



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 57

CHURCHES OF GOD
HOLINESS

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of

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UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1940

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHURCHES OF GOD, HOLINESS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Churches of God, Holiness, 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 are baptized by immersion on profession of belief in the divinity of Jesus Christ and of adherence to New Testament teachings.

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

| ITEM | Total | In urban territory | In rural territory | PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹ | |
|---|------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | Urban | Rural |
| Churches (local organizations), number..... | 35 | 23 | 12 | ----- | ----- |
| Members, number..... | 5, 872 | 5, 162 | 710 | 87.0 | 12.1 |
| Average membership per church..... | 168 | 224 | 59 | ----- | ----- |
| Membership by sex: | | | | | |
| Male..... | 2, 252 | 1, 989 | 263 | 88.3 | 11.7 |
| Female..... | 3, 370 | 2, 923 | 447 | 86.7 | 13.3 |
| Sex not reported..... | 250 | 250 | | 100.0 | ----- |
| Males per 100 females..... | 66.8 | 68.0 | 58.8 | ----- | ----- |
| Membership by age: | | | | | |
| Under 13 years..... | 1, 405 | 1, 222 | 273 | 81.7 | 18.3 |
| 13 years and over..... | 4, 377 | 3, 940 | 437 | 90.0 | 10.0 |
| Percent under 13 years..... | 25.5 | 23.7 | 38.5 | ----- | ----- |
| Church edifices, number..... | 17 | 12 | 5 | ----- | ----- |
| Value—number reporting..... | 17 | 12 | 5 | ----- | ----- |
| Amount reported..... | \$116, 900 | \$108, 500 | \$8, 400 | 92.8 | 7.2 |
| Constructed prior to 1936..... | \$110, 900 | \$102, 500 | \$8, 400 | 92.4 | 7.6 |
| Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936..... | \$6, 000 | \$6, 000 | | 100.0 | ----- |
| Average value per church..... | \$6, 876 | \$9, 042 | \$1, 680 | ----- | ----- |
| Debt—number reporting..... | 5 | 5 | | ----- | ----- |
| Amount reported..... | \$39, 500 | \$39, 500 | | 100.0 | ----- |
| Number reporting "no debt"..... | 5 | 3 | 2 | ----- | ----- |
| Expenditures: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 34 | 22 | 12 | ----- | ----- |
| Amount reported..... | \$27, 413 | \$24, 579 | \$2, 834 | 89.7 | 10.3 |
| Pastors' salaries..... | \$11, 341 | \$10, 076 | \$1, 265 | 88.8 | 11.2 |
| All other salaries..... | \$236 | \$150 | \$86 | 63.0 | 36.4 |
| Repairs and improvements..... | \$2, 440 | \$2, 225 | \$215 | 91.2 | 8.8 |
| Payment on church debt, excluding interest..... | \$2, 875 | \$2, 875 | | 100.0 | ----- |
| All other current expenses, including interest..... | \$5, 582 | \$5, 467 | \$115 | 97.9 | 2.1 |
| Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc..... | \$1, 373 | \$1, 036 | \$337 | 75.5 | 24.5 |
| Home missions..... | \$923 | \$725 | \$198 | 78.5 | 21.5 |
| Foreign missions..... | \$680 | \$525 | \$155 | 77.2 | 22.8 |
| To general headquarters for distribution..... | \$1, 796 | \$1, 415 | \$381 | 78.8 | 21.2 |
| All other purposes..... | \$167 | \$85 | \$82 | 50.9 | 49.1 |
| Average expenditure per church..... | \$806 | \$1, 117 | \$236 | ----- | ----- |
| Sunday schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 32 | 20 | 12 | ----- | ----- |
| Officers and teachers..... | 205 | 132 | 73 | 64.4 | 35.6 |
| Scholars..... | 2, 312 | 1, 720 | 593 | 74.8 | 25.2 |
| Weekday religious schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 9 | 9 | | ----- | ----- |
| Officers and teachers..... | 55 | 55 | | ----- | ----- |
| Scholars..... | 525 | 525 | | 100.0 | ----- |

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

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

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

| ITEM | 1936 | 1926 | ITEM | 1936 | 1926 |
|---|-----------|-----------|---|----------|----------|
| Churches (local organizations), number..... | 35 | 29 | Expenditures: | | |
| Increase over preceding census: | | | Churches reporting, number..... | 34 | 26 |
| Number..... | 6 | ----- | Amount reported..... | \$27,413 | \$35,878 |
| Percent ¹ | ----- | ----- | Pastors' salaries..... | \$11,341 | ----- |
| Members, number..... | 5,872 | 2,278 | All other salaries..... | \$236 | ----- |
| Increase over preceding census: | | | Repairs and improvements..... | \$2,440 | \$27,878 |
| Number..... | 3,594 | ----- | Payment on church debt, excluding interest..... | \$2,875 | ----- |
| Percent..... | 157.8 | ----- | All other current expenses, including interest..... | \$5,582 | ----- |
| Average membership per church..... | 168 | 79 | Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc..... | \$1,373 | ----- |
| Church edifices, number..... | 17 | 16 | Home missions..... | \$923 | ----- |
| Value—number reporting..... | 17 | 16 | Foreign missions..... | \$680 | \$8,000 |
| Amount reported..... | \$116,900 | \$159,700 | To general headquarters for distribution..... | \$1,796 | ----- |
| Average value per church..... | \$6,876 | \$9,981 | All other purposes..... | \$167 | ----- |
| Debt—number reporting..... | 5 | 7 | Average expenditure per church..... | \$806 | \$1,380 |
| Amount reported..... | \$39,500 | \$71,375 | Sunday schools: | | |
| Parsonages, number..... | ----- | ----- | Churches reporting, number..... | 32 | 27 |
| Value—number reporting..... | ----- | 2 | Officers and teachers..... | 205 | 174 |
| Amount reported..... | ----- | \$16,700 | Scholars..... | 2,312 | 1,240 |

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

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

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

| GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE | NUMBER OF CHURCHES | | | NUMBER OF MEMBERS | | | MEMBERSHIP BY SEX | | | | SUNDAY SCHOOLS | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|--------|------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Male | Female | Sex not reported | Males per 100 females ¹ | Churches reporting | Officers and teachers | Scholars |
| United States..... | 35 | 23 | 12 | 5,872 | 5,162 | 710 | 2,252 | 3,370 | 250 | 66.8 | 32 | 205 | 2,312 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 3 | 3 | | 950 | 950 | | 270 | 430 | 250 | 62.8 | 2 | 18 | 183 |
| New Jersey..... | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | | 30 | 70 | | | 1 | 5 | 25 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 178 | 163 | 15 | 90 | 88 | | | 1 | 4 | 20 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio..... | 2 | 2 | | 157 | 157 | | 75 | 82 | | | 1 | 5 | 25 |
| Illinois..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 192 | 165 | 27 | 92 | 100 | 92.0 | | 2 | 11 | 60 |
| Michigan..... | 1 | 1 | | 45 | 45 | | 15 | 30 | | | 1 | 5 | 25 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missouri..... | 1 | | 1 | 24 | | 24 | 12 | 12 | | | 1 | 6 | 25 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maryland..... | 1 | | 1 | 20 | | 20 | 7 | 13 | | | 1 | 5 | 15 |
| District of Columbia..... | 1 | 1 | | 300 | 300 | | 100 | 200 | 50.0 | | 1 | 9 | 125 |
| Virginia..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 415 | 400 | 15 | 153 | 202 | 58.4 | | 2 | 15 | 185 |
| West Virginia..... | 1 | 1 | | 19 | | 19 | 7 | 12 | | | 1 | 7 | 67 |
| North Carolina..... | 1 | 1 | | 63 | 63 | | 15 | 48 | | | 1 | 3 | 20 |
| South Carolina..... | 8 | 3 | 5 | 1,415 | 875 | 540 | 568 | 847 | 67.1 | | 8 | 57 | 891 |
| Georgia..... | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1,773 | 1,723 | 50 | 731 | 1,042 | 70.2 | | 6 | 38 | 531 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tennessee..... | 2 | 2 | | 121 | 121 | | 47 | 74 | | | 2 | 11 | 55 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Louisiana..... | 1 | 1 | | 100 | 100 | | 40 | 60 | | | 1 | 6 | 60 |

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

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

[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..... | 35 | 29 | 5,872 | 2,278 | 1,495 | 4,377 | 25.5 |
| New York..... | 3 | | 950 | | 151 | 799 | 15.9 |
| North Carolina..... | 1 | 4 | 63 | 135 | 6 | 57 | (¹) |
| South Carolina..... | 8 | 7 | 1,415 | 631 | 544 | 871 | 38.4 |
| Georgia..... | 6 | 3 | 1,773 | 740 | 385 | 1,385 | 21.9 |
| Other States..... | ² 17 | 15 | 1,671 | 763 | 406 | 1,265 | 24.3 |

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Virginia, and Tennessee; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, Michigan, Missouri, Maryland, West Virginia, and Louisiana, and the District of Columbia.

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

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

| STATE | Total number of churches | Number of church edifices | VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES | | DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|----------|
| | | | Churches reporting | Amount | Churches reporting | Amount |
| United States..... | 35 | 17 | 17 | \$116,900 | 5 | \$39,500 |
| South Carolina..... | 8 | 5 | 5 | 8,900 | | |
| Georgia..... | 6 | 4 | 4 | 49,500 | 1 | 20,000 |
| Other States..... | 21 | 8 | 18 | 58,500 | 4 | 19,500 |

¹ Includes 1 church in each of the following States—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, and Louisiana.

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..... | 35 | 34 | \$27,413 | \$11,341 | \$236 | \$2,440 | \$2,875 | \$5,582 | \$1,373 | \$923 | \$680 | \$1,796 | \$197 |
| New York..... | 3 | 3 | 5,239 | 2,075 | | 200 | 450 | 1,624 | 185 | 260 | 110 | 335 | |
| South Carolina..... | 8 | 8 | 2,930 | 1,115 | | 550 | 150 | | 295 | 220 | 130 | 470 | |
| Georgia..... | 6 | 6 | 8,625 | 3,225 | 75 | 1,000 | 1,400 | 1,640 | 550 | 165 | 225 | 320 | 25 |
| Other States..... | 18 | 17 | 10,619 | 4,926 | 161 | 690 | 875 | 2,318 | 343 | 278 | 215 | 671 | 142 |

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, and Tennessee; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina, and Louisiana, and the District of Columbia.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The organization known as Churches of God, Holiness, dates back to the year 1914, when Rev. K. H. Burruss began preaching the gospel of entire sanctification to a little group of eight people at Atlanta, Ga. It was not until July 1916, however, that the denomination was organized at Atlanta, by Rev. Burruss, at which time large churches were established both at Atlanta and at Norfolk, Va., as the result of great revivals held in those cities. The denomination continued to prosper until, by the year 1922, 35 churches had been established. These churches were located in 11 States and in Cuba, the Canal Zone, and British West Indies. In the year 1922 the churches were brought into a national organization, which is now known as the National Convention of the Churches of God, Holiness.

The headquarters of this denomination are at Atlanta, Ga.

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

DOCTRINE

This denomination believes not only in the inspiration of the Scriptures but that the New Testament is the standard by which all doctrine must be tested, and that all rules of government for the churches are to be found therein. Furthermore, it holds that the New Testament "gives safe and clearly applied instructions on all methods of labor, sacred and secular, and all conduct of life even to the innermost thoughts of the heart and impulses of the soul." It acknowledges belief in the Trinity, in justification, sanctification, and regeneration, and it holds that the gift of the Holy Ghost is an act subsequent to conversion. It teaches both present and ultimate perfection. A belief in the possibility of divine healing is a necessary qualification for membership. However, it is clearly stated in the discipline of the denomination that physicians and medicines are not denounced in the Bible, but are approved for those who desire them.

The ordinances of the church are baptism and the Lord's Supper. The form of baptism is "burial in water and rising again." Although the washing of feet is a practice which this denomination approves, "as obeying the Lord," it is not a regularly observed ordinance of the church.

ORGANIZATION

The highest ecclesiastical body of this denomination, called the National Convention, is a delegated body whose province it is to elect the national president. The State convention is next in rank and is held annually. A State overseer, whose duty it is "to see that all churches under his jurisdiction shall be disciplined according to the New Testament Scriptures," is appointed by the national president or bishop, who also assigns all pastors to the local churches. The deacons are assistants to the pastor and hold office as long as their conduct justifies it. There are five auxiliaries to the National Convention, the Christian Women's Willing Workers, the Young People's Union, the Sunday school, the Purity Club, and the Gospel Spreading Committee.

The official church paper is the Bethlehem Star.





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CHRISTIAN UNION OF OHIO

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Prepared under the supervision of
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Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

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| For all other salaries..... | |
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| For payments on church debt, excluding interest..... | |
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| 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..... | |
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CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN CHRISTIAN UNION OF OHIO

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Churches of Christ in Christian Union of Ohio for the year 1936 is presented in the following table, which shows the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. The data given for 1936 represent 86 active organizations, all reported from the State of Ohio. 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 been approved by the church officials.

The Churches of Christ in Christian Union of Ohio were not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

A GENERAL 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..... | 86 | 10 | 67 | | |
| Members, number..... | 3,568 | 1,846 | 1,722 | 51.7 | 48.3 |
| Average membership per church..... | 41 | 28 | 91 | | |
| Membership by sex: | | | | | |
| Male..... | 1,424 | 753 | 671 | 52.0 | 47.1 |
| Female..... | 2,106 | 1,093 | 1,013 | 51.0 | 48.1 |
| Sex not reported..... | 38 | | 38 | | |
| Males per 100 females..... | 67.6 | 68.9 | 66.2 | | |
| Membership by age: | | | | | |
| Under 13 years..... | 164 | 101 | 63 | 61.6 | 38.4 |
| 13 years and over..... | 3,160 | 1,608 | 1,552 | 50.9 | 49.1 |
| Age not reported..... | 244 | 137 | 107 | 56.1 | 43.9 |
| Percent under 13 years ² | 4.9 | 5.9 | 3.9 | | |
| Church edifices, number..... | 70 | 17 | 53 | | |
| Value—number reporting..... | 67 | 16 | 51 | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$160,716 | \$95,846 | \$64,870 | 59.6 | 40.4 |
| Constructed prior to 1936..... | \$162,888 | \$95,046 | \$67,840 | 62.2 | 37.8 |
| Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936..... | \$7,830 | \$800 | \$7,030 | 10.2 | 89.8 |
| Average value per church..... | \$2,399 | \$5,990 | \$1,272 | | |
| Debt—number reporting..... | 14 | 7 | 7 | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$21,471 | \$14,709 | \$6,762 | 68.5 | 31.5 |
| Number reporting "no debt"..... | 39 | 7 | 32 | | |
| Parsonages, number..... | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Value—number reporting..... | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$8,000 | \$8,000 | | 100.0 | |
| Expenditures: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 85 | 19 | 66 | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$69,643 | \$41,164 | \$28,479 | 59.1 | 40.9 |
| Pastors' salaries..... | \$27,971 | \$16,613 | \$11,358 | 59.4 | 40.6 |
| All other salaries..... | \$3,682 | \$2,302 | \$1,380 | 63.4 | 36.6 |
| Repairs and improvements..... | \$7,460 | \$4,487 | \$2,973 | 60.1 | 39.9 |
| Payment on church debt, excluding interest..... | \$5,105 | \$3,775 | \$1,330 | 73.9 | 26.1 |
| All other current expenses, including interest..... | \$8,951 | \$5,044 | \$3,907 | 56.4 | 43.6 |
| Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc..... | \$563 | \$437 | \$126 | 77.6 | 22.4 |
| Home missions..... | \$890 | \$557 | \$333 | 62.6 | 37.4 |
| Foreign missions..... | \$5,483 | \$3,475 | \$2,008 | 63.4 | 36.6 |
| To general headquarters for distribution..... | \$3,960 | \$2,273 | \$1,687 | 57.4 | 42.6 |
| All other purposes..... | \$5,628 | \$2,201 | \$3,427 | 39.1 | 60.9 |
| Average expenditure per church..... | \$819 | \$2,167 | \$432 | | |
| Sunday schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 79 | 18 | 61 | | |
| Officers and teachers..... | 796 | 304 | 492 | 38.2 | 61.8 |
| Scholars..... | 5,710 | 3,084 | 2,626 | 54.0 | 46.0 |

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Churches of Christ in Christian Union of Ohio trace their origin as an independent ecclesiastical body to the year 1909 at the Council of the Christian Union Churches which was held at Marshall, Ohio. A prominent breach was present among the churches of this district. The point of controversy was over holiness as a second definite work of grace subsequent to regeneration. The non-holiness believers, being in the controlling power, enacted certain legislation to put to death this true holiness group. But instead of dying this group, headed by Rev. J. H. McKibban, withdrew by compulsion and took the present name, Churches of Christ in Christian Union of Ohio.

On October 27, 1909, a convention was held by this group at the Christian Union Publishing House at Washington Courthouse, Ohio, over which Rev. E. S. Cartright presided. At this convention a charter of the Churches of Christ in Christian Union of Ohio was read and endorsed by the ministry and members present. There was also a Declaration of Rights written and presented.

This group of Churches of Christ in Christian Union, no longer being members of the Council of Christian Union Churches, were obliged to establish their own council. The first council of the Churches of Christ in Christian Union of Ohio was held at Jeffersonville, Ohio, October 28 to 31, 1909. Rev. E. S. Cartright was the moderator of this council. Annual councils have been held from that date.

DOCTRINE

The Churches of Christ in Christian Union of Ohio are fundamental in doctrine. Regeneration; entire sanctification as a second definite work of grace, subsequent to regeneration; divine healing; and the second coming of the Lord Jesus Christ are the fundamental doctrines of the church.

ORGANIZATION

The polity of the Churches of Christ in Christian Union of Ohio is based upon the principle that each local church governs itself. The principle is very similar to congregational form of government. The spiritual affairs of the church are headed by the pastor and first, second, and third elders. The business affairs are headed by a board of trustees. Admission to church membership is by direct application to the church through proper officials, "good fruits being the only condition of fellowship," i. e., a personal experience of the new birth. Each local church is a member of the General Council, which council in turn is controlled by delegated power. All local churches, therefore, are subject to the General Council. Ordination to the ministry is by the examining board of the General Council.

WORK

The work of this body consists in the fulfillment of an inspired ambition to get back to Christ and the autonomy, doctrines, and polity of the churches of Christ of the first century. Its work embraces the salvation of the lost; the establishing of new local assemblies of believers in Christ; home mission work; homes for the orphans; foreign mission work, with active stations in India, Africa, and Mexico; youth movements; fundamental religious training; and publishing interests.

A general conference and camp meeting ground has been established at Circleville, Ohio.

There are at present a total of 86 churches with a combined membership of several thousand, and property valuation of approximately a quarter of a million dollars.

¹ This statement was furnished by Rev. F. E. Terry, Churches of Christ in Christian Union of Ohio, Lancaster, Ohio.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 59

SOCIAL BRETHERN
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

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOCIAL BRETHREN

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Social Brethren 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, 1926, 1916, and 1906 were in the State of Illinois. There were no parsonages 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 includes persons admitted to the local churches, upon their profession of faith and baptism. The mode of baptism is not prescribed.

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..... | 14 | 3 | 11 | | |
| Members, number..... | 788 | 240 | 548 | 30.5 | 69.5 |
| Average membership per church..... | 56 | 80 | 50 | | |
| Membership by sex: | | | | | |
| Male..... | 310 | 93 | 217 | 30.0 | 70.0 |
| Female..... | 478 | 147 | 331 | 30.8 | 69.2 |
| Males per 100 females..... | 64.9 | 63.3 | 65.6 | | |
| Membership by age: | | | | | |
| Under 13 years..... | 11 | 11 | | | |
| 13 years and over..... | 777 | 229 | 548 | 29.5 | 70.5 |
| Percent under 13 years..... | 1.4 | 4.6 | | | |
| Church edifices, number..... | 12 | 3 | 9 | | |
| Value—number reporting..... | 12 | 3 | 9 | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$16,600 | \$9,800 | \$6,800 | 59.0 | 41.0 |
| Constructed prior to 1936..... | \$12,100 | \$5,300 | \$6,300 | 47.9 | 52.1 |
| Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936..... | \$4,600 | \$4,000 | \$500 | 88.9 | 11.1 |
| Average value per church..... | \$1,383 | \$3,267 | \$756 | | |
| Debt—number reporting..... | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$1,700 | \$1,700 | | 100.0 | |
| Number reporting "no debt"..... | 7 | 2 | 5 | | |
| Expenditures: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 14 | 3 | 11 | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$4,385 | \$3,302 | \$1,083 | 75.3 | 24.7 |
| Pastors' salaries..... | \$878 | \$355 | \$523 | 40.4 | 59.6 |
| All other salaries..... | \$140 | \$101 | \$39 | 72.1 | 27.9 |
| Repairs and improvements..... | \$564 | \$225 | \$339 | 39.9 | 60.1 |
| Payment on church debt, excluding interest..... | \$2,300 | \$2,300 | | 100.0 | |
| All other current expenses, including interest..... | \$251 | \$161 | \$90 | 64.1 | 35.9 |
| Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc..... | \$112 | \$50 | \$62 | 44.6 | 55.4 |
| Home missions..... | \$70 | \$55 | \$15 | | |
| Foreign missions..... | \$10 | | \$10 | | |
| All other purposes..... | \$60 | \$55 | \$5 | | |
| Average expenditure per church..... | \$313 | \$1,101 | \$98 | | |
| Sunday schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 8 | 3 | 5 | | |
| Officers and teachers..... | 57 | 26 | 31 | | |
| Scholars..... | 395 | 215 | 180 | 54.4 | 45.6 |
| Summer vacation Bible schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Officers and teachers..... | 3 | | 3 | | |
| Scholars..... | 21 | | 21 | | |
| Weekday religious schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Officers and teachers..... | 6 | | 6 | | |
| Scholars..... | 75 | | 75 | | |

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 Social Brethren for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

The decrease shown between 1926 and 1936 in this denomination is due, in part, to the fact that these self-directing local churches frequently merge with congregations of like doctrine or organization.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

| ITEM | 1936 | 1926 | 1916 | 1906 |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Churches (local organizations), number..... | 14 | 22 | 19 | 17 |
| Increase ¹ over preceding census: | | | | |
| Number..... | -8 | 3 | 2 | |
| Percent ² | | | | |
| Members, number..... | 788 | 1,214 | 950 | 1,262 |
| Increase ¹ over preceding census: | | | | |
| Number..... | -426 | 204 | -312 | |
| Percent..... | -55.1 | 27.8 | -24.7 | |
| Average membership per church..... | 56 | 55 | 50 | 74 |
| Church edifices, number..... | 12 | 19 | 18 | 15 |
| Value—number reporting..... | 12 | 19 | 18 | 15 |
| Amount reported..... | \$16,600 | \$24,500 | \$15,000 | \$13,800 |
| Average value per church..... | \$1,383 | \$1,289 | \$833 | \$920 |
| Debt—number reporting..... | 1 | 1 | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$1,700 | \$50 | | |
| Expenditures: | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 14 | 16 | 10 | |
| Amount reported..... | \$4,385 | \$4,019 | \$817 | |
| Pastors' salaries..... | \$378 | | | |
| All other salaries..... | \$140 | | | |
| Repairs and improvements..... | \$504 | \$3,510 | \$782 | |
| Payment on church debt, excluding interest..... | \$2,300 | | | |
| All other current expenses, including interest..... | \$251 | | | |
| Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc..... | \$112 | | | |
| Home missions..... | \$70 | | | |
| Foreign missions..... | \$10 | \$300 | \$35 | |
| To general headquarters for distribution..... | | | | |
| All other purposes..... | \$60 | | | |
| Not classified..... | | \$200 | | |
| Average expenditure per church..... | \$313 | \$251 | \$82 | |
| Sunday schools: | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 8 | 7 | 8 | 6 |
| Officers and teachers..... | 57 | 42 | 57 | 23 |
| Scholars..... | 395 | 425 | 421 | 180 |

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 a meeting called for the 29th day of August 1867, by a number of persons in Illinois, as a result of disagreements over interpretation of Scripture and points of decorum, in the various denominations to which they belonged. They mutually agreed by the aid and assistance of God to unite themselves into a separate body and to formulate rules for its conduct which they believed to be in accordance with His word. A new confession of faith was adopted, consisting of 10 articles, largely in conformity with those of other evangelical churches, but stressing the following points:

The infinite power, wisdom, and goodness of God, in whom are united three persons of one substance, power, and eternity, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost;

The authority and consistency of the Scriptures, comprising the Old and New Testaments;

Regeneration and sanctification through Jesus Christ;

Eternal salvation of the redeemed and eternal punishment for apostasy;

The ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper are only for true believers;

Baptism may be by sprinkling, pouring, or immersion;

Lay members of the church should have the right of suffrage and full speech, but ministers are called to preach the Gospel and not for political speeches.

No mission work or other denominational activities were reported.

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



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 60

SCHWENKFELDERS

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

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCHWENKFELDERS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Schwenkfelders 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 earlier census years, were in the State of Pennsylvania. 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 subscribed to its doctrines and have been 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 | 3 | 2 | | |
| Members, number..... | 1,896 | 1,038 | 858 | 54.7 | 45.3 |
| Average membership per church..... | 379 | 346 | 429 | | |
| Membership by sex: | | | | | |
| Male..... | 792 | 396 | 396 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| Female..... | 1,104 | 642 | 462 | 58.2 | 41.8 |
| Males per 100 females..... | 71.7 | 61.7 | 85.7 | | |
| Membership by age: | | | | | |
| Under 13 years..... | 10 | 10 | | | |
| 13 years and over..... | 1,886 | 1,028 | 858 | 54.5 | 45.5 |
| Percent under 13 years..... | 0.5 | 1.0 | | | |
| Church edifices, number..... | 5 | 3 | 2 | | |
| Value—number reporting..... | 5 | 3 | 2 | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$194,000 | \$109,000 | \$85,000 | 56.2 | 43.8 |
| Constructed prior to 1936..... | \$190,000 | \$105,000 | \$85,000 | 55.3 | 44.7 |
| Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936..... | \$4,000 | \$4,000 | | 100.0 | |
| Average value per church..... | \$38,800 | \$36,333 | \$42,500 | | |
| Debt—number reporting..... | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$4,100 | \$4,100 | | 100.0 | |
| Number reporting "no debt"..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | | |
| Parsonages, number..... | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Value—number reporting..... | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$11,000 | \$11,000 | | 100.0 | |
| Expenditures: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 5 | 3 | 2 | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$26,631 | \$17,621 | \$9,010 | 66.2 | 33.8 |
| Pastors' salaries..... | \$8,724 | \$5,100 | \$3,624 | 58.5 | 41.5 |
| All other salaries..... | \$3,564 | \$2,214 | \$1,350 | 62.1 | 37.9 |
| Repairs and improvements..... | \$4,847 | \$4,242 | \$605 | 87.5 | 12.5 |
| Payment on church debt, excluding interest..... | \$600 | \$600 | | 100.0 | |
| All other current expenses, including interest..... | \$3,448 | \$1,565 | \$1,883 | 45.4 | 54.6 |
| Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc..... | \$938 | \$600 | \$332 | 64.6 | 35.4 |
| Home missions..... | \$581 | \$581 | | 100.0 | |
| Foreign missions..... | \$2,346 | \$1,817 | \$1,029 | 56.1 | 43.9 |
| To general headquarters for distribution..... | \$100 | \$100 | | 100.0 | |
| All other purposes..... | \$1,483 | \$1,296 | \$187 | 87.4 | 12.6 |
| Average expenditure per church..... | \$5,326 | \$5,874 | \$4,505 | | |
| Sunday schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 5 | 3 | 2 | | |
| Officers and teachers..... | 246 | 129 | 117 | 52.4 | 47.6 |
| Scholars..... | 1,862 | 1,083 | 719 | 60.1 | 39.9 |
| Summer vacation Bible schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Officers and teachers..... | 7 | 7 | | | |
| Scholars..... | 45 | 45 | | | |

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 Schwenkfelders for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 AND 1936

| ITEM | 1936 | 1926 | 1916 | 1906 |
|---|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| Churches (local organizations), number..... | 5 | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| Increase ¹ over preceding census: | | | | |
| Number..... | -1 | | -2 | |
| Percent ² | | | | |
| Members, number..... | 1,896 | 1,596 | 1,127 | 725 |
| Increase over preceding census: | | | | |
| Number..... | 300 | 469 | 402 | |
| Percent..... | 18.8 | 41.6 | 55.4 | |
| Average membership per church..... | 370 | 266 | 188 | 91 |
| Church edifices, number..... | 5 | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| Value—number reporting..... | 5 | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| Amount reported..... | \$194,000 | \$183,000 | \$76,000 | \$38,700 |
| Average value per church..... | \$38,800 | \$30,500 | \$12,667 | \$4,838 |
| Debt—number reporting..... | 1 | | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$4,100 | | | |
| Parsonages, number..... | 2 | | | |
| Value—number reporting..... | 2 | 2 | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$11,000 | \$18,500 | | |
| Expenditures: | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 5 | 6 | 6 | |
| Amount reported..... | \$26,631 | \$48,311 | \$6,552 | |
| Pastors' salaries..... | \$8,724 | | | |
| All other salaries..... | \$3,564 | | | |
| Repairs and improvements..... | \$4,847 | \$28,709 | \$5,081 | |
| Payment on church debt, excluding interest..... | \$600 | | | |
| All other current expenses, including interest..... | \$3,448 | | | |
| Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc..... | \$938 | | | |
| Home missions..... | \$581 | | | |
| Foreign missions..... | \$2,346 | \$19,602 | \$1,471 | |
| To general headquarters for distribution..... | \$100 | | | |
| All other purposes..... | \$1,483 | | | |
| Average expenditure per church..... | \$5,326 | \$8,052 | \$1,092 | |
| Sunday schools: | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| Officers and teachers..... | 246 | 151 | 131 | 101 |
| Scholars..... | 1,802 | 2,042 | 1,511 | 991 |

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Among the early enthusiastic advocates of the Reformation was Caspar Schwenkfeld von Ossig (1489-1561), a counselor at the court of the Duke of Liegnitz in Silesia. At the time of Luther's manifesto he was a young man, 18 years of age, and threw himself into the new movement with energy. Although never ordained as a clergyman, he became a lay evangelist, taking a prominent part in religious work. It was mainly through his efforts that the Reformation gained a stronghold in Silesia. He was, however, independent in his thinking and developed certain lines of belief which were not acceptable to other reformers.

He strongly advocated the spiritual reformation of the pre-reformation church by systematic religious instruction of both priesthood and laity; the spiritual interpretation of Scripture; the proper discrimination between the office and power of the external preached word and the living Word of the Spirit which is the power of God unto salvation. He maintained that belief in the efficacy of the sacraments to bestow forgiveness of sin, and participation without repentance and spiritual communion with God, is idolatry. He was of the opinion that sects and their

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. Wilbur C. Kriebel, secretary, General Conference of the Schwenkfeld Church, Chester, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

multiplication were a hindrance to the unity of all Christian believers and the upbuilding of the kingdom of God in the hearts of men. For this reason he never organized his cobelievers into a church, but discouraged such a step, advising them rather to worship in the existing churches so far as liberty of conscience was not jeopardized.

Compelled to flee from one place to another to escape persecution, he resorted to the pen and became a prolific writer of theological treatises and letters which were disseminated among his followers. These were wont to gather secretly in conventicles, and continued to assemble thus in Silesia and southern Germany for centuries after his death.

Early in the eighteenth century the question of emigration to America arose among his followers in Silesia, and in September 1734 about 200 persons landed at Philadelphia. Allegiance to the civil authorities having been pledged on September 23, they devoted the next day to thanksgiving for their deliverance from oppression, and have continued to celebrate it as a memorial day ever since. Unable to secure land, as they desired, for a distinct community, they obtained individual tracts in Montgomery, Bucks, Berks, and Lehigh Counties, Pa., where the greater number of their descendants are now to be found. The character of their early life in this country is indicated by their literary and doctrinal activities, the adoption of a school system in 1764, and the establishment of a charity fund in 1774, through which they have since cared for the unfortunate members of the community.

Toward the close of the Revolutionary War it became evident that a closer church organization was necessary, and one was formed and a constitution adopted in 1782. In common with the Quakers, Mennonites, and other kindred bodies, they gave their testimony against war, secret societies, and the taking of oaths. More recently a responsiveness to modern influences has changed their former attitude on these matters; all rules and regulations against secret societies have been dropped; the participation in war has been left to the individual conscience; and, in the war with Germany, not only was no exemption asked on the ground of religious belief, but a considerable number of the young men entered the national service.

The establishment of the Perkiomen School has had a marked effect in increasing the number of college graduates in the churches and the general interest in higher education. As a result, they have gained in strength and in numbers.

DOCTRINE

The church holds that theology should be constructed from the Bible alone, but affirms that the Scriptures are dead without the indwelling Word. Christ's divinity, it is held, was progressive, His human nature partaking more and more of the divine nature without losing its identity. They believe that an absolute change through faith and regeneration, and subsequent spiritual growth, are primary essentials to salvation, but that justification by faith should not obscure the positive righteousness imparted by Christ, imitation of whom is the fundamental feature of the Christian life. The Lord's Supper, symbolic of both His humanity and His divinity, is regarded as a means of spiritual nourishment without any change in the elements, such as is implied in consubstantiation or transubstantiation. They look upon infant baptism as not apostolic and the mode of baptism as of no consequence.

The Christian church is held to be a unity, whose discipline should be rigorous, and whose members should be those who give experiential evidence of regeneration, and who pass a satisfactory examination in the doctrines and customs of the church. The activity of the laity is considered to fulfill the doctrine of the Christian priesthood. The right of the State to force the conscience of the citizen is denied.

ORGANIZATION

The only officers are ministers, deacons, and trustees, who are elected and ordained by the local churches, the ministers for an unlimited period, the deacons for a term of 3 years, or until their successors are chosen, and the trustees annually. The public worship is simple and flexible as to time and manner.

Until the close of the nineteenth century ministers served without compensation, but since then most of them have received financial support, and at present the younger clergy are all college-bred men, graduates of the best institutions in the country. There has been, also, a notable change in the type of church edifice, the plain, small buildings in use in earlier days having been replaced frequently by large and well-equipped churches, with Sunday school rooms and rooms for social purposes.

The members of the local churches meet in a district conference at least once a year. The district conferences are members of the General Conference, in which all church members have equal rights and privileges. The General Conference has original and appellate jurisdiction in all matters relating to the Schwenkfelder Church. It elects the members of the mission board, the trustees of Perkiomen School, and the members of the board of publication.

WORK

During the year 1936 about \$2,500 was contributed toward the support of mission work, carried on through the boards of other churches, in China, India, and the Philippines. The church contributes largely to the support of two of its own members who labor in China under the jurisdiction of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Special emphasis is placed upon Sunday schools, which have been maintained since the migration in 1734, and upon catechetical instruction of the young in the doctrines of the church. It maintains a fund to help the poor and suffering and has a board of publications and a board of missions. The Perkiomen School for Boys, at Pennsburg, Pa., has 200 students, property valued at more than \$200,000, and an endowment of approximately \$100,000. The amount contributed toward the support of educational work in 1936 was approximately \$15,000. There are 11 Christian Endeavor societies, with 400 members.

Since 1907 the Schwenkfelder Church, in conjunction with Hartford Theological Seminary, has published 14 volumes of the Corpus Schwenkfeldianorum, a critical edition of the works of Caspar Schwenkfeld von Ossig, in 17 volumes of more than 1,000 pages each. This enterprise was begun in 1884; more than \$40,000 was spent in collecting and editing the material before the first volume appeared, and since that time more than \$110,000 has been spent in editorial investigation and publication expenses.



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CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN NO. 81

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC
CHURCH

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

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH

STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent seven active organizations of the Catholic Apostolic Church, all reported as being in urban territory. There were no parsonages 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 comprises those persons who accept the doctrine and authority of the church and are baptized.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 1 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Catholic Apostolic Church 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..... | 7 | 11 | 13 | 11 |
| Increase ¹ over preceding census: | | | | |
| Number..... | -4 | -2 | 2 | |
| Percent ² | | | | |
| Members, number..... | 2,577 | 3,408 | 2,768 | 2,907 |
| Increase ¹ over preceding census: | | | | |
| Number..... | -831 | 640 | -139 | |
| Percent..... | -24.4 | 23.1 | -4.8 | |
| Average membership per church..... | 308 | 310 | 213 | 264 |
| Church edifices, number..... | 7 | 7 | 9 | 7 |
| Value—number reporting..... | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 |
| Amount reported..... | \$146,110 | \$407,000 | \$165,000 | \$153,000 |
| Average value per church..... | \$20,873 | \$58,143 | \$20,625 | \$21,857 |
| Debt—number reporting..... | | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Amount reported..... | | \$1,300 | \$6,000 | \$10,000 |
| Expenditures: | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 7 | 10 | 6 | |
| Amount reported..... | \$102,537 | \$119,583 | \$29,740 | |
| Pastors' salaries..... | \$18,200 | | | |
| All other salaries..... | \$36,893 | | | |
| Repairs and improvements..... | \$1,298 | \$88,375 | \$27,840 | |
| Payment on church debt, excluding interest..... | | | | |
| All other current expenses, including interest..... | \$12,392 | | | |
| Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc..... | \$23,773 | | | |
| Home missions..... | | \$31,208 | \$1,900 | |
| To general headquarters for distribution..... | \$9,012 | | | |
| All other purposes..... | \$909 | | | |
| Average expenditure per church..... | \$14,648 | \$11,958 | \$4,957 | |
| Sunday schools: | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Officers and teachers..... | 7 | 16 | 16 | 10 |
| Scholars..... | 71 | 175 | 170 | 170 |

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present the statistics 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." Table 4 presents, for 1936, the value of church edifices and 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 4 is limited to the State of New York, the only State in which so many as three churches reported value and expenditures.

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..... | 7 | 2,577 | 1,153 | 1,424 | 81.0 | 2 | 7 | 71 |
| NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut..... | 1 | 142 | 56 | 86 | | | | |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York..... | 3 | 1,100 | 498 | 602 | 82.7 | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 1 | 249 | 109 | 140 | 77.9 | 1 | 6 | 56 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Illinois..... | 1 | 939 | 424 | 515 | 82.3 | | | |
| PACIFIC: California..... | 1 | 147 | 66 | 81 | | | | |

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 | Percent under 13 |
| United States..... | 7 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 2,577 | 3,408 | 2,768 | 2,907 | 316 | 2,281 | 12.3 |
| Connecticut..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 142 | 163 | 228 | 163 | 11 | 131 | 7.7 |
| New York..... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1,100 | 1,283 | 1,216 | 1,096 | 90 | 1,010 | 8.2 |
| Other States..... | 3 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 1,335 | 1,962 | 1,324 | 1,648 | 215 | 1,120 | 16.1 |

¹ Includes: Pennsylvania, 1; Illinois, 1; and California, 1.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

| STATE | Total number of churches | Number of church edifices | VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES | | EXPENDITURES | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | Churches reporting | Amount | Churches reporting | Total amount | Pastors' salaries | All other salaries | Repairs and improvements | Other current expenses, including interest | Local relief and charity | To general headquarters | All other purposes |
| United States.. | 7 | 7 | 7 | \$148, 110 | 7 | \$102, 537 | \$18, 200 | \$36, 893 | \$1, 298 | \$12, 392 | \$23, 773 | \$9, 012 | \$966 |
| New York..... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 43, 110 | 3 | 50, 762 | 8, 900 | 14, 352 | 775 | 5, 385 | 16, 279 | 5, 071 | .... |
| Other States..... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 103, 000 | 4 | 51, 775 | 9, 300 | 22, 541 | 523 | 7, 007 | 7, 494 | 3, 941 | 969 |

¹ Includes: Connecticut, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Illinois, 1; and California, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

HISTORY

This communion does not claim exclusive right to the name of Catholic Apostolic Church but, maintaining that the one Catholic and Apostolic Church includes everyone who believes in the Lord Jesus and is baptized according to His commandment, whether by sprinkling or immersion, by layman or priest, no matter in what sect or denomination he may be found, the church recognizes no other name than Catholic Apostolic as correctly applicable to it.

The movement which resulted in the formation of this communion had its inception approximately at the beginning of the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The momentous events of the closing years of the eighteenth century and the earlier years of the nineteenth, including the French Revolution and the rise and fall of Napoleon, had aroused in the minds of many devout men a conviction of the nearness of Christ's personal return, which was accompanied by a deep sense of the unreadiness of His church, in its divided condition, to meet Him. At the same time there began to be a realization of the importance of prayer for the coming of the Holy Ghost and an earnest desire for the renewal of the spiritual gifts of apostolic days. As a result of these things, pious people of all denominations began to pray for a general revival and for the outpouring and restoration of such a measure of the Holy Ghost as distinguished the apostolic age.

About 1830 there appeared among some of those who were engaged in this concert of prayer what were considered as distinct and abundant manifestations of the presence and power of the Holy Ghost, similar to those of the apostolic age, taking the form principally of speaking in tongues and prophecy, as at Pentecost. These manifestations continued, and in 1832, as a result of the "prophetic revelations," certain men were regarded as called to the office of apostle. Others were added from time to time, until, in 1835, when 12 in all had been chosen, corresponding to the number of the original apostolate. These 12 men were of the highest respectability, of good standing in the Presbyterian and Anglican communions, and several were clergymen or lawyers. Among them were men of some prominence, including Henry Drummond, Esq., a wealthy banker and member of Parliament; Rev. Nicholas Armstrong, a clergyman of the Church of England, distinguished for eloquence and power as a preacher; and Mr. Perceval, son of a prime minister of England.

The call of these men was held to constitute them a college of apostles, "distinguished from all other ministry by the claim that their call and mission were not by election of the church, but by direct call and mission from the Lord Jesus Christ by the Holy Ghost, making them superior in mission and authority to all other ministry." Their mission was to testify to the personal return of the Lord and to minister to the whole church, if it would receive them, the full apostolic measure of the Holy Ghost and the apostolic gifts and blessings, so that corporate unity might be manifested and the church be prepared to receive her Lord at His coming.

After delivering their testimony personally to the heads of church and state in Christendom, and receiving no recognition from any of the established churches or denominations, the apostles proceeded to ordain and commission evangelists, and to organize in nearly all Christian nations, churches on what they considered the original apostolic pattern, which would show how the Lord would govern His church, if it would permit.

The first church in the United States was organized at Potsdam, N. Y., and the second in New York City in 1851. In England the adherents of this communion are frequently called "Irvingites," from the fact that the celebrated preacher, Edward Irving, was prominent in the movement which resulted in its formation. But its members have never admitted this title as justified, and they never use it among themselves.

DOCTRINE

The standard of doctrine is found in the three historic Catholic creeds—the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian. The church also includes among its tenets the unquestionable authority and inspiration of the canon of the

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. H. O. Du Bois, angel (bishop) in chief charge of the churches in New York and other Eastern States, and also by Rev. Samuel T. Pearl, angel in charge of the church in Chicago; and approved by them in its present form.

Holy Scriptures; the "sacramental nature" of the ordinances of baptism, the Lord's Supper, and ordination to the ministry, as recognized by the different denominations of the Christian Church; the indissolubility, except by death, of the sacramental union in marriage; the restoration of the ordinance of the laying on of hands by the apostles for the imparting of the fullness of the gift of the Holy Ghost; the necessity of the gifts of the Spirit, as tongues and prophecy, and the other gifts, for the perfecting of the church; the payment of the tithe as due to Christ, the High Priest, in addition to the making of voluntary offerings; and the hope of the Lord's speedy personal coming to raise the dead, translate the living members of His church, and bring in His reign of peace on the earth, commonly spoken of as the millennium.

ORGANIZATION

The principle upon which the organization of the Catholic Apostolic Church is based is that a twelvefold apostleship, as in the first days of the church, is the Lord's only ordinance for supreme rule over the whole church and for revealing His mind. Local churches are each under the charge of a bishop, designated "angel," with a staff of priests and deacons, whose call, consecration, appointment, and rule are subject to the apostles. There is no election of ministers by the clergy or laity, except that deacons, to the number of seven in any one church, may by permission of the apostles be chosen by the people. A call from the Lord by the word of the Holy Ghost through prophets is a prerequisite to admission to the office of priest or angel.

Ordination to the priesthood and diaconate and consecration to the episcopate are exclusive functions of the apostleship. Angels cannot in any case consecrate angels, nor can they ordain to the priesthood, except when specially commissioned as apostolic delegates.

Angels and priests, thus called and ordained, are classified and assigned for ministry as elders, prophets, evangelists, or pastors, according to apostolic discernment of their respective gifts and temperaments, this classification following from the recognition of the four kinds of gifts specified in Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, iv: 11-13.

As appointment to any office belongs exclusively to the apostleship, and as vacancies in the apostleship can be filled only by direct call of Christ, during the absence of an apostle or a vacancy in the apostleship the churches remain in the charge of their angels, with their priests and deacons.

Persons seeking admission to the church are received by the angel of the local church on the certificate of the evangelist angel as to baptism, instruction in doctrine, and acceptance of the authority of the apostles. The orders of priests from the Roman and Anglican or Episcopal communions, taking service under the apostles, are recognized, and they do not receive reordination, but only apostolic confirmation of orders.

The last member of the college of apostles died in 1901, since which time there have been no ordinations to the priesthood or episcopate, or even to the diaconate. The churches remain under the pastoral care of the angels and priests who were ordained prior to 1901, the number of whom is necessarily gradually diminishing. The members describe themselves simply as waiting upon the Lord, for whatever it may please Him to do; and above all waiting for the promised coming of the Lord in visible power and glory.

Worship is conducted according to a liturgy compiled by the apostles in part from the various liturgies of the historic church, the clergy who officiate wearing appropriate vestments. The support of the ministry is provided for solely by the payment of the tithe, in addition to freewill offerings for worship and for the poor.

WORK

As the work of the church has been directed exclusively toward the awakening of the Christian church to the hope of the Lord's coming and preparation therefor, it has included no foreign missionary, educational, or so-called institutional work, although the different churches care for the poor in their respective localities. The seeming deficiency in Sunday school work is accounted for by the emphasis laid upon the duty of parents to teach their children, and to bring them into contact with the ministry.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 82

ASSYRIAN JACOBITE
APOSTOLIC CHURCH

STATISTICS, 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

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ASSYRIAN JACOBITE APOSTOLIC CHURCH

STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent four active organizations of the Assyrian Jacobite Apostolic Church, 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 this denomination consists of all persons received into the local churches through baptism.

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

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

| ITEM | 1936 | 1926 | 1916 |
|---|-----------|----------|------|
| Churches (local organizations), number..... | 4 | 3 | 13 |
| Increase over preceding census: | | | |
| Number..... | 1 | -12 | |
| Percent ² | | | |
| Members, number..... | 3,100 | 1,407 | 748 |
| Increase over preceding census: | | | |
| Number..... | 1,693 | 659 | |
| Percent..... | 120.3 | 88.1 | |
| Average membership per church..... | 775 | 469 | 50 |
| Church edifices, number..... | 4 | 3 | |
| Value—number reporting..... | 4 | 3 | |
| Amount reported..... | \$110,000 | \$92,000 | |
| Average value per church..... | \$27,500 | \$30,667 | |
| Debt—number reporting..... | 3 | 3 | |
| Amount reported..... | \$17,000 | \$27,500 | |
| Parsonages, number..... | 1 | | |
| Value—number reporting..... | 1 | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$6,000 | | |
| Expenditures: | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 4 | 3 | |
| Amount reported..... | \$13,880 | \$24,253 | |
| Pastors' salaries..... | \$4,510 | | |
| All other salaries..... | \$950 | | |
| Repairs and improvements..... | \$1,690 | | |
| Payment on church debt, excluding interest..... | \$1,700 | | |
| All other current expenses, including interest..... | \$1,550 | | |
| Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc..... | \$550 | | |
| Home missions..... | \$3,090 | | |
| Foreign missions..... | \$300 | \$677 | |
| To general headquarters for distribution..... | | | |
| All other purposes..... | | | |
| Average expenditure per church..... | \$3,470 | \$8,084 | |
| Sunday schools: | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 3 | | |
| Officers and teachers..... | 20 | | |
| Scholars..... | 160 | | |

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 Assyrian Jacobite Apostolic Church 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 3 census years 1916 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over."

TABLE 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 | Churches reporting | Officers and teachers | Scholars |
| United States..... | 4 | 3,100 | 1,680 | 1,420 | 118.3 | 3 | 20 | 180 |
| NEW ENGLAND: | | | | | | | | |
| Massachusetts..... | 1 | 880 | 465 | 415 | 112.0 | 1 | 6 | 40 |
| Rhode Island..... | 1 | 470 | 250 | 220 | 113.6 | 1 | 6 | 65 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | |
| New Jersey..... | 1 | 1,200 | 665 | 535 | 124.3 | 1 | 8 | 55 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | |
| Michigan..... | 1 | 550 | 300 | 250 | 120.0 | | | |

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

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

| STATE | NUMBER OF CHURCHES | | | NUMBER OF MEMBERS | | | MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936 | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|------|------|-------------------|-------|------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | 1936 | 1926 | 1916 | 1936 | 1926 | 1916 | Under 13 years | 13 years and over | Percent under 13 |
| United States..... | 4 | 3 | 15 | 3,100 | 1,407 | 748 | 880 | 2,240 | 27.7 |
| Massachusetts..... | 1 | 1 | 6 | 880 | 220 | 291 | 230 | 650 | 26.1 |
| New Jersey..... | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1,200 | 1,025 | 311 | 230 | 970 | 19.2 |
| Other States..... | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1,020 | 162 | 146 | 400 | 620 | 39.2 |

¹ Includes: Rhode Island, 1 and Michigan, 1.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The Assyrian Jacobite Apostolic Church traces its origin to the first 12 apostles of Christ, particularly to St. Peter, the first Patriarch of Antioch.

The gospel had its origin in Syria and the Assyrian fathers were the first Christian missionaries. From the beginning of Christianity, the Assyrians went out to Gaul, Persia, India, China, and Africa, where, notwithstanding severe persecutions, they succeeded in establishing numerous schools and monasteries. They have been constantly persecuted by the various Roman, Greek, Persian, and Turkish rulers, and, judging from the continuous numerous outrages, it would seem that the Turks and Arabs intended to exterminate all the Assyrian Christians. In the face of all these persecutions they gallantly faced death, and to this day they ably uphold the early Christian faith.

Contact with American missionaries who had established schools in various localities turned the attention of the Assyrians to America, and they fled from the rule of the Moslem Turk and sought shelter under the American flag. This immigration began about 1893, and soon there were several large Assyrian communities in the United States. Some of these people were members of the Assyrian

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

Roman Catholic Church, others belonged to the Assyrian Protestant Church, while still others belonged to the Assyrian Nestorian Church or the Chaldean Church. On coming here, all except the Nestorians identified themselves with their respective American denominations. The majority of them, however, were members of the Assyrian Jacobite Apostolic faith, and as the number of immigrants continued to increase, church services for them were in great demand.

In April 1907, the Assyrian Americans sent Deacon Hanna Koorie, then of Paterson, N. J., to Jerusalem. There he was ordained priest and later a koorie (cvhoorie). He returned to the United States September 28 of the same year. Immediately afterward, he assembled the dispersed Assyrians, for the first time, to worship in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Paterson, N. J. The members of this faith are scattered in various States, but their churches were reported only from two New England States, New Jersey, and Michigan.

DOCTRINE

The doctrine of this church is based on the Nicene Creed. It varies, however from that of the Western Church as regards the procession of the Holy Ghost and uses the phraseology, "the Holy Ghost proceeded from the Father and is with the Son." It accepts the canons of the first three General Councils of the church, namely, the Nicene, Constantinople, and Ephesus, as well as the writings of the recognized fathers of the church of the period of these councils. It teaches that Christ was perfect God and perfect man. The interpretation of the Bible, the ecclesiastical ordinances, as well as the traditions of the church, are held equally important. The seven sacraments, baptism, confirmation, the eucharist, penance, extreme unction, orders, and matrimony, are accepted. Baptism is administered by pouring and by immersion, chiefly the latter; it usually takes place several days after birth, and is followed by the ceremony of anointing with the sacred oil or chrism in the form of a cross, and by the laying on of hands. The minister also breathes on the child and on the water. The membership of the church includes all baptized persons. Auricular confession is accepted. Holy Communion is the sacrament which contains the body and blood of Christ under appearance of bread and wine. It is received fasting and is given to the laity in only one kind, the form of bread. The Blessed Virgin and the saints are venerated, and prayers are offered for the dead.

ORGANIZATION

The organization of the Assyrian Jacobite Apostolic Church centers on the Patriarch of Antioch, who resides at Mardin, Dair el Zahfaran, and his authority is supreme on faith and in all church matters. Next in rank is the Metropolitan, or mifrian, who resides in Mosul and who ordains the bishops. Then follow the iskiffs and the mitrans, who together with the mifrian, act as advisers to the patriarch and as heads of various commissions or congregations which have charge of the church administration. Only a mifrian can become a patriarch. The mifrian is chosen from the mitrans all of whom are celibates. Then follows the office of bishop, or koorie (cvhoorie), rhabib, priest, and deacon, respectively. A deacon under 30 years of age cannot be ordained to the priesthood. A celibate deacon can be ordained to the office of rhabib, mitran, mifrian, and patriarch. A married deacon can become a priest, a koorie (cvhoorie), or an iskiff.

The government of this church is democratic, every officer of the church from the lowest to the highest being chosen by the people. It is also in a sense hierarchical, for every priest must be ordained by a bishop whose commission is traced to the apostles through the apostolic succession of bishops. The Patriarch of Antioch is the supreme head of all the Assyrian churches throughout the world, and he was represented at the second World Conference on Faith and Order at Lausanne, Switzerland.

The official periodical of the church is the Beth Nahrin (Mesopotamia), published in West New York, N. J.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 83

HOLINESS CHURCH
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

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

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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.

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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.

HOLINESS CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Holiness Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. Of the 15 churches reporting, 14 were in California and 1 in Kentucky. 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 all persons who have made profession of faith and a belief in the doctrines of the church, and have been admitted by a majority vote. Baptism by water is required, but the exact mode is left to individual choice.

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

| ITEM | Total | In urban territory | In rural territory | PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹ | |
|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | Urban | Rural |
| Churches (local organizations), number | 15 | 10 | 5 | | |
| Members, number | 404 | 270 | 134 | 66.8 | 33.2 |
| Average membership per church | 27 | 27 | 27 | | |
| Membership by sex: | | | | | |
| Male | 145 | 99 | 46 | 68.3 | 31.7 |
| Female | 259 | 171 | 88 | 66.0 | 34.0 |
| Males per 100 females | 56.0 | 57.9 | (²) | | |
| Membership by age: | | | | | |
| Under 13 years | 12 | 2 | 10 | | |
| 13 years and over | 392 | 268 | 124 | 68.4 | 31.6 |
| Percent under 13 years | 3.0 | 0.7 | 7.5 | | |
| Church edifices, number | 14 | 10 | 4 | | |
| Value—number reporting | 14 | 10 | 4 | | |
| Amount reported | \$37,890 | \$32,250 | \$5,640 | 85.1 | 14.9 |
| Constructed prior to 1936 | \$37,890 | \$32,250 | \$5,640 | 85.1 | 14.9 |
| Average value per church | \$2,706 | \$3,225 | \$1,410 | | |
| Debt—number reporting | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Amount reported | \$1,500 | \$1,500 | | 100.0 | |
| Number reporting "no debt" | 9 | 6 | 3 | | |
| Parsonages, number | 14 | 10 | 4 | | |
| Value—number reporting | 11 | 9 | 2 | | |
| Amount reported | \$18,310 | \$15,810 | \$2,500 | 86.3 | 13.7 |
| Expenditures: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number | 15 | 10 | 5 | | |
| Amount reported | \$13,370 | \$9,417 | \$3,953 | 70.4 | 29.6 |
| Pastors' salaries | \$5,488 | \$4,100 | \$1,388 | 74.7 | 25.3 |
| All other salaries | \$305 | \$192 | \$113 | 63.0 | 37.0 |
| Repairs and improvements | \$407 | \$268 | \$139 | 65.8 | 34.2 |
| Payment on church debt, excluding interest | \$100 | \$100 | | 100.0 | |
| All other current expenses, including interest | \$2,490 | \$1,427 | \$1,063 | 57.3 | 42.7 |
| Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc. | \$310 | \$186 | \$124 | 60.0 | 40.0 |
| Home missions | \$271 | \$217 | \$54 | 80.1 | 19.9 |
| Foreign missions | \$1,180 | \$1,075 | \$105 | 91.1 | 8.9 |
| To general headquarters for distribution | \$1,593 | \$960 | \$633 | 60.3 | 39.7 |
| All other purposes | \$1,226 | \$892 | \$334 | 72.8 | 27.2 |
| Average expenditure per church | \$891 | \$942 | \$791 | | |
| Sunday schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number | 15 | 10 | 5 | | |
| Officers and teachers | 126 | 88 | 38 | 69.8 | 30.2 |
| Scholars | 610 | 403 | 207 | 66.1 | 33.9 |
| Weekday religious schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number | 3 | 2 | 1 | | |
| Officers and teachers | 5 | 4 | 1 | | |
| Scholars | 18 | 13 | 5 | | |

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

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

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

The decrease shown between 1926 and 1936 in this denomination is due, in part, to the fact that these self-directing local churches frequently merge with congregations of like doctrine or organization.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

| ITEM | 1936 | 1926 | 1916 |
|---|----------|-----------|----------|
| Churches (local organizations), number..... | 15 | 32 | 33 |
| Increase ¹ over preceding census: | | | |
| Number..... | -17 | -1 | |
| Percent ² | | | |
| Members, number..... | 404 | 861 | 926 |
| Increase ¹ over preceding census: | | | |
| Number..... | -457 | -65 | |
| Percent..... | -53.1 | -7.0 | |
| Average membership per church..... | 27 | 27 | 28 |
| Church edifices, number..... | 14 | 30 | 28 |
| Value—number reporting..... | 14 | 29 | 28 |
| Amount reported..... | \$37,890 | \$148,650 | \$34,200 |
| Average value per church..... | \$2,706 | \$5,126 | \$1,221 |
| Debt—number reporting..... | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Amount reported..... | \$1,600 | \$1,175 | \$652 |
| Parsonages, number..... | 14 | | |
| Value—number reporting..... | 11 | 16 | 7 |
| Amount reported..... | \$18,310 | \$39,350 | \$5,600 |
| Expenditures: | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 15 | 30 | 28 |
| Amount reported..... | \$13,370 | \$23,913 | \$8,988 |
| Pastors' salaries..... | \$5,488 | | |
| All other salaries..... | \$805 | | |
| Repairs and improvements..... | \$407 | \$19,239 | \$6,427 |
| Payment on church debt, excluding interest..... | \$100 | | |
| All other current expenses, including interest..... | \$2,490 | | |
| Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc..... | \$310 | | |
| Home missions..... | \$271 | | |
| Foreign missions..... | \$1,180 | \$4,674 | \$2,361 |
| To general headquarters for distribution..... | \$1,593 | | |
| All other purposes..... | \$1,226 | | |
| Not classified..... | | | \$200 |
| Average expenditure per church..... | \$891 | \$797 | \$321 |
| Sunday schools: | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 15 | 25 | 21 |
| Officers and teachers..... | 126 | 151 | 111 |
| Scholars..... | 610 | 811 | 680 |

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

About 1880 Rev. Hardin Wallace, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, accompanied by James J. A. Singer, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Henry Ashcroft, a minister of the Free Methodist Church, went through the southern part of California preaching repentance and forgiveness of sins, or justification by faith, of the sinner; and, for believers, sanctification or heart purity, which also might be received by faith and subsequent to regeneration or justification. A considerable number of persons followed his line of teaching, and numerous bands were formed under the name "Holiness Band," the members retaining, however, their membership or identity with the churches of which they were already members. Also many new converts joined, who had had no church connection.

¹ This statement, which is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by James K. Adams, president of the Holiness Church, El Monte, Calif.

With the development of these bands and the acquisition of property for the conduct of their worship, certain legal difficulties arose, and in 1896 they became incorporated under the laws of the State of California.

From California the work extended into other States and was especially prominent in Kentucky and Tennessee. The churches in Tennessee constitute a district assembly of the entire body, but the churches in Kentucky are included in the corporate body of California.

DOCTRINE

The doctrine of the Holiness Church is Methodist or Wesleyan, following the principles laid down by John Wesley. It teaches repentance, restitution, confession, and the forsaking of sin, as the part for the sinner; and the forgiveness of sin and the divine light received by the repentant sinner, as the part from God.

The church teaches that it is the privilege as well as the duty of every believer to consecrate himself to God without reserve and that the result of such consecration will be sanctification, meaning by that term freedom from the "carnal mind" and the tendency to sin. Specific conditions of church membership are baptism by water (the mode being chosen by the candidate) and sanctification. The church also emphasizes belief in prohibition, abstinence from drugs and tobacco, and from all poisons that are "against the best for God"; also belief in the second coming of Christ, and divine healing by faith. Divorce is allowed for but one cause, adultery; membership in secret societies is disapproved and forbidden; and plain dress, avoiding extravagance and the use of jewelry, especially for show, is inculcated.

ORGANIZATION

Local churches are self-directing, but there is a board of 12 elders who care for the spiritual welfare of the church and serve between the meetings of the assembly. There is, in addition, a board of 9 trustees, whose office it is to look after the properties of the church and who hold that property subject to the General Assembly, which is composed of representatives from the churches. District assemblies are formed under the care of superintendents who are members of the board of elders of the General Assembly, but who have also their own official board which transacts the business pertaining to the district and handles its property without special voice of the General Assembly. Ministers are selected on their qualifications, upon examination by the church. For those holding permanent credentials there is a regular form of ordination. Those having pastorates are looked upon as leaders rather than dictators, no fixed salaries are paid, and as many of the congregations are small and unable to pay a minister, they are frequently obliged to take other work for the support of their families.

WORK

The Holiness Church is missionary in spirit and evangelistic in practice, carrying on its activities largely by freewill offerings of the churches, there being no taxation or assessment.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 84

ITALIAN BODIES

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

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

General Council of the Italian Pentecostal Assemblies of God
The Unorganized Italian Christian Churches of North America

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

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1940

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ITALIAN BODIES

GENERAL STATEMENT

Under this head are included in 1936 two bodies, similar in general type but not affiliated in any way. The General Council of the Italian Pentecostal Assemblies of God is a group of closely affiliated churches and vests its authority in a general executive board. The Unorganized Italian Christian Churches of North America are incorporated locally only, and each congregation is a distinct organization governed by local officers.

The principal statistics as reported for 1936 by the two bodies are given in the following table.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR ITALIAN BODIES, 1936

| DENOMINATION | Total number of churches | Number of members | VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES | | EXPENDITURES | | SUNDAY SCHOOLS | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------|
| | | | Churches reporting | Amount | Churches reporting | Amount | Churches reporting | Scholars |
| Total for the group..... | 120 | 11, 114 | 57 | \$442, 860 | 103 | \$60, 350 | 69 | 2, 987 |
| General Council of the Italian Pentecostal Assemblies of God..... | 16 | 1, 547 | 6 | 90, 500 | 13 | 8, 724 | 13 | 455 |
| The Unorganized Italian Christian Churches of North America..... | 104 | 9, 567 | 51 | 352, 360 | 90 | 51, 626 | 56 | 2, 512 |

GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE ITALIAN PENTECOSTAL ASSEMBLIES OF GOD

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the General Council of the Italian Pentecostal Assemblies of God for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. There were no parsonages 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 consists of persons who accept the Scriptures as the only law for right living, and have been baptized.

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

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

| ITEM | Total | In urban territory | In rural territory | PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹ | |
|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | Urban | Rural |
| Churches (local organizations), number..... | 16 | 12 | 4 | | |
| Members, number..... | 1,547 | 1,310 | 237 | 84.7 | 15.3 |
| Average membership per church..... | 97 | 109 | 59 | | |
| Membership by sex: | | | | | |
| Male..... | 605 | 525 | 80 | 86.8 | 13.2 |
| Female..... | 942 | 785 | 157 | 83.3 | 16.7 |
| Males per 100 females..... | 64.2 | 66.9 | 51.0 | | |
| Membership by age: | | | | | |
| Under 13 years..... | 237 | 176 | 61 | 74.3 | 25.7 |
| 13 years and over..... | 1,193 | 1,017 | 176 | 85.2 | 14.8 |
| Age not reported..... | 117 | | | 100.0 | |
| Percent under 13 years ² | 16.6 | 14.8 | 25.7 | | |
| Church edifices, number..... | 6 | 5 | 1 | | |
| Value—number reporting..... | 6 | 5 | 1 | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$90,500 | \$87,500 | \$3,000 | 96.7 | 3.3 |
| Constructed prior to 1936..... | \$64,500 | \$61,500 | \$3,000 | 95.3 | 4.7 |
| Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936..... | \$26,000 | \$26,000 | | 100.0 | |
| Average value per church..... | \$15,083 | \$17,500 | \$3,000 | | |
| Debt—number reporting..... | 6 | 5 | 1 | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$26,200 | \$25,500 | \$700 | 97.3 | 2.7 |
| Expenditures: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 13 | 10 | 3 | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$8,724 | \$8,074 | \$650 | 92.5 | 7.5 |
| Pastors' salaries..... | \$600 | \$600 | | 100.0 | |
| Repairs and improvements..... | \$824 | \$549 | \$275 | 66.6 | 33.4 |
| Payment on church debt, excluding interest..... | \$1,250 | \$1,050 | \$200 | 84.0 | 16.0 |
| All other current expenses, including interest..... | \$4,600 | \$4,404 | \$115 | 97.5 | 2.5 |
| Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc..... | \$328 | \$313 | \$15 | 95.4 | 4.6 |
| Home missions..... | \$143 | \$133 | \$10 | 93.0 | 7.0 |
| Foreign missions..... | \$90 | \$90 | | | |
| To general headquarters for distribution..... | \$15 | \$15 | | | |
| All other purposes..... | \$505 | \$470 | \$35 | 93.1 | 6.9 |
| Average expenditure per church..... | \$671 | \$807 | \$217 | | |
| Sunday schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 13 | 9 | 4 | | |
| Officers and teachers..... | 57 | 44 | 13 | | |
| Scholars..... | 455 | 342 | 113 | 75.2 | 24.8 |
| Summer vacation Bible schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Officers and teachers..... | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Scholars..... | 26 | 26 | | | |

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

State tables.—Tables 2 and 3 present the statistics for 1936 for the General Council of the Italian Pentecostal Assemblies of God 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, and 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 table 3 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported.

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

| GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE | NUMBER OF CHURCHES | | | NUMBER OF MEMBERS | | | MEMBERSHIP BY SEX | | | MEMBERSHIP BY AGE | | | | SUNDAY SCHOOLS | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|--------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Male | Female | Males per 100 females ¹ | Under 13 years | 13 years and over | Age not reported | Percent under 13 ² | Churches reporting | Officers and teachers | Scholars |
| United States..... | 18 | 12 | 4 | 1,547 | 1,310 | 237 | 605 | 942 | 64.2 | 237 | 1,193 | 117 | 16.6 | 13 | 57 | 455 |
| NEW ENGLAND: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut..... | 2 | 2 | | 71 | 71 | | 39 | 32 | | 6 | 20 | 45 | | | | |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 7 | 5 | 2 | 1,087 | 943 | 144 | 415 | 672 | 61.8 | 124 | 801 | 72 | 12.2 | 6 | 31 | 241 |
| New Jersey..... | 6 | 5 | 1 | 343 | 296 | 47 | 140 | 203 | 69.0 | 91 | 252 | | 26.5 | 6 | 21 | 18* |
| Pennsylvania..... | 1 | | 1 | 46 | | 46 | 11 | 35 | | 16 | 30 | | | 1 | 5 | 30 |

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

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

TABLE 3.—VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES AND 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 | Number of church edifices | VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES | | DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES | | EXPENDITURES | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------|
| | | | Churches reporting | Amount | Churches reporting | Amount | Churches reporting | Total amount |
| United States..... | 18 | 6 | 6 | \$60,500 | 6 | \$24,200 | 13 | \$8,724 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 7 | 3 | 3 | 73,000 | 3 | 17,400 | 7 | 3,895 |
| New Jersey..... | 6 | 3 | 3 | 17,500 | 3 | 8,800 | 5 | 4,589 |
| Other States..... | 13 | | | | | | 1 | 240 |

| GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE | EXPENDITURES—continued | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | Pastors' 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..... | \$960 | \$824 | \$1,250 | \$4,609 | \$328 | \$148 | \$90 | \$15 | \$605 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 360 | 50 | 250 | 2,655 | 40 | 60 | 50 | | 430 |
| New Jersey..... | 600 | 534 | 1,000 | 1,954 | 288 | 83 | 40 | 15 | 75 |
| Other States..... | | 240 | | | | | | | |

¹ Includes: Connecticut, 2, and Pennsylvania, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The Pentecostal movement was started some 32 years ago by a group of Italians who were converted in an American church in Chicago. The movement grew rapidly and today there are some 200 little missions and assemblies throughout the United States. There are 100 or more throughout Italy, and over 60 accounted for in South America in the Italian tongue.

For this reason Rev. Rocco Santamaria and his father, Rev. John Santamaria, with the cooperation of Rev. Pietro Giordano conceived the idea of forming a council similar to the American one to try and unite all these little groups.

It is now 3 years since this council was started. We already have about 25 churches affiliated together. It is hard work to try to merge them. As a rule the majority do not believe in organization, but with the help of God some day we will succeed.

The General Council of the Italian Pentecostal Assemblies of God is governed by an executive board and a board of presbyters. We have checked up and have up to date 17 ordained ministers, 20 licensed ministers, 6 who have exhorters papers, and 23 Christian workers.

The General Council also publishes a monthly paper called "Fede, Speranza, Carita" (Faith, Hope, Charity). This paper is published with the money received by voluntary offerings from the various assemblies. We have also a yearly subscription of \$1 for whoever wishes to subscribe for it.

¹ This statement was furnished by Rev. Rocco R. Santamaria, general superintendent, General Council of the Italian Pentecostal Assemblies of God, Newark, N. J.

DOCTRINE

We believe in the Almighty God, that He is a Spirit, Omnipotent, Omniscient, Omnipresent, that He so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life. We believe Jesus Christ is the Son of God and that He died for our sins, that He is coming again on earth. We believe the Holy Bible to be the inspired word of God written by godly men who were so moved by the Spirit of God. We believe in the speaking in tongues as quoted in the book of the Acts of the Apostles, chapter 2, verse 4. We believe in the gifts given to the church as written in I Cor., chapter 13. We believe there is a place of punishment for the wicked when they die, that there is an eternal resting place for the godly and that after death on earth the good shall always be with God in a place described as heaven. We believe in clean morals—worldly amusements have no part in our churches; the church is the place to worship God and not to preach politics. We believe America is the land for Americans and all people should believe and have faith in our Government and uphold the Constitution of the United States, and we also believe in saluting the flag of the United States of America. We believe in the Holy Supper observed by the breaking of the bread and drinking of the wine celebrated in church every time seen fit to do it. We believe in the baptism of water by immersion and that when a person receives the baptism of water he should be of an age to understand its meaning. We do not believe in infant baptism. Lastly, we believe in the baptism of the Holy Spirit given as a gift to all believers by God, and that the speaking in tongues as the Spirit gives utterance is a sign of the baptism of the Holy Spirit. We are against fascism, nazism, bolshevism, communism, and socialism. We shun all forms of idolatry and believe in one God in three divine persons—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

THE UNORGANIZED ITALIAN CHRISTIAN CHURCHES OF NORTH AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for The Unorganized Italian Christian Churches 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.

The membership of these churches consists of persons who have been admitted into the local church upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

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

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

| ITEM | Total | In urban territory | In rural territory | PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹ | |
|---|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | Urban | Rural |
| Churches (local organizations), number..... | 104 | 90 | 14 | 86.5 | 13.5 |
| Members, number..... | 9,507 | 9,111 | 450 | 95.2 | 4.8 |
| Average membership per church..... | 92 | 101 | 83 | | |
| Membership by sex: | | | | | |
| Male..... | 4,329 | 4,115 | 214 | 95.1 | 4.9 |
| Female..... | 5,238 | 4,996 | 242 | 95.4 | 4.6 |
| Males per 100 females..... | 82.6 | 82.4 | 88.4 | | |
| Membership by age: | | | | | |
| Under 13 years..... | 2,260 | 2,152 | 98 | 95.6 | 4.4 |
| 13 years and over..... | 7,305 | 6,961 | 364 | 95.2 | 4.8 |
| Age not reported..... | 12 | 8 | 4 | | |
| Percent under 13 years ² | 23.5 | 23.6 | 21.7 | | |
| Church edifices, number..... | 55 | 50 | 5 | | |
| Value—number reporting..... | 51 | 46 | 5 | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$352,360 | \$337,060 | \$15,300 | 95.7 | 4.3 |
| Constructed prior to 1936..... | \$340,345 | \$325,045 | \$15,300 | 95.5 | 4.5 |
| Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936..... | \$12,015 | \$12,015 | — | 100.0 | |
| Average value per church..... | \$6,909 | \$7,327 | \$3,060 | | |
| Debt—number reporting..... | 35 | 35 | — | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$95,810 | \$95,810 | — | 100.0 | |
| Number reporting "no debt"..... | 10 | 5 | 5 | | |
| Parsonages, number..... | 6 | 5 | 1 | | |
| Value—number reporting..... | 1 | 1 | — | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$1,300 | \$1,300 | — | 100.0 | |
| Expenditures: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 90 | 78 | 12 | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$51,826 | \$50,638 | \$988 | 98.1 | 1.9 |
| Pastors' salaries..... | \$4,438 | \$4,438 | — | 100.0 | |
| All other salaries..... | \$280 | \$270 | \$10 | 98.4 | 3.6 |
| Repairs and improvements..... | \$6,323 | \$6,293 | \$30 | 99.5 | .5 |
| Payment on church debt, excluding interest..... | \$15,376 | \$15,376 | — | 100.0 | |
| All other current expenses, including interest..... | \$18,509 | \$17,071 | \$538 | 95.5 | 4.5 |
| Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc..... | \$2,785 | \$2,710 | \$75 | 97.3 | 2.7 |
| Home missions..... | \$1,854 | \$1,839 | \$15 | 99.2 | .8 |
| Foreign missions..... | \$815 | \$815 | — | 100.0 | |
| To general headquarters for distribution..... | \$362 | \$362 | — | 100.0 | |
| All other purposes..... | \$886 | \$866 | \$20 | 97.7 | 2.3 |
| Average expenditure per church..... | \$574 | \$649 | \$82 | | |
| Sunday schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 56 | 49 | 7 | | |
| Officers and teachers..... | 215 | 203 | 12 | 94.4 | 5.6 |
| Scholars..... | 2,512 | 2,406 | 106 | 95.8 | 4.2 |
| Summer vacation Bible schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 1 | — | 1 | | |
| Officers and teachers..... | 1 | — | 1 | | |
| Scholars..... | 20 | — | 20 | | |
| Weekday religious schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 2 | 2 | — | | |
| Officers and teachers..... | 7 | 7 | — | | |
| Scholars..... | 54 | 54 | — | | |

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

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present the statistics for 1936 for The Unorganized Italian Christian Churches of North America by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, 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 | | | MEMBERSHIP BY AGE | | | | SUNDAY SCHOOLS | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|--------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Male | Female | Males per 100 females ¹ | Under 13 years | 13 years and over | Age not reported | Percent under 13 ² | Churches reporting | Officers and teachers | Scholars |
| United States..... | 104 | 80 | 14 | 9,567 | 9,111 | 456 | 4,329 | 5,238 | 82.6 | 2,250 | 7,305 | 12 | 23.5 | 56 | 215 | 2,512 |
| NEW ENGLAND: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine..... | 1 | 1 | | 33 | 33 | | 16 | 17 | | 12 | 21 | | | | | |
| Massachusetts..... | 1 | 1 | | 303 | 303 | | 125 | 178 | 70.2 | | 303 | | | 1 | 9 | 50 |
| Rhode Island..... | 2 | 2 | | 35 | 35 | | 15 | 20 | | 6 | 29 | | | | | |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 30 | 27 | 3 | 3,148 | 3,036 | 112 | 1,446 | 1,702 | 85.0 | 744 | 2,396 | 8 | 23.7 | 16 | 58 | 789 |
| New Jersey..... | 6 | 3 | 3 | 370 | 293 | 77 | 143 | 227 | 63.0 | 89 | 277 | 4 | 24.3 | 3 | 12 | 105 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 31 | 25 | 6 | 2,295 | 2,107 | 188 | 1,082 | 1,213 | 89.2 | 530 | 1,765 | | 23.1 | 17 | 53 | 567 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio..... | 8 | 8 | | 951 | 951 | | 403 | 548 | 73.5 | 172 | 779 | | 18.1 | 4 | 17 | 150 |
| Indiana..... | 1 | 1 | | 106 | 106 | | 48 | 58 | | 32 | 74 | | 30.2 | 1 | 2 | 20 |
| Illinois..... | 4 | 4 | | 499 | 499 | | 226 | 273 | 82.8 | 96 | 403 | | 19.2 | 4 | 36 | 331 |
| Michigan..... | 4 | 4 | | 481 | 481 | | 230 | 251 | 91.6 | 161 | 320 | | 33.5 | 3 | 4 | 133 |
| Wisconsin..... | 2 | 2 | | 210 | 210 | | 87 | 123 | 70.7 | 60 | 150 | | 28.6 | 2 | 12 | 96 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missouri..... | 2 | 2 | | 229 | 229 | | 109 | 120 | 90.8 | 65 | 164 | | 28.4 | 2 | 8 | 151 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maryland..... | 1 | | 1 | 43 | | 43 | 20 | 23 | | 9 | 34 | | | | | |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | 1 | 1 | | 154 | 154 | | 74 | 80 | | 51 | 103 | | 33.1 | | | |
| West Virginia..... | 3 | 3 | | 208 | 208 | | 92 | 116 | 79.3 | 107 | 101 | | 51.4 | 1 | 3 | 40 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tennessee..... | 1 | 1 | | 80 | 80 | | 35 | 45 | | 25 | 55 | | | 1 | 2 | 30 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 1 | | 1 | 36 | | 36 | 10 | 26 | | | 36 | | | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| Texas..... | 1 | 1 | | 37 | 37 | | 15 | 22 | | 3 | 34 | | | | | |
| PACIFIC: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| California..... | 4 | 4 | | 349 | 349 | | 153 | 196 | 78.1 | 88 | 261 | | 25.2 | | | |

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

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

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

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

| 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..... | 104 | 55 | 51 | \$352,360 | 35 | \$95,810 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 30 | 19 | 16 | 117,700 | 10 | 42,190 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 31 | 11 | 11 | 57,950 | 8 | 10,815 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | |
| Ohio..... | 8 | 5 | 5 | 25,300 | 3 | 6,400 |
| Michigan..... | 4 | 3 | 3 | 6,266 | 2 | 215 |
| PACIFIC: | | | | | | |
| California..... | 4 | 3 | 3 | 24,015 | 3 | 2,415 |
| Other States..... | 27 | 14 | 13 | 121,129 | 9 | 33,775 |

¹ Includes 2 churches each in the States of Illinois and Missouri; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, Indiana, Wisconsin, Maryland, West Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 4.—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..... | 104 | 90 | \$51,626 | \$4,436 | \$280 | \$6,323 | \$15,376 | \$18,509 | \$2,785 | \$1,854 | \$815 | \$362 | \$886 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 30 | 27 | 15,558 | 400 | --- | 1,901 | 2,325 | 8,717 | 794 | 752 | 340 | --- | 329 |
| New Jersey..... | 6 | 6 | 1,912 | 1,080 | --- | 125 | 167 | 440 | 100 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Pennsylvania..... | 31 | 24 | 7,537 | --- | --- | 1,018 | 1,132 | 3,678 | 542 | 763 | 274 | --- | 130 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio..... | 8 | 8 | 3,737 | --- | 126 | 575 | 1,000 | 1,451 | 250 | 60 | 30 | 155 | --- |
| Illinois..... | 4 | 4 | 3,823 | --- | --- | 1,637 | 1,050 | 605 | 314 | --- | 18 | 139 | 65 |
| Michigan..... | 4 | 3 | 901 | --- | --- | --- | 219 | 263 | 185 | 135 | 99 | 50 | --- |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Virginia..... | 3 | 3 | 2,800 | 869 | --- | --- | 1,000 | 706 | --- | --- | 19 | 29 | 18 100 |
| PACIFIC: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| California..... | 4 | 4 | 2,940 | 720 | --- | --- | 1,301 | 903 | 25 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Other States..... | 14 | 12 | 12,404 | 1,368 | 154 | 1,067 | 7,032 | 1,746 | 625 | 125 | 25 | --- | 282 |

¹ Includes 2 churches each in the States of Wisconsin and Missouri; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Indiana, Maryland, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas, and the District of Columbia.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

This church was founded in 1907 by Louis Francescon in Chicago, Ill., who under divine guidance was called upon to work in the Lord's work. The church is nondenominational and nonsectarian. Mr. Francescon was directed by God to spread the gospel in the United States, mostly to the Italian people. This work has spread not only throughout the length and breadth of the United States and Canada, but also to Italy, Brazil, and Argentina. The various churches in the United States are incorporated locally under State laws as separate congregations. Each congregation is a separate entity and authority is vested in elders, deacons, and trustees as the law may require in the various States. However, the church in Italy is combined into one corporation named "Congregazione Cristiana" (Christian Congregation).

In Brazil the various congregations are grouped into one corporation known as "Congregação Christá do Brasil" (Christian Congregation of Brazil).

The "Congregazione Cristiana," Chicago, Ill., is the mother church. Mr. Francescon is senior elder and missionary. Active missionary work has been carried on in the United States and abroad by Mr. Francescon since the beginning.

In April 1927 a convention of the various congregations was held in Niagara Falls, N. Y., and articles of faith were adopted. Briefly stated they are: We believe that the Bible is the infallible word of God, inspired by the Holy Spirit; there is one only living and true God, eternal, with unlimited powers, Creator of all things, and in one God are three distinct persons: The Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; that the Son of God is the Word, made flesh, who in reality suffered death, not only for the primitive transgression, but also for the actual sins of man; in the existence of a personal devil, who, with all evil spirits, will be eternally punished in the lake of fire; that regeneration or the new birth is received only through faith in Christ Jesus who was delivered for our trespasses and was raised for our justification; in water baptism by single immersion; in the baptism of the Holy Spirit as an experience received subsequent to salvation, with the sign of speaking in tongues as the Spirit gives utterance; in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; that it is necessary to abstain from things offered to idols, from blood, from things strangled, and from fornication, as decreed by the Holy Spirit in the General Assembly held at Jerusalem; that Jesus Christ, Himself, bore our infirmities, and therefore we obey the following commandment: "Is there any sick among you? Let him call for the elders of the church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord, and the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up, and if he has committed sins, they shall be forgiven him"; that the Lord, Himself (before the millennium), shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God, and the dead in Christ shall rise first, then we that are alive that are left, shall together with them be caught up in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air, and so shall we ever be with the Lord; there shall be a bodily resurrection of all dead, just and unjust, and these shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal.

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by Mr. Louis Francescon, senior elder and missionary of The Unorganized Italian Christian Churches of North America, Chicago, Ill.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 85

VEDANTA SOCIETY
STATISTICS, HISTORY, DOCTRINE
AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of
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Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1940

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VEDANTA SOCIETY

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Vedanta Society 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 persons 18 years of age and over, of good repute in the community, who may desire to associate themselves with the society; there are four classes—active members, annual members, life members, and honorary 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..... | 10 | 9 | 1 | | |
| Members, number..... | 628 | 578 | 50 | 92.0 | 8.0 |
| Average membership per church..... | 63 | 64 | 50 | | |
| Membership by sex: | | | | | |
| Male..... | 163 | 163 | | 100.0 | |
| Female..... | 365 | 365 | | 100.0 | |
| Sex not reported..... | 100 | 50 | 50 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| Males per 100 females..... | 44.7 | 44.7 | | | |
| Membership by age: | | | | | |
| Under 13 years..... | 421 | 421 | | 100.0 | |
| 13 years and over..... | 207 | 157 | 50 | 75.8 | 24.2 |
| Age not reported..... | | | | | |
| Church edifices, number..... | 6 | 5 | 1 | | |
| Value—number reporting..... | 6 | 5 | 1 | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$132,500 | \$100,500 | \$32,000 | 75.8 | 24.2 |
| Constructed prior to 1936..... | \$131,500 | \$99,500 | \$32,000 | 75.7 | 24.3 |
| Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936..... | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | | 100.0 | |
| Average value per church..... | \$22,083 | \$20,100 | \$32,000 | | |
| Debt—number reporting..... | 4 | 4 | | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$36,903 | \$36,903 | | 100.0 | |
| Number reporting "no debt"..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Parsonages, number..... | 4 | 3 | 1 | | |
| Value—number reporting..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$5,000 | \$2,000 | \$3,000 | 40.0 | 60.0 |
| Expenditures: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 9 | 9 | | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$28,103 | \$28,103 | | 100.0 | |
| Pastors' salaries..... | \$4,723 | \$4,723 | | 100.0 | |
| All other salaries..... | \$600 | \$600 | | 100.0 | |
| Repairs and improvements..... | \$1,886 | \$1,885 | | 100.0 | |
| Payment on church debt, excluding interest..... | \$1,328 | \$1,328 | | 100.0 | |
| All other current expenses, including interest..... | \$17,512 | \$17,512 | | 100.0 | |
| Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc..... | \$15 | \$15 | | 100.0 | |
| All other purposes..... | \$2,040 | \$2,040 | | 100.0 | |
| Average expenditure per church..... | \$3,123 | \$3,123 | | | |
| Weekday religious schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Officers and teachers..... | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Scholars..... | 25 | 25 | | | |

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 Vedanta Society 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..... | 10 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Increase ¹ over preceding census: | | | | |
| Number..... | 7 | | -1 | |
| Percent ² | | | | |
| Members, number..... | 628 | 200 | 190 | 340 |
| Increase ¹ over preceding census: | | | | |
| Number..... | 428 | 10 | -150 | |
| Percent..... | 214.0 | 5.3 | -44.1 | |
| Average membership per church..... | 63 | 67 | 63 | 85 |
| Church edifices, number..... | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Value—number reporting..... | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Amount reported..... | \$132,500 | \$45,000 | \$37,500 | \$52,000 |
| Average value per church..... | \$22,083 | \$22,500 | \$18,750 | \$26,000 |
| Debt—number reporting..... | 4 | 1 | 2 | |
| Amount reported..... | \$36,903 | \$15,000 | \$20,000 | |
| Parsonages, number..... | 4 | | | |
| Value—number reporting..... | 2 | 2 | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$5,000 | \$20,000 | | |
| Expenditures: | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 9 | 3 | 1 | |
| Amount reported..... | \$28,103 | \$15,686 | \$3,000 | |
| Pastors' salaries..... | \$4,723 | | | |
| All other salaries..... | \$600 | | | |
| Repairs and improvements..... | \$1,885 | \$3,000 | \$1,750 | |
| Payment on church debt, excluding interest..... | \$1,328 | | | |
| All other current expenses, including interest..... | \$17,512 | | | |
| Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc..... | \$15 | | | |
| Home missions..... | | | | |
| Foreign missions..... | | \$500 | \$1,250 | |
| To general headquarters for distribution..... | | | | |
| All other purposes..... | \$2,040 | | | |
| Not classified..... | | \$12,186 | | |
| Average expenditure per church..... | \$3,123 | \$5,220 | \$3,000 | |

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State table.—Table 3 presents the statistics for the Vedanta Society by States, giving the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified by sex and age.

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

| GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE | NUMBER OF CHURCHES | | | | NUMBER OF MEMBERS | | | | MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, 1936 | | | | MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936 | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|----------------------|------|------|------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 1936 | 1926 | 1916 | 1906 | 1936 | 1926 | 1916 | 1906 | Male | Fe- male | Sex not re- ported | Males per 100 fe- males ¹ | 13 years and over | Age not re- ported |
| United States..... | 10 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 628 | 200 | 190 | 340 | 183 | 365 | 100 | 44.7 | 421 | 207 |
| NEW ENGLAND: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Massachusetts..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 50 | (?) | 40 | | | | 50 | | | 50 |
| Rhode Island..... | 1 | | | | 50 | | | | 10 | 40 | | | 50 | |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 92 | 50 | 100 | 200 | 29 | 63 | | | 25 | 67 |
| Pennsylvania..... | | | | 1 | | | | 50 | | | | | | |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 1 | | | | 105 | | | | 40 | 65 | | | 105 | |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| District of Columbia..... | 1 | | | | 40 | | | | 10 | 30 | | | | 40 |
| PACIFIC: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon..... | 1 | | | | 100 | | | | 34 | 66 | | | 100 | |
| California..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 191 | 150 | 50 | 90 | 40 | 101 | 60 | 39.6 | 141 | 50 |

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

² Not reported.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

The Vedanta Society, as a religious or philosophical factor in American life, dates from the Parliament of Religions at the World's Fair in 1893. At that time the various Hindus who were present attracted much attention, and one of them, Swami Vivekananda, who came as a delegate, gave a series of lectures on Vedanta philosophy in New York in 1894. He made no attempt at an organization, but 3 years later Swami Abhedananda arrived in that city to carry on the work started by Swami Vivekananda, and organized the Vedanta Society, which was incorporated in October 1898. Slowly but steadily the work grew, and finally the society became strong enough to have a permanent center in New York City, and now has other centers in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Boston, Portland, Oreg., Chicago, Ill., Providence, R. I., and Denver, Colo., all under the leadership of Swamis of the order of Sri Ramakrishna in India. Some of these centers have country places where schools are held in the summer.

The term "Vedanta" is the name of an ancient philosophy of India, and as interpreted by the society it means literally "end of all wisdom." The Vedanta philosophy explains what the end of wisdom is and how it is attained, and claims to harmonize with the ultimate conclusions of modern science, and to give to religion a scientific and philosophic basis. The society has, however, no purpose of forming a new sect or creed; but by explaining through logic and reason the spiritual laws that govern life, it seeks to harmonize all systems.

The society has six trustees who, with three other officials, form the executive board. Members residing elsewhere than in New York City are given lessons and instruction by correspondence. The society has published a large number of works on its religious philosophy, most of which were written by Swami Vivekananda, and his successors and followers. Following the custom of the Hindu priesthood, the Swamis do not accept a salary or any remuneration for their services but freely devote their time and energy to the spiritual growth and unfoldment of all men and women, without regard to caste, creed, or nationality.

¹This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Swami Bodhananda, Vedanta Society, New York City, and approved by him in its present form.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 86

CHURCHES OF GOD
STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Separate statistics are given for each of the Churches of God,
as follows:

Church of God
Church of God (Headquarters, Anderson, Ind.)
The (Original) Church of God
Church of God (Salem, W. Va.)
(Tomlinson) Church of God

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UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1940

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHURCH OF GOD

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God 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, including children, who are enrolled in the local churches upon profession of faith and evidence of a Christian life.

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

| ITEM | Total | In urban territory | In rural territory | PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹ | |
|---|------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | Urban | Rural |
| Churches (local organizations), number..... | 1, 081 | 336 | 745 | 31.1 | 68.9 |
| Members, number..... | 44, 818 | 18, 564 | 26, 254 | 41.4 | 58.6 |
| Average membership per church..... | 41 | 55 | 85 | | |
| Membership by sex: | | | | | |
| Male..... | 13, 803 | 5, 713 | 8, 000 | 41.4 | 58.6 |
| Female..... | 30, 943 | 12, 851 | 18, 092 | 41.5 | 58.5 |
| Sex not reported..... | 72 | | 72 | | |
| Males per 100 females..... | 44.6 | 44.5 | 44.7 | | |
| Membership by age: | | | | | |
| Under 13 years..... | 1, 198 | 546 | 652 | 45.6 | 54.4 |
| 13 years and over..... | 38, 896 | 16, 175 | 22, 721 | 41.6 | 58.4 |
| Age not reported..... | 4, 724 | 1, 843 | 2, 881 | 39.0 | 61.0 |
| Percent under 13 years ² | 3.0 | 3.3 | 2.8 | | |
| Church edifices, number..... | 719 | 232 | 487 | 32.3 | 67.7 |
| Value—number reporting..... | 683 | 217 | 466 | 31.8 | 68.2 |
| Amount reported..... | \$954, 982 | \$462, 226 | \$502, 756 | 47.4 | 52.6 |
| Constructed prior to 1936..... | \$766, 483 | \$356, 288 | \$410, 195 | 46.5 | 53.5 |
| Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936..... | \$188, 479 | \$95, 938 | \$92, 541 | 50.9 | 49.1 |
| Average value per church..... | \$1, 308 | \$2, 084 | \$1, 079 | | |
| Debt—number reporting..... | 197 | 89 | 108 | 45.2 | 54.8 |
| Amount reported..... | \$141, 842 | \$79, 366 | \$62, 486 | 55.9 | 44.1 |
| Number reporting "no debt"..... | 270 | 80 | 190 | 29.6 | 70.4 |
| Parsonages, number..... | 203 | 83 | 120 | 40.9 | 59.1 |
| Value—number reporting..... | 177 | 74 | 103 | 41.8 | 58.2 |
| Amount reported..... | \$134, 496 | \$69, 850 | \$64, 645 | 51.9 | 48.1 |
| Expenditures: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 1, 011 | 323 | 688 | 31.9 | 68.1 |
| Amount reported..... | \$698, 030 | \$302, 349 | \$395, 681 | 53.2 | 46.8 |
| Pastors' salaries..... | \$303, 285 | \$159, 703 | \$143, 582 | 52.7 | 47.3 |
| All other salaries..... | \$30, 920 | \$15, 447 | \$15, 473 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| Repairs and improvements..... | \$38, 387 | \$17, 524 | \$20, 863 | 45.7 | 54.3 |
| Payment on church debt, excluding interest..... | \$49, 055 | \$28, 156 | \$20, 899 | 57.4 | 42.6 |
| All other current expenses, including interest..... | \$53, 670 | \$33, 788 | \$19, 882 | 63.0 | 37.0 |
| Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc..... | \$5, 446 | \$5, 210 | \$3, 236 | 61.7 | 38.3 |
| Home missions..... | \$11, 812 | \$5, 945 | \$5, 867 | 50.3 | 49.7 |
| Foreign missions..... | \$11, 668 | \$5, 308 | \$6, 360 | 45.5 | 54.5 |
| To general headquarters for distribution..... | \$33, 348 | \$17, 009 | \$16, 339 | 51.0 | 49.0 |
| All other purposes..... | \$27, 439 | \$14, 259 | \$13, 180 | 52.0 | 48.0 |
| Average expenditure per church..... | \$682 | \$936 | \$576 | | |
| Sunday schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 884 | 305 | 579 | 34.5 | 65.5 |
| Officers and teachers..... | 6, 668 | 2, 542 | 4, 126 | 38.1 | 61.9 |
| Scholars..... | 52, 206 | 22, 269 | 29, 947 | 42.6 | 57.4 |

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

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

| ITEM | Total | In urban territory | In rural territory | PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹ | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | Urban | Rural |
| Summer vacation Bible schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 11 | 5 | 6 | | |
| Officers and teachers..... | 75 | 35 | 40 | | |
| Scholars..... | 519 | 300 | 219 | 57.8 | 42.2 |
| Weekday religious schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 26 | 7 | 19 | | |
| Officers and teachers..... | 122 | 35 | 87 | 28.7 | 71.3 |
| Scholars..... | 1,114 | 461 | 653 | 41.4 | 58.6 |
| Parochial schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 6 | 1 | 5 | | |
| Officers and teachers..... | 34 | 7 | 27 | | |
| Scholars..... | 288 | 40 | 248 | 13.9 | 86.1 |

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 Church of God for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916. In 1916 this body was reported under the name of Churches of God, General Assembly.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

| ITEM | 1936 | 1926 | 1916 |
|---|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Churches (local organizations), number..... | 1,081 | 644 | 202 |
| Increase over preceding census: | | | |
| Number..... | 437 | 442 | |
| Percent..... | 67.9 | 218.8 | |
| Members, number..... | 44,818 | 23,247 | 7,784 |
| Increase over preceding census: | | | |
| Number..... | 21,871 | 15,463 | |
| Percent..... | 92.8 | 168.7 | |
| Average membership per church..... | 41 | 36 | 39 |
| Church edifices, number..... | 719 | 379 | 122 |
| Value—number reporting..... | 683 | 373 | 122 |
| Amount reported..... | \$654,062 | \$718,320 | \$73,283 |
| Average value per church..... | \$1,308 | \$1,926 | \$601 |
| Debt—number reporting..... | 197 | 110 | 31 |
| Amount reported..... | \$141,842 | \$85,885 | \$6,639 |
| Parsonages, number..... | 203 | | |
| Value—number reporting..... | 177 | 50 | 4 |
| Amount reported..... | \$134,405 | \$68,075 | \$3,000 |
| Expenditures: | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 1,011 | 471 | 140 |
| Amount reported..... | \$568,030 | \$290,981 | \$32,090 |
| Pastors' salaries..... | \$303,285 | | |
| All other salaries..... | \$30,020 | | |
| Repairs and improvements..... | \$98,387 | \$241,505 | \$22,715 |
| Payment on church debt, excluding interest..... | \$49,055 | | |
| All other current expenses, including interest..... | \$53,870 | | |
| Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc..... | \$8,446 | | |
| Home missions..... | \$11,812 | | |
| Foreign missions..... | \$11,068 | \$44,072 | \$5,807 |
| To general headquarters for distribution..... | \$33,348 | | |
| All other purposes..... | \$27,439 | | |
| Not classified..... | | \$4,504 | \$3,568 |
| Average expenditure per church..... | \$562 | \$618 | \$216 |
| Sunday schools: | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 884 | 429 | 142 |
| Officers and teachers..... | 6,098 | 2,644 | 740 |
| Scholars..... | 52,206 | 21,377 | 6,475 |

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

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

| GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE | NUMBER OF CHURCHES | | | NUMBER OF MEMBERS | | | MEMBERSHIP BY SEX | | | | SUNDAY SCHOOLS | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Male | Female | Sex not reported | Males per 100 females ¹ | Churches reporting | Officers and teachers | Scholars |
| United States..... | 1,051 | 336 | 745 | 44,818 | 18,584 | 26,234 | 13,803 | 30,943 | 72 | 44.6 | 884 | 6,668 | 52,206 |
| NEW ENGLAND: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine..... | 6 | 4 | 2 | 154 | 131 | 23 | 60 | 94 | | | 5 | 29 | 101 |
| New Hampshire..... | 1 | 1 | | 7 | 7 | | 2 | 5 | | | 1 | 9 | 15 |
| Massachusetts..... | 1 | 1 | | 10 | 10 | | 3 | 7 | | | 1 | 6 | 15 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Jersey..... | 1 | | 1 | 8 | | 8 | 1 | 7 | | | 1 | 8 | 16 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 30 | 14 | 16 | 1,210 | 557 | 653 | 425 | 785 | | 54.1 | 29 | 262 | 1,574 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio..... | 31 | 18 | 13 | 1,741 | 1,380 | 361 | 570 | 1,171 | | 48.7 | 28 | 222 | 2,000 |
| Indiana..... | 8 | 3 | 5 | 530 | 222 | 308 | 153 | 407 | 26 | 37.6 | 7 | 50 | 372 |
| Illinois..... | 32 | 18 | 14 | 1,598 | 1,137 | 461 | 466 | 1,119 | 13 | 41.6 | 28 | 237 | 1,901 |
| Michigan..... | 12 | 8 | 4 | 670 | 471 | 99 | 193 | 377 | | 51.2 | 12 | 85 | 708 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota..... | 1 | | 1 | 7 | | 7 | 2 | 5 | | | | | 70 |
| Iowa..... | 2 | 2 | | 80 | 80 | | 30 | 50 | | | 2 | 15 | 40 |
| Missouri..... | 20 | 7 | 13 | 839 | 361 | 488 | 278 | 561 | | 49.6 | 19 | 135 | 1,001 |
| North Dakota..... | 10 | 1 | 9 | 415 | 107 | 308 | 155 | 260 | | 59.6 | 9 | 53 | 283 |
| South Dakota..... | 5 | 1 | 4 | 270 | 67 | 203 | 111 | 159 | | 69.8 | 6 | 37 | 323 |
| Kansas..... | 6 | 6 | 1 | 176 | 133 | 43 | 53 | 123 | | 43.1 | 6 | 41 | 245 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware..... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 90 | 33 | 57 | 33 | 57 | | | 3 | 22 | 83 |
| Maryland..... | 8 | 3 | 5 | 358 | 227 | 129 | 115 | 241 | | 47.7 | 6 | 53 | 325 |
| District of Columbia..... | 1 | 1 | | 32 | 32 | | 12 | 20 | | | 1 | 1 | 40 |
| Virginia..... | 38 | 8 | 30 | 1,159 | 377 | 782 | 331 | 828 | | 40.0 | 29 | 191 | 1,611 |
| West Virginia..... | 31 | 10 | 21 | 3,004 | 677 | 2,327 | 907 | 2,097 | | 43.3 | 57 | 439 | 3,450 |
| North Carolina..... | 88 | 31 | 57 | 3,378 | 1,533 | 1,845 | 1,031 | 2,347 | | 43.9 | 50 | 605 | 6,242 |
| South Carolina..... | 53 | 19 | 34 | 3,288 | 1,893 | 1,396 | 1,049 | 2,240 | | 46.8 | 49 | 360 | 4,949 |
| Georgia..... | 107 | 29 | 78 | 4,029 | 1,417 | 2,612 | 1,223 | 2,805 | | 43.6 | 70 | 470 | 3,478 |
| Florida..... | 107 | 39 | 68 | 4,245 | 2,218 | 2,029 | 1,260 | 2,985 | | 42.2 | 94 | 788 | 5,346 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 70 | 12 | 58 | 2,640 | 725 | 1,915 | 751 | 1,889 | | 30.8 | 47 | 333 | 2,725 |
| Tennessee..... | 94 | 25 | 69 | 4,230 | 1,640 | 2,590 | 1,204 | 3,026 | | 30.8 | 72 | 577 | 4,080 |
| Alabama..... | 95 | 20 | 75 | 4,071 | 1,010 | 3,061 | 1,293 | 2,778 | | 46.5 | 83 | 580 | 4,172 |
| Mississippi..... | 44 | 4 | 40 | 1,658 | 188 | 1,471 | 574 | 1,062 | 33 | 54.6 | 33 | 229 | 1,320 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 22 | 3 | 19 | 715 | 62 | 654 | 200 | 516 | | 38.8 | 13 | 111 | 603 |
| Louisiana..... | 21 | 5 | 16 | 708 | 202 | 503 | 208 | 497 | | 41.9 | 19 | 140 | 831 |
| Oklahoma..... | 19 | 8 | 11 | 899 | 377 | 522 | 282 | 617 | | 45.7 | 17 | 148 | 956 |
| Texas..... | 51 | 21 | 30 | 1,980 | 848 | 1,142 | 596 | 1,394 | | 42.8 | 41 | 283 | 1,934 |
| MOUNTAIN: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 106 | 71 | 35 | 41 | 65 | | | 3 | 19 | 133 |
| Wyoming..... | 1 | 1 | | 20 | 20 | | 5 | 15 | | | 1 | 7 | 40 |
| New Mexico..... | 6 | 2 | 4 | 180 | 109 | 71 | 52 | 128 | | 40.6 | 5 | 34 | 190 |
| Arizona..... | 2 | 2 | | 53 | 53 | | 15 | 38 | | | 1 | 7 | 50 |
| Utah..... | 1 | | 1 | 15 | | 15 | 3 | 12 | | | 1 | 4 | 20 |
| PACIFIC: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| California..... | 9 | 6 | 3 | 281 | 201 | 80 | 116 | 165 | | 70.3 | 7 | 46 | 367 |

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 | Under 13 years | 13 years and over | Age not re- ported | Per- cent under 13 ¹ |
| United States..... | 1,081 | 644 | 202 | 44,818 | 23,247 | 7,784 | 1,198 | 38,896 | 4,724 | 3.0 |
| NEW ENGLAND: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine..... | 6 | | | 154 | | | 3 | 151 | | 1.9 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania..... | 30 | 8 | | 1,210 | 157 | | 36 | 1,007 | 107 | 3.3 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio..... | 31 | 20 | 3 | 1,741 | 847 | 58 | 36 | 1,510 | 105 | 2.3 |
| Indiana..... | 8 | 4 | 1 | 536 | 290 | 57 | 7 | 160 | 419 | 4.2 |
| Illinois..... | 32 | 24 | 1 | 1,598 | 1,257 | 136 | 13 | 1,507 | 78 | 4.9 |
| Michigan..... | 12 | 6 | | 570 | 198 | | 30 | 540 | | 5.3 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missouri..... | 20 | 15 | | 839 | 434 | | 15 | 742 | 82 | 2.0 |
| North Dakota..... | 10 | 2 | | 415 | 109 | | 6 | 361 | 48 | 1.6 |
| South Dakota..... | 5 | | | 270 | | | 12 | 239 | 19 | 4.8 |
| Kansas..... | 6 | 2 | | 176 | 78 | | 5 | 165 | 6 | 2.9 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware..... | 4 | | | 60 | | | 3 | 68 | 19 | |
| Maryland..... | 8 | 7 | 2 | 356 | 137 | 128 | 22 | 290 | 44 | 7.1 |
| Virginia..... | 28 | 27 | 13 | 1,159 | 647 | 344 | 33 | 1,026 | 100 | 3.1 |
| West Virginia..... | 31 | 42 | 7 | 3,004 | 1,226 | 146 | 120 | 2,696 | 188 | 4.3 |
| North Carolina..... | 88 | 33 | 8 | 3,378 | 949 | 285 | 64 | 2,966 | 348 | 2.1 |
| South Carolina..... | 53 | 24 | 2 | 3,289 | 925 | 89 | 109 | 2,961 | 219 | 3.6 |
| Georgia..... | 107 | 68 | 27 | 4,029 | 2,435 | 978 | 135 | 3,714 | 180 | 3.5 |
| Florida..... | 107 | 84 | 44 | 4,246 | 2,948 | 1,294 | 66 | 3,727 | 452 | 1.7 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 70 | 37 | 6 | 2,640 | 1,394 | 203 | 24 | 2,234 | 382 | 1.1 |
| Tennessee..... | 84 | 75 | 30 | 4,230 | 3,391 | 2,288 | 97 | 3,240 | 887 | 2.9 |
| Alabama..... | 95 | 67 | 27 | 4,071 | 2,153 | 918 | 36 | 3,547 | 438 | 2.4 |
| Mississippi..... | 44 | 32 | 11 | 1,659 | 1,265 | 510 | 42 | 1,436 | 181 | 2.8 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 22 | 25 | 1 | 716 | 823 | 38 | 42 | 605 | 69 | 6.5 |
| Louisiana..... | 21 | 9 | 3 | 705 | 379 | 140 | 19 | 668 | 18 | 2.8 |
| Oklahoma..... | 19 | 8 | | 899 | 216 | | 56 | 843 | | 6.2 |
| Texas..... | 51 | 28 | 3 | 1,990 | 907 | 84 | 88 | 1,815 | 87 | 4.0 |
| MOUNTAIN: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana..... | 3 | 1 | | 106 | 23 | | | 66 | 40 | |
| New Mexico..... | 6 | 3 | 2 | 180 | 17 | | 10 | 150 | 20 | 6.3 |
| PACIFIC: | | | | | | | | | | |
| California..... | 9 | 1 | 1 | 281 | 28 | (²) | 8 | 210 | 63 | 3.7 |
| Other States..... | ³ 11 | 2 | 1 | 232 | 15 | 33 | 11 | 186 | 35 | 5.6 |

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Membership included in figures for "Other States."³ Includes 2 churches each in the States of Iowa and Arizona; and 1 in each of the following—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Minnesota, Wyoming, 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]

| GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE | Total number of churches | Num- ber of church edifices | VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES | | DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES | | VALUE OF PARSONAGES | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
| | | | Churches reporting | Amount | Churches reporting | Amount | Churches reporting | Amount |
| United States..... | 1,081 | 719 | 683 | \$954,962 | 197 | \$141,842 | 177 | \$134,495 |
| NEW ENGLAND: | | | | | | | | |
| Maine..... | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3,000 | 2 | 437 | ----- | ----- |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania..... | 30 | 16 | 15 | 32,075 | 6 | 7,782 | 3 | 1,400 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio..... | 31 | 11 | 11 | 35,689 | 7 | 4,956 | ----- | ----- |
| Indiana..... | 8 | 4 | 4 | 3,280 | 1 | 560 | ----- | ----- |
| Illinois..... | 32 | 25 | 25 | 46,310 | 8 | 5,345 | 7 | 4,600 |
| Michigan..... | 12 | 5 | 5 | 14,650 | 2 | 3,900 | 2 | (1) |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | |
| Missouri..... | 20 | 13 | 12 | 10,225 | 3 | 2,107 | 2 | (1) |
| North Dakota..... | 10 | 7 | 7 | 7,825 | 3 | 705 | 1 | (1) |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware..... | 4 | 3 | 3 | 8,220 | 2 | 657 | ----- | ----- |
| Maryland..... | 8 | 6 | 5 | 12,450 | 3 | 3,662 | 1 | (1) |
| Virginia..... | 38 | 25 | 22 | 25,240 | 5 | 4,654 | 1 | (1) |
| West Virginia..... | 81 | 39 | 35 | 61,263 | 10 | 8,335 | 5 | 5,300 |
| North Carolina..... | 88 | 65 | 64 | 91,216 | 22 | 12,013 | 20 | 18,800 |
| South Carolina..... | 53 | 39 | 39 | 117,121 | 16 | 21,744 | 6 | 6,600 |
| Georgia..... | 107 | 83 | 83 | 58,980 | 14 | 21,630 | 9 | 3,650 |
| Florida..... | 107 | 93 | 89 | 161,808 | 31 | 16,356 | 37 | 34,700 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 70 | 34 | 31 | 26,875 | 9 | 2,067 | 5 | 1,425 |
| Tennessee..... | 84 | 59 | 57 | 93,979 | 16 | 15,491 | 10 | 12,000 |
| Alabama..... | 95 | 67 | 58 | 45,765 | 11 | 2,003 | 20 | 11,275 |
| Mississippi..... | 44 | 28 | 28 | 13,235 | 2 | 630 | 7 | 2,850 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 22 | 11 | 11 | 5,225 | 2 | 177 | 3 | 800 |
| Louisiana..... | 21 | 19 | 17 | 12,150 | 2 | 265 | 7 | 5,875 |
| Oklahoma..... | 19 | 12 | 11 | 16,518 | 5 | 2,370 | 7 | 3,665 |
| Texas..... | 51 | 39 | 37 | 33,163 | 13 | 2,776 | 22 | 10,705 |
| PACIFIC: | | | | | | | | |
| California..... | 9 | 5 | 4 | 6,500 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Other States..... | 31 | 8 | 7 | 12,250 | 2 | 1,520 | 2 | 10,850 |

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

² Includes: Iowa, 1; South Dakota, 1; Kansas, 2; New Mexico, 2; and Arizona, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

| GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE | Total number of churches | EXPENDITURES | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Churches reporting | Total amount | Pastors' salaries | All other salaries | Repairs and improvements |
| United States..... | 1,681 | 1,011 | \$568,030 | \$303,285 | \$30,920 | \$38,387 |
| NEW ENGLAND: | | | | | | |
| Maine..... | 6 | 6 | 3,771 | 1,892 | 78 | 200 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: | | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania..... | 30 | 29 | 30,107 | 13,859 | 1,084 | 1,785 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | |
| Ohio..... | 31 | 30 | 31,938 | 17,322 | 1,462 | 1,494 |
| Indiana..... | 8 | 8 | 5,267 | 3,637 | 128 | 55 |
| Illinois..... | 32 | 31 | 22,190 | 11,040 | 1,099 | 1,017 |
| Michigan..... | 12 | 12 | 14,232 | 8,442 | 634 | 485 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | |
| Missouri..... | 20 | 20 | 8,892 | 6,104 | 192 | 514 |
| North Dakota..... | 10 | 10 | 5,830 | 3,899 | 89 | 220 |
| South Dakota..... | 5 | 5 | 3,672 | 2,473 | 248 | 88 |
| Kansas..... | 6 | 6 | 2,303 | 1,003 | 121 | 93 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC: | | | | | | |
| Delaware..... | 4 | 3 | 1,331 | 486 | 137 | 113 |
| Maryland..... | 8 | 8 | 9,166 | 4,766 | 546 | 563 |
| Virginia..... | 38 | 34 | 11,633 | 5,771 | 548 | 172 |
| West Virginia..... | 31 | 76 | 37,094 | 21,254 | 3,230 | 1,341 |
| North Carolina..... | 38 | 34 | 66,278 | 37,130 | 3,992 | 3,074 |
| South Carolina..... | 53 | 52 | 61,215 | 27,431 | 5,134 | 1,388 |
| Georgia..... | 107 | 94 | 34,942 | 17,969 | 1,715 | 5,006 |
| Florida..... | 107 | 103 | 70,700 | 38,670 | 2,890 | 9,417 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 70 | 62 | 20,850 | 11,181 | 1,409 | 1,322 |
| Tennessee..... | 34 | 79 | 42,350 | 22,164 | 1,834 | 3,808 |
| Alabama..... | 95 | 88 | 26,714 | 15,067 | 1,265 | 2,538 |
| Mississippi..... | 44 | 42 | 6,714 | 4,309 | 340 | 633 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 22 | 17 | 2,031 | 1,828 | 201 | 268 |
| Louisiana..... | 21 | 19 | 5,499 | 3,154 | 288 | 410 |
| Oklahoma..... | 19 | 16 | 8,313 | 4,023 | 725 | 425 |
| Texas..... | 51 | 49 | 18,664 | 10,092 | 569 | 1,262 |
| MOUNTAIN: | | | | | | |
| Montana..... | 3 | 3 | 2,109 | 1,168 | 76 | 150 |
| New Mexico..... | 6 | 6 | 2,865 | 1,623 | | 337 |
| PACIFIC: | | | | | | |
| California..... | 9 | 8 | 4,888 | 2,795 | 261 | 263 |
| Other States..... | 11 | 11 | 4,742 | 2,043 | 45 | 56 |

¹ Includes 2 churches each in the States of Iowa and Arizona; and 1 in each of the following—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Minnesota, Wyoming, and Utah, 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..... | \$49,055 | \$63,870 | \$8,446 | \$11,812 | \$11,668 | \$33,348 | \$27,439 |
| NEW ENGLAND: | | | | | | | |
| Maine..... | 246 | 1,163 | 3 | 19 | 10 | 43 | 117 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania..... | 5,890 | 3,031 | 87 | 444 | 331 | 1,036 | 2,460 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | |
| Ohio..... | 1,884 | 4,894 | 427 | 697 | 466 | 1,806 | 1,986 |
| Indiana..... | 520 | 579 | 16 | 77 | 42 | 185 | 128 |
| Illinois..... | 3,128 | 2,635 | 40 | 477 | 106 | 1,100 | 1,548 |
| Michigan..... | 163 | 2,080 | 151 | 241 | 291 | 1,015 | 1,730 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | |
| Missouri..... | 310 | 678 | 70 | 166 | 129 | 569 | 160 |
| North Dakota..... | 541 | 300 | 35 | 133 | 97 | 311 | 215 |
| South Dakota..... | | 427 | 11 | 87 | 84 | 201 | 53 |
| Kansas..... | 600 | 273 | 6 | 20 | 14 | 91 | 70 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | |
| Delaware..... | 199 | 315 | 14 | 0 | 5 | 23 | 30 |
| Maryland..... | 557 | 1,908 | 73 | 137 | 64 | 239 | 313 |
| Virginia..... | 1,087 | 1,098 | 197 | 309 | 473 | 763 | 1,225 |
| West Virginia..... | 3,051 | 2,566 | 477 | 533 | 550 | 2,407 | 2,426 |
| North Carolina..... | 6,259 | 5,264 | 1,054 | 1,694 | 1,362 | 3,611 | 2,858 |
| South Carolina..... | 9,372 | 6,904 | 1,404 | 1,385 | 2,309 | 4,016 | 1,812 |
| Georgia..... | 1,726 | 2,361 | 638 | 588 | 1,036 | 2,140 | 1,763 |
| Florida..... | 4,252 | 4,755 | 1,346 | 1,195 | 787 | 3,834 | 3,554 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 1,018 | 2,044 | 811 | 465 | 308 | 1,372 | 920 |
| Tennessee..... | 4,233 | 3,636 | 604 | 801 | 792 | 3,066 | 1,412 |
| Alabama..... | 688 | 1,371 | 281 | 933 | 1,360 | 1,752 | 1,459 |
| Mississippi..... | 10 | 200 | 144 | 262 | 219 | 431 | 200 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | | 48 | 51 | 50 | 50 | 311 | 124 |
| Louisiana..... | 325 | 438 | 40 | 101 | 76 | 443 | 244 |
| Oklahoma..... | 1,241 | 871 | 147 | 356 | 99 | 320 | 106 |
| Texas..... | 1,293 | 1,458 | 158 | 399 | 311 | 1,412 | 810 |
| MOUNTAIN: | | | | | | | |
| Montana..... | 192 | 245 | 11 | 53 | 11 | 92 | 111 |
| New Mexico..... | 250 | 366 | | 42 | 54 | 99 | 194 |
| PACIFIC: | | | | | | | |
| California..... | | 912 | 50 | 46 | 82 | 235 | 244 |
| Other States..... | 1,020 | 844 | 40 | 57 | 141 | 369 | 127 |

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The denomination known as the Church of God had its origin in the conviction of a number of people, in different denominations in Tennessee, that existing bodies with which they were acquainted were not strictly in accord with their views of Scripture, and in the belief that their wishes for a body conforming to their own views must be satisfied. The first organization was formed in August 1886 in Monroe County, Tenn., under the name "Christian Union." In 1902 there was a reorganization under the name "Holiness Church," and in January 1907 a third meeting, at Union Grove, Bradley County, Tenn., adopted the name "Church of God," with a membership of 150, representing 5 local churches

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. H. Walker, general overseer of the Church of God, Cleveland, Tenn., and approved by him in its present form.

in North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee. From that time the body has grown until it is represented in 45 States and has churches in 11 foreign countries. The international headquarters in 1936 were in Cleveland, Tenn.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine this body is Arminian and in accord with the Methodist bodies. It recognizes no creed as authoritative, but relies upon the Bible "as a whole rightly divided" and as the final court of appeals. It emphasizes sanctification as an experience subsequent to regeneration; also the baptism of the Holy Ghost, evidenced by speaking in other tongues, subsequent to sanctification. Conditions of membership are profession of faith in Christ, experience of being "born again," bearing the fruits of a Christian life, and recognition of the obligation to accept and practice all the teachings of the church. The sacraments observed are the Lord's Supper, foot washing, and water baptism by immersion.

ORGANIZATION AND WORK

The ecclesiastical organization is described as "a blending of congregational and episcopal, ending in theocratical," by which is meant that every question is to be decided by God's Word. The pastor of the local church is the chief ruler, and after conference with the board of deacons or councillors for the purpose of ascertaining facts and general sentiment, he announces the decision of the board of deacons or councillors, after which a vote is taken to determine the sentiment of the church concerning the question.

The officers of the churches are bishops, deacons, evangelists, and exhorters. Bishops and deacons must be at least 25 years of age, having experienced sanctification and the baptism of the Holy Ghost, evidenced by speaking with other tongues as the spirit gives utterance; and they must prove themselves to have lived what they profess. There is no age limit for the evangelists and exhorters. All are required to have a fair general education, good judgment, wisdom, and ability to speak.

When a reasonable number of churches have been organized in a State an annual State assembly is held, not legislative in character, but rather educational and for the advancement and interest of the church in that State. A general assembly convenes annually, and is composed of representatives from all States, provinces, and countries; and this is recognized as the supreme council.

The foreign mission work of the church is under the direction of a mission board, with the general overseer as ex officio chairman. The home mission work is under the direction of the State overseer, or superintendent and his council.

A general Bible school is being maintained for the education and the training of the ministers together with a Bible training correspondence department. A number of branch Bible schools are located in the various States of the Union.

The church operates an orphanage and children's home at its headquarters at Cleveland, Tenn. This home is under the supervision of the general overseer and the orphanage committee.

The Church of God Evangel is the official organ of the church and is a weekly periodical.

The Lighted Pathway, a monthly periodical, is the official organ of the Young People's Endeavor.

The church owns and operates a publishing house, printing its own Sunday school literature, periodicals, and commercial printing.

The church maintains compensation for aged disabled ministers, also aid for widows of deceased ministers. The direction of this matter is in the hands of the 12 councillors with the general overseer as ex officio chairman.

CHURCH OF GOD

(HEADQUARTERS, ANDERSON, IND.)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God (headquarters, Anderson, Ind.) 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 body consists of those persons who profess union with Christ alone and who worship together in the local congregations, besides a number of scattered adherents.

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

| ITEM | Total | In urban territory | In rural territory | PERCENT OF TOTAL | |
|---|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------|
| | | | | Urban | Rural |
| Churches (local organizations), number..... | 1,032 | 531 | 501 | 51.5 | 48.5 |
| Members, number..... | 56,911 | 30,128 | 17,783 | 68.8 | 31.2 |
| Average membership per church..... | 55 | 74 | 35 | | |
| Membership by sex: | | | | | |
| Male..... | 21,242 | 14,466 | 6,786 | 68.1 | 31.9 |
| Female..... | 35,281 | 22,636 | 10,645 | 68.0 | 32.0 |
| Sex not reported..... | 2,388 | 2,036 | 352 | 85.3 | 14.7 |
| Males per 100 females..... | 63.8 | 63.9 | 63.7 | | |
| Membership by age: | | | | | |
| Under 13 years..... | 8,059 | 6,056 | 2,003 | 75.1 | 24.9 |
| 13 years and over..... | 42,793 | 29,250 | 13,543 | 68.4 | 31.6 |
| Age not reported..... | 6,059 | 3,822 | 2,237 | 63.1 | 36.9 |
| Percent under 13 years ¹ | 15.8 | 17.2 | 12.9 | | |
| Church edifices, number..... | 832 | 436 | 396 | 52.4 | 47.6 |
| Value—number reporting..... | 795 | 420 | 375 | 52.8 | 47.2 |
| Amount reported..... | \$3,687,312 | \$2,979,441 | \$707,871 | 80.8 | 19.2 |
| Constructed prior to 1936..... | \$3,381,576 | \$2,731,341 | \$650,235 | 80.8 | 19.2 |
| Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936..... | \$305,736 | \$248,100 | \$57,636 | 81.1 | 18.9 |
| Average value per church..... | \$4,638 | \$7,094 | \$1,888 | | |
| Debt—number reporting..... | 305 | 216 | 89 | 70.8 | 29.2 |
| Amount reported..... | \$742,361 | \$690,099 | \$52,262 | 93.0 | 7.0 |
| Number reporting "no debt"..... | 356 | 146 | 210 | 41.0 | 59.0 |
| Parsonages, number..... | 201 | 119 | 82 | 59.2 | 40.8 |
| Value—number reporting..... | 187 | 111 | 76 | 59.4 | 40.6 |
| Amount reported..... | \$373,475 | \$273,860 | \$99,625 | 73.3 | 26.7 |
| Expenditures: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 942 | 502 | 440 | 53.3 | 46.7 |
| Amount reported..... | \$942,588 | \$722,240 | \$220,328 | 76.6 | 23.4 |
| Pastors' salaries..... | \$448,620 | \$380,155 | \$112,465 | 74.9 | 25.1 |
| All other salaries..... | \$43,923 | \$34,894 | \$9,029 | 79.4 | 20.6 |
| Repairs and improvements..... | \$35,455 | \$33,554 | \$2,901 | 74.4 | 25.6 |
| Payment on church debt, excluding interest..... | \$104,523 | \$87,509 | \$17,014 | 83.7 | 16.3 |
| All other current expenses, including interest..... | \$135,034 | \$107,578 | \$27,456 | 79.7 | 20.3 |
| Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc..... | \$16,198 | \$11,044 | \$5,154 | 73.7 | 26.3 |
| Home missions..... | \$16,681 | \$11,532 | \$5,149 | 69.1 | 30.9 |
| Foreign missions..... | \$20,974 | \$14,707 | \$6,267 | 70.1 | 29.9 |
| To general headquarters for distribution..... | \$23,080 | \$20,560 | \$2,520 | 73.2 | 26.8 |
| All other purposes..... | \$43,077 | \$33,837 | \$9,240 | 78.6 | 21.4 |
| Average expenditure per church..... | \$1,001 | \$1,430 | \$501 | | |
| Sunday schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 953 | 496 | 457 | 52.0 | 48.0 |
| Officers and teachers..... | 10,899 | 6,654 | 4,245 | 61.1 | 38.9 |
| Scholars..... | 82,277 | 55,500 | 26,777 | 67.5 | 32.5 |

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

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

| ITEM | Total | In urban territory | In rural territory | PERCENT OF TOTAL | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | | Urban | Rural |
| Summer vacation Bible schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 73 | 51 | 22 | (²) | (²) |
| Officers and teachers..... | 587 | 412 | 175 | 70.2 | 29.8 |
| Scholars..... | 4,670 | 3,640 | 1,130 | 75.8 | 24.2 |
| Weekday religious schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 43 | 27 | 16 | (²) | (²) |
| Officers and teachers..... | 179 | 107 | 72 | 59.8 | 40.2 |
| Scholars..... | 1,583 | 1,129 | 454 | 71.3 | 28.7 |
| Parochial schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | (²) | (²) |
| Officers and teachers..... | 46 | 35 | 11 | (²) | (²) |
| Scholars..... | 102 | 82 | 20 | 80.4 | 19.6 |

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 Church of God (headquarters, Anderson, Ind.) for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

| ITEM | 1936 | 1926 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Churches (local organizations), number..... | 1,032 | 932 |
| Increase over preceding census: | | |
| Number..... | 100 | ----- |
| Percent..... | 10.7 | ----- |
| Members, number..... | 56,911 | 38,249 |
| Increase over preceding census: | | |
| Number..... | 18,662 | ----- |
| Percent..... | 48.8 | ----- |
| Average membership per church..... | 55 | 41 |
| Church edifices, number..... | 832 | 717 |
| Value—number reporting..... | 795 | 697 |
| Amount reported..... | \$3,687,312 | \$3,541,102 |
| Average value per church..... | \$4,038 | \$5,080 |
| Debt—number reporting..... | 305 | 314 |
| Amount reported..... | \$742,361 | \$726,126 |
| Parsonages, number..... | 201 | ----- |
| Value—number reporting..... | 187 | 123 |
| Amount reported..... | \$373,475 | \$414,960 |
| Expenditures: | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 942 | 817 |
| Amount reported..... | \$942,568 | \$1,115,121 |
| Pastors' salaries..... | \$448,620 | ----- |
| All other salaries..... | \$43,926 | ----- |
| Repairs and improvements..... | \$85,455 | \$895,891 |
| Payment on church debt, excluding interest..... | \$104,523 | ----- |
| All other current expenses, including interest..... | \$135,034 | ----- |
| Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc..... | \$16,198 | ----- |
| Home missions..... | \$16,081 | ----- |
| Foreign missions..... | \$20,974 | \$177,601 |
| To general headquarters for distribution..... | \$28,080 | ----- |
| All other purposes..... | \$43,077 | ----- |
| Not classified..... | ----- | \$41,029 |
| Average expenditure per church..... | \$1,001 | \$1,365 |
| Sunday schools: | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 953 | 819 |
| Officers and teachers..... | 10,899 | 6,469 |
| Scholars..... | 82,277 | 61,448 |

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of God (headquarters, Anderson, Ind.) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location

in rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the or the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for fied as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table e value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church : 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation s limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value

—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL RY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

| C DIVISION 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 |
| States..... | 1,032 | 531 | 501 | 66,911 | 39,128 | 17,783 | 21,242 | 33,281 | 2,388 | 63.8 | 953 | 10,899 | 82,277 |
| ND: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| tsots | 5 | 5 | | 242 | 242 | | 84 | 158 | | 53.2 | 4 | 42 | 236 |
| land | 4 | 3 | 1 | 36 | 56 | 30 | 22 | 64 | | | 3 | 30 | 116 |
| ANTIC: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| lk | 17 | 13 | 4 | 804 | 785 | 109 | 260 | 605 | | 47.8 | 17 | 173 | 1,038 |
| oy | 7 | 7 | | 255 | 255 | | 107 | 148 | | 72.3 | 7 | 70 | 436 |
| ania | 52 | 30 | 22 | 2,373 | 1,661 | 712 | 808 | 1,450 | 25 | 61.9 | 48 | 573 | 4,161 |
| I CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 80 | 54 | 26 | 8,472 | 7,433 | 1,039 | 3,118 | 4,384 | 970 | 71.1 | 75 | 1,208 | 12,172 |
| | 09 | 45 | 24 | 6,118 | 4,996 | 1,122 | 2,254 | 3,404 | 870 | 64.5 | 65 | 941 | 8,698 |
| | 54 | 28 | 26 | 2,822 | 1,905 | 917 | 1,067 | 1,685 | 70 | 63.3 | 48 | 599 | 4,127 |
| | 02 | 40 | 22 | 3,434 | 2,613 | 821 | 1,279 | 1,945 | 210 | 65.8 | 59 | 600 | 4,513 |
| | 13 | 6 | 7 | 462 | 265 | 197 | 160 | 286 | | 65.0 | 12 | 131 | 698 |
| II CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ta | 13 | 6 | 7 | 538 | 324 | 214 | 217 | 321 | | 67.6 | 10 | 104 | 702 |
| | 9 | 7 | 2 | 443 | 401 | 42 | 165 | 278 | | 69.4 | 8 | 109 | 654 |
| | 39 | 15 | 24 | 2,109 | 1,091 | 1,018 | 773 | 1,301 | 35 | 69.4 | 37 | 409 | 2,871 |
| akota | 7 | 1 | 6 | 168 | 44 | 124 | 78 | 90 | | | 8 | 79 | 246 |
| akota | 5 | 2 | 3 | 171 | 59 | 112 | 73 | 98 | | | 5 | 37 | 285 |
| a | 17 | 9 | 8 | 714 | 405 | 309 | 205 | 369 | 140 | 55.6 | 15 | 192 | 942 |
| | 38 | 26 | 12 | 2,071 | 1,580 | 491 | 768 | 1,253 | 50 | 61.3 | 30 | 421 | 2,937 |
| NTIC: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d | 9 | 3 | 8 | 623 | 150 | 473 | 272 | 351 | | 77.5 | 9 | 139 | 1,207 |
| of Columbia | 3 | 3 | | 256 | 256 | | 114 | 141 | | 80.9 | 3 | 43 | 170 |
| | 20 | 7 | 13 | 888 | 492 | 426 | 362 | 525 | | 68.8 | 19 | 181 | 1,610 |
| ginia | 36 | 14 | 21 | 1,989 | 1,172 | 817 | 749 | 1,196 | 44 | 62.6 | 30 | 387 | 3,157 |
| arolina | 18 | 6 | 12 | 750 | 348 | 402 | 292 | 458 | | 63.8 | 16 | 148 | 1,246 |
| arolina | 23 | 10 | 13 | 646 | 422 | 224 | 243 | 408 | | 60.3 | 20 | 161 | 1,007 |
| | 10 | 7 | 3 | 466 | 393 | 73 | 167 | 299 | | 55.9 | 9 | 88 | 495 |
| | 17 | 9 | 8 | 802 | 442 | 360 | 323 | 479 | | 67.4 | 17 | 145 | 1,067 |
| CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| y | 48 | 11 | 37 | 2,857 | 1,231 | 1,626 | 1,093 | 1,888 | 75 | 64.7 | 44 | 454 | 4,108 |
| o | 32 | 11 | 21 | 1,269 | 607 | 662 | 514 | 705 | 50 | 72.9 | 32 | 266 | 2,031 |
| i | 41 | 17 | 24 | 1,702 | 936 | 766 | 614 | 1,083 | | 56.4 | 35 | 302 | 2,080 |
| opl | 39 | 7 | 32 | 1,721 | 296 | 875 | 415 | 171 | 15 | 56.0 | 32 | 248 | 1,482 |
| II CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| s | 12 | 5 | 7 | 491 | 258 | 233 | 193 | 298 | | 64.8 | 12 | 118 | 813 |
| e | 31 | 10 | 21 | 1,096 | 481 | 615 | 375 | 692 | 129 | 63.3 | 27 | 208 | 1,500 |
| ia | 62 | 28 | 34 | 2,842 | 1,625 | 1,217 | 934 | 1,798 | 110 | 51.9 | 57 | 687 | 5,163 |
| | 25 | 13 | 12 | 887 | 550 | 337 | 293 | 619 | 75 | 56.5 | 24 | 210 | 1,340 |
| a | 6 | 1 | 5 | 253 | 81 | 172 | 82 | 171 | | 48.0 | 6 | 52 | 336 |
| | 10 | 3 | 7 | 290 | 153 | 137 | 118 | 172 | | 68.6 | 10 | 80 | 428 |
| g | 2 | 1 | 1 | 26 | 10 | 16 | 12 | 14 | | | 2 | 10 | 47 |
| l | 16 | 9 | 7 | 894 | 612 | 282 | 325 | 569 | | 57.1 | 16 | 180 | 1,261 |
| | 4 | 3 | 1 | 226 | 213 | 13 | 104 | 122 | | 86.2 | 4 | 53 | 378 |
| | 1 | 1 | | 12 | 12 | | 4 | 8 | | | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| ton | 19 | 12 | 7 | 1,062 | 807 | 255 | 409 | 663 | 20 | 61.7 | 19 | 203 | 1,397 |
| | 17 | 11 | 6 | 997 | 751 | 246 | 393 | 604 | | 65.1 | 18 | 203 | 1,317 |
| ia | 41 | 34 | 7 | 3,025 | 2,756 | 269 | 1,279 | 1,746 | | 73.3 | 38 | 518 | 3,731 |

¹ 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]

| GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE | NUMBER OF CHURCHES | | NUMBER OF MEMBERS | | MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936 | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|------|-------------------|--------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 1936 | 1926 | 1936 | 1926 | Under 13 years | 13 years and over | Age not reported | Percent under 13 ¹ |
| United States..... | 1,032 | 932 | 56,911 | 38,249 | 8,059 | 42,793 | 6,059 | 15.8 |
| NEW ENGLAND: | | | | | | | | |
| Massachusetts..... | 5 | 3 | 242 | 134 | 23 | 210 | | 9.5 |
| Rhode Island..... | 4 | 1 | 86 | 5 | 28 | 63 | | |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 17 | 16 | 894 | 563 | 83 | 811 | | 9.3 |
| New Jersey..... | 7 | 3 | 255 | 120 | 55 | 124 | 76 | 30.7 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 52 | 38 | 2,373 | 1,564 | 286 | 1,888 | 199 | 13.2 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio..... | 80 | 70 | 8,472 | 4,085 | 1,694 | 5,859 | 1,019 | 21.4 |
| Indiana..... | 69 | 69 | 6,113 | 3,801 | 1,069 | 4,487 | 502 | 19.2 |
| Illinois..... | 54 | 56 | 2,822 | 3,059 | 409 | 2,153 | 200 | 16.0 |
| Michigan..... | 62 | 62 | 3,434 | 2,322 | 433 | 2,589 | 412 | 14.3 |
| Wisconsin..... | 13 | 11 | 452 | 344 | 23 | 429 | | 5.1 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota..... | 13 | 17 | 538 | 466 | 55 | 418 | 65 | 11.6 |
| Iowa..... | 9 | 5 | 443 | 324 | 82 | 269 | 92 | 23.4 |
| Missouri..... | 39 | 45 | 2,109 | 1,821 | 249 | 1,541 | 319 | 13.9 |
| North Dakota..... | 7 | 4 | 168 | 116 | 22 | 90 | 56 | 19.6 |
| South Dakota..... | 5 | 10 | 171 | 314 | 10 | 161 | | 5.8 |
| Nebraska..... | 17 | 15 | 714 | 823 | 49 | 511 | 154 | 8.8 |
| Kansas..... | 38 | 45 | 2,071 | 1,376 | 252 | 1,631 | 188 | 13.4 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | |
| Maryland..... | 0 | 8 | 623 | 897 | 72 | 251 | 300 | 22.3 |
| District of Columbia..... | 3 | 2 | 255 | 104 | 63 | 102 | | 24.7 |
| Virginia..... | 20 | 27 | 888 | 824 | 138 | 737 | 13 | 15.8 |
| West Virginia..... | 35 | 35 | 1,989 | 1,197 | 160 | 1,685 | 144 | 8.7 |
| North Carolina..... | 18 | 18 | 750 | 527 | 21 | 614 | 115 | 3.3 |
| South Carolina..... | 23 | 23 | 946 | 693 | 31 | 459 | 156 | 6.3 |
| Georgia..... | 10 | 15 | 466 | 466 | 125 | 325 | 16 | 27.8 |
| Florida..... | 17 | 21 | 802 | 727 | 107 | 665 | 30 | 13.9 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 48 | 44 | 2,857 | 1,773 | 485 | 2,020 | 343 | 19.3 |
| Tennessee..... | 32 | 17 | 1,269 | 536 | 149 | 903 | 217 | 14.2 |
| Alabama..... | 41 | 24 | 1,702 | 811 | 180 | 1,381 | 141 | 11.5 |
| Mississippi..... | 39 | 24 | 1,171 | 558 | 96 | 932 | 143 | 9.3 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 12 | 31 | 491 | 631 | 49 | 406 | 36 | 10.8 |
| Louisiana..... | 31 | 22 | 1,096 | 677 | 113 | 834 | 149 | 11.9 |
| Oklahoma..... | 62 | 34 | 2,842 | 1,750 | 364 | 2,237 | 241 | 14.0 |
| Texas..... | 25 | 18 | 887 | 925 | 91 | 663 | 133 | 12.1 |
| MOUNTAIN: | | | | | | | | |
| Montana..... | 6 | 2 | 253 | 34 | 19 | 220 | 14 | 7.9 |
| Idaho..... | 10 | 6 | 290 | 162 | 67 | 190 | 33 | 26.1 |
| Colorado..... | 16 | 18 | 894 | 599 | 117 | 717 | 60 | 14.0 |
| Arizona..... | 4 | 3 | 226 | 112 | 11 | 215 | | 4.9 |
| PACIFIC: | | | | | | | | |
| Washington..... | 19 | 22 | 1,092 | 1,039 | 182 | 872 | 38 | 17.3 |
| Oregon..... | 17 | 25 | 997 | 923 | 127 | 600 | 261 | 17.3 |
| California..... | 41 | 26 | 3,025 | 1,704 | 575 | 2,392 | 58 | 19.4 |
| Other States..... | 3 | 2 | 38 | 43 | | 22 | 16 | |

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100² Includes: Wyoming, 2, and Utah, 1.

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

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

| GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE | Total number of churches | Num- ber of church edifices | VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES | | DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES | | VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | | | Churches reporting | Amount | Churches reporting | Amount | Churches reporting | Amount |
| United States..... | 1,032 | 832 | 795 | \$3,687,312 | 305 | \$742,361 | 187 | \$373,475 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 17 | 9 | 9 | 160,189 | 4 | 17,350 | ----- | ----- |
| New Jersey..... | 7 | 4 | 4 | 31,500 | 3 | 18,100 | 2 | (1) |
| Pennsylvania..... | 52 | 37 | 35 | 202,500 | 14 | 24,201 | 6 | 29,000 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio..... | 80 | 64 | 60 | 599,882 | 37 | 188,909 | 10 | 31,000 |
| Indiana..... | 69 | 60 | 60 | 492,475 | 33 | 136,201 | 7 | 19,250 |
| Illinois..... | 54 | 38 | 38 | 209,360 | 16 | 34,397 | 6 | 6,450 |
| Michigan..... | 62 | 48 | 47 | 151,515 | 23 | 30,705 | 11 | 29,500 |
| Wisconsin..... | 13 | 6 | 6 | 29,800 | 3 | 6,600 | 3 | 4,300 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota..... | 13 | 10 | 10 | 25,700 | 2 | 2,600 | 6 | 13,000 |
| Iowa..... | 9 | 6 | 6 | 21,000 | 1 | 940 | 2 | 2 |
| Missouri..... | 39 | 31 | 30 | 80,850 | 7 | 4,647 | 9 | 10,800 |
| North Dakota..... | 7 | 7 | 7 | 15,700 | 3 | 900 | 1 | (1) |
| South Dakota..... | 5 | 4 | 4 | 8,400 | 1 | 170 | ----- | ----- |
| Nebraska..... | 17 | 14 | 12 | 26,400 | 6 | 0,950 | 4 | 6,900 |
| Kansas..... | 38 | 34 | 33 | 108,550 | 16 | 26,767 | 17 | 22,250 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | |
| Maryland..... | 9 | 9 | 8 | 85,000 | 5 | 22,398 | 3 | 9,500 |
| Virginia..... | 20 | 15 | 15 | 68,810 | 5 | 4,850 | 4 | 15,500 |
| West Virginia..... | 35 | 31 | 31 | 158,940 | 12 | 31,125 | 3 | 13,200 |
| North Carolina..... | 18 | 16 | 14 | 52,650 | 6 | 17,447 | 3 | 3,500 |
| South Carolina..... | 23 | 23 | 21 | 33,700 | 8 | 2,124 | 2 | (1) |
| Georgia..... | 10 | 10 | 9 | 27,500 | 2 | 800 | 1 | (1) |
| Florida..... | 17 | 13 | 13 | 36,500 | 4 | 4,417 | 6 | 8,400 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 48 | 39 | 37 | 242,750 | 11 | 37,790 | 3 | 14,400 |
| Tennessee..... | 32 | 28 | 27 | 63,410 | 4 | 1,503 | 3 | 7,000 |
| Alabama..... | 41 | 34 | 34 | 84,886 | 4 | 2,133 | 5 | 5,350 |
| Mississippi..... | 39 | 30 | 29 | 27,995 | 6 | 1,889 | 6 | 5,300 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 12 | 12 | 12 | 16,195 | 4 | 2,125 | 2 | (1) |
| Louisiana..... | 31 | 29 | 29 | 57,790 | 8 | 5,750 | 10 | 12,150 |
| Oklahoma..... | 62 | 50 | 44 | 102,325 | 15 | 18,625 | 14 | 17,775 |
| Texas..... | 25 | 24 | 22 | 56,425 | 6 | 5,582 | 7 | 9,600 |
| MOUNTAIN: | | | | | | | | |
| Montana..... | 6 | 5 | 5 | 8,625 | 3 | 1,035 | 2 | (1) |
| Idaho..... | 10 | 9 | 6 | 9,850 | 2 | 1,065 | 1 | (1) |
| Colorado..... | 16 | 13 | 12 | 37,400 | 5 | 9,200 | 6 | 7,450 |
| PACIFIC: | | | | | | | | |
| Washington..... | 19 | 13 | 12 | 58,200 | 4 | 11,276 | 3 | 5,000 |
| Oregon..... | 17 | 15 | 15 | 65,600 | 6 | 8,274 | 4 | 4,300 |
| California..... | 41 | 35 | 32 | 158,100 | 13 | 22,925 | 13 | 26,000 |
| Other States..... | 19 | 7 | 7 | 70,250 | 3 | 30,691 | 2 | 35,600 |

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States" to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Massachusetts, 2; Rhode Island, 2; District of Columbia, 2; and Arizona, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

| GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE | Total number of churches | EXPENDITURES | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Churches reporting | Total amount | Pastors' salaries | All other salaries | Repairs and improvements |
| United States..... | 1,032 | 642 | \$942,568 | \$448,620 | \$413,926 | \$85,556 |
| NEW ENGLAND: | | | | | | |
| Massachusetts..... | 5 | 5 | 4,803 | 920 | 266 | 253 |
| Rhode Island..... | 4 | 3 | 1,109 | 350 | | 20 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 17 | 15 | 21,272 | 6,125 | 1,671 | 922 |
| New Jersey..... | 7 | 7 | 8,336 | 3,086 | 184 | 1,314 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 52 | 47 | 60,521 | 28,322 | 2,535 | 7,836 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | |
| Ohio..... | 30 | 76 | 133,652 | 58,639 | 9,264 | 9,054 |
| Indiana..... | 60 | 69 | 99,432 | 42,579 | 5,248 | 7,123 |
| Illinois..... | 54 | 50 | 51,637 | 24,044 | 3,385 | 7,277 |
| Michigan..... | 62 | 57 | 54,105 | 29,472 | 2,362 | 3,264 |
| Wisconsin..... | 13 | 13 | 9,255 | 4,116 | 117 | 882 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | |
| Minnesota..... | 13 | 11 | 9,229 | 5,457 | 336 | 494 |
| Iowa..... | 9 | 6 | 7,239 | 4,551 | 195 | 332 |
| Missouri..... | 39 | 35 | 31,503 | 17,251 | 1,538 | 2,336 |
| North Dakota..... | 7 | 6 | 2,681 | 1,220 | 62 | 150 |
| South Dakota..... | 5 | 5 | 2,493 | 1,063 | 220 | 118 |
| Nbraska..... | 17 | 15 | 12,484 | 6,662 | 285 | 1,583 |
| Kansas..... | 38 | 37 | 33,658 | 19,341 | 700 | 3,159 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC: | | | | | | |
| Maryland..... | 9 | 9 | 16,528 | 6,810 | 935 | 1,103 |
| District of Columbia..... | 3 | 3 | 5,104 | 1,118 | 172 | 95 |
| Virginia..... | 20 | 19 | 14,643 | 6,308 | 614 | 1,030 |
| West Virginia..... | 35 | 32 | 41,499 | 19,472 | 1,283 | 5,767 |
| North Carolina..... | 18 | 17 | 11,426 | 5,220 | 542 | 897 |
| South Carolina..... | 23 | 21 | 7,659 | 3,353 | 378 | 955 |
| Georgia..... | 10 | 10 | 6,104 | 3,626 | 150 | 1,175 |
| Florida..... | 17 | 17 | 14,970 | 8,165 | 472 | 3,901 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 43 | 43 | 38,864 | 13,804 | 1,647 | 4,579 |
| Tennessee..... | 32 | 26 | 15,605 | 8,310 | 773 | 1,492 |
| Alabama..... | 41 | 32 | 17,569 | 8,398 | 1,015 | 2,214 |
| Mississippi..... | 39 | 36 | 9,173 | 4,816 | 397 | 725 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 12 | 12 | 6,323 | 2,989 | 25 | 1,535 |
| Louisiana..... | 31 | 28 | 12,327 | 6,757 | 452 | 1,816 |
| Oklahoma..... | 62 | 52 | 46,936 | 24,708 | 2,371 | 3,853 |
| Texas..... | 25 | 23 | 16,266 | 10,708 | 289 | 1,440 |
| MOUNTAIN: | | | | | | |
| Montana..... | 6 | 4 | 3,801 | 1,660 | 18 | 290 |
| Idaho..... | 10 | 9 | 4,304 | 2,189 | 50 | 964 |
| Wyoming..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Colorado..... | 16 | 14 | 14,218 | 7,192 | 490 | 710 |
| Arizona..... | 4 | 4 | 3,055 | 2,013 | 127 | 217 |
| Utah..... | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| PACIFIC: | | | | | | |
| Washington..... | 19 | 17 | 13,517 | 10,164 | 624 | 1,553 |
| Oregon..... | 17 | 16 | 19,741 | 9,291 | 416 | 804 |
| California..... | 41 | 39 | 53,071 | 27,451 | 2,318 | 2,723 |

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

² Amount for Utah combined with figures for Arizona, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

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

| GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE | EXPENDITURES—continued | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest | Other current expenses, including interest | Local relief and charity | Home missions | Foreign missions | To general head- quarters | All other purposes |
| United States..... | \$104, 523 | \$135, 038 | \$16, 198 | \$16, 681 | \$20, 974 | \$28, 080 | \$45, 077 |
| NEW ENGLAND: | | | | | | | |
| Massachusetts..... | 1, 014 | 875 | 228 | 50 | 39 | 186 | 972 |
| Rhode Island..... | | 300 | 65 | 50 | 37 | | 287 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 4, 268 | 4, 525 | 418 | 424 | 453 | 718 | 1, 788 |
| New Jersey..... | 226 | 1, 659 | 174 | 47 | 117 | 432 | 197 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 7, 212 | 6, 769 | 1, 045 | 636 | 838 | 2, 308 | 3, 020 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | |
| Ohio..... | 15, 552 | 22, 356 | 1, 818 | 1, 299 | 3, 453 | 4, 085 | 8, 132 |
| Indiana..... | 15, 836 | 17, 265 | 1, 284 | 352 | 2, 632 | 4, 071 | 2, 602 |
| Illinois..... | 3, 443 | 6, 077 | 1, 056 | 892 | 2, 076 | 1, 000 | 1, 781 |
| Michigan..... | 4, 160 | 7, 875 | 1, 048 | 817 | 1, 514 | 1, 233 | 2, 860 |
| Wisconsin..... | 727 | 1, 756 | 111 | 129 | 555 | 324 | 533 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota..... | 744 | 1, 086 | 65 | 39 | 184 | 286 | 537 |
| Iowa..... | 475 | 1, 080 | 10 | 113 | 166 | 237 | 80 |
| Missouri..... | 1, 845 | 4, 608 | 444 | 316 | 404 | 1, 078 | 1, 683 |
| North Dakota..... | 200 | 432 | 29 | 222 | 107 | 293 | 65 |
| South Dakota..... | 230 | 402 | 1 | 100 | 295 | 56 | 8 |
| Nebraska..... | 260 | 2, 132 | 43 | 313 | 560 | 325 | 315 |
| Kansas..... | 3, 650 | 4, 045 | 368 | 592 | 661 | 642 | 500 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | |
| Maryland..... | 1, 877 | 3, 592 | 492 | 85 | 214 | 523 | 897 |
| District of Columbia..... | 1, 960 | 996 | 118 | 149 | 118 | 20 | 358 |
| Virginia..... | 2, 199 | 1, 641 | 450 | 303 | 148 | 509 | 1, 435 |
| West Virginia..... | 3, 954 | 6, 888 | 714 | 300 | 489 | 1, 245 | 1, 327 |
| North Carolina..... | 1, 025 | 1, 533 | 390 | 323 | 60 | 76 | 1, 361 |
| South Carolina..... | 963 | 838 | 176 | 285 | 125 | 353 | 228 |
| Georgia..... | 271 | 478 | 85 | 88 | 68 | 35 | 128 |
| Florida..... | 315 | 925 | 313 | 408 | 199 | | 272 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 10, 640 | 3, 596 | 1, 077 | 364 | 388 | 928 | 1, 241 |
| Tennessee..... | 1, 432 | 1, 148 | 238 | 295 | 280 | 422 | 1, 215 |
| Alabama..... | 1, 661 | 2, 897 | 229 | 207 | 288 | 229 | 431 |
| Mississippi..... | 805 | 700 | 398 | 445 | 240 | 229 | 368 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 274 | 1, 111 | 2 | 75 | 68 | 139 | 110 |
| Louisiana..... | 635 | 1, 942 | 53 | 306 | 156 | 125 | 585 |
| Oklahoma..... | 5, 389 | 5, 079 | 976 | 689 | 675 | 1, 390 | 1, 816 |
| Texas..... | 650 | 2, 012 | 267 | 315 | 142 | 293 | 250 |
| MOUNTAIN: | | | | | | | |
| Montana..... | 583 | 663 | 127 | 160 | 90 | 40 | 170 |
| Idaho..... | 252 | 629 | 5 | 38 | 28 | 37 | 112 |
| Wyoming..... | | | | | | | |
| Colorado..... | 2, 382 | 1, 074 | 248 | 550 | 838 | 480 | 245 |
| Arizona..... | | | | | | | |
| Utah..... | 50 | 1, 087 | 40 | | 10 | 206 | 206 |
| PACIFIC: | | | | | | | |
| Washington..... | 653 | 2, 892 | 268 | 553 | 200 | 969 | 641 |
| Oregon..... | 3, 363 | 1, 802 | 7 | 2, 667 | 353 | 688 | 790 |
| California..... | 3, 468 | 8, 150 | 720 | 1, 125 | 1, 700 | 1, 351 | 4, 066 |

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

HISTORY

The name Church of God is used by a number of small religious groups in the United States, and this fact makes for confusion. This particular group sometimes attempts to differentiate itself from the others using this name by inserting

¹ This statement was furnished by Dr. Earl L. Martin, professor of theology and Bible in the Anderson College and Theological Seminary, Anderson, Ind.

the name of its headquarters (Anderson, Ind.), but regards such insertion as no part of the name. At Anderson, Ind., are the offices of its general boards, its college and seminary, its publishing plant, and other promotional organizations. The group uses the name Church of God, which it holds as the Scriptural designation of the church, not in a denominational or exclusive sense, but in an inclusive sense, as the name of the church to which all true Christians belong, and that a recognition of this fact would be a big step forward in the direction of Christian unity, and the name Church of God would then be applied to all Christians in all the world.

From the beginning this group has regarded itself as a movement within the church rather than another denomination or church among churches, working, as it holds, for the restoration of the New Testament standard of faith and life, particularly in the matter of church or Christian unity.

The movement began about 1880 when D. S. Warner, of the Church of God, Winebrennerian movement, began to work in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and other Midwestern States, and soon found others in various sections of the United States who were possessed of like beliefs and ideals. They believed that the church was too much restricted by human organization and ecclesiasticism and demanded that the church be more directly under the rule of God. The movement was strongly evangelistic and spread rapidly into many States. Considerable emphasis was put upon the doctrine of holiness, and in this the church held many things in common with the various holiness movements of that period, though in other respects differing from them.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the Church of God would be classed orthodox and evangelical. The members, in common with many groups of Christians, hold: The divine inspiration of the Scriptures; that the Bible is a book at once divine and human; that it grew out of human life in touch with God. They believe in the Holy Trinity; that Christ is the Son of God; that the Holy Spirit is a person, in His indwelling presence in the heart of man, sanctifying and giving power for life and service; that the Holy Spirit gives gifts for the work of God in the world, but that none or all of these gifts are evidences of the presence of the Holy Spirit; that sin separates men from God; in the forgiveness of sin on the basis of the atonement of Christ and by repentance and faith on the part of the person; in the doctrine and experience of holiness; in a personal second coming of Christ, that this coming has no connection with a millennial reign, but that the kingdom of God is here and now; in the final judgment, the general resurrection of the dead, with reward of the righteous and punishment of the wicked.

Generally, they practice baptism by immersion, the Lord's Supper, and feet washing, but do not regard their practice as an essential basis of fellowship. Perhaps their most distinctive doctrine is that concerning the nature of the church and the unity of Christian people; that the church is the body of Christ, made up of all Christians, and that all Christians are one in Christ Jesus, but the denominationalism and the sectarian system are a hindrance to the expression of this unity, hence are unscriptural. They believe that God is working in this time to restore the New Testament ideal of this church; and that this restoration is based upon the fact of spiritual experience rather than of credal agreement.

ORGANIZATION

The local churches of the movement, numbering nearly 2,000, are congregational in form of church government, and though they hold the ideal of God governing His church, they recognize that He does it through human instrumentality, and that this government may be expressed in any one of the many forms. Membership in the local churches is not on a formal basis, and there are no membership lists kept, in accordance with the belief that being a Christian constitutes one a member of the Church of God. In the business affairs of the local church other qualifications must be met. The ministers of the various States meet in State or regional conventions, but such associations are purely voluntary, and in no way are invested with authority over local churches, but act in an advisory capacity. The General Ministerial Assembly meets annually in connection with the annual convention and camp meeting in June at Anderson, Ind., which has jurisdiction over the business and cooperative aspects of the work, but not in doctrinal matters or over the local churches. Ministers are ordained by other ministers.

THE (ORIGINAL) CHURCH OF GOD

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for The (Original) Church of God 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 all persons who have been formally received into any 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..... | 58 | 15 | 43 | | |
| Members, number..... | 2,269 | 843 | 1,426 | 37.2 | 62.8 |
| Average membership per church..... | 39 | 56 | 33 | | |
| Membership by sex: | | | | | |
| Male..... | 765 | 283 | 482 | 37.0 | 63.0 |
| Female..... | 1,504 | 560 | 944 | 37.2 | 62.8 |
| Males per 100 females..... | 50.9 | 50.5 | 51.1 | | |
| Membership by age: | | | | | |
| Under 13 years..... | 107 | 28 | 79 | 26.2 | 73.8 |
| 13 years and over..... | 2,134 | 815 | 1,319 | 38.2 | 61.8 |
| Age not reported..... | 28 | | 28 | | |
| Percent under 13 years ² | 4.8 | 3.8 | 5.7 | | |
| Church edifices, number..... | 35 | 10 | 25 | | |
| Value—number reporting..... | 31 | 9 | 22 | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$61,760 | \$25,400 | \$36,360 | 41.1 | 58.9 |
| Constructed prior to 1930..... | \$61,050 | \$25,400 | \$35,650 | 41.6 | 58.4 |
| Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1930..... | \$700 | | \$700 | | 100.0 |
| Average value per church..... | \$1,692 | \$2,522 | \$1,452 | | |
| Debt—number reporting..... | 11 | 6 | 5 | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$7,869 | \$6,376 | \$1,494 | 84.2 | 15.8 |
| Number reporting "no debt"..... | 15 | 3 | 12 | | |
| Parsonages, number..... | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Value—number reporting..... | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$2,200 | | \$2,200 | | 100.0 |
| Expenditures: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 54 | 14 | 40 | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$15,477 | \$8,224 | \$7,253 | 53.1 | 46.9 |
| Pastors' salaries..... | \$8,464 | \$4,100 | \$4,364 | 48.4 | 51.6 |
| All other salaries..... | \$204 | \$25 | \$179 | 12.3 | 87.7 |
| Repairs and improvements..... | \$289 | \$225 | \$64 | 77.9 | 22.1 |
| Payment on church debt, excluding interest..... | \$644 | \$290 | \$354 | 45.0 | 55.0 |
| All other current expenses, including interest..... | \$3313 | \$1,700 | \$1,613 | 51.3 | 48.7 |
| Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc..... | \$255 | \$220 | \$35 | 86.3 | 13.7 |
| Home missions..... | \$258 | \$250 | \$8 | 96.9 | 3.1 |
| Foreign missions..... | \$207 | \$100 | \$107 | 48.3 | 51.7 |
| To general headquarters for distribution..... | \$761 | \$384 | \$377 | 50.5 | 49.5 |
| All other purposes..... | \$1,082 | \$930 | \$152 | 86.0 | 14.0 |
| Average expenditure per church..... | \$287 | \$587 | \$181 | | |
| Sunday schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 41 | 13 | 28 | | |
| Officers and teachers..... | 311 | 117 | 194 | 37.6 | 62.4 |
| Scholars..... | 2,600 | 1,118 | 1,481 | 41.4 | 58.6 |

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of The (Original) Church of God for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

| ITEM | 1936 | 1926 | ITEM | 1936 | 1926 |
|---|----------|----------|---|----------|---------|
| Churches (local organizations), number..... | 58 | 50 | Expenditures: | | |
| Increase over preceding census: | | | Churches reporting, number..... | 54 | 11 |
| Number..... | 8 | | Amount reported..... | \$15,477 | \$5,348 |
| Percent ¹ | | | Pastors' salaries..... | \$8,464 | |
| Members, number..... | 2,209 | 1,869 | All other salaries..... | \$204 | |
| Increase over preceding census: | | | Repairs and improvements..... | \$289 | \$4,120 |
| Number..... | 400 | | Payment on church debt, excluding interest..... | \$644 | |
| Percent..... | 21.4 | | All other current expenses, including interest..... | \$3,313 | |
| Average membership per church..... | 39 | 37 | Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc..... | \$255 | |
| Church edifices, number..... | 35 | 22 | Home missions..... | \$258 | |
| Value—number reporting..... | 31 | 21 | Foreign missions..... | \$207 | \$1,228 |
| Amount reported..... | \$61,750 | \$37,415 | To general headquarters for distribution..... | \$761 | |
| Average value per church..... | \$1,992 | \$1,732 | All other purposes..... | \$1,082 | |
| Debt—number reporting..... | 11 | 4 | Average expenditure per church..... | \$287 | \$436 |
| Amount reported..... | \$7,569 | \$3,684 | Sunday schools: | | |
| Parsonages, number..... | 2 | | Churches reporting, number..... | 41 | 11 |
| Value—number reporting..... | 2 | 1 | Officers and teachers..... | 311 | 69 |
| Amount reported..... | \$2,200 | \$400 | Scholars..... | 2,699 | 644 |

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for The (Original) Church of God by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of 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..... | 58 | 15 | 43 | 2,269 | 843 | 1,426 | 765 | 1,504 | 50.9 | 41 | 311 | 2,699 |
| NEW ENGLAND: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine..... | 2 | | 2 | 161 | | 161 | 70 | 91 | | 2 | 14 | 100 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 1 | | 1 | 28 | | 28 | 8 | 20 | | | | |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Michigan..... | 1 | | 1 | 27 | | 27 | 14 | 13 | | 1 | 3 | 15 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missouri..... | 2 | 2 | | 207 | 207 | | 70 | 137 | 51.1 | 2 | 17 | 233 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Virginia..... | 2 | | 2 | 87 | | 87 | 31 | 56 | | 1 | 13 | 150 |
| North Carolina..... | 5 | 2 | 3 | 120 | 52 | 68 | 27 | 93 | | 5 | 29 | 225 |
| South Carolina..... | 1 | 1 | | 55 | 55 | | 20 | 35 | | 1 | 10 | 100 |
| Georgia..... | 1 | 1 | | 10 | 10 | | 2 | 8 | | 1 | 9 | 65 |
| Florida..... | 3 | | 3 | 98 | | 98 | 32 | 66 | | 1 | 5 | 45 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 76 | 46 | 30 | 21 | 55 | | 2 | 14 | 120 |
| Tennessee..... | 5 | 2 | 3 | 501 | 332 | 169 | 150 | 342 | 46.5 | 4 | 48 | 535 |
| Alabama..... | 17 | 3 | 14 | 374 | 54 | 320 | 131 | 243 | 53.0 | 9 | 60 | 443 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 16 | 3 | 13 | 525 | 87 | 438 | 180 | 345 | 52.2 | 12 | 80 | 668 |

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

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

| GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE | NUMBER OF CHURCHES | | NUMBER OF MEMBERS | | MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936 | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|------|-------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| | 1936 | 1926 | 1936 | 1926 | Under 13 years | 13 years and over | Age not reported | Per cent under 13 ¹ |
| United States..... | 58 | 50 | 2,269 | 1,899 | 107 | 2,184 | 28 | 4.8 |
| NEW ENGLAND: | | | | | | | | |
| Maine..... | 2 | 5 | 161 | 178 | | 161 | | |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania..... | | 2 | | 57 | | | | |
| New York..... | 1 | | 28 | | 11 | 17 | | |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | | 1 | | 12 | | | | |
| Michigan..... | 1 | 1 | 27 | 31 | 15 | 12 | | |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | |
| Missouri..... | 2 | 4 | 207 | 441 | 1 | 206 | | .5 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | |
| Virginia..... | 2 | 2 | 87 | 60 | 1 | 86 | | |
| North Carolina..... | 5 | 7 | 120 | 116 | 4 | 116 | | 3.3 |
| South Carolina..... | 1 | | 55 | | 3 | 52 | | |
| Georgia..... | | 1 | 10 | 38 | | 10 | | |
| Florida..... | 3 | 2 | 98 | 47 | 5 | 93 | | |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 2 | 2 | 76 | 54 | | 76 | | |
| Tennessee..... | 5 | 8 | 501 | 540 | 7 | 477 | 17 | 1.4 |
| Alabama..... | 17 | 11 | 374 | 197 | 18 | 345 | 11 | 8.0 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 16 | 4 | 525 | 98 | 42 | 483 | | 8.0 |

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

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..... | 68 | 35 | 31 | \$61,750 | 11 | \$7,569 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC: | | | | | | |
| North Carolina..... | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2,050 | 1 | 150 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | |
| Alabama..... | 17 | 5 | 5 | 2,700 | 1 | 12 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 16 | 11 | 10 | 5,900 | 5 | 682 |
| Other States..... | 20 | 16 | 13 | 51,100 | 4 | 6,725 |

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Maine, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee; and 1 in each of the following—Michigan, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

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 | Home missions | Foreign missions | To general headquarters | All other purposes |
| United States..... | 58 | 54 | \$15,477 | \$8,464 | \$204 | \$289 | \$644 | \$3,313 | \$255 | \$258 | \$207 | \$781 | \$1,082 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Carolina..... | 5 | 4 | 381 | 47 | --- | 53 | 50 | 189 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 42 |
| Florida..... | 3 | 3 | 760 | 500 | --- | --- | --- | 135 | --- | --- | --- | 50 | 75 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tennessee..... | 5 | 4 | 2,892 | 1,612 | 36 | --- | --- | 285 | 100 | 200 | --- | 59 | 600 |
| Alabama..... | 17 | 16 | 1,400 | 280 | 6 | --- | 4 | 912 | 10 | 8 | --- | 110 | 60 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 16 | 16 | 1,810 | 524 | 62 | 153 | 210 | 745 | 25 | --- | 4 | 87 | --- |
| Other States..... | 12 | 11 | 8,234 | 5,491 | 100 | 83 | 380 | 1,047 | 120 | 50 | 203 | 455 | 305 |

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Maine, Missouri, Virginia, and Kentucky; and 1 in each of the following—Michigan, South Carolina, and Georgia.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The (Original) Church of God was organized August 19, 1886, near Birchwood, Tenn. (in what was at that time James County, but at present is Hamilton County), by Rev. R. Spurling, with 13 members.

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. Joseph L. Scott, D. D., editor, publisher, and general manager of The (Original) Church of God, Chatanooga, Tenn., and approved by him in its present form.

The name Church of God was chosen because it was a Bible name and, so far as was known, had never been applied to any other denomination.

From the place of organization, the church spread first into the State of North Carolina, where it went through the trials and difficulties common to all new denominations. However, it multiplied and spread farther into several other States, to the Bahama Islands, to Japan, and to South America.

In 1917 a difference of opinion arose among the members in regard to the fundamental principles and teachings of the church and it divided into factions. Later, one faction withdrew. The faction which claimed to adhere to the original teachings and doctrines of the church adopted the word "original," as part of the title and legally inserted it into the name of the denomination, which has since been known as The (Original) Church of God, incorporated in 1922.

DOCTRINE

This denomination stands for the whole Bible, rightly divided. It believes in and teaches repentance, justification, regeneration as defined by Martin Luther; sanctification as set forth by John Wesley; divine healing for the body, not exclusively, but does believe in praying for the sick; the premillennial second coming of Jesus; eternal life for the righteous; and eternal punishment, with no liberation or annihilation, for the wicked.

This church invites all persons who avow faith in Christ and live a Christian life to become members. Christian fruits are taken as an evidence of Christian living for "By their fruits ye shall know them." The only reason for exclusion is a known violation of God's word, for each member is accountable to God. Conscience binding creeds are regarded as being contrary to the Scripture and love.

It accepts pentecostal experience, when, under divine power of the Holy Ghost, it speaks in other tongues as the Spirit gives utterance, as the disciples did on the Day of Pentecost. (Acts 2: 4.)

All Christians who are eligible to vote, have a right to vote, remembering to obey all laws that are not sinful to obey and if anyone is elected to an office to let God rule in his heart and office.

The ordinances of the church are baptism by immersion, the Lord's Supper, tithing, and freewill offerings.

ORGANIZATION AND WORK

This church, in its organization, is founded on the practices of the apostolic church of God. Like the early churches, each individual organization takes a local name, such as the Church of God at Corinth, etc. They have local government, each church with its pastor, officers, and members having authority to transact its own business, such as dealing with its own members, finances, and church property.

It recognizes the orders of the ministry as given in the New Testament—apostles, exhorters, evangelists, bishops (elder bishops), and teachers as given in Eph. 4: 11-14. Any local church may recommend a person whom it believes to be called of God and qualified for the ministry, and after an examination by the presbytery, he may be ordained or licensed to preach.

A general convention meets annually in the autumn at Chattanooga, Tenn. It is a delegated body in which all the churches are represented.

In connection with the usual work of evangelization, the church has a general office and publishing house, located at Chattanooga, Tenn. This city is also the location of the official headquarters of the denomination. Here a church manual, various tracts and other church literature, as well as the official organ, The (Original) Church of God Sunday School Weekly, are published.

CHURCH OF GOD (SALEM, W. VA.)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God (Salem, W. Va.) 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 disciples (members) shall consist of all faithful men and women whom the Lord has seen fit to add unto the Church of God, who keep the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus, as upheld in the constitution of this church.

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

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

| ITEM | Total | In urban territory | In rural territory | PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹ | |
|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | Urban | Rural |
| Churches (local organizations), number..... | 39 | 15 | 24 | | |
| Members, number..... | 1,154 | 475 | 679 | 41.2 | 58.8 |
| Average membership per church..... | 30 | 32 | 28 | | |
| Membership by sex: | | | | | |
| Male..... | 399 | 167 | 232 | 41.9 | 58.1 |
| Female..... | 755 | 308 | 447 | 40.8 | 59.2 |
| Males per 100 females..... | 52.8 | 54.2 | 51.9 | | |
| Membership by age: | | | | | |
| Under 13 years..... | 65 | 5 | 60 | | |
| 13 years and over..... | 1,089 | 470 | 619 | 43.2 | 56.8 |
| Percent under 13 years..... | 5.6 | 1.1 | 8.8 | | |
| Church edifices, number..... | 12 | 5 | 7 | | |
| Value—number reporting..... | 10 | 3 | 7 | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$9,600 | \$6,200 | \$3,400 | 64.6 | 35.4 |
| Constructed prior to 1936..... | \$7,350 | \$4,500 | \$2,850 | 61.2 | 38.8 |
| Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936..... | \$2,250 | \$1,700 | \$550 | 75.6 | 24.4 |
| Average value per church..... | \$960 | \$2,067 | \$486 | | |
| Debt—number reporting..... | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$1,372 | \$1,372 | | 100.0 | |
| Number reporting "no debt"..... | 4 | | 4 | | |
| Parsonages, number..... | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Value—number reporting..... | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$2,500 | \$2,500 | | 100.0 | |
| Expenditures: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 31 | 13 | 18 | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$14,180 | \$10,943 | \$3,187 | 77.4 | 22.6 |
| Pastors' salaries..... | \$2,975 | \$2,397 | \$578 | 80.6 | 19.4 |
| All other salaries..... | \$248 | \$208 | \$40 | 83.9 | 16.1 |
| Repairs and improvements..... | \$194 | \$74 | \$120 | 38.1 | 61.9 |
| Payment on church debt, excluding interest..... | \$1,620 | \$1,620 | | 100.0 | |
| All other current expenses, including interest..... | \$2,988 | \$2,900 | \$88 | 97.1 | 2.9 |
| Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc..... | \$184 | \$169 | \$15 | 91.8 | 8.2 |
| Home missions..... | \$73 | \$67 | \$6 | | |
| Foreign missions..... | \$366 | \$146 | \$220 | 39.9 | 60.1 |
| To general headquarters for distribution..... | \$4,043 | \$2,782 | \$1,861 | 59.9 | 40.1 |
| All other purposes..... | \$839 | \$680 | \$259 | 69.1 | 30.9 |
| Average expenditure per church..... | \$456 | \$842 | \$177 | | |
| Sabbath schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 25 | 9 | 16 | | |
| Officers and teachers..... | 182 | 57 | 125 | 31.3 | 68.7 |
| Scholars..... | 754 | 309 | 445 | 41.0 | 59.0 |

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 2 and 3 present the statistics for 1936 for the Church of God (Salem, W. Va.) 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 Sabbath schools. Table 3 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 table 3 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

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

| GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE | NUMBER OF CHURCHES | | | NUMBER OF MEMBERS | | | MEMBERSHIP BY SEX | | | MEMBERSHIP BY AGE | | | SABBATH SCHOOLS | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|--------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Male | Female | Males per 100 females ¹ | Under 13 years | 13 years and over | Percent under 13 ² | Churches reporting | Officers and teachers | Scholars |
| United States..... | 39 | 15 | 24 | 1,164 | 475 | 679 | 399 | 755 | 52.8 | 65 | 1,089 | 5.6 | 25 | 182 | 754 |
| NEW ENGLAND: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vermont..... | 1 | | 1 | 5 | | 5 | 2 | 3 | | | 5 | | | | |
| Connecticut..... | 1 | | 1 | 60 | | 60 | 21 | 39 | | | 60 | | 1 | 6 | 57 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 1 | | 1 | 20 | | 20 | 7 | 13 | | | 20 | | 1 | 3 | 7 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 13 | 11 | 6 | 18 | | | 24 | | 1 | 6 | 24 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Michigan..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 99 | 48 | 51 | 43 | 56 | | 18 | 81 | | 1 | 5 | 18 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missouri..... | 6 | 2 | 4 | 175 | 82 | 93 | 61 | 114 | 53.5 | 6 | 169 | 3.4 | 6 | 42 | 134 |
| Kansas..... | 1 | 1 | | 66 | 66 | | 23 | 43 | | | 66 | | | | |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Virginia..... | 4 | 3 | 1 | 81 | 53 | 28 | 29 | 52 | | | 81 | | 2 | 12 | 49 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tennessee..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 224 | 77 | 147 | 60 | 164 | 36.6 | 1 | 223 | 4 | 3 | 20 | 159 |
| Alabama..... | 2 | | 2 | 53 | | 53 | 24 | 29 | | 31 | 22 | | 2 | 12 | 54 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 54 | 5 | 49 | 12 | 42 | | 6 | 48 | | 2 | 11 | 35 |
| Oklahoma..... | 4 | 1 | 3 | 75 | 4 | 71 | 22 | 53 | | | 75 | | 1 | 35 | 25 |
| Texas..... | 3 | | 3 | 52 | | 52 | 26 | 26 | | 2 | 60 | | 1 | 4 | 25 |
| MOUNTAIN: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Idaho..... | 1 | 1 | | 17 | 17 | | 8 | 9 | | | 17 | | | | |
| PACIFIC: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon..... | 2 | 1 | | 100 | 61 | 39 | 38 | 62 | | 1 | 99 | 1.0 | 2 | 15 | 121 |
| California..... | 2 | 2 | | 40 | 49 | | 17 | 32 | | | 49 | | 2 | 11 | 46 |

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

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

| STATE | Total number of churches | | EXPENDITURES | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| | Churches reporting | Total amount | 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..... | 39 | 31 | \$14, 130 | \$2, 975. | \$248 | \$184 | \$1, 620 | \$2, 988 | \$184 | \$73 | \$366 | \$4, 043 | \$839 |
| Michigan..... | 3 | 3 | 601 | --- | --- | --- | 51 | --- | --- | 85 | 315 | 150 | --- |
| Missouri..... | 6 | 4 | 804 | 100 | --- | --- | 22 | 5 | --- | 15 | 205 | 457 | --- |
| West Virginia..... | 4 | 3 | 1, 828 | 360 | --- | --- | --- | 19 | --- | 118 | 1, 311 | 20 | --- |
| Tennessee..... | 3 | 3 | 2, 996 | 1, 000 | 160 | --- | 1, 500 | 25 | 60 | 31 | 31 | 189 | 10 |
| Arkansas..... | 3 | 3 | 244 | 48 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 30 | 106 | 20 |
| Oklahoma..... | 4 | 3 | 1, 027 | --- | --- | 52 | 120 | 29 | --- | --- | --- | 826 | --- |
| Other States..... | 16 | 12 | 6, 630 | 1, 467 | 48 | 142 | --- | 2, 861 | 110 | 42 | 87 | 1, 691 | 182 |

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Pennsylvania, Alabama, Texas, Oregon, and California; and 1 each in New York and Idaho.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The Church of God (seventh day) was organized in separate church organizations in this country soon after the landing of the Pilgrims, who came here from London, England, in 1620, at which time there were known to be seven local churches in London.

In the year 1664 Stephen Mumford settled at Newport, R. I., having come from England, and in 1671 a church was organized there with William Hiscox chosen and ordained the elder. He served as pastor of the church until his death (1704) when William Gibson became pastor, serving till 1717. He was in turn succeeded by Joseph Crandall who held the pastorate until 1737. He was succeeded by Joseph Maxen and he was followed by William Bliss, who remained pastor until his death in 1808.

During this same period there were Churches of God established at the following cities in Pennsylvania: Newton, Pennepeck, Jottingham, and French Creek. These churches fraternized with the Churches of God in Rhode Island and others in New Jersey. Some of the New Jersey churches were at Piscataway and Cohansy. These are the oldest Sabbatarian churches in America. The Church History of New England, 1783 to 1796, chapter 11, section 10, mentions Stephen Mumford and his faith in connection with the Ten Commandments being the Christian standard of a sinless life and of keeping Saturday instead of Sunday.

The oldest Sabbatarian Christian Church in America was connected with the oldest in London—the Mill Yard Church—and on the old church records of this church is found a copy of a letter dated December 21, 1680, addressed to the church in Newport, R. I., which proves their connection. There is much other evidence in the records of both churches besides, which is set forth verbatim on page 271 of The History of the True Church by Dugger and Dodd.

In the year 1705 a church was organized at Piscataway, N. J., and according to a letter from Samuel Hubbard, one of the charter members of the Newport, R. I., church, there was another church organized that year at Noodles Island, now East Boston, Mass.

Thomas Ward, a prominent lawyer of Newport, R. I., in 1689 was an outstanding member of the Rhode Island church. Richard Ward, Governor of Rhode Island, 1741-42, was a member of the church also. Col. Jobe Bennett in 1763 was the treasurer of this church and that year served on a committee in drafting the constitution for the Brownsville University.

¹ This statement was furnished by Elder A. N. Dugger, general overseer, the Church of God (Salem, W. Va.), Salem, W. Va.

One of the outstanding Churches of God in the early days of American history was the church at Shrewsbury, N. J. Elder Davis was pastor of that church early in the seventeenth century, and other churches in New Jersey were organized as this church branched out. For instance, the church at Piscataway was organized in 1705 and at Hopewell at about the same time. The records of this church are still to be found, and in Randolph's History of the Seventh Day Baptists it is also mentioned as one of the early Sabbatarian churches in this country. It was the Shrewsbury, N. J., church that went westward and settled in Salem, W. Va., in 1789. It was called New Salem, Va., then and is now Salem, W. Va. At this time there were churches organized at Lost Creek, W. Va., and at South Fork of Hughes River, W. Va.

Between the years 1845 and 1860 State conferences were formed and started functioning in Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other States. Two gospel tents were paid for and operated in the State of Iowa in evangelical meetings and tents were also in operation in other State conferences during the summer months.

In the year 1861 a general conference convened at Battle Creek, Mich., and voted to change the name, adopting the name Seventh-day Adventist, for various reasons set forth by Mrs. E. G. White, a supposed prophetess of the denomination. Because of the undaunted faith in the leadership of their prophetess, many of their leaders recommended the change in all parts of the country and the great majority of the ministers followed the decision of the church, but there was a remnant who refused to sanction this name in the place of the Scriptural name, "Church of God" mentioned just 12 times in the New Testament. Consequently they called an assembly at Battle Creek, Mich., the following year and launched a paper called the Remnant of Israel, printed monthly. This was later changed to a weekly and the name changed to the Sabbath Advocate, and later to The Bible Advocate, which is the present name of the publication. The church headquarters were transferred from Battle Creek Mich., to Marion, Iowa, and the paper issued from there for a number of years, then it was moved to Stanberry, Mo. The name was changed from Sabbath Advocate to the Bible Advocate since being printed at Stanberry, Mo.

The reorganization.—In the fall a general meeting was called of many ministers and leaders of the church to consider a reorganization of the body patterning it more in accordance with the Bible organization. The meeting was called to convene at Salem, W. Va., on November 4, 1933. Ministers and local elders of congregations in many parts of the world were invited to attend or submit names of ministers favoring the reorganization policy, and consequently there were 145 names submitted together with the company assembled. These names were used in choosing officers, respectively, for the different offices according to the Scriptural organization. There were 12 men chosen as spiritual leaders, known as apostles (I Cor. 12: 28), and 70 for the elders, and then 7 business stewards (Acts 6: 1 to 6).

It was unanimously voted at this gathering to move our world headquarters to Jerusalem, Palestine, and all foreign fields to consider this the world headquarters, as a work had previously been started at Jerusalem.

DOCTRINE

The doctrine of this body shall in all cases be according to the Holy Bible, and inasmuch as the Scriptures clearly teach the following points of doctrine, the same are listed as essentials of our faith: The Bible is inspired as no other writing is, and is complete, infallible, and expresses God's will to man; Jehovah alone is God, the Creator of the heaven, earth, the sea, and all therein; Jesus of Nazareth was the only begotten Son of God, conceived of the Holy Spirit, born of the Virgin Mary, and is our Lord, Savior, and Redeemer; Jesus proved his Messiahship by remaining in the tomb exactly 3 days and 3 nights, rising in the end of the Sabbath; the Holy Spirit is the Comforter, which abides in the believer; Satan is a personality and is an adversary of God and the children of God; man was created perfect originally, but through disobedience fell, bringing imperfection, death, and God's wrath upon mankind; the Christian's life must be patterned after the example of the perfect man Christ Jesus; the inspired Bible name for God's called out assembly is the "Church of God"; the apostolic organization and government is the only one taught in the Bible for the Church of God; experimental religion, or religion personally experienced by the one regenerated by its power, is the only safe one to trust in; repentance must be preached; conversion is essential to salvation; sanctification is commanded for the people of God; immersion is for the remission of sins; there is efficacy in the prayer of the right-

eous; prayer and anointing will save the sick; laying on of hands is to be practiced; the Lord's Supper is to be observed annually, on the beginning of the Passover, the 14th of Nisan, and after the example of Jesus; we ought to wash one another's feet; we should observe the seventh day of the week, from even to even, as the Sabbath of the Lord; the paying of the tithe of all increase is a continued obligation; all carnal warfare, and the participation therein, is condemned; the law of the clean and unclean is still to be observed in this age; the habitual use of intoxicating liquors, alcoholic stimulants, narcotics, tobacco, and any habit-forming drug, is condemned; the perfection and continuity of the law of God, the Ten Commandments, should be taught; sin is the transgression of the law; justification from sin is through Christ alone; the return of Jesus Christ will be literal, visible, personal, and is imminent; the throne of David will be established at Jerusalem in the person of Jesus Christ; the institution of the kingdom of heaven is at the return of Jesus; judgment is upon the house of God during the gospel age; the righteous are resurrected and rewarded at the coming of Jesus; the meek shall inherit the earth and dwell therein forever; there shall be a final regathering of the dispersed nation of fleshly Israel; the dead are unconscious; the wicked dead are resurrected to final judgment, and not to probation; the wicked are eternally destroyed; the third angel's message is a present-day message, and will continue to the advent of Jesus; and the seven last plagues are literal, and fall at the termination of this gospel age.

ORGANIZATION

This body retains the apostolic form of the primitive church and consists of: The Twelve, The Seventy, The Seven, the elders, the overseers, the helpers, and the disciples.

The Twelve have the oversight over the body of believers as a whole; The Seventy give themselves to the evangelistic ministry of the Word; The Seven have general oversight and management of the business of the church; the elders give themselves to the ministry of the Word and to prayers; the overseer under the supervision of The Twelve has general care over the church as a whole and has assistant overseers to care for the affairs of the church in States, territories, or various countries, as the need may require; the helpers give themselves to the advancement of the work and the truth, as the Lord has given them talents and opportunities; and the disciples give themselves wholly into the Lord's hands to use as He will.

(TOMLINSON) CHURCH OF GOD

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the (Tomlinson) Church of God 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 persons who accept the Bible as the Word of God and promise to follow the discipline of the church.

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

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

| ITEM | Total | In urban territory | In rural territory | PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹ | |
|---|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | Urban | Rural |
| Churches (local organizations), number..... | 441 | 142 | 299 | 32.2 | 67.8 |
| Members, number..... | 18,351 | 7,759 | 10,592 | 42.3 | 57.7 |
| Average membership per church..... | 42 | 55 | 35 | | |
| Membership by sex: | | | | | |
| Male..... | 6,061 | 2,535 | 3,526 | 41.8 | 58.2 |
| Female..... | 12,140 | 5,184 | 6,956 | 42.7 | 57.3 |
| Sex not reported..... | 150 | 40 | 110 | 26.7 | 73.3 |
| Males per 100 females..... | 49.9 | 48.9 | 50.7 | | |
| Membership by age: | | | | | |
| Under 13 years..... | 823 | 505 | 318 | 61.4 | 38.6 |
| 13 years and over..... | 17,508 | 7,234 | 10,274 | 41.3 | 58.7 |
| Age not reported..... | 20 | 20 | | | |
| Percent under 13 years? ² | 4.5 | 6.5 | 3.0 | | |
| Church edifices, number..... | 239 | 77 | 162 | 32.2 | 67.8 |
| Value—number reporting..... | 226 | 73 | 153 | 32.3 | 67.7 |
| Amount reported..... | \$410,569 | \$207,503 | \$203,066 | 50.5 | 49.5 |
| Constructed prior to 1936..... | \$376,648 | \$180,552 | \$196,096 | 47.9 | 52.1 |
| Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936..... | \$33,911 | \$26,951 | \$6,960 | 79.5 | 20.5 |
| Average value per church..... | \$1,817 | \$2,843 | \$1,327 | | |
| Debt—number reporting..... | 68 | 34 | 34 | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$104,220 | \$39,735 | \$64,494 | 38.1 | 61.9 |
| Number reporting "no debt"..... | 112 | 26 | 86 | 23.2 | 76.8 |
| Parsonages, number..... | 51 | 20 | 31 | | |
| Value—number reporting..... | 40 | 16 | 24 | | |
| Amount reported..... | \$41,400 | \$19,650 | \$21,750 | 47.5 | 52.5 |
| Expenditures: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 391 | 127 | 264 | 32.5 | 67.5 |
| Amount reported..... | \$179,298 | \$97,388 | \$81,880 | 54.3 | 45.7 |
| Pastors' salaries..... | \$86,143 | \$45,675 | \$40,468 | 53.0 | 47.0 |
| All other salaries..... | \$7,472 | \$4,620 | \$2,843 | 62.0 | 38.0 |
| Repairs and improvements..... | \$12,961 | \$8,194 | \$4,767 | 63.2 | 36.8 |
| Payment on church debt, excluding interest..... | \$17,362 | \$8,398 | \$8,964 | 48.4 | 51.6 |
| All other current expenses, including interest..... | \$19,840 | \$12,714 | \$7,126 | 64.1 | 35.9 |
| Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc..... | \$3,634 | \$2,764 | \$820 | 75.0 | 25.0 |
| Home missions..... | \$7,599 | \$2,944 | \$4,625 | 38.9 | 61.1 |
| Foreign missions..... | \$6,017 | \$2,981 | \$3,036 | 49.5 | 50.5 |
| To general headquarters for distribution..... | \$11,301 | \$5,517 | \$5,784 | 48.8 | 51.2 |
| All other purposes..... | \$6,919 | \$3,572 | \$3,347 | 51.6 | 48.4 |
| Average expenditure per church..... | \$458 | \$767 | \$310 | | |
| Sunday schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 352 | 118 | 234 | 33.5 | 66.5 |
| Officers and teachers..... | 2,536 | 1,006 | 1,530 | 39.7 | 60.3 |
| Scholars..... | 17,083 | 7,810 | 9,273 | 45.7 | 54.3 |

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

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

| ITEM | Total | In urban territory | In rural territory | PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹ | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | Urban | Rural |
| Summer vacation Bible schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 5 | 3 | 2 | | |
| Officers and teachers..... | 24 | 15 | 9 | | |
| Scholars..... | 164 | 122 | 42 | 74.4 | 26.6 |
| Weekday religious schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 11 | 3 | 8 | | |
| Officers and teachers..... | 38 | 13 | 25 | | |
| Scholars..... | 240 | 44 | 196 | 18.3 | 81.7 |
| Parochial schools: | | | | | |
| Churches reporting, number..... | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Officers and teachers..... | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Scholars..... | 4 | | 4 | | |

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for the (Tomlinson) Church of God by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, and membership classified by sex. Table 3 gives the number and membership of the churches, the membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over," and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices. Table 5 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

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

| GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE | NUMBER OF CHURCHES | | | NUMBER OF MEMBERS | | | MEMBERSHIP BY SEX | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|--------|-------------------|--------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Male | Female | Sex not reported | Males per 100 females ¹ |
| United States..... | 441 | 142 | 299 | 18,351 | 7,759 | 10,592 | 6,061 | 12,140 | 150 | 49.9 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1,455 | 24 | 1,431 | 606 | 849 | | 71.4 |
| New Jersey..... | 1 | 1 | | 14 | 14 | | 5 | 9 | | |
| Pennsylvania..... | 9 | 1 | 8 | 337 | 39 | 298 | 126 | 211 | | 59.7 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio..... | 6 | 5 | 1 | 282 | 248 | 34 | 107 | 175 | | 61.1 |
| Indiana..... | 7 | 5 | 2 | 281 | 265 | 20 | 101 | 180 | | 56.1 |
| Illinois..... | 4 | 4 | | 185 | 185 | | 46 | 139 | | 33.1 |
| Michigan..... | 1 | 1 | | 45 | 45 | | 22 | 23 | | |
| Wisconsin..... | 3 | 3 | | 129 | 129 | | 53 | 76 | | |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota..... | 2 | | 2 | 61 | | 61 | 26 | 35 | | |
| Iowa..... | 3 | 3 | | 100 | 100 | | 24 | 76 | | |
| Missouri..... | 18 | 4 | 14 | 599 | 118 | 481 | 223 | 376 | | 59.3 |
| North Dakota..... | 2 | | 2 | 38 | | 38 | 21 | 17 | | |
| South Dakota..... | 4 | | 4 | 71 | | 71 | 33 | 38 | | |
| Nebraska..... | 3 | 3 | | 94 | 94 | | 32 | 62 | | |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maryland..... | 1 | 1 | | 50 | 50 | | 15 | 35 | | |
| Virginia..... | 38 | 8 | 30 | 1,205 | 411 | 794 | 334 | 871 | | 38.3 |

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

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

| GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE | NUMBER OF CHURCHES | | | NUMBER OF MEMBERS | | | MEMBERSHIP BY SEX | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--|
| | Total | Ur- ban | Ru- ral | Total | Urban | Rural | Male | Fe- male | Sex not re- ported | Males per 100 females ¹ |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC—Con. | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Virginia..... | 15 | 2 | 13 | 440 | 41 | 399 | 90 | 274 | 76 | 32.8 |
| North Carolina..... | 38 | 18 | 20 | 1,171 | 628 | 543 | 345 | 704 | 32 | 48.5 |
| South Carolina..... | 8 | 5 | 3 | 707 | 715 | 52 | 238 | 520 | ----- | 45.0 |
| Georgia..... | 44 | 18 | 26 | 2,045 | 1,219 | 826 | 672 | 1,373 | ----- | 48.9 |
| Florida..... | 18 | 8 | 10 | 696 | 445 | 251 | 235 | 463 | ----- | 50.3 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 37 | 8 | 29 | 1,878 | 825 | 1,053 | 612 | 1,264 | 2 | 48.4 |
| Tennessee..... | 40 | 10 | 30 | 2,172 | 1,071 | 1,101 | 715 | 1,457 | ----- | 40.1 |
| Alabama..... | 15 | 5 | 10 | 497 | 183 | 314 | 152 | 845 | ----- | 44.1 |
| Mississippi..... | 32 | 6 | 26 | 1,200 | 111 | 1,089 | 409 | 791 | ----- | 51.7 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 20 | ----- | 20 | 384 | ----- | 384 | 117 | 267 | ----- | 43.8 |
| Louisiana..... | 6 | 3 | 3 | 226 | 119 | 107 | 65 | 121 | 40 | 53.7 |
| Oklahoma..... | 12 | 5 | 7 | 513 | 211 | 302 | 151 | 362 | ----- | 41.7 |
| Texas..... | 26 | 4 | 22 | 627 | 78 | 551 | 210 | 417 | ----- | 50.4 |
| MOUNTAIN: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Idaho..... | 2 | ----- | 2 | 34 | ----- | 34 | 11 | 23 | ----- | ----- |
| Wyoming..... | 11 | ----- | 11 | 330 | ----- | 330 | 116 | 214 | ----- | 54.2 |
| Colorado..... | 3 | 3 | ----- | 265 | ----- | 265 | 90 | 175 | ----- | 51.4 |
| New Mexico..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 44 | 39 | 5 | 20 | 24 | ----- | ----- |
| Arizona..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 7 | 17 | 4 | 20 | ----- | ----- |
| PACIFIC: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon..... | 1 | 1 | ----- | 7 | 7 | ----- | 1 | 6 | ----- | ----- |
| California..... | 2 | 2 | ----- | 85 | 85 | ----- | 36 | 49 | ----- | ----- |

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

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

| GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE | Total number of churches | Num- ber of mem- bers | MEMBERSHIP BY AGE | | | | SUNDAY SCHOOLS | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | | | Under 13 years | 13 years and over | Age not re- ported | Percent under 13 ¹ | Churches reporting | Officers and teachers | Scholar- s |
| United States..... | 441 | 18,351 | 323 | 17,508 | 20 | 4.5 | 352 | 2,636 | 17,083 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 4 | 1,455 | 12 | 1,443 | ----- | .8 | 3 | 18 | 125 |
| New Jersey..... | 1 | 14 | ----- | 14 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 4 | 11 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 9 | 337 | 23 | 314 | ----- | 6.8 | 9 | 71 | 420 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio..... | 6 | 282 | 7 | 275 | ----- | 2.5 | 6 | 58 | 364 |
| Indiana..... | 7 | 281 | 35 | 246 | ----- | 12.5 | 4 | 28 | 340 |
| Illinois..... | 4 | 185 | 1 | 184 | ----- | .5 | 2 | 17 | 140 |
| Michigan..... | 1 | 45 | 1 | 44 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 8 | 45 |
| Wisconsin..... | 3 | 129 | 12 | 117 | ----- | 9.3 | 3 | 20 | 70 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota..... | 2 | 61 | 1 | 60 | ----- | ----- | 2 | 11 | 83 |
| Iowa..... | 3 | 100 | 7 | 93 | ----- | 7.0 | 3 | 20 | 151 |
| Missouri..... | 18 | 599 | 20 | 579 | ----- | 3.3 | 13 | 102 | 642 |
| North Dakota..... | 2 | 38 | ----- | 38 | ----- | ----- | 2 | 10 | 70 |
| South Dakota..... | 4 | 71 | 6 | 65 | ----- | ----- | 3 | 19 | 89 |
| Nebraska..... | 3 | 94 | ----- | 94 | ----- | ----- | 3 | 18 | 88 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | | |
| Maryland..... | 1 | 50 | ----- | 50 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 8 | 80 |
| Virginia..... | 38 | 1,205 | 40 | 1,165 | ----- | 3.3 | 32 | 221 | 1,795 |
| West Virginia..... | 15 | 440 | 15 | 425 | ----- | 3.4 | 10 | 65 | 407 |
| North Carolina..... | 38 | 1,171 | 35 | 1,136 | ----- | 3.0 | 31 | 225 | 1,459 |
| South Carolina..... | 8 | 707 | 31 | 736 | ----- | 4.0 | 6 | 58 | 510 |
| Georgia..... | 44 | 2,045 | 132 | 1,913 | ----- | 6.5 | 36 | 274 | 1,822 |
| Florida..... | 18 | 696 | 4 | 692 | ----- | .6 | 16 | 124 | 708 |

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

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

| 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 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 37 | 1,878 | 176 | 1,702 | --- | 9.4 | 25 | 178 | 1,485 |
| Tennessee..... | 40 | 2,172 | 55 | 2,097 | 20 | 2.6 | 38 | 282 | 1,989 |
| Alabama..... | 15 | 497 | 15 | 482 | --- | 3.0 | 9 | 65 | 381 |
| Mississippi..... | 32 | 1,200 | 39 | 1,161 | --- | 3.3 | 25 | 153 | 880 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 20 | 384 | 20 | 364 | --- | 5.2 | 15 | 100 | 425 |
| Louisiana..... | 6 | 226 | 3 | 223 | --- | 1.3 | 5 | 33 | 191 |
| Oklahoma..... | 12 | 513 | 8 | 505 | --- | 1.6 | 10 | 72 | 442 |
| Texas..... | 28 | 627 | 31 | 596 | --- | 4.9 | 20 | 126 | 620 |
| MOUNTAIN: | | | | | | | | | |
| Idaho..... | 2 | 34 | --- | 34 | --- | --- | 2 | 15 | 59 |
| Wyoming..... | 11 | 330 | 23 | 307 | --- | 7.0 | 9 | 60 | 250 |
| Colorado..... | 3 | 265 | 65 | 200 | --- | 24.5 | 2 | 28 | 350 |
| New Mexico..... | 3 | 44 | 1 | 43 | --- | --- | 2 | 12 | 60 |
| Arizona..... | 2 | 24 | 1 | 23 | --- | --- | 1 | 7 | 42 |
| PACIFIC: | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon..... | 1 | 7 | 2 | 5 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| California..... | 2 | 85 | 2 | 83 | --- | --- | 2 | 14 | 85 |

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

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

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

| GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE | Total number of churches | Number of church edifices | VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES | | DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES | | VALUE OF PARSONAGES | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------------|
| | | | Churches reporting | Amount | Churches reporting | Amount | Churches reporting | Amount |
| United States..... | 441 | 239 | 226 | \$410,559 | 68 | \$104,289 | 40 | \$41,400 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania..... | 9 | 4 | 4 | 5,200 | 2 | 563 | 1 | (¹) |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | |
| Missouri..... | 18 | 8 | 8 | 3,650 | 2 | 675 | --- | --- |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | | |
| Virginia..... | 38 | 22 | 22 | 21,575 | 3 | 302 | --- | --- |
| North Carolina..... | 38 | 19 | 19 | 21,775 | 9 | 2,477 | 3 | 3,050 |
| South Carolina..... | 8 | 4 | 4 | 29,500 | 2 | 2,095 | 2 | (¹) |
| Georgia..... | 44 | 35 | 34 | 30,578 | 11 | 5,354 | 9 | 16,500 |
| Florida..... | 18 | 13 | 13 | 19,700 | 3 | 991 | 4 | 4,450 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 37 | 20 | 19 | 19,591 | 3 | 1,713 | --- | --- |
| Tennessee..... | 40 | 25 | 22 | 48,402 | 8 | 17,246 | 5 | 1,300 |
| Alabama..... | 15 | 8 | 7 | 6,425 | 1 | 612 | 1 | (¹) |
| Mississippi..... | 32 | 22 | 20 | 9,325 | 1 | 150 | 1 | (¹) |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 20 | 10 | 8 | 1,295 | 1 | 19 | 2 | (¹) |
| Louisiana..... | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2,700 | --- | --- | 1 | (¹) |
| Oklahoma..... | 12 | 7 | 7 | 6,000 | 3 | 894 | 4 | 1,150 |
| Texas..... | 26 | 9 | 9 | 3,275 | 2 | 388 | 1 | (¹) |
| MOUNTAIN: | | | | | | | | |
| Wyoming..... | 11 | 9 | 8 | 11,260 | 5 | 1,720 | 1 | (¹) |
| Other States..... | 69 | 20 | ² 18 | 170,308 | 12 | 68,730 | 5 | 14,950 |

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

² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New York, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, and Colorado; and 1 in each of the following—Ohio, Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, Maryland, Idaho, and Arizona.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

| GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE | Total number of churches | EXPENDITURES | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Churches reporting | Total amount | Pastors' salaries | All other salaries | Repairs and improvements |
| United States..... | 441 | 391 | \$179,268 | \$86,143 | \$7,472 | \$12,861 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 4 | 3 | 7,335 | 87 | | 10 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 9 | 9 | 4,037 | 2,364 | 156 | 115 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | |
| Ohio..... | 6 | 5 | 4,730 | 1,741 | 519 | |
| Indiana..... | 7 | 5 | 2,519 | 808 | 80 | 57 |
| Illinois..... | 4 | 4 | 3,708 | 2,250 | 111 | 300 |
| Wisconsin..... | 3 | 3 | 635 | | | 67 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | |
| Iowa..... | 3 | 3 | 558 | 152 | | 25 |
| Missouri..... | 18 | 16 | 4,079 | 2,556 | 55 | 139 |
| South Dakota..... | 4 | 4 | 841 | 508 | 34 | 40 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC: | | | | | | |
| Virginia..... | 38 | 37 | 15,136 | 8,659 | 294 | 1,025 |
| West Virginia..... | 15 | 11 | 2,726 | 1,188 | 60 | 60 |
| North Carolina..... | 38 | 34 | 13,550 | 7,148 | 573 | 1,579 |
| South Carolina..... | 8 | 8 | 16,894 | 6,465 | 340 | 597 |
| Georgia..... | 44 | 41 | 20,821 | 12,636 | 882 | 519 |
| Florida..... | 18 | 15 | 11,328 | 5,086 | 1,652 | 2,418 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 37 | 33 | 10,521 | 5,368 | 449 | 1,131 |
| Tennessee..... | 40 | 37 | 19,736 | 9,600 | 973 | 1,023 |
| Alabama..... | 15 | 12 | 3,362 | 1,913 | | 348 |
| Mississippi..... | 32 | 27 | 6,005 | 3,019 | 95 | 975 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 20 | 15 | 1,995 | 649 | 43 | 230 |
| Louisiana..... | 6 | 5 | 1,142 | 555 | 111 | 145 |
| Oklahoma..... | 12 | 12 | 3,766 | 2,317 | 75 | 40 |
| Texas..... | 26 | 21 | 5,960 | 2,044 | 8 | 97 |
| MOUNTAIN: | | | | | | |
| Wyoming..... | 11 | 10 | 4,734 | 2,776 | 162 | 150 |
| New Mexico..... | 3 | 3 | 461 | 119 | | |
| Other States..... | 20 | 18 | 12,192 | 6,145 | 800 | 1,271 |

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, and California; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, Michigan, Maryland, and Oregon.

TABLE 5.—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..... | \$17,892 | \$19,840 | \$3,684 | \$7,569 | \$6,017 | \$11,801 | \$8,919 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 3,000 | 3,223 | 100 | 280 | 280 | 355 | ----- |
| Pennsylvania..... | 452 | 253 | 12 | 166 | 122 | 313 | 94 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | |
| Ohio..... | ----- | 1,488 | ----- | 236 | 178 | 350 | 227 |
| Indiana..... | ----- | 1,348 | ----- | 23 | 23 | 170 | 10 |
| Illinois..... | 75 | 564 | 10 | 210 | 16 | 121 | 49 |
| Wisconsin..... | ----- | 140 | ----- | 157 | 5 | 143 | 28 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | |
| Iowa..... | 38 | 132 | ----- | 30 | 30 | 31 | 120 |
| Missouri..... | 535 | 444 | 2 | 229 | 230 | 359 | 129 |
| South Dakota..... | 78 | 54 | 6 | 55 | 37 | 27 | 2 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC: | | | | | | | |
| Virginia..... | 397 | 1,074 | 200 | 892 | 526 | 1,213 | 856 |
| West Virginia..... | 630 | 304 | 5 | 75 | 84 | 207 | 113 |
| North Carolina..... | 1,750 | 910 | 158 | 249 | 228 | 544 | 411 |
| South Carolina..... | 1,950 | 2,337 | 1,325 | 387 | 1,171 | 1,308 | 1,014 |
| Georgia..... | 2,708 | 1,054 | 562 | 911 | 537 | 672 | 340 |
| Florida..... | 267 | 1,003 | 114 | 98 | 73 | 314 | 303 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 99 | 774 | 200 | 782 | 326 | 933 | 459 |
| Tennessee..... | 1,850 | 1,874 | 212 | 546 | 531 | 1,324 | 1,203 |
| Alabama..... | 378 | 382 | 53 | 39 | 140 | 68 | 41 |
| Mississippi..... | 55 | 42 | 35 | 537 | 379 | 543 | 325 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 226 | 94 | 70 | 211 | 217 | 127 | 128 |
| Louisiana..... | ----- | 29 | 14 | 82 | 82 | 89 | 35 |
| Oklahoma..... | 405 | 186 | 60 | 118 | 128 | 299 | 138 |
| Texas..... | 1,375 | 572 | 123 | 592 | 114 | 826 | 209 |
| MOUNTAIN: | | | | | | | |
| Wyoming..... | 538 | 33 | 64 | 376 | 186 | 307 | 142 |
| New Mexico..... | ----- | 60 | 5 | 4 | 23 | 41 | 193 |
| Other States..... | 555 | 1,460 | 354 | 284 | 351 | 617 | 355 |

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY AND DOCTRINE

To distinguish this Church of God from others of a similar name it has been the custom of this body to add the name of the general overseer to the title, thus—(Tomlinson) Church of God. The name of the general overseer is no part of the name of the church and the name of the church remains as the Bible gives it—Church of God.

There are no creeds connected with the (Tomlinson) Church of God, but only the whole Bible, rightly divided, with the New Testament as the only rule of faith and practice. This principle was followed until the year 1922, when a division occurred in the Church of God as a result of an attempt to abrogate the constitution which had been adopted in 1921. This division was very grievous to all concerned, and loyal members discarded the constitution and continued with the original principles and government. Since that time the growth of the body holding to the original doctrine, faith, and practice has been quite healthy and successful.

ORGANIZATION

A General Assembly was called in 1906 to correspond with the early Church Assembly at Jerusalem. It has been the practice to hold an annual assembly and feast ever since that time. These feasts, which continue for 7 days, are held in Cleveland, Tenn., and many members from foreign countries attend, as well as persons from nearly every State in the United States.

According to the latest estimates there are 177 bishops, 163 deacons, 707 male evangelists, and 467 female evangelists, and approximately 1,000 local churches.

The purpose of this organization is the spread of the glorious gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, to every creature in the whole wide world, and fulfill the prophecies of Scripture for the last days, and make special preparation for the return of the same Christ who went away while His followers watched as He ascended. Then will come the fulfillment of the story of the angels who sang at His birth—"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." Luke 2: 14.

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by A. J. Tomlinson, general overseer, (Tomlinson) Church of God, Cleveland, Tenn.

