## BAPTIST BODIES

## GENERAL STATEMENT

It is a distinct principle with Baptists that they acknowledge no human founder, recognize no human authority, and subscribe to no human creed. For all these things, Baptists of every name and order go back to the New Testament. And while no competent Baptist historian assumes to be able to trace a succession of Baptist churches through the ages, most of them are of one accord in believing that, if we could secure the records, there would be found heroic groups of believers in every age who upheld with their testimonies and, in many cases, with their lives, the great outstanding and distinctive principles of the Baptist churches of to-day.

As soon as the Reformation gave men opportunity to interpret the teachings of the Scriptures for themselves, and to embody their convictions in speech and act, persons holding Baptist doctrines immediately began to appear. In the first quarter of the sixteenth century, they were found in Germany and Switzerland, and were called Anabaptists (Re-baptizers), because they insisted that persons baptized in infancy must, upon profession of conversion, and in order to gain admission into church fellowship, be baptized again, although they do not appear to have insisted always on immersion. These early Anabaptists were in the main of high character, though in some instances they held doctrines which led to fanatical outbreaks which aroused no little prejudice against them.

Gradually, in spite of severe persecution, the Anabaptists grew in numbers. Some of them, driven from Germany, found refuge in the Low Countries and these were gathered, under the lead of Menno Simons, into the groups of Mennonites who passed over into England, and doubtless played an important part in giving currency to Baptist principles. To their influence, in all probability, the English Baptists owe their first churches, established in Amsterdam in 1608 and in London in 1611. Glimpses of them appear in the days preceding the Commonwealth, and during the Cromwellian period they became more prominent. It was due to this Mennonite influence that the early Baptist churches in England were Arminian rather than Calvinistic in type, and were termed General Baptists, indicating belief in a universal atonement, in distinction from Particular Baptists, indicating a limited atonement. The first Calvinistic or Particular Baptist church was formed in London in 1638, its members seceding peaceably from an older Separatist congregation. In 1641 a further secession from the same Separatist church occurred, and the new group became convinced from study of the New Testament that the apostolic baptism was immersion. They sent one of their number to Holland, where he was immersed by a minister of the Collegiate church at Rhynsberg, where the practice of immersion had been introduced, and on his return the rest of the church were immersed. Gradually this practice was adopted by all the Baptist churches and became in the popular mind their distinguishing feature. The General and Particular Baptists were united in 1891.

The first Baptist church in America was probably established by Roger Williams, the "Apostle of Religious Liberty," in Providence, R. I., in 1639, although this honor is disputed by the First Baptist Church of Newport, R. I., organized, it is claimed, with John Clarke as its pastor, the same year or shortly after.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Mennonite Bodies, p. 842.

Roger Williams was a Separatist 2 minister who came to the Massachusetts Colony in 1631, and was banished from that colony because "he broached and divulged new and dangerous opinions against the authority of magistrates." Having established himself at Providence, he adopted essentially Baptist views and soon gathered a number of converts to this faith. As there was no Baptist church in existence in America at that time, he baptized Ezekiel Holliman, who thereupon baptized him. Williams then baptized 10 others, and this company of Baptist believers organized themselves into a church. John Clarke came from New Hampshire to Newport about the same time, and, apparently without any connection with the work of Williams, established a Baptist church in that town.

These early American Baptist churches belonged to the Particular, or Calvinistic, branch. Later, Arminian views became widely spread for a time, but ultimately the Calvinistic view of the atonement was generally accepted by the main body of Baptists in the Colonies. The divisions which now exist began to make their appearance at a relatively early date. In 1652 the church at Providence divided, one party organizing a church which marked the beginning of the General Six Principle Baptists. The Seventh Day Baptist body organized its first church at Newport in 1671. Arminianism practically disappeared from the Baptist churches of New England about the middle of the eighteenth century, but General Baptists were found in Virginia before 1714, and this branch gained a permanent foothold in the South. As a result of the revival movement, generally known as the New Light movement, which followed George Whitefield's visit to New England in 1740, the Separate Baptists came into existence and at one time were very numerous. The Free Baptists, in 1779, once more gave a general and widely accepted expression in New England to the Arminian view of the atonement.

Soon after the Revolutionary War, the question of the evangelization of the Negro race assumed importance, and a Colored Baptist church was organized in 1788. With the general revival movement at the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, to which the Free Baptists owed no small part of their growth, there developed, especially in the mountain sections of the Middle West and in the Southern States, a reaction toward a sterner Calvinism, which, combined with the natural Baptist emphasis upon individualism, produced a number of associations strictly, even rigidly, Calvinistic, some of them going to the extent of dualism, as in the doctrine of the Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists.

About the same time, as missionary work became organized into societies, many of these associations opposed, not so much mission work itself, as its organization, through fear of a developing ecclesiasticism. These were variously termed "Old School," "Anti-Mission," "Hard Shell," and "Primitive" Baptists; but gradually the term "Primitive" became the most widely known and adopted. In contradistinction to these, the associations, or churches, which approved of missionary societies, came to be designated Missionary Baptists, though there was no definite denominational organization under that name.

The denominations mentioned, however, do not represent all who hold Baptist views, for during the revival period just referred to, the Disciples of Christ, or Churches of Christ, arose, who in practice are essentially Baptists, although they differ from the other bodies in some interpretations. With them also may be classed the Adventists, the Brethren (Dunker, Plymouth, and River), Mennonites, and certain other bodies. The Armenian and Eastern Orthodox Churches practice baptism by immersion, but do not limit it to those of mature years.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See Congregational Churches, p. 453.

In 1926 the Free Baptist churches are included with those of the Northern Baptist Convention.

It thus appears that a survey of Baptist bodies should include not only those which make the term an integral part of their title, but some which are not ordinarily classed with them. It is also evident that among those who accept the name Baptists there are many differences, some of great importance. Seventh Day Baptists agree with other Baptists bodies except in regard to the Sabbath, but the distinction between Primitive Baptists and Free Will Baptists is much more marked than between Baptists and Disciples. Any presentation of the strength of Baptist denominations must take into account these divergencies.

By far the largest body of Baptists, not only in the United States but in the world, is that popularly known as "Baptist," though frequently referred to, and listed in the census of 1890, as "Regular Baptists." Other Baptist bodies prefix some descriptive adjective, such as "Primitive," "United," "General," "Free Will," etc., but this, which is virtually the parent body, commonly has no such qualification. Its churches, however, are ordinarily spoken of as "Northern," "Southern," and "Colored." This does not imply any divergence in doctrine or ecclesiastical order. All are one in these respects. It is rather a distinction adopted for administrative purposes, and based upon certain local or racial characteristics and conditions, the recognition of which implies no lack of fellowship or of unanimity of purpose. Should these distinctions cease to exist, there is nothing whatever to prevent the same unity in matters of administration which now exists in belief, fellowship, and ecclesiastical practice.

#### STATISTICS

The denominations grouped as Baptists in 1926, 1916, and 1906 are listed in the table below, with the principal statistics as reported for the three periods.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR BAPTIST BODIES, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

	per of	Num-		ALUE OF CH EDIFICES	EXPENDITURES DURING YEAR	SUNDAY SCHOOLS
DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number churches	ber of mem- bers	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Seculars Number of scholars
1926						
Total for the group	60, 192	8, 440, <b>92</b> 2	52, 281	\$469, 827, 795	54, 145 \$98, 045, 096	47, 889 4, 654, 241
Baptists: Northern Baptist Convention. Southern Baptist Convention. Negro Baptists General Six Principle Baptists Seventh Day Baptists Free Will Baptists United American Free Will Baptists (Colored). Free Will Baptists (Bullockites) General Baptists (Bullockites) Regular Baptists Regular Baptists United Baptists United Baptists Duck River and Kindred Asso-	23, 374	3, 196, 623 293 7, 264 79, 592 13, 396 36 31, 501 4, 803 23, 091	21, 128 19, 833 6 58 765 142 1 353 43 233	173, 456, 965 103, 465, 759 20, 500 668, 200 1, 156, 743 308, 425 1, 500 706, 325 63, 650 647, 550	22, 338 42, 904, 563 20, 209 19, 475, 981 65 132, 068 872 252, 613 158 67, 773 1 100 440 113, 825 41 9, 292 223 55, 610	57 4, 033 643 38, 199 144 5, 077 1 15 295 18, 797 37 1, 782 65 4, 690
Clations of Baptists (Baptist Church of Christ) Primitive Baptists. Colored Primitive Baptists. Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists. Independent Baptist Church of America. American Baptist Association	98 2, 267 925 27	81, 374 43, 978 304	1, 037 87 24	1, 730, 348 171, 518 19, 350 12, 000	776 166, 847 111 39, 419 20 473 10 2, 499	5 181 24 2,278 6 146

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR BAPTIST BODIES, 1926, 1916, AND 1906-Contd.

training three who sampt	Jo	a striver	v.	ALUE OF	EXPE	NDITURES	SU	NDAY
of group importance. Say-	ber	Num-	CHUR	CH EDIFICES	DUR	ING YEAR	SCI	HOOLS
DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	al number churches	ber of mem- bers	Churches	Amount	Churches	Amount	Churches	Num- ber of
lo militation of value of	Total	11.16	Chu	1	Chu	in part lis	Chu	scholars
odt ni ind mark inn 12		Zimey	1	The No	OF HAVE	4-5w181	77.7	A certi
Total for the group	57, 828	7, 153, 313	50, 716	\$198, 364, 747	51, 797	\$40, 027, 119	46, 168	3, 946, 886
Baptists:		1	VI.					- Office
Northern Baptist Convention Southern Baptist Convention. National Baptist Convention. General Six Principle Baptists Seventh Day Baptists	23, 580 21, 071 10 68	2, 938, 579 456 7, 980	20, 117 10 59	58, 348, 373 41, 184, 920 25, 850 307, 600	21, 078 19, 988 6 64	15, 063, 743 8, 361, 919 2, 483 67, 695	17, 555 19, 909 6 66	1, 665, 996 1, 181, 276 276 5, 005
Free Will Baptists Colored Free Will Baptists Free Will Baptists (Bullockites)	169	54, 833 13, 362 184	159 656 164 6	517, 240 178, 385 3, 450	153 612 168 3 424	75, 835 36, 647 275	87	22, 42 4, 168
General Baptists Separate Baptists Regular Baptists United Baptists Duck River and Kindred Asso-	46	4, 254 21, 521	390 40 189 82	47, 565 141, 480	33 143 69	9, 468 11, 855	30 50	1, 711 2, 587
ciations of Baptists (Baptist Church of Christ) Primitive Baptists	105 2, 142	6, 872 80, 311	49 1, 580		67 964		8	39
Colored Primitive Baptists	336	15, 144	164	0 0 0 0				3, 20
1906	1111	-	122			- 100	a) (Try	Jgt[ 707]
Total for the group	54, 707	5, 662, 234	49, 329	139, 842, 656			41, 165	2, 898, 914
Baptists:					-	7		
Northern Baptist Convention- Southern Baptist Convention- National Baptist Convention-	21, 075	2, 009, 471 2, 261, 607	18, 672 17, 890	34, 723, 882			7, 346 14, 371 17, 478	1, 014, 690 924, 668
General Six Principle Baptists Seventh Day Baptists Free Baptists Free Will Baptists	76	8, 381 81, 359	13 68 1,092 554	292, 250 2, 974, 130			9 67 1, 059 263	5, 117 65, 10
Free Will Baptists (Bullockites) General Baptists Separate Baptists	15 518	298 30, 097	8 380 59	252, 019		111111111111111111111111111111111111111	230 45	11,65
United Baptists  Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists (Baptist			75				21	1, 36
Church of Christ) Primitive Baptists Colored Primitive Baptists in	2, 878		1, 953			2010101 av	9	40
A merica	787	35, 076	501	296, 539			166	11.00
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predesti- narian Baptists. United American Free Will Bap-	55		32	Term and the	10000	Oryl Mile	MOST STO	Mario A
tists (Colored)	247	14, 489	151	79, 278			100	3, 30

Certain changes are to be noted. Under the "Negro Baptists," in 1926, are included the former National Baptist Convention, now the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., and the National Baptist Convention of America; the Lott Carey Missionary Baptists; and the colored Baptist churches that were formerly reported with the Northern Baptist Convention. The Free Baptists of 1916 are now a part of the Northern Convention. A new body has recently completed its organization, under the name Independent Baptist Church of America, and a new denomination has come out of the Southern Baptist Convention, called the American Baptist Association.

## STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Primitive Baptists 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 enrolled in the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1 .- SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1926: PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS

ng the smallarity of their decurinal	1.04		In rural	PER CE	NT OF
have not as yet seen their way in increasing colument appears to	Total	territory 1	territory 1	a introf	clear id
on. Similar discussion has arisen		in favor	s churche	Urban	Rural
ets, but no action has been taken.		d and Reg	the Linite	of busy	WITH PO
Churches (local organizations)	2, 267	298	1, 969	13, 1	86. 9
Members Average per church Membership by sex:	81, 374	11, 248 38	70, 126 36	13. 8	86. 2
Male Female. Sex not reported. Males per 100 females.  Membership by age:	17, 060 30, 608 33, 706 55. 7	2,346 4,100 4,802 57.2	14, 714 26, 508	13.8 13.4	86, 2 86, 6 900 85, 8
Under 13 years.  13 years and over.  Age not reported.  Per cent under 13 years 3	42, 283 39, 016 0. 2	5, 506 5, 728 0, 3	36, 777 33, 288 0. 2	13.0 0 mo 14.7)	87. 0 bo 85. 3
Church edifices: Number Value—Churches reporting Amount reported Average per church Debt—Churches reporting Amount reported Churches reporting "no debt" on church edifice	\$1, 730, 348 \$1, 669 67 \$25, 734	137 134 \$406, 700 \$3, 035 25 \$14, 604	920 903 \$1, 323, 648 \$1, 466 \$11, 130 652	56.7	76.5
Parsonages: Value—Churches reporting  Amount reported  Jacobary and Residues Values and Residues Resid	2 HOW 6 \$13, 313	\$8, 313	\$5,000	62.4	
Churches reporting. Amount reported. Current expenses and improvements. Benevolences, missions, etc. Not classified. Average expenditure per church.	\$166, 847 \$140, 678 \$16, 945 \$9, 224 \$215	\$43,633 \$38,207 \$3,196 \$2,230 \$379	661 \$123, 214 \$102, 471 \$13, 749 \$6, 994 \$186	14.8 26.2 27.2 18.9 24.2	85. 2 73. 8 72. 8 81. 1 75. 8
Sunday schools: Churches reporting Officers and teachers Scholars	5	tw bus, lorge and with 10 10 124		draw.ra	T. Harry

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

West south Contrait

The data given for 1926 represent 2,267 active Primitive Baptist churches, with 81,374 members. The classification of membership by sex was reported by 1,317 churches and the classification by age was reported by 1,128 churches, including, however, only 34 which reported any members under 13 years of age. There was no debt on the parsonages 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: Primitive Baptists

Mair Semale polyre Description	1926	1916	1906	1890 1
Churches (local organizations)  Increase <sup>2</sup> over preceding census:	2, 267	2, 142	2,878	2, 784
Number	125 5.8	-736 -25.6	3.4	mindj
Members.  Increase 2 over preceding census:	81, 374	80, 311	102, 311	98, 109
Number Per cent Average membership per church	1,063 1.3 36	-22,000 -21.5 37	4, 202 4. 3 36	plead 35
Church edifices: Number. Value—Churches reporting Amount reported. Average per church Debt—Churches reporting Amount reported.	\$1,730,348	1, 697 1, 580 \$1, 601, 807 \$1, 014 45 \$12, 053	2, 003 1, 953 \$1, 674, 810 \$858 68 \$16, 207	2, 444 \$1, 456, 124
Parsonages: Value—Churches reporting Amount reported	\$13, 313	\$14, 900	16 \$38, 295	indeki romani romani rishesharo
Expenditures during year: Churches reporting. Amount reported. Current expenses and improvements. Benevolences, missions, etc. Not classified.		964 \$96, 270 \$92, 329 \$3, 941	7/1 1/1 ********************************	widoK1
Not classified	\$215	\$100		
Sunday schools: Churches reporting Officers and teachers			(mtthe)	East -out in
Scholars	181	410		neshijak

A Statistics for 1890 are exclusive of Colored Primitive Baptists.

A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Primitive Baptists 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 three censuses from 1906 to 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 association of the Primitive Baptists, 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 8.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND TOTAL MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1926: PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS

ara	HTTYN BAPT		MBER		NUMBE	R OF ME	MBERS	TOTAL	. мемве	RSHIP B	Y SEX
	APHIC DIVISION ND STATE	Total	Ur- ban	Ru- ral	Total	Urban	Rural	Male (errolt	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females
Uı	nited States	2, 267	298	1, 969	81, 374	-11, 248	70, 126	17,060	30,608	33,706	55, 7
Mas	gland: nesachusetts Atlantic:	118408 1000 1	1	8 374	53 - 5	14 5	39		05810.4	53	Member
New New Pen	York Jersey nsylvania rth Central:	15 3 8	3	8 11 38 3 5	211 89 116	72 50	139 89 66	29 3 17	114 13 50	68 73 49	25. 4
Ohio Indi Illin Mic	ana ois	50 74 62 2	12 13 12	38 61 50 2	1, 204 3, 962 2, 300 28	216 468 540	988 3, 494 1, 760 28	1,009 395 7	537 1,833 859 10	405 1, 120 1, 046 11	48. 8 55. 0 46. 0
Miss Neb	orth Central: souri raska	11 71 5 5	4 9 1 2	62 4 3	388 2, 858 170 126	168 494 28 46	220 2, 364 142 80	143 652 67 30	216 1,159 103 60	1, 047 36	66. 2 56. 3 65. 0
Mar Dist Virg Wes Nor Sout	sas. tlantic: ware yland. rict of Columbia inia. t Virginia. th Carolina. th Carolina ida. th Central:	6 13 1 214 52 295 18 401 73	2 1 8 5 35 1 66 7	206 47 260 17 335 66	70 223 63 9, 745 1, 343 9, 963 490 15, 317 2, 224	65 63 342 135 1,234 16 2,787 282	70 158 9, 403 1, 208 8, 729 474 12, 530 1, 942	1 30 17 1,929 310 1,770 127 2,777 446	7 87 46 4, 108 559 3, 540 217 5, 027 595	62 106 3,708 474 4,653 146 7,513 1,183	47. 0 55. 8 50. 0 58. 8 55. 2 75. 0
Ken Ten	tucky	114 158 201 101	12 29 14 13	102 129 187 88	4, 365 7, 007 6, 483 3, 485	562 1,384 481 508	3, 803 5, 623 6, 002 2, 977	936 1,788 1,510 936	1, 476 3, 220 2, 349 1, 457	1, 953 1, 999 2, 624 1, 092	63. 4 55. 5 64. 3 64. 2
Arka Lou Okla Texa	ansas isiana ahoma	91 18 41 154	12 3 5 22	79 15 36 132	1, 979 546 1, 390 5, 087	217 89 161 800	1, 762 457 1, 229 4, 287	429 108 291 1,015	712 214 408 1,601	838 224 691 2,471	60. 3 50. 5 71. 3 63. 4
Idah Colo		100120	tine:	1 2 in 1	32 23 29	21	32 23 8	11 14	12 15	32	higati Higati

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

Table 4.—Number and Membership of Churches, 1906 to 1926, and Membership by Age, 1926, by States: Primitive Baptists

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

NUMBER AND THE PROPERTY OF TARK	ES TYPE C			NUMB	ER OF ME	MBERS	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1926					
ont product Amount	/1926	1916	1906	20110 (1) 2011 (1) 20	1916	1906	Un- der 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per cent under 13 1		
United States	2, 267	2, 142	2,878	81,374	80, 311	102,311	75	42, 283	39, 016	0, 2		
Maine	4	4	8.82	7 53	57	68			. 53	Novi 1		
New York	15	. 23	20	211	385	435		92	Bir 119	Paners		
New Jersey	3		5.54	682	00	225			89	Conce		
Pennsylvania		10	20	116	115	397		57	59	unthat		
Ohio.	50	46	00 .57	1, 204	1,308	1,588	1_	714	489	0.1		
Indiana	74	95	147	3, 962	5, 432	8, 132	3	2, 651	1,308	0. 1		
Illinois	62	53	00 118	2, 300	2,621	5, 163	- 1	1,082	1, 217	nw0.1		
Iowa	11	100	25	388	344	657		282	106	crida M		
Missouri		59	114	2,858	2. 636	4, 040	1	1, 730		0.1		
Nebraska		6	5	170	158	118	3	167		1.8		
Kansas			00.42	1126	100	207		58	68	Zu.V.		
205			100,101	112		HIP		-	- 9 - NI	HIGHY.		
Delaware	6	2	72.63	70	- 61	227		8	62	1-29 VV		
Maryland		9	12	223	201	251	9	- 68	146	GIIOM.		
Virginia		198	232	9,745	9,314	9,642	1	6,063	3, 681	(2)		
West Virginia		14	58	1,343	673	2,019		854	489	220000		
North Carolina.		279	272	9, 963	10, 481	10, 207		4, 590	5, 373	Obubl.		
South Carolina		11	16	490	430	606		344	146			
Georgia		420	439	15, 317	15, 871	16, 157	29	6,080	9, 208	0.5		
Florida			. 60	2, 224	1,898	1,781		985	1, 239	Total A		
Kentucky	114	55	159	4.365	2, 250	5, 442		2, 357	2,008	Missis		
Tennessee		208	244	7,007	8, 925	10, 204	6	4, 197	2, 804	0. 1		
Alabama		242	303	6, 483	7,652	9,772	17	3, 606	2,860	0.5		
Mississippi	101	101	0 115	3, 485	3, 401	3, 416	1	2, 206	1, 278	(2) ]		
Arkansas 851		97	108	1,979	2, 247	2,591		795	1, 184	depfor spent'		
Louisiana		12	38	546	398	781		312	234			
Oklahoma	41	27	28	1,390	662	587	1	601	788	0.2		
Texas		88	236	5, 087	2, 543	7,095	1	2, 253	2, 833	(2)		
Washington	thing. United	disclo	bio78	1.TunusU	106	193	300100	נעומים ביום		TAL		
Oregon		2	10		31	157				Eruido.		
nois, Virginia, North				c for 6 o	an michie	J	100 30	palev rol		HT V		
Other States	9	6	9	180	111	153	- 1	131	48	0.8		

Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100. Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

ř

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, AND CHURCH DEBT, BY STATES, 1926: PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS

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

NEWBRIGHT BY AGE, 1926	lber of	church		OF CHURCH	DEBT	ON CHURCH DIFICES		E OF PAR- NAGES
Under Mymme Are not cont. 13 and over reported under years.	Total number churches	Number of church edifices	Churches	Amount	Ohurches	Amount	Churches	Amount
United States	2, 267	1,057	1,037	\$1,730,348	67	\$25,734	266	\$13, 313
New York Pennsylvania	0 15 8	78 8 88 3	128 7	23, 800 6, 200	à			
Ohio Garage	50 74 62	29 47 33	27 47 30	57, 250 146, 810 51, 600	3	3, 425	Lebra	(3)
Iowa Missouri Nebraska Kansas	801 11 71 700 5	10 47 5	8 46 5	25, 000 91, 050 13, 500 5, 500	1 4	300 1,692		Lorea Lorea Masaguri
Maryland Virginia West Virginia North Carolina	13 214 52 295	7 113 23 128	7 112 23 123	46, 000 194, 080 52, 675 233, 240	6 5 9	1, 305 1, 761 2, 035		(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)
South Carolina Georgia Florida	18 401 73	158 28	156 28	4, 200 217, 010 28, 700	9 2	1, 505 1, 360		(1)
Kentucky	114 158 201 101	59 91 102 49	59 91 102 48	84, 100 150, 989 103, 369 39, 925	3 7 4 5	1, 060 6, 807 1, 201 1, 312	2000	20123001) 20124011
Arkansas Louisiana Oklahoma	91 18 41	31 7 8	31 7 8	39, 100 5, 050 16, 000	3	137		emertul A rivitación
TexasOther States 2	154	54	52	67, 800 27, 400	1	171	6	(1) 13, 313

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

churches.

<sup>1</sup> The figures for value of parsonages include data for 6 churches in Indiana, Illinois, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Texas.

TABLE 6 .- CHURCH EXPENDITURES AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1926: PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS

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

	ber of		EXPEN		SUNDAY SCHOOLS				
STATE	0.0	Churches	Total amount	For current expenses and improve- ments	For benevo- lences, missions, etc.	Not classified	Churches	Offi- cers and teach- ers	Schol- ars
United States	2, 267	776	\$166,847	\$140,678	\$16,945	\$9, 224	5	25	181
New York	15 50 74 62	9 26 42 19	3, 823 4, 592 11, 183 2, 632	3, 823 3, 715 9, 147 2, 372	127 1,052 260	750 984			
Iowa Missouri Nebraska Kansas	11 71 5 5	9 39 5 3	1, 809 9, 025 1, 050 222	1, 512 7, 747 525 219	147 478 325 3	150 800 200	1	6	12

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1926: PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS—Continued

-MANAZA	er of	THEO		DITURES DUR	ING YEAR	To	SUNDAY SCHOOLS			
NG YEARSTON	Total number churches	Churches	Total amount	For current expenses and improve- ments	For benevo- lences missions, etc.	Not classified	Churches	Offi- cers and teach- ers	Schol- ars	
Maryland. Virginia. West Virginia. North Carolina. South Carolina. Georgia. Florida.	13 214 52 295 18 401 73	7 71 23 85 3 125	\$2,353 8,593 3,470 16,366 32 35,992 9,555	\$2, 339 7, 597 3, 079 14, 622 32 32, 351 5, 976	\$14 746 391 1,453 2,831 3,479	\$250 291 810 100	50101	noce—a non and noncont nancont	nrehete Igiri Irnei Irnei	
Kentucky Tennessee Alabama Mississippi	114 158 201 101	39 58 70 32	3, 983 11, 988 11, 505 10, 431	3,071 10,311 9,154 9,548	810 772 1, 241 541	102 905 1,110 342	1 2 1	odorii	72 88 15	
Arkansas Louisiana Oklahoma Texas	91 18 41 154	22 6 16 41	2, 524 1, 573 2, 552 8, 518	1, 961 1, 528 987 6, 072	423 45 450 1,271	140 1,115 1,175		nalgen nordaven nordaven nordaven	Weta Construction	
Other States	30	7	3, 076	2,990	86		rings	tedb 91	Moun	

Table 7.—Number and Membership of Churches, Value of Edifices, Debt, Expenditures, and Sunday Schools, by Associations, 1926: Primitive Baptists

Magazi Maran	number of urches	Num-	OF	VALUE CHURCH DIFICES	ON	CHURCH DIFICES	TUR	CPENDI- RES DUR- G YEAR		NDAY
ASSOCIATION	Total numbe churches	ber of mem- bers	Churches	Amount	Churches	Amount	Churches	Amount	Churches	Num- ber of schol- ars
Total	2, 267	81, 374	1, 037	\$1,730,348	67	\$25,734	776	\$166,847	5	181
Alabama: Antioch Beulah Buttahatchie Cane Creek Choctawhatchee  Ebenezer Elk River Fellowship Flint River Forked Deer	17. 6.08 4 5. 10. 8. 1. 20.	804 225 68 113 411 274 27 457 191 41	10 6 3 7 3	8, 050 5, 400 (1) 1, 400 4, 800 5, 000 (1) 15, 000 (1)	144 785 787 111 120 120 789 789	325	4 noin	972 529 (1) (1) 594	nloi E-off E-or Final Issue Is	Chip Atta - Atta - Chip - Chip
Fountain Creek Hillabee Hopewell Indian Creek Little Vine	10 10 9 1	20 383 170 .74 340	-000L3 7 000L3	(1) 4, 294 (1) 2, 850	151 78 818 188 78	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	4	380 (1) (1) (1) 343	pbed selec etc.	43
Lower Wetumpka Mount Zion Mud Creek New Hope Patsaliga	9 24 0506 08 3 12	366 724 283 68 247	5 11 5 005 7	2, 900 8, 325 4, 650 4, 350	20 177 177 1080 200 200	70-1	3 8 4	400 625 215	Prince Prince Prince Prince Prince	Can Kite Kein Fein

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

TABLE 7.—Number and Membership of Churches, Value of Edifices, Debt, Expenditures, and Sunday Schools, by Associations, 1926: Primitive Baptists—Continued

SUNDAY SCHOOLS	ber of	Num-	OF	VALUE CHURCH DIFICES	ON	CHURCH OFFICES	TUE	CPENDI- RES DUR- G YEAR	COT	NDAY
Not School Schoo	Total number churches	ber of mem- bers	Churches	Amount	Churches	Amount	Churches	Amount	Churches	Num- ber of schol- ars
Alabama—Continued.	10		3, 079 14, 632	3,470		22 23	-	enif	gril V	dea W
Pilgrims Rest Sand Mountain Second Creek Sequachie Valley Sipsey River	3 4 4 2 2	75 100 151 35 17	10.4	\$2,750 (¹)		(1)	3	(1) \$565 (1)	6	stino scosi binor
Sucarnoochee	3	8	10,311	(1)		8 1 88		(1)	390.	
Tombigbee Upatoi Wetumpka Unassociated	1 1 10 8	102 343 344	100 5	(1) 12, 200 9, 050	i	\$200	3 5	2, 898 1, 265	111	0.000
Arkansas; Harmony Little Zion Mountain Springs	2 4 11	54 107 208	789 650-0-	(¹) (¹) 16, 600		01 14	4	(1) (1) 640	nane	Oklaha Persaa Othar
New Hope	21 8	377 144	000 4	5, 900	1	75	6	963		
Point Remove	3	288	auni.	AD CHER		M(t) M	فاعتد	1 (n)—.	T., 73	Lagar
Salem South Arkansas	18	269 222	6 9	6, 050 6, 550	775	50	3 4	420 190	KETTS	28E-
South Ouachita	2	48 92								
Washington Unassociated	2021	96		10181 40						
Colorado: Unassociated	2	23		entron.	-011	A THE		(1)		
Delaware: Delaware Association Salisbury of Maryland District of Columbia:	2	25 45		() 5 E	(f) (			(1)		
KetoctonFlorida:	1	63		(1)		<u></u>		(1)		
Alahabee River Antioch Baltimore	1874	31 122 8	82 E <b>3</b> 0	7,18 1,600		2,267		(1)	أولوا	
ChipolaMiddle Florida	2 2	44 53	-959-9	(1)	-102			(1)	doc	Jn.A.
- Mount Enon Original Flint	21	627 11	10	9,000	-01	60	7	1, 100	uda eco	Bud
Principles Rest	5	150	-09449		-116	01		reduk	Yes	Cho
Primitive Baptists Union St. Marys River San Pedro	1 4	28 68 290	-999 44		-22-				TII.	
Suwannee Unassociated Georgia:	20	748 44	6	4, 250 11, 100	101 14	1,300	4	150 5, 010	OJI.	
Alaliabee	35 2 17	1, 151 78	12	6,660	002	/120	9	765	telet sed	
Blue Ridge Blue River	17 2 1	846 76 97	8	13, 350	.130- .24- .340-		8	2,801	low.	doll.
Cane Creek	1 16	30 477	7	6,700	-56Z-			. Address	17. 7	wo.I
Echeconnee Euharlee Fellowship	26 12 6	1, 089 295 236	7	7,050	801	250 50	12 6	363 12, 172 705 (1)	010 1011 1103	XION XION XION XION XION FINE
Flint River Harmony Little River	7	264 157 362	4 4	7,400 4,600	aw.	flynesiah Ethyddes.	a the	(i)	1004 016	1.5
Lotts Creek Lower Canoochee	19 10	1,034 614	11	14, 200		(1)	13	3, 100		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of individual churches.

Table 7.—Number and Membership of Churches, Value of Edifices, Debt, Expenditures, and Sunday Schools, by Associations, 1926: Primitive Baptists—Continued

AVGSAGE -ELIC	ING AND SERVICES A	nber of	Num-	OF	VALUE CHURCH DIFICES	ON	CHURCH OFFICES	TUR	CPENDI- RES DUR- G YEAR		NDAY
-mirV TASSOCIATIO	E 5	Total number churches	ber of mem- bers	Churches	Amount	Churches	Amount	Churches	Amount	Churches	Num- ber of schol- ars
Georgia—Continu Marietta. Mount Olive Mount Pleasan New Beulah New Hope		11	191 228 202 84 371	005 75	(1) \$4,300 (1) (1) (1)	1075 1075 1075	M		(f) (f) (f)	oky ning rest ning ning	Kente Eur Uvi Uve Uve Hill
Ochlachee Ocmulgee Oconee Old Lower Och Original Flint I	lockonee_		497 249 424 204 340	000 5 052 4 022 3	12, 500 5, 200 6, 500 (1)	1001 1001 1001	\$200	7 3	\$1, 718 839 (1)	0 89 0 70 1016 1016	MAN PON PON PON PON
Original Upper chee Primitive Bapti Primitive West Primitive West	sts Union	- 5	554 925 109 321	10 10 6	11, 700 3, 450 (¹) 6, 500	818 511- 1034 103	235	9 4	1, 207 42 (1) 1, 640	k Sp iot ( joet) si Or on	Rod Sold Spe Tab
Pulaski St. Marys Rive Salem Towaliga		9	549 47 193 372	17. TAVE	5. 350 (1) (1)	143 100 100 101 101 101		3	223	ssoc ana ana ana ana	EDOCA FYRE MICE WOOL
Upatoi	ee	11 16 26 4	1,210 735 287	8 9 4	5, 250 17, 200 12, 800 10, 200	18 10 10 100	500	8 3	225 2, 797 620 2, 214	2002	Notes
Illinois: Bethel Central		6	230 117 91 68	4.) pre-ten	9,000 (1) (1) (1)	84 87 763			(1) (1) (1) (1)	Dittel Outil DOCTOR	Mair lad lod los los on
Little Wabash Muddy River Okaw Salem		7 3	231 311 73 116	3	5, 000 (¹) 11, 000	8 TE		3	355 488	iose Cidi Cidi Madi Gili	eM fold fold fold fold fold fold fold fold
Indiana:		10 4 5 5	640 66 168 189	000 <b>5</b>	7, 400 (1) 10, 000	805 746	100		(1) (1) (chie(f) (2)	ico. Calo Calo Calo Calo Calo Calo Calo Calo	TSQ OTC OCO FLOS
Little Zion		8 4	742 120 305 225	5)	15, 410 (¹) 16, 500	81 1	25	4	1, 009 (1) 879	12218	HALL HALL
Mount Salem		9 523	85 228 981 519	00 6 00 4	7, 900 (¹) 25, 000 12, 000	2007 1 084 084	2,000 1,400	3 6 5	(1) 1,073 2,725 1,055	villa Tald 14-44 Verio	
Tates Creek White River White Water Unassociated Iowa:		088 5	7 237 293 220	5) 6 008 5	(1) 8, 500 16, 500 31, 500	262 18 014	1 1	3 5 4	850 934 900	##### #### #### ####	med- med- med- med- med- med- med- med-
Des Moines Riv Hazel Creek (1) Missouri Valley Western Unassociated		001 3	71 8 141 104 64		(1) (1) (1)		(1)	3	(1) 443 (1)	9494 9-49 9-49 1751	###
Kansas: Pleasant Valley Turkey Creek Unassociated	1	000 1	14 83 29	15,700 1,700 1,700 1,700	(3)	)71 285 480			(1)		oM 12

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

Table 7.—Number and Membership of Churches, Value of Edifices, Debt, Expenditures, and Sunday Schools, by Associations, 1926: Primitive Baptists—Continued

TAGENTE BURY SCHOOLS ING YEAR DAY	Total number of	Num-	OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDI- TURES DUR- ING YEAR		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
ASSOCIATION Property of the second of the se		ber of mem- bers	Churches	Amount	Churches	Amount	Churches	Amount	Churches	Num- ber of schol- ars
Kentucky: Burning Spring Cypress Creek Greenfield Highland	16 2 5 7	854 88 274 340	8 3 7	\$5, 700 (1) 8, 300 10, 300	-1454- -1454- -1454-		3 6	\$240 (1) 775 1,049	2-10 2-10 2-10 1-10 1-10 1-10 1-10	groot nrhi rbi nrhi nrhi
Little River	2 11 5 6	27 311 209 246	DOR 3.4	(1) 3,000 7,250 12,250	704-	\$100	3	(1) 124 (1) (1)	oH often only	NoV.
Red Bird	8 10 14 8	168 306 518 415	5 3	(1) 6, 500 3, 400 2, 800	1 1	800 160	3 -005	(1) 33 244 (1)	tent tent	610 610 610
Spencer Tates Creek Union Unassociated	4 5 4 7	122 250 94 143	6 330	(1) (1) (1) 12,800	7(24) 1072 - 1728 -		nom t	(1)	vicin vicin vicin	Print drift
Louisiana: Bythnia Little Hope Louisiana New Hope	4 1 8 1	68 36 312 31	4	(¹) 3, 900	1) 191		3	(1)	nald Line gthr	.18 205
South Ouachita Unassociated Maine: Maine Unassociated	3 1 005 3 1	87 12 33 20	10, 200	(1)	777-7 775-7 776			(1) <sub>10-21</sub>	7-170	ngth- tah- ng U orlidat
Maryland: Baltimore Ketocton Salisbury Unassociated	3 2 7 1	46 43 128 6	3.	(1) (1) 18, 500	111		3	(1) (1) 800	100 100 100 100 100	ionilli ioni ioni ioni ioni
Massachusetts: Massachusetts Michigan: Mount Salem	1	5 17	666-6- (f)	(1)	168-			(1)	or un	mar mar min.
Sandusky	10 14 1	306 531 8	3 6	1,600 3,750	1	157	3	684 (¹)	T 100	12/25 12/25
Good Hope  Hopewell Indian Creek Little Black	13 9 1 6	368 347 18 140	6	5, 350 4, 000 (1)	1 215 081	600	4	4, 566 550	1020	orti olfi 12
Little Vine	4 10 7	36 117 402 192	008.33	6, 700 1, 850	882 68 1	30	5	321 (1)	101 10 Z	old.
Regular Baptist South Mississippi Tallahatchie Tombigbee	6- 4 8	308 180 145 363	000 <b>3</b>	3, 750 2, 225 (1) 5, 900	0102	525	4	(1) 985 (1) 2, 154	- 01	deR deR
Unassociated	5 5	24 	005 AF 006 AF 006 46	4, 800 3, 900	202 202 1020	330	4 3	750 700	V of	TW etil. Lowed
Fishing River Harmony Hazel Creek Little Piney	10 4 3 3 8	572 - 99 92 - 127	5)	(1) (1) (1) (1)	17 1 8 204 304	100	4	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) 1, 235	O. Ja suce rests	Ma bW
Mount Zion Nodaway Ozark Salem	8 4 8 4	229 171 285 460	6 3 6 4	16, 100 15, 700 6, 100 8, 200	95 1 88	1,000	6 4	1,242		2017

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

TABLE 7.—Number and Membership of Churches, Value of Edifices, Debt, Expenditures, and Sunday Schools, by Associations, 1926: Primitive Baptists—Continued

TURES DUR- DUG YEAR SCHOOLS	number of	Num-	OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDI- TURES DUR- ING YEAR		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
ASSOCIA		uro	ber of mem-	52 pa		92 50	M   52	92 80	HOTTAID	50 N	-
-mpW # 2	Paretruk purugies	-da	bers	Churches	198	Churches	OT BR	Churches	PLOTE EST	Churches	Num-
In rod L.S.	48	교	. 158	Prit.	Amount	H	Amount	Pir.	Amount	in in	ber of
-lodos d E dill	pure Amon	Total	-V 2 E	h	bin v   F F	F G	A PART OF BUILDING	Pop	100	E M	schol-
878 S 5	병목	H	185	05	등등	02	3	05		0 2	ars
- M O)				-				-			-
Missouri-Con.						1.		-			zanna'
Sipsey River_		1	30		(1)		(1)		(1)	1555	Course
Sugar Creek.		1	23		40 000						roros-
Two Rivers Yellow Creek	(7)	6	149 457	004	\$3,800	1777		3	(1) \$360	17779	28017-
Nebraska:			407	4	7, 150			0	\$300	OTE.	בעולוים
Missouri Valle	ev-	- 3	123	- 3	7,500	. 86	1.5	3	700	.831	Caro
Unassociated		2	47	003,	(1)	133			(1)	1816	111.001
New Jersey:		1	4-1-1	1000		27.0	101			A4. 9	MITTE
Delaware Riv	er	3	- 89		(1)	14	1		D9	81001	Umma
New Mexico:				1000		503	1 4	İ		1099	Blg b
- West Texas	***************************************	2	29	1,076 /	(1)		(1)		(1)	0100	THE STATE OF
New York:	45			00%	to has	108	n in	1	1997	of oil	Buffe
Lexington-Ro	xbury	- 7	87	3	12,000	1100		4	695	27.30	tituo-
Warwick Unassociated_		3	78	10007	(1)	TRUE	8	3	304	COSCID	mid-
North Carolina			40		()	+		0	904		
Abbotts Creel		14	268	009.3	9, 200	008	8		(1)	avi	RIE
Bear Creek		- 26	592	14	15, 940	3	\$550	11	2, 428	0027	01077
Black Creek		23	1, 163	008	15, 100	1	800	8	3, 501	2775	10114
· Carolina	10	4	78	(8.87 -0					(1)	1 18	2707
Contentnea		- 21	739	10	15, 700	1	85	7	880	11/253	MINO A.
	Δ)	1			100	35	1.1		41	dabi	Frien
Corresponden Fishers River	ce	23	7	14	(1)	2	250	10	(1)	doto	neath-
Kehukee		34	918	12	19, 100 20, 100	1.	200	-10	987 1, 229	7952	2W111-
Little River_		24	805	7	26, 000	2	350	5	2, 145	2020	affant-
Loving River		2	15		(1)	2	8000		2,110	V171	dinti-
20.128			1		''	100					
Lower County	Line	16	598	8	35,000			4	2, 550	D DT	Mail.
- Mayo		19	713	4	7,850	000			2, 550	(1188	200110
Mill Branch		3	98		5,500					9	P2777
Mountain		6	442	3	5, 500	-7777			(1)	nton	deres-
Reorganized S	Hver Creek.	6	120	4	9,500			3	410		
- Decelor Direct	and the last of	- 9	229	4	2,400	148	8		- 11	81V8	Red
Roaring River		10	395	3	16,700	1461		4	(1)	1701	03001
Sandy Ridge		1	8	008,		17777			001	TIT	TOODE
Senter		- 0	363	6	14,700	17/15		3	142	27.77	10000
St. Clairs Bot	tom	001	50	0.00	3 10,	TOTAL			(OURIT	ICDI	Division
12/11/	713			-/		1.00	4		- vie	100	Ston
Seven Mile		10	315	5	4,900			3	97	2000	TRAFF-
Upper County White Oak	Line.	9	160	008	5,600	- 2257		4	680	7750	7/15
Zion		13	472 99	6	6, 400	127			(1)	regit	Tell W
Unassociated.		- 0	181	7,085,5	(1)	277			(1)	777	PER TY
Ohio:	(1)	0.8	101	1,7000	178	-245-			be	TO TO	SERRY.
Miami		6	130		(1)			3	504		TREES!
Muskingum		15	304	10	(1) 18, 500	1300		8	888		CONTRACT.
Owl Creek		4	135	3	6, 500				(1)	39/17	URAL 7
Sandusky	17	- 5	219	3	6, 500				1, 120		170000
Scioto	********	11	267	7	18,000			4	1, 120	1000	10072
Tates Creek	7	1	7						(1)	1	TO LECT
Union	40	5	.55	000.3		212		4	750	deb	pair I
White Water.		2	61		(1)		I			zul.	book).
Unassociated.		1	26	- Dikked	(1)				(1)	LUL .	ditt.
Oklahoma:	S	2	en-invest			119	6		A	DIL	Marie I
Center Creek	(		91		8				(1)	CLU	mup!
Enterprise		12	403		(4)		(1)	3	430	25.25	
New Hope Panhandle	nd Oklo	1	14						10 V	N 32	doc 4
homa		2	134	1	(1)	Por.	1.5		(1)	1011	1
Rich Mounta		2 2 5	54			7.20			200	UTE	Chio
Salem		5	112						(1)		
					m			-nfal	D Griss	bas	Pant
Turkey Creek		1 2	43 85		000	-177			(1) (1)		001
Washita		4	151		) X	- 424			1	OTE	toter-
Western		9	285	0.000000	83	1442	(1)	4	563	7777	mer.
Unassociated.		1	18			121	18		000	1	15010

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

Table 7.—Number and Membership of Churches, Value of Edifices, Debt, Expenditures, and Sunday Schools, by Associations, 1926: Primitive Baptists—Continued

TURES DATE- TURES DATE- UNG TRAE	number of	DESIGNATION CREE EDING EDING -muN	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDI- TURES DUR- ING YEAR		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
-min Association	Total numbe	ber of mem- bers	Churches	Amount	Churches, reporting	Amount	Churches	Amount	Churches	Num ber o schol ars
Pennsylvania: Delaware	2	- 44			0.5	1		110°	H v	nesal l Sipse
Juniata	1	5			127				7777	02102
Unassociated	5	67	3	\$6, 200				(1)	2.44	711-75
Carolina.	3	36							182	BETTO
Mill Branch Prince William	10	118 322	4 3	2,600 1,100			3	\$32	חזכוו	matr
Unassociated	10	14	. 0	(1)	[]		0	\$32	7567	di ter
Cennessee:	111110	1 - 05 1		,	- 45			- Transmitter	Bizz	A was
Big SandyBlue Ridge	8	303	6	5, 374			5	1,695	ro't-	resité
Buffalo River	11	391	. 5	5, 300				8	57(10	X-20-
Collins River	3	101	V010-19	05.000					החלב החלב	URACE UNIVERS
Cumberland	. 8	406	6	25, 000			4	1,945	note	and th
Elk River	. 8	369	3	4,000				(1)		11.710
Fellowship Flint River	2	23		f						anoth
Forked Deer	1 5	24 188	4	(1) 5,000	Ti	\$117		(1)	רלים	budth
Fountain Creek	2	49							0.101	bioti
Friendship	1	56		(1)				(1)		
Greenfield	. 8	544	3	(1) 14, 500	2	340	3	(1) 793	TRIP	nnot.
Hiwassee Indian Creek	. 8	583	3	3,500		+		(1)	7797	ntare
Little River	1 3	39	17077	=				(,)	I	littlet
	1	01		7			1227		AT FIT	LADEX
Mallard Creek Mississippi River	1 7	31 200	5	6,665				TITLE (1)	1977	הססכד
Obion	6	265	5	5, 100	13.00		3	300		22045
Powells Valley	12	836	10	18, 200	1	900	7	1,625	זכוות	DECISE.
Predestinarian	9	270	5	4,000			רפרוקה	() be	guan	ללחסר
Red River	. 3	64		(1)					- 101	TOOTE
Regular Baptist	10	139 469	5	4, 800	77777		6-	370		rohrib
Second Creek	1	40	1 2 2 2 3	(1)				5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5	101-5	htmm
Sequachie Valley	7	170	3	10, 200	1	2, 100		Botton.	cont	37.78
Stony Creek.	2	27		(1)				(1)		
Tennessee and Nola-			1000		Lord	10		T was	577.7	od d
Washington.	9	448 18	6	8,600			5	1, 430	13-0	10.77
-West Tennessee	15	612	12	15, 850	- 111-		8	500		annix.
Unassociated	3	277	3	9,700	2	3, 350		(1)		7.70h
Pexas:	- 1	13	(	3	(0)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			, în	Mian
Chambers Creek	4	129	- 1445					T. C.	27.00	2017
Duffan	7 5	182	-18853		-155			(1)	CARD	nnare
East Providence	3	196 120	10000	(1)	440			(1)	1110	huist
		-			1			1 NO	U.C.L.	OBT
Friendship		312 14	4	3, 600				(1)	77	Id W
Little Flock	10	237	6	4,800	10.		5.	730	doce	WIT!
Mount Olive	9 2	149		(1)			3	359	1000	
Mount Olive	(1	. 78		()	100	12		(1)	ting:	Ente
Mount Zion		83		(1)	-14			(1)	pull	2017
New Hope	1 6	109			100			(1)	1000	
Old Harmony	7	285			I.M.	2		ntuin	016.	doig
					112	1	-		1	Sales
Panhandle and Okla- homa	5	170			84	11.		(1)2/007	) 49	Turk
Pilot Grove	5	181		(1) 9, 450	-1777				20.00	En 19
Primitive Baptist	13	339 129	7	9, 450	- 175		4	695	7779	2017

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

Table 7.—Number and Membership of Churches, Value of Edifices, Debt, Expenditures, and Sunday Schools, by Associations, 1926: Primitive Baptists—Continued

achools and similar  ry, there developed independent church can controll and out life. The post- ties in the apostles'	Total number of churches	Num- ber of mem- bers	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDI- TURES DUR- ING YEAR		SUNDAY	
			Churches	Amount	Churches	Amount	Churches	the word	Churches	Num- ber of schol- ars
Texas—Continued. Southwest Texas. Sulphur Fork. Unity. Village Creek.	12 9 8 4	398 252 381 281	6 3 3 3	\$7,050 4,000 3,600 10,300	1	\$171	3 3	\$635 (1) 900 1, 195	0201 0201	ing o, liere (V. V.) tisu v
West Providence	8 10 2 8	280 408 117 224	5 3	7, 000 3, 800	E3120	VE 33 (13 ) VE 35 (13 ) F d 37 (17 )	4	1, 290	NEEDIE NEEDIE	erinite (ICESS) erinu
Virginia: Ebenezer Kehuckee Ketocton Lower County Line	9 1 12 1	502 16 392 13 19	9 7	27, 700 11, 000	1	198	8	1, 504 1, 129	502 502 915	Appl Lichizi Titiw
Mayo	10 10 29 1 5	403 555 2, 061 28 70	5 4 20 5	9, 300 11, 500 32, 830 (1) 4, 300	1 2	86	4 3 10	347 270 2,581 (¹) 415	CATE CATE CATE CATE	11221 11221 11221
Pig River St. Clairs Bottom Salisbury Senter Smiths River	23 4 1 3 19	911 172 6 212 1, 174	7 3	7, 900 6, 800 (1) 13, 950			3 3	107 55 (1)	225A 244, 244,	eroten - unit 4()
Staunton River Stony Creek Three Forks of Powell	13 5	342 162	5	13, 400				(1)	el .	)-64 ()
RiverUnion	12	378 39	3	4,000			77777	(1)	7757	autoba distrand
Upper County Line Washington Zion	35 8 10	1, 660 232 391	17 4 9	24, 800 4, 300 17, 000	2	900	7 3 6	558 134 950	12.01 12.01	a <del>-ba</del> a Kiliow Maretar
Elkhorn Indian Creek Juniata Mates Creek Mount Zion	7 20 4 2 1	86 764 87 47 7	13	26, 175 (1) (1) (1)	2	1, 075 (1)	10	(1) 2,092 (1) (1) (1)		0045E
New Liberty Pattersons Creek Pocatalico Tygert's Valley	5 0/1 2 6 6 5	124 38 107 83		(1) (1) (1)	77.15 77.15	(1)		(i) (i)		oidani Orimi Osito
Combinations 2	10370- 1008	red vil	160	277, 950	13	3, 649	203	41, 750	1111	Andrew Line

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of individual churches.

<sup>1</sup> The figures for value and expenditures represent data for associations in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

## HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION 4

# DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

With the development of organized church life shown in the formation of benevolent and particularly of missionary societies, of Sunday schools and similar organizations, during the early part of the mineteenth century, there developed also considerable opposition to such new ideas. The more independent church associations were based on the principle that the Scriptures are the sole and sufficient authority for everything connected with the religious life. The position taken was, in brief, that there were no missionary societies in the apostles' days, and therefore there should be none to-day. Apart from this, however, there seemed to many to be inherent in these societies a centralization of authority which was not at all in accord with the spirit of the gospel. Sunday schools also were considered unauthorized of God, as was everything connected with church life that was not included in the clearly presented statement of the New Testament writers. These views appeared particularly in some of the Baptist bodies, and occasioned what became known as the "antimission movement."

Apparently the first definite announcement of this position was made by the Kehukee Baptist Association of North Carolina, formed in 1765, at its meeting with the Kehukee Church in Halifax County in 1827, although similar views were expressed by a Georgia association in 1826. The Kehukee Association unanimously condemned all "modern, money-based, so-called benevolent societies," as contrary to the teaching and practice of Christ and His apostles, and, furthermore, announced that it could no longer fellowship with churches which indorsed such societies. In 1832 a similar course was adopted by the Country Line Association, at its session with Deep Creek Church in Alamance (then Orange) County, N. C., and by a "Convention of the Middle States" at Black Rock Church, Baltimore County, Md. Other Baptist associations in the North. South, East, and West, during the next 10 years, took similar action. In 1835 the Chemung Association, including churches in New York and Pennsylvania, adopted a resolution declaring that as a number of associations with which it had been in correspondence had "departed from the simplicity of the doctrine and practice of the gospel of Christ, \* \* uniting themselves with the world and what are falsely called benevolent societies founded upon a money basis," and preaching a gospel "differing from the gospel of Christ," it would, not continue in fellowship with them, and urged all Baptists who could not approve the new ideas to come out and be separate from those holding them.

The various Primitive Baptist associations have never organized as a denomination and have no State conventions or general bodies of any kind. For the purpose of self-interpretation, each association adopted the custom of printing in its annual minutes a statement of its articles of faith, constitution, and rules of order. This presentation was examined carefully by every other association, and, if it was approved, fellowship was accorded by sending to its meetings messengers or letters reporting on the general state of the churches. Any association that did not meet with approval was simply dropped from fellowship. The result was that, while there are certain links binding the different associations together, they are easily broken, and the lack of any central body or even of any uniform statement of belief, serves to prevent united action. Another factor in the situation has been the difficulty of intercommunication in many parts of the South. As groups of associations developed in North and South Carolina and Georgia, they drew together, as did those in western Tennessee,

<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 Elder C. H. Cayce, of the Primitive Baptists, and approved by him in its present form.

northern Mississippi and Alabama, and Missouri, while those in Texas had little intercourse with any of the others. Occasional fraternal visits were made through all of these sections, and a quasi union or fellowship was kept up, but this has not been sufficient to secure what might be called denominational individuality or growth. This is apparent in the variety of names, some friendly and some derisive, which have been applied to them, such as "Primitive," "Old School," "Regular," "Anti-Mission," and "Hard Shell." In general, the term "Primitive" has been the one most widely used and accepted.

#### DOCTRINE

In matters of doctrine the Primitive Baptists are strongly Calvinistic. of their minutes have 11 articles of faith, some less, some more. They declare that by Adam's fall or transgression all his posterity became sinners in the sight of God; that the corruption of human nature is total; that man can not, by his own free will and ability, reinstate himself in the favor of God; that God elected or chose His people in Christ before the foundation of the world; that sinners are justified only by the righteousness of Christ imputed to them; that the saints will all be preserved and will persevere in grace unto heavenly glory, and that not one of them will be finally lost; that baptism and the Lord's Supper are ordinances of the gospel in the church to the end of time; that the institutions of the day (church societies) are the inventions of men, and are not to be fellowshiped; that Christ will come a second time, in person or bodily presence to the world, and will raise all the dead, judge the human race, send the wicked to everlasting punishment, and welcome the righteous to everlasting happiness. They also hold uncompromisingly to the full verbal inspiration of the Old and New Testament Scriptures.

Some Primitive Baptists maintain, as formulated in the London Baptist Confession of Faith of 1689, that God eternally decreed or predestinated all things, yet in such a manner that He does not compel anyone to sin, and that He does not approve or fellowship sin. The great majority of them, however, maintain that, while God foreknew all things, and while He foreordained to suffer, or not prevent, sin, His active and efficient predestination is limited to the eternal salvation of all His people, and everything necessary thereunto; and all Primitive Baptists believe that every sane human being is accountable for all his thoughts, words, and actions.

Immersion of believers is the only form of baptism which they acknowledge, and they insist that this is a prerequisite to the Lord's Supper. They hold that no minister has any right to administer the ordinances unless he has been called of God, come under the laying on of hands by a presbytery, and is in fellowship with the church of which he is a member; and that he has no right to permit any clergyman who has not these qualifications to assist in the administering of these ordinances. In some sections the Primitive Baptists believe that washing the saints' feet should be practiced in the church, usually in connection with the ordinance of the Lord's Supper. Of late years a group of churches in Georgia have used organs in public worship, but most of the churches are earnestly opposed to the use of instrumental music of any kind in church services. Sunday schools and secret societies are unauthorized. These are claimed not to be in accordance with the teachings of the Bible.

## **ORGANIZATION**

In polity the Primitive Baptists are congregational in that they believe that each church should govern itself according to the laws of Christ as found in the New Testament, and that no minister, association, or convention has any authority. They believe that if, in the view of its sister churches, a church departs in

doctrine or order from the New Testament standard, it should be labored with, and if it can not be reclaimed, fellowship should be withdrawn from it. Admission to the church takes place after careful examination by the pastor and church officers, and by vote of the church. Ministers are ordained by the laying on of the hands of pastors and elders called by the church of which the candidate is a member. No theological training is required. The gifts of the candidate are first tested by association with pastors in evangelistic work, and he is then recommended for ordination. There is no opposition to education, the position being that the Lord is able to call an educated man to preach His gospel when it is His will to do so, and that it is the duty of the minister to study, and especially to study the Scriptures, but they hold that lack of literary attainments does not prevent one whom the Lord has called from being able to preach the gospel.

### WORK

Notwithstanding the strong opposition to missionary societies, the Primitive Baptists are by no means opposed to evangelistic effort, and preachers, both regular pastors and others who are in a position to do so, travel much and preach the gospel without charge, going where they feel that the Spirit of God leads them, and where the way is opened in His providence. The members and friends whom they freely serve freely contribute to their support. Although opposed to Sunday schools, they believe in giving their children religious training and instruction.