### RIVER BRETHREN

#### GENERAL STATEMENT

In the latter part of 1750 about 30 Mennonite families in Canton Basel, Switzerland, after a long period of persecution, during which they suffered both imprisonment and loss of property, decided to emigrate westward. They went first to England, and in the fall of 1751 set sail for America. The voyage across the Atlantic was disastrous, one of the ships, with all their goods, being lost, and they landed poor and destitute. One company, including John and Jacob Engle, and others whose names are uncertain, settled near the Susquehanna, in the western part of Lancaster County, Pa., in the spring of 1752.

In 1770, as a result of the labors of some members of the Lutheran, Mennonite, and Baptist churches, who were grieved at what they considered the formalism which then characterized the churches, there was, in that region, a notable revival, which was attended by many conversions. It was conducted principally by Messrs. Otterbein, Boehm, Bochran, and the Engles, representing the different bodies. Subsequently difference of views arose in regard to the form of baptism, some holding that the applicant should make choice of the method, while others claimed that trine immersion was the only proper form. The result was that they mutually agreed to work independently, in accordance with their various interpretations of the Scriptures.

The believers in trine immersion had no regular organization, but were in the habit of designating the various communities as brotherhoods. There was thus the Brotherhood down by the River, meaning in the southern part of Lancaster County; also the Brotherhood in the North, the Brotherhood in Dauphin, the Brotherhood in Lebanon, the Brotherhood in Bucks and Montgomery, etc. The outlying brotherhoods looked to the brotherhood in the southern part of Lancaster County as the home of the organization, and it was probably due to this fact that the general term "River Brethren" was given to the entire body. Another explanation has been given by some, namely, that they were in the habit of baptizing in the river. With the development of these brotherhoods it seemed advisable to select some one to perform the duties of the ministerial office, and the choice fell upon Jacob Engle, who thus became their first minister.

In course of time dissensions arose concerning what would now be called minor points, which ultimately caused divisions. In 1843 the body known as "Yorker" or, as some have termed them, "Old Order" Brethren, withdrew, and in 1853 the body known as "Brinsers," but later as "United Zion's Children," also withdrew.

The three bodies grouped under the name River Brethren, in 1926, 1916, and 1906, are listed in the following table, with the principal statistics as reported for the three years.

RIVER BRETHREN

# SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE RIVER BRETHREN, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES DURING YEAR		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches	Amount	Churches	Amount	Churches	Num- ber of scholars
1926		1/1-15	113					
Total for the group	119	5,697	94	\$426,860	98	\$99,084	70	5, 444
Brethren in ChristOld Order or Yorker Brethren	81 10	4, 320 472	72	348, 860	74 6	92, 901 500	63	5, 057
United Zion's Children	28	905	22	78,000	18	5, 683	7	387
1916							•	1
Total for the group	112	5,389	91	\$286,000	102	\$34,752	67	5, 458
Brethren in ChristOld Order or Yorker Brethren	72	3, 805 432	64	218, 875	69	31, 841 400	58	4, 631
United Zion's Children	31	1, 152	27	67, 125	30	2, 511	9	827
1906								gri
Total for the group	110	4, 569	92	\$165,850			41	2,812
Brethren in ChristOld Order or Yorker BrethrenUnited Zion's Children	73	3, 397	72	143, 000			39	2, 695
	28	423 749	20	22, 850			2	117

## UNITED ZION'S CHILDREN

### **STATISTICS**

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the branch of River Brethren known as United Zion's Children, for the year 1926, is presented in Table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been admitted to the local churches upon profession of faith and are in good standing. Baptism is by trine immersion.

Table 1.—Summary of Statistics for Churches in Urban and Rubal Territory, 1926: United Zion's Children

ITEM	Total	In urban	In rural	PER CENT OF TOTAL	
		territory i	territory 1	Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations)	28	5	28		
Members. Average per church	905 32	238 48	667 29	26.3	73.7
Membership by sex: Male Female	269 488	85 118	284 370	23. 0 24. 2	77. 0 75. 8
Sex not reported Males per 100 females	48 75. 6	35 72.0	13 76. 8		
Membership by age: Under 13 years 13 years and over	5 724	151	5 573	20.9	79. 1
Age not reported Per cent under 13 years		87	89 0.9	40. 4	80.6
Church edifices: Number	22	5	17		
Value—Churches reporting  Amount reported  Average per church	\$78,000 \$3,545	\$31, 500 \$6, 300	\$46, 500 \$2, 735	40.4	59. 6
Expenditures during year:		40,000			
Churches reporting  Amount reported  Current expenses and improvements	18 \$5, 683 \$4, 546	\$1, 437 \$1, 012	17 \$4, 246 \$3, 534	22.3	74. 7 77. 7
Benevolences, missions, etc	\$1, 137 \$316	\$425 \$1, 437	\$712 \$250	87. 4	62.6
Sunday schools: Churches reporting		2	5		
Officers and teachers	48 387	29 160	28 227	41.3	58. 7

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Urban territory includes all cities and other incorporated places which had 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1920, the date of the last Federal census; rural territory comprises the remainder of the country.

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

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

The data given for 1926 represent 28 active churches of United Zion's Children, all of them in the State of Pennsylvania, with 905 members. The classification of membership by sex was reported by 26 churches, and the classification by age was reported by 22 churches, including, however, only 3 which reported any members under 13 years of age. No debt on the church edifices and no parsonages were reported.

Comparative data, 1890-1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this denomination for the censuses of 1926, 1916, 1906, and 1890.

Table 2.—Comparative Summary, 1890 to 1926: United Zion's Children

MATI	1926	1916	1906	1890
Churches (local organizations)	28	31	28	25
Number Per cent 1	and and -3	salbda 3	adt 10 3	erricania.
Members  Increase 1 over preceding census:	905	1, 152	749	поль 525
Number Per cent	-247	403	224	-8+TT
Per cent	-21.4	53. 8	42.7	
Average membership per church	32	37	01 0 27	
Church edifices:		medica	nd of sin	publist
Number	22	27	20	25
Value—Churches reporting	22	27	20	
Amount reported	\$78,000	\$67, 125		\$8,300
Value—Churches reporting  Amount reported  Average per church  Debt Churches reporting	\$3,545	\$2,486	\$1, 143	
Debt—Churches reporting Amount reported		\$11, 550	\$1,000	
Expenditures during year:				
Churches reporting	18	30		
Amount reported	\$5, 683	\$2,511		
Current expenses and improvements	\$4, 546	\$1,588		
Benevolences, missions, etc		\$923		
Average expenditure per church	\$316	\$84	leng in Taboli	
Sunday schools:	Emberral II	_ toolid		
Churches reporting.	7	9	2	- mineral d
Officers and teachers.	48	105		A
Scholars	387	827	117	

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

#### HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION 1

Questions of administration or ceremonial detail, particularly in connection with a church building, arose among the River Brethren in 1852. The next year about 50 persons in Dauphin and Lebanon Counties, Pa., withdrew and in 1855 organized under the leadership of Matthias Brinser as their first bishop. They were thus generally called "Brinsers," but later adopted the name "United Zion's Children." They are found principally in Dauphin, Lancaster, and Lebanon Counties, Pa.

Their doctrine is essentially the same as that of the Brethren in Christ<sup>2</sup>, and their confession of faith is about the same. They practice baptism by trine immersion, which must be preceded by "thorough repentance and remission of sins" on the part of the applicant. They also observe the ceremony of foot washing, in connection with the communion services, generally called love feasts, which are held several times during the year.

They have a home for their own aged and poor, as well as for such who do not belong to this church; this is valued at \$60,000.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in Part II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1916, has been revised by Bishop Henry G. Light, and approved by him in its present form.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See Brethren in Christ, p. 290.