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 Melanchthon. Of these the Swiss, Dutch, and many 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 4 Reformed Churches—2 tracing their origin to Holland, 1 to the German Palatinate, and 1 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 the province of New Netherland. 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 Protestant Dutch Church," later adopted the title "Reformed Church in America"; similarly, the German Reformed Church became, in 1867, 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 number of churches called Netherlands Dutch Church or True Reformed Dutch Church, and some of the 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 the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America 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 synod-presbyterian, differing from that of the Presbyterian churches only in the names of church offices and some other 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 1926, 1916, and 1906, are listed in the table below, with the principal statistics as reported for the three periods. Since 1916 the Hungarian Reformed Church in America has 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.

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

Let the Self start I may always as a factor of the Self start of t	ber of								
DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of	ber of mem- bers	Churches	Amount	Churches	Amount	Churches	Number of schol- ars	
1926	Nov		LUTH	w hearq	Ren I	d as it g	14.4	neylyso	
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 America	717	153, 739	690	38, 436, 822	714	5, 524, 673	689	124, 308	
States Christian Reformed Church Free Magyar Reformed Church in	1,709 245	361, 286 98, 534		44, 662, 875 5, 061, 850	1, 692 242	7, 488, 446 1, 700, 760	1, 614 178		
America 1916	ii	3, 992	ren	295, 600	11 v b o	96, 557	8	793	
Total for the group	2,745	537,822		41, 137, 627	2,684	6, 842, 542	2,575	454, 099	
Reformed Church in America Reformed Church in the United States Christian Reformed Church Hungarian Reformed Church in America	1,758 226		1, 663 209	18, 928, 383 20, 116, 336 1, 658, 308 434, 600	1, 714 221	3, 247, 773	1, 658 188	304, 250 24, 445	
1906	e mile	aute n	189	The Hu	o omic	a bankon	Chris	Durigh	
Total for the group	2, 583	449, 514	2,477	30, 648, 247	-20E	noulaxia	2,345	361, 548	
Reformed Church in America Reformed Church in the United	657	124, 938	639	15, 553, 250	מייטות	100000011	639	120, 705	
States Christian Reformed Church Hungarian Reformed Church in	1, 736 174	292, 654 26, 669		14, 067, 897 903, 600	944494	v	1, 569 133		
America	16	5, 253	11	123, 500	- fatte	-thrundu-	oda 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 1926 is presented in Table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

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, 1926: REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA

	m 4.1	In urban	In rural	PER CENT	OF TOTAL
ITEM	Total	territory 1	territory 1	Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations)	717	304	413	42, 4	de (57. 6
Members Average per church Membership by sex:	153, 739 214	96, 051 316	57, 688 140	62. 5	37. 5
Male Female Sex not reported Males per 100 females	78, 865 15, 932 74. 7	35, 163 48, 535 12, 353 72, 4	3, 579 78, 4	59. 7 61. 5 77. 5	40. 3 38. 5 22. 5
Membership by age: Under 13 years 13 years and over Age not reported Per cent under 13 years 2	1, 951 118, 664 33, 124 1. 6	1, 282 71, 893 22, 876 1. 8	46, 771	65. 7 60. 6 69. 1	34. 3 39. 4 30. 9
Church edifices: Number Value—Churches reporting A mount reported A verage per church	817 690 \$38, 436, 822 \$55, 706	344 288 \$30, 557, 832 \$106, 104	473 402 \$7, 878, 990 \$19, 599	42. 1 41. 7 79. 5	57. 9 58. 3 20. 5
Debt—Churches reporting Amount reported Churches reporting "no debt" on church edifice	\$2, 580, 473	\$100, 104 135 \$2, 128, 275	\$15,555 \$115 \$452, 198 269	54. 0 82. 5 34. 2	46. 0 17. 5 65. 8
Parsonages: Value—Churches reporting Amount reported Debt—Churches reporting Amount reported Churches reporting "no debt" on parsonage	580	\$2,819,850 65 \$242,550	\$2, 182, 425 62 \$112, 910 267	39, 5 56, 4 51, 2 68, 2 36, 4	60, 5 43, 6 48, 8 31, 8 63, 6
Expenditures during year: Churches reporting Amount reported. Current expenses and improvements Benevolences, missions, etc Not classified Average expenditure per church	\$5, 524, 673 \$4, 319, 919 \$1, 195, 917 \$8, 837 \$7, 738	303 \$3, 867, 138 \$3, 056, 371 \$803, 767 \$7, 000 \$12, 763	\$1, 657, 535 \$1, 263, 548 \$392, 150 \$1, 837 \$4, 033	42. 4 70. 0 70. 8 67. 2 79. 2	57, 6 30, 0 29, 2 32, 8 20, 8
Sunday schools: Churches reportingOfficers and teachersScholars	689 11, 837	296 6, 898 74, 667	393 4, 939 49, 641	43. 0 58. 3 60. 1	57. 0 41. 7 39. 9

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.
 Based on membership with age classification reported.

The data given for 1926 represent 717 active churches of the Reformed Church in America, with 153,739 members. The classification of membership by sex was reported by 665 churches, and the classification by age was reported by 582 churches, including, however, only 144 which reported any members under 13 years of age.

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: Reformed Church in America

ITEM	1926	1916	1906	1890
Churches (local organizations) Increase over preceding census:	717	715	657	572
Number Per cent	0.3	58 8. 8	85 14. 9	
Members Increase over preceding census:	153, 739	144, 929	124, 938	92, 970
Number	8, 810	19, 991	31,968	
Per cent.	6. 1	16.0	34. 4	
Average membership per church	214	203	190	163
Church edifices:				1
Number	817	757	773	670
Value—Churches reporting	690	690	639	
Amount reported	\$38, 436, 822	\$18, 928, 383	\$15, 553, 250	\$10, 340, 159
Average per church	\$55, 706	\$27, 432	\$24, 340	
Debt—Churches reporting	250	258	198	
Amount reported	\$2, 580, 473	\$1, 093, 623	\$729, 225	
Parsonages:				ŀ
Value—Churches reporting	580	528	489	
Amount reported	\$5,002,275	\$2, 378, 790	\$2,022,450	
Debt—Churches reporting	127			
Amount reported	\$355, 460		! 	
Expenditures during year:			İ	
Churches reporting	714	705		
Amount reported	\$5, 524, 673			
Current expenses and improvements	\$4, 319, 919	\$2,087,045		
Benevolences, missions, etc.	\$1, 195, 917	\$609, 501		
Not classified	\$8, 837	\$49, 519		
Average expenditure per church	\$7,738	\$3, 895		
Sunday schools:				1
Churches reporting	689	697	639	
Officers and teachers	11, 837	12, 538	12, 089	
Scholars	124, 308	123, 092	120, 705	

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 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 classis in the Reformed Church in America, under the particular synod, 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: REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE		UMBER (NUMBI	R OF ME	MBERS	TOTAL	TOTAL MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				
	To- tal	Ur- ban	Ru- ral	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Fe- male	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females (¹)		
United States	717	304	413	153, 739	96, 051	57, 688	58, 942	78, 865	15, 932	74, 7		
Middle Atlantic:		-	_		7 77				T	CUIDANT		
New York	294	139	155	62, 855	42, 407	20, 448	21, 280	30, 857	10, 718	69.0		
New Jersey	152	87	65	39, 990	28, 873	11, 117	15, 188	22, 221	2, 581	68. 3		
Pennsylvania	8	4	4	1,803	1, 258	545	861	942		91.4		
East North Central:		118	1.00		1 1	DV.	7.5	1	actionles	Tuffmas		
Ohio	2	2		308	308		145	163		89.0		
Indiana	4	2	2	436	177	259	151	160	125	94.4		
Illinois	29	12	17	6, 582	3,885	2,697	2,971	3, 611		82. 3		
Michigan	86	46	40	21, 282	15, 167	6, 115	9,399	10, 984	899	85.6		
Wisconsin	14	4	10	4, 180	1,643	2, 537	2,006	2, 174		92, 3		
West North Central:			100	100		8			0.0	marter str		
Minnesota	14		14	1,668		1,668	791	877		90, 2		
Iowa	60	6	54	9, 475	2, 131	7, 344	3, 793	4, 173	1,509	90. 9		
North Dakota	5		5	325		325	163	162		100, €		
South Dakota	25		25	1,787		1, 787	825	862	100	95.7		
Nebraska	4		4	853		853	415	438		94. 7		
Kansas	3		3	269		269	134	135		99.3		
East South Central:							1			C 10840		
Kentucky	3		3	446		446	113	# 333		33. 9		
West South Central:		W Control		SEgran	the little	resolfs as	I III I'm i'i	damen from	ent do b	microR 1		
Oklahoma	3		3	366		366	158	208		76. 0		
Mountain:						7.5						
Montana	2		2	71	C. 93	71	33	38	Heft	0.71.1.		
Colorado	1	1		121	121	40.00	60	61	11			
New Mexico	3		3	206	12 JFGF	206	100	106	1000000	94. 3		
Pacific:			1	(110509)	251111111	autein)	lus orl	TORN	MICH THE	Linius		
Washington	3		3	469	-	469	220	249		88, 4		
California	2	1	11	247	81	166	136	in	LAVIT	122. 5		

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

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION 1 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 worshiped 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.

¹ This statement, though in part the same as that published in Part II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1916, has been revised by Rev. John A. Ingham, D. D., secretary of the Progress Council of the Reformed Church in America, and approved by him in its present form.

Table 4.—Number and Membership of Churches, 1906 to 1926, and Membership by Age, 1926, by States: Reformed Church in America

ISe	parate	presentation is	limited to St	ates having 3	or more churches i	n either 1926.	1916, or 1906]

		MBER		NUMB	ER OF ME	MBERS	MEM	BERSHIP I	BY AGE,	1926
STATE	1926	1916	1906	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per cent under 131
United States	717	715	657	153, 739	144, 929	124, 938	1, 951	118, 664	33, 124	1.6
New York New Jersey Pennsylvania	294 152 8	300 149 9	297 133 10	62, 855 39, 990 1, 803	66, 773 37, 959 1, 722	63, 350 32, 290 1, 979	733 536 25	49, 481 33, 826 1, 778	12, 641 5, 628	1.5 1.6 1.4
Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin	4 29 86 14	3 35 76 13	4 31 63 14	436 6, 582 21, 282 4, 180	267 7, 053 14, 903 3, 076	268 4, 962 11, 260 2, 312	6 350	436 4, 231 14, 609 2, 287	2, 345 6, 323 1, 893	0.1
Minnesota Iowa North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas	14 60 5 25 4	15 66 4 20 3 4	11 47 3 19 2 2	1, 668 9, 475 325 1, 787 853 269	1, 109 7, 575 265 1, 214 1, 094 290	852 4, 835 165 847 432 213	50 108 26 10	1, 330 6, 414 186 1, 491 679 229	288 2, 953 139 270 164 40	3. 6 1. 7 1. 7 1. 8
South Carolina Kentucky Oklahoma		2 2 3	5	446 366	46 127 486	140	14 20	432 346		3. 1 5. 8
Montana New Mexico Washington	2 3 3	3 1 3	2	71 206 469	136 192 277	95	2 2 2	69 71 225	133 242	0.9
Other States	5	4	3	676	365	233	67	544	65	11,0

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

The Reformed religion came to New Netherlands with the earliest Dutch settlers. "Comforters 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.

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

Table 5.—Value of Church Property, and Church Debt, by States, 1926: Reformed Church in America

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

	ber of	church		E OF CHURCH		ON CHURCH		ALUE OF RSONAGES	DEBT ON PARSONAGES		
STATE	Total number churches	Number of church edifices	Churches	Amount	Churches	Amount	Churches	Amount	Churches	Amount	
United States	717	817	690	\$38, 436, 822	250	\$2,580,473	580	\$5,002,275	127	\$355, 460	
New York New Jersey Pennsylvania	294 152 8	337 190 10	282 146 8	22, 729, 482 9, 883, 860 354, 000	69 59 2	1, 057, 125 709, 240 7, 800	219 126 6	2, 038, 850 1, 522, 000 58, 000	25 31 2	92, 389 128, 600 3, 300	
Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin	4 29 86 14	4 35 89 14	4 29 85 14	24, 000 1, 296, 5(0 2, 426, 900 372, 000	2 12 47 5	5, 100 222, 500 421, 122 10, 200	3 29 74 14	13, 000 210, 000 499, 400 87, 500	4 30 5	10, 300 69, 425 7, 000	
Minnesota Iowa North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas	14 60 5 25 4 3	13 64 8 24 4 3	12 58 5 22 4 3	117, 480 855, 100 36, 600 114, 400 26, 000 27, 000	9 25 2 10 1	16, 276 80, 490 1, 060 14, 260 2, 400 2, 000	11 55 4 20 3 3	41, 900 331, 400 21, 000 85, 500 10, 500 10, 500	16 1 6 1	826 23, 070 2, 000 10, 950 2, 000	
KentuckyOklahoma	3	3 4	3 3	42, 000 8, 500				(1) (1)			
New Mexico Washington	3	3 4	3 3	8, 000 25, 500	2	2, 500	3	(1) 10, 500	<u>i</u>	1,300	
Other States 2	7	8	6	89, 500	4	28, 400	10	62, 225	3	4, 300	

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

¹ The figures for value of parsonages include data for 5 churches in Kentucky, Oklahoma, and New Mexico.

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. English was made the official language of the college, and at that time, 150 years ago, it began to displace the Dutch language in the pulpits of the churches. 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."

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1926:
REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA

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

	er of		EXPENI	DITURES DURI	NG YEAR		SUI	UNDAY SCHOOLS				
STATE	Total number churches	Churches	Total amount	For current expenses and im- provements	lences,	Not classified	Churches	Offi- cers and teach- ers	Schol- ars			
United States	717	714	\$5,'524,673	\$4,319,919	\$1,195,917	\$8,837	689	11,837	124,308			
New York	294 152 8	294 152 8	2, 372, 394 1, 411, 380 54, 298	1, 941, 060 1, 157, 198 46, 117	423, 605 254, 182 8, 181	7, 729	277 149 7	4, 474 3, 328 128	42, 819 32, 075 1, 617			
Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin	4 29 86 14	4 29 86 14	14, 215 296, 834 744, 251 129, 371	10, 314 214, 343 529, 943 77, 214	3, 901 82, 491 214, 308 52, 157		4 29 85 14	33 572 1,591 249	358 6, 612 21, 392 3, 087			
Minnesota Iowa North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas		14 59 5 25 3	43, 575 301, 404 8, 814 66, 464 15, 945 6, 888	28, 540 193, 776 5, 835 52, 551 9, 811 5, 535	15, 035 107, 628 2, 979 13, 913 6, 134 1, 353		13 56 5 25 4 3	135 802 34 224 60 28	1, 755 9, 169 380 2, 156 683 325			
Oklahoma New Mexico Washington	3 3 3	3 3 3	1, 863 15, 320 11, 224	816 15, 200 8, 890	1, 047 120 2, 334		2 3 3	21 13 38	234 109 469			
Other States	10	9	30, 433	22, 776	6, 549	1, 108	10	107	1,068			

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. There are, in addition, three classical academies. Central College at Pella, Iowa, has been added to the educational institutions since 1916.

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, and 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.

Table 7.—Number and Membership of Churches, Value of Edifices, Debt, Expenditures, and Sunday Schools, by Ecclesiastical Divisions, 1926: Reformed Church in America

in. Naishr bel var carly Hea'' and "No arion	4	OF CHURCH ON CHURCH DU			INDITURES		NDAY IOOLS			
PARTICULAR SYNOD AND CLASSIS	Total numbe	ber of mem- bers	Churches	Amount	Churches	Amount	Churches	Amount	Churches	Num- ber of schol- ars
Total Total	717	153, 739	690	\$38,436,822	250	\$2,580,473	714	\$5,524,673	689	124, 308
Synod of Albany:	10.1	DEDEST:	TELL I	O PATRICE	mi	DUMBER	32.0	THE DOLLY	1 222	-100
Albany	18	3, 383	18	940,000	1112	21,500	18	123, 477	18	2,725
Greene	6	1, 332	5	235, 000			6	35, 340	5	601
Montgomery	29	4, 924	28	991, 400	4	21, 100	29	126, 169	23	3, 386
Rensselaer	14	2,095	14	553, 000	1	300	14	41,782	14	1, 350
Rochester	18	3,680	18	259, 700	8	15, 800	18	92, 328	18	3, 333
Saratoga	10	1, 451	10	346,000	1 2	19,675	10	42, 547	10	901
Schenectady	16	4,903	16	1, 058, 000	6	50, 700	16	117, 521	16	3, 496
Schoharie	9	838	9	52,000			9	15, 312	9	606
Synod of Chicago:			31	COLLEGE CO.	1			20,022	1	000
Chicago	20	4, 987	20	824,000	9	92, 500	20	192, 879	20	4, 536
Grand Rapids	24	7, 248	23	1, 026, 650	19	264, 935	24	304, 541	24	6, 910
Holland	26	7, 566	26	621, 150	11	37, 860	26	223, 792	26	7,460
Illinois	6	1,342	6	386,000	004	133, 500	6	94, 692	6	1,605
Kalamazoo	18	3, 245	18	433, 000	10	57, 777	18	110, 606	18	3, 439
Muskegon	19	3, 466	19	376, 100	8	62, 050	19	113, 276	18	3, 833
Wisconsin		4, 429	15	394, 600	5	10, 200	15	138, 858	15	3, 476
Synod of Iowa:	10.70	1110000	1 120	902,000	1	44,400	1	T. Manhan	des	9,000
Cascades	7	787	6	39,000	4	8, 400	7	23, 917	7	643
Dakota	19	1,710	17	106, 500	10	14,860	19	56, 592	19	1,775
Germania	16	1, 181	16	114, 200	5	7, 260	16	47, 666	16	1, 571
Pella	12	2, 587	12	230, 100	2	4,000	11	59, 306	10	2, 482
Pleasant Prairie	22	2, 126	22	260,000	6	6, 960	22	72, 896	21	2, 469
East Sioux	23	3, 583	21	276,000	12	34, 030	23	106, 622	22	3, 329
West Sioux	25	3, 581	22	307, 680	15	71, 976	25	119, 065	24	3, 284
West Sioux	1 111	nentico	The fact	10.000 1550	MOZG	13.00, 412.00.0	DIDI	HEB. LUON	TURN	HIE, 10.
Bergen	17	3, 905	16	1,080,000	7	82, 640	17	149, 742	17	4, 101
South Bergen	11	3,710	8	778, 000	7 2	40, 500	11	120, 737	11	2, 371
Monmouth	9	1,603	9	309,000	4		9	46, 381	8	1, 166
Newark New Brunswick	20	6, 526	20	2, 699, 000	14	192, 800	20	268, 920	19	4, 795
New Brunswick	15	3, 683	14	829, 800	4	45, 900	15	106, 826	15	2, 631
Palisades	14	4,807	13	798,000	8	58, 200	14	153, 525	14	4, 462
Paramus	31	7,032	31	1, 785, 300	12	132, 200	31	285, 611	30	6, 351
Passaic	18	4, 953	18	904,000	5	100, 900	18	190, 261	18	3, 936
Philadelphia	12	2,610	12	518,000	3	12,000	12	77, 223	- 12	
Raritan	16	3, 946	16	783, 760	2	14,000	16	99, 454	16	2, 127 2, 379
Synod of New York:	-	-	MOT	CANDINADS	0	22,000	1	00,202	-	7,010
Hudson	10	1,912	10	199,000	1	1,800	10	44, 924	10	1,039
North Long Island	27	6, 319	25	1, 688, 000	11	124, 500	27	259, 309	25	5, 434
South Long Island	19	6, 573	19	2, 959, 750	7	62, 900	19	286, 081	19	5, 287
New York	43	11, 140	37	9, 358, 500	18	373, 500	41	618, 354	41	6, 403
Orange	23	3, 627	22	610, 000	2	4, 800	23	88, 237	20	2, 121
Poughkeepsie	13	2, 238	12	688, 000	2	205, 000	13	77,822	12	1, 287
Ulster	32	4, 775	32	1, 151, 500	2	19, 100	32	97, 853	28	2,607
Westchester	15	3, 936	15	1, 467, 132	3	128, 750	15	294, 229	15	2,601

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; 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

¹ The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, organized in 1810 as an interdenominational society, is now a distinctively Congregational society. See Congregational Churches, p. 454.

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. It is also a constituent member of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and is represented on the commission on a world conference on questions of faith and order. It maintains English services at The Hague, in the Netherlands, during the summer season.

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 without special reference to the founding of new churches. During 1926 it supported, in whole or in part, 222 churches and missions, reaching 10,206 families and 20,923 Bible school scholars by the services of 206 ministers, aside from Bible school teachers.

An allied agency is the Women's Board of Domestic Missions, which maintains work in the Kentucky mountains and among the American Indians. It also cooperates with the Board of Domestic Missions in work among the Indians in the State of Chiapas, Mexico. The total receipts of both boards in 1926 were \$465,693.

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. Work is carried on in China, India, Japan, Arabia, and Mesopotamia. The 1926 report gives 27 stations and 379 outstations, 177 missionaries, 1,211 native helpers, 64 churches with 8,903 communicant members, and 331 Sunday schools with 13,300 scholars. The educational department reports 3 theological schools, 11 colleges and academies, 23 secondary schools, and 305 primary schools, with a total enrollment of 18,452 scholars. There were 18 hospitals and dispensaries in which 111,000 patients were treated and 3 orphanages with 120 inmates. The total amount contributed for foreign work in 1926 was \$467,751, the total value of property is estimated at \$1,000,000, and there are endowments amounting to \$600,000. 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 missionary enterprise. In recent years it has united with other boards and societies in a variety of common enterprises, especially in the educational field. 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 nearly 100 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 five years after graduation (seven 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 5 academies, 2 colleges, and 2 theological seminaries 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 1926 were \$93,360.

The Board of Publication and Bible School Work publishes and sells religious books, church and church school supplies, and the minutes of the General Synod. Through its department of religious education it directs and promotes the work of Sunday schools and young people's societies. Through its committee on evangelism it is responsible for the building and promotion of evangelistic programs. It also donates hymnals, liturgies, and other supplies to needy churches and Sunday schools.

The 1926 report shows 826 young people's societies of various names and purposes, with a total membership of 22,444; 57 week-day church schools, with an enrollment of 3,599; and 54 vacation church schools, with an enrollment of 4,140. The total amount contributed by Bible schools to the board for 1926 was \$1,395; to all other boards of the church, \$107,602.

The ministers' fund was incorporated in 1923 to take over the administration of the widows' fund and the disabled ministers' fund and to secure and administer an endowment of \$1,000,000 for the ministerial pension fund. The plan for this endowment calls for its completion in 1928 as a part of the tercentenary celebration. The 1926 report showed 218 beneficiaries of the two funds. The total income for the year was \$179,995.

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

In 1918 a progress campaign committee was organized as an agency in which the various boards cooperated to coordinate and unify their promotional activities. In 1923 this was succeeded by the Progress Council, through which the boards face common responsibilities and unite in common efforts. The council has also such other functions and duties as may be assigned from time to time by the General Synod.