

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.....	422	177	245	41.9	58.1
Officers and teachers.....	2,700	1,238	1,522	44.9	55.1
Scholars.....	13,572	6,488	7,084	47.8	52.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	8	5	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	56	40	16	-----	-----
Scholars.....	460	335	125	72.8	27.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	2	4	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	29	8	21	-----	-----
Scholars.....	201	20	181	10.0	90.0
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	8	-----	8	-----	-----
Scholars.....	32	-----	32	-----	-----

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 Colored 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.....	1,009	925	336	787
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	84	589	-451	-----
Percent.....	9.1	175.3	-57.8	-----
Members, number.....	43,897	43,978	15,144	35,076
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-81	28,834	-19,932	-----
Percent.....	-0.2	190.4	-56.8	-----
Average membership per church.....	44	48	45	45
Church edifices, number.....	889	91	236	501
Value—number reporting.....	876	87	154	501
Amount reported.....	\$1,043,804	\$171,518	\$154,090	\$296,539
Average value per church.....	\$1,876	\$1,971	\$943	\$592
Debt—number reporting.....	98	15	40	34
Amount reported.....	\$68,285	\$9,708	\$8,507	\$6,968
Parsonages, number.....	48	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	44	-----	12	21
Amount reported.....	\$70,066	-----	\$13,940	\$10,095
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	935	111	170	-----
Amount reported.....	\$207,352	\$30,419	\$22,881	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$108,539	\$20,874	\$20,000	-----
All other salaries.....	\$15,003			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$18,906			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$13,482			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$21,051			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$7,619			
Home missions.....	\$2,803	\$12,052	\$2,881	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$457			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$9,065			
All other purposes.....	\$9,827			
Not classified.....	-----	\$403	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$222	\$368	\$135	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	422	24	87	160
Officers and teachers.....	2,700	179	406	911
Scholars.....	13,572	2,278	2,201	6,224

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1,009	353	658	43,897	18,414	25,483	18,318	25,919	680	44.5	422	2,760	13,572
NEW ENGLAND:													
Connecticut.....	1	1		34	34		9	25					
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	3	3		126	126		46	80			1	4	70
New Jersey.....	6	6		157	157		58	99			4	18	77
Pennsylvania.....	19	18	1	798	765	33	343	455		75.4	12	89	405
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	12	12	1	298	269	29	100	198		60.5	5	27	82
Indiana.....	2	2		53	53			53					
Illinois.....	8	8		188	188		39	114	35	34.2	2	10	42
Michigan.....	3	3		110	110		30	80					
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri.....	5	3	2	144	113	31	15	28	101		1	11	65
Kansas.....	7	4	3	71	30	41	18	53			1	8	18
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	1		1	15		15	9	6					
District of Columbia.....	1	1		10	10		3	7					
Virginia.....	72	4	68	1,396	70	1,266	412	905	19	45.5	7	53	278
West Virginia.....	4	1	3	62	12	50	22	40					
North Carolina.....	119	38	81	3,649	1,762	1,887	952	2,613	84	36.4	18	145	774
South Carolina.....	2		2	115		115	52	63			2	10	55
Georgia.....	172	54	118	4,385	1,666	2,719	1,116	3,239	30	34.5	18	98	482
Florida.....	150	68	82	6,870	6,043	3,827	2,987	6,903		43.0	139	859	4,382
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	0	8	1	474	458	16	140	308	31	46.2	4	28	111
Tennessee.....	121	54	67	4,649	2,710	1,939	1,266	3,164	219	40.0	35	240	1,343
Alabama.....	169	31	138	12,079	2,091	9,988	3,994	7,997	88	40.9	116	780	3,779
Mississippi.....	20	5	24	674	94	580	221	453		48.8	6	26	133
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	25	8	17	401	148	343	150	325		46.6	2	10	57
Louisiana.....	5	1	4	175	10	165	44	131		33.6			
Oklahoma.....	9	2	7	258	66	192	91	167		54.5	3	16	56
Texas.....	54	18	36	3,676	1,420	2,247	1,215	2,461		40.4	46	328	1,363

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.....	1,009	826	338	787	43,897	43,978	15,144	35,076	1,644	39,581	2,662	4.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	3				126				45	81		35.7
New Jersey.....	6				157					157		
Pennsylvania.....	19	8	5	2	798	368	104	45	3	749	46	.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	13	7			298	126			1	297		.3
Illinois.....	8				188					170	18	
Michigan.....	3				110				1	109		.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	5				144					144		
Kansas.....	7	10			71	114				71		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	72	30	31	64	1,336	436	930	1,588	10	1,135	191	.9
West Virginia.....	4	5		3	62	119		47		62		
North Carolina.....	119	102	32	62	3,649	2,626	1,000	2,215	53	3,228	368	1.6
Georgia.....	172	199	100	146	4,385	9,251	2,924	4,531	85	3,699	601	2.2
Florida.....	160	126	32	128	9,870	7,086	3,510	5,350	515	9,201	154	5.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	9	14	10	5	474	559	318	228	1	473		.2
Tennessee.....	121	85	21	93	4,649	2,485	811	3,268	72	4,452	125	1.6
Alabama.....	169	188	38	186	12,079	15,177	3,416	14,829	656	10,878	545	5.7
Mississippi.....	29	37	13	27	674	1,443	184	554	22	564	88	3.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	25	25	31	19	491	1,441	519	840	10	469	12	2.1
Louisiana.....	5	19	9	4	175	994	138	201	5	140	30	3.4
Oklahoma.....	0	3		5	258	44		100	8	165	85	4.6
Texas.....	54	61	8	43	3,676	1,590	1,290	1,280	146	3,131	399	4.5
Other States.....	* 7	6			227	110			11	216		4.8

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

* Includes: Connecticut, 1; Indiana, 2; Maryland, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and South Carolina, 2.

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	1,000	889	876	\$1,843,804	88	\$68,285	44	\$76,086
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New Jersey.....	6	4	4	14,800	4	4,480	1	(1)
Pennsylvania.....	19	11	9	78,360	3	14,800	4	16,500
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	13	6	5	9,027	2	5,000		
Illinois.....	8	5	5	8,500	1	1,000	1	(1)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	5	3	3	11,700	2	1,100	1	(1)
Kansas.....	7	3	3	1,800			1	(1)
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	72	64	62	55,904	5	614		
West Virginia.....	4	4	3	7,400				
North Carolina.....	110	105	103	113,617	7	2,508	4	1,700
Georgia.....	172	165	164	157,271	7	2,425		
Florida.....	150	144	144	497,300	18	10,464	25	46,850
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	9	8	8	10,200	2	1,400		
Tennessee.....	121	101	100	213,281	11	5,300		
Alabama.....	160	154	153	338,605	20	11,994	5	4,594
Mississippi.....	20	27	27	28,854	3	174		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	25	21	21	13,145	2	725		
Louisiana.....	5	4	4	5,800				
Oklahoma.....	9	8	8	7,100				
Texas.....	54	44	43	66,824	11	6,121	1	(1)
Other States.....	13	8	27	10,236			1	8,352

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

² Includes: Connecticut, 1; Indiana, 2; Michigan, 1; Maryland, 1; and South Carolina, 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.....	1,009	935	\$207,352	\$108,539	\$15,003	\$13,906
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	3	3	1,037	603	-----	-----
New Jersey.....	6	5	2,708	1,050	273	51
Pennsylvania.....	19	19	8,617	2,712	407	465
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	13	13	4,075	1,310	288	-----
Illinois.....	8	8	2,638	827	119	150
Michigan.....	3	3	815	159	361	90
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	5	4	802	120	187	50
Kansas.....	7	7	144	87	-----	10
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	72	64	5,098	2,232	358	770
North Carolina.....	119	100	14,702	5,847	867	3,109
Georgia.....	172	149	18,083	11,515	047	2,105
Florida.....	150	148	58,492	34,546	4,626	3,594
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	9	9	2,497	966	232	121
Tennessee.....	121	115	25,084	13,731	2,000	1,094
Alabama.....	169	163	41,561	21,467	3,162	5,206
Mississippi.....	29	29	2,877	1,712	207	294
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	25	21	1,530	887	171	117
Louisiana.....	5	4	806	515	50	30
Oklahoma.....	9	8	976	712	-----	53
Texas.....	54	54	13,179	6,831	819	1,471
Other States.....	11	10	1,031	710	229	120

¹ Includes: Connecticut, 1; Indiana, 2; Maryland, 1; District of Columbia, 1; West Virginia, 2; and South Carolina, 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.....	\$13,482	\$21,061	\$7,619	\$2,803	\$457	\$9,665	\$9,827
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....		200	113			13	48
New Jersey.....	706	527	100	5		87	49
Pennsylvania.....	2,193	2,392	107	35		91	215
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	742	1,377	45			59	254
Illinois.....	200	1,065	45	11		41	180
Michigan.....	180			25			
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri.....	200	70		7		38	40
Kansas.....		15					26
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Virginia.....	642	415	238	189		101	153
North Carolina.....	1,106	1,694	373	341	151	537	677
Georgia.....	232	1,084	206	55		1,093	1,122
Florida.....	1,912	2,978	3,126	910	76	4,591	2,133
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	300	632	70			31	136
Tennessee.....	1,204	3,587	972	100		731	1,665
Alabama.....	2,393	3,300	1,681	593	144	1,748	1,902
Mississippi.....	115	367	65	14	1	45	87
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	25	231	31	14		5	49
Louisiana.....		94	52	35		30	
Oklahoma.....	100	50	25				36
Texas.....	1,032	821	369	434	85	303	954
Other States.....		292	93	30		30	71

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The history of the Colored Primitive Baptists is the same as that of the white Primitive Baptists up to the time of the Civil War. During slave times the colored Primitive Baptists had full membership in the white churches, although seats were arranged for them in a separate part of the house. Before the war some of the colored members of the churches were engaged in the work of the ministry, many of them being considered very able defenders and exponents of the doctrine of the Bible. Such men were sometimes bought from their owners and set free to go out and preach where they felt it was the Lord's will for them to go.

After the Negroes were freed, many of them desiring to be set apart into churches of their own, the white Primitive Baptists granted them letters certifying that they were in full fellowship and good standing; white preachers organized them into separate churches, ordained their preachers and deacons, and set them up in proper order, throughout the South; and thus, gradually, the colored Primitive Baptists became a separate denomination.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrinal principles and the polity of the Colored Primitive Baptists are precisely the same as those of the white Primitive Baptists. Each local church is an independent body and has control of its own affairs, receiving and disciplining its own members; there is no appeal to a higher court.

About the year 1900 a "progressive" move was introduced among the Colored Primitive Baptists, and a large number of them began the organization of aid societies, conventions, and Sunday schools, some of these organizations being based on the payment of money—things which the Primitive Baptists have not engaged in and which they have always protested against.

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, 1928. No data are available for "Work" in 1936.

TWO-SEED-IN-THE-SPIRIT PREDESTINARIAN BAPTISTS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian 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 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.....	16	2	14	-----	-----
Members, number.....	201	65	136	32.3	67.7
Average membership per church.....	13	33	10	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	66	28	38	-----	-----
Female.....	107	37	70	34.6	65.4
Sex not reported.....	28		28	-----	-----
Males per 100 females ²	61.7	-----	-----	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	173	65	108	37.6	62.4
Age not reported.....	28	-----	28	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	13	2	11	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	13	2	11	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$6,600	\$1,300	\$5,300	19.7	80.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$5,800	\$1,300	\$4,500	22.4	77.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$800	-----	\$800	-----	100.0
Average value per church.....	\$508	\$650	\$482	-----	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	5	1	4	-----	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	1	9	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$660	\$160	\$500	24.2	75.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$260	\$100	\$160	38.5	61.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$120	-----	\$120	-----	100.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$298	\$50	\$158	24.0	76.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$10	\$10	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$62	-----	\$62	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$66	\$160	\$66	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

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

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian 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.....	16	27	48	55
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-11	-21	-7	
Percent ²				
Members, number.....	201	304	679	781
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-103	-375	-102	
Percent.....	-33.9	-55.2	-13.1	
Average membership per church.....	13	11	14	14
Church edifices, number.....	13	24	37	38
Value—number reporting.....	13	24	35	32
Amount reported.....	\$6,600	\$10,350	\$23,950	\$21,500
Average value per church.....	\$508	\$806	\$684	\$672
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	10	20	7	
Amount reported.....	\$600	\$473	\$170	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$260			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$120	\$288	\$170	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	208			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$10			
All other purposes.....	\$62	\$85		
Not classified.....		\$100		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$66	\$24	\$24	

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian 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 and the membership classified by sex. 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 "13 years of age and over," so far as reported. Table 5 shows, for 1936, the value of church edifices and the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 6 presents, for each association of the Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian 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, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females
United States.....	16	2	14	201	65	136	68	107	28	61.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	6		6	46		40	13	24	9	
Tennessee.....	9	1	8	98		90	28	51	19	
Alabama.....	1	1		57	57		25	32		

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

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936	
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	13 years and over	Age not reported
United States.....	18	27	48	55	201	304	379	781	173	28
Indiana.....			4	4			58	41		
Illinois.....			3	1			58			
Missouri.....			4	1			12	14		
Georgia.....		1	4	5		3	34	44		
Florida.....		2	3	3		6	19	28		
Kentucky.....	6	9	6	9	46	90	101	144	37	9
Tennessee.....	9	13	19	19	98	145	252	270	79	19
Alabama.....	1	2	3	2	57	60	51	32	57	
Arkansas.....			2	10			32	175		
Texas.....			3	2			52	24		

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

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES						
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Total amount	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	All other purposes
United States.....	18	13	13	\$8,600	10	\$860	\$280	\$120	\$208	\$10	\$82
Kentucky.....	6	3	3	900	4	164			122		42
Tennessee.....	9	9	10	5,700	6	496	260	120	86	10	20
Alabama.....	1	1									

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

TABLE 6.—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.....	18	201	13	\$8,600	10	\$860
Caney Fork.....	7	79	7	3,500	3	316
Drakes Creek.....	6	46	3	900	4	164
Richland Creek.....	3	76	3	2,200	3	180

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists arose, as a distinct body in America, in the second half of the eighteenth century, by a protest of the more rigid against what some considered a general laxity of doctrine and looseness of church discipline consequent upon the prevalence of Arminian doctrines as set forth by Methodism. Its great leader was Elder Daniel Parker, a native of Virginia, who was ordained in Tennessee in 1806 and labored in that State and in Illinois and Texas.

This doctrine was not allowed to be taught during the dark ages. There were a few men who contended for it; one leader by the name of Donatist who lived 250 years after Christ was here on earth in visible form; and later Peter Waldo, the founder of the Waldenses, of medieval times. The theory of the Two-Seed as a principle of doctrine has existed since apostolic times and farther back. The first fountain head that broke out was back in the Garden of Eden when God said: "I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head and thou shalt bruise his heel." Gen. 3: 15. After the Reformation the leaders of this doctrine had more liberty and freedom to preach and teach the doctrine of Two-Seed.

The denomination at present does not emphasize the extreme Calvinistic doctrines which they stressed in its early history, when these Baptists formed scattered churches rather than an organized denomination. They differed from the Primitive Baptists chiefly in the degree to which they carried their theological opinions and ecclesiastical principles and were frequently called by the same names, "Primitive," "Old School," and "Hard Shell"; the special feature of their belief was gradually recognized, however, and they became popularly known as the "Two-Seed Baptists." As a result of this general similarity, the distinction between them and the Primitive Baptists has not always been clearly drawn and this fact probably accounts to some extent for their decreasing numbers at successive censuses.

As distinguished from the Primitive Baptists, the Two-Seed Baptists believe in the resurrection of the Body of Christ, which is the Church, and that the two seed are in the spirit and not in the flesh. They emphasize the doctrine of salvation by grace. They believe that God's people are a spiritual generation and they did exist in Christ before the world was: Eph. 1: 4, "According as he hath chosen us in him before the foundation of the world, that we should be holy without blame before him in love": Eph. 1: 7, "In whom we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of his grace." Again we find in II Tim. 1: 9-10, "Who hath saved us, and called us with a holy calling, not according to our works, but according to his own purpose and grace, which was given us in Christ Jesus before the world began, but is now made manifest by the appearing of our Savior Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel": Prov. 8: 22-25, "The Lord possessed me in the beginning of his way, before his works of old. I was set up from everlasting, from the beginning, or ever the earth was. When there were no depths, I was brought forth: when there were no fountains abounding with water. Before the mountains were settled, before the hills was I brought forth." Therefore we emphasize the doctrine of salvation by grace and not by works: Eph. 2: 8-9, "For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God. Not of works, lest any man should boast."

We believe that the ordinances such as communion and foot washing are taught in the Bible and are to be observed in the visible church. We do not believe that the work of a paid ministry is necessary to save sinners, as Christ came to save sinners and He said He finished His work.

DOCTRINE

The phrase "Two-Seed" indicates one seed of good and one of evil, both of them spiritual and not of the flesh, the good seed emanating from God, and the evil seed from the devil; the earthly generation of mankind is the field in which

¹ This statement, which differs somewhat from that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1928, has been revised by Elder E. R. Little, McMinnville, Tenn., and approved by him in its present form.

both are manifested, the field, however, being no part of either. The field has no power of its own to resist, but must and does develop or manifest what is sown in it, as shown in the parable of the wheat and the tares. Neither seed can change its character, but must reproduce after its kind. We do not divide the Adamic race, nor can we change the decrees of God; but as He declared the origin and the destiny of the parent or progenitor in the beginning, we claim that, as He cannot change, neither does He change either the origin or destiny of any one of His generation. This is manifested through the visible generations of Adam. Thus, it is the crop which is gathered and not the field, the atonement being for the redemption of the good seed, which are the children of God. Divine justice being satisfied, then wisdom is justified of all her children which are the good seed; the children of God return to Him in heaven and the children of the devil are returned back to him in the lower regions of eternity.

ORGANIZATION AND WORK

In their church government the Two-Seed Baptists are thoroughly independent, each church controlling its own affairs. Associations are formed, but for spiritual fellowship rather than for church management. What are ordinarily known as church activities do not exist among them, although they believe in good works, but not as the world looks at good works. Individuals may contribute to benevolences as they see fit, but organized benevolence does not exist.

INDEPENDENT BAPTIST CHURCH OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

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

The membership of this denomination includes 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.....	8	1	7		
Members, number.....	129	42	87	32.6	67.4
Average membership per church.....	16	42	12		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	50	15	35		
Female.....	79	27	52		
Males per 100 females ²					
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....			59	41.6	58.4
13 years and over.....	101	42	59		
Age not reported.....	28		28		
Church edifices, number.....	4	1	3		
Value—number reporting.....	4	1	3		
Amount reported.....	\$9,300	\$9,000	\$3,800	64.5	35.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$9,300	\$9,000	\$3,800	64.5	35.5
Average value per church.....	\$2,325	\$9,000	\$1,100		
Debt—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	\$250		\$250		100.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	8	1	2		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7	1	6		
Amount reported.....	\$1,189	\$474	\$715	39.9	60.1
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$149	\$149		100.0	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$100	\$100		100.0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$146	\$121	\$25	82.9	17.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$60	\$50	\$10		
Home missions.....	\$216	\$16	\$200	7.4	92.6
Foreign missions.....	\$475	\$29	\$446	6.1	93.9
All other purposes.....	\$43	\$9	\$34		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$170	\$474	\$110		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3		3		
Officers and teachers.....	6		6		
Scholars.....	27		27		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

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

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Independent Baptist Church of America for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	8	13	Expenditures:		
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	7	10
Number.....	-5		Amount reported.....	\$1,189	\$2,499
Percent ²			Salaries, other than pastors.....	\$149	
Members, number.....	129	222	Repairs and improvements.....	\$100	\$779
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$146	
Number.....	-93		Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$60	
Percent.....	-41.9		Home missions.....	\$216	\$1,720
Average membership per church.....	16	17	Foreign missions.....	\$475	
Church edifices, number.....	4	6	All other purposes.....	\$43	
Value—number reporting.....	4	6	Average expenditure per church.....	\$170	\$250
Amount reported.....	\$9,300	\$12,000			
Average value per church.....	\$2,325	\$2,000	Sunday schools:		
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1	Churches reporting, number.....	3	6
Amount reported.....	\$250	\$425	Officers and teachers.....	0	18
			Scholars.....	27	146

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 Independent Baptist Church of America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "13 years of age and over," so far as reported. 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 the State of Minnesota, the only State in which so many as three churches reported value and expenditures.

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	8	1	7	139	43	87	50	79	3	6	27
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Wisconsin.....	1		1	34		34	21	13	1	2	6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Minnesota.....	5	1	4	82	42	40	25	57	2	4	21
Iowa.....	1		1	11		11	3	8			
PACIFIC: Washington.....	1		1	2		2	1	1			

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

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

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936	
	1936	1926	1936	1926	13 years and over	Age not reported
United States.....	8	13	129	222	101	28
Minnesota.....	5	7	82	114	67	15
Other States.....	13	6	47	108	34	13

¹ Includes: Wisconsin, 1; Iowa, 1; and Washington, 1.

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

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

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	8	4	4	\$9,300	1	\$250
Minnesota.....	5	3	3	8,300	1	250
Other States ¹.....	3	1	1	1,000	-----	-----

¹ Includes: Wisconsin, Iowa, and Washington.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES								
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries, other than pastors	Repairs and improvements	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	All other purposes
United States....	8	7	\$1,189	\$149	\$100	\$148	\$80	\$216	\$475	\$43
Minnesota.....	5	5	764	149	100	136	60	51	225	43
Other States ¹.....	3	2	425	-----	-----	10	-----	165	250	-----

¹ Includes: Wisconsin, Iowa, and Washington.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Between 1870 and 1890 some Swedish Free Baptists emigrated to the United States and settled in different localities. A number of these came together in June 1893 at Dassel, Minn., for their first conference, and thereafter a yearly conference was held at different places.

At the first conference they called their body the Swedish Independent Baptist Church, but later changed the name to Scandinavian Independent Baptist Denomination of America. In 1912 one section of the group was incorporated, and the name was changed again to Scandinavian Independent Baptist Denomination of the United States of America. The others, who had not joined in this incorporation, held conferences and about 1923 associated themselves under the name of the Scandinavian Free Baptist Society of the United States of America. The two factions finally came together at a conference held at Garden Valley, Wis., in November 1927, adopting the name Independent Baptist Church of America.

DOCTRINE

The Independent Baptist Church of America agrees with other evangelical bodies on many points of doctrine, believing that "Christ tasted death for every man," that "He arose again," and "every soul shall arise and stand before His judgment seat." They believe and teach also that repentance and baptism in water by immersion are prerequisite to membership, as well as participation in the Lord's Supper. They also believe in the laying on of hands at the time of acceptance into the church. They believe in the authority and necessity of civil government and at the General Conference held in Roseland, Minn., June 8, 1898, a resolution was adopted pledging the church to obedience and loyalty to the Government, in all of its demands, except what is contrary to the Word of God, as participation in war, which, according to their expressed conviction, is contrary to the Word of God. The resolution contained a formal request that young people of this denomination be exempt from service in case of war.

WORK

The whole object or purpose of the denomination is to carry on Christian mission work in the United States and foreign countries; to spread the Gospel in the precepts of Christ and His Apostles; to encourage one another to love and good works; to build up the church according to the truth given in God's Word, both as to membership and spiritual growth; and to await Christ's second coming.

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 Elder C. M. Sundell, of the Independent Baptist Church of America, Minneapolis, Minn., and approved by him in its present form.

AMERICAN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the American Baptist Association 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 upon confession of their 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.....	1,064	104	960	9.8	90.2
Members, number.....	115,022	18,149	96,873	15.8	84.2
Average membership per church.....	108	175	101		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	44,405	6,869	37,536	15.5	84.5
Female.....	61,487	9,942	51,545	16.2	83.8
Sex not reported.....	9,130	1,338	7,792	14.7	85.3
Males per 100 females.....	72.2	69.1	72.8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	2,076	739	1,337	35.6	64.4
13 years and over.....	98,955	14,361	79,594	15.3	84.7
Age not reported.....	18,991	3,049	15,942	16.1	83.9
Percent under 13 years ²	2.2	4.9	1.7		
Church edifices, number.....	895	88	807	9.8	90.2
Value—number reporting.....	848	83	765	9.8	90.2
Amount reported.....	\$1,507,798	\$488,168	\$1,019,630	32.4	67.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,444,215	\$483,308	\$960,907	33.5	66.5
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$63,583	\$4,860	\$58,723	7.6	92.4
Average value per church.....	\$1,778	\$5,882	\$1,333		
Debt—number reporting.....	69	15	44		
Amount reported.....	\$122,215	\$92,169	\$30,046	75.4	24.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	693	48	645	8.6	91.6
Parsonages, number.....	50	12	38		
Value—number reporting.....	44	10	34		
Amount reported.....	\$69,710	\$25,500	\$44,210	36.6	63.4
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,020	102	918	10.0	90.0
Amount reported.....	\$352,529	\$116,281	\$236,248	33.0	67.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$174,337	\$47,164	\$127,173	27.1	72.9
All other salaries.....	\$20,422	\$7,196	\$13,226	35.2	64.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$30,610	\$6,819	\$23,791	22.3	77.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$18,477	\$8,696	\$9,781	47.1	52.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$36,152	\$10,258	\$25,894	53.3	46.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$10,684	\$2,815	\$7,869	26.6	73.4
Home missions.....	\$16,175	\$3,256	\$12,919	20.1	79.9
Foreign missions.....	\$6,657	\$1,980	\$4,677	29.7	70.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$10,164	\$6,379	\$3,785	62.8	37.2
All other purposes.....	\$23,951	\$12,718	\$11,233	43.9	56.1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$346	\$1,140	\$257		

¹Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

²Based 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.....	798	89	709	11.2	88.8
Officers and teachers.....	6,877	1,094	5,783	16.4	83.6
Scholars.....	60,008	10,657	49,351	21.3	78.7
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	16	4	12		
Officers and teachers.....	122	61	61	50.0	50.0
Scholars.....	1,091	609	482	55.8	44.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	47	8	39		
Officers and teachers.....	223	95	128	28.5	71.5
Scholars.....	1,729	518	1,211	30.0	70.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the American Baptist Association for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,064	1,431	Expenditures—Continued.		
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			Amount reported.....	\$362,529	\$482,045
Number.....	-367		Pastors' salaries.....	\$174,337	
Percent.....	-25.6		All other salaries.....	\$20,422	
Members, number.....	115,022	117,858	Repairs and improvements.....	\$30,610	
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$18,477	\$351,264
Number.....	-2,836		All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$36,152	
Percent.....	-2.4		Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$10,584	
Average membership per church.....	103	82	Home missions.....	\$10,175	
Church edifices, number.....	895	1,066	Foreign missions.....	\$6,657	\$121,406
Value—number reporting.....	848	1,054	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$10,164	
Amount reported.....	\$1,507,793	\$1,832,546	All other purposes.....	\$28,951	
Average value per church.....	\$1,778	\$1,739	Not classified.....		\$9,375
Debt—number reporting.....	69	71	Average expenditure per church.....	\$346	\$370
Amount reported.....	\$122,215	\$58,757			
Parsonages, number.....	50		Sunday schools:		
Value—number reporting.....	44	38	Churches reporting, number.....	798	918
Amount reported.....	\$69,710	\$76,050	Officers and teachers.....	6,877	6,120
Expenditures:			Scholars.....	50,008	56,228
Churches reporting, number.....	1,020	1,303			

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the American Baptist Association 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 census years 1936 and 1926, 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 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF 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.....	1,064	104	960	115,022	18,149	96,873	44,405	61,467	9,130	73.2	798	6,677	50,009
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	1	1		375	375		163	212		76.9	1	45	250
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri.....	60	1	59	3,803	63	3,830	1,526	2,046	321	74.6	43	344	2,149
Kansas.....	5		5	358		358	97	129	132	75.2	5	39	212
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Georgia.....	9		9	1,137		1,137	377	500	260	75.4	5	35	285
Florida.....	23	5	23	1,963	482	1,481	690	1,088	185	63.4	19	141	1,011
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	5	1	4	563	91	472	145	188	230	77.1	2	15	115
Tennessee.....	37	4	33	5,382	635	4,897	1,994	2,970	618	67.1	14	106	850
Alabama.....	41	5	36	4,495	559	3,939	1,946	2,324	225	83.7	23	190	1,614
Mississippi.....	72	5	67	9,119	785	8,334	3,794	4,821	604	78.7	53	359	3,424
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	379	33	346	37,424	4,443	32,981	14,261	20,734	2,429	68.8	297	2,215	18,934
Louisiana.....	24	4	20	4,057	839	3,218	1,347	1,764	946	76.4	19	152	1,104
Oklahoma.....	76	7	69	7,773	1,210	6,563	2,614	3,635	1,474	70.9	62	530	3,693
Texas.....	307	33	274	36,545	7,926	28,619	14,676	20,063	1,806	73.1	234	2,390	17,403
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado.....	4	2	2	462	250	212	192	270		71.1	1	7	45
PACIFIC:													
Oregon.....	15	3	12	1,196	444	752	543	653		83.2	15	132	859
California.....	1		1	80		80	40	40		(1)	1	8	60

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	1,044	1,431	115,022	117,856	2,076	93,955	13,901	2.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	1		375		24	351		6.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	60	23	3,893	1,300	69	3,030	794	2.2
Kansas.....	5		358			226	132	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Georgia.....	9		1,137		10	840	287	1.2
Florida.....	28		1,963		3	1,614	346	.2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	5		563		5	558		.0
Tennessee.....	37		5,532		151	4,415	1,016	3.3
Alabama.....	41	36	4,495	3,043	46	4,024	425	1.1
Mississippi.....	72	61	9,119	7,028	33	6,816	2,270	.5
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	370	560	37,424	41,281	418	31,176	5,830	1.3
Louisiana.....	24	34	4,057	3,996	14	3,451	592	.4
Oklahoma.....	76	97	7,773	7,357	184	5,837	1,752	3.1
Texas.....	307	620	36,645	53,853	1,040	30,468	5,097	3.3
MOUNTAIN:								
Colorado.....	4		462			122	340	
PACIFIC:								
Oregon.....	15		1,196		79	1,087	30	6.8
California.....	1		80				80	

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.....	1, 064	895	848	\$1, 507, 798	59	\$122, 215	44	869, 710
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	1						1	(¹)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	60	43	40	51, 280	5	1, 105		
Kansas.....	5	5	5	11, 500			1	(¹)
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Georgia.....	9	9	8	10, 000	1	250		
Florida.....	28	23	23	25, 000	1	100		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	5	4	4	5, 200				
Tennessee.....	37	33	32	53, 557	4	972		
Alabama.....	41	28	27	20, 050			1	(¹)
Mississippi.....	72	65	63	70, 050	2	100	2	(¹)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	370	324	305	340, 693	17	21, 772	6	5, 950
Louisiana.....	24	23	23	26, 400	2	2, 050		
Oklahoma.....	76	51	49	85, 000	1	35	5	4, 280
Texas.....	307	269	252	768, 468	24	93, 031	21	39, 800
MOUNTAIN:								
Colorado.....	4	4	4	8, 700				
PACIFIC:								
Oregon.....	15	13	12	} 25, 000	2	2, 800	6	5, 800
California.....	1	1	1				1	(¹)
Combinations.....								12, 900

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

² Amount for California combined with figures for Oregon, 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.....	1,034	1,020	\$352,529	\$174,337	\$20,422	\$30,610
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	60	57	14,164	7,833	836	1,017
Kansas.....	5	5	1,919	1,121	94	111
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Georgia.....	9	7	2,344	1,025	71	582
Florida.....	28	28	7,987	4,142	702	329
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	5	5	803	447	77	-----
Tennessee.....	37	35	9,234	5,348	619	814
Alabama.....	41	41	5,863	3,732	943	2,087
Mississippi.....	72	70	20,519	11,211	1,162	2,336
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	379	365	89,427	46,071	3,815	10,482
Louisiana.....	24	24	9,340	5,873	579	623
Oklahoma.....	76	76	23,795	13,523	1,580	950
Texas.....	307	289	145,430	64,737	9,282	10,877
PACIFIC:						
Oregon.....	15	15	14,723	6,689	36	286
Other States.....	6	13	4,481	2,555	620	120

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.....	\$18,477	\$36,152	\$10,584	\$16,175	\$6,657	\$10,164	\$28,951
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri.....	200	832	155	845	574	72	1,750
Kansas.....	192	60	-----	103	20	12	201
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Georgia.....	275	97	131	126	18	-----	10
Florida.....	74	1,128	517	539	49	46	402
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	-----	36	67	70	106	-----	-----
Tennessee.....	219	476	744	207	74	70	663
Alabama.....	-----	70	308	544	266	15	352
Mississippi.....	75	677	1,070	1,347	552	168	1,922
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	5,777	8,753	2,612	3,215	1,693	1,082	5,927
Louisiana.....	303	1,118	153	232	95	205	219
Oklahoma.....	825	1,889	709	1,020	399	239	1,962
Texas.....	9,037	17,838	3,818	5,830	1,984	7,953	14,068
PACIFIC:							
Oregon.....	1,400	2,738	250	1,186	847	-----	1,291
Other States.....	-----	390	50	300	100	252	85

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

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The American Baptist Association is not a separate and distinct denomination, but it is a separate and distinct group of Baptists. They separated themselves from the convention groups because they regarded the methods and polity of the convention as an innovation among Baptists. They claim that their associations are a direct continuance of the cooperative work in missions, benevolences, etc., since the time of Christ and the Apostles. They sincerely believe that those Baptists who work with the conventions, though they may be orthodox in faith, have departed from the New Testament principles of church cooperation.

The purpose of this body is to do missionary, evangelistic, benevolent, and educational work throughout the world. They do not unionize with other religious sects and organizations because they believe that their churches are the only true churches; they believe also that the Lord Jesus Christ gave the commission (Matt. 28: 18-20) to the churches, and that they are, therefore, the divine custodians of the truth, and that they only have the divine right of carrying out the commands of Jesus as stated in the great commission, and of executing the laws of the kingdom, and of administering the ordinances of the Gospel.

They believe that each church is an autonomous, independent body, and that the churches are amenable only to Christ as Lord and Master. They believe also that each church is on a perfect equality with every other like church, and therefore should have an equal representation in all their associated work.

DOCTRINE

The American Baptist Association accepts the New Hampshire Confession of Faith that has been so long held by American Baptists. They believe in: The infallible verbal inspiration of the whole Bible; the Triune God; the Genesis account of creation; the Deity of Jesus Christ; the virgin birth of Christ; the sufferings and death of Christ as vicarious and substitutionary; the bodily resurrection of Christ and the bodily resurrection and glorification of His saints; they believe in the second coming of Christ, personal and bodily as the crowning event of the gospel age, and that His coming will be premillennial; the Bible doctrine of eternal punishment of the wicked; that in the carrying out of the commands of Jesus in the great commission, the churches are the only units, all exercising equal authority, and that responsibility should be met by them according to their several abilities; that all cooperative bodies such as conventions, associations, etc., are only advisory bodies and cannot exercise any authority whatsoever over the churches. They believe furthermore that salvation is wholly by grace through faith without any admixture of law or works, and that the church was instituted during the personal ministry of Jesus Christ on the earth. They believe also in the absolute separation of church and State, and in the principle of absolute religious freedom.

ORGANIZATION

They believe that in the strict sense the American Baptist Association is not an organization, but is a cooperation of the churches composing it. But since all the churches cannot meet in the annual meetings, churches elect three messengers who represent them in these annual meetings, and for convenience in their deliberations the messengers when assembled in their annual meetings elect a president, and three vice presidents; two recording secretaries; and a secretary-treasurer. They are strictly congregational in their polity. All questions are settled by a majority vote of the messengers present, except amendments to their Articles of Agreement, and such questions which are required under parliamentary law to be settled by a two-thirds majority vote of the messengers present.

The American Baptist Association proper never meets since it would be a physical impossibility for all the churches composing it to meet at one time. Hence the annual meetings are called "The meeting of the messengers composing the American Baptist Association."

¹ This statement was furnished by Dr. J. E. Cobb, secretary-treasurer, American Baptist Association, Texarkana, Ark.-Tex., and has been approved by him in its present form.

WORK

The missionary work of the churches of the American Baptist Association is divided into three phases: (1) Associational missions. This is missionary work done by a group of churches composing a district association usually the size of a county. (2) State missions. This is missionary work done by State associations working in harmony with the churches composing the American Baptist Association. (3) Interstate and foreign missions. This is missionary work done by all the churches in the nation cooperating with the churches composing the churches of the American Baptist Association. Interstate missions is work done by missionaries from State to State; foreign mission work, of course, is that done in foreign countries.

The benevolent work is usually carried on by the district and State associations. Several States maintain orphanages and this is benevolent work. Churches and district associations have funds to help support the poor and indigent in their bounds.

Educational work is carried on (1) by the individual churches through their Sunday schools and training departments. Sunday school and young people's literature is published by the Baptist Sunday School Committee at Texarkana, Ark.-Tex. This literature goes into practically all the States of the Union. (2) Religious newspapers are published by individuals and churches for the dissemination of information concerning the work. (3) There are religious colleges and Bible institutes where men are trained for the ministry. The medium for the distribution of funds of the American Baptist Association is the secretary-treasurer whose headquarters are at Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.

CHRISTIAN UNITY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION

STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent seven active organizations of the Christian Unity Baptist Association, all reported as being in rural territory. The classification of membership by age shows all members reported as being "13 years of age and over."

Four church edifices were reported with a value of \$1,450. No parsonages were reported.

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

The Christian Unity Baptist Association was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

State tables.—Tables 1 and 2 present the statistics for the Christian Unity Baptist Association by States. Table 1 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 2 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. Separate presentation in table 2 is limited to the State of North Carolina, the only State in which three or more churches reported expenditures, in order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, and for this reason no table is given showing the value of church edifices.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Number of churches	MEMBERSHIP		MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
		Number	Average per church	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	7	188	27	65	123	53.8	3	13	112
Virginia.....	1	11	11	4	7	—	1	6	35
North Carolina.....	4	126	31	45	80	—	1	6	60
Tennessee.....	2	52	26	16	30	—	1	1	17

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

TABLE 2.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES								
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	All other purposes	Average expenditure per church
United States....	7	5	\$451	\$20	\$10	\$26	\$380	\$3	\$12	\$90
North Carolina....	4	4	71	20	10	26	—	3	12	18
Other States.....	3	1	380	—	—	—	380	—	—	380

¹ Includes: Virginia, 1, and Tennessee, 2.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

It would be difficult to determine when and where the Christian Unity Baptist body had its beginning, since the doctrines held by them are advocated in some measure by various other denominations. However, there are some certainties about this body that may be definitely stated as regards its development as a denomination separate from other Baptist bodies. At the forty-third session of the Mountain Union Baptist Association of Regular Baptists convened with Big Ridge Church of Ashe County, N. C., in the year 1909, the committee on resolutions presented their report. Among other things that were disagreed upon by the delegation from the various churches was the following resolution, viz: "Resolved, That the churches of this association that maintain free participation in the Lord's Supper, or what is known as open communion, if they persist in either of these until the next session of this association, shall be dropped from this association without further action of this body." A very heated discussion followed and the vote was taken by a roll call of the churches and recorded in the minutes of the session of the association. The resolution was declared approved, since there were 26 votes cast for and only 11 against the resolution. The delegates who opposed the adoption of the resolution shook hands with the moderator and walked out of the association. They were for some years referred to as the open communionists, since they believed that all Christians of whatever denomination had a God-given right to the Lord's Supper, and that the "man examine himself and so let him eat of that bread and drink of that cup." They were very much in the minority and endured much persecution at the hands of the other group, but they held to their convictions with a bold tenacity. On September 2, 1910, delegations from Zion Hill and Macedonia churches met in an associational convention and organized themselves into a body known as the Macedonia Baptist Association. This organization was made upon the platform of the Mountain Union Baptist Association of 1880 with some minor changes. In this organization were 2 churches with a membership of 223 members, of which number 5 were ordained ministers. Rev. F. L. Sturgill was elected moderator and R. L. Hash, clerk. There were held 6 sessions of this body and it grew to 5 churches with a total membership of 333, with 8 ordained ministers.

Some of the preachers left the body and joined other associations and Macedonia Church joined the Southern Baptist Convention. Three of the churches struggled on, holding fast to their integrity and earnestly contending for the faith of Jesus Christ as they were led by the Holy Spirit. Rev. Eli Graham and Rev. F. L. Sturgill were the only ministers who remained with the churches, but they held to the doctrines (which the Christian Unity Baptist body now represents) with a dauntless courage. They preached to the three churches, but had no association for 18 years.

In the year 1932, Rev. F. Carl Sturgill was ordained to the ministry. Having a desire for, and feeling the need of an association, these three churches decided to reorganize the Macedonia Baptist Association. Delegations were selected by the churches and sent to Pleasant Home Church to form an association. They met on October 27, 1934, and proceeded to reorganize the Macedonia Baptist Association. The 3 churches had a membership of 83, of which number 3 were ordained ministers. They adopted the old rules of decorum but changed the constitution in regard to reception of new churches and dropped the entire last article of the constitution, which made provision concerning fellowship of Christian benevolent institutions. The principal reason for its discard was that all who are born of the Spirit of God are brothers and sisters in Christ.

The first change in the Articles of Faith dealt with the Calvinistic doctrine of "eternal security." It was changed from saying that "all who are regenerated and born again by the Spirit of God shall never finally fall away," to "all who are regenerated and born again by the Spirit of God, and endure to the end, shall be saved." The second change added the words "feet washing" to the article speaking of church ordinances.

During the time since the break over the communion question in 1909 other dissensions arose in the Mountain Union Baptist Association, chiefly the right of women to preach. So before the time for the sitting of the reorganized Macedonia Baptist Association in 1935, other people had either "come out" on account of

¹ This statement was furnished by Rev. F. Carl Sturgill, clerk-treasurer and one of the organizers of this body, Sturgill, N. C., and approved by him in its present form.

oppression and restriction of Christian liberty, or been "turned out" for their views on equality, liberty, and unity of Christians. They were now ready to cooperate with other people who had views similar to their own. Before the time came for the sitting of the 1935 session of the Macedonia Baptist Association, these people had got in touch with the leaders of this body, and it had been agreed to organize a new association. The two breaks with the Mountain Union Association were so sharp that it was suggested that a new constitution, rules of decorum, and articles of faith be drafted, for those used by the Macedonia Baptists were very much like those of the older association.

Delegates from six churches met with Zion Hill Church and upon a constitution, rules of order, and articles of faith (drafted by Rev. Eli Graham, Rev. D. O. Miller, and Rev. F. Carl Sturgill) organized an association known as the Christian Unity Baptist Association. The membership of the 6 churches was 152, with 7 ordained ministers. Rev. F. L. Sturgill was chosen moderator and Rev. F. Carl Sturgill, clerk-treasurer.

DOCTRINE

We believe—in one only true and living God and the Trinity; that the Bible is the scriptural word of God given by inspiration of the Holy Spirit; that the Bible is a safe rule of faith, and the New Testament interpreted by the Holy Spirit is the only rule of practice for the Christian Church; that all mankind who are accountable to God for sin are fallen and depraved by sin and in this state they possess no natural ability to reinstate themselves in favor with God; that Jesus Christ by the grace of God tasted death for every man, providing a way of salvation through regeneration for the souls of all who are accountable to God for sin; in the redemption of the bodies of saints, infants, and idiots, the latter two not being responsible for sin do not need regeneration of spirit; that sinners can partake of the divine benefits of the grace of God only by faith and repentance, that they are called, convicted, converted, regenerated, and sanctified by the Holy Spirit, and that all who are thus born again by the Spirit of God and endure to the end shall be saved; that baptism, by immersion in water, the Lord's Supper, and feet washing are ordinances instituted by Jesus Christ to be practiced by the church and that regeneration or the baptism of the Holy Ghost is the qualification for participation in either ordinance; in the unity, liberty, and equality of God's children; the church is composed of all who are born of the Spirit of God; in a God-called ministry preaching the word of God by inspiration of the Holy Spirit and administering the ordinance of baptism and participating in the Lord's Supper and feet washing; and in the resurrection of the body, both of the just and the unjust, they that have done good unto the resurrection of life, and they that have done evil unto the resurrection of damnation, and that the joys of the righteous and the punishment of the wicked will be eternal.

ORGANIZATION

In polity this body is congregational, each local church manages its own affairs. The association may act as an advisory council in matters of difficulty when a church requests such aid, but in no case may it infringe upon any internal right of any church. It may drop from fellowship disorderly and unorthodox churches. Each church selects its pastor annually by a majority vote of members present at time of election; it also has a clerk to keep a record of business transactions. Deacons are selected and set apart for ordination by the various churches, and ministers who feel a call to ministerial work are first licensed by the church and when they have proved their gift sufficiently, are set apart by the church for ordination. Usually ordained authority of other churches in the body, ministers and deacons, are called as a presbytery and they examine those set apart for deacons or ministers as the case may be; and, if found orthodox in doctrine, they are given a charge followed by prayer and laying on of hands.

WORK

The work of this body is in home missions, and since it is not strong enough to send out its own workers, it cooperates with all Christian workers, frequently holding revivals with them. It also believes in prayer meetings and Sunday school work, and has now on hand consideration of sending out an evangelist for full time work among its churches and to cooperate with any work for advancement of the cause of Christ where the Holy Spirit leads.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

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

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

The General Association of Regular Baptist Churches in the United States of America was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

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.....	84	50	34	-----	-----
Members, number.....	22,845	16,786	5,569	75.1	24.0
Average membership per church.....	266	336	164	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	8,192	6,020	2,172	73.5	26.5
Female.....	12,386	9,066	3,320	73.2	26.8
Sex not reported.....	1,767	1,700	67	96.2	3.8
Males per 100 females.....	66.1	66.4	65.4	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,233	1,030	203	83.5	16.5
13 years and over.....	16,603	12,518	4,085	75.4	24.6
Age not reported.....	4,509	3,238	1,271	71.8	28.2
Percent under 13 years ²	6.9	7.6	4.7	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	72	30	33	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	71	30	32	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,694,448	\$1,309,348	\$325,100	80.8	19.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,688,948	\$1,363,848	\$325,100	80.8	19.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$5,500	\$5,500	-----	100.0	-----
Average value per church.....	\$23,365	\$35,111	\$10,169	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	26	22	4	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$179,608	\$106,438	\$13,170	62.7	7.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	24	8	16	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	45	25	25	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	45	20	25	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$175,450	\$107,700	\$67,750	61.4	38.6
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	83	50	33	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$340,876	\$278,188	\$62,188	81.7	18.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$106,603	\$75,461	\$31,142	70.8	29.2
All other salaries.....	\$33,253	\$27,247	\$6,006	81.9	18.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$17,536	\$13,045	\$3,591	79.5	20.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$25,273	\$23,046	\$2,227	91.2	8.8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$78,170	\$69,391	\$8,839	88.7	11.3
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,888	\$3,895	\$993	79.7	20.3
Home missions.....	\$23,168	\$20,129	\$3,045	86.9	13.1
Foreign missions.....	\$30,685	\$34,844	\$4,841	87.8	12.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$391	\$191	\$200	48.8	51.2
All other purposes.....	\$11,409	\$10,105	\$1,304	88.6	11.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,101	\$5,564	\$1,884	-----	-----

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.....	83	50	33		
Officers and teachers.....	1,880	1,337	543	71.1	28.9
Scholars.....	17,021	13,049	3,972	76.7	23.3
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	36	23	13		
Officers and teachers.....	391	202	99	74.7	25.3
Scholars.....	4,081	3,250	781	80.6	19.4
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	3	2		
Officers and teachers.....	30	27	5		
Scholars.....	327	298	29	91.1	8.9

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for the General Association of Regular Baptist Churches in the United States of America by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory and membership classified by sex. Table 3 gives the number and membership of the churches, the membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over," and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices. Table 5 presents 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 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females
United States.....	84	50	34	22,345	16,786	5,559	8,192	12,338	1,787	66.1
NEW ENGLAND:										
Massachusetts.....	1		1	240		240	84	102		51.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	15	7	8	4,568	3,648	920	1,791	2,777		64.5
New Jersey.....	1	1		328	328		185	193		69.0
Pennsylvania.....	8	5	3	1,834	1,404	340	783	1,051		74.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	5	4	1	1,402	1,293	109	562	840		66.0
Indiana.....	8	3		2,704	2,704		1,025	1,079		61.0
Illinois.....	11	8	3	1,871	1,333	538	765	1,108		69.2
Michigan.....	13	5	8	3,558	1,849	1,709	1,371	2,187		62.7
Wisconsin.....	2		2	199		199	56	76	67	(1)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota.....	4	2	2	955	755	200	385	570		67.5
Iowa.....	11	6	5	4,073	2,932	1,141	993	1,380	1,700	72.0
Missouri.....	1	1		41	41		19	22		(1)
PACIFIC:										
California.....	4	3	1	508	409	157	223	343		65.0

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

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	84	22,345	1,233	16,603	4,509	6.9	83	1,880	17,021
NEW ENGLAND: Massachusetts.....	1	246	20	226	-----	8.1	1	13	90
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York.....	15	4,568	126	3,253	1,189	3.7	15	341	2,954
New Jersey.....	1	323	5	323	-----	1.5	1	37	245
Pennsylvania.....	8	1,834	166	1,668	-----	9.1	8	162	1,455
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	5	1,402	302	1,060	40	22.2	4	92	842
Indiana.....	8	2,704	160	2,544	-----	5.9	8	222	2,299
Illinois.....	11	1,871	110	1,452	309	7.0	11	211	1,298
Michigan.....	13	3,558	125	2,229	1,204	5.3	13	322	3,130
Wisconsin.....	2	199	4	123	67	3.0	2	31	202
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Minnesota.....	4	655	24	631	-----	2.5	4	82	813
Iowa.....	11	4,073	132	2,241	1,700	5.6	11	294	2,719
Missouri.....	1	41	1	40	-----	-----	1	15	90
PACIFIC: California.....	4	566	58	508	-----	10.2	4	58	485

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

TABLE 4.—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.....	84	72	71	\$1,894,448	26	\$179,608	45	\$175,450
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York.....	15	15	14	495,048	5	80,055	10	45,000
Pennsylvania.....	8	7	7	152,500	2	2,950	6	21,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	5	3	3	85,000	-----	-----	2	(1)
Indiana.....	8	4	4	178,000	3	18,901	1	(1)
Illinois.....	11	9	9	176,000	3	9,450	4	18,500
Michigan.....	13	11	11	259,000	4	20,420	9	20,000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Minnesota.....	4	4	4	27,000	2	1,381	3	9,000
Iowa.....	11	11	11	220,000	4	15,150	8	27,000
PACIFIC: California.....	4	4	4	23,500	2	6,301	-----	-----
Other States.....	5	4	4	77,500	1	25,000	2	28,950

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

² Includes: Massachusetts, 1; New Jersey, 1; and Wisconsin, 2.

TABLE 5.—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.....	84	83	\$340,376	\$106,603	\$33,253	\$17,536
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	15	14	66,951	20,820	8,185	4,644
Pennsylvania.....	8	8	28,613	9,938	920	1,535
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	5	5	19,792	5,988	2,080	1,655
Indiana.....	8	9	36,400	12,125	5,462	1,560
Illinois.....	11	11	29,423	13,040	1,276	1,355
Michigan.....	13	13	75,710	16,235	9,347	1,430
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	4	4	12,707	5,332	670	416
Iowa.....	11	11	48,096	12,826	4,661	3,919
PACIFIC:						
California.....	4	4	7,950	4,501	150	217
Other States.....	5	5	14,674	5,798	552	805

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.....	\$25,273	\$78,170	\$4,868	\$23,168	\$39,685	\$391	\$11,409
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	3,182	13,272	621	3,981	5,401	-----	1,845
Pennsylvania.....	1,000	3,884	560	2,762	4,826	50	3,138
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	-----	3,448	221	1,072	4,328	-----	1,050
Indiana.....	2,268	6,304	390	3,091	3,899	141	1,124
Illinois.....	1,602	7,737	134	863	2,952	65	399
Michigan.....	9,877	18,286	1,556	5,568	11,511	-----	1,900
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	453	2,540	41	497	2,234	-----	584
Iowa.....	5,860	11,360	939	4,371	3,312	-----	818
PACIFIC:							
California.....	526	1,007	218	522	525	125	169
Other States.....	475	5,302	202	441	697	10	392

¹ Includes: Massachusetts, 1; New Jersey, 1; Wisconsin, 2; and Missouri, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

The General Association of Regular Baptist Churches in the United States of America is not a convention. It is a fellowship. It is an endeavor to get back to the old-fashioned ideals, policies, and practices of Baptists as they used to be.

The association has a very simple constitution, and has as its basis of fellowship the truths expressed in the old New Hampshire Confession of Faith, with a premillennial interpretation of the last article.

The constitution provides that any Baptist church in the United States which subscribes to the Constitution and Confession of Faith of the Association, and signifies in writing its desire to find fellowship with the association, may be received into fellowship—not membership. A Baptist church cannot be a member of anything outside itself.

The Articles of Faith briefly stated are: We believe—that the Bible is the Word of God; in the Holy Trinity; in the personality of Satan as the author of all powers of darkness; that man came by direct creation of God; that man is born in sin; in the deity of Christ; the virgin birth; that the salvation of sinners is wholly of grace, through the mediatorial offices of the Son of God; that faith in the Lord Jesus Christ is the only condition of salvation and justification; that all who are truly born again are kept by God the Father for Jesus Christ; in the everlasting felicity of the saved and the everlasting conscious suffering of the lost; in the bodily resurrection; the ascension; the premillennial return of Christ and His millennial reign; and that civil government is of divine appointment, for the interests and good order of human society. Two ordinances are observed—baptism by immersion and the Lord's Supper.

In polity the General Association of Regular Baptist Churches is congregational, believing that the local church has the absolute right of self-government.

There is no denominational missionary agency, but contributions are made for mission activities through approved independent Baptist missionary agencies.

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by David Otis Fuller, D. D., secretary-treasurer, General Association of Regular Baptist Churches in the United States of America, Grand Rapids, Mich.

SEVENTH DAY BAPTISTS (GERMAN, 1728)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Seventh Day Baptists (German, 1728) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. All of the organizations reported in 1936, as in previous census years, were in the State of Pennsylvania. This body appeared with the German Baptist Brethren (Dunkers) prior to 1936.

The membership of this body comprises baptized believers who have been enrolled as members upon personal profession of faith. Baptism is by trine immersion, forward.

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.....	3	1	2		
Members, number.....	137	11	126	8.0	92.0
Average membership per church.....	46	11	63		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	61	6	55		
Female.....	76	5	71		
Males per 100 females ²					
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	4		4		
13 years and over.....	133	11	122	8.3	91.7
Percent under 13 years.....	2.9		3.2		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2		2		
Officers and teachers.....	12		12		
Scholars.....	105		105		100.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

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

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Seventh Day Baptists (German, 1728) 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.....	3	4	5	5
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1	-1		
Percent ²				
Members, number.....	137	144	136	167
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-7	8	-31	
Percent.....	-4.9	5.9	-18.6	
Average membership per church.....	46	36	27	33
Church edifices, number.....	3	4	3	6
Value—number reporting.....	2	4	3	4
Amount reported.....	\$5,000	\$18,000	\$33,000	\$40,800
Average value per church.....	\$2,500	\$4,500	\$11,000	\$10,200
Debt—number reporting.....				2
Amount reported.....				\$3,600
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	2	3	5	
Amount reported.....	\$382	\$2,400	\$1,980	
Pastors' salaries.....				
All other salaries.....				
Repairs and improvements.....	\$110	\$1,000	\$1,005	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....				
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$102			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$50			
Home missions.....	\$70			
Foreign missions.....		\$900	\$375	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$15			
All other purposes.....	\$35			
Not classified.....		\$500		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$191	\$800	\$396	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	2	3	3	2
Officers and teachers.....	12	24	24	13
Scholars.....	105	144	152	130

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Among the earlier settlers in the United States was John Conrad Beissel, who with others arrived in Boston in the fall of 1720. They reached Philadelphia October 20, 1720.

These people fled from the Palatinate in Germany on account of religious persecution. John Conrad Beissel was a skilled baker and an adept in music. He became converted in 1715, then 25 years of age. In due course of time he joined the Pietists. Because of persecutions by his fellow craftsmen and church authorities he decided to come to America and join the brotherhood on the Wisshiekon in the vicinity of Germantown, Pa., arriving in 1720.

Great was his surprise when he learned that the community had ceased to exist as an organized body. Kelpius, their leader, was dead; Köster, a prominent member, had returned to Germany; and others were scattered. Some lived nearby as hermits.

Matthai, a hermit whom Beissel consulted, advised him to remain in Germantown for a time and learn the weaver's art. Acting upon this advice, he indentured himself to one Peter Becker, of Germantown, who had come from the Schwartzenu community in Germany the year before (1719), and who later became the founder of the German Baptist Brethren, or Dunkards.

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 Miss Emma C. Monn, secretary of the Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Board, Waynesboro, Pa., and approved by her in its present form.

Beissel was cordially received into the devout family of his master. He suggested to Becker that he call together his former companions to try to renew their religious zeal, advice which he evidently followed.

Having finished his trade of weaver, Beissel now determined to carry out his original purpose, and with a former companion visited the Conestoga Valley in Lancaster County. There in the primitive forest by a spring they built a cabin on the banks of the Muhlbach (Mill Creek), a branch of the Conestoga River. The two men entered upon a life of seclusion and prayer. They exhorted their neighbors when opportunity offered and imparted instruction to young men who were sent to them. This was virtually a free school, the curriculum strictly religious and moral.

Later others of Beissel's ship companions joined him. Religious meetings were held regularly in the small hut in the forest and about the country as opportunity offered. They also visited different communities or settlements. Their mode of life, earnest exhortations, and revival services aroused much attention among the settlers.

In 1722 the Germantown Baptists began to make journeys to the scattered ones through the Province (Pennsylvania) and to hold religious services. On December 25, 1723, some candidates for baptism chose Peter Becker as their baptizer. Following this they organized into a congregation. They continued to make journeys and hold services with the other communities. In 1724 Beissel submitted to baptism by his friend and former master, Peter Becker. Beissel and two of his companions were then already observers of the seventh day as the Sabbath.

The newly baptized elected Beissel as their teacher. Upon his ordination to this office a large measure of the spirit rested upon him and he conducted all meetings with astonishing strength. This congregation held its first love feast December 1724.

In the year 1728 Beissel published a little book on the Sabbath. It was so effective that the congregation now publicly adopted the Sabbath as the day for divine services. The observance of the Sabbath brought persecution. They were imprisoned by the authorities and fined. This congregation consisted of both the solitary and householders.

They had been much beholden in divine work to the Germantown Baptists. But as they embraced and taught doctrines such as celibacy and the observance of the seventh day as the Sabbath, which were at variance with the tenets of the Germantown Baptists or Dunkards, dissensions arose, and Beissel and his followers formally withdrew from them and organized as Seventh Day Baptists in December 1728.

In 1732 Beissel left his congregation and removed to Ephrata, a few miles distant. Here he was joined by others of both sexes who shared his ideas and whom he organized into the Ephrata Society. Celibacy was enjoined. Separate houses were built for the two sexes, each of which was organized in monastic fashion, the "brothers' house" having its prior, the "sisters' house" its prioress. The society grew rapidly. Industries were organized on the communistic plan, which flourished. But Beissel thought them out of harmony with the spiritual purpose of the community; they were, therefore, soon greatly curtailed and kept subordinate to the religious idea. Ephrata had, however, one of the first schools (1735) in that part of the country, and its printing establishment (1742) was one of the earliest and best. A Sabbath school (for Bible study) was organized there by Ludwig Höcker, assisted by his sister (1738).

As time advanced the celibate membership diminished. Toward the close of the nineteenth century, celibacy as a feature of the society had disappeared entirely, the properties being under control of a board of trustees.

About 1764 a settlement of Seventh Day Baptists was made at Snow Hill, 3 miles north of Waynesboro, Franklin County, Pa. Members from Lancaster County and other places joined them. Here, too, a Seventh Day Baptist Society was organized (1800). Its government was similar to that of Ephrata, but the building was more modern. Religious services were held in the saal, a large room in the building for that purpose. Later (1829) a church was built nearby. The last member of this society died in 1894. The property was legally transferred to the congregation in 1900. In each of these communities the members of the congregation and the societies met for worship.

Formerly the German language was used in religious services. Gradually came the change to English, which is now used exclusively.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The points of doctrine on which special emphasis is laid are: (1) The inspiration of the Bible; (2) one God, the Father, and Jesus Christ, his Son, the Mediator; (3) the Ten Commandments as still the rule of righteousness for all mankind; (4) baptism by trine forward immersion; (5) foot washing in connection with the communion service; (6) the anointing of the sick; (7) the blessing of infants; (8) observance of the seventh day as Sabbath; (9) induction to the ministry by personal request for ordination, instead of election by the congregation as formerly. The doctrine of nonresistance is held to be involved in the sixth commandment.

Each congregation elects delegates to the General Conference which convenes annually the second week in June. Ministers are delegates by virtue of their office, and are entitled to vote.

Home missionary work is under the care of the missionary board. There is no special educational or philanthropic work.

NATIONAL BAPTIST EVANGELICAL LIFE AND SOUL SAVING ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the National Baptist Evangelical Life and Soul Saving Assembly of the United States of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who feel that it is their duty to seek daily to save lost souls and reclaim backsliders.

This body was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

**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.....	28	21	7		
Members, number.....	2,300	1,241	1,059	54.0	46.0
Average membership per church.....	82	59	151		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	968	515	451	53.3	46.7
Female.....	1,334	726	608	54.4	45.6
Males per 100 females.....	72.4	70.9	74.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	245	107	138	43.7	56.3
13 years and over.....	1,873	952	921	50.8	49.2
Age not reported.....	182	182		100.0	
Percent under 13 years ²	11.6	10.1	13.0		
Church edifices, number.....	21	15	6		
Value—number reporting.....	20	14	6		
Amount reported.....	\$84,459	\$49,059	\$35,400	58.1	41.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$68,834	\$35,434	\$35,400	48.6	51.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$15,625	\$15,625	\$5,000	100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$4,223	\$3,504	\$5,000		
Debt—number reporting.....	5	3	2		
Amount reported.....	\$2,787	\$1,587	\$1,200	56.9	43.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	1	1			
Parsonages, number.....	6	6			
Value—number reporting.....	6	6			
Amount reported.....	\$4,650	\$4,650		100.0	
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	26	19	7		
Amount reported.....	\$12,901	\$10,634	\$2,277	82.4	17.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$5,726	\$4,871	\$1,055	81.6	18.4
All other salaries.....	\$1,061	\$861	\$200	81.1	18.9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,597	\$902	\$695	60.2	39.8
Payment on church debt, excluding in- terest.....	\$3,037	\$2,937	\$100	96.7	3.3
All other current expenses, including in- terest.....	\$329	\$279	\$50	84.8	15.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$253	\$179	\$74	70.8	29.2
Home missions.....	\$405	\$277	\$128	68.4	31.6
Foreign missions.....	\$159	\$124	\$35	78.0	22.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$293	\$293		100.0	
All other purposes.....	\$41	\$41			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$496	\$550	\$325		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting number.....	26	19	7		
Officers and teachers.....	214	147	67	68.7	31.3
Scholars.....	950	622	328	65.5	34.5

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present the statistics for 1936 for the National Baptist Evangelical Life and Soul Saving Assembly of the United States of America by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory and membership classified by sex and by age. Table 3 shows the value of churches and parsonages, the amount of debt on church edifices, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 presents 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 3 and 4 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ²
United States.....	28	21	7	2,300	1,241	1,059	966	1,334	73.4	245	1,873	182	11.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri.....	3	3		245	245		100	145	69.0	30	215		12.2
North Dakota.....	1	1		10	10		4	6				10	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Louisiana.....	7	3	4	1,297	522	776	542	755	71.8	157	1,140		12.1
Oklahoma.....	3	1	1	351	160	191	181	170	106.5	28	163	160	14.7
Texas.....	3	1	2	117	24	93	36	81		17	100		14.5
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	4	4		56	56		28	28		3	41	12	
Idaho.....	2	2		32	32		15	17			32		
Wyoming.....	1	1		12	12		5	7			12		
Utah.....	2	2		117	117		34	83		1	116		.9
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	2	2		43	43		13	30		6	37		
Oregon.....	1	1		20	20		8	12		3	17		

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

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

TABLE 3.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, 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		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	28	21	20	\$84,450	5	\$2,787	6	\$4,650	28	214	650
Louisiana.....	7	7	7	55,700	2	1,200			7	78	512
Other States.....	21	14	13	28,750	3	1,587	6	4,650	19	136	438

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Missouri, Texas, Idaho, Utah, and Washington; and 1 in each of the following—Montana, Wyoming, and Oregon.

TABLE 4.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	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	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	28	26	\$12,901	\$5,728	\$1,061	\$1,597	\$3,037	\$329	\$253	\$405	\$159	\$293	\$41
Missouri.....	3	3	2,715	1,720	250	300	---	73	---	100	100	160	12
Louisiana.....	7	7	3,173	1,700	345	620	100	75	111	149	33	40	---
Texas.....	3	3	602	505	---	---	---	15	36	21	5	20	---
Montana.....	4	4	195	51	---	115	---	---	10	7	---	12	---
Other States.....	11	19	6,216	1,750	466	562	2,937	166	96	128	21	61	29

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Idaho, Washington, and Utah; and 1 in each of the following—Oklahoma, Wyoming, and Oregon.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

The National Baptist Evangelical Life and Soul Saving Assembly of the United States of America was founded by A. A. Banks, November 25, 1920, in Kansas City, Mo. The first session of the assembly was held in St. Stephen Baptist Church of that city. For 15 years this body was affiliated with the National Baptist Convention Unincorporated, but differences arose and in September 1936, in Birmingham, Ala., the National Baptist Evangelical Life and Soul Saving Assembly declared itself to be an independent organization.

This body has always done relief work and has majored in the soul saving business. Its aim has been for each member to add one member to the kingdom annually.

The assembly is now establishing headquarters in all of the leading cities of the United States when suitable workers can be found to look after the work. The intention of the founder is to make the organization world-wide. The aim of the organization is 1,000,000 souls for Christ annually through its many workers.

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by A. A. Banks, founder and executive captain of the National Baptist Evangelical Life and Soul Saving Assembly of the United States of America, Muskogee, Okla.