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EVANGELICAL
AND REFORMED CHURCH

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

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CONTENTS

	Page
GENERAL INTRODUCTION	III
Number of churches.....	III
Membership.....	III
Urban and rural churches.....	III
Church edifices.....	IV
Value of church property.....	IV
Debt.....	IV
Expenditures.....	IV
Averages.....	IV
Sunday schools.....	IV
STATISTICS	1
Table 1.—Summary of statistics for churches in urban and rural territory, 1936.....	1
Table 2.—Comparative summary, 1936 and 1926.....	2
Table 3.—Number and membership of churches in urban and rural territory, membership by sex, and Sunday schools, by States, 1936.....	3
Table 4.—Number and membership of churches, 1936 and 1926, and membership by age in 1936, by States.....	5
Table 5.—Value of churches and parsonages and amount of church debt by States, 1936.....	6
Table 6.—Church expenditures by States, 1936.....	7
Table 7.—Number and membership of churches, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools, by ecclesiastical divisions, 1936.....	9
HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION	10
History.....	10
Doctrine.....	12
Organization.....	12
Work.....	13

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED CHURCH

(A UNION OF THE EVANGELICAL SYNOD OF NORTH AMERICA AND THE REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Evangelical and Reformed Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises all persons who have been confirmed and enrolled in the official congregational records as "communicant members." Baptism is administered to infants, but confirmation does not usually take place before the thirteenth or fourteenth year.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,875	1,121	1,754	39.0	61.0
Members, number.....	723,877	450,194	278,683	62.2	37.8
Average membership per church.....	252	402	156		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	256,419	154,123	102,296	60.1	39.9
Female.....	311,517	197,810	113,707	63.5	36.5
Sex not reported.....	155,941	98,261	57,680	63.0	37.0
Males per 100 females.....	82.3	77.9	90.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	55,493	32,769	22,734	59.0	41.0
13 years and over.....	490,046	304,971	185,075	62.2	37.8
Age not reported.....	178,338	112,464	65,874	63.1	36.9
Percent under 13 years ¹	10.2	9.7	10.9		
Church edifices, number.....	2,746	1,086	1,660	39.5	60.5
Value—number reporting.....	2,697	1,066	1,631	39.5	60.5
Amount reported.....	\$77,581,798	\$56,197,459	\$21,384,339	72.4	27.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$76,280,281	\$55,239,968	\$21,040,313	72.4	27.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1,301,517	\$957,491	\$344,026	73.6	26.4
Average value per church.....	\$28,766	\$52,718	\$13,121		
Debt—number reporting.....	991	665	326	67.1	32.9
Amount reported.....	\$11,599,251	\$10,018,922	\$1,586,329	86.3	13.7
Number reporting "no debt".....	1,138	277	861	24.3	75.7
Parsonages, number.....	1,922	872	1,050	45.4	54.6
Value—number reporting.....	1,803	850	953	47.1	52.9
Amount reported.....	\$8,957,368	\$5,597,398	\$3,359,975	62.5	37.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,822	1,112	1,710	39.4	60.6
Amount reported.....	\$9,325,381	\$6,640,291	\$2,685,090	71.2	28.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,587,031	\$1,684,401	\$1,003,630	61.2	38.8
All other salaries.....	\$891,866	\$718,515	\$173,351	80.6	19.4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$646,458	\$452,463	\$194,005	70.0	30.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$872,226	\$530,454	\$141,772	78.9	21.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,017,570	\$2,252,616	\$664,954	77.2	22.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$170,249	\$115,790	\$54,459	68.0	32.0
Home missions.....	\$102,295	\$68,641	\$33,654	67.1	32.9
Foreign missions.....	\$112,795	\$83,078	\$29,717	73.7	26.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$746,060	\$511,575	\$235,085	68.5	31.5
All other purposes.....	\$478,231	\$323,168	\$155,063	67.6	32.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,305	\$5,971	\$1,570		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,661	1,072	1,589	40.3	59.7
Officers and teachers.....	42,488	24,116	18,372	56.8	43.2
Scholars.....	480,909	279,832	201,077	58.2	41.8

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	488	227	261	46.5	53.5
Officers and teachers.....	3,271	1,873	1,398	57.8	42.7
Scholars.....	29,535	17,826	11,709	60.4	39.6
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	389	190	199	48.8	51.2
Officers and teachers.....	755	429	326	56.8	43.2
Scholars.....	10,603	7,583	3,020	71.5	28.5
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	21	12	9	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	418	342	76	81.8	18.2
Scholars.....	3,105	2,556	549	82.3	17.7

² 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 Evangelical and Reformed Church for the census years 1936 and 1926. This denomination was reported in previous census years as two separate denominations, namely, "Reformed Church in the United States" and the "Evangelical Synod of North America."

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,875	2,996
Increase ² over preceding census:		
Number.....	-124	
Percent.....	-4.1	
Members, number.....	723,877	675,804
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	48,078	
Percent.....	7.1	
Average membership per church.....	252	226
Church edifices, number.....	2,746	3,209
Value—number reporting.....	2,697	2,933
Amount reported.....	\$77,581,798	\$80,452,456
Average value per church.....	\$28,766	\$27,430
Debt—number reporting.....	991	735
Amount reported.....	\$11,599,251	\$8,524,822
Parsonages, number.....	1,922	
Value—number reporting.....	1,803	1,867
Amount reported.....	\$8,957,368	\$11,825,346
Expenditures:		
Churches reporting, number.....	2,822	2,966
Amount reported.....	\$9,325,381	\$13,491,346
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,587,031	
All other salaries.....	\$891,869	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$846,458	\$10,806,739
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$672,226	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,917,570	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$170,249	
Home missions.....	\$102,295	
Foreign missions.....	\$112,795	\$2,678,054
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$746,860	
All other purposes.....	\$478,231	
Not classified.....		\$6,553
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,305	\$4,549
Sunday schools:		
Churches reporting, number.....	2,661	2,760
Officers and teachers.....	42,488	46,817
Scholars.....	480,900	486,745

¹ Statistics for 1926 represent the combined data for the Reformed Church in the United States and the Evangelical Synod of North America.

² A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Evangelical and Reformed Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or

rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the 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 tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States.....	2, 875	1, 121	1, 754	723, 877	450, 194	273, 683
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	2	2	-----	260	260	-----
Connecticut.....	10	8	2	1, 348	1, 101	187
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	90	71	19	84, 333	32, 466	1, 867
New Jersey.....	18	16	2	3, 693	3, 650	37
Pennsylvania.....	896	288	608	280, 606	127, 141	103, 525
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	361	162	199	100, 356	71, 594	28, 762
Indiana.....	138	61	77	37, 270	26, 308	10, 968
Illinois.....	241	109	132	79, 417	52, 449	26, 968
Michigan.....	78	47	31	22, 137	16, 934	5, 203
Wisconsin.....	179	58	121	42, 525	24, 482	18, 043
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	72	19	53	11, 497	4, 439	7, 058
Iowa.....	103	20	83	18, 975	4, 503	14, 472
Missouri.....	164	57	107	39, 231	23, 657	15, 574
North Dakota.....	28	-----	28	3, 021	-----	3, 021
South Dakota.....	44	-----	44	5, 003	-----	5, 003
Nebraska.....	44	13	31	8, 761	3, 750	5, 011
Kansas.....	39	13	26	5, 239	1, 069	3, 570
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	84	36	48	22, 638	16, 934	5, 704
District of Columbia.....	3	3	-----	1, 359	1, 359	-----
Virginia.....	25	4	21	3, 327	1, 301	2, 026
West Virginia.....	10	7	3	2, 533	2, 259	274
North Carolina.....	56	19	37	10, 430	6, 231	5, 199
Georgia.....	1	-----	-----	163	-----	-----
Florida.....	4	2	2	272	214	58
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	33	29	4	13, 024	12, 599	425
Tennessee.....	2	1	1	354	163	201
Alabama.....	2	-----	-----	526	-----	-----
Mississippi.....	2	2	-----	171	171	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	3	1	2	241	181	60
Louisiana.....	10	9	1	4, 633	4, 573	60
Oklahoma.....	8	4	4	621	277	344
Texas.....	59	14	45	11, 236	3, 775	7, 461
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	4	1	3	304	30	274
Idaho.....	4	1	3	315	67	248
Wyoming.....	4	1	3	574	144	430
Colorado.....	12	9	3	2, 557	1, 554	1, 003
Arizona.....	1	-----	-----	15	-----	15
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	7	6	1	863	820	43
Oregon.....	11	7	4	1, 292	979	313
California.....	23	18	5	2, 691	2, 415	276

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	266,419	311,517	155,941	82.8	2,681	42,488	480,909
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....	97	163		59.5	2	25	160
Connecticut.....	192	236	920	81.4	9	8	681
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	9,780	11,875	12,678	82.4	76	1,649	15,377
New Jersey.....	1,576	1,936	181	81.4	15	244	2,024
Pennsylvania.....	79,576	98,967	52,123	80.4	837	15,671	191,074
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	85,781	45,181	19,394	79.2	346	6,276	73,111
Indiana.....	18,715	16,547	7,014	82.9	132	2,143	26,479
Illinois.....	29,046	34,815	15,755	83.9	219	3,704	38,130
Michigan.....	7,612	8,790	5,735	86.6	70	1,028	10,186
Wisconsin.....	15,427	18,188	8,910	84.8	166	1,812	16,767
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	4,517	4,909	2,071	92.0	57	409	3,640
Iowa.....	7,023	7,632	4,320	92.0	95	977	9,324
Missouri.....	14,290	17,223	7,718	83.0	152	2,550	26,666
North Dakota.....	1,628	1,393		116.9	26	160	1,463
South Dakota.....	2,280	2,343	380	97.3	41	187	1,610
Nebraska.....	3,788	3,952	1,021	95.9	42	432	4,181
Kansas.....	2,068	2,330	841	88.8	37	385	4,179
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	6,075	8,974	6,689	77.7	78	1,286	15,520
District of Columbia.....	558	801		69.7	3	82	927
Virginia.....	1,260	1,583	484	79.6	24	286	2,606
West Virginia.....	1,048	1,447	38	72.4	10	173	1,487
North Carolina.....	4,240	5,074	1,116	83.6	55	755	11,314
Georgia.....	79	84			1	13	109
Florida.....	68	104	100	65.4	2	12	253
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	5,174	6,650	1,200	77.8	31	850	9,455
Tennessee.....	146	208		70.2	2	32	288
Alabama.....	251	276		91.3	2	28	229
Mississippi.....			171		1	5	171
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	84	97	60		2	12	165
Louisiana.....	1,745	2,678	*210	65.2	10	312	2,642
Oklahoma.....	113	127	381	89.0	4	25	394
Texas.....	3,367	3,737	4,132	90.1	55	488	5,587
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	86	86	132		2	6	87
Idaho.....	151	164		92.1	4	27	210
Wyoming.....	126	138	315	94.7	4	22	253
Colorado.....	624	642	1,291	97.2	10	71	874
Arizona.....	6	9			1	2	18
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	394	469		84.0	7	71	490
Oregon.....	595	697		85.4	11	115	718
California.....	933	1,198	560	77.9	20	155	1,590

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

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926,¹ AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

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

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 ²
United States.....	2, 875	2, 096	723, 877	675, 804	55, 493	490, 046	178, 338	10. 2
NEW ENGLAND:								
Connecticut.....	10	6	1, 348	1, 064	75	353	920	17. 5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	60	91	34, 833	30, 697	2, 137	22, 015	10, 181	8. 8
New Jersey.....	18	15	3, 693	2, 961	141	2, 830	713	4. 7
Pennsylvania.....	896	918	230, 666	223, 454	12, 458	168, 988	59, 220	7. 3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	361	389	100, 356	101, 087	6, 192	71, 549	22, 615	8. 0
Indiana.....	138	142	37, 276	35, 108	2, 997	24, 888	9, 391	10. 7
Illinois.....	241	264	79, 417	68, 043	7, 397	51, 669	20, 351	12. 5
Michigan.....	78	85	22, 137	22, 070	2, 098	14, 324	6, 115	15. 9
Wisconsin.....	179	185	42, 625	37, 653	4, 581	27, 811	10, 133	14. 1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	72	79	11, 497	11, 629	1, 224	7, 784	2, 489	13. 6
Iowa.....	103	111	18, 975	17, 028	2, 684	11, 916	4, 375	18. 4
Missouri.....	164	169	39, 231	35, 653	3, 203	25, 828	10, 133	11. 2
North Dakota.....	28	35	3, 021	3, 287	572	2, 205	244	20. 0
South Dakota.....	44	43	5, 003	2, 790	1, 214	3, 452	337	26. 0
Nebraska.....	44	49	8, 761	7, 319	907	4, 933	2, 921	15. 5
Kansas.....	39	40	5, 239	4, 364	787	3, 477	975	18. 5
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	84	89	22, 638	20, 926	1, 157	14, 391	7, 090	7. 4
District of Columbia.....	3	3	1, 359	1, 191	-----	1, 359	-----	-----
Virginia.....	25	27	3, 327	3, 355	195	2, 598	534	7. 0
West Virginia.....	10	12	2, 533	2, 258	349	2, 146	38	14. 0
North Carolina.....	56	56	10, 430	8, 002	1, 032	7, 793	1, 605	11. 7
Florida.....	4	4	272	318	48	124	100	27. 9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	33	31	13, 024	10, 316	509	11, 074	1, 441	4. 4
Tennessee.....	2	3	354	393	-----	354	-----	-----
Arkansas.....	3	4	241	459	-----	181	60	-----
Louisiana.....	10	7	4, 633	3, 573	286	3, 972	375	6. 7
Oklahoma.....	8	12	621	656	28	212	381	11. 7
Texas.....	59	60	11, 236	11, 137	1, 331	5, 875	4, 030	18. 5
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	4	6	304	391	6	24	274	-----
Idaho.....	4	4	315	223	-----	190	125	-----
Wyoming.....	4	3	574	453	20	469	85	4. 1
Colorado.....	12	17	2, 557	2, 541	286	980	1, 291	22. 6
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	7	5	863	374	141	722	-----	16. 3
Oregon.....	11	11	1, 292	1, 091	136	1, 106	50	11. 0
California.....	23	24	2, 691	2, 327	487	1, 631	573	23. 0
Other States.....	3 8	7	1, 135	1, 013	150	814	171	15. 6

¹ Statistics for 1926 represent the combined data for the Reformed Church in the United States and the Evangelical Synod of North America.

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

³ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Massachusetts, Alabama, and Mississippi; and 1 each in Georgia and Arizona.

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	2, 875	2, 746	2, 697	\$77, 581, 798	991	\$11, 599, 251	1, 803	\$8, 957, 308
NEW ENGLAND:								
Connecticut.....	10	6	6	257, 000	5	63, 096	6	52, 000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	90	85	84	3, 898, 315	40	506, 478	53	435, 000
New Jersey.....	18	18	18	604, 000	14	156, 405	13	77, 500
Pennsylvania.....	890	870	856	27, 931, 691	293	3, 788, 129	447	2, 780, 800
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	361	353	346	11, 803, 424	109	1, 760, 300	233	1, 122, 793
Indiana.....	138	133	131	3, 814, 051	47	531, 382	103	427, 525
Illinois.....	241	228	222	8, 049, 212	108	1, 401, 758	190	934, 050
Michigan.....	73	73	70	2, 556, 035	42	606, 429	57	206, 050
Wisconsin.....	179	168	163	2, 900, 770	60	429, 035	124	514, 550
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	72	65	65	725, 050	15	49, 358	45	109, 850
Iowa.....	103	94	92	1, 149, 775	25	115, 359	82	275, 900
Missouri.....	164	157	154	4, 115, 877	55	696, 931	122	516, 000
North Dakota.....	28	28	28	124, 550			20	59, 500
South Dakota.....	44	40	40	94, 100	4	8, 480	20	69, 300
Nebraska.....	44	42	41	317, 242	12	33, 640	32	98, 100
Kansas.....	39	38	36	445, 850	9	29, 388	29	80, 850
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	84	82	82	2, 929, 850	25	488, 175	50	369, 750
District of Columbia.....	3	3	3	302, 000	2	33, 000	2	(¹)
Virginia.....	25	25	25	559, 700	5	41, 500	16	54, 000
West Virginia.....	10	9	9	313, 500	3	15, 400	5	28, 200
North Carolina.....	56	54	54	918, 000	15	111, 819	32	127, 400
Florida.....	4	4	4	88, 500	3	27, 378	2	(¹)
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	33	32	32	1, 505, 000	18	228, 631	24	126, 850
Louisiana.....	10	10	10	399, 500	9	95, 349	6	37, 300
Oklahoma.....	8	5	4	24, 200	1	100	5	9, 700
Texas.....	59	56	56	773, 805	20	72, 715	38	118, 200
MOUNTAIN:								
Idaho.....	4	3	3	12, 000			1	(¹)
Wyoming.....	4	4	4	19, 000	3	8, 642	3	8, 500
Colorado.....	12	10	10	114, 500	6	31, 780	8	18, 000
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	7	7	7	46, 750	4	15, 550	6	23, 500
Oregon.....	11	11	11	106, 700	3	28, 000	10	31, 000
California.....	23	20	18	381, 001	11	99, 649	11	39, 500
Other States.....	17	13	13	299, 900	7	30, 388	8	60, 500

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Massachusetts, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, and Montana; and 1 in each of the following—Georgia, Mississippi, and Arizona.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	2, 875	2, 822	\$9, 325, 381	\$2, 587, 031	\$891, 886	\$646, 458
NEW ENGLAND:						
Connecticut.....	10	10	32, 310	2, 350	140	74
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	90	88	503, 310	120, 510	74, 400	69, 503
New Jersey.....	18	18	74, 479	21, 106	8, 800	4, 996
Pennsylvania.....	896	880	2, 066, 023	739, 342	284, 828	175, 410
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	361	356	1, 463, 514	379, 350	132, 203	121, 756
Indiana.....	135	134	503, 350	126, 237	47, 223	37, 497
Illinois.....	241	236	898, 323	262, 809	99, 757	46, 900
Michigan.....	73	70	295, 000	81, 312	30, 753	23, 120
Wisconsin.....	170	178	470, 313	147, 413	37, 869	39, 405
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	72	70	113, 110	49, 925	8, 231	7, 379
Iowa.....	103	99	184, 901	73, 762	8, 017	12, 764
Missouri.....	164	163	556, 008	156, 296	60, 776	23, 196
North Dakota.....	28	28	20, 174	11, 402	1, 420	1, 401
South Dakota.....	44	42	27, 738	14, 717	1, 349	1, 787
Nebraska.....	44	43	82, 131	38, 343	4, 052	5, 641
Kansas.....	39	39	71, 334	20, 437	2, 605	5, 218
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	84	83	305, 435	73, 069	30, 309	20, 295
District of Columbia.....	3	3	29, 368	8, 200	3, 460	3, 630
Virginia.....	25	25	44, 638	15, 910	5, 136	1, 263
West Virginia.....	10	10	36, 552	13, 950	3, 810	1, 664
North Carolina.....	56	55	108, 272	39, 058	4, 689	10, 135
Florida.....	4	4	5, 203	870	400	200
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	33	33	212, 703	57, 663	26, 887	18, 614
Arkansas.....	3	3	3, 395	815	58	37
Louisiana.....	10	10	60, 655	17, 556	7, 607	3, 803
Oklahoma.....	8	5	7, 443	2, 600	235	255
Texas.....	59	59	89, 118	35, 930	2, 278	3, 870
MOUNTAIN:						
Idaho.....	4	4	2, 758	1, 525	85	650
Wyoming.....	4	4	7, 108	2, 910	120	489
Colorado.....	12	11	19, 018	6, 259	1, 258	245
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	7	7	13, 115	6, 815	232	779
Oregon.....	11	11	28, 397	17, 742	599	604
California.....	23	23	63, 775	20, 500	3, 389	2, 580
Other States.....	14	12	25, 702	11, 288	1, 903	1, 298

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Massachusetts, Tennessee, Mississippi, Montana, and Alabama; and 1 each in Georgia and Arizona.

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.....	\$672, 228	\$2, 917, 570	\$170, 249	\$102, 295	\$112, 795	\$746, 660	\$478, 231
NEW ENGLAND:							
Connecticut.....	10	28, 254	488	160	90	34	710
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	27, 575	145, 773	8, 137	3, 334	5, 140	35, 477	13, 461
New Jersey.....	5, 968	27, 457	473	872	718	2, 930	1, 152
Pennsylvania.....	224, 698	981, 267	53, 371	52, 679	50, 444	211, 059	192, 925
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	135, 035	439, 150	24, 750	11, 492	13, 819	128, 840	77, 101
Indiana.....	44, 732	162, 532	9, 397	4, 867	7, 956	43, 379	19, 530
Illinois.....	58, 462	300, 034	20, 444	3, 832	4, 158	67, 699	31, 088
Michigan.....	18, 097	105, 029	5, 658	598	664	20, 055	9, 724
Wisconsin.....	31, 461	128, 655	6, 785	8, 037	6, 441	36, 500	27, 747
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	4, 663	25, 521	1, 254	807	278	10, 603	4, 368
Iowa.....	7, 839	49, 543	1, 889	1, 409	475	16, 467	12, 736
Missouri.....	37, 437	156, 905	9, 075	1, 830	8, 375	70, 908	25, 310
North Dakota.....	150	1, 658	312	254	214	2, 608	755
South Dakota.....	272	5, 358	704	475	194	1, 834	1, 060
Nebraska.....	2, 420	15, 457	2, 420	632	608	7, 541	5, 017
Kansas.....	1, 351	17, 251	893	699	656	6, 303	6, 451
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	21, 939	112, 164	5, 239	3, 416	3, 703	20, 542	15, 359
District of Columbia.....	2, 600	3, 937	766	760	927	2, 438	2, 650
Virginia.....	1, 450	11, 125	1, 720	573	277	4, 961	2, 223
West Virginia.....	226	8, 801	2, 457	150	345	4, 400	1, 249
North Carolina.....	9, 504	22, 137	2, 835	1, 967	3, 010	5, 469	9, 618
Florida.....	1, 000	2, 459				120	154
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	14, 267	60, 976	4, 074	1, 249	2, 030	20, 406	6, 558
Arkansas.....	193	2, 172				32	88
Louisiana.....	7, 890	10, 520	1, 544			5, 447	288
Oklahoma.....	50	3, 245	25	85	25	459	464
Texas.....	3, 337	32, 199	1, 412	228	147	5, 509	4, 208
MOUNTAIN:							
Idaho.....		212	47			239	
Wyoming.....	1, 293	1, 080	173			401	577
Colorado.....	400	7, 870	395	215		1, 058	1, 318
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	1, 398	1, 542	1, 049	230	172	846	52
Oregon.....	848	5, 221	290	712	653	612	816
California.....	4, 781	24, 021	1, 330	273	237	3, 077	2, 981
Other States.....	1, 152	5, 938	803	230	240	2, 347	503

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

SYNOD, CLASSIS, AND DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	2, 875	723, 877	2, 697	\$77, 581, 798	991	\$11, 598, 251	2, 822	\$9, 325, 381	2, 661	480, 909
Eastern:										
East Pennsylvania.....	62	18, 559	62	2, 053, 020	24	246, 592	62	220, 725	59	16, 024
Lebanon.....	49	13, 931	47	1, 442, 500	12	78, 950	49	160, 191	44	11, 753
Philadelphia.....	40	11, 863	37	2, 777, 800	24	581, 899	40	271, 054	39	9, 419
Lancaster.....	50	13, 988	50	1, 707, 792	21	226, 019	50	242, 415	45	11, 879
East Susquehanna.....	53	9, 782	48	827, 700	12	153, 660	53	95, 896	47	7, 664
West Susquehanna.....	60	7, 297	60	862, 500	6	156, 060	60	74, 630	55	8, 083
Tobicon.....	37	10, 123	37	991, 890	14	148, 025	37	141, 051	37	9, 688
Goshenhoppen.....	30	9, 582	29	1, 524, 500	8	102, 415	30	111, 130	30	8, 060
Lehigh.....	68	25, 441	63	3, 124, 029	27	436, 884	64	227, 594	63	18, 773
Schuylkill.....	38	10, 334	38	1, 349, 000	12	169, 515	38	121, 556	36	8, 884
Wyoming.....	43	10, 068	41	1, 064, 250	14	156, 987	41	127, 280	39	8, 300
Reading.....	31	16, 636	29	2, 556, 500	23	508, 204	31	197, 950	30	11, 003
Eastern Hungarian.....	16	2, 021	12	377, 000	11	161, 875	16	85, 556	15	901
New York.....	15	3, 643	15	788, 000	12	93, 471	15	86, 700	15	2, 177
German Philadelphia.....	15	4, 568	15	588, 000	6	61, 900	15	73, 713	13	3, 291
Ohio:										
Central Ohio.....	40	7, 420	39	810, 300	7	117, 718	40	79, 478	40	5, 697
East Ohio.....	55	15, 049	55	1, 211, 300	9	95, 250	54	181, 418	53	13, 133
Northeast Ohio.....	46	15, 792	42	2, 014, 111	11	527, 639	45	208, 386	44	11, 948
Northwest Ohio.....	43	10, 838	43	1, 476, 950	14	246, 142	42	147, 709	41	7, 423
Southwest Ohio.....	35	8, 877	37	1, 220, 500	14	186, 260	37	160, 687	37	7, 644
West Ohio.....	25	3, 733	25	404, 200	3	76, 800	24	52, 507	23	3, 379
Lakeside Hungarian.....	15	3, 304	14	446, 000	10	101, 645	15	61, 620	12	1, 100
Northwest:										
Shelbygan.....	41	9, 876	41	488, 100	14	88, 482	41	100, 216	40	3, 429
Milwaukee.....	29	6, 656	26	438, 100	9	52, 105	29	71, 212	26	2, 658
Minnesota.....	19	3, 788	17	194, 020	5	15, 350	19	44, 735	19	1, 669
Nebraska.....	10	1, 695	8	51, 172			10	14, 967	9	884
Ursinus.....	13	2, 304	13	92, 800	2	2, 292	13	21, 847	13	1, 012
South Dakota.....	23	2, 698	21	45, 800			23	14, 354	22	865
Portland-Oregon.....	9	1, 091	9	87, 700	1	13, 000	9	23, 863	9	629
Eureka.....	35	2, 611	33	57, 650	1	400	33	15, 275	33	1, 198
California.....	9	970	7	192, 000	5	58, 649	9	24, 834	8	792
Pittsburgh:										
Westmoreland.....	36	9, 444	35	707, 925	10	65, 644	35	117, 831	34	6, 407
Clarion.....	27	3, 605	24	319, 400	4	28, 450	26	43, 992	25	3, 408
St. Paul's.....	17	3, 891	17	295, 600	5	10, 244	16	70, 215	15	2, 690
Somerset.....	37	5, 154	33	485, 600	7	23, 350	35	53, 090	35	4, 410
Allegheny.....	25	6, 054	25	913, 600	13	219, 285	25	94, 385	25	4, 749
Central Hungarian.....	15	2, 689	11	194, 600	7	48, 170	15	21, 365	11	650
West New York.....	13	5, 236	13	695, 400	10	164, 399	13	70, 841	12	2, 524
Potomac:										
Zion's.....	35	9, 290	35	1, 271, 700	12	137, 880	35	129, 429	35	11, 935
Maryland.....	48	8, 756	48	934, 650	5	8, 850	48	106, 619	44	7, 419
Mercersburg.....	19	3, 910	18	411, 000	3	24, 400	19	56, 042	19	8, 629
Virginia.....	28	3, 898	28	618, 700	5	41, 500	28	53, 329	27	3, 136
North Carolina.....	58	10, 430	54	918, 000	15	111, 819	55	108, 272	55	11, 314
Gettysburg.....	38	8, 947	26	659, 700	5	7, 000	27	94, 942	27	8, 123
Carlisle.....	20	2, 138	20	389, 875	3	26, 465	19	36, 521	18	2, 082
Juniata.....	46	7, 693	46	845, 500	10	102, 460	46	98, 521	44	6, 334
Baltimore-Washing- ton.....	16	5, 076	16	1, 104, 200	9	251, 025	16	88, 679	15	3, 107
Midwest:										
Fort Wayne.....	21	4, 929	18	525, 500	5	57, 225	20	66, 866	20	4, 107
Chicago.....	15	2, 492	15	335, 500	5	62, 225	15	40, 954	15	2, 196
Iowa.....	12	1, 243	12	85, 000	3	8, 743	11	10, 530	12	984
Lincoln.....	6	520	4	39, 000			6	6, 572	6	513
Indianapolis.....	22	5, 697	20	570, 800	7	182, 159	22	95, 000	21	3, 825
Missouri-Kansas.....	21	2, 673	19	244, 000	1	13, 965	21	37, 007	20	2, 367
Kentucky.....	14	2, 798	13	147, 325	3	15, 900	12	42, 003	10	2, 165
Zion Hungarian.....	13	1, 393	13	253, 500	9	122, 950	13	51, 182	10	1, 263

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

SYNOD, CLASSIS, AND DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
District:										
Atlantic.....	41	15, 198	39	\$1, 819, 200	26	\$362, 201	41	\$230, 376	38	8, 549
California.....	15	1, 738	12	101, 201	7	41, 573	15	39, 238	13	816
Colorado.....	14	2, 938	12	126, 500	7	36, 431	13	23, 775	12	1, 004
Indiana.....	109	40, 707	103	4, 850, 741	56	649, 399	106	666, 771	104	27, 019
Iowa.....	76	15, 704	37	1, 064, 175	22	146, 324	73	144, 553	68	7, 711
Kansas.....	37	4, 558	30	392, 060	19	29, 488	35	63, 960	31	3, 276
Michigan.....	83	24, 075	78	2, 659, 670	41	514, 365	82	304, 839	79	11, 154
Minnesota.....	82	13, 284	75	826, 650	15	50, 898	80	120, 021	64	4, 434
Missouri.....	118	29, 828	111	3, 084, 627	45	653, 093	117	443, 025	110	20, 170
Nebraska.....	36	7, 450	35	276, 570	15	47, 040	35	70, 202	35	3, 351
New York.....	58	26, 230	51	2, 409, 915	28	306, 422	57	349, 325	48	10, 956
North Illinois.....	125	49, 207	116	5, 402, 212	69	1, 016, 039	125	683, 756	117	22, 200
Ohio.....	76	26, 120	71	2, 866, 093	26	226, 855	76	354, 668	72	17, 145
Pacific-Northwest.....	13	1, 379	12	77, 760	6	30, 550	13	20, 407	13	7, 889
Pennsylvania.....	30	6, 310	28	866, 470	10	66, 559	30	91, 972	28	3, 930
Southern.....	19	5, 765	18	634, 000	15	124, 827	18	73, 451	16	3, 404
South Illinois.....	97	26, 966	87	2, 281, 800	34	319, 044	93	270, 231	84	13, 626
Texas.....	59	11, 236	56	773, 805	20	72, 715	59	89, 098	55	5, 587
West Missouri.....	34	7, 609	32	871, 760	10	43, 893	34	89, 437	30	5, 113
Wisconsin.....	96	24, 357	85	1, 866, 050	40	262, 198	95	275, 070	90	10, 108
Montana Mission.....	5	419	3	11, 700	2	7, 000	3	2, 830	3	105

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The Evangelical and Reformed Church was established on June 26, 1934, at Cleveland, Ohio. As such it has a very brief history, but since it was formed by the union of two denominations, each of which had a long and honored history, we must briefly trace these two streams as they moved on their separate ways prior to the union.

The older of these two bodies is the Reformed Church in the United States. It dates back to October 15, 1725, when the first communion was celebrated at Falkner Swamp, about 40 miles north of Philadelphia, Pa. Prior to that date, however, scattered congregations existed in eastern Pennsylvania and even as far south as Virginia. Ministers were scarce and these groups of Reformed people sometimes engaged the services of school teachers to conduct religious services. There was as yet no organization to hold the widely scattered congregations together. In September 1747 Michael Schlatter, who had been sent to America by the Synod of South and North Holland, organized the *Coetus* in Philadelphia. This is a Latin term and means practically the same as the word Synod. It was, however, subject to the Synod in Holland and made regular reports to that body, from which it also received periodical aid. In 1793 the *Coetus* declared its independence from Holland and reorganized itself under the name of The Synod of the German Reformed Church.

The church had no educational institutions, no boards, and no organized missionary work. These things came later in its history. The first missionary, however, had been sent west of the Allegheny Mountains in 1738. Early in the nineteenth century missionaries were sent to North Carolina and to Ohio. People began to settle in new parts of the country which had been offered for occupancy and the church sent pastors to minister to these new settlements on the frontier. In 1819 the Synod divided itself into eight districts known as Classes. In 1824

¹ This statement was furnished by Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer, D. D., general secretary of the Board of Home Missions, Evangelical and Reformed Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

the Ohio Classis organized itself into the Ohio Synod, with powers similar to those belonging to the mother Synod in the East. In 1825 a theological seminary was opened in Carlisle, Pa., which later was moved to York, Pa., and in 1836 to Mercersburg, Pa. In 1871 the seminary was moved to Lancaster, Pa., where it is now located. In 1826 the American Missionary Society of the German Reformed Church was organized in Frederick, Md., and the Missionary Magazine was started. A few years later this came to be known as the Reformed Church Messenger. In 1838 the Board of Foreign Missions was organized in Lancaster, Pa. The Ohio Synod patterned its work somewhat after that of the mother Synod. It formed a Board of Missions, published a paper known as The Western Missionary and founded a theological seminary which was first located in Canton, Ohio, and later was moved to Tiffin, Ohio, and still later, after the union with the Ursinus School of Theology, came to be known as Central Theological Seminary at Dayton, Ohio. This seminary in 1934 united with Eden Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Synod in Webster Groves, Mo. In 1863 the mother Synod and the Ohio Synod united in forming the General Synod, which, after an honored history of 70 years, ceased to function when the union of the Reformed Church in the United States and the Evangelical Synod of North America took place.

During its long history of over 200 years the Reformed Church developed its missionary work at home and abroad; founded educational institutions; established homes for orphans, for old folks, and hospitals; and thus took its place among the leading denominations of the country.

The Evangelical Synod of North America has also an interesting history to its credit. It traces its origin in this country to a group of six ministers who met at Gravois Settlement near St. Louis, Mo., on October 15, 1840, and formed the Evangelical Union of the West. It will be observed that both the Reformed Church and the Evangelical Synod have the same birthday, October 15, although the former is 115 years older than the latter.

At first, the Evangelical Union partook largely of the nature of a ministerial association, and it was not until 1849 that the first congregation affiliated itself with the same. Similar associations had sprung up in Ohio and further east, as also in the northwest. All of these eventually, by 1872, joined themselves to the original union with its center in St. Louis, and in 1877 adopted the name of the German Evangelical Synod of North America. Many independent congregations of German-speaking people, of either Lutheran or Reformed backgrounds, identified themselves with the denomination, and thus during the course of a century, the Evangelical Synod developed into a strong and virile body. It followed the general plan and program of all denominations in America and established a theological seminary, first at Marthasville, then in St. Louis, and later at Webster Groves, Mo.; a college at Evansville, Ind., which in 1872 was moved to Elmhurst, Ill.; and boards for home and foreign missions, for Christian education, for ministerial pensions, and for other activities in the church. It likewise made adequate provision for its orphans, its old folks, and its sick, in the form of homes and hospitals. During the hundred years of its separate history it extended its borders into many States of the Union, and came to occupy an honorable place among the denominations in America.

These two historic churches, in June 1934, after several years of friendly negotiations, formed a new denomination under the name of Evangelical and Reformed Church, each bringing into the union the rich heritage of the history of the past, with the conviction that by so doing they were following the leadings of Providence and were answering the prayer of Christ that "they may all be one," and thus would be equipped to render a greater service in the interests of the kingdom of God.

Through this union the Evangelical and Reformed Church has 2,900 congregations which are distributed throughout the United States and in 2 provinces of Canada, with a total membership of 652,000. It has church property valued as follows:

Churches and parsonages.....	\$70, 000, 000
Educational institutions and endowments.....	20, 000, 000
Benevolent institutions (including hospitals, orphanages, old folks' homes, deaconess homes).....	10, 000, 000
Total property value.....	100, 000, 000

DOCTRINE

The Evangelical and Reformed Church, true to its name, believes in It believes that the Bible is the Word of God, that God hath spoken at Himself in His word, and in Jesus Christ the Word made flesh. Early tantism certain doctrinal statements were formulated to express what the churches which emerged through the Reformation believed. One of the Augsburg Confession, formulated in 1530 at Augsburg, Germany, this was somewhat modified under the influence of Melancthon, and J himself subscribed to this altered form of the Augsburg Confession. erans generally accepted this Confession either in its original or alt Martin Luther wrote a brief catechism in which some of these Protestant were set forth in the form of question and answer.

In 1563 the Heidelberg Catechism was issued at Heidelberg, German prepared by two young theologians named Olevianus and Ursinus. was influenced by John Calvin and Melancthon. It became the s doctrine for the reformed branch of the Reformation. When in 1817 gelical Union in Prussia under Frederick William III was formed, which bring together the Lutheran and Reformed groups, the matter of the standards of the two bodies was not raised. It was presumed that t might continue to believe in its own confessions and to use the same it had formerly used.

Those who came to America and represented the Reformed Church held to the doctrines set forth in the Heidelberg Catechism, while those to America at a later date and organized the Evangelical Synod of Nori adhered not only to the Heidelberg Catechism, but also to the Augsburg and Luther's Catechism, as interpretations of the essential truths of They accepted all of them so far as they agreed, but wherein they di reserved the right to go to the Bible and find the final and ultimate tr

When the Evangelical and Reformed Church was formed, these three of faith were thus brought into the union. Consequently, in formu doctrinal statement of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, there w into the constitution these words:

The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are recogn Word of God and the ultimate rule of Christian faith and practic

The doctrinal standards of the Evangelical and Reformed Chun Heidelberg Catechism, Luther's Catechism, and the Augsburg (They are accepted as an authoritative interpretation of the esse taught in the Holy Scriptures.

Wherever these doctrinal standards differ, ministers, members, a gations, in accordance with the liberty of conscience inherent in t are allowed to adhere to the interpretation of one of these c However, in each case the final norm is the Word of God.

The Evangelical and Reformed Church, therefore, continues as the the Word. On this rock it has built its house. And in so doing it is traditions and to the spirit of Luther, Zwingli, Melancthon, Calvin, the reformers.

Like all Protestant churches it accepts the two sacraments of Hol and the Lord's Supper and adheres to the rites of confirmation, ordin secraton, marriage, and burial. It allows freedom of worship, but in t of unity and harmony, it prescribes forms of worship and hymns for co

ORGANIZATION

The Evangelical and Reformed Church has a presbyterial form of go The members elect their representatives, so that each congregation is by a consistory or church council. A "charge" is composed of one or gregations constituting a pastorate. A number of contiguous charg Synod. There are 34 such Synods. These Synods, however, are const by all the members of the congregations in a given territory, but by t sentatives, viz: The pastor and a delegate from each pastoral charge, an elder. The Synod has certain distinct duties and functions to pe has jurisdiction over its ministers and congregations; it examines, lic ordains candidates for the ministry, and performs such other functio be assigned to it. It elects its own officers for the administration of and meets twice a year—in the spring for legislative purposes and n

the nature of a workers' conference, at which a larger representation of the congregation drawn from its organizations are expected to attend. The Synod appoints numerous committees through whom the work of the church is being carried forward.

Beyond the Synod comes the General Synod. This body represents the whole church and consists of delegates chosen by the synods, an equal number of ministers and lay members, together with certain officials definitely named.

The General Synod is the highest body of the church. It meets regularly every 2 years and has definite functions reserved to it. It elects its own officers of which the president, secretary, and treasurer are full-time officers. It elects a smaller group known as the General Council, consisting of 21 members, to supervise and direct the work of the church and to act for the church when the General Synod is not in session. The General Council functions principally through committees charged with specific tasks.

The General Synod also elects boards and commissions and prosecutes its kingdom work through these and certain auxiliary organizations such as the Churchmen's Brotherhood and the Women's Guild.

There are eight boards of the church operating in different fields of service, and four commissions with definite responsibilities, as follows: Board of National Missions, Board of International Missions, Board of Christian Education and Publication, Board of Business Management, Board of Pensions and Relief, Board of Investments, Board of Theological Seminaries, Board of Directors of Elmhurst College, and such others as may be created by the General Synod; and Commission on Evangelism, Commission on Christian Social Action, Commission on Higher Education, and Commission on Benevolent Institutions.

The General Synod, the Synod, and the consistory or church council are called "judicatories." The boards and other organizations are called "agencies." These judicatories and agencies have mutual relationships. The judicatories create the agencies and use them as instruments to carry the work into effect, while the agencies in turn use the organizations set up in or by the judicatories as avenues through which to work. The whole organization of the church is so integrated that each particular part does its work in relation to the whole. This scheme enlists the activity of every individual member in the whole task of the church.

WORK

To make its contribution to the Christianizing of America is one of its specific tasks. Apart from what each congregation in its local community is doing in this Christianizing process, the Evangelical and Reformed Church, through its Board of National Missions, is working in the frontier sections of the country, among the less privileged types of population, such as the Ozarkians, the fishermen at Biloxi, the sojourners in Madaline Island, and such national groups as the Indians, the Volga Germans, the Hungarians, the Czechs, the Japanese and, in large centers of population, such as the Caroline Mission in St. Louis, and in rural communities where conditions require guidance, aid, and readjustment.

In the fields outside the United States and Canada the Evangelical and Reformed Church, through its Board of International Missions, maintains missions in India, Japan, China, Honduras, Iraq, and Africa. The work in these distant lands partakes largely of an evangelistic, educational, industrial, and medical nature whereby the kingdom of God is to be established among these peoples.

The teaching function of the church includes such activities as are carried forward in the Sunday school, the weekday school of religion, the vacation Bible school, the catechetical class, the leadership training school, the summer camp, the adult school of Christian living and the general church-related schools, colleges, and theological seminaries. It includes the publication of Christian periodicals, church school hymnals, general Christian education books, and other literature for the instruction of our people in the work of the church and in the art of Christian living.

Most of these educational activities are administered by the Board of Christian Education and Publication, whose administrative headquarters are in Philadelphia and whose editorial offices are located in St. Louis.

The educational institutions of the church, of which there are 14, operate in the field of higher education. These institutions consist of three theological seminaries for the training of men for the ministry, of eight colleges, and three academies. These institutions are related to each other and to the church through a commission on higher education.

The Boards of Missions, the Board of Christian Education and Publication, the Women's Guild, and the Churchmen's Brotherhood have formed the Cooperative Council of Missionary Education which coordinates the educational features in the field of missions.

Chief among our educational publications carrying news of the church is "The Messenger" which is the weekly paper for the denomination. There are also two papers issued in the German language, "Der Friedensbote," published in St. Louis, and "Die Kirchenzeitung," published in Cleveland.

Most of the printing of our literature is being done by our two printing establishments, one located in St. Louis, the other in Cleveland.

The Board of Business Management has under its supervision the Schaff Building in Philadelphia, Eden Publishing House in St. Louis, and Central Publishing House in Cleveland, all of which places maintain up-to-date book stores and supply houses where material can be procured for the further instruction of our people.

The Board of Ministerial Relief and Pensions concerns itself with the relief of aged ministers and the widows of deceased ministers. Then there are the numerous benevolent institutions which care for the orphans, the aged, and the sick.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 50

NEW APOSTOLIC CHURCH

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

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CONTENTS

	Page
GENERAL INTRODUCTION.....	III
Number of churches.....	III
Membership.....	III
Urban and rural churches.....	III
Church edifices.....	IV
Value of church property.....	IV
Debt.....	IV
Expenditures.....	IV
Averages.....	IV
Sunday schools.....	IV
STATISTICS.....	1
Table 1.—Summary of statistics for churches in urban and rural territory, 1936.....	1
Table 2.—Comparative summary, 1906 to 1936.....	2
Table 3.—Number and membership of churches in urban and rural territory, membership by sex, and Sunday schools, by States, 1936.....	3
Table 4.—Number and membership of churches, 1906 to 1936, and membership by age in 1936, by States.....	4
Table 5.—Value of churches and amount of church debt by States, 1936.....	4
Table 6.—Church expenditures by States, 1936.....	5
HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION.....	5
Denominational history.....	5
Doctrine.....	5
Organization.....	6
Work.....	6

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW APOSTOLIC CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the New Apostolic Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

In this denomination all persons, including children, who have been baptized and received into the church by the apostle are counted as members.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	56	46	10		
Members, number.....	6,147	4,496	1,651	73.1	26.9
Average membership per church.....	110	98	165		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,803	2,042	761	72.9	27.1
Female.....	3,344	2,454	890	73.4	26.6
Males per 100 females.....	83.8	83.2	85.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,511	1,107	404	73.3	26.7
13 years and over.....	4,636	3,389	1,247	73.1	26.9
Percent under 13 years.....	24.6	24.6	24.5		
Church edifices, number.....	31	26	5		
Value—number reporting.....	31	26	5		
Amount reported.....	\$635,887	\$462,387	\$173,500	72.7	27.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$575,887	\$402,387	\$173,500	69.9	30.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$60,000	\$60,000		100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$20,512	\$17,784	\$34,700		
Debt—number reporting.....	16	13	3		
Amount reported.....	\$200,925	\$128,100	\$72,825	63.8	36.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	12	11	1		
Parsonages, number.....	9	8	1		
Value—number reporting.....	2	1	1		
Amount reported.....	\$28,000	\$4,000	\$24,000	14.3	85.7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	48	40	8		
Amount reported.....	\$53,086	\$35,858	\$17,228	67.6	32.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,000		\$1,000		100.0
All other salaries.....	\$4,165	\$365	\$3,800	20.8	79.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$9,853	\$8,171	\$1,682	82.9	17.1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,816	\$1,791	\$1,025	63.8	36.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$28,109	\$18,907	\$9,202	67.3	32.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$694	\$89	\$605	12.8	87.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$652	\$365	\$287	56.0	44.0
All other purposes.....	\$5,777	\$5,670	\$107	98.1	1.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,100	\$896	\$2,151		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	47	39	8		
Officers and teachers.....	207	187	20	90.3	9.7
Scholars.....	1,123	1,010	113	89.9	10.1

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

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	56	25	20	13
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	31	5	7	
Percent ¹				
Members, number.....	6, 147	2, 938	3, 828	2, 020
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	3, 209	-890	1, 808	
Percent.....	109.2	-23.2	89.5	
Average membership per church.....	110	118	191	155
Church edifices, number.....	31	10	6	2
Value—number reporting.....	31	10	6	2
Amount reported.....	\$635, 887	\$133, 000	\$69, 710	\$8, 500
Average value per church.....	\$20, 512	\$13, 300	\$11, 618	\$4, 250
Debt—number reporting.....	16	6	4	2
Amount reported.....	\$200, 025	\$38, 000	\$47, 040	\$6, 000
Parsonages, number.....	9			
Value—number reporting.....	2			
Amount reported.....	\$28, 000			
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	48	18	13	
Amount reported.....	\$53, 066	\$26, 972	\$8, 210	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1, 000			
All other salaries.....	\$4, 165			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$9, 853	\$16, 429	\$7, 976	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2, 816			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$28, 109			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$694			
Home missions.....		\$10, 543	\$234	
Foreign missions.....				
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$652			
All other purposes.....	\$5, 777			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 106	\$1, 408	\$632	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	47	18	12	3
Officers and teachers.....	207	41	32	10
Scholars.....	1, 123	479	689	250

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	56	46	10	6,147	4,496	1,651	2,803	3,344	83.8	47	207	1,133
NEW ENGLAND:												
Connecticut.....	4	1	3	1,418	28	1,390	645	773	83.4	2	4	32
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	11	8	3	1,158	1,077	81	510	648	78.7	10	45	250
New Jersey.....	5	4	1	568	533	35	241	327	73.7	5	25	145
Pennsylvania.....	3	3		346	346		162	194	78.4	2	16	95
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	4	4		216	216		104	112	92.9	2	10	47
Indiana.....	1	1		172	172		84	88		1	6	43
Illinois.....	7	6	1	683	615	68	298	385	77.4	7	28	170
Michigan.....	7	7		876	876		410	467	91.7	7	32	131
Wisconsin.....	3	3		198	198		94	104	90.4	3	14	63
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	1	1		11	11		6	5				
Missouri.....	3	2	1	281	226	55	139	142	97.9	3	13	93
Nebraska.....	1		1	22		22	13	9		1	1	10
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	1	1		37	37		21	16				
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	1	1		47	47		21	26		1	5	16
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	1	1		11	11		5	6				
California.....	3	3		103	103		51	52		3	8	22

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

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13
United States.....	56	25	20	13	6,147	2,938	3,928	2,020	1,511	4,636	24.6
NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut.....	4				1,418				337	1,081	23.8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York.....	11	6	4	3	1,158	774	1,897	1,160	252	906	21.8
New Jersey.....	5	3	2	2	568	350	409	80	165	413	27.3
Pennsylvania.....	3	2			346	153			105	241	30.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	4	2			216	84			59	157	27.3
Illinois.....	7	4	4	1	683	725	710	400	161	522	23.6
Michigan.....	7	2			376	495			221	655	25.2
Wisconsin.....	3	3	2	1	198	120	135	40	44	154	22.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Missouri.....	3	1			281	90			69	212	24.6
PACIFIC: California.....	3				103				26	77	25.2
Other States.....	16	2	8	6	300	147	677	350	82	218	27.3

¹ Includes 1 church in each of the following States—Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Maryland, Montana, and Washington.

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	56	31	30	\$635,887	18	\$200,925
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York.....	11	6	5	167,000	5	84,915
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Illinois.....	7	7	7	99,500	2	10,000
Michigan.....	7	3	3	19,387		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Missouri.....	3	3	3	27,000	3	8,500
Other States.....	28	12	12	333,000	6	97,510

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska, Montana, and California.

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	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	To general headquarters	All other purposes	
United States.....	56	48	\$53,068	\$1,000	\$4,165	\$9,863	\$2,816	\$28,109	\$694	\$952	\$5,777
NEW ENGLAND:											
Connecticut.....	4	3	15,698	1,000	3,240	1,377	1,025	8,451	600		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:											
New York.....	11	8	14,223		145	895	877	7,939			4,367
New Jersey.....	5	5	2,276		120	103		1,671	5	287	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Ohio.....	4	4	1,602					1,184	50	365	3
Illinois.....	7	7	8,446		300	5,299		2,135	39		673
Michigan.....	7	7	2,278		300	194		1,523			261
Wisconsin.....	3	3	2,157			875	403	819			
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Missouri.....	3	3	1,448			380		1,027			41
Other States.....	12	18	4,943		60	640	451	3,300			482

¹ Includes 2 churches each in the States of Pennsylvania and California; and 1 in each of the following—Indiana, Nebraska, Maryland, and Montana.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The New Apostolic Church claims the same historical origin as the Catholic Apostolic Church. A bishop of that church named Schwarz, who presided over a congregation in Hamburg, Germany, after the death of a number of the apostles, consulted the remaining ones, claiming that the Holy Ghost had often inspired new selections for that office. This consultation resulted in his excommunication, but a priest named Preuss, serving under Bishop Schwarz, was selected for the apostleship "through the spirit of prophecy" in the year 1862, and with his apostleship commenced the New Apostolic Church. For a time Bishop Schwarz served under the new apostle, but was himself later selected as an apostle.

The movement spread throughout the world and other apostles were appointed. One of these apostles, Rev. John Erb, is the head of the churches in North America, although he acts under the chief apostle in Europe, Rev. J. G. Bischoff, successor to the late chief apostle, H. Niehaus, who resides in Frankfort on the Main, Germany, and who has under his general supervision all New Apostolic churches throughout the entire world.

DOCTRINE

The New Apostolic Church accepts the Apostles' Creed, and emphasizes the inspiration and authority of the Bible, the sacramental nature of baptism and the Lord's Supper, the restoration of the apostleship, the ordinance of the laying on of hands by the apostles, and by said act also the administering of the Holy Ghost, the necessity of the gifts of the Spirit, the payment of the tithe, and the belief in the speedy, personal, premillennial coming of Christ.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. Charles L. Bing, New Apostolic Church, Chicago, Ill., and approved by him in its present form.

ORGANIZATION

The New Apostolic Church is a part of one coherent body in the United States and abroad. In its organization in this country the church consists of an apostle's district, which is presided over by an apostle, who appoints his religious assistants; the apostle's district is subdivided into bishops' districts, each presided over by a bishop, who, while directly responsible to the apostle, exercises immediate supervision of the group of local congregations; and elders' districts, consisting of smaller numbers of congregations, each presided over by an elder, under the supervision of the bishop or the apostle. Each church is presided over by a rector, who, according to the size of the congregation, has one or more assistants, as priests, deacons, etc., who minister according to the gifts bestowed upon them and according to the character of their office, usually without remuneration. All the ministers are selected by the apostleship according to their ability, knowledge, and inspiration of God. Applicants for membership in the church are required to make application to the bishop or apostle. Means for defraying the church expenditures are obtained by voluntary offerings.

WORK

In recent years the church has become more substantially organized and has expanded along broader interior and missionary lines, both in the United States and Canada. The incorporation of a number of its churches in various States has been effected and negotiations are now under way to incorporate the church into a national body, to be known as the New Apostolic Church of North America, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill., where a permanent administration office has been established. Funds for this work were supplied by the general treasury as no special appropriation was made.

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CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 51

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of

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CONTENTS

	Page
GENERAL INTRODUCTION	III
Number of churches.....	III
Membership.....	III
Urban and rural churches.....	III
Church edifices.....	IV
Value of church property.....	IV
Debt.....	IV
Expenditures.....	IV
Averages.....	IV
Sunday schools.....	IV
STATISTICS	1
Table 1.—Summary of statistics for churches in urban and rural territory, 1936.....	1
Table 2.—Comparative summary, 1906 to 1936.....	2
Table 3.—Number and membership of churches in urban and rural territory, membership by sex, and Sunday schools, by States, 1936.....	3
Table 4.—Number and membership of churches, 1906 to 1936, and membership by age in 1936, by States.....	4
Table 5.—Value of churches and parsonages and amount of church debt by States, 1936.....	5
Table 6.—Church expenditures by States, 1936.....	6
HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION	7
Denominational history.....	7
Doctrine.....	8
Organization.....	10
Work.....	10

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Universalist Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination includes those persons who have been confirmed or accepted by the local churches or parishes, the only general requirement for membership being assent to the general principles of faith and to the laws of the church.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	339	183	156	54.0	46.0
Members, number.....	45,853	37,147	8,706	81.0	19.0
Average membership per church.....	135	203	56		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	13,798	11,084	2,714	80.3	19.7
Female.....	21,883	17,375	4,508	79.4	20.6
Sex not reported.....	10,172	8,688	1,484	85.4	14.6
Males per 100 females.....	63.1	63.8	60.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	760	683	127	83.3	16.7
13 years and over.....	35,143	28,859	6,284	82.1	17.9
Age not reported.....	9,950	7,655	2,295	76.9	23.1
Percent under 13 years ¹	2.1	2.1	2.0		
Church edifices, number.....	330	177	153	53.6	46.4
Value—number reporting.....	307	165	142	53.7	46.3
Amount reported.....	\$9,286,523	\$8,413,693	\$872,830	90.6	9.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$9,218,023	\$8,351,793	\$866,230	90.6	9.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$68,500	\$61,900	\$6,600	90.4	9.6
Average value per church.....	\$30,249	\$46,992	\$6,147		
Debt—number reporting.....	65	52	13	(?)	(?)
Amount reported.....	\$518,576	\$489,008	\$29,568	94.3	5.7
Number reporting "no debt".....	153	73	80	47.7	52.3
Parsonages, number.....	93	60	33	(?)	(?)
Value—number reporting.....	83	50	33	(?)	(?)
Amount reported.....	\$415,550	\$303,500	\$112,050	73.0	27.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	301	167	134	55.5	44.5
Amount reported.....	\$824,176	\$718,900	\$105,276	87.2	12.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$330,583	\$267,900	\$62,593	81.1	18.9
All other salaries.....	\$135,825	\$127,976	\$7,849	94.2	5.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$66,957	\$56,329	\$10,628	84.1	15.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$38,926	\$37,533	\$1,393	96.4	3.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$182,060	\$167,991	\$14,069	92.3	7.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$14,015	\$12,013	\$2,002	85.7	14.3
Home missions.....	\$6,817	\$6,383	\$434	93.6	6.4
Foreign missions.....	\$3,981	\$3,678	\$303	92.4	7.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$11,923	\$10,589	\$1,334	88.8	11.2
All other purposes.....	\$33,089	\$28,418	\$4,671	85.9	14.1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,738	\$4,305	\$786		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	208	135	73	64.9	35.1
Officers and teachers.....	2,493	1,796	697	72.0	28.0
Scholars.....	12,811	9,592	3,219	74.9	25.1

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	3	3	(2)	(2)
Officers and teachers.....	46	4	41	(2)	(2)
Scholars.....	318	12	306	3.8	96.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	3	1	(2)	(2)
Officers and teachers.....	23	14	9	(2)	(2)
Scholars.....	190	160	40	78.9	21.1
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	30	18	12	(2)	(2)
Officers and teachers.....	312	202	110	64.7	35.3
Scholars.....	1,511	944	567	62.5	37.5

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

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	339	498	643	811
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-150	-145	-168	-----
Percent.....	-31.9	-22.6	-20.7	-----
Members, number.....	45,853	54,957	58,566	64,158
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-9,104	-3,600	-5,592	-----
Percent.....	-16.6	-6.2	-8.7	-----
Average membership per church.....	135	110	91	79
Church edifices, number.....	330	498	620	776
Value—number reporting.....	307	470	600	776
Amount reported.....	\$9,286,523	\$15,826,940	\$7,876,103	\$10,575,656
Average value per church.....	\$30,249	\$33,674	\$12,933	\$13,628
Debt—number reporting.....	65	68	110	132
Amount reported.....	\$618,576	\$450,798	\$408,766	\$464,755
Parsonages, number.....	93			
Value—number reporting.....	83	164	147	136
Amount reported.....	\$415,550	\$1,082,777	\$591,925	\$401,100
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	301	470	573	-----
Amount reported.....	\$824,176	\$1,616,624	\$1,069,075	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$330,683			
All other salaries.....	\$185,825			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$66,957	\$1,455,798	\$926,948	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$38,926			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$182,060			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$14,015			
Home missions.....	\$6,817			
Foreign missions.....	\$3,981	\$149,362	\$110,204	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$11,923			
All other purposes.....	\$33,089			
Not classified.....		\$31,464	\$31,923	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,738	\$3,440	\$1,866	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	208	350	467	596
Officers and teachers.....	2,493	4,045	5,170	6,585
Scholars.....	12,811	24,738	33,272	42,201

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Universalist Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the 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.....	339	183	156	45,853	37,147	8,706	13,798	21,883	10,172	63.1	208	2,493	12,811
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	44	14	30	6,055	4,173	1,882	1,580	3,255	1,211	48.8	24	304	2,180
New Hampshire.....	12	6	6	1,489	1,033	456	605	755	129	80.1	9	91	526
Vermont.....	13	5	8	1,122	803	319	279	436	357	57.4	6	51	271
Massachusetts.....	70	57	13	13,383	12,524	864	3,470	6,038	3,800	57.3	52	784	3,322
Rhode Island.....	7	5	2	1,423	1,319	109	504	924	417	54.5	7	82	360
Connecticut.....	8	7	1	1,689	1,612	77	474	866	349	54.7	7	89	483
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	45	26	19	6,904	6,038	866	2,438	3,241	1,315	75.2	28	275	1,358
New Jersey.....	1	1		84	84				84				
Pennsylvania.....	15	7	8	1,200	848	352	403	376	221	70.0	7	58	270
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	34	8	26	2,264	1,214	1,050	556	919	789	60.5	20	185	876
Indiana.....	8	2	6	795	491	304	157	222	416	70.7	7	61	302
Illinois.....	16	11	5	2,638	2,308	320	772	1,136	780	68.0	10	127	965
Michigan.....	5	2	3	798	382	416	292	378	128	77.2	4	44	201
Wisconsin.....	5	4	1	654	618	36	288	366	40	78.7	4	39	193
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	3	3		903	903		321	582		55.2	2	13	70
Iowa.....	5	4	1	389	279	110	137	175	77	78.3	4	37	124
Missouri.....	1	1		10	10				10				
Kansas.....	2	1	1	238	198	40	92	106	40	86.8	1	5	18
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
District of Columbia.....	1	1		349	349		106	243		43.6	1	14	90
West Virginia.....	1	1		84	84		23	61		25	1	8	25
North Carolina.....	10	4	6	498	190	308	200	273	25	73.5	2	18	105
South Carolina.....	4	1	3	144	45	99	37	45	62				
Georgia.....	6	1	5	399	101	298	133	216		34.7	2	16	70
Florida.....	2	1	1	77	55	22	35	42			1	5	35
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	6	2	4	329	83	246	134	195		68.7	1	8	40
Tennessee.....	1	1		124	124				124				
Alabama.....	6	2	4	277	83	194	102	124	51	82.3	3	28	124
Mississippi.....	2	1	1	240	86	154	95	145		65.6	1	6	50
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado.....	1	1		144	144				144				
PACIFIC:													
California.....	5	5		1,000	1,000		506	494		102.4	4	54	248

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	1910	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- port- ed	Per- cent num- ber 1 ¹
United States.....	339	498	643	811	45,853	54,957	58,588	64,158	760	35,143	9,950	2.1
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	44	50	70	75	6,055	5,646	5,034	4,686	191	4,489	1,375	4.1
New Hampshire.....	12	21	27	20	1,459	1,328	1,611	1,993	86	1,138	295	7.0
Vermont.....	13	31	37	52	1,122	1,099	2,270	3,030	4	666	452	.6
Massachusetts.....	70	90	99	106	13,388	14,997	13,203	12,983	204	10,283	2,901	1.9
Rhode Island.....	7	8	8	9	1,425	1,381	1,519	1,176	32	1,326	70	2.4
Connecticut.....	8	8	10	12	1,689	1,781	1,615	1,478	21	1,540	128	1.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	45	68	104	127	6,994	8,099	9,175	10,761	107	5,129	1,758	2.0
New Jersey.....	1	1	3	4	84	850	566	910			84	
Pennsylvania.....	15	17	25	30	1,200	1,591	2,058	2,301	9	936	255	1.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	34	41	55	74	2,264	3,467	4,190	5,003	55	1,842	367	2.9
Indiana.....	8	15	24	44	795	1,280	1,656	2,506	5	324	460	1.5
Illinois.....	10	28	39	54	2,088	3,957	5,244	5,165	6	1,797	585	.3
Michigan.....	5	8	12	26	798	1,102	1,003	1,866	12	658	128	1.8
Wisconsin.....	5	8	9	14	664	1,047	843	1,342	12	642		1.8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	3	6	7	8	903	1,118	1,609	1,220		903		
Iowa.....	5	6	8	21	389	543	1,040	1,388	3	243	143	1.2
Missouri.....	1	3	9	24	10	86	371	786			10	
Kansas.....	2	3	4	12	238	226	322	937	4	194	40	2.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
North Carolina.....	10	17	16	9	498	528	601	373		448	50	
South Carolina.....	4	4	4	4	144	164	146	121		82	62	
Georgia.....	6	8	12	20	399	544	591	656		399		
Florida.....	2	6	5	4	77	240	152	82	2	75		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	6	7	7	9	329	455	392	520	2	327		.6
Alabama.....	6	11	9	11	277	577	609	533	5	98	174	4.9
Mississippi.....	2	3	4	5	240	239	254	285		240		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....		2	4	3		29	164	85				
Texas.....		9	15	8		316	492	270				
PACIFIC:												
California.....	5	5	5	4	1,000	820	686	605		931	69	
Other States.....	24	8	12	16	701	736	1,155	1,098		433	208	

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: West Virginia, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Tennessee, 1; and Colorado, 1.

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	339	330	307	\$9,286,523	65	\$618,576	83	\$415,550
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	44	41	39	891,943	12	61,014	9	31,500
New Hampshire.....	12	12	9	165,300	2	6,500	2	(¹)
Vermont.....	13	13	13	150,850	3	6,933	5	25,000
Massachusetts.....	70	68	64	2,727,380	16	116,794	18	102,350
Rhode Island.....	7	7	6	375,000	2	19,650	2	(¹)
Connecticut.....	8	8	7	430,000	2	5,975	4	23,000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	45	44	42	1,889,585	9	61,767	13	79,800
Pennsylvania.....	15	15	14	308,733	1	4,500	3	9,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	34	32	29	343,000	4	29,700	7	15,200
Indiana.....	8	8	8	84,300	2	9,500	3	7,500
Illinois.....	16	16	14	524,200	2	11,400	1	(¹)
Michigan.....	5	5	5	159,000	1	300	—	—
Wisconsin.....	5	5	5	171,500	2	10,900	3	18,500
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	5	5	5	36,800	1	1,200	3	9,200
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
North Carolina.....	10	10	9	35,000	—	—	1	(¹)
South Carolina.....	4	4	3	2,750	—	—	—	—
Georgia.....	6	6	5	6,800	1	345	—	—
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	6	6	6	14,100	—	—	—	—
Alabama.....	6	6	6	82,400	—	—	2	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
California.....	5	5	5	220,182	2	19,148	3	14,000
Other States.....	15	14	² 13	597,700	3	152,950	4	75,500

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

² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Minnesota, Kansas, Florida, and Mississippi; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, Missouri, West Virginia, and Colorado, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	339	301	\$824, 176	\$330, 583	\$135, 825	\$66, 957
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	44	43	83, 558	41, 130	8, 626	5, 116
New Hampshire.....	12	10	22, 494	12, 377	2, 951	580
Vermont.....	13	10	16, 220	8, 940	1, 790	572
Massachusetts.....	70	63	269, 088	93, 224	47, 926	20, 530
Rhode Island.....	7	7	29, 587	11, 329	7, 360	1, 214
Connecticut.....	8	8	50, 419	15, 134	7, 165	2, 924
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	45	37	130, 286	50, 704	23, 855	13, 357
Pennsylvania.....	15	13	26, 776	12, 236	5, 292	2, 178
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	34	29	32, 465	11, 749	2, 921	2, 172
Indiana.....	8	7	3, 171	1, 890	97	457
Illinois.....	16	14	52, 303	18, 508	8, 573	5, 643
Michigan.....	5	4	10, 471	5, 600	1, 080	450
Wisconsin.....	5	5	16, 214	7, 717	2, 268	2, 350
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	5	5	6, 833	2, 450	464	1, 882
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
North Carolina.....	10	9	5, 662	4, 171	31	302
Georgia.....	6	6	1, 356	906	50	116
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	6	6	1, 330	958		120
Alabama.....	6	6	6, 293	2, 845	322	2, 420
PACIFIC:						
California.....	5	5	25, 735	9, 461	3, 076	1, 153
Other States.....	19	14	43, 915	14, 245	11, 078	3, 421

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Minnesota, Kansas, South Carolina, Florida, and Mississippi; and 1 in each of the following—West Virginia, Tennessee, and Colorado, and the District of Columbia.

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$38,926	\$192,060	\$14,015	\$6,817	\$3,981	\$11,923	\$33,089
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	1,953	21,543	1,433	633	159	625	2,331
New Hampshire.....	750	3,987	330	91	41	562	845
Vermont.....		3,698	250	70	95	340	459
Massachusetts.....	11,788	53,039	6,871	1,872	1,383	4,206	13,249
Rhode Island.....	650	7,481	45		27	640	841
Connecticut.....	10,800	9,588	1,019	335	663	289	2,502
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	5,792	28,092	973	2,399	495	1,258	3,361
Pennsylvania.....	300	5,462	279	170	129	449	291
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	1,200	12,587	396	240	136	230	834
Indiana.....		577	60	25	10	35	20
Illinois.....	124	12,156	560	328	299	767	5,355
Michigan.....		1,664	445	115	205	97	815
Wisconsin.....		3,375	225	35	10	224	10
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....		974	160	28	15	132	719
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
North Carolina.....	100	893	10	4	2	148	1
Georgia.....	143	83		5	10	43	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....		90	95	17	7	38	5
Alabama.....		338	230	15	5	118	
PACIFIC:							
California.....	2,076	6,948	450	425	280	393	573
Other States.....	3,250	9,515	185	10	10	1,323	873

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

A distinction should be made between Universalism and the Universalist denomination.

Universalism has been defined as the doctrine or belief that it is the purpose of God through the grace revealed in our Lord Jesus Christ to save every member of the human race from sin. In a more general way, it has been described as the belief that what ought to be will be; that in a sane and beneficent universe the primacy belongs to Truth, Right, Love—the supreme powers; that the logic of this conception of the natural and moral order imperiously compels the conclusion that although all things are not yet under the sway of the Prince of Peace, the definite plan set forth in Him is evident, and the consummation which He embodies and predicts cannot be doubted.

Universalism, it is claimed, is thus as old as Christianity; it was taught in the schools of the second and third centuries at Alexandria, Nisibis, Edessa, and Antioch; and it was accepted by many of the apostolic and church fathers, as Clement of Alexandria, Gregory of Nyssa, Origen, and probably Chrysostom and Jerome.

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 Esther A. Richardson, assistant secretary, Universalist General Convention, Boston, Mass., and approved by her in its present form.

Those members of the Christian family in whom this thought has become predominant and who hold to the idea that there is a divine order and that it contemplates the final triumph of good over evil in human society, as a whole, and in the history of each individual, are considered Universalists.

The Universalist denomination, however, is of modern origin, is confined mostly to the American continent, and it embraces but a portion of those who hold the Universalist belief. It dates from the arrival of Rev. John Murray, of London, in Good Luck, N. J., in September 1770, although there were some preachers of the doctrine in the country before that time. Mr. Murray preached at various places in New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, and societies sprang up in all these States as a result of his ministry. His first regular settlement was at Gloucester, Mass., where a church was built in 1780, but he afterwards removed to Boston.

The earliest movement for denominational organization was made at Oxford, Mass., in 1785, but accomplished little more than to emphasize the need and value of fellowship, although it approved the name selected by the Universalists of Gloucester for their church, "The Independent Christian Society, commonly called 'Universalists,'" and approved also the Charter of Compact as the form of organization for all societies. The second convention, held at Philadelphia in 1790, drew up and published the first Universalist profession of faith, consisting of five articles, outlined a plan of church organization, and declared itself to be in favor of the congregational form of polity. Another convention, at Oxford in 1793, subsequently developed into the Convention of the New England States, then into the Convention of New England and New York, and finally into the present organization, the General Convention.

Among the younger men at the second Oxford convention was Hosea Ballou, who soon became the recognized leader of the movement, and for half a century was its most honored and influential exponent. During his ministry, extending from 1796 to 1852, the 20 or 30 churches increased to 500, distributed over New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, although the greater part were found in New England. It was, however, the era of the propagation of the doctrine and of the controversies to which that gave rise, and little attention was paid to organization.

The same antagonistic tendencies are noticeable, in the history of the Universalist churches, that appear in others holding to the congregational principle; on the one hand, an impulse toward liberty, opposition to ecclesiastical tyranny, jealousy of freedom, and suspicion of authority; on the other hand, appreciation of the value of centralized authority as against a crude, chaotic condition, and the realization that in order to efficiently carry out important ends in the denomination there must be some definite church organization with powers that are restricted, indeed, but still real.

About 1860 agitation began for a more coherent organization and a polity better correlated than the spontaneous congregationalism which had developed during the earlier period, and the result was that at the centennial convention of 1870 a plan of organization and a manual of administration were adopted under which the denomination has since been conducted.

DOCTRINE

The historic doctrinal symbol of the Universalist denomination is the Winchester Profession, adopted at the annual meeting of the General Convention held in Winchester, N. H., in September 1803, and is essentially the same as the first profession of faith in the five articles formulated and published by the Philadelphia convention in 1790. The convention adopting it was simply a yearly gathering of Universalists without ecclesiastical authority, and the articles were merely set forth as expressing the general belief of the churches. They have ever since been acknowledged by the denomination at large, however, as expressing its faith. They are as follows:

We believe that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments contain a revelation of the character of God and of the duty, interest, and final destination of mankind.

We believe that there is one God, whose nature is Love, revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of Grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness.

We believe that holiness and true happiness are inseparably connected, and that believers ought to be careful to maintain order and practice good works; for these things are good and profitable unto men.

At the session of the General Convention in Boston, October 1899, a still briefer Statement of Essential Principles was adopted and made the condition of fellowship, in the following terms: "The Universal Fatherhood of God; the spiritual authority and leadership of His Son, Jesus Christ; the trustworthiness of the Bible as containing a revelation from God; the certainty of just retribution for sin; the final harmony of all souls with God." However, to this statement of principles was added the so-called Liberty Clause, as follows: "The Winchester Profession is commended as containing these principles, but neither this, nor any other precise form of words, is required as a condition of fellowship provided always that the principles above-stated be expressed."

At the General Convention held in Worcester, Mass., in 1933, a bond of fellowship was adopted as follows:

The bond of fellowship in this Convention shall be a common purpose to do the will of God as Jesus revealed it and to cooperate in establishing the kingdom for which He lived and died.

To that end we avow our faith in God as Eternal and All-Conquering Love, in the spiritual leadership of Jesus, in the supreme worth of every human personality, in the authority of truth known or to be known, and in the power of men of good will and sacrificial spirit to overcome all evil and progressively establish the kingdom of God. Neither this nor any other statement shall be imposed as a creedal test, provided that the faith thus indicated be professed.

The theology of Universalism, while setting forth the predicates of its conclusion, that all souls are included in the gracious purpose of God to make at last a complete moral harmony, discriminates between belief in a result and faith in the forces by which the result is to be achieved. It points out and emphasizes the fact that effective faith in final universal salvation must rest on implicit belief in the value and potency of truth, righteousness, and love, witnessed by the free and steadfast use of these great and only means to the desired end. The teaching of Jesus, with which His life and works accord, is interpreted as a distinct revelation of these facts and principles, to wit, that God is the Father of all men; that all men are brethren; that life at the root is spiritual and therefore eternal; that the law of life is righteousness and its motive force is love; that human society, properly conceived, is a natural social and moral unity, or kingdom of heaven; that this life is "the suburb of the life elysian"; and that physical death is the necessary prelude to immortal life. Universalism avers that the sinner—"and no man liveth that sinneth not"—cannot escape punishment; but this is remedial and is meant both to vindicate the inflexible righteousness of God and to induce repentance and reformation in His wayward children. Throughout the history of the Universalist Church there has been a growing emphasis upon the responsibility of men as free moral agents to cooperate with God in the creation of His world. A favorite Universalist statement of today is "If all men are to be saved, then we are to save them."

The Universalist position as to the nature and place of the Christ has been stated as follows:

It is necessary to say, in view of opinions long and generally held among Christians, that Universalists are not Trinitarians. The position taken by the Unitarians of Channing's day, and held for a generation or more subsequently, would fairly represent the view that has been consistently set forth in Universalist literature and teaching. That view is that Jesus (the Christ) had the same essential spiritual and human nature as other men; but that he was chosen of God to sustain a certain unique relation, on the one hand toward God and on the other toward men, by virtue of which he was a revelation of the divine will and character and a sample of the perfected or "full-grown" man. There is, therefore, propriety and accuracy in describing this unique man as a God-man, a divine Son of God, the mediator, or way-between God and men.

Universalists, as a body, are now practically Unitarians, so far as the person, nature, and work of Christ are concerned.

As to the mode of baptism, both immersion and sprinkling are practiced, but usually in Universalist churches the candidate, whether adult or infant, is baptized by the minister placing his hand, which has been previously dipped in the font, on the head of the candidate, and repeating the baptismal formula. In Universalist parishes where a church has been organized the Lord's Supper is regularly observed, usually four times a year, and all members are expected to participate; but all others who would like thus to show their loyalty to their Master and cultivate Christian graces are cordially invited to join in the memorial.

ORGANIZATION

According to the laws of organization for the Universalist Church there is the General Convention having jurisdiction over all Universalist clergymen and denominational organizations, State conventions, exercising within State or provincial limits a similar jurisdiction subject to the General Convention, and parishes composed of persons organized for religious improvement and the support of public worship. In practice the local parish or society is independent in the management of its affairs, in the choice of officers and of ministers, and in the details of its administration. The State conventions consist of the clergymen in fellowship with such conventions and of lay delegates chosen by the parishes in its fellowship. The General Convention consists of its officers, present officers of each State convention, all ordained ministers actively engaged in the work of the ministry, and two delegates from each local parish, one of whom must be a man and one a woman. The State conventions meet annually, the General Convention biennially.

In order to remain in the fellowship of its own State convention and of the General Convention, the local church must be organized on the common profession of faith, employ a minister in the fellowship of the convention, and promise obedience to the laws of the convention. The State conventions have complete control of matters of common interest to the local societies in their territory, but they must administer these affairs according to the laws made by the General Convention, which is the supreme legislative body of the denomination.

In the interval between sessions of the General Convention a board of trustees, consisting of 11 members, including the president of the convention, administers the affairs of the denomination, except those which are reserved to the State conventions and the general membership.

In 1898 a system of supervision was adopted which includes a general superintendent and local superintendents in many of the States, as well as regional superintendents in some sections where churches are comparatively few. Such superintendents act as advisory officers to local churches in securing ministers, solving problems, and as supervisors of new missionary work.

The General Convention, while it has general supervision over all auxiliary organizations, helps to support the work of such organizations as the Women's National Missionary Association, the General Sunday School Association, and the Young People's Christian Union, each one of these functioning in its particular field for the advancement of the general welfare of the church. All of them have their headquarters, together with the Universalist Publishing House, in Boston.

State conventions have committees of fellowship, which grant letters of license; examine candidates for ordination; authorize their ordination or refuse it, as the case may be; give full fellowship; transfer fellowship from one State to another; receive clergymen who are transferred from another State; and under the laws of the General Convention have full supervision of questions of fellowship and of discipline of ministers within their territory. Only ordained ministers are permitted to baptize or administer the Lord's Supper in the churches, and there are laws and standards of conduct which ministers must observe in order to maintain themselves in the fellowship of the State and General conventions.

Owing to the peculiar early organization of Universalists into societies, rather than churches, the term "communicant" or "church member" does not accurately apply in this body. In a considerable number of societies there are as yet no church organizations, and consequently no "communicants," and in any society or parish the number of registered church members falls far short of the whole number of Universalists. Where there is church membership, the method of admission is not the same in all churches. There is, however, a uniform custom of requiring subscription to the Winchester Profession or the later Statement of Essential Principles. Most churches have a form of covenant also, in which the members join, but a large freedom of personal preference as to form of profession and covenant is favored.

WORK

The home missionary work of the denomination devolves, in the first instance, on the several State conventions, each of which has a board of trustees, and many of which have State superintendents charged with this particular branch of work within its territory. The home missionary work in new fields, and where the organization is weak, is in charge of the board of trustees of the General Convention or of the Women's National Missionary Association, and under the general

supervision of the general superintendent. The Women's National Missionary Association has confined its efforts in home work largely to North Carolina; the contributions of the General Sunday School Association are used for the support of a school for colored children in Suffolk, Va., as well as for child welfare work through nondenominational agencies. The Women's National Missionary Association has carried on a very successful summer camp for diabetic children at the birthplace of Clara Barton in North Oxford, Mass., since 1932. The Young People's Christian Union has contributed to this project. The home missionary work of the General Convention has been carried on largely in the South and Middle West.

The Universalist denomination has, since 1890, maintained a mission in Japan. At the present time there are three centers of work, where four American and three native missionaries are regularly employed with teachers and helpers of varying numbers. There are three churches, besides a number of other preaching places, the Blackmer Home for Girls and a social service center in Tokyo teaching and training conducted under the auspices of the mission in general universities and schools, property valued at \$96,000, funds amounting to \$55,807, with expenses for the last year of \$4,714. In 1929 work was started in Korea consisting of regular church services, religious education, and social service activities including a slipper-making guild which now employs 1,800, a medical center, and a sewing school in Taikyū.

The educational activities of the denomination in the United States include two theological schools connected with Tufts College, Mass., and St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y.; three academies; and various summer institutes for the training of local leaders. During the year October 1, 1936, to October 1, 1937, scholarships amounting to \$2,175 were distributed to students in the theological schools.

There are 3 homes for the aged in different cities, having a total of about 150 inmates. The amount contributed toward the support of these homes from outside sources is estimated at \$65,000 and the value of the property used for this work at about \$570,000.

There are 544 local churches of which 99 are dormant, 43 have summer services only, and 33 have occasional services. The total church membership is 52,311. There are 492 ministers who have full fellowship and 45 hold licenses.

The auxiliary societies of the denomination report as follows: General Sunday School Association, 318 schools with 20,000 members; Women's National Missionary Association, 150 societies with 5,000 members; Young People's Christian Union, 200 societies with 3,500 members.

The Universalist Publishing House is located in Boston, Mass.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
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BULLETIN No. 52

EVANGELISTIC ASSOCIATIONS

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

—
CONSOLIDATED REPORT
—

Separate statistics are given for each of the
12 Evangelistic Associations

Prepared under the supervision of
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UNITED STATES
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CONTENTS

	Page
GENERAL INTRODUCTION.....	III
EVANGELISTIC ASSOCIATIONS	
GENERAL STATEMENT.....	1
SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906.....	1
APOSTOLIC CHRISTIAN CHURCH	
STATISTICS.....	3
Table 1.—Summary of statistics for churches in urban and rural territory, 1936.....	3
Table 2.—Comparative summary, 1906 to 1936.....	4
Table 3.—Number and membership of churches in urban and rural territory, membership by sex, and Sunday schools, by States, 1936.....	5
Table 4.—Number and membership of churches, 1906 to 1936, and membership by age in 1936, by States.....	5
Table 5.—Value of churches and amount of church debt by States, 1936.....	6
Table 6.—Church expenditures by States, 1936.....	6
HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION.....	6
OTHER EVANGELISTIC ASSOCIATIONS	
APOSTOLIC CHRISTIAN CHURCH (NAZAREAN).....	7
APOSTOLIC FAITH MISSION.....	11
CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION.....	15
CHURCH OF DANIEL'S BAND.....	16
CHURCH OF GOD (APOSTOLIC).....	18
CHURCH OF GOD AS ORGANIZED BY CHRIST.....	22
HEPHZIBAH FAITH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.....	26
METROPOLITAN CHURCH ASSOCIATION.....	30
MISSIONARY CHURCH ASSOCIATION.....	34
MISSIONARY BANDS OF THE WORLD.....	39
PILLAR OF FIRE.....	43

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EVANGELISTIC ASSOCIATIONS

GENERAL STATEMENT

Under this head are included various associations of churches which are more or less completely organized and have one general characteristic, namely, the conduct of evangelistic or missionary work.

In a few cases they are practically denominations, but for the most part, while distinct from other religious bodies, they are dominated by the evangelistic conception rather than by doctrinal or ecclesiastical distinctions. None of them is large, and some are very small and local in their character.

Between 1916 and 1926 certain changes were noted: The Church of God (Apostolic) was added; the Lumber River Mission, now known as the Holiness Methodist Church, was listed with the Methodist bodies; the Church Transcendent, and the Voluntary Missionary Society in America ceased to exist; no report was received from the Peniel Missions; and two bodies were listed under new names—Apostolic Faith Mission, reported in 1916 and 1906 as Apostolic Faith Movement, and Missionary Bands of the World, formerly reported as Pentecost Bands of the World.

In 1936 the Apostolic Christian Church (Nazarean) has been added to the group.

The bodies grouped under the head "Evangelistic Associations" in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906 are listed as follows, with the principal statistics as reported for the four census years.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE EVANGELISTIC ASSOCIATIONS, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1936								
Total for the group.....	270	20,230	176	\$1,988,720	227	\$307,519	217	15,478
Apostolic Christian Church.....	57	5,841	52	552,490	56	41,048	52	3,616
Apostolic Christian Church (Nazarean).....	31	1,663	18	146,500	23	24,926	20	1,077
Apostolic Faith Mission.....	17	2,288	7	320,950	15	60,487	13	873
Christian Congregation.....	1	57					1	30
Church of Daniel's Band.....	5	122	4	3,250	5	707	3	108
Church of God (Apostolic).....	13	314	8	6,630	10	2,476	7	277
Church of God as Organized by Christ.....	13	361	3	1,250	8	469	1	20
Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association.....	20	700	10	13,250	19	6,802	17	827
Metropolitan Church Association.....	14	961	1	150,000	13	47,605	10	804
Missionary Church Association.....	47	3,648	37	217,900	45	88,871	46	6,008
Missionary Bands of the World.....	6	222	6	16,000	5	4,150	4	275
Pillar of Fire.....	46	4,044	30	560,600	28	20,000	44	1,563

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE EVANGELISTIC ASSOCIATIONS, 1936, 1926, 1916,
AND 1906—Continued

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1926								
Total for the group	257	15,763	141	1,821,043	199	378,034	188	11,539
Apostolic Christian Church	53	5,709	48	476,800	49	36,072	48	2,581
Apostolic Faith Mission	14	2,119	4	273,500	11	60,622	7	578
Christian Congregation	2	150	1	1,000	1	250	2	165
Church of Daniel's Band	4	129	3	4,500	4	687	2	78
Church of God (Apostolic)	18	492	8	24,360	14	5,486	13	341
Church of God as Organized by Christ..	19	375	2	\$1,400				
Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association ..	14	495	9	18,500	10	\$5,363	10	414
Metropolitan Church Association	40	1,113	4	201,650	34	107,580	33	1,618
Missionary Church Association	94	2,498	80	262,343	33	105,326	20	3,822
Missionary Bands of the World	11	241	9	20,000	10	6,588	8	248
Pillar of Fire	48	2,442	23	537,000	32	50,080	36	1,994
1916								
Total for the group	207	13,833	134	854,435	170	285,167	145	10,067
Apostolic Church	2	112	2	6,400	2	650	1	60
Apostolic Christian Church	54	4,766	49	295,325	51	29,893	47	3,068
Apostolic Faith Movement	24	2,196	8	40,950	22	38,380	16	711
Christian Congregation	7	645	5	11,500	5	1,650	5	376
Church of Daniel's Band	6	393	4	7,800	4	805	1	22
Church of God as Organized by Christ..	17	227	3	1,500	1	50		
Church Transcendent	3	91	1	4,600	1	700	3	84
Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association ..	12	352	11	21,100	12	3,887	12	502
Lumber River Mission	6	434	6	6,425	4	323	6	358
Metropolitan Church Association	7	704	1	100,000	4	80,635	3	423
Missionary Church Association	25	1,554	20	84,700	21	37,630	21	3,022
Peniel Missions	9	257	2	111,600	8	5,765	4	66
Pentecost Bands of the World	10	213	10	18,600	10	4,420	10	430
Pillar of Fire	21	1,129	8	171,555	21	57,790	12	559
Voluntary Missionary Society in America	4	855	4	2,580	4	2,199	4	386
1906								
Total for the group	179	10,842	115	532,185			136	7,615
Apostolic Christian Church	41	4,553	38	141,550			31	1,932
Apostolic Faith Movement	6	538	1	450			5	245
Christian Congregation	9	395	5	7,200			7	332
Gospel Mission	8	196	4	3,100			7	245
Church of Daniel's Band	4	92	2	2,400			1	50
Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association ..	10	293	9	11,300			9	402
Lumber River Mission	5	295	5	3,000			5	256
Metropolitan Church Association	6	466	4	113,300			4	360
Missionary Church Association	30	1,256	19	33,135			28	1,916
Peniel Missions	11	703	1	40,250			7	308
Pentecost Bands of the World	16	487	15	69,550			13	477
Pentecostal Union Church	3	230	3	90,800			2	175
Voluntary Missionary Society in America (Colored)	3	425	2	2,400			3	390
Heavenly Recruit Church	27	933	7	8,960			14	527

APOSTOLIC CHRISTIAN CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Apostolic Christian Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

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

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	57	14	43		
Members, number.....	5,841	1,461	4,380	25.0	75.0
Average membership per church.....	102	104	102		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,127	434	1,693	20.4	79.6
Female.....	3,714	1,027	2,687	27.7	72.3
Males per 100 females.....	57.3	42.3	63.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	8		8		
13 years and over.....	5,587	1,413	4,174	25.3	74.7
Age not reported.....	246	48	198	19.5	80.5
Percent under 13 years ²	0.1		0.2		
Church edifices, number.....	54	10	44		
Value—number reporting.....	52	10	42		
Amount reported.....	\$552,490	\$145,229	\$407,261	26.3	73.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$549,490	\$145,229	\$404,261	26.4	73.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$3,000		\$3,000		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$10,625	\$14,523	\$9,697		
Debt—number reporting.....	6	3	3		
Amount reported.....	\$9,660	\$5,100	\$4,560	52.3	47.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	46	7	39		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	56	13	43		
Amount reported.....	\$41,048	\$13,749	\$27,299	33.5	66.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$600		\$600		100.0
All other salaries.....	\$5,746	\$1,496	\$4,250	26.0	74.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$9,050	\$3,538	\$5,512	39.1	60.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$4,915	\$1,600	\$3,315	32.0	67.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$10,187	\$3,510	\$6,677	34.5	65.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$7,224	\$2,214	\$5,010	30.6	69.4
Home missions.....	\$216		\$216		100.0
Foreign missions.....	\$112		\$112		100.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....		\$307	\$610	33.5	66.5
All other purposes.....	\$2,081	\$1,084	\$997	52.1	47.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$733	\$1,058	\$635		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	52	11	41		
Officers and teachers.....	312	75	237	24.0	76.0
Scholars.....	3,616	819	2,797	22.6	77.4

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Apostolic Christian Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. While no parsonages were reported as owned in either 1936 or 1926, one, valued at \$2,000, was reported for 1916.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	57	53	54	41
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	4	-1	13	
Percent ²				
Members, number	5,841	5,700	4,766	4,558
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	132	943	208	
Percent.....	2.3	19.8	4.6	
Average membership per church.....	102	108	88	111
Church edifices, number	54	50	51	44
Value—number reporting.....	52	48	49	38
Amount reported.....	\$552,490	\$476,800	\$265,325	\$141,550
Average value per church.....	\$10,625	\$9,933	\$5,415	\$3,725
Debt—number reporting.....	6	6	2	6
Amount reported.....	\$9,600	\$11,650	\$1,000	\$6,500
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	56	49	51	
Amount reported.....	\$41,048	\$36,072	\$20,893	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$600			
All other salaries.....	\$5,740			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$9,050	\$27,249	\$18,139	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$4,915			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$10,187			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$7,224			
Home missions.....	\$216			
Foreign missions.....	\$112	\$8,823	\$11,754	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$917			
All other purposes.....	\$2,081			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$733	\$736	\$586	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	52	48	47	31
Officers and teachers.....	312	228	197	130
Scholars.....	3,610	2,581	3,093	1,932

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	57	14	43	5,841	1,461	4,380	2,127	3,714	57.3	52	312	3,616
NEW ENGLAND:												
Connecticut.....	1	1	-----	210	210	-----	80	130	61.5	1	8	129
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	2	-----	2	140	-----	140	57	83	-----	2	14	137
New Jersey.....	1	1	-----	48	48	-----	14	34	-----	1	3	14
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	9	5	4	744	518	226	251	493	50.9	9	60	524
Indiana.....	8	-----	8	922	-----	922	368	554	66.4	7	53	714
Illinois.....	14	3	11	2,680	619	2,070	935	1,754	53.3	14	90	1,326
Michigan.....	2	-----	2	127	-----	127	44	83	-----	2	7	110
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	2	-----	2	60	-----	60	45	45	-----	2	5	53
Iowa.....	5	-----	5	268	-----	268	104	164	63.4	4	21	193
Missouri.....	2	-----	2	65	-----	65	23	42	-----	2	10	60
Kansas.....	3	1	5	362	25	337	135	227	59.5	6	25	221
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
West Virginia.....	1	1	-----	16	16	-----	4	12	-----	-----	-----	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	1	-----	1	80	-----	80	33	47	-----	1	5	95
PACIFIC:												
Oregon.....	2	1	1	70	15	55	30	40	-----	1	11	40
California.....	1	1	-----	10	10	-----	4	6	-----	-----	-----	-----

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.....	57	53	54	41	5,841	5,709	4,766	4,558	8	5,587	246	0.1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	9	8	6	8	744	668	428	539	8	736	-----	1.1
Indiana.....	8	8	8	6	922	580	628	380	-----	922	-----	-----
Illinois.....	14	12	15	14	2,680	2,828	2,165	2,515	-----	2,535	154	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	5	5	5	3	268	279	200	184	-----	268	-----	-----
Kansas.....	6	6	6	4	362	430	437	417	-----	362	-----	-----
Other States.....	² 15	14	14	6	866	924	818	523	-----	764	92	-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New York, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, and Oregon; and 1 in each of the following—Connecticut, New Jersey, West Virginia, Oklahoma, and California.

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.....	57	54	52	\$552,490	6	\$9,660
Ohio.....	9	7	7	56,500	2	2,500
Indiana.....	8	8	8	80,400	1	3,000
Illinois.....	14	15	13	295,729	2	4,100
Iowa.....	5	5	5	18,250	—	—
Kansas.....	6	6	6	20,600	—	—
Other States.....	15	13	13	81,111	1	60

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New York, Michigan, Minnesota, and Missouri; and 1 in each of the following—Connecticut, New Jersey, West Virginia, Oklahoma, and Oregon.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	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.....	57	56	\$41,048	\$800	\$5,746	\$9,050	\$4,915	\$10,187	\$7,224	\$216	\$112	\$917	\$2,081
Ohio.....	9	9	8,878	600	860	3,293	1,200	942	1,684	25	112	35	127
Indiana.....	8	8	4,199	—	1,245	583	—	915	1,118	60	—	150	135
Illinois.....	14	14	17,712	—	2,916	2,125	1,800	6,047	2,639	110	—	644	1,332
Iowa.....	5	5	3,647	—	—	928	1,800	—	487	361	—	15	25
Kansas.....	6	6	1,242	—	164	536	—	215	817	—	—	10	—
Other States.....	15	14	5,370	—	562	1,580	15	1,581	1,105	—	—	63	464

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New York, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, and Oregon; and 1 in each of the following—Connecticut, New Jersey, West Virginia, and Oklahoma.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

The Apostolic Christian Church traces its origin to Benedict Weyeneth, who came to this country about the year 1847 and established a number of German-Swiss churches. The principal characteristic of these churches is the development of the doctrine of entire sanctification. They aim solely at the saving of souls, a change of heart through regeneration, and a life of godliness guided and directed by the Holy Spirit.

This body does not believe in war, therefore the members sought exemption from bearing arms, but they are very willing to support the Government of the United States in any service which is compatible with the teachings of Christ and the Apostles. This was demonstrated by the members in the World War, in which they were commended for their faithfulness. Each member is required to be obedient to the laws of the United States and honest in discharging his duties, such as reporting all taxable property, paying taxes, etc.

The different organizations are distinct from each other, although combining in a loose association, and they are considering the advisability of a more definite organization.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. Ernest Graf, Sr., Akron, Ohio, and approved by him in its present form.

APOSTOLIC CHRISTIAN CHURCH (NAZAREAN)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Apostolic Christian Church (Nazarean) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. No parsonages were reported by this body. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who have become converted to Christ and are baptized and who strive for sanctification and preparation for eternal life.

The Apostolic Christian Church (Nazarean) 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.....	31	26	5		
Members, number.....	1,603	1,551	112	93.3	6.7
Average membership per church.....	54	60	22		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	645	597	48	92.6	7.4
Female.....	1,018	954	64	93.7	6.3
Males per 100 females.....	63.4	62.6	(*)		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....					
13 years and over.....	1,547	1,437	110	92.9	7.1
Age not reported.....	116	114	2	98.3	1.7
Church edifices, number.....	19	17	2		
Value—number reporting.....	18	16	2		
Amount reported.....	\$146,500	\$135,500	\$11,000	92.5	7.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$143,000	\$132,000	\$11,000	92.3	7.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$3,500	\$3,500		100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$8,139	\$8,460	\$5,500		
Debt—number reporting.....	4	4			
Amount reported.....	\$12,860	\$12,860		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	15	13	2		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	23	21	2		
Amount reported.....	\$24,920	\$24,167	\$759	97.0	3.0
Salaries, other than pastors.....	\$2,208	\$2,088	\$120	94.6	5.4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4,029	\$4,227	\$402	91.3	8.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,650	\$2,650		100.0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$6,076	\$6,864	\$112	98.4	1.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,766	\$3,705		100.0	
Home missions.....	\$175	\$175		100.0	
Foreign missions.....	\$2,405	\$2,280	\$125	94.8	5.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,563	\$1,563		100.0	
All other purposes.....	\$655	\$555		100.0	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,084	\$1,151	\$380		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	20	19	1		
Officers and teachers.....	70	63	7		
Scholars.....	1,077	987	90	91.6	8.4
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	2			
Officers and teachers.....	3	3			
Scholars.....	38	38			

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

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

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present the statistics for 1936 for the Apostolic Christian Church (Nazarean) 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, membership classified by sex and by age, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property. 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, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBER- SHIP BY AGE		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	31	26	5	1,683	1,551	112	845	1,018	63.4	1,547	116	20	70	1,077
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:														
New York.....	1	1	---	78	78	---	30	48	---	75	---	1	4	100
New Jersey.....	2	2	---	106	106	---	36	70	---	106	---	2	4	46
Pennsylvania.....	2	1	1	29	14	15	13	16	---	29	---	---	---	---
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:														
Ohio.....	11	11	---	852	852	---	336	516	65.1	767	85	8	31	491
Illinois.....	4	3	1	292	220	72	115	177	65.0	252	---	4	18	274
Michigan.....	1	1	---	120	120	---	43	77	---	120	---	1	2	50
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:														
Minnesota.....	1	1	---	20	20	---	7	13	---	20	---	---	---	---
Missouri.....	1	1	---	30	30	---	10	20	---	30	---	1	4	40
SOUTH ATLANTIC:														
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	12	12	---	6	6	---	12	---	---	---	---
Virginia.....	1	---	1	10	---	10	4	6	---	10	---	1	2	20
MOUNTAIN:														
Colorado.....	1	1	---	10	16	---	5	11	---	16	---	1	2	22
Utah.....	1	---	1	13	---	13	6	7	---	13	---	---	---	---
PACIFIC:														
Oregon.....	1	1	---	54	54	---	19	35	---	54	---	1	3	34
California.....	3	2	1	31	20	2	15	18	---	---	31	---	---	---

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

TABLE 3.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936
[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total num- ber of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	31	19	18	\$146,500	4	\$12,880
Ohio.....	11	8	8	56,500	3	6,750
Illinois.....	4	4	4	40,500	---	---
Other States.....	16	7	6	49,500	1	6,110

¹ Includes 1 church in each of the following States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Utah, 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	Salaries, other than pastors'	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.....	31	23	\$24, 926	\$2, 208	\$4, 629	\$2, 650	\$6, 976	\$3, 765	\$176	\$2, 405	\$1, 593	\$555
Ohio.....	11	8	12, 544	834	2, 334	1, 250	4, 951	2, 322	75	100	178	---
Illinois.....	4	4	5, 250	970	1, 063	---	392	450	---	650	1, 337	388
Other States.....	16	111	7, 132	404	1, 232	1, 400	1, 633	493	100	1, 655	48	167

¹ Includes 2 churches in New Jersey; and 1 in each of the following States—New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, and California.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

Samuel Heinrich Froehlich was born on July 4, 1803, in Brugg, Switzerland. From his youth, he was influenced by his parents to devote himself to the clergy of the Protestant Reformed (State Church) so that he never contemplated anything else and was educated accordingly.

The further he advanced in his study, the more his faith vanished until he came to the point that he believed nothing at all. Then God had compassion on him and awakened him and led him through a well-grounded conversion to true or real faith.

From that moment on, however, he met nothing but opposition everywhere in the church (the state or established church). When he took his first examination for acceptance into the ministry in the year 1826, because of his testimony of the truth, he was put back a year. Finally he was accepted as a clergyman and after an initial and temporary installation he returned as a clergyman to his home scenes.

He preached repentance and conversion in a convincing manner. A great awakening took place in the entire church. (As above, by "church" the state church of that place is meant.) One poor sinner-heart after another laid itself at the feet of Jesus. From other localities, too, many came to hear his sermons. When the enemy saw what blessed-making awakenings were taking place, he would no longer look on. One storm broke after another over the faithful witness of Christ until, in October 1830, he was deprived (for nonconformity) as a clergyman in the Protestant Reformed (State Church) because he ventured to preach against rational religion and proclaimed the Gospel of reconciliation in its original purity.

But much as the opposition was stirred, it was yet not possible to repel the light that had appeared. The good seed had been sown and had brought forth its fruits. Seeking souls inquiring after God flocked around S. H. Froehlich and here and there flourishing assemblies originated in Switzerland.

Still the opposition asserted itself more and more. Persecutions intensified until S. H. Froehlich was forced to leave Switzerland in the year of 1844. In response to a call from seeking souls he emigrated to Strassburg, in Alsace. From here, the word was spread out into all of Alsace and Germany and churches were begun here and there.

In the summer of 1839, two Hungarian youths, Emerich Henkschei and his brother, came to Zurich in their travels and became acquainted with S. H. Froehlich. They were converted and baptized and when they returned to their native land they also preached the Gospel. This was the beginning of the many congregations in Hungary, Austria, and the territory comprising the present Jugoslavia and Roumania. Congregations began to appear in Germany also, and to some extent in France.

¹ This statement was furnished by Elder Frederick Schiler, Apostolic Christian Church (Nazarean) Mansfield, Ohio.

Severe persecutions oppressed many of the members and under this oppression many believers emigrated to America. In this wise, congregations spread to the new continent.

It has been estimated that there are about 35,000 adherents to this faith in Hungary and somewhat more than 35,000 additional members in Jugoslavia and Roumania. Besides these 70,000 there are several thousand more in Switzerland and many hundred additional members scattered in Germany and France.

DOCTRINE

"Nazarean" is defined in Funk and Wagnall's dictionary as, "3 Ecl., one of a Hungarian Sect of Christians having no priesthood, rejecting infant baptism and transubstantiation, refraining from military service and politics, and refusing to bind themselves by oath." This concise statement is correct as far as it goes. The teaching further consists in this: That a man must be converted to Christ and become reborn to a lively hope of eternal life; that such a believer be baptized in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; that he covenant with God to live a life sanctified in Him and according to the Word of God to seek to become rich in good works; that he live according to the Gospel of Christ, subject to the authorities, strive to be at peace with his fellow men, and fulfil his obligations as a good citizen. According to the Word of God believers refrain from taking up arms for the purpose of shedding blood, since the Bible commands, "Love your enemies"; likewise the oath cannot be given—but "Let your yea be yea and your nay be nay."

The organization consists of members of the church who have become converted to Christ and baptized and who strive for sanctification and preparation for eternal life; and also of such friends of the truth who sincerely and earnestly strive to attain such adoption to sonship in Christ.

The principle has been recognized since time immemorable that there is a transitory degree or class existing between those who are yet in total darkness and those who are in union with God through Jesus Christ. The disciples of Christ themselves were for a time being of this class, and it was present and existing in the ancient Church of Christ going under the name of "Catechumens." This very same class is present and existing in our organization and is known under the name of "Friends" or "Friends of Truth." Such members of the organization, although they have not yet received baptism or communion and are not yet greeted with the holy kiss, meanwhile freely enjoy other valued privileges and the fellowship with all the members.

In times of persecution, hatred and suffering fell upon this transitory class with equal fury, and in compensation they were also partakers of the benedictions and blessings which emanated from the light and truth as taught by the ministers of the church. Even in our day that law of compensation should and does hold good, that in the eyes of the law as well as in the eyes of the people in general, those belonging to this transitory class are and should be as they always have been regarded as being classed and associated with those who are in union and fellowship with God, rather than with those who are outside of the bounds and influence of the church.

Those members of the organization who are yet within the transitory class (Friends of the Truth) do share and hold with equal conscientious conviction, along with the more advanced class of members, the doctrine founded upon the teaching of Christ, that it is *sinful* to shed human blood.

It is made a fundamental duty of every member of the church to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates, to be ready to do every good work, to speak evil of no man, to be no brawler and show all meekness to all men. The members are not actuated in their attitude by the spirit of cowardice or unwillingness to bring sacrifice for the good, and are willing to observe the command of the government to do noncombatant service, but their conscience does not permit them to render obedience to the command to kill.

Members do not claim or insist upon exemption from all service in time of war but only from such service as cannot properly be classed as noncombatant.

ORGANIZATION

Each church is served by elders who are authorized to baptize, lay on hands, give the Lord's Supper, and conduct meetings of members for exercising church discipline in accordance with the teachings laid down by Christ and the Apostles.

APOSTOLIC FAITH MISSION

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Apostolic Faith Mission for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who are permanently and actively identified with the movement, not including those who merely attend the meetings or are simply in accord with the movement.

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.....	17	13	4		
Members, number.....	2,288	2,154	134	94.1	5.9
Average membership per church.....	135	166	34		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	911	861	50	94.5	5.5
Female.....	1,372	1,288	84	93.9	6.1
Sex not reported.....	5	5			
Males per 100 females.....	66.4	66.8	(2)		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	444	413	31	93.0	7.0
13 years and over.....	1,838	1,741	97	94.7	5.3
Age not reported.....	6		6		
Percent under 13 years ³	19.5	19.2	24.2		
Church edifices, number.....	7	5	2		
Value—number reporting.....	7	5	2		
Amount reported.....	\$320,950	\$319,450	\$1,500	99.5	.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$320,950	\$319,450	\$1,500	99.5	.5
Average value per church.....	\$45,850	\$63,890	\$750		
Debt—number reporting.....	2	1	1		
Amount reported.....	\$15,200	\$14,800	\$400	97.4	2.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	3	3			
Parsonages, number.....	3	2	1		
Value—number reporting.....	3	2	1		
Amount reported.....	\$16,000	\$16,500	\$100	99.4	.6
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	16	13	2		
Amount reported.....	\$69,487	\$69,073	\$414	99.4	.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6,965	\$6,955	\$10	99.9	.1
All other salaries.....	\$7,050	\$7,050		100.0	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$11,766	\$11,691	\$75	99.4	.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$8,180	\$8,180		100.0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$23,103	\$23,103		100.0	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5,076	\$5,076		100.0	
Home missions.....	\$2,608	\$2,608		100.0	
Foreign missions.....	\$995	\$995		100.0	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,645	\$2,320	\$325	87.7	12.3
All other purposes.....	\$499	\$495	\$4	99.2	.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,632	\$5,313	\$207		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	10	3		
Officers and teachers.....	122	92	30	75.4	24.6
Scholars.....	883	773	110	87.5	12.5

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

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

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Apostolic Faith Mission 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	17	14	24	6
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	3	-10	18	
Percent ²				
Members, number	2,288	2,119	2,196	538
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	169	-77	1,658	
Percent.....	8.0	-3.5	308.2	
Average membership per church.....	135	151	92	90
Church edifices, number	7	5	8	1
Value—number reporting.....	7	4	8	1
Amount reported.....	\$320,950	\$273,500	\$40,650	\$450
Average value per church.....	\$45,850	\$68,375	\$5,119	\$450
Debt—number reporting.....	2	1	1	
Amount reported.....	\$15,200	\$85,000	\$4,000	
Parsonages, number	3			
Value—number reporting.....	3	1	2	
Amount reported.....	\$16,600	\$5,500	\$5,400	
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	15	11	22	
Amount reported.....	\$69,487	\$60,622	\$38,380	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6,965			
All other salaries.....	\$7,050			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$11,766	\$45,971	\$30,265	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$8,180			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$23,103			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5,076			
Home missions.....	\$2,608			
Foreign missions.....	\$995	\$4,870	\$8,115	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,645			
All other purposes.....	\$490			
Not classified.....		\$9,781		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,632	\$5,511	\$1,745	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	13	7	16	5
Officers and teachers.....	122	48	58	30
Scholars.....	888	578	711	245

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 Apostolic Faith Mission 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 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. Separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures, in order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, and for the same reason no tabular statement can be shown for the value of church edifices or the debt on such property since no State reported the value of so many as three churches.

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.....	17	13	4	2, 288	2, 164	134	911	1, 372	5	66. 4	13	122	883
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	2	2	---	83	83	---	30	52	1	---	1	24	85
Missouri.....	2	1	1	63	24	39	25	34	4	---	2	13	41
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	1	1	---	46	46	---	15	31	---	---	1	7	35
West Virginia.....	1	---	1	6	---	6	2	4	---	---	---	---	---
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	1	---	1	39	---	39	15	24	---	---	1	16	45
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado.....	1	---	1	50	---	50	20	30	---	---	1	5	35
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	3	3	---	235	235	---	73	162	---	45. 1	3	11	95
Oregon.....	4	4	---	1, 641	1, 641	---	680	961	---	70. 8	4	46	547
California.....	2	2	---	125	125	---	51	74	---	---	---	---	---

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.....	17	14	24	6	2, 288	2, 119	2, 196	538	444	1, 838	6	19. 5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	2	3	2	---	63	140	142	---	12	51	---	---
Kansas.....	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	140	---	---	---	---
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	3	2	6	2	235	216	481	350	33	202	---	14. 0
Oregon.....	4	5	5	---	1, 641	1, 551	1, 142	---	352	1, 289	---	21. 5
California.....	2	1	3	---	125	66	103	---	14	111	---	11. 2
Other States.....	6	3	8	1	224	146	328	48	33	185	6	15. 1

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

² Includes: Minnesota, 2; Maryland, 1; West Virginia, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Colorado, 1.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	17	16	\$89,487	\$8,965	\$7,650	\$11,786	\$8,180	\$23,103	\$5,076	\$2,608	\$396	\$2,645	\$499
Washington.....	3	3	2,930	600	-----	200	-----	1,600	50	-----	-----	680	-----
Oregon.....	4	4	60,616	5,405	7,650	11,372	8,000	19,703	4,570	2,208	732	855	115
Other States.....	10	18	5,941	960	-----	194	180	1,900	450	400	263	1,210	384

¹ Includes: Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 1; Maryland, 1; West Virginia, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and California, 2.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

This movement originated in 1900, in the revival work of some evangelists. It stands for the "restoration of the faith once delivered to the saints, the old-time religion, camp meetings, revivals, missions, street and prison work, and Christian Unity everywhere." It is not a denomination, in the sense in which that word is ordinarily used, but "an evangelistic movement on a Scriptural plan," carried on by preachers, evangelists, and special workers, who feel that they are called by God, and who devote their whole time to the work, without salaries or collections of any kind, the entire expense depending "upon God's blessing through freewill offerings." Special attention is paid to "salvation and healing." Whenever possible, the leaders upon request visit and pray for the sick without charge. The distant sick are treated through correspondence, the sending of handkerchiefs that have been blessed, etc. There are headquarters in Portland, Oreg., and in Minneapolis, Minn. The membership reported indicates merely those persons who are permanently and actively identified with the movement, not including those who attend the meetings, or who may be classed as associated with it.

WORK

Foreign missionary work is carried on in Japan, China, Korea, the Philippines, India, Africa, South America, and some of the European countries, under the general supervision of committees which have charge of the receipt of funds and the forwarding of supplies to those in the field, no definite salaries being paid. It has extended rapidly in Finland and Germany, where before the World War there were conventions attended by as many as 2,000 persons. There are, also, many adherents in South Africa.

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 M. Hanson and Mrs. M. White, pastors in charge, Minneapolis, Minn., and approved by them in its present form.

CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION

STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent one active church of the Christian Congregation, reported as being in rural territory in the State of Indiana. The membership was 57, comprising 18 males and 39 females, all of whom were reported as being over 13 years of age. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

This body reported one church edifice in both 1936 and 1926, while in 1916 and 1906 there were five church edifices reported with a value of \$11,500 and \$7,200 respectively. In 1916 there were five churches which reported expenditures amounting to \$1,650.

The membership of the Christian Congregation comprises those persons who have been enrolled in the local congregation upon evidence of Christian character and baptism by water.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—The following table presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	1	2	7	9
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	-1	-5	-2	
Percent ²				
Members, number	57	150	646	395
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	-93	-495	260	
Percent	-02.0	-76.7	63.3	
Average membership per church	57	75	92	44
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	1	2	5	7
Officers and teachers	11	18	53	73
Scholars	30	165	376	332

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

This body was organized in the year 1899, at Kokomo, Ind., with the special purpose of securing a broader Christian fellowship and of emphasizing and systematizing works of charity. It has district assemblies and also a general assembly which meets annually.

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

CHURCH OF DANIEL'S BAND

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of Daniel's Band 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 the previous census years, were in the State of Michigan. No parsonages were reported. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination includes only the communicant members enrolled in the local churches.

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.....	5	2	3		
Members, number.....	122	43	79	35.2	64.8
Average membership per church.....	24	22	26		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	48	17	31		
Female.....	74	26	48		
Males per 100 females ²					
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	8		8		
13 years and over.....	90	19	71		
Age not reported.....	24	24			
Percent under 13 years ³	(1)		(1)		
Church edifices, number.....	4	2	2		
Value—number reporting.....	4	2	2		
Amount reported.....	\$3,250	\$2,600	\$650	80.0	20.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$3,100	\$2,600	\$500	83.9	16.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$150		\$150		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$813	\$1,300	\$325		
Number reporting "no debt".....	3	1	2		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	2	3		
Amount reported.....	\$767	\$146	\$621	19.0	81.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$332		\$332		100.0
All other salaries.....	\$67		\$67		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$51	\$6	\$45		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$80	\$25	\$55		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$82	\$57	\$25		
All other purposes.....	\$155	\$58	\$97	37.4	63.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$153	\$73	\$207		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	2	1		
Officers and teachers.....	23	16	7		
Scholars.....	108	68	40	63.0	37.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

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

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of Daniel's Band 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.....	5	4	6	4
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	1	-2	2	
Percent ²				
Members, number.....	122	129	393	92
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-7	-264	301	
Percent.....	-5.4	-87.2	(?)	
Average membership per church.....	24	32	66	23
Church edifices, number.....	4	3	5	2
Value—number reporting.....	4	3	4	2
Amount reported.....	\$3,250	\$4,500	\$7,800	\$2,400
Average value per church.....	\$813	\$1,500	\$1,950	\$1,200
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	5	4	4	
Amount reported.....	\$767	\$667	\$895	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$332			
All other salaries.....	\$67			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$51	\$627	\$845	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....				
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$80			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....				
Home missions.....				
Foreign missions.....		\$40	\$50	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$32			
All other purposes.....	\$155			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$153	\$167	\$221	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	3	2	1	1
Officers and teachers.....	23	17	7	3
Scholars.....	108	78	22	50

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

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

The Church of Daniel's Band was organized and incorporated in February 1893 at Marine City, St. Clair County, Mich. The general purpose is evangelistic, with special emphasis upon fellowship, abstinence from all excess, and liberty in the exercise of faith. The organization is somewhat after the Methodist form. In addition to the churches in the United States there is a mission connected with the body in Canada. In their Sunday school work most of the churches unite with other bodies in union schools.

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

CHURCH OF GOD (APOSTOLIC)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God (Apostolic) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership includes all baptized believers enrolled, but those under 18 years of age are not considered communicants nor are they eligible for official position.

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.....	13	6	7		
Members, number.....	314	165	149	52.5	47.5
Average membership per church.....	24	28	21		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	89	51	38		
Female.....	225	114	111	50.7	49.3
Males per 100 females.....	39.6	44.7	34.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	21	19	2		
13 years and over.....	293	146	147	49.8	50.2
Percent under 13 years.....	6.7	11.5	1.3		
Church edifices, number.....	8	5	3		
Value—number reporting.....	8	5	3		
Amount reported.....	\$6,630	\$4,970	\$1,660	75.0	25.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$5,430	\$3,770	\$1,660	69.4	30.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1,200	\$1,200		100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$829	\$994	\$553		
Debt—number reporting.....	2	2			
Amount reported.....	\$1,745	\$1,745		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	6	3	2		
Parsonages, number.....	1	1			
Value—number reporting.....	1				
Amount reported.....	\$2,000	\$2,000		100.0	
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	6	4		
Amount reported.....	\$2,476	\$1,164	\$1,312	47.0	53.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$875	\$444	\$431	50.7	49.3
All other salaries.....	\$162	\$35	\$127	21.6	78.4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$198	\$108	\$90	84.8	15.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$418	\$418		100.0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$110	\$53	\$57	48.2	51.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$85	\$10	\$75		
Home missions.....	\$30	\$4	\$26		
Foreign missions.....	\$3	\$3			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$53	\$29	\$24		
All other purposes.....	\$542		\$542		100.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$248	\$194	\$328		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7	4	3		
Officers and teachers.....	46	24	22		
Scholars.....	277	149	128	53.8	46.2

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 Church of God (Apostolic) for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	13	18
Increase ¹ over preceding census:		
Number.....	-5	-----
Percent.....	(²)	-----
Members, number.....	314	492
Increase ¹ over preceding census:		
Number.....	-178	-----
Percent.....	-36.2	-----
Average membership per church.....	24	27
Church edifices, number.....	8	8
Value—number reporting.....	8	8
Amount reported.....	\$6,030	\$24,350
Average value per church.....	\$829	\$3,044
Debt—number reporting.....	2	4
Amount reported.....	\$1,745	\$3,328
Parsonages, number.....	1	-----
Value—number reporting.....	1	-----
Amount reported.....	\$2,000	-----
Expenditures:		
Churches reporting, number.....	10	14
Amount reported.....	\$2,476	\$5,486
Pastors' salaries.....	\$875	} \$4,590
All other salaries.....	\$162	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$198	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$418	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$110	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$85	
Home missions.....	\$30	
Foreign missions.....	\$3	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$53	
All other purposes.....	\$542	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$248	\$392
Sunday schools:		
Churches reporting, number.....	7	13
Officers and teachers.....	46	70
Scholars.....	277	341

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 Church of God (Apostolic) 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 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 tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	13	6	7	314	165	149	89	225	39.6	7	46	277
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	2	1	1	86	40	37	23	63	-----	2	14	84
West Virginia.....	4	1	3	77	20	48	20	57	-----	3	20	82
North Carolina.....	1	1	-----	17	17	-----	6	11	-----	-----	-----	-----
South Carolina.....	5	2	3	119	55	64	31	88	-----	2	12	111
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	1	1	-----	15	15	-----	9	6	-----	-----	-----	-----

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

[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	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13
United States.....	13	18	314	492	21	293	6.7
West Virginia.....	4	10	77	288	1	76	(¹)
South Carolina.....	5	-----	119	-----	4	115	3.4
Other States.....	4	8	118	204	16	102	13.6

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Includes: Virginia, 2; North Carolina, 1; and Kentucky, 1.

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

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

STATE	Total number of churches	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.....	13	8	8	\$6,630	2	\$1,745	1	\$2,000
South Carolina.....	5	4	4	1,960	1	1,000	-----	-----
Other States.....	8	4	4	4,670	1	745	1	2,000

¹ Includes: Virginia, 2; West Virginia, 1; and North Carolina, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	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	10	\$2,476	\$375	\$162	\$198	\$418	\$110	\$85	\$30	\$3	\$53	\$542
West Virginia.....	4	4	331	220	35	---	14	---	10	24	---	28	---
Other States.....	9	6	2,145	655	127	198	404	110	75	6	3	25	542

¹ Includes: Virginia, 2; North Carolina, 1; South Carolina, 2; and Kentucky, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Church of God (Apostolic) was organized at Danville, Ky., in 1897, by Elder Thomas J. Cox. At that time it was called the Christian Faith Band Church, under which name it was later incorporated (1901). At the General Assembly held at Freeman, W. Va., August 15, 1915, the general overseer held a council with the elders concerning the name. The desire was expressed for a more Scriptural name, and the report of the council recommending that the name of the church be changed to "The Church of God (Apostolic)" was adopted by a more than two-thirds vote of the assembly; the latter, however, seeing that a number desired to hold the old name, did not press the matter, and the church was not incorporated under the new name until 1919, at Paris, Ky.

DOCTRINE

Admission to the church depends upon repentance for sin, confession of faith, and baptism by immersion in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. The members believe in holiness and sanctification, practice the washing of feet, and celebrate the communion, or Lord's Supper, with unfermented grape juice and unleavened bread.

ORGANIZATION

The governing body is the General Assembly, and the officers are the apostle, or general overseer, the assistant overseer, district elders, pastors, evangelists, and local preachers. The church field is divided into districts, each of which holds a ministerial council once a year. The various churches have local names, the headquarters church being known as Zion Hill Church of God (Apostolic).

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

CHURCH OF GOD AS ORGANIZED BY CHRIST

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God as Organized by Christ for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises only regular communicants of the local churches.

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.....	13	4	0		
Members, number.....	361	132	229	36.6	63.4
Average membership per church.....	28	33	25		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	166	62	104	37.3	62.7
Female.....	189	70	119	37.0	63.0
Sex not reported.....	6		6		
Males per 100 females.....	87.8	(²)	87.4		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	10		10		
13 years and over.....	331	132	199	39.9	60.1
Age not reported.....	20		20		
Percent under 13 years ³	2.9		4.8		
Church edifices, number.....	3		3		
Value—number reporting.....	3		3		
Amount reported.....	\$1,250		\$1,250	100.0	
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,250		\$1,250	100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$417		\$417		
Parsonages, number.....	1		1		
Value—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	\$1,500		\$1,500	100.0	
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	2	6		
Amount reported.....	\$469	\$120	\$349	25.6	74.4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$73		\$73		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$26		\$26		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$320	\$120	\$200	37.5	62.5
All other purposes.....	\$50		\$50		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$59	\$60	\$58		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	2		2		
Scholars.....	20		20		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

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

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

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

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number.....	13	19	17
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	-6	2	
Percent ²			
Members, number.....	361	375	227
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	-14	148	
Percent.....	-3.7	65.2	
Average membership per church.....	28	20	13
Church edifices, number.....	3	2	3
Value—number reporting.....	3	2	3
Amount reported.....	\$1,250	\$1,400	\$1,500
Average value per church.....	\$417	\$700	\$500
Parsonages, number.....	1		
Value—number reporting.....	1		
Amount reported.....	\$1,500		
Expenditures:			
Churches reporting, number.....	8		
Amount reported.....	\$469		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$73		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$26		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$320		
All other purposes.....	\$50		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$59		
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting, number.....	1		
Officers and teachers.....	2		
Scholars.....	20		

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Church of God as Organized by Christ by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the three census years 1916 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to the State of Indiana, the only State 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 ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	13	4	9	361	132	229	166	199	6	87.8	1	2	20
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	1		1	29		29	15	14					
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	1		1	12		12	6	6					
Indiana.....	6	3	3	223	112	111	106	117		90.6			
Michigan.....	2		2	45		45	21	24					
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Tennessee.....	1		1	20		20	2	18			1	2	20
PACIFIC: Oregon.....	1		1	12		12	6	6					
California.....	1	1		20	20		10	10					

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

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

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

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1936	1926	1916	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	13	19	17	361	375	227	10	331	20	2.9
Pennsylvania.....	1	3	3	29	75	25	6	23		
Ohio.....	1	4	2	12	60	16	4	8		
Indiana.....	6	5	6	223	99	98		223		
Michigan.....	2	1	4	45	65	66		45		
Other States.....	3	6	2	52	76	22		32	20	

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

² Includes: Tennessee, 1; Oregon, 1; and California, 1.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES					All other purposes
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Repairs and improvements	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	
United States.....	13	8	\$469	\$73	\$26	\$320	\$50
Indiana.....	6	5	263	12	26	225	-----
Other States.....	7	13	206	61	-----	95	50

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

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

In 1886 a circuit preacher, Rev. P. J. Kaufman, belonging to the Mennonite Brethren in Christ, with some other members, became impressed with the ecclesiasticism of different denominations and the lack of Bible authority for their organization. They accordingly withdrew and associated themselves together in what became afterwards the "Church of God as Organized by Christ," the principal basis of which is the belief that membership in the church is not dependent upon human choice, but that all Christians, of any and all sects, who are true to all the gospel light they have, and lead honest, true, and Christian lives, have equal rights with all in the services and are members of His church. They hold to the oneness of God's people, and that it is this Spirit birth that constitutes membership in the true church. Hence, there is no joining of the church among them, nor is there definite ordination to the service of the church, inasmuch as Christ ordains all officials. Christ ordains all officials of the church, but the ministry may be licensed and ordained, if they so desire, for public recognition. Things that cannot be explained or proved with the words of Christ are set aside with the belief that every man "should be fully persuaded in his own mind." They teach repentance and restitution so far as restitution is possible; non-resistance, and full obedience to Christ's commands; observe the sacraments of baptism and the communion, and foot washing, but have no binding form for their observance.

They believe strictly in the American school, are opposed to all church schools and church colleges, holding that the State should control all secular education. Missionary labor for the organization is confined to those near at hand, although individual members contribute liberally to foreign missions of other organizations.

Christ being the head of the church no one place can be named as the headquarters of the church, although the "Gospel Teacher" is accepted as the official organ.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. J. J. Kaufman, Church of God as Organized by Christ, Nappanee, Ind., and approved by him in its present form.

HEPHZIBAH FAITH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises those persons who give evidence of a new life, conforming to the teachings of the Scriptures, and who subscribe to the fellowship and the rules of the church.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	20	5	15		
Members, number.....	709	241	468	34.0	66.0
Average membership per church.....	35	48	31		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	257	70	187	27.2	72.8
Female.....	402	121	281	30.1	69.9
Sex not reported.....	50	50			
Males per 100 females.....	63.9	57.9	66.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	154	52	102	33.8	66.2
13 years and over.....	361	87	274	24.1	75.9
Age not reported.....	194	102	92	52.6	47.4
Percent under 13 years ²	29.9	37.4	27.1		
Church edifices, number.....	10	3	7		
Value—number reporting.....	10	3	7		
Amount reported.....	\$13,250	\$5,000	\$8,250	37.7	62.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$11,250	\$4,000	\$7,250	35.6	64.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	50.0	50.0
Average value per church.....	\$1,325	\$1,667	\$1,179		
Debt—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	\$400		\$400		100.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	9	3	6		
Parsonages, number.....	6	2	4		
Value—number reporting.....	4	2	2		
Amount reported.....	\$5,600	\$4,500	\$1,100	80.4	19.6
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	4	15		
Amount reported.....	\$6,862	\$2,156	\$4,646	31.7	68.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,954	\$1,017	\$1,937	34.4	65.6
All other salaries.....	\$211	\$40	\$162	23.2	76.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$148	\$10	\$138	6.8	93.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$600		\$600		100.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$883	\$276	\$607	31.3	68.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$76	\$50	\$25		
Home missions.....	\$304	\$132	\$172	43.4	56.6
Foreign missions.....	\$1,123	\$301	\$762	32.1	67.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$193	\$123	\$70	63.7	36.3
All other purposes.....	\$311	\$138	\$173	44.4	55.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$358	\$539	\$310		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	17	5	12		
Officers and teachers.....	170	54	116	31.8	68.2
Scholars.....	827	304	523	36.8	63.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	3	6		
Officers and teachers.....	46	23	23		
Scholars.....	339	187	182	46.3	53.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

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

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	20	14	12	10
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	6	2	2	
Percent.....				
Members, number.....	709	495	352	293
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	214	143	59	
Percent.....	43.2	40.6	20.1	
Average membership per church.....	35	35	29	29
Church edifices, number.....	10	9	11	9
Value—number reporting.....	10	9	11	9
Amount reported.....	\$13,250	\$18,500	\$21,100	\$11,800
Average value per church.....	\$1,325	\$2,056	\$1,918	\$1,256
Debt—number reporting.....	1	3	2	1
Amount reported.....	\$400	\$1,140	\$350	\$175
Parsonages, number.....	6			
Value—number reporting.....	4			
Amount reported.....	\$5,600			
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	19	10	12	
Amount reported.....	\$6,802	\$5,363	\$3,887	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,954			
All other salaries.....	\$211			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$148	\$1,601	\$2,267	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$600			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$883			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$75			
Home missions.....	\$304			
Foreign missions.....	\$1,123	\$3,672	\$1,620	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$193			
All other purposes.....	\$511			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$358	\$536	\$324	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	17	10	12	9
Officers and teachers.....	170	89	81	75
Scholars.....	827	414	502	402

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Hephzibah Faith Missionary 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 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.....	20	5	15	709	241	468	257	402	50	63.9	17	170	827
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	1	1	—	50	50	—	15	35	—	—	1	6	40
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	7	61
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Wisconsin.....	1	—	1	38	—	38	17	21	—	—	1	4	24
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	1	1	—	22	22	—	9	13	—	—	1	5	38
Iowa.....	3	1	2	152	50	102	47	55	50	—	2	36	144
South Dakota.....	3	1	2	143	117	26	57	86	—	—	2	30	184
Nebraska.....	8	—	8	269	—	269	99	170	—	58.2	7	70	294
Kansas.....	1	—	1	27	—	27	10	17	—	—	1	5	22
MOUNTAIN:													
Wyoming.....	1	—	1	0	—	0	2	4	—	—	1	7	20

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

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

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

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	20	14	12	10	709	495	352	293	154	361	194	29.9
Iowa.....	3	10	6	2	152	332	179	135	1	15	136	—
South Dakota.....	3	—	—	—	143	—	—	—	42	101	—	20.4
Nebraska.....	8	—	—	—	269	—	—	—	78	191	—	29.0
Other States.....	26	4	6	8	145	163	173	158	33	54	53	—

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

² Includes 1 church in each of the following States—New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, and Wyoming.

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

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

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	20	10	10	\$13,250	1	\$400	4	\$5,600
Iowa.....	3	3	3	5,500	—	—	1	(¹)
Other States.....	17	7	7	7,750	1	400	3	5,600

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

² Includes 2 churches in Nebraska; and 1 in each of the following States—New York, Minnesota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Wyoming.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

STATE	EXPENDITURES												
	Total number of churches	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.....	20	19	\$6,802	\$2,954	\$211	\$148	\$800	\$893	\$75	\$304	\$1,123	\$183	\$311
Iowa.....	3	3	1,483	751	66	10	---	220	---	89	338	---	---
South Dakota.....	3	3	1,569	562	---	12	---	234	50	120	389	50	152
Nebraska.....	3	3	1,646	1,074	---	126	---	115	25	25	120	55	106
Other States.....	6	5	2,104	567	145	---	600	305	---	70	276	88	53

¹ Includes 1 church in each of the following States—Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, and Wyoming.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

A number of independent churches were organized under the name of Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association, at Glenwood, Iowa, in 1892, for the threefold purpose of preaching the doctrine of holiness, developing missionary work both at home and abroad, and promoting philanthropic work, especially the care of orphans and needy persons. They have no formal creed and no general church organization; each local body, called an assembly, keeps its own records; but there is a central committee, located at Tabor, Iowa, which superintends the general activities of the churches.

A communicant is considered to be one who gives evidence of a new birth, who is willing to conform to the teaching of the Scriptures, walking in love and fellowship, amenable to the church and to those who have its spiritual oversight or rule. Those who reside in isolated communities may, if they wish, retain their church affiliation.

Ministers usually receive no salaries, most of them being supported by freewill offerings.

WORK

The number of persons engaged in home missionary work is 100, including ordained and licensed ministers, evangelists, deaconesses, etc. No salaries are paid. Complete figures for this work are not available, but the superintendent reports that "sufficient food and clothing and traveling expenses for about 100 persons were supplied during the year." The denomination supports 2 schools with 200 students, for which \$8,000 was contributed during the year. The value of property is \$100,000.

Foreign missionary work has been carried on since 1894. The fields occupied at present are Japan, India, Africa, and China. In 1936 there were 15 stations and outposts, with 9 missionaries and 31 native helpers. There were 25 organized churches and Sunday schools in the foreign field but no membership figures are available. The amount contributed in the United States for work in the foreign field was \$7,749 and the value of property was estimated at \$20,000. The amount of endowment for institutions of all kinds is \$10,000.

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 Josie M. Fattig, assistant secretary of the Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association, Tabor, Iowa, and approved by her in its present form.

METROPOLITAN CHURCH ASSOCIATION

STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent 14 active organizations of the Metropolitan Church Association, all reported as being in urban territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of the congregations of this denomination are those persons who, having made profession of conversion, or new birth, have subscribed to the doctrine of the church and continue to live a Christian life.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 1 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Metropolitan Church Association for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	14	40	7	6
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	-26	33	1	
Percent ²				
Members, number	961	1, 113	704	466
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	-152	409	238	
Percent	-13.7	38.1	51.1	
Average membership per church	69	28	101	78
Church edifices, number	2	5	1	4
Value—number reporting	1	4	1	4
Amount reported	\$150, 000	\$201, 650	\$100, 000	\$118, 300
Average value per church	\$150, 000	\$50, 413	\$100, 000	\$29, 575
Debt—number reporting		1	1	3
Amount reported		\$38, 500	\$40, 000	\$74, 000
Parsonages, number	2			
Value—number reporting	1	1		1
Amount reported	\$7, 500	\$3, 800		\$13, 000
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	13	34	4	
Amount reported	\$47, 605	\$107, 580	\$80, 635	
Pastors' salaries	\$850			
All other salaries	862			
Repairs and improvements	\$100	\$86, 726	\$80, 305	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest				
All other current expenses, including interest	\$4, 031			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$690			
Home missions	\$10, 365			
Foreign missions	\$21, 553	\$20, 854	\$11, 330	
To general headquarters for distribution	\$6, 279			
All other purposes	\$1, 675			
Average expenditure per church	\$3, 662	\$3, 164	\$20, 159	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	10	33	3	4
Officers and teachers	81	138	35	29
Scholars	804	1, 618	423	360

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 2 and 3 present the statistics for the Metropolitan Church Association by States. Table 2 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 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." Tables presenting expenditures or value of edifices cannot be shown since no State had as many as three churches reporting these items.

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	14	961	369	592	62.3	10	81	804
NEW ENGLAND:								
Rhode Island.....	1	33	13	20	-----	1	6	30
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	1	43	10	33	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	1	50	15	35	-----	1	12	50
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	1	133	61	72	-----	1	6	130
Illinois.....	2	122	33	89	-----	1	9	100
Michigan.....	1	77	27	50	-----	1	8	75
Wisconsin.....	2	309	137	172	79.7	2	25	252
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	1	13	3	10	-----	1	6	35
Iowa.....	1	47	19	28	-----	1	7	70
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	1	63	28	35	-----	-----	-----	-----
MOUNTAIN:								
Colorado.....	1	59	20	39	-----	-----	-----	-----
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	1	12	3	9	-----	1	2	12

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

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

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

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	14	40	7	6	961	1,113	704	466	404	524	33	43.5
Illinois.....	2	4	1	2	122	56	30	110	82	40	-----	67.2
Michigan.....	1	6	-----	-----	77	207	-----	-----	23	54	-----	-----
Wisconsin.....	2	6	1	2	309	509	399	280	54	255	-----	17.5
Minnesota.....	1	4	1	-----	13	71	5	-----	2	11	-----	-----
Iowa.....	1	4	-----	-----	47	115	-----	-----	14	33	-----	-----
Other States.....	7	16	4	2	398	164	270	66	229	131	33	63.6

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

² Includes 1 church in each of the following States—Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Colorado, and Washington.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

This organization, sometimes called the "Burning Bush," is an outgrowth of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, of Chicago, Ill., and was organized in one of the most densely settled districts of that city. It found its impulse in a revival movement in 1894 and has increased until it now has churches in various parts of the country, and it also conducts fairly extensive foreign missionary work. The headquarters of the organization are at Waukesha, Wis.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine and practice the Metropolitan Church Association resembles the early Methodists. Its one aim has always been to give the gospel free to the poor, indeed to all; and especially to give to the helpless and outcast another chance for a life of usefulness.

It does not emphasize a creed, except such as may be found in the Scriptures themselves. It published a discipline setting forth articles of faith that are purely evangelical in nature and simple enough for a child to comprehend.

In 1918 a charter was secured in the State of Wisconsin, and an organization was perfected among the ordained preachers working under the denomination. A set of bylaws was adopted, providing for government through a board of trustees and an auxiliary board of stewards. The establishment of new classes and churches was also provided for, which are recognized as branches and presided over by ministers appointed by the board of trustees.

The association is conducted as a faith organization, and no one connected with it receives any salary or regular payment of any kind for work done. It has a number of ordained ministers, who do not receive regular salaries, nor do they solicit gifts in any way. Individual members make it a rule of life not to hold any property which can be sold and the proceeds applied to the advancement of the kingdom of Christ. The Scripture text, "Sell that thou hast, and distribute to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in Heaven," is thus made a literal rule of practice throughout the organization. The practice of sharing temporal benefits equally is also a rule in the association. All money received, from whatever source, is turned into the treasury and distributed for the general advancement of the association work. In the conduct of the schools and institutions no charge is made for board or tuition, but all are expected to contribute their work for the general welfare.

WORK

The special feature of the association is its evangelistic work, which is carried on in all parts of the country. A party of from one to five persons may go to some point where evangelistic services are desired and carry on this work, without charge, in a tent or hall hired for the purpose, continuing as long as the interest warrants, and may organize a local class and leave a pastor in charge.

Since the last census (1926) the work of this church has gone forward in foreign lands. Several departments have been added to the India branch, located at Siwait near Allahabad. The Bitzer Memorial School has been opened to give elementary education to native children. A new hospital has been erected, as well as a new Bible school building. A monthly paper is published, called India. A favorable opening in South India is being followed; property has been purchased with the intention of organizing a permanent work there.

Evangelistic work is being carried on in Norway and Sweden. In each country the church prints a quarterly periodical, which aids in religious instruction.

In Glasgow, Scotland, which serves as headquarters for the British Isles, property has been purchased. A Bible training school is conducted there to fit workers to labor in the British Empire as well as the foreign field. A printing plant is operated which publishes Christian literature. A monthly magazine is printed, known as the Message of Victory.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Mr. Charles L. Capsel, secretary, Metropolitan Church Association, Waukesha, Wis., and approved by him in its present form.

Extensive work is carried on in the Union of South Africa. The headquarters are located in Capetown. The Metropolitan Training Institute has been opened to give religious training to those who feel called to labor for God in Africa. A quarterly paper is published, called The Africa Burning Bush. Connected with this branch is a mission at Cape Coast Castle in West Africa, which is operated by native workers.

In 1933 evangelistic work was started in the interior of Brazil. This is only pioneer work; no permanent buildings have been erected.

The association conducts a large Bible school and training home for Christian workers at Waukesha, Wis. It operates at the same place an extensive publishing plant where the official organ, The Burning Bush, and also the Gospel Art Calendar, Scripture Text Mottoes, and numerous books, leaflets, and tracts are published.

It conducts an orphans' home at Waukesha, in which there are about 35 children, and these are educated at the private school of the association.

MISSIONARY CHURCH ASSOCIATION

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Missionary Church Association for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination is made up of those persons who have been baptized upon profession of faith and accepted as members by action of the local church bodies.

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.....	47	19	28		
Members, number.....	3,648	1,785	1,863	48.9	51.1
Average membership per church.....	78	94	67		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,470	710	760	48.0	52.0
Female.....	2,162	1,068	1,094	49.2	50.8
Sex not reported.....	17	17			
Males per 100 females.....	68.7	67.1	70.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	94	53	41		
13 years and over.....	3,426	1,615	1,811	47.1	52.9
Age not reported.....	128	117	11	91.4	8.6
Percent under 13 years ²	2.7	3.2	2.2		
Church edifices, number.....	30	15	24		
Value—number reporting.....	37	15	22		
Amount reported.....	\$217,900	\$152,600	\$65,300	70.0	30.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$210,003	\$149,703	\$60,300	71.3	28.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$7,897	\$2,897	\$5,000	36.7	63.3
Average value per church.....	\$5,889	\$10,173	\$2,968		
Debt—number reporting.....	12	10	2		
Amount reported.....	\$43,078	\$42,128	\$950	97.8	2.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	20	3	17		
Parsonages, number.....	17	6	11		
Value—number reporting.....	17	6	11		
Amount reported.....	\$44,260	\$18,200	\$26,060	41.1	58.9
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	45	19	26		
Amount reported.....	\$88,871	\$50,241	\$38,630	56.5	43.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$27,059	\$14,626	\$12,433	54.1	45.9
All other salaries.....	\$9,449	\$2,462	\$6,987	71.4	28.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$5,930	\$2,906	\$3,024	48.6	51.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,561	\$2,486	\$75	97.1	2.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$11,559	\$8,589	\$2,970	74.3	25.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,814	\$891	\$923	49.1	50.9
Home missions.....	\$7,531	\$5,106	\$2,365	68.6	31.4
Foreign missions.....	\$13,796	\$8,013	\$5,783	58.1	41.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$8,372	\$961	\$7,411	11.5	88.5
All other purposes.....	\$6,750	\$4,141	\$2,609	61.3	38.7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,975	\$2,644	\$1,486		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	45	19	26		
Officers and teachers.....	730	369	367	50.1	49.9
Scholars.....	6,008	3,668	2,340	61.1	38.9
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	6	2		
Officers and teachers.....	56	52	4		
Scholars.....	703	664	39	94.5	5.5

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Missionary Church Association 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.....	47	34	25	30
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	13	9	-5	
Percent ²				
Members, number.....	3, 648	2, 498	1, 554	1, 256
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	1, 150	944	298	
Percent.....	46. 0	60. 7	23. 7	
Average membership per church.....	78	73	62	42
Church edifices, number.....	39	31	21	19
Value—number reporting.....	37	30	20	19
Amount reported.....	\$217, 000	\$262, 343	\$84, 700	\$33, 135
Average value per church.....	\$5, 889	\$8, 745	\$4, 235	\$1, 744
Debt—number reporting.....	12	11	2	4
Amount reported.....	\$43, 078	\$35, 958	\$1, 500	\$1, 500
Parsonages, number.....	17			
Value—number reporting.....	17	10	3	1
Amount reported.....	\$44, 250	\$37, 800	\$6, 000	\$1, 000
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	45	33	21	
Amount reported.....	\$53, 871	\$105, 326	\$37, 930	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$27, 059			
All other salaries.....	\$3, 449			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$5, 080	\$73, 652	\$24, 555	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2, 561			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$11, 550			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1, 814			
Home missions.....	\$7, 531			
Foreign missions.....	\$13, 796	\$31, 674	\$13, 375	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$8, 372			
All other purposes.....	\$3, 750			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 975	\$3, 192	\$1, 806	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	45	29	21	28
Officers and teachers.....	736	423	321	271
Scholars.....	6, 008	3, 822	3, 022	1, 916

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 Missionary Church 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 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.....	47	19	28	3,648	1,785	1,863	1,479	2,152	17	68.7	45	736	8,008
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	3	1	2	105	62	43	41	64	-----	-----	3	40	235
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	9	4	5	629	205	424	243	369	17	65.9	9	161	907
Indiana.....	10	5	5	1,103	566	537	429	734	-----	58.4	10	175	1,988
Illinois.....	4	3	1	356	264	92	137	219	-----	62.6	4	87	919
Michigan.....	7	4	3	364	264	100	158	206	-----	76.7	7	118	894
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Nebraska.....	1	-----	1	53	-----	53	24	29	-----	-----	1	11	60
Kansas.....	4	-----	4	151	-----	151	68	83	-----	-----	2	28	100
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Tennessee.....	4	-----	4	240	-----	240	105	135	-----	77.8	4	28	215
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas.....	1	-----	1	32	-----	32	12	20	-----	-----	1	5	26
MOUNTAIN: Arizona.....	1	1	-----	127	127	-----	50	68	-----	-----	1	20	180
PACIFIC: California.....	3	1	2	428	207	131	203	225	-----	90.2	3	63	484

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

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

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

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	47	34	25	30	3,648	2,498	1,554	1,256	94	3,426	128	2.7
Pennsylvania.....	3	-----	-----	-----	105	-----	-----	-----	1	104	-----	1.0
Ohio.....	9	8	6	8	629	501	387	339	-----	612	17	-----
Indiana.....	10	5	5	5	1,103	780	517	362	33	1,130	-----	2.8
Illinois.....	4	-----	-----	-----	356	-----	-----	-----	5	351	-----	1.4
Michigan.....	7	3	2	4	304	182	86	100	17	336	11	4.8
Kansas.....	4	5	4	2	151	163	153	63	14	137	-----	9.3
Tennessee.....	4	4	1	1	240	207	73	30	-----	240	-----	-----
California.....	3	4	1	2	428	264	58	44	20	308	100	6.1
Other States.....	² 3	5	6	8	212	401	280	318	4	208	-----	1.9

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² Includes: Nebraska, 1; Arkansas, 1; and Arizona, 1.

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

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices)

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	47	39	37	\$217, 800	12	\$43, 078	17	\$44, 250
Ohio.....	9	6	6	41, 553	2	11, 030	3	5, 800
Indiana.....	10	9	9	68, 597	3	7, 843	5	11, 500
Illinois.....	4	3	3	27, 500	2	4, 875	2	(1)
Michigan.....	7	7	6	15, 750	3	3, 980	4	11, 200
Kansas.....	4	3	3	3, 100				
Tennessee.....	4	4	4	2, 100				
California.....	3	3	3	19, 500			1	(1)
Other States.....	6	4	3	39, 800	2	15, 350	2	15, 750

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

² Includes: Pennsylvania, 1; Nebraska, 1; and Arizona, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting)

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	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..	47	45	\$93, 871	\$27, 056	\$3, 449	\$5, 980	\$2, 501	\$11, 559	\$1, 814	\$7, 531	\$13, 796	\$8, 372	\$6, 750
Ohio.....	9	9	13, 475	6, 529	344	465	50	2, 133	165	713	1, 599	1, 264	213
Indiana.....	10	10	33, 324	7, 156	1, 086	2, 591	1, 126	3, 935	645	2, 285	6, 955	4, 494	3, 051
Illinois.....	4	4	9, 942	2, 281	219	1, 610	220	1, 593	28	2, 825	1, 081	.....	76
Michigan.....	7	7	12, 274	5, 080	563	618	350	946	301	297	1, 795	1, 464	800
Kansas.....	4	4	1, 820	307	47	73	15	69	200	330	419	194	122
Tennessee.....	4	4	1, 140	575	200	30	50	50	100	10	75	.....	.....
California.....	3	3	8, 759	2, 555	570	327	250	898	275	738	580	541	2, 025
Other States.....	6	14	8, 131	2, 576	420	207	500	1, 935	100	283	1, 292	415	403

¹ Includes: Pennsylvania, 2; Nebraska, 1; and Arizona, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Missionary Church Association is a group of cooperating evangelical churches, which have a common faith and which are banded together to work more effectively toward common ends. The association was organized in 1898 and was incorporated in the State of Indiana in the year 1905.

This society had its origin in the convictions of certain men and women of God who felt the need of giving united testimony to the faith and experiences

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. B. F. Leightner, secretary of the Missionary Church Association, Fort Wayne, Ind., and approved by him in its present form.

that were dear to them. These Christian believers stressed the baptism with the Holy Spirit as a definite crisis experience subsequent to conversion and the truth of the imminent return of our Lord Jesus Christ, in addition to the accepted fundamentals of the faith in that day. Accordingly, an association of churches was formed to give better opportunities for cultivating the deeper spiritual life, to give a bold testimony to the faith "once delivered to the saints," and to engage in more aggressive missionary work. The position of the founders on the essential articles of faith and practice are accepted as being in substantial agreement with the Word of God, which is the final authority in all matters pertaining to the life and faith of the church. The Missionary Church Association is committed to the fundamental position that in the Acts and the Epistles of the New Testament is given a pattern of the message to be preached; the principles of administration; the methods of evangelization; and the basic form of church government, that are to be followed by every successive generation of the church until Jesus Christ comes again.

Its present headquarters are at Fort Wayne, Ind.

DOCTRINE

The association stands for all the great evangelical truths of Christianity, such as the Divine and plenary inspiration of the Scriptures; the Deity and virgin birth of Jesus Christ; His substitutionary death and physical resurrection; the total depravity of man by nature and his need of regeneration as a personal experience; the endowment of the Holy Spirit subsequent to the new birth to empower the believer for life and service; divine healing for the body as provided in the atonement; the personal, premillennial return of Christ and His reign on the earth; and the future resurrection of the body unto the immortality of the just and unto the endless punishment of the unjust. It urges upon its members the importance of being law-abiding citizens; but it is nonresistant in its belief, having always been opposed to the taking up of arms in war.

ORGANIZATION

The government of the Missionary churches is chiefly congregational; however, the general conference of the churches, made up of all the ministers, missionaries, and appointed delegates, is recognized as final authority.

The general conference annually appoints a committee consisting of a president, vice president, secretary, assistant secretary, and treasurer, together with five additional members. This body examines candidates for the ministry and issues licenses to preach, acts as the committee on finance, and has charge of the general work of the association.

Each church elects its own pastor, deacons, and deaconesses. These, together with the secretary and treasurer, usually constitute the church board which has charge of the general affairs of the church. New members are admitted by the vote of the church after the candidates have been examined and recommended by the board. Baptism is administered by immersion. Open communion is observed by all the churches.

WORK

As the name implies, the organization is missionary in character. While efforts are put forth in the home field to preach the Gospel in needy and neglected sections, the great aim is to help evangelize the heathen. Missionaries, numbering 60, have been sent to India, China, Africa, South America, and Hawaii. Those who are now on the field are laboring under various mission boards, but most of them under The Christian and Missionary Alliance. Ten new candidates have been accepted for service in the foreign field. The missionary offering for 1936 amounted to, approximately, \$25,000.

The Fort Wayne Bible Institute, Fort Wayne, Ind., is owned by this association. However, it is operated on interdenominational lines, having representatives of various religious bodies on the school board and faculty. The purpose of the institution is to prepare missionaries, pastors, evangelists, teachers, singers, etc., for Christian service. The school has an enrollment of about 155 students. The property is valued at, approximately, \$200,000 and is practically free from indebtedness.

MISSIONARY BANDS OF THE WORLD ¹

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Missionary Bands of the World for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises those persons who have been accepted and enrolled by the local societies, upon public profession of faith and the pledge to conform to the rules of the society.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	6	5	1		
Members, number.....	222	201	21	90.5	9.5
Average membership per church.....	37	40	21		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	64	55	9		
Female.....	158	146	12	92.4	7.6
Males per 100 females.....	40.5	37.7	(*)		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	11		11		
13 years and over.....	178	168	10	94.4	5.6
Age not reported.....	33	33			
Percent under 13 years ²	5.8		(*)		
Church edifices, number.....	6	5	1		
Value—number reporting.....	6	5	1		
Amount reported.....	\$10,000				
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$14,500				
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1,500				
Average value per church.....	\$2,667				
Debt—number reporting.....	1				
Amount reported.....	\$300	(*)			
Number reporting "no debt".....	3				
Parsonages, number.....	3				
Value—number reporting.....	3				
Amount reported.....	\$3,500				
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	4	1		
Amount reported.....	\$4,159				
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,353				
All other salaries.....	\$102				
Repairs and improvements.....	\$163				
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,500				
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$321	(*)			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$20				
Home missions.....	\$110				
Foreign missions.....	\$330				
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$75				
All other purposes.....	\$182				
Average expenditure per church.....	\$832				
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	4			
Officers and teachers.....	40	40			
Scholars.....	275	275		100.0	

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

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

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

⁴ Details cannot be shown as only one rural church was reported.

¹ See p. 43 for data relative to merger with Church of God (Holiness), Fort Scott, Kans.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Missionary Bands of the World 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.....	6	11	10	16
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-5	1	-6	
Percent ²				
Members, number.....	222	241	218	487
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-19	23	-269	
Percent.....	-7.9	10.6	-55.2	
Average membership per church.....	37	22	22	30
Church edifices, number.....	6	9	10	16
Value—number reporting.....	6	9	10	15
Amount reported.....	\$16,000	\$20,000	\$18,500	\$69,550
Average value per church.....	\$2,667	\$2,222	\$1,850	\$4,637
Debt—number reporting.....	1	3	5	7
Amount reported.....	\$300	\$966	\$7,900	\$6,626
Parsonages, number.....	3			6
Value—number reporting.....	3	6	7	6
Amount reported.....	\$3,500	\$10,000	\$9,500	\$19,500
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	5	10	10	
Amount reported.....	\$4,159	\$6,588	\$4,420	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,356			
All other salaries.....	\$102			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$163	\$4,738	\$3,005	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,500			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$321			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$20			
Home missions.....	\$110			
Foreign missions.....	\$330	\$1,850	\$1,415	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$75			
All other purposes.....	\$182			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$832	\$650	\$442	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	4	8	10	13
Officers and teachers.....	40	52	77	83
Scholars.....	275	248	430	477

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3 and 4 present the statistics for the Missionary Bands of the World 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." Separate presentation, by States, of the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices, and also of church expenditures for the year 1936, is omitted in order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, Indiana being the only State in which these items were reported by more than one church.

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	6	5	1	222	201	21	64	158	40.5	4	40	275
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	1		1	21	201	21	9	12	(1)			
Indiana.....	5	5		201			55	146	37.7	4	40	275

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	Un- der 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	6	11	10	16	222	241	218	497	11	178	33	5.8
Ohio.....	1				21				11	10		
Indiana.....	5	9	8	12	201	223	158	427		168	33	
Other States ²		2	2	4		18	60	60				

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

² Separate presentation was limited to States having 3 or more churches in 1926, 1916, and 1906.

The Bureau of the Census has been informed that a Church of God (Holiness), with headquarters at Fort Scott, Kans., merged with the Missionary Bands of the World in 1933, for the purpose of furthering the general interests and foreign and home missionary activities.

The data for this denomination, which were received too late for inclusion with the tabular matter for the Missionary Bands of the World, are as follows: 120 churches, 31 of which were reported as being in urban territory and 89 in rural; and 86 church edifices with a reported value of \$272,000 and an approximate indebtedness of \$5,000. There was a membership of 3,050, comprising 1,220 males and 1,830 females; and 78 Sunday schools with 468 officers and teachers and 2,730 pupils.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In 1885 a missionary society of young people was formed in the Free Methodist Church by Rev. Vivian A. Dake. Gradually, as the members of the bands came into closer fellowship, they united in distinct organizations and in 1898 became a separate body, adopting the name "Pentecost Bands of the World," with headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind. While primarily a home and foreign missionary movement, it is practically a denomination. The doctrine corresponds in general to that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The bands have

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 William H. Graef, secretary, Missionary Bands of the World, Indianapolis, Ind., and approved by him in its present form. No history was furnished for the Church of God (Holiness).

a regular membership, church edifices, and pastors, besides evangelistic and mission work of a general character. The name of the organization was changed to Missionary Bands of the World by the annual conference of 1925.

WORK

The various churches of the merged Missionary Bands of the World and Church of God (Holiness) in America conduct a mission work in which about 341 licensed ministers were engaged in 1936, including pastors, home mission workers, and evangelists. The foreign mission work is carried on in India, Japan, Jamaica, and Sweden, with property valued at about \$40,000 and congregations numbering about 1,200. There were 25 missionaries and about 70 native workers who carried on this work in 1936. The entire work is unsalaried, being supported by freewill offerings only.

The rescue work is conducted on a property worth \$25,000, at Richton, Miss. Headquarters' offices and camp-meeting property is worth \$20,000.

PILLAR OF FIRE

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Pillar of Fire for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination includes those persons who have made profession of faith and have assented to the doctrines and practices of the church. It is made up of four classes—probationary members, regular members, full members, and associate members.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	46	40	6	-----	-----
Members, number.....	4, 044	2, 249	1, 795	55.6	44.4
Average membership per church.....	88	56	299	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1, 654	888	766	53.7	46.3
Female.....	2, 390	1, 361	1, 029	56.9	43.1
Males per 100 females.....	69.2	65.2	74.4	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	894	629	265	70.4	29.6
13 years and over.....	3, 150	1, 620	1, 530	51.4	48.6
Percent under 13 years.....	22.1	28.0	14.8	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	30	24	6	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	30	24	6	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$560, 600	\$497, 000	\$63, 500	88.7	11.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$560, 600	\$497, 000	\$63, 500	88.7	11.3
Average value per church.....	\$18, 683	\$20, 708	\$10, 593	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	9	9	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$39, 618	\$39, 618	-----	100.0	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	21	15	6	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	27	24	3	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	19	17	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$156, 000	\$150, 000	\$6, 000	96.2	3.8
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	28	25	3	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$20, 999	\$20, 615	\$294	98.6	1.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$331	\$331	-----	100.0	-----
All other salaries.....	\$110	\$110	-----	100.0	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3, 062	\$3, 012	\$50	98.4	1.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$7, 632	\$7, 632	-----	100.0	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$8, 994	\$8, 682	\$222	97.5	2.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$164	\$164	-----	100.0	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$596	\$586	\$10	98.3	1.7
All other purposes.....	\$110	\$98	\$12	89.1	10.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$747	\$825	\$98	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	44	38	6	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	229	196	33	85.6	14.4
Scholars.....	1, 563	1, 297	266	83.0	17.0
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	2	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	38	20	18	-----	-----
Scholars.....	214	100	114	46.7	53.3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Pillar of Fire 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.....	46	48	21	3
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2	27	18	
Percent ²				
Members, number.....	4,044	2,442	1,129	230
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	1,602	1,313	800	
Percent.....	65.6	116.3	390.9	
Average membership per church.....	88	51	54	77
Church edifices, number.....	30	25	8	3
Value—number reporting.....	30	23	8	3
Amount reported.....	\$500,500	\$537,000	\$171,555	\$90,600
Average value per church.....	\$18,683	\$23,348	\$21,444	\$30,200
Debt—number reporting.....	9	17	4	2
Amount reported.....	\$39,618	\$75,200	\$14,800	\$11,000
Parsonages, number.....	27			
Value—number reporting.....	19	11	2	
Amount reported.....	\$166,000	\$88,000	\$4,295	
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	28	32	21	
Amount reported.....	\$20,909	\$50,080	\$57,790	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$331			
All other salaries.....	\$110			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3,062	\$38,854	\$32,857	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$7,632			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$8,904			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$164			
Home missions.....				
Foreign missions.....		\$11,226	\$24,933	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$596			
All other purposes.....	\$110			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$747	\$1,565	\$2,752	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	44	36	12	2
Officers and teachers.....	220	200	80	14
Scholars.....	1,563	1,904	559	175

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 Pillar of Fire 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	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	48	40	6	4,044	2,249	1,795	1,654	2,390	68.2	44	229	1,563
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	1	1		16	16		6	10		1	4	22
Rhode Island.....	1	1		41	41		17	24		1	5	31
Connecticut.....	1	1		40	40		14	26		1	3	9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	3	2	1	194	112	82	72	122	59.0	3	12	79
New Jersey.....	9	8	1	1,770	264	1,506	757	1,013	74.7	8	46	275
Pennsylvania.....	10	6	4	615	408	207	230	385	59.7	10	52	363
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	1	1		100	100		42	58		1	5	45
Illinois.....	1	1		30	30		11	19		1	4	20
Michigan.....	1	1		40	40		17	23		1	5	50
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	1	1		9	9		3	6		1	3	7
Nebraska.....	1	1		28	28		10	18		1	5	35
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
District of Columbia.....	1	1		60	60		22	38		1	4	32
Florida.....	3	3		128	128		56	72		2	6	83
MOUNTAIN:												
Colorado.....	9	9		858	858		350	508	68.9	9	65	423
Utah.....	1	1		25	25		10	15		1	4	25
PACIFIC:												
California.....	2	2		90	90		37	53		2	6	64

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

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

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

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP, BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Per cent under 13
United States.....	48	48	21	3	4,044	2,442	1,129	230	894	3,150	22.1
New York.....	3	3	2		194	106	55		36	158	18.6
New Jersey.....	9	13	6	1	1,770	715	542	56	249	1,521	14.1
Pennsylvania.....	10	12	5		615	693	291		206	410	33.3
Ohio.....	1	3	1		100	168	50		35	65	35.0
Florida.....	3	3	1		128	107	22		58	70	45.3
Colorado.....	9	7	1	1	858	474	100	163	170	688	19.8
Other States.....	¹ 11	7	5	1	379	179	69	11	141	238	37.2

¹ Includes 2 churches in California; and 1 in each of the following States—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, and Utah, and the District of Columbia.

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

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

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	46	30	30	\$560,500	9	\$39,618	19	\$156,000
New Jersey.....	9	4	4	51,500			4	30,000
Pennsylvania.....	10	7	7	42,000	1	3,850	1	(1)
Florida.....	3	3	3	32,500			1	(1)
Colorado.....	9	9	9	308,500	3	4,900	7	37,000
Other States.....	15	7	7	126,000	5	30,868	6	89,000

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: New York, 2; Ohio, 1; Michigan, 1; Utah, 1; and California, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES									
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	46	28	\$20,909	\$331	\$110	\$3,062	\$7,632	\$8,904	\$184	\$596	\$110
New Jersey.....	9	5	2,162	100	75	1,094	272	533		360	
Pennsylvania.....	10	6	3,356			1,771	1,265			48	
Colorado.....	9	8	7,634	130	25	1,409	2,871	2,832	99	170	98
Other States.....	18	19	7,757	101	10	287	2,900	4,274	65	18	12

¹ Includes: New York, 2; Ohio, 1; Illinois, 1; Nebraska, 1; Florida, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Utah, 1; and California, 1.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Pillar of Fire Church was incorporated in the State of Colorado, in 1902, having been organized December 29, 1901, as the Pentecostal Union, under which name it continued until October 6, 1917. It is now incorporated in several States and has branches in England.

The history of the Pillar of Fire is to be found, mainly, in the life of its founder, Mrs. Alma White. Early in her life as the wife of a Methodist minister, despite the fact that the Methodist Church at that time gave no official recognition to woman's ministry, Mrs. White occupied her husband's pulpit occasionally and devoted much of her time to revival work. It was not long before she proved to be a powerful preacher. Such success attended her efforts that she soon aroused not only great interest, but also some opposition from the Methodist bishops and presiding elders.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. Albert L. Wolfram, A. B., treasurer, Pillar of Fire, Zarephath, N. J., and approved by him in its present form.

But notwithstanding this she continued to preach. In time she began to establish missions of an independent character and soon acquired a considerable following, organizing a regular society in 1901, which was incorporated in 1902, in order to hold property. Her original plan was that the organization should be a missionary society for the conversion of sinners and the spread of Scriptural holiness, similar to the societies which John Wesley organized. But as Methodism, when it was raised up, had a special mission to perform, and finally became a church in itself, distinct from the Church of England, so the Pillar of Fire in its turn became a church distinct from the Methodist Church. It was found that complete separation and independence from other denominations alone could give the Pillar of Fire, with women as well as men in the pulpit, freedom to pursue its course as an evangelizing and reforming force.

The organization has grown rapidly and has acquired valuable property, and in 1908 it established its headquarters at Zarephath, N. J., about 30 miles from New York City. Here, and at Bound Brook, 1,025 acres were acquired and large buildings for schools and a printing plant erected.

DOCTRINE

The doctrinal beliefs include the fundamental doctrines of other orthodox denominations; they are, in fact, Methodistic, any difference which exists coming from a closer adherence to primitive standards, guarding against modern liberalism and heresies; another difference is the extension of full ministerial orders to women. Doctrinal points emphasized are: (1) Belief in the inspiration of the Scriptures as the only sufficient rule of faith and practice; (2) repentance toward God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; (3) justification by faith, evidenced by holy living; (4) Christian perfection or entire sanctification, which is interpreted as a cleansing of the believer's heart from inbred sin or spiritual defilement, so that the whole spirit, as well as the body, may be preserved blameless until the coming of Christ—perfection or sanctification here not implying freedom from mistakes or infirmities, but that Christian perfection which is purity of heart and a perfect attitude toward God; (5) the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body; (6) judgments as taught in the Scriptures; (7) water baptism, which is a sign of regeneration, the mode being optional; (8) the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; (9) marriage is a divine institution; (10) divine healing for the body; (11) the premillennial coming of the Lord, and the restoration of the Jews; (12) eternal punishment for the wicked and life everlasting for the righteous.

ORGANIZATION

The Pillar of Fire Church is episcopal in that, like the Methodist Church, its discipline provides for bishops, presiding elders, etc. Its orders include regularly ordained ministers (both men and women), regularly ordained deacons and deaconesses, consecrated deaconesses, licensed preachers, and missionaries.

Of the four classes of members, probationary, regular, full, and associate, only the second and third classes are qualified to vote; regular members, consisting of persons who have passed the probationary period, are qualified to vote on matters of ecclesiastical administration; while persons in full membership, consisting largely of regular members who are in active service as missionaries, teachers, ministers, etc., have power to vote also on matters pertaining to the financial administration.

WORK

Shortly after its incorporation the organization erected a training school at Denver, Colo., and later a printing plant was established, from which were issued the Pillar of Fire and numerous tracts and pamphlets. Upon the opening of the larger buildings at Zarephath, N. J., the publication work in Denver ceased for a short time, but was later resumed, the paper issued there taking the name Rocky Mountain Pillar of Fire, also the Dry Legion, a temperance paper.

At Zarephath three schools have been established, Zarephath Bible Seminary, Alma Preparatory School, and Alma White College, the latter being authorized by the State of New Jersey to grant degrees in arts and sciences. There is also a large printery where three papers are published, the Pillar of Fire, Woman's Chains, and Pillar of Fire Junior, besides numerous books and pamphlets.

In 1919 the organization came into possession of Westminster College, near Denver, Colo., once operated by the Presbyterians, now known as Belleview Junior College. They have also erected a large auditorium at Denver, called

Alma Temple. In Los Angeles they conduct a Bible school and other schools and publish the Occidental Pillar of Fire. In Cincinnati, Ohio, they conduct a school; and at Jacksonville, Fla., there is a school and missionary headquarters, and also day schools in some other cities.

In 1909 the Pillar of Fire opened missionary headquarters in London, England, and a publishing department, from which are issued the British Sentinel and the London Pillar of Fire. New and enlarged quarters were secured in 1925 and it is the purpose to make this branch—known as Alma White Bible College—a center and headquarters for general foreign missionary work.

A very important feature of the Pillar of Fire's activities is its missionary and colporteur work in large cities of the United States, another is the opportunity which it affords for the training and education, at little or no expense to themselves, of worthy young people.

The total valuation of church property is placed at \$2,800,000, and school property at \$1,100,000. Money expended for educational work during 1936 amounted to \$75,000; nearly \$15,000 was appropriated for charity, in addition to the assistance of students and others. Students in Pillar of Fire schools numbered about 400.

In 1929 the Pillar of Fire acquired a radio station in Colorado now known as KPOF. In 1931 permission was granted by the Government for the operation of a broadcasting station at the national headquarters at Zarephath, N. J., known as WAWZ. Each of these stations operates on 1,000-watt power.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 53

FIRE BAPTIZED HOLINESS
CHURCH OF GOD OF
THE AMERICAS

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of
Dr. T. F. MURPHY
Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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CONTENTS

	Page
GENERAL INTRODUCTION.....	III
Number of churches.....	III
Membership.....	III
Urban and rural churches.....	III
Church edifices.....	IV
Value of church property.....	IV
Debt.....	IV
Expenditures.....	IV
Averages.....	IV
Sunday schools.....	IV
STATISTICS.....	1
Table 1.—Summary of statistics for churches in urban and rural territory, 1936.....	1
Table 2.—Number and membership of churches in urban and rural territory, membership by sex, and Sunday schools, by States, 1936.....	2
Table 3.—Number and membership of churches and membership by age in 1936, by States.....	2
Table 4.—Value of churches and parsonages and amount of church debt by States, 1936.....	3
Table 5.—Church expenditures by States, 1936.....	3
HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION.....	3
History.....	3
Doctrine.....	4
Organization.....	4

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Total expenditures during year.....

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

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

FIRE BAPTIZED HOLINESS CHURCH OF GOD OF THE AMERICAS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Fire Baptized Holiness Church of God of the Americas for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of all persons admitted to the local churches upon confession of faith.

This church was not reported prior to the 1936 Census, and 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.....	59	30	29		
Members, number.....	1,973	1,265	708	64.1	35.9
Average membership per church.....	33	42	24		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	555	300	256	54.0	46.0
Female.....	1,417	965	452	68.1	31.9
Males per 100 females.....	39.2	31.1	56.6		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	49	23	26		
13 years and over.....	1,757	1,215	542	69.2	30.8
Age not reported.....	167	27	140	16.2	83.8
Percent under 13 years ²	2.7	1.9	4.6		
Church edifices, number.....	46	25	21		
Value—number reporting.....	48	23	20		
Amount reported.....	\$146,232	\$65,082	\$81,150	44.5	55.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$141,442	\$62,817	\$79,125	44.1	55.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$4,790	\$2,265	\$2,025	57.7	42.3
Average value per church.....	\$3,401	\$2,830	\$4,058		
Debt—number reporting.....	15	10	5		
Amount reported.....	\$16,229	\$9,880	\$6,349	60.9	39.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	20	9	11		
Parsonages, number.....	4	3	1		
Value—number reporting.....	4	3	1		
Amount reported.....	\$3,000	\$2,500	\$500	83.3	18.7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	58	30	28		
Amount reported.....	\$30,089	\$24,142	\$5,927	80.3	19.7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$12,837	\$10,225	\$2,612	79.7	20.3
All other salaries.....	\$2,279	\$1,679	\$600	73.7	26.3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,795	\$1,455	\$343	80.9	19.1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,967	\$1,206	\$571	69.4	30.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$9,831	\$3,008	\$683	78.5	21.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,284	\$1,173	\$111	91.4	8.6
Home missions.....	\$1,266	\$1,136	\$160	87.7	12.3
Foreign missions.....	\$981	\$628	\$353	92.2	7.8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,294	\$1,805	\$489	78.7	21.3
All other purposes.....	\$1,902	\$1,737	\$165	91.3	8.7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$513	\$805	\$212		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	54	29	25		
Officers and teachers.....	522	329	193	63.0	37.0
Scholars.....	1,651	1,151	500	69.7	30.3
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	4	1		
Officers and teachers.....	33	30	3		
Scholars.....	263	250	13	95.1	4.9

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present, for 1936, the statistics for the Fire Baptized Holiness Church of God of the Americas 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, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches, together with the membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." 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, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	59	30	29	1,973	1,285	708	556	1,417	39.2	54	522	1,651
NEW ENGLAND:												
Connecticut.....	3		3	51		51	16	35		8	25	59
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	4	4		172	172		34	138	24.6	3	50	105
Pennsylvania.....	2	2		34	34		8	26		2	15	52
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	2	2		53	53		19	34		2	16	90
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
District of Columbia.....	1	1		37	37		6	31		1	10	30
Virginia.....	1	1		33	33		10	23		1	10	30
North Carolina.....	7	3	4	432	240	192	132	300	44.0	7	92	450
South Carolina.....	21	6	15	588	348	240	166	422	39.3	17	165	417
Georgia.....	7	5	2	212	182	30	42	170	24.7	7	45	175
Florida.....	7	2	5	230	35	195	100	130	76.9	7	40	113
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Tennessee.....	3	3		117	117		20	97		3	49	115
Alabama.....	1	1		14	14		3	11		1	5	15

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

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

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

STATE	Number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE			
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	59	1,973	49	1,757	187	2.7
Connecticut.....	3	51		51		
New York.....	4	172		172		
North Carolina.....	7	432	10	282	140	3.4
South Carolina.....	21	588	22	539	27	3.9
Georgia.....	7	212	6	206		2.8
Florida.....	7	230	3	227		1.3
Tennessee.....	3	117	3	114		2.6
Other States.....	7	171	5	166		2.9

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² Includes: Pennsylvania, 2; Ohio, 2; Virginia, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Alabama, 1.

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]

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.....	59	46	43	\$146, 232	15	\$16, 229	4	\$3, 000
North Carolina.....	7	6	5	24, 000	4	6, 645	1	} 13, 000
South Carolina.....	21	17	16	27, 850	2	408	2	
Georgia.....	7	6	6	7, 482	1	105	1	
Florida.....	7	6	5	4, 600	1	150	-----	
Tennessee.....	3	3	3	6, 000	2	200	-----	
Other States.....	14	9	8	76, 300	5	8, 721	-----	-----

¹ Amount for North Carolina and Georgia combined with figures for South Carolina, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Includes: Connecticut, 2; New York, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Ohio, 1; Virginia, 1; and Alabama, 1.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

STATE	Total number of churches	Churches reporting	EXPENDITURES										
			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.....	59	58	\$30, 069	\$12, 837	\$2, 279	\$1, 798	\$1, 867	\$3, 831	\$1, 284	\$1, 296	\$681	\$2, 294	\$1, 902
Connecticut.....	3	3	1, 093	581	217	110	326	439	52	30	10	199	29
New York.....	4	4	7, 197	2, 282	690	674	784	1, 001	779	165	254	169	399
North Carolina.....	7	7	5, 210	2, 813	300	102	335	501	121	235	134	308	310
South Carolina.....	21	21	7, 629	3, 117	569	499	250	908	184	689	64	768	681
Georgia.....	7	7	1, 716	817	238	75	51	89	68	33	100	218	22
Florida.....	7	6	688	286	39	42	76	85	5	27	8	27	93
Tennessee.....	3	3	1, 609	893	-----	160	22	158	11	85	5	225	50
Other States.....	7	17	4, 018	2, 048	226	136	23	660	64	127	106	320	318

¹ Includes: Pennsylvania, 2; Ohio, 2; Virginia, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Alabama, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The first general council of the Fire Baptized Holiness Church of God of the Americas was held at Anderson, S. C., 1898. It was at that time called the Fire Baptized Holiness Association of America as reported by W. E. Fuller:

There were 140 representatives from various parts of the United States and Dominion of Canada, and I, W. E. Fuller, was the only colored representative among them. Here it was that this grand old church of ours began among our own people.

We were connected with the white people for 10 years and at the expiration of 10 years we met again at Anderson, S. C., 1903, and owing to the growing prejudice that began to arise among the people outside this denomination, it was mutually agreed that we have separate incorporations.

During our connection we accumulated upwards of \$20,000 worth of property and at the separation we were given warranty deeds for the same.

¹ This statement was prepared from material taken from the Discipline printed by The True Witness Publishing Co., Seneca, S. C.

W. E. Fuller was elected general overseer and C. C. Childs was elected secretary and treasurer. The membership at that time, according to the general secretary's record, was 925.

From 1922 to 1926 this church operated under the title Fire Baptized Holiness Church of God. In 1926 the General Council met with Mt. Moriah Fire Baptized Holiness Church at Knoxville, Tenn. During this council it was voted to change the name of this church to the Fire Baptized Holiness Church of God of the Americas.

DOCTRINE

The object and purpose of this church is threefold: (1) For the deepening of our spiritual life, so that all our members may attain and impress every Christian believer to seek the highest Christian experience possible in this life. (Matt. 5: 14-16.)

(2) To ordain elders, pastors, evangelists, missionaries, and teachers, divinely called and set apart according to their gifts and calling, who shall be required to teach and preach the doctrine set forth in the Basis of Union. (I Cor. 7:20; Titus 1:5.)

(3) To enforce ordinances enacted by Christ and practiced by the holy Apostles and fathers of the early church, such as baptism (Matt. 3:16) and administration of the Lord's Supper as instituted by Himself, followed by washing of the saints' feet (St. John 13: 4, 17); solemnizing matrimony (I Peter 2: 13, 15) and burying the dead.

Article III. The Basis of Union, shown in the Discipline, contains the doctrinal basis for this denomination. It believes and teaches repentance; regeneration; justification; sanctification; pentecostal baptism, speaking with other tongues as the spirit gives utterance; divine healing of the body; and the premillennial second coming of Christ. It also teaches the sanctity of marriage.

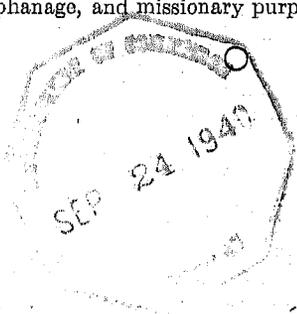
It utterly opposes the teachings of the so-called Christian Scientists, Spiritualists, Unitarians, Universalists, and Mormons. It denies as false and unscriptural Adventism, immorality, antinomianism, annihilation of the wicked, the glorification of the body, and many other modern teachings of the day.

No subsequent general council shall have authority to change the Basis of Union without a full representation from the local churches.

ORGANIZATION

The Fire Baptized Holiness Church of God of the Americas recognizes and acknowledges the Lord Christ as the supreme head and rightful governor of the church in all its departments. The organization includes the following officers: A bishop, two overseers, general secretary, treasurer, and board of trustees.

The local churches are served by the ruling elders, ordained ministers, and pastors. A general convention meets annually for the purpose of raising funds for education, orphanage, and missionary purposes.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 54

UNITED HOLY CHURCH
OF AMERICA, INC.

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of

Dr. T. F. MURPHY

Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1940

CONTENTS

	Page
GENERAL INTRODUCTION.....	III
Number of churches.....	III
Membership.....	III
Urban and rural churches.....	III
Church edifices.....	IV
Value of church property.....	IV
Debt.....	IV
Expenditures.....	IV
Averages.....	IV
Sunday schools.....	IV
STATISTICS.....	1
Table 1.—Summary of statistics for churches in urban and rural territory, 1936.....	1
Table 2.—Number and membership of churches in urban and rural territory and membership by sex, by States, 1936....	2
Table 3.—Number and membership of churches, membership by age, and Sunday schools, by States, 1936.....	3
Table 4.—Value of churches and amount of church debt by States, 1936.....	3
Table 5.—Church expenditures by States, 1936.....	4
Table 6.—Number and membership of churches, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools, by convocations, 1936.....	4
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Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

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

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

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

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

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

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UNITED HOLY CHURCH OF AMERICA, INC.

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the United Holy Church of America, Inc., for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. Of the three parsonages reported, two were located in Virginia and one in North Carolina. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

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

As the United Holy Church of America, Inc., was not reported prior to 1936, 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 -----	162	82	80	50.6	49.4
Members, number -----	7,536	4,232	3,303	56.2	43.8
Average membership per church -----	47	52	41		
Membership by sex:					
Male -----	2,278	1,194	1,084	52.4	47.6
Female -----	5,174	2,992	2,182	57.8	42.2
Sex not reported -----	83	46	37		
Males per 100 females -----	44.0	39.9	49.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years -----	653	394	259	60.3	39.7
13 years and over -----	5,880	3,101	2,788	52.7	47.3
Age not reported -----	993	737	256	74.2	25.8
Percent under 13 years ² -----	10.0	11.3	8.5		
Church edifices, number -----	109	48	61	44.0	56.0
Value—number reporting -----	101	40	61	39.6	60.4
Amount reported -----	\$344,722	\$261,482	\$83,240	76.9	24.1
Constructed prior to 1936 -----	\$226,997	\$155,807	\$71,100	68.7	31.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936 -----	\$117,725	\$105,585	\$12,140	89.7	10.3
Average value per church -----	\$3,413	\$6,537	\$1,365		
Debt—number reporting -----	29	20	9		
Amount reported -----	\$64,562	\$62,127	\$2,435	96.5	4.5
Number reporting "no debt" -----	43	13	30		
Parsonages, number -----	7	4	3		
Value—number reporting -----	3	2	1		
Amount reported -----	\$4,700	\$3,700	\$1,000	78.7	21.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number -----	159	80	79	50.3	49.7
Amount reported -----	\$68,900	\$53,041	\$15,859	77.0	23.0
Pastors' salaries -----	\$22,980	\$15,308	\$7,672	66.6	33.4
All other salaries -----	\$5,346	\$3,805	\$1,541	71.2	28.8
Repairs and improvements -----	\$9,351	\$7,391	\$1,960	70.0	21.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest -----	\$7,636	\$6,736	\$900	88.2	11.8
All other current expenses, including interest -----	\$9,157	\$8,284	\$873	90.5	9.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc. -----	\$1,858	\$1,356	\$502	73.0	27.0
Home missions -----	\$2,706	\$2,314	\$452	83.7	16.3
Foreign missions -----	\$2,005	\$1,540	\$465	76.8	23.2
To general headquarters for distribution -----	\$3,726	\$2,540	\$1,186	68.2	31.8
All other purposes -----	\$4,075	\$3,767	\$308	92.4	7.6
Average expenditure per church -----	\$433	\$663	\$201		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number -----	151	77	74	51.0	49.0
Officers and teachers -----	1,253	686	567	54.7	45.3
Scholars -----	5,179	2,990	2,189	57.7	42.3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for the United Holy Church of America, Inc., 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 for selected States the number and membership of the churches, 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 church edifices and the amount of debt on such property. 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.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 6 presents, for each convocation of the United Holy Church of America, Inc., the more important statistical data shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

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 ¹
United States.....	162	82	80	7,535	4,232	3,303	2,278	5,174	83	44.0
NEW ENGLAND:										
Massachusetts.....	3	3		65	65		19	46		
Connecticut.....	1	1		20	20		5	15		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	6	6		481	481		184	297		62.0
New Jersey.....	6	5	1	186	178	8	67	119		56.3
Pennsylvania.....	14	13	1	517	511	6	121	396		30.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	6	5	1	209	199	10	67	142		47.2
Michigan.....	1	1		15	15		5	10		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
District of Columbia.....	4	4		142	142		35	107		32.7
Virginia.....	14	8	6	605	469	136	103	412		46.8
West Virginia.....	11	2	9	376	86	290	130	246		52.8
North Carolina.....	91	33	58	4,547	2,035	2,512	1,281	3,183	83	40.2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Alabama.....	4		4	341		341	159	182		87.4
PACIFIC:										
California.....	1	1		31	31		12	19		

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

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

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.....	182	7,535	663	5,869	993	10.0	151	1,253	5,179
NEW ENGLAND:									
Massachusetts.....	3	65	3	43	19	-----	3	21	85
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	6	481	66	339	76	16.3	6	36	240
New Jersey.....	6	186	49	137	-----	26.3	6	56	174
Pennsylvania.....	14	517	17	372	128	4.4	13	110	402
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	6	209	9	170	30	5.0	6	40	205
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Dist. of Columbia..	4	142	-----	119	23	-----	4	32	171
Virginia.....	14	605	28	522	55	5.1	13	102	474
West Virginia.....	11	376	78	277	21	22.0	8	64	402
North Carolina.....	91	4,547	357	3,680	610	9.1	85	741	2,823
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Alabama.....	4	341	41	300	-----	12.0	4	33	143
Other States.....	3	66	5	30	31	-----	3	18	60

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

² Includes: Connecticut, 1; Michigan, 1; and California, 1.

TABLE 4.—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.....	182	109	101	\$344,722	29	\$54,562
Virginia.....	14	9	8	65,550	4	7,271
West Virginia.....	11	5	5	10,000	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	91	80	78	161,072	23	11,291
Alabama.....	4	4	4	6,100	-----	-----
Other States.....	42	11	16	102,000	2	36,000

¹ Includes: New York, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Ohio, 1; and California, 1.

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	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..	182	169	\$68,900	\$22,980	\$5,348	\$9,351	\$7,636	\$9,167	\$1,858	\$2,766	\$2,005	\$3,726	\$4,075
NEW ENGLAND:													
Massachusetts..	3	3	454	222	-----	-----	-----	-----	70	28	39	45	50
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	6	6	9,369	1,265	1,000	1,525	1,236	1,638	102	64	56	184	2,239
New Jersey....	6	6	3,843	1,151	361	-----	-----	1,341	17	53	73	122	725
Pennsylvania..	14	13	5,385	1,692	229	198	450	1,537	325	242	333	227	152
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	6	6	3,475	1,572	106	102	-----	984	-----	236	170	148	157
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Dist. of Columbia.....	4	3	876	413	52	-----	-----	300	35	0	6	44	20
Virginia.....	14	14	7,859	2,446	695	107	2,221	1,316	130	247	313	322	62
West Virginia....	11	11	2,562	1,289	285	240	120	133	62	160	37	162	89
North Carolina..	91	90	32,162	11,483	2,592	7,129	3,309	1,577	1,057	1,381	822	2,411	431
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Alabama.....	4	4	709	501	115	50	-----	-----	-----	12	22	9	-----
Other States....	3	13	2,236	946	-----	-----	800	326	-----	328	134	52	150

¹ Includes: Connecticut, 1; Michigan, 1; and California, 1.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONVOCATIONS, 1936

CONVOCAATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	182	7,535	101	\$344,722	29	\$54,582	159	\$68,900	151	5,179
New England.....	3	65	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	513	3	85
Northern.....	39	1,317	3	81,000	1	31,000	28	18,490	29	962
Northwestern.....	21	706	8	31,000	1	5,000	21	9,312	18	714
Southern.....	108	5,447	90	232,722	27	18,582	107	40,585	101	3,418

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

On the first Sunday in May 1886, at Method, N. C., a suburb of Raleigh, N. C., a meeting was held which was the first of its kind in the State and the South. The meeting was conducted by Rev. Isaac Cheshier and was the beginning of the United Holy Church of America.

On October 13, 1894, in Durham, N. C., the first convocation was organized. October 15, 1900, a convention was called at Durham to prepare a discipline for the government of the churches.

The church was first known as the "Holy Church of North Carolina"; then the "Holy Church of North Carolina and Virginia."

In September 1916, in convocation assembled at Oxford, N. C., the name was changed to the United Holy Church of America, and on September 25, 1918, the church was incorporated under this name.

DOCTRINE

The articles of faith briefly stated are as follows:

We believe in one God, His only Son, Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Spirit; that man was made in the image of God; that God would have all men return to Him; that the Old and New Testaments are the record of God's revelation of Himself; the love of God to sinful men has found its highest expression in the redemptive work of His Son; that Jesus Christ, after He had risen from the dead, ascended into heaven; justification is an act of God whereby all sins are forgiven through faith; entire sanctification takes place subsequent to justification and is wrought instantaneously; in the baptism of the Holy Ghost, as the gift of power on the sanctified life; in divine healing of the body, through the precious atonement of Jesus; in the observance of the Lord's day as a day of holy rest and worship; and in the ultimate prevalence of the kingdom of Christ over all the earth.

The ordinances of baptism by immersion, the Lord's Supper, and the washing of feet are observed.

ORGANIZATION

The officers of the church are president, vice president, secretary, corresponding secretary, treasurer, and auditor. A board of trustees, consisting of nine members, has full and complete charge of the management of any schools, orphanages, charitable or religious enterprises under the control of the church. Other boards may be organized when necessary.

The purpose of this church is to establish and maintain in North Carolina and other States of the United States and to the uttermost parts of the world, a municipality of holy convocations, assemblies, conventions, conferences, public worship, missionary and school work, orphan homes, manual and trades training, and other operations auxiliary and incidental thereto; also religious resorts, with permanent and temporary dwellings for health, rest, Christian work and fellowship, and for the spiritual, moral, and mental improvement of men, women, boys, and girls.

¹ This statement was prepared from information contained in the "Standard Manual," furnished by Bishop H. L. Fisher, United Holy Church of America, Inc., New York City.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 55

SCANDINAVIAN
EVANGELICAL BODIES

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

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

Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America
The Evangelical Free Church of America
Norwegian and Danish Evangelical Free Church
Association of North America

Prepared under the supervision of

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Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

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CONTENTS

	Page
GENERAL INTRODUCTION.....	iii
SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL BODIES	
GENERAL STATEMENT.....	1
SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.....	1
EVANGELICAL MISSION COVENANT CHURCH OF AMERICA	
STATISTICS.....	2
Table 1.—Summary of statistics for churches in urban and rural territory, 1936.....	2
Table 2.—Comparative summary, 1906 to 1936.....	3
Table 3.—Number and membership of churches in urban and rural territory, membership by sex, and Sunday schools, by States, 1936.....	4
Table 4.—Number and membership of churches, 1906 to 1936, and membership by age in 1936, by States.....	5
Table 5.—Value of churches and parsonages and amount of church debt by States, 1936.....	6
Table 6.—Church expenditures by States, 1936.....	7
Table 7.—Number and membership of churches, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools, by conferences, 1936.....	9
HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION.....	9
THE EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCH OF AMERICA	
STATISTICS.....	11
Table 1.—Summary of statistics for churches in urban and rural territory, 1936.....	11
Table 2.—Comparative summary, 1906 to 1936.....	12
Table 3.—Number and membership of churches in urban and rural territory, membership by sex, and Sunday schools, by States, 1936.....	13
Table 4.—Number and membership of churches, 1906 to 1936, and membership by age in 1936, by States.....	14
Table 5.—Value of churches and parsonages and amount of church debt by States, 1936.....	14
Table 6.—Church expenditures by States, 1936.....	15
HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION.....	15
NORWEGIAN AND DANISH EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCH ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA	
STATISTICS.....	17
Table 1.—Summary of statistics for churches in urban and rural territory, 1936.....	17
Table 2.—Comparative summary, 1916 to 1936.....	18
Table 3.—Number and membership of churches in urban and rural territory, membership by sex, and Sunday schools, by States, 1936.....	19
Table 4.—Number and membership of churches, 1916 to 1936, and membership by age in 1936, by States.....	19
Table 5.—Value of churches and parsonages and amount of church debt by States, 1936.....	20
Table 6.—Church expenditures by States, 1936.....	20
HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION.....	21

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL BODIES

GENERAL STATEMENT

The movement away from the state churches in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark has found expression in the United States in the formation of three bodies, as follows: The Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America, The Evangelical Free Church of America, and the Norwegian and Danish Evangelical Free Church Association of North America.

The bodies included in the group in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906 are listed below, with the principal statistics as reported for the four periods. The Evangelical Free Church of America was organized as the Swedish Evangelical Free Mission; and other slight changes in names will be noted.

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

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
1936								
Total for the group.....	553	56,827	525	\$7,804,351	541	\$1,473,244	509	65,441
Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America.....	407	43,981	391	6,173,909	398	1,130,245	379	48,162
The Evangelical Free Church of America.....	102	8,857	96	891,542	100	236,542	97	13,245
Norwegian and Danish Evangelical Free Church Association of North America.....	44	3,989	38	738,900	43	106,457	33	4,034
1926								
Total for the group.....	506	48,785	481	7,480,579	486	1,954,860	443	58,177
Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America.....	357	36,838	340	5,301,379	344	1,402,398	312	41,050
Swedish Evangelical Free Church of the United States of America.....	107	8,166	101	1,228,700	102	329,644	95	11,250
Norwegian and Danish Evangelical Free Church Association of North America.....	41	3,781	40	960,500	40	222,818	36	3,877
1916								
Total for the group.....	458	37,816	439	3,053,838	441	722,535	431	41,701
Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America.....	324	29,164	310	2,295,172	311	522,352	305	30,937
Swedish Evangelical Free Church.....	102	6,208	98	480,965	98	144,303	95	8,672
Norwegian-Danish Free Church.....	32	2,444	31	277,700	32	55,880	31	2,092
1906								
Total for the group.....	407	27,712	379	1,638,575	-----	-----	373	32,504
Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America.....	281	20,760	261	1,225,220	-----	-----	258	24,888
Swedish Evangelical Free Mission.....	126	6,952	118	413,455	-----	-----	115	7,616

EVANGELICAL MISSION COVENANT CHURCH OF AMERICA

(FORMERLY SWEDISH EVANGELICAL MISSION COVENANT OF AMERICA)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Evangelical Mission Covenant 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. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

In this denomination only those who have confessed faith and have voluntarily applied for membership can become members, and only such persons are counted in the membership list. Children and other young people who have not confessed faith are not included.

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	407	210	197	51.6	48.4
Members, number.....	43,981	33,209	10,772	75.5	24.5
Average membership per church.....	108	158	55		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	15,659	11,277	4,382	72.0	28.0
Female.....	22,898	17,285	5,613	75.5	24.5
Sex not reported.....	5,424	4,647	777	85.7	14.3
Males per 100 females.....	68.4	65.2	78.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	155	87	68	56.1	43.9
13 years and over.....	36,210	27,344	8,866	75.5	24.5
Age not reported.....	7,616	5,778	1,838	75.9	24.1
Percent under 13 years ²	0.4	0.3	0.8		
Church edifices, number.....	400	209	191	52.2	47.8
Value—number reporting.....	391	201	190	51.4	48.6
Amount reported.....	\$6,173,909	\$5,100,827	\$1,073,082	82.6	17.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$6,877,577	\$4,862,695	\$1,024,982	82.6	17.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$296,332	\$248,232	\$48,100	83.8	16.2
Average value per church.....	\$15,760	\$25,377	\$5,648		
Debt—number reporting.....	95	77	18		
Amount reported.....	\$693,834	\$571,222	\$22,612	96.2	3.8
Number reporting "no debt".....	222	96	126	43.2	56.8
Parsonages, number.....	230	125	105	54.3	45.7
Value—number reporting.....	222	118	104	53.2	46.8
Amount reported.....	\$948,350	\$635,200	\$313,150	67.0	33.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	308	209	189	52.5	47.5
Amount reported.....	\$1,130,245	\$897,759	\$232,486	79.4	20.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$322,018	\$267,036	\$114,082	70.1	29.9
All other salaries.....	\$104,696	\$91,875	\$12,821	87.8	12.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$74,462	\$52,232	\$22,230	70.1	29.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$85,815	\$79,340	\$6,475	92.5	7.5
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$244,496	\$212,925	\$31,571	87.1	12.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$23,100	\$19,661	\$3,439	85.1	14.9
Home missions.....	\$49,261	\$35,083	\$10,578	78.5	21.5
Foreign missions.....	\$50,831	\$42,944	\$7,937	84.4	15.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$29,795	\$22,237	\$7,528	74.7	25.3
All other purposes.....	\$35,751	\$69,826	\$15,825	81.5	18.5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,840	\$4,266	\$1,230		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE I.—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.....	379	208	171	54.9	45.1
Officers and teachers.....	5,895	4,059	1,836	68.9	31.1
Scholars.....	48,162	33,997	14,165	70.6	29.4
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	193	103	90	53.4	46.6
Officers and teachers.....	1,000	584	506	53.6	46.4
Scholars.....	10,519	6,097	4,422	58.0	42.0
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	28	20	8	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	68	49	19	-----	-----
Scholars.....	649	479	170	73.8	26.2

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

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

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	407	357	324	281
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	50	33	43	-----
Percent.....	14.0	10.2	15.3	-----
Members, number.....	43,981	36,838	29,164	20,760
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	7,143	7,674	8,404	-----
Percent.....	19.4	26.3	40.5	-----
Average membership per church.....	108	103	90	74
Church edifices, number.....	400	357	310	268
Value—number reporting.....	391	340	310	261
Amount reported.....	\$6,178,909	\$5,301,379	\$2,295,172	\$1,225,220
Average value per church.....	\$15,790	\$15,592	\$7,404	\$4,694
Debt—number reporting.....	95	55	83	83
Amount reported.....	\$598,834	\$282,845	\$205,132	\$121,694
Parsonages, number.....	230	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	222	213	134	91
Amount reported.....	\$948,350	\$1,253,670	\$375,200	\$184,500
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	398	344	311	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,130,245	\$1,402,398	\$522,352	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$382,018	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	\$104,696	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$74,402	\$1,020,249	\$408,064	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$85,815	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$244,496	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$23,100	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$49,261	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$50,881	\$291,191	\$75,801	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$29,765	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$85,751	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$90,958	\$38,487	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,840	\$4,077	\$1,680	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	379	312	305	258
Officers and teachers.....	5,895	4,091	3,464	2,882
Scholars.....	48,162	41,050	30,937	24,888

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

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	407	210	197	48,981	33,208	10,772	15,659	32,868	5,424	68.4	379	5,895	48,162
NEW ENGLAND:													
New Hampshire.....	1	1	---	112	---	---	47	66	---	---	1	9	52
Vermont.....	3	3	---	116	116	---	51	65	---	---	2	12	34
Massachusetts.....	22	19	3	3,418	3,157	261	1,303	2,115	---	81.6	20	340	2,371
Rhode Island.....	0	5	1	642	602	40	200	333	109	60.1	6	90	510
Connecticut.....	21	9	12	1,943	1,362	581	684	1,082	177	63.2	19	250	1,231
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	11	11	---	2,495	2,495	---	923	1,572	---	58.7	10	254	1,827
New Jersey.....	4	4	---	302	302	---	118	184	---	64.1	3	39	298
Pennsylvania.....	19	10	9	1,204	923	281	487	717	---	67.9	18	223	1,020
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	2	2	---	434	434	---	158	276	---	57.2	2	44	465
Indiana.....	5	3	2	242	147	95	114	128	---	89.1	5	54	392
Illinois.....	45	41	4	8,640	8,471	169	3,015	4,620	1,005	65.3	44	1,097	10,888
Michigan.....	25	14	11	2,262	1,837	425	982	1,380	---	71.2	24	359	2,342
Wisconsin.....	31	9	22	1,397	484	913	479	625	293	76.6	28	254	1,554
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	87	26	61	8,488	5,787	2,701	2,179	3,076	3,233	70.8	78	1,163	10,165
Iowa.....	20	7	13	1,912	947	965	747	1,071	94	69.7	20	268	2,106
Missouri.....	1	1	---	161	161	---	71	90	---	---	1	17	169
South Dakota.....	10	10	---	295	295	---	132	163	---	81.0	7	71	419
Nebraska.....	22	5	17	2,142	697	1,445	915	1,213	14	75.4	22	304	3,137
Kansas.....	24	7	17	1,789	517	1,272	768	991	30	77.5	21	258	2,024
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Florida.....	1	1	---	31	31	---	16	16	---	---	1	10	76
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Alabama.....	1	---	1	26	---	26	10	16	---	---	1	12	180
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Texas.....	1	---	1	20	---	20	9	11	---	---	1	8	40
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	3	3	---	126	126	---	24	32	70	---	3	34	246
Idaho.....	1	1	---	41	41	---	18	23	---	---	1	8	63
Wyoming.....	1	1	---	19	19	---	4	15	---	---	1	7	40
Colorado.....	4	3	1	373	298	75	157	216	---	72.7	4	52	425
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	12	8	4	1,593	1,368	225	681	834	28	77.0	12	286	2,077
Oregon.....	4	2	2	407	279	128	154	253	---	60.9	4	69	554
California.....	20	14	6	3,252	2,496	756	1,214	1,667	371	72.8	20	353	3,487

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 18 years	13 years and over	Age not report- ed	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	407	367	324	281	43,981	36,838	29,164	20,760	155	36,210	7,616	0.4
NEW ENGLAND:												
Vermont.....	3				116					116		
Massachusetts.....	22	5	1		3,418	1,370	204			3,024	394	
Rhode Island.....	6	6			642	666				642		
Connecticut.....	21	6			1,943	859				1,677	266	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	11	9	6	4	2,495	2,235	1,670	804		1,943	552	
New Jersey.....	4	1	1		302	128	(²)			302		
Pennsylvania.....	19	13	10	4	1,204	619	474	161		1,140	55	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Indiana.....	5	4	5	5	242	173	216	179	3	239		1.2
Illinois.....	45	42	43	41	8,640	7,587	7,798	5,762		7,237	1,403	
Michigan.....	25	31	29	33	2,362	2,064	2,040	1,974	102	2,207	53	4.4
Wisconsin.....	31	21	16	12	1,397	1,181	689	580		885	512	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	87	94	102	80	8,488	7,722	6,506	5,017	5	5,508	2,975	.1
Iowa.....	20	24	25	25	1,912	2,060	2,235	1,492		1,666	256	
South Dakota.....	10	7	10	13	295	295	368	473	1	275	19	.4
Nebraska.....	22	20	24	20	2,142	2,152	2,284	1,625	5	1,848	280	.3
Kansas.....	24	24	18	18	1,780	1,890	1,328	1,073	15	1,552	222	1.0
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	3	3	5	4	126	117	193	116		56	70	
Idaho.....	1	2	2	3	41	45	98	108		41		
Colorado.....	4	4	2	4	373	284	172	208		373		
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	12	14	6	3	1,593	1,653	774	260	3	1,401	99	.2
Oregon.....	4	2	2	1	407	274	150	110		407		
California.....	20	19	13	6	3,252	2,571	1,594	339	21	2,886	345	.7
Other States.....	3	8	6	4	802	893	272	380		696	106	

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² Membership included in figures shown for "Other States."

³ Includes 2 churches in Ohio; and 1 in each of the following States—New Hampshire, Missouri, Florida, Alabama, Texas, and Wyoming.

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.....	407	400	391	\$6,173,909	95	\$599,834	222	\$948,850
NEW ENGLAND:								
Vermont.....	3	3	3	8,500				
Massachusetts.....	22	22	22	608,482	6	45,850	11	76,650
Rhode Island.....	6	6	5	81,000	2	5,100	3	24,500
Connecticut.....	21	21	20	433,450	8	66,900	12	75,400
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	11	11	11	410,000	3	11,700	5	52,000
New Jersey.....	4	4	4	50,000	3	1,350	1	(1)
Pennsylvania.....	19	19	18	244,475	3	7,750	9	37,500
EAST NORTH CEN- TRAL:								
Indiana.....	5	5	5	60,500	1	435	1	(1)
Illinois.....	45	45	43	1,394,580	20	260,550	20	126,850
Michigan.....	25	24	24	221,030	2	1,000	16	55,200
Wisconsin.....	31	29	28	139,900	4	1,879	13	31,600
WEST NORTH CEN- TRAL:								
Minnesota.....	87	86	85	942,526	14	102,400	43	164,500
Iowa.....	20	20	20	290,000	2	1,750	17	68,500
South Dakota.....	10	10	10	31,700	1	1,000	4	12,850
Nebraska.....	22	19	19	192,000	4	10,500	18	57,100
Kansas.....	24	24	24	209,830	4	10,045	20	44,600
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	3	3	3	16,200				
Colorado.....	4	4	4	48,500	1	14,200	3	10,500
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	12	12	12	266,235	6	14,425	7	22,500
Oregon.....	4	4	4	43,900	1	700	2	(1)
California.....	20	20	20	409,500	6	29,500	12	49,000
Other States.....	9	9	7	92,000	4	6,800	5	39,100

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

² Includes 1 church in each of the following States—New Hampshire, Ohio, Missouri, Alabama, Texas, Idaho, and Wyoming.

EVANGELICAL MISSION COVENANT CHURCH

7

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.....	407	398	\$1, 130, 245	\$382, 018	\$104, 696	\$74, 462
NEW ENGLAND:						
Vermont.....	3	3	2, 117	1, 201	121	29
Massachusetts.....	22	22	78, 592	30, 108	8, 759	4, 322
Rhode Island.....	6	6	17, 342	7, 908	2, 089	716
Connecticut.....	21	20	57, 322	21, 134	4, 011	4, 541
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	11	11	64, 896	19, 910	8, 449	2, 047
New Jersey.....	4	4	8, 920	5, 021	400	734
Pennsylvania.....	19	19	31, 380	13, 717	1, 327	2, 148
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Indiana.....	5	5	8, 270	3, 620	335	2, 058
Illinois.....	45	44	239, 063	64, 267	26, 117	12, 520
Michigan.....	25	24	55, 603	22, 958	3, 907	2, 929
Wisconsin.....	31	31	30, 909	15, 002	900	1, 930
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	87	83	210, 814	60, 578	25, 159	10, 922
Iowa.....	30	20	43, 230	17, 376	3, 549	5, 349
South Dakota.....	10	10	4, 896	2, 553	130	347
Nebraska.....	22	22	42, 256	17, 791	3, 049	2, 049
Kansas.....	24	23	41, 676	14, 518	1, 323	7, 073
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	3	3	5, 845	1, 201		518
Colorado.....	4	4	11, 974	3, 832	624	493
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	12	11	41, 010	12, 783	3, 830	2, 226
Oregon.....	4	4	9, 802	4, 087	662	500
California.....	20	20	100, 401	31, 313	8, 667	7, 505
Other States.....	9	9	23, 848	10, 233	1, 288	2, 308

Includes 2 churches in Ohio; and 1 in each of the following States—New Hampshire, Missouri, Florida, Alabama, Texas, Idaho, and Wyoming.

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.....	\$85,815	\$244,486	\$23,100	\$49,281	\$50,681	\$29,765	\$85,751
NEW ENGLAND:							
Vermont.....		260	67	61	14	44	320
Massachusetts.....	2,450	15,577	2,715	3,491	3,968	384	7,390
Rhode Island.....		2,029	282	215	561	281	2,061
Connecticut.....	2,828	16,871	1,277	2,094	2,023	755	1,788
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	4,978	14,542	4,286	3,207	3,788	412	2,677
New Jersey.....	75	1,021	348	197	609	20	495
Pennsylvania.....	2,089	7,146	378	1,109	1,305	354	1,807
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Indiana.....		1,268	20	188	201	96	477
Illinois.....	23,409	61,532	5,732	8,059	8,591	9,535	19,301
Michigan.....	2,767	10,199	832	2,635	2,940	2,531	3,955
Wisconsin.....	371	9,436	224	1,324	762	238	782
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	29,171	43,262	1,509	10,691	10,081	4,239	15,152
Iowa.....	1,788	6,604	431	2,413	1,563	1,501	2,706
South Dakota.....	107	574	225	300	168	22	470
Nebraska.....	912	6,345	228	1,825	1,886	2,020	6,151
Kansas.....	2,314	9,169	365	999	1,447	1,551	2,316
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....		2,082	200	8	5	243	1,588
Colorado.....	500	3,160	104	233	69	911	2,048
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	2,136	10,357	682	2,950	1,517	1,658	2,871
Oregon.....		1,155	195	163	76	198	1,866
California.....	8,008	16,122	2,843	0,212	8,757	2,475	8,499
Other States.....	1,912	5,135	107	987	1,150	247	431

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

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
Total.....	407	43,981	391	\$6,173,909	95	\$693,834	398	\$1,130,245	379	48,162
California.....	22	3,291	22	425,500	6	29,500	22	103,001	22	3,737
East Coast.....	27	1,846	26	427,450	6	47,800	26	55,247	22	1,378
Eastern Missionary.....	36	6,381	35	918,482	16	56,300	36	134,597	34	3,670
Illinois.....	65	9,216	51	1,451,580	24	262,947	54	255,945	55	11,529
Iowa.....	18	1,836	18	281,000	1	(¹)	18	40,798	18	2,004
Kansas.....	25	1,950	25	237,830	5	14,345	24	46,387	22	2,198
Massachusetts.....	1	13	1	(¹)			1	(¹)	1	42
Michigan, Lower.....	10	1,129	10	133,400	1	(¹)	9	28,642	9	1,140
Michigan, Upper.....	10	510	9	67,700			10	14,278	10	723
Middle East.....	24	3,043	22	423,975	5	15,650	24	74,439	23	2,538
Middle West.....	16	1,340	13	124,100	3	2,500	16	28,132	16	2,580
Nebraska.....	11	1,194	11	137,000	3	22,400	11	26,698	11	1,018
Northeast Nebraska.....	1	10	1	(¹)			1	(¹)		
Northern Michigan.....	3	106	3	15,000			3	3,650	3	151
Northwest.....	69	6,585	67	744,521	13	95,867	66	165,534	59	7,849
Northwest Michigan.....	8	637	8	27,530			8	12,103	7	516
Northwestern Mission.....	39	2,967	38	292,805	4	7,400	38	66,043	37	3,433
Pacific Northwest.....	19	2,163	19	319,336	7	15,125	18	37,209	19	2,870
South Dakota.....	10	340	10	35,200	1	(¹)	10	5,897	8	491
Southern States.....	2	51	1	(¹)			2	(¹)	2	116
Suffolk, South.....	1	383	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	185
Combinations.....				111,500		25,100		11,645		

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

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The great number of immigrants from Sweden, who during the latter half of the nineteenth century arrived in the United States of America, had in their homeland been connected with the Lutheran State Church of Sweden. On arriving in this country they, as a rule, organized Swedish Lutheran churches in their respective communities. Later on these churches organized the Augustana Synod, which affiliated itself with the Lutheran General Council.

A considerable number of the immigrants, however, had in their homeland experienced a spiritual awakening during the great revivals that stirred the Swedish nation during the nineteenth century. As a direct result of these revivals, laymen began to preach the gospel, and a free church movement developed within the state church of Sweden, a movement that was bitterly opposed by some of the clergy of the state church. Nevertheless, the free church movement gained strength, and mission societies and congregations were organized in various parts of Sweden. The Christians, who had thus been influenced by said revival movements, upon their arrival in America did not fully enjoy the spiritual atmosphere of the Swedish Lutheran churches in this country. For that reason they soon organized other churches that were more in harmony with the ideas prevalent in the free church movement in Sweden. In 1873 some of these churches organized the Swedish Lutheran Mission Synod, and in 1884 other churches of the same character organized the Swedish Lutheran Ansgarius

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1928, has been revised by Rev. Gust. E. Johnson, secretary, Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America, Chicago, Ill., and approved by him in its present form.

Synod. These two organizations labored side by side for about 10 years. Efforts were made, however, to unite these groups, and in February 1885 the Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America was organized in Chicago for the purpose of uniting the churches of the last-named synods as well as some other independent churches that had sprung up in the meantime. In 1937 the official name was changed to Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine, the Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America is strictly evangelical. The Bible is accepted as the word of God and the only infallible guide in matters of faith, doctrine, and practice. The Lutheran conception of the teachings of the Bible is generally accepted, but full freedom is given to those holding other views in doctrinal matters. The Mission Covenant has not accepted any articles of faith as binding for the churches of the organization.

ORGANIZATION

In church government, the Mission Covenant is essentially congregational, the local church having full freedom to arrange its own affairs. However, departing from the congregational idea, the Covenant ordains its own ministers. The churches affiliated with the Covenant send delegates to the annual conference, at which matters of common interest are considered and decided upon. The churches are also united in district associations for the purpose of better taking care of the local interests in the respective districts. There are 12 such district associations, not including the district of Canada.

WORK

The purpose of the Mission Covenant of America is to promote the preaching of the Gospel in the United States and in foreign countries, to build and support churches, to govern and support schools and seminaries, to educate and ordain ministers of the gospel, to license ministers and missionaries and assign them to duty, and to build and maintain hospitals and institutions for charitable and benevolent purposes.

Home mission work is carried out principally by the district associations, subsidized by the Mission Covenant. Home missionaries and evangelists are sent out in the United States and Canada. A Sunday-school secretary is engaged to promote the interests of the Sunday school and the junior young people, also a director of children's work and a director of evangelism.

The educational work of the Mission Covenant is carried out by the North Park College and Theological Seminary located in Chicago, Ill., and the Minnehaha Academy located in Minneapolis, Minn. The former of these institutions has an annual enrollment of over 1,000 pupils.

The Mission Covenant owns and operates in Chicago a modern hospital having a capacity of 175 beds and also conducts a modern Old People's Home caring for 110 persons. Some district associations connected with the Covenant also own and operate charitable institutions. The total number of institutions owned and operated by the Covenant, or by the various district associations, is as follows: Two schools, two homes for destitute children, two homes for sailors, two hospitals, and seven homes for the aged.

The Mission Covenant is also engaged in missionary work among the Indians in southeastern Alaska and among the Eskimos in northwestern Alaska. Six missionaries are engaged in this work, with a few native coworkers. Foreign mission work is carried on in the Province of Hupeh in central China. According to the latest available statistics, those of 1937, the Mission Covenant had 7 main mission stations, and 45 outstations in this field, with 35 American missionaries engaged in the evangelic, medical, and educational work, and 103 native coworkers labored under the direction of these missionaries. In Korawa, Belgian Congo, Africa, a new work has been started with 10 missionaries, among whom are 2 nurses and 1 school teacher. Approximately \$80,000 per year is appropriated for the foreign work of the Mission Covenant.

The Mission Covenant of America is also engaged in the publishing of religious literature. Thus, the Covenant Weekly is published once a week in 2 sections, one in Swedish and the other in the English language. Three Sunday-school papers are published weekly in the English language. Sunday-school books, and other books of a religious nature, are also published. The publishing and distributing of religious literature are carried on through the Covenant Book Concern, which is owned and operated by the Mission Covenant, its headquarters being in Chicago, Ill.

THE EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCH OF AMERICA

(FORMERLY SWEDISH EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for The Evangelical Free 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. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The requirements for membership in this denomination are that the applicant be a true believer and follower of the Lord Jesus Christ.

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.....	102	37	65	36.3	63.7
Members, number.....	8,867	5,360	3,497	60.5	39.5
Average membership per church.....	87	145	54		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	3,723	2,233	1,490	60.0	40.0
Female.....	4,883	3,127	1,756	64.0	36.0
Sex not reported.....	251		251		100.0
Males per 100 females.....	76.2	71.4	84.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	38		38		
13 years and over.....	7,381	4,266	3,115	57.8	42.2
Age not reported.....	1,438	1,094	344	76.1	23.9
Percent under 13 years ².....	.5		1.2		
Church edifices, number.....	99	36	63		
Value—number reporting.....	96	34	62		
Amount reported.....	\$891,542	\$615,775	\$275,767	69.1	30.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$886,125	\$610,775	\$275,350	68.9	31.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$5,417	\$5,000	\$417	92.3	7.7
Average value per church.....	\$9,287	\$18,111	\$4,448		
Debt—number reporting.....	21	13	8		
Amount reported.....	\$77,512	\$71,202	\$6,310		
Number reporting "no debt".....	53	12	41		
Parsonages, number.....	69	20	49		
Value—number reporting.....	65	19	46		
Amount reported.....	\$169,575	\$67,375	\$102,200		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	100	37	63	37.0	63.0
Amount reported.....	\$236,542	\$165,142	\$71,400	69.8	30.2
Pastors' salaries.....	\$83,007	\$48,061	\$35,646	67.5	42.5
All other salaries.....	\$13,156	\$10,706	\$2,450	81.4	18.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$10,338	\$10,029	\$8,709	65.0	45.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$14,730	\$13,736	\$944	93.6	6.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$51,518	\$44,005	\$7,613	85.4	14.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,422	\$2,510	\$903	73.6	26.4
Home missions.....	\$12,400	\$7,370	\$5,111	59.1	40.9
Foreign missions.....	\$17,753	\$12,538	\$5,214	70.6	29.4
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$15,043	\$10,512	\$2,531	80.6	19.4
All other purposes.....	\$7,485	\$5,006	\$2,479	66.9	33.1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,365	\$4,463	\$1,133		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	97	37	60		
Officers and teachers.....	1,605	812	693	54.0	46.0
Scholars.....	13,245	7,997	5,248	60.4	39.6
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	45	15	30		
Officers and teachers.....	305	100	205	32.8	67.2
Scholars.....	2,640	1,076	1,564	40.8	59.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	2	1		
Officers and teachers.....	3	2	1		
Scholars.....	35	18	17		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

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

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	102	107	102	126
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-5	5	-24	-----
Percent.....	-4.7	4.9	-19.0	-----
Members, number.....	8,857	8,166	6,208	6,952
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	691	1,958	-744	-----
Percent.....	8.5	31.5	-10.7	-----
Average membership per church.....	87	76	61	55
Church edifices, number.....	99	103	98	121
Value—number reporting.....	96	101	98	118
Amount reported.....	\$891,542	\$1,228,700	\$480,966	\$413,455
Average value per church.....	\$9,287	\$12,165	\$4,908	\$3,504
Debt—number reporting.....	21	22	35	42
Amount reported.....	\$77,512	\$114,812	\$49,405	\$73,293
Parsonages, number.....	69	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	65	56	43	31
Amount reported.....	\$169,575	\$223,350	\$74,840	\$54,026
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	100	102	98	-----
Amount reported.....	\$236,542	\$320,644	\$144,303	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$83,607	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	\$13,156	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$19,338	\$204,054	\$110,097	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$14,730	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$51,518	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,422	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$12,490	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$17,753	\$65,590	\$27,582	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$13,043	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$7,485	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	-----	\$6,624	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,365	\$3,232	\$1,472	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	97	95	95	115
Officers and teachers.....	1,505	1,082	910	932
Scholars.....	13,245	11,250	8,672	7,616

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	102	37	65	8,857	5,360	3,497	3,723	4,883	251	76.2	97	1,505	13,245
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
Pennsylvania.....	2	1	1	182	141	41	73	100	---	67.0	2	27	173
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Illinois.....	10	9	1	2,095	2,060	35	869	1,226	---	70.9	10	292	3,436
Michigan.....	2	2	---	162	162	---	68	94	---	---	2	32	240
Wisconsin.....	9	1	8	295	28	267	101	118	76	85.6	9	81	508
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	32	7	25	2,269	1,189	1,110	976	1,323	---	73.8	29	405	3,412
Iowa.....	9	2	7	616	244	372	274	342	---	80.1	8	96	639
South Dakota.....	5	1	4	274	45	229	104	120	50	86.7	5	81	510
Nebraska.....	13	2	11	1,129	255	874	511	583	35	87.7	13	186	1,521
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	1	---	1	26	---	26	11	15	---	---	1	11	80
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Texas.....	5	2	3	407	173	234	172	235	---	78.2	4	46	572
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado.....	4	3	1	464	372	92	178	286	---	62.2	4	71	634
Utah.....	1	1	---	22	22	---	6	16	---	---	1	10	65
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	3	1	2	166	50	116	35	41	90	---	3	52	332
Oregon.....	1	1	---	44	44	---	15	29	---	---	1	15	120
California.....	5	4	1	676	575	101	330	346	---	95.4	5	100	1,003

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.....	102	107	102	126	8,857	8,166	8,209	6,952	38	7,381	1,438	0.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Illinois.....	10	10	9	17	2,095	1,782	1,294	1,542	-----	1,001	1,004	-----
Michigan.....	2	2	2	3	162	154	154	150	-----	102	-----	-----
Wisconsin.....	9	12	8	9	205	431	177	192	-----	219	76	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	32	31	22	19	2,200	2,023	1,271	1,220	20	2,233	35	1.1
Iowa.....	9	9	10	17	616	614	530	756	10	606	-----	1.6
South Dakota.....	5	6	10	9	274	331	381	569	-----	232	42	-----
Nebraska.....	13	17	17	25	1,129	1,107	1,003	1,239	2	1,127	-----	.2
Kansas.....	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	41	-----	-----	-----	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Texas.....	5	5	4	4	407	308	168	201	-----	407	-----	-----
MOUNTAIN:												
Colorado.....	4	4	7	7	464	463	419	518	-----	464	-----	-----
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	3	2	2	3	166	119	123	92	-----	76	90	-----
California.....	5	5	5	5	676	584	378	97	-----	575	101	-----
Other States.....	25	4	6	5	274	200	320	335	-----	274	-----	-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: Pennsylvania, 2; Kentucky, 1; Utah, 1; and Oregon, 1.

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	102	99	98	\$891,542	21	\$77,512	65	\$169,575
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Illinois.....	10	9	9	318,000	5	30,500	2	(¹)
Wisconsin.....	9	7	7	9,275	1	1,065	5	5,175
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	32	32	31	205,817	8	22,206	18	52,200
Iowa.....	9	9	9	68,800	2	874	7	17,800
South Dakota.....	5	5	5	34,000	-----	-----	3	6,500
Nebraska.....	13	13	13	72,050	-----	-----	12	28,000
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Texas.....	5	5	5	33,100	1	230	4	12,500
MOUNTAIN:								
Colorado.....	4	4	4	45,000	-----	-----	4	11,000
PACIFIC:								
California.....	5	5	5	60,000	3	11,837	4	12,500
Other States.....	10	10	8	45,500	1	1,800	6	23,000

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Pennsylvania, 2; Michigan, 2; Kentucky, 1; Washington, 2; and Oregon, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	102	100	\$236,542	\$83,807	\$13,158	\$19,338
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Illinois.....	10	10	76,403	14,448	7,292	4,655
Wisconsin.....	9	8	4,615	1,947	54	970
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	32	32	57,927	23,102	2,892	5,929
Iowa.....	9	9	14,985	6,469	732	1,270
South Dakota.....	5	5	6,801	3,520	200	822
Nebraska.....	13	13	21,749	10,295	606	716
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Texas.....	5	5	7,941	4,400	28	1,469
MOUNTAIN:						
Colorado.....	4	4	13,251	4,822	366	980
PACIFIC:						
California.....	5	5	16,773	7,211	720	998
Other States.....	10	19	16,097	7,393	260	1,629

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.....	\$14,730	\$51,518	\$3,422	\$12,490	\$17,753	\$13,043	\$7,485
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Illinois.....	5,326	30,222	1,253	1,917	5,742	4,573	1,075
Wisconsin.....	162	610	35	632	245	35	25
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	4,240	9,119	1,015	3,588	3,325	2,890	1,357
Iowa.....	1,690	1,320	232	995	691	1,194	492
South Dakota.....		680	103	691	690	175	20
Nebraska.....		2,139	250	1,573	4,204	564	1,397
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Texas.....	24	271	105	641	80	917	
MOUNTAIN:							
Colorado.....	2,100	2,038	100	713	834	226	1,072
PACIFIC:							
California.....	743	3,098	181	902	822	1,478	614
Other States.....	445	2,121	148	333	814	1,021	1,433

¹ Includes: Pennsylvania, 2; Michigan, 2; Kentucky, 1; Utah, 1; Washington, 2; and Oregon, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

At the time of the union of the Swedish Ansgarii Synod and the Mission Synod in 1885, forming the Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America, a number of congregations did not share in the consolidation, but united in an organization known as the Swedish Evangelical Free Mission, more recently known as the Swedish Evangelical Free Church of the United States of America, now known as

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Rev. E. A. Halleen, president, The Evangelical Free Church of America, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Evangelical Free Church of America. The first general conference was held at Boone, Iowa, at which plans were made for work, particularly in Utah.

The Evangelical Free Church has no written confession of faith, but accepts the Bible as the Word of God and the only perfect rule of faith and practice. Regarding doctrinal questions, such as the atonement, baptism, and the holy communion, ministers are at liberty to believe according to their convictions. The qualifications for membership are conversion and a Christian life.

The local congregations are self-governing. An annual conference is held, to which the local congregations send delegates, and at which regulations are made concerning charitable institutions, schools, etc.; but these regulations are advisory in character, and the congregations are privileged either to accept or to reject them. In addition to the conference there is a society of ministers and missionaries, organized in 1894, which has for its object the supervision of doctrine and conduct, the reception of worthy candidates, and the rejection of those who are unworthy.

NORWEGIAN AND DANISH EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCH ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Norwegian and Danish Evangelical Free Church Association of North America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

In this denomination all persons on the rolls as communicants in good standing are counted as members.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	44	34	10		
Members, number.....	3,989	3,561	428	89.3	10.7
Average membership per church.....	91	105	43		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,343	1,245	98	92.7	7.3
Female.....	1,991	1,876	115	94.2	5.8
Sex not reported.....	655	440	215	67.2	32.8
Males per 100 females.....	67.5	66.4	85.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....					
13 years and over.....	3,196	2,983	213	93.3	6.7
Age not reported.....	793	578	215	72.9	27.1
Church edifices, number.....	41	31	10		
Value—number reporting.....	38	28	10		
Amount reported.....	\$738,900	\$709,800	\$29,100	96.1	3.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$737,700	\$709,800	\$27,900	96.2	3.8
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1,200		\$1,200		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$19,445	\$25,350	\$2,910		
Debt—number reporting.....	21	18	3		
Amount reported.....	\$162,964	\$160,014	\$2,950	98.2	1.8
Number reporting "no debt".....	7	4	3		
Parsonages, number.....	14	10	4		
Value—number reporting.....	13	9	4		
Amount reported.....	\$68,965	\$60,165	\$8,800	87.2	12.8
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	43	34	9		
Amount reported.....	\$106,457	\$100,837	\$5,570	94.8	5.2
Pastors' salaries.....	\$44,383	\$39,874	\$4,509	89.8	10.2
All other salaries.....	\$4,305	\$4,247	\$58	98.7	1.3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$7,431	\$7,210	\$215	97.1	2.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$8,650	\$8,568	\$82	99.1	.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$20,614	\$20,470	\$138	99.3	.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,395	\$1,320	\$75	94.6	5.4
Home missions.....	\$2,340	\$2,173	\$167	92.9	7.1
Foreign missions.....	\$9,909	\$9,699	\$210	97.9	2.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,167	\$1,167		100.0	
All other purposes.....	\$6,263	\$6,147	\$116	98.1	1.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,476	\$2,967	\$619		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	83	28	5		
Officers and teachers.....	494	453	36	92.7	7.3
Scholars.....	4,034	3,811	223	94.5	5.5
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	9	1		
Officers and teachers.....	74	69	5		
Scholars.....	668	588	80	88.0	12.0
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	2			
Officers and teachers.....	17	17			
Scholars.....	102	102		100.0	

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Norwegian and Evangelical Free Church Association of North America for the censuses of 1936, 1926, and 1916.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	44	41
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	3	9
Percent.....		
Members, number.....	3,989	3,781
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	208	1,337
Percent.....	5.5	54.7
Average membership per church.....	91	92
Church edifices, number.....	41	42
Value—number reporting.....	38	40
Amount reported.....	\$738,900	\$960,600
Average value per church.....	\$19,445	\$24,013
Debt—number reporting.....	21	25
Amount reported.....	\$162,064	\$118,073
Parsonages, number.....	14	
Value—number reporting.....	13	10
Amount reported.....	\$68,966	\$53,900
Expenditures:		
Churches reporting, number.....	43	40
Amount reported.....	\$106,467	\$222,818
Pastors' salaries.....	\$44,383	
All other salaries.....	\$4,306	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$7,431	\$167,606
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$8,660	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$20,614	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,395	
Home missions.....	\$2,340	
Foreign missions.....	\$9,009	\$52,587
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,107	
All other purposes.....	\$6,263	
Not classified.....		\$2,725
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,476	\$6,570
Sunday schools:		
Churches reporting, number.....	33	36
Officers and teachers.....	494	480
Scholars.....	4,034	3,377

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Norwegian Danish Evangelical Free Church Association of North America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the 3 census years 1916 to 1936, with the membership for 1936 classified as "13 years of age and over," reported. 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, benevolence. 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 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.....	44	34	10	3,989	3,561	428	1,843	1,991	655	67.5	33	494	4,034
NEW ENGLAND:													
Massachusetts.....	2	2		194	194		20	24	150		1	11	60
Connecticut.....	4	3	1	265	254	11	101	104		61.6	4	49	260
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	7	7		843	843		349	494		70.6	7	144	1,337
New Jersey.....	5	5		457	457		199	258		77.1	5	62	436
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	1	1		37	37		12	25			1	11	50
Illinois.....	3	3		824	824		325	499		65.1	3	107	1,070
Michigan.....	1	1		42	42		12	30			1	6	161
Wisconsin.....	6	6		525	525		131	244	150	53.7	3	33	208
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	8	2	6	394	146	248	63	76	255		3	21	103
North Dakota.....	5	2	3	273	104	169	91	132	50	68.9	4	36	246
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	2	2		135	135		40	45	50		1	14	101

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

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936	
	1936	1926	1916	1936	1926	1916	13 years and over	Age not reported
United States.....	44	41	32	3,989	3,781	2,444	3,196	793
NEW ENGLAND:								
Connecticut.....	4	3	1	265	107	130	265	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	7	5	5	843	823	631	843	
New Jersey.....	5	1		457	104		310	138
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Illinois.....	3	4	4	824	973	665	824	
Wisconsin.....	6	6	7	525	499	204	375	160
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	8	9	2	394	495	70	189	255
Iowa.....		1	3		52	112		
North Dakota.....	5	5	3	273	287	113	223	60
Nebraska.....		1	3		38	80		
Other States.....	16	6	4	408	313	370	208	200

¹ Includes: Massachusetts, 2; Ohio, 1; Michigan, 1; and Washington, 2.

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	44	41	38	\$738,900	21	\$182,964	13	\$88,985
NEW ENGLAND:								
Connecticut.....	4	4	4	75,700	3	12,024	2	(¹)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	7	8	5	242,000	5	100,560	-----	-----
New Jersey.....	5	3	3	117,000	3	16,000	1	(¹)
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Illinois.....	3	3	3	97,300	3	23,320	1	(¹)
Wisconsin.....	6	4	4	58,500	2	2,900	2	(¹)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	8	8	8	28,600	2	2,750	4	10,300
North Dakota.....	5	5	5	27,800	2	4,040	1	(¹)
Other States.....	6	6	6	92,000	1	1,370	2	58,665

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Massachusetts, 2; Ohio, 1; Michigan, 1; and Washington, 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.....	44	43	\$106,457	\$44,383	\$4,305	\$7,431
NEW ENGLAND:						
Connecticut.....	4	4	11,124	4,570	60	980
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	7	7	23,436	7,064	2,010	1,431
New Jersey.....	5	5	13,341	7,247	965	1,860
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Illinois.....	3	3	16,660	5,740	1,092	977
Wisconsin.....	6	6	10,226	4,680	120	1,097
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	8	7	5,934	4,969	12	175
North Dakota.....	5	5	4,607	2,863	46	71
Other States.....	6	6	11,120	7,280	-----	840

¹ Includes: Massachusetts, 2; Ohio, 1; Michigan, 1; and Washington, 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.....	\$8,650	\$20,614	\$1,395	\$2,340	\$9,909	\$1,187	\$6,268
NEW ENGLAND:							
Connecticut.....	726	1,921	57	329	1,588	-----	893
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	3,831	8,395	500	468	3,023	178	1,467
New Jersey.....	1,800	1,882	156	137	1,094	7	2,593
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Illinois.....	1,308	4,648	292	75	1,525	912	100
Wisconsin.....	750	1,400	100	500	1,171	20	328
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	50	288	75	190	175	-----	-----
North Dakota.....	185	830	16	226	253	-----	127
Other States.....		1,250	70	415	480	50	755

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Norwegian and Danish Free Church movement traces its origin to the spiritual awakening that swept over Norway in the early part of the nineteenth century, and to the conditions which made it necessary for those who were brought under the influence of the movement later to separate from the state church and organize what were called Free Churches. Similar movements were spreading in other countries, with which the movement from Norway and Denmark has found bonds of fellowship, especially that earlier movement in England, which resulted in the founding of the Congregational denomination.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century there was a sufficient number of Norwegian and Danish Free churches in the United States to organize into two associations, one in the Eastern States and one in the Middle West. Recently there have been organized district associations in North Dakota and on the Pacific coast.

In the year 1910 representatives of the two associations met in Chicago and organized the Norwegian and Danish Evangelical Free Church Association of North America, still maintaining the Eastern and Western associations as district organizations to look after local work. In the national organization all the churches, represented by delegates, and with their pastors and teachers, meet annually for conference and business.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine, the association is strictly evangelical, believing the Bible to be the inspired Word of God, and accepting without question its authority in all things. The local churches have the congregational form of government.

WORK

Home missionary work is now being carried on through four district associations, working in harmony with the national organization. Foreign missionary work is carried on in South Africa, South America, India, China, and Japan, conducted through the Scandinavian Missionary Alliance, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill.

Two orphanages are conducted, one in Jersey City and one in Chicago. A school is located in Minneapolis, Minn., with a full theological course.

¹This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. E. S. Eielson, secretary of the Norwegian and Danish Evangelical Free Church Association of North America, North Haven, Conn., and approved by him in its present form.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 58

CHRIST'S SANCTIFIED
HOLY CHURCH COLORED

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of

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Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

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CONTENTS

	Page
GENERAL INTRODUCTION.....	III
Number of churches.....	III
Membership.....	III
Urban and rural churches.....	III
Church edifices.....	IV
Value of church property.....	IV
Debt.....	IV
Expenditures.....	IV
Averages.....	IV
Sunday schools.....	IV
STATISTICS.....	1
Table 1.—Summary of statistics for churches in urban and rural territory, 1936.....	1
Table 2.—Number and membership of churches in urban and rural territory, membership by sex, and Sunday schools, by States, 1936.....	2
Table 3.—Number and membership of churches and membership by age, by States, 1936.....	2
Table 4.—Value of churches and parsonages and amount of church debt by States, 1936.....	3
Table 5.—Church expenditures by States, 1936.....	3
HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION.....	3

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHRIST'S SANCTIFIED HOLY CHURCH COLORED

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for Christ's Sanctified Holy Church Colored for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who will endorse and do all in their power to enforce the rules regulating the church, and pledge themselves to expose all evil to officers in charge.

Although this denomination may have been in existence prior to the 1936 Census of Religious Bodies, it has not been reported, and comparative data are not 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.....	31	14	17		
Members, number.....	665	257	408	38.6	61.4
Average membership per church.....	21	18	24		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	208	70	138	33.7	66.3
Female.....	457	187	270	40.9	59.1
Males per 100 females.....	45.5	37.4	51.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	21	16	5		
13 years and over.....	462	206	256	44.6	55.4
Age not reported.....	182	35	147	19.2	80.8
Percent under 13 years ²	4.3	7.2	1.9		
Church edifices, number.....	27	13	14		
Value—number reporting.....	24	12	12		
Amount reported.....	\$21,215	\$8,885	\$12,330	41.9	58.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$18,115	\$7,435	\$10,680	41.0	59.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$3,100	\$1,450	\$1,650	46.8	53.2
Average value per church.....	\$884	\$740	\$1,028		
Debt—number reporting.....	6	5	1		
Amount reported.....	\$1,319	\$432	\$887	32.8	67.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	12	4	8		
Parsonages, number.....	5	2	3		
Value—number reporting.....	5	2	3		
Amount reported.....	\$1,050	\$1,225	\$725	62.8	37.2
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	31	14	17		
Amount reported.....	\$6,177	\$2,873	\$3,299	46.6	53.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$3,057	\$1,040	\$2,017	34.0	66.0
All other salaries.....	\$421	\$48	\$373	11.4	88.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$231	\$130	\$101	56.3	43.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$746	\$441	\$305	59.1	40.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$346	\$700	\$146	82.7	17.3
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$108	\$129	\$67	65.8	34.2
Home missions.....	\$253	\$137	\$116	54.2	45.8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$305	\$189	\$146	52.1	47.9
All other purposes.....	\$122	\$94	\$28	77.0	23.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$199	\$206	\$194		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	29	14	15		
Officers and teachers.....	298	122	176	40.9	59.1
Scholars.....	628	322	306	51.3	48.7
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	2	1		
Officers and teachers.....	10	8	2		
Scholars.....	46	40	6		
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	12		12		
Scholars.....	40		40		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for Christ's Sanctified Holy Church Colored 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, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches and the membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." 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, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	31	14	17	665	257	408	208	457	45.5	29	298	628
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	1	1	—	33	33	—	11	22	—	1	9	38
Illinois.....	1	1	—	8	8	—	2	6	—	1	6	20
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	1	1	—	16	16	—	6	10	—	1	11	30
Missouri.....	1	—	1	7	—	7	4	3	—	1	7	12
Kansas.....	2	2	—	19	19	—	7	12	—	2	10	23
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Louisiana.....	16	7	9	327	137	190	85	242	35.1	14	156	288
Texas.....	9	2	7	255	44	211	93	162	57.4	9	99	217

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

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

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

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE			
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	31	665	21	462	192	4.3
Louisiana.....	16	327	11	204	112	5.4
Texas.....	9	255	8	177	70	4.5
Other States.....	26	83	2	81	—	—

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

² Includes: Ohio, 1; Illinois, 1; Iowa, 1; Missouri, 1; and Kansas, 2.

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]

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...	31	27	24	\$21,215	6	\$1,319	5	\$1,950
Louisiana.....	16	14	14	9,765	3	337	1	(¹)
Texas.....	9	9	7	8,260	2	907	3	725
Other States.....	6	4	3	3,200	1	75	1	1,225

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Iowa, 1, and Kansas, 2.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES										
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States...	31	31	\$6,177	\$3,057	\$421	\$231	\$746	\$346	\$196	\$253	\$305	\$122
Louisiana.....	16	16	2,094	1,201	62	155	121	188	78	112	167	10
Texas.....	9	9	3,260	1,705	359	76	455	332	103	78	76	81
Other States.....	6	6	823	151	-----	-----	170	320	16	68	62	31

¹ Includes: Ohio, 1; Illinois, 1; Iowa, 1; Missouri, 1; and Kansas, 2.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

In the year 1903 a band of white saints from Virginia came to West Lake, La., and preached sanctification and holiness to the people of the Colored Methodist Church. Many of them believed their doctrine and began reading their Bibles and praying, and sought and obtained the blessings of sanctification.

The white saints, Asher Fisher, Charlotte Gray, Mary Handson, and others made several visits and preached. C. E. Rigmalden, colored, became deeply convinced that she could not be saved without holiness, though she was living in a justified state. With this conviction she sought and obtained the blessings of sanctification by power of the Holy Ghost, through faith in the cleansing blood of Jesus Christ, and immediately began preaching and teaching to all she had opportunity.

Soon others became interested and sought and obtained the blessing as a distinct and separate blessing from that of justification, among whom were Dempsey Perkins, A. C. Mitchell, James Briller, Sr., Lizzie Pleasant, and several others. From time to time, others by the grace of God have been sanctified by the power of the Holy Ghost, and united in the work.

In the year 1904 the white saints came back to West Lake, La., to help destroy the work of the devil. The colored people felt they were right and that they had the baptism of the Holy Ghost and needed a church. On April 16, 1904, Asher Fisher, Charlotte Gray, and others of the white saints organized the Colored

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by Mary A. Paul, secretary, Christ's Sanctified Holy Church Colored, Jennings, La.

Church South. God has prospered their work and through their untiring efforts the work has spread north, south, east, and west.

This Christ's Sanctified Holy Church Colored was organized and given permission to do its own work as it felt led in the Lord, and from that day has gone forth in the strength of the Lord.

Special emphasis is placed upon sanctification by faith as a distinct experience from justification by faith in Christ, which is not brought about by a growth in grace but is wrought instantaneously. Briefly stated this church believes in one Lord, one faith, one baptism; that unequal persons (holy and unholy) should not be joined in matrimony; members should observe the rules of the church; no difference should be made in the sexes as to ministers and officers; and no person should be received into full membership who uses or sells tobacco and intoxicating liquors.

A board known as Board No. 1 and composed of five members is the supreme ruling power; its officers are a president, vice president, and secretary. Under the direction of Board No. 1 are several boards such as the Board of Extension, Board of Investigation, Board of Managers, and Ministers, Leaders, and Deacon Board.

There is also an overseer who has general oversight of the church, a recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial collector, treasurer, sexton, and deputy. All officers are elected for a term of 2 years. There are three annual meetings—annual conference held in September, district conference in June, and Sunday school convention in March. Deacons, deaconesses, and ministers are ordained by Board No. 1. Ministers' salaries are not fixed by the board but must be adjusted by the individual congregations. Donations are made annually by each church for educational purposes and all churches are required to have a missionary society.

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