

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 1926 is presented in Table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of the Pentecostal Holiness Church 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, 1926: PENTECOSTAL HOLINESS CHURCH

ITEM	Total	In urban territory ¹	In rural territory ¹	PERCENT OF TOTAL ²	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations)	252	80	172	31.7	68.3
Members	8,096	3,533	4,563	43.6	56.4
Average per church.....	32	44	27		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,518	1,052	1,466	41.8	58.2
Female.....	5,309	2,338	2,971	44.0	56.0
Sex not reported.....	269	143	126	53.2	46.8
Males per 100 females.....	47.4	45.0	49.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	182	75	107	41.2	58.8
13 years and over.....	7,196	3,052	4,144	42.4	57.6
Age not reported.....	718	406	312	56.5	43.5
Per cent under 13 years ³	2.5	2.4	2.5		
Church edifices:					
Number.....	186	62	124	33.3	66.7
Value—Churches reporting.....	186	62	124	33.3	66.7
Amount reported.....	\$498,246	\$288,775	\$209,471	58.0	42.0
Average per church.....	\$2,679	\$4,658	\$1,689		
Debt—Churches reporting.....	84	27	57		
Amount reported.....	\$47,166	\$36,066	\$11,100	76.5	23.5
Churches reporting "no debt" on church edifice.....	81	30	51		
Parsonages:					
Value—Churches reporting.....	27	12	15		
Amount reported.....	\$56,800	\$35,300	\$21,500	62.1	37.9
Debt—Churches reporting.....	13	6	7		
Amount reported.....	\$12,349	\$8,857	\$3,492	71.7	28.3
Churches reporting "no debt" on parsonage.....	11	4	7		
Expenditures during year:					
Churches reporting.....	241	79	162	32.8	67.2
Amount reported.....	\$185,046	\$108,493	\$76,553	58.6	41.4
Current expenses and improvements.....	\$128,425	\$81,329	\$47,096	63.3	36.7
Benevolences, missions, etc.....	\$50,148	\$23,871	\$26,277	47.6	52.4
Not classified.....	\$6,473	\$3,293	\$3,180	50.9	49.1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$768	\$1,373	\$473		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting.....	202	71	131	35.1	64.9
Officers and teachers.....	1,331	551	780	41.4	58.6
Scholars.....	12,772	5,548	7,224	43.4	56.6

¹ 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.

² Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

The data given for 1926 represent 252 active Pentecostal Holiness churches, with 8,096 members. The classification of membership by sex was reported by 243 churches, and the classification by age was reported by 232 churches, including, however, only 68 which reported any members under 13 years of age.

Comparative data, 1926 and 1916.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this denomination for the censuses of 1926 and 1916. Though organized considerably earlier, it was reported for the first time in 1916.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1926 AND 1916: PENTECOSTAL HOLINESS CHURCH

ITEM	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations)	252	192
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	60	-----
Per cent.....	31.3	-----
Members	8,096	5,353
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	2,743	-----
Per cent.....	51.2	-----
Average membership per church.....	32	28
Church edifices:		
Number.....	186	154
Value—Churches reporting.....	186	149
Amount reported.....	\$498,246	\$478,077
Average per church.....	\$2,679	\$3,209
Debt—Churches reporting.....	54	43
Amount reported.....	\$47,166	\$13,689
Parsonages:		
Value—Churches reporting.....	27	7
Amount reported.....	\$56,800	\$4,825
Debt—Churches reporting.....	13	-----
Amount reported.....	\$12,349	-----
Expenditures during year:		
Churches reporting.....	241	159
Amount reported.....	\$185,046	\$50,600
Current expenses and improvements.....	\$128,425	\$31,292
Benevolences, missions, etc.....	\$50,148	\$14,258
Not classified.....	\$6,473	\$5,050
Average expenditure per church.....	\$768	\$318
Sunday schools:		
Churches reporting.....	202	142
Officers and teachers.....	1,331	828
Scholars.....	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 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory and the total membership classified by sex. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the last two censuses, 1916 and 1926, together with the membership for 1926 classified as under 13 years of age and 13 years of age and over. Table 5 shows the value of church property and the debt on such property, for 1926 alone. Table 6 presents, for 1926, the church expenditures, showing separately the amounts expended for current expenses and improvements, and for benevolences, etc., and also gives the data for Sunday schools. Separate presentation in Tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported the principal items shown (values or expenditures), in order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church. The States omitted from these tables can be determined by referring to the complete list which appears in Table 3.

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

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND TOTAL MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1926: PENTECOSTAL HOLINESS CHURCH

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			TOTAL MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ⁽¹⁾
United States	252	80	172	8,096	3,533	4,563	2,518	5,309	269	47.4
Middle Atlantic:										
New York.....	1	1	-----	107	107	-----	42	65	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	3	3	-----	132	132	-----	58	74	-----	-----
West North Central:										
Missouri.....	4	1	3	85	18	67	20	40	25	-----
Kansas.....	5	4	1	95	71	24	27	68	-----	-----
South Atlantic:										
Delaware.....	1	-----	1	17	-----	17	7	10	-----	-----
Maryland.....	2	2	-----	36	36	-----	13	23	-----	-----
District of Columbia.....	1	1	-----	18	18	-----	4	14	-----	-----
Virginia.....	28	12	16	1,047	667	380	317	730	-----	43.4
West Virginia.....	13	3	10	468	134	334	127	341	-----	37.2
North Carolina.....	73	21	52	2,241	835	1,406	688	1,539	14	44.7
South Carolina.....	47	12	35	1,334	465	869	421	886	27	47.5
Georgia.....	16	4	12	327	111	216	114	213	-----	53.5
Florida.....	12	3	9	267	65	202	81	186	-----	43.5
East South Central:										
Tennessee.....	1	1	-----	123	123	-----	39	84	-----	-----
Alabama.....	3	2	1	172	143	29	-----	-----	172	-----
Mississippi.....	2	-----	2	27	-----	27	14	13	-----	-----
West South Central:										
Arkansas.....	1	1	-----	12	12	-----	5	7	-----	-----
Oklahoma.....	37	9	28	1,573	596	977	537	1,005	31	53.4
Texas.....	2	-----	2	15	-----	15	4	11	-----	-----

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

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1926 AND 1916, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1926, BY STATES: PENTECOSTAL HOLINESS CHURCH

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

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1926			
	1926	1916	1926	1916	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per cent under 13 ¹
United States	252	192	8,096	5,353	182	7,196	718	2.5
Pennsylvania.....	3	-----	132	-----	6	126	-----	4.5
Missouri.....	4	5	85	86	-----	49	36	-----
Kansas.....	5	-----	95	-----	1	94	-----	-----
Virginia.....	28	13	1,047	466	34	860	153	3.8
West Virginia.....	13	3	468	114	18	450	-----	3.8
North Carolina.....	73	67	2,241	1,849	53	2,161	27	2.4
South Carolina.....	47	33	1,334	823	19	1,037	278	1.8
Georgia.....	16	32	327	847	13	293	21	4.2
Florida.....	12	14	267	449	1	266	-----	0.4
Alabama.....	3	4	172	201	-----	-----	172	-----
Oklahoma.....	37	16	1,573	385	28	1,514	31	1.8
Other States.....	11	5	355	133	9	346	-----	2.5

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

**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, AND CHURCH DEBT, BY STATES, 1926:
PENTECOSTAL HOLINESS CHURCH**

[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		DEBT ON PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	252	186	186	\$498,246	54	\$47,166	27	\$56,800	13	\$12,349
Missouri.....	4	3	3	9,800	1	1,600	—	—	—	—
Virginia.....	28	22	22	66,400	10	6,055	—	(1)	—	—
West Virginia.....	13	12	12	35,344	6	1,423	—	(1)	—	—
North Carolina.....	73	62	62	121,197	15	5,792	10	21,100	6	6,400
South Carolina.....	47	41	41	106,047	6	6,191	—	(1)	—	—
Georgia.....	16	7	7	10,550	—	—	—	(1)	—	—
Florida.....	12	9	9	18,850	3	434	—	(1)	—	—
Oklahoma.....	37	22	22	57,450	8	13,301	10	14,600	5	3,649
Other States ²	22	8	8	72,608	5	12,370	7	21,100	2	2,300

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

² The figures for parsonages (value and debt) include data for 6 churches in Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

**TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1926:
PENTECOSTAL HOLINESS CHURCH**

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

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES DURING YEAR				SUNDAY SCHOOLS			
		Churches reporting	Total amount	For current expenses and improvements	For benevolences, missions, etc.	Not classified	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	252	241	\$185,046	\$128,425	\$50,148	\$6,473	202	1,331	12,772
Pennsylvania.....	3	3	11,218	10,390	828	—	3	20	155
Missouri.....	4	3	1,534	1,214	320	—	3	14	95
Kansas.....	5	5	1,732	184	—	1,548	5	31	140
Virginia.....	28	28	23,615	15,892	6,414	1,309	25	189	1,911
West Virginia.....	13	13	11,178	7,730	3,448	—	13	84	1,001
North Carolina.....	73	69	53,486	36,380	16,882	1,224	58	377	4,283
South Carolina.....	47	47	23,527	13,771	8,982	774	40	252	2,245
Georgia.....	16	14	3,013	2,425	588	—	10	56	405
Florida.....	12	12	7,400	5,149	2,251	—	9	51	348
Alabama.....	3	3	4,802	2,509	2,293	—	3	20	174
Oklahoma.....	37	36	30,559	23,282	7,129	148	26	186	1,708
Other States.....	11	8	12,982	9,499	2,013	1,470	7	51	307

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

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 had 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

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in Part II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1916, has been revised by Rev. Joseph H. King, general superintendent of the Pentecostal Holiness Church, and approved by him in its present form.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF EDIFICES, DEBT, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1926: PENTECOSTAL HOLINESS CHURCH

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES DURING YEAR		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
Total	252	8,096	186	\$498,246	54	\$47,166	241	\$185,046	202	12,772
Alabama.....	4	227		(¹)		(¹)	4	5,721	4	264
Baltimore.....	15	397	9	39,400	8	7,258	15	10,100	14	698
East Oklahoma.....	12	536	8	14,000	3	774	11	9,206	9	572
Florida.....	13	274	9	18,850	3	434	13	7,441	10	373
Georgia.....	13	256	5	9,300			11	1,986	8	290
Kansas.....	6	107		(¹)		(¹)	6	1,974	6	166
Lower South Carolina.....	19	397	16	25,650	1	280	18	7,790	15	846
North Carolina.....	42	1,131	34	59,550	4	2,178	40	23,472	32	2,227
Oklahoma.....	21	875	11	39,750	4	12,300	19	18,297	12	905
Pennsylvania.....	4	239		(¹)		(¹)	4	15,518	4	222
Texas.....	6	177	3	3,700	1	227	6	2,874	5	230
Tri-States.....	7	235	5	16,800	2	1,965	5	6,519	4	185
Upper South Carolina.....	31	1,029	28	87,647	6	6,191	31	17,407	26	1,549
Virginia.....	15	665	13	42,450	4	1,917	15	14,034	14	1,262
West Virginia.....	13	468	12	35,344	6	1,423	13	11,178	13	1,001
Western North Carolina.....	31	1,083	27	57,197	9	3,214	30	31,529	26	1,982
Combinations ²			6	48,608	3	9,005				

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

² The figures for value and debt represent data for churches in Kansas and Pennsylvania conferences.

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 church developed rapidly and at present has 16 annual conferences as against 3 when it was first organized. 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 this is 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 indorses political, civil, and religious liberty, and to this end is in hearty sympathy with the United States Government in its effort 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.

On January 29, 1921, a number of ministers and churches withdrew from the Pentecostal Holiness Church and established the Congregational Holiness Church.

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. 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 quarterly 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 four 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 a general superintendent who holds office for the four years and whose chief duty is to preside over the sessions of the annual conferences. A general secretary and general treasurer are elected by the conference, also a general board which has oversight of the missionary and educational work of the church. No one can be ordained to the ministry of the gospel until he has been licensed to preach and has served two 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 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.

The discipline provides that each Sunday school shall be organized into a missionary society for the purpose of disseminating information concerning the various fields of the world and for raising funds for the needs of the work in these fields. These societies have been organized throughout the church, and the work done in the interest of missions at home and in foreign lands is constantly increasing. Each year witnesses a greater increase of funds for missionary activities on all lines.

The discipline also provides that each local church may employ one or more evangelists to conduct revival services in the territory adjacent to it, and some of the churches are taking up this form of work. In this way new places are opened, where regular services are held under the auspices of the churches which employ the evangelists, and in places where the situation demands it, new churches are organized and come under the jurisdiction of the annual conference.

The foreign missionary work is limited to three fields—South Africa, South China, and India. The headquarters of the work in Africa are at Johannesburg, where property has been purchased and a mission home established. Another home has been erected at Krugersdorp, and a mission station has been established there. The headquarters of the mission work in South China are at Hong Kong. At this place a school is maintained for the training of boys and girls. The headquarters of the work in India are at Jasidah Junction, Bihar District, United Provinces, and a large up-to-date home has been purchased at that place.

The church has two educational institutions—one at Franklin Springs, Ga., and the other at Kingfisher, Okla. At the former place there is the Franklin Springs Institute, and at the latter, Kings College.