



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES  
1936

BULLETIN No. 87

PENTECOSTAL ASSEMBLIES

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY  
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

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CONSOLIDATED REPORT

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Separate figures are given for the nine denominations comprising  
the group of Pentecostal Assemblies, as follows:

Pentecostal Holiness Church  
Pentecostal Assemblies of Jesus Christ  
The Pentecostal Church, Inc.  
International Pentecostal Assemblies  
Pentecostal Assemblies of the World  
Pentecostal Church of God of America, Inc.  
Pentecostal Fire-Baptized Holiness Church  
Calvary Pentecostal Church  
Church of God in Christ (Pentecostal)

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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.....	.....
<b>Total expenditures during year.....</b>	<b>.....</b>

**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.

# PENTECOSTAL HOLINESS CHURCH

## STATISTICS

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

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been enrolled in the local churches upon evidence of regeneration and belief in the doctrine of entire sanctification and the baptism of the Holy Spirit. The mode of water baptism is left to the candidate.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	375	132	243	35.2	64.8
Members, number.....	12,955	6,201	6,754	47.9	52.1
Average membership per church.....	35	47	28		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	4,040	2,003	2,046	49.5	50.5
Female.....	8,490	4,045	4,445	47.6	52.4
Sex not reported.....	410	153	263	36.8	63.2
Males per 100 females.....	47.7	49.5	46.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	288	161	127	55.9	44.1
13 years and over.....	10,857	5,299	5,588	48.5	51.5
Age not reported.....	1,810	771	1,039	42.6	57.4
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	2.6	3.0	2.2		
Church edifices, number.....	315	112	203	35.6	64.4
Value—number reporting.....	305	110	195	36.1	63.9
Amount reported.....	\$682,596	\$353,655	\$328,941	51.8	48.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$604,340	\$306,318	\$298,022	50.7	49.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$78,256	\$47,337	\$30,910	60.5	39.5
Average value per church.....	\$2,238	\$3,215	\$1,687		
Debt—number reporting.....	85	47	38		
Amount reported.....	\$45,758	\$35,342	\$10,416	77.2	22.8
Number reporting "no debt".....	111	34	77	30.6	69.4
Parsonages, number.....	80	38	42		
Value—number reporting.....	76	37	39		
Amount reported.....	\$91,824	\$60,600	\$31,224	66.0	34.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	369	130	239	35.2	64.8
Amount reported.....	\$254,901	\$148,023	\$106,878	58.1	41.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$112,437	\$65,851	\$46,586	58.6	41.4
All other salaries.....	\$15,825	\$7,181	\$8,644	45.4	54.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$14,789	\$7,293	\$7,496	49.3	50.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$17,022	\$10,871	\$6,151	63.9	36.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$31,991	\$21,204	\$10,787	66.3	33.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,435	\$1,691	\$1,744	49.2	50.8
Home missions.....	\$5,502	\$2,469	\$3,033	44.9	55.1
Foreign missions.....	\$19,843	\$11,000	\$8,843	55.4	44.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$7,877	\$4,625	\$3,252	58.7	41.3
All other purposes.....	\$26,130	\$15,838	\$10,342	60.5	39.5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$691	\$1,139	\$447		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	333	121	212	36.3	63.7
Officers and teachers.....	2,830	1,183	1,647	41.8	58.2
Scholars.....	24,261	11,319	12,942	46.7	53.3

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100. <sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	2			
Officers and teachers.....	7	7			
Scholars.....	100	100		100.0	
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	11	5	6		
Officers and teachers.....	46	25	21		
Scholars.....	293	170	123	58.0	42.0
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	7		7		
Scholars.....	90		90		

<sup>1</sup> 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 Pentecostal Holiness Church for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	375	262	192
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	128	60	
Percent.....	48.8	31.3	
<b>Members, number.....</b>	12,955	8,096	5,353
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	4,269	2,743	
Percent.....	60.0	51.2	
Average membership per church.....	35	32	28
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	315	186	154
Value—number reporting.....	305	186	149
Amount reported.....	\$682,596	\$498,246	\$478,077
Average value per church.....	\$2,238	\$2,679	\$3,200
Debt—number reporting.....	85	54	43
Amount reported.....	\$45,758	\$47,166	\$13,089
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	80		
Value—number reporting.....	76	27	7
Amount reported.....	\$91,824	\$56,800	\$4,825
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
Churches reporting, number.....	369	241	159
Amount reported.....	\$254,901	\$185,046	\$50,600
Pastors' salaries.....	\$112,437		
All other salaries.....	\$15,825		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$14,789	\$128,425	\$31,292
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$17,022		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$31,991		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,435		
Home missions.....	\$5,602		
Foreign missions.....	\$10,843	\$50,148	\$14,258
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$7,877		
All other purposes.....	\$26,180		
Not classified.....		\$6,473	\$5,050
Average expenditure per church.....	\$691	\$708	\$318
<b>Sunday schools:</b>			
Churches reporting, number.....	333	202	142
Officers and teachers.....	2,830	1,331	828
Scholars.....	24,261	12,772	7,315

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

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	375	132	243	12,055	6,201	6,754	4,049	3,490	410	47.7	833	2,830	24,261
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New Jersey.....	1	1		25	25				25		1	7	56
Pennsylvania.....	5	4	1	123	100	23	43	80			5	35	242
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	3	3		76	76		26	50			3	35	140
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri.....	6	1	5	192	48	144	63	120		48.8	6	51	405
Kansas.....	8	4	4	220	99	130	56	117	56	47.0	6	61	379
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
District of Columbia.....	1	1		43	43		13	30			1	9	73
Virginia.....	46	18	28	1,021	1,200	721	625	1,296		48.2	41	341	3,827
West Virginia.....	16	1	15	482	68	424	119	208	65	30.0	12	102	753
North Carolina.....	91	31	60	3,447	1,541	1,906	995	2,300	152	43.3	85	702	7,261
South Carolina.....	63	17	46	1,943	804	1,139	643	1,296	4	40.6	57	410	3,867
Georgia.....	16	5	11	548	179	369	187	361		51.8	14	120	746
Florida.....	11	6	5	546	408	138	187	360		52.1	10	66	617
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	2		2	111		111	36	75			2	14	180
Tennessee.....	4	4		160	160		68	101		67.3	4	33	271
Alabama.....	10	2	8	283	102	181	77	148	58	52.0	8	61	372
Mississippi.....	1		1	18		18	6	12			1	0	60
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	4	1	3	136	36	100	35	101		34.7	4	30	262
Oklahoma.....	73	27	46	2,315	1,140	1,169	743	1,516	50	40.0	61	571	4,077
Texas.....	6	2	4	154	66	88	51	103		40.5	5	38	216
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado.....	1		1	49		49	21	28			1	11	79
New Mexico.....	2	1	1	10	0	10	8	11			2	11	55
PACIFIC:													
California.....	5	3	2	126	92	34	47	79			4	47	243

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

## CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES, 1936

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 reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	375	262	192	12,055	8,098	5,353	288	10,857	1,810	2.8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	5	3	-----	123	132	-----	-----	123	-----	-----
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	3	-----	-----	76	-----	-----	-----	76	-----	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Missouri.....	6	4	5	192	85	86	4	143	45	2.7
Kansas.....	8	5	-----	229	95	-----	7	160	56	4.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Virginia.....	46	28	13	1,921	1,047	466	52	1,629	240	3.1
West Virginia.....	16	13	3	482	408	114	2	408	72	.5
North Carolina.....	91	73	67	3,447	2,241	1,849	60	2,808	579	2.1
South Carolina.....	63	47	33	1,943	1,334	823	34	1,565	344	2.1
Georgia.....	16	16	32	543	327	847	24	491	33	4.7
Florida.....	11	12	14	546	267	449	39	507	-----	7.1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Tennessee.....	4	1	-----	169	123	-----	4	165	-----	2.4
Alabama.....	10	3	4	283	172	201	6	277	-----	2.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas.....	4	1	-----	136	12	-----	2	98	36	2.0
Oklahoma.....	73	37	16	2,315	1,573	385	49	1,879	387	2.5
Texas.....	6	2	-----	154	15	-----	2	162	-----	1.3
PACIFIC: California.....	5	-----	-----	126	-----	-----	3	123	-----	2.4
Other States.....	18	7	5	265	205	133	-----	247	18	-----

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches each in the States of Kentucky and New Mexico; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, Mississippi, and Colorado, and the District of Columbia.

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

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

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.....	375	315	305	\$682,598	65	\$45,758	78	\$91,824
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
Pennsylvania.....	5	3	3	14,100	2	4,347		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	6	5	4	5,000	1	365	3	4,400
Kansas.....	8	6	6	15,758	4	473		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	46	39	38	149,300	11	5,717	10	26,100
West Virginia.....	16	15	14	30,897	6	693	2	(1)
North Carolina.....	91	84	83	183,555	22	7,736	21	28,300
South Carolina.....	68	51	49	113,000	7	1,967	3	3,200
Georgia.....	16	12	10	11,100			1	(1)
Florida.....	11	9	9	16,400	2	800	2	(1)
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Tennessee.....	4	4	4	21,000	2	1,740		
Alabama.....	10	9	8	5,775	2	117	1	(1)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	4	3	3	2,200	2	485	1	(1)
Oklahoma.....	73	69	58	82,210	18	12,544	26	10,650
Texas.....	6	5	5	4,300			3	600
PACIFIC:								
California.....	5	3	3	2,800	3	2,561	2	(1)
Other States.....	11	8	* 8	25,200	3	6,183	1	12,574

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in Kentucky; and 1 in each of the following States—New Jersey, Ohio, Mississippi, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the District of Columbia.

## CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES, 1936

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.....	375	369	\$254, 801	\$112, 487	\$15, 825	\$14, 789
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania.....	5	5	4, 102	2, 119	13	5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	3	3	4, 129	1, 878	218	300
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	6	6	2, 743	1, 332	264	320
Kansas.....	8	8	5, 541	2, 683	147	199
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	46	46	40, 937	21, 710	2, 499	3, 383
West Virginia.....	16	16	11, 248	4, 381	458	1, 666
North Carolina.....	91	91	70, 709	29, 896	5, 349	3, 460
South Carolina.....	63	62	34, 063	13, 578	3, 486	1, 644
Georgia.....	16	15	4, 292	1, 888	270	241
Florida.....	11	10	7, 422	3, 507	323	405
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Tennessee.....	4	4	3, 538	1, 957	239	24
Alabama.....	10	10	1, 759	867	127	30
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	4	4	1, 386	611	112	23
Oklahoma.....	78	71	38, 891	18, 969	1, 945	1, 722
Texas.....	6	6	3, 122	1, 575	108	53
PACIFIC:						
California.....	5	4	4, 543	1, 709	-----	1, 034
Other States.....	8	18	7, 476	3, 777	269	280

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches each in the States of Kentucky and New Mexico; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, Mississippi, and Colorado, and the District of Columbia.

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$17,022	\$31,091	\$3,435	\$5,502	\$19,843	\$7,877	\$26,150
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
Pennsylvania.....	195	384	-----	93	305	-----	483
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	400	796	-----	12	152	120	253
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri.....	220	411	89	20	35	50	2
Kansas.....	152	1,103	15	47	300	105	790
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Virginia.....	3,720	7,197	1,076	894	4,262	1,909	3,287
West Virginia.....	983	1,500	10	145	1,222	435	445
North Carolina.....	4,016	5,782	1,454	2,008	6,254	1,445	11,045
South Carolina.....	1,089	7,071	263	1,146	3,044	1,176	1,566
Georgia.....	-----	350	34	79	367	21	1,042
Florida.....	625	461	-----	61	868	267	915
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Tennessee.....	411	428	-----	4	25	267	185
Alabama.....	154	346	60	10	115	40	10
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	308	94	24	-----	42	10	162
Oklahoma.....	2,668	3,837	318	705	2,336	1,343	5,018
Texas.....	176	445	20	139	229	173	206
PACIFIC:							
California.....	1,180	64	-----	75	189	19	323
Other States.....	745	1,224	72	64	98	507	440

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

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
Total.....	375	12,955	305	3,682,590	85	345,758	369	\$254,901	333	24,261
Alabama.....	13	408	8	5,775	2	117	13	3,179	11	541
Baltimore.....	17	578	13	55,500	4	2,380	17	20,338	16	1,258
California.....	5	126	3	2,800	3	2,561	4	4,543	4	243
East Oklahoma.....	39	1,815	34	34,085	11	5,052	39	17,729	33	2,158
Florida.....	11	578	10	18,400	2	800	10	7,951	10	622
Georgia.....	13	396	9	9,100			12	2,343	11	572
Kansas.....	8	229	6	15,758	4	478	8	5,541	6	379
Lower South Carolina.....	33	901	28	42,550	6	1,629	33	20,438	32	2,532
North Carolina.....	52	1,734	47	98,285	7	3,416	52	32,472	48	3,609
Oklahoma.....	33	981	23	43,175	8	7,942	32	20,998	27	1,877
Panhandle.....	12	308	10	11,700	2	328	11	5,655	11	517
Pennsylvania.....	10	267	6	34,100	4	10,237	10	13,514	10	511
Tri-State.....	14	543	11	27,850	2	705	14	6,755	14	1,097
Upper South Carolina.....	35	1,201	26	82,825	5	908	34	17,530	30	1,834
Virginia.....	38	1,369	32	77,747	10	2,145	38	29,233	30	2,618
Western North Carolina.....	42	2,026	39	122,346	15	6,565	42	46,626	40	3,893

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Pentecostal Holiness Church was organized at Anderson, S. C., in August 1898. Previous to that date, as a result of a revival that swept over the Southern and Western States, a number of State associations had been formed, including persons who felt that their membership in the established churches of the Southern States could not continue to be satisfactory. These associations felt the need of a closer organization, and a general council was called which resulted in the organization of this church. Ten States were represented in the council, and a brief outline of the doctrines which characterized the revival movement was formulated, with rules and articles for the policy of the organization.

The Pentecostal Holiness Church has grown out of the Holiness movement of the South and Middle West of the United States during the years 1895 to 1900. It includes principally, the Fire-Baptized Holiness Church and the Pentecostal Holiness Church, which were united at Falcon, N. C., in 1911, and the Tabernacle Pentecostal Church which was added at Canon, Ga., in 1915.

Its relation to other bodies is of a fraternal nature, but it is affiliated with those in other communions only to a limited extent on account of the "fervor of spirit manifest in worship. Joyous demonstrations frequently characterize the services, and these are to some extent disagreeable to persons accustomed to a quiet form of worship."

The church is intensely alive to all questions of public morals, and it is uncompromisingly opposed to all forms of sin, inward and outward, making purity of heart and life the dominant feature of its purpose. It endorses political, civil, and religious liberty, and to this end is in hearty sympathy with the United States Government in its efforts to preserve liberty as against the aggressions of Prussian militarism. It encourages unlimited loyalty to the President of the United States and his associates in all their efforts along this line.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which differs somewhat from that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1920, has been revised by Dan T. Muse, general superintendent of the Pentecostal Holiness Church, Oklahoma City, Okla., and approved by him in its present form.

The absolute separation of church and state is a fundamental principle in the constitutional law and polity of the American Nation, and unqualified loyalty to this principle is essential to its preservation and welfare in all departments of government, both State and national, and the Pentecostal Holiness Church affirms its adherence to said principle and polity without reservation.

In view of this all important fact, we can but place upon any deviation therefrom our unqualified condemnation.

### DOCTRINE

The system of doctrine adopted by the church, so far as it has been definitely formulated, may be said to be almost the same as that of Methodism. The body of theology as set forth in the standards of Methodist churches has been accepted by the General Conference with some additions. It is thus a modified Arminian theology.

The Pentecostal Holiness Church believes that Jesus Christ shed His blood for the remission of sins that are past, for the regeneration of penitent sinners, and for salvation from sin and sinning. It also teaches and firmly maintains the Scriptural doctrine of justification by faith alone; that Jesus Christ shed His blood for the complete cleansing of the justified believer from all indwelling sin and from its pollution, subsequent to regeneration; and that entire sanctification is an instantaneous, definite second work of grace, obtainable by faith on the part of the fully justified believer. It also teaches that the Pentecostal baptism of the Holy Ghost and fire is obtainable by a definite act of appropriating faith on the part of the fully cleansed believer, and that the initial evidence of the reception of this experience is speaking with other tongues as the Spirit gives utterance.

In addition, it accepts the premillennial teaching concerning the return of the Lord, for which it looks at any day, not as an event in time, but as the advent of a person. In the atonement made by Christ, it believes that provision was made for the healing of the body, but it does not antagonize the practice of medicine as something essentially evil, emphasizing the claim that there is a more excellent way. Physicians are employed and simple remedies used by many of the people, as occasion may require. Two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper, are recognized. Only those are received to membership in the church who have been consciously regenerated. They must give evidence of the fact that they are "pressing on to the complete cleansing of heart and soul from all remaining sin, and to the real baptism of the Holy Spirit."

### ORGANIZATION

The polity of the church in general accords with that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, though the local church has a large share of self-government, and in some respects the congregational system is in vogue. The organization of the church includes district conferences, annual conferences, and a General Conference. The annual conferences embrace in certain instances part of a State, and in others, parts of several States; and all licensed and ordained ministers in that territory are members of this conference. It meets once a year, and at its session the character of each member is examined; if found acceptable, he receives his appointment for another year. The officers of this conference are superintendent, assistant superintendent, secretary, and treasurer.

The General Conference is the national body and meets every 4 years. It is composed of delegates from the annual conferences, and its chief function is to make laws for the government of the church. It elects two general superintendents who are given the title of bishop. They hold office for 4 years and have the supervision over the territory of the church as designated by the General Board. Each of these bishops presides over the annual conferences in his territory. An assistant general superintendent is also elected. A general secretary and a general treasurer are elected by the General Conference, also a general board of six members to serve with the general officers. This general board has the oversight of the missionary work of the church and also the general supervision of the entire work of the church. An educational board is elected which has charge of the educational institutions of the church and the publication of the Sunday school and other literature of the church. No one can be ordained to the ministry of the Gospel until he has been licensed to preach and has served 2 years in the itinerant service.

The mode of worship in the church is informal rather than ritualistic. Freedom of the spirit is encouraged and enjoyed by all so far as "consistent with sobriety."

#### WORK

The Pentecostal Holiness Church is composed of 17 annual conferences in the United States, and 1 annual conference in the Dominion of Canada.

The missionary work of the church is in charge of the General Board appointed by the General Conference, consisting of the general officers of the church and six other persons appointed for that purpose.

Foreign missionary work is carried on in China (including Mongolia), Shanghai, the Honan Province, Hong Kong and South China, India, South Africa, South America, the Hawaiian Islands, and Mexico. The headquarters of the work in China is at Hong Kong; in India at Jasidih Junction; in South Africa at Pretoria; in Mexico at Monterrey; in Hawaii at Honolulu; and in South America at Concepcion del Uruguay, Entre Rios, Argentina. Annual conferences have been organized in South Africa, Mexico, India, and China. Considerable property is owned by the church in these countries.

This denomination has a junior college at Franklin Springs, Ga. It publishes its own Sunday school literature; also, *The Pentecostal Holiness Advocate*, a weekly religious journal and the official organ of the entire church; several conference publications; and *The Youth's Leader*, a monthly publication for the young people.

# PENTECOSTAL ASSEMBLIES OF JESUS CHRIST

## STATISTICS

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

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who have received a baptism of "water and spirit."

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 <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	245	116	129	47.3	52.7
Members, number.....	16,070	11,409	4,661	71.0	29.0
Average membership per church.....	66	98	36		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	5,777	4,214	1,563	72.9	27.1
Female.....	10,030	7,085	2,945	70.6	29.4
Sex not reported.....	263	110	153	41.8	58.2
Males per 100 females.....	57.6	59.5	53.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	2,063	1,578	485	76.5	23.5
13 years and over.....	13,319	9,076	3,643	72.6	27.4
Age not reported.....	688	155	533	22.5	77.5
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	13.4	14.0	11.7		
Church edifices, number.....	158	56	102	35.4	64.6
Value—number reporting.....	155	56	99	36.1	63.9
Amount reported.....	\$444,214	\$334,232	\$109,982	75.2	24.8
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$355,892	\$262,900	\$92,982	73.9	26.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$88,332	\$71,332	\$17,000	80.8	19.2
Average value per church.....	\$2,800	\$5,968	\$1,111		
Debt—number reporting.....	63	38	25		
Amount reported.....	\$95,551	\$83,440	\$12,111	87.3	12.7
Number reporting "no debt".....	96	13	53		
Parsonages, number.....	44	19	25		
Value—number reporting.....	38	11	22		
Amount reported.....	\$23,150	\$15,350	\$7,800	66.3	33.7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	224	108	116	48.2	51.8
Amount reported.....	\$189,793	\$137,586	\$49,207	73.7	26.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$85,601	\$54,584	\$31,017	63.8	36.2
All other salaries.....	\$9,367	\$8,506	\$861	90.8	9.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$13,870	\$11,794	\$2,076	85.0	15.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$10,485	\$13,179	\$3,300	79.9	20.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$34,972	\$30,123	\$4,849	86.1	13.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,140	\$3,395	\$754	81.8	18.2
Home missions.....	\$3,235	\$2,220	\$1,006	68.9	31.1
Foreign missions.....	\$6,000	\$4,082	\$1,918	68.0	32.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,170	\$1,631	\$545	75.0	25.0
All other purposes.....	\$10,938	\$8,063	\$2,875	73.7	26.3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$834	\$1,274	\$424		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	196	98	97	50.3	49.7
Officers and teachers.....	1,400	815	645	55.8	44.2
Scholars.....	12,249	7,221	5,028	59.0	41.0
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	2	3		
Officers and teachers.....	32	17	15		
Scholars.....	151	23	128	15.2	84.8
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	8	5		
Officers and teachers.....	39	24	15		
Scholars.....	580	184	396	31.7	68.3

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for the Pentecostal Assemblies of Jesus Christ 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, 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 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	245	116	129	18,070	11,409	4,661	5,777	10,030	263	57.6
NEW ENGLAND:										
Massachusetts.....	2	1	1	60	20	40	23	37		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	6	6		267	267		100	167		59.9
New Jersey.....	3	2	1	58	44	14	23	35		
Pennsylvania.....	6	4	2	234	172	62	99	135		73.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	15	12	3	1,790	1,596	194	631	1,159		54.4
Indiana.....	14	13	1	1,617	1,537	80	602	1,015		59.3
Illinois.....	19	9	10	1,211	909	302	383	828		46.3
Michigan.....	8	8		2,277	2,277		877	1,360	40	64.5
Wisconsin.....	12	8	4	668	384	284	224	294	150	76.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota.....	6	6		338	338		127	211		60.2
Iowa.....	3	3		198	198		91	107		85.0
Missouri.....	5	3	2	732	714	68	323	459		70.4
Kansas.....	1	1		29	20		12	17		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Maryland.....	6	4	2	215	175	40	57	158		36.1
District of Columbia.....	1	1		74	74		20	54		
Virginia.....	5	1	4	908	800	108	332	576		57.6
West Virginia.....	15	4	11	879	223	656	353	526		67.1
Florida.....	6	3	3	238	105	43	70	168		41.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	4		4	241		241	90	151		59.6
Tennessee.....	1		1	43		43	18	25		
Alabama.....	2	1	1	77	35	42	22	55		
Mississippi.....	1		1	19		19	7	12		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas.....	3	1	2	180	60	120	65	113	2	57.5
Louisiana.....	25	4	21	844	197	647	251	593		42.3
Oklahoma.....	10	3	7	374	83	291	136	238		57.1
Texas.....	67	13	44	1,836	599	1,237	615	1,220	1	50.4
MOUNTAIN:										
Idaho.....	2	2		352	352		150	202		74.3
Colorado.....	2	1	1	33	9	24	15	18		
PACIFIC:										
Washington.....	1		1	27		27	9	18		
Oregon.....	2	2		122	122		25	27	70	
California.....	2		2	79		79	27	52		

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	245	16, 070	2, 063	13, 319	688	13.4	196	1, 460	12, 249
NEW ENGLAND:									
Massachusetts.....	2	60	2	18	40	-----	1	6	27
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	6	267	18	222	27	7.5	4	22	120
New Jersey.....	3	58	8	50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	6	234	48	174	12	21.6	6	40	296
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	16	1, 790	188	1, 540	53	10.8	14	130	1, 515
Indiana.....	14	1, 617	344	1, 273	-----	21.3	13	117	1, 407
Illinois.....	19	1, 211	119	986	106	10.8	17	163	909
Michigan.....	8	2, 277	272	1, 965	40	12.2	6	69	664
Wisconsin.....	12	668	45	459	104	8.9	8	48	372
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Minnesota.....	6	368	62	276	-----	18.3	6	36	219
Iowa.....	3	198	27	171	-----	13.6	3	21	132
Missouri.....	5	782	135	599	48	18.4	5	40	455
Kansas.....	1	20	1	28	-----	-----	1	12	30
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Maryland.....	6	215	32	183	-----	14.9	5	33	117
District of Columbia.....	1	74	13	61	-----	-----	1	8	77
Virginia.....	5	908	56	853	-----	6.2	3	21	141
West Virginia.....	15	879	178	701	-----	20.3	15	112	899
Florida.....	6	238	13	215	10	5.7	4	28	325
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Kentucky.....	4	241	24	171	46	12.3	1	5	70
Tennessee.....	1	43	-----	43	-----	-----	1	8	58
Alabama.....	2	77	3	74	-----	-----	-----	-----	76
Mississippi.....	1	19	1	18	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Arkansas.....	3	180	20	160	-----	11.1	2	17	98
Louisiana.....	25	844	34	787	43	4.2	21	149	1, 190
Oklahoma.....	10	374	10	364	-----	2.7	8	50	469
Texas.....	57	1, 836	258	1, 470	99	14.9	41	255	2, 030
MOUNTAIN:									
Idaho.....	2	352	110	242	-----	31.3	2	23	225
Colorado.....	2	33	2	31	-----	-----	1	9	35
PACIFIC:									
Washington.....	1	27	-----	27	-----	-----	1	4	38
Oregon.....	2	122	30	92	-----	24.6	2	10	150
California.....	2	79	10	69	-----	-----	2	12	108

<sup>1</sup> 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	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSON- AGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	245	158	155	\$444,214	63	\$95,551	33	\$23,150
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Ohio.....	15	7	7	63,600	0	43,355		
Indiana.....	14	9	9	39,950	8	7,557	2	(1)
Illinois.....	19	11	11	50,700	8	13,481	1	(1)
Michigan.....	8	6	6	92,800	5	12,922		
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Minnesota.....	6	3	3	15,800				
Missouri.....	5	4	4	20,215	1	85		
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>								
Virginia.....	5	4	4	13,632				
West Virginia.....	15	9	9	17,040	2	1,620		
Florida.....	6	6	5	13,650	3	725		
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Kentucky.....	4	3	3	2,100	1	16		
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Louisiana.....	25	20	20	14,340	4	1,040	7	2,750
Oklahoma.....	10	8	8	7,825	3	284	1	(1)
Texas.....	57	48	48	46,062	12	5,721	14	6,400
Other States.....	58	20	18	46,500	10	8,745	8	14,000

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Wisconsin, Iowa, Alabama, Arkansas, and Idaho; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland, Tennessee, Mississippi, Washington, Oregon, and California.

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										
	Total number of churches reporting	Chur-ches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im-provements	Pay-ment church debt, ex-cluding interest	Other current ex-penses, includ-ing interest	Local relief and charity	Home mis-sions	Foreign mis-sions	To general head-quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	245	224	\$186,793	\$85,601	\$9,367	\$13,870	\$16,485	\$34,972	\$4,149	\$3,235	\$6,000	\$2,176	\$10,838
MID. ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	6	6	5,727	2,034	60			2,127		96	267	500	634
New Jersey.....	3	3	471	76			25	292				79	
Pennsylvania.....	6	6	4,789	2,100				1,653		122	154	132	628
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	15	14	28,052	8,377	1,057	1,255	5,466	8,228	455	243	1,385	210	1,376
Indiana.....	14	12	23,162	10,085	2,505	2,213	3,258	2,374	178		114	17	1,918
Illinois.....	19	17	15,125	6,681	1,510	867	2,576	2,672	210	100	288	49	172
Michigan.....	8	8	11,301	2,556	1,500	3,329	381	2,014	451	583	478	5	94
Wisconsin.....	12	12	5,474	1,509	112	150	300	2,047	40	65	425	188	578
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	6	5	7,522	2,780	300	400	500	2,575	220	15	266	10	450
Iowa.....	3	3	3,204	1,824				775	250	30	130	65	130
Missouri.....	5	5	8,529	4,917	1,104	367	207	1,054	703			173	1
S. ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	6	5	2,660	632			180	170		171	30	12	1,465
Virginia.....	5	4	923	600	10		15	240	5	24	7	2	20
West Vir- ginia.....	15	15	8,691	5,503	56	196	360	1,139	417	347	254	5	414
Florida.....	6	6	4,413	3,280		527	240	102	105	34		25	100
E. S. CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	4	4	1,324	710	114	23	135	322	20				
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	3	3	2,278	1,700		165	48	134	100	51	50		30
Louisiana.....	25	20	11,410	7,800	151	799	137	199	225	718	845	411	65
Oklahoma.....	10	10	3,879	2,287	96	322	314	102	55	90	300	6	291
Texas.....	57	51	20,946	12,041	303	1,352	1,461	2,395	352	186	330	143	2,383
Other States.....	17	15	16,823	7,900	489	1,880	897	3,858	363	354	677	126	189

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Massachusetts, Alabama, Idaho, Oregon, and California; and 1 in each of the following—Kansas, Tennessee, Colorado, and Washington, and the District of Columbia.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## HISTORY

The Pentecostal Assemblies of Jesus Christ is the continuation of the great revival that began at Jerusalem on the Day of Pentecost, A. D. 33, and is founded upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the Chief Corner Stone (Acts 2: 1-42). Although the true followers have been little known, yet from that time until now there have always been earnest contenders "for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints" (Jude 3).

At various intervals throughout the past centuries, the followers of the apostolic faith and doctrine have become prominent through great revivals that have appeared in Great Britain, the United States, and Canada.

In the days of Tertullian (A. D. 207), Chrysostom (fourth century), Christians of the thirteenth century, the early Quakers, Wesley, Whitefield, and Irving the gifts and manifestations of the apostolic church were much in evidence as the revival spirit swept over the country.

In Kansas (1901) the revival broke forth and moved southward to Texas, being known locally only, but finally reached Los Angeles, Calif. (1906), from whence it spread throughout the whole earth, entering into nearly every nation under heaven, penetrating the heathen darkness of India, China, Africa, and the isles of the sea, fulfilling the commission of our Lord: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature" (Mark 16: 15-20), and proclaiming the soon coming of the Lord.

So great was the awakening that in a few years in nearly every town of any size whatever there were witnesses to the Pentecostal outpouring of the spirit (Luke 24: 48), and soon there began to appear in different localities places of worship, wherein the gifts of the Spirit were manifested, designating themselves by such names as The Apostolic Faith Mission, Pentecostal Mission, Apostolic Faith Assembly, Full Gospel Assembly or Mission, Assembly of God, etc., their one common aim being to "earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints" in the days of the apostles, taking the Bible as their creed, discipline, and rule of order and charter.

The chief aim is to glorify God our Savior, even Jesus Christ, who gave Himself for us, that He might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto Himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works; that we should show forth the praises of Him who hath called us out of darkness into His marvelous light; and that we may be blameless and harmless, the sons of God, without rebuke, in the midst of a crooked and perverse nation, among whom we shine as lights in the world, holding forth the Word of Life, to give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, to guide their feet into the way of peace (Tit. 2:13).

## DOCTRINE

Our creed, discipline, rules of order, and doctrine are based on the Word of God as taught and revealed by the Holy Ghost.

We believe that all scripture is given by inspiration of God; that the only grounds upon which God will accept a sinner is repentance from the heart for the sins which he has committed; that the Lord alone is our healer; that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper should be observed; that the ordinance of foot washing is as much a divine command as any other New Testament ordinance, and Jesus gave us an example that we should do even as He had done; that Jesus is to come to earth again in person, a doctrine clearly set forth in apostolic times; that tithes and free-will offerings are God's plan to carry on His work; that all civil magistrates are ordained of God for peace, safety, and the welfare of all people, therefore, it is our duty to be in obedience to all requirements of the laws that are not contrary to the Word of God; that the people of God should have no connection whatever with labor unions, secret societies, or any other organization wherein there is a fellowship with unbelievers, bound by any oath; that the time draweth near for the coming of the Lord to make a change in the present order of things, and at that time all the righteous dead shall rise from their graves,

<sup>1</sup> This statement was prepared from information furnished by Rev. James A. Frush, general secretary of the Pentecostal Assemblies of Jesus Christ, Newark, Ohio.

and we who are alive and living righteous before God shall be translated or "caught up" to meet the Lord in the air; that the distress upon the earth is the "beginning of sorrows" and will become more intense until there "shall be a time of trouble such as there never was since there was a nation even to that same time," and that period of "tribulation" will be followed by the dawn of a better day on earth; that for 1,000 years there shall be "peace on earth and good will toward men"; that in order to escape the judgment of God and to have the hope of enjoying the glory of life eternal, one must be thoroughly saved from his sins, wholly sanctified unto God and filled with the Holy Ghost; and when 1,000 years are finished there shall be a resurrection of the dead, who shall be summoned before the Great White Throne for their final judgment. Basically, our stand on the marriage and divorce issue is, that judgment begins at the house of God; but since the complications of individual cases are so many and so varied, we believe that no blanket rule can be made to apply to every case, and we feel we should leave the individual cases to the prayerful judgment of those having jurisdiction over them.

Our duty is to lift up the fallen, visit the sick, strengthen the weak, encourage the faint-hearted, comfort the feeble-minded, point the lost to the way of salvation, and urge all believers to seek a spirit-filled life (Eph. 5: 18), and prepare for the coming of the Lord (Jas. 1: 27).

Moreover, it is our indispensable duty, as partakers of the "royal priesthood" (I Peter 2-9), to offer supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks for all men; for kings, presidents, governors, magistrates, and all that are in authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty (Tim. 2: 1-4). And to submit ourselves to "every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake; whether it be the king, as supreme, or unto governors, as unto them that are sent by him for the punishment of evildoers, and for the praise of them that do well," so long as these ordinances do not infringe upon the liberty of service toward God according to the dictates of the heart of conscience (I Peter 2: 13-17).

#### ORGANIZATION

Each annual session of this body is known as the General Assembly of the Pentecostal Assemblies of Jesus Christ. The officers thereof consist of 24 or less presbyters, a secretary, treasurer, a secretary and treasurer of foreign missions, and a board of district elders sufficient in number to meet the needs of the body.

Each local church manages its own affairs so long as such local proceedings are done in harmony with the General Assembly.

The foreign mission work of the church is carried on through the Board of Foreign Missions.

The young people are organized into local groups known as Pentecostal Young People's Associations.

The Pentecostal Outlook is the official organ of the denomination.

# THE PENTECOSTAL CHURCH, INC.

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for The Pentecostal Church, Inc. 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 have been admitted to the local churches 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 <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	168	80	88	47.6	52.4
Members, number.....	9,681	5,884	3,797	60.8	39.2
Average membership per church.....	58	74	43		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	3,566	2,207	1,359	61.9	38.1
Female.....	6,093	3,677	2,416	60.3	39.7
Sex not reported.....	22		22		
Males per 100 females.....	58.5	60.0	56.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,067	797	270	74.7	25.3
13 years and over.....	3,304	4,951	3,353	59.6	40.4
Age not reported.....	310	136	174	43.9	56.1
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	11.4	13.9	7.5		
Church edifices, number.....	118	51	67	43.2	56.8
Value—number reporting.....	108	47	61	43.5	56.5
Amount reported.....	\$191,850	\$129,427	\$62,423	67.5	32.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$177,465	\$117,077	\$60,388	66.0	34.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$14,385	\$12,350	\$2,035	85.9	14.1
Average value per church.....	\$1,776	\$2,754	\$1,023		
Debt—number reporting.....	32	20	12		
Amount reported.....	\$49,588	\$46,820	\$2,768	94.4	5.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	56	21	35		
Parsonages, number.....	31	13	18		
Value—number reporting.....	28	12	16		
Amount reported.....	\$25,875	\$19,150	\$6,725	74.0	26.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	151	73	78	48.3	51.7
Amount reported.....	\$110,624	\$74,915	\$35,709	67.7	32.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$54,586	\$34,462	\$20,124	63.1	36.9
All other salaries.....	\$3,224	\$1,977	\$1,247	61.3	38.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$8,855	\$6,570	\$2,285	74.2	25.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$7,628	\$6,005	\$1,623	78.7	21.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$10,298	\$15,056	\$4,242	78.0	22.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,938	\$1,360	\$1,578	46.3	53.7
Home missions.....	\$2,140	\$1,181	\$1,000	52.9	47.1
Foreign missions.....	\$4,557	\$9,205	\$1,362	70.3	29.7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,899	\$958	\$941	50.4	49.6
All other purposes.....	\$6,499	\$4,191	\$1,308	76.2	23.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$733	\$1,026	\$458		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	131	67	64	51.1	48.9
Officers and teachers.....	1,066	587	479	55.1	44.9
Scholars.....	9,712	5,846	3,866	60.2	39.8
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2		2		
Officers and teachers.....	5		5		
Scholars.....	48		48		
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	2	3		
Officers and teachers.....	14	6	8		
Scholars.....	116	34	82	29.3	70.7

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

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for The Pentecostal Church, Inc., by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, and membership classified by sex. Table 3 gives the number and membership of the churches, membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over," and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows the value of 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 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	168	80	88	9,681	5,884	3,797	3,566	6,098	22	58.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New Jersey.....	1	1		26	26		11	15		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	2		2	61		61	21	40		
Indiana.....	2	1	1	142	82	60	49	93		
Illinois.....	26	12	14	1,302	980	462	509	883		57.6
Michigan.....	1	1		65	65		30	35		
Wisconsin.....	1		1	30		30	14	16		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Iowa.....	3	2	1	170	160	10	69	101		68.3
Missouri.....	11	7	4	1,101	1,038	123	448	713		62.8
Kansas.....	1	1		16	16		6	10		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Virginia.....	1		1	26		26	6	20		
West Virginia.....	2	2		114	114		33	81		
Georgia.....	1	1		17	17		10	7		
Florida.....	2	1	1	40	29	11	7	33		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Tennessee.....	15	3	12	1,128	248	880	406	722		56.2
Alabama.....	1		1	60		60	25	35		
Mississippi.....	2	1	1	139	84	55	53	86		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas.....	12	5	7	537	255	282	159	378		42.1
Louisiana.....	28	9	19	1,123	425	698	354	709		46.0
Oklahoma.....	7	4	3	334	144	190	124	210		59.0
Texas.....	28	15	13	1,520	1,146	380	552	974		56.7
MOUNTAIN:										
Idaho.....	6	2	4	273	120	153	92	159	22	57.9
New Mexico.....	1	1		212	212		91	121		75.2
Arizona.....	1		1	220		220	127	93		
PACIFIC:										
Washington.....	4	2	2	154	58	96	72	82		
Oregon.....	2	2		149	149		68	81		
California.....	7	7		566	566		230	336		68.5

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	168	9,681	1,067	8,304	310	11.4	131	1,086	9,712
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New Jersey.....	1	26		26			1	6	40
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	2	61	2	59			2	20	176
Indiana.....	2	142	8	134		5.6	2	19	150
Illinois.....	26	1,392	78	1,297	17	5.7	22	221	1,755
Michigan.....	1	65	10	55					
Wisconsin.....	1	30		30			1	5	35
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Iowa.....	3	170	46	124		27.1	3	17	87
Missouri.....	11	1,161	116	1,023	22	10.2	11	100	1,090
Kansas.....	1	16	2	14					
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Virginia.....	1	26		26					
West Virginia.....	2	114	11	103		9.6	2	23	135
Georgia.....	1	17		17			1	5	26
Florida.....	2	40		29	11		1	8	46
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Tennessee.....	15	1,128	28	1,100		2.6	11	79	646
Alabama.....	1	60		60					
Mississippi.....	2	139	1	138		.7	1	5	50
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Arkansas.....	12	537	27	435	75	5.8	10	73	780
Louisiana.....	28	1,123	141	908	74	13.4	18	126	1,348
Oklahoma.....	7	334	59	275		17.7	6	37	396
Texas.....	28	1,526	252	1,185	89	17.5	22	208	2,039
MOUNTAIN:									
Idaho.....	6	273	48	203	22	19.1	5	32	301
New Mexico.....	1	212	67	145		31.6	1	14	150
Arizona.....	1	220	11	209		5.0	1	9	97
PACIFIC:									
Washington.....	4	154	41	113		26.6	4	30	140
Oregon.....	2	149	54	95		36.2	2	10	60
California.....	7	506	65	501		11.5	4	19	165

<sup>1</sup> 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	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.....	168	118	108	\$191,650	32	\$49,588	28	\$25,875
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Illinois.....	26	19	19	37,600	0	14,325	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	11	5	5	29,550	2	9,560	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Tennessee.....	15	16	14	31,250	2	13,660	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	12	8	6	7,300	1	57	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Louisiana.....	28	24	21	22,138	6	446	6	3,625
Oklahoma.....	7	5	5	4,000	2	284	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
Texas.....	28	19	18	26,777	8	9,833	9	5,400
MOUNTAIN:								
Idaho.....	6	4	4	7,200	1	200	3	5,200
Other States.....	35	18	<sup>2</sup> 16	26,035	4	1,233	3	11,650

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Indiana, West Virginia, Mississippi, and California; and 1 in each of the following—Ohio, Wisconsin, Florida, Georgia, New Mexico, Arizona, Washington, and Oregon.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
		United States.....	168	151	\$110,824	\$54,588	\$3,224	\$3,855	\$7,628	\$13,298	\$2,938	\$2,140	\$4,557
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Illinois.....	26	26	15,414	10,666	703	1,436	687	3,063	151	103	208	425	1,792
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Missouri.....	11	10	15,830	7,326	573	1,625	1,063	3,265	813	105	225	396	433
E. S. CENTRAL:													
Tennessee.....	15	14	7,748	3,418	635	221	1,395	1,095	195	114	232	117	326
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	12	11	8,370	3,060	170	379	145	754	233	877	99	155	493
Louisiana.....	28	26	9,935	7,325	175	521	547	636	150	210	96	110	194
Oklahoma.....	7	4	1,948	1,254	---	250	180	187	---	19	63	5	---
Texas.....	28	24	16,838	7,611	470	2,366	1,700	2,821	821	142	557	199	601
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho.....	0	5	4,342	2,301	86	110	75	1,180	75	---	440	---	125
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	4	4	3,106	310	113	108	480	861	140	---	624	100	370
California.....	7	5	7,541	1,590	60	350	144	4,079	---	108	1,073	12	125
Other States.....	24	22	17,502	9,825	289	1,489	1,212	1,387	655	372	859	380	1,034

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Florida, West Virginia, Mississippi, and Oregon; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Virginia, Georgia, New Mexico, and Arizona.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### HISTORY

The Pentecostal Church, Inc., traces its beginning to New Year's Eve, 1899. In Topeka, Kans., a band of earnest hungry-hearted Christian people, being hungry for more of God, called a fast which lasted 21 days. During this time they prayed earnestly for a "great outpouring" of the Holy Spirit, which to their joyful surprise came at midnight on New Year's Eve, 1899. Mighty manifestations were witnessed in the meeting soon after midnight, and people were heard speaking in other languages as the Holy Spirit gave utterance in the same manner the 120 received it on the Day of Pentecost, when the multitudes came together and they were understood to speak in the different languages of the earth.

With the outpouring of the Spirit in this manner there came a great zeal to do more in the religious field; consequently a great revival broke forth. It was something new for the latter days, and the religious world began investigating this strange phenomenon. The news spread fast and soon reached the State of Texas and on west to Los Angeles, Calif., by the year 1906. This city became a

<sup>1</sup> This statement was furnished by W. E. Kidson, general secretary, The Pentecostal Church, Inc., Houston, Tex.

center from which this new doctrine spread throughout the whole earth. Ministers and evangelists came from every section of the United States, and missionaries returned from the foreign field to learn more about this strange doctrine. Many who came received a like experience of the group in Topeka, and returned to their field of labor preaching that Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, today, and forever.

In the beginning of this latter rain outpouring, as it is known among our particular group, there was no organization of any size, all were zealous to see the gospel spread, and they did not take time to organize. But in the year 1914 a conference was called at Hot Springs, Ark., during which a General Council of the Assemblies of God was formed. Later, because of what many believed to be new revelation of doctrine, this group was divided and two or three other smaller groups soon formed, among them being what is known as the Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, composed of all nationalities. Believing this to hinder our organized effort to evangelize the world, from this group The Pentecostal Church, Inc., was formed, composed of white brethren only. Although we believe that all men are equal in the sight of God, we do not believe that a mixed group can reach every nationality in a successful manner. Therefore, it is our policy to endeavor to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace with all Spirit-filled children of God until we all come to the unity of the faith once preached by Jesus Christ and His Apostles.

### DOCTRINE

We believe the Bible to be the inspired Word of God, insofar as it is correctly translated from the original writings (II Tim. 3: 16).

"For the invisible things of Him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even His eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse" (Romans 1: 20).

There is one everliving eternal God, who is a Spirit. (Isa. 44: 6-8; Mark 12: 29; John 4: 24; I Cor. 8: 6.) He manifested Himself in the Old Testament in various ways and under different names, such as God Elohim, God Almighty, El Shaddai, the "I AM THAT I AM," Jehovah, and especially Jehovah Lord, the redemptive Name.

In the New Testament this one true God was manifest in the flesh or in His Son, Jesus Christ, for, "when the fulness of the time was come, God sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law"; "God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto Himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them"; "\* \* \* for in Him (Jesus) dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily." "For it pleased the Father that in Him should all fulness dwell"; "\* \* \* and without controversy great is the mystery of Godliness: God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory."

Man is triune spirit, soul, and body. God is triune, a trinity—three manifestations of one God, not three eternal distinct persons or Gods, as that is tritheism.

Jesus in His humanity, was man; in His deity, was God. His flesh was the Lamb or sacrifice of God (Heb. 10: 10-20).

The Son of God is the only hope of the world. The Man, Jesus, is the mediator between God and man (I Tim. 2: 5).

God is a multiple. That is, He has many names, offices, titles, many manifestations, such as God, Son of God, Son of Man, Lord of All, King, Shepherd, Priest, Holy One, Lamb, Alpha and Omega. He is all and in all. Amen.

In the beginning God created man innocent, pure, and holy; but through the sin of disobedience, Adam and Eve fell from their holy state, and God excluded them from Eden. Hence, by one man's disobedience, sin entered into the world. (Gen. 1: 27; Rom. 5: 12; Eph. 2: 13).

Conversion or forgiveness of sins comes by repentance toward God through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, by confessing and forsaking our sins.

Immersion in water is for converted believers, who have turned from their sins and the love of the world, and should be administered by a duly authorized minister of the Gospel by authority, and in the name of our Lord, Jesus Christ, according to the Acts of the Apostles (Acts 2: 38; 8: 16; 10: 48; 19: 5), thus fulfilling Matt. 28: 19.

Baptism in the Holy Spirit is for all believers, and is obtained by obedience (Acts 2: 38; 5: 31, 32); by asking for (Luke 11: 13); by tarrying for (Luke 24: 49); by faith (Gal. 3: 14); and is accompanied by speaking with other tongues as the Spirit gives utterance.

Healing for the body was purchased by our Savior, Jesus Christ, for "With His stripes we are healed" (Isa. 53: 5); and intended for recognition and practice

by the church. "For they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover" (Mark 16: 18); and " \* \* \* if you are sick, call for the elders of the church," as in James 5: 14.

On the night of our Lord's betrayal, He ate the Passover Supper with His Apostles. He took bread and wine and blessed it, instituting the communion, saying, "This do in remembrance of me." (Luke 22: 19.) Paul instructed the church how to observe it. (I Cor. 11: 23, 24.) There is a great spiritual significance in the partaking of the sacrament; also there is a natural side. We see this by the use of the literal bread and fruit of the vine.

The first example of foot washing was given by our Lord. (St. John 13: 2-14.) To be blessed, it is well to do what He suggests (St. John 13: 15-17; I Tim. 5: 9, 10).

Godly living should characterize the life of every child of the Lord, and he or she should live according to the pattern and example given in the Word of God (Rom. 6: 6; Titus 2: 11, 12; I Peter 2: 21-23); otherwise we shall not escape the judgment of the great day (Heb. 12: 14; I Peter 1: 15-17).

For a person to remain saved he must abide in the grace of God—grace means favor. A person sinning against God loses the favor or grace of God, and continuing to sin (without repentance) will eventually be cast into the lake of fire. God is able to keep us from falling, but we must keep ourselves in the love of God. (Jude 21.) The book of Jude tells us about the backsliders and their reward.

We understand the Scripture to teach restoration of all things, as was spoken by the mouth of the Holy Prophets since the world began; but we cannot find where the devil, his angels, and all sinners are included (Rev. 20: 10).

We recognize the institution of human government as being of divine ordination and in doing so affirm unswerving loyalty to the Government of the United States; however, we take a definite position regarding the bearing of arms or the taking of human life. As followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, the Prince of Peace, we believe in the implicit obedience to His commandments and precepts, which instruct us as follows: "Thou shalt not kill" (Ex. 20: 13); "That ye resist not evil" (Matt. 5: 39); "Follow peace with all men" (Heb. 12: 14); etc. These we believe and interpret to mean Christians shall not shed blood nor take human life.

Therefore, we propose to fulfill all the obligations of loyal, American citizenship but are constrained to declare against participating in war, armed insurrection, property destruction, and aiding or abetting in, or the actual destruction of, human life.

Furthermore, we cannot conscientiously affiliate with any union, boycott, or organization which will force or bind any of its members to belong to any organization, perform any duties contrary to their conscience, or receive any mark without their right to affirm or reject same.

"Whosoever shall put away his wife, except for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery." (Matt. 5: 32; 19: 9.) When this sin has been committed the innocent party may be free to remarry only in the Lord. It being our desire to raise a higher standard for the ministry, we recommend that they do not marry again.

We believe tithing is God's financial plan to provide for His work, and has been since the days of Abraham. Tithing came with faith under Abraham; Moses' law enjoined it, and Israel practiced it, when she was right with God; Jesus endorsed it (Matt. 23: 23), and Paul said to lay by in store as God has prospered you. Do not rob God of His portion, viz, tithes and offerings. (Read Mal. 3.)

That Jesus is coming again the second time in person, just as He went away, is clearly set forth by the Lord Jesus Himself and was preached and taught in the early Christian church by the Apostles; hence the children of God today are earnestly with hope looking forward to the glorious event. (Matt. 24; Acts 1: 11; 3: 19-21; I Cor. 11: 26; Phil. 3: 20, 21; I Thes. 4: 14-17; Titus 2: 13, 14.)

We believe there shall be a "great tribulation," which will be followed by the dawn of a better day on earth; and that for 1,000 years there shall be "Peace on earth, and goodwill toward men." (Isa. 65: 17-25; Dan. 7: 27; Micah 4: 1, 2; Heb. 2: 14; Matt. 5: 5; Rom. 11: 25-27; Rev. 20: 1-5.)

When the 1,000 years are finished there shall be a resurrection of all the dead, who will be summoned before the Great White Throne for their final judgment, and all whose names are not found written in the Book of Life shall be cast into the lake of fire, burning with brimstone, which God hath prepared for the devil and his angels; Satan himself being cast in first. (Matt. 25: 41; Rev. 20: 7-15; 21: 8.)

## ORGANIZATION

The government of the organization is democratic in principles, there being first an executive board of seven members elected annually at a General Conference. The country is divided into districts and each organized district elects its own set of officers, the chairman being known as a general presbyter. The general presbyter together with the executive board form the general board of presbyters, who are the board of control during conferences. The individual churches are sovereign within themselves.

## WORK

We have one official paper, The Apostolic Herald, published monthly. Bible schools are prominent throughout the world as well as young peoples' groups. Foreign missionary work of the church is carried on by a board of foreign missions. We support missionaries in China, Japan, India, Africa, Palestine, and Java.

# INTERNATIONAL PENTECOSTAL ASSEMBLIES

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the International Pentecostal Assemblies 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 whose applications for membership have been approved by both local and State credentials committees. The applicant must be willing to appear in person before the committees. Baptism is 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 <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	98	65	30		
Members, number.....	6,333	5,091	1,242	80.4	19.6
Average membership per church.....	65	75	41		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,528	2,020	508	79.9	20.1
Female.....	3,805	3,071	734	80.7	19.3
Males per 100 females.....	66.4	65.8	69.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	748	595	153	79.5	20.5
13 years and over.....	5,046	4,037	1,009	80.0	20.0
Age not reported.....	539	459	80	85.2	14.8
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	12.9	12.8	13.2		
Church edifices, number.....	46	25	21		
Value—number reporting.....	43	23	20		
Amount reported.....	\$223,850	\$180,275	\$34,575	84.6	15.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$192,800	\$174,775	\$18,025	90.7	9.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$31,050	\$14,500	\$16,550	46.7	53.3
Average value per church.....	\$5,299	\$8,229	\$1,729		
Debt—number reporting.....	17	12	5		
Amount reported.....	\$20,429	\$18,068	\$2,361	88.4	11.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	19	9	10		
Parsonages, number.....	9	5	4		
Value—number reporting.....	6	2	4		
Amount reported.....	\$8,350	\$3,750	\$4,600	44.9	55.1
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	91	67	24		
Amount reported.....	\$99,714	\$82,536	\$14,178	85.3	14.7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$35,388	\$27,828	\$7,560	78.6	21.4
All other salaries.....	\$6,680	\$6,392	\$258	96.1	3.9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4,801	\$3,429	\$1,372	71.4	28.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$5,662	\$4,579	\$1,083	80.9	19.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$25,794	\$23,318	\$2,476	90.4	9.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,753	\$1,592	\$157	91.0	9.0
Home missions.....	\$1,941	\$1,709	\$232	88.0	12.0
Foreign missions.....	\$9,432	\$8,687	\$745	92.1	7.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,802	\$1,659	\$143	92.1	7.9
All other purposes.....	\$3,491	\$3,359	\$132	95.6	4.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,063	\$1,282	\$531		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	75	52	23		
Officers and teachers.....	321	441	180	71.0	29.0
Scholars.....	5,115	3,733	1,332	73.0	27.0
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7	4	3		
Officers and teachers.....	43	29	14		
Scholars.....	401	227	177	56.2	43.8
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	3			
Officers and teachers.....	12	12			
Scholars.....	145	145		100.0	

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

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for the International Pentecostal Assemblies 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, membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over," and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property. Table 5 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

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	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	98	68	30	6,333	5,001	1,242	2,528	3,805	66.4
NEW ENGLAND:									
Massachusetts.....	3	3		82	82		31	51	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	18	17	1	853	826	27	313	540	58.0
Pennsylvania.....	5	3	2	150	98	52	53	97	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	10	9	1	624	544	80	251	373	67.3
Illinois.....	9	9		916	916		314	602	52.2
Michigan.....	15	9	6	643	424	219	270	373	72.4
Wisconsin.....	5	4	1	476	434	42	176	300	58.7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Minnesota.....	1	1		150	150		55	95	
Iowa.....	3	3		179	179		77	102	75.5
South Dakota.....	3	1	2	146	40	106	47	99	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Maryland.....	8	3	5	752	477	275	430	322	133.5
West Virginia.....	2		2	85		85	38	47	
North Carolina.....	3	1	2	70	45	25	34	47	
South Carolina.....	1		1	25		25	14	11	
Georgia.....	4	3	1	383	359	24	111	272	40.8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Tennessee.....	1		1	7		7	4	3	
Alabama.....	1		1	52		52	14	38	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Arkansas.....	1		1	56		56	20	36	
Oklahoma.....	1		1	87		87	36	51	
Texas.....	1		1	45		45	15	30	
MOUNTAIN:									
Montana.....	1		1	26		26	12	14	
PACIFIC:									
Oregon.....	1	1		17	17		15	2	
California.....	1	1		500	500		200	300	66.7

<sup>1</sup> 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	Per- cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teach- ers	Schol- ars
United States.....	98	6,333	748	5,048	539	12.9	75	621	5,115
NEW ENGLAND:									
Massachusetts.....	3	82	13	69			2	17	40
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	18	853	172	656	25	20.8	12	79	619
Pennsylvania.....	5	150	12	103	35	10.4	3	24	67
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	10	624	146	478		23.4	7	51	402
Illinois.....	9	916	136	778	4	14.9	8	73	513
Michigan.....	15	643	91	520	32	14.9	11	86	612
Wisconsin.....	5	476	21	455		4.4	5	47	545
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Minnesota.....	1	150		150			1	13	120
Iowa.....	3	179	36	143		20.1	3	27	223
South Dakota.....	3	146	3	143		2.1	3	24	196
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Maryland.....	8	752	50	352	350	12.4	6	65	816
West Virginia.....	2	85	2	83			2	13	102
North Carolina.....	3	79		18	61		1	10	55
South Carolina.....	1	25			25		1	8	65
Georgia.....	4	383	20	363		5.2	4	42	398
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Tennessee.....	1	7			7		1	7	60
Alabama.....	1	52	4	48			1	6	30
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Arkansas.....	1	56	3	53					
Oklahoma.....	1	87	3	84			1	13	87
Texas.....	1	45	7	38			1	8	100
MOUNTAIN:									
Montana.....	1	26	4	22			1	4	35
PACIFIC:									
Oregon.....	1	17		17					
California.....	1	500	25	475		5.0	1	4	30

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

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

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

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.....	98	46	43
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	10	5	4	17,500	1	1,200
Illinois.....	9	4	4	68,000	1	280
Michigan.....	15	5	4	16,000	2	715
Wisconsin.....	5	4	4	19,375	2	1,378
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	3	5	5	34,275	2	1,275
Georgia.....	4	4	4	17,500	2	2,100
Other States.....	47	19	18	50,200	7	13,481

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New York, Iowa, South Dakota, and North Carolina; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, West Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, and Montana.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
		United States.....	98	91	\$90,714	\$35,339	\$6,650	\$4,801	\$5,662	\$25,794	\$1,753	\$1,941	\$9,432
NEW ENGLAND:													
Massachusetts.....	3	3	1,830	518	113	-----	102	560	59	132	34	12	300
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	18	17	16,003	3,291	2,620	134	1,265	5,321	87	125	1,539	689	932
Pennsylvania.....	5	5	3,005	1,262	-----	275	185	908	-----	58	169	100	48
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	10	10	7,363	4,332	419	254	190	1,407	110	105	122	353	71
Illinois.....	9	9	9,700	4,452	980	648	-----	2,048	140	385	583	300	254
Michigan.....	15	12	11,681	4,646	197	1,540	825	3,812	168	34	377	60	22
Wisconsin.....	5	5	9,468	3,498	1,444	649	277	1,985	307	-----	1,242	66	-----
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	3	3	4,227	665	-----	371	1,135	1,179	35	35	352	-----	155
South Dakota.....	3	3	3,073	2,121	-----	100	-----	452	15	80	245	80	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	8	7	10,408	3,160	52	195	-----	5,862	453	270	237	24	155
North Carolina.....	3	3	427	90	10	-----	270	24	5	2	10	-----	16
Georgia.....	4	3	5,258	1,965	156	297	520	804	354	200	887	75	-----
Other States.....	12	11	14,181	5,088	659	338	893	1,432	20	515	3,635	63	1,538

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in West Virginia; and 1 in each of the following States—Minnesota, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Oregon, and California.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

International Pentecostal Assemblies is the successor to the Association of Pentecostal Assemblies, founded March 14, 1921, by Elizabeth A. Sexton, Hattie M. Barth, and Paul T. Barth, and the National and International Pentecostal Missionary Union founded in 1914 by Dr. Philip Wittich.

The purpose of this body is fellowship, cooperation, protection, recognition, and the furtherance of the Gospel.

The doctrine of this body is briefly stated: We believe the Bible is the Word of God, verbally inspired, and inerrable in the original writings; in the Holy Trinity; that through the fall we all became "dead in trespasses and sins," through Christ we are "made alive," "born again," and justified by faith through the atonement; that sanctification is a work of grace subsequent to justification; there is for every believer, whose heart has been cleansed, an endowment of "power from on high," the Pentecostal baptism with the Holy Spirit, accompanied with speaking in other tongues as the Spirit gives utterance; that if we abide in Him, it is possible to have the "signs" that are promised to believers; it is our blessed privilege to "lay hands on the sick" and to anoint them with oil in the name of the Lord, and the "prayer of faith shall save the sick"; in the premillennial return of our Lord, the rapture of the prepared and waiting saints, the great tribulation, the reign on earth for 1,000 years; in the resurrection of the crucified body of our Lord and the bodily resurrection of the just before the thousand years and of the unjust after the thousand years; in the everlasting blessedness and reward of the righteous and the everlasting punishment of the wicked; that there is a personal devil, Satan, who accomplished the fall of man, and who is now the tempter of all mankind; in the observance of Sunday, as the Lord's rest day under the new covenant; and in the ordinances of the Lord's Supper and baptism by immersion. The observance of foot washing is left optional with each assembly or believer. While we believe that government is ordained of God, and that God's children should be "subject unto the higher powers," according to Rom. 13: 1-7, yet, as the Word of God admonishes us to "Follow peace with all men," to "Love our enemies," to "Resist not evil," we believe war to be at variance with the principles of the Gospel, and that God's children should not take up arms against their fellowmen. Matt. 5: 39-48; Heb. 12: 14.

The Official Board has general supervision over the church and directs the activities of divisional, State, and local representatives. The financial plan of tithing is practiced. Extensive foreign missionary work is carried on by this body. The young people of the church are organized into local and district societies. The Bridegroom's Messenger is the official organ of the International Pentecostal Assemblies.

<sup>1</sup> This statement was prepared from information furnished by Mrs. Bessie M. Pottinger, treasurer, International Pentecostal Assemblies, Allentown, Pa.

# PENTECOSTAL ASSEMBLIES OF THE WORLD

## STATISTICS

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

The membership of this denomination includes persons who are enrolled in the local churches upon evidence of faith and regeneration and the baptism of the Holy Spirit.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	87	75	12	-----	-----
Members, number.....	5,713	5,306	407	92.9	7.1
Average membership per church.....	66	71	34	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,901	1,720	172	91.0	9.0
Female.....	3,537	3,302	235	93.4	6.6
Sex not reported.....	275	-----	-----	100.0	-----
Males per 100 females.....	53.7	52.4	73.2	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	530	486	44	91.7	8.3
13 years and over.....	3,357	3,053	304	90.9	9.1
Age not reported.....	1,820	1,767	59	96.8	3.2
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	13.6	13.7	12.6	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	47	40	7	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	43	38	5	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$287,070	\$281,390	\$6,280	97.8	2.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$258,410	\$252,130	\$6,280	97.6	2.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$29,260	\$29,260	-----	100.0	-----
Average value per church.....	\$6,090	\$7,405	\$1,256	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	20	28	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$53,540	\$52,040	\$1,500	97.2	2.8
Number reporting "no debt".....	8	4	-----	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	16	16	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	11	11	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$26,404	\$26,404	-----	100.0	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	84	72	12	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$77,149	\$74,209	\$2,940	96.2	3.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$29,627	\$28,099	\$1,658	94.7	5.3
All other salaries.....	\$5,808	\$5,802	\$6	99.9	.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4,393	\$4,159	\$234	94.7	5.3
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$10,050	\$9,992	\$58	99.4	.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$16,924	\$16,405	\$519	96.9	3.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,042	\$1,789	\$153	92.1	7.9
Home missions.....	\$1,215	\$1,144	\$71	94.2	5.8
Foreign missions.....	\$2,389	\$2,244	\$145	93.9	6.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,320	\$1,149	\$171	87.0	13.0
All other purposes.....	\$3,421	\$3,396	\$25	99.3	.7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$918	\$1,031	\$245	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	80	71	9	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	716	649	67	90.6	9.4
Scholars.....	3,877	3,555	322	91.7	8.3
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	4	4	-----	-----	-----
Scholars.....	10	10	-----	-----	-----
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	8	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	25	23	2	-----	-----
Scholars.....	319	294	25	92.2	7.8

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100. <sup>2</sup> 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 Pentecostal Assemblies of the World for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	87	126	<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	84	114
Number.....	-39		Amount reported.....	\$77,149	\$157,785
Percent.....	-31.0		Pastors' salaries.....	\$29,027	
Members, number.....	5,713	7,850	All other salaries.....	\$5,868	
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:			Repairs and improvements.....	\$4,393	
Number.....	-2,137		Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$10,050	\$133,452
Percent.....	-27.2		All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$16,924	
Average membership per church.....	66	52	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,942	
Church edifices, number.....	47	67	Home missions.....	\$1,215	
Value—number reporting.....	43	60	Foreign missions.....	\$2,389	\$22,832
Amount reported.....	\$287,670	\$502,400	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,320	
Average value per church.....	\$6,600	\$8,378	All other purposes.....	\$3,421	
Debt—number reporting.....	23	42	Not classified.....		\$1,501
Amount reported.....	\$53,540	\$166,885	Average expenditure per church.....	\$918	\$1,384
Parsonages, number.....	16	10	<b>Sunday schools:</b>		
Value—number reporting.....	11	10	Churches reporting, number.....	80	99
Amount reported.....	\$26,404	\$22,300	Officers and teachers.....	716	600
			Scholars.....	3,877	4,550

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Pentecostal Assemblies of the World by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	87	75	12	5,713	5,308	407	1,901	3,537	275	53.7	80	716	3,877
NEW ENGLAND:													
Massachusetts.....	1	1		33	33		13	20			1	10	30
Connecticut.....	3	3		100	100		30	70			3	27	72
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	2	2		160	160		56	104		53.8	2	14	73
New Jersey.....	8	7	1	370	330	40	117	253		46.2	8	69	304
Pennsylvania.....	7	6	1	205	195	10	57	148		38.5	6	42	107
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	16	15	1	956	928	28	312	644		48.4	16	150	977
Indiana.....	11	11		1,621	1,621		634	987		64.2	10	112	717
Illinois.....	7	5	2	279	210	69	96	183		52.5	7	60	299
Michigan.....	5	5		234	234		92	142		64.8	5	43	293
Wisconsin.....	1	1		70	70		33	37			1	8	75
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	2	2		100	100		40	60			1	7	25
Iowa.....	3	1	2	138	43	95	52	86			2	17	65
Missouri.....	3	2	1	225	190	35	58	167		34.7	3	24	122
Kansas.....	3	2	1	324	289	35	146	178		82.0	3	24	87
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	2	2		14	14		6	8			2	13	27
West Virginia.....	2		2	70		70	20	50			1	6	65
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	4	4		263	263		40	214		22.9	3	24	120
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Texas.....	2	1	1	138	113	25	34	104		32.7	2	22	143
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	1	1		23	23		10	13			1	5	22
California.....	4	4		390	390		46	69	275		3	39	245

<sup>1</sup> 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]

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 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	87	126	5,713	7,850	530	3,357	1,826	13.6
NEW ENGLAND:								
Connecticut.....	3		100		5	95		5.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	2	6	160	551	24	136		15.0
New Jersey.....	8		370		46	324		12.4
Pennsylvania.....	7	8	205	287	8	197		3.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	16	20	956	1,225	54	902		5.6
Indiana.....	11	17	1,621	2,095	28	343	1,250	7.5
Illinois.....	7	14	279	961	33	246		11.8
Michigan.....	5	4	234	370	8	145	81	5.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	3		138		27	111		19.6
Missouri.....	3	3	225	175	32	193		14.2
Kansas.....	3	4	324	159	57	232	35	19.7
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	2	3	14	247		14		
Virginia.....		4		95				
West Virginia.....	2	4	70	127	4	42	24	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	4	8	263	436	17	91	155	15.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Texas.....	2	3	138	67	104	34		75.4
PACIFIC:								
California.....	4	4	300	207	15	94	281	13.8
Other States.....	25	24	220	839	68	158		30.1

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Massachusetts, 1; Wisconsin, 1; Minnesota, 2; and Washington, 1.

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	87	47	43	\$287, 670	29	\$53, 540	11	\$26, 404
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New Jersey.....	8	3	3	15, 660	2	5, 800		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	16	12	11	63, 280	10	13, 031	4	11, 104
Indiana.....	11	8	8	87, 170	6	18, 819	1	(1)
Illinois.....	7	3	3	6, 200	1	240		
Michigan.....	5	4	4	14, 500	4	6, 180	1	(1)
PACIFIC: California.....	4	3	3	29, 600	1	400		
Other States.....	36	14	11	71, 260	5	9, 070	5	15, 300

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Kansas, Maryland, and Kentucky; and 1 in each of the following—Pennsylvania, Iowa, Missouri, West Virginia, and Texas.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States...	87	84	\$77, 149	\$29, 027	\$5, 863	\$4, 393	\$10, 050	\$16, 924	\$1, 642	\$1, 215	\$2, 389	\$1, 320	\$3, 421
NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut...	3	3	2, 111	887	384	48		571	39	20	36	57	60
MID. ATLANTIC: New Jersey...	8	8	3, 743	1, 418		422	652	856	69	34	47	90	155
Pennsylvania...	7	6	3, 937	1, 238		25	420	1, 300	25	125	121	105	479
E. N. CENTRAL: Ohio.....	16	15	19, 755	7, 092	1, 429	995	2, 749	4, 322	516	342	363	77	1, 870
Indiana.....	11	11	15, 419	3, 839	3, 004	1, 281	1, 626	3, 409	767	307	1, 030	64	2
Illinois.....	7	7	2, 946	1, 310	72	125		831	25	113	153	162	155
Michigan.....	5	5	6, 073	3, 015	60	314	1, 242	1, 197		18	144	74	
W. N. CENTRAL: Iowa.....	3	3	1, 399	716		325	121	210	10		15	2	
Missouri.....	3	3	5, 049	2, 251	250	100	410	1, 522	200	116		180	20
Kansas.....	3	3	1, 155	600	6	125	72	154	105	14	70	9	
E. S. CENTRAL: Kentucky....	4	3	3, 021	1, 644	00	320	350	398	10		113	90	
PACIFIC: California....	4	4	4, 449	1, 452	360	70	1, 860	209	2		156	151	99
Other States..	13	13	8, 092	4, 165	108	243	548	1, 846	174	126	141	169	572

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New York, Minnesota, Maryland, West Virginia, and Texas; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Washington.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The denomination known as the Pentecostal Assemblies of the World has its origin to the great revival that began at Jerusalem on the Day of Pentecost, A. D. 33, and has manifested itself in different countries and at various times since that date, especially in Great Britain, Canada, and the United States.

In our country a pentecostal revival appeared about the year 1901 in Kansas and moved southward to Texas, where it was known locally only, but reached Los Angeles, Calif., in 1906; from thence the influence of this movement spread widely, with new promise of a second coming of Christ. So great an awakening that in a few years in nearly every town of any size there were revivals to this pentecostal outpouring, and soon there began to appear, in various localities, places of worship wherein the gifts of the Spirit were manifested. Churches designated themselves by such names as The Apostolic Faith Assembly, Full Gospel Assembly or Mission, Assembly of God, etc., their common aim being to "earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered to the saints in the days of the apostles, taking the Bible as their creed, discipline, and charter."

A number of these churches later incorporated under the name of Pentecostal Assemblies of the World.

## DOCTRINE

This denomination stresses belief in the inspiration of the Scriptures as the only sufficient rule of faith and practice, and does not emphasize any special theology. Membership in the church is obtained only by genuine repentance, water baptism in Jesus' name, and the baptism of the Holy Ghost as evidenced by speaking in other tongues as the Spirit gives utterance. They believe in divine healing for the body, the personal premillennial return of Christ, sanctification, and final rewards for the righteous and judgment for the wicked. The names are not written in the Book of Life. The gospel work should be supported by tithes and freewill offerings only; they should have no connection with unions or secret societies, since this is forbidden in the Bible. Although they hold that obedience to the law are inculcated, they hold that the Sixth Commandment forbids war and the bearing of arms.

The ordinances of the church are baptism, the Lord's Supper, and the laying on of hands for the feet of the saints.

## ORGANIZATION

In organization this denomination resembles somewhat that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The highest deliberative body is the General Assembly, which meets annually. Its officers are a presiding bishop, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, secretary-treasurer of foreign missions, a committee of 3 on evangelism, and a board of 24 district elders. The executive board is composed of the presiding bishops, elected by a majority vote of the ministerial members of the district assemblies.

The local assembly is presided over by the district elder of that jurisdiction, and any question in dispute may be appealed by this body to the General Assembly. The local churches have pastors, elders, and deacons.

## WORK

The activities of the church include work among all nations, in an effort to awaken all believers to the knowledge of the imminence of the Lord's coming and the necessity of preparation for the event. To further this apostolic gospel, missionaries have been stationed in many foreign fields.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, has been approved in its present form by Rev. R. F. Tobin, secretary, Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, Indianapolis, Ind.

# PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF GOD OF AMERICA, INC.

## STATISTICS

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

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been received into the local churches upon profession of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ 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 <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	81	48	33		
Members, number.....	4, 296	3, 197	1, 099	74. 4	25. 6
Average membership per church.....	53	67	33		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1, 670	1, 301	369	77. 9	22. 1
Female.....	2, 422	1, 844	578	76. 1	23. 9
Sex not reported.....	204	52	152	25. 5	74. 5
Males per 100 females.....	69. 0	70. 6	63. 8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	622	506	116	81. 4	18. 6
13 years and over.....	3, 226	2, 415	811	74. 9	25. 1
Age not reported.....	448	275	172	61. 6	38. 4
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	16. 2	17. 3	12. 5		
Church edifices, number.....	43	23	20		
Value—number reporting.....	41	21	20		
Amount reported.....	\$67, 620	\$51, 065	\$15, 555	76. 5	23. 5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$61, 480	\$47, 465	\$14, 015	77. 2	22. 8
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$6, 040	\$4, 200	\$1, 840	69. 5	30. 5
Average value per church.....	\$1, 047	\$2, 460	\$793		
Debt—number reporting.....	17	12	5		
Amount reported.....	\$10, 064	\$8, 089	\$1, 975	81. 5	18. 5
Number reporting "no debt".....	10	8	11		
Parsonages, number.....	13	7	6		
Value—number reporting.....	10	6	4		
Amount reported.....	\$7, 475	\$6, 200	\$1, 275	82. 0	17. 1
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	69	43	26		
Amount reported.....	\$47, 635	\$36, 492	\$11, 043	76. 8	23. 2
Pastors' salaries.....	\$23, 071	\$17, 112	\$5, 959	74. 2	25. 8
All other salaries.....	\$805	\$601	\$204	74. 7	25. 3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2, 763	\$2, 480	\$283	80. 8	10. 2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3, 285	\$2, 813	\$472	85. 6	14. 4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$8, 960	\$7, 445	\$1, 515	83. 1	16. 9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1, 013	\$891	\$122	88. 0	12. 0
Home missions.....	\$355	\$277	\$78	78. 0	22. 0
Foreign missions.....	\$2, 841	\$1, 805	\$1, 036	63. 5	36. 5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$679	\$189	\$490	27. 8	72. 2
All other purposes.....	\$3, 763	\$2, 879	\$884	76. 5	23. 5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$689	\$849	\$425		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	70	43	27		
Officers and teachers.....	516	342	174	66. 3	33. 7
Scholars.....	4, 793	3, 392	1, 401	70. 8	29. 2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	3	3			
Scholars.....	16	16			
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	4	4			
Scholars.....	20	20			

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for the Pentecostal Church of God of America, Inc., by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, and the membership classified by sex. Table 3 gives the number and membership of the churches, membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over," and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows the value of 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	Fe- male	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 fe- males <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	81	48	33	4,296	3,197	1,099	1,670	2,422	204	69.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	1	1		70	70		30	40		
Pennsylvania.....	1		1	28		28	14	14		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	2		2	100		100	12	23	65	
Indiana.....	1	1		16	16		5	11		
Illinois.....	6	6		270	270		104	166		62.7
Michigan.....	6	6		322	322		116	154	52	75.3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Iowa.....	2	2		36	36		12	24		
Missouri.....	6	6	1	476	445	31	217	259		83.8
Nebraska.....	2	2		28	28		11	17		
Kansas.....	3	2	1	142	132	10	57	85		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Virginia.....	1	1		126	126		43	83		
West Virginia.....	2	1	1	62	49	13	23	39		
North Carolina.....	2		2	27		27	9	18		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Alabama.....	1		1	36		36			36	
Mississippi.....	5	2	3	146	86	60	41	54	51	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas.....	2	1	1	180	125	55	65	115		56.5
Oklahoma.....	8	4	4	532	422	110	204	328		62.2
Texas.....	11	5	6	468	210	258	198	272		72.1
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana.....	1	1		40	40		7	33		
PACIFIC:										
Oregon.....	4	2	2	155	91	64	69	86		
California.....	14	6	8	1,036	729	307	435	601		72.4

<sup>1</sup> 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	Per- cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teach- ers	Schol- ars
United States.....	81	4,298	622	3,226	448	16.2	70	516	4,708
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	1	70	10	60			1	7	80
Pennsylvania.....	1	28		28			1	12	60
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	2	100			100		1	7	37
Indiana.....	1	16		16			1	6	24
Illinois.....	6	270	53	217		19.6	5	41	205
Michigan.....	6	322	46	224	52	17.0	6	37	345
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Iowa.....	2	36	11	25			2	12	41
Missouri.....	6	476	109	367		22.9	6	46	400
Nebraska.....	2	28		3	25				
Kansas.....	3	142	8	134		5.6	2	14	154
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Virginia.....	1	126			126		1	9	238
West Virginia.....	2	62		62			1	7	38
North Carolina.....	2	27		27			2	13	90
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Alabama.....	1	36		36					
Mississippi.....	5	146	5	90	51		4	22	108
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Arkansas.....	2	180		180			2	17	290
Oklahoma.....	8	532	83	393	53	17.3	8	77	669
Texas.....	11	468	88	380		18.8	10	53	421
MOUNTAIN:									
Montana.....	1	40		40			1	5	60
PACIFIC:									
Oregon.....	4	155	13	101	41	11.4	4	22	112
California.....	14	1,036	196	840		18.9	12	169	1,241

<sup>1</sup> 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	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.....	81	43	41	\$67, 520	17	\$10, 664	10	\$7, 475
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Illinois.....	6	3	3	3, 100	2	375		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	6	5	5	7, 050	2	740	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Oklahoma.....	8	5	5	5, 800	1	1, 400	4	2, 575
Texas.....	11	3	3	1, 550	1	300		
PACIFIC:								
California.....	14	12	11	29, 810	5	6, 175	3	1, 500
Other States.....	36	15	14	20, 210	6	1, 674	2	3, 400

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Ohio, Michigan, North Carolina, and Arkansas; and 1 in each of the following—Pennsylvania, Kansas, West Virginia, Mississippi, Montana, and Oregon.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	81	69	\$47, 536	\$23, 071	\$805	\$2, 783	\$3, 285	\$8, 960	\$1, 013	\$355	\$2, 841	\$370	\$3, 763
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Illinois.....	6	6	2, 540	1, 177	75	67	60	660	88		203	75	135
Michigan.....	6	3	2, 151	1, 036		100		750	50	40	75		100
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri.....	6	6	6, 926	3, 065	60	160	230	2, 419		54	307	21	610
Kansas.....	3	3	2, 674	925	75	621	300	348	100	75	215		15
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	8	7	6, 980	3, 070	344	500	573	829	100	15	172	4	1, 373
Texas.....	11	10	3, 320	2, 215		353	334	166	12	58	44	31	107
PACIFIC:													
Oregon.....	4	4	810	245	6	60		269		10	28	3	159
California.....	14	14	15, 532	9, 425	101	644	566	1, 717	560	88	1, 016	187	1, 228
Other States.....	23	16	6, 002	1, 013	144	258	1, 222	1, 772	103	15	781	358	36

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Iowa, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Arkansas; and 1 in each of the following—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska, Virginia, West Virginia, and Montana.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

## HISTORY

The denomination known as the Pentecostal Church of God of America, Incorporated, is not so very old as an organization but in beliefs and principles it dates back to the early days of Pentecost of the twentieth century, when a great pentecostal revival began about the year 1901. Shortly after this first great pentecostal outpouring the message of pentecost was spread over the country. Groups of people were forming churches and calls of help were being made, and it became evident that some general supervision of the work was necessary.

Several organizations were formed, the Pentecostal Church of God being among the first, but it was not until 1936 that the Pentecostal Church of God was incorporated in the State of Missouri.

## DOCTRINE

This denomination believes that the Bible is the inspired Word of God, the product of holy men of old who spoke and wrote as they were moved by the Holy Spirit, and accepts the New Testament as its guide in matters pertaining to conduct and doctrine. It believes that there is one God, and He is manifested in three personalities—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, being coequal. Salvation is the gift of God to man, separate from works and the law, and is made operative by grace through faith in Jesus Christ. The new birth is necessary to all men.

God, through the Holy Spirit, definitely calls such as He desires to serve as ministers and specifically endues the one called with talents and gifts for that office. This church does not emphasize systematic theology.

Water baptism is by immersion in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. The baptism of the Holy Spirit is a gift from God as promised through the Lord Jesus Christ to all believers in this dispensation; it is received subsequent to the new birth and is accompanied with the speaking in other tongues as the Holy Spirit gives utterance, as the initial sign and evidence.

Healing is for the physical ills of the human body and is wrought by the power of God through the prayer of faith and the laying on of hands and is provided for in the atonement of Christ.

This denomination believes in the resurrection of the just and the premillennial return of Christ. The one who physically dies in sin is hopelessly and eternally lost.

They believe that the Government is ordained of God and are thankful for the protection and the freedom to worship God, but as the Bible says, "Thou shalt not kill," they will be glad to be of service to the Government in any way consistent with noncombative service.

## ORGANIZATION

The denomination has a representative and congregational form of government. Its officers are a moderator, a general secretary-treasurer, a missionary secretary-treasurer, general field presbyters, and district superintendents. The General Convention meets biennially. Each local church has its pastor and local officers.

## WORK

The work of this denomination is to preach and further the cause of the kingdom of God in the United States of America and in foreign lands, to promote and maintain churches and missions, to ordain and license ministers to preach the gospel and to provide credentials for same, and to promote freedom of worship and liberty of expression within the limits of its own statements of faith and doctrine among its own churches, ministers, and members.

<sup>1</sup>This statement was furnished by A. D. Hunter, general secretary-treasurer, Pentecostal Church of God of America, Inc., Fort Worth, Tex.

# PENTECOSTAL FIRE-BAPTIZED HOLINESS CHURCH

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Pentecostal Fire-Baptized Holiness Church 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 regenerated and give evidence that they are pressing on to a complete cleansing of the heart and soul from all remaining sins, and to the baptism of the Holy Ghost. Water baptism is administered in the name of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

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 <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	55	18	37		
Members, number.....	1,348	429	919	31.8	68.2
Average membership per church.....	25	24	25		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	493	127	366	29.3	70.7
Female.....	905	302	603	33.4	66.6
Sex not reported.....	10		10		
Males per 100 females.....	47.8	42.1	50.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	12	3	9		
13 years and over.....	1,121	412	709	36.8	63.2
Age not reported.....	215	14	201	6.5	93.5
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	1.1	.7	1.3		
Church edifices, number.....	47	15	32		
Value—number reporting.....	42	15	27		
Amount reported.....	\$54,975	\$31,000	\$23,975	56.4	43.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$51,675	\$30,500	\$21,175	59.0	41.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$3,300	\$500	\$2,800	15.2	84.8
Average value per church.....	\$1,309	\$2,067	\$888		
Debt—number reporting.....	8	4	4		
Amount reported.....	\$3,803	\$3,333	\$470	87.6	12.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	18	5	13		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	54	18	36		
Amount reported.....	\$20,546	\$7,193	\$13,353	35.0	65.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$7,330	\$2,219	\$5,111	30.3	69.7
All other salaries.....	\$2,020	\$1,749	\$1,271	37.1	62.9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,054	\$788	\$1,266	38.4	61.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,190	\$636	\$554	53.4	46.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,695	\$876	\$819	51.7	48.3
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$587	\$407	\$180	69.3	30.7
Home missions.....	\$759	\$177	\$582	23.3	76.7
Foreign missions.....	\$2,945	\$256	\$2,689	8.7	91.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$520	\$237	\$283	45.6	54.4
All other purposes.....	\$1,446	\$848	\$598	58.6	41.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$380	\$400	\$371		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	42	16	26		
Officers and teachers.....	301	118	183	39.2	60.8
Scholars.....	2,377	838	1,539	35.3	64.7

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

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present the statistics for 1936 for the Pentecostal Fire-Baptized Holiness Church 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.

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	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	55	18	37	1,348	429	919	433	905	10	47.8	12	1,121	215	1.1	42	301	2,377
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																	
North Carolina.....	17	4	13	388	89	299	116	272	---	42.6	6	242	140	2.4	13	79	701
South Carolina.....	9	3	6	184	44	140	61	123	---	49.6	1	183	---	.5	9	59	470
Georgia.....	16	7	9	445	106	249	163	282	10	54.3	2	443	---	.4	9	78	639
E. S. CENTRAL:																	
Alabama.....	13	4	9	331	100	231	103	228	---	45.2	3	253	75	1.2	11	85	567

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	55	47	42	\$54,875	8	\$3,833
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
North Carolina.....	17	15	12	14,100	4	2,305
South Carolina.....	9	9	8	5,600	---	---
Georgia.....	16	12	11	25,200	1	900
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Alabama.....	13	11	11	10,075	3	599

TABLE 4.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	55	54	\$20,546	\$7,330	\$2,020	\$2,054	\$1,190	\$1,695	\$587	\$759	\$2,945	\$526	\$1,446
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
North Carolina.....	17	17	5,640	2,550	542	628	417	275	137	191	377	177	340
South Carolina.....	9	9	2,210	880	522	35	257	225	16	83	45	140	---
Georgia.....	16	16	0,088	1,950	334	809	396	604	300	333	407	237	709
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Alabama.....	13	12	0,008	1,935	622	584	120	591	141	219	2,078	61	257

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION :

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Pentecostal Fire-Baptized Holiness Church was organized at Nicholson, Ga., August 9, 1918, and was the outgrowth of a dissatisfaction in regard to enforcement of discipline in the Pentecostal Holiness Church. Those who withdrew contended that said discipline covered the point in dispute, which was denied. During the latter part of the nineteenth century and until 1911 the title was the Fire-Baptized Holiness Church. In 1911 at Falcon, N. C., it consolidated with the Pentecostal Holiness Church and accepted that name until 1918 when the Fire-Baptized Holiness Church was reorganized with the name Pentecostal added. During the period of consolidation there were several ministers and laymen who were dissatisfied with same, therefore when the present church was organized it adopted the old Fire-Baptized discipline principally. On November 21, 1919, at Toccoa, Ga., the Pentecostal Free-Will Baptist Church consolidated with it, accepting the name Pentecostal Fire-Baptized Holiness Church.

The church at present has four annual conventions, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. It is not the desire of this church to antagonize any orthodox teachings, but to fellowship all saints and would have all saints in return to fellowship it. This church is alive to all questions of public morals, and is opposed to all forms of sin, inward and outward. The church stands for freedom of spirit in worship; joyous demonstrations frequently characterize the services, such as shouting, crying, clapping of hands, etc. It endorses political, civil, and religious liberty, and is in sympathy with the Government of the United States in the preservation of said liberty. Its form of government is congregational, with a few exceptions.

## DOCTRINE

In doctrine this body is Arminian. It relies upon the Bible as a whole as the last court of appeal. It emphasizes sanctification as a second work of grace, subsequent to regeneration; also the baptism of the Holy Ghost, evidenced by speaking in other tongues, subsequent to sanctification. It emphasizes the observance of the first day of the week as the Christian Sabbath, and its members are forbidden to buy, or sell, or to engage in any manual labor, or business, for which they receive pecuniary remuneration. It accepts the premillennial teaching concerning the imminent return of our Lord. Two sacraments are recognized, water baptism and the Lord's Supper; washing of the saints' feet is practiced in connection with the Lord's Supper. Condition of membership is regeneration and they must give evidence that they are pressing on to a complete cleansing of the heart and the soul from all remaining sin, and to the baptism of the Holy Ghost. Water baptism is administered in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

## WORK

Each State convention has a convention evangelist who is to work in the conventional territory, and endeavor to establish new churches. In this way new churches are added, and come under the jurisdiction of the annual convention. The church sponsors an orphan home for boys and girls at Toccoa, Ga.

The missionary work of the church is controlled by the general mission board, which is elected by the general convention. It consists of seven members, including its chairman as general superintendent of missions. The missionary work is supported by the church and Sunday schools in general. The work done in the interest of missions at home and in foreign lands is constantly increasing.

The foreign missionary work is limited to one field at present—India. The headquarters in India are at Jasidah Junction, E. I. Ry., Bihar, United Province. The church anticipates extending its work to other fields as soon as possible.

<sup>1</sup> This statement was furnished by A. O. Hood, general secretary, Pentecostal Fire-Baptized Holiness Church, Jefferson, Ga.

# CALVARY PENTECOSTAL CHURCH

## STATISTICS

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

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been admitted into the local churches 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 <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	16	9	7		
Members, number.....	1, 046	895	151	85. 6	14. 4
A verage membership per church.....	65	99	22		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	446	389	57	87. 2	12. 8
Female.....	600	506	94	84. 3	15. 7
Males per 100 females.....	74. 3	76. 9	(2)		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	135	113	22	83. 7	16. 3
13 years and over.....	834	717	117	86. 0	14. 0
Age not reported.....	77	65	12		
Percent under 13 years <sup>2</sup> .....	13. 9	13. 6	15. 8		
Church edifices, number.....	11	6	5		
Value—number reporting.....	11	6	5		
Amount reported.....	\$22, 150	\$29, 900	\$2, 250	93. 0	7. 0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$31, 850	\$29, 900	\$1, 950	93. 9	6. 1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$300		\$300		100. 0
A verage value per church.....	\$2, 923	\$4, 983	\$450		
Debt—number reporting.....	5	4	1		
Amount reported.....	\$8, 753	\$8, 723	\$30	99. 7	. 3
Number reporting "no debt" <sup>3</sup> .....	4	1	3		
Parsonages, number.....	1	1			
Value—number reporting.....	1				
Amount reported.....	\$3, 000	\$3, 000		100. 0	
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	16	9	7		
Amount reported.....	\$18, 349	\$16, 070	\$1, 679	90. 8	9. 2
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6, 127	\$5, 420	\$707	88. 5	11. 5
All other salaries.....	\$1, 071	\$980	\$91	91. 5	8. 5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$375	\$375		100. 0	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2, 727	\$2, 700	\$27	99. 0	1. 0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$4, 073	\$3, 770	\$303	92. 6	7. 4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$179	\$163	\$16	91. 1	8. 9
Home missions.....	\$494	\$415	\$79	84. 0	16. 0
Foreign missions.....	\$1, 551	\$1, 423	\$128	91. 7	8. 3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$100	\$100		100. 0	
All other purposes.....	\$1, 152	\$824	\$328	71. 5	28. 5
A verage expenditure per church.....	\$1, 147	\$1, 852	\$240		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	15	8	7		
Officers and teachers.....	137	85	52	62. 0	38. 0
Scholars.....	1, 116	822	293	73. 7	26. 3
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	12	12			
Scholars.....	140	140		100. 0	
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	3	3			
Scholars.....	21	21			

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

<sup>3</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present the statistics for 1936 for the Calvary Pentecostal Church 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 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 4 is limited to the State of Washington, the only State in which three or more churches reported 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	Males per 100 females <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	16	9	7	1,046	895	151	446	600	74.3
MOUNTAIN: Idaho.....	2	1	1	166	150	16	74	92	-----
PACIFIC: Washington.....	13	8	5	868	745	123	368	500	73.6
Oregon.....	1	-----	1	12	-----	12	4	8	-----

<sup>1</sup> 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

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 <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States....	16	1,046	135	834	77	13.9	15	137	1,115
Idaho.....	2	166	20	146	-----	12.0	2	20	210
Washington.....	13	868	113	678	77	14.3	12	111	885
Oregon.....	1	12	2	10	-----	-----	1	6	20

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

TABLE 4.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936  
[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	16	16	\$18,349	\$6,127	\$1,071	\$876	\$2,727	\$4,073	\$179	\$494	\$1,551	\$100	\$1,152
Washington.....	13	13	13,011	5,123	921	875	451	3,840	179	494	1,418	100	510
Other States.....	3	3	4,438	1,004	150	-----	2,276	233	-----	-----	133	-----	642

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Idaho, 2, and Oregon, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## HISTORY

The Calvary Pentecostal Church was formed by a small group of ministers who met at Olympia, Wash., in 1931. Most of these ministers had been affiliated with other pentecostal bodies of people, and had witnessed and experienced the pentecostal revival that began to circle the earth some 35 years ago. This was a revival of power such as the early apostolic church had enjoyed. These ministers believed there was evidence of a sad departure from the entire dependence on the power of God that had brought the pentecostal revival of recent years. They felt deeply conscious of the need of a renewed spiritual fellowship that would again be free from as many ecclesiastical bonds as possible and for a ministry that would recognize all of God's blood-bought ministers and people regardless of sectarian lines.

The original purpose of this meeting was not to organize another church denomination, but only to form a ministerial fellowship that would be free from the sectarian spirit that Jesus prayed might never mar His church, a fellowship that would continue to depend upon the leadership of the Lord, and the power that He promised would be sufficient for His church, rather than a return to formal religion.

Developments led to the organization of the Calvary Pentecostal Church. In January 1932 it was incorporated. Meetings followed in other States. A number of local churches applied for affiliation, other new churches were organized, until what was intended to be only a ministerial fellowship became a church body made up of numerous local churches.

In March 1933 a Home and Foreign Missionary Board was formed and incorporated. Missionaries were sent to Brazil and India and mission stations opened in these places.

The Calvary Pentecostal Church continues to closely adhere to its original intention to fellowship and recognize all of God's blood-bought ministers and people.

## DOCTRINE

The Calvary Pentecostal Church believes the Bible to be the infallible Word of God. The doctrines taught are: That in Adam the entire human race sinned and fell; in order to redeem a lost world God gave His only Son, Jesus Christ, and that the only way of redemption is through His blood; all who believe and accept His blood atonement are saved; the believer should obey the command of Jesus to wait for the promised Holy Ghost who was given as the guide and comforter of the church; healing for the body was provided in the atonement; baptism in water, by immersion, for adult Christians; infants are not baptized, but are, upon request of the parents, dedicated to the Lord; the Lord's Supper is recognized as an ordinance of the church and should be regularly observed; belief in the second literal, bodily return of the Lord Jesus to call from the graves the righteous dead and to rapture His redeemed church; banishment from God and eternal punishment for all who reject God's only way of salvation through His Son.

## ORGANIZATION

The polity of the Calvary Pentecostal Church is administered by a general superintendent and executive presbytery board. The general body meets in yearly convention and each minister and regularly appointed delegate present has equal voice in all matters coming before the convention.

The government of local churches is under the control of the minister, elders, and deacons who are elected by the adult membership of the local church.

The ministry of the church is exercised by men and women who have been called of God, who accept, approve, and teach the doctrines of the church, and who have been approved by the general superintendent and executive presbytery board.

Seminary and Bible school education is recognized as beneficial, but is not recognized as the most important requisite. A man or woman who gives evidence of the call of God by a Spirit-anointed ministry is accepted as qualified for ordination.

<sup>1</sup> This statement was furnished by E. G. Copley, general superintendent, Calvary Pentecostal Church, Bellingham, Wash.

## WORK

The home missionary work of the church is carried on, mainly, through the Home Missions Board. It is supported by contributions and offerings from the local churches and the ministry. All offerings are sent to the home missionary superintendent-treasurer and are disbursed on authority of the executive board. This board aids weak churches and founds new churches. It assists by grant or loan in the erection of church buildings.

In connection with the home missionary work there is maintained, at Seattle, Wash., a large, well-equipped Faith Home for the aged.

The foreign missionary work of the church is carried on by the Foreign Missionary Board. Well organized mission stations and missionaries are supported in Brazil and India. In the foreign work there are orphanages and hospitals where each year many hundreds receive aid and help.

# CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST (PENTECOSTAL)

(NOW OPERATING AS THE UNITED CHRISTIAN CHURCH)

## STATISTICS

A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God in Christ (Pentecostal) for the year 1936 is presented in the following table, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. There were two churches each reported as being located in the States of Michigan and West Virginia, and one each in Illinois, Ohio, Tennessee, Alabama, and Texas. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of the local church consists of all who have been organized as a church by those authorized to do so by the senior bishop, after declaring their belief in its doctrine, and their willingness to submit to its government.

The Church of God in Christ (Pentecostal) was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available. This body failed to furnish its history, doctrine, or the facts of organization.

### A GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	9	8	1		
Members, number.....	210	178	32	84.8	15.2
Average membership per church.....	23	22	32		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	62	52	10		
Female.....	148	126	22	85.1	14.9
Males per 100 females.....	41.9	41.3	( <sup>2</sup> )		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	31	26	5		
13 years and over.....	179	152	27	84.9	15.1
Percent under 13 years.....	14.8	14.6	( <sup>1</sup> )		
Church edifices, number.....	3	2	1		
Value—number reporting.....	3	2	1		
Amount reported.....	\$2,596	\$1,896	\$700	73.0	27.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$400		\$400		100.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$2,196	\$1,896	\$300	86.3	13.7
Average value per church.....	\$865	\$948	\$700		
Debt—number reporting.....	2	1	1		
Amount reported.....	\$105	\$65	\$40	61.9	38.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	1	1			
Parsonages, number.....	1	1			
Value—number reporting.....	1	1			
Amount reported.....	\$400	\$400		100.0	
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7	6	1		
Amount reported.....	\$1,703	\$1,617	\$186	89.1	10.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$735	\$720	\$15	98.0	2.0
All other salaries.....	\$25	\$25			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$15	\$15			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$62	\$62			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$640	\$488	\$161	75.2	24.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4		\$4		
Home missions.....	\$51	\$46	\$5		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$125	\$125		100.0	
All other purposes.....	\$37	\$36	\$1		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$243	\$253	\$186		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	5	1		
Officers and teachers.....	27	23	4		
Scholars.....	135	103	32	76.3	23.7
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	1	1		
Officers and teachers.....	5	2	3		
Scholars.....	42	10	32		

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES  
1936

BULLETIN No. 68

LITHUANIAN NATIONAL  
CATHOLIC CHURCH OF  
AMERICA

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.

# LITHUANIAN NATIONAL CATHOLIC CHURCH OF AMERICA

## STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent seven active organizations of the Lithuanian National Catholic Church of America, 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 includes all persons connected with the several parishes.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—Table 1 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this church for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916. A change in organization between 1916 and 1926 accounts, in part, for the loss in membership during that period.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number.....	7	4	7
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:			
Number.....	3	-3	
Percent <sup>2</sup> .....			
Members, number.....	2,904	1,497	7,343
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	1,407	(3)	
Percent.....	94.0	(3)	
Average membership per church.....	415	374	1,049
Church edifices, number.....	6	6	6
Value—number reporting.....	6	4	6
Amount reported.....	\$159,500	\$139,000	\$88,000
Average value per church.....	\$26,583	\$34,750	\$14,667
Debt—number reporting.....	4	4	6
Amount reported.....	\$64,000	\$44,800	\$65,700
Parsonages, number.....	4	4	1
Value—number reporting.....	4	4	1
Amount reported.....	\$25,000	\$30,000	\$6,000
Expenditures:			
Churches reporting, number.....	7	4	7
Amount reported.....	\$17,298	\$22,151	\$17,374
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,500		
All other salaries.....	\$1,020		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$800	\$17,778	\$11,255
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3,000		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,318		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$6,000		
Home missions.....			
Foreign missions.....		\$4,373	\$1,730
To general headquarters for distribution.....			
All other purposes.....			
Not classified.....			\$4,383
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,471	\$5,538	\$2,482
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting, number.....	5	1	1
Officers and teachers.....	6	3	2
Scholars.....	316	217	140

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>3</sup> Because of organic changes between 1916 and 1926 the membership figures for the two census years are not comparable.

State tables.—Tables 2 and 3 present the statistics for the Lithuanian National Catholic Church of America by States. Table 2 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches, the membership classified by sex and age, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 3 is limited to the State of Pennsylvania, the only State in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	7	2, 904	1, 275	1, 629	78. 3	286	2, 275	343	11. 2	5	6	316
NEW ENGLAND: Massachusetts.....	1	1, 070	460	610	75. 4	120	950	.....	11. 2	1	2	120
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	4	1, 400	625	784	70. 7	116	950	343	10. 9	3	3	146
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Illinois.....	2	425	190	235	80. 9	50	375	.....	11. 8	1	1	50

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

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
United States.....	7	7	\$17, 298	\$4, 500	\$1, 620	\$800	\$3, 000	\$1, 318	\$6, 080
Pennsylvania.....	4	4	8, 248	2, 520	900	700	3, 000	1, 068	60
Other States.....	3	3	9, 050	1, 980	720	100	.....	250	6, 000

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Massachusetts, 1 and Illinois, 2.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

The first Lithuanian National Catholic Church was organized in 1914 by Lithuanians, at Scranton, Pa., by the advice and with the help of Bishop Hodur, head of the Polish National Catholic Church of America. He appointed Rev. S. B. Mickiewicz as its pastor, and later Rt. Rev. J. Gritenas, since deceased. Reverend Mickiewicz subsequently organized several Lithuanian congregations in Chicago, Ill., under the jurisdiction of Archbishop Carfora, of the Old Roman Catholic Church.

At a synod held by the Polish National Catholic Church in 1924, at Scranton, Pa., the Reverend J. Gritenas was elected and consecrated as bishop of the Lithuanian churches.

These Lithuanian churches are in no way connected with the Old Roman Catholic Church; they accept the first four general councils of the church and use the Niceno-Constantinopolitan creed. The liturgy is Lithuanian. The supreme ecclesiastical authority is vested in a synod. The church maintains a seminary which prepares students for the priesthood of the church.

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





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES  
1936

BULLETIN No. 89

OLD CATHOLIC CHURCHES  
IN AMERICA

STATISTICS, HISTORY, DOCTRINE  
AND ORGANIZATION

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Separate figures are given for the four bodies grouped under the head  
of Old Catholic Churches in America, as follows:

American Catholic Church  
American Old Catholic Church (Incorporated)  
North American Old Roman Catholic Church  
Old Catholic Church in 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 .....	.....
<b>Total expenditures during year .....</b>	<b>.....</b>

**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.

# OLD CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN AMERICA

## GENERAL STATEMENT

The church bodies grouped under this head, in this consolidated report, represent, in the main, scattered families or small communities which, for one reason or another, have rejected the church authority of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy; while retaining the chief doctrines and customs of the Roman Catholic Church, they are now ministered to by clergy who derive their Orders (since they insist upon Apostolic Succession as the basis of a valid Christian ministry) directly or indirectly from sources whose origins are acknowledgedly Apostolic, though not legal or authorized in the Roman Catholic Church. In this, and in the principal points of doctrine and usage, these people agree with the Old Catholic of Holland, Switzerland, and other parts of Europe. All of them have been connected at one time or another, directly or indirectly, through their leaders, with the authentic Old Catholics of Switzerland or Holland. At the present time, however, none of these American bodies or leaders are connected with or recognized by the Old Catholic Churches of any part of continental Europe, nor are their Orders or Apostolic Successions derived directly, if at all, from European Old Catholic Churches. With this explanation and caution against misinterpretation, the general use of the term "Old Catholic Churches" is justifiable for the "American Catholic Church" and its numerous derivatives, for the "Old Catholic Church in America," for the "American Old Catholic Church (Incorporated)," and for the "North American Old Roman Catholic Church" and the numerous separated personal leaders derived from its establishment.

The first of these, the American Catholic Church, while identical in doctrine with the Old Catholic Churches of Europe and originally founded upon the work of Old Catholic missionary priests from Europe, derives its Apostolic Succession, upon which it bases the validity of its ministry, from the Syro-Jacobite Church of Malabar. The latter church is under the patriarchal authority of the so-called Monophysite Patriarch of Antioch, one of the Lesser Eastern Churches which broke away from the Eastern Orthodox Catholic Church centuries ago. The other three, the Old Catholic Church in America, the North American Old Roman Catholic Church, and the American Old Catholic Church (Incorporated), are the result of the visit to America of Prince Bishop de Landas Berghes, of Scotland, and the quarrel between the two men, Carmel Henry Carfora and William Henry Francis Brothers, whom he consecrated bishops for the Old Catholics in America. Bishop de Landas Berghes himself had been consecrated Bishop of Scotland by Arnold Harris Mathew, who was consecrated archbishop for Old Catholics in England by the Old Catholics of Holland. The Old Catholic Churches of Holland and continental Europe later repudiated all responsibility for or connection with the bishops in England and America who derived their consecrations from the consecration of Archbishop Mathew. Likewise, the Syro-Jacobite Church and its Patriarchate of Antioch have no relation or connection with those clergy in America who depend upon consecrations performed by Archbishop Vilatte, the original founder of the American Catholic Church, although he was consecrated by Syro-Jacobite bishops at the order of their Patriarch of Antioch.

The Old Catholics of Holland and Switzerland came into prominence shortly after the Roman Catholic Vatican Council of 1870 which declared papal infallibility a doctrine of the Roman Catholic faith. The Swiss and Dutch communities, led by theologians who refused to subscribe to the decree of papal infallibility, organized the Old Catholic Church. From the same division of opinion numerous scattered families in America, especially in Belgian communities in Wisconsin, fell away from the Roman Catholic Hierarchy and clergy. Left leaderless, the tendency of these people was to reject all church doctrine and life and drift to atheism. Through the influence of Father Hyacinthe Loyson, a Parisian priest closely associated with the Old Catholic movement of Europe, an attempt was

made to organize these drifting people into Old Catholic congregations, with Father Joseph René Vilatte, a French priest ordained by the Swiss Old Catholics, as their missionary priest.

As the work of Father Vilatte developed and widened, he sought for a bishop under whom he could place his missions and from whom he could get assistant missionary priests. Such relations with the Protestant Episcopal Church and its bishops were suggested, but were emphatically forbidden by the Old Catholic bishops of Europe, who were careful to preserve their people under bishops who had valid sacramental Orders and Apostolic Succession. The Russian Bishop Vladimir, also, of the Orthodox Catholic Church, found himself unable to accept these communities and permit the continued use of the Roman Catholic rites and customs. Finally, Father Vilatte was consecrated a bishop by the bishops of the Syro-Jacobite Church of Malabar by order of the Syro-Jacobite Patriarch of Antioch, Archbishop Francis Xavier Alvarez, assisted by two other bishops, performing the consecration. On returning to this country Archbishop Vilatte organized the Old Catholic Church, with himself as its archbishop and primate. Later he consecrated several bishops without authority for such additional consecrations from the Patriarch of the Syro-Jacobite succession, who therefore does not recognize such consecrations or their derivative consecrations and ordinations.

On the return of Archbishop Vilatte to the Roman Catholic Church, one of his bishops, Rt. Rev. Frederick E. J. Lloyd, assumed the primacy and title of archbishop in the churches which had been reorganized as the American Catholic Church. Of the many bishops that have been consecrated in this group, or by Archbishop Vilatte and his followers, most have assumed other names and titles and founded separate churches for themselves by civil incorporation. For most of these no statistics are published, for the reason that the Census Bureau collects its statistics directly from congregations rather than from the officers of corporations.

One church body which derived its original consecration of bishops from Archbishop Vilatte, and which now has a thriving organization of congregations, is not included in this report under Old Catholic Churches, for the reason that it has never used that title in any form and does not desire any association with Old Catholic Churches, but rather aspires to ultimate association with Eastern Orthodox Churches as a racial or national unit. This is the African Orthodox Church, given in a separate section under its own name.

Of the church organizations in America deriving their Apostolic Succession from the consecration of Arnold Harris Mathew by the Dutch Old Catholics and his consecration of Bishop de Landas Berghes, only the two here included have supplied any congregational statistics. These two are the creations of the two men who now head them and who were consecrated by Bishop de Landas Berghes on successive days. Dissension followed and Bishop Francis (Brothers) was deposed and started the separate body which he now constitutes, while Bishop Carfora organized his group as the Old Roman Catholic Church, to which title the words "North American" have since been added. As archbishop of this latter organization Bishop Carfora is recognized, by the few remaining Old Catholics in England, as the proper head of the Old Catholics in America.

One of the bishops whom Archbishop Carfora consecrated, Samuel D. Benedict, now of New York City, has announced himself as the sole true head of the Old Catholic Churches in America under the title, "Archbishop and Primate of the Evangelical Catholic Church," but his organization is not included in this report for the reason that no congregations could be located nor any membership statistics secured. Bishop Benedict was deposed by Archbishop Carfora, after he had consecrated another bishop, named Newmark, who is now independent and has in turn consecrated W. H. Hammond, who is also independent and uses the word "Orthodox" in his title.

Not to be confused with the bodies grouped in this consolidated report, with which it has no ecclesiastical relation, though similar in doctrine, is the Polish National Catholic Church of America, headed by Bishop Hodur and in direct union with the Swiss, Dutch, and Polish Old Catholic Churches of Europe. Similarly separated is the Lithuanian National Catholic Church.

In doctrine all of the churches mentioned above are in substantial accord with the Old Catholic churches of Europe. They accept the Seven Ecumenical Councils of the historic universal and undivided church, as accepted prior to the Great Schism between East and West in 1054, rejecting the "filioque" addition to the Nicene Creed, papal supremacy and infallibility, and all union of church and state. They all use a more or less modified form of the Roman Catho-

lic ritual, either in translations or in Latin, and permit the clergy to marry. None of them has any relations or connection with Eastern Orthodox Catholic Churches, for the reason that the Eastern Orthodox cannot accept their Orders nor permit their peculiarities of ritual.

The bodies grouped under the name "Old Catholic Churches" in 1936, 1926, and 1916, are listed in the following table, with the principal statistics as reported for the three census periods. Direct comparisons between the bodies as reported at the two earlier censuses are impossible, however, because of numerous organic changes. It will be noted that the American Old Catholic Church (Incorporated) was reported for the first time in 1936.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE OLD CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN AMERICA, 1936, 1926, AND 1916

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
<b>1936</b>								
Total for the group....	89	22,240	37	\$387,900	55	\$117,943	55	5,500
American Catholic Church.....	7	1,333	1	2,500	6	8,001	6	459
American Old Catholic Church (Incorporated)....	2	452					2	80
North American Old Roman Catholic Church.....	36	14,985	31	220,900	36	74,222	36	4,702
Old Catholic Church in America.....	24	5,470	5	144,500	13	35,720	11	259
<b>1926</b>								
Total for the group....	47	18,043	30	\$94,365	46	\$82,831	38	4,664
American Catholic Church.....	11	1,367	2	9,430	11	11,046	5	221
Old Catholic Church in America.....	9	1,888	4	37,500	8	19,347	9	997
North American Old Roman Catholic Church.....	27	14,788	24	347,435	27	102,438	24	3,446
<b>1916</b>								
Total for the group....	21	14,200	17	145,800	19	\$3,850	15	2,098
American Catholic Church.....	3	475	1	3,000	2	1,700	2	75
Old Roman Catholic Church.....	12	4,700	11	89,300	11	12,150	11	1,271
Catholic Church of North America.....	6	9,025	5	53,500	6	20,000	2	750

# AMERICAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

## STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent seven active American Catholic churches, 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 consists of all persons who are admitted to the church through the sacrament of baptism.

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

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	7	11	<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	6	11
Number.....	-4		Amount reported.....	\$8,001	\$11,046
Percent.....	(?)		Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,925	
Members, number.....	1,333	1,367	All other salaries.....	\$936	
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:			Repairs and improvements.....	\$380	\$9,000
Number.....	-34		Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,245	
Percent.....	-2.5		All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,322	
Average membership per church.....	190	124	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$225	
Church edifices, number.....	3	2	Home missions.....		
Value—number reporting.....	1	2	Foreign missions.....	\$125	\$2,046
Amount reported.....	\$2,500	\$9,430	To general headquarters for distribution.....		
Average value per church.....	\$2,500	\$4,715	All other purposes.....	\$343	
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1	Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,334	\$1,004
Amount reported.....	\$500	\$5,000	<b>Sunday schools:</b>		
Parsonages, number.....	1	1	Churches reporting, number.....	6	5
Value—number reporting.....	1	1	Officers and teachers.....	30	16
Amount reported.....	\$800	\$875	Scholars.....	459	221

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State table.—Table 2 presents the statistics for 1936 for the American Catholic Church by States, giving the number and membership of the churches, membership classified by sex and age, and data for Sunday schools.

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percentage under 13 <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	7	1,333	468	865	54.1	276	982	75	21.9	6	30	459
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York.....	5	824	256	568	45.1	225	524	75	30.0	5	22	301
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	1	54	26	28	(?)	11	43	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Florida.....	1	455	186	269	69.1	40	415	-----	8.8	1	8	158

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

<sup>2</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### DOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The American Catholic Church Archdiocese of the State of New York, of which the Most Reverend James Francis Augustine Lashley is archbishop and primate, was organized on Mother's Day of May 1927 in the State of New York. The membership of this church consists of all persons who are admitted to the church through the sacrament of baptism. While other churches of this body have been in existence for some years, a reorganization since the census of 1916 makes it impossible to identify the whole group with any of the bodies formerly presented under the head of the American Catholic Church of Chicago, Ill. It has at present five parishes between New York City and Brooklyn with a membership of 1,269. It derives its succession through the Syro-Jacobite line of Malabar, through Archbishop Joseph René Vilatte, who consecrated the late archbishop and patriarch, the Most Reverend George Alexander McGuire of the African Orthodox Churches of New York and he consecrated the Most Reverend William Frederick Tyarks of the American Catholic Orthodox Church of the State of New York, who did on the second of October 1932 consecrate to the episcopate the Most Reverend James Francis Augustine Lashley of the church of St. Elias American Catholic Church, New York, Incorporated. This church was incorporated in the State of New York, March 1932. While it is autonomous and independent, it aspires to be recognized as an integral portion of the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church.

### DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The American Catholic Church accepts the Holy Scriptures as well as the holy tradition as the source of divine truth and accepts the Nicene Creed without the filioque interpolation as of obligation, but believes also in the symbols known as the Apostles' Creed and the Creed of St. Athanasius. It accepts the dogmatic decrees of the Seven Ecumenical Councils held between the fourth and eighth centuries. It holds that the Eucharist is both a sacrament and a sacrifice offered for the living and the dead. It receives as a portion of the original deposit of faith,

<sup>1</sup> This statement was furnished by the Most Reverend J. F. A. Lashley, archbishop-primate, American Catholic Church, New York City.

the Seven Sacraments. The Mass is the chief service each Sunday. In the bestowing of Holy Orders the Roman forms of ordination and consecration are followed. The vestments used in worship are those prescribed by the western rite and the hymnal which is used is known as the American Hymnal. Membership is counted in this church as in the Roman Catholic Church; not by communicants, but by the persons baptized. In the American Catholic Church Archdiocese province there are five priests, one bishop, three deaconesses, and one lay reader. The congregation holds services in rented quarters in most cases, since the work receives no outside aid and since all property must be purchased by the membership. There has been a marked increase in the membership. The legal headquarters of the American Catholic Church Archdiocese is in New York City and is known as St. Elias Pro-cathedral, American Catholic Church. A theological school is conducted to train men for the ministry, by the dean.

# AMERICAN OLD CATHOLIC CHURCH (INCORPORATED)

## STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent two active organizations of the American Old Catholic Church (Incorporated), both reported as being in urban territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of all persons who are admitted to the church through the sacrament of baptism.

As the American Old Catholic Church (Incorporated) was reported for the first time in 1936, no comparative figures are available.

The following table gives by States the number and membership of the churches, membership classified by sex and age, and data for Sunday schools. 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.

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.	2	452	201	251	80.1	55	397	12.2	2	12	80
Maryland.....	1	77	30	41	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----	77	-----	1	0	45
Louisiana.....	1	375	165	210	78.6	55	320	14.7	1	3	35

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The American Old Catholic Church is a derivation of the Old Catholic Church of Utrecht in Holland, through the Old Catholic Mission to England by Bishop Mathew, and Bishop de Landas Berghes who came to the United States in 1914 in an effort to unite the various groups of Old Catholics in America who had emigrated from the various European countries. Bishop Berghes died shortly after his arrival in the United States without fully accomplishing the work of consolidation. As the work was confined to special racial groups, each clinging tenaciously to its own language and culture, this was an obstacle to cohesion and proper development of the work among the rising generation who used English as their mother tongue with American education and culture. Out of this situation the American Old Catholic Church was organized by the Right Reverend George Augustus Newmark, a missionary bishop of Bishop Berghes' mission to the United States. The American Old Catholic Church was incorporated as an autonomous unit in 1927, for definite work among the English-speaking descendants of the original Old Catholic immigrants and for aggressive missionary work among the native-born American stock who have no church connections—whose numbers have been roughly estimated at approximately 50 percent of the total population.

The American Old Catholic Church prays for the unifying of the existing Old Catholic groups in this country and aims for closer fellowship with the present

<sup>1</sup> This statement was furnished by Rev. Murray L. Burnett, general secretary, American Old Catholic Church (Incorporated), Baltimore, Md.

Old Catholic churches of Europe, who are zealous for church unity, as evidenced by the Bonn Agreement which recently established (July 2, 1931) intercommunion between the Anglican and Old Catholic Churches.

This church desires to meet modern needs and problems peculiar to this age and state of civilization, and is pledged to definite teaching in faith and morals, and effective social service to the poor and oppressed. It makes a definite evangelistic appeal to unbelievers and the unchurched. It stands solidly for freedom of thought and speech, American ideals and institutions, and free public schools. It stands for law and order, and civil and religious liberty for all. It teaches loyalty to all that is fundamental, and liberality in all else.

During the worst years of the economic depression the clergy and communicants were sorely affected and forward work was handicapped, but they carry on with high hopes and a strong conviction of their mission.

The members of the church are scattered throughout the States of Michigan, Ohio, Missouri, Colorado, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Maryland. At present the communicant strength is approximately 2,000 souls, with 12 ordained priests, assisted by lay helpers, to minister to them.

### DOCTRINE

The American Old Catholic Church declares its belief in the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the Word of God and rule of faith. She entreats the faithful to read them diligently, not only as their duty and privilege, but in obedience to Christ's command. She regards as canonical the books of the Old and New Testaments and also holds to the unwritten Word of God commonly called tradition. The Books of the Apocrypha are read for examples of godly living and instruction in life and manners, but are not regarded as establishing any doctrine.

The Nicene Creed is accepted without the "filioque" interpolation, as the only one of universal obligation; also the two other symbols known as the Apostles' Creed and the Creed of St. Athanasius.

The Authority of the Seven Oecumenical Councils up to 787 A. D. she accepts, whose dogmatic decrees are today accepted by all the apostolic churches of the East and West.

The Seven Gospel Sacraments are held as part of the original deposit of faith "once for all delivered to the saints," namely, Baptism, Confirmation, Penance, Holy Eucharist, Unction, Holy Orders, Matrimony.

This church does not forbid her clergy to marry.

### ORGANIZATION

The general legislation of the American Old Catholic Church and the direction of all matters which concern and affect the church as a whole are vested in a general synod, subject to its declaration of faith and to such constitution and canons as it may from time to time adopt. Membership in the governing power of the church is vested in its bishops and priests. The senior bishop holds the rank of archbishop.

A consistory, composed of the officers of the synod, such as archbishop, bishops, chancellor, archdiocesan secretary, and dean of the seminary transacts the business of the church during the periods intervening between sessions of the general synod. Diocesan synods exist where there are five or more contiguous parishes, all self-supporting under a rector, with territorial boundaries set by the general synod. Parishes are administered by a rector and board of trustees.

The principal service on Sundays is the morning Mass, always in English, with a beautiful liturgy. The historic vestments are used. The use of incense is general. Holy communion is administered by intinction.

# NORTH AMERICAN OLD ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

## STATISTICS

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

The membership consists of all persons who are admitted to the church through the sacrament of baptism.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	36	29	7		
Members, number.....	14, 085	13, 643	1, 342	91.0	9.0
Average membership per church.....	416	470	192		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	7, 405	6, 817	678	91.0	9.0
Female.....	7, 400	6, 826	664	91.1	8.9
Males per 100 females.....	100.1	99.9	102.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	3, 458	3, 199	259	92.5	7.5
13 years and over.....	11, 527	10, 444	1, 083	90.6	9.4
Percent under 13 years.....	23.1	23.4	19.3		
Church edifices, number.....	32	26	6		
Value—number reporting.....	31	25	6		
Amount reported.....	\$220, 900	\$201, 175	\$19, 725	91.1	8.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$210, 525	\$100, 800	\$10, 725	90.6	9.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$10, 375	\$10, 375		100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$7, 126	\$3, 047	\$3, 288		
Debt—number reporting.....	25	22	3		
Amount reported.....	\$112, 725	\$108, 625	\$4, 100	96.4	3.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	6	3	3		
Parsonages, number.....	13	9	4		
Value—number reporting.....	13	9	4		
Amount reported.....	\$44, 025	\$32, 000	\$12, 025	72.7	27.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	36	20	7		
Amount reported.....	\$74, 222	\$67, 764	\$6, 458	91.3	8.7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$23, 740	\$21, 610	\$2, 130	91.0	9.0
All other salaries.....	\$30, 255	\$3, 655	\$600	93.5	6.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$9, 540	\$3, 998	\$553	94.2	5.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$9, 060	\$7, 770	\$1, 290	85.8	14.2
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$11, 967	\$11, 026	\$941	92.1	7.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2, 113	\$1, 918	\$195	90.8	9.2
Home missions.....	\$740	\$740		100.0	
Foreign missions.....	\$346	\$295	\$51	85.3	14.7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1, 832	\$1, 797	\$35	95.5	4.5
All other purposes.....	\$5, 573	\$4, 960	\$613	89.0	11.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2, 062	\$2, 337	\$923		
Sunday schools: <sup>2</sup>					
Churches reporting, number.....	36	20	7		
Officers and teachers.....	120	103	17	85.8	14.2
Scholars.....	4, 702	4, 425	277	94.1	5.9

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>2</sup> A weekday school is maintained, having sessions Wednesday evenings and Saturday mornings, which is attended by the same pupils as the Sunday school.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the North American Old Roman Catholic Church for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	36	27	<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Increase over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	36	27
Number.....	9	-----	Amount reported.....	\$74,222	\$102,438
Percent.....	(1)	-----	Pastors' salaries.....	\$23,740	
Members, number.....	14,985	14,793	All other salaries.....	\$9,255	
Increase over preceding census:			Repairs and improvements.....	\$9,548	
Number.....	192	-----	Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$9,060	\$95,439
Percent.....	1.3	-----	All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$11,967	
Average membership per church.....	410	548	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,113	
Church edifices, number.....	32	31	Home missions.....	\$740	
Value—number reporting.....	31	24	Foreign missions.....	\$346	\$6,999
Amount reported.....	\$220,900	\$347,435	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,882	
Average value per church.....	\$7,126	\$14,476	All other purposes.....	\$5,573	
Debt—number reporting.....	25	23	Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,062	\$3,794
Amount reported.....	\$112,725	\$121,657			
Parsonages, number.....	13	-----	<b>Sunday schools:</b>		
Value—number reporting.....	13	15	Churches reporting, number.....	36	24
Amount reported.....	\$44,025	\$71,936	Officers and teachers.....	120	44
			Scholars.....	4,702	3,446

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the North American Old Roman Catholic Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	36	29	7	14,985	13,643	1,342	7,495	7,490	100.1	36	120	4,702
NEW ENGLAND:												
New Hampshire.....	1	1	---	595	595	---	302	293	103.1	1	5	250
Massachusetts.....	3	3	---	1,337	1,337	---	661	676	97.8	3	13	347
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	8	7	1	4,186	3,375	311	2,081	2,105	98.9	8	27	1,201
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	3	2	1	405	152	253	209	196	106.6	3	8	114
Illinois.....	5	5	---	3,855	3,855	---	1,895	1,960	96.7	5	19	1,529
Michigan.....	3	1	2	362	53	309	207	155	133.5	3	7	87
Wisconsin.....	3	3	---	619	619	---	313	306	102.3	3	10	263
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	2	2	---	344	344	---	167	177	94.4	2	6	85
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
West Virginia.....	1	1	---	164	164	---	83	81	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	2	30
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Mississippi.....	4	1	3	644	175	469	314	330	95.2	4	8	116
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Texas.....	3	3	---	2,474	2,474	---	1,263	1,211	104.3	3	15	680

<sup>1</sup> 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.....	36	27	14,985	14,793	3,458	11,527	23.1
Massachusetts.....	3	3	1,337	5,194	267	1,070	20.0
New York.....	8	4	4,186	1,014	1,060	3,136	25.1
Ohio.....	3	2	405	1,144	85	320	21.0
Illinois.....	5	8	3,855	2,631	917	2,938	23.8
Michigan.....	3	3	362	1,065	70	292	19.3
Wisconsin.....	3	1	619	417	207	412	33.4
Mississippi.....	4	---	644	---	65	579	10.1
Texas.....	3	---	2,474	---	529	1,945	21.4
Other States.....	4	6	1,103	2,428	268	835	24.3

<sup>1</sup> Includes: New Hampshire, 1; Iowa, 2; and West Virginia, 1.

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

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

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	36	32	31	\$220,900	25	\$112,725	13	\$44,025
Massachusetts.....	3	3	3	21,150	3	9,050	2	(1)
New York.....	8	6	6	56,500	6	42,000	—	—
Illinois.....	5	5	4	25,275	4	13,000	1	(1)
Michigan.....	3	3	3	7,725	1	1,000	1	(1)
Wisconsin.....	3	3	3	21,500	3	12,500	1	(1)
Mississippi.....	4	4	4	12,000	1	1,700	4	12,000
Texas.....	3	3	3	27,350	3	15,275	3	10,500
Other States.....	7	5	5	49,400	4	17,600	1	21,525

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

2 Includes: New Hampshire, 1; Ohio, 2; Iowa, 1; and West Virginia, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	36	36	\$74,223	\$23,740	\$9,255	\$9,546	\$9,000	\$11,967	\$2,113	\$740	\$348	\$1,882	\$5,578
Massachusetts.....	3	3	6,551	2,340	1,445	245	500	985	115	85	20	235	581
New York.....	8	8	22,502	5,910	1,450	5,490	3,290	3,925	725	65	65	295	1,297
Ohio.....	3	3	3,488	1,985	—	72	620	420	30	—	10	30	315
Illinois.....	5	5	15,248	4,320	2,100	1,178	2,500	1,617	573	585	25	826	1,464
Michigan.....	3	3	2,318	810	600	93	75	351	100	—	35	35	219
Wisconsin.....	3	3	5,382	2,400	720	410	—	1,190	105	—	10	55	492
Mississippi.....	4	4	2,607	660	—	661	500	395	105	—	26	60	200
Texas.....	3	3	0,848	2,700	2,100	950	1,575	1,233	250	—	115	241	624
Other States.....	4	14	6,278	2,615	720	457	—	1,845	110	5	40	105	381

1 Includes: New Hampshire, 1; Iowa, 2; and West Virginia, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The North American Old Roman Catholic Church, while tracing its origin back to Apostolic times, was organized in the United States and Canada under the name of National Catholic Church in North America, and incorporated under this name in Columbus, Ohio, June 14, 1912.

The leader of the Old Catholic movement in England, the Most Reverend Arnold H. Mathew, consecrated the Prince and Duke de Landas Berghes, on June 29, 1912, and sent him to the United States in 1914 to reunite the scattered Old Roman Catholic churches; the National Catholic Church of America cordially received

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by the Most Reverend Carmel Henry Carfora, metropolitan-primate, North American Old Roman Catholic Church, Chicago, Ill., and approved by him in its present form.

de Landas Berghes, and elected him archbishop. On October 4, 1916, the archbishop consecrated Rev. Carmel Henry Carfora as his coadjutor and regionary bishop; and on October 17, 1917, the North American Old Roman Catholic Church was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois. The name of the church was changed to avoid confusion and from the desire to have no connection with other churches claiming to represent the Old Catholic movement in the United States. Bishop Carfora was elected archbishop of the United States and Canada in 1919, and on March 19, 1922, was made primate of all Old Roman Catholic churches. Since that time numerous independent churches of similar type, and probably not a few of the churches formed by Archbishop Vilatte, as well as individual churches of the Polish and Lithuanian Catholics, have united with this body, and its organization has been considerably strengthened.

### DOCTRINE

This church works for the restoration of the ancient Catholic system and the practice of the rites of the Holy Catholic Church, before the separation of the Eastern and Western churches; its purpose is the elevation of the moral and religious life of its people, according to the teachings of Jesus Christ and His Apostles. The following statement of belief is generally accepted:

We adhere strictly to the Holy Catholic Faith, once and for all delivered to the Saints and set forth in Apostolic Tradition, the Niceno-Constantinopolitan Creed, the definitions of the Eumenical Councils, and the teachings of the Holy Scriptures and the Fathers.

We acknowledge the decrees of the Synod of Jerusalem of 1672, prescribing belief, as *de fide* in the Seven Sacraments instituted by Our Lord Jesus Christ, in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and in Transubstantiation.

We practice the Veneration and Invocation of the Glorious and Immaculate Mother of God, of the Angels, and the Saints, and prayers for the faithful departed.

The North American Old Roman Catholic Church is identical with the Roman Catholic Church in worship, faith, morals, etc., but differs from it in discipline, mainly as follows:

1. It acknowledges the primacy of the successor of St. Peter, but is thoroughly American and loyal to all American institutions and ideals.
2. It has the Mass and other services in Latin, liturgical oriental, and in the language of the land where instituted, that is, English in America.
3. It advocates celibacy of the clergy, but does not expressly forbid the clergy to marry.
4. It ministers to anyone who requests its services, and any baptized Christian who lives according to its laws and regulations is welcomed to the movement.

### ORGANIZATION

The organization of the church centers in the primate, whose authority is supreme in faith and in all church matters, after due consideration in the general meeting of the Synod where are assembled the archbishops, bishops, general vicars, priests, and delegates.

As at present organized there are under the care of the primate five bishops, the Right Reverend Roman W. Slocinski, of Manchester, N. H.; the Right Reverend Edwin Wallace Hunter, D. D., regionary bishop of the United States and Canada, with residence at New Orleans, La.; the Right Reverend Albert D. Bell, bishop of Western California and the Pacific Coast; the Right Reverend H. P. Riel, bishop of Michigan; and the Right Reverend W. Drapik, bishop for the Ukrainians in the United States and Canada, with residence in Chicago, Ill.

The government is, however, democratic, because every officer, from the highest to the lowest, is chosen by the individual congregation, and confirmed by the primate, and each foreign group of churches has a bishop of its own nationality. The great aim of the church is that all, of every nationality, shall compose the "one unity" in Christ.

The institutional work in America includes the St. Francis Theological Seminary, in Chicago, with 12 students; homes for various religious orders; and homes for aged priests and for destitute men.

The church papers are The Catholic and Winnica Panska (Lord's Vineyard), both issued at Chicago, Ill., as the official organs of the primate and the archdiocese.

# OLD CATHOLIC CHURCH IN AMERICA.

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Old Catholic Church in 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 consists of all persons who are admitted to the church through the sacrament of baptism.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural <sup>1</sup>
Churches (local organizations), number.....	24	20	4		
Members, number.....	5,470	4,001	479	91.2	8.8
Average membership per church.....	228	250	120		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,218	2,018	200	91.0	9.0
Female.....	3,252	2,973	279	91.4	8.6
Males per 100 females.....	68.2	67.9	71.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	419	389	30	92.8	7.2
13 years and over.....	5,051	4,002	449	91.1	8.9
Percent under 13 years.....	7.7	7.8	6.3		
Church edifices, number.....	6	6			
Value—number reporting.....	5	5			
Amount reported.....	\$144,500	\$144,500		100.0	
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$144,500	\$144,500		100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$28,900	\$28,900			
Debt—number reporting.....	2	2			
Amount reported.....	\$20,500	\$20,500		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	2	2			
Parsonages, number.....	3	3			
Value—number reporting.....	3	3			
Amount reported.....	\$22,000	\$22,000		100.0	
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	10	3		
Amount reported.....	\$35,720	\$32,800	\$2,920	91.8	8.2
Pastors' salaries.....	\$3,400	\$2,000	\$500	85.3	14.7
All other salaries.....	\$3,450	\$3,450		100.0	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,610	\$2,610	\$100	96.2	3.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$5,500	\$5,500		100.0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$10,800	\$10,025	\$775	92.8	7.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$165	\$140	\$25	84.8	15.2
Home missions.....	\$690	\$690	\$30	95.7	4.3
Foreign missions.....	\$100	\$100		100.0	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$355	\$90	\$265	25.4	74.6
All other purposes.....	\$8,650	\$7,425	\$1,225	86.8	14.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,748	\$3,280	\$973		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	11	9	2		
Officers and teachers.....	36	27	9		
Scholars.....	259	224	35	86.5	13.5

<sup>1</sup> 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 Old Catholic Church in America for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	24	9	<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Increase over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	13	8
Number.....	15		Amount reported.....	\$35,720	\$19,347
Percent.....	(1)		Pastors' salaries.....	\$3,400	
Members, number.....	5,470	1,888	All other salaries.....	\$3,450	
Increase over preceding census:			Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,610	\$16,747
Number.....	3,582		Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$5,500	
Percent.....	189.7		All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$10,800	
Average membership per church.....	228	210	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$165	
Church edifices, number.....	6	5	Home missions.....	\$600	
Value—number reporting.....	5	4	Foreign missions.....	\$100	\$2,600
Amount reported.....	\$144,600	\$37,500	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$355	
Average value per church.....	\$28,900	\$9,375	All other purposes.....	\$8,660	
Debt—number reporting.....	2	4	Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,748	\$2,418
Amount reported.....	\$20,500	\$23,600	<b>Sunday schools:</b>		
Parsonages, number.....	3		Churches reporting, number.....	11	9
Value—number reporting.....	3	1	Officers and teachers.....	36	13
Amount reported.....	\$22,000	\$10,000	Scholars.....	259	997

1 Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Old Catholic Church in America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the 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 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported 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 <sup>1</sup>	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	24	20	4	5,470	4,991	479	2,218	3,252	68.2	11	36	259
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>												
Massachusetts.....	1	1		500	500		200	300	66.7			
Connecticut.....	2	1	1	80	55	25	25	55				
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>												
New York.....	4	4		1,858	1,858		773	1,085	71.2	2	9	75
New Jersey.....	6	4	2	875	732	143	366	509	71.9	4	8	55
Pennsylvania.....	1	1		234	234		110	124	88.7	1	3	15
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>												
Ohio.....	5	4	1	987	676	311	425	562	75.6	3	15	89
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>												
Maryland.....	1	1		325	325		50	275	18.2	1	1	25
West Virginia.....	1	1		156	156		75	81				
<b>PACIFIC:</b>												
Washington.....	2	2		310	310		131	179	73.2			
Oregon.....	1	1		145	145		63	82				

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.....	24	9	5,470	1,888	419	5,051	7.7
New York.....	4	—	1,858	—	70	1,788	3.8
New Jersey.....	6	4	875	757	85	790	9.7
Ohio.....	5	—	987	—	76	911	7.7
Other States.....	19	5	1,750	1,131	188	1,562	10.7

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches each in the States of Connecticut and Washington; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, and Oregon.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	24	13	\$35,720	\$3,400	\$3,450	\$2,610	\$5,500	\$10,800	\$185	\$690	\$100	\$355	\$3,650
New York.....	4	4	18,560	1,700	950	750	5,000	4,000	125	510	—	—	5,525
New Jersey.....	6	4	4,180	1,100	—	260	—	350	—	30	—	15	2,425
Other States.....	14	5	12,980	600	2,500	1,600	500	6,450	40	150	100	340	700

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Massachusetts, 1; Connecticut, 2; Ohio, 1; and Maryland, 1.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

The foundation of the Old Catholic Movement was laid at Munich, Germany, in 1871, at a conference of 500 delegates. In 1890 this movement spread to the United States.

The Old Catholic Church in America (sometimes called Western Orthodox Catholic Church) is divided into two parties at the present time—the Utrecht Conference, which has departed from the original basis of faith, and the Orthodox Old Catholics, who have remained true to the ancient faith. The Polish (Mariavite) Church, the Yugoslav Church, and the Old Catholic Church in America are united on the original platform of faith of the Old Catholics.

The Old Catholic Church in America derives its episcopate from the ancient Catholic Church of Holland and from the Eastern Orthodox Church. Its Synod of Bishops is presided over by an archbishop (William Henry Francis) of New York. The Polish bishop, who is a member of the Synod, is also bishop-delegate of the Old Catholic Church of Poland (Mariavite). The Greek bishop (Arsenius), member of the Synod, is also head of the autonomous Greek Orthodox Church in America. In 1924 the Old Catholic Church in America was officially recognized by the Holy Synod of Russia through the Metropolitan John, Plenipotentiary Delegate of the Holy Synod.

<sup>1</sup> This statement was prepared from information furnished by Rev. Victor James Horton, O. S. B., secretary of the archdiocese, Old Catholic Church in America, New York City.

The Old Catholic Church in America believes in the ancient faith, as held by the undivided Catholic Church prior to the great schism of 1054 A. D., and held by the Eastern Orthodox Church of today, namely, belief in the dogmatic decrees of the Seven Ecumenical Councils; and belief in the Seven Gospel Sacraments.

The services of the Old Catholic Church in America are in the vernacular. The secular clergy are permitted to marry before ordination. The Old Catholic Church does not advocate compulsory confession. The Old Catholic Church in America uses the traditional rites and ceremonies of the Latin Church or those of the Eastern Orthodox Church. Holy communion is given under both species and the participation of the congregation in worship is emphasized.

Of late years the Old Catholic Church in America has gained considerably in number and it has been necessary to appoint a vicar-general for the Germans in America.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES  
1936

BULLETIN No. 70

REFORMED BODIES

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY  
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

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CONSOLIDATED REPORT

---

Separate figures are given for the three denominations comprising  
the group of Reformed bodies, as follows:

Reformed Church in America

Christian Reformed Church

Free Magyar Reformed Church in 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.....	.....
<b>Total expenditures during year.....</b>	<b>.....</b>

**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.

# REFORMED BODIES

## GENERAL STATEMENT

The churches, aside from the Lutheran, that were the direct outcome of the Protestant reformation, trace their ecclesiastical origin to republican Switzerland, and those leaders in the cause of representative government, Zwingli, Calvin, and Melancthon. Of these the Swiss, Dutch, and some German churches came to be known as "Reformed," the Scotch and English as Presbyterian, and the French as Huguenot, while those in Bohemia and Hungary preserved their national names.

In the early colonization of America, Dutch and Germans, as well as Scotch and English, were prominent, and as a result there are four Reformed churches, two tracing their origin to Holland, one to the German Palatinate, and one to Hungary. The first church in New Amsterdam was organized by the Dutch in 1628, and for a considerable time the Hollanders were practically limited to that neighborhood. Somewhat later a German colony, driven from the Palatinate by the ruthless persecution of Louis XIV, settled in upper New York and Pennsylvania, and, as it grew, spread westward. Another Dutch immigration, which established its headquarters in Michigan, identified itself with the New York branch, but afterwards a minor part formed its own ecclesiastical organization. The New York branch, known at first as the Reformed Dutch Church, later adopted the title "Reformed Church in America"; similarly, the German Reformed Church became the Reformed Church in the United States. The third body is known as the Christian Reformed Church; while a fourth is styled the Free Magyar Reformed Church in America. This denomination was organized in 1924 by certain congregations which refused to accept the "Tiffin agreement," under whose terms the majority of the churches constituting the former Hungarian Reformed Church in America were formally transferred to the jurisdiction of the Reformed Church in the United States. There are also a small number of congregations called Netherlands Dutch, and Protestant Reformed Churches, and some Hungarian churches, which have no general ecclesiastical organization and are included under the head of Independent churches.

In its earlier history each body clung to its ancestral language, a practice which not infrequently checked a natural growth, although it had the advantage of giving to the newcomers a congenial church life, to which is largely due the fact that these communities have grown up loyal to the best interests both of their mother church and of their new country. As conditions changed, the use of English was accepted, and the older churches blended with the general interests of the community.

In their doctrine, polity, and general public life, the Reformed churches remain conservative. New ideas, simply because novel, have not had ready acceptance; yet new forms of organization, such as the various societies for young people and similar enterprises, have found a cordial welcome. In interdenominational relations they have always been friendly, are members of the Alliance of Reformed Churches, and early inaugurated foreign mission work. They have stood for high standards in education and scholarship and have furnished many men prominent in public life.

In doctrine they are generally Calvinistic. Their Heidelberg catechism emphasizes the general comfort of redemption in Christ, while the Westminster catechism teaches the same and emphasizes the sovereignty of God. The polity is presbyterian, differing from that of the Presbyterian churches only in the names of church offices and some minor details. They have a consistory instead of a session, a classis instead of a presbytery, and a general synod instead of a general assembly.

The denominations grouped under the name "Reformed Bodies," in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906, are listed in the following table, with the principal statistics as reported for the four periods. In 1926 it was noted that the Hungarian Reformed Church in America had been transferred to the jurisdiction of the

Reformed Church in the United States, with the exception of a few churches which did not approve the merger and organized in 1924 as the Free Magyar Reformed Church in America. Prior to 1936 the Reformed Church in the United States merged with the Evangelical Synod of North America under the name "Evangelical and Reformed Church," and is no longer presented with this group.

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

DENOMINATION AND CEN- SUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
<b>1936</b>								
Total for the group.....	986	299,694	903	\$30,326,429	948	\$5,670,517	924	153,961
Reformed Church in Amer- ica.....	695	184,536	627	24,851,873	657	4,010,032	675	119,317
Christian Reformed Church	272	107,993	257	4,999,077	272	1,588,186	233	34,062
Free Magyar Reformed Church in America.....	19	7,165	19	475,470	19	72,299	16	572
<b>1926</b>								
Total for the group.....	2,682	617,551	2,618	88,457,147	2,659	14,810,436	2,489	465,725
Reformed Church in Amer- ica.....	717	153,739	690	38,436,822	714	5,524,673	689	124,308
Reformed Church in the United States.....	1,709	361,286	1,680	44,662,875	1,692	7,488,446	1,614	315,343
Christian Reformed Church	245	98,534	238	5,061,850	242	1,700,760	178	25,281
Free Magyar Reformed Church in America.....	11	3,992	10	295,600	11	96,557	8	793
<b>1916</b>								
Total for the group.....	2,745	537,822	2,800	41,137,627	2,684	6,842,542	2,575	454,099
Reformed Church in Amer- ica.....	715	144,020	690	18,928,383	705	2,746,065	697	123,092
Reformed Church in the United States.....	1,758	344,374	1,663	20,116,336	1,714	3,247,773	1,658	304,250
Christian Reformed Church	226	38,668	209	1,668,308	221	1,715,193	188	24,445
Hungarian Reformed Church in America.....	46	9,851	38	434,600	44	133,511	32	2,312
<b>1906</b>								
Total for the group.....	2,583	449,514	2,477	30,648,247	-----	-----	2,345	361,548
Reformed Church in Amer- ica.....	657	124,938	639	15,553,250	-----	-----	639	120,705
Reformed Church in the United States.....	1,730	292,054	1,667	14,067,897	-----	-----	1,569	222,324
Christian Reformed Church	174	26,069	160	903,600	-----	-----	133	18,340
Hungarian Reformed Church in America.....	16	5,253	11	123,500	-----	-----	4	179

# REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Reformed Church in 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.

All baptized persons who have made confession of faith before the elders and the ministers are enrolled as full members. Baptism is administered to infants, but public confession of faith is not usually made before the twelfth or thirteenth year.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	695	320	375	46.0	54.0
Members, number	184,536	117,638	66,898	63.7	36.3
Average membership per church	266	368	178		
Membership by sex:					
Male	69,312	42,193	27,119	60.9	39.1
Female	88,970	56,020	32,950	63.0	37.0
Sex not reported	26,254	19,425	6,829	74.0	26.0
Males per 100 females	77.9	75.3	82.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	10,847	5,949	4,898	54.8	45.2
13 years and over	171,958	111,689	60,269	65.0	35.0
Age not reported	1,731		1,731		100.0
Percent under 13 years <sup>1</sup>	5.9	5.1	7.5		
Church edifices, number	680	317	360	46.2	53.8
Value—number reporting	627	287	340	45.8	54.2
Amount reported	\$24,851,873	\$10,054,323	\$5,797,550	76.7	23.3
Constructed prior to 1936	\$24,337,019	\$18,035,919	\$5,701,100	76.6	23.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	\$514,854	\$418,404	\$96,450	81.3	18.7
Average value per church	\$39,636	\$66,391	\$17,052		
Debt—number reporting	281	170	111	60.5	39.5
Amount reported	\$2,850,284	\$2,473,804	\$385,480	86.5	13.5
Number reporting "no debt"	288	96	190	33.6	66.4
Parsonages, number	502	249	313	44.3	55.7
Value—number reporting	532	235	297	44.2	55.8
Amount reported	\$3,204,465	\$1,900,615	\$1,363,850	58.2	41.8
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	657	298	359	45.4	54.6
Amount reported	\$4,010,032	\$2,823,831	\$1,186,201	70.4	29.6
Pastors' salaries	\$1,178,596	\$738,476	\$440,120	62.7	37.3
All other salaries	\$520,597	\$438,215	\$82,382	84.2	15.8
Repairs and improvements	\$285,039	\$178,528	\$106,511	62.6	37.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$231,570	\$187,140	\$44,430	80.8	19.2
All other current expenses, including interest	\$1,032,901	\$765,596	\$267,365	74.1	25.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$120,270	\$84,109	\$36,161	69.9	30.1
Home missions	\$132,447	\$86,078	\$46,369	65.0	35.0
Foreign missions	\$145,062	\$94,397	\$50,665	65.1	34.9
To general headquarters for distribution	\$203,882	\$136,654	\$67,228	67.0	33.0
All other purposes	\$159,608	\$114,638	\$44,970	71.8	28.2
Average expenditure per church	\$6,104	\$9,476	\$3,304		

<sup>1</sup> 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
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	675	310	365	45.9	54.1
Officers and teachers.....	13,678	8,312	5,366	60.8	39.2
Scholars.....	119,317	73,537	45,780	61.0	38.4
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	95	52	43	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Officers and teachers.....	643	393	250	61.1	38.9
Scholars.....	5,916	3,999	1,917	67.6	32.4
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	243	100	143	41.2	58.8
Officers and teachers.....	831	421	410	50.7	49.3
Scholars.....	20,705	9,212	11,553	44.4	55.6
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	4	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Officers and teachers.....	80	74	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Scholars.....	1,137	1,131	6	99.5	.5

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

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

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	695	717	715	657
Increase <sup>1</sup> over preceding census:				
Number.....	-22	2	58	-----
Percent.....	-3.1	0.3	8.8	-----
<b>Members, number.....</b>	184,536	153,739	144,929	124,938
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	30,797	8,810	19,991	-----
Percent.....	20.0	6.1	16.0	-----
Average membership per church.....	266	214	203	190
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	686	817	757	773
Value—number reporting.....	627	690	690	639
Amount reported.....	\$24,851,873	\$38,436,822	\$18,928,383	\$15,553,250
Average value per church.....	\$39,636	\$55,706	\$27,432	\$24,340
Debt—number reporting.....	281	250	258	198
Amount reported.....	\$2,859,284	\$2,580,473	\$1,093,623	\$729,225
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	502	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	532	580	528	489
Amount reported.....	\$3,264,465	\$5,002,275	\$2,378,790	\$2,022,450
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	657	714	705	-----
Amount reported.....	\$4,010,032	\$5,524,673	\$2,746,065	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,178,596	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	\$520,597	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$285,039	\$4,319,919	\$2,087,045	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$231,570	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,032,961	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$120,270	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$132,447	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$145,062	\$1,195,917	\$600,501	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$203,822	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$159,608	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$8,837	\$49,519	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$6,104	\$7,738	\$3,895	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	675	689	697	639
Officers and teachers.....	13,678	11,837	12,538	12,089
Scholars.....	119,317	124,308	123,092	120,705

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	695	320	375	184,536	117,638	66,898	69,312	88,970	26,264	77.9	675	13,878	119,317
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	277	132	145	66,812	45,265	21,547	21,391	30,595	14,826	69.9	261	4,654	34,376
New Jersey.....	150	98	52	43,652	35,026	8,626	16,327	23,352	3,973	69.9	148	3,028	27,277
Pennsylvania.....	8	4	4	1,053	967	689	617	849	187	72.7	7	181	1,561
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	1	1		300	300		135	165		81.8	1	23	250
Indiana.....	5	2	3	712	266	446	330	382		86.4	5	75	609
Illinois.....	30	18	12	12,235	9,424	2,811	5,059	5,818	1,358	87.0	30	857	8,491
Michigan.....	92	52	40	27,904	20,967	6,937	11,765	13,182	2,957	89.3	91	2,150	24,742
Wisconsin.....	14	5	9	5,947	2,391	3,556	2,856	3,091		92.4	14	329	3,540
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	11		11	2,347		2,347	1,142	1,205		94.8	11	158	1,817
Iowa.....	55	5	50	15,419	2,538	12,881	6,714	7,166	1,539	93.7	55	969	10,905
North Dakota.....	5		5	566		566	191	169	206	113.0	5	54	508
South Dakota.....	27		27	2,616		2,616	1,250	1,324	42	94.4	27	296	2,208
Nebraska.....	3		3	1,094		1,094	549	545		100.7	3	62	600
Kansas.....	2		2	321		321	30	26	265	(1)	2	27	220
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	2		2	196		196	65	131		49.6	2	25	597
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	1	1		158	158		66	62		(1)	1	9	80
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	1		1	161		161			161		1	15	103
Colorado.....	1	1		176	176		83	93		(1)	1	15	170
New Mexico.....	2		2	358		358	100	120	138	83.3	2	19	190
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	3		3	882		882	123	157	602	78.3	3	60	525
California.....	5	1	4	1,027	160	867	519	508		102.2	5	72	548

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

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Un- der 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	695	717	715	687	184, 636	153, 739	144, 929	124, 938	10, 847	171, 958	1, 731	5. 9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	277	294	300	297	66, 812	62, 855	66, 773	63, 350	1, 164	65, 400	248	1. 7
New Jersey.....	150	152	149	133	43, 652	39, 900	37, 959	32, 290	1, 348	42, 235	69	3. 1
Pennsylvania.....	8	8	9	10	1, 653	1, 803	1, 722	1, 079	31	1, 622	-----	1. 9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Indiana.....	5	4	3	4	712	436	267	268	30	682	-----	4. 2
Illinois.....	30	29	35	31	12, 235	6, 582	7, 053	4, 062	2, 415	9, 820	-----	19. 7
Michigan.....	92	86	76	63	27, 904	21, 282	14, 903	11, 260	2, 240	25, 664	-----	8. 0
Wisconsin.....	14	14	13	14	5, 947	4, 180	3, 076	2, 312	661	5, 286	-----	11. 1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	11	14	15	11	2, 347	1, 668	1, 109	852	-----	2, 347	-----	-----
Iowa.....	55	69	66	47	15, 419	9, 475	7, 575	4, 835	2, 058	11, 947	1, 414	14. 7
North Dakota.....	5	5	4	3	566	325	265	165	91	475	-----	16. 1
South Dakota.....	27	25	20	19	2, 610	1, 787	1, 214	847	284	2, 332	-----	10. 9
Nebraska.....	3	4	3	2	1, 094	853	1, 094	432	149	945	-----	13. 6
Kansas.....	2	3	4	2	321	269	200	213	-----	321	-----	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
South Carolina.....	-----	-----	2	5	-----	-----	46	140	-----	-----	-----	-----
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	2	3	2	-----	196	446	127	-----	25	171	-----	12. 8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	1	3	3	11	158	366	486	705	8	150	-----	5. 1
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	1	2	3	-----	161	71	136	-----	-----	161	-----	-----
New Mexico.....	2	3	1	-----	358	206	192	-----	71	287	-----	19. 8
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	3	3	3	2	882	469	277	95	-----	882	-----	-----
California.....	5	-----	-----	-----	1, 027	-----	-----	-----	272	755	-----	26. 5
Other States.....	2	5	4	3	476	676	365	233	-----	476	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Ohio, 1, and Colorado, 1.

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	695	686	627	\$24,851,873	281	\$2,859,284	532	\$3,204,465
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	277	271	246	13,491,717	80	1,077,261	191	1,367,000
New Jersey.....	150	150	133	6,440,342	73	807,750	116	939,615
Pennsylvania.....	8	8	7	179,500	1	5,615	5	28,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Indiana.....	5	5	5	30,500	2	6,500	3	10,500
Illinois.....	30	30	27	1,044,000	13	194,450	27	141,450
Michigan.....	92	91	85	2,233,780	57	606,795	76	366,300
Wisconsin.....	14	14	14	267,834	6	9,175	14	61,900
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	11	11	10	70,200	5	24,055	9	34,500
Iowa.....	55	55	51	763,350	25	78,870	48	199,800
North Dakota.....	5	6	5	20,300	2	5,200	4	10,000
South Dakota.....	27	25	23	75,200	7	3,874	20	44,800
Nebraska.....	3	3	3	27,500	2	5,386	3	15,600
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	3	3	3	34,500	2	3,900	3	8,500
California.....	5	5	5	39,800	3	0,834	4	14,000
Other States.....	10	10	10	117,750	3	15,600	9	22,500

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Kansas, Kentucky, and New Mexico; and 1 in each of the following—Ohio, Oklahoma, Montana, and Colorado.

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.....	695	657	\$4,010,032	\$1,178,596	\$520,597	\$285,039
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	277	258	1,786,758	523,332	294,030	128,865
New Jersey.....	150	138	949,818	295,333	121,982	71,755
Pennsylvania.....	8	7	30,572	11,445	3,701	4,151
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Indiana.....	5	5	13,771	6,020	680	1,120
Illinois.....	30	29	217,082	54,941	19,177	10,963
Michigan.....	92	89	530,024	129,440	48,337	28,030
Wisconsin.....	14	14	91,884	24,260	6,251	0,091
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	11	11	33,519	12,881	1,351	2,248
Iowa.....	55	54	240,393	75,175	11,526	18,283
North Dakota.....	5	5	0,746	2,725	380	115
South Dakota.....	27	26	30,046	13,283	2,435	1,428
Nebraska.....	3	3	7,848	4,065	530	124
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	3	3	11,731	4,208	685	358
California.....	5	5	26,460	9,400	550	5,643
Other States.....	10	10	33,380	12,098	8,892	2,895

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Kansas, Kentucky, and New Mexico; and 1 in each of the following—Ohio, Oklahoma, Montana, and Colorado.

TABLE 76.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued  
 [Separate presentation is limited to State, 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.....	\$231, 570	\$1, 032, 961	\$120, 270	\$132, 447	\$145, 062	\$203, 882	\$159, 608
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	83, 010	515, 444	39, 969	37, 951	32, 285	73, 391	58, 481
New Jersey.....	44, 617	250, 663	33, 533	28, 984	30, 434	39, 832	32, 685
Pennsylvania.....	105	6, 908	679	600	990	1, 684	219
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Indiana.....	500	1, 570	436	653	604	761	1, 427
Illinois.....	29, 060	40, 878	9, 472	12, 506	16, 696	10, 744	12, 645
Michigan.....	55, 306	129, 428	19, 665	22, 636	31, 799	36, 157	29, 835
Wisconsin.....	2, 420	18, 088	2, 369	4, 597	4, 912	14, 941	4, 956
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	919	6, 535	844	2, 378	2, 674	939	2, 750
Iowa.....	8, 961	45, 170	9, 913	18, 617	20, 256	18, 335	13, 157
North Dakota.....	46	1, 817	40	401	484	251	487
South Dakota.....	1, 226	6, 043	398	900	1, 037	2, 202	1, 094
Nebraska.....		1, 280	132	518	435	501	263
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	1, 535	2, 216	576	194	201	1, 467	291
California.....	3, 306	3, 364	275	784	728	1, 350	1, 060
Other States.....	550	2, 557	1, 978	828	1, 527	1, 327	758

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

PARTICULAR SYNOD AND CLASSIS	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	695	184, 536	627	\$24, 851, 873	281	\$2, 859, 284	657	\$4, 010, 032	675	119, 317
Synod of Albany:										
Albany.....	18	3, 501	15	682, 728	4	26, 762	15	82, 211	18	1, 040
Greece.....	6	1, 048	5	209, 000	1	1, 500	5	23, 728	6	437
Montgomery.....	25	4, 665	23	795, 500	4	28, 300	24	80, 247	24	2, 344
Rensselaer.....	12	2, 113	12	274, 500	3	4, 333	12	41, 668	12	1, 261
Rochester.....	17	3, 860	14	273, 000	4	9, 100	17	61, 956	17	2, 866
Saratoga.....	8	1, 055	7	113, 000	1	300	7	14, 888	8	503
Schenectady.....	16	5, 152	15	533, 800	6	51, 653	16	91, 680	16	3, 049
Schoharie.....	9	833	6	55, 000	1	3, 750	9	21, 365	8	516
Synod of Chicago:										
Chicago.....	22	9, 250	19	476, 600	10	55, 900	21	145, 065	22	5, 775
Grand Rapids.....	26	9, 626	25	826, 930	18	284, 692	25	201, 397	26	7, 672
Holland.....	27	9, 139	24	477, 200	13	90, 624	26	144, 341	26	7, 178
Illinois.....	6	2, 566	6	484, 000	4	144, 050	6	63, 592	6	2, 365
Kalamazoo.....	18	4, 216	16	452, 000	11	112, 929	17	89, 635	18	4, 455
Muskegon.....	23	5, 299	22	498, 650	15	118, 560	23	105, 110	23	5, 782
Wisconsin.....	15	6, 257	14	267, 834	6	9, 175	15	97, 451	15	3, 953
Synod of Iowa:										
California.....	5	1, 027	5	30, 800	3	9, 834	5	26, 460	5	548
Cascades.....	4	1, 043	4	36, 500	3	4, 650	4	13, 520	4	628
Dakota.....	19	2, 824	16	119, 300	6	18, 004	19	30, 002	19	1, 756
Germania.....	17	1, 973	16	69, 600	1	1, 700	16	27, 867	17	1, 808
Pella.....	9	3, 095	9	163, 500	6	17, 730	9	46, 306	9	2, 487
Pleasant Prairie.....	20	3, 323	19	278, 500	4	4, 700	19	73, 429	20	3, 133
East Sioux.....	21	5, 893	20	248, 150	13	41, 926	21	73, 813	21	3, 659
West Sioux.....	23	6, 172	21	255, 250	14	54, 155	23	90, 098	23	4, 038

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

PARTICULAR SYNOD AND CLASSIS	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
<b>Synod of New Brunswick:</b>										
Bergen.....	20	5,816	18	\$970,000	9	\$122,345	19	\$134,433	20	4,304
South Bergen.....	6	2,521	3	320,000	2	22,300	3	48,519	6	1,498
Monmouth.....	9	1,734	0	171,000	4	20,900	9	27,580	9	800
Newark.....	19	7,147	15	920,070	12	171,590	17	130,756	19	3,881
New Brunswick.....	18	4,997	16	794,569	8	23,581	16	96,232	18	2,581
Palisades.....	11	4,959	11	649,000	5	139,053	11	136,212	11	3,152
Paramus.....	28	7,402	25	1,278,903	9	68,975	26	192,725	27	4,695
Passaic.....	24	5,977	22	1,020,500	17	224,085	23	146,261	23	4,326
Philadelphia.....	12	2,438	11	289,600	2	6,615	11	48,207	12	2,070
Raritan.....	15	3,937	14	573,200	8	22,960	14	67,525	15	2,193
<b>Synod of New York:</b>										
Hudson.....	10	1,790	10	271,800	3	5,732	10	36,969	10	960
South Long Island.....	21	5,817	18	1,458,500	10	75,200	10	157,759	21	3,929
North Long Island.....	29	7,649	26	1,922,697	16	157,750	27	185,574	29	5,310
New York.....	34	13,527	32	3,072,750	14	451,448	33	608,553	28	3,804
Orange.....	20	3,808	20	540,300	2	6,783	20	65,028	18	1,936
Poughkeepsie.....	10	2,475	10	570,000	1	89,000	10	75,023	10	975
Ulster.....	30	5,022	25	1,201,400	3	14,000	25	77,340	25	2,164
Westchester.....	13	3,598	9	1,188,242	5	142,650	10	121,107	13	2,488

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

### DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Reformed Church in America traces its origin to the Reformed Church in Holland. After the Reformation had triumphed in the northern provinces of the Netherlands, Holland became a stronghold of the Protestant faith and a refuge from persecution in other countries. The congregations worshipped at first as "The Churches of the Netherlands under the Cross," but before 1560 a united organization had been formed, and in 1566 and 1568 important synods were in session. The presbyterian form of government, as set forth by Calvin, was adopted; ministers, elders, and deacons were the constituted officers, and, in the local church, formed the consistory. The Belgic Confession of Faith and the Heidelberg Catechism were adopted as the standards of doctrine. A liturgy drawn from early sources and from liturgies in use elsewhere at the time was introduced in the churches. In 1618-19 the canons of the Synod of Dort were also made a doctrinal standard.

The Reformed religion came to New Netherland with the earliest Dutch settlers. "Comfortors of the Sick" were commissioned to minister to the spiritual needs of the colonists. They conducted informal religious services until the arrival of the first minister of the New Amsterdam Church, Rev. Jonas Michaelius, on April 7, 1628. In that same year the church, now known as the "Collegiate Church," the oldest church in the Middle States, was formally organized.

At first the work in America was in charge of the Synod of Holland, or more directly, the Classis of Amsterdam. The ministers, who were few in number, came from Holland. Toward the middle of the eighteenth century the exercise of authority here became the occasion of sharp and protracted controversy, and two parties arose, the Coetus and Conferentie, the issue in the latter part of the century being the entire independence of the American church.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. John A. Ingham, D. D., stated clerk of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, New York City, and approved by him in its present form.

The education and ordination of ministers were the chief points of controversy. Not enough ministers were coming from Holland. It was a long, difficult, and expensive thing to send young men to Holland for education or for ordination if educated here. Foremost in advocating education and ordination in this country were Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, who came in 1719-20 to serve the churches in the Raritan Valley, in New Jersey, and his sons, John and Theodorus. Following their efforts, and under the immediate leadership of Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh, then minister of the Raritan Valley churches, and Hendrick Fisher the elder, a college was founded. It was one of the nine colonial colleges and received its first charter in 1766 and its second in 1770 from George III of England. It was located at New Brunswick, N. J., and was called Queen's College; in 1825 its name was changed to Rutgers College. John Henry Livingston was appointed professor of theology in 1784. This was the beginning of the first theological seminary to be established in this country. The founding of the college and the seminary practically coincided with the emerging of the church into its independent American organization.

John Henry Livingston, returning in 1770 from theological study at Utrecht to take charge of the New York church, brought with him a plan of union which formally united the church and made virtually complete the independent authority which had been growing for 20 years. A General Body and five Particular Bodies were created. In 1792 a more formal constitution was adopted, and in 1794 the General Synod was organized. The presbyterian form of government was retained and the three doctrinal standards brought from the Netherlands continued to be the accepted standards of the church. The liturgy was adopted in 1771, although some changes have been made in it from time to time. The constitution also has been revised at different times, the last extensive revision having been made in 1916. Two names were in use at the time of the adoption of the constitution in 1792—namely, "The Dutch Reformed Church in North America" and "The Reformed Dutch Church in the United States of America." In 1819 the church was incorporated as "The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church." In 1867 the name was changed to "The Reformed Church in America."

The church spread and grew strong in New York and New Jersey. In the middle of the nineteenth century it received an increment of great importance and promise in the large Dutch immigration. This immigration was made up of whole congregations which, with their ministers, sought relief from religious troubles in the homeland. In 1850 the first of these congregations became formally a part of the Reformed Church in America. These people settled in the North and Middle West, beginning in Michigan and Iowa. The coming of such colonists continued, their descendants multiplied, and they spread through these and neighboring States. New congregations were and are still constantly being formed. Thus, in the West, as well as in the East, the strength of the church has increased. An outgrowth of the Dutch settlement and religious life in the West was the founding of Hope College at Holland, Mich., in 1866, and of the Western Theological Seminary. Central College, at Pella, Iowa, became a Reformed Church institution in 1916. The Northwestern Classical Academy, at Orange City, Iowa, added a junior college in 1928.

The earliest efforts of the church toward general extension in domestic mission lines were begun in 1786 when the church at Saratoga petitioned the synod for a minister, and a committee was appointed to devise some plan of preaching the Gospel in destitute localities. This was followed by similar applications from Dutch families in Pennsylvania and Kentucky, while a number of churches in Canada were also cared for. For many years the Classis of Albany acted as agent of the synod in looking after such localities in the North. The Canadian churches were subsequently transferred to the Presbyterians. In 1806 the General Synod assumed the management of all missionary operations, and it continued to send out itinerants, though not a few of the churches planted failed to develop on account of lack of frequent ministrations.

In 1822 several private individuals formed the Missionary Society of the Reformed Dutch Church, which was soon adopted by the synod. A similar organization was started at Albany in 1828, and in 1831 the Board of Domestic Missions was organized. From that time the movement became more aggressive. In 1837 a church was organized in Illinois, followed in a few years by churches in Michigan and Wisconsin. With the development of Dutch immigration in the West, the demand for missionary labor increased, and the board was reorganized in 1849. Five years later the plan of a church building fund to aid needy churches was proposed.

The foreign missionary interests of the church were of early origin, some of the earliest Dutch ministers engaging also in work for the Indians. In 1796 the New York Missionary Society was formed by members of the Presbyterian, Reformed Dutch, and Baptist churches. This was succeeded in 1816 by the United Missionary Society, which in 1826 was merged in the American Board;<sup>2</sup> but in 1832 a plan was adopted by which the Reformed Church in America, retaining its general connection with that board, conducted its own missions, developing work in India, China, Japan, and later in Arabia.

The necessity for an adequate and adequately trained ministry led very early in the history of the church to the formation of "Cent Societies" and "Education Societies" in individual churches and classes, the purpose of these being in each instance the financial aid of students for the ministry. On May 7, 1828, a group of ministers and elders of the Collegiate Church of New York met and organized "The Education Society of the Reformed Dutch Church" and raised funds for the aid of such students. In 1831 this society was adopted by the General Synod and renamed "The Board of Education of the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church," and it has functioned in this field since that time. The board was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1869. Its functions have been enlarged from time to time. Its activities at present are outlined in the section on "Work."

### DOCTRINE

The doctrinal standards of the Reformed Church in America are the Belgic Confession, the Heidelberg Catechism, and the Canons of the Synod of Dort. The church is thus a distinctively Calvinistic body. It has a liturgy for optional use in public worship, with forms of prayer. Some parts of the liturgy, as those for the administration of baptism and the Lord's Supper and for the ordination of ministers, elders, and deacons, are obligatory; the forms of prayer, the marriage service, etc., are not obligatory. Children are "baptized as heirs of the Kingdom of God and of His Covenant"; adults are baptized (by sprinkling or immersion, as preferred) on profession of repentance for sin and faith in Christ. All baptized persons are considered members of the church, are under its care, and are subject to its government and discipline. No subscription to a specific form of words being required, admission to communion and full membership is on confession of faith before the elders and minister.

Ministers on being ordained are required to subscribe to the standards and polity of the church.

### ORGANIZATION

The polity of the Reformed Church is presbyterian. The government of the local church is under the control of a consistory which is composed of the minister, elders, and deacons, who are elected by the members of the church over 18 years of age. The minister and elders have particular care of the spiritual interests, and the deacons of the collection of alms and relief of the poor and distressed. The Collegiate Church (College of Churches) is a collection of worshiping congregations under the governance of a single consistory.

The classis, which has immediate supervision of the churches and the ministry, consists of all the ministers within a certain district, and an elder from each consistory within that district, collegiate churches being entitled to an elder for each worshiping assembly. The classes of a certain district are combined in a particular synod, composed of four ministers and four elders from every classis within its bounds, which acts as an intermediate court in certain cases but has special supervision of church activities within its borders. The highest court of the church is the General Synod. It consists of ministers and elders from each classis nominated by the classes to the particular synods, which have power to appoint them as delegates to the General Synod. In default of nomination by a classis the particular synod makes appointments. Classes meet semiannually in the spring and fall; the particular synods, annually in May; the General Synod, annually in June.

The Reformed Church in America is a member of the Alliance of Reformed Churches throughout the World holding the Presbyterian system and of the World Council of Churches. It is also a constituent member of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. It maintains English services at The Hague, in the Netherlands, during the summer season.

<sup>2</sup> The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, organized in 1810 as an interdenominational society, is now a distinctively Congregational society.

## WORK

The home missionary work of the church is carried on largely through the Board of Domestic Missions. This board aids weak churches and founds new churches of the denomination throughout the country, assists by grant or loan in the erection of church buildings, organizes Bible schools, and employs missionaries in evangelistic work. During 1936 it supported, in whole or in part, 125 churches and missions, reaching 6,925 families and 14,678 Bible school scholars.

An allied agency is the Women's Board of Domestic Missions, which maintains work in the Kentucky mountains and among American Indians. It also cooperates with the Board of Domestic Missions in work in the State of Chiapas, Mexico. The total receipts of both boards in 1936 were nearly \$300,000.

The foreign missionary work of the church is carried on by the Board of Foreign Missions. The Arabian Mission, independently inaugurated in 1889, was adopted by the Reformed Church in America in 1894. Its separate board of trustees was merged with the Board of Foreign Missions in 1925. In 1924 the United Mission in Mesopotamia was organized as a joint enterprise of the foreign missionary boards of the Presbyterian, U. S. A., the Reformed Church in the United States, and the Reformed Church in America. Besides Arabia and Mesopotamia, work is carried on in China, India, and Japan. The 1936 report shows 32 stations, 264 outstations, 137 missionaries, 1,100 native helpers, 66 churches with 12,000 communicant members, and 311 Sunday schools with 12,700 scholars. The educational department reports 2 theological schools and over 250 schools and colleges with over 16,000 students. There were 22 hospitals and dispensaries, giving more than 260,000 treatments; also 3 orphanages. The total income for foreign work in the year 1936 was over \$400,000. There are endowments amounting to \$1,000,000. The Woman's Board of Foreign Missions is an auxiliary organization, actively cooperating in all fields.

For 25 years after the organization of the board (1832) it worked in connection with the American board. In 1857 it withdrew and since then has conducted its own foreign mission enterprises. It has cooperated with other boards and societies in a variety of common undertakings, especially in the educational field. Perhaps the most significant of these joint enterprises has been the United Mission in Mesopotamia mentioned previously. The indigenous churches which have grown up are union organizations, looking toward the development of self-governing and self-propagating national churches.

The work of the Board of Education lies in three distinct fields, as follows:

1. Student aid: Scholarships have been established for the aid of students for the ministry of the Reformed Church, the income of which, supplemented by gifts from the churches, enables the board to provide scholarship aid for an average of about 85 persons each year. In addition to students for the ministry, aid is granted to medical students who have in mind foreign mission work under the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church. The amount thus granted in aid is repayable only if the recipient fails to serve for a period of 5 years after graduation (7 years in the case of medical missionary students).

2. Recruiting for the ministry: Initiative and leadership in this field are delegated to this board.

3. Relationship to the theological seminaries, colleges (including a junior college), and academies of the Reformed Church in America: This relationship has been defined as one of "advice, counsel, and cooperation." The cooperation consists in large measure of grants from available funds for the current expenses of the various institutions, made necessary by the fact that practically all of them are inadequately endowed. The total expenditures of the board for all purposes during 1936 were \$108,000.

The Department of Publication and Sales of the Board of Education publishes and sells religious books, church and church school supplies, and minutes of the General Synod.

Through the Department of Religious Education the Board of Education directs and promotes the work of the Bible schools and young people's societies; also the Youth Fellowship Movement, begun in 1934. This department conducts summer conferences, approves missionary projects, and assumes responsibility for weekday religious education and leadership training. The enrollment in weekday schools is over 29,000; in Bible schools, 138,736. The Bible schools and young people's societies contributed to the benevolent boards some \$68,000.

The Board of Education also arranges and promotes evangelistic programs, and makes grants of hymnals, liturgies, and other supplies to needy churches and Bible schools.

The Ministers' Fund (incorporated in 1923) administers the Widows' Fund, the Disabled Ministers' Fund, and the Ministerial Pension Fund. It holds permanent funds amounting to \$2,161,008. During the year 1936-37 it made payments to 315 beneficiaries. Its total receipts for the year were \$183,533. A Contributory Annuity Fund and a Lay Workers' Retirement Fund have been established to furnish support for ministers and lay workers upon retirement.

The American Bible Society is one of the recognized agencies of the church and is included in the general budget of benevolences.

# CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH

## STATISTICS

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

The membership of this denomination includes not only the adult communicant members but also those children who have been baptized in the church but have not yet reached the age of confirmation.

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.....	272	106	166	39.0	61.0
Members, number.....	1,07,998	58,951	49,942	53.8	46.2
Average membership per church.....	397	548	301		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	51,440	27,639	23,801	53.7	46.3
Female.....	52,508	28,574	23,934	54.4	45.6
Sex not reported.....	4,045	1,838	2,207	45.4	54.6
Males per 100 females.....	98.0	96.7	99.4		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	28,775	14,562	14,213	50.6	49.4
13 years and over.....	70,944	38,601	32,343	54.4	45.6
Age not reported.....	8,274	4,888	3,386	59.1	40.9
Percent under 13 years <sup>1</sup> .....	28.9	27.4	30.5		
Church edifices, number.....	259	100	159	38.6	61.4
Value—number reporting.....	257	99	158	38.5	61.5
Amount reported.....	\$4,999,077	\$3,368,004	\$1,631,073	67.4	32.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$4,944,308	\$3,356,948	\$1,587,450	67.9	32.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$54,679	\$11,056	\$43,623	20.2	79.8
Average value per church.....	\$19,452	\$34,020	\$10,323		
Debt—number reporting.....	197	82	115	41.6	58.4
Amount reported.....	\$1,341,911	\$958,911	\$383,000	71.5	28.5
Number reporting "no debt".....	46	11	35	(?)	(?)
Parsonages, number.....	244	93	151	38.1	61.9
Value—number reporting.....	237	90	147	38.0	62.0
Amount reported.....	\$1,148,376	\$622,205	\$526,171	54.2	45.8
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	272	106	166	39.0	61.0
Amount reported.....	\$1,588,186	\$953,157	\$635,029	60.0	40.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$399,986	\$190,042	\$209,944	47.5	52.5
All other salaries.....	\$113,704	\$78,556	\$35,148	69.1	30.9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$107,574	\$53,009	\$54,565	49.3	50.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$115,746	\$75,893	\$39,853	65.6	34.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$302,658	\$196,747	\$105,911	65.0	35.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$185,462	\$131,450	\$54,012	70.9	29.1
Home missions.....	\$77,247	\$53,105	\$24,142	68.7	31.3
Foreign missions.....	\$57,977	\$37,652	\$20,325	64.8	35.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$91,112	\$48,611	\$42,501	53.2	46.8
All other purposes.....	\$136,720	\$88,292	\$48,428	64.6	35.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$5,839	\$8,992	\$3,825		

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	233	98	135	42.1	57.9
Officers and teachers.....	3,273	1,745	1,528	53.3	46.7
Scholars.....	34,062	19,015	15,047	55.8	44.2
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	22	11	11	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Officers and teachers.....	113	72	41	63.7	36.3
Scholars.....	1,320	635	685	48.1	51.9
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	70	17	53	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Officers and teachers.....	281	76	205	27.0	73.0
Scholars.....	8,084	1,987	6,097	24.6	75.4
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	16	7	9	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Officers and teachers.....	171	78	93	45.6	54.4
Scholars.....	3,368	2,303	1,055	68.6	31.4

<sup>2</sup> 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 Christian Reformed Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	272	245	226	174
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	27	19	52	-----
Percent.....	11.0	8.4	29.9	-----
Members, number.....	107,993	98,534	38,668	26,669
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	9,459	( <sup>1</sup> )	11,900	-----
Percent.....	9.6	-----	45.0	-----
Average membership per church.....	397	402	171	153
Church edifices, number.....	259	263	233	181
Value—number reported.....	267	238	200	160
Amount reported.....	\$4,999,077	\$5,061,850	\$1,658,308	\$903,690
Average value per church.....	\$19,452	\$21,288	\$7,034	\$5,648
Debt—number reported.....	107	160	151	98
Amount reported.....	\$1,341,911	\$1,042,232	\$486,408	\$216,287
Parsonages, number.....	244	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reported.....	237	224	184	136
Amount reported.....	\$1,148,376	\$1,515,650	\$619,095	\$290,250
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	272	242	221	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,588,186	\$1,700,700	\$715,193	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$390,986	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	\$113,704	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$107,574	\$1,170,408	\$453,803	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$115,746	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$302,658	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$185,462	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$77,247	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$57,977	\$521,352	\$240,962	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$91,112	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$136,720	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	-----	\$20,428	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$5,839	\$7,028	\$3,236	-----
<b>Sunday schools:</b>				
Churches reporting, number.....	233	178	188	133
Officers and teachers.....	3,273	1,948	1,681	1,424
Scholars.....	34,062	25,281	24,445	18,340

<sup>1</sup> The membership for 1926 includes both communicants and baptized members not yet confirmed; at preceding censuses communicant members only were reported. Because of this fact, the increase from 1916 to 1926 is not shown, as the data are not comparable.

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

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	273	106	166	107,993	58,051	49,942	51,440	52,508	4,045	98.0	833	3,273	34,022
NEW ENGLAND:													
Massachusetts.....	1	---	1	507	---	507	245	262	---	93.5	1	20	290
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	3	1	2	538	266	322	278	310	---	89.7	3	44	291
New Jersey.....	15	13	2	7,644	7,300	344	3,700	3,667	277	100.9	15	312	3,178
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	4	3	1	937	707	230	466	471	---	98.9	4	64	416
Indiana.....	5	2	3	2,152	779	1,373	743	761	648	97.6	4	48	542
Illinois.....	21	15	6	11,296	9,166	2,130	5,531	5,765	---	95.9	19	323	3,425
Michigan.....	105	48	57	51,700	32,893	18,807	24,988	25,589	1,123	97.7	93	1,495	17,272
Wisconsin.....	11	5	6	3,468	2,002	1,466	1,745	1,723	---	101.3	8	65	743
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	17	2	15	4,611	338	4,273	2,240	2,254	117	99.4	15	139	1,202
Iowa.....	42	6	36	12,349	1,839	10,510	5,975	5,994	380	99.7	35	380	3,893
North Dakota.....	2	---	2	344	---	344	171	173	---	98.8	2	24	119
South Dakota.....	12	1	11	3,011	132	2,879	1,571	1,440	---	109.1	9	90	874
Kansas.....	2	---	2	624	---	624	315	309	---	101.9	2	38	265
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Texas.....	1	---	1	40	---	40	21	19	---	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	6	21
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	4	---	4	988	---	988	101	97	790	( <sup>1</sup> )	2	14	82
Idaho.....	1	---	1	145	---	145	79	66	---	( <sup>1</sup> )	1	8	73
Colorado.....	4	3	1	1,166	1,146	20	562	604	---	93.0	4	48	312
New Mexico.....	4	---	4	899	---	899	306	593	---	51.6	2	33	178
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	9	1	8	3,061	372	2,689	1,514	1,547	---	97.9	5	42	439
California.....	9	6	3	2,463	1,111	1,352	889	864	710	102.9	8	80	387

<sup>1</sup> Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	272	245	228	174	107,993	98,534	38,668	26,669	28,775	70,944	8,274	28.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	3	3	5	6	588	776	389	298	46	542	-----	7.8
New Jersey.....	15	14	13	17	7,644	7,266	3,067	2,392	2,166	4,868	610	30.8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	4	4	4	4	937	801	446	382	270	667	-----	28.8
Indiana.....	5	4	4	3	2,152	1,526	719	659	512	992	648	34.0
Illinois.....	21	18	14	9	11,296	9,851	3,093	2,332	2,511	6,632	2,153	27.5
Michigan.....	105	100	88	66	51,700	48,088	20,645	14,719	13,788	35,930	1,982	27.7
Wisconsin.....	11	10	9	7	3,468	2,911	1,344	761	1,025	2,443	-----	29.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	17	17	16	10	4,611	4,381	1,205	615	1,544	2,950	117	34.4
Iowa.....	42	40	34	31	12,340	12,437	4,276	2,900	3,838	7,784	727	33.0
North Dakota.....	2	2	3	1	344	293	152	77	112	232	-----	32.6
South Dakota.....	12	11	11	8	3,011	2,694	1,107	499	786	1,658	537	31.8
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	4	4	5	2	988	972	351	135	50	148	700	25.3
Colorado.....	4	3	4	1	1,166	994	282	21	282	884	-----	24.2
New Mexico.....	4	-----	-----	-----	899	-----	-----	-----	195	704	-----	21.7
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	9	6	5	3	3,061	2,253	627	284	931	2,130	-----	30.4
California.....	9	8	4	-----	2,463	1,512	164	-----	509	1,244	710	29.0
Other States.....	2	5	4	7	1,316	1,779	821	505	210	1,106	-----	16.0

<sup>1</sup> Based on membership with age classification reported.

<sup>2</sup> Includes: Massachusetts, 1; Kansas, 2; Texas, 1; and Idaho, 1.

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	272	259	257	\$4,989,077	197	\$1,341,011	237	\$1,148,376
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	3	3	3	28,000	3	5,914	3	15,500
New Jersey.....	15	15	15	575,056	11	161,720	13	107,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	4	4	4	48,000	1	4,300	4	18,500
Indiana.....	5	5	5	132,000	3	32,150	3	14,000
Illinois.....	21	21	21	815,298	17	330,100	16	145,135
Michigan.....	105	99	99	2,234,950	78	409,282	96	496,971
Wisconsin.....	11	11	11	169,790	9	80,670	9	38,500
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	17	16	16	110,500	14	29,780	17	55,000
Iowa.....	42	40	40	413,650	29	132,845	37	140,600
South Dakota.....	12	12	11	145,800	10	28,087	10	28,570
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	4	4	4	31,200	3	8,320	3	7,000
Colorado.....	4	4	3	24,200	2	13,957	4	12,500
New Mexico.....	4	3	3	20,000			1	(1)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	9	8	8	55,033	6	22,180	8	20,000
California.....	9	7	7	66,500	7	33,156	7	25,000
Other States.....	7	7	7	129,100	4	49,460	6	24,100

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.<sup>2</sup> Includes: Massachusetts, 1; North Dakota, 2; Kansas, 2; Texas, 1; and Idaho, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements
United States.....	272	272	\$1,588,186	\$399,986	\$113,704	\$107,574
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	3	3	16,647	5,400	564	791
New Jersey.....	15	15	137,615	32,825	14,225	6,102
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	4	4	20,669	7,120	1,480	1,353
Indiana.....	5	5	36,634	7,951	3,214	2,454
Illinois.....	21	21	200,945	39,100	15,302	15,051
Michigan.....	105	105	738,428	165,747	56,895	52,430
Wisconsin.....	11	11	52,812	15,366	3,454	4,789
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	17	17	50,174	20,497	2,431	3,433
Iowa.....	42	42	154,065	52,870	7,533	9,582
South Dakota.....	12	12	27,884	12,694	1,077	2,254
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	4	4	13,305	4,125	100	257
Colorado.....	4	4	22,416	5,983	959	1,214
New Mexico.....	4	4	5,160	1,800	816	848
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	9	9	40,138	9,878	2,019	3,068
California.....	9	9	41,917	11,170	2,535	2,145
Other States.....	7	7	30,377	7,460	1,100	1,803

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local re- lief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$115,746	\$302,658	\$185,462	\$77,247	\$57,977	\$91,112	\$136,720
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	668	3,493	1,036	500	370	1,468	448
New Jersey.....	10,245	20,461	14,825	5,416	5,733	5,809	21,974
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	80	2,282	2,776	922	870	2,098	1,688
Indiana.....	4,450	7,825	3,684	756	997	3,477	1,826
Illinois.....	17,845	49,267	30,853	9,425	6,810	8,000	8,392
Michigan.....	53,037	135,237	88,551	42,699	30,815	42,460	70,557
Wisconsin.....	4,502	8,370	5,222	2,200	1,603	4,180	3,036
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	3,719	8,865	3,287	1,829	1,551	1,491	3,071
Iowa.....	9,273	28,970	14,227	7,657	5,125	6,337	12,491
South Dakota.....	546	5,540	1,897	994	814	1,016	1,082
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	100	4,934	1,700			139	1,860
Colorado.....	750	2,460	6,201	1,460	521	2,314	548
New Mexico.....		229	203	176	350	519	219
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	3,143	11,302	4,230	638	315	4,421	1,124
California.....	3,620	5,928	3,530	1,163	1,450	4,286	6,090
Other States.....	3,678	7,495	2,280	1,406	644	2,197	2,314

1 Includes: Massachusetts, 1; North Dakota, 2; Kansas, 2; Texas, 1; and Idaho, 1.

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

CLASSIS	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	272	107, 908	257	\$4, 999, 077	197	\$1, 341, 911	272	\$1, 688, 186	233	34, 062
California.....	13	3, 332	10	86, 500	7	33, 156	13	47, 077	10	565
East Friesland.....	16	2, 735	15	99, 000	8	13, 055	16	38, 250	16	1, 414
Grand Rapids, East.....	27	13, 486	28	746, 100	18	155, 486	27	206, 922	23	3, 074
Grand Rapids, West.....	30	15, 061	28	678, 850	23	130, 733	30	217, 780	28	4, 927
Hackensack.....	6	2, 907	6	261, 000	5	70, 000	6	45, 425	6	1, 667
Holland.....	12	8, 327	12	241, 000	5	23, 995	12	114, 187	10	2, 738
Hudson.....	13	5, 832	13	427, 056	10	137, 384	13	125, 016	13	2, 092
Illinois.....	25	13, 274	25	952, 798	19	361, 900	25	236, 614	22	3, 976
Muskegon.....	25	8, 365	25	333, 000	22	46, 316	25	126, 657	23	3, 522
Orange City.....	28	8, 434	27	217, 450	22	57, 782	28	88, 613	23	2, 088
Pacific.....	14	4, 194	13	90, 733	10	31, 300	14	56, 626	8	594
Pella.....	17	4, 713	15	183, 700	9	74, 457	17	74, 863	14	1, 505
Stoux Center.....	20	6, 422	19	240, 600	18	68, 275	20	64, 799	16	1, 797
Wisconsin.....	11	3, 468	11	169, 790	9	80, 670	11	52, 812	8	743
Zeeland.....	15	7, 413	15	271, 500	12	57, 402	15	92, 509	13	2, 760

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION <sup>1</sup>

## DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In 1846-47 a colony from Holland settled in Michigan and gave the names of their old provinces to their new homes, such as Zeeland, Vriesland, Holland, etc. Those in Iowa chose the significant name of "Pella" for their place of refuge. Practically all joined the Dutch Reformed Church in 1849, but when this union was formed they made an express condition that "they would be most perfectly free at any time they found an ecclesiastical connection opposed to their religious prosperity and enjoyment to bid (the Reformed Church) a fraternal adieu and be by themselves."

After some years a number of the members and two of the ministers of the Michigan congregations considered that various things in the doctrines and discipline of the church they had joined were opposed to their prosperity and enjoyment, and after considerable friction they withdrew April 8, 1857. Delegates from six churches met in Holland, Mich., in May 1857 and effected a separate organization. Two years later the name of "Holland Reformed Church" was adopted as the denominational title, but in 1861 it was changed to "True Dutch Reformed." In 1880 the name "Holland Christian Reformed Church in America" was chosen, but in 1890 the word "Holland" was dropped, and in 1904 the words "in America" were eliminated, so that the official title today is "Christian Reformed Church."

At first the growth was slow. Two of the congregations disappeared from the roll the year after organization, and one of the clergymen returned to the Reformed Church, leaving as sole pastor of the denomination Rev. K. Van den Bosch. Owing to different opinions in regard to ecclesiastical customs, considerable agitation arose among the members. In 1864 Rev. D. J. Van der Werp, an earnest preacher and a talented writer, came from the Netherlands to settle as pastor of the church at Graafschap, Allegan County, Mich. Coming into relations with recent immigrants from the Netherlands and from Germany (Bentheim and East Friesland), and finding many who were dissatisfied with the conditions in the Reformed Church, he succeeded within a few years in

<sup>1</sup> 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. Henry Beets, stated clerk, Christian Reformed Church, Grand Rapids, Mich., and approved by him in its present form.

organizing a number of congregations in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois, as well as in Michigan. He also began to train young men for the ministry, thus laying the foundation of the present theological school and Calvin College, which were formally opened in 1876 in Grand Rapids, Mich. In 1868 he began the publication of a biweekly paper, *De Wachter* (The Watchman), and through this medium was able to extend the influence of the movement in many directions.

In 1880 the first home missionary was ordained for the organization of churches among the Reformed Hollanders and East Frisians scattered in different parts of the United States. This home mission work, aided by increasing immigration and a constantly growing number of graduates from the theological school, has been the chief instrument in causing the comparatively rapid growth of the church in recent years.

The denomination was strengthened considerably in 1882 by the accession of half a dozen churches which, with their pastors, had left the Reformed Church because of the refusal of its General Synod to condemn freemasonry and to discipline communicant members who were members of that organization. A further considerable increase came in 1890 when the Classis of Hackensack united with the denomination. This classis was the remnant of the True Reformed Dutch Church, which in 1822 had withdrawn from the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America (then called the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church) because of its alleged departure from Calvinistic teaching and preaching and from the exercise of church discipline.

In their early history the language of the churches was almost exclusively Dutch, but what became known as the "Americanization movement" in Michigan was strengthened by the formation of an English-speaking congregation in Grand Rapids, Mich., and the addition of the Hackensack Classis, which had been using English from the beginning. In the city congregations in all instances the use of English has increased very fast since the World War, so that nearly all conduct their services each Sunday in the English language. All of the Sunday-school work and catechism teaching is, likewise, carried on in English. In Iowa and Minnesota about half a dozen rural churches still make very limited use of the German language in public worship.

#### DOCTRINE

The creeds of the Christian Reformed Church are those of the Reformed Churches which trace their origin to Holland, namely, the Belgic Confession of Faith, the Heidelberg Catechism, and the Canons of Dort.

In the Dutch services, the Psalms are sung exclusively, except that a few "Spiritual Songs" are used as a supplement to the Psalter, and in all congregations a Psalter-Hymnal, published in 1934, and besides the 150 Psalms including 141 hymns, has taken the place of the Psalter version published, in 1912, by a committee of the United Presbyterian Church, based on the labors of a joint committee of nine American and Canadian denominations.

#### ORGANIZATION

The church adopted as its constitution the 86 articles of church government (the Church Order) approved by the National Synod of Dort in 1619, insofar as they were suited to American civil conditions. These articles provide for a strictly presbyterian order of polity, including the parity of the ministry and the joint rule of the elders of the different congregations.

The first organization of all the congregations was called a "classis" (presbytery). From 1865 to 1879 general assemblies were held annually. In 1880 the name "synod" was adopted for the annual meeting of all the churches as one body. At present four delegates from each classis—two ministers and two elders—meet as a synod, the highest church court in the organization. This corresponds to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, with no intermediary court corresponding to the "particular" synod. The number of classes is 18.

#### WORK

The activities of the church include work among the Indians, under the supervision of the Christian Reformed Board of Missions, appointed by the Synod, with headquarters at Grand Rapids, Mich.; work among the Jews at Paterson, N. J., and Chicago, Ill.; among the Dutch sailors and Dutch immigrants at Hoboken, N. J., and Ellis Island; and home mission work carried on under the auspices of the various classes and of an Executive Home Missions Committee, dating from 1936.

In 1920 work was begun in China, with headquarters at Jukao, Province of Kiangsu. For this work about \$30,000 is spent annually; for the work among the Indians of the Southwest about \$75,000; for Jewish work, \$20,000; Seamen's Home, \$15,000; and for the aid of South American Reformed churches, \$2,500. A worker of the Christian Reformed Church is located at Tres Arroyos, Argentina, and another one at Carembely, Brazil. Mission work, centered around Lupwe, Northern Nigeria, was officially taken over by the denomination.

The missionaries for the Indians are located at Rehoboth, Zuni, Crown Point, Toadlena, Tohatchi, Nahachitty, Shiprock, and Farmington, all in New Mexico. There are about a dozen churches and mission stations in Canada—in the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia—aided by the Executive Home Missions Committee.

The chief educational institution is at Grand Rapids, Mich., and includes Calvin Seminary and Calvin College, with 30 teachers and 400 students. There are in addition 84 parochial or "Christian" schools, many of which are the property of independent societies for Christian instruction, composed almost exclusively of members of the Christian Reformed Church. These enroll a total of 13,500 pupils. The value of the school property at Grand Rapids, Mich., is \$375,000; of the work among the Indians, \$170,000; of parochial schools, \$2,000,000. The school at Grand Rapids has a special endowment valued at \$85,000. The various congregations, in addition to the Sunday schools, have weekday classes for the children and young people, for training in Bible history and doctrine by means of a graded system of catechisms.

One hospital for Indians, at which 650 patients were treated in 1937, is maintained by the Christian Reformed Board of Missions, at Rehoboth, N. Mex. The building is valued at \$17,000. Another hospital is located at Jukao, China.

Several other institutions of a philanthropic character are in part supported by Christian Reformed people, in conjunction with members of the Reformed Church in America. There are homes for aged Hollanders in Grand Rapids, Mich., Pella, Iowa, Paterson, N. J., Chicago, Ill., Muskegon and Kalamazoo, Mich., and at Sheldon and Orange City, Iowa, and, on a similar plan, one Christian psychopathic hospital is maintained at Cutlerville, near Grand Rapids, Mich., another at Goffle Hills, near Paterson, N. J., and a hospital for tuberculosis sufferers (Bethesda Sanitarium) at Denver, Colo.

There are two denominational periodical publications, one an English weekly, "The Banner," one a Dutch weekly, "De Wachter," both published in Grand Rapids, Mich. The "Missionary Monthly," formerly known as "De Heidenwereld," serves the Holland element of both the Christian Reformed Church and the Reformed Church in America. It is printed in Grand Rapids, Mich.

# FREE MAGYAR REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Free Magyar Reformed Church in 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 this denomination comprises all baptized persons (including infants) who have been enrolled in the official congregational records. Full membership rights are exercised by confirmed members over 18 years of age.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	19	18	1		
Members, number.....	7,165	6,905	200	96.4	3.6
Average membership per church.....	377	384	200		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	3,456	3,336	120	96.5	3.5
Female.....	3,700	3,569	140	96.2	3.8
Males per 100 females.....	93.2	98.6	85.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,262	1,202	60	95.2	4.8
13 years and over.....	5,903	5,703	200	96.6	3.4
Percent under 13 years.....	17.6	17.4	28.1		
Church edifices, number.....	22	21	1		
Value—number reporting.....	19	18	1		
Amount reported.....	\$475,479	\$465,470	\$10,000	97.9	2.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$462,579	\$452,570	\$10,000	97.8	2.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$12,900	\$12,900		100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$25,025	\$25,800	\$10,000		
Debt—number reporting.....	15	15			
Amount reported.....	\$163,063	\$163,063		100.0	
Parsonages, number.....	8	8			
Value—number reporting.....	8	8			
Amount reported.....	\$59,600	\$59,600		100.0	
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	19	18	1		
Amount reported.....	\$72,299	\$70,509	\$1,790	97.5	2.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$18,890	\$18,440	\$450	97.6	2.4
All other salaries.....	\$5,210	\$4,870	\$340	93.5	6.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$5,992	\$5,592	\$400	93.3	6.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$13,335	\$13,335		100.0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$13,932	\$13,732	\$200	98.6	1.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,404	\$1,304	\$100	92.9	7.1
Home missions.....	\$492	\$442	\$50	89.8	10.2
Foreign missions.....	\$275	\$275		100.0	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$607	\$557	\$50	91.8	8.2
All other purposes.....	\$12,162	\$11,062	\$200	98.4	1.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,805	\$3,917	\$1,790		

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

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

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
				Urban	Rural
<b>Sunday schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	16	15	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	54	52	2	-----	-----
Scholars.....	572	542	30	94.8	5.2
<b>Summer vacation Bible schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	9	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	38	34	4	-----	-----
Scholars.....	708	663	45	93.6	6.4
<b>Weekday religious schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	11	10	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	26	24	2	-----	-----
Scholars.....	554	529	25	95.5	4.5
<b>Parochial schools:</b>					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	16	16	-----	-----	-----
Scholars.....	77	77	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> 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 Free Magyar Reformed Church in America for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
<b>Churches (local organizations), number.....</b>	19	11	<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Increase over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	19	11
Number.....	8	-----	Amount reported.....	\$72,299	\$96,557
Percent <sup>1</sup> .....	-----	-----	Pastors' salaries.....	\$18,890	-----
<b>Members, number.....</b>	7,165	3,992	All other salaries.....	\$5,210	-----
Increase over preceding census:			Repairs and improvements.....	\$5,992	-----
Number.....	3,173	-----	Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$13,335	\$93,031
Percent.....	79.5	-----	All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$13,932	-----
Average membership per church.....	377	363	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,404	-----
<b>Church edifices, number.....</b>	22	13	Home missions.....	\$402	-----
Value—number reporting.....	19	10	Foreign missions.....	\$275	\$3,526
Amount reported.....	\$475,479	\$295,600	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$607	-----
Average value per church.....	\$25,025	\$29,560	All other purposes.....	\$12,162	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	15	6	Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,805	\$3,778
Amount reported.....	\$163,063	\$121,000	<b>Sunday schools:</b>		
<b>Parsonages, number.....</b>	8	-----	Churches reporting, number.....	16	8
Value—number reporting.....	8	5	Officers and teachers.....	54	24
Amount reported.....	\$59,600	\$54,400	Scholars.....	572	793

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Free Magyar Reformed Church in America by States. Table 3 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership classified by sex and age, and data for Sunday schools, for 1936. Table 4 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 5 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926; MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, 1936; BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, 1936			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			SUNDAY SCHOOLS, 1936		
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	19	11	7,165	3,992	3,456	3,709	93.2	1,262	5,903	17.6	16	54	572
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	4	1	484	135	227	257	88.3	100	384	20.7	3	5	53
New Jersey.....	5	3	4,581	2,531	2,100	2,391	91.6	721	3,860	15.7	4	18	255
Pennsylvania.....	6	5	1,091	846	651	540	102.0	125	966	11.5	5	18	144
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	2	1	715	400	342	373	91.7	210	505	29.4	2	5	49
Michigan.....	2	1	294	80	146	148	98.6	106	188	38.1	2	8	71

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.....	19	22	19	\$475,479	15
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	4	5	4	88,000	3	36,800	1	( <sup>1</sup> )
New Jersey.....	5	5	5	250,000	4	72,900	3	29,600
Pennsylvania.....	6	6	6	67,479	4	26,949	2	( <sup>1</sup> )
Other States.....	4	6	4	70,000	4	26,414	2	30,000

<sup>1</sup> Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes: Ohio, 2, and Michigan, 2.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

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

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	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.....	19	19	\$72,299	\$18,890	\$5,210	\$5,992	\$13,335	\$13,932	\$1,404	\$492	\$275	\$607	\$12,182
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	4	4	8,925	2,370	120	500	1,000	2,440	65	---	---	30	2,400
New Jersey.....	5	5	38,728	6,080	3,490	3,590	7,875	8,136	801	352	225	240	9,949
Pennsylvania.....	6	6	13,557	4,465	1,120	1,270	2,712	2,263	190	40	---	287	1,210
Other States.....	4	4	11,089	5,075	480	632	1,748	1,093	258	100	50	50	1,603

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Ohio, 2, and Michigan, 2.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION<sup>1</sup>

This church was established December 9, 1924, at Duquesne, Pa. It is not exactly a continuation of the former Hungarian Reformed Church in America, although it corresponds to it in faith, government, etc., and its constituency is made up to a certain degree from that of the former church.

The Hungarian Reformed Church in America was organized in 1904, in the city of New York, by six congregations and six ministers, and other congregations united with it, under the general care and supervision of the Reformed Church in Hungary. It received its ministers and some financial aid from Hungary until the World War, when connection with the mother church was interrupted.

After a series of conferences with representatives of the Reformed Church in the United States and the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, culminating in the "Tiffin Agreement," made at Tiffin, Ohio, the congregations constituting the Eastern and Western Classes of the Hungarian Reformed Church in America were transferred by the mother church of Hungary to the Reformed Church in the United States. This latter denomination merged with the Evangelical Synod of North America in 1934, and the new denomination is called the Evangelical and Reformed Church.

Three of the congregations of the Hungarian Reformed Church in America, however, did not accept the terms of the "Tiffin Agreement," and these three churches, together with four newly formed churches, were the founders of the Free Magyar Reformed Church in America.

These have constituted themselves as a classis and made their own constitution of 226 articles in 5 sections. The classis soon gained several congregations and, on September 4, 1928, in Trenton, N. J., it was divided into two classes called the Eastern and Western classes. Then these two classes constituted themselves as a diocese. Each of the classes is headed by a dean and a lay curator, and the diocese by an arch-dean and a chief lay curator.

The Free Magyar Reformed Church in America follows, as much as possible in the new circumstances, the doctrine and organization of the mother church in Hungary. The symbolical books of the church are the Second Helvetic Confession and the Heidelberg Catechism. In government the church occupies a middle position between the presbyterian and the episcopal systems, the episcopate being upheld along with the synodical principle. The diocese meets annually and a constitutional meeting is held every 3 years. Over the church properties the individual churches have control.

<sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Alexander Daroczy, arch-dean, Free Magyar Reformed Church in America, Carteret, N. J., and approved by him in its present form.

