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CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES 1936

BULLETIN No. 28

BAPTIST BODIES

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Separate statistics are given for each of the 21 Baptist 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.

BAPTIST BODIES

GENERAL STATEMENT

It is a distinct principle with Baptists that they acknowledge no human founder, recognize no human authority, and subscribe to no human creed. For all these things, Baptists of every name and order go back to the New Testament. And while no competent Baptist historian assumes to be able to trace a succession of Baptist churches through the ages, most of them are of one accord in believing that, if we could secure the records, there would be found heroic groups of believers in every age who upheld with their testimonies and, in many cases, with their lives, the great outstanding and distinctive principles of the Baptist churches of today.

As soon as the Reformation gave men opportunity to interpret the teachings of the Scriptures for themselves, and to embody their convictions in speech and act, persons holding Baptist doctrines immediately began to appear. In the first quarter of the sixteenth century, they were found in Germany and Switzerland, and were called Anabaptists (Re-baptizers), because they insisted that persons baptized in infancy must, upon profession of conversion, and in order to gain admission into church fellowship, be baptized again, although they do not appear to have insisted always on immersion. These early Anabaptists were in the main of high character, though in some instances they held doctrines which led to fanatical outbreaks which aroused no little prejudice against them.

Gradually, in spite of severe persecution, the Anabaptists grew in numbers. Some of them, driven from Germany, found refuge in the Low Countries and these were gathered, under the lead of Menno Simons, into the groups of Mennonites who passed over into England, and doubtless played an important part in giving currency to Baptist principles. To their influence, in all probability, the English Baptists owe their first churches, established in Amsterdam in 1608 and in London in 1611. Glimpses of them appear in the days preceding the Commonwealth, and during the Cromwellian period they became more prominent. It was due to this Mennonite influence that the early Baptist churches in England were Arminian rather than Calvinistic in type, and were termed General Baptists, indicating belief in a universal atonement, in distinction from Particular Baptists, indicating a limited atonement. The first Calvinistic or Particular Baptist church was formed in London in 1638, its members seceding peaceably from an older Separatist congregation. In 1641 a further secession from the same Separatist church occurred, and the new group became convinced from study of the New Testament that the apostolic baptism was immersion. They sent one of their number to Holland, where he was immersed by a minister of the Collegiate Church at Rhynsberg, where the practice of immersion had been introduced, and on his return the rest of the church were immersed. Gradually this practice was adopted by all the Baptist churches and became in the popular mind their distinguishing feature. The General and Particular Baptists were united in 1891.

The first Baptist Church in America was probably established by Roger Williams, the "Apostle of Religious Liberty," in Providence, R. I., in 1639, although this honor is disputed by the First Baptist Church of Newport, R. I., organized, it is claimed, by Dr. John Clarke as pastor, in 1638. Roger Williams was a Separatist minister who came to the Massachusetts Colony in 1631, and was banished from that colony because "he broached and divulged new and dangerous opinions against the authority of magistrates." Having established himself at Providence, he adopted essentially Baptist views and soon gathered a number of converts to this faith. As there was no Baptist church in existence in America at that time, he baptized Ezekiel Holliman, who thereupon baptized him. Williams then baptized 10 others, and this company of Baptist believers organized themselves into a church. John Clarke came from New Hampshire to Newport about the same time, and, apparently without any connection with the work of Williams, established a Baptist church in that town.

These early American Baptist churches belonged to the Particular, or Calvinistic, branch. Later, Arminian views became widely spread for a time, but ultimately the Calvinistic view of the atonement was generally accepted by the main body of Baptists in the Colonies. The divisions which now exist began to make their appearance at a relatively early date. In 1652 the church at Providence divided, one party organizing a church which marked the beginning of the General Six Principle Baptists. The Seventh Day Baptist body organized its first church at Newport in 1671. Arminianism practically disappeared from the Baptist churches of New England about the middle of the eighteenth century, but General Baptists were found in Virginia before 1714, and this branch gained a permanent foothold in the South. As a result of the revival movement, generally known as the New Light movement, which followed George Whitefield's visit to New England in 1740, the Separate Baptists came into existence and at one time were very numerous. The Free Baptists,[1] in 1779, once more gave a general and widely accepted expression in New England to the Arminian view of the atonement.

Soon after the Revolutionary War, the question of the evangelization of the Negro race assumed importance, and a Colored Baptist church was organized in 1788. With the general revival movement at the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, to which the Free Baptists owed no small part of their growth, there developed, especially in the mountain sections of the Middle West and in the Southern States, a reaction toward a sterner Calvinism, which, combined with the natural Baptist emphasis upon individualism, produced a number of associations strictly, even rigidly, Calvinistic, some of them going to the extent of dualism, as in the doctrine of the Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists.

About the same time, as missionary work became organized into societies, many of these associations opposed, not so much mission work itself, as its organization, through fear of a developing ecclesiasticism. These were variously termed "Old School," "Antimission," "Hard Shell," and "Primitive" Baptists; but gradually the term "Primitive" became the most widely known and adopted. In contradistinction to these, the associations, or churches, which approved of missionary societies, came to be designated Missionary Baptists, though there was no definite denominational organization under that name.

The denominations mentioned, however, do not represent all who hold Baptist views, for during the revival period just referred to, the Disciples of Christ and the Churches of Christ arose, and they have many things in common with Baptists, although they differ from the other bodies in some interpretations. With them also may be classed the Adventists, the Brethren (Dunker, Plymouth, and River), Mennonites, and certain other bodies. The Armenian and Eastern Orthodox churches practice baptism by immersion, but do not limit it to those of mature years.

It thus appears that a survey of Baptist bodies should include not only those which make the term an integral part of their title, but some which are not ordinarily classed with them. It is also evident that among those who accept the name Baptists there are many differences, some of great importance. Seventh Day Baptists agree with other Baptist bodies except in regard to the Sabbath, but the distinction between Primitive Baptists and Free Will Baptists is much more marked than between Baptists and Disciples. Any presentation of the strength of Baptist denominations must take into account these divergencies.

By far the largest body of Baptists, not only in the United States but in the world, is that popularly known as "Baptist," though frequently referred to, and listed in the census of 1890, as "Regular Baptists." Other Baptist bodies prefix some descriptive adjective, such as "Primitive," "United," "General," "Free Will," etc., but this, which is virtually the parent body, commonly has no such qualification. Its churches, however, are ordinarily spoken of as "Northern," "Southern," and "Colored." This does not imply any divergence in doctrine or ecclesiastical order. All are one in these respects. It is rather a distinction adopted for administrative purposes, and based upon certain local or racial characteristics and conditions, the recognition of which implies no lack of fellowship or of unanimity of purpose. Should these distinctions cease to exist, there is nothing whatever to prevent the same unity in matters of administration which now exists in belief, fellowship, and ecclesiastical practice.

[1] In 1926 the Free Baptist churches were included with those of the Northern Baptist Convention.

STATISTICS

The denominations grouped as Baptists in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906 are listed in the table following, with the principal statistics as reported for the four periods.

In 1926 certain changes were noted: Under Negro Baptists were included the former National Baptist Convention, later the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A.; the National Baptist Convention of America; the Lott-Carey Missionary Baptists; and those colored Baptist churches that were formerly reported with the Northern Baptist Convention. The Free Baptists of the 1916 report became a part of the Northern Convention. A new body was organized, under the name Independent Baptist Church of America; and a new denomination came out of the Southern Baptist Convention, called the American Baptist Association.

In 1936 it will be noted that the General Association of Regular Baptist Churches in the United States of America, composed of churches which withdrew from fellowship with the Northern Baptist Convention, appears for the first time. The National Baptist Evangelical Life and Soul Saving Assembly of the United States of America, composed of churches which withdrew from the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., is reported for the first time. The Seventh Day Baptists (German, 1728), which appeared in previous census reports with the German Baptist Brethren (Dunkers), is now shown with the Baptist bodies. The Free Will Baptists (Bullockites) did not report as they no longer hold meetings. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR BAPTIST 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	Scholars
1936								
Total	49,478	8,262,287	44,251	$389,661,696	47,517	$55,779,246	42,876	4,382,097
Baptist bodies:								
Northern Baptist Convention	[1] 6,284	1,329,044	5,922	167,576,463	6,168	19,577,463	5,904	892,872
Southern Baptist Convention	13,815	2,700,155	12,370	117,766,295	13,521	19,630,844	12,161	1,664,105
Negro Baptists	23,093	3,782,464	21,045	93,798,181	22,652	14,978,506	21,976	1,656,638
General Six Principle Baptists	4	294	4	15,500	4	2,548	3	205
Seventh Day Baptists	66	6,698	57	727,285	64	85,027	52	3,306
Free Will Baptists	920	76,643	692	1,090,779	843	192,620	699	42,455
United American Free Will Baptist Church (Colored)	226	19,616	207	468,883	226	79,712	200	8,317
General Baptists	422	36,573	297	555,309	406	103,799	301	17,562
Separate Baptists	69	5,287	52	66,670	59	10,553	55	2,932
Regular Baptists	266	17,186	173	234,595	186	24,023	54	3,358
United Baptists	277	27,000	161	179,215	188	15,448	73	4,929
Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists (Baptist Church of Christ)	91	7,951	68	49,615	58	5,333	20	992
Primitive Baptists	1,726	69,157	1,365	2,180,047	1,054	157,530	41	2,631
Colored Primitive Baptists	1,009	43,897	876	1,643,804	935	207,352	422	13,572
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists	16	201	13	6,600	10	660	------	------
Independent Baptist Church of America	8	129	4	9,300	7	1,189	3	27
American Baptist Association	1,064	115,022	848	1,507,798	1,020	352,529	798	50,008
Christian Unity Baptist Association	7	188	4	1,450	5	451	3	112

[1] Exclusive of statistics for 30 churches belonging to the Columbia Association—24 in the District of Columbia and 6 in the State of Maryland—which are reported with the Northern Baptist Convention.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR BAPTIST 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 reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1936—Continued								
Baptist bodies—Continued.								
General Association of Regular Baptist Churches in the United States of America	84	22, 345	71	$1, 694, 448	83	$340, 376	83	17, 021
Seventh Day Baptists (German, 1728)[2]	3	137	2	5, 000	2	382	2	105
National Baptist Evangelical Life and Soul Saving Assembly of the United States of America	28	2, 300	20	84, 459	26	12, 001	26	950
1926								
Total	60, 192	8, 440, 922	52, 261	469, 827, 795	54, 145	98, 045, 096	47, 889	4, 654, 241
Baptist bodies:								
Northern Baptist Convention	7, 611	1, 289, 966	7, 297	185, 370, 576	7, 380	34, 318, 486	6, 999	1, 052, 794
Southern Baptist Convention	23, 374	3, 524, 378	21, 128	173, 456, 965	22, 338	42, 904, 563	19, 882	2, 345, 630
Negro Baptists	22, 081	3, 196, 623	19, 833	103, 465, 759	20, 209	19, 475, 981	18, 755	1, 121, 362
General Six Principle Baptists	6	293	6	20, 500	5	3, 046	5	229
Seventh Day Baptists	67	7, 264	58	668, 200	65	132, 068	57	4, 033
Free Will Baptists	1, 024	79, 592	765	1, 156, 743	872	252, 613	643	38, 199
United American Free Will Baptist Church (Colored)	166	13, 396	142	308, 425	158	67, 773	144	5, 077
Free Will Baptists (Bullockites)	2	36	1	1, 500	1	100	1	15
General Baptists	465	31, 501	353	706, 325	440	113, 825	295	18, 797
Separate Baptists	65	4, 803	43	63, 650	41	9, 292	37	1, 782
Regular Baptists	349	23, 091	233	647, 550	223	55, 610	65	4, 690
United Baptists	221	18, 903	139	144, 665	147	15, 094	30	2, 005
Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists (Baptist Church of Christ)	98	7, 340	75	51, 175	46	5, 362	14	795
Primitive Baptists	2, 267	81, 374	1, 037	1, 730, 348	776	166, 847	5	181
Colored Primitive Baptists	925	43, 978	87	171, 518	111	39, 419	24	2, 278
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists	27	304	24	19, 350	20	473	------	------
Independent Baptist Church of America	13	222	6	12, 000	10	2, 499	6	146
American Baptist Association	1, 431	117, 858	1, 054	1, 832, 546	1, 303	482, 045	918	56, 228
1916								
Total	57, 828	7, 153, 313	50, 716	198, 364, 747	51, 797	40, 027, 119	46, 168	3, 946, 886
Baptist bodies:								
Northern Baptist Convention	8, 148	1, 232, 135	7, 748	94, 644, 133	7, 848	16, 082, 462	7, 517	1, 028, 952
Southern Baptist Convention	23, 580	2, 708, 870	19, 268	58, 348, 373	21, 078	15, 063, 743	17, 555	1, 665, 996
National Baptist Convention	21, 071	2, 938, 579	20, 117	41, 184, 920	19, 988	8, 361, 919	19, 909	1, 181, 270
General Six Principle Baptists	10	456	10	25, 850	6	2, 483	6	276
Seventh Day Baptists	68	7, 980	59	307, 600	64	67, 695	66	5, 005
Free Baptists	171	12, 570	159	670, 720	153	123, 363	141	11, 642
Free Will Baptists	750	54, 833	656	517, 240	612	75, 835	390	22, 421
Colored Free Will Baptists	169	13, 362	164	178, 385	168	36, 647	87	4, 168
Free Will Baptists (Bullockites)	12	184	6	3, 450	3	275	1	12
General Baptists	517	33, 466	390	421, 837	424	64, 698	305	18, 545
Separate Baptists	46	4, 254	40	47, 565	33	9, 468	30	1, 711
Regular Baptists	401	21, 521	189	141, 480	143	11, 855	50	2, 587
United Baptists	254	22, 097	82	52, 147	69	4, 837	16	701
Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists (Baptist Church of Christ)	105	6, 872	49	40, 600	67	2, 518	8	399
Primitive Baptists	2, 142	80, 311	1, 580	1, 601, 807	964	96, 270	------	------
Colored Primitive Baptists	336	15, 144	164	154, 690	170	22, 881	87	3, 201
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists	48	679	35	23, 950	7	170	------	------

[2] Included with Brethren Bodies in 1926, 1916, and 1906.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR BAPTIST 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 reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1906								
Total	54,707	5,662,234	49,329	$139,842,656	------	------	41,165	2,898,914
Baptist bodies—Continued.								
Northern Baptist Convention	8,247	1,052,105	7,795	74,620,025	------	------	7,346	851,269
Southern Baptist Convention	21,075	2,009,471	18,672	34,723,882	------	------	14,371	1,014,690
National Baptist Convention	18,492	2,261,607	17,890	24,437,272	------	------	17,478	924,665
General Six Principle Baptists	16	685	13	19,450	------	------	9	414
Seventh Day Baptists	76	8,381	68	292,250	------	------	67	5,117
Free Baptists	1,338	81,359	1,092	2,974,130	------	------	1,059	65,101
Free Will Baptists	608	40,280	554	296,585	------	------	263	12,720
Free Will Baptists (Bullockites)	15	298	8	6,900	------	------	1	25
General Baptists	518	30,097	380	252,019	------	------	230	11,658
Separate Baptists	73	5,180	59	66,980	------	------	45	1,962
United Baptists	190	13,698	75	36,715	------	------	21	1,360
Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists (Baptist Church of Christ)	92	6,416	86	44,321	------	------	9	402
Primitive Baptists	2,878	102,311	1,953	1,674,810	------	------	------	------
Colored Primitive Baptists in America	787	35,076	501	296,539	------	------	166	6,224
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists	55	781	32	21,500	------	------	------	------
United American Free Will Baptists (Colored)	247	14,489	151	79,278	------	------	100	3,307

BAPTISTS

HISTORY

The history of the early Baptist churches in New England is one of constant struggle for existence. The Puritan government of Massachusetts was so bitter in its opposition that nearly a century after Roger Williams there were but eight Baptist churches in that colony. Conditions elsewhere were similar, although farther south there was less persecution. Down to the middle of the eighteenth century it seemed probable that the General, or Arminian, wing would be dominant in New England at least, although in Philadelphia the controversy had resulted in a victory for the Calvinists. With the Great Awakening in 1740, and the labors of Whitefield, two significant changes appeared in Baptist church life. Calvinistic views began to predominate in the New England churches, and the bitter opposition to the Baptists disappeared. By 1784 the 8 churches in Massachusetts had increased to 73, and extension into the neighboring colonies had begun. With this growth, however, there developed a conflict similar to that found in the history of other denominations. The "New Lights," later known as "Separates," were heart and soul with Whitefield in his demands for a regenerated church membership; the "Old Lights," or "Regulars," earnestly opposed the introduction of hitherto unrecognized qualifications for the ministry or, indeed, for church membership. From New England the movement spread, becoming for a time especially strong in several Southern States. In the South the two parties eventually united in fellowship, and reorganized as United Baptists. In New England the conflict wore itself out, the Baptist churches being modified by both influences.

With the general emancipation from ecclesiastical rule that followed the Revolutionary War, all disabilities were removed from the Baptists in the different States, and the new Federal Constitution effaced the last vestige of religious inequality. Under the influence of the later preaching of Whitefield, the close of the eighteenth century was marked by a renewal of revival interest, and a new development of the Arminian type of Baptist churches. For some time the Free Baptists, or Free Will Baptists, as they were variously called, drew considerable strength from the Regular Baptists, but the latter soon became as strong as ever.

The next significant movement in the Baptist churches was that connected with the development of foreign missions. In 1792 the Baptists of England had organized a missionary society to send William Carey to India, and many of the Baptist churches in the United States had become interested in the movement and contributed toward its support. The first foreign missionary society in America was the American Board, organized in 1810, in which Congregational, Presbyterian, Reformed, and other churches united, and among its first missionaries were Adoniram Judson, his wife, and Luther Rice. Knowing that in India they were to meet Baptists, they made special study of Baptist doctrine, and before landing came to the conclusion that believers' baptism by immersion was the true method. Judson immediately sent word of their change of view, and Rice soon after returned to America to present the cause of Baptist missions, and succeeded in arousing much interest in the churches. To meet the new conditions it became evident that some organization was essential, and in 1814 the General Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States of America for Foreign Missions was formed.

The missionary work of this organization, however, represented only a part of its scope or achievement. It was, indeed, the first step toward bringing the various local churches together and overcoming the disintegrating tendencies of extreme independence. Heretofore the Baptists alone had had no form of ecclesiastical organization. Now, through the necessities of administration, there was furnished just what was needed to combine the different units into a whole, and arouse what has come to be known as "denominational consciousness." For a time this convention undertook to care also for home missions, which had already been carried on in a somewhat desultory manner through a Domestic Missionary Society in Massachusetts and a similar one in New York. With the increasing migration westward and the rapid development of the States, both North and South, the tax upon the convention, in addition to its foreign missionary interests, became too great, and it was deemed advisable to organize a home missionary society, which was done in 1832. With the development of interest in publication, a tract society had been formed in 1824, which in 1840 was renamed the American Baptist Publication Society.

As the discussion in regard to slavery became acute, there arose the differences which resulted in three conventions—northern, southern, and national. The northern churches, Baptist as well as others, were strongly antislavery; the southern churches, Baptist as well as others, were, if not always proslavery, certainly not antislavery. A crisis was reached when the question was raised whether the General Missionary Convention (called also the Triennial Convention because it met once in 3 years) would appoint as a missionary a person who owned slaves. To this a very decided negative was returned, and since that involved a denial of what were considered constitutional rights, the southern churches withdrew in 1845 and formed the Southern Baptist Convention,[1] whose purpose was to do for the southern Baptist churches just what the general convention had hitherto done for the entire Baptist denomination. It was not a new denomination; simply a new organization for the direction of the missionary and general evangelistic work of the churches of the Southern States.

The development of the National Baptist Convention, representing the Negro churches, was naturally slower, and when the census of Baptists for 1926 was taken numerous divisions made it necessary to use the new term "Negro Baptists," which for statistical purposes include all the various organizations known as the "National Baptist Convention, U. S. A.," the "National Baptist Convention of America," the "Lott-Carey Missionary Baptists," and the colored Baptist churches, that were formerly included in the Northern Baptist Convention

[1] See p. 58.

DOCTRINE

Baptists agree with other evangelical bodies on many points of doctrine. Their cardinal principle is implicit obedience to the plain teachings of the Word of God. Under this principle, while maintaining with other evangelical bodies the great truths of the Christian religion, they hold: (1) That the churches are independent in their local affairs; (2) that there should be an entire separation of church and state; (3) that religious liberty or freedom in matters of religion is an inherent right of the human soul; (4) that a church is a body of regenerated people who have been baptized on profession of personal faith in Christ, and have associated themselves in the fellowship of the gospel; (5) that infant baptism is not only not taught in the Scriptures, but is fatal to the spirituality of the church; (6) that from the meaning of the word used in the Greek text of the Scriptures, the symbolism of the ordinance, and the practice of the early church, immersion in water only constitutes baptism; (7) that the scriptural officers of a church are pastors and deacons; and (8) that the Lord's Supper is an ordinance within the church observed in commemoration of the sufferings and death of Christ.

The beliefs of Baptists have been incorporated in confessions of faith. Of these, the Philadelphia Confession, originally issued by the London Baptist churches in 1689 and adopted with some enlargements by the Philadelphia Association in 1742, and the New Hampshire Confession, adopted by the New Hampshire State Convention in 1832, are recognized as the most important. The Philadelphia Confession is strongly Calvinistic. The New Hampshire Confession modifies some of the statements of the earlier documents, and may be characterized as moderately Calvinistic. But while these confessions are recognized as fair expressions of the faith of Baptists, there is nothing binding in them, and they are not regarded as having any special authority. The final court of appeal for Baptists is the Word of God. Within limits, considerable differences in doctrine are allowed, and thus opportunity is given to modify beliefs as new light may break from or upon the Word. Among Baptists heresy trials are rare.

ORGANIZATION

Baptist Church polity is congregational, or independent. Each church is sovereign so far as its own discipline and worship are concerned, calls or dismisses its own pastor, elects its own deacons or other officers, and attends to its own affairs. Admission to church membership is by vote of the church, usually after examination of the candidate by the church committee. There is no specific age limit, but each applicant must have heard the Gospel and believed for himself on the Lord Jesus Christ. All members have equal voting rights in church matters, except that in some churches they are restricted to those over a certain age. The officers are the pastor and deacons, who, with such other persons as the church may elect, constitute a church committee, usually called the standing committee, and have general care of the affairs of the church, but no authority, except as it is specifically delegated to them by the church. Church property is held sometimes by a board of trustees, sometimes by the entire society, and sometimes by a special committee of the church.

For missionary and educational or other purposes, Baptist churches usually group themselves into associations and State conventions. The oldest is the Philadelphia Association, organized in 1707, which stood alone until 1751, when the Charleston Association was formed in South Carolina. These associations and conventions meet annually and are composed of messengers sent by the churches. They elect their own officers, receive reports from the churches, and make recommendations with regard to work or other matters in which the churches are interested. They have, however, no authority to legislate for the churches, and no power to enforce any action they may take. Many of them conduct missionary or educational work in the fields covered by them.

Applicants for the ministry are licensed to preach by the church in which they hold membership. If, after a period of service as licentiate, ordination is desired, a council of sister churches is called by the church in which membership is held, and on the recommendation of this council, the church arranges for ordination. In both cases the right to license and the right to ordain are held by the individual church. Previous to ordination there is always an examination of the candidate on matters of religious experience, call to the ministry, and views on scriptural doctrine. During his ministry, a pastor is usually a member of the church which he serves, and is amenable to its discipline. When a question of dismissal from the ministry arises, the individual church calls a council of sister churches for the examination of charges, and on the recommendation of this council, the church usually bases its decision.

Besides local associations and State conventions, the Baptists have general, or national conventions, with home mission societies, foreign mission societies, educational societies, etc. These larger bodies attend to missionary or educational work in the various States or districts, and are supported by the churches. Like the local associations, none of these larger organizations has any authority over the individual churches.

WORK

The organized activities of the Baptist churches are, for the most part, conducted by societies whose membership includes individuals and delegates from churches or associations, membership in most cases being based on contributions. Until the separation of the northern and southern churches, the home missionary work was carried on chiefly by The American Baptist Publication Society, organized in 1824, and The American Baptist Home Mission Society, organized in 1832; and the foreign missionary work, by the General Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States of America for Foreign Missions, organized in Philadelphia in 1814. Since the organization of the Southern Baptist Convention the publication society has continued its work throughout the different States, and has retained its distinctly national character. The American Baptist Home Mission Society, however, subsequently represented the northern churches only, as did also the foreign missionary society, which in 1846 changed its name to the American Baptist Missionary Union, and again in 1910, to the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.

A general movement, manifest throughout the country, in church life as well as in business and public matters, is that for centralization of administration, in the interest of both economy and efficiency. The Baptist churches felt this, as did every other denomination, and began to consider whether their benevolent societies, hitherto in some respects distinct from each other, might not be brought into some form of general organization which, by removing possibilities of friction and securing cooperation, would make for greater efficiency. After considerable discussion a move in this direction was made in 1907, which has been carried out quite successfully and, it is expected, will work great good both to the activities of the churches and their general denominational life.

Educational work among the Baptists in the United States has made great strides in recent years, but the same general independence of ecclesiastical control is manifest in this department as in the government of the local churches, and is illustrated in the University of Chicago. The same is true of the management of Baptist philanthropic institutions. In most cases, however, the membership of the boards is limited to persons connected with Baptist churches.

In addition to the work done by the denominational societies, a large amount of missionary and educational work is carried on by individual churches, which is not included in any denominational statement.

NORTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

STATISTICS

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

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been received into the local church upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	6,284	2,625	3,659	41.8	58.2
Members, number	1,329,044	964,322	364,722	72.6	27.4
Average membership per church	211	367	100		
Membership by sex:					
Male	493,998	352,404	141,594	71.3	28.7
Female	740,293	533,934	206,359	72.1	27.9
Sex not reported	94,753	77,984	16,769	82.3	17.7
Males per 100 females	66.7	66.0	68.6		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	60,691	47,891	12,800	78.9	21.1
13 years and over	1,114,460	798,635	315,825	71.7	28.3
Age not reported	153,893	117,796	36,097	76.5	23.5
Percent under 13 years [1]	5.2	5.7	3.9		
Church edifices, number	6,085	2,561	3,524	42.1	57.9
Value—number reporting	5,922	2,492	3,430	42.1	57.9
Amount reported	$167,576,463	$142,430,489	$25,145,974	85.0	15.0
Constructed prior to 1936	$164,911,178	$140,291,030	$24,620,148	85.1	14.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	$2,665,285	$2,139,459	$525,826	80.3	19.7
Average value per church	$28,297	$57,155	$7,331		
Debt—number reporting	1,694	1,239	455	73.1	26.9
Amount reported	$20,063,272	$19,041,188	$1,022,084	94.9	5.1
Number reporting "no debt"	3,067	901	2,166	29.4	70.6
Parsonages, number	3,149	1,391	1,758	44.2	55.8
Value—number reporting	3,004	1,311	1,693	43.6	56.4
Amount reported	$11,930,664	$7,384,625	$4,546,039	61.9	38.1
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	6,168	2,613	3,555	42.4	57.6
Amount reported	$19,577,463	$15,656,768	$3,920,695	80.0	20.0
Pastors' salaries	$6,400,783	$4,483,215	$1,917,568	70.0	30.0
All other salaries	$2,266,558	$2,046,867	$219,691	90.3	9.7
Repairs and improvements	$1,478,671	$1,088,599	$390,072	73.6	26.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	$1,364,921	$1,196,974	$167,947	87.7	12.3
All other current expenses, including interest	$4,347,318	$3,712,690	$634,628	85.4	14.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	$436,207	$368,398	$67,809	84.5	15.5
Home missions	$281,492	$232,991	$48,501	82.8	17.2
Foreign missions	$321,153	$267,091	$54,062	83.2	16.8
To general headquarters for distribution	$2,026,258	$1,698,919	$327,339	83.8	16.2
All other purposes	$654,102	$561,024	$93,078	85.8	14.2
Average expenditure per church	$3,174	$5,992	$1,103		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	5,904	2,572	3,332	43.6	56.4
Officers and teachers	112,565	69,845	42,720	62.0	38.0
Scholars	892,872	620,483	272,389	69.5	30.5

[1] Based on membership with age classification reported.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number	1,653	829	824	50.2	49.8
Officers and teachers	16,623	10,025	6,598	60.3	39.7
Scholars	129,349	82,852	46,497	64.1	35.9
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number	311	210	101	67.5	32.5
Officers and teachers	1,751	1,291	460	73.7	26.3
Scholars	19,659	14,747	4,912	75.0	25.0
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number	42	24	18	(2)	(2)
Officers and teachers	736	574	162	78.0	22.0
Scholars	4,805	4,072	733	84.7	15.3

[2] 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 Northern Baptist Convention for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. Statistics for 1916 and 1906 include those of the Free Baptist churches, that body having united with the Northern Baptist Convention since 1916. The Colored Baptist churches in Northern States, because of their membership in colored associations, are included under the Negro Baptists at the censuses of 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 [1]	1906 [1]
Churches (local organizations), number	6,284	7,611	8,319	9,585
Increase [2] over preceding census:				
Number	−1,327	−708	−1,266	
Percent	−17.4	−8.5	−13.2	
Members, number	1,329,044	1,289,966	1,244,705	1,133,464
Increase over preceding census:				
Number	39,078	45,261	111,241	
Percent	3.0	3.6	9.8	
Average membership per church	211	169	150	118
Church edifices, number	6,085	7,722	8,264	9,355
Value—number reporting	5,922	7,297	7,907	8,887
Amount reported	$167,576,463	$185,370,576	$95,314,853	$77,594,155
Average value per church	$28,297	$25,404	$12,054	$8,731
Debt—number reporting	1,694	1,603	1,797	1,679
Amount reported	$20,063,272	$16,004,041	$7,322,615	$5,287,911
Parsonages, number	3,149			
Value—number reporting	3,004	3,716	3,233	2,899
Amount reported	$11,930,664	$18,279,770	$8,432,072	$5,989,838
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	6,168	7,380	8,001	
Amount reported	$19,577,463	$34,318,486	$16,205,825	
Pastors' salaries	$6,400,783			
All other salaries	$2,266,558			
Repairs and improvements	$1,478,671			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	$1,364,921	$27,647,658	$12,972,200	
All other current expenses, including interest	$4,347,318			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	$436,207			
Home missions	$281,492			
Foreign missions	$321,153	$6,656,755	$3,194,411	
To general headquarters for distribution	$2,026,258			
All other purposes	$654,102			
Not classified		$14,073	$39,214	
Average expenditure per church	$3,174	$4,650	$2,025	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	5,904	6,999	7,658	8,405
Officers and teachers	112,565	114,237	114,433	111,676
Scholars	892,872	1,052,794	1,040,594	916,370

[1] Statistics for 1916 and 1906 include those of the Free Baptists, a body which has united since 1916 with this denomination; they also include colored churches in the Northern States, tabulated in 1926 and 1936 under Negro Baptists. [2] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Northern Baptist Convention 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 the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in 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 association in the Northern Baptist Convention, 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		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States	**6,284**	**2,625**	**3,659**	**1,329,044**	**964,322**	**364,722**
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine	278	35	243	30,637	12,035	18,602
New Hampshire	116	19	97	12,220	6,248	5,972
Vermont	73	11	62	9,997	4,089	5,908
Massachusetts	272	186	86	90,366	79,932	10,434
Rhode Island	89	43	46	18,749	14,132	4,617
Connecticut	126	73	53	26,521	21,294	5,227
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York	694	299	395	181,918	142,251	39,667
New Jersey	223	144	79	55,986	45,493	10,493
Pennsylvania	578	314	264	143,432	115,302	28,130
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio	385	180	205	87,260	67,051	20,209
Indiana	408	110	298	80,498	43,029	37,469
Illinois	397	213	184	97,373	74,408	22,965
Michigan	265	128	137	49,275	38,217	11,058
Wisconsin	143	60	83	19,627	12,829	6,798
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota	190	74	116	32,039	22,856	9,183
Iowa	204	73	131	36,900	24,124	12,776
Missouri	2	2	----------	561	561	----------
North Dakota	63	7	56	6,198	1,536	4,662
South Dakota	65	14	51	8,521	3,621	4,900
Nebraska	111	37	74	19,119	10,926	8,193
Kansas	260	84	176	55,906	36,695	19,211
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware	14	13	1	5,178	5,088	90
Maryland	7	1	6	829	414	415
District of Columbia	24	24	----------	17,823	17,823	----------
West Virginia	565	59	506	77,848	28,742	49,106
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	3	----------	3	185	----------	185
Alabama	1	----------	1	80	----------	80
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma	9	1	8	1,657	70	1,587
Texas	1	----------	1	17	----------	17
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana	38	17	21	5,336	3,983	1,353
Idaho	46	14	32	6,612	3,728	2,884
Wyoming	25	6	19	4,017	2,193	1,824
Colorado	99	43	56	20,496	15,538	4,958
Arizona	37	21	16	6,451	5,124	1,327
Utah	8	7	1	1,376	1,329	47
Nevada	7	4	3	1,193	995	198
PACIFIC:						
Washington	113	64	49	19,726	15,551	4,175
Oregon	79	40	39	16,546	13,219	3,327
California	266	205	61	80,571	73,896	6,675

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	**493,998**	**740,293**	**94,753**	**66.7**	**5,904**	**112,565**	**892,872**
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine	10,366	19,282	989	53.8	242	3,285	22,633
New Hampshire	4,189	7,859	172	53.3	97	1,270	8,651
Vermont	3,912	5,502	583	71.1	65	810	4,792
Massachusetts	33,036	51,019	6,311	64.8	264	6,822	57,335
Rhode Island	6,479	10,384	1,886	62.4	82	1,640	11,654
Connecticut	10,361	15,487	673	66.9	121	2,106	13,855
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York	66,472	102,345	13,101	64.9	652	12,622	89,314
New Jersey	20,231	31,578	4,177	64.1	213	5,246	38,702
Pennsylvania	49,366	71,989	22,077	68.6	553	12,309	97,388
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio	34,829	50,320	2,111	69.2	364	7,373	63,679
Indiana	30,280	42,228	7,990	71.7	390	6,650	54,684
Illinois	36,168	53,476	7,729	67.6	390	8,094	69,746
Michigan	18,501	28,904	1,870	64.0	255	5,154	45,099
Wisconsin	7,560	11,284	783	67.0	135	2,074	13,570
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota	11,490	16,712	3,837	68.8	171	3,172	22,636
Iowa	14,257	20,838	1,805	68.4	190	3,337	23,404
Missouri	318	243	----------	130.9	2	52	568
North Dakota	2,407	3,452	339	69.7	53	749	6,116
South Dakota	3,519	4,916	86	71.6	62	876	7,059
Nebraska	7,409	11,248	462	65.9	106	1,899	12,477
Kansas	21,751	31,356	2,709	69.4	253	4,788	36,742
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware	1,652	3,429	97	48.2	14	448	2,854
Maryland	270	437	122	61.8	6	122	1,111
District of Columbia	6,258	8,055	3,510	77.7	24	1,240	14,722
West Virginia	31,449	45,492	907	69.1	505	6,439	54,219
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky	83	102	----------	81.4	3	22	109
Alabama	45	35	----------	(1)	1	14	66
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma	676	981	----------	68.9	9	102	738
Texas	5	12	----------	(1)	1	8	41
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana	2,167	3,169	----------	68.4	32	479	3,637
Idaho	2,462	4,150	----------	59.3	42	656	5,275
Wyoming	1,617	2,400	----------	67.4	23	451	2,983
Colorado	7,866	11,895	735	66.1	90	1,781	14,263
Arizona	2,630	3,821	----------	68.8	35	501	4,589
Utah	509	867	----------	58.7	8	120	947
Nevada	446	644	103	69.3	7	89	1,046
PACIFIC:							
Washington	7,585	11,826	315	64.1	108	1,908	15,860
Oregon	6,234	9,758	554	63.9	75	1,521	11,127
California	29,143	42,798	8,630	68.1	261	6,336	59,181

[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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916[1]	1906[1]	1936	1926	1916[1]	1906[1]	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13[2]
United States	6,284	7,611	8,319	9,585	1,329,044	1,289,966	1,244,705	1,133,464	60,691	1,114,460	153,893	5.2
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine	278	347	455	436	30,637	32,031	35,492	32,511	751	27,944	1,942	2.6
New Hampshire	116	129	181	170	12,220	13,820	17,335	15,931	258	9,860	2,093	2.5
Vermont	73	87	119	126	9,997	9,626	10,010	9,951	293	8,569	1,135	3.3
Massachusetts	272	321	357	352	90,366	89,635	88,016	75,611	2,651	79,050	8,665	3.2
Rhode Island	80	100	105	102	18,749	18,830	19,285	17,556	305	16,554	1,890	1.8
Connecticut	126	130	152	143	26,521	22,873	26,243	25,616	1,008	24,498	1,015	4.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York	694	857	942	1,028	181,918	161,142	183,330	171,857	6,775	158,752	16,391	4.1
New Jersey	223	266	270	287	55,986	62,539	62,769	54,404	1,874	45,488	8,624	4.0
Pennsylvania	578	690	753	780	143,432	124,949	154,105	120,628	6,785	105,386	31,261	6.0
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio	385	476	473	553	87,260	89,328	78,258	70,188	4,828	76,331	6,101	5.9
Indiana	408	468	494	520	80,498	82,394	75,374	62,134	4,584	66,336	9,578	6.5
Illinois	397	460	472	1,062	97,373	95,589	85,649	126,639	4,148	82,641	10,584	4.8
Michigan	265	355	400	512	49,275	56,878	49,835	49,350	3,529	43,462	2,284	7.5
Wisconsin	143	170	208	242	19,627	20,096	20,425	20,701	620	17,330	1,677	3.5
W. N. CENTRAL:												
Minnesota	190	211	239	268	32,039	30,897	28,145	24,102	1,101	25,687	5,251	4.1
Iowa	204	297	357	412	36,900	45,775	44,939	40,056	1,827	32,095	2,978	5.4
Missouri	2	-----	-----	121	561	-----	-----	5,640	-----	37	524	----
North Dakota	63	79	90	72	6,198	7,289	6,268	4,596	141	5,727	330	2.4
South Dakota	65	93	102	91	8,521	9,284	8,852	6,193	316	7,374	831	4.1
Nebraska	111	130	188	229	19,119	19,145	19,643	17,386	732	17,365	1,022	4.0
Kansas	260	359	400	457	55,906	54,740	46,966	35,801	4,391	48,055	3,460	8.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware	14	10	15	16	5,178	2,164	3,651	2,694	312	4,596	270	6.4
Maryland	7	5	6	14	829	422	610	1,494	48	659	122	6.8
Dist. of Columbia	24	23	17	20	17,823	11,930	9,667	10,777	569	12,959	4,295	4.2
Virginia	-----	-----	5	7	-----	-----	268	425	-----	-----	-----	----
West Virginia	565	696	637	619	77,848	76,934	62,547	50,149	3,346	66,864	7,638	4.8
Georgia	-----	-----	-----	14	-----	-----	-----	776	-----	-----	-----	----
E. S. CENTRAL:												
Kentucky	3	-----	1	39	185	-----	22	2,165	2	169	14	1.2
Tennessee	-----	-----	-----	30	-----	-----	-----	1,840	-----	-----	-----	----
Alabama	1	-----	-----	21	80	-----	-----	1,200	-----	80	-----	----
Mississippi	-----	-----	-----	47	-----	-----	-----	2,804	-----	-----	-----	----
W. S. CENTRAL:												
Arkansas	-----	-----	-----	8	-----	-----	-----	337	-----	-----	-----	----
Louisiana	-----	-----	-----	31	-----	-----	-----	1,382	-----	-----	-----	----
Oklahoma	9	11	4	-----	1,657	1,683	75	-----	73	1,584	-----	4.4
Texas	1	-----	19	19	17	-----	1,271	630	-----	17	-----	----
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana	38	54	44	26	5,336	4,481	4,073	2,029	289	4,274	773	6.3
Idaho	46	58	61	45	6,612	6,573	5,682	2,331	415	5,983	214	6.5
Wyoming	25	36	35	19	4,017	3,459	1,841	838	301	2,734	982	9.9
Colorado	99	122	109	87	20,496	24,166	16,528	12,917	1,270	18,185	1,041	6.5
New Mexico	-----	-----	-----	57	-----	-----	-----	2,331	-----	-----	-----	----
Arizona	37	38	44	15	6,451	5,922	2,927	1,034	378	5,418	655	6.5
Utah	8	11	14	10	1,376	1,121	1,305	987	128	1,248	-----	9.3
Nevada	7	8	7	4	1,193	674	356	316	76	1,014	103	7.0
PACIFIC:												
Washington	113	145	173	154	19,726	21,499	17,738	12,440	987	17,357	1,382	5.4
Oregon	79	105	127	128	16,546	18,945	15,635	11,099	872	13,593	2,081	6.0
California	260	264	244	192	80,571	63,133	39,570	22,718	4,708	59,176	16,687	7.4

[1] Includes figures for the Free Baptist Church.
[2] Based on membership with age classification reported.

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	6,284	6,085	5,922	$167,576,463	1,694	$20,063,272	3,004	$11,930,664
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine	278	273	268	3,298,757	41	162,065	155	471,850
New Hampshire	116	114	109	1,425,500	7	13,598	83	265,050
Vermont	73	71	67	1,104,525	10	45,836	54	202,000
Massachusetts	272	266	258	13,971,754	85	850,637	125	683,750
Rhode Island	89	84	79	2,753,185	21	175,082	38	210,200
Connecticut	126	122	118	5,154,399	35	416,151	77	439,712
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York	694	678	672	36,474,680	190	6,473,630	437	1,948,796
New Jersey	223	217	216	11,188,428	100	1,215,671	156	974,310
Pennsylvania	578	562	542	19,134,854	216	2,323,684	277	1,333,014
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio	385	374	355	9,937,390	91	1,087,511	135	522,050
Indiana	408	396	383	5,724,201	74	530,753	102	302,000
Illinois	397	389	375	11,220,208	114	1,657,454	182	776,610
Michigan	265	261	257	6,286,560	96	817,111	154	547,416
Wisconsin	143	141	139	2,350,707	59	264,105	88	356,300
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota	190	189	186	3,754,169	50	338,267	94	308,400
Iowa	204	200	198	3,082,625	44	225,461	127	434,550
North Dakota	63	58	58	412,550	10	33,890	34	99,050
South Dakota	65	64	63	878,750	17	53,925	41	134,550
Nebraska	111	110	105	1,729,730	30	130,464	73	193,200
Kansas	260	250	248	3,626,305	70	415,709	132	332,440
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware	14	13	13	699,500	7	35,855	7	43,500
Maryland	7	7	4	69,000	2	28,865	1	(1)
District of Columbia	24	24	23	2,877,500	16	413,209	5	53,000
West Virginia	565	509	496	3,871,600	43	205,088	80	341,983
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky	3	3	3	2,800	----	----	----	----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Oklahoma	9	9	9	63,050	2	7,600	5	11,200
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana	38	37	35	529,421	9	27,050	18	54,350
Idaho	46	44	43	329,100	11	13,000	31	64,900
Wyoming	25	25	25	284,200	11	27,052	10	25,300
Colorado	99	92	90	2,182,525	30	82,643	45	121,175
Arizona	37	34	32	520,475	10	185,414	18	39,300
Utah	8	8	8	350,000	4	16,515	2	(1)
Nevada	7	7	6	86,450	2	1,700	5	16,000
PACIFIC:								
Washington	113	111	109	2,073,524	43	263,578	58	144,783
Oregon	79	76	74	1,326,354	20	95,122	35	92,200
California	266	264	253	8,669,687	123	1,393,577	118	369,125
Other States	4	3	[2] 3	129,000	1	35,000	2	18,600

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

[2] Includes: Missouri, 1; Alabama, 1; and Texas, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States	**6,284**	**6,168**	**$19,577,463**	**$6,400,783**	**$2,266,558**	**$1,478,671**
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine	278	260	452,741	196,635	27,273	52,798
New Hampshire	116	107	212,479	99,449	18,274	17,923
Vermont	73	72	135,350	63,266	11,109	9,207
Massachusetts	272	272	1,646,584	478,467	230,593	113,932
Rhode Island	89	87	376,450	123,145	50,212	37,699
Connecticut	126	126	571,890	164,820	66,682	50,900
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York	694	684	3,038,809	904,881	511,327	179,757
New Jersey	223	223	1,136,515	364,863	145,835	80,215
Pennsylvania	578	568	2,023,780	652,127	226,372	179,587
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio	385	379	1,259,910	378,903	132,400	89,730
Indiana	408	404	680,009	271,351	61,486	69,387
Illinois	397	394	1,449,531	459,202	169,798	120,601
Michigan	265	263	809,457	275,152	90,226	62,271
Wisconsin	143	142	331,098	136,163	24,460	33,530
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota	190	186	556,208	177,976	59,525	38,457
Iowa	204	196	384,485	159,686	29,630	35,448
North Dakota	63	60	82,879	34,743	3,620	3,440
South Dakota	65	65	108,010	47,251	5,682	4,796
Nebraska	111	109	214,762	90,631	17,666	16,139
Kansas	260	257	546,203	190,668	44,649	38,375
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware	14	13	51,581	16,716	6,068	2,142
Maryland	7	7	13,624	6,134	722	469
District of Columbia	24	24	343,704	59,468	48,591	18,309
West Virginia	565	546	509,405	202,101	40,456	50,208
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	3	3	753	403	56	198
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma	9	9	10,142	5,301	227	601
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana	38	35	80,786	35,981	5,840	12,016
Idaho	46	45	86,340	35,922	5,186	5,058
Wyoming	25	24	45,070	21,220	1,944	3,277
Colorado	99	96	245,295	86,226	20,329	11,847
Arizona	37	37	115,747	33,719	5,810	6,664
Utah	8	8	20,545	8,478	1,820	1,499
Nevada	7	7	18,777	10,689	950	1,110
PACIFIC:						
Washington	113	113	283,051	113,409	19,363	36,116
Oregon	79	78	225,049	91,227	16,305	23,019
California	266	265	1,500,356	401,037	165,287	71,692
Other States	4	[1] 4	10,088	3,473	785	194

[1] Includes: Missouri, 2; Alabama, 1; and Texas, 1.

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	$1,364,921	$4,347,318	$436,207	$281,492	$321,153	$2,026,258	$654,102
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine	15,292	93,353	9,025	2,497	6,148	39,335	10,385
New Hampshire	2,343	41,410	4,339	1,004	1,570	22,794	3,373
Vermont	3,167	24,524	1,747	35	332	17,131	4,832
Massachusetts	71,691	441,314	44,147	22,116	33,620	161,002	49,702
Rhode Island	6,258	93,362	10,215	1,032	1,418	48,246	4,863
Connecticut	47,116	128,537	10,523	2,745	3,509	83,982	13,076
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York	159,145	700,225	81,910	48,241	68,385	267,427	117,511
New Jersey	71,574	245,551	24,746	19,859	27,889	124,397	31,586
Pennsylvania	158,277	445,807	48,952	21,429	28,024	199,414	63,791
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio	149,163	302,538	18,938	19,249	16,211	125,250	27,528
Indiana	44,782	132,004	11,248	6,283	9,698	55,941	17,829
Illinois	102,672	338,164	35,757	26,800	26,570	135,481	34,486
Michigan	75,167	159,419	17,816	19,270	26,625	63,713	19,798
Wisconsin	18,200	65,136	5,138	4,177	3,329	30,930	10,035
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota	33,424	138,053	13,470	10,929	10,907	56,400	16,158
Iowa	23,540	74,008	6,008	2,148	6,375	36,782	10,860
North Dakota	15,054	12,355	2,489	2,018	1,235	6,218	1,707
South Dakota	15,909	16,256	1,148	1,141	921	12,003	2,903
Nebraska	10,247	43,767	2,879	1,264	1,932	22,502	7,735
Kansas	41,480	111,020	9,110	9,175	3,762	71,695	26,269
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware	10,115	10,005	588	702	538	3,886	821
Maryland	530	3,687	131	41	20	822	1,068
District of Columbia	43,658	70,441	20,064	6,413	3,023	45,539	27,598
West Virginia	51,846	82,748	8,761	3,086	2,935	51,226	15,378
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky	----------	28	----------	----------	----------	3	65
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma	1,000	1,328	246	455	459	8	517
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana	3,754	13,394	1,183	838	641	6,418	721
Idaho	9,685	15,727	1,500	132	356	11,549	1,225
Wyoming	4,992	7,429	550	635	762	2,712	1,549
Colorado	21,835	49,531	4,656	3,922	5,753	33,021	8,175
Arizona	8,373	39,866	2,999	1,543	174	13,082	3,517
Utah	1,115	4,571	154	359	495	1,334	720
Nevada	800	2,730	741	----------	----------	1,579	278
PACIFIC:							
Washington	14,008	56,539	5,799	2,114	3,249	26,559	5,895
Oregon	8,941	42,130	4,123	3,162	2,197	27,253	6,692
California	118,768	336,880	25,083	35,300	20,772	220,547	104,990
Other States	1,000	2,581	15	778	719	77	466

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

ASSOCIATION	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	6,284	1,329,044	5,922	$167,576,463	1,694	$20,063,272	6,168	$19,577,463	5,904	892,872
Alabama:										
Swedish	1	80	1	(1)	-----	-----	1	(1)	1	66
Arizona:										
Arizona	37	6,451	32	529,475	10	185,414	37	115,747	35	4,589
California, Northern:										
Central	8	2,105	7	145,000	1	270	8	27,565	8	1,420
Clear Lake	6	832	6	59,500	3	2,554	6	14,727	6	614
General	12	1,186	12	155,050	5	19,275	12	18,136	11	527
Nevada-Sierra	3	280	3	29,000	-----	-----	3	5,952	3	326
Pacific	6	839	6	149,500	4	24,380	6	17,345	6	701
Sacramento	11	2,104	10	265,750	3	57,805	11	34,595	10	1,729
Sacramento River	9	1,413	9	160,000	3	2,700	9	28,909	9	1,036
San Francisco Bay	22	6,412	19	746,180	14	125,932	22	137,491	22	5,308
San Joaquin	27	6,092	26	369,815	10	35,699	27	89,511	27	4,887
San Jose	16	2,638	15	107,150	4	10,589	16	60,600	16	2,261
Swedish	3	847	3	142,700	1	8,705	2	(1)	3	587
Unassociated	3	516	3	24,695	-----	-----	3	14,653	3	542
California, Southern:										
Foot Hill	14	6,469	14	1,017,200	6	196,500	14	133,613	14	4,880
Harbor	13	5,158	11	277,000	7	126,928	13	81,866	13	4,210
Imperial Valley	3	621	3	45,380	2	11,900	3	9,470	3	470
Kern River	8	1,800	8	206,509	4	34,900	8	37,742	8	1,371
Los Angeles	49	21,591	45	2,855,420	26	568,595	49	482,193	48	14,949
Santa Ana Valley	9	3,311	9	254,000	6	15,485	9	52,146	9	2,689
Santa Barbara	11	2,467	11	324,470	6	26,145	11	44,163	11	1,885
Southwestern	17	5,673	17	523,399	8	45,655	17	84,033	16	3,394
University	15	7,777	15	714,900	9	79,090	15	105,604	14	5,039
Unassociated	1	440	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	356
Colorado:										
Eastern	8	477	7	29,400	5	1,585	8	3,570	8	411
Gunnison Valley	1	16	1	(1)	-----	-----	1	(1)	1	35
Mexican	4	437	4	23,500	-----	-----	4	5,210	4	424
Northeastern	6	709	5	115,000	1	1,200	6	10,908	6	670
Northern	8	1,776	8	85,800	2	1,475	8	13,300	8	1,006
Northwestern	3	116	2	(1)	-----	-----	3	649	3	150
Rocky Mountain	22	8,171	20	1,404,500	9	31,943	21	123,337	19	6,044
San Luis Valley	5	701	5	65,000	-----	-----	4	7,945	4	451
Southeastern	8	768	7	26,900	2	2,150	8	3,723	7	420
Southern	17	5,386	17	350,725	7	42,155	16	59,585	15	3,062
Southwestern	8	619	6	23,700	1	200	8	4,865	6	511
Western	9	1,320	8	48,600	3	1,035	9	12,108	9	1,079
Connecticut:										
Ashford	15	1,545	12	153,954	2	13,400	15	21,589	14	933
Fairfield	20	4,310	19	847,000	8	124,500	20	86,367	18	2,044
Hartford	21	6,892	18	2,025,600	10	180,000	21	187,544	20	3,518
New Haven	34	7,621	34	1,319,445	7	48,201	34	142,179	34	3,801
New London	18	3,854	18	506,200	4	17,750	18	93,323	17	2,259
Stonington Union	16	2,192	15	272,200	3	29,800	16	37,220	16	1,268
Swedish	2	107	2	(1)	1	(1)	2	(1)	2	32
Delaware:										
Delaware	14	5,178	13	699,500	7	35,855	13	51,581	14	2,854
District of Columbia:										
Columbia	24	17,823	23	2,877,500	16	413,209	24	343,704	24	14,722
Idaho:										
Central	10	1,562	9	65,000	3	3,875	10	25,222	9	1,438
East	8	956	7	46,200	1	250	7	16,612	7	680
First	17	3,042	17	147,100	5	8,400	17	32,288	17	2,208
North Idaho	8	569	8	30,800	1	400	8	6,998	6	462
Spokane (Wash.)	4	510	3	43,000	1	75	4	5,851	4	527

[1] Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

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

ASSOCIATION	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
Illinois:										
Alton	24	7,933	21	$445,500	8	$49,020	24	$91,205	24	5,724
Aurora	12	3,063	11	518,500	4	106,000	12	41,433	12	2,449
Bloomington	22	4,691	22	389,200	2	12,075	22	45,513	21	2,059
Central	12	1,659	11	48,487	----	----------	12	6,844	12	946
Champaign-Urbana	26	4,786	25	523,000	5	42,640	26	49,108	26	3,243
Chicago	84	30,500	75	5,557,371	53	1,212,850	83	655,240	82	19,743
German	10	1,840	10	216,000	3	11,870	10	41,761	10	1,547
Greene-Jersey	12	2,504	11	146,400	1	4,000	12	12,819	12	1,276
Morgan-Scott	5	806	5	26,000	----	----------	5	3,811	5	525
Ottawa	15	2,499	15	283,100	1	3,300	15	37,100	13	1,885
Peoria	18	5,060	18	491,450	1	6,600	18	65,741	18	3,821
Quincy	14	2,439	14	155,000	1	6,000	14	16,614	14	1,897
Rock Island	17	2,686	17	175,600	3	11,260	17	34,345	17	2,378
Rock River	18	4,382	17	477,450	4	23,050	18	66,707	18	2,610
Salem	13	1,882	12	125,800	----	----------	13	12,658	13	1,181
Southern	30	4,808	28	187,350	3	24,549	29	32,585	29	3,355
Springfield	31	9,413	31	744,500	7	74,588	30	100,083	31	8,204
Swedish	24	5,022	22	527,700	15	46,743	24	118,541	23	4,688
Wabash Valley	6	812	6	139,500	2	5,900	6	8,854	6	869
Unassociated	4	588	4	42,300	1	17,000	4	8,569	4	446
Indiana:										
Bedford	16	3,293	15	141,950	5	20,700	16	23,938	16	2,337
Bethel	12	2,217	10	121,100	4	34,475	12	19,221	10	1,855
Brownstown	11	1,702	10	116,700	2	15,250	11	15,102	11	1,623
Calumet	6	2,272	6	234,834	4	16,351	6	31,339	6	1,826
Coffee Creek	18	2,082	17	27,925	----	----------	17	6,470	17	1,248
Curry's Prairie	18	3,819	18	191,250	4	16,885	18	29,041	18	2,338
Decatur County	9	2,528	9	145,600	1	600	9	14,877	9	1,490
East Central	5	1,316	5	87,500	4	27,950	5	13,035	5	850
Evansville	7	651	7	25,700	3	8,800	7	5,290	7	418
Flat Rock	10	2,641	10	149,500	2	1,500	10	19,481	10	1,597
Fort Wayne	15	3,662	15	383,400	6	57,985	15	49,232	15	2,381
Freedom	20	2,156	18	62,550	----	----------	20	11,787	20	1,356
Friendship	16	2,361	15	60,450	1	58	16	8,519	15	1,082
Harmony	14	3,124	13	176,700	1	3,000	14	27,151	13	2,348
Indianapolis	32	11,418	28	1,398,500	10	91,919	32	134,913	32	9,736
Johnson County	8	1,540	8	156,900	2	12,000	8	13,723	8	826
Judson	17	3,493	17	218,850	4	22,400	17	31,998	16	2,372
Laughery	13	1,836	12	92,500	1	130	13	18,212	13	1,357
Linton	12	1,887	12	81,700	----	----------	12	8,230	11	1,234
Logansport	16	3,257	14	357,200	4	7,185	16	26,030	16	2,255
Long Run	16	1,992	14	52,700	----	----------	15	7,945	13	813
Madison	13	2,064	13	84,800	1	600	13	12,798	12	1,289
Monticello	7	968	7	33,000	----	----------	7	6,144	7	624
Mount Zion	8	599	6	8,450	----	----------	7	1,127	6	389
Noble-Lagrange	8	768	8	46,600	2	11,272	8	6,438	8	603
Northern	9	2,117	8	288,500	3	9,700	9	28,751	8	1,463
Orleans	10	1,578	9	66,700	1	800	10	9,169	9	821
Perry County	4	479	3	4,000	1	170	4	2,919	3	218
Salamonie	11	4,143	10	527,500	3	157,673	11	39,845	11	2,610
Sand Creek	10	1,620	10	52,100	----	----------	10	8,352	9	1,011
Swedish	1	37	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	40
Tippecanoe	7	1,417	7	113,550	----	----------	6	10,350	6	735
Union	13	2,997	12	117,000	2	2,800	13	24,944	13	2,239
White Lick	15	2,380	15	85,492	2	9,700	15	10,986	15	1,200
Unassociated	1	75	1	(1)	----	----------	1	(1)	1	100
Iowa:										
Cedar Valley	20	3,651	19	327,400	4	43,447	19	42,919	19	2,209
Creston	9	1,036	9	90,100	----	----------	8	7,005	8	542

[1] Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

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

ASSOCIATION	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
Iowa—Continued.										
Danish	7	939	7	$62,000	2	$4,790	6	$12,819	7	643
East Grand River	2	181	2	(1)			2	(1)	2	80
English River	7	320	5	26,800			6	1,385	5	178
Fox River	7	476	7	15,300			5	1,438	5	223
German	8	1,678	7	190,250	2	4,600	8	28,932	8	1,632
Iowa	10	2,102	10	138,845	3	5,150	10	20,754	10	1,477
Mideastern	16	5,382	15	509,800	6	16,715	16	54,838	16	2,739
Northeastern	8	1,060	8	127,000	1	4,375	8	10,016	8	721
Northern	16	2,756	16	220,000	4	51,439	16	24,773	14	1,660
Oskaloosa	9	1,487	9	77,100	2	3,200	9	8,754	8	1,002
Roger Williams	22	5,703	21	415,300	9	28,400	22	59,214	22	3,236
Sioux Valley	12	2,022	12	278,500	4	14,000	12	23,751	12	1,601
Southern	17	1,896	17	81,230	1	1,300	16	10,305	16	1,300
Southwestern	16	3,943	16	400,500	5	46,555	16	43,491	15	2,271
Swedish	9	1,315	9	62,500			9	24,839	9	1,336
Washington	7	769	7	49,300	1	1,400	6	7,483	4	434
Unassociated	2	94	2	(1)			2	(1)	2	130
Kansas:										
Arkansas Valley	25	4,656	23	299,465	8	56,228	25	46,208	24	3,302
Blue Valley	5	516	5	39,500	1	200	5	4,297	5	463
Central	10	2,700	10	123,100	1	1,250	10	33,894	10	1,984
Chikaskia	11	1,245	11	61,000			11	13,170	11	914
Fort Scott	11	907	9	21,450	1	770	11	4,784	11	613
German	2	189	2	(1)	1	(1)	2	(1)	2	160
Jewell	6	677	6	23,600	1	40	6	3,487	5	469
Kansas River	18	4,340	18	477,000	6	64,200	16	51,793	17	2,799
Miami	18	3,384	16	181,600	1	1,500	18	24,430	17	2,480
Missouri River	27	8,681	26	493,100	13	45,483	27	81,897	27	4,418
Northeast	13	2,219	12	119,650	3	6,290	12	9,592	13	1,154
Northwest	10	791	10	32,400	3	4,400	10	4,904	9	548
Republican Valley	9	1,574	9	120,700	2	9,000	9	20,638	8	1,107
Solomon Valley	5	724	4	25,765	1	2,650	5	5,655	5	458
South Central	5	507	4	18,500			5	5,041	5	293
Southeast	31	7,758	30	482,355	10	42,435	31	50,633	31	4,927
Southwest	12	1,311	11	65,650	4	1,150	12	34,410	11	1,285
Swedish	3	398	3	32,000			3	5,019	3	375
Upper Solomon	5	435	5	40,500	2	4,988	5	4,930	5	400
Walnut Valley	25	10,946	24	804,525	10	146,275	25	119,859	25	7,632
West Central	8	1,240	8	83,445	2	26,350	8	11,002	8	763
Unassociated	2	745	2	(1)			2	(1)	2	313
Kentucky:										
Ohio Valley	1	164	1	(1)			1	(1)	1	64
Portsmouth	2	21	2	(1)			2	(1)	2	45
Maine:										
Androscoggin	12	2,332	9	425,500	3	6,850	12	43,787	11	1,433
Bowdoinham	12	1,047	11	114,807	2	2,150	12	19,421	10	733
Cumberland	18	3,800	18	667,500	4	32,110	18	59,242	18	2,926
Damariscotta	14	680	12	41,100	2	706	14	8,774	12	516
Farmington	15	895	14	74,000	2	981	14	13,517	13	832
Hancock	26	1,126	24	112,850	2	8,906	22	16,613	21	1,148
Lincoln	26	1,611	25	115,500			21	27,028	21	1,297
North Aroostook	12	1,866	12	83,500	4	4,118	12	25,481	11	1,707
North Kennebec	14	3,054	14	170,000	4	6,086	13	46,020	13	1,981
North York	21	1,746	21	133,050	1	3,862	20	19,365	17	1,238
Oxford	14	1,167	14	127,500	3	27,573	14	23,695	14	1,177
Penobscot	27	3,129	26	253,650	3	14,800	27	44,107	26	2,283
Piscataquis	9	1,258	9	98,000	2	7,650	9	13,270	8	521
South Aroostook	17	2,073	17	124,400	3	11,218	14	20,752	12	1,413

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

ASSOCIATION	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
Maine—Continued.										
South Kennebec	13	1,828	13	$437,200	2	$210	13	$24,393	12	1,264
South York	12	1,646	12	204,500	2	31,650	11	30,872	9	1,209
Washington	16	1,379	16	111,700	2	3,195	14	16,404	14	955
Maryland:										
Columbia	6	804	3	68,500	2	28,865	6	13,594	6	1,111
Monongahela (Pa.)	1	25	1	(1)	----	----	1	(1)	----	----
Massachusetts:										
Barnstable	10	512	8	89,500	----	----	10	26,265	9	462
Berkshire	11	3,414	11	595,850	2	63,000	11	51,093	10	1,826
Boston East	26	13,877	24	1,955,450	12	244,404	26	239,576	24	9,197
Boston North	19	12,423	17	1,849,670	8	58,510	19	231,768	19	7,453
Boston South	20	7,669	20	1,153,135	10	57,012	20	187,648	19	5,243
Boston West	23	9,627	23	2,227,700	7	79,545	23	215,108	23	6,028
Framingham	13	2,824	13	283,235	5	34,125	13	37,225	13	1,471
Franklin-Millers River	8	1,311	7	128,500	----	----	8	23,596	8	849
Merrimac River	17	7,043	17	665,975	7	38,790	17	104,219	17	3,634
Old Colony	15	3,759	14	535,200	6	23,850	15	53,065	15	2,654
Providence (R. I.)	2	129	2	(1)	1	(1)	2	(1)	2	155
Salem	20	6,036	20	1,011,084	8	28,677	20	96,550	20	4,438
Swedish	9	1,595	8	182,000	2	14,500	9	37,024	8	1,083
Taunton	19	5,978	17	622,170	4	138,800	19	112,213	19	4,713
Wachusett	13	3,281	13	497,510	2	13,000	13	49,818	13	1,923
Westfield	20	5,669	18	1,053,050	8	43,674	20	105,944	19	3,289
Worcester	26	5,083	26	1,108,225	3	10,750	26	100,440	25	2,849
Unassociated	1	136	----	----	----	----	1	(1)	1	68
Michigan:										
Alpena	13	709	13	55,800	2	460	12	7,729	11	643
Berean	4	677	4	28,000	----	----	4	10,908	4	737
Detroit	40	13,105	39	1,949,910	34	531,186	40	259,868	39	14,692
Flint River	13	3,003	12	387,800	4	21,448	13	65,030	13	2,715
German	4	839	4	128,000	3	8,200	4	12,281	4	807
Grand River	11	1,885	11	1,120,450	4	86,289	11	41,151	11	994
Grand Traverse	8	966	8	76,700	4	2,250	8	14,383	8	668
Hillsdale	16	1,121	16	79,350	2	1,650	15	13,631	14	1,033
Huron	13	1,055	12	62,200	4	4,840	13	18,432	13	1,247
Jackson	17	3,475	17	290,900	5	12,000	17	43,012	17	2,873
Kalamazoo River	15	3,076	15	236,500	3	6,094	15	39,228	15	2,672
Kent-Muskegon	12	1,807	12	169,500	3	10,840	12	25,133	11	1,370
Lenawee	10	1,492	8	63,500	1	2,186	10	20,829	10	1,265
Marquette	5	945	5	89,500	3	5,240	5	20,951	5	781
Osceola	6	388	6	30,000	2	1,775	6	4,562	5	417
Saginaw Valley	16	3,243	15	313,000	5	9,550	16	50,627	16	2,124
Shiawassee	16	2,919	16	409,500	4	72,000	16	39,553	16	2,470
St. Joseph River Valley	9	798	9	59,400	2	750	9	10,463	9	803
Swedish	17	1,812	17	206,400	6	9,345	17	32,738	16	1,921
Wayne	15	4,595	15	447,650	3	23,322	15	69,723	13	3,981
Unassociated	5	1,365	3	76,500	2	7,680	5	9,219	5	886
Minnesota:										
Dane-Norwegian	11	1,113	11	72,200	2	650	10	20,111	9	858
German	9	920	9	69,800	----	----	9	14,905	8	709
Lake Superior	2	323	2	(1)	1	(1)	2	(1)	2	230
Minnesota Valley	14	1,907	14	122,500	2	800	14	25,187	12	1,359
Northwestern	17	1,733	17	143,100	3	17,500	17	24,344	15	1,306
Southeastern	14	2,578	14	318,000	1	5,763	14	42,639	14	1,904
Southwestern	8	815	8	67,400	3	3,000	8	12,304	7	537
Swedish	83	9,656	81	720,110	26	35,133	80	187,441	73	8,291
Twin City	30	12,929	28	2,207,559	12	273,621	30	225,236	30	7,393
Unassociated	2	65	2	(1)	----	----	2	(1)	1	49

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

ASSOCIATION	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
Missouri:										
Swedish	1	524	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	453
Montana:										
Bitter Root	4	588	4	$27,500	3	$5,550	4	$9,340	2	381
Crow Indian	4	223	3	24,000			4	4,712	3	208
Flathead	3	384	3	14,800			3	3,671	3	262
German	2	121	2	(1)			2	(1)	1	150
Rocky Mountain	10	1,739	10	207,121	1	4,000	10	26,784	10	995
Swedish	1	26	1	(1)			1	(1)	1	100
Teton	6	668	5	101,000	3	13,650	4	11,807	5	577
Yellowstone	8	1,587	7	127,000	2	3,850	7	21,737	7	964
Nebraska:										
Capitol	9	2,587	9	211,200	5	19,250	9	33,449	9	1,090
Custer	4	776	4	37,500			4	4,941	4	428
First Nebraska	8	1,450	8	72,500	2	1,002	8	12,902	8	730
Grand Island	13	1,994	13	158,200	2	8,500	13	17,436	13	1,528
Nebraska Conference, Swedish	6	650	6	80,100	3	4,850	6	8,776	6	516
New Era	1	100	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	35
Northeastern	8	892	8	73,400	1	1,864	8	8,534	7	612
North Platte	6	447	5	18,500	1	290	5	2,892	6	303
Northwestern	6	1,063	5	39,400	2	800	6	10,837	6	755
Omaha	18	5,311	16	733,450	5	62,150	18	76,161	18	3,729
Southern Union	17	2,157	16	200,790	5	19,458	17	21,307	15	1,448
Southwestern German	4	300	4	23,000	1	900	4	5,446	4	335
York	11	1,392	10	61,591	2	3,400	10	11,270	9	968
Nevada:										
Nevada-Sierra	7	1,193	6	86,450	2	1,700	7	18,777	7	1,046
New Hampshire:										
Belknap	11	937	10	163,200			10	21,821	10	723
Dublin	8	840	7	124,000	1	1,200	7	17,478	6	658
Meredith-Sandwich	10	622	10	93,850			8	9,794	7	431
Milford	13	2,862	13	264,850	1	250	13	35,117	12	1,853
New Durham	12	907	11	68,700			11	15,644	10	801
Newport	14	1,315	14	126,000	1	3,795	14	23,490	10	885
Portsmouth	16	1,986	15	279,800	2	2,075	15	40,197	15	1,280
Salisbury	15	1,879	13	193,300	1	5,078	15	33,729	14	1,318
White Mountains	6	564	6	75,500	1	1,200	6	6,623	6	380
Wolfeboro	11	308	10	36,300			8	8,586	7	313
New Jersey:										
Camden	45	10,912	45	1,920,928	23	258,192	45	208,658	44	11,154
Central	14	2,819	14	615,000	8	48,878	14	53,551	14	1,657
East	31	9,822	30	2,647,000	19	285,700	31	227,815	30	6,065
Hudson	20	3,453	18	755,000	12	101,675	20	70,923	18	1,677
Monmouth	20	4,365	20	571,650	5	11,123	20	74,844	19	2,514
Morris and Essex	17	7,152	17	1,625,600	9	209,140	17	152,456	16	3,117
North	27	6,764	25	1,661,200	13	130,113	27	181,608	26	4,616
Trenton	19	4,973	18	718,500	5	125,100	19	79,021	18	3,434
West	29	5,096	29	675,050	6	45,750	29	86,568	27	4,440
Unassociated	1	30	1	(1)			1	(1)	1	28
New York:										
Allegany	6	1,011	6	105,500	1	725	6	11,857	6	688
Black River	12	2,101	12	288,250	2	27,321	12	30,011	12	992
Bradford (Pa.)	1	26	1	(1)			1	(1)	1	20
Broome and Tioga	22	4,505	22	574,200	3	31,250	22	60,841	21	3,554
Buffalo	44	13,357	44	1,960,550	22	436,875	44	212,820	43	7,721
Cattaraugus	11	2,558	11	227,525	2	23,002	11	27,768	11	1,478
Cayuga	8	2,003	8	354,800	2	16,050	8	41,103	8	1,324

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

ASSOCIATION	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
New York—Contd.										
Chautauqua	23	3,464	23	$400,400	3	$9,550	23	$54,304	22	2,570
Chemung River	15	3,666	15	550,000	4	17,230	15	53,157	15	2,269
Chenango	15	1,884	15	193,500	1	150	15	22,853	13	1,280
Cortland	7	1,886	7	237,000	3	28,950	7	38,280	6	1,238
Dutchess	10	1,400	10	285,200	2	11,700	10	29,508	10	733
Essex and Champlain	7	756	7	112,000	1	800	7	12,792	7	337
Franklin	20	3,173	19	289,500	4	12,915	20	45,731	18	1,921
Genesee	27	4,029	27	548,600	6	62,175	27	53,845	27	2,705
Hudson River Central	20	3,866	19	715,700	6	46,708	20	64,315	18	1,859
Hudson River North	34	7,862	34	1,904,350	14	137,570	34	185,033	33	4,594
Lake George	10	695	10	53,500	1	100	10	8,908	8	327
Long Island	54	16,685	52	3,747,113	28	393,829	54	374,708	54	9,255
Madison	12	1,427	12	229,600	1	1,600	12	24,663	11	957
Mohawk River	12	2,403	11	268,900	3	4,750	12	30,708	11	1,300
Monroe	36	13,349	34	5,218,797	16	2,273,742	36	249,031	35	7,063
Niagara	13	3,581	13	398,900	5	27,148	13	56,630	13	2,353
Oneida	20	4,653	20	575,000	7	24,424	20	119,183	18	2,300
Onondaga	18	6,100	18	1,222,795	9	324,350	18	100,382	17	3,573
Ontario-Yates	25	3,092	22	350,000	6	4,154	23	40,703	22	1,838
Orleans	8	1,785	8	236,000	2	1,350	8	18,401	8	949
Oswego	13	1,476	13	187,000	2	7,250	12	19,555	12	1,022
Otsego	7	1,154	7	97,600	1	100	7	14,355	7	690
Rensselaerville	8	507	8	27,250	----	----	8	5,154	4	145
St. Lawrence	11	1,350	11	217,000	1	735	11	21,204	11	862
Saratoga	17	5,029	17	900,200	7	110,700	16	72,176	16	2,524
Seneca	12	1,812	12	197,100	----	----	12	28,930	10	947
Southern New York	51	46,736	42	12,479,650	16	2,372,455	50	743,414	48	10,893
Stephentown	7	658	6	40,000	----	----	7	7,799	7	368
Steuben	24	4,046	23	324,300	3	51,012	23	49,208	24	2,445
Swedish	1	202	1	(1)	----	----	1	(1)	1	152
Union	9	968	9	131,000	----	----	9	18,627	8	502
Washington-Union	20	3,432	20	451,500	----	----	19	47,594	18	1,532
Wayne	12	1,974	12	275,000	3	8,200	12	27,818	12	1,374
Worcester	11	865	10	56,900	1	4,000	8	7,130	5	336
Unassociated	2	418	2	(1)	2	(1)	2	(1)	2	244
North Dakota:										
German Conference	32	3,089	30	175,050	5	4,700	32	33,532	30	4,245
Northwestern	9	547	9	22,200	----	----	8	4,087	7	404
Norwegian Conference	3	408	3	16,000	1	290	3	3,118	2	219
Red River Valley	4	212	3	12,700	1	500	3	1,676	2	110
Russian Conference	3	144	2	(1)	----	----	3	1,377	2	54
Sheyenne River	8	1,585	8	174,700	2	28,100	8	36,910	7	844
Swedish Conference	3	200	3	5,400	1	300	2	(1)	2	225
Unassociated	1	13	----	----	----	----	1	(1)	1	15
Ohio:										
Adams	8	420	8	36,200	----	----	8	2,920	8	360
Akron	11	4,126	7	300,000	6	103,900	11	69,933	11	3,966
Ashtabula	10	2,193	10	289,520	5	16,019	10	36,858	10	1,744
Auglaize	17	3,087	15	220,700	4	17,750	16	33,939	15	2,398
Cambridge	10	1,331	10	75,250	2	8,386	10	8,267	10	1,055
Central	9	571	8	16,300	----	----	9	3,141	9	399
Clermont	4	511	4	27,000	----	----	4	3,744	4	406
Cleveland	35	12,632	30	2,360,300	17	375,810	35	256,069	34	7,969
Clinton	16	2,064	16	169,700	2	4,050	16	21,455	13	1,352
Columbus	22	4,925	20	556,300	4	134,895	22	81,628	20	3,008

[1] Amount included in figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

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

ASSOCIATION	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
Ohio—Contd.										
Coshocton	11	1,104	11	$51,000	-----	----------	11	$9,036	11	718
Dayton	29	7,929	28	766,800	9	$41,200	29	107,177	28	5,848
Gallia	6	814	6	17,350	-----	----------	6	1,469	6	255
Huron	6	968	5	83,500	1	1,000	5	10,530	6	703
Lawrence	7	1,616	7	54,500	1	1,100	7	15,720	7	1,143
Lorain	6	876	6	60,500	2	3,475	6	8,417	6	652
Mad River	8	718	8	20,750	-----	----------	8	4,271	8	436
Mansfield	10	1,977	10	325,000	2	39,100	10	23,006	10	1,504
Marietta	18	2,137	13	79,450	1	3,900	17	17,003	14	1,246
Marion	13	2,468	13	243,300	2	4,951	13	25,741	13	2,274
Miami	23	10,860	23	1,652,345	9	211,050	23	260,049	23	8,465
Mount Vernon	11	1,596	10	103,400	1	950	11	15,481	9	817
Ohio (Independent)	13	1,990	11	23,400	-----	----------	13	4,289	13	1,189
Pomeroy	12	1,815	11	123,000	2	600	12	14,782	12	1,356
Portsmouth	9	1,375	8	80,700	2	17,000	9	13,091	6	959
Providence	1	40	1	(1)	-----	----------	1	(1)	1	70
Rio Grande	4	405	4	10,300	-----	----------	3	1,918	3	205
Swedish	1	175	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	155
Toledo	13	3,733	12	842,625	3	32,500	12	63,946	13	3,055
Trumbull	11	3,344	10	365,200	6	16,470	11	36,989	11	2,449
Wooster	9	3,753	9	324,000	3	11,100	9	36,716	8	2,823
Zanesville	15	2,829	13	253,700	2	8,200	14	28,294	14	2,165
Zoar	6	2,374	6	192,000	3	11,099	6	20,171	6	1,960
Unassociated	1	514	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	575
Oklahoma:										
Western Oklahoma-Indian	9	1,657	9	63,050	2	7,600	9	10,142	9	738
Oregon:										
Central-Willamette	17	4,027	16	221,540	3	23,000	16	46,878	15	2,137
Deschutes	3	267	3	9,500	1	5,400	3	3,862	3	302
German	6	1,403	6	120,000	2	3,750	6	34,817	6	1,193
Grande Ronde	5	636	5	34,400	-----	----------	5	6,300	5	491
Rogue River	7	767	6	87,100	2	9,748	7	10,420	7	639
Swedish	3	223	3	10,500	-----	----------	3	3,206	3	255
Umatilla	5	928	5	29,050	-----	----------	5	9,247	5	517
Umpqua	10	2,700	9	266,610	4	14,184	10	35,551	10	1,745
Willamette—Outside	10	1,401	10	160,754	3	8,770	10	19,362	9	1,198
Willamette—Portland	13	4,194	11	386,900	5	30,270	13	55,406	12	2,650
Pennsylvania:										
Abington	24	6,944	23	838,000	11	77,164	24	88,079	22	4,247
Allegheny River	6	979	6	132,500	1	750	6	13,292	6	663
Beaver	15	3,718	15	383,000	7	25,772	15	57,564	15	3,185
Bradford	8	1,139	8	91,700	2	535	8	14,696	7	791
Bridgewater	11	1,078	11	54,300	3	2,025	11	10,543	10	710
Broome and Tioga (New York)	1	55	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	20
Central Union	31	7,503	31	1,039,000	12	101,411	31	132,631	29	5,642
Centre	29	5,588	29	907,580	8	138,433	28	91,654	24	4,458
Chemung River (New York)	3	552	3	45,500	1	4,084	3	7,855	2	315
Clarion	13	1,558	12	164,650	3	3,595	13	20,405	13	1,212
Clearfield	18	2,735	17	366,500	5	15,418	17	26,553	16	2,196
French Creek	13	2,777	12	212,170	2	842	13	36,138	13	1,892
German	2	162	2	(1)	-----	----------	2	(1)	2	146
Harrisburg	8	1,588	8	368,000	6	37,450	8	29,906	8	1,256
Indiana	11	1,167	8	60,500	2	3,500	9	9,342	11	1,148

[1] Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

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

ASSOCIATION	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
Pennsylvania—Contd.										
Monongahela	26	5,449	25	$419,600	8	$10,519	26	$43,030	26	3,762
North Philadelphia	40	10,467	39	1,667,400	21	212,258	40	227,819	40	10,296
Northumberland	33	6,680	31	807,500	11	40,780	31	87,840	31	5,067
Oil Creek	21	4,588	20	705,800	13	140,985	21	63,868	21	3,463
Philadelphia	67	38,045	63	4,956,750	29	407,419	67	475,750	64	18,675
Pittsburgh	65	17,782	59	3,386,154	36	753,673	64	284,823	63	11,481
Reading	23	4,316	20	710,500	9	164,245	23	74,002	22	3,522
Riverside	12	2,711	9	425,500	3	27,800	12	54,746	12	2,533
Steuben	1	83	1	(1)			1	(1)	1	20
Swedish	1	179	1	(1)			1	(1)	1	210
Ten Mile	17	2,385	17	126,000			17	18,458	17	1,828
Tioga	28	2,494	24	147,050	4	7,200	27	21,634	26	1,707
Wayne	10	748	9	64,000	3	5,700	9	9,533	10	580
Welsh	11	2,652	11	398,000	6	47,210	11	42,827	11	2,235
Wyoming	16	2,627	15	276,300	3	21,609	15	37,876	15	2,216
Unassociated	13	4,657	11	289,000	6	72,307	13	32,523	13	1,784
Rhode Island:										
Narragansett	26	2,449	24	219,000	4	10,775	24	39,311	20	1,220
Providence	21	5,530	19	1,052,285	4	20,380	21	114,244	21	3,658
Roger Williams	18	3,008	15	318,900	3	7,652	18	62,193	17	1,993
Warren	24	7,702	21	1,163,000	10	136,275	24	160,702	24	4,783
South Dakota:										
Black Hills	9	919	8	152,000	3	9,300	9	10,530	8	608
Central	11	1,488	11	150,600	3	10,075	11	14,167	10	966
Danish-Norwegian	4	236	4	30,100			4	2,739	4	251
German	15	2,306	15	122,600	4	2,125	15	34,409	15	2,307
Northern	6	701	6	128,900	2	12,750	6	10,942	6	758
Northwestern	5	407	5	39,550	1	12,000	5	4,307	4	335
Rosebud	2	166	1	(1)	1	(1)	2	(1)	2	145
Southern	9	1,783	9	197,000	2	6,550	9	22,493	9	1,134
Swedish	4	515	4	49,000	1	325	4	6,095	4	465
Texas:										
Swedish	1	17	1	(1)			1	(1)	1	41
Utah:										
Utah State Convention	8	1,376	8	350,000	4	16,515	8	20,545	8	947
Vermont:										
Addison	5	536	4	102,500	1	1,900	5	10,528	4	222
Berkshire (Massachusetts)	1	60	1	(1)			1	(1)	1	46
Danville	9	1,023	9	78,600			9	12,535	7	468
Lamoille	8	1,331	8	145,500	2	3,751	8	21,994	7	745
Shaftsbury	15	2,736	14	353,300	2	25,870	15	32,196	15	1,079
Vermont Central	10	1,004	8	77,425	2	3,390	9	13,028	9	525
Windham	11	1,358	10	129,500	1	75	11	17,564	9	724
Woodstock	14	1,949	13	205,700	2	10,850	14	26,905	13	983
Washington:										
Bellingham Bay	11	1,413	11	91,400	4	1,880	11	20,795	11	1,369
Central	11	1,725	10	67,725	3	6,510	11	25,702	11	1,482
Cowlitz	8	1,083	8	90,300	3	5,418	8	13,746	6	829
German	7	527	7	34,500	1	200	7	9,001	7	541
Idaho State	1	60	1	(1)			1	(1)	1	65
Mount Pleasant-Palouse	6	985	6	146,000	2	23,146	6	10,042	5	608
Norwegian-Danish Conference	2	83	2	(1)			2	(1)	2	73
Puget Sound	13	3,985	13	598,300	8	118,435	13	55,007	12	2,723
Seattle	25	5,692	24	586,649	9	81,195	25	81,087	25	4,856
Spokane	13	2,017	13	145,150	6	4,325	13	24,999	12	1,669
Swedish	15	2,129	13	294,000	7	22,469	15	39,832	15	1,605

[1] Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

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

ASSOCIATION	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
West Virginia:										
Broad Run	26	3,052	22	$131,200	1	$50	26	$17,141	26	2,128
Coal River	22	2,289	20	42,280	-----	-----	21	9,674	21	1,778
Eastern	11	813	11	33,075	1	3,259	11	3,276	10	485
Elk Valley	34	3,423	27	92,600	2	1,115	29	12,626	28	2,680
Fairmont	9	2,126	9	94,500	2	3,348	9	20,941	8	1,079
Good Hope	15	1,278	15	31,000	-----	-----	14	4,059	12	682
Goshen	11	1,167	10	43,800	1	1,000	9	6,929	8	622
Greenbrier	43	5,629	40	208,050	6	12,540	41	27,930	37	3,239
Guyandotte	35	8,606	34	572,900	8	69,825	35	85,022	35	8,145
Harmony	21	1,534	17	50,500	-----	-----	20	7,247	15	1,021
Harrisville	19	1,306	18	35,700	-----	-----	19	5,089	18	945
Hopewell	45	4,867	41	102,015	1	12	44	19,380	42	3,603
Judson	31	4,010	29	161,450	1	6,800	30	18,262	29	2,070
Kanawha Valley	43	8,367	35	803,450	5	32,820	43	86,170	39	6,412
Mount Pisgah	22	2,163	20	43,500	-----	-----	21	4,009	18	956
Panhandle	12	2,626	11	112,600	1	5,677	12	20,026	12	1,954
Parkersburg	26	4,307	24	377,009	1	1,600	26	37,087	25	2,944
Raleigh	34	4,773	27	276,121	3	25,650	33	34,259	30	3,482
Rock Castle	35	3,716	24	121,800	1	9,000	35	22,784	25	2,534
Teays Valley	24	3,936	21	189,400	4	14,092	22	24,746	23	2,787
Ten Mile (Pennsylvania)	1	104	1	(1)	-----	-----	1	(1)	1	45
Twelve Pole	24	3,738	20	143,450	1	11,500	24	21,383	23	2,584
Union	20	3,790	18	134,300	3	6,300	20	19,620	18	1,881
Unassociated	2	138	2	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	2	154
Wisconsin:										
Central	8	727	8	79,975	2	2,025	8	10,838	7	601
German	1	11	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	22
Green Bay	8	1,164	6	86,000	4	9,935	8	13,099	7	686
Janesville	6	1,640	6	208,500	1	27,800	6	24,646	6	847
La Crosse	11	1,325	11	121,800	4	1,655	11	19,139	9	732
Lincoln	4	687	4	70,000	2	5,500	4	10,787	4	524
Madison	12	1,419	12	134,600	1	6,000	11	20,617	11	1,006
Milwaukee	20	4,234	18	612,832	10	116,726	20	92,540	19	2,874
Northern	2	311	2	(1)	2	(1)	2	(1)	2	105
Northwestern	21	2,098	21	179,550	10	25,645	21	33,538	21	1,784
Southwestern	5	352	5	66,000	2	1,665	5	6,044	4	278
Swedish Conference	15	1,597	15	190,950	9	27,240	15	20,037	15	1,552
Walworth	15	1,975	15	274,000	6	21,100	15	34,703	15	1,517
Winnebago	14	2,068	14	291,000	5	4,004	14	30,302	14	1,042
Unassociated	1	19	1	(1)	-----	-----	1	(1)	-----	-----
Wyoming:										
Big Horn	9	1,039	9	80,300	4	5,650	9	12,918	9	812
Central	11	1,651	11	122,400	6	19,202	10	20,280	10	1,311
Southern	4	1,215	4	73,000	1	2,200	4	9,575	3	735
Swedish	1	112	1	(1)	-----	-----	1	(1)	1	125
Combinations	-----	-----	-----	726,000	-----	94,900	-----	123,887	-----	-----

[1] Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION [1]

HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

Northern Baptist origins.—Beginning with the oldest branches of Northern Baptist activity, Baptist work before the war of the American Revolution was confined to plans of individual local churches and small groups of neighboring churches, called associations. These associational groups appeared in Virginia, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; and gradually the associations themselves

[1] This statement was furnished by Dr. Clarence M. Gallup, recording secretary, Northern Baptist Convention, New York, N. Y.

came to stand together for the propagation of their form of faith, for the general principle of freedom of conscience in religious concerns, and for mutual defense of their forms of organization. The first Baptist commonwealth, founded in Rhode Island by Roger Williams, an associate of men like Cromwell and Milton in England and of Governor Winthrop in the New England colonies, grew into areas of influence like that of the Philadelphia Association which, in turn, was the mother of other associations like the Warren Association, in Rhode Island. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin all acknowledged indebtedness to the Baptists of Virginia and Rhode Island for principles so well established and proven valid that they embodied them in their drafts of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States. These early associations established libraries, schools, colleges, and churches in their humble and meager way, some of which have become institutions of national prominence and great fame. But it was not until the nineteenth century that Baptists in the North had grown to numbers large enough, and means of travel and communication had become sufficiently general through the railroad and the telegraph, for the denomination, along with other denominations, to envision an organic and organized career for the group as a whole.

Northern Baptists after separation from the South.—The Northern Baptist churches withdrew from organic connection with the Southern Baptist churches about 1844. While it is generally supposed that this rift was caused by differences of opinion regarding slavery, as was the case in some other denominations, the real reason for the breach was a difference over the method of raising and distributing missionary moneys.

After this adjustment had been made, the churches of the North and their group organizations moved ahead with new growth and energy. The heated controversies concerning theological and denominational ideologies, which had characterized the late eighteenth century and the early nineteenth, had been succeeded by a spirit of realism and of need for associated effort in the new group. It was a period of building vehicles for moving the projects mutually sponsored by the churches. The American Baptist Missionary Union (later named the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society), the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and the American Baptist Publication Society all were organized in the early nineteenth century, before the Northern and Southern Baptist separation; and they proceeded vigorously with their work, which has been maintained with great enterprise ever since.

Organization of a new denomination.—A great change in the methods of the Northern Baptists resulted from the formation of the Northern Baptist Convention, at Washington, D. C., in 1907. In this scheme of things, the convention exists as a corporation, chartered under the laws of the State of New York, with broad powers to conduct religious work, receive and expend funds, act as financial trustee, and affiliate itself with other similar bodies. Previously, the churches operated through their missionary societies. Now, they united their far-flung interests in an inclusive corporation.

Following this arrangement, the aforesaid three societies, together with the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society and the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, became so-called "Cooperating Organizations" of the convention, although maintaining their own charters, powers of self-direction, and management. The convention also instituted and caused to be incorporated the Board of Education to supervise the work of the denomination among Baptist schools and colleges, and the Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board to collect and distribute funds for the financial relief of needy Baptist ministers and missionaries, their widows and dependent children. In 1920 the Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board adopted a retiring pension plan as a means of definite contributory pensions for ministers at the age of 65, based on salaries and terms of service.

Later developments in organization, by which the work of this convention was ramified, included a closer relationship of the Baptist State conventions of the Northern convention territory and the better grade of local City Mission Societies with the Northern Convention itself, under the classification "Affiliated Organizations." The "Cooperating Organizations" and the "Affiliated Organizations" assist the convention in raising and distributing funds under that which is known as the "cooperative plan," with a "unified budget." Other organizations related to or associated with the Northern Baptist Convention are the American Baptist Historical Society, Baptist Young People's Union of America, National Council of Northern Baptist Men, and Ministers Council.

The constituent factor in the Northern Baptist group is the local church. Each church is independent of every other church and of the convention itself, except as they act together by agreement. The convention sessions are delegated assemblies, composed of delegates from the churches, duly accredited, and ex-officio delegates from certain national and State bodies. The managing body of the convention is the General Council, when the convention is not in session; but the convention, when in session, has supreme authority in its own affairs. The most continuously and widely active body among the convention councils is the Council on Finance and Promotion, which promotes giving among individuals and churches, and manages the collection of funds for the unified budget, except as the various organizations secure, on their own initiative, "designated" gifts. Other councils for special activities are the Council on Christian Education and the Council on World Evangelization. Besides these councils, many committees, elected or appointed annually or for longer periods, function according to their obvious purposes as indicated by their names, such as law, finance, budget research, resolutions, American home, Baptist bodies using foreign languages, city missions, conference with other religious bodies, denominational calendar, historical libraries and societies, homes and hospitals, public relations, social service, race relations, State conventions, traffic bureau—and other committees appointed for immediate service only. All the foregoing councils and committees are amenable to the advice of the General Council.

Organic union of the various missionary societies of the denomination has been broached several times, but legal and pragmatic difficulties have failed to be surmounted at such times. Nevertheless, the present arrangement has resulted in some elimination of expenditures and of overlapping in methods, and has tended toward a unity and efficiency which were sadly lacking 40 years before.

Financial acquisitions.—In its financial undertakings, the Northern Baptist Convention has had reasonably good success. Many millions of dollars have been raised for its general business, as shown by the pledges for its united work, received in the so-called New World Movement, amounting to approximately $52,000,000, payable over a period of 5 years. From this income and that from invested funds, vast advance projects were launched; educational institutions were strengthened or endowed; churches and mission stations were built; new fields at home and abroad were opened; more missionaries were commissioned; great publishing enterprises were begun. Through a period of approximately a century, from the group of a few original societies to the present seven major denominational societies and boards, the assets of these organizations have attained the amount of $58,981,196. In addition to these funds, the property and endowment assets of the churches of the denomination are now $193,512,662, and of its schools and colleges $254,738,176. These figures do not include assets of State conventions nor city mission societies, nor of associated organizations, which are very varied and scattered. During the fiscal year 1935–36, the churches spent $14,262,740 for operating expenses and contributed $2,258,792 for missions.

Social service.—The general social and philanthropic attitudes of this Convention are exhibited in service rendered by many city mission societies and their sociological centers; studies of the American home; coordination of religious bodies using foreign languages; conferences on race relations; furtherance of historical research; establishment of Baptist homes for the aged and orphans, and hospitals for all; promotion of social reforms; and youth-training enterprises.

Interdenominational relationships.—The denomination has reacted favorably in some measure to the tendency toward cooperation and unity among the Christian denominations. Not only are the donations noted in a previous paragraph made to the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and to the World Council of Churches, but the Northern Baptist Convention sends nearly a score of delegates annually to the Federal Council and sent representatives to the first and preliminary meeting of the World Council. Several of the members of the convention serve on the executive committee of the Federal Council. Closer relations than formerly are now maintained with the General Baptists, the Disciples of Christ, the Southern Baptist Convention, and the National Baptist Convention. Fraternal delegates are sent as messengers to various Baptist bodies in Canada. In its wider affiliations, the denomination shares importantly in official ranks and in forensic honors among the great ecclesiastical councils of the world, such as those at Oxford, Edinburgh, Utrecht, and elsewhere. About 25 years ago the Northern Baptist Convention received into full fellowship and all privileges of service the Free Will Baptists. During the World War, the convention provided its quota in the Chaplain Corps of the United States Army and in the Red Cross organizations.

Size of the denomination.—In 1936, the Northern Baptist Convention reported 7,716 churches with 1,458,811 members and with 8,300 pastors and missionaries. There were Sunday schools to the number of 6,732, with an enrollment of 1,150,891. Statistics concerning the missionary and philanthropic organizations are given in other sections of this review.

DOCTRINE

The doctrinal requisites for Baptists are at an almost irreducible minimum. Although various groups and assemblies, at various times, have endeavored to formulate "Confessions of Faith," such as the "New Hampshire Confession"; and although many local churches have "Articles of Faith" and "Church Covenants," these last are adopted by the individual churches, are for their own use locally, and are binding on no other churches than the ones which adopted them. Even in the local church there is wide liberty of opinion permitted concerning these doctrinal statements. The number and length of them tends steadily to decrease. One reason for this light hold of creedal statement is that Baptists generally hold to the view that the Bible itself, especially the New Testament, is the only proper compendium for faith and practice; and the individual conscience and intelligence, enlightened by the Divine Spirit, is the proper interpreter thereof. The second reason is that the epoch-making and successful battle which early American Baptists and others made for freedom of conscience in religion and worship was calculated to reduce the amount of regimentation of thought among them.

Baptists, in general, believe in religious freedom, the validity and inspiration of the Scriptures, the Lordship of Christ, the immortality of the soul, the brotherhood of man, the future life, the need of redemption from sin, and the ultimate triumph of the Kingdom of God. Various groups and individuals hold to other items of conviction, which are not so universally accepted, and by many are regarded as secondary.

While, for centuries, Baptists generally have stood for the validity and value of two ordinances, baptism and the Lord's Supper, their insistence has been limited to those two; and their views as to the vital efficacy of those ordinances have gradually shaded into a conviction of their value as an aid to Christian witness and comfort, rather than as a vital necessity for Christian character. This increasing liberalism is especially characteristic of Northern Baptists, and has come about more or less through the increase of scholarship and the association and conference in the north of many more diverse groups than are found elsewhere in the land.

So-called fundamentalism, or reactionary and conservative bodies of thought revolving around the Scriptures and theology, is found somewhat among Northern Baptists; but this phenomenon is not peculiar to them, being found also in practically all evangelical communions.

WORK

In this section are presented the operations of the Northern Baptist Convention through its agencies, as distinguished from the general scope and principles of action treated in foregoing paragraphs.

Mission work in the United States and its dependencies.—The American Baptist Publication Society was organized in 1824. Its operations have not been confined to the North, but its offices and chief property are in Philadelphia, and it is fully recognized as a unit of the Northern Baptist Convention organization, with which it is in full cooperation. It has several departments: Publishing, missionary (including Bible distribution and evangelism), religious education, vacation schools, social education, and youth training. The missionary department employs religious education directors, State missionary pastors, chapel car missionaries, and automobile colporteurs. It distributes Bible and other literature in a number of different languages. In 1936 the American Baptist Publication Society was employing 127 agents; it had organized over 7,000 Sunday schools and over 2,000 churches during its history up to that time; churches assisted in part numbered many thousands; young people's societies assisted numbered over 5,000; and its own religious literature was distributed, representing 118 different publications amounting to 400,000,000 total pages for the year, not counting the output of miscellaneous literature by many publishers, through the various book stores maintained by the society in strategic locations throughout the United States. The income of the society from all sources was $1,086,854, and the total assets were $4,753,489.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society was organized in 1832. It employs general missionaries and pastors among people of both English and foreign tongues, in the United States, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Cuba; it aids city missions; builds meeting houses; maintains schools for Negroes and Indians; and promotes evangelism and various phases of social service.

In 1936, this society employed a staff and agents in the field to the number of 502, including missionary teachers. There were 821 churches aided (including Latin and North America); the churches assisted in the Church Edifice Department from 1920–36 numbered 295 and to the extent of $1,074,350; the total income of this society from all sources was $501,570 for the year, and the total assets were $17,240,230.

The Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society was organized originally in 1877, and was consolidated in 1909 with the Women's Baptist Home Mission Society of Michigan, with headquarters in Chicago. Its object, primarily, is the employment of women missionaries to work chiefly among peoples using foreign languages, and among Negroes and Indians; and the maintenance of training schools for missionary workers. This society employed 179 missionaries and 22 native teachers and had 14 nurses in training in 1936. Of the missionaries, 18 were assigned, 1 each, to the same number of foreign language churches. Christian centers were maintained in cities to the number of 38, in cooperation with the American Baptist Home Mission Society, State conventions, or city mission societies. Five Indian mission stations were maintained. The total income was $186,828. The total assets were $3,193,202.

Mission work in foreign countries.—The American Baptist Foreign Mission Society was organized in Philadelphia in 1814, as the "General Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States of America for Foreign Missions." In 1846 the name was changed to the "American Baptist Mission Union," and again in 1910 the name was changed to "American Baptist Foreign Mission Society."

The fields in which this society operates in the Far East are India (including Burma and Assam), China, Japan, Africa, and the Philippines. In Europe work is carried on in Sweden, Germany, France, Belgium, Spain, Finland, Denmark, and Norway (and formerly in Russia); but this work is confined almost entirely to assistance in the training of ministers and in the meeting of the expenses of local churches. American missionaries are not sent to these countries and the work there is on an entirely different basis from that in Asia and Africa.

The statistics for this society for 1935–36 included the following: Countries in which work was projected, 10 (not including Europe); resident missionaries, 545; stations occupied, 122; American missionaries, 545; native workers, 10,039; churches assisted in foreign lands, 916; schools maintained in foreign lands, 4,326 (of which 2,361 were self-supporting); hospitals and dispensaries, 95, treating 25,908 in-patients and 287,203 out-patients (a total of 313,111); total income derived from all sources was $1,097,848. Total assets were $10,249,702.

This society cooperates with the Baptists in nine European countries. This work is represented by 2,034 workers, ordained and unordained; 647 organized churches, with 110,949 members; 1,444 Sunday schools, with 58,335 members; 7 theological seminaries, with 85 students. The amount of money raised by Baptists in these lands was $242,127 in Europe and $274,806 in the 10 mission fields in other lands. The society maintains training schools for native workers, and cooperates with other Baptist national organizations, both American and European.

The Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society is in close cooperation with the general foreign society. This organization is a continuation of the two former societies, the Woman's American Foreign Mission Society and the Woman's Baptist Foreign Mission Society of the West. The earlier societies were organized in 1871 and their consolidation occurred in 1914.

The work of this society is a broad parallel of that of the general society, but with special emphasis upon the work among girls and women in the foreign-mission stations, in the schools and colleges, and in the area of medical and social work in foreign countries. This society is highly organized in this country, every district, State, and church being represented in or contacted by the official circle. Large amounts of literature are distributed and many interesting devices for the raising of money in small amounts from individuals are constantly originated.

For 1936 the society employed 199 missionaries in educational, medical (nurses and physicians), and social work in 10 countries, at 51 definite stations. The income of the society from all sources was $334,345, and the total assets amounted to $2,544,573.

Affiliated missionary organizations.—Large and influential organizations affiliated with the Northern Baptist Convention are the State Baptist conventions in 30 States, including special groups in the District of Columbia, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Puerto Rico; and 16 standard city-mission societies, operating among foreign-speaking peoples, the under-privileged, and the humbler classes of population generally, and maintaining church services, educational and social service centers, hospitalization, Americanization, etc.

Education work.—The general education work of the Northern Baptist Convention is under the supervision and direction of the Board of Education, a corporation organized by the convention in 1920 to succeed the American Baptist Education Society, which had functioned since 1888. This board assists Baptist secondary schools and colleges financially, and in some cases exercises direct control of them. In non-Baptist institutions, and in State universities to some extent, the board supervises Baptist religious interests as here indicated.

There are 19 colleges, 10 junior colleges, and 11 secondary schools, caring for white pupils, in which this board has some interest or control. These institutions have 2,585 teachers and 30,236 pupils, as of 1936. They have real property amounting to $102,249,601 and endowments of $152,488,515. There are also seven schools for Negroes in the Southern States maintained in whole or in part by agencies of the Northern Baptist Convention, such as the American Baptist Home Mission Society, in which the Board of Education has a hand. The total enrollment of these schools in 1936 was 128 teachers and 2,200 students. The property of these schools is valued at $2,579,839 and the endowments amount to $1,954,923. The Convention maintains 1 school for Indians in the United States at Bacone, Okla., with 18 teachers and 260 students; and a property worth $365,000, with an endowment of $233,000. The Convention also cares for some schools among the foreign-language peoples of the United States, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Haiti, Mexico, and Nicaragua. In the United States, there are 6 missionary and religious work training schools with 46 teachers, 177 students; property valued at $931,465 and endowments of $219,490. In addition to the foregoing, there are 10 theological seminaries with 137 teachers, 1,512 students; property valued at $5,594,144, and endowments aggregating $13,191,371.

The Board of Education also maintains student pastors and similar agencies in various colleges; and it conducts work for youth of both sexes through its missionary education department, which is popularly known under the names of World Wide Guild, Royal Ambassadors, and Crusaders. The work of this department also has a very wide scope among the adults of the churches and Sunday schools.

Closely allied with the work of the educational agencies of the Northern Baptist Convention is the self-directed work of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, a fraternal organization for the young people's societies of the Baptist churches. In this organization are approximately 6,000 young people's unions, with at least 150,000 members, and a considerable number of Christian Endeavor Societies closely affiliated with the major Baptist Union.

Philanthropic enterprises.—While vast areas of philanthropic work are covered by the various missionary societies of the denomination, including medical missions and relief work, the outstanding philanthropic endeavor of the denomination is expressed in the splendid outreach of the Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board, which is the organization for pensions and relief among ministers, missionaries, their widows and dependent children, of the Northern Baptist Convention. This incorporated board was 23 years of age in 1936 and, beginning its work with only $250,000, at its twenty-third anniversary had assets valued at $21,000,000, representing pension, general, permanent, and annuity funds. In this year, the board had 2,839 members in its pension plan, of whom 33 percent were already drawing pensions amounting to approximately $350,000; and other beneficiaries, approximately 1,400, to whom, as individuals, grants were made in extreme need for personal or family use. This board also receives annuity gifts and issues binding contracts for the same. During its existence the board has distributed in pensions and relief approximately $8,000,000.

Another philanthropic enterprise of the denomination is represented by the Association of Baptist Homes and Hospitals. The association is in its infancy, but already promises great usefulness. Baptist independent hospitals, and homes for the aged and for orphans, which have performed important service to a Baptist constituency, are now leagued together for enlarged scope and increased resources. At present there are 6 hospitals, 20 homes for the aged, and 16 orphanages, representing an average of 13,447 patients in the hospitals, and of 1,945 residents in the homes. The value of the property of these institutions is $6,281,263 and their endowments amount to $3,846,411.

Publication agencies and projects.—The publication interests of the Northern Baptists are varied and extensive. The American Baptist Publication Society publishes several score of religious books a year, besides "The Annual" (reports) of the Northern Baptist Convention and "The American Baptist Year-Book" (statistics). This society also issues regularly 118 Sunday school and other periodicals. The society maintains branches and stores in various cities of the United States and Canada. In addition to this publication society, the German Baptist Publication Society, of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Swedish Baptist Publication Society, of Chicago, Ill., produce a number of publications; and some publication work is carried on by the Hungarian, Roumanian, Polish, Italian, French, and Slovak Baptist organizations.

The various missionary societies and the Council on Finance and Promotion print and distribute a large array of books, leaflets, and pamphlets every year, which are distributed through the literature department of the Board of Education and, also, directly from the societies.

The principal denominational magazines (weekly, monthly, and quarterly, in English are The Watchman-Examiner, Missions, The Ministry, and The Baptist Minister; and the foreign-speaking conventions also publish some 40 periodicals of their own. The State conventions publish their own State bulletins monthly, and the Council on Finance and Promotion provides all denominational leaders with a monthly news bulletin of leading denominational items.

Pageantry and religious drama are more and more engaging the attention of players' guilds in the churches, with the result that denominational authorship is on the increase. The visualization department of the Council on Finance and Promotion, by stereopticon, motion pictures, and crayon talks has developed a widespread influence and business. There have been years and decades when the figures were higher or lower according to circumstances than in 1936. All in all, however, the Northern Baptist Convention has had a steady growth in members, finances, and influence.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Southern Baptist Convention for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. The statistics for the Southern Baptist Convention are incomplete, due to the failure of the pastor or clerk of the church to furnish a report to this Bureau after repeated requests. The data presented here represent a compilation of the reports received.

The membership of this denomination comprises those who have been received into the local churches upon voluntary confession of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ and a willingness to carry out His will, and baptism by immersion.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	[1] 13,815	1,843	11,972	13.3	86.7
Members, number	2,700,155	1,023,971	1,676,184	37.9	62.1
Average membership per church	195	556	140		
Membership by sex:					
Male	1,071,011	382,558	688,453	35.7	64.3
Female	1,437,885	537,207	900,678	37.4	62.6
Sex not reported	191,259	104,206	87,053	54.5	44.5
Males per 100 females	74.5	71.2	76.4		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	135,152	68,826	66,326	50.9	49.1
13 years and over	2,181,625	798,440	1,383,185	36.6	63.4
Age not reported	383,378	156,705	226,673	40.9	59.1
Percent under 13 years [2]	5.8	7.9	4.6		
Church edifices, number	12,742	1,742	11,000	13.7	86.3
Value—number reporting	12,370	1,702	10,668	13.8	86.2
Amount reported	$117,766,295	$76,707,132	$41,059,163	65.1	34.9
Constructed prior to 1936	$113,504,370	$74,139,022	$39,365,348	65.3	34.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	$4,261,925	$2,568,110	$1,693,815	60.3	39.7
Average value per church	$9,520	$45,069	$3,849		
Debt—number reporting	1,740	815	925	46.8	53.2
Amount reported	$14,428,046	$12,373,270	$2,054,776	85.8	14.2
Number reporting "no debt"	7,627	658	6,969	8.6	91.4
Parsonages, number	2,378	750	1,628	31.5	68.5
Value—number reporting	2,320	744	1,576	32.1	67.9
Amount reported	$7,986,539	$4,321,833	$3,664,706	54.1	45.9
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	13,521	1,832	11,689	13.5	86.5
Amount reported	$19,630,844	$11,858,578	$7,772,266	60.4	39.6
Pastors' salaries	$6,415,956	$2,964,524	$3,451,432	46.2	53.8
All other salaries	$1,492,748	$1,078,800	$413,948	72.3	27.7
Repairs and improvements	$1,667,276	$873,203	$794,073	52.4	47.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	$2,104,500	$1,585,611	$518,889	75.3	24.7
All other current expenses, including interest	$3,685,265	$2,651,721	$1,033,544	72.0	28.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	$478,158	$226,187	$251,971	47.3	52.7
Home missions	$314,074	$182,536	$131,538	58.1	41.9
Foreign missions	$312,373	$199,848	$112,525	64.0	36.0
To general headquarters for distribution	$2,026,624	$1,415,699	$610,925	69.9	30.1
All other purposes	$1,133,870	$680,449	$453,421	60.0	40.0
Average expenditure per church	$1,452	$6,473	$665		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	12,161	1,753	10,408	14.4	85.6
Officers and teachers	192,770	73,822	118,948	38.3	61.7
Scholars	1,664,105	720,271	943,834	43.3	56.7

[1] Exclusive of statistics for 30 churches belonging to the Columbia Association—24 in the District of Columbia and 6 in the State of Maryland—which are reported with the Northern Baptist Convention.
[2] Based on membership with age classification reported.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number	1,288	457	831	35.5	64.5
Officers and teachers	16,194	9,074	7,120	56.0	44.0
Scholars	122,893	69,121	53,772	56.2	43.8
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number	297	54	243	18.2	81.8
Officers and teachers	1,909	513	1,396	26.9	73.1
Scholars	15,606	5,356	10,250	34.3	65.7
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number	80	16	64	(3)	(3)
Officers and teachers	872	422	450	48.4	51.6
Scholars	8,924	5,312	3,612	59.5	40.5

[3] 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 Southern Baptist Convention for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 [1]	1906 [1]
Churches (local organizations), number	[2] 13,815	23,374	23,580	21,075
Increase [3] over preceding census:				
Number	−9,559	−206	2,505	----------
Percent	−40.9	−0.9	11.9	----------
Members, number	2,700,155	3,524,378	2,708,870	2,009,471
Increase [3] over preceding census:				
Number	−824,223	815,508	699,399	----------
Percent	−23.4	30.1	34.8	----------
Average membership per church	195	151	115	95
Church edifices, number	12,742	21,401	19,770	18,878
Value—number reporting	12,370	21,128	19,268	18,672
Amount reported	$117,766,295	$173,456,965	$58,348,373	$34,723,882
Average value per church	$9,520	$8,210	$3,028	$1,860
Debt—number reporting	1,740	2,730	1,038	1,215
Amount reported	$14,428,046	$22,986,982	$3,153,158	$1,239,022
Parsonages, number	2,378	----------	----------	----------
Value—number reporting	2,320	3,429	1,820	1,271
Amount reported	$7,986,539	$15,185,725	$4,471,683	$2,493,091
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	13,521	22,338	21,078	----------
Amount reported	$19,630,844	$42,904,563	$15,063,743	----------
Pastors' salaries	$6,415,956			
All other salaries	$1,492,748			
Repairs and improvements	$1,667,276			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	$2,104,500	$32,886,565	$10,969,069	----------
All other current expenses, including interest	$3,685,265			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	$478,158			
Home missions	$314,074			
Foreign missions	$312,373	$9,761,615	$3,968,970	----------
To general headquarters for distribution	$2,026,624			
All other purposes	$1,133,870			
Not classified	----------	$256,383	$125,704	----------
Average expenditure per church	$1,452	$1,921	$715	----------
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	12,161	19,882	17,555	14,371
Officers and teachers	192,770	229,848	160,171	106,017
Scholars	1,664,105	2,345,630	1,665,996	1,014,690

[1] Statistics for 1916 and 1906 include figures for the churches organized since 1916 under the name of American Baptist Association.
[2] Exclusive of statistics for 30 churches belonging to the Columbia Association—24 in the District of Columbia and 6 in the State of Maryland—which are reported with the Northern Baptist Convention.
[3] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Southern Baptist Convention by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in 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 association in the Southern Baptist Convention, 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		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States	[1] 13,815	1,843	11,972	[2] 2,700,155	1,023,971	1,676,184
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania	1		1	50		50
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio	2	1	1	214	74	140
Indiana	3	1	2	373	216	157
Illinois	371	69	302	49,730	19,169	30,561
Michigan	1	1		256	256	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri	1,024	121	903	165,419	63,163	102,256
Kansas	6	3	3	933	605	328
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland	64	31	33	11,890	9,033	2,857
Virginia	783	95	688	177,196	68,127	109,069
West Virginia	12	5	7	3,072	2,585	487
North Carolina	1,479	160	1,319	289,746	78,050	211,696
South Carolina	673	79	594	159,887	46,915	112,972
Georgia	1,255	172	1,083	265,630	102,248	163,382
Florida	440	100	340	87,006	47,287	39,719
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	1,225	117	1,108	229,216	70,017	159,199
Tennessee	1,194	157	1,037	226,896	83,303	143,593
Alabama	1,267	123	1,144	212,855	65,491	147,364
Mississippi	860	81	779	150,000	40,214	109,786
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas	479	61	418	78,825	33,829	44,996
Louisiana	444	65	379	87,926	31,913	56,013
Oklahoma	542	104	438	132,407	78,511	53,896
Texas	1,606	278	1,328	360,421	178,089	182,332
MOUNTAIN:						
Colorado	1	1		42	42	
New Mexico	75	14	61	8,687	3,955	4,732
Arizona	8	4	4	1,478	879	599

[1] Exclusive of statistics for 30 churches belonging to the Columbia Association—24 in the District of Columbia and 6 in the State of Maryland—which are reported with the Northern Baptist Convention.

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females [2]	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	1,071,011	1,437,885	191,259	74.5	12,161	192,770	1,664,105
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
Pennsylvania	20	30			1	11	68
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio	91	123		74.0	2	30	343
Indiana	163	210		77.6	3	27	399
Illinois	17,966	25,546	6,218	70.3	341	4,558	32,979
Michigan	105	151		69.5	1	29	190
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri	62,592	86,579	16,248	72.3	907	14,191	105,461
Kansas	350	583		60.0	5	82	585
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland	4,083	6,044	1,763	67.6	62	1,441	9,524
Virginia	74,411	95,651	7,134	77.8	746	13,749	124,386
West Virginia	1,185	1,887		62.8	9	223	2,540
North Carolina	116,780	155,199	17,767	75.2	1,399	22,430	217,339
South Carolina	68,452	86,237	5,198	79.4	637	10,706	109,746
Georgia	104,187	139,277	22,166	74.8	1,003	14,994	132,923
Florida	33,134	46,127	7,745	71.8	377	6,974	58,864
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky	88,490	122,419	18,307	72.3	1,028	14,099	128,131
Tennessee	91,153	123,140	12,603	74.0	1,094	15,012	133,021
Alabama	82,864	112,585	17,406	73.6	1,067	14,020	112,736
Mississippi	62,237	77,741	10,022	80.1	667	7,942	64,434
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas	31,732	43,710	3,383	72.6	425	6,438	49,810
Louisiana	35,432	45,576	6,918	77.7	393	5,475	46,117
Oklahoma	48,549	69,270	14,588	70.1	497	10,947	89,199
Texas	142,970	193,709	23,742	73.8	1,428	28,282	237,970
MOUNTAIN:							
Colorado	17	25			1	11	73
New Mexico	3,470	5,166	51	67.2	61	960	6,373
Arizona	578	900		64.2	7	139	894

[2] 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, or 1916]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS	
	1936	1926	1916 [1]	1906 [1]	1936	1926
United States	[2] 13,815	23,374	23,580	21,075	2,700,155	3,524,378
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Indiana	3	6	----------	----------	373	473
Illinois	371	546	604	----------	49,730	59,382
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri	1,024	1,764	1,905	1,894	165,419	221,600
Kansas	6	5	----------	1	933	532
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland	64	95	84	71	11,800	17,911
District of Columbia	----------	2	5	----------	----------	1,081
Virginia	783	1,139	1,055	1,028	177,196	223,270
West Virginia	12	13	11	11	3,072	3,563
North Carolina	1,479	2,321	2,137	1,837	289,746	385,940
South Carolina	673	1,170	1,093	979	159,887	217,104
Georgia	1,255	2,468	2,408	2,157	265,630	400,560
Florida	440	719	683	548	87,006	103,135
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	1,225	1,919	1,835	1,701	229,216	305,582
Tennessee	1,194	1,845	1,718	1,615	226,896	271,921
Alabama	1,207	2,083	1,993	1,907	212,855	271,992
Mississippi	860	1,515	1,436	1,346	150,000	211,370
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas	479	860	1,409	1,415	78,825	103,346
Louisiana	444	766	602	609	87,926	117,220
Oklahoma	542	961	1,108	854	132,407	131,139
Texas	1,606	3,038	3,358	3,098	360,421	465,274
MOUNTAIN:						
New Mexico	75	127	135	4	8,687	9,570
Arizona	8	10	----------	----------	1,478	1,301
Other States	[3] 5	2	1	----------	562	122

[1] Statistics for 1916 and 1906 include figures for the churches organized since 1916 under the name of American Baptist Association.
[2] Exclusive of statistics for 30 churches belonging to the Columbia Association—24 in the District of Columbia and 6 in the State of Maryland—which are reported with the Northern Baptist Convention.
[3] Includes: Pennsylvania, 1; Ohio, 2; Michigan, 1; and Colorado, 1.

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF MEMBERS—*continued*		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1916 [1]	1906 [1]	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 [4]
United States	2,708,370	2,009,471	135,152	2,181,625	383,378	5.8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Indiana	----------	----------	6	367	----------	1.6
Illinois	62,822	----------	1,300	38,855	9,575	3.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri	210,889	176,208	6,920	136,843	21,650	4.8
Kansas	----------	17	44	889	----------	4.7
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland	14,650	11,232	423	9,744	1,723	4.2
District of Columbia	2,767	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Virginia	170,151	136,062	8,187	141,494	27,515	5.5
West Virginia	2,449	1,672	173	2,274	625	7.1
North Carolina	279,112	202,798	13,189	236,958	39,599	5.3
South Carolina	158,151	118,360	7,063	134,579	18,245	5.0
Georgia	305,055	232,088	9,218	212,750	43,662	4.2
Florida	57,732	34,646	4,872	72,605	9,529	6.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	252,554	211,552	8,135	186,417	34,664	4.2
Tennessee	202,867	159,338	9,284	183,281	34,331	4.8
Alabama	207,603	162,445	8,414	174,201	30,240	4.6
Mississippi	153,497	123,357	7,027	115,890	27,083	5.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas	113,192	91,631	4,422	65,738	8,665	6.3
Louisiana	66,298	49,620	5,710	71,801	10,415	7.4
Oklahoma	87,028	49,978	12,303	98,367	21,737	11.1
Texas	355,251	247,306	27,468	289,216	43,737	8.7
MOUNTAIN:						
New Mexico	6,721	61	887	7,530	261	10.5
Arizona	----------	----------	90	1,316	72	6.4
Other States	81	----------	11	501	50	2.1

[4] Based on membership with age classification reported.

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	[1] 13,815	12,742	12,370	$117,766,295	1,740	$14,428,046	2,320	$7,986,539
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Indiana	3	3	3	5,700	1	2,100	------	------
Illinois	371	350	348	1,695,480	41	152,913	39	100,100
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri	1,024	960	923	8,615,303	109	832,273	119	342,928
Kansas	6	6	6	42,900	2	150	------	------
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland	64	63	62	1,648,875	29	213,499	29	124,000
Virginia	783	764	744	11,231,395	133	1,632,468	287	1,126,526
West Virginia	12	11	11	256,500	2	21,939	4	30,000
North Carolina	1,479	1,394	1,359	12,790,370	186	1,500,843	222	923,908
South Carolina	673	638	617	6,263,642	65	545,575	136	564,450
Georgia	1,255	1,188	1,168	11,281,731	101	945,461	126	516,550
Florida	440	416	406	4,988,974	104	899,685	94	417,493
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky	1,225	1,139	1,115	9,547,685	123	992,340	120	564,250
Tennessee	1,194	1,071	1,041	8,619,208	136	1,212,335	115	426,450
Alabama	1,267	1,157	1,121	7,435,569	114	859,359	131	499,000
Mississippi	860	801	771	4,831,228	64	639,784	130	414,950
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas	479	407	399	3,120,759	68	344,058	74	201,941
Louisiana	444	418	399	2,572,170	52	193,745	78	212,463
Oklahoma	542	459	445	5,251,573	123	764,809	173	347,990
Texas	1,606	1,434	1,375	17,097,453	269	2,603,857	419	1,134,240
MOUNTAIN:								
New Mexico	75	47	47	376,480	14	45,453	23	[2] 39,300
Arizona	8	6	6	78,500	4	25,400	1	
Other States	5	4	[3] 4	14,800	------	------	------	------

[1] Exclusive of statistics for 30 churches belonging to the Columbia Association—24 in the District of Columbia and 6 in the State of Maryland—which are reported with the Northern Baptist Convention.

[2] Amount for Arizona combined with figures for New Mexico, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

[3] Includes: Pennsylvania, 1; Ohio, 2; and Michigan, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States	[1] 13,815	13,521	$19,630,844	$6,415,956	$1,492,748	$1,667,276
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Indiana	3	3	3,291	1,150	203	203
Illinois	371	357	286,534	110,973	18,207	20,960
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri	1,024	996	1,200,811	445,409	113,179	82,279
Kansas	6	5	8,780	3,080	761	204
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland	64	62	185,008	64,402	11,379	9,484
Virginia	783	777	1,783,731	514,471	130,263	120,448
West Virginia	12	11	48,591	12,443	3,509	836
North Carolina	1,479	1,465	1,995,991	640,765	129,914	191,113
South Carolina	673	669	1,127,821	393,487	66,256	129,882
Georgia	1,255	1,218	1,580,553	493,898	115,650	218,213
Florida	440	435	877,235	286,662	60,464	88,491
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	1,225	1,190	1,471,564	494,667	115,473	134,676
Tennessee	1,194	1,161	1,590,819	468,753	122,192	106,923
Alabama	1,267	1,245	1,019,099	365,493	72,535	85,507
Mississippi	860	845	804,428	299,345	52,430	64,597
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas	479	464	578,450	198,100	43,443	38,596
Louisiana	444	439	596,791	206,286	49,900	39,486
Oklahoma	542	522	1,137,364	353,193	94,318	121,876
Texas	1,606	1,578	3,203,022	1,008,366	286,695	203,963
MOUNTAIN:						
New Mexico	75	68	107,252	43,773	4,575	8,654
Arizona	8	8	17,318	7,007	1,113	505
Other States	5	[2] 5	5,791	3,633	280	380

[1] Exclusive of statistics for 30 churches belonging to the Columbia Association—24 in the District of Columbia and 6 in the State of Maryland—which are reported with the Northern Baptist Convention.
[2] Includes: Pennsylvania, 1; Ohio, 2; Michigan, 1; and Colorado, 1.

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 headquarters	All other purposes
United States	**$2,104,500**	**$3,685,265**	**$478,158**	**$314,074**	**$312,373**	**$2,026,624**	**$1,133,870**
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Indiana	433	934	5	26	19	196	122
Illinois	36,628	46,440	8,711	4,397	3,001	20,842	16,375
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri	71,039	284,072	19,014	24,869	17,475	77,338	66,137
Kansas	1,320	1,697	99	4	----------	786	229
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland	13,300	45,337	3,280	1,184	2,479	19,232	14,931
Virginia	271,411	331,491	30,453	17,975	21,333	276,123	60,763
West Virginia	6,996	9,900	556	50	206	6,898	7,197
North Carolina	199,260	360,842	69,441	26,090	37,211	205,983	135,372
South Carolina	105,396	168,448	30,944	9,056	11,259	161,025	52,068
Georgia	126,904	288,807	52,060	30,547	35,599	132,718	86,157
Florida	101,486	143,297	17,958	8,713	8,274	104,443	57,447
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky	191,413	235,685	35,370	19,829	21,056	166,961	56,434
Tennessee	187,538	337,151	36,980	26,183	23,901	203,380	77,818
Alabama	84,084	184,400	32,863	16,054	12,740	90,713	74,710
Mississippi	81,928	135,753	24,968	12,231	10,892	77,065	45,219
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas	61,540	110,176	11,995	8,428	19,849	49,306	37,017
Louisiana	48,475	114,121	10,835	9,957	8,273	73,090	36,359
Oklahoma	113,495	217,309	19,777	24,116	15,184	101,063	77,033
Texas	395,339	642,038	62,060	70,247	62,045	248,060	224,809
MOUNTAIN:							
New Mexico	4,450	23,884	1,159	3,839	1,328	9,370	6,220
Arizona	2,065	2,025	435	189	152	1,781	1,146
Other States	----------	558	195	90	97	251	307

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

ASSOCIATION	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	[1] 13,815	2,700,155	12,370	$117,766,295	1,740	$14,428,046	13,521	$19,630,844	12,161	1,664,105
Alabama:										
Alabama - Crenshaw	12	1,403	12	34,950	1	55	12	4,859	8	483
Baldwin	14	1,629	9	45,700	2	3,590	14	10,347	13	1,056
Barbour	4	551	4	4,900	----	----------	4	2,477	3	237
Bethel	13	1,673	13	30,125	2	1,575	13	5,914	12	763
Bethlehem	14	1,608	12	25,200	1	2,000	13	4,201	12	651
Bibb	20	3,087	17	44,496	2	1,123	19	8,612	18	1,233
Bigbee	7	701	6	25,900	1	160	7	5,232	5	574
Birmingham	62	25,284	54	2,056,669	16	255,790	62	186,518	60	16,627
Blount	29	3,789	21	61,775	1	14,000	28	10,481	22	1,894
Bullock - Centennial	9	951	9	50,250	----	----------	8	4,852	4	324

[1] Exclusive of statistics for 30 churches belonging to the Columbia Association—24 in the District of Columbia and 6 in the State of Maryland—which are reported with the Northern Baptist Convention.

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

ASSOCIATION	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
Alabama—Con.										
Butler	29	3,458	27	$95,500	2	$27,500	29	$14,520	23	1,823
Cahaba	18	2,160	17	109,099	3	14,841	18	11,739	14	1,349
Calhoun	36	6,349	32	177,150	1	650	34	26,579	34	3,758
Carey	18	2,712	15	60,575	----	----	18	6,838	17	903
Central	9	921	8	15,700	----	----	9	2,232	8	410
Cherokee	18	1,819	18	31,400	----	----	17	7,393	16	1,083
Chilton	23	3,791	23	39,760	2	1,029	23	7,329	22	1,822
Choctaw	11	805	9	9,150	----	----	11	2,013	9	363
Clarke	18	2,450	15	34,785	1	480	16	5,046	11	821
Clay	7	571	6	3,800	----	----	7	807	5	186
Clear Creek	16	1,809	14	17,700	2	235	16	2,392	13	722
Cleburne	20	3,118	17	26,400	1	400	20	4,710	15	1,160
Coffee	20	3,166	18	94,450	3	468	20	8,371	16	1,232
Colbert-Lauderdale	14	2,446	14	137,450	5	34,680	14	10,652	10	1,935
Columbia	26	5,893	24	224,250	1	70,000	26	31,286	24	3,068
Conecuh	12	1,582	11	62,550	1	50	12	5,158	7	551
Coosa River	22	4,828	20	145,800	4	8,935	22	38,516	20	2,644
Covington	22	5,063	18	185,650	1	17,000	22	26,980	19	1,924
Cullman	52	7,553	44	123,255	1	17	52	25,812	45	4,059
Dale	17	2,464	16	18,615	2	191	17	3,823	14	777
DeKalb	35	4,858	30	90,250	2	2,590	34	14,726	30	2,682
East Liberty	16	3,753	12	89,700	1	14,000	16	16,591	13	1,873
Elmore	16	2,676	14	103,158	----	----	16	14,932	15	1,726
Escambia	11	1,822	8	95,000	2	20,040	11	11,483	9	799
Etowah	23	6,008	20	323,540	5	68,892	23	42,332	22	3,988
Fayette	21	2,425	18	78,650	2	8,500	21	8,694	19	1,269
Franklin	8	959	6	10,400	1	300	8	4,617	7	477
Geneva	16	2,457	14	34,025	3	546	16	6,822	11	892
Indian Creek	1	153	1	(2)	----	----	1	(2)	1	130
Judson	8	1,229	8	22,700	1	260	8	2,160	8	420
Lamar	13	1,189	11	53,600	2	12,000	13	5,222	10	638
Limestone	13	1,615	11	23,660	1	93	12	5,750	10	991
Lookout Mountain	12	984	12	13,000	----	----	12	1,687	11	734
Madison-Liberty	19	3,454	15	102,950	2	4,550	19	13,186	18	1,911
Marion	11	1,459	9	22,000	2	2,500	10	5,203	10	1,186
Marshall	27	4,448	22	87,000	2	145	26	12,175	25	2,170
Mineral Springs	5	334	5	3,800	----	----	5	437	4	214
Mobile	20	6,668	19	366,169	7	94,405	20	55,403	19	4,732
Montgomery	15	8,649	15	466,055	1	23,375	13	64,290	10	4,390
Morgan	27	5,036	27	233,700	4	60,190	27	40,766	27	2,897
Mud Creek	12	1,504	9	12,300	1	110	12	1,906	10	566
Muscle Shoals	14	1,585	12	12,790	1	300	14	1,752	10	597
Pickens	20	2,135	20	33,120	----	----	19	7,464	17	999
Pine Barren	10	903	9	18,450	----	----	10	5,344	6	389
Pleasant Grove	8	553	6	6,000	1	17	8	1,860	6	268
Randolph	15	2,704	14	67,637	----	----	15	9,062	14	1,246
Russell	12	1,957	12	83,800	1	8,000	12	11,339	10	911
St. Clair	32	3,814	32	54,710	2	1,243	30	9,792	26	1,912
Salem-Troy	17	3,337	16	91,050	1	238	16	23,522	9	1,610
Sand Mountain	15	1,649	13	18,500	----	----	14	4,094	14	1,025
Sardis	12	1,470	11	10,650	----	----	12	1,341	4	204
Selma	6	743	6	24,300	----	----	6	9,817	6	683
Shady Grove	6	723	6	5,500	----	----	6	739	6	353
Shelby	24	2,981	19	46,785	1	700	23	12,170	19	1,489
Sipsey	5	352	5	5,050	----	----	5	415	4	143

[2] Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

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

ASSOCIATION	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
Alabama—Con.										
Sulphur Springs	15	1,723	13	$14,400	1	$21	15	$2,078	14	770
Tallapoosa	13	2,160	9	47,650	----	----	13	12,627	8	874
Tennessee River	22	2,519	17	35,900	2	1,575	21	8,184	19	1,550
Tuscaloosa	26	7,056	25	431,201	6	74,875	26	41,419	25	3,855
Tuskegee	10	1,225	10	47,300	----	----	10	7,125	10	636
Unity	17	3,592	17	93,500	----	----	17	12,429	17	1,682
Walker	32	3,656	27	49,155	3	5,125	31	11,081	29	2,251
Washington	15	1,117	13	14,050	----	----	14	2,143	8	348
Unassociated	1	20	1	(2)	----	----	1	(2)	1	28
Arizona:										
General Convention	8	1,478	6	78,500	4	25,400	8	17,318	7	894
Arkansas:										
Arkansas Valley	9	1,112	8	64,600	3	4,448	9	10,266	7	819
Bartholomew	23	4,164	20	84,775	----	----	23	16,146	21	2,034
Benton	11	1,542	10	56,030	4	3,110	11	7,085	10	1,164
Big Creek	7	554	6	3,000	----	----	6	1,010	7	384
Black River	10	1,513	8	80,000	----	----	10	10,471	9	903
Buckner	28	2,322	21	45,000	2	1,700	26	12,189	25	1,555
Caddo River	10	631	8	16,650	----	----	10	2,507	7	440
Carey	11	1,613	9	55,350	3	9,278	11	9,892	11	990
Caroline	15	2,280	13	65,650	1	88	15	11,935	13	1,384
Carroll	4	482	4	26,800	----	----	4	4,261	4	345
Central	15	3,019	13	82,900	2	4,750	15	19,898	15	2,541
Clear Creek	16	1,496	11	40,150	4	818	16	10,804	14	975
Concord	23	9,624	21	520,700	9	95,627	22	61,451	22	5,752
Crooked Creek	8	918	4	43,100	1	13,000	8	8,489	7	740
Current River	7	1,043	7	16,600	----	----	7	6,818	7	730
Dardanelle-Russellville	16	1,933	14	74,300	1	600	16	11,075	15	1,393
Delta	4	338	3	43,000	2	12,025	4	6,241	4	270
Faulkner	8	1,049	8	17,460	1	113	8	4,496	8	575
Fourche Valley	7	748	7	12,000	1	1,000	6	2,193	7	436
Gainesville	6	984	6	37,400	2	375	5	7,060	5	713
Greene	21	3,352	20	133,750	2	14,290	21	17,563	18	2,251
Harmony	13	4,539	11	238,100	4	74,441	13	54,596	12	2,353
Hope	14	3,670	13	220,900	1	6,000	14	38,051	13	2,204
Independence	7	662	7	9,250	----	----	7	6,335	6	425
Liberty	14	4,160	11	255,244	----	----	14	46,544	13	1,702
Little Red River	5	565	3	3,700	----	----	4	1,134	2	160
Little River	13	2,337	9	90,950	3	11,550	13	15,939	13	1,399
Mississippi	20	3,763	15	136,200	1	14,500	19	32,425	19	2,555
Monroe	1	226	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	215
Mount Zion	29	4,193	24	201,800	3	10,565	28	34,347	25	2,873
Ouachita	15	1,195	11	33,650	3	1,450	14	8,807	12	1,035
Pulaski	14	4,489	13	137,880	6	41,055	14	37,326	12	3,346
Red River	12	1,231	12	12,920	1	600	12	3,000	11	762
Rocky Bayou	9	485	6	4,200	1	100	9	1,096	4	194
Stone Van Buren	9	617	4	6,250	----	----	9	2,132	7	428
Tri-County	12	2,081	12	106,500	2	9,000	12	24,891	12	1,476
Washington	10	1,672	8	66,150	3	3,275	10	11,268	9	988
White	12	1,496	9	37,600	1	6,300	11	8,031	11	841
White River	7	454	5	5,650	----	----	5	2,950	5	279
Woodruff	4	241	3	4,300	----	----	2	(2)	2	186
Unassociated	1	50	1	(2)	----	----	1	(2)	1	50

[2] Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

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

ASSOCIATION	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
Florida:										
Alachua	8	955	8	$40,250	1	$2,500	8	$5,552	8	518
Beulah	9	1,505	9	100,800	1	7,500	9	11,363	7	607
Black Creek	8	433	7	6,200	----	----	7	1,419	5	197
Florida	14	3,797	12	235,124	5	29,250	13	35,657	13	2,783
Graves	8	784	4	5,720	1	25	8	787	5	297
Harmony	7	970	7	39,300	1	50	7	2,940	5	337
Holmes	16	1,503	15	20,725	3	142	16	3,605	14	886
Indian River	8	2,115	8	106,300	4	26,350	8	27,365	8	2,016
Jackson	21	4,205	21	227,900	2	100	20	25,518	15	2,849
Jacksonville	22	4,913	22	146,595	10	14,074	21	45,951	20	3,644
Lafayette	10	937	8	13,360	1	4,000	10	3,254	3	219
Lake	9	1,460	9	209,000	4	33,519	9	23,190	9	1,231
Marion	18	2,734	18	155,000	2	1,330	19	29,723	17	1,691
Miami	35	11,513	31	962,026	16	172,850	35	164,889	34	10,064
Middle Florida	23	3,040	22	106,750	1	17,400	23	17,770	17	1,377
New River	13	1,261	12	15,100	2	179	13	7,127	7	659
Northwest Coast	7	1,227	6	97,600	2	30,745	7	21,837	6	1,078
Okaloosa	7	540	5	3,710	1	18	7	1,324	6	254
Orange Blossom	14	2,674	13	78,300	1	200	14	17,807	12	1,669
Pasco	7	455	6	30,700	1	6,000	7	3,562	6	416
Peace River	14	2,615	11	161,450	2	31,300	14	17,862	13	1,445
Pensacola Bay	12	3,713	11	190,560	3	21,305	12	35,703	12	3,076
Pinellas	12	3,389	11	385,000	4	75,900	12	98,572	11	2,673
Santa Fe River	17	2,115	17	81,000	2	7,900	17	14,512	15	1,276
Santa Rosa	4	439	4	4,050	1	400	3	563	3	180
Seminole	19	4,320	18	314,343	5	14,970	19	36,443	17	3,214
Southern Florida	28	8,791	25	276,636	8	43,275	28	66,232	27	4,973
Southwest Florida	11	1,992	11	137,000	4	22,690	11	21,922	10	1,386
St. Johns River	13	1,760	13	157,150	5	49,650	13	25,496	12	1,216
Suwannee	15	1,674	13	43,325	----	----	15	6,954	11	685
Tampa Bay	16	6,078	15	356,450	6	257,973	16	64,992	16	4,171
Wekiwa	10	2,296	9	260,500	4	26,200	9	32,733	10	1,382
West Florida	5	803	5	21,050	1	1,800	5	4,761	3	395
Georgia:										
Appalachee	15	2,576	15	79,300	----	----	15	14,563	13	1,210
Atlanta	40	33,734	37	2,475,042	20	487,555	39	418,951	40	24,963
Baptist Union	10	976	10	15,800	2	80	10	2,197	3	110
Ben Hill-Irwin	12	1,929	12	87,366	----	----	12	8,269	9	1,161
Bethel	16	2,720	16	75,400	1	2,500	16	14,024	12	1,254
Bowen	10	1,759	9	67,000	----	----	10	7,717	8	1,064
Carrollton	16	2,750	15	34,750	----	----	16	3,834	16	884
Catoosa	9	1,413	9	14,050	1	100	9	5,769	9	987
Centennial	12	2,679	12	108,938	----	----	11	15,755	9	1,528
Central	14	1,187	13	29,950	----	----	14	5,375	11	987
Central Western	6	756	4	5,133	----	----	6	745	3	120
Chattahoochee	21	6,958	19	283,150	2	19,000	20	41,217	19	3,460
Chattooga	16	2,319	15	42,155	1	886	16	9,158	16	1,651
Chestatee	9	767	7	2,885	----	----	5	306	7	250
Colquitt	13	1,638	13	14,208	1	13	13	3,658	12	725
Columbus	18	3,615	17	523,450	4	12,370	18	46,510	13	2,770
Concord	12	2,271	11	22,400	----	----	12	4,602	12	965
Consolation	9	1,538	8	11,600	----	----	9	2,746	8	631
Coosa	17	3,587	16	71,059	1	475	17	20,938	17	2,244
Coosawattee	7	657	5	2,400	1	5	6	445	3	115
Daniel	17	2,119	17	34,200	1	2,400	17	6,283	13	862
Dodge	13	2,111	13	50,800	1	500	13	6,311	7	727
Ebenezer	12	1,292	12	43,000	----	----	12	6,203	7	501
Ellijay	4	464	3	1,550	----	----	3	94	----	----
Emmanuel	5	355	3	3,600	----	----	4	1,489	2	83

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

ASSOCIATION	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
Georgia—Contd.										
Enon	6	876	6	$5,200	1	$15	6	$848	5	318
Fairburn	13	2,776	11	77,750	-----	-----	13	7,764	13	1,504
Flint River	28	5,839	25	241,800	1	4,000	28	37,077	24	2,743
Floyd	21	5,093	18	196,145	3	9,500	21	30,499	18	2,359
Friendship	18	3,076	17	135,050	1	2,500	18	18,942	13	1,223
Georgia	33	5,674	32	217,150	1	5,000	33	26,060	32	2,990
Gilmer-Fannin	5	573	5	4,400	-----	-----	4	312	2	180
Good Samaritan	9	1,018	8	9,050	-----	-----	7	1,237	4	180
Gordon	9	1,642	8	72,810	-----	-----	9	8,400	8	786
Grady	9	1,682	9	66,500	-----	-----	9	6,673	5	713
Habersham	12	2,245	10	47,400	2	1,235	11	6,643	12	1,400
Haralson	10	1,524	9	9,700	-----	-----	10	3,367	4	305
Hebron	23	5,831	22	112,418	1	3,500	23	14,922	21	2,071
Hephzibah	25	9,482	24	1,398,240	5	95,360	25	69,900	23	5,730
Hiawassee	7	1,020	7	6,600	-----	-----	6	1,030	5	360
Hightower	24	5,215	23	36,900	1	75	23	5,045	15	1,164
Houston	13	1,495	13	37,900	-----	-----	12	5,156	11	601
Jasper	16	2,752	11	14,950	-----	-----	16	1,706	3	160
Kilpatrick	16	2,845	16	64,200	-----	-----	16	15,044	15	1,151
Kimbell	10	1,721	9	65,100	1	1,000	10	7,245	8	690
Laurens	14	3,065	14	55,800	2	12,150	14	10,858	13	1,375
Lawrenceville	13	2,328	11	40,500	-----	-----	13	7,346	13	1,153
Liberty	10	1,573	8	12,100	1	166	9	3,745	9	508
Little River	10	1,472	10	18,375	-----	-----	10	2,799	7	526
Lookout Valley	6	439	6	9,550	1	2,000	5	5,137	5	236
Mallary	13	3,111	12	187,975	2	29,500	13	20,027	11	1,761
Mell	11	1,582	11	16,200	-----	-----	10	2,464	5	368
Mercer	11	1,358	11	44,300	1	85	11	9,808	6	574
Middle	18	3,037	17	117,700	-----	-----	18	16,029	16	1,441
Middle Cherokee	13	3,212	12	84,400	1	21	13	7,638	13	1,221
Miller	2	372	2	(1)	-----	-----	2	(1)	1	85
Morgan	9	1,253	8	64,000	-----	-----	9	6,575	8	611
Morganton	15	2,557	15	59,020	2	6,403	14	8,068	11	1,218
Mountaintown	7	814	6	18,400	1	2,900	6	2,257	5	390
Mount Vernon	8	1,121	8	46,700	2	2,485	8	4,863	7	575
Mulberry	14	2,655	12	13,650	-----	-----	14	2,335	9	557
New Hope	11	1,503	8	7,625	1	70	10	1,434	4	210
New Sunbury	11	4,690	11	673,000	1	72,000	11	59,723	9	2,791
New Union	4	486	4	2,000	-----	-----	4	178	4	309
Noonday	14	4,883	14	253,750	2	4,200	13	46,716	13	2,623
North Georgia	26	5,099	24	82,800	2	470	25	13,330	24	2,353
Notla River	12	1,288	11	6,600	-----	-----	11	811	10	537
Ogeechee River	13	2,216	12	73,020	1	18,000	13	13,103	12	1,100
Piedmont	32	4,332	31	222,285	8	29,972	32	29,350	25	2,759
Pine Mountain	9	1,106	9	38,800	-----	-----	9	5,428	9	689
Pleasant Grove	15	2,484	13	18,200	-----	-----	13	3,293	13	979
Pleasant Valley	9	1,470	8	6,500	-----	-----	5	399	-----	-----
Polk	11	1,880	10	40,700	1	450	10	5,573	10	975
Pulaski-Bleckley	8	1,081	8	34,850	-----	-----	8	6,243	6	519
Rabun	11	1,411	10	36,500	-----	-----	10	3,538	9	625
Rehoboth	27	10,602	24	530,082	5	31,050	27	84,463	25	5,412
Roswell	9	1,254	9	13,400	-----	-----	9	2,505	9	592
Sarepta	33	8,793	32	456,300	3	47,000	33	46,453	30	3,899
Smyrna	15	1,973	14	26,800	1	7,000	15	6,153	11	732
South River	7	1,346	7	13,400	-----	-----	6	1,914	5	500
Stone Mountain	15	2,540	12	57,450	2	222	15	11,334	10	1,525
Summerhill	13	1,725	12	47,350	-----	-----	12	7,690	8	731

[1] Amount included in the figures shown on the line "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

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

ASSOCIATION	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
Georgia—Contd.										
Tallapoosa	10	1,844	9	$20,000	1	$73	10	$3,154	8	552
Tattnall-Evans	8	1,518	8	49,000	2	600	8	7,167	6	694
Telfair	7	951	7	12,300	-----	-----	7	2,135	7	400
Thomas	7	2,417	7	58,100	1	10,000	7	21,495	5	1,188
Tucker	9	1,802	8	46,650	-----	-----	9	6,406	5	619
Tugalo	20	5,032	19	98,150	1	2,500	20	34,254	20	2,591
Turner	7	857	7	6,300	-----	-----	7	1,270	2	90
Valdosta	15	3,436	13	188,150	1	11,000	15	41,604	12	2,101
Washington	18	2,719	17	73,450	-----	-----	18	13,701	17	1,365
Western	30	7,861	29	365,400	1	50	28	72,470	21	4,673
White	4	464	3	3,700	1	25	4	796	4	155
Illinois:										
Antioch	7	330	7	10,100	2	191	7	2,386	6	309
Bay Creek	4	146	4	5,500	-----	-----	4	539	4	108
Big Saline	9	666	8	11,200	1	400	6	1,051	4	148
Central Illinois	1	101	1	(2)	-----	-----	1	(2)	1	70
Clear Creek	32	4,741	28	144,055	3	13,454	31	23,220	30	2,524
East St. Louis	10	5,515	14	228,500	9	58,805	16	55,108	16	5,780
Fairfield	21	3,434	20	85,400	1	700	18	12,070	18	1,673
Franklin	31	5,193	29	136,950	3	1,600	31	24,475	28	3,078
Kaskaskia	12	1,319	12	58,050	3	5,025	12	9,024	12	1,154
Louisville	9	812	9	19,700	-----	-----	9	3,915	8	469
Macoupin	22	1,999	20	67,029	2	4,175	20	13,848	20	1,277
Mount Erie	14	1,145	13	17,000	-----	-----	14	4,865	14	605
Nine Mile	27	3,991	25	247,450	4	50,304	25	31,924	24	3,200
Olney	5	602	4	9,600	-----	-----	5	2,437	4	213
Palestine	9	717	8	33,000	1	62	9	4,318	7	501
Rehoboth	30	2,303	30	61,250	3	1,375	30	7,263	28	1,277
Salem South	21	2,458	20	48,946	2	5,300	21	14,105	21	1,481
Saline	24	4,477	24	244,350	1	1,200	24	24,438	24	3,421
Sandy Creek	25	2,754	24	55,100	1	684	24	5,413	23	937
Shelby	2	111	2	(2)	-----	-----	2	(2)	2	68
Union	19	2,272	17	77,300	2	6,242	18	13,310	17	1,412
Westfield	10	1,137	10	34,000	-----	-----	10	7,436	10	837
Williamson	21	3,507	19	93,500	3	3,396	20	25,003	20	2,437
Indiana:										
Palestine	1	41	1	(2)	-----	-----	1	(2)	1	35
Kansas:										
Spring River	3	613	3	25,700	-----	-----	2	(2)	2	315
Kentucky:										
Allen	15	2,255	14	41,550	-----	-----	15	6,609	10	871
Baptist	5	1,449	4	36,000	1	2,100	5	6,928	5	716
Barren River	29	4,999	26	69,060	3	2,289	29	9,916	17	1,235
Bell	31	4,624	15	168,350	2	40,450	30	28,459	29	3,194
Bethel	9	1,709	8	94,300	1	3,500	9	12,648	8	913
Blackford	14	1,672	14	11,900	-----	-----	13	2,872	10	535
Blood River	26	4,326	25	177,000	1	6,945	26	26,922	24	2,661
Boone's Creek	10	1,954	10	119,700	2	2,250	10	14,282	9	1,401
Booneville	15	1,689	15	18,000	2	900	13	4,667	10	913
Bracken	19	2,251	18	195,750	2	3,323	18	22,761	18	1,354
Breckenridge	9	1,338	9	58,000	1	10,000	9	7,743	8	568
Caldwell	19	3,604	19	130,300	2	14,406	19	24,161	19	2,222
Campbell	16	4,762	16	373,500	5	61,530	16	57,810	16	4,290
Central	8	2,377	8	118,800	1	11,500	8	16,271	7	1,018
Christian	18	4,168	17	149,900	2	4,032	18	31,568	15	2,328

[2] Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

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

ASSOCIATION	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
Kentucky—Con.										
Crittenden	11	1,658	10	$58,500	1	$5,000	11	$9,093	10	917
Daviess-McLean	36	8,087	35	434,065	4	11,250	36	67,743	36	5,134
East Lynn	7	1,097	6	12,500	1	600	7	3,367	7	472
East Union	18	2,784	16	35,750	1	100	17	5,342	15	1,676
Edmonson	7	820	6	10,000	-----	----------	6	882	4	220
Elkhorn No. 1	2	422	2	(2)	-----	----------	2	(2)	2	215
Elkhorn No. 2	14	6,738	14	461,890	3	15,103	14	66,656	14	4,204
Enterprise	13	1,376	13	71,600	1	750	13	11,690	13	1,032
Franklin	10	3,784	10	144,575	1	23,000	10	27,164	8	2,512
Freedom	7	489	7	7,975	-----	----------	6	835	5	255
Friendship	3	1,126	2	(2)	-----	----------	3	10,954	3	769
Gasper River	15	2,781	15	36,750	-----	----------	15	3,868	12	855
Goose Creek	11	797	5	3,100	-----	----------	11	506	3	138
Goshen	9	1,086	9	46,500	-----	----------	8	4,710	8	637
Graves	20	4,452	18	271,200	2	106,782	20	26,207	19	2,192
Green River	17	1,365	7	7,500	1	82	14	915	3	166
Greenup	26	2,813	23	177,282	7	21,780	22	32,678	21	2,690
Greenville	8	373	6	16,190	-----	----------	5	336	2	145
Henry	7	1,735	7	94,500	1	3,650	7	10,405	6	774
Irvine	4	634	4	3,700	-----	----------	4	566	4	188
Jackson	13	1,356	10	9,600	-----	----------	13	2,414	5	190
Laurel River	28	3,404	27	77,915	3	1,758	28	10,416	22	1,661
Liberty	25	4,730	24	83,850	2	1,775	24	20,622	18	1,757
Lincoln	15	2,032	14	44,950	-----	----------	15	8,960	15	1,474
Little Bethel	23	4,094	23	130,700	6	12,864	23	22,440	18	2,289
Little River	16	2,419	14	37,100	1	115	16	8,387	13	797
Logan	15	2,224	15	32,500	-----	----------	15	4,564	13	823
Long Run	49	27,949	49	2,198,395	26	455,554	49	370,015	48	20,271
Lynn	20	4,307	19	48,300	1	75	20	9,967	16	1,528
Lynn Camp	20	2,283	19	28,500	1	24	20	3,495	15	1,021
McCreary	5	439	3	2,000	-----	----------	3	173	3	125
Mount Zion	22	5,190	21	387,800	4	37,725	22	34,940	20	3,277
Muhlenburg	29	4,719	28	73,300	1	5,300	29	8,372	28	2,230
Nelson	17	3,426	13	116,350	-----	----------	17	18,112	17	1,733
North Bend	17	5,937	16	486,000	5	58,751	17	58,663	15	4,185
North Concord	9	944	6	9,500	-----	----------	9	456	2	226
Ohio	31	4,770	28	99,000	1	150	30	17,003	24	1,936
Ohio River	27	2,620	26	44,413	1	500	24	7,195	19	1,117
Ohio Valley	23	3,131	22	89,650	2	2,208	22	15,445	20	1,704
Old Bethel	3	211	3	23,250	-----	----------	2	(2)	1	34
Owen	12	2,334	11	58,600	-----	----------	12	10,062	11	879
Pulaski	26	3,386	25	83,950	2	13,625	26	10,694	26	2,387
Rockcastle	4	594	3	3,200	-----	----------	4	458	3	200
Russell	15	1,048	14	20,036	-----	----------	15	3,882	15	1,027
Russell Creek	20	2,233	18	26,100	1	100	19	3,832	15	782
Salem	12	1,185	11	20,200	-----	----------	12	3,554	9	517
Severns Valley	14	2,604	14	111,100	1	10,500	14	13,260	13	1,470
Shelby	13	3,918	12	85,525	-----	----------	13	20,606	13	1,699
Simpson	7	2,015	7	48,975	-----	----------	7	9,482	7	895
South Concord	7	1,094	5	3,900	-----	----------	6	575	6	280
South District	14	3,390	14	135,100	-----	----------	13	24,071	14	1,822
South Kentucky	5	603	5	10,100	-----	----------	5	2,301	4	272
South Union	16	1,791	13	9,774	1	13	11	650	9	595
Sulphur Fork	11	1,987	10	97,800	-----	----------	11	9,949	10	964
Tates Creek	13	2,569	12	101,800	1	12,000	13	10,945	13	1,740

[2] Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

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

ASSOCIATION	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
Kentucky—Con.										
Ten Mile	8	1,336	7	$27,000	1	$575	8	$4,053	8	617
Three Forks	15	1,331	8	25,900	3	2,360	15	8,825	15	1,799
Union	11	1,212	10	39,200	1	78	11	8,378	10	578
Upper Cumberland	18	3,906	13	243,550	3	1,900	18	51,983	16	3,281
Warren	21	4,583	21	321,400	2	5,382	21	30,783	17	2,139
Wayne	18	2,998	18	47,640	-----	----------	18	5,185	13	1,166
West Kentucky	24	3,493	22	88,575	3	72	24	16,481	22	1,985
West Union	28	5,532	27	180,900	3	19,594	28	41,337	27	3,781
Whites Run	9	1,414	9	21,300	1	120	9	6,234	9	783
Louisiana:										
Acadia	16	2,046	14	110,175	1	4,800	16	21,105	14	1,404
Amite River	12	1,416	11	13,200	1	800	12	3,883	9	611
Ascension	6	856	6	12,715	1	110	6	5,489	6	563
Bayou Macon	11	2,056	9	25,625	3	6,850	11	11,369	10	1,199
Beauregard	18	2,540	16	50,630	-----	----------	17	12,552	15	1,092
Bethlehem	4	691	4	7,700	-----	----------	4	856	4	362
Bienville	13	2,760	13	59,850	1	50	13	18,449	13	1,751
Big Creek	14	3,601	14	85,864	3	1,199	14	25,008	14	2,085
Bossier	6	1,628	6	26,700	1	500	6	12,664	6	1,264
Caddo	15	9,972	14	494,930	5	53,600	15	119,619	13	5,211
Caldwell	6	1,216	6	31,650	2	3,564	6	8,656	6	660
Carey	7	649	7	38,300	1	700	7	7,107	5	516
Concord	16	3,808	16	51,700	2	9,100	16	18,393	16	1,809
Deer Creek	21	2,990	16	46,350	3	1,181	19	10,796	15	1,283
Eastern Louisiana	11	2,983	10	19,620	-----	----------	11	9,907	10	1,372
Everett	14	1,534	13	27,975	1	84	14	3,416	9	528
Grand Cane	15	1,483	14	29,800	-----	----------	15	7,541	14	721
Jackson	13	1,626	11	9,250	1	145	13	11,057	9	857
Judson	7	2,030	6	76,000	3	4,140	7	22,426	7	1,530
Liberty	10	1,510	8	37,000	-----	----------	10	5,519	9	649
Louisiana	11	2,857	8	199,100	2	13,450	11	27,475	11	1,254
Magee's Creek	3	580	3	4,000	-----	----------	3	938	3	127
Morehouse-Ouachita	19	6,053	15	279,155	4	36,591	19	56,754	16	3,378
Mount Olive	15	2,500	13	57,900	2	1,810	15	15,118	15	1,416
Natchitoches	16	1,729	16	18,875	-----	----------	16	4,665	15	796
New Orleans	10	3,355	9	241,050	8	43,801	10	45,902	10	2,103
North Sabine	19	2,781	19	40,926	-----	----------	19	11,952	19	1,441
Ouachita	18	2,366	16	41,290	-----	----------	18	11,534	13	1,175
Red River	8	2,083	6	7,300	-----	----------	8	4,481	8	696
Sabine	19	2,146	16	15,750	1	24	18	5,842	18	1,027
Shady Grove	6	525	4	2,850	-----	----------	5	689	4	207
St. Tammany	10	1,075	10	15,030	1	100	10	3,567	10	634
Tangipahoa	11	2,258	11	66,750	4	9,619	11	12,932	11	1,330
Vernon	18	2,181	16	13,760	-----	----------	18	4,804	12	596
Washington	8	2,890	8	64,200	1	1,527	8	21,962	8	1,746
Webster	13	3,246	10	160,500	-----	----------	13	22,831	12	1,809
Winn	5	1,900	5	88,700	-----	----------	5	9,443	4	816
Maryland:										
Baltimore	20	5,945	20	1,082,500	13	114,323	20	110,338	20	4,437
Eastern	12	962	11	87,750	2	12,447	11	10,473	11	980
Northern	7	1,022	7	82,500	2	7,650	7	8,688	7	846
Seneca	7	1,155	7	166,425	4	53,738	7	17,202	7	899
Southern	6	442	6	21,700	2	6,400	6	7,714	5	531
Western	12	2,364	11	208,000	6	18,941	11	30,593	12	1,831
Michigan:										
Franklin	1	256	1	(2)	-----	----------	1	(2)	1	190

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

ASSOCIATION	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
Mississippi:										
Alcorn	9	1,000	8	$23,850	2	$1,100	8	$1,780	7	293
Benton	6	651	6	18,485	2	2,865	6	1,874	2	75
Bolivar	7	1,154	5	35,500	1	1,000	5	9,242	6	709
Calhoun	24	3,377	22	41,385	-----	----------	23	7,919	15	1,124
Carroll	10	1,418	7	11,400	-----	----------	10	1,666	6	359
Chickasaw	8	1,787	7	62,750	1	55	8	11,590	5	649
Choctaw	14	1,740	10	30,457	-----	----------	14	5,642	12	759
Clarke	11	1,237	10	28,100	-----	----------	11	4,541	8	494
Clay	5	686	4	3,300	-----	----------	5	2,032	2	129
Coldwater	4	505	3	8,000	1	500	4	5,407	3	262
Columbus	6	1,154	5	15,800	1	5,000	6	4,253	6	457
Copiah	21	5,055	19	174,989	3	27,613	21	30,271	18	1,933
Covington	8	1,750	8	12,195	-----	----------	8	3,365	6	550
Deer Creek	10	1,511	9	89,600	1	3,500	10	15,215	9	798
Franklin	18	2,785	17	115,475	2	24,630	18	17,677	16	1,232
George	1	251	-----	----------	-----	----------	1	(2)	1	70
Greene	9	1,381	9	19,200	1	700	9	6,108	9	589
Grenada	5	969	5	53,300	-----	----------	5	12,120	2	84
Gulf Coast	10	2,675	10	183,900	3	47,180	10	19,376	10	1,854
Hinds-Warren	17	9,561	15	905,300	4	224,500	17	98,861	15	5,318
Holmes	10	1,511	10	87,950	1	7,500	9	14,462	8	609
Itawamba	14	842	13	10,306	1	108	12	1,282	8	312
Jackson	8	944	8	19,100	1	900	8	7,051	8	620
Jasper	14	1,448	10	22,300	-----	----------	14	7,765	12	615
Jefferson Davis	10	1,900	10	18,000	-----	----------	10	4,425	7	420
Jones	19	4,698	19	158,650	2	20,680	19	27,371	17	2,284
Kemper	8	926	6	17,300	-----	----------	7	4,044	5	292
Kosciusko	17	2,432	14	55,955	-----	----------	17	10,147	12	882
Lafayette	9	1,096	8	10,600	-----	----------	9	2,062	6	348
Lauderdale	22	6,309	21	368,226	3	46,000	22	46,924	19	3,550
Lawrence	9	1,788	9	17,600	-----	----------	9	7,905	9	950
Leake	14	1,551	13	34,675	1	8,500	14	7,007	9	586
Lebanon	22	7,858	21	275,325	3	23,233	22	65,009	21	4,479
Lee	22	4,642	21	215,100	3	6,915	22	32,583	19	2,348
Leflore	2	476	2	(2)	1	(2)	2	(2)	2	264
Liberty	6	679	6	6,450	-----	----------	6	828	4	122
Lincoln	15	2,647	13	34,650	1	3,000	15	5,568	14	1,021
Madison	4	950	4	51,000	1	3,500	4	8,942	4	452
Marion	12	2,728	11	54,200	-----	----------	12	13,593	10	1,597
Marshall	11	1,255	9	20,500	-----	----------	11	3,699	5	259
Mississippi	9	1,550	8	14,375	-----	----------	9	6,756	9	684
Monroe	10	1,597	9	72,700	-----	----------	10	7,781	8	821
Montgomery	11	1,641	10	34,750	-----	----------	10	2,450	4	199
Mount Pisgah	12	1,026	10	7,800	-----	----------	12	1,460	6	232
Neshoba	17	2,283	16	48,700	1	7,000	17	17,412	13	1,199
New Choctaw	3	109	1	(2)	-----	----------	3	390	3	38
Newton	11	2,334	9	74,700	2	18,050	11	11,617	8	1,114
Noxubee-Choctaw	3	165	3	11,100	-----	----------	2	(2)	1	96
Oktibbeha	8	942	6	7,100	-----	----------	7	1,233	3	141
Oktibbeha County	11	2,070	10	87,900	1	4,000	11	12,467	8	913
Panola	11	1,227	9	20,550	2	760	11	4,797	9	437
Pearl River	22	3,723	21	89,050	1	12,500	22	16,455	21	2,111
Pearl Valley	7	539	6	5,700	-----	----------	7	716	1	71
Perry	9	816	8	7,600	-----	----------	9	2,341	6	253
Pike	13	4,957	13	188,450	2	63,000	13	31,407	13	2,220

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

ASSOCIATION	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
Mississippi—Con.										
Pontotoc	15	3,147	13	$15,800	1	$8	15	$6,050	12	1,043
Prentiss	8	1,677	7	41,750	-----	-----	8	6,166	8	639
Rankin	16	2,124	14	21,350	-----	-----	16	6,489	15	994
Riverside	9	1,900	8	178,175	3	28,000	8	24,505	6	419
Scott	13	1,798	13	29,650	-----	-----	13	8,627	11	886
Simpson	27	4,972	27	72,400	2	5,025	27	17,170	21	1,665
Smith	20	3,062	20	39,300	-----	-----	19	5,872	13	849
Sunflower	9	1,452	7	89,190	2	5,887	9	14,467	9	884
Tallahatchie	5	470	5	5,655	-----	-----	5	1,148	4	203
Tate	9	736	8	19,450	1	350	9	3,210	8	361
Tippah	17	2,923	14	53,465	2	85	17	10,928	13	1,250
Tishomingo	15	1,122	15	15,110	-----	-----	15	1,567	11	443
Union	4	377	4	28,500	1	1,500	4	1,896	4	222
Union County	17	2,710	14	25,400	1	1,000	17	4,487	13	633
Walthall	4	859	4	10,500	-----	-----	4	1,873	3	359
Wayne	13	1,169	9	19,425	-----	-----	13	4,217	11	596
Winston	12	2,041	9	47,050	-----	-----	11	9,388	9	696
Yalobusha	13	1,784	10	25,300	1	50	12	8,011	9	880
Yazoo	8	1,313	7	81,850	1	28,000	8	8,535	6	444
Zion	19	2,102	19	25,610	-----	-----	19	4,554	12	743
Missouri:										
Audrain	10	1,433	10	63,300	-----	-----	10	7,076	8	757
Barry	17	1,793	13	15,600	-----	-----	17	4,540	9	602
Barton	4	227	4	8,000	1	800	4	751	4	146
Bear Creek	7	746	7	30,300	1	850	7	6,951	4	277
Benton	8	585	7	22,800	-----	-----	8	4,222	7	397
Bethel	19	3,803	19	232,078	3	15,370	19	31,102	17	3,190
Black River	12	1,110	11	38,600	2	3,919	12	7,030	10	894
Blue River	23	5,059	23	271,336	5	11,736	22	48,640	23	3,742
Burboise	5	557	4	11,200	-----	-----	5	1,209	5	218
Butler	15	1,999	13	84,150	3	9,130	15	14,065	15	1,324
Caldwell-Ray	10	1,797	10	52,000	2	1,190	10	6,391	10	1,128
Callaway	11	1,831	11	81,600	-----	-----	10	10,828	11	1,007
Camden	15	1,614	11	19,314	1	65	14	2,611	8	539
Cane Creek	14	2,110	12	55,225	2	935	12	10,718	12	1,583
Cape Girardeau	8	2,176	8	169,300	3	80,392	8	21,466	8	1,382
Cedar	6	475	6	6,150	-----	-----	6	785	6	183
Charleston	11	1,575	8	78,500	2	2,525	11	14,039	11	1,177
Cherokee	1	15	1	(2)	-----	-----	1	(2)	1	10
Christian	11	1,146	8	20,750	-----	-----	11	2,838	10	596
Clay	14	2,688	12	176,200	2	600	14	20,584	13	1,604
Clinton	2	282	2	(2)	-----	-----	2	(2)	2	252
Concord	26	5,115	25	234,000	2	6,750	26	29,767	24	3,037
Cuivre	11	1,260	11	36,800	1	750	11	6,536	8	560
Dade	5	693	5	10,200	-----	-----	5	3,035	5	300
Dallas	4	1,004	2	(2)	-----	-----	4	3,220	3	378
Daviess	5	718	5	30,800	-----	-----	5	3,743	5	396
Dent	7	1,074	4	43,500	-----	-----	5	1,121	6	482
Dixon	7	955	7	16,025	-----	-----	7	3,368	4	429
Eleven Points River	5	380	5	7,800	-----	-----	5	2,317	4	218
Franklin	21	4,110	17	143,150	3	15,450	20	21,485	20	2,773
Franklin County	15	1,553	13	40,012	3	8,300	14	12,193	14	1,344
Gainesville	1	34	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	(2)	1	40
Gentry	11	1,830	11	55,750	-----	-----	10	7,689	11	887
Greene	28	4,987	27	156,100	3	12,290	26	27,366	26	3,105
Harmony	10	2,174	10	108,800	2	19,940	10	17,511	9	1,018

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

ASSOCIATION	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
Missouri—Con.										
Howell	5	442	5	$15,700	-----	-----	4	$3,151	3	294
Jefferson	11	1,514	11	47,060	1	$5,400	11	11,993	9	1,030
Johnson	11	1,408	11	56,500	-----	-----	11	7,213	9	687
Kansas City	24	11,767	22	1,060,568	17	308,701	24	176,145	24	13,996
Laclede	10	1,446	9	46,900	1	4,004	10	7,185	8	695
Lafayette	10	1,866	9	83,250	-----	-----	10	13,579	10	1,410
Lamine	14	2,017	12	89,900	1	4,110	14	10,360	13	1,257
Lawrence	15	2,695	14	50,550	-----	-----	14	15,073	14	1,618
Linn	9	1,314	9	79,000	-----	-----	9	6,963	9	1,094
Little Bonne Femme	11	2,251	9	228,950	1	41,500	11	25,976	9	973
Livingston	11	1,077	11	25,250	-----	-----	11	3,235	11	652
Macon	14	2,449	13	109,100	1	3,200	12	17,860	12	1,313
Meramec	10	746	7	27,150	-----	-----	10	3,495	8	516
Miller	12	1,811	12	53,100	1	500	12	9,119	12	890
Missouri Valley	14	2,196	12	103,600	1	2,950	14	12,285	14	1,506
Monroe	7	574	5	14,000	-----	-----	7	1,741	6	194
Mount Moriah	6	864	6	13,650	-----	-----	5	2,566	5	379
Mount Pleasant	17	3,449	14	122,900	1	900	15	20,782	13	1,805
Mount Salem	7	339	7	13,100	-----	-----	6	976	6	201
Mount Zion	15	1,686	14	84,300	-----	-----	15	10,608	12	785
Nevada	16	1,872	16	84,700	4	1,765	16	15,294	15	922
New Madrid	19	2,982	15	75,640	4	3,367	19	18,796	19	1,991
North Central	10	685	8	16,500	-----	-----	9	2,008	8	372
North Grand River	14	1,722	14	48,800	1	550	14	5,125	11	652
North Missouri	6	507	6	14,500	-----	-----	6	1,165	5	235
Northwest Missouri	7	942	7	50,200	1	1,271	7	5,472	7	845
Old Path	13	1,332	13	14,150	-----	-----	13	2,738	11	422
Phelps	9	1,074	6	38,300	-----	-----	9	9,192	7	870
Platte	4	659	2	(3)	-----	-----	4	3,255	2	267
Pleasant Grove	14	1,179	11	28,850	-----	-----	12	4,114	12	676
Polk	24	3,602	23	78,800	2	9,230	24	11,775	20	1,409
Pulaski	14	1,927	13	31,550	1	572	14	7,389	13	1,122
Reynolds	8	683	6	7,800	1	25	7	2,738	6	390
St. Clair	12	1,300	10	36,450	1	300	11	3,601	10	656
St. Francois	10	1,363	10	21,925	-----	-----	10	4,076	10	797
St. Joseph	23	4,126	22	211,250	5	17,575	23	33,485	21	2,491
St. Louis	27	15,416	25	2,374,000	16	215,594	27	230,530	26	10,218
Saline	12	1,874	10	39,100	-----	-----	12	13,995	11	1,083
Salt River	15	2,103	15	124,350	-----	-----	15	12,869	14	1,162
Shannon	7	534	6	6,000	-----	-----	7	1,936	6	367
Shoal Creek	21	2,087	21	54,900	1	347	21	9,006	20	1,494
Spring River	23	4,084	19	159,000	1	4,500	23	22,744	21	2,972
Stoddard	5	731	5	48,500	-----	-----	5	7,134	4	548
Stone	8	446	5	6,750	-----	-----	8	1,878	7	311
Tebo	14	3,109	12	111,100	1	1,270	14	19,402	14	1,636
Texas	14	1,437	11	20,100	-----	-----	13	5,008	11	817
Wayne	12	693	8	9,300	-----	-----	10	1,242	7	290
Webster	15	1,841	14	49,550	1	7,500	15	6,240	15	881
West Fork	4	153	4	4,550	-----	-----	4	528	4	101
Wright	15	1,592	15	49,700	1	4,250	15	8,003	13	857
Wyaconda	17	2,545	17	118,170	2	1,900	17	11,228	16	1,337

[3] Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

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

ASSOCIATION	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
New Mexico:										
Central	11	1,126	8	$66,500	4	$21,127	8	$13,779	8	863
Lincoln	7	630	4	19,500	1	4,100	7	11,319	6	463
Northeastern	14	1,476	9	96,150	4	14,420	14	18,222	12	1,228
Pecos Valley	6	987	5	51,800	----	----------	6	8,901	5	725
Portales	20	2,570	10	65,675	2	1,556	18	26,109	17	1,616
Southeastern	5	568	3	7,875	----	----------	5	7,866	5	388
Southwestern	7	743	5	29,280	1	950	7	11,091	6	595
Tucumcari	6	629	3	39,700	2	3,300	4	11,095	3	568
North Carolina:										
Alexander	17	2,941	16	35,600	----	----------	17	5,656	16	1,525
Alleghany	9	436	9	21,600	----	----------	9	1,456	8	367
Anson	4	439	3	3,830	----	----------	4	1,853	3	180
Ashe	30	2,498	28	38,000	1	48	20	3,083	23	1,367
Atlantic	20	2,794	19	136,200	2	4,111	20	25,445	17	1,898
Avery	16	1,633	15	24,900	----	----------	16	3,598	15	1,288
Beulah	12	2,463	10	49,700	1	300	12	17,031	11	1,805
Bladen	15	1,751	15	27,100	1	700	15	7,512	12	1,097
Blue Ridge	19	2,523	19	47,700	1	520	19	12,990	18	2,206
Brier Creek	16	3,222	16	40,900	----	----------	16	3,454	14	1,456
Brunswick	13	1,723	13	22,450	1	15	13	6,079	13	1,217
Brushy Mountain	17	3,073	17	115,200	3	1,574	16	14,164	16	1,954
Buncombe	27	8,056	27	564,607	4	327,550	27	69,183	27	5,933
Burnt Swamp (Indian)	14	1,247	12	20,500	2	150	13	2,498	13	972
Cabarrus	10	3,398	10	195,600	3	7,637	10	33,443	10	3,472
Caldwell	28	5,382	26	321,672	11	42,479	27	43,284	28	4,764
Cape Fear-Columbus	26	4,342	24	108,150	3	1,870	26	21,279	25	3,577
Carolina	30	5,428	25	147,575	2	3,200	30	26,239	28	3,821
Catawba River	15	2,783	14	102,027	2	1,050	15	22,078	15	2,892
Cedar Grove	2	430	2	(2)	----	----------	2	(2)	2	132
Central	17	4,621	16	131,350	1	500	17	20,061	16	2,493
Cherokee Indian	4	147	3	1,920	2	21	4	774	4	176
Chowan	22	6,661	21	346,300	2	50,000	22	46,094	22	4,003
Dock	7	659	7	5,900	1	84	7	1,829	7	592
Eastern	23	3,325	22	63,750	2	1,150	23	14,300	22	2,399
Elkin	6	993	6	13,150	1	400	6	2,331	6	964
Flat River	16	4,203	16	88,300	1	1,000	16	13,624	15	1,859
French Broad	25	3,896	21	65,700	1	45	25	15,174	22	2,629
Gaston	26	8,254	23	384,400	11	55,475	26	90,697	26	8,127
Green River	22	3,887	21	113,625	3	8,656	22	15,422	22	2,324
Haywood	20	3,007	18	122,900	4	5,310	20	17,209	20	2,985
Johnston	24	3,752	21	167,900	1	1,150	24	30,222	23	2,939
Kings Mountain	28	9,886	28	516,136	5	43,085	28	74,579	28	7,329
Liberty	19	4,965	17	228,125	3	1,533	19	43,892	19	4,502
Little River	18	5,269	15	222,800	2	1,075	18	30,023	18	3,932
Macon	19	2,837	14	38,448	----	----------	19	4,793	17	1,595
Mecklenburg	17	5,276	16	534,225	5	128,800	17	80,223	16	4,767
Mitchell	14	2,421	12	34,000	----	----------	14	8,578	10	1,151
Montgomery	17	1,833	16	37,300	1	124	17	7,711	16	1,316
Mount Zion	34	11,461	33	863,977	6	101,384	34	138,576	34	9,448
Neuse	9	1,535	9	28,457	1	1,161	9	10,890	8	1,082
New Found	12	1,411	10	15,800	1	60	11	2,423	10	640
New South River	33	6,165	32	223,650	1	800	33	36,297	31	4,398
Pamlico	10	725	9	32,500	1	300	9	3,952	7	410
Pee Dee	18	3,826	16	245,308	2	5,670	18	35,584	18	2,843

Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

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

ASSOCIATION	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
N. Carolina—Con.										
Piedmont	24	6,801	23	$253,700	5	$5,491	24	$88,721	24	7,214
Pilot Mountain	53	14,383	50	1,447,261	13	347,335	53	158,861	52	10,924
Raleigh	22	7,129	21	426,727	3	42,900	21	52,969	17	5,726
Randolph	19	1,953	17	48,010	3	2,853	19	13,060	16	1,693
Roanoke	36	7,328	36	360,750	6	14,684	36	60,209	34	6,256
Robeson	41	8,002	34	258,443	2	4,800	41	56,698	41	6,608
Rowan	16	4,099	16	239,100	7	24,941	16	42,894	16	4,200
Sandy Creek	34	4,697	33	199,250	4	18,725	34	26,116	32	3,196
Sandy Run	33	9,389	32	321,840	6	60,579	33	47,219	31	6,664
South Fork	32	6,018	32	418,906	9	35,450	32	59,516	29	5,300
South Mountain	9	1,243	8	17,150	2	85	9	2,857	9	942
South Yadkin	19	4,199	17	124,851	3	12,696	19	34,769	18	3,137
Stanley	24	3,922	21	122,248	6	28,627	24	14,859	23	3,138
Stone Mountain	14	1,320	12	17,375	-----	----------	13	2,940	13	877
Stony Fork	9	996	7	9,700	-----	----------	8	1,820	9	739
Surry	23	3,802	21	149,750	4	4,533	23	26,793	23	3,124
Tar River	34	7,728	28	324,980	-----	----------	34	43,804	33	4,449
Tennessee River	26	2,809	18	30,607	-----	----------	26	6,899	25	2,374
Three Forks	28	4,487	26	168,800	3	28,400	28	20,175	28	3,521
Transylvania	14	2,261	12	66,500	1	6,000	14	10,886	13	1,471
Tuckaseigee	25	3,120	18	68,400	1	40	24	7,118	22	2,439
Union	23	4,501	22	144,400	2	5,631	23	22,846	23	3,157
West Chowan	35	9,418	34	416,800	6	39,096	35	65,598	35	5,615
West Liberty	15	1,427	14	14,700	1	28	14	1,952	13	720
Western North Carolina	22	2,962	19	86,950	2	15,350	22	7,996	22	1,741
Wilmington	23	4,095	22	407,500	3	4,153	22	41,217	22	2,650
Yadkin	17	3,148	16	61,250	-----	----------	17	10,696	14	2,095
Yancey	11	1,356	11	39,400	-----	----------	11	2,951	11	843
Unassociated	1	104	1	(2)	-----	----------	1	(2)	1	60
Ohio:										
Ohio Valley	1	140	1	(2)	-----	----------	1	(2)	1	60
Oklahoma:										
Atoka	6	321	3	4,000	-----	----------	5	1,160	6	285
Banner	16	6,107	14	279,570	5	44,573	15	54,415	14	3,469
Beckham	10	2,559	10	135,600	5	44,840	10	25,196	8	1,105
Bryan	25	4,076	18	61,375	-----	----------	24	19,683	22	2,385
Caddo	7	1,503	6	35,400	2	4,731	7	13,759	6	1,147
Central	12	3,580	10	127,644	4	32,950	12	37,660	11	2,566
Cherokee Indian	14	1,155	12	9,280	1	3	13	1,024	13	427
Chickasaw Union	19	5,046	14	303,000	4	11,080	17	33,899	16	3,359
Chickasha Indian	5	143	4	1,680	-----	----------	5	717	3	71
Choctaw-Chickasaw (Indian)	6	60	3	1,350	-----	----------	6	337	4	48
Comanche-Cotton	18	4,516	14	136,900	3	24,000	18	50,013	16	2,594
Concord-Kiowa	17	4,380	15	121,150	3	12,044	16	25,355	16	2,598
Delaware-Osage	16	3,975	12	236,050	7	36,216	16	53,766	14	2,982
Enon	20	4,133	17	281,075	5	40,463	20	46,221	18	2,842
Frisco	23	2,450	14	94,200	3	6,700	22	14,222	20	1,857
Harmon	7	962	6	26,800	1	150	7	4,193	7	703
Haskell	15	1,433	12	15,100	-----	----------	12	7,136	12	982
Jackson-Greer	17	4,253	16	188,875	4	10,250	17	21,277	17	2,874
Latimer	12	716	6	14,050	1	500	12	6,316	12	731
Leflore	23	2,782	20	48,475	2	1,380	22	16,225	23	2,140

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

ASSOCIATION	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
Oklahoma—Con.										
McIntosh	1	149	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	(2)	1	75
Mills	6	690	4	$21,600	1	$3,000	6	$5,041	6	370
Mullins	10	3,249	9	100,635	3	9,443	10	28,998	10	1,884
Muskogee	31	6,556	24	242,822	6	55,025	31	51,322	30	4,323
Muskogee-Seminole-Wichita	3	185	3	4,500	1	34	3	1,151	3	157
North Canadian	9	4,844	9	190,000	3	22,300	9	51,530	9	3,750
Northeastern	17	3,660	15	114,800	1	8,000	16	29,100	16	2,750
Northwestern	12	1,680	11	59,400	1	250	12	14,983	9	1,252
Oklahoma	19	16,896	16	648,010	9	109,277	19	181,962	19	10,133
Oklahoma Indian	4	453	4	7,100	-----	-----	4	1,237	4	171
Old Choctaw and Chickasaw	4	41	3	2,050	-----	-----	3	107	3	30
Panhandle	13	1,635	12	59,000	4	9,750	12	14,315	13	1,140
Pawnee Creek	17	6,838	15	439,550	8	66,145	16	67,358	17	6,104
Perry	24	6,702	22	441,150	7	51,607	24	67,595	23	4,459
Pittsburg	16	3,407	11	115,950	2	14,800	13	23,320	14	2,439
Pottawatomie-Lincoln	29	6,859	28	266,825	12	50,325	29	57,487	26	4,823
Salt Fork Valley	11	1,728	11	52,807	2	590	11	19,063	11	1,408
Tillman	11	2,479	10	140,250	4	30,142	11	17,475	9	1,441
Tulsa Rogers	18	9,008	15	240,750	11	64,391	17	60,952	18	7,540
Unassociated	1	1,500	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	(2)	-----	-----
Pennsylvania:										
Northern	1	50	1	(2)	-----	-----	1	(2)	1	68
South Carolina:										
Abbeville	16	3,316	16	139,650	-----	-----	16	21,198	15	2,549
Aiken	14	3,438	14	116,750	2	1,790	14	18,849	13	2,034
Barnwell	19	3,513	19	130,500	1	1,700	19	27,762	18	2,164
Beaverdam	27	4,632	25	120,050	2	9,783	27	19,586	25	2,945
Broad River	33	8,276	28	136,500	1	1,000	33	44,002	31	5,340
Carolina	18	1,924	16	28,450	1	50	18	6,488	18	1,860
Charleston	20	5,356	18	397,575	3	127,271	19	57,301	19	3,791
Chester	11	2,373	11	144,150	-----	-----	11	18,495	11	1,869
Chesterfield	26	4,431	26	103,600	-----	-----	26	15,407	25	2,632
Colleton	18	2,298	17	42,818	1	900	18	13,764	17	1,457
Edgefield	12	2,360	11	67,500	1	1,409	12	11,118	12	1,120
Edisto	7	645	7	16,000	-----	-----	7	1,954	6	355
Fairfield	18	7,081	17	552,200	5	97,800	18	84,890	17	6,089
Florence	9	2,820	7	123,500	1	300	9	25,501	9	2,259
Greenville	33	13,553	30	528,348	10	123,246	33	120,387	33	10,357
Kershaw	12	2,169	11	66,050	1	200	12	9,790	11	1,023
Laurens	22	3,668	21	143,000	2	9,625	22	22,086	21	2,484
Lexington	11	2,611	11	31,600	-----	-----	11	11,013	11	1,581
Marion	4	405	3	8,000	-----	-----	4	1,150	4	266
Moriah	14	3,488	13	141,300	1	3,500	14	24,509	14	2,463
North Greenville	31	8,546	29	224,150	3	2,759	31	52,391	30	5,815
North Spartanburg	24	8,717	23	267,500	4	10,950	24	47,632	22	5,249
Orangeburg	16	2,162	15	96,500	1	3,000	16	10,835	14	1,359
Pee Dee	17	2,968	15	104,900	1	334	17	16,792	17	2,225
Pickens	6	1,112	5	6,300	-----	-----	6	2,132	5	388
Piedmont	20	4,450	13	72,200	2	268	20	25,465	20	3,242
Reedy River	7	1,363	5	35,000	-----	-----	7	10,742	5	873
Ridge	9	2,074	9	27,700	-----	-----	9	6,121	9	869
Saluda	33	11,645	29	308,775	5	12,022	33	66,684	33	8,334
Santee	13	3,403	12	119,000	3	23,615	13	31,695	13	2,291

[2] Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

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

ASSOCIATION	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
South Carolina—Continued.										
Savannah River	25	3,880	21	$128,350	1	$400	24	$20,408	21	2,004
Southeast	24	3,302	23	175,100	2	14,200	24	24,838	20	1,930
Spartan	25	8,590	24	644,125	3	67,508	25	85,854	24	6,526
Twelve Mile River	15	2,718	14	32,250	-----	-----	14	5,148	14	1,247
Union	11	3,520	8	239,425	1	125	11	33,547	9	2,368
Waccamaw	20	3,148	20	112,200	-----	-----	19	21,273	19	2,822
Welsh Neck	17	4,932	16	350,100	5	20,189	17	70,556	16	3,879
York	14	4,416	12	272,526	1	11,000	14	36,988	14	3,268
Tennessee:										
Beech River	33	3,622	29	70,775	2	80	32	8,597	25	1,552
Benton	1	240	1	(2)	-----	-----	1	(2)	1	25
Beulah	21	4,277	20	232,275	1	40,000	21	27,242	21	2,142
Big Emory	31	4,398	25	98,875	4	845	29	12,676	30	2,899
Big Hatchie	14	2,468	13	119,565	3	995	14	16,798	13	1,345
Bledsoe	9	1,662	9	97,000	2	1,690	9	13,115	8	1,009
Blood River	2	524	1	(2)	-----	-----	2	(2)	2	190
Campbell	21	1,985	12	17,920	-----	-----	19	3,771	18	1,112
Carroll	13	2,088	12	46,000	2	1,395	13	11,478	13	1,022
Chilhowie	31	7,958	29	205,215	4	8,180	31	33,055	30	4,029
Clinton	27	4,671	21	51,125	1	20	26	28,541	27	3,162
Concord	16	3,047	16	166,450	3	62,786	16	18,976	16	1,686
Crockett	7	1,236	7	49,500	1	7,000	7	5,625	7	706
Cumberland	17	2,787	16	181,800	2	1,717	17	22,779	16	1,618
Cumberland Gap	33	3,962	25	28,575	-----	-----	31	3,206	24	1,449
Duck River	17	2,298	16	112,600	2	2,573	17	16,080	16	1,430
Dyer	12	1,616	12	35,300	3	3,182	12	5,218	10	829
East Tennessee	22	3,111	18	80,050	1	8	21	14,497	22	1,759
East Union	3	765	1	(2)	-----	-----	3	8,190	3	711
Fayette	7	590	6	9,700	1	25	7	3,134	7	314
Gibson	29	6,157	28	209,183	3	10,559	29	31,015	29	3,455
Giles	9	1,030	9	18,444	-----	-----	9	3,625	9	504
Grainger	27	4,097	26	46,115	1	50	27	7,207	25	1,862
Hardeman	17	2,521	14	36,000	1	1,000	17	10,176	12	784
Hiawassee	6	434	3	4,150	-----	-----	6	487	5	291
Holston	45	10,279	42	511,444	6	114,669	45	76,719	43	6,552
Holston Valley	21	3,207	17	64,697	-----	-----	20	9,824	21	1,624
Indian Creek	6	461	4	3,350	-----	-----	5	741	4	184
Jefferson	19	3,088	18	127,700	1	17	18	16,871	19	2,134
Judson	4	422	4	3,650	-----	-----	4	607	3	130
Knox	45	18,366	41	1,494,382	14	196,364	45	246,745	45	13,294
Lawrence	20	2,682	19	73,700	2	10,035	20	9,865	17	1,419
Madison	17	5,065	16	252,842	3	51,491	17	47,160	17	3,176
Maury	14	1,361	13	42,900	2	1,070	13	6,748	10	715
McMinn	36	6,123	32	113,950	5	4,768	35	24,965	34	3,603
McNairy	18	1,541	16	13,190	1	32	18	3,352	14	636
Midland	17	2,066	13	29,352	-----	-----	16	2,688	16	1,173
Mulberry Gap	27	4,156	22	22,800	-----	-----	27	2,938	22	1,383
Nashville	24	14,591	22	1,199,000	16	302,575	24	235,769	23	12,192
New River	20	2,311	11	33,810	1	6,885	15	4,152	16	1,048
New Salem	11	1,981	11	30,800	-----	-----	11	7,576	11	882
Nolachucky	23	3,196	20	49,125	1	34	23	7,794	23	2,111
Northern	12	1,415	9	12,100	1	1,500	9	990	7	427
Ocoee	48	16,019	46	583,025	14	85,142	48	202,542	48	10,873
Polk	20	2,926	19	54,275	2	2,800	20	7,943	19	1,681

[2] Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

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

ASSOCIATION	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
Tennessee—Con.										
Providence	13	1,393	10	$14,546	-----	-----	12	$2,174	13	1,042
Riverside	20	1,832	11	11,221	1	$1,000	18	3,961	16	980
Robertson	16	4,182	15	165,100	2	2,300	16	30,841	16	2,760
Salem	16	2,032	14	38,350	1	75	16	7,518	16	983
Sequatchie Valley	8	1,419	7	38,000	1	2,250	8	8,330	8	1,124
Sevier	31	5,028	27	65,089	-----	-----	27	9,591	29	2,423
Shelby	28	16,294	27	966,087	13	255,332	28	219,713	26	9,275
South Union	5	461	4	2,825	-----	-----	5	427	7	740
Southwestern District	9	1,299	9	8,150	1	50	9	1,008	4	150
Stewart	11	1,045	8	12,575	-----	-----	11	2,968	9	551
Stone	18	1,612	8	39,750	1	4,500	13	5,791	12	878
Sweetwater	27	3,738	25	51,227	-----	-----	26	7,295	26	1,956
Tennessee Valley	17	1,619	15	54,550	1	12,000	17	5,249	15	1,108
Union	9	1,220	8	21,000	2	5,707	9	6,020	9	723
Watauga	28	4,610	26	71,450	4	4,134	27	15,148	25	2,194
Weakley	15	1,796	14	21,100	-----	-----	15	4,170	13	722
Western District	18	2,716	15	175,779	-----	-----	18	16,103	14	1,254
William Carey	11	1,543	11	33,100	-----	-----	11	5,016	10	732
Wilson	15	3,074	15	105,450	2	4,100	15	12,996	15	1,348
Texas:										
Austin	26	4,809	16	353,350	4	71,765	25	55,367	23	3,282
Baylor-Knox	8	1,493	6	58,200	2	3,780	7	10,662	7	1,100
Bell	23	4,675	20	216,400	2	20,512	23	40,259	22	3,351
Big Springs	13	3,097	11	158,950	4	35,249	13	34,888	13	2,554
Blanco	19	2,102	16	97,950	4	29,837	19	19,676	16	1,619
Brady	13	1,651	11	26,350	-----	-----	13	10,194	13	1,057
Brown	19	2,040	18	33,900	2	800	19	8,005	18	1,547
Brownfield	20	2,320	13	42,300	1	150	20	17,462	18	1,768
Burleson-Lee	10	1,241	9	78,800	1	17,000	9	10,910	8	768
Burleson, R. C	9	2,621	8	125,000	2	8,040	9	13,854	8	1,311
Burnet-Llano	5	530	5	14,200	-----	-----	5	2,208	3	210
Callahan	10	1,223	10	30,700	1	11,000	10	6,730	8	863
Canadian	8	955	5	20,000	-----	-----	8	10,077	7	692
Cherokee	11	858	9	11,700	-----	-----	11	2,595	8	386
Cisco	17	2,408	15	169,050	2	3,433	17	17,101	14	1,432
Clay	8	1,441	8	43,825	-----	-----	8	8,551	7	949
Coleman	18	1,727	13	27,400	1	475	18	8,114	17	1,267
Collin	25	4,391	23	162,396	1	6,000	25	24,440	24	2,793
Colorado	10	1,944	9	163,500	2	13,250	10	33,930	10	1,235
Comanche	19	1,933	13	36,900	1	3,050	18	10,687	17	1,278
Concho Valley	10	3,134	9	406,645	3	68,290	9	50,532	10	2,069
Cooke	15	2,809	14	74,423	1	1,130	14	15,050	13	1,833
Corpus Christi	15	3,484	13	195,400	7	22,560	15	57,969	14	2,750
Corsicana	8	1,590	8	36,500	2	777	8	12,405	8	1,034
Creath-Brazos	28	4,961	25	166,250	3	18,400	27	43,861	26	3,229
Dallas	24	19,860	23	1,011,513	14	217,315	24	209,030	23	14,542
Del Rio Uvalde	13	2,056	12	164,850	3	34,908	13	26,789	13	1,399
Denton	21	4,296	20	164,950	1	42,000	21	33,022	21	3,294
Dickens	8	1,290	6	37,200	-----	-----	7	7,151	7	775
Ellis	8	1,649	8	84,500	-----	-----	8	13,630	7	1,209
El Paso	9	2,661	8	303,800	3	82,625	9	54,088	7	2,462
Enon	16	2,920	14	70,700	-----	-----	16	19,161	12	1,411
Erath	20	3,348	15	178,600	-----	-----	19	24,914	17	2,000
Falls	14	2,535	14	121,200	1	29,000	14	12,202	13	1,185
Fannin	25	4,870	23	94,300	-----	-----	25	23,881	25	3,077

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

ASSOCIATION	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
Texas—Continued.										
Fisher	13	1,860	9	$16,550	----	----	13	$9,959	8	932
Floyd	14	2,321	11	57,200	2	$5,800	14	17,557	13	1,827
Freestone Leon	6	562	4	16,800	1	400	6	5,387	5	361
Gambrell	7	1,058	5	26,135	----	----	7	9,353	5	591
Gonzales	16	2,044	15	76,630	3	1,105	16	22,670	15	1,368
Grayson	25	8,649	24	378,266	3	9,032	25	62,398	25	6,046
Guadalupe	9	776	9	19,850	2	1,300	9	4,399	8	501
Hamilton	9	1,359	7	52,450	1	2,500	9	8,322	6	708
Hardin	3	228	3	2,600	----	----	3	722	3	129
Harmony	6	1,150	6	39,400	----	----	6	8,739	5	398
Haskell	5	1,125	4	41,000	----	----	5	7,515	4	660
Henderson	7	1,434	4	90,600	----	----	7	6,593	6	619
Hill	16	4,002	14	190,200	3	9,426	16	30,769	16	2,429
Hunt	26	6,863	21	188,450	3	6,970	25	39,343	23	3,702
Jack	7	554	7	7,950	----	----	6	1,860	6	332
Johnson	14	3,091	13	96,250	1	10,000	13	24,674	12	1,723
Jones	9	1,540	9	29,300	2	3,600	9	8,258	8	780
Lamar	17	3,380	17	205,975	1	20,000	17	28,149	16	1,923
Lamesa	15	1,962	9	31,350	3	2,900	15	16,253	13	1,778
Lampasas	12	1,542	12	25,800	1	250	10	7,102	10	707
Leon River	15	2,217	12	122,700	1	15,000	15	13,467	13	1,463
Liberty	2	162	2	(2)	----	----	2	(2)	1	26
Limestone	20	3,678	15	183,770	2	18,000	20	20,337	17	1,927
Lower Rio Grande	13	4,234	13	307,497	7	105,990	13	47,746	13	2,743
Lubbock	16	6,282	12	198,409	3	50,400	16	49,656	13	3,854
Medina River	9	1,512	8	61,650	1	5,500	9	14,422	7	1,196
Meridian	10	1,304	7	31,950	----	----	10	6,040	8	728
Milam	12	1,478	9	47,126	----	----	12	8,026	11	761
Mills	5	644	5	19,600	----	----	5	4,211	5	452
Mitchell-Scurry	20	3,171	16	136,400	2	21,300	20	23,650	19	2,305
Montague-Wise	8	928	6	36,800	1	100	8	5,324	6	600
Neches River	19	2,340	15	93,050	2	3,530	17	15,006	17	1,562
New Bethel	4	307	2	(2)	----	----	4	1,125	4	230
North Fork	16	2,724	15	76,700	8	11,783	16	23,986	15	2,071
Palo Duro	12	6,448	10	833,700	6	183,052	12	93,202	11	4,859
Palo Pinto	11	1,380	7	26,800	2	5,220	11	5,061	10	741
Paluxy	8	631	7	16,650	----	----	8	3,494	7	506
Panhandle	12	2,173	8	107,860	4	25,600	10	12,661	8	1,248
Parker	21	3,058	18	100,700	----	----	20	16,427	17	1,633
Pecos Valley	18	2,780	14	127,895	4	2,950	18	49,381	14	2,378
Pittsburg	23	4,563	23	184,000	4	5,850	23	27,294	19	2,015
Red Fork	14	4,254	12	98,800	4	4,058	14	26,631	12	2,643
Red River-Texarkana	23	5,461	18	233,700	6	21,295	21	40,370	20	3,302
Rehoboth	39	5,476	35	103,090	5	1,930	38	24,356	35	3,343
Rio Grande	11	1,840	10	79,800	1	1,300	11	28,440	11	1,364
Robertson	9	1,437	8	44,900	----	----	9	10,944	6	596
Runnells	16	3,249	16	141,350	2	515	16	23,852	14	2,049
Rusk-Panola	14	1,872	14	30,600	2	4,600	13	13,710	13	1,030
Sabine Valley	9	1,440	7	52,000	1	6,800	9	10,689	8	955
Saline	7	2,150	6	125,000	3	14,579	7	17,416	6	1,584
San Antonio	30	14,088	28	729,249	14	154,115	29	145,749	27	8,997
San Marcos	14	2,822	12	332,050	2	102,375	14	29,289	12	2,249
San Saba	6	900	5	33,100	1	3,000	6	10,765	5	390
Shelby-Doches	13	1,999	10	48,000	1	125	13	8,373	11	878
Smith	22	5,504	21	258,250	5	25,940	22	65,919	21	3,285
Soda Lake	15	4,068	14	207,200	4	7,375	14	46,515	14	2,605
Southeast Texas	30	11,952	26	684,902	11	173,579	29	127,351	28	8,768
Staked Plains	11	2,811	8	159,800	1	24,000	11	31,282	10	1,767
Stonewall	5	330	2	(2)	----	----	5	1,875	3	120
Sweetwater	22	6,653	18	233,200	4	54,248	22	58,598	21	4,791

[2] Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

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

ASSOCIATION	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
Texas—Con.										
Tarrant	32	13,545	30	$584,321	14	$94,183	32	$126,287	31	8,506
Throckmorton-Young	12	2,357	10	73,300			12	20,455	11	1,702
Tierra Blanca	16	3,187	8	272,500	3	56,200	15	25,521	12	2,054
Trans-Canadian	5	857	4	28,500	1	1,846	5	7,859	4	477
Tryon-Evergreen	27	3,272	23	91,800	3	309	26	30,964	21	1,841
Union	42	24,345	39	1,953,675	21	504,703	42	306,617	37	18,465
Unity	13	3,381	11	123,000	2	359	13	22,707	12	2,196
Van Zandt	11	1,725	10	46,385			11	17,167	9	759
Waco	36	13,134	35	531,900	6	18,050	36	122,869	35	9,594
West Plains	14	2,827	10	78,600	2	14,500	14	16,111	12	2,112
Wichita-Archer	13	4,276	11	177,241	5	24,044	13	39,594	11	3,059
Wilbarger-Foard	7	1,522	7	69,400	1	800	7	12,607	6	1,148
Williamson	13	2,354	13	102,950	2	18,600	13	13,600	11	1,275
Wise	20	1,937	17	64,775	1	125	20	9,254	19	1,363
Virginia:										
Accomac	11	1,531	11	124,000	4	4,200	10	14,999	10	1,390
Albemarle	12	3,686	11	156,417	4	13,125	12	34,191	12	1,960
Appomattox	39	7,523	37	276,184	4	19,737	39	49,495	38	5,156
Augusta	23	5,209	22	446,450	4	94,150	23	68,861	21	3,898
Blackwater	17	5,029	17	268,500	3	6,300	17	52,637	17	3,301
Blue Ridge	33	4,377	33	232,441	4	4,136	33	29,101	32	3,932
Clinch Valley	5	486	5	14,000			5	380	5	336
Concord	36	6,262	33	191,200	5	11,276	36	37,442	35	4,015
Cumberland Gap	1	60					1	(2)	1	35
Dan River	23	5,887	23	125,500			23	22,228	22	2,116
Dover	48	21,773	47	2,349,967	16	355,649	48	357,908	48	14,132
Goshen	32	7,591	29	159,900	3	4,670	32	47,337	31	3,574
Hermon	15	2,980	14	91,500			15	14,041	14	1,583
James River	16	2,460	16	50,100	1	125	16	10,712	15	1,465
Lebanon	33	5,275	29	208,250	3	2,600	33	30,445	30	3,444
Middle District	25	7,226	24	453,500	9	80,591	25	75,873	25	6,060
Mulberry Gap	2	209	2	(2)			2	(2)	1	106
New Lebanon	28	2,142	22	140,900	2	11,350	24	22,029	26	2,316
New River	18	1,651	15	79,090			17	8,809	15	1,048
Peninsula	20	8,360	20	748,500	7	79,038	20	107,023	19	7,933
Petersburg	30	6,355	30	739,100	7	150,581	30	106,648	27	4,560
Piedmont	25	4,309	24	181,500			24	21,184	24	2,283
Pittsylvania	32	7,573	32	367,700	3	17,871	32	69,003	31	5,622
Potomac	53	8,912	51	530,850	10	128,505	53	95,763	51	6,431
Powell River	12	1,055	11	21,750	1	600	12	4,008	12	885
Rappahannock	46	9,894	44	322,200	3	4,135	46	61,099	46	6,058
Shenandoah	16	2,813	15	309,000	3	72,900	16	32,668	14	2,017
Shiloh	27	3,265	25	77,650			27	15,551	23	1,451
Strawberry	41	8,875	39	769,250	11	88,198	41	103,716	38	6,239
Valley	45	14,472	44	1,136,936	11	391,166	45	162,599	43	13,453
Virginia-Portsmouth	22	9,787	20	705,700	13	85,725	22	126,324	22	7,718
Wise	5	1,098	5	54,210	2	5,840	5	7,715	5	647
Unassociated	1	97	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	110
West Virginia:										
New Lebanon	2	1,209	2	(2)	1	(2)	2	(2)	2	868
Shenandoah	2	759	2	(2)			2	(2)	1	547
Valley	1	508	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	525
Combinations				477,750		32,929		96,933		

[2] Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION [1]

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

At the time of the formation of the Triennial Convention in 1814 [2] the Baptist population was chiefly in New England and the middle and southern seaboard States, and the center of executive administration was located first at Philadelphia and subsequently at Boston. With the growth of migration to the South and Southwest, the number of churches in those sections of the country greatly increased, and it became difficult to associate in a single advisory council more than a small percentage of the Baptist churches in the United States, especially as means of transportation were deficient and expensive. At the same time the question of slavery occasioned much discussion between the two sections, which was brought to a focus by the impression in the Southern States that the foreign mission society of the denomination, which had its headquarters in Boston, was so thoroughly antislavery that it would not accept a slaveholder as a missionary. A letter addressed direct to that organization by the Alabama State Convention, asking for information, brought a courteous reply to the effect that while the board refused to recognize the claim of anyone, slaveholder or nonslaveholder, to appointment, "one thing was certain, they could never be a party to any arrangement which would imply approbation of slavery."

This decision led to formal withdrawal of the various Southern State conventions and auxiliary foreign mission societies and to the organization at Augusta, Ga., in May 1845, of the Southern Baptist Convention. About 300 churches were represented by delegates from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Kentucky, the largest number of Baptist churches in the South at that period being in Virginia. In all the discussions and in the final act of organization, there was very little bitterness, the prevalent conviction being that those of kindred thought would work more effectively together, and that, in view of the sharp differences between the two sections, it was wiser that separate organizations should exist. The specific purpose of the convention, as plainly set forth, was to carry out the benevolent purposes of those composing it; to elicit, combine, and direct the energies of the denomination for the propagation of the Gospel; and to cooperate for the promotion of foreign and domestic missions and other important objects, while respecting the independence and equal rights of the local churches.

Previous to the Civil War the convention met biennially; since that time, for the most part, it has met annually. At first, its efforts were largely given over to foreign missions, under the direction of the Foreign Mission Board at Richmond, Va., and to home ("domestic") missions under the direction of the Home Mission Board located first at Marion, Ala., and later at Atlanta, Ga., although a number of the cooperating State Conventions were fostering schools and colleges of various types. The Home Mission Board, from the first, moreover, gave its most earnest consideration and its largest help to the mission work carried on in the several States, notably in the States where Baptists were weak. From 1845 onward, therefore, the Southern Baptist Convention fostered foreign missions, home missions, and State missions.

In 1859 the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, now at Louisville, Ky., began work; in addition to this seminary the Southern Baptist Convention now owns and controls the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Fort Worth, Tex., and the Baptist Bible Institute, at New Orleans, La. In 1863 the first Sunday School Board was launched, but in 1873, owing to the great financial panic of the times, its work was turned over to the Home Mission Board; in 1891 the present Sunday School Board was established at Nashville, Tenn.

In 1888 the Woman's Missionary Union was organized at Richmond, Va.; in 1896 the work of the Baptist Young People's Union was officially launched; in 1900 and 1918 this work was placed under the auspices of the Sunday School Board; in 1918 the Board of Ministerial Relief and Annuity was established, with headquarters at Dallas, Tex.; in 1920 the Board of Education was established at Birmingham, Ala. This board was changed to the Southern Baptist Education Commission in 1928.

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[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 Dr. E. P. Alldredge, M. A., D. D., secretary of the Department Survey, Statistics and Information, Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, Nashville, Tenn., and approved by him in its present form.

[2] See Baptists, p. 5.

Hospital work of the convention began with the building of a great tuberculosis hospital at El Paso, Tex., in 1919, and a general hospital at New Orleans, La., in 1924, although State conventions had previously supported their own hospitals. During this period, also, the Laymen's Mission Movement, now known as the Brotherhood Movement, came into existence, headquarters are at Knoxville, Tenn. In 1927 the Executive Committee of the Southern Baptist Convention, with greatly enlarged powers, was located at Nashville, Tenn.

Up to 1860 the missionary work of the convention was carried forward with marked enthusiasm and success. Every department of denominational life was quickened by the increased sense of responsibility and the increased confidence that sprang from direct control. Parallel with this was the growth in numbers and liberality of the denomination, which was strengthened by the standing conflict with the antimissionary spirit rife throughout the South, and manifest more particularly among the Primitive or "Hardshell," the United, and the Regular Baptists. The denomination suffered severely during the Civil War, but since that time has shown great prosperity.

As was inevitable, emancipation brought about great changes in racial conditions, and, whereas before the war the Negro Baptists were, in large part, identified with the white churches, after the war they formed their own churches, associations, and State conventions, and, later, the National Baptist Convention.[3] The first Negro association to be formed under the new regime was one in Louisiana in 1865, and it was soon followed by others in North Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, Arkansas, and Kentucky. An indication of the development of the Southern convention is found in the fact that, whereas in 1845 the membership of the churches identified with it was 352,950, of whom 222,950 were white and 130,000 Negro, the report for 1890 showed a membership of 1,280,066, consisting of whites alone and by 1935 had become the leading non-Catholic religious body in America, reporting a total of 4,389,417 members.

With the entrance of the United States into the World War the Southern Baptist Convention took up religious work for the Army and Navy most heartily and effectively. It was represented on the General Committee on Chaplains of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, though not a constituent member of that body, and contributed liberally toward the work of the Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association, and kindred organizations.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the Southern Baptist churches are in harmony with those of the North, although in general they are more strictly Calvinistic, and the New Hampshire Confession of Faith is more firmly held than in the Northern churches. In polity, likewise, there is no essential difference. The Northern and Southern churches interchange membership and ministry on terms of perfect equality, and their separation is purely administrative in character, not doctrinal or ecclesiastical.

WORK

The work of the Southern Baptist churches is carried on through five denominational boards, having charge, respectively, of home missions, foreign missions, Sunday school work, educational institutions, and ministerial relief.

The home mission work, under the care of the Home Mission Board, covers the entire territory of the South, and also Cuba, Isle of Pines, and the Panama Canal Zone. In addition it goes into southern Illinois, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Missouri, cooperating with the Baptist State executive boards in the various State conventions. It does cooperative work with the Negro Baptists in the South, conducts missionary operations among the foreigners, maintains work among the Indians in Oklahoma and other Southern States, and operates several mountain mission schools in the southern Appalachian and Ozark highlands. A department of evangelism has an able director who participates both in the city and rural campaigns and in other activities. A church extension department has a building loan fund of $1,350,000, and the erection of church buildings is annually aided by gifts and loans to the extent of about $100,000. An educational and publicity department conducts a large propaganda for the instruction of the denomination in the principles and activities of home missions. In 1936 the total number of persons employed in the work of the board was 207, the number of churches aided by them was 534, and the receipts for all purposes were $450,000. To this should be added about $600,000 raised annually by the State mission boards for work in their several States, making a grand total of $1,050,000. The

[3] See Negro Baptists, p 70.

board holds as assets properties and invested gifts amounting to approximately $3,275,000, most of which is church and mission school property, the remainder being the invested funds.

The foreign missionary work of the Southern Baptist churches has always held a prominent place in their church life. The Foreign Mission Board maintains work in 17 nations, including China, Japan, Africa, Italy, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Europe, the Near East, etc. The report for 1936 shows 517 American missionaries, 2,361 native helpers, and 1,715 organized churches with 203,674 members. The educational work of the board was represented by 347 schools with 26,799 students. Of these, 11 were theological institutions, 3 were colleges, and 4 normal training schools. The board has 24 hospitals and dispensaries. The total number of patients treated during 1936 was 88,599. Including the hospitals, schools, and 231 buildings owned by the board for purposes of worship, the total value of the property owned is estimated at $2,750,000; and the receipts of the board for the year were $1,040,575. There are publishing houses at El Paso, Tex.; Canton, China; and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The result of the work is apparent in the fact that during the year 14,882 natives were received into the churches on confession of faith.

The Women's Missionary Union, with headquarters at Birmingham, Ala., cooperates with all the boards of the denomination, contributing largely to their financial support. These contributions in 1936 amounted to $2,165,787.

In close sympathy with the home mission work is that of the Sunday School Board, which is both missionary and educational in character. Pecuniary assistance is given by it to the State boards, for the employment of Sunday school missionaries and instructors, the expense being met from the proceeds of the business done in the publishing department at Nashville, Tenn. Eleven great departments of work are carried on by the Sunday School Board, in addition to 14 kinds of cooperative work with the other boards and agencies of the convention. Besides doing a large book publishing business of its own, this board also maintains joint ownership of 16 Baptist book stores in as many States of the South. A corps of trained specialists is maintained who traverse the territory of the convention, holding normal institutes for training Sunday school teachers and instructing in efficient methods. Lectureships on Sunday school methods are sustained in the Louisville Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., and the first chair of Sunday school pedagogy was established by this board in that institution. Free tract distribution, Bible distribution, and other colportage work are also provided for by the board. In 1936, this board expended $430,669 in denominational work and had total cash receipts amounting to $1,745,349.

The educational institutions under the auspices of the Southern Baptists include 3 theological seminaries, 2 training schools, 29 standard colleges and universities, 21 junior colleges, and 15 preparatory schools. Of these 70 educational institutions, the 3 theological schools are under the auspices of the Southern Baptist Convention; the 2 training schools are fostered by the Woman's Missionary Union, while all the other schools are directed by the various State conventions. The theological seminary at Louisville, Ky., in 1936 reported 17 professors, 386 male and 90 female students, an endowment of $1,764,000, and buildings valued at $1,317,200. The Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary at Fort Worth, Tex., also under the control of the Southern Baptist Convention, had 13 professors, 339 male and 222 female students, an endowment of $770,446, and buildings valued at $1,484,980. The women in these institutions are preparing for missionary and social settlement work. In the 67 colleges, junior colleges, and preparatory schools there were, in 1936, a total of 1,487 teachers and 24,930 students, of whom 1,652 were students for the ministry.

The denomination maintains 25 hospitals, 2 of which are under the control of the Southern Baptist Convention, while the others are under the State conventions. These hospitals during the year treated about 77,057 patients. There are also 19 orphanages and 2 homes for the aged. The value of property of all these institutions is estimated at $20,000,000.

The number of young people's societies is reported as 33,707, with a membership of 693,186.

The religious journals of the Southern Baptists are represented by 19 weekly, 4 monthly or semimonthly, and 2 quarterly publications.

Beginning the work of caring for the old ministers and their dependents in 1918, the Board of Ministerial Relief was able to report the following in 1936: Number of ministers cared for, 552; widows cared for, 443; dependent children cared for, 150; amount expended for relief, $84,942; and amount paid on annuity claims, $247,530.

NEGRO BAPTISTS

STATISTICS

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

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been received into the local churches upon a voluntary profession of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ and baptism by immersion.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	23,093	7,547	15,546	32.7	67.3
Members, number	3,782,464	1,872,909	1,909,555	49.5	50.5
Average membership per church	164	248	123		
Membership by sex:					
Male	1,378,225	646,672	731,553	46.9	53.1
Female	2,259,287	1,116,137	1,143,150	49.4	50.6
Sex not reported	144,952	110,100	34,852	76.0	24.0
Males per 100 females	61.0	57.9	64.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	339,975	170,270	169,705	50.1	49.9
13 years and over	3,170,103	1,536,839	1,633,264	48.5	51.5
Age not reported	272,386	165,800	106,586	60.9	39.1
Percent under 13 years [1]	9.7	10.0	9.4		
Church edifices, number	21,350	6,949	14,401	32.5	67.5
Value—number reporting	21,045	6,862	14,183	32.6	67.4
Amount reported	$93,798,181	$64,802,748	$28,995,433	69.1	30.9
Constructed prior to 1936	$89,916,600	$62,115,403	$27,801,197	69.1	30.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	$3,881,581	$2,687,345	$1,194,236	69.2	30.8
Average value per church	$4,457	$9,444	$2,044		
Debt—number reporting	4,109	2,015	2,094	49.0	51.0
Amount reported	$10,913,652	$9,111,790	$1,801,862	83.5	16.5
Number reporting "no debt"	8,937	2,586	6,351	28.9	71.1
Parsonages, number	2,237	1,483	754	66.3	33.7
Value—number reporting	2,081	1,397	684	67.1	32.9
Amount reported	$4,321,609	$3,498,350	$823,259	81.0	19.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	22,652	7,409	15,243	32.7	67.3
Amount reported	$14,978,506	$9,071,480	$5,907,026	60.6	39.4
Pastors' salaries	$6,969,455	$3,910,582	$3,049,873	56.2	43.8
All other salaries	$1,501,502	$1,000,727	$500,775	66.6	33.4
Repairs and improvements	$1,358,125	$747,374	$610,751	55.0	45.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	$1,626,603	$1,272,732	$353,871	78.2	21.8
All other current expenses, including interest	$1,644,266	$1,107,485	$536,781	67.4	32.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	$428,316	$252,408	$175,908	58.9	41.1
Home missions	$260,589	$132,039	$128,550	50.7	49.3
Foreign missions	$216,241	$120,897	$95,344	55.9	44.1
To general headquarters for distribution	$291,263	$162,220	$139,043	52.3	47.7
All other purposes	$682,146	$366,016	$316,130	53.7	46.3
Average expenditure per church	$661	$1,224	$388		

[1] Based on membership with age classification reported.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	21,976	7,250	14,726	33.0	67.0
Officers and teachers	259,517	111,236	148,281	42.9	57.1
Scholars	1,656,638	801,010	855,628	48.4	51.6
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number	857	365	492	42.6	57.4
Officers and teachers	7,446	3,885	3,561	52.2	47.8
Scholars	53,231	18,294	34,937	34.4	65.6
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number	839	340	499	40.5	59.5
Officers and teachers	6,202	2,780	3,422	44.8	55.2
Scholars	28,803	12,178	16,625	42.3	57.7

Comparative data, 1906–36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Negro Baptists for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. For 1906 and 1916, the data are exclusive of Negro Baptist churches in Northern States which were included with the statistics of the Northern Baptist Convention. All Negro Baptist churches, irrespective of their associational affiliations, are classified as Negro Baptists in 1926 and 1936.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number [1]	23,093	22,081	21,071	18,492
Increase over preceding census:				
Number	1,012	1,010	2,579	----------
Percent	4.6	4.8	13.9	----------
Members, number	3,782,464	3,196,623	2,938,579	2,261,607
Increase over preceding census:				
Number	585,841	258,044	676,972	----------
Percent	18.3	8.8	29.9	----------
Average membership per church	164	145	139	122
Church edifices, number	21,350	20,011	20,146	17,913
Value—number reporting	21,045	19,833	20,117	17,800
Amount reported	$93,798,181	$103,465,759	$41,184,920	$24,437,272
Average value per church	$4,457	$5,217	$2,047	$1,366
Debt—number reporting	4,109	3,743	4,210	3,100
Amount reported	$10,913,652	$10,533,174	$3,433,366	$1,757,190
Parsonages, number	2,237	----------	----------	----------
Value—number reporting	2,081	1,325	690	709
Amount reported	$4,321,609	$4,451,057	$964,325	$617,241
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	22,652	20,209	19,988	----------
Amount reported	$14,978,506	$19,475,981	$8,361,919	----------
Pastors' salaries	$6,969,455			----------
All other salaries	$1,501,502			
Repairs and improvements	$1,358,125			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	$1,626,603	$16,210,952	$6,799,458	----------
All other current expenses, including interest	$1,644,266			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	$428,316			
Home missions	$260,589			
Foreign missions	$216,241			
To general headquarters for distribution	$291,263	$2,444,042	$1,675,594	----------
All other purposes	$682,146			
Not classified	----------			
Average expenditure per church	$661	$820,987	$486,867	----------
		$964	$418	----------
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	21,976	18,755	19,909	17,478
Officers and teachers	259,517	148,067	123,817	100,069
Scholars	1,656,638	1,121,362	1,181,270	924,665

[1] Figures for 1916 and 1906 are exclusive of churches in Negro Baptist associations affiliated with the Northern Convention. All Negro Baptist churches, irrespective of their associational affiliations, are classified as Negro Baptists in 1936 and 1926.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Negro Baptists by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban and 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		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States	23,093	7,547	15,546	3,782,464	1,872,909	1,909,555
NEW ENGLAND:						
New Hampshire	1	1	----------	70	70	----------
Massachusetts	38	33	5	8,865	8,434	431
Rhode Island	10	9	1	1,579	1,563	16
Connecticut	26	23	3	6,626	6,476	150
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York	165	145	20	86,167	83,903	2,264
New Jersey	223	163	60	45,833	41,059	4,774
Pennsylvania	409	292	117	103,264	90,334	12,930
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio	382	301	81	107,480	99,720	7,760
Indiana	174	160	14	41,746	40,430	1,316
Illinois	325	285	40	138,756	133,906	4,850
Michigan	119	114	5	34,143	33,964	179
Wisconsin	14	14	----------	2,095	2,095	----------
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota	7	7	----------	2,273	2,273	----------
Iowa	46	34	12	4,436	4,096	340
Missouri	276	140	136	47,515	37,701	9,814
South Dakota	3	3	----------	87	87	----------
Nebraska	16	16	----------	3,197	3,197	----------
Kansas	123	82	41	14,552	13,031	1,521
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware	14	11	3	2,969	2,853	116
Maryland	98	70	28	31,995	26,938	5,057
District of Columbia	117	117	----------	43,825	43,825	----------
Virginia	1,282	241	1,041	249,036	77,094	171,942
West Virginia	324	45	279	31,503	9,613	21,890
North Carolina	1,161	293	868	219,893	82,888	137,005
South Carolina	1,351	383	968	238,217	79,437	158,780
Georgia	3,975	956	3,019	452,076	154,119	297,957
Florida	919	295	624	122,189	67,457	54,732
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	478	145	333	71,127	39,837	31,290
Tennessee	748	325	423	140,077	84,978	55,099
Alabama	2,365	550	1,815	375,084	125,049	250,035
Mississippi	2,391	484	1,907	322,362	82,993	239,369
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas	1,155	270	885	150,664	47,513	103,151
Louisiana	1,482	491	991	213,055	89,298	123,757
Oklahoma	492	155	337	57,265	30,739	26,526
Texas	2,225	759	1,466	388,044	203,017	185,027
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana	1	1	----------	3	3	----------
Idaho	1	1	----------	73	73	----------
Wyoming	5	5	----------	109	109	----------
Colorado	17	16	1	3,072	3,004	68
New Mexico	9	8	1	542	477	65
Arizona	18	9	9	1,103	704	399
Utah	2	2	----------	110	110	----------
PACIFIC:						
Washington	7	6	1	566	559	7
Oregon	2	2	----------	263	263	----------
California	97	85	12	18,558	17,620	938

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females [1]	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	**1,378,225**	**2,259,287**	**144,952**	**61.0**	**21,976**	**259,517**	**1,656,638**
NEW ENGLAND:							
New Hampshire	20	50			1	16	60
Massachusetts	1,744	2,792	4,329	62.5	18	373	2,655
Rhode Island	468	878	233	53.3	8	167	755
Connecticut	2,387	3,838	401	62.2	26	447	3,032
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York	32,867	52,900	400	62.1	162	3,340	30,751
New Jersey	16,799	28,124	910	59.7	220	2,820	20,041
Pennsylvania	11,628	16,599	75,037	70.1	392	6,609	60,549
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio	34,145	69,331	4,004	49.2	365	6,535	67,848
Indiana	14,348	27,385	13	52.4	170	2,569	16,826
Illinois	49,834	88,504	418	56.3	320	5,369	42,647
Michigan	11,627	22,252	264	52.3	117	1,628	14,089
Wisconsin	809	1,286		62.9	14	162	1,034
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota	894	1,379		64.8	7	180	1,143
Iowa	1,454	2,907	75	50.0	45	406	2,442
Missouri	16,293	28,752	2,470	56.7	258	3,191	18,934
South Dakota	35	52			3	17	84
Nebraska	978	2,219		44.1	14	174	1,182
Kansas	4,569	8,210	1,773	55.7	113	1,434	7,127
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware	1,199	1,770		67.7	14	245	1,266
Maryland	12,766	19,229		66.4	94	1,508	9,480
District of Columbia	14,772	27,740	1,313	53.3	115	1,852	14,699
Virginia	96,868	147,707	4,461	65.6	1,197	16,647	108,287
West Virginia	11,856	18,449	1,198	64.3	314	3,318	19,020
North Carolina	83,570	135,031	1,292	61.9	1,105	14,299	95,388
South Carolina	87,882	146,697	3,638	59.9	1,304	15,678	103,197
Georgia	185,489	263,268	3,319	70.5	3,696	28,084	155,798
Florida	45,484	75,906	799	59.9	855	9,888	62,190
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky	25,744	40,519	4,864	63.5	463	5,220	32,495
Tennessee	48,096	85,228	6,753	56.4	713	9,514	63,267
Alabama	137,596	232,558	4,930	59.2	2,313	27,434	170,828
Mississippi	118,451	193,956	9,955	61.1	2,261	24,888	141,811
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas	56,746	93,294	624	60.8	1,119	13,343	73,950
Louisiana	79,078	132,072	1,905	59.9	1,382	16,284	95,812
Oklahoma	19,782	36,606	877	54.0	471	5,232	29,224
Texas	143,029	236,642	8,373	60.4	2,155	28,602	176,922
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana	2	1					
Idaho	33	40			1	11	44
Wyoming	38	71			3	15	32
Colorado	998	2,074		48.1	16	274	1,384
New Mexico	192	350		54.9	9	72	289
Arizona	416	687		60.6	16	130	694
Utah	37	73			2	17	90
PACIFIC:							
Washington	220	346		63.6	6	75	383
Oregon	106	157		67.5	2	24	150
California	6,876	11,358	324	60.5	97	1,426	8,739

[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	
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926
United States [1]	23,093	22,081	21,071	18,492	3,782,464	3,196,623
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts	38	25	4	26	8,865	5,396
Rhode Island	10	8	1	4	1,579	1,621
Connecticut	26	26		13	6,626	5,518
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York	165	111	43	13	86,167	46,823
New Jersey	223	159	106	69	45,833	41,129
Pennsylvania	409	303	166	103	103,264	100,202
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio	382	272	178	163	107,480	73,922
Indiana	174	161	52	88	41,746	30,388
Illinois	325	259	184	158	138,756	83,839
Michigan	119	81	18	14	34,143	24,883
Wisconsin	14	8	1	2	2,095	2,184
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota	7	8	2		2,273	1,436
Iowa	46	39	34	33	4,436	3,701
Missouri	276	244	282	288	47,515	42,299
North Dakota		3				27
South Dakota	3	2			87	86
Nebraska	16	11			3,197	2,062
Kansas	123	136	118	137	14,552	15,243
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware	14	8			2,969	1,575
Maryland	98	99	88	65	31,995	33,062
District of Columbia	117	83	60	60	43,825	41,262
Virginia	1,282	1,610	1,403	1,368	249,036	316,095
West Virginia	324	299	235	148	31,503	24,166
North Carolina	1,161	1,316	1,373	1,155	219,893	206,807
South Carolina	1,351	1,364	1,363	1,317	238,217	235,224
Georgia	3,975	2,900	2,774	2,495	452,076	381,312
Florida	919	884	1,038	658	122,189	98,194
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	478	589	703	520	71,127	83,837
Tennessee	748	896	744	757	140,077	138,605
Alabama	2,365	2,415	2,156	1,974	375,084	364,565
Mississippi	2,391	2,314	2,527	2,232	322,362	226,089
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas	1,155	1,375	1,472	1,113	150,664	134,720
Louisiana	1,482	1,311	1,418	1,410	213,055	132,743
Oklahoma	492	559	495	305	57,265	47,363
Texas	2,225	2,071	1,991	1,761	388,044	234,056
MOUNTAIN:						
Idaho	1	3			73	105
Wyoming	5	5	1		109	157
Colorado	17	15	12		3,072	2,298
New Mexico	9	9	1	1	542	408
Arizona	18	12			1,103	817
PACIFIC:						
Washington	7	7	6	5	566	681
California	97	75	32	25	18,558	10,454
Other States	[2] 6	6		3	446	369

[1] Figures for 1916 and 1906 are exclusive of churches in Negro Baptist associations' affiliated with the Northern Convention. All Negro Baptist churches, irrespective of their associational affiliations, are classified as Negro Baptists in 1936 and 1926.

[2] Includes: New Hampshire, 1; Montana, 1; Utah, 2; and Oregon, 2.

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF MEMBERS—continued		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 [3]
United States [1]	2,938,579	2,261,607	339,975	3,170,103	272,386	9.7
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts	1,474	5,274	384	3,470	5,011	10.0
Rhode Island	30	624	177	1,169	233	13.2
Connecticut		2,218	570	5,636	420	9.2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York	5,652	1,703	6,370	78,517	1,280	7.5
New Jersey	18,149	9,884	4,522	37,473	3,838	10.8
Pennsylvania	40,398	20,369	2,985	22,099	78,180	11.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio	27,978	17,400	11,692	86,729	9,059	11.9
Indiana	10,412	13,526	3,752	37,385	609	9.1
Illinois	23,224	16,081	12,823	116,566	9,367	9.9
Michigan	1,229	747	3,877	29,230	1,036	11.7
Wisconsin	26	60	304	1,791		14.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota	478		239	2,034		10.5
Iowa	2,520	2,352	588	3,735	113	13.6
Missouri	41,218	22,136	3,995	39,880	3,640	9.1
North Dakota						
South Dakota				87		
Nebraska			217	2,980		6.8
Kansas	13,477	10,011	1,187	11,261	2,104	9.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware			197	2,752	20	6.7
Maryland	29,405	17,951	2,742	28,110	1,143	8.9
District of Columbia	27,544	26,203	4,237	36,782	2,806	10.3
Virginia	276,630	268,206	21,225	210,500	17,311	9.2
West Virginia	16,238	10,057	2,583	27,022	1,898	8.7
North Carolina	212,019	153,189	19,520	190,871	9,502	9.3
South Carolina	255,479	219,841	21,181	206,138	10,898	9.3
Georgia	400,214	333,943	42,045	398,174	11,857	9.6
Florida	69,865	48,371	11,924	107,250	3,015	10.0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	98,052	76,239	5,391	58,841	6,895	8.4
Tennessee	108,650	93,303	12,948	116,524	10,605	10.0
Alabama	311,103	259,825	37,133	323,002	14,949	10.3
Mississippi	287,796	240,982	29,916	265,553	26,893	10.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas	174,157	93,364	11,578	130,673	8,413	8.1
Louisiana	146,720	133,510	18,983	184,012	10,060	9.4
Oklahoma	42,408	16,952	4,582	47,620	5,063	8.8
Texas	291,243	144,878	37,880	335,663	14,501	10.1
MOUNTAIN:						
Idaho			3	70		
Wyoming	39		13	96		11.9
Colorado	2,020		249	2,823		8.1
New Mexico	12	11	67	475		12.4
Arizona			85	986	32	7.9
PACIFIC:						
Washington	404	174	51	515		9.0
California	2,316	2,083	1,748	15,175	1,635	10.3
Other States		80	12	434		2.7

[1] See footnote 1, p. 65.
[3] Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE ON CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States	28,093	21,350	21,045	$93,798,181	4,109	$10,913,652	2,081	$4,321,609
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts	38	36	36	948,300	9	49,655	6	35,000
Rhode Island	10	10	10	134,700	5	4,500	3	15,500
Connecticut	26	22	22	630,900	9	125,400	12	48,800
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York	165	134	125	3,385,550	55	603,494	48	203,800
New Jersey	223	195	191	2,758,754	129	499,377	40	184,700
Pennsylvania	409	314	303	5,463,585	116	766,658	38	184,900
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio	382	315	313	3,674,556	81	372,154	67	252,850
Indiana	174	163	162	1,460,330	50	196,065	19	60,400
Illinois	325	242	239	4,110,071	143	925,625	44	113,970
Michigan	119	99	98	1,096,729	20	128,242	8	20,850
Wisconsin	14	10	10	144,500	8	36,950	3	10,500
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota	7	7	7	126,900	7	28,065	3	9,500
Iowa	46	41	41	230,050	15	22,875	10	24,100
Missouri	276	240	236	1,687,080	73	401,507	50	91,660
South Dakota	3	3	3	9,600	------	----------	1	(1)
Nebraska	16	14	14	283,500	9	51,206	5	14,300
Kansas	123	108	108	1,009,126	39	118,227	35	64,250
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware	14	9	9	100,500	5	26,167	5	12,000
Maryland	98	82	82	1,510,329	30	306,843	9	34,450
District of Columbia	117	85	84	2,900,050	49	501,764	13	47,420
Virginia	1,282	1,212	1,201	6,308,052	207	366,172	145	353,045
West Virginia	324	246	230	1,092,837	70	117,403	21	47,400
North Carolina	1,161	1,118	1,107	5,198,624	157	299,456	107	292,655
South Carolina	1,351	1,316	1,300	3,979,081	192	262,586	184	243,900
Georgia	3,975	3,738	3,694	5,620,066	228	228,004	43	76,436
Florida	919	852	824	3,389,448	181	445,843	152	284,150
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky	478	435	427	2,958,370	138	491,208	75	131,910
Tennessee	748	710	703	3,255,134	182	394,754	119	166,470
Alabama	2,365	2,238	2,211	7,021,984	461	778,330	179	306,252
Mississippi	2,391	2,207	2,162	5,002,304	377	339,989	162	188,321
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas	1,155	1,070	1,050	2,565,488	169	213,245	68	99,670
Louisiana	1,482	1,383	1,366	3,938,207	291	338,705	129	142,569
Oklahoma	492	441	436	1,586,647	99	120,200	56	109,950
Texas	2,225	2,112	2,099	8,344,611	427	988,055	159	303,971
MOUNTAIN:								
Wyoming	5	4	4	6,000	1	140	1	(1)
Colorado	17	16	16	219,215	12	22,419	10	29,850
New Mexico	9	8	7	13,300	2	1,975	4	5,900
Arizona	18	13	13	51,650	3	7,147	3	3,700
PACIFIC:								
Washington	7	6	6	53,800	1	3,000	4	6,200
California	97	89	89	1,386,353	57	329,082	38	87,910
Other States	7	7	[2] 7	51,900	2	5,115	3	12,400

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

[2] Includes: New Hampshire, 1; Montana, 1; Idaho, 1; Utah, 2; and Oregon, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States	23,093	22,652	$14,978,508	$6,969,455	$1,501,502	$1,358,125
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts	38	32	80,607	26,380	21,446	11,986
Rhode Island	10	10	15,886	6,131	2,730	905
Connecticut	26	26	66,607	25,497	9,383	8,508
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York	165	163	485,866	150,674	81,309	39,332
New Jersey	223	221	307,845	119,932	33,477	27,736
Pennsylvania	409	391	421,006	264,446	26,417	19,014
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio	382	372	417,014	170,477	45,701	36,481
Indiana	174	172	248,352	121,933	24,879	14,962
Illinois	325	325	744,385	289,872	82,525	45,255
Michigan	119	119	197,638	89,824	17,357	7,961
Wisconsin	14	14	20,369	11,051	901	798
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota	7	7	20,625	7,002	1,933	900
Iowa	46	45	41,144	18,748	1,604	2,275
Missouri	276	268	271,247	114,435	34,772	20,173
South Dakota	3	3	1,571	672	----------	400
Nebraska	16	15	22,881	9,163	2,358	4,381
Kansas	123	119	117,337	55,110	9,986	7,408
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware	14	14	18,331	9,470	2,367	418
Maryland	98	96	163,307	66,209	23,388	13,632
District of Columbia	117	110	299,281	95,728	39,610	24,563
Virginia	1,282	1,270	1,011,570	465,013	144,150	89,112
West Virginia	324	320	205,631	106,015	20,461	10,550
North Carolina	1,161	1,150	873,254	369,701	96,776	114,266
South Carolina	1,351	1,341	801,110	402,563	67,693	85,248
Georgia	3,975	3,814	1,025,629	645,317	89,919	60,975
Florida	919	904	607,784	290,400	64,978	57,083
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	478	473	330,905	157,762	29,684	30,001
Tennessee	748	731	551,371	254,584	62,104	43,578
Alabama	2,365	2,338	1,128,959	570,004	83,299	114,805
Mississippi	2,391	2,356	1,061,347	492,732	93,493	136,631
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas	1,155	1,145	555,537	262,594	45,579	57,272
Louisiana	1,482	1,466	818,394	361,628	74,370	96,418
Oklahoma	492	482	258,759	127,384	19,101	29,099
Texas	2,225	2,185	1,580,100	709,428	128,270	133,692
MOUNTAIN:						
Wyoming	5	3	1,364	783	----------	113
Colorado	17	17	29,098	11,990	2,679	3,486
New Mexico	9	9	4,971	2,372	446	406
Arizona	18	16	11,080	4,804	603	1,056
PACIFIC:						
Washington	7	7	13,113	3,219	472	706
California	97	96	183,170	74,356	14,212	5,429
Other States	7	[1] 7	9,061	3,942	1,070	1,111

[1] Includes: New Hampshire, 1; Montana, 1; Idaho, 1; Utah, 2; and Oregon, 2.

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 headquarters	All other purposes
United States	$1,626,603	$1,644,266	$428,316	$260,589	$216,241	$291,263	$682,146
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts	1,542	13,653	1,172	598	426	2,160	1,235
Rhode Island	590	4,143	459	270	110	254	294
Connecticut	5,130	10,299	2,254	1,577	871	677	2,411
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York	83,161	87,686	14,302	4,184	5,847	5,111	14,260
New Jersey	45,122	59,993	6,701	5,307	2,901	2,636	4,040
Pennsylvania	31,137	47,651	6,719	6,501	9,704	3,000	6,357
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio	79,224	39,297	14,599	8,688	4,883	5,843	11,821
Indiana	32,981	34,081	5,292	2,652	1,741	2,505	6,676
Illinois	124,450	116,377	31,744	7,772	6,673	9,375	30,342
Michigan	16,842	47,223	5,394	2,229	2,565	891	7,352
Wisconsin	5,662	1,025	423	177	137	120	75
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota	7,286	1,582	670	103	281	283	585
Iowa	11,850	3,674	232	367	439	630	1,325
Missouri	37,551	34,951	8,325	2,834	2,207	2,939	13,060
South Dakota	----------	307	100	37	16	39	----------
Nebraska	2,910	2,103	628	215	283	123	717
Kansas	17,025	14,447	2,774	1,800	2,120	1,310	5,348
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware	2,240	2,744	163	166	99	152	512
Maryland	14,112	30,346	2,628	4,013	1,708	554	6,717
District of Columbia	36,141	67,232	12,550	3,756	5,262	1,771	7,668
Virginia	82,882	88,589	28,768	17,229	17,402	25,244	53,181
West Virginia	20,790	22,672	5,421	2,832	2,012	2,844	12,034
North Carolina	60,075	81,582	27,111	15,767	14,638	25,915	67,363
South Carolina	58,161	88,119	24,467	21,310	13,035	18,973	21,541
Georgia	56,292	94,041	11,498	14,815	8,624	6,970	37,178
Florida	60,934	45,893	21,935	10,681	10,238	12,792	32,850
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky	50,379	28,304	7,134	5,390	2,750	5,759	13,742
Tennessee	75,225	47,927	16,283	7,401	8,382	10,157	25,730
Alabama	112,916	112,857	32,610	20,361	16,996	22,497	42,614
Mississippi	84,793	97,519	36,968	26,082	17,418	24,829	50,882
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas	37,471	54,877	15,423	13,675	11,025	17,360	40,261
Louisiana	110,939	74,071	25,712	13,370	9,792	15,706	36,388
Oklahoma	27,493	18,363	8,733	5,181	3,826	6,005	13,574
Texas	165,775	135,393	43,628	24,043	30,152	52,223	107,496
MOUNTAIN:							
Wyoming	----------	406	30	----------	----------	----------	32
Colorado	4,037	3,558	606	549	109	265	1,819
New Mexico	380	737	172	123	33	252	50
Arizona	2,468	783	597	340	80	191	158
PACIFIC:							
Washington	7,120	400	336	254	95	147	364
California	52,781	27,182	3,305	2,821	1,275	2,725	4,084
Other States	736	1,579	450	50	86	27	10

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION [1]

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The day of darkness.—Although the first African slaves were brought to the Colonies in 1619, a long span of 154 years passed before we have an account of the first Negro Baptist Church. This was due to the fact that those who were the first purchasers of the Africans considered themselves as guardians of these heathen and hence, on becoming Christians, their numbers were added to the white churches. In time it became a question whether one Christian should enslave another. The step between guardianship and master was short and was soon taken. The results were written into the most inhuman laws ever promulgated by a civilized people. Later, there came a time when it was unlawful for Negroes to become Christians; when it was unlawful to build meeting houses for them; 150 long and cruel years of enslavement were meted out to these people. In the meantime, the spirit of abolition, born in the hearts of good men among the colonists, continued to grow and culminated in the Emancipation Proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln, September 22, 1862. The proclamation went into effect January 1, 1863, which gave the emancipated people an opportunity to serve and worship God without interference.

A new day.—Hardly had the smoke of the Civil War lifted from a hundred battlefields when sympathetic friends, men and women, through the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, the Freedmen's Aid Society, the American Missionary Association, and kindred organizations, sent preachers and teachers to the 4,500,000 freedmen in all parts of the Southland.

The chance given through the instructions of those devoted friends, from pulpit and schoolroom, did much to make American Negroes today the most advanced group of Negroes in the world. Many of the wisest and best laymen in the group were and are members of Baptist churches; among these are: W. H. Williams, historian; Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. R. R. Moton, principal emeritus of Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Mary Talbert, who saved Anacostia, the home of Frederick Douglass, as a shrine for the race; John Mitchell, Jr., the fighting editor; Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, the only woman banker of the Negro race; Carter G. Woodson, eminent historian; Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, educator and foundress of the National Trade and Professional School for Women and Girls; C. C. Spaulding, the insurance wizard; Miss Jennie Porter, great organizer and teacher; T. C. Windham, contractor and builder; Dr. A. M. Townsend, financial genius; W. H. Wright, great insurance man and banker; Dr. John Hope, educator; with scores of other prominent and influential men and women.

Revival period.—From 1862 to 1890 has fittingly been called the revival period in the religious life of the Negro people. They organized churches by the thousands, baptized converts by the hundreds of thousands, so that within the brief interval of 15 years after the emancipation, approximately 1,000,000 former slaves and their children had been gathered into Baptist churches alone. Since every member of a Baptist Church must be a baptized believer, having professed a personal faith in Christ, it will be readily seen that the 3,782,464 Baptists, each influencing presumably an average of 3 persons, have had a tremendous power over a large percentage of the race group of more than 12,000,000 souls.

The church building period.—From 1882 to 1905 the number of church houses increased rapidly. In the period from 1862 to 1882 there had been built approximately 3,000 Baptist church houses costing about $3,000,000. Church houses were built from 1882 to 1906 at an average rate of 633 yearly, at a cost of $893,178 per year. This meant untold sacrifice from the small wages earned at unskilled and poorly-paid labor; and besides, expenses were kept up and the pastors' salaries paid.

The National Baptist Convention.—The first inception of the present National Baptist Convention was born in Montgomery, Ala., November 24, 1880, when 59 delegates reported and 9 States were represented. Rev. W. H. McAlpine was chosen as the first president. The Foreign Mission Baptist Convention of the United States of America was organized by this body. The American National Baptist Convention was organized in St. Louis, in 1886; the American National Educational Baptist Convention was organized in the District of Columbia in 1893. In 1895 all of these bodies united at Atlanta, Ga., and organized the

[1] This statement was furnished by L. G. Jordan, D. D., general missionary and historian of the National Baptist Convention of the United States of America, Nashville, Tenn.

National Baptist Convention of the United States of America. It was incorporated in 1915 under the laws of the District of Columbia. They definitely systematized the work to be carried on by boards selected by the parent body.

The leaders.—The National Baptist Convention has been very fortunate in its leaders. Such has been the character and temperament of its leaders that it has not, like the Southern Baptist Convention, been compelled, for harmony, to limit its presidency to 2 or 3 years. The body fought it out and has demonstrated a purer type of democracy than the Southern brethren.

The matter of limiting the tenure of the national officers, however, is being discussed throughout the denominational ranks; and it is not known how long before it will have to follow in the footsteps of the white brethren.

But, so far, it has had only three national presidents, each of whom has shown such high degree of "sanctified wisdom," that there has been no reason to fear the future.

Dr. E. C. Morris, D. D., LL. D., of Helena, Ark., the first president, who was elected September 7, 1895, held that office until his death September 5, 1922. He was one of the most resourceful and eloquent preachers of his day. Rev. W. G. Parks, D. D., LL. D., of Pennsylvania, who had served 12 years as vice-president-at-large, succeeded Dr. Morris and served until Dr. L. K. Williams was elected at St. Louis, 1922. Dr. Parks was a great preacher and much beloved by his brethren. Rev. L. K. Williams is a deep thinker and very farsighted. He speaks eloquently and wisely and has few equals as an organizer, with wonderful power to win men to the support of a program. His comrades in service feel inspired by the knowledge that in Dr. Williams they have a leader who is a capable executive of a forward-looking organization which has life, growth, power, and possibilities.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine and polity the Negro Baptists are in close accord with the Northern and Southern Conventions. They represent the more strictly Calvinistic type in doctrine and in polity, "tell it to the Church," and refer the settlement of any difficulties that may arise to an ecclesiastical council. Their churches unite in associations, generally along State lines, for the discussion of topics relating to church life, the regulation of difficulties, the collection of statistics, and the presentation of annual reports. These meetings are consultative and advisory rather than authoritative.

In addition to the county and district associations there are State conventions which are held for the consideration of the distinctively missionary side of church life and not infrequently extend beyond State lines.

The lack of close ecclesiastical relations, characteristic of all Baptist bodies, is emphasized in the Negro Baptist churches, with the result that it has been and is very difficult to obtain satisfactory statistics of the denomination.

WORK

At the first meeting of the merged bodies making up the National Baptist Convention in 1895, the general interests and work of the churches were planned by the election, through the State delegations, of three boards—the Foreign Mission Board, the Home Mission Board, and the Educational Board. Since that time the work has expanded until there are now seven boards, or agencies, engaged in the prosecution of this work, including, in addition to those just mentioned—the Woman's Auxiliary Convention, the Sunday School Publishing Board, the Baptist Young People's Board, and the Baptist Ministers' Benefit Board. The Lott-Carey Convention, organized 1898, now chartered as the Lott-Carey Missionary Society, continues its distinctive foreign missionary work.

No accurate or definite statement of activities of the National Baptist Convention of America has been furnished for 1936. The report furnished is for the National Baptist Convention (unincorporated), organized in 1915; its agencies for propagating its work are modeled in every detail after the National Baptist Convention of the United States of America.

The Foreign Mission Board, its oldest board, was organized with the convention November 24, 1880, under the leadership of W. W. Colley. It receives no financial aid from our white brethren, but is an active member of the Foreign Mission Conference which meets annually, and the board enjoys the fellowship and useful information about mission work the world over as do other conference members. Interest in the work of this board is gripping the churches and members in a marvelous way. Churches and individual regular givers are increasing yearly.

In 1792 the bugle call of William Carey in his two great sermons, "Attempt Great Things for God" and "Expect Great Things from God," so aroused British Baptists that 12 men with broken hearts and determination to obey God withdrew from where Carey had sounded to arms and, after prayer in a secret retreat, pledged themselves to spend and be spent that the non-Christian world might hear the Gospel. To begin this, they laid on God's altar 13 pounds, 2 shillings, and 6 pence, approximately $66 in United States money. This was not a collection from churches, but these humble pastors, with hearts bubbling over with joy for a chance, were sorry they had not done this before. William Carey, during that year, aided in founding the British Society for the propagation of the Gospel and in 1793 he went forth as the first foreign missionary from the shores of England. At that time the doors of the whole non-Christian world were bolted and barred against the missionary enterprise, but the great God with His own key unlocked door after door, until today there are very few places on Mother Earth where the preacher may not go and preach the living Gospel and where converts may not publicly express their faith in Christ and have the protection of the law.

The outburst of spiritual fervor and the spiritual awakening in Europe by Carey's trumpet tones reached the Colonies as well. Ten years later a number of Negroes, freed by the Revolutionary War and like the Apostles, who from fear of Saul went everywhere preaching the Gospel, for fear of being reenslaved, did not go everywhere preaching the Gospel; but David George went to Nova Scotia and thence to Africa in 1793; George Liele went to the British West Indies in 1783; and Prince Williams went to the Bahama Islands about 1789. The results of their sowing are still seen after 160 years.

Just what William Carey did in England in 1792, William Colley did for Negro Baptists in the United States. He interested them, rallied them, and on November 24, 1880, organized them to preach the Gospel to the millions in benighted Africa, which was at that time very dark, indeed. Carey organized British Baptists and agreed to go down into heathen wells and carry the light of salvation to the perishing millions buried therein, if only the homefolks would "hold the ropes." Colley organized Negro Baptists and agreed to be their first missionary, sailing December 1883. He led a band of five other persons who opened up our Bendoo and Jundoo mission stations in the Vey country near Grand Cape Mount in Liberia. Negro Baptists, slow as they may appear, have pushed the conquest of the cross until in 1937 they have stations beginning with Liberia where our work is being carried on by some godly women; on to Nigeria, where Rev. Samuel W. Martin "in His name" goes forward; then to Cape Colony, or South Africa, where a number of God's noble men—native Zulus, Finges, Galakies, and men of other tribal distinctions—are nobly contending for the faith; on around to Natal where E. B. P. Koti, our oldest and one of our best prepared native brethren, holds fort; and on to Chinde and several hundred miles up the Shier River to Chiradzulu, manned by Dr. Malekebu.

Foreign mission work is, indeed, the mother of home missions and Christian education. Only as we share the Gospel with others may we enjoy it in the homeland. Only as the home fires are kept burning may our churches and schools do their best work.

In 1895 the Foreign Mission Department was domiciled at Louisville, Ky., with Rev. John H. Frank, M. D., chairman, and Rev. L. M. Luke, of Marshall, Tex., secretary. Dr. Luke lived but a few months after his election. On February 13, 1896, L. G. Jordan, of Philadelphia, Pa., was elected secretary, to which service he gave nearly 26 years. Following him, in September 1921, Rev. J. E. East, who had served 11 years as a missionary in South Africa under the board, was elected and served till his death in October 1932.

The largest sum given for foreign missions in one collection was $4,011 at Newark, N. J., under Dr. Jordan, and the largest offering ever given in 1 year was $9,000 during the service of Dr. East.

The Home Mission Board was organized in 1895 and functions in cooperation with the Southern Baptist Convention. It maintains workers in all of the Southern States, while the American Baptist Home Mission Society cooperates in maintaining workers to look after the needs of Negroes in the States of the North, East, and West.

The Board of Education was organized in 1893 by Bishop Johnson, D. D. This board represents the cooperation of the Southern Baptist Convention with the National Baptist Convention in a way that has not been demonstrated by any other board. Its chief project is the American Baptist Theological Seminary, Nashville, Tenn., which opened its doors in September 1924. In 1937

there were 75 men enrolled as students for the ministry, making this a banner year. The Board of Education aims to promote a training school for underprivileged ministers and other religious workers which will meet a great need.

The Sunday School Publishing Board was organized in September 1896 at St. Louis, Mo., with Rev. R. H. Boyd as secretary. In later years Dr. Boyd claimed the institution as his own and managed it by a board of seven men. Dr. Boyd was succeeded by S. P. Harris, a lawyer, at Chicago in 1915. In 1916 at the Savannah, Ga., meeting Mr. Harris was succeeded by Rev. L. G. Jordan, who, at the request of the National Baptist Convention, declined to remain with the foreign mission work and was succeeded by Rev. William Haynes, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn. In 1920 at the Indianapolis, Ind., session, Rev. A. M. Townsend, M. D., D. D., the present secretary, succeeded Dr. Haynes. Quite the greatest undertaking by members of the board was the building of the present home for our Sunday School Publishing Board at Nashville, Tenn. This building cost more than $750,000, and with the cost of equipment and the value of the ground on which the building stands, represents an investment of $1,000,000. It is known as the Morris Memorial Building. The cornerstone was laid Sunday, May 18, 1924. This gigantic structure represents untold labor and self-sacrifice. It was dedicated April 25, 1926.

The Woman's Auxiliary Convention was organized in 1900 at Richmond, Va., as an auxiliary to the National Baptist Convention. As its name implies, this body helps in all departments of the National Baptist Convention. They led in the building and largely support a fine hospital in West Africa.

The National Training School for Women and Girls, the school of the three B's—Bible, clean lives; bath, clean bodies; broom, clean homes—was organized in 1900 and was authorized by the National Baptist Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 14, 1901. Its purpose was to stimulate, enlighten, and educate women and girls in the grace of service and in giving to missions and Christian education.

The Benefit Board was organized in 1913 for the purpose of creating a fund for the protection of aged and dependent ministers and other Christian workers of the denomination, and to maintain a home for the same. It hopes to so direct its affairs as to be the strongest asset of the denomination.

The Baptist Young People's Union Board, organized in 1899, is an important factor in the life of the young people of our churches. A great Baptist Young People's Union and Sunday School Congress, representing over 18,000 Sunday schools and 557 district conventions, meets yearly. Thousands of delegates and members representing our 10,000 Baptist Young People's Unions gather.

The Baptist Young People's Union movement grew out of the fact that the Presbyterians organized their Christian Endeavors, and the Methodist people organized their Epworth League, for the purpose of teaching their young people the distinctive doctrines, history, and missionary plans of their denominations.

The Loyalist Movement, so-called from a suggested motto, "Loyalty to Christ in all things, at all times," was started in Kansas in 1887 and endorsed by the Baptist State Convention in 1888. Its purpose, which soon became clear, was to organize an exclusive society for Baptist young people. The idea was welcomed in the Middle West, and the Kansas Baptists arranged a young people's program in their convention in 1889 and invited young people to attend. Nebraska organized a State convention in 1889 and Iowa in 1890. In Chicago, Ill., there was a State union formed on August 12, 1890, attended by representatives from 15 States. An executive committee was appointed to study the problem more closely, and prepare plans for a national convention. There was pronounced antagonism to all young people's societies in the churches. Leaders of the Christian Endeavor movement opposed it heartily. One Congregational pastor sent out circulars to every Baptist minister asking him to organize a Christian Endeavor Society in his church. Circulars were sent to Baptist ministers urging them to oppose it. Representatives of all denominations met in Philadelphia April 22, 1891, and two Baptist trustees of the Christian Endeavor Society attended this meeting, in which was formed what was known as "the basis of organization."

GENERAL SIX PRINCIPLE BAPTISTS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the General Six Principle Baptists for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. The four churches were reported from the State of Rhode Island. No parsonages were reported by this body.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been received into the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion, with confirmation by the laying on of hands.

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	4	1	3		
Members, number	294	91	203	31.0	69.0
Average membership per church	74	91	68		
Membership by sex:					
Male	108	35	73	32.4	67.6
Female	159	56	103	35.2	64.8
Sex not reported	27		27		
Males per 100 females	67.9	(2)	70.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	1		1		
13 years and over	266	91	175	34.2	65.8
Age not reported	27		27		
Percent under 13 years [3]	0.4		0.6		
Church edifices, number	4	1	3		
Value—number reporting	4	1	3		
Amount reported	$15,500	$3,500	$12,000	22.6	77.4
Constructed prior to 1936	$15,500	$3,500	$12,000	22.6	77.4
Average value per church	$3,875	$3,500	$4,000		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	4	1	3		
Amount reported	$2,548	$726	$1,822	28.5	71.5
Pastors' salaries	$1,635	$575	$1,060	35.2	64.8
All other salaries	$215		$215		100.0
Repairs and improvements	$360		$360		100.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	$35		$35		
All other current expenses, including interest	$30		$30		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	$50		$50		
Home missions	$66	$50	$16		
Foreign missions	$12	$12			
All other purposes	$145	$89	$56	61.4	38.6
Average expenditure per church	$637	$726	$607		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	3	1	2		
Officers and teachers	42	17	25		
Scholars	205	60	145	29.3	70.7

[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 General Six Principle Baptists 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	4	6	10	16
Increase [1] over preceding census:				
Number	−2	−4	−6	
Percent [2]				
Members, number	294	203	456	685
Increase [1] over preceding census:				
Number	1	−163	−229	
Percent	(2)	−35.7	−33.4	
Average membership per church	74	49	46	43
Church edifices, number	4	7	11	14
Value—number reporting	4	6	10	13
Amount reported	$15,500	$20,500	$25,850	$19,450
Average value per church	$3,875	$3,417	$2,585	$1,496
Debt—number reporting		1		
Amount reported		$700		
Parsonages, number				
Value—number reporting			1	1
Amount reported			$3,000	$1,500
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	4	5	6	
Amount reported	$2,548	$3,046	$2,483	
Pastors' salaries	$1,635			
All other salaries	$215			
Repairs and improvements	$360	$2,925	$2,463	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	$35			
All other current expenses, including interest	$30			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc	$50			
Home missions	$66			
Foreign missions	$12	$121	$20	
To general headquarters for distribution				
All other purposes	$145			
Average expenditure per church	$637	$609	$414	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	3	5	6	9
Officers and teachers	42	40	53	94
Scholars	205	229	276	414

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.
[2] Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION [1]

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In the records of the early Baptist churches in England there are numerous references to a discussion on the qualifications for church fellowship, especially in regard to the "laying on of hands," included in the list of foundation "principles of the doctrine of Christ," given in Hebrews VI, 1, 2. The General (Arminian) Baptists considered it essential, and included it in the ceremony of admission to the church, immediately after baptism. Many of the Particular (Calvinistic) Baptists did not so consider it.

With the organization of Baptist churches in America, the same question came up and agitated the church at Providence, R. I., with the result that a number of members in 1653 organized what was known as the Old, or General Six Principle Baptist Church, the six principles being those mentioned in the above passage in the epistle to the Hebrews: Repentance, faith, baptism, laying on of hands, resurrection of the dead, and eternal judgment. The General Six Principle Baptists claim that they are the original church, founded by Roger Williams. Other churches were organized on the same basis, and in time conferences were formed in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania.

[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. Arthur C. Lambourne, president, General Six Principle Baptist Conference of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I., and approved by him in its present form.

The Pennsylvania Conference has only a few churches remaining, the strength of the denomination being now in the Rhode Island Conference. These conferences are members of an international body entitled "The International Old Baptist Union," which is represented by an international council, consisting of a bishop of the union, an international secretary, a treasurer, and representatives elected by the churches in the different countries. This council has authority to act in all "matters relating to the world-wide union or extension," but the churches in each country or State manage their own internal affairs without interference from the international council or from the churches of any other country or State.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine these churches are in sympathy with the Arminian rather than the Calvinistic Baptist. Their distinctive feature is still the laying on of hands when members are received into the church, not, however, as a mere form, but as a sign of the reception of the gifts of the Holy Ghost.

The general ecclesiastical organization corresponds to that of other Baptist bodies. The individual church is independent in its management, electing its own officers and delegates. The conferences, composed of delegates from the local churches, are especially for purposes of fellowship, but when a question has been submitted to a conference, or to its executive committee in the interval between the meetings of the conference, its decision is regarded as final. The present two conferences, those of Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, interchange delegates or messengers for mutual counsel. Ordination to the ministry is dependent on approval of a majority of a council comprising the ordained ministers of a conference, not less than two ordained ministers officiating.

WORK

There is no organized home missionary work. Whatever home mission work is done is by each individual church acting independently. Thus is help given to a "faith work" in Kentucky. There is a foreign missionary society, and some contributions are reported for work in Canada, China, and among the Maoris in New Zealand. There is also a book and tract society, for the purpose of disseminating the literature issued by the International Union.

SEVENTH DAY BAPTISTS

STATISTICS

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

The membership of this denomination includes those persons who have been immersed and who are on the church rolls as members in good standing.

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	66	18	48		
Members, number	6,698	1,777	4,921	26.5	73.5
Average membership per church	101	99	103		
Membership by sex:					
Male	2,494	685	1,809	27.5	72.5
Female	3,609	1,086	2,523	30.1	69.9
Sex not reported	595	6	589	1.0	99.0
Males per 100 females	69.1	63.1	71.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	133	61	72	45.9	54.1
13 years and over	6,154	1,710	4,444	27.8	72.2
Age not reported	411	6	405	1.5	98.5
Percent under 13 years [2]	2.1	3.4	1.6		
Church edifices, number	62	11	51		
Value—number reporting	57	11	46		
Amount reported	$727,285	$348,235	$379,050	47.9	52.1
Constructed prior to 1936	$725,785	$348,235	$377,550	48.0	52.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	$1,500		$1,500		100.0
Average value per church	$12,759	$31,658	$8,240		
Debt—number reporting	10	4	6		
Amount reported	$41,510	$30,750	$10,760	74.1	25.9
Number reporting "no debt"	32	25	7		
Parsonages, number	45	6	39		
Value—number reporting	45	6	39		
Amount reported	$121,515	$31,500	$90,015	25.9	74.1
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	64	18	46		
Amount reported	$85,027	$33,728	$51,299	39.7	60.3
Pastors' salaries	$37,847	$12,664	$25,183	33.5	66.5
All other salaries	$5,555	$1,894	$3,661	34.1	65.9
Repairs and improvements	$3,910	$1,397	$2,513	35.7	64.3
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	$3,725	$2,166	$1,559	58.1	41.9
All other current expenses, including interest	$12,206	$5,932	$6,274	48.6	51.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	$978	$348	$630	35.6	64.4
Home missions	$1,616	$331	$1,285	20.5	79.5
Foreign missions	$1,656	$160	$1,496	9.7	90.3
To general headquarters for distribution	$15,148	$7,492	$7,656	49.5	50.5
All other purposes	$2,386	$1,344	$1,042	56.3	43.7
Average expenditure per church	$1,329	$1,874	$1,115		
Sabbath schools:					
Churches reporting, number	52	13	39		
Officers and teachers	676	150	526	22.2	77.8
Scholars	3,306	728	2,578	22.0	78.0
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number	16	14	2		
Officers and teachers	108	14	94	13.0	87.0
Scholars	831	95	736	11.4	88.6

[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 Seventh Day Baptists 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	66	67	68	76
Increase [1] over preceding census:				
Number	−1	−1	−8	----------
Percent [2]	----------	----------	----------	----------
Members, number	6,698	7,264	7,980	8,381
Increase [1] over preceding census:				
Number	−566	−716	−401	----------
Percent	−7.8	−9.0	−4.8	----------
Average membership per church	101	108	117	110
Church edifices, number	62	62	62	71
Value—number reporting	57	58	59	68
Amount reported	$727,285	$668,200	$307,600	$292,250
Average value per church	$12,759	$11,521	$5,214	$4,298
Debt—number reporting	10	6	4	7
Amount reported	$41,510	$8,800	$2,150	$1,942
Parsonages, number	45	42	41	39
Value—number reporting	45	42	41	39
Amount reported	$121,515	$167,500	$95,200	$69,440
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	64	65	64	----------
Amount reported	$85,027	$132,068	$67,695	----------
Pastors' salaries	$37,847			
All other salaries	$5,555			
Repairs and improvements	$3,910	$90,647	$51,579	----------
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	$3,725			
All other current expenses, including interest	$12,206			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc	$978			
Home missions	$1,616			
Foreign missions	$1,656	$41,421	$16,116	----------
To general headquarters for distribution	$15,148			
All other purposes	$2,386			
Average expenditure per church	$1,329	$2,032	$1,058	----------
Sabbath schools:				
Churches reporting, number	52	57	66	67
Officers and teachers	676	691	877	843
Scholars	3,306	4,033	5,005	5,117

[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 Seventh Day Baptists 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 Sabbath schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in 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 association of Seventh Day Baptists, 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 Sabbath schools.

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SABBATH 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	**66**	**18**	**48**	**6,698**	**1,777**	**4,921**	**2,494**	**3,609**	**595**	**69.1**	**52**	**676**	**3,306**
NEW ENGLAND:													
Rhode Island	4	1	3	650	276	374	258	392	------	65.8	4	62	319
Connecticut	1	----	1	40	-----	40	13	27	------	------	1	9	30
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York	18	3	15	1,524	87	1,437	549	802	173	68.5	15	173	842
New Jersey	5	2	3	718	245	473	286	432	------	66.2	4	86	371
Pennsylvania	3	1	2	147	64	83	74	73	------	------	2	29	84
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio	1	----	1	49	-----	49	------	------	49	------	------	------	------
Illinois	3	1	2	241	57	184	20	37	184	------	2	13	76
Michigan	2	1	1	314	254	60	130	184	------	70.7	1	24	124
Wisconsin	5	----	5	888	-----	888	344	397	147	86.6	4	59	392
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota	1	----	1	109	-----	109	39	70	------	------	1	15	60
Iowa	2	----	2	103	-----	103	48	55	------	------	2	22	43
Nebraska	1	----	1	342	-----	342	142	200	------	71.0	1	15	173
Kansas	1	----	1	188	-----	188	74	114	------	64.9	1	21	141
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
District of Columbia	1	1	----	41	41	-----	11	30	------	------	1	8	20
West Virginia	6	1	5	720	325	395	262	416	42	63.0	5	53	232
Florida	1	1	----	37	37	-----	12	25	------	------	------	------	------
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Alabama	1	----	1	14	-----	14	6	8	------	------	------	------	------
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas	3	----	3	155	-----	155	70	85	------	------	3	26	118
Louisiana	1	1	----	30	30	-----	16	14	------	------	1	8	17
Texas	1	1	----	21	21	-----	9	12	------	------	1	8	29
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado	1	1	----	138	138	-----	42	96	------	------	1	13	95
PACIFIC:													
California	4	3	1	229	202	27	89	140	------	63.6	2	32	140

[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	**66**	**67**	**68**	**76**	**6,698**	**7,264**	**7,980**	**8,381**	**133**	**6,154**	**411**	**2.1**
Rhode Island	4	4	6	6	650	716	988	1,080	2	648	------	.3
New York	18	21	19	26	1,524	2,076	2,408	2,926	44	1,307	173	3.3
New Jersey	5	4	4	4	718	749	805	735	26	692	------	3.6
Pennsylvania	3	2	3	5	147	113	156	188	23	124	------	15.6
Illinois	3	3	4	3	241	244	295	290	------	241	------	------
Michigan	2	3	1	1	314	335	162	18	4	310	------	1.3
Wisconsin	5	6	7	6	888	891	1,039	955	3	738	147	.4
West Virginia	6	6	6	8	720	641	650	681	12	666	42	6.7
Arkansas	3	3	3	4	155	122	184	254	6	149	------	3.9
California	4	2	3	------	229	238	153	------	3	226	------	1.3
Other States	[2] 13	13	12	13	1,112	1,139	1,140	1,254	10	1,053	49	.9

[1] Based on membership with age classification reported.
[2] Includes 2 churches in the State of Iowa; and 1 in each of the following—Connecticut, Ohio, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Colorado, and the District of Columbia.

Comparative data, 1906–36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Seventh Day Baptists 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	66	67	68	76
Increase [1] over preceding census:				
Number	−1	−1	−8	----------
Percent [2]	----------	----------	----------	----------
Members, number	6,698	7,264	7,980	8,381
Increase [1] over preceding census:				
Number	−566	−716	−401	----------
Percent	−7.8	−9.0	−4.8	----------
Average membership per church	101	108	117	110
Church edifices, number	62	62	62	71
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Amount reported	$727,285	$668,200	$307,600	$292,250
Average value per church	$12,759	$11,521	$5,214	$4,298
Debt—number reporting	10	6	4	7
Amount reported	$41,510	$8,800	$2,150	$1,942
Parsonages, number	45	42	41	39
Value—number reporting	45	42	41	39
Amount reported	$121,515	$167,500	$95,200	$69,440
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	64	65	64	----------
Amount reported	$85,027	$132,068	$67,605	----------
Pastors' salaries	$37,847			
All other salaries	$5,555			
Repairs and improvements	$3,910	$90,647	$51,579	----------
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	$3,725			
All other current expenses, including interest	$12,206			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc	$978			
Home missions	$1,616			
Foreign missions	$1,656	$41,421	$16,116	----------
To general headquarters for distribution	$15,148			
All other purposes	$2,386			
Average expenditure per church	$1,329	$2,032	$1,058	----------
Sabbath schools:				
Churches reporting, number	52	57	66	67
Officers and teachers	676	691	877	843
Scholars	3,306	4,033	5,005	5,117

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.
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State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Seventh Day Baptists 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 Sabbath schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in 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 association of Seventh Day Baptists, 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 Sabbath schools.

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SABBATH 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	66	18	48	6,698	1,777	4,921	2,494	3,609	595	69.1	52	676	3,306
NEW ENGLAND:													
Rhode Island	4	1	3	650	276	374	258	392	------	65.8	4	62	319
Connecticut	1	----	1	40	-----	40	13	27	------	------	1	9	30
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York	18	3	15	1,524	87	1,437	549	802	173	68.5	15	173	842
New Jersey	5	2	3	718	245	473	286	432	------	66.2	4	86	371
Pennsylvania	3	1	2	147	64	83	74	73	------	------	2	29	84
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio	1	----	1	49	-----	49	------	------	49	------	------	------	------
Illinois	3	1	2	241	57	184	20	37	184	------	2	13	76
Michigan	2	1	1	314	254	60	130	184	------	70.7	1	24	124
Wisconsin	5	----	5	888	-----	888	344	397	147	86.6	4	59	392
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota	1	----	1	109	-----	109	30	70	------	------	1	15	60
Iowa	2	----	2	103	-----	103	48	55	------	------	2	22	43
Nebraska	1	----	1	342	-----	342	142	200	------	71.0	1	15	173
Kansas	1	----	1	188	-----	188	74	114	------	64.9	1	21	141
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
District of Columbia	1	1	----	41	41	-----	11	30	------	------	1	8	20
West Virginia	6	1	5	720	325	395	262	416	42	63.0	5	53	232
Florida	1	1	----	37	37	-----	12	25	------	------	------	------	------
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Alabama	1	----	1	14	-----	14	6	8	------	------	------	------	------
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas	3	----	3	155	-----	155	70	85	------	------	3	26	118
Louisiana	1	1	----	30	30	-----	16	14	------	------	1	8	17
Texas	1	1	----	21	21	-----	9	12	------	------	1	8	29
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado	1	1	----	138	138	-----	42	96	------	------	1	13	95
PACIFIC:													
California	4	3	1	229	202	27	89	140	------	63.6	2	32	140

[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	66	67	68	76	6,698	7,264	7,980	8,381	133	6,154	411	2.1
Rhode Island	4	4	6	6	650	716	988	1,080	2	648	------	.3
New York	18	21	19	26	1,524	2,076	2,408	2,926	44	1,307	173	3.3
New Jersey	5	4	4	4	718	749	805	735	26	692	------	3.6
Pennsylvania	3	2	3	5	147	113	156	188	23	124	------	15.6
Illinois	3	3	4	3	241	244	295	290	------	241	------	------
Michigan	2	3	1	1	314	335	162	18	4	310	------	1.3
Wisconsin	5	6	7	6	888	891	1,039	955	3	738	147	.4
West Virginia	6	6	6	8	720	641	650	681	12	666	42	6.7
Arkansas	3	3	3	4	155	122	184	254	6	149	------	3.9
California	4	2	3	------	229	238	153	------	3	226	------	1.3
Other States	[2] 13	13	12	13	1,112	1,139	1,140	1,254	10	1,053	49	.9

[1] Based on membership with age classification reported.
[2] Includes 2 churches in the State of Iowa; and 1 in each of the following—Connecticut, Ohio, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Colorado, and the District of Columbia.

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

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

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	66	62	57	$727,285	10	$41,510	45	$121,515
Rhode Island	4	4	4	65,000			3	13,000
New York	18	19	15	125,500	1	550	13	27,300
New Jersey	5	4	4	188,000			4	18,500
Pennsylvania	3	3	3	5,200			1	(1)
Wisconsin	5	5	5	97,200	2	6,110	5	12,000
West Virginia	6	7	6	45,000	2	2,600	4	10,715
Arkansas	3	3	3	4,650			3	2,500
Other States	22	17	[2] 17	196,735	5	32,250	12	37,500

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

[2] Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and California; and 1 in each of the following—Connecticut, Ohio, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Florida, Louisiana, Colorado, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States	66	64	$85,027	$37,847	$5,555	$3,910
Rhode Island	4	4	10,638	4,150	589	282
New York	18	17	24,744	12,949	1,885	956
New Jersey	5	5	12,977	3,928	1,377	852
Pennsylvania	3	3	1,071	550	10	205
Illinois	3	3	1,463	650		
Wisconsin	5	5	9,048	3,385	608	376
West Virginia	6	6	5,290	3,019	136	224
Arkansas	3	3	1,471	495		292
California	4	4	4,852	1,892	144	94
Other States	15	[1] 14	13,473	6,829	806	629

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	$3,725	$12,206	$978	$1,616	$1,656	$15,148	$2,386
Rhode Island		647				3,749	1,221
New York	24	2,619	315	510	820	4,249	417
New Jersey	500	2,917	147	443	533	2,253	27
Pennsylvania		20	30	25	70	140	21
Illinois		495		249		44	25
Wisconsin	1,411	1,262	93			1,808	105
West Virginia	124	64	211	108	100	1,096	208
Arkansas		265		236	52	131	
California	1,000	1,019	23	12	35	608	25
Other States	666	2,898	159	33	46	1,070	337

[1] Includes 2 churches each in the States of Michigan and Iowa; and 1 in each of the following—Connecticut, Ohio, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Colorado, and the District of Columbia.

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

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SABBATH SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total	66	6,698	57	$727,285	10	$41,510	64	$85,027	52	3,306
Central	7	529	6	30,500	------	------	7	6,796	6	241
Eastern	13	1,588	11	271,500	------	------	13	29,400	12	821
Northwestern	17	2,372	16	[1]246,700	4	[1]134,160	17	20,072	13	1,104
Pacific Coast	4	229	2		1		4	4,852	2	140
Southeastern	9	868	9	82,935	3	6,600	9	7,965	6	252
Southwestern	6	220	4	7,150	1	200	5	1,911	5	164
Western	10	892	9	88,500	1	550	9	14,031	8	584

[1] Amount for Northwestern combined with figures for Pacific Coast, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION [1]

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

From the earliest periods of the Christian church there have been those who claimed, in respect to the Sabbath, that Christ simply discarded the false restrictions with which the Pharisees had burdened and perverted the Sabbath, but that otherwise He preserved it in its full significance. Accordingly, they have held that loyalty to the law of God and to the ordinances and example of Christ required continuance of the observance of the seventh day as the Sabbath. Although the Apostolic church and some branches of it in every period since Christ have observed the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, and practiced immersion, Seventh Day Baptists do not claim an unbroken succession in the matter of church organization before the Reformation.

At the time of the Reformation, when the Bible was accepted as the supreme authority on all questions of faith and conduct, the question of the Sabbath again came to the front, and a considerable number forsook the observance of Sunday and accepted the seventh day as the Sabbath.

The date at which the observance of the Sabbath was introduced into Great Britain is somewhat uncertain. Nicholas Bounde's book, the first book on the Sabbath question to be published in the English language, appeared in 1595, only to be suppressed 4 years later. During the next century, numerous other writers on this subject flourished.

There appears to be evidence that, in all, upwards of 30 Seventh Day Baptist churches have been established in Great Britain and Ireland. The most important of these are the Mill Yard, and the Pinner's Hall churches, both of London. England.

The Seventh Day Baptist Church of Mill Yard, Goodman's Fields, London, probably had its origin in 1617, and may be said to have been founded by John Trask and his wife—both school teachers—who were imprisoned for their views upon the Sabbath. The membership roll of this church contains, among its multitude of names, those of the following: Dr. Peter Chamberlen, royal physician to three kings and queens of England; John James, the martyr; Nathaniel Bailey, the compiler of Bailey's Dictionary (upon which Johnson based his famous dictionary), as well as a prolific editor of classical text books; William Tempest, F. R. S., barrister and poet; William Henry Black, archaeologist; and others.

The Seventh Day Baptist Church of Pinner's Hall, Broad Street, London, was organized March 5, 1676, at his home, by Rev. Francis Bampfield. His brother, Hon. Thomas Bampfield, Speaker of the House of Commons, under

[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 Corliss F. Randolph, president and librarian, Seventh Day Baptist Historical Society, Plainfield, N. J., and approved by him in its present form.

Richard Cromwell, was also a Seventh Day Baptist; and the four generations of famous preachers by the name of Stennett, two of whom were Rev. Joseph Stennett, 2d, D. D., and Rev. Samuel Stennett, D. D.

In 1664 Stephen Mumford, a Seventh Day Baptist, came from London and settled at Newport, R. I. His observance of the Sabbath soon attracted attention, and several members of the Newport church adopted his views and practices, though they did not change their church relation until December 23, 1671 (Old Style), when they organized the first Seventh Day Baptist Church in America. At first this church was composed of those of like faith and practice throughout southern Rhode Island, but in a few years there were groups in various other parts of the colony, as well as in Massachusetts and Connecticut, who joined the church. Seventh Day Baptists in Rhode Island were co-laborers with both Roger Williams and Dr. John Clark in establishing the colony on the principles of civil and religious liberty. In doing this they suffered imprisonment and other forms of persecution. They also joined with the Baptists in founding and supporting Brown University; and when the struggle with the mother country came they were among the foremost in the colony in the struggle that secured independence and established the Union.

Some 13 years after the organization of the Newport church, or about 1684, Abel Noble came to America and settled a few miles distant from Philadelphia. Subsequently he became a Seventh Day Baptist, through contact with Rev. William Gillette, M. D., a Seventh Day Baptist clergyman from New England. Abel Noble presented the claims of the Sabbath to his Keithian Baptist neighbors, with the result that some half dozen Seventh Day Baptist churches were organized in and near Philadelphia about the year 1700. Soon after this, or in 1705, Edmund Dunham, who formerly was a licensed preacher in the Baptist church, led in organizing a Seventh Day Baptist church in Piscataway, Middlesex County, N. J.

Under the influence of churches in these three centers (Newport, R. I., Philadelphia, Pa., and Piscataway, N. J.), and fostered by them, Seventh Day Baptist churches have been organized in many parts of the United States, and in China, India, Java, Germany, the Netherlands, Africa, South America, and Jamaica, British West Indies. There are 10 or more other denominations in the United States observing the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, all of which have received their Sabbath teaching from Seventh Day Baptists. Chief among these communions are the German Seventh Day Baptists, founded at Ephrata, Pa., in 1728, and the Seventh Day Adventists, whose organization grew out of the Millerite movement in the middle of the last century.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine Seventh Day Baptists are evangelical and, except for the Sabbath, are in harmony with other Baptists, particularly those of the Northern Convention and Southern Convention. They stand with the Baptists for salvation through personal faith in Christ, believers' baptism on confession of faith, soul liberty, civil liberty, independence of the local church with Christ as its sole head, the Bible in the hands of all men, and the right of everyone to interpret its teachings for himself. They believe that there are only two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper, and that the seventh day of the week should be observed as the Sabbath.

Originally Seventh Day Baptists were restricted communionists and invitations to the Lord's Supper were given "to members of churches in sister relation"; but gradually this has changed, and by common consent invitations are now generally given to Christians of all churches. Neither do Seventh Day baptists forbid their members to partake of the communion in other churches, the matter being left to the private judgment of each individual. Church membership is granted, however, only to those who have been immersed.

Seventh Day Baptists believe that the seventh day of the week should be observed as the Sabbath, not alone because its observance began with the history of man, was held sacred by the patriarchs and prophets, and commanded from Sinai, but primarily because it was observed and held sacred by Christ and the Apostolic Church. They (Seventh Day Baptists) believe Christ to be the final sanction for the Sabbath.

While Seventh Day Baptists for more than 300 years have held firmly to these doctrines they have always believed Christ would have them be friendly with other Christians and cooperate with them in every good work. Their pastors have

exchanged with pastors of other denominations, their ministers have served as pastors of Baptist churches, in their associations and the General Conferences they have interchanged delegates, and in more recent years they have belonged to the National Bible School organizations, the United Society of Christian Endeavor, the Foreign Missions Conference, the Layman's Missionary Movement, the Federal Council of Churches, the Faith and Order Movement, and other kindred efforts looking toward united work on the part of Christ's followers.

ORGANIZATION

Since the policy of Seventh Day Baptist churches is that of a pure democracy, that fact determines the nature of the organizations among them, as well as the form of the government of the church itself. Each local church is independent in its own affairs, and all union for denominational work is voluntary. For administrative purposes chiefly, the churches are organized into associations and a General Conference, which, however, have only advisory powers. The General Conference was organized in 1802 and grew out of a yearly meeting established in 1684. In it each church is entitled to representation by 4 delegates as a church, and by 2 additional delegates for each 25 members, or fraction thereof, while members of the 3 leading denominational societies—the Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Society, American Sabbath Tract Society, and Seventh Day Baptist Education Society—if present at the conference, are thereby entitled to membership. Churches which cannot be represented by their own members are at liberty to appoint, as their delegates, members of other churches which are in full and regular membership in the conference, and the delegate or delegates present from any church are entitled to cast the full vote to which that church is entitled when the vote is taken by churches. For the sake of closer fellowship and inspirational meetings, and for the purpose of interesting the members in the work of Christ's Kingdom, the churches in the United States are organized into 6 associations. While these associations have no authority over the churches belonging to them, respectively, they do determine the qualifications of churches making application for membership in them.

Applicants for church membership are admitted by vote of the local church, generally on recommendation by a permanent committee composed of the pastor and deacons of the church. The local church is the prime authority in the ordination of elders and deacons; but the ordination of elders, deacons, and all candidates for the ministry is considered of so great importance that it has always been the custom, when possible to do so, for the church to call a council, composed of delegates from sister churches, to advise the church regarding the fitness of the candidate. In recent years, moreover, it has been the practice for the General Conference, upon the request of a church, to approve its action in the matter of the ordination of ministers. If the candidate is accepted, this approval gives him denominational standing and affords protection to other churches.

WORK

The churches carry on their missionary and other activities through boards or societies. Most of these were organized by the General Conference and report to it, though by virtue of their charters they are more or less independent of the Conference. The societies thus organized are the Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Society, carrying on both home and foreign work; the Seventh Day Baptist Education Society; the American Sabbath Tract Society, which is the publishing society of the denomination and the agency through which the work of Sabbath promotion is carried on; the Woman's Board; the Sabbath School Board; the Young People's Board; and the Seventh Day Baptist Historical Society.

A missionary spirit has always been characteristic of the denomination. It found expression at a very early period in the yearly meetings, which were essentially missionary gatherings. As the number of churches grew larger and the churches became more widely separated, the sending out of missionaries by the yearly meetings increased. It was chiefly the missionary spirit which, in 1802, led to the organization of the General Conference for the special purpose of prosecuting this work more efficiently. For 16 years this general work was carried on under the direct management of the General Conference. In 1818, the General Conference, for the purpose of more efficiency in promoting missions, established a missionary board (sometimes called the missionary committee). Missionary work advanced under the ministration of this board until 1828, when the General Conference replaced it by creating another missionary board. The churches were trying to find the best way to promote missions, and 14 years

later there were three missionary boards connected with the General Conference, one of which was a board created for the express purpose of reaching the Jews. In 1842, the present missionary society was established by the conference and in due time the duties of the other missionary societies were merged into it. About this time the work of foreign missions was undertaken. The first foreign mission to be established permanently was in China, four missionaries going out in 1847. The work has steadily grown until it has extended to four continents and the isles of the sea. During all this time the board has fostered the home mission work of Seventh Day Baptists.

The American Sabbath Tract Society was organized in 1843 for the purpose of promoting denominational work especially by means of the printed page. In the year 1872, in addition to the publishing of tracts, it took over the Sabbath Recorder, the denominational paper, long published under other auspices, and has served the churches by publishing, not only the Sabbath Recorder, but Bible school lesson helps, various other periodicals, tracts, and other types of literature needed by the churches as well.

From an early date, Seventh Day Baptist churches have been intensely interested in promoting education. The churches in Rhode Island helped found Brown University; early in the last century education societies were formed in some of the churches with the express view of aiding young men preparing for the ministry; and Seventh Day Baptist churches founded 12 or more academies, 3 of which became colleges. About 100 years ago the churches through the General Conference established an education committee. Later this was merged into another education committee or board, and in 1855 the General Conference formed the present education society. Through this society the churches have fostered the interests of education, particularly the education of the ministry. At present there are three institutions of college rank, Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., with its college, School of Religious Education, and three technical schools; Milton College, Milton, Wis.; and Salem College, Salem, W. Va.

One of the efficient organizations in the work of the denomination is the Woman's Board, organized in 1884. It has been doing excellent service in the fields of industrial, missionary, educational, and Sabbath promotion activities.

Organized denominational Sabbath school work was begun in 1836, although Sabbath schools were already in existence in various churches, one at least having been organized as early as 1740 by the German Seventh Day Baptists at Ephrata, Pa. Previous to 1872 Sabbath school boards were appointed by the various associations and carried forward systematic work in this field within their respective boundaries. In that year the General Conference created its denominational Sabbath school board, which is incorporated and has general charge of the activities that naturally fall to such an organization, including supervision of Sabbath school literature.

Much attention has been given to young people's work. The first Young People's Christian Endeavor societies were formed in 1884, 3 years after the beginning of the movement under Rev. F. E. Clark, at Portland, Maine. Prior to the appearance of Christian Endeavor societies, work among young people had been fostered by the organization of societies called Excel Bands. This movement in the interest of young people has continued through the years, and for the last half century it has been directed by a committee or board appointed by the General Conference.

History is an important phase of the activities of any denomination the same as it is in the nation. For many years the General Conference promoted this work for the churches, but in recent years the Seventh Day Baptist Historical Society has fostered it. This society occupies one floor of the Seventh Day Baptist Building in Plainfield, N. J., where it has installed a valuable library and museum relating to the history of Seventh Day Baptists.

FREE WILL BAPTISTS

STATISTICS

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

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been received into the local churches upon evidence of a change of heart, profession of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, immersion by a proper administrator, and acceptance of the church covenant.

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	920	78	842	8.5	91.5
Members, number	76,643	6,385	70,258	8.3	91.7
Average membership per church	83	82	83		
Membership by sex:					
Male	29,960	2,467	27,493	8.2	91.8
Female	45,439	3,858	41,581	8.5	91.5
Sex not reported	1,244	60	1,184	4.8	95.2
Males per 100 females	65.9	63.9	66.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	1,095	154	941	14.1	85.9
13 years and over	65,386	5,708	59,678	8.7	91.3
Age not reported	10,162	523	9,639	5.1	94.9
Percent under 13 years [2]	1.6	2.6	1.6		
Church edifices, number	714	66	648	9.2	90.8
Value—number reporting	692	66	626	9.5	90.5
Amount reported	$1,090,779	$171,150	$919,629	15.7	84.3
Constructed prior to 1936	$1,014,730	$159,340	$855,390	15.7	84.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	$76,049	$11,810	$64,239	15.5	84.5
Average value per church	$1,576	$2,593	$1,469		
Debt—number reporting	45	8	37		
Amount reported	$21,021	$9,735	$11,286	46.3	53.7
Number reporting "no debt"	429	40	389	9.3	90.7
Parsonages, number	20	4	16		
Value—number reporting	17	4	13		
Amount reported	$17,375	$5,300	$12,075	30.5	69.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	843	74	769	8.8	91.2
Amount reported	$192,620	$28,852	$163,768	15.0	85.0
Pastors' salaries	$88,240	$13,091	$75,149	14.8	85.2
All other salaries	$10,279	$944	$9,335	9.2	90.8
Repairs and improvements	$40,160	$4,087	$36,073	10.2	89.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	$7,546	$2,555	$4,991	33.9	66.1
All other current expenses, including interest	$11,068	$3,413	$7,655	30.8	69.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	$12,562	$1,370	$11,192	10.9	89.1
Home missions	$5,526	$499	$5,027	9.0	91.0
Foreign missions	$2,413	$250	$2,163	10.4	89.6
To general headquarters for distribution	$3,111	$224	$2,887	7.2	92.8
All other purposes	$11,715	$2,419	$9,296	20.6	79.4
Average expenditure per church	$228	$390	$213		

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

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL [1]	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	699	71	628	10.2	89.8
Officers and teachers	5,595	630	4,965	11.3	88.7
Scholars	42,455	5,257	37,198	12.4	87.6
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number	13		13		
Officers and teachers	79		79		
Scholars	367		367		100.0
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number	20	1	19		
Officers and teachers	125	8	117	6.4	93.6
Scholars	962	44	918	4.6	95.4
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number	5		5		
Officers and teachers	26		26		
Scholars	477		477		100.0

[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 Free Will Baptists 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	920	1,024	750	608
Increase [1] over preceding census:				
Number	−104	274	142	
Percent	−10.2	36.5	23.4	
Members, number	76,643	79,592	54,833	40,280
Increase [1] over preceding census:				
Number	−2,949	24,759	14,553	
Percent	−3.7	45.2	36.1	
Average membership per church	83	78	73	66
Church edifices, number	714	770	656	556
Value—number reporting	692	765	656	554
Amount reported	$1,090,779	$1,156,743	$517,240	$296,585
Average value per church	$1,576	$1,512	$788	$535
Debt—number reporting	45	69	42	37
Amount reported	$21,021	$32,564	$6,260	$3,536
Parsonages, number	20			
Value—number reporting	17	9	14	8
Amount reported	$17,375	$18,400	$9,630	$3,400
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	843	872	612	
Amount reported	$192,620	$252,613	$75,835	
Pastors' salaries	$88,240			
All other salaries	$10,279			
Repairs and improvements	$40,160	$179,730	$64,182	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	$7,546			
All other current expenses, including interest	$11,068			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc	$12,562			
Home missions	$5,526			
Foreign missions	$2,413	$66,557	$11,653	
To general headquarters for distribution	$3,111			
All other purposes	$11,715			
Not classified		$6,326		
Average expenditure per church	$228	$290	$124	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	699	643	390	263
Officers and teachers	5,595	4,202	2,547	1,440
Scholars	42,455	38,199	22,421	12,720

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Free Will Baptists 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 the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each association of Free Will Baptists, 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	920	78	842	76,643	6,385	70,258	29,960	45,439	1,244	65.9	699	5,595	42,455
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
Pennsylvania	1	----	1	53	-----	53	25	28	-----	-----	1	13	105
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio	40	3	37	1,925	178	1,747	782	1,122	21	69.7	37	332	2,189
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri	104	8	96	7,006	662	6,344	2,760	4,037	209	68.4	87	718	4,099
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Virginia	9	----	9	472	-----	472	171	301	-----	56.8	-----	-----	-----
West Virginia	11	----	11	490	-----	490	204	285	1	71.6	8	68	622
North Carolina	255	24	231	26,230	2,196	24,034	10,165	15,707	298	64.5	212	1,818	15,708
South Carolina	40	7	33	2,577	364	2,213	1,042	1,535	-----	67.9	35	293	2,537
Georgia	64	2	62	5,449	221	5,228	2,089	3,359	1	62.2	35	258	1,701
Florida	30	4	26	2,540	268	2,272	973	1,567	-----	62.1	19	121	791
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky	8	----	8	1,116	-----	1,116	477	639	-----	74.6	1	11	80
Tennessee	104	8	96	8,262	737	7,525	2,978	4,762	522	62.5	84	648	4,892
Alabama	108	9	99	10,508	816	9,692	4,346	6,048	114	71.9	77	551	3,982
Mississippi	14	1	13	1,560	200	1,360	640	920	-----	69.6	8	72	445
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas	71	5	66	4,014	223	3,791	1,619	2,395	-----	67.6	53	363	2,621
Oklahoma	60	6	54	4,306	385	3,921	1,635	2,593	78	63.1	41	319	2,593
Texas	1	1	----	135	135	-----	54	81	-----	-----	1	10	90

[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	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 [1]
United States	920	1,024	750	608	76,643	79,592	54,833	40,280	1,095	65,386	10,162	1.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
Pennsylvania	1	------	------	------	53	------	------	------	------	53	------	------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio	40	39	1	30	1,925	2,014	30	1,425	50	1,690	185	2.9
Indiana	------	1	------	------	------	75	------	------	------	------	------	------
Illinois	------	1	------	------	------	38	------	------	------	------	------	------
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa	------	1	1	------	------	26	50	------	------	------	------	------
Missouri	104	87	68	------	7,006	5,261	4,868	------	181	6,004	821	2.9
Nebraska	------	------	11	------	------	------	581	------	------	------	------	------
Kansas	------	3	6	------	------	83	373	------	------	------	------	------
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia	9	13	------	1	472	465	------	64	3	469	------	.6
West Virginia	11	14	7	7	490	456	296	193	3	307	180	1.0
North Carolina	255	308	253	284	26,230	31,256	22,914	22,518	349	22,070	3,811	1.6
South Carolina	40	49	31	41	2,577	3,594	2,281	2,649	25	2,068	484	1.2
Georgia	64	88	95	77	5,449	6,317	6,152	4,500	41	4,696	712	.9
Florida	30	30	26	26	2,540	2,701	1,424	1,424	21	2,159	360	1.0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky	8	10	4	------	1,116	1,077	344	------	------	939	177	------
Tennessee	104	82	51	49	8,262	6,608	4,681	3,093	114	6,650	1,498	1.7
Alabama	108	91	82	42	10,508	8,136	5,854	2,213	126	9,407	975	1.3
Mississippi	14	7	18	1	1,560	595	921	35	19	1,465	76	1.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas	71	103	62	10	4,014	5,270	2,926	371	13	3,676	325	.4
Oklahoma	60	96	22	29	4,306	5,469	680	1,288	145	3,603	558	3.9
Texas	1	1	12	11	135	91	458	507	5	130	------	3.7

[1] Based on membership with age classification reported.

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States	920	714	692	$1,090,779	45	$21,021	17	$17,375
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
Pennsylvania	1							
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio	40	34	33	65,450	1	1,200		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri	104	75	73	81,325	2	370	1	(1)
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia	9	5	5	3,975	2	129		
West Virginia	11	7	7	8,542				
North Carolina	255	228	222	436,866	17	13,445	4	8,000
South Carolina	40	35	33	58,264	5	1,349	1	(1)
Georgia	64	59	58	60,325	1	500	3	2,500
Florida	30	27	27	21,460	1	56		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky	8	4	4	8,100	1	1,000	1	(1)
Tennessee	104	77	75	128,200	4	212	2	(1)
Alabama	108	90	86	81,547	7	2,305	2	(1)
Mississippi	14	14	14	18,100	2	210	1	(1)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas	71	38	34	23,600				
Oklahoma	60	20	20	[2] 95,025	2	95	2	(1)
Texas	1	1	1					
Combinations								6,875

[1] Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.
[2] Amount for Oklahoma combined with figures for Texas, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States	920	843	$192,620	$88,240	$10,279	$40,160
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania	1	1	[1] 8,827	2,989	352	2,241
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio	40	38				
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri	104	92	14,268	7,689	870	1,793
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia	9	6	816	135	18	355
West Virginia	11	11	2,051	1,070	85	175
North Carolina	255	252	90,050	38,607	5,223	16,831
South Carolina	40	39	10,293	5,084	203	2,002
Georgia	64	63	10,722	5,408	490	2,873
Florida	30	29	2,791	1,538	143	499
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	8	4	1,274	70	60	338
Tennessee	104	97	18,517	10,305	1,071	3,724
Alabama	108	95	17,684	6,455	678	7,064
Mississippi	14	13	3,065	1,398	265	1,005
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas	71	55	4,467	2,713	316	381
Oklahoma	60	47	[2] 7,795	4,779	505	879
Texas	1	1				

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States	$7,546	$11,068	$12,562	$5,526	$2,413	$3,111	$11,715
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
Pennsylvania	640	1,046	131	157	319	100	852
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio							
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri	927	1,014	166	648	618	94	449
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Virginia	30	10	261	7	----------	----------	----------
West Virginia	----------	99	60	68	31	56	407
North Carolina	2,884	5,418	8,176	2,448	896	1,716	7,851
South Carolina	620	744	498	291	16	285	550
Georgia	387	152	463	407	157	222	163
Florida	241	183	58	45	7	41	36
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky	500	160	93	----------	----------	8	45
Tennessee	500	1,051	590	421	286	328	241
Alabama	440	450	1,415	348	38	113	683
Mississippi	208	24	65	62	3	----------	35
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas	74	354	247	154	25	68	135
Oklahoma	95	363	339	470	17	80	268
Texas							

[1] Amount for Pennsylvania combined with figures for Ohio, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

[2] Amount for Oklahoma combined with figures for Texas, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

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

ASSOCIATION	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	920	76,643	692	$1,090,779	45	$21,021	843	$192,620	699	42,455
Alabama:										
Cahaba River	18	899	14	6,925	4	295	15	927	13	557
Jasper	19	2,327	16	21,900	1	1,800	18	8,274	13	775
Morning Star	8	480	5	1,525	----	----	7	683	6	249
Mount Moriah	10	1,290	8	6,700	----	----	9	1,246	5	258
Muscle Shoals State Line	10	614	8	8,400	1	200	10	1,060	8	429
Progressive	7	616	6	8,500	----	----	6	1,698	6	362
Southeastern	10	943	8	6,180	----	----	8	1,212	7	342
State Line	11	1,983	10	7,850	----	----	10	805	9	439
Tennessee River	8	433	4	3,600	----	----	7	727	6	296
Vernon	6	626	5	7,132	1	100	4	795	3	165
Yellow Creek	1	170	1	(1)	----	----	1	(1)	1	120
Unassociated	1	118	1	(1)	----	----	1	(1)	1	30
Arkansas:										
Antioch	5	214	2	(1)	----	----	2	(1)	3	105
Arkansas	10	640	5	3,250	----	----	9	649	9	405
Big Springs	5	217	1	(1)	----	----	3	86	2	88
Cave Springs	1	70	1	(1)	----	----	1	(1)	1	45
New Hope	9	542	6	3,950	----	----	7	413	4	259
Old Mount Zion	10	655	1	(1)	----	----	7	321	7	295
Polk Bayou	12	613	9	6,100	----	----	11	770	10	572
Saline	7	563	5	3,250	----	----	7	1,248	6	326
Social Band	8	270	2	(1)	----	----	5	359	7	330
Zion Hope	4	230	2	(1)	----	----	3	392	4	196
Florida:										
Salem	14	1,287	12	11,000	----	----	14	1,017	9	416
State Line	3	458	2	(1)	----	----	3	408	2	64
West Florida-Liberty	12	851	12	8,720	1	56	11	1,427	8	327
Martin	2	46	2	(1)	----	----	2	(1)	1	24
Georgia:										
Chattahoochee	2	211	2	(1)	----	----	2	(1)	----	----
Little River	7	387	7	5,250	----	----	6	1,472	2	102
Martin United	12	1,023	12	10,050	----	----	12	919	5	264
Midway	13	1,459	12	14,800	1	560	13	2,575	10	477
Ogeechee	4	183	4	2,500	----	----	4	275	4	152
South Georgia	14	1,277	12	19,625	----	----	14	4,010	10	509
Union	12	909	9	6,000	----	----	12	1,132	4	197
Kentucky:										
Cumberland	2	120	1	(1)	----	----	2	(1)	1	40
Johnson	4	892	4	8,100	1	1,000	2	(1)	1	80
Pike	2	147	----	----	----	----	1	(1)	----	----
Unassociated	1	34	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Mississippi:										
Little Brown Creek	1	78	1	(1)	----	----	1	(1)	----	----
Northeastern Mississippi	12	1,398	12	17,100	2	210	12	2,940	8	445
Tennessee River	1	84	1	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----
Missouri:										
Cave Springs	11	351	5	5,200	----	----	9	492	7	270
Central Western Missouri and Southeast Kansas	2	120	1	(1)	----	----	2	(1)	2	110
Indian Creek	9	764	6	5,900	2	370	9	2,422	8	520
Laclede Country	8	572	3	3,550	----	----	5	467	6	275
Niagua	9	678	8	5,450	----	----	9	1,022	7	241
Northeast Missouri	10	340	7	7,550	----	----	9	1,306	9	340
Social Band	1	40	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Southeast Missouri	12	1,217	10	21,500	----	----	12	3,978	11	992
Union	33	2,371	27	19,075	----	----	31	3,109	30	1,114
Unassociated	2	30	1	(1)	----	----	----	----	----	----

See footnote at end of table.

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

ASSOCIATION	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
North Carolina:										
Beaver Creek	8	757	7	$11,100	1	$300	8	$5,654	7	825
Orginal Cape Fear	23	3,023	20	56,066	2	3,680	23	11,835	19	1,984
Central	45	6,414	42	98,250	1	180	45	18,901	34	2,430
Eastern	52	5,736	43	92,650	2	2,100	52	16,825	41	2,759
French Broad	6	635	4	12,000	1	100	5	870	5	288
Jacks Creek	9	856	8	6,600			9	1,669	8	503
Pee Dee	8	704	8	8,550	1	700	8	3,230	6	465
Rock Fish	2	99	2	(1)			2	(1)	2	90
St. Anna	2	94	1	(1)			2	(1)	2	123
Toe River	19	1,260	17	16,450	2	110	19	1,817	18	853
Western	35	4,153	28	62,800	4	265	35	10,775	32	2,735
Wilmington	16	564	14	15,450			15	3,644	14	726
Cape Fear Holiness	29	1,870	27	52,950	3	6,010	28	14,103	23	1,802
Ohio:										
Ohio River	40	1,925	33	65,450	1	1,200	38	8,042	37	2,180
Oklahoma:										
Beulah	1	29					1	(1)	1	105
Canadian	3	264	2	(1)	1	25	3	517	3	175
Center	9	593	3	2,700			5	1,134	7	348
Dibble	5	627	2	(1)			4	561	4	315
Eureka	12	893	3	2,525			8	994	5	251
First Oklahoma	5	309	2	(1)			4	956	4	229
Grand River	6	454	3	5,300			5	442	3	305
Hopewell No. 1	1	66					1	(1)	1	60
Southern Oklahoma	4	258	2	(1)			4	171	3	220
Unassociated	3	235	1	(1)			3	281	2	110
Eastern Oklahoma	1	39								
Hopewell No. 2	10	539	2	(1)	1	70	9	2,245	8	475
South Carolina:										
Beaver Creek	7	467	6	14,980	1	105	7	3,024	6	508
Eastern	9	469	5	3,527	1	19	9	1,527	7	358
Pee Dee	4	210	3	1,950			4	406	4	239
Rock Fish	2	30	2	(1)			2	(1)	1	25
South Carolina No. 1	14	1,352	14	23,182			13	4,126	13	1,219
South Carolina No. 2	5	114	4	15,300	3	1,225	5	1,288	5	313
Tennessee:										
Cumberland	22	2,606	18	29,250			22	5,409	17	995
Jack Creek	2	161	2	(1)			2	(1)	2	80
Muscle Shoals State Line	7	452	4	3,400			7	493	6	211
Stone	17	1,443	10	6,550	1	8	16	1,761	11	586
Toe River (N. C.)	17	1,211	13	26,500	2	99	16	2,395	17	1,084
Tennessee River	4	369	2	(1)			2	(1)	2	93
Union	27	1,542	19	53,000	1	105	25	6,723	24	1,633
Wautaugua	4	282	4	4,600			4	830	1	50
Unassociated	2	79	1	(1)			1	(1)	2	145
Texas:										
Hopewell	1	135	1				1	(1)	1	90
Virginia:										
John Thomas	2	159	1	(1)			1	(1)		
Sandy Valley	6	278	3	1,850	2	129	5	440		
Northwest	5	376	3	9,300			4	814	5	167
Southwest	2	147	2	(1)			2	(1)	2	70
Pike County	1	35	1	(1)						
West Virginia:										
Boone	2	63	1	(1)			2	(1)	2	140
Logan	2	81	1	(1)			2	(1)	2	170
Yearly Meeting	2	78	1	(1)			2	(1)	1	97
Mingo	5	268	4	6,200			5	261	3	215
Combinations				115,717				7,821		

[1] Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION [1]

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

One of the influential factors in early Baptist history, especially in the Middle States, was a Welsh church, organized in Wales in 1701, which emigrated the same year to Pennsylvania. Two years later it received a grant of land known as the "Welsh Tract," where the colony prospered and was able to send a number of able ministers to various sections. One of these, Elder Paul Palmer, gathered a company in North Carolina and, in 1727, organized a church at Perquimans, in Chowan County. The principal element appears to have been Arminian, in sympathy with certain communities in Virginia which had received ministerial assistance from the General Baptists of England. There was no thought, however, of organizing a separate denomination, the object being primarily to provide a church home for the community, a place for the administration of the ordinances, and for the teaching of Christian ethics.

Under the labors of Elder Palmer and other ministers whom he ordained, additional churches were organized, which grew rapidly, considering the sparsely settled country, and an organization was formed, called a yearly meeting, including 16 churches, 16 ministers, and probably 1,000 communicants, in 1752. As the Philadelphia Association of Calvinistic Baptists increased in strength, a considerable number of these Arminian churches were won over to that confession, so that only four remained undivided. These, however, rallied, reorganized, and, being later reinforced by Free Will Baptists from the North, especially from Maine, regained most of the lost ground.

In the early part of their history they do not appear to have had a distinctive name. They were afterward called "Free Will Baptists," and most of them became known later as "Original Free Will Baptists." They were so listed in the report on religious bodies, census of 1890, but have since preferred to drop the term "Original" and be called simply "Free Will Baptists."

In 1836 they were represented by delegates in a General Conference of Free Will Baptists throughout the United States, but after the Civil War they held their own conferences. In recent years they have drawn to themselves a number of churches of similar faith throughout the Southern States, and have increased greatly in strength. They hold essentially the same doctrines as the Free Baptist churches of the North, now a part of the Northern Baptist Convention, have the same form of ecclesiastical polity, and are to some degree identified with the same interests, missionary and educational.

As the movement for the union of the Free Baptist churches with the Northern Baptist Convention developed, some who did not care to join in that movement affiliated with the Free Will Baptists.

DOCTRINE

The Free Will Baptists accept the five points of Arminianism as opposed to the five points of Calvinism, and in a confession of faith of 18 articles declare that Christ "freely gave himself a ransom for all, tasting death for every man"; that "God wants all to come to repentance"; and that "all men, at one time or another, are found in such capacity as that, through the grace of God, they may be eternally saved."

Believers' baptism is considered the only true principle, and immersion the only correct form; but no distinction is made in the invitation to the Lord's Supper, and Free Will Baptists uniformly practice open communion. They further believe in foot washing and anointing the sick with oil.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the Free Will Baptists are distinctly congregational. Quarterly conferences for business purposes are held in which all members may participate. The officers of the church are the pastor, clerk, treasurer, deacons, who have charge of the preparations for the communion service and care for the poor, and elders, who care for the spiritual interests of the churches and settle controversies between brethren. The quarterly conferences are united in State bodies, variously called conferences or associations, and there is an annual conference representing the entire denomination.

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

UNITED AMERICAN FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH (COLORED)

STATISTICS

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

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who have been admitted to the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL [1]	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	226	52	174	23.0	77.0
Members, number	19,616	6,770	12,846	34.5	65.5
Average membership per church	87	130	74		
Membership by sex:					
Male	6,056	2,038	4,018	33.7	66.3
Female	13,560	4,732	8,828	34.9	65.1
Males per 100 females	44.7	43.1	45.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	2,292	819	1,473	35.7	64.3
13 years and over	16,973	5,776	11,197	34.0	66.0
Age not reported	351	175	176	49.9	50.1
Percent under 13 years [2]	11.9	12.4	11.6		
Church edifices, number	208	48	160	23.1	76.9
Value—number reporting	207	47	160	22.7	77.3
Amount reported	$468,883	$165,325	$303,558	35.3	64.7
Constructed prior to 1936	$459,650	$164,950	$294,700	35.9	64.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	$9,233	$375	$8,858	4.1	95.9
Average value per church	$2,265	$3,518	$1,897		
Debt—number reporting	20	10	10		
Amount reported	$18,812	$15,751	$3,061	83.7	16.3
Number reporting "no debt"	167	33	134	19.8	80.2
Parsonages, number	2		2		
Value—number reporting	1		1		
Amount reported	2,000		2,000		100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	226	52	174	23.0	77.0
Amount reported	$79,712	$27,518	$52,194	34.5	65.5
Pastors' salaries	$34,842	$10,725	$24,117	30.8	69.2
All other salaries	$5,671	$2,148	$3,523	37.9	62.1
Repairs and improvements	$11,044	$2,716	$8,328	24.6	75.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	$4,778	$3,274	$1,504	68.5	31.5
All other current expenses, including interest	$6,230	$2,955	$3,275	47.4	52.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	$3,796	$1,499	$2,297	39.5	60.5
Home missions	$2,079	$677	$1,402	32.6	67.4
Foreign missions	$42		$42		
To general headquarters for distribution	$7,223	$2,096	$5,127	29.0	71.0
All other purposes	$4,007	$1,428	$2,579	35.6	64.4
Average expenditure per church	$353	$529	$300		

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

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL [1]	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	200	50	150	25.0	75.0
Officers and teachers	1,535	437	1,098	28.5	71.5
Scholars	8,317	2,734	5,583	32.9	67.1
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number	3	2	1		
Officers and teachers	31	17	14		
Scholars	115	80	35	69.6	30.4
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number	4	1	3		
Officers and teachers	29	9	20		
Scholars	295	45	250	15.3	84.7

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906–36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the United American Free Will Baptist Church (Colored) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. In 1916 this body was reported under the name of Colored Free Will Baptists.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	226	166	169	247
Increase [1] over preceding census:				
Number	60	−3	−78	
Percent	36.1	−1.8	−31.6	
Members, number	19,616	13,396	13,362	14,489
Increase [1] over preceding census:				
Number	6,220	34	−1,127	
Percent	46.4	0.3	−7.8	
Average membership per church	87	81	79	59
Church edifices, number	208	144	164	152
Value—number reporting	207	142	164	151
Amount reported	$468,883	$308,425	$178,385	$79,278
Average value per church	$2,265	$2,172	$1,088	$525
Debt—number reporting	20	39	35	22
Amount reported	$18,812	$7,962	$9,525	$3,485
Parsonages, number	2			
Value—number reporting	1	2		6
Amount reported	$2,000	$1,300		$1,475
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	226	158	168	
Amount reported	$79,712	$67,773	$36,647	
Pastors' salaries	$34,842			
All other salaries	$5,671			
Repairs and improvements	$11,044	$46,494	$27,341	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	$4,778			
All other current expenses, including interest	$6,230			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc	$3,796			
Home missions	$2,079			
Foreign missions	$42	$13,090	$9,306	
To general headquarters for distribution	$7,223			
All other purposes	$4,007			
Not classified		$8,189		
Average expenditure per church	$353	$429	$218	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	200	144	87	100
Officers and teachers	1,535	836	483	382
Scholars	8,317	5,077	4,168	3,307

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the United American Free Will Baptist Church (Colored) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of 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.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the United American Free Will Baptist Church (Colored), 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	Males per 100 females [1]	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	**226**	**52**	**174**	**19,616**	**6,770**	**12,846**	**6,056**	**13,560**	**44.7**	**200**	**1,535**	**8,317**
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
North Carolina	137	29	108	15,679	5,199	10,480	4,729	10,950	43.2	125	1,074	6,454
South Carolina	2	----	2	51	------	51	19	32	------	2	11	30
Georgia	54	9	45	2,081	580	1,501	679	1,402	48.4	43	231	1,058
Florida	6	4	2	305	240	65	113	192	58.9	6	39	131
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky	1	----	1	38	------	38	14	24	------	------	------	------
Alabama	1	----	1	50	------	50	10	40	------	1	6	26
Mississippi	4	2	2	238	186	52	72	166	43.4	4	26	67
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas	2	----	2	90	------	90	39	51	------	1	8	35
Louisiana	6	5	1	430	414	16	165	265	62.3	5	47	183
Texas	13	3	10	654	151	503	216	438	49.3	13	93	338

[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	**226**	**166**	**169**	**247**	**19,616**	**13,398**	**13,362**	**14,489**	**2,292**	**16,973**	**351**	**11.9**
Illinois	------	------	3	------	------	------	241	------	------	------	------	------
North Carolina	137	117	112	129	15,679	11,112	10,773	10,099	2,126	13,478	75	13.6
Georgia	54	31	35	93	2,081	1,391	1,592	3,680	41	2,040	------	2.0
Florida	6	------	------	18	305	------	------	388	5	125	175	3.8
Alabama	1	6	------	6	50	300	------	272	------	------	50	------
Mississippi	4	5	7	------	238	189	290	------	1	237	------	.4
Louisiana	6	7	8	------	430	404	276	------	46	384	------	12.0
Texas	13	------	------	------	654	------	------	------	62	592	------	9.5
Other States	[2] 5	------	4	1	179	------	190	50	11	117	51	8.6

[1] Based on membership with age classification reported.
[2] Includes: South Carolina, 2; Kentucky, 1; and Arkansas, 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]

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	226	208	207	$468,883	20	$18,812
North Carolina	137	135	135	381,250	8	15,850
Georgia	54	45	45	52,850	5	1,467
Florida	6	6	5	8,200	2	368
Mississippi	4	4	4	6,433	3	843
Louisiana	6	5	5	3,625	1	25
Texas	13	10	10	13,525	1	259
Other States	6	3	[1] 3	3,000		

[1] Includes: South Carolina, 1; Kentucky, 1; and Alabama, 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	226	226	$79,712	$34,842	$5,871	$11,044
North Carolina	137	137	55,440	23,222	4,472	7,005
Georgia	54	54	14,005	6,898	433	2,741
Florida	6	6	2,244	1,081	150	224
Mississippi	4	4	1,450	453	166	232
Louisiana	6	6	1,363	820	129	137
Texas	13	13	4,325	1,958	156	645
Other States	6	[1] 6	885	410	165	60

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	$4,778	$6,230	$3,796	$2,079	$42	$7,223	$4,007
North Carolina	3,398	4,910	2,671	948	30	6,050	2,734
Georgia	344	677	651	772		650	839
Florida	290	97	132	43		137	90
Mississippi	201	145	21	24		189	19
Louisiana		20	67	95		63	32
Texas	545	381	249	152	12	60	167
Other States			5	45		74	128

[1] Includes: South Carolina, 2; Kentucky, 1; Alabama, 1; and Arkansas, 2.

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	226	19,616	207	$468,883	20	$18,812	226	$79,712	200	8,317
Cape Fear	16	1,416	16	47,000	------	--------	16	4,958	12	413
Georgia Eastern	7	271	6	9,750	2	1,140	7	3,624	6	141
Mount Hosea	11	280	9	9,000	------	--------	11	1,246	8	134
Northeast of North Carolina	51	6,174	49	115,800	5	1,550	51	20,008	48	3,282
Northwest of North Carolina	67	7,889	67	215,650	3	14,300	67	29,765	62	2,659
Southern	18	834	15	19,200	2	267	18	4,541	16	371
Southwest	17	691	14	15,400	1	60	17	4,497	12	404
Texas	9	470	6	6,525	------	--------	9	3,171	9	238
Unassociated	30	1,501	25	30,558	7	1,495	30	7,902	27	675

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION [1]

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

For some years after the Civil War the lines between the white and colored Free Will Baptist churches in the Southern States seem not to have been drawn very sharply. As, however, the latter increased in number and in activity, there arose among them a desire for a separate organization. Their ministers and evangelists, together with others, had gathered a number of churches in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, and had met with such success that in 1901 they were organized as a separate denomination. While ecclesiastically distinct, these Negro Baptists are in close relation with the white Free Will Baptist churches of the Southern States, and trace their origin to the early Arminian Baptist churches of the Carolinas and Virginia and the Free Baptist movement in New England.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the United American Free Will Baptists (Colored) are in substantial agreement with the white churches of the same faith. In polity the local churches are not as completely autonomous as is the case in the other Free Will Baptist bodies. The denomination has a system of quarterly, annual, and general conferences, with a graded authority. Thus, while the local church is independent so far as concerns its choice of officers, its government, and the transaction of its business, any doctrinal question which it cannot decide is taken to the district quarterly conference or to the annual conference. The district conference has no jurisdiction over the individual members of the local church, but can labor with the church as a body and exclude it from fellowship. In the same way the annual conference, sometimes called an "association," has authority in matters of doctrine over the district or quarterly conference; and the general conference has similar jurisdiction over the annual conference. The general conference has also supervision over the denominational activities of the church, including missions, education, and Sabbath school work, and general movements, as those for temperance, moral reform, and Sabbath observance.

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

GENERAL BAPTISTS

STATISTICS

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

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been admitted to the local churches (by vote of the members) upon profession of faith and baptism (by immersion).

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL [1]	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	422	42	380	10.0	90.0
Members, number	36,573	4,713	31,860	12.9	87.1
Average membership per church	87	112	84		
Membership by sex:					
Male	11,387	1,798	9,589	15.8	84.2
Female	17,265	2,775	14,490	16.1	83.9
Sex not reported	7,921	140	7,781	1.8	98.2
Males per 100 females	66.0	64.8	66.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	5,652	262	5,390	4.6	95.4
13 years and over	24,786	3,873	20,913	15.6	84.4
Age not reported	6,135	578	5,557	9.4	90.6
Percent under 13 years [2]	18.6	6.3	20.5		
Church edifices, number	316	33	283	10.4	89.6
Value—number reporting	297	31	266	10.4	89.6
Amount reported	$555,309	$169,260	$386,049	30.5	69.5
Constructed prior to 1936	$543,762	$168,760	$375,002	31.0	69.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	$11,547	$500	$11,047	4.3	95.7
Average value per church	$1,870	$5,460	$1,451		
Debt—number reporting	29	11	18		
Amount reported	$26,365	$18,205	$8,160	69.0	31.0
Number reporting "no debt"	150	13	137	8.7	91.3
Parsonages, number	17	6	11		
Value—number reporting	16	6	10		
Amount reported	31,000	$12,400	$18,600	40.0	60.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	406	39	367	9.6	90.4
Amount reported	$103,799	$39,121	$64,678	37.7	62.3
Pastors' salaries	$49,148	$15,352	$33,796	31.2	68.8
All other salaries	$9,456	$3,378	$6,078	35.7	64.3
Repairs and improvements	$16,302	$7,690	$8,612	47.2	52.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	$4,571	$3,692	$879	80.8	19.2
All other current expenses, including interest	$10,304	$4,843	$5,461	47.0	53.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	$1,303	$627	$676	48.1	51.9
Home missions	$1,935	$501	$1,434	25.9	74.1
Foreign missions	$903	$622	$281	68.9	31.1
To general headquarters for distribution	$3,059	$730	$2,329	23.9	76.1
All other purposes	$6,818	$1,686	$5,132	24.7	75.3
Average expenditure per church	$256	$1,003	$176		

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

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL [1]	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	301	33	268	11.0	89.0
Officers and teachers	2,651	458	2,193	17.3	82.7
Scholars	17,562	3,835	13,727	21.8	78.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number	21	6	15		
Officers and teachers	125	54	71	43.2	56.8
Scholars	880	475	405	54.0	46.0
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number	5	1	4		
Officers and teachers	14	1	13		
Scholars	152	37	115	24.3	75.7
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number	1		1		
Officers and teachers	3		3		
Scholars	39		39		

[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 General Baptists 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	422	465	517	518
Increase [1] over preceding census:				
Number	−43	−52	−1	
Percent	−9.2	−10.1	−0.2	
Members, number	36,573	31,501	33,466	30,097
Increase [1] over preceding census:				
Number	5,072	−1,965	3,369	
Percent	16.1	−5.9	11.2	
Average membership per church	87	68	65	58
Church edifices, number	316	354	390	380
Value—number reporting	297	353	390	380
Amount reported	$555,309	$706,325	$421,837	$252,019
Average value per church	$1,870	$2,001	$1,082	$663
Debt—number reporting	29	18	32	28
Amount reported	$26,365	$22,823	$17,362	$6,999
Parsonages, number	17	10	6	6
Value—number reporting	16	10	6	6
Amount reported	$31,000	$35,000	$11,100	$8,900
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	406	440	424	
Amount reported	$103,790	$113,825	$64,698	
Pastors' salaries	$49,148			
All other salaries	$9,456			
Repairs and improvements	$16,302	$95,792	$56,683	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	$4,571			
All other current expenses, including interest	$10,304			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	$1,303			
Home missions	$1,935			
Foreign missions	$903	$17,181	$8,015	
To general headquarters for distribution	$3,059			
All other purposes	$6,818			
Not classified		$852		
Average expenditure per church	$256	$259	$153	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	301	295	305	230
Officers and teachers	2,651	2,064	2,140	1,520
Scholars	17,562	18,797	18,545	11,658

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

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

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each association of the General Baptist churches, 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	**422**	**42**	**380**	**36,573**	**4,713**	**31,860**	**11,387**	**17,265**	**7,921**	**66.0**	**301**	**2,651**	**17,562**
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Indiana	64	13	51	6,648	2,460	4,188	2,459	3,975	214	61.9	55	687	5,024
Illinois	58	9	49	3,816	713	3,103	1,416	2,163	237	65.5	45	430	2,445
Michigan	1	1	----	166	166	------	72	94	------	------	1	10	119
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri	139	6	133	12,608	315	12,293	2,294	3,557	6,757	64.5	94	777	4,670
Nebraska	5	----	5	88	------	88	43	45	------	------	4	25	119
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky	93	7	86	9,665	859	8,806	3,771	5,448	446	69.2	61	428	2,989
Tennessee	19	1	18	1,479	41	1,438	505	761	213	66.4	12	81	689
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas	30	----	30	1,528	------	1,528	629	897	2	70.1	20	154	1,014
Oklahoma	13	5	8	575	159	416	198	325	52	60.9	9	59	493

[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	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per cent under 13[1]
United States	**422**	**465**	**517**	**518**	**36,573**	**31,501**	**33,466**	**30,097**	**5,652**	**24,786**	**6,135**	**18.6**
Indiana	64	73	77	73	6,648	6,978	7,497	6,671	384	5,602	662	6.4
Illinois	58	60	62	48	3,816	4,126	4,410	3,621	19	3,276	521	.6
Michigan	1	----	----	----	166	------	------	------	------	166	------	------
Missouri	139	138	168	186	12,608	6,936	8,857	9,048	5,132	5,451	2,025	48.5
Nebraska	5	7	9	6	88	102	244	103	8	57	23	------
Kentucky	93	108	108	98	9,665	9,151	8,663	6,881	79	7,364	2,222	1.1
Tennessee	19	27	32	27	1,479	1,750	1,789	1,108	7	912	560	.8
Arkansas	30	35	36	54	1,528	1,898	1,227	2,035	21	1,467	40	1.4
Oklahoma	13	16	25	26	575	494	779	630	2	491	82	.4
California	----	1	----	----	------	66	------	------	------	------	------	------

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

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

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

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	422	316	297	$555,309	29	$26,365	16	$31,000
Indiana	64	61	56	243,650	7	7,594	12	26,200
Illinois	58	52	50	59,016	4	1,984		
Missouri	139	84	77	80,750	7	4,644	2	(1)
Kentucky	93	79	74	135,386	5	8,230	1	(1)
Tennessee	19	18	18	16,607	3	1,013	1	(1)
Arkansas	30	18	18	11,200	2	1,000		
Other States	19	4	[2] 4	8,700	1	1,900		4,800

[1] Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.
[2] Includes: Michigan, 1; Nebraska, 1; and Oklahoma, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States	422	406	$103,799	$49,148	$9,456	$16,302
Indiana	64	64	46,611	21,399	4,746	6,323
Illinois	58	57	[1] 15,776	7,332	839	2,478
Michigan	1	1				
Missouri	139	131	16,227	7,988	1,470	2,146
Nebraska	5	5	569	406	75	
Kentucky	93	91	17,953	8,727	1,569	4,503
Tennessee	19	18	3,769	1,590	472	680
Arkansas	30	30	2,629	1,573	280	166
Oklahoma	13	9	265	133	5	6

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	$4,571	$10,304	$1,303	$1,935	$903	$3,059	$6,818
Indiana	2,676	6,367	509	425	630	1,086	2,450
Illinois							
Michigan	448	1,837	370	292	74	679	1,427
Missouri	764	1,034	103	734	49	543	1,396
Nebraska		52				4	32
Kentucky	330	765	124	185	99	513	1,138
Tennessee	332	113	117	85	11	78	291
Arkansas	21	136	80	176	27	113	57
Oklahoma				38	13	43	27

[1] Amount for Michigan combined with figures for Illinois, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

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

ASSOCIATION	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	422	36,573	297	$555,309	29	$26,365	406	$103,799	301	17,562
Cherokee Home (Okla.)	9	467	2	(1)	------	--------	7	236	6	378
Eastern Union (Mo.)	6	326	3	2,850	------	--------	5	672	3	195
Fair Dealing (Mo.)	5	180	3	1,600	------	--------	5	385	4	215
Flat Creek (Ind.)	21	1,627	17	35,600	1	2,300	21	6,611	17	1,001
Freedom (Ind., Ky.)	10	529	8	7,550	------	--------	10	1,503	6	380
Free Union (Ky.)	8	527	6	4,200	------	--------	7	391	6	225
Galilee (Mo.)	7	5,446	4	10,600	1	3,500	7	1,945	6	350
Green River Union (Ky.)	4	322	3	4,000	------	--------	4	415	3	110
Liberty (Ill., Ind.)	25	3,207	22	154,800	4	3,814	25	29,169	22	2,302
Little Vine (Ark., Mo.)	5	243	3	1,500	1	250	5	387	4	174
Long Creek (Ky.)	21	2,319	17	21,100	1	100	21	2,761	13	700
Missouri (Ark., Mo.)	34	1,690	17	10,600	------	--------	33	2,569	22	852
Moark (Ark., Mich., Mo.)	18	1,322	18	26,400	7	3,394	18	6,386	17	1,164
Mount Olivet (Ill.)	16	858	13	14,100	1	200	16	3,464	10	626
Mount Union (Ky., Tenn.)	18	1,608	18	19,600	2	2,030	17	2,578	12	681
New Hope (Nebr.)	4	64	------	--------	------	--------	4	322	3	84
New Liberty (Ky., Mo., Tenn.)	29	2,077	27	29,907	4	1,413	29	5,002	26	1,496
North Liberty (Mo.)	8	496	4	2,700	------	--------	7	186	4	154
Northwest Nebraska (Nebr.)	1	24	1	(1)	------	--------	1	(1)	1	35
Ohio (Ill.)	14	1,028	13	18,100	2	1,585	14	3,111	9	549
Oklahoma (Okla.)	3	81	------	--------	------	--------	1	(1)	2	75
Old Liberty (Ill., Mo.)	10	545	6	3,000	------	--------	6	314	1	30
Portland (Ky., Tenn.)	13	1,073	7	8,700	------	--------	13	2,566	9	465
Post Oak Grove (Ark.)	15	713	7	3,000	------	--------	15	1,098	8	330
Union (Ky.)	37	4,230	32	87,586	2	6,100	36	11,301	25	1,235
Union Grove (Ind., Ill.)	27	1,841	25	28,016	1	199	27	6,036	26	1,269
United (Ind., Ky., Mo.)	23	2,200	13	48,300	2	1,480	22	11,421	14	1,579
West Liberty (Mo.)	5	161	2	(1)	------	--------	5	284	4	143
White River (Mo., Okla.)	18	674	2	(1)	------	--------	17	740	12	423
Wolf Bayou (Ark.)	6	317	2	(1)	------	--------	6	315	4	207
Unassociated (Ky., Mo.)	2	378	2	(1)	------	--------	2	(1)	2	135
Combinations	------	------	------	11,500	------	--------	------	731	------	------

[1] Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION [1]

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The General, or Arminian, Baptists trace their origin as a distinct denomination to the early part of the seventeenth century. Their first church is believed to have been founded in Holland in 1607 or 1610 and their first church in England in 1611. During the latter half of the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth centuries many of the Baptist churches in New England held Arminian views, and early in the eighteenth century there were also a number of General Baptists in Virginia. These sent a request for ministerial aid to the General Baptists of London, in answer to which Robert Nordin was sent to Virginia in 1714. Nordin is supposed after his arrival to have organized at Burleigh the first Baptist church in Virginia, although it is possible that he found it already

[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 J. P. Cox, editor and publisher of The General Baptist Messenger, Owensville, Ind., and approved by him in its present form.

established. Later other Baptist churches were organized, and the movement spread into North Carolina, where a flourishing yearly meeting was formed, and to other colonies of the South.

As the Calvinistic Baptists, who had better educated and more aggressive leaders, increased in numbers and strength, the majority of the Arminian Baptist churches, both in New England and the South, became affiliated with them, although the General Six Principle Baptists of New England and a small body of churches in the Carolinas continued to hold the doctrines of the General Baptists. Later the Free Baptists of New England, who held essentially the same principles, attracted many who would otherwise have formed General Baptist churches. The small group of General Baptist churches in the Carolinas, being reinforced by Free Baptists from the North, in time became known as Free Will Baptists, and included most of those holding Arminian views in that section of the country.

The historical origin of those Baptist bodies in the United States that bear the appellation "General Baptists" at the present time is somewhat uncertain, but it seems probable that they represent colonies sent to the Cumberland region by the early General Baptist churches of North Carolina. The first very definite information concerning them is that in 1823 a General Baptist church was organized in Vanderburg County, Ind., by Benoni Stinson and others. The following year Liberty Association was organized with four churches. The movement gradually extended to Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, and Nebraska. More recently churches have been established in Oklahoma, California, and Michigan.

Two distinct influences appeared early in these churches, one for greater denominational emphasis, the other for union with other Baptist bodies, such as the Free Will and the Separate Baptists. Various efforts for such union were put forth, but without conspicuous success. One association united with the Free Will Baptists in 1868, but withdrew in 1877. In 1881 two associations had a conference with an association of Missionary Baptists, as they were called, to distinguish them from Antimissionary or Primitive Baptists, but it failed to produce results. More recently a union with a Separate Baptist association caused some disturbance, but this also was not permanent. Notwithstanding the hindrances attending these discussions, the denomination has made progress, establishing churches and organizing missionary societies and Sunday schools. In 1915 the General Association of General Baptists formed a cooperative union with the Northern Baptist Convention.

DOCTRINE

The confession of faith of the General Baptists consists of 11 articles which, with but two slight changes, are identical with those formulated by Benoni Stinson in 1823. The distinctive feature of this confession is the doctrine of a general atonement (whence the name, "General Baptist"), which is that Christ died for all men, not merely for the elect, and that any failure of salvation rests purely with the individual. Other clauses state that man is "fallen and depraved," and cannot extricate himself from this state by any ability possessed by nature; that except in the case of infants and idiots, regeneration is necessary for salvation, and is secured only through repentance and faith in Jesus Christ; that while the Christian who endures to the end shall be saved, it is possible for him to fall from grace and be lost; that rewards and punishments are eternal; that the bodies of the just and unjust will be raised, the former to the resurrection of life, the latter to the resurrection of damnation; that the only proper mode of baptism is immersion, and the only proper subjects are believers; and that the communion, or Lord's Supper, should be free to all believers. Some of the churches practice foot washing.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the General Baptists are in accord with other Baptist bodies. The local churches are independent, but are united in local, State, and general associations, of advisory character, with no authority over the individual church. No association can legally form an organic union with any other denomination without the ratification of each individual church, and any local church wishing to withdraw from any association may do so, while any local association may withdraw from a State or General Association.

When a church desires the ordination of one of its members, it makes recommendation to a body composed of the ordained ministers and deacons of the various local churches, corresponding closely to the councils of Congregational churches, though sometimes called a presbytery. This body conducts an examination of the candidate and, if he is found worthy, ordains him, acting as the representative of the church. It has, however, no authority except such as is given to it by the local church. The vote of the local church on the reception of members must be unanimous.

In 1870 a General Association was organized to bring "into more intimate and fraternal relation and effective cooperation various bodies of liberal Baptists." With this most of the local associations are connected through delegates. While this General Association is a General Baptist institution, its constitution permits the reception of other Baptist associations whose doctrines and usages harmonize with those of the General Baptists. The constitution states that the name can never be changed, and that no less than three-fourths of its trustees shall be members of General Baptist churches. It has general supervision over the college and educational interests of the denomination, the home and foreign mission work, publication interests, literature, etc. A denominational budget of $6,000 is called for each year, which is divided among the denominational enterprises.

A home mission board is maintained under the direction of the general association, its object being to support home missionaries, establish churches in new fields, assist in building houses of worship, etc. There are 37 local associations, and a total membership of 38,000. The various local associations also have boards which do similar work within their own territory, and which cooperate with the general board. The home mission board of the Liberty Association of Indiana has a permanent fund of several thousand dollars, and has been the means of advancing the interests of the association and of the denomination as much perhaps as any other one agency. Largely through its efforts the present publishing house of the denomination was established.

For many years the General Baptists cooperated with the Free Baptists in foreign mission work, but, since this was found to be not entirely satisfactory, a foreign missionary society was organized in 1904, under direction and control of the General Association.

Through the foreign mission board work is now being carried on in the island of Guam, where in 1936 there were several stations, occupied by a native missionary and several native helpers. There are about 75 members. The value of property belonging to the denomination in foreign fields is estimated at $10,000, and there is an endowment of $3,500.

The General Baptists have one educational institution, Oakland City College, in Indiana, which includes a theological department. It has a faculty of 15 teachers and an average attendance of about 250 students, property valued at $100,000, and an endowment of about $250,000. The amount contributed for the support of the school during the year was about $20,000.

The General Baptist Messenger, the church organ, was established in 1886, and has assisted largely in building up and strengthening the denomination and its institutions. It is now published at Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Sunday schools, women's missionary and aid societies, and Christian Endeavor societies are maintained in many of the churches.

SEPARATE BAPTISTS

STATISTICS

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

The membership of this denomination includes persons who have been admitted to the local churches, by vote of the members, upon their acceptance of the articles of belief and baptism by immersion.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL [1]	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	69	4	65		
Members, number	5,287	252	5,035	4.8	95.2
Average membership per church	77	63	77		
Membership by sex:					
Male	1,845	107	1,738	5.8	94.2
Female	2,718	145	2,573	5.3	94.7
Sex not reported	724		724		100.0
Males per 100 females	67.9	73.8	67.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	25	9	16		
13 years and over	3,660	243	3,417	6.6	93.4
Age not reported	1,602		1,602		100.0
Percent under 13 years [2]	0.7	3.6	0.5		
Church edifices, number	57	3	54		
Value—number reporting	52	2	50		
Amount reported	$66,670	$4,500	$62,170	6.7	93.3
Constructed prior to 1936	$60,920	$2,000	$58,920	3.3	96.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	$5,750	$2,500	$3,250	43.5	56.5
Average value per church	$1,282	$2,250	$1,243		
Debt—number reporting	1		1		
Amount reported	$400		$400		100.0
Number reporting "no debt"	34	1	33		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	59	4	55		
Amount reported	$10,553	$574	$9,979	5.4	94.6
Pastors' salaries	$4,371	$312	$4,059	7.1	92.9
All other salaries	$354	$12	$342	3.4	96.6
Repairs and improvements	$3,820	$100	$3,720	2.6	97.4
All other current expenses, including interest	$695	$82	$613	11.8	88.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	$350		$350		100.0
Home missions	$319	$10	$309	3.1	96.9
Foreign missions	$40		$40		
To general headquarters for distribution	$146		$146		100.0
All other purposes	$458	$58	$400	12.7	87.3
Average expenditure per church	$179	$144	$181		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	55	3	52		
Officers and teachers	487	38	449	7.8	92.2
Scholars	2,932	159	2,773	5.4	94.6
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number	4		4		
Officers and teachers	15		15		
Scholars	140		140		100.0

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

Comparative data, 1906–36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Separate Baptists 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	69	65	46	73
Increase [1] over preceding census:				
Number	4	19	−27	
Percent [2]				
Members, number	5,287	4,803	4,254	5,180
Increase [1] over preceding census:				
Number	484	549	−926	
Percent	10.1	12.9	−17.9	
Average membership per church	77	74	92	71
Church edifices, number	57	46	41	60
Value—number reporting	52	43	40	59
Amount reported	$66,670	$63,650	$47,565	$66,980
Average value per church	$1,282	$1,480	$1,189	$1,135
Debt—number reporting	1		2	4
Amount reported	$400		$110	$380
Parsonages, number				
Value—number reporting		1		
Amount reported		$1,000		
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	59	41	33	
Amount reported	$10,553	$9,292	$9,468	
Pastors' salaries	$4,371			
All other salaries	$354			
Repairs and improvements	$3,820	$7,799	$8,005	
All other current expenses, including interest	$695			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	$350			
Home missions	$319			
Foreign missions	$40	$1,368	$1,463	
To general headquarters for distribution	$146			
All other purposes	$453			
Not classified		$125		
Average expenditure per church	$179	$227	$287	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	55	37	30	45
Officers and teachers	487	259	237	312
Scholars	2,932	1,782	1,711	1,962

[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 Separate Baptists 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 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.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each association of the Separate Baptists, 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	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	69	4	65	5,287	252	5,035	1,845	2,718	724	67.9	55	487	2,932
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Indiana	14	1	13	981	63	918	419	502	60	83.5	13	107	583
Illinois	6	2	4	460	157	303	187	273	------	68.5	4	44	145
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky	39	1	38	3,198	32	3,166	985	1,549	664	63.6	31	283	1,636
Tennessee	8	------	8	398	------	398	134	264	------	50.8	6	44	388
Alabama	2	------	2	250	------	250	120	130	------	92.3	1	9	180

TABLE 4.—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	69	65	46	73	5,287	4,803	4,254	5,180	25	3,660	1,602	0.7
Indiana	14	18	17	24	981	1,640	1,608	2,201	17	753	211	2.2
Illinois	6	9	5	15	460	541	477	1,076	------	460	------	------
Kentucky	39	28	19	28	3,198	2,078	1,859	1,765	8	1,999	1,191	.4
Tennessee	8	10	5	6	398	544	220	138	------	398	------	------
Alabama	2	------	------	------	250	------	------	------	------	50	200	------

[1] Based on membership with age classification reported.

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

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	69	57	52	$66,670	1	$400
Indiana	14	14	11	19,600	------	------
Illinois	6	6	6	14,200	------	------
Kentucky	39	31	29	28,790	------	------
Tennessee	8	4	4	[1] 4,080	1	400
Alabama	2	2	2			

[1] Amount for Alabama combined with figures for Tennessee, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES										
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States	69	59	$10,553	$4,371	$354	$3,820	$695	$350	$319	$40	$146	$458
Indiana	14	14	2,952	1,255	98	962	149	150	106	35	27	170
Illinois	6	5	1,129	579	94	340	77	10	15	------	------	14
Kentucky	39	31	4,415	2,349	162	894	453	95	96	5	116	245
Tennessee	8	7	[1] 2,057	188	------	1,624	16	95	102	------	3	29
Alabama	2	2										

[1] Amount for Alabama combined with figures for Tennessee, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

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

ASSOCIATION	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	69	5,287	52	$66,670	1	$400	59	$10,553	55	2,932
Ambraw	6	460	6	14,200	------	------	5	1,129	4	145
Central Indiana	10	766	9	15,300	------	------	10	2,486	9	379
Mount Olivet	8	398	4	1,480	------	------	7	270	6	388
Mount Pleasant	2	250	2	[1] 17,200	1	400	13	3,636	1	180
Nolynn	12	1,702	10						10	549
North Indiana	4	215	2	[2] 18,490	------	------	4	466	4	204
South Kentucky	27	1,496	19				20	2,566	21	1,087

[1] Amount for Mount Pleasant combined with figures for Nolynn, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.
[2] Amount for North Indiana combined with figures for South Kentucky, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION [1]

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The term "Separate," as applied to church bodies, had its origin in what is known as the Separatist Movement in England toward the close of the sixteenth century and early in the seventeenth century. It indicated primarily a withdrawing from the Anglican Church, without implying any specific doctrinal or ecclesiastical character. Among the churches which thus withdrew were some distinctively Baptist churches, though the first definite date appears to be that of 1662, when a church called the "English Puritan Separate Baptist Church" is said to have been organized. This, in common with some of the other independent churches, was compelled to emigrate to the colonies and came to America in 1695.

[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. Banta, of the Separate Baptists, Grab, Ky., and approved by him in its present form.

In the early part of the eighteenth century a somewhat similar condition existed in New England. The revival movement in which Whitefield took so prominent a part, and which culminated in the Great Awakening, caused sharp discussion. Those who endorsed the revival were called "New Lights," and were opposed bitterly on two specific points; one was the use of lay preachers, and the other the refusal to retain on church rolls those who were regarded by them as unregenerate because they had not experienced conversion. Denominational lines were not drawn, both the Congregational and Presbyterian churches, the latter under the lead of the Tennents, sharing in the controversy, which resulted in the withdrawal or "separation" of a number of churches. In all of these "separate" churches there were Baptists, and of 31 ministers ordained as pastors from 1746 to 1751, there were 5 Baptists before they were ordained and 8 became Baptists, among the latter being Isaac Backus, the famous Baptist theologian and historian. These Separate Baptist churches were distinguished from the Regular Baptist churches by their milder Calvinism and their willingness to receive those who practiced infant baptism, even though they themselves preferred the form of immersion. As a result the Regular Baptists refused to recognize them, and for some time there was more or less hostility between the two branches. This, however, gradually disappeared, and in New England the two bodies coalesced, though there was never any formal act of union.

Among the more prominent leaders of the Separate Baptists was Shubael Stearns, a native of Boston, who was baptized and ordained in Tolland, Conn. In 1754 he left New England and settled at Sandy Creek, now Randolph County, N. C., where he made his permanent residence. With him had come 8 families, 16 persons in all, and there the same year he organized the first Separate Baptist church in the South. Before long it contained 606 members, and Daniel Marshall, Samuel Harris, and others soon became influential coworkers with Mr. Stearns. In 17 years the southern Separate Baptists had spread westward to the Mississippi, southward to Georgia, and eastward to the sea, and had 125 ministers and 42 churches. Their first association, the Sandy Creek, was organized at Stearns Church in January 1758. As early as 1776 they were found in Kentucky, and in 1785 organized the South Kentucky Association, which is still in existence. In 1815 they crossed into Indiana Territory, established a church on Indian Creek, and in 1830 organized the Sand Creek Association. The first association in Illinois, the Shelby, was organized in 1845, and the Ambraw, one of their strongest associations, was formed in 1869. At present they are found in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama.

In 1787 the Regular and Separate Baptists in Virginia formed a union, adopting the name "United Baptist Churches of Christ in Virginia." In course of time similar unions were formed in most of the other States in which the southern branch of the Separate Baptists had organizations. A few Separate Baptist churches, however, refused to join in this movement, and have maintained distinct organizations until the present time. Owing largely to difficulty of communication, somepractically kindred associations, such as the Duck River Association and others of similar character, have not identified themselves with the distinctive Separate Baptist body. Individual members of these associations have expressed their willingness to be classed with the Separate Baptists, but no official action in that direction has been taken.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

Separate Baptists reject all creeds and confessions of faith, but the various associations publish, in the minutes of their yearly meetings, articles of belief. These are not always worded exactly alike, but in the main are in substantial agreement. The declaration of the General Association, which may be taken as an illustration, emphasizes the Scriptures as the infallible Word of God, the only safe rule of faith and practice; the existence of three divine personages in the Godhead; and three ordinances—baptism, the Lord's Supper, and feet washing. The immersion of believers is considered the only proper mode of baptism. They hold that regeneration, justification, and sanctification take place through faith in the life, death, resurrection, ascension, and intercession of Christ; that both the just and unjust will have part in the resurrection, and that God has appointed a day in which He will judge the world by Jesus Christ.

The strict Calvinistic doctrines of election, reprobation, and fatality have never been accepted by the Separate Baptist churches, the special points of emphasis in their preaching being the general atonement of Jesus Christ and the freedom of

ion for all who will come to Him on the terms laid down in His Word. In atements of some associations the doctrines of "adoption by the Spirit of and the "perseverance of the saints" are included. The Lord's Supper erved in the evening and is regarded, not as a church table, but the Lord's Each one who partakes is expected to follow the scriptural rule, "Let a examine himself, and so let him eat of that bread and drink of that cup." polity the Separate Baptists are thoroughly congregational, recognizing the omy of the local church, the purely advisory character of the association, he rights of the individual Christian.

WORK

the line of home missionary work each association, independent of any other, ects its own work, but the amount of money expended for this object is not ted. No provision has as yet been made for foreign missionary work. hough the denomination has no established institution of learning, educa- s firmly believed in. Sunday schools are very generally maintained through- he different associations and are usually prosperous.
e denominational paper, The Messenger, is published at Kokomo, Ind.

REGULAR BAPTISTS

STATISTICS

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

The membership of this denomination includes those whose names are enrolled as communicants on the local church registers, upon profession of faith and baptism.

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	266	16	250	6.0	94.0
Members, number	17,186	1,629	15,557	9.5	90.5
Average membership per church	65	102	62		
Membership by sex:					
Male	5,952	522	5,430	8.8	91.2
Female	9,912	829	9,083	8.4	91.6
Sex not reported	1,322	278	1,044	21.0	79.0
Males per 100 females	60.0	63.0	59.8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	59	45	14		
13 years and over	14,691	1,140	13,551	7.8	92.2
Age not reported	2,436	444	1,992	18.2	81.8
Percent under 13 years [2]	0.4	3.8	0.1		
Church edifices, number	189	12	177	6.3	93.7
Value—number reporting	173	11	162	6.4	93.6
Amount reported	$234,595	$60,500	$174,095	25.8	74.2
Constructed prior to 1936	$222,220	$58,500	$163,720	26.3	73.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	$12,375	$2,000	$10,375	16.2	83.8
Average value per church	$1,356	$5,500	$1,075		
Debt—number reporting	16	2	14		
Amount reported	$3,318	$1,835	$1,483	55.3	44.7
Number reporting "no debt"	121	6	115	5.0	95.0
Parsonages, number	6	1	5		
Value—number reporting	3	1	2		
Amount reported	$10,100	$6,000	$4,100	59.4	40.6
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	186	15	171	8.1	91.9
Amount reported	$24,023	$6,841	$17,182	28.5	71.5
Pastors' salaries	$5,709	$2,507	$3,202	43.9	56.1
All other salaries	$1,263	$424	$839	33.6	66.4
Repairs and improvements	$4,584	$455	$4,129	9.9	90.1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	$6,330	$660	$5,670	10.4	89.6
All other current expenses, including interest	$3,315	$1,510	$1,805	45.6	54.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	$768	$286	$482	37.2	62.8
Home missions	$216	$70	$146	32.4	67.6
To general headquarters for distribution	$935	$558	$377	59.7	40.3
All other purposes	$903	$371	$532	41.1	58.9
Average expenditure per church	$129	$456	$100		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	54	8	46		
Officers and teachers	402	83	319	20.6	79.4
Scholars	3,358	870	2,488	25.9	74.1
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number	4	1	3		
Officers and teachers	28	19	9		
Scholars	322	97	225	30.1	69.9

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 100.
[2] 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 Regular Baptists for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number	266	349	401
Increase [1] over preceding census:			
Number	−83	−52	
Percent	−23.8	−13.0	
Members, number	17,186	23,091	21,521
Increase [1] over preceding census:			
Number	−5,905	1,570	
Percent	−25.6	7.3	
Average membership per church	65	66	54
Church edifices, number	189	235	192
Value—number reporting	173	233	189
Amount reported	$234,595	$647,550	$141,480
Average value per church	$1,356	$2,779	$749
Debt—number reporting	16	22	15
Amount reported	$3,318	$106,619	$1,462
Parsonages, number	6		
Value—number reporting	3	8	2
Amount reported	$10,100	$36,325	$3,100
Expenditures:			
Churches reporting, number	186	223	143
Amount reported	$24,023	$55,610	$11,855
Pastors' salaries	$5,709		
All other salaries	$1,263		
Repairs and improvements	$4,584	$46,168	$10,231
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	$6,330		
All other current expenses, including interest	$3,315		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc	$768		
Home missions	$216	$8,815	$1,624
To general headquarters for distribution	$935		
All other purposes	$903		
Not classified		$627	
Average expenditure per church	$129	$249	$83
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting, number	54	65	50
Officers and teachers	402	450	264
Scholars	3,358	4,690	2,587

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Regular Baptists 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 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 churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported the value of edifices.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each association of the Regular Baptists, 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	266	16	250	17,186	1,629	15,557	5,952	9,912	1,322	60.0	54	402	3,358
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio	6	2	4	276	131	145	109	167	------	65.3	4	28	281
Indiana	10	1	9	819	73	746	190	267	362	71.2	6	51	231
Illinois	1	----	1	44	------	44	17	27	------	------	1	13	45
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Virginia	38	2	36	1,723	79	1,644	612	1,050	61	58.3	6	27	248
West Virginia	39	2	37	2,431	559	1,872	883	1,462	86	60.4	5	55	600
North Carolina	46	1	45	3,620	82	3,538	1,188	2,049	383	58.0	20	137	1,048
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky	117	6	111	7,666	553	7,113	2,732	4,504	430	60.7	10	79	805
Tennessee	1	1	----	12	12	------	2	10	------	------	------	------	------
Alabama	5	1	4	514	140	374	193	321	------	60.1	2	12	100
PACIFIC:													
Washington	3	----	3	81	------	81	26	55	------	------	------	------	------

[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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1936	1926	1916	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 [1]
United States	266	349	401	17,186	23,091	21,521	59	14,691	2,436	0.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio	6	6	1	276	1,456	14	1	141	134	.7
Indiana	10	17	19	819	1,163	1,214	------	218	601	------
Illinois	1	1	1	44	81	75	1	43	------	2.3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Missouri	------	------	4	------	------	115	------	------	------	------
Kansas	------	------	1	------	------	68	------	------	------	------
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Virginia	38	56	64	1,723	3,387	3,004	------	1,596	127	------
West Virginia	39	36	42	2,431	2,101	1,763	48	2,202	181	2.1
North Carolina	46	57	59	3,620	4,262	3,714	8	3,274	338	.2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky	117	146	160	7,666	8,745	8,609	------	6,751	915	------
Tennessee	1	17	43	12	1,120	2,582	------	12	------	------
Alabama	5	11	3	514	556	129	1	373	140	.3
Mississippi	------	------	2	------	------	93	------	------	------	------
PACIFIC:										
Washington	3	2	1	81	130	44	------	81	------	------
Idaho	------	------	1	------	------	7	------	------	------	------

[1] Based on membership with age classification reported.

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	266	189	173	$234,595	16	$3,318	3	$10,100
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio	6	5	5	5,925	1	1,275		
Indiana	10	6	5	7,900				
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia	38	30	29	44,000	2	147	1	(1)
West Virginia	39	18	14	41,825	1	250	1	(1)
North Carolina	46	40	40	52,410	3	160		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky	117	82	74	78,085	9	1,486	1	(1)
Other States	10	8	[2] 6	4,450				10,100

[1] Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.
[2] Includes: Illinois, 1; Tennessee, 1; Alabama, 2; and Washington, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES										
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States	266	186	$24,023	$5,709	$1,263	$4,584	$6,330	$3,315	$768	$216	$935	$903
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio	6	3	667	180	52	25	240	130	40			
Indiana	10	9	[1] 1,446	1,126	40	260			5	10	5	
Illinois	1	1										
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia	38	26	2,567	830	26	1,054	125	171	103	25	122	111
West Virginia	39	23	4,811	2,138	348	206		1,229	20	41	433	396
North Carolina	46	30	2,712	603	444	663		582	160	15	19	226
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky	117	86	10,973	319	343	2,278	5,965	1,190	408	105	202	163
Tennessee	1	1	[2] 825	513	10	98			32	20	148	4
Alabama	5	4										
PACIFIC:												
Washington	3	3	22					13			6	3

[1] Amount for Illinois combined with figures for Indiana, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.
[2] Amount for Tennessee combined with figures for Alabama, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

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

ASSOCIATION	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	266	17,186	173	$234,595	16	$3,318	186	$24,023	54	3,358
Alabama:										
Mount Pleasant	5	514	2	(1)			4	605	2	100
Illinois:										
Mount Tabor	1	44	1	(1)			1	(1)	1	45
Indiana:										
Mount Tabor	6	639	3	7,000			6	915	4	161
Mount Pleasant-Richland	4	180	2	(1)			3	253	2	70
Kentucky:										
Enterprise	20	1,700	18	18,350	1	150	14	1,146	7	610
Green River	1	129								
Indian Bottom	16	814	11	15,600	1	560	12	1,334		
Mountain	13	1,009	4	1,800			8	227		
New Salem	26	1,671	15	11,700	2	171	19	891		
Sardis	10	407	5	7,700	2	170	7	898		
Union	25	1,371	15	19,400	3	435	20	5,890		
Unassociated	6	565	6	3,535			6	587	3	195
North Carolina:										
Blue Ridge	3	284	2	(1)			2	(1)	2	100
Little River	15	1,387	12	9,800	1	10	9	649	5	209
Mitchell's River	4	170	4	10,010	1	50	2	(1)	2	95
Mountain Union	13	978	12	22,700	1	100	8	398	5	300
Regular Primitive	8	581	8	6,800			6	312	4	194
Union	2	180	2	(1)			2	(1)	1	70
Unassociated	1	40					1	(1)	1	80
Ohio:										
Enterprise	6	276	5	5,925	1	1,275	3	667	4	281
Tennessee:										
Eastern	1	12	1	(1)			1	(1)		
Virginia:										
Friendship	5	191					4	75		
Ketocton	7	269	6	17,600			5	1,353	4	135
Little River	2	242	2	(1)			1	(1)	1	20
Mountain Union	5	340	4	14,300			2	(1)	1	93
Union	17	620	15	8,800	2	147	13	1,001		
New Salem	1	43	1	(1)						
Indian Bottom	1	18	1	(1)			1	(1)		
Washington:										
New Salem	3	81	2	(1)			3	22		
West Virginia:										
Friendship	17	804	1	(1)			10	101		
Indian Creek	7	563	5	5,300	1	250	7	999	3	210
Kyova	4	173	2	(1)			2	(1)		
Mount Zion	5	118	1	(1)			1	(1)	1	50
Sardis	5	209	4	2,625			2	(1)		
Broad Run	1	504	1	(1)			1	(1)	1	340
Combinations				45,650				5,700		

[1] Amount included in the figures shown on line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION[1]

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Under this head are included a number of associations of Baptists who claim to represent the original English Baptists before the distinction between Calvinistic or Particular and Arminian or General became prominent. They are thus distinguished from the Primitive Baptists, representing the extreme of Calvinism, and the General, Free Will, and other Baptists, inclining more to the Arminian doctrine; but are in general sympathy with the United Baptists and Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists. Some use the term "Regular" alone, and some the term "Regular Primitive," but so far as reported all are included under the one head of "Regular." They are to be found chiefly in North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and the adjoining States. The question has arisen as to the consolidation of these three groups, but as yet no definite action has been taken.[2]

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the Regular Baptists are essentially at one with the United Baptists and hold that God gives no command but what he holds all men responsible for complying therewith, compliance always being by enabling grace; and by such enabling grace man may comply with the conditions necessary to salvation; that man as a result of sin is completely depraved, having neither will nor power to extricate himself from his state of death in sin and his salvation is purely or entirely by grace as a result of God's mercy and love; since Christ was offered an infinite sacrifice for sin, on the basis of this sacrifice the Gospel of God's grace is to be preached to all men, the lost being lost because of their unbelief.

The different confessions of faith adopted by other Baptists, such as the London Confession, the Philadelphia Confession, and the New Hampshire Confession are not in use. Each association has its own confession and there will be found in numerous cases some slight difference, particularly in the case of the Ketocton and Indian Creek Associations, including churches in northern Virginia and West Virginia, and Big Harpeth Church in Tennessee, where the doctrine is found to be rather more Calvinistic, and more nearly in harmony with that of the Primitive Baptist group. There is, however, such general correspondence as to permit the classification of these associations together. They are strict in admission to the Lord's Supper, practicing close communion, and for the most part observing the ceremony of feet washing.

In polity the Regular Baptists are distinctly congregational. The churches meet for fellowship in associations and frequently send messengers to other associations, but there is no organic union between the different associations and the lists of churches not infrequently vary from year to year.

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[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 E. A. Williams, of the Regular Baptists, Whitestown, Ind., and approved by him in its present form.

[2] Use of the term "Regular" has varied at different times. In the report of churches for 1890 it was applied to the great body of Baptists included in the Northern, Southern, and National Conventions. That use, however, has dropped out and at present the term seems to be limited to the churches described above. But some organizations of Baptists in Tennessee and adjoining States, listed under the head of Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists, are in fact the same kind of Baptists as the Regular Baptists and might properly have been included as a part of this group.

UNITED BAPTISTS

STATISTICS

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

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been received into the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL [1]	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	277	10	267	3.6	96.4
Members, number	27,000	864	26,136	3.2	96.8
Average membership per church	97	86	98		
Membership by sex:					
Male	9,419	313	9,106	3.3	96.7
Female	14,868	533	14,335	3.6	96.4
Sex not reported	2,713	18	2,695	.7	99.3
Males per 100 females	63.4	58.7	63.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	203		203		100.0
13 years and over	23,588	701	22,887	3.0	97.0
Age not reported	3,209	163	3,046	5.1	94.9
Percent under 13 years [2]	0.9		0.9		
Church edifices, number	168	5	163	3.0	97.0
Value—number reporting	161	5	156	3.1	96.9
Amount reported	$179,215	$11,800	$167,415	6.6	93.4
Constructed prior to 1936	$171,975	$11,800	$160,175	6.9	93.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	$7,240		$7,240		100.0
Average value per church	$1,113	$2,360	$1,073		
Debt—number reporting	8	1	7		
Amount reported	$4,173	$2,647	$1,526	63.4	36.6
Number reporting "no debt"	111	2	109	1.8	98.2
Parsonages, number	4		4		
Value—number reporting	1		1		
Amount reported	$500		$500		100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	188	7	181	3.7	96.3
Amount reported	$15,448	$1,005	$14,443	6.5	93.5
Pastors' salaries	$4,174	$348	$3,826	8.3	91.7
All other salaries	$588	$45	$543	7.7	92.3
Repairs and improvements	$3,737	$183	$3,554	4.9	95.1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	$1,657	$115	$1,542	6.9	93.1
All other current expenses, including interest	$1,589	$209	$1,380	13.2	86.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	$802		$802		100.0
Home missions	$603	$15	$588	2.5	97.5
Foreign missions	$426	$25	$401	5.9	94.1
To general headquarters for distribution	$194		$194		100.0
All other purposes	$1,678	$65	$1,613	3.9	96.1
Average expenditure per church	$82	$144	$80		

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

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL [1]	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	73	4	69		
Officers and teachers	589	34	555	5.8	94.2
Scholars	4,929	303	4,626	6.1	93.9
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number	5		5		
Officers and teachers	47		47		
Scholars	294		294		100.0
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number	4	1	3		
Officers and teachers	15	5	10		
Scholars	158	25	133	15.8	84.2
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number	1		1		
Officers and teachers	13		13		
Scholars	67		67		

[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 United Baptists 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	277	221	254	190
Increase [1] over preceding census:				
Number	56	−33	64	
Percent	25.3	−13.0	33.7	
Members, number	27,000	18,903	22,097	13,698
Increase [1] over preceding census:				
Number	8,097	−3,194	8,399	
Percent	42.8	−14.5	61.3	
Average membership per church	97	86	87	72
Church edifices, number	168	142	82	77
Value—number reporting	161	139	82	75
Amount reported	$179,215	$144,665	$52,147	$36,715
Average value per church	$1,113	$1,041	$636	$490
Debt—number reporting	8	10	2	2
Amount reported	$4,173	$1,610	$20	$115
Parsonages, number	4			
Value—number reporting	1			
Amount reported	$500			
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	188	147	69	
Amount reported	$15,448	$15,094	$4,837	
Pastors' salaries	$4,174			
All other salaries	$588			
Repairs and improvements	$3,737	$11,103	$3,647	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	$1,657			
All other current expenses, including interest	$1,589			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc	$802			
Home missions	$603			
Foreign missions	$426	$1,862	$1,190	
To general headquarters for distribution	$194			
All other purposes	$1,678			
Not classified		$2,129		
Average expenditure per church	$82	$103	$70	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	73	39	16	21
Officers and teachers	589	239	92	168
Scholars	4,929	2,005	701	1,360

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the United Baptists 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 the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each association of the United Baptists, 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	277	10	267	27,000	864	26,136	9,419	14,868	2,713	63.4	73	589	4,929
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio	11	----	11	891	----	891	376	515	------	73.0	5	41	205
Wisconsin	2	----	2	45	----	45	20	25	------	------	----	----	------
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri	14	1	13	1,225	43	1,182	397	627	201	63.3	4	32	157
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Virginia	2	----	2	95	----	95	53	42	------	------	----	----	------
West Virginia	67	5	62	5,299	359	4,940	1,858	3,148	293	59.0	13	107	1,233
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky	134	4	130	14,759	462	14,297	5,176	7,896	1,687	65.6	23	205	1,755
Tennessee	46	----	46	4,651	----	4,651	1,539	2,615	497	58.9	28	204	1,579
PACIFIC:													
Washington	1	----	1	35	----	35	------	------	35	------	----	----	------

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 [1]
United States	277	221	254	190	27,000	18,903	22,097	13,698	203	23,588	3,209	0.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio	11	12	1	17	891	663	73	1,381	5	513	373	1.0
Wisconsin	2	----	----	----	45	----	----	----	----	45	----	----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri	14	21	21	28	1,225	1,581	1,334	1,267	----	1,082	143	----
Nebraska	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	11	----	----	----	----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia	2	----	----	----	95	----	----	----	----	95	----	----
West Virginia	67	48	40	32	5,299	3,744	3,565	2,226	111	4,071	1,117	2.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky	134	119	192	79	14,759	11,557	17,125	7,167	47	13,476	1,236	.3
Tennessee	46	18	----	----	4,651	1,302	----	----	40	4,271	340	.9
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas	----	----	----	33	----	----	----	1,646	----	----	----	----
PACIFIC:												
Washington	1	3	----	----	35	56	----	----	----	35	----	----

[1] Based on membership with age classification reported.

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States	277	168	161	$179,215	8	$4,173
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio	11	10	10	9,200	2	500
Wisconsin	2	----	----	----	----	----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri	14	12	12	9,750	----	----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia	2	1	1	[1] 53,410	1	2,647
West Virginia	67	32	30			
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	134	79	75	87,490	5	1,026
Tennessee	46	34	33	19,365	----	----
PACIFIC:						
Washington	1	----	----	----	----	----

[1] Amount for Virginia combined with figures for West Virginia, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

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	277	188	$15,448	$4,174	$588	$3,737
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio	11	7	676	271	24	161
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri	14	12	938	615	----------	152
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
West Virginia	67	47	3,853	874	165	877
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	134	88	6,982	1,696	261	1,815
Tennessee	46	31	2,967	718	188	707
Other States	5	[1] 3	32	----------	----------	25

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States	$1,657	$1,589	$802	$603	$426	$194	$1,678
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio	82	94	----------	----------	----------	4	40
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri	30	60	20	34	----------	4	23
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
West Virginia	1,260	381	117	5	----------	30	144
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky	245	796	544	419	416	128	662
Tennessee	40	253	121	145	10	28	807
Other States	----------	5	----------	----------	----------	----------	2

[1] Includes: Wisconsin, 1, and Virginia, 2.

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

ASSOCIATION	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	277	27,000	161	$179,215	8	$4,173	188	$15,448	73	4,929
Bethel	11	1,109	9	8,250			10	919	3	137
Bethlehem No. 1	34	2,937	19	40,060	1	2,647	27	2,951	8	856
Bethlehem No. 2	15	1,329	7	3,550			9	276		
Blaine Union	9	987	9	3,965			7	100		
Center Point	6	576	5	4,500			5	514	6	253
Central Missouri	3	116	3	1,500			2	(1)	1	20
Cumberland River	8	1,461	7	14,000			8	1,753	6	425
Iron Hill No. 1	3	239	1	(1)			1	(1)		
Iron Hill No. 2	14	944	6	3,800	2	650	9	750		
Laurel River	2	162	1	(1)			1	(1)		
Little River	1	14								
Mountain Association	12	1,150	2	(1)			9	897	7	750
Mount Carmel	4	256	4	5,700			2	(1)	4	404
Mount Zion	19	1,609	6	3,650			11	580	2	46
New Liberty	4	278	4	2,700			3	895	1	30
New Zion	8	589	2	(1)			5	179	2	90
Olive	2	50								
Paint River	28	3,868	21	21,300	5	876	19	971		
South Concord	3	387	1	(1)			2	(1)		
South Fork	1	88	1	(1)					1	35
Stockton Valley	16	1,610	13	8,865			14	1,093	7	315
Unassociated	2	100					2	(1)		
Western Union	38	4,294	25	12,750			23	2,090	25	1,568
Zion	34	2,867	15	35,725			19	511		
Combinations				8,000				969		

[1] Amount included in the figures shown on line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION [1]

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

With the immigration of Baptists from the New England and Middle States into Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and the more intimate fellowship that grew up in those isolated communities, the distinction between the different Baptist bodies, Calvinistic or Particular, and Arminian or General, became in many cases less marked, and a tendency toward union was apparent. In Virginia and the Carolinas, particularly, and also in Kentucky, during the latter part of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries, a considerable number of the Separate Baptists and those who were known as "Regular Baptists," claiming to represent the original English Baptists before the distinction between Particular and General became prominent, combined under the name of "United Baptists." The Separate Baptists emphasized less strongly the Arminian characteristics of their belief, while the Regular Baptists were more ready to allow special customs, particularly foot washing, wherever they were desired. This movement, which took definite form in Richmond, Va., in 1794 and in Kentucky in 1804, for a time gained strength and the associations kept their identity; but gradually, as they came into closer relations with the larger Baptist bodies of the North and South, many United Baptist churches ceased to be distinct and became enrolled with other Baptist bodies.

[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 Elder Aaron Stepp, moderator of the Zion Association, United Baptists, Inez, Ky.

Of late years there has developed considerable fellowship with associations still using the name "Regular," and with those listed in the census report as the "Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists," and there has been talk of a consolidation of these different associations. As yet no definite steps to this end have been taken.

The name "United Baptist" still appears on the minutes of many associations whose churches are enrolled with the Baptists of the Northern Convention or the Southern Convention, chiefly with the latter, but there are some which retain their distinctive position. In many cases, even where they are not on the rolls of the Southern Baptist Convention, they are still in intimate relations with its churches, attend the same meetings, and are identified with them in many ways.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the United Baptists hold that salvation is all of grace and in no sense of works; yet that it is conditional upon performance of the requirements of the Gospel which, they claim, is to be preached to all men; and, as all men are commanded to repent, it necessarily follows that all men are given ability to repent, being led to repentance by the goodness of God, or, on the other hand, being led to rebellion and resistance by the devices of Satan; but that, in either case, it is as the individual inclines the ear and heart, or yields himself to obey. They observe the ceremony of foot washing, and are strict in their practice of close communion. In polity they are strictly congregational.

DUCK RIVER AND KINDRED ASSOCIATIONS OF BAPTISTS (BAPTIST CHURCH OF CHRIST)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists (Baptist Church of 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 denomination includes those who have been enrolled in the local churches upon regeneration and baptism. Baptism is by immersion.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL [1]	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	91	4	87		
Members, number	7,951	402	7,549	5.1	94.9
Average membership per church	87	101	87		
Membership by sex:					
Male	2,843	159	2,684	5.6	94.4
Female	4,347	243	4,104	5.6	94.4
Sex not reported	761		761		100.0
Males per 100 females	65.4	65.4	65.4		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	31	14	17		
13 years and over	7,377	388	6,989	5.3	94.7
Age not reported	543		543		100.0
Percent under 13 years [2]	0.4	3.5	0.2		
Church edifices, number	74	4	70		
Value—number reporting	68	3	65		
Amount reported	$49,615	$2,800	$46,815	5.6	94.4
Constructed prior to 1936	$47,115	$2,800	$44,315	5.9	94.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	$2,500		$2,500		100.0
Average value per church	$730	$933	$720		
Debt—number reporting	1		1		
Amount reported	$1,000		$1,000		100.0
Number reporting "no debt"	50	2	48		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	58	3	55		
Amount reported	$5,333	$528	$4,805	9.9	90.1
Pastors' salaries	$2,389	$286	$2,103	12.0	88.0
All other salaries	$372	$117	$255	31.5	68.5
Repairs and improvements	$1,436	$25	$1,411	1.7	98.3
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	$75		$75		
All other current expenses, including interest	$246		$246		100.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	$382	$50	$332	13.1	86.9
Home missions	$149	$50	$99	35.7	64.3
To general headquarters for distribution	$7		$7		
All other purposes	$286		$286		100.0
Average expenditure per church	$92	$176	$87		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	20	3	17		
Officers and teachers	141	30	111	21.3	78.7
Scholars	992	153	839	15.4	84.6

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

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Comparative data, 1906–36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists 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	91	98	105	92
Increase [1] over preceding census:				
Number	−7	−7	13	
Percent [2]		−6.7		
Members, number	7,951	7,340	6,872	6,416
Increase over preceding census:				
Number	611	468	456	
Percent	8.3	6.8	7.1	
Average membership per church	87	75	65	70
Church edifices, number	74	76	51	86
Value—number reporting	68	75	49	86
Amount reported	$49,615	$51,175	$40,600	$44,321
Average value per church	$730	$682	$820	$515
Debt—number reporting	1	2		3
Amount reported	$1,000	$195		$107
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	58	46	67	
Amount reported	$5,333	$5,362	$2,518	
Pastors' salaries	$2,389			
All other salaries	$372			
Repairs and improvements	$1,436	$3,845	$1,206	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	$75			
All other current expenses, including interest	$246			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc	$382			
Home missions	$140			
Foreign missions		$867	$1,312	
To general headquarters for distribution	$7			
All other purposes	$286			
Not classified		$650		
Average expenditure per church	$92	$117	$38	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	20	14	8	9
Officers and teachers	141	78	48	37
Scholars	992	795	399	402

[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 Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists 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 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.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each association of the Duck River Baptists, 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	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	91	4	87	7,951	402	7,549	2,843	4,347	761	65.4	20	141	992
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Georgia	1	1	----	170	170	------	70	100	------	70.0	1	13	25
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Tennessee	52	1	51	4,576	12	4,564	1,587	2,613	376	60.7	15	98	689
Alabama	31	2	29	2,844	220	2,624	1,001	1,458	385	68.7	4	30	278
Mississippi	7	----	7	361	-----	361	185	176	------	105.1	------	------	------

TABLE 4.—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	91	98	105	92	7,951	7,340	6,872	6,416	31	7,377	543	0.4
Georgia	1	1	------	------	170	29	------	------	6	164	------	3.5
Tennessee	52	58	67	56	4,576	4,490	4,589	4,099	15	4,105	456	.4
Alabama	31	31	33	28	2,844	2,453	2,034	1,947	9	2,748	87	.3
Mississippi	7	8	5	8	361	368	249	370	1	360	------	.3

[1] Based on membership with age classification reported.

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

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	91	74	68	$49,615	1	$1,000
Georgia	1	1	----------	----------	----------	----------
Tennessee	52	40	40	32,665	----------	----------
Alabama	31	26	23	13,950	----------	----------
Mississippi	7	7	5	2,700	1	1,000

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES										
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States	91	58	$5,333	$2,389	$372	$1,436	$75	$246	$382	$140	$7	$286
Georgia	1	[1] 37	3,757	2,287	347	756	------	133	60	65	4	105
Tennessee	52											
Alabama	31	17	1,349	25	25	680	75	38	302	70	3	131
Mississippi	7	4	227	77	------	------	------	75	20	5	------	50

[1] Amount for Georgia combined with figures for Tennessee, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

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

ASSOCIATION	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	91	7,951	68	$49,615	1	$1,000	58	$5,333	20	992
Duck River	24	2,508	22	23,140	------	------	18	2,326	4	200
East Union	6	261	1	[1] 3,500	1	1,000	3	30	1	49
Ebenezer	6	255	4				4	292	------	------
Liberty	7	420	6	2,200	------	------	4	109	------	------
Mount Pleasant	27	2,817	19	12,950	------	------	15	1,651	6	308
Mount Zion	10	826	9	[2] 4,275	------	------	8	538	5	215
New Liberty	1	70	1						1	20
Union	10	794	6	3,550	------	------	6	387	3	140

[1] Amount for East Union Association combined with figures for Ebenezer Association, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.
[2] Amount for Mount Zion Association combined with figures for New Liberty Association, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION [1]

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Baptist principles quite early gained a strong foothold in the mountainous sections of Tennessee, many of the early settlers being Baptists from the older States, led by Elder George Foster from Kentucky, and others. Five churches were organized in 1807, and these came together in 1808 and organized the Elk River Association, one of the oldest associations in middle Tennessee.

This association was strongly Calvinistic in doctrine. There grew up an element within it, however, which was more liberal in its belief in the atonement and the plan of salvation. As this element increased, the opposite party became even stricter in its theology and practice. These differences became so great that in

[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 S. F. Shelton, clerk, Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists, Christiana, Tenn.

1825 the liberal minority withdrew from the association and organized the Duck River Association. On account of this division, they were for a time called the "Separate Baptists," although they did not actually identify themselves with that body. With the increase in churches, other associations have been organized, principally in Tennessee and Alabama, which have regular affiliation with each other.

Later discussion arose as to the legitimacy of missionary operations as then conducted, missionary contributions being compulsory on the part of the churches; there came another division, some withdrawing and identifying themselves with the churches which became known as the Missionary Baptists, but leaving the others still more closely bound together.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine, the Duck River and its kindred associations are Calvinistic, though liberal, believing that "Christ tasted death for every man" and made it possible for God to have mercy upon all who come unto Him on Gospel terms. They believe that sinners are justified by faith; that the saints will "persevere in grace," and that baptism of believers by immersion, the Lord's Supper, and the washing of the saints' feet are Gospel institutions and should be observed until the second coming of Christ. While acknowledging the similarity of their doctrinal position to that of the Separate Baptists, they have not as yet seen their way clear to form a union with them, although an increasing sentiment appears to exist among the churches in favor of such union. Similar discussion has arisen with regard to the United and Regular Baptists, but no action has been taken.

ORGANIZATION

In polity they are in accord with other Baptists, believing that no one member has a ruling voice over another. All business is transacted by a majority vote, no one person being given any ecclesiastical power over a church or churches. Admission to the church is by examination and vote of the church, and ordination to the ministry is by two or more ordained ministers, the candidate being expected to demonstrate his consciousness of a divine call to preach the gospel. The minister has no right to demand a stated salary, but the local church is expected to give liberally, "that they which preach the gospel [may] live of the gospel."

The association meetings are purely for purposes of fellowship, and communication with kindred bodies is by messenger or letter. The only form of discipline is withdrawal of fellowship, on evidence of difference of views or of conduct unbecoming a member of the church.

WORK

While not represented by any distinctive missionary societies or benevolent organizations, this body is not to be classed with antimissionary churches. Since it occupies mountainous sections chiefly and represents the less wealthy communities, the missionary spirit finds expression in local evangelistic work. As it comes in contact more and more with other churches its sense of fellowship has broadened, and with this has been apparent a desire to share in the wider work of the general church.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS

STATISTICS

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

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been enrolled in the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL [1]	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	1,726	224	1,502	13.0	87.0
Members, number	69,157	10,892	58,265	15.7	84.3
Average membership per church	40	49	39		
Membership by sex:					
Male	23,490	3,755	19,735	16.0	84.0
Female	41,795	6,509	35,286	15.6	84.4
Sex not reported	3,872	628	3,244	16.2	83.8
Males per 100 females	56.2	57.7	55.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	220	47	173	21.4	78.6
13 years and over	60,132	9,757	50,375	16.2	83.8
Age not reported	8,805	1,088	7,717	12.4	87.6
Percent under 13 years [2]	0.4	0.5	0.3		
Church edifices, number	1,426	186	1,240	13.0	87.0
Value—number reporting	1,365	182	1,183	13.3	86.7
Amount reported	$2,180,047	$599,122	$1,580,925	27.5	72.5
Constructed prior to 1936	$2,116,855	$586,000	$1,530,855	27.7	72.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	$63,192	$13,122	$50,070	20.8	79.2
Average value per church	$1,597	$3,292	$1,336		
Debt—number reporting	47	23	24		
Amount reported	$13,049	$4,193	$9,456	30.7	69.3
Number reporting "no debt"	1,011	129	882	12.8	87.2
Parsonages, number	20	5	15		
Value—number reporting	14	5	9		
Amount reported	$31,800	$11,000	$20,800	34.6	65.4
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	1,054	159	895	15.1	84.9
Amount reported	$157,530	$49,597	$107,933	31.5	68.5
Pastors' salaries	$69,517	$19,691	$49,826	28.3	71.7
All other salaries	$5,319	$2,006	$3,313	37.7	62.3
Repairs and improvements	$38,000	$9,435	$28,565	24.8	75.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	$9,382	$6,823	$2,559	72.7	27.3
All other current expenses, including interest	$18,971	$7,977	$10,994	42.0	58.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	$6,034	$1,639	$4,395	27.2	72.8
Home missions	$915	$233	$682	25.5	74.5
To general headquarters for distribution	$1,489	$274	$1,215	18.4	81.6
All other purposes	$7,903	$1,519	$6,384	19.2	80.8
Average expenditure per church	$149	$312	$121		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	41	11	30		
Officers and teachers	312	130	182	41.7	58.3
Scholars	2,631	897	1,734	34.1	65.9

[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 Primitive Baptists 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	1,726	2,267	2,142	2,878
Increase [1] over preceding census:				
Number	−541	125	−736	
Percent	−23.9	5.8	−25.6	
Members, number	69,157	81,374	80,311	102,311
Increase [1] over preceding census:				
Number	−12,217	1,063	−22,000	
Percent	−15.0	1.3	−21.5	
Average membership per church	40	36	37	36
Church edifices, number	1,426	1,057	1,697	2,003
Value—number reporting	1,365	1,037	1,580	1,953
Amount reported	$2,180,047	$1,730,348	$1,601,807	$1,674,810
Average value per church	$1,597	$1,669	$1,014	$858
Debt—number reporting	47	67	45	68
Amount reported	$13,649	$25,734	$12,053	$16,207
Parsonages, number	20			
Value—number reporting	14	6	7	16
Amount reported	$31,800	$13,313	$14,900	$38,295
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	1,054	776	964	
Amount reported	$157,530	$166,847	$96,270	
Pastors' salaries	$69,517			
All other salaries	$5,319			
Repairs and improvements	$38,000	$140,678	$92,329	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	$9,382			
All other current expenses, including interest	$18,971			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc	$6,034			
Home missions	$915			
To general headquarters for distribution	$1,489	$16,945	$3,941	
All other purposes	$7,903			
Not classified		$9,224		
Average expenditure per church	$149	$215	$100	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	41	5		
Officers and teachers	312	25		
Scholars	2,631	181		

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Primitive Baptists by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of 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.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each association of the Primitive Baptists, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value of church edifices, 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	1,726	224	1,502	69,157	10,892	58,265	23,490	41,795	3,872	56.2	41	312	2,631
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine	2	1	1	37	26	11	8	29	-----	-----	----	----	-----
Massachusetts	1	1	-----	3	3	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	----	----	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York	12	3	9	131	54	77	24	107	-----	22.4	----	----	-----
New Jersey	2	1	1	34	6	28	11	23	-----	-----	----	----	-----
Pennsylvania	9	1	8	98	18	80	25	73	-----	-----	----	----	-----
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio	38	7	31	852	180	672	276	576	-----	47.9	1	10	69
Indiana	62	8	54	2,972	543	2,429	1,007	1,800	165	55.9	----	----	-----
Illinois	39	4	35	1,478	210	1,268	524	954	-----	54.9	----	----	-----
Michigan	2	1	1	25	9	16	12	13	-----	-----	----	----	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Iowa	6	-----	6	208	-----	208	74	134	-----	55.2	----	----	-----
Missouri	62	8	54	2,561	421	2,140	934	1,627	-----	57.4	----	----	-----
Nebraska	4	-----	4	147	-----	147	56	91	-----	-----	----	----	-----
Kansas	1	-----	1	7	-----	7	1	6	-----	-----	----	----	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware	4	1	3	49	13	36	18	31	-----	-----	----	----	-----
Maryland	10	3	7	155	49	106	42	113	-----	37.2	----	----	-----
District of Columbia	1	1	-----	70	70	-----	-----	-----	70	-----	----	----	-----
Virginia	202	13	189	9,270	723	8,547	2,744	5,738	788	47.8	12	69	713
West Virginia	45	5	40	1,259	140	1,119	447	782	30	57.2	----	----	-----
North Carolina	211	24	187	6,965	795	6,170	2,096	4,689	180	44.7	----	----	-----
South Carolina	11	1	10	289	25	264	106	183	-----	57.9	2	22	152
Georgia	304	50	254	12,913	2,637	10,276	4,232	7,700	981	55.0	3	24	140
Florida	67	11	56	2,756	458	2,298	949	1,447	360	65.6	----	----	-----
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky	79	6	73	3,204	389	2,815	1,258	1,772	174	71.0	----	----	-----
Tennessee	131	19	112	7,394	1,668	5,726	2,635	4,297	462	61.3	14	115	1,059
Alabama	165	22	143	6,515	1,072	5,443	2,458	3,837	220	64.1	4	28	220
Mississippi	64	5	59	2,550	238	2,312	948	1,602	-----	59.2	1	4	30
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas	54	4	50	1,745	157	1,588	643	982	120	65.5	1	11	103
Louisiana	11	1	10	359	9	350	136	223	-----	61.0	----	----	-----
Oklahoma	32	6	26	1,371	265	1,106	453	768	150	59.0	----	----	-----
Texas	89	16	73	3,637	694	2,943	1,333	2,132	172	62.5	3	29	145
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho	1	-----	1	29	-----	29	11	18	-----	-----	----	----	-----
Colorado	4	1	3	59	20	39	25	34	-----	-----	----	----	-----
PACIFIC:													
California	1	-----	1	15	-----	15	4	11	-----	-----	----	----	-----

[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	1,726	2,267	2,142	2,878	69,157	81,374	80,311	102,311	220	60,132	8,805	0.4
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine	2	4	4	2	37	53	57	68	------	37	------	------
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York	12	15	23	20	131	211	385	435	------	131	------	------
New Jersey	2	3	------	4	34	89	------	225	------	34	------	------
Pennsylvania	9	8	10	20	98	116	115	307	------	98	------	------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio	38	50	46	57	852	1,204	1,308	1,588	9	805	38	1.1
Indiana	62	74	95	147	2,972	3,962	5,432	8,132	------	2,943	29	------
Illinois	39	62	53	118	1,478	2,300	2,621	5,163	13	1,409	56	.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa	6	11	10	25	208	388	344	657	------	208	------	------
Missouri	62	71	59	114	2,561	2,858	2,636	4,040	23	2,501	37	.9
Nebraska	4	5	6	5	147	170	158	118	1	146	------	.7
Kansas	1	5	------	12	7	126	------	207	------	7	------	------
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware	4	6	2	7	49	70	61	227	------	49	------	------
Maryland	10	13	9	12	155	223	201	251	------	155	------	------
Virginia	202	214	198	232	9,270	9,745	9,314	9,642	13	7,641	1,616	.2
West Virginia	45	52	14	58	1,259	1,343	673	2,019	3	1,173	83	.3
North Carolina	211	295	279	272	6,965	9,963	10,481	10,207	------	5,197	1,768	------
South Carolina	11	18	11	16	289	490	430	606	1	249	39	.4
Georgia	304	401	420	439	12,913	15,317	15,871	16,157	67	10,859	1,987	.6
Florida	67	73	60	60	2,750	2,224	1,898	1,781	8	2,492	250	.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky	79	114	55	159	3,204	4,365	2,250	5,442	5	3,199	------	.2
Tennessee	131	158	208	244	7,394	7,007	8,925	10,204	14	6,689	691	.2
Alabama	165	201	242	303	6,515	6,483	7,652	9,772	9	5,451	1,055	.2
Mississippi	64	101	101	115	2,550	3,485	3,401	3,416	2	2,548	------	.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas	54	91	97	108	1,745	1,979	2,247	2,591	10	1,548	187	.6
Louisiana	11	18	12	38	359	546	398	781	------	359	------	------
Oklahoma	32	41	27	28	1,371	1,390	662	587	6	1,007	358	.6
Texas	89	154	88	236	3,637	5,087	2,543	7,095	36	3,011	590	1.2
MOUNTAIN:												
Colorado	4	------	------	------	59	------	------	------	------	59	------	------
PACIFIC:												
Washington	------	------	5	8	------	------	106	193	------	------	------	------
Oregon	------	------	2	10	------	------	31	157	------	------	------	------
Other States	[2] 6	9	6	9	142	180	111	153	------	127	15	------

[1] Based on membership with age classification reported.
[2] Includes 2 churches in Michigan; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Idaho, California, and the District of Columbia.

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

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

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	1,726	1,428	1,365	$2,180,047	47	$13,649
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York	12	10	10	24,300	----------	----------
Pennsylvania	9	8	8	17,000	----------	----------
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio	38	36	35	71,050	----------	----------
Indiana	62	58	56	109,512	1	275
Illinois	39	36	34	66,300	1	100
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa	6	6	5	7,100	1	100
Missouri	62	55	52	99,295	1	400
Nebraska	4	3	3	6,900	----------	----------
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware	4	5	4	22,500	----------	----------
Maryland	10	8	7	42,000	----------	----------
Virginia	202	152	145	243,900	3	360
West Virginia	45	36	35	53,525	1	254
North Carolina	211	184	180	357,425	5	1,392
South Carolina	11	11	9	6,350	1	446
Georgia	304	270	259	438,190	11	4,495
Florida	67	56	55	79,800	4	1,235
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	79	53	49	44,960	2	295
Tennessee	131	103	99	137,890	4	2,720
Alabama	165	135	129	126,992	2	114
Mississippi	64	56	54	43,600	----------	----------
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas	54	39	33	23,558	1	100
Louisiana	11	9	9	5,100	----------	----------
Oklahoma	32	20	20	28,000	2	312
Texas	89	67	66	61,700	7	991
Other States	15	10	[1] 9	63,100	----------	----------

[1] Includes 2 churches each in the States of Maine and New Jersey; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Kansas, Idaho, Colorado, and the District of Columbia.

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	1,726	1,054	$157,530	$69,517	$5,319	$38,000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York	12	7	3,046	1,835	96	893
Pennsylvania	9	6	798	629	30	48
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio	38	26	4,092	1,796	206	981
Indiana	62	46	5,942	3,251	268	858
Illinois	39	27	3,653	2,101	84	1,039
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa	6	6	813	301	----------	20
Missouri	62	42	6,052	2,762	169	1,078
Nebraska	4	4	338	----------	----------	110
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland	10	4	828	600	18	210
Virginia	202	117	11,341	2,262	443	5,047
West Virginia	45	28	2,525	340	59	890
North Carolina	211	126	14,428	3,270	158	6,080
South Carolina	11	8	1,633	661	30	139
Georgia	304	209	49,894	26,257	862	9,828
Florida	67	43	3,693	1,452	74	602
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	79	45	3,133	341	74	862
Tennessee	131	76	10,467	5,369	493	1,403
Alabama	165	78	9,412	4,595	423	3,042
Mississippi	64	40	5,377	2,226	165	1,777
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas	54	30	3,981	2,087	567	900
Louisiana	11	6	558	383	2	124
Oklahoma	32	16	1,708	618	31	215
Texas	89	51	7,399	3,545	175	1,052
Other States	19	[1] 13	6,419	2,836	802	802

[1] Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New Jersey, Delaware, and Colorado; 1 in each of the following—Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Kansas, Idaho, California, and the District of Columbia.

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	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States	$9,382	$18,971	$6,034	$915	$1,489	$7,903
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York		93	100			29
Pennsylvania		31				60
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio	8	613	15	12	137	229
Indiana	665	633	20		39	208
Illinois		187			12	230
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa		162				330
Missouri	65	1,901				77
Nebraska		88				140
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland						
Virginia	320	1,765	301		465	738
West Virginia	710	416	26	10	16	58
North Carolina	1,365	1,465	735	25	179	1,151
South Carolina	248	160	65	222		108
Georgia	4,335	3,591	2,804	302	296	1,619
Florida	600	278	244	155	52	236
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky		1,567	105		73	111
Tennessee	500	1,649	244	41	130	638
Alabama	37	312	214	70	52	667
Mississippi		439	455	38	5	272
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas	10	76	280		33	28
Louisiana			20			29
Oklahoma	100	342	55			347
Texas	419	1,339	236	35		508
Other States		1,859	115	5		

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, AND EXPENDITURES, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
Total	1,726	69,157	1,365	$2,180,047	1,054	$157,530
Alabama:						
Antioch	14	550	8	3,300	5	140
Beulah	11	463	10	9,050	7	1,793
Buttahatchie	2	21	2	(1)	2	(1)
Cane Creek	6	99	4	2,700	2	(1)
Conecuh River	8	242	6	14,572	6	934
Choctawhatchee	10	423	10	12,850	5	412
Ebenezer	12	316	12	18,500		
Elk River (of Tennessee)	1	31	1	(1)	1	(1)
Fellowship	14	280	4	2,900	2	(1)
Five Mile Creek	1	10	1	(1)		
Flint River	3	136	3	2,200	2	(1)
Hillabee	9	260	9	6,650	5	383
Hopewell	7	142	7	5,600	3	305
Little Vine	3	140	1	(1)	1	(1)
Lower Wetumpka	5	330	5	3,800	4	650

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, AND EXPENDITURES, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
Alabama—Continued.						
Mount Zion	22	952	19	$14,000	12	$925
Mud Creek	4	266	2	(1)	3	203
New Hope	1	21	1	(1)	1	(1)
Patsaliga	4	92	2	(1)	1	(1)
Pilgrims Rest	2	25	1	(1)		
Primitive Western Union (of Georgia)	1	23			1	(1)
Sand Mountain	3	199	3	2,000	2	(1)
Second Creek	6	280	4	3,950	2	(1)
Sucarnoochee	1	10	1	(1)	1	(1)
Tombigbee (of Mississippi)	1	28			1	(1)
Wetumpka	7	654	7	7,600	5	1,368
Willis Creek	4	457	3	4,200	2	(1)
Unassociated	2	43	2	(1)	2	(1)
Arkansas:						
Little Zion	3	67	1	(1)	2	(1)
Mountain Springs	9	288	5	4,950	8	1,892
New Hope	4	93	3	1,200		
North Ouachita	2	30	2	(1)	1	(1)
Point Remove	9	260	6	4,000	5	354
Rich Mountain	4	103	3	1,300	4	104
Salem	3	137	3	1,700	2	(1)
South Arkansas	14	325	8	8,940	8	805
South Ouachita	2	269	2	(1)	1	(1)
Sugar Creek	5	224	1	(1)		
California:						
Union (of Oklahoma)	1	15			1	(1)
Colorado:						
West Texas (of Texas)	1	11			1	(1)
Unassociated	3	48	1	(1)	1	(1)
Delaware:						
Delaware	2	21	2	(1)	1	(1)
Salisbury (of Maryland)	2	28	2	(1)	1	(1)
District of Columbia:						
Ketocton (of Virginia)	1	70	1	(1)	1	(1)
Florida:						
Antioch	4	166	3	1,900	2	(1)
Choctawhatchee (of Alabama)	1	12	1	(1)	1	(1)
Mount Enon	21	1,018	18	37,300	13	1,492
Patsaliga (of Alabama)	1	64	1	(1)		
Pilgrims Rest	3	67	2	(1)	1	(1)
St. Mary's River	2	39	2	(1)	1	(1)
San Pedro	9	288	8	7,150	6	327
Suwannee	24	1,000	19	21,800	17	1,034
Georgia:						
Alahabee River No. 1	14	445	7	4,800	4	378
Alahabee River No. 2	13	448	8	6,500	3	35
Bethel	13	847	9	15,700	10	3,478
Blue Ridge	3	168	2	(1)	2	(1)
Brushy Creek Union	6	259	5	9,050	6	1,487
Conecuh River (of Alabama)	1	9				
Ebenezer	11	390	10	9,600	10	1,221
Echeconnee	22	964	19	37,200	19	5,710
Euharlee	11	251	11	8,330	10	369
Fellowship	4	187	4	8,600	4	2,345
Friendship	5	200	5	13,500	3	1,413
Flint River	14	559	12	28,700	4	465
Harmony	7	252	5	5,000	3	680
Little River	4	242	3	2,300	1	(1)
Lott's Creek	19	805	17	35,200	17	2,983

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, AND EXPENDITURES, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
Georgia—Continued.						
Lower Canoochee	8	858	8	$56,600	8	$7,096
Marietta	3	51	2	(1)	3	565
New Hope	6	236	4	3,050	3	660
Ochlochee	16	685	14	22,300	14	4,611
Ocmulgee	5	161	3	4,200	2	(1)
Oconee	9	223	9	12,900	3	320
Original Upper Canoochee	15	698	14	14,700	5	804
Primitive Baptist Union	20	593	20	22,610	9	708
Primitive Western	12	492	10	22,650	10	4,120
Primitive Western Union	1	70	1	(1)	1	(1)
Pulaski	12	295	10	8,600	10	828
Providence	6	215	6	11,100	6	1,498
Salem	2	65	2	(1)	2	(1)
St. Mary's River (of Florida)	2	35	2	(1)	1	(1)
Towaliga	11	467	10	13,950	8	1,430
Upatoi	2	62	2	(1)	2	(1)
Upper Canoochee	17	1,216	15	32,300	17	3,944
Yellow River	7	405	7	11,400	6	1,122
Unassociated	6	184	5	7,050	5	1,223
Idaho:						
Skillet Fork (of Illinois)	1	29	1	(1)	1	(1)
Illinois:						
Central	2	69	2	(1)	2	(1)
Concord	4	107	4	11,900	4	646
Kaskaskia	4	59	4	6,900	2	(1)
Little Wabash	4	204	3	2,800	2	(1)
Muddy River	5	244	5	11,000	2	(1)
Salem	3	72	3	7,500	3	600
Skillet Fork	4	271	4	8,050	4	241
Wabash	3	104	1	(1)	1	(1)
Unassociated	10	348	8	14,550	7	967
Indiana:						
Blue River	10	599	9	9,600	7	774
Conn's Creek	6	169	6	7,750	2	(1)
Danville	1	17	1	(1)	1	(1)
Little Zion	1	30			1	(1)
Mount Salem	5	111	5	10,250	4	983
Mississnewa	2	53	1	(1)	1	(1)
Patoka	7	740	7	20,900	7	773
Salem	9	362	7	15,500	7	937
White River	8	459	7	5,512	4	773
White Water	7	205	7	18,400	6	772
Unassociated	6	227	6	19,600	6	661
Iowa:						
Missouri Valley	2	120	2	(1)	2	(1)
Western	3	62	2	(1)	3	474
Unassociated	1	26	1	(1)	1	(1)
Kansas:						
Turkey Creek	1	7	1	(1)	1	(1)
Kentucky:						
Burning Spring	12	567	9	3,900	6	247
Eastern District (of Virginia)	5	264	2	(1)	5	46
Greenfield	5	399	4	8,500	3	1,200
Highland	2	75	2	(1)	1	(1)
Mates Creek	10	240	2	(1)	5	348
New Liberty	1	30	1	(1)	1	(1)
North District	7	224	5	4,150	4	265
Powells Valley	5	320	4	11,900	3	141
Red Bird	8	200	5	2,200	5	110
Rock Springs	8	391	5	3,450	3	55
Soldier Creek	4	103	4	2,100	2	(1)
Spencer	5	110	2	(1)	2	(1)
St. Clairs Bottom (of North Carolina)	1	13	1	(1)	1	(1)

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, AND EXPENDITURES, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
Kentucky—Continued.						
Union	4	95	2	(1)	3	$23
Unassociated	2	173	1	(1)	1	(1)
Louisiana:						
Bythnia	2	62	1	(1)	2	(1)
Louisiana	5	189	4	$3,250	3	471
South Ouachita	3	90	3	1,000		
Unassociated	1	18	1	(1)	1	(1)
Maine:						
Unassociated	2	37	2	(1)	1	(1)
Maryland:						
Baltimore	2	26	2	(1)	1	(1)
Ketocton	2	45	2	(1)	1	(1)
Salisbury	4	66	2	(1)	1	(1)
Unassociated	2	18	1	(1)	1	(1)
Massachusetts:						
Unassociated	1	3	1	(1)	1	(1)
Michigan:						
Mount Salem	2	25			1	(1)
Mississippi:						
Amite	6	314	6	6,600	5	383
Bethany	11	387	8	6,300	4	905
Buttahatchie (of Alabama)	1	2	1	(1)		
Fellowship	1	16			1	(1)
Good Hope	9	370	8	6,750	7	1,285
Hopewell	7	190	7	4,950	5	508
Little Black	6	155	6	2,900	4	273
Little Vine (of Alabama)	2	34				
New Hope	9	482	8	6,350	6	925
Primitive	1	35	1	(1)		
Regular Baptist	4	143	3	2,000	3	310
Tombigbee	5	335	5	4,950	4	436
Unassociated	2	87	1	(1)	1	(1)
Missouri:						
Center Creek	2	64	2	(1)	2	(1)
Culvre-Siloam	4	47	4	4,750	2	(1)
Fishing River	9	525	9	21,700	8	1,504
Harmony	3	93	1	(1)	2	(1)
Little Piney	3	104	1	(1)	1	(1)
Mount Zion	3	98	2	(1)	2	(1)
Nodaway	4	149	4	10,500	3	707
Original Mount Zion	4	54	3	6,500	2	(1)
Ozark	11	433	9	7,395	6	486
Salem	7	541	6	18,000	6	890
Two Rivers	4	109	4	9,000	2	(1)
Yellow Creek	7	245	6	0,800	5	726
Unassociated	1	99	1	(1)	1	(1)
Nebraska:						
Missouri Valley	4	147	3	6,900	4	338
New Jersey:						
Delaware River	2	34	2	(1)	2	(1)
New York:						
Lexington-Roxbury	6	57	5	11,200	4	746
Warwick	4	55	3	10,000	3	2,300
Unassociated	2	19	2	(1)		
North Carolina:						
Abbotts Creek	7	137	7	11,200	2	(1)
Bear Creek	18	423	15	12,700	11	1,064
Black Creek	16	770	13	72,500	11	2,627
Carolina	1	30				
Contentnea	10	356	6	12,600	5	456

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, AND EXPENDITURES, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
North Carolina—Continued.						
Fishers River	15	551	10	$11,300	7	$358
Kehukee	24	496	22	42,425	16	849
Little River	15	499	14	20,700	9	1,305
Lower County Line	13	393	11	47,450	8	1,164
Mayo	4	152	3	2,900	4	490
Mill Branch	3	99	3	3,400	2	(1)
Mountain District	5	328	5	9,300	3	321
Reorganized Silver Creek	2	75	1	(1)		
Roaring River	6	134	6	3,500	2	(1)
Salem	5	240	4	11,200	5	1,322
Senter	7	315	6	5,800	3	268
Seven Mile	10	293	8	7,300	6	548
Upper County Line	13	346	11	26,700	10	1,637
Upper Mayo	4	392	4	4,000	1	(1)
White Oak	17	513	16	18,050	16	1,038
Zion	2	53	2	(1)	1	(1)
Unassociated	14	370	13	29,800	4	311
Ohio:						
Miami	2	41	2	(1)	2	(1)
Muskingum	13	180	12	19,550	7	1,003
Owl Creek	2	26	2	(1)	2	(1)
Sandusky	5	191	5	11,000	3	237
Scioto	10	157	10	23,000	7	655
Tates Creek	1	112	1	(1)	1	(1)
Union	2	74	2	(1)	2	(1)
Unassociated	3	71	1	(1)	2	(1)
Oklahoma:						
Center Creek	4	176	2	(1)	4	595
First Primitive (of Oklahoma)	9	422	5	7,000	2	(1)
Panhandle and Oklahoma	4	169	2	(1)	1	(1)
Salem	4	130	3	9,500	2	(1)
Turkey Creek	1	50	1	(1)	1	(1)
Union	1	72	1	(1)	1	(1)
Washita	3	119	1	(1)	1	(1)
Western	3	146	2	(1)	1	(1)
Unassociated	2	36	2	(1)	2	(1)
Pennsylvania:						
Delaware River	2	23	2	(1)	1	(1)
Juniata	2	27	2	(1)		
Unassociated	5	48	4	7,500	5	642
South Carolina:						
Eastern District (of Tennessee)	2	80	2	(1)	2	(1)
Mill Branch	6	140	5	2,450	4	593
Prince William	3	69	2	(1)	2	(1)
Tennessee:						
Big Sandy	7	196	7	5,300	6	275
Buffalo River	7	192	4	1,990		
Collins River	1	210				
Cumberland	2	91	1	(1)	2	(1)
Eastern District	16	1,476	13	12,500	11	446
Elk River	8	297	7	6,200	6	1,362
Flint River (of Alabama)	1	31	1	(1)	1	(1)
Fountain Creek	1	25	1	(1)	1	(1)
Friendship (of Georgia)	3	73	1	(1)	1	(1)
Greenfield	5	421	5	10,600	2	(1)
Hiawassee	13	1,158	7	9,900	8	2,607
Little River	1	7	1	(1)		
Mississippi River	5	176	5	7,000	4	497
Obion	6	240	3	2,800	2	(1)
Powells Valley	9	685	9	18,500	8	1,414
Predestinarian	7	162	5	3,050	1	(1)
Regular Baptist	1	16				
Round Lick	7	372	6	7,400	4	260

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, AND EXPENDITURES, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
Tennessee—Continued.						
Second Creek	3	126	3	$1,300	2	(1)
Sequachie Valley	2	106	2	(1)	2	(1)
Stony Creek	1	14	1	(1)		
Tennessee and Nolachucky	5	306	5	4,600	3	$50
West Tennessee	14	612	8	11,350	8	650
Unassociated	6	498	5	24,200	5	1,220
Texas:						
Bythnia (of Louisiana)	1	36	1	(1)	1	(1)
Duffau	11	617	5	6,500	5	959
East Providence	1	30	1	(1)		
Enon	2	103	2	(1)	2	(1)
Friendship	3	91	3	3,300	2	(1)
Little Flock and Bosque River	8	269	6	3,400	7	795
Little Hope	4	143	3	3,500	1	(1)
Mount Zion	1	6	1	(1)		
Neches River	2	24	1	(1)	2	(1)
Old Harmony	3	211	3	2,500	3	475
Panhandle and Oklahoma (of Oklahoma)	4	205	1	(1)	3	325
Pilot Grove	4	182	3	2,600	3	322
Predestinarian (of Tennessee)	1	33	1	(1)		
Primitive Baptist	6	344	5	4,550	4	505
Salem	3	155	3	8,000	1	(1)
Southeast Texas	2	33	1	(1)		
Southwest Texas	11	357	8	5,750	5	893
Sulphur Fork	5	106	4	1,850	2	(1)
Unity	3	119	2	(1)		
Wasketa	1	36	1	(1)	1	(1)
West Providence	4	213	4	3,500	4	521
West Texas	7	293	5	4,700	4	700
Unassociated	2	31	2	(1)	1	(1)
Virginia:						
Dan River	7	424	5	33,200	3	399
Eastern District	26	1,920	13	14,700	17	876
Ebenezer	10	477	10	24,300	8	1,620
Kehuckee	1	13	1	(1)	1	(1)
Ketocton	8	269	6	19,150	6	898
Lower County Line	1	6	1	(1)		
Mayo	6	143	4	4,300	3	38
Mountain	9	423	9	18,800	2	(1)
New River No. 1	34	1,773	25	40,350	22	911
New River No. 2	1	40	1	(1)	1	(1)
Piedmont	3	46	1	(1)		
Pigg River	18	697	12	20,900	11	4,052
St. Clair's Bottom	4	199	3	8,500	3	46
Senter (of North Carolina)	2	95	1	(1)	1	(1)
Smith's River	12	479	10	11,550	8	433
Staunton River	8	207	5	3,600	4	272
Stony Creek	5	272	4	3,450	5	160
Three Forks (of Powell River)	9	290	9	4,350	4	96
Union	3	140	2	(1)	1	(1)
Washington	19	815	15	21,300	7	784
Zion	6	228	3	3,850	3	58
Unassociated	10	218	4	6,300	6	400
West Virginia:						
Elkhorn	7	165	5	10,700	6	418
Indian Creek	18	673	15	19,125	8	607
Juniata	2	43	2	(1)	2	(1)
Ketocton	3	33	2	(1)	1	(1)
Mates Creek	3	45	1	(1)	2	(1)
New Liberty	5	187	4	5,000	4	932
Pocatalico	1	28	1	(1)	1	(1)
Tygerts Valley	5	63	5	9,100	4	89
Unassociated	1	22				
Combinations				284,748		25,830

[1] Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION [1]

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

With the development of organized church life shown in the formation of benevolent and particularly of missionary societies, of Sunday schools and similar organizations, during the early part of the nineteenth century, there developed also considerable opposition to such new ideas. The more independent church associations were based on the principle that the Scriptures are the sole and sufficient authority for everything connected with the religious life. The position taken was, in brief, that there were no missionary societies in the apostles' days, and therefore there should be none today. Apart from this, however, there seemed to many to be inherent in these societies a centralization of authority which was not at all in accord with the spirit of the gospel. Sunday schools also were considered unauthorized of God, as was everything connected with church life that was not included in the clearly presented statement of the New Testament writers. These views appeared particularly in some of the Baptist bodies, and occasioned what became known as the "antimission movement."

Apparently the first definite announcement of this position was made by the Kehukee Baptist Association of North Carolina, formed in 1765, at its meeting with the Kehukee Church in Halifax County in 1827, although similar views were expressed by a Georgia association in 1826. The Kehukee Association unanimously condemned all "modern, money-based, so-called benevolent societies," as contrary to the teaching and practice of Christ and His apostles, and, furthermore, announced that it could no longer fellowship with churches which indorsed such societies. In 1832 a similar course was adopted by the Country Line Association, at its session with Deep Creek Church in Alamance (then Orange) County, N. C., and by a "Convention of the Middle States" at Black Rock Church, Baltimore County, Md. Other Baptist associations in the North, South, East, and West, during the next 10 years, took similar action. In 1835 the Chemung Association, including churches in New York and Pennsylvania, adopted a resolution declaring that as a number of associations with which it had been in correspondence had "departed from the simplicity of the doctrine and practice of the gospel of Christ, * * * uniting themselves with the world and what are falsely called benevolent societies founded upon a money basis," and preaching a gospel "differing from the gospel of Christ," it would not continue in fellowship with them, and urged all Baptists who could not approve the new ideas to come out and be separate from those holding them.

The various Primitive Baptist associations have never organized as a denomination and have no State conventions or general bodies of any kind. For the purpose of self-interpretation, each association adopted the custom of printing in its annual minutes a statement of its articles of faith, constitution, and rules of order. This presentation was examined carefully by every other association, and, if it was approved, fellowship was accorded by sending to its meetings messengers or letters reporting on the general state of the churches. Any association that did not meet with approval was simply dropped from fellowship. The result was that, while there are certain links binding the different associations together, they are easily broken, and the lack of any central body or even of any uniform statement of belief, serves to prevent united action. Another factor in the situation has been the difficulty of intercommunication in many parts of the South. As groups of associations developed in North and South Carolina and Georgia, they drew together, as did those in western Tennessee, northern Mississippi and Alabama, and Missouri, while those in Texas had little intercourse with any of the others. Occasional fraternal visits were made through all of these sections, and a quasi union or fellowship was kept up, but this has not been sufficient to secure what might be called denominational individuality or growth. This is apparent in the variety of names, some friendly and some derisive, which have been applied to them, such as "Primitive," "Old School," "Regular," "Antimission," and "Hard Shell." In general, the term "Primitive" has been the one most widely used and accepted.

DOCTRINE

In matters of doctrine the Primitive Baptists are strongly Calvinistic. Some of their minutes have 11 articles of faith, some less, some more. They declare that by Adam's fall or transgression all his posterity became sinners in the sight

[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 Elder C. H. Cayce, of the Primitive Baptists, Thornton, Ark.

of God; that the corruption of human nature is total; that man cannot, by his own free will and ability, reinstate himself in the favor of God; that God elected or chose His people in Christ before the foundation of the world; that sinners are justified only by the righteousness of Christ imputed to them; that the saints will all be preserved and will persevere in grace unto heavenly glory, and that not one of them will be finally lost; that baptism and the Lord's Supper are ordinances of the gospel in the church to the end of time; that the institutions of the day (church societies) are the inventions of men, and are not to be fellowshiped; that Christ will come a second time, in person or bodily presence to the world, and will raise all the dead, judge the human race, send the wicked to everlasting punishment, and welcome the righteous to everlasting happiness. They also hold uncompromisingly to the full verbal inspiration of the Old and New Testament Scriptures.

Some Primitive Baptists maintain, as formulated in the London Baptist Confession of Faith of 1689, that God eternally decreed or predestinated all things, yet in such a manner that He does not compel anyone to sin, and that He does not approve or fellowship sin. The great majority of them, however, maintain that, while God foreknew all things, and while He foreordained to suffer, or not prevent sin, His active and efficient predestination is limited to the eternal salvation of all His people, and everything necessary thereunto; and all Primitive Baptists believe that every sane human being is accountable for all his thoughts, words, and actions.

Immersion of believers is the only form of baptism which they acknowledge, and they insist that this is a prerequisite to the Lord's Supper. They hold that no minister has any right to administer the ordinances unless he has been called of God, come under the laying on of hands by a presbytery, and is in fellowship with the church of which he is a member; and that he has no right to permit any clergyman who has not these qualifications to assist in the administering of these ordinances. In some sections the Primitive Baptists believe that washing the saints' feet should be practiced in the church, usually in connection with the ordinance of the Lord's Supper. Of late years a group of churches in Georgia have used organs in public worship, but most of the churches are earnestly opposed to the use of instrumental music of any kind in church services. Sunday schools and secret societies are unauthorized. These are claimed not to be in accordance with the teachings of the Bible.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the Primitive Baptists are congregational in that they believe that each church should govern itself according to the laws of Christ as found in the New Testament, and that no minister, association, or convention has any authority. They believe that if, in the view of its sister churches, a church departs in doctrine or order from the New Testament standard, it should be labored with, and if it cannot be reclaimed, fellowship should be withdrawn from it. Admission to the church takes place after careful examination by the pastor and church officers, and by vote of the church. Ministers are ordained by the laying on of the hands of pastors and elders called by the church of which the candidate is a member. No theological training is required. The gifts of the candidate are first tested by association with pastors in evangelistic work, and he is then recommended for ordination. There is no opposition to education, the position being that the Lord is able to call an educated man to preach His gospel when it is His will to do so, and that it is the duty of the minister to study, and especially to study the Scriptures, but they hold that lack of literary attainments does not prevent one whom the Lord has called from being able to preach the Gospel.

WORK

Notwithstanding the strong opposition to missionary societies, the Primitive Baptists are by no means opposed to evangelistic effort, and preachers, both regular pastors and others who are in a position to do so, travel much and preach the gospel without charge, going where they feel that the Spirit of God leads them, and where the way is opened in His providence. The members and friends whom they freely serve, freely contribute to their support. Although opposed to Sunday schools, they believe in giving their children religious training and instruction.

COLORED PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS

STATISTICS

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

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been enrolled in the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL [1]	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	1,009	353	656	35.0	65.0
Members, number	43,897	18,414	25,483	41.9	58.1
Average membership per church	44	52	39		
Membership by sex:					
Male	13,318	5,226	8,092	39.2	60.8
Female	29,919	12,888	17,031	43.1	56.9
Sex not reported	660	300	360	45.5	54.5
Males per 100 females	44.5	40.5	47.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	1,644	600	1,044	36.5	63.5
13 years and over	39,591	17,146	22,445	43.3	56.7
Age not reported	2,662	668	1,994	25.1	74.9
Percent under 13 years [2]	4.0	3.4	4.4		
Church edifices, number	889	298	591	33.5	66.5
Value—number reporting	876	291	585	33.2	66.8
Amount reported	$1,643,804	$969,210	$674,594	59.0	41.0
Constructed prior to 1936	$1,544,076	$914,826	$629,250	59.2	40.8
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	$99,728	$54,384	$45,344	54.5	45.5
Average value per church	$1,876	$3,331	$1,153		
Debt—number reporting	98	52	46		
Amount reported	$68,285	$49,754	$18,531	72.9	27.1
Number reporting "no debt"	625	194	431	31.0	69.0
Parsonages, number	48	35	13		
Value—number reporting	44	34	10		
Amount reported	$76,966	$73,750	$3,216	95.8	4.2
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	935	334	601	35.7	64.3
Amount reported	$207,352	$117,835	$89,517	56.8	43.2
Pastors' salaries	$108,539	$60,261	$48,278	55.5	44.5
All other salaries	$15,003	$8,987	$6,016	59.9	40.1
Repairs and improvements	$18,906	$8,170	$10,736	43.2	56.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	$13,482	$9,373	$4,109	69.5	30.5
All other current expenses, including interest	$21,051	$14,120	$6,931	67.1	32.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	$7,619	$4,542	$3,077	59.6	40.4
Home missions	$2,803	$1,523	$1,280	54.3	45.7
Foreign missions	$457	$198	$259	43.3	56.7
To general headquarters for distribution	$9,665	$5,342	$4,323	55.3	44.7
All other purposes	$9,827	$5,319	$4,508	54.1	45.9
Average expenditure per church	$222	$353	$149		

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