	1,023	738	-----
Percent.....	9.9	48.7	54.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	132	108	124	105
Church edifices, number.....	25	25	16	12
Value—number reporting.....	21	24	16	12
Amount reported.....	\$175,000	\$263,000	\$91,500	\$25,900
Average value per church.....	\$8,362	\$10,958	\$5,719	\$2,158
Debt—number reporting.....	1	3	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$0,500	\$22,500	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	4	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	1	3	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,200	\$12,000	-----	-----
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	26	29	17	-----
Amount reported.....	\$48,647	\$100,747	\$21,621	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$15,859	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	\$1,918	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3,003	\$76,306	\$14,603	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$900	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$5,557	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,307	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$3,583	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$7,166	\$24,441	\$7,018	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,661	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$5,993	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,871	\$3,474	\$1,272	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	26	28	16	12
Officers and teachers.....	511	485	225	116
Scholars.....	3,332	3,614	2,059	958

¹ Reported as the Central Illinois Conference of Mennonites in 1906.

² A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

³ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Central Conference of Mennonites 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 4 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 this 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 reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	26	6	20	3,434	813	2,621	1,555	1,842	37	84.4	26	511	3,332
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Indiana.....	6	1	5	1,063	285	778	481	582	—	82.6	6	108	936
Illinois.....	17	4	13	2,108	366	1,742	949	1,122	37	84.6	17	362	2,116
Michigan.....	1	—	1	83	—	83	36	47	—	—	1	15	110
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Nebraska.....	1	1	—	162	162	—	84	78	—	—	1	16	120
Kansas.....	1	—	1	18	—	18	5	13	—	—	1	10	50

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]

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 reporting	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	26	29	17	13	3,434	3,124	2,101	1,363	199	3,163	72	5.9
Indiana.....	6	7	1	1	1,063	743	63	65	42	1,021	—	4.0
Illinois.....	17	17	14	11	2,108	2,123	1,894	1,208	155	1,881	72	7.6
Other States.....	² 3	5	2	1	263	258	144	90	2	261	—	.8

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² Includes: Michigan, 1; Nebraska, 1; and Kansas, 1.

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.....	26	25	21	\$175,800	1	\$9,500
Indiana.....	6	5	3	26,000	—	—
Illinois.....	17	17	15	145,800	1	9,500
Other States.....	3	3	13	4,000	—	—

¹ Includes: Michigan, 1; Nebraska, 1; and Kansas, 1.

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.....	28	26	\$48,647	\$15,859	\$1,918	\$3,003
Indiana.....	6	6	11,611	3,845	922	767
Illinois.....	17	17	34,986	10,863	870	2,219
Other States.....	3	3	2,050	1,151	126	17

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.....	\$600	\$5,557	\$2,307	\$3,583	\$7,166	\$2,661	\$5,993
Indiana.....		1,767	1,357	639	1,466	500	348
Illinois.....	600	3,690	856	2,797	5,335	2,161	5,595
Other States.....		100	94	147	365		50

¹ Includes: Michigan, 1; Nebraska, 1; and Kansas, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

At the time of the organization of the Western District Conference of the Amish Mennonite Church a number of congregations in Illinois, to whom the requirements of membership in this conference seemed too rigid, did not unite with it, but remained independent of all conference affiliations. In 1899 these congregations organized a conference, which has since met annually. At first it was known as the Central Illinois Conference, but since it has spread into other States the term "Illinois" has been dropped. While these congregations never formally separated from the Amish Mennonite Church and hold the same confession, they are less strict in discipline and rules of order than the parent church.

The denomination conducts two city missions in Chicago and one in Peoria, Ill., having at each one a building devoted to this work.

The foreign mission work is carried on in connection with the Conference of Defenseless Mennonites of North America in West Central Africa, under the name of the Congo Inland Mission, and the information concerning it is given in connection with that body.

The denomination has no educational institution of its own, but contributes toward the support of Bluffton College, at Bluffton, Ohio, which, with other Mennonite conferences, it helped to found.

In benevolences they support the Mennonite Hospital, Bloomington, Ill.; Mennonite Home for the Aged, Meadows, Ill.; Mennonite Central Committee in relief for and repatriation of war refugees; and the American Red Cross.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Rev. R. L. Hartzler, Carlock, Ill.

CONFERENCE OF THE DEFENSELESS MENNONITES OF NORTH AMERICA

(FORMERLY DEFENSELESS MENNONITES)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Conference of the Defenseless Mennonites of 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 body consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

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.....	12	1	11		
Members, number.....	1,432	50	1,382	3.5	96.5
Average membership per church.....	119	50	126		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	588		588		100.0
Female.....	733		733		100.0
Sex not reported.....	111	50	61	45.0	55.0
Males per 100 females.....	80.2		80.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	89		89		
13 years and over.....	1,232		1,232		100.0
Age not reported.....	111	50	61	45.0	55.0
Percent under 13 years ²	6.7		6.7		
Church edifices, number.....	10	1	9		
Value—number reporting.....	10	1	9		
Amount reported.....	\$72,000	\$10,000	\$62,000	13.9	86.1
Constricted prior to 1936.....	\$72,000	\$10,000	\$62,000	13.9	86.1
Average value per church.....	\$7,200	\$10,000	\$6,889		
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1			
Amount reported.....	\$3,000	\$3,000		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	6		6		
Parsonages, number.....	3		3		
Value—number reporting.....	3		3		
Amount reported.....	\$6,700		\$6,700		100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	1	9		
Amount reported.....	\$29,741	\$725	\$29,016	2.4	97.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$3,982		\$3,982		100.0
All other salaries.....	\$971		\$971		100.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,323	\$75	\$2,248	3.2	96.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$100		\$100		100.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,098	\$650	\$2,448	21.0	79.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,943		\$2,943		100.0
Home missions.....	\$4,096		\$4,096		100.0
Foreign missions.....	\$6,334		\$6,334		100.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,976		\$2,876		100.0
All other purposes.....	\$3,018		\$3,018		100.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,974	\$725	\$3,224		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	1	9		
Officers and teachers.....	158	8	150	5.1	94.9
Scholars.....	1,663	98	1,565	5.9	94.1
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	1	3		
Officers and teachers.....	33	12	21		
Scholars.....	502	235	267	46.8	53.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	7	7			
Scholars.....	90	90			

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 Conference of the Defenseless Mennonites of North America 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.....	12	10	11	14
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	2	-1	-3	
Percent ²				
Members, number.....	1,432	1,060	854	967
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	372	206	-118	
Percent.....	35.1	24.1	-11.7	
Average membership per church.....	119	106	78	69
Church edifices, number.....	10	10	11	13
Value—number reporting.....	10	10	11	13
Amount reported.....	\$72,000	\$87,200	\$33,500	\$16,800
Average value per church.....	\$7,200	\$8,720	\$3,045	\$1,292
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1	1	
Amount reported.....	\$3,000	\$4,500	\$500	
Parsonages, number.....	3			
Value—number reporting.....	3	2		1
Amount reported.....	\$6,700	\$6,500		\$500
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	10	10	10	
Amount reported.....	\$29,741	\$37,001	\$10,241	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$3,982			
All other salaries.....	\$971			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,323	\$13,611	\$6,057	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$100			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,098			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,943			
Home missions.....	\$4,096			
Foreign missions.....	\$6,334	\$23,390	\$4,184	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,876			
All other purposes.....	\$3,018			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,974	\$3,700	\$1,024	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	10	10	10	13
Officers and teachers.....	158	154	144	142
Scholars.....	1,663	1,386	1,423	1,102

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 Conference of the Defenseless Mennonites of North America, 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 4 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 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 reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	12	1	11	1,432	50	1,382	588	733	111	80.2	10	158	1,663
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	3		3	489		489	211	224	54	94.2	2	31	481
Indiana.....	4		4	435		435	196	239		82.0	4	55	512
Illinois.....	3	1	2	397	50	347	135	212	50	63.7	3	55	488
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Kansas.....	1		1	104		104	46	58			1	17	182
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Tennessee.....	1		1	7		7			7				

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.....	12	10	11	14	1,432	1,060	854	967	89	1,232	111	8.7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	3	3	4	3	489	376	288	219	50	385	54	11.5
Indiana.....	4	4	3	4	435	387	315	250	31	404		7.1
Illinois.....	3	2			397	247			8	339	50	2.3
Other States.....	2	1	4	7	111	50	251	498		104	7	

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² Includes: Kansas, 1, and Tennessee, 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]

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.....	12	10	10	\$72,000	1	\$3,000	3	\$6,700
Indiana.....	4	4	4	19,500			1	\$ 6,700
Illinois.....	3	3	3	20,500	1	3,000	2	
Other States.....	5	3	3	32,000				

¹ Amount for Indiana combined with figures for Illinois to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Includes: Ohio, 2, and Kansas, 1.

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	12	10	\$29,741	\$3,982	\$971	\$2,323
Indiana	4	4	8,623	1,399	196	276
Illinois	3	3	7,575	735	240	1,160
Other States	5	3	13,543	1,848	535	887

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	\$100	\$3,098	\$2,943	\$4,098	\$6,334	\$2,376	\$8,618
Indiana	100	1,219	553	1,644	2,278	270	688
Illinois		813	1,090	666	1,965		966
Other States		1,066	1,300	1,786	2,091	2,606	1,424

¹ Includes: Ohio, 2, and Kansas, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

About 1860 certain members of the Amish Mennonite Church, under the lead of Henry Egli, separated from that body on the ground that the church did not emphasize sufficiently the need of a definite experience of conversion.

In general doctrine and polity they are not distinguishable from the Mennonite Church, with which body they maintain fraternal relations and in whose educational work they share.

WORK

In 1939 this denomination employed 6 workers in the southern mission field in Tennessee and 2 city mission workers in Chicago, Ill. Contributions for their support for the year amounted to \$3,329.

It has an orphanage at Flanagan, Ill., which during the year provided for 75 children and 9 workers who receive their support from donations, income from the orphanage farm, and support from mothers, fathers, guardians, and friends of the children. The value of the orphanage property is estimated at \$94,020 under current economic conditions.

The foreign mission work is carried on through the Congo Inland Mission, which operates in the Belgian Congo. There are 27 missionaries affiliated with the mission of which 8 represent the Defenseless Mennonite Conference; 7 the Central Conference of Mennonites; 5 the Mennonite General Conference; 4 the Evangelical Mennonite Brethren; 2 the Bethel Church of Inman, Kans.; and 1 the Missionary Church Association. There are 4 stations occupied in West Central Africa with 22 active missionaries on the field and 5 missionaries on furlough. There is a membership of 7,743 natives. The 6,655 pupils are taught by 286 teachers. There are 2 registered nurses in service. Contributions for foreign work to the Congo Inland Mission from the Defenseless Mennonite Conference of North America for the fiscal year ending August 1 amounted to \$9,970. Several thousand more dollars were contributed for hospital support, support of an old people's home, for South American Central Relief Committee, Mennonite Peace Committee, Red Cross work, and rescue home work.

The denomination has no educational institution of its own but contributes to two Bible schools merely by way of recommendation to its members, namely: Fort Wayne Bible Institute, Fort Wayne, Ind., and Moody Bible Institute, of Chicago, Ill.

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 Clarence D. Diller, secretary and treasurer, Conference of the Defenseless Mennonite Church of North America, Pandora, Ohio, and approved by him in its present form.

STAUFFER MENNONITE CHURCH

STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent two active organizations of the Stauffer Mennonite Church, both in rural territory in the State of Pennsylvania. The total membership was 161, comprising 74 males and 87 females, all of whom are reported as over 13 years of age.

The membership of this body consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

There were two church edifices with no indebtedness reported; no parsonages or Sunday schools were reported.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—The following table presents, in convenient form for comparison, the available statistics of the Stauffer Mennonite Church for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

COMPARATIVE DATA, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number	2	4	5
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number	-2	-1	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----
Members, number	161	243	209
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number	-82	34	-----
Percent	-50.7	13.8	-----
Average membership per church	81	61	42

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

About the decade 1840-50, in the Groffdale Mennonite congregation, Lancaster County, Pa., certain questions arose with regard to the discipline of unruly members. The dispute became so sharp that the congregation divided, one wing adhering to the main body of the church and the other, the more strict element in adhering to the discipline of the church, separating and continuing to the present time under the name of the Stauffer Mennonites, after Jacob Stauffer, leader of this party. Their principal house of worship is located on the Hinkletown and Blue Ball Pike, hence they have locally been called "Pikers."

The largest body of these people is still in the community where they originated, though there are some members in Lebanon, Snyder, and Union Counties, Pa.

This body has again divided because of personalities, each party claiming to be the right and true "Stauffer Mennonite Church." The second group is known as the "Weaver Mennonites," after their leading bishop.

In doctrine and polity they very closely resemble the Reformed Mennonites, have the same Confession of Faith as that used by the Mennonite Church (in the German language), and use the German language exclusively in their worship.

They have no Sunday schools, no evening meetings, and no continued evangelistic meetings.

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. John L. Horst, editor of the Mennonite Year Book, Scottsdale, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

UNAFFILIATED MENNONITE CONGREGATIONS

STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent five active churches of the Unaffiliated Mennonite Congregations, all reported as being in rural territory. The classification of membership by age was reported by the five churches, all of whom were reported as being over 13 years of age.

Four of the churches reported value of church edifices and "no debt."

The membership of these unaffiliated congregations consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 1 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Unaffiliated Mennonite Congregations for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	5	5
Members, number.....	480	348
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	132	
Percent.....	37.9	
Average membership per church.....	96	70
Church edifices, number.....	4	3
Value—number reporting.....	4	3
Amount reported.....	\$22,200	\$23,000
Average value per church.....	\$5,550	\$7,667
Parsonages, number.....		1
Value—number reporting.....		\$2,060
Amount reported.....		
Expenditures:		
Churches reporting, number.....	5	4
Amount reported.....	\$6,080	\$5,150
Pastors' salaries.....	\$233	
All other salaries.....	\$26	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$636	\$2,695
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$635	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,260	
Home missions.....	\$255	
Foreign missions.....	\$1,467	\$2,455
All other purposes.....	\$568	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,216	\$1,238
Sunday schools:		
Churches reporting, number.....	2	4
Officers and teachers.....	35	50
Scholars.....	396	370

State table.—Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the Unaffiliated Mennonite Congregations for the census years 1936 and 1926, the membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools, for 1936.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, 1936			SUNDAY SCHOOLS, 1936		
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	5	5	480	348	223	257	86.8	2	35	396
Pennsylvania.....	3	2	160	75	78	82				
Ohio.....	2	2	187							
Indiana.....	1	1	90	86	45	45		1	11	136
Kansas.....	1		230		100	130	76.9	1	24	260

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

