THE DUPREE AFRICAN-AMERICAN PENTECOSTAL AND HOLINESS COLLECTION

The New York Public Library
Schomburg Center for Research
in Black Culture
515 Malcolm X Boulevard
New York, New York 10037

PREFACE

This inventory was prepared under the auspices of the Preservation of the Black Religious Heritage Project of the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture. The project, which is funded by the Lilly Endowment, was established to identify, preserve and acquire primary research materials for the documentation of African-American religious life.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface
Historical Note
Scope and Content
Container List
Separation Records16

DUPREE AFRICAN-AMERICAN PENTECOSTAL AND HOLINESS COLLECTION, 1876-1989.

25 boxes, 10.5 linear feet.

Historical Note

The DuPree African-American Pentecostal and Holiness Collection was created as a result of research begun in 1981 by Sherry Sherrod DuPree for a <u>Biographical Dictionary of African-American Holiness Pentecostals</u> (Washington, D.C.: Middle Atlantic Regional Press, 1989). Mrs. DuPree, librarian at Santa Fe Community College, Gainesville, Florida, travelled throughout the United States to gather original and secondary material documenting the history, beliefs, and activities of hundreds of Pentecostal and Holiness denominations, congregations, and individuals.

The roots of African-American Pentecostalism are found in the Holiness movement of the late 19th century. That movement began as a reform movement within Methodism, endeavoring to purify the faith and seek a closer personal relationship with God. It taught that after conversion and water baptism a second experience, known as spiritual perfection or sanctification, was necessary for salvation.

A National Holiness Association was formed and held nearly 70 interdenominational camp meetings and revivals from 1867 to 1887. By the early 20th century, a number of African-American Holiness churches had been founded including the United Holy Church of America (1886), the Church of the Living God (CWFF), (1889), the Church of Christ Holiness (1897), and Fire Baptized Holiness Church (founded in 1898 but separated from the white denomination in 1908). In 1901, a white minister, Charles F. Parham, founded the Bethel Bible College in Topeka, Kansas and articulated a third tenet for salvation, after water baptism and sanctification, known as baptism in the Holy Spirit. He further believed, based on his interpretation of Pentecost in the Book of Acts (Chapter 2), that glossolalia or speaking in tongues was the necessary evidence of spirit baptism.

By 1905, Parham had moved his ministry to Texas where he encountered William J. Seymour, an African-American Holiness preacher, who became one of his students. Seymour and Parham disagreed on a number of doctrinal and social issues, particularly regarding race, and Seymour gradually formulated his own Pentecostal theology. In 1906, while preparing to found a new church in Houston, Seymour accepted an invitation to preach the new "Pentecostal" doctrine to a black congregation in Los Angeles affiliated with the predominently white Church of the Nazarene. The Nazarene ministers were unsympathetic to Seymour's new gospel, forcing him and his followers to transfer their services in April 1906 to a private house and later an abandoned church that had been converted to a livery stable at 312 Azusa Street.

By the summer, the Azusa Street Mission was attracting thousands of converts of all races who were described by an observer as dancing, shouting, and, when approaching the altar, falling and often coming out speaking in tongues. The daily revival meetings continued until 1909. Although many whites withdrew to form their own churches, Seymour continued to preach at the Azusa Street Apostolic Faith Gospel Mission until his death in 1920.

Among those in attendance at Azusa Street was a Holiness minister, Charles Harrison Mason. Originally a Baptist evangelist from Arkansas, Mason had joined with another Baptist minister, Charles P. Jones, to hold revivals preaching sanctification in Mississippi in 1896, resulting in their expulsion from the State Baptist Association. In 1897, Jones called a Holiness Convention in Jackson, Mississippi leading to the creation of several Holiness congregations. Mason returned to Lexington, Mississippi to found the Church of God, which was incorporated in Memphis, Tennessee in 1897 as the Church of God in Christ. Upon his return from Azusa Street in 1907, he urged his congregation to embrace the practice of speaking in tongues. A faction led by Jones rejected this doctrine and reorganized as the Church of Christ (Holiness) U.S.A. Mason's followers retained the name and property of the original Church of God in Christ.

In their <u>The Black Church in the African American Experience</u> (Durham: Duke University Press, 1990), C. Eric Lincoln and Lawrence Mamiya wrote that because the Church of God in Christ was the only incorporated Pentecostal denomination in existence from 1907 to 1914, it was the sole ecclesiastical authority which could ordain ministers. By 1914, the realities of segregation caused white Pentecostal ministers ordained by Mason to organize the Assemblies of God. By 1924, most white constituents of remaining interracial churches withdrew to form their own churches, leaving little contact between black and white Pentecostals.

During the next decades, particularly following the massive migrations of African Americans to the urban North, Pentecostalism continued to gain momentum resulting in congregations uniting to form dozens of new denominations. The largest of these included Pentecostal Assemblies of the World (1906), Triumph the Church and Kingdom of God in Christ (founded as a congregation in 1902 but incorporated in 1918), Apostolic Overcoming Holiness Church (1916), Bible Way Church World Wide (founded as a congregation in 1927 and incorporated as a denomination in 1957), and United House of Prayer (1926). The Church of God in Christ (COGIC), which grew under Mason's personal leadership rather than from a grass roots movement, became the largest denomination growing to 400,000 members by the mid-1920s. It now numbers about 4 million members.

From their beginnings at Asuza Street, many Holiness and Pentecostal denominations have been fragmented and divided on

matters of doctrine and practice including glossolalia and other charismatic gifts, trinitarian versus oneness doctrine, the role of women, and organizational structure. Permanent splits in denominations have occurred as a result of these and other personal and legal conflicts. COGIC International separated from the parent body in 1969 following the death of Charles Mason in 1961 and extended turmoil concerning lines of authority. The Apostolic Faith Churches of God have also had several splits as have the Church of the Living God, the Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ of the Apostolic Faith, and the United Holy Church.

In some ways, development of the Pentecostal and Holiness churches has followed older Protestant denominations which also began as reform movements. Church buildings and bureaucracies are now larger and more modern. Generational change has brought an increased attraction for professionals and community leaders, although there remains a force which draws those in the lower socio-economic levels. In addition, many older Protestant denominations as well as Catholicism have seen a growth of Pentecostal and Holiness believers in their ranks in the form of Charismatic Renewal or Neo-Pentecostal movements.

Scope and Content

The DuPree African-American Pentecostal and Holiness Collection has been arranged in four series: Denominations and Congregations; Individual Clergy and Evangelists; Subject Files; Non-Pentecostal Material.

The DENOMINATIONS AND CONGREGATIONS SERIES, 1930-1989, (4 linear feet) contains clippings, newsletters, journals, yearbooks, bulletins, brochures, programs, articles, and other printed material documenting the history and activities of the scores of African-American Pentecostal and Holiness denominations. There is virtually no correspondence. The larger denominations, particularly Bible Way Church World Wide, Church of God in Christ (COGIC), Church of Christ (Holiness), Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ of the Apostolic Faith, Church of the Living God (CWFF), Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, and United Holy Church, include a wider range of material than the smaller ones which are primarily limited to miscellaneous clippings from the African-American press.

The larger denominations with multiple folders are arranged by format, such as publications or programs. In the case of COGIC, by far the largest denomination represented, there are also separate folders for individual congregations arranged by state and for subjects. The size of the COGIC material reflects both its considerable growth and the donor's membership in a COGIC congregation in Florida. Small independent congregations for which there are single items are arranged by state.

Those denominations whose folders contain anniversary yearbooks or journals with a comprehensive denominational history and financial and personnel information include Bible Way Church World Wide; Church of the Living God, the Pillar and Ground of the Truth; Church of God by Faith; Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ of the Apostolic Faith; Fire Baptized Holiness Church of God; Pentecostal Assemblies of the World; COGIC; Pentecostal Churches of the Apostolic Faith; and United Holy Church of America.

Denominations whose folders containing church newspapers or other assorted manuals of historic significance dating from the 1930s include Bibleway Churches Worldwide, Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ of the Apostolic Faith, COGIC, Church of God by Faith, Fire Baptized Holiness Church of God, and Pentecostal Assemblies of the World. The newspapers often reprint sermons, discuss reports from congregations or committees, document the activities of church leaders, give wide coverage to annual conferences and anniversary celebrations, and comment on current events.

The clippings scattered throughout the collection are primarily

from the African-American press dating from the 1940s to the 1970s. The newspapers which predominate are the <u>Chicago Defender</u>, the <u>Los Angeles Sentinel</u>, the <u>Indianapolis Recorder</u>, and the <u>Kansas City Call</u>. The clippings record the activities of the congregations documenting musical events, speakers, conferences, organizational changes, and obituaries. There are some references to secular political events such as Emmett Till's funeral held at Roberts Temple COGIC in Chicago in 1955 and Martin Luther King's final speech at the COGIC Mason Temple in Memphis in 1968.

Similarities in names of denominations are often the result of historic divisions, such as those occurring in the Apostolic Faith Church of God, the Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ of the Apostolic Faith, and the United Holy Church of America. The "Church of God" folder may include several different denominations as there are more than ten separate Churches of God whose congregations are often difficult to distinguish, particularly in newspaper articles.

The INDIVIDUAL CLERGY AND EVANGELISTS SERIES, 1902-1989, (.5 linear feet) contains articles, chapters of books, clippings, programs, sermons, and other printed material documenting the lives of Pentecostal/Holiness ministers associated with particular denominations, as well as independent evangelists including Father Divine, Reverend Ike (Frederick J. Eikerenkoetter II), Prophet Jones, and Lightfoot Solomon Michaux.

Material relating to denominations led by one individual for many years may be found in the **DENOMINATIONS AND CONGREGATIONS** Series as well the **INDIVIDUAL CLERGY AND EVANGELISTS** Series. The latter is primarily biographical in nature. For example, researchers interested in the Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ of the Apostolic Faith should consult the denomination folders as well as that of the founder Robert Lawson; material relating to Bible Way Church World Wide may also be found in the Smallwood Williams folders; for COGIC see also Charles H. Mason; for United House of Prayer see Daddy Grace. For Apostolic Faith Church of God (Washington, D. C.) or its Middle Atlantic Regional Gospel Music Festival see also E. Myron Noble, and for All Nations Church (Chicago) and its gospel broadcasts, see Lucy Smith.

Particularly unique biographical material, including sermons and writings often copied from private collections, is included in the folders of William S. Crowdy, Robert C. Lawson, and Charles Harrison Mason. Mason's folder also contains copies of court documents and his FBI file.

The SUBJECT FILES SERIES, 1876-1989, (4.5 linear feet) consists primarily of articles, excerpts from books, theses, and other printed material concerning Pentecostal and related topics. The general History and general Pentecostalism folders include

articles and book excerpts that refer to the overall history, beliefs, and practices of Pentecostals, both black and white, whereas the White Pentecostals and Holiness subject files contain material concerning only white denominations or individuals. When a separate black denomination was formed from a formerly integrated one, as in the case of the Fire Baptized Church in 1908, material relating to its general Church history is located in the **DENOMINATIONS AND CONGREGATIONS** series. Articles and theses mentioning multiple denomination such as James Daniel Tyms's 1938 "A Study of Four Religious Cults Operating Among Negroes," which discusses Father Divine, Daddy Grace, and others, are located in the History folders.

The White Pentecostals folders include articles and publications on denominations such as the Church of God (Cleveland, TN), Church of God (Anderson, IN), Assemblies of God, and Church of the Nazarene. There are also copies of memoirs or excerpts from memoirs of various independent evangelists and missionaries, one dating from 1876, but most from the first decade of the 20th century.

There is considerable printed material concerning the musical traditions of Pentecostal and Holiness churches, including programs, songsheets, articles, book excerpts, and clippings highlighting gospel music and its roots in the spiritual. The clippings document performances and broadcasts such as those by Lucy Smith's All Nations Pentecostal Church and Clarence Cobb's First Church of Deliverence, both in Chicago.

Several folders contain information concerning the Charismatic or Neo-Pentecostal movement which has grown in mainstream Protestant and Catholic churches worldwide since the 1950s. The movement, with its emphasis on the deeper spirituality manifested in spirit baptism and its enthusiastic worship, has attracted middle as well as working class members. The material consists almost entirely of articles and chapters from books.

Another extensive collection of articles, largely from scholarly journals, discusses the psychological and sociological aspects of Pentecostal churches, their members, and communities.

The NON-PENTECOSTAL MATERIAL SERIES, 1914-1989, (1.5 linear feet) includes folders for the African-American Church which contain general articles and excerpts from books on denominations such as Baptists, Methodists, and Black Hebrews, as well as individual clergy. Community Studies relates to general church or African-American studies in specific communities including St. Louis, Jersey City, and Franklin, Louisiana. The Worldwide Church of God folders are not directly related to the rest of the collection. It appears that a Freedom of Information Act request to the FBI for "Church of God" information resulted in the receipt of these

files which concern the independent California organization founded by the radio evangelist Herbert W. Armstrong.

<u>Provenance</u>

Source: Sherry Sherrod Dupree, 1990. SCM90-9.

Processed by Christine McKay March 1993

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
1	_	MINATIONS AND CONGREGATIONS costolic Faith Church of God, Inc.,
_	_	-1989
	<u>-</u>	ostolic Faith Churches of God, 1985-1989
	3 Ap 1940-	ostolic Faith Church, Illinois, Kansas, 1966
		ostolic Overcoming Holy Church, 1940-1947
		sociated Brotherhood Of Christians, n.d.
		usa Street Mission Churches - United
	-	Convention, 1988
		ble Way Church World Wide, 1946-1989 <u>Bible Way News Voice</u> and Clippings
	8	Handbook and Guide
		Oth Anniversary Journal, 1967
		50th Anniversary Journal, 1977
		Programs and Journals - Miscellaneous
		urch of Christ (Holiness), 1940-1968
		Clippings and Articles
		Yearbooks and Bulletins Turch of God - Various, 1940-1980
		surch of God - Valious, 1940-1980
	1988	aron of dod and barnes of charen, 1912
		urch of God by Faith, 1937-1989
2		urch of God in Christ, 1936-1989
		Congregations
	1 Cal	Alaska ifornia
	2	Greater Page Temple, Los Angeles
	3	Miscellaneous Clippings and Programs
	4	Colorado
	5	Connecticut
		Florida
	6	Williams Temple, Gainesville
	7	Miscellaneous Programs and Clippings Illinois
	8	Hylton's Temple in the Sky, Chicago
	9	Roberts Temple, Chicago
	10	St. Paul, Chicago
	11 12	Watley Temple, Chicago
	13	Miscellaneous Articles and Clippings Miscellaneous Programs and Pamphlets
	13	Indiana
	14	Buggs Temple, Indianapolis
	15	Miscellaneous Programs and Clippings
	16	Kansas
3	1	Louisiana

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
3	2	Maryland
	3	Massachusetts
	4	Michigan
	5	Mississippi
	6	Missouri
	7	New Jersey
	8	New York
	9	North Carolina
	10	Ohio
		Pennsylvania
	11	Holy Temple Church, Philadelphia
	12	Miscellaneous Programs and Clippings
	13	Tennessee
	14	Virginia
	15	Washington, D.C.
	16	Other States
		Convocations and Conventions
	17	Clippings
	18	Programs
	19	81st International Holy Convocation
	20	Doctrines
	0.1	History
	21	J.O. Patterson, et al, History
		and Formative Years of the Church of
		<u>God</u> in Christ
4	1	FBI File - 1960's Church Burnings
	2	General
	3	Hymnal
	4	Mason Foundation
	5	Mason Seminary
	6	Miscellaneous
	7	Missions
	8	Property - Thomas L. Jenkins, Chair, "A
		Study of the Future Use of the Chisca
		Property"
		Publications
	9-10	<u>Adult Quarterly</u>
	11	<u>The Evangelist Speaks</u>
	12	Manuals
5	1	Official Quarterly Guide Y.P.W.W.
		Senior
	2	Primary Quarterly
	3	Voice of Missions
	4	The Whole Truth
	5	Miscellaneous
	6	Saints Jr. College, Lexington, MS

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
5	7	Sunday School
	8	Women
	9	Youth Congresses
6		Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ of the Apostolic Faith, 1933-1987
	1 2	Annual Convention - Conspectus (Programs) Annual Convention - Minute Books
	3	Clippings
	4	<u>Contender for the Faith</u> and <u>Voice of the Temple</u>
	5	National Youth Congress - Annual Convocation - Conspectus (Program)
	6	Programs, Journals, and Flyers
	7	Church of the Living God (CWFF), 1940-1984
	8	Church of the Living God, The Pillar and Ground of the Truth, 1966-1984
	9	Church of the Living God, The Pillar and Ground of the Truth, Which He Purchased With His Own Blood, 1943
	10	Church of the Lord Jesus Christ of the Apostolic Faith, 1954-1972
	11	Church of God, Holiness, 1946, 1979, 1985
	12	Deliverence Evangelistic Centers, 1975
	13	Evangel Temple, 1987
7	1	Fire Baptized Holiness Church of God of the Americas, 1962-1982
	2	First United Church of Jesus Christ, Apostolic, 1979-1989
	3	Holiness Community Temple, 1940-1961
	4	Kodesh Church of Immanuel, 1973-1984
	5	Original United Holy Church International, c. 1982
	6	Overcoming Saints of God, 1986
	7	Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, 1940- 1980
	8	Pentecostal Assemblies of the World - <u>The</u> <u>Christian Outlook Newspaper</u> , 1944-1955
	9	Pentecostal Churches of the Apostolic Faith, 1963-1968
	10	Triumph the Church and Kingdom of God in Christ, 1940-1954, 1973 United Holy Church of America, 1930-1980
	11	Miscellaneous Programs and Clippings
	12	Standard Manual and Constitution Yearbooks
	13	1930

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1931 1932 1933 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1944
9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1954-1955 1958-1959 1972 Young People's Holy Association Quarterly, 1983 United House of Prayer for All People, 1940-1982 Other Congregations California Florida Illinois Sutherland Study Miscellaneous Indiana Kansas
10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	New York North Carolina Virginia Other States College and University Groups Society for Pentecostal Studies INDIVIDUAL CLERGY AND EVANGELISTS Blake, Charles E. Crowdy, William S. Daddy Grace (de Garcia, Marcelino Manuel) Daughtry, Herbert D. Eikerenkoetter, Frederick J. II (Reverend Ike) Father Divine (Baker, George) Forbes, James A., Jr. Golder, Morris E.
	15	Haywood, Garfield Thomas

Box	Folder	
10	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Holmes, M. E. Horn, Rosa Artimus Johnson, Sherrod C. Jones, Charles P. Jones, James Francis (Prophet Jones) Jones, Ozro Thurston, Sr. & Jr. Lawson, Robert C. Mallory, Arenia Cornelia
11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21-22	Mason, Charles Harrison Michaux, Lightfoot Solomon Moore, Benjamin T. Noble, E. Myron Parham, Charles F. Patterson, James Oglethorpe, Sr. Price, Frederick K.C. Roberts, Robert E. Roberts, William M. Seymour, William J. Short, Stephen Smith, Lucy Waddles, Charleszetta Campbell Wagner, Norman L. Washington, Frederick D. Wells, Wyoming White, Charles C. Williams, Henry Williams, Smallwood Wright, Earl Jerome Other Clergy and Evangelists
12	1-2 3-8	SUBJECT FILES Bibliographies Charismatic Movement (Neo-Pentecostalism) General
13	1 2-3 4 5 6 7-8	General Roman Catholic Church Church and Sects DuPree, Sherry Sherrod Faith Healing Glossolalia (Speaking in Tongues) and Spirit Baptism
14	1-4 5	Glossolalia (Speaking in Tongues) and Spirit Baptism Harlem History

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
14	6 7	General Anderson, Robert Mapes, "A Social History of the Early 20th Century Pentecostal Movement"
	8	Saunders, Monroe R., Sr. "Some Historical Perspectives for a Contemporary Developmental Pentecost"
	9	Tyms, James Daniel, "A Study of Four Religious Cults Operating Among Negroes"
15	1-2 3-4	Literature Missions Music
	5-7 8	Articles and General Reference Clippings
16	1 2	Hymnals and Songsheets Manuscript, Dargan, William Thomas, "Congregational Gospel Songs in a Black Holiness Church", Part I
	3	Manuscript, Dargan, Part II
	4 5	Manuscript, Dargan, Part III Programs
	6	Theses
	7 - 9	Pentecostalism General
17	1-5	General
	6 7	Atter, Gordon F., <u>The Third Force</u> Brooks, John R., <u>Scriptural Sanctification</u>
18	1	Silva, Cynthia, "Pentecostalism as Oppositional Culture: Some Socio- Political Implications of a Conservative Christian Church"
	2-3	Sociological and Psychological Studies
	4	Spiritualism
	5 6	Storefront Churches Theology
19	1-3	Theology White Pentecostals and Holiness
	4 - 6	General
20	1	General Denominations
	2	Assemblies of God

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
20	3 4-5 6 7 8	Church of God, Anderson, IN Church of God, Cleveland, TN Church of God, Cleveland, TN (FBI Files) Church of the Nazarenes Pentecostal Holiness Church
21	1 2 3 4 5	Individual Evangelists Carmichael, Amy Knapp, Martin Wells McPherson, Aimee Semple Montgomery, Carrie Moody, Dwight L.
21	6 7 8 9	Robinson, Bud Wheaton, Elizabeth R. Whittemore, Emma Mott Miscellaneous
22	1-2 3 4 5	Miscellaneous Publications Women Worship Practices Youth NON-PENTECOSTAL/HOLINESS MATERIAL Bibliographies
23	1-2 3-6	Bibliographies Black Church - Miscellaneous Articles and Theses
24	1-2 3 4 5 6 7	Black Church - Miscellaneous Articles and Theses Community Studies - Miscellaneous Florida - African-American History Ministries - Miscellaneous Politics and Civil Rights Race and Religion - Miscellaneous Articles and Theses Religion in Africa, Asia, and South America
25	1-2 3-5 6	Revivalism Worldwide Church of God (Herbert Armstrong) FBI Files Pamphlets and Articles

SEPARATION RECORD

The following items were removed from:
Name of Collection: DuPree African-American Pentecostal and Holiness Collection
Accession Number: SCM 90-9
Donor: Sherry Sherrod DuPree
Date Received: <u>February 1990, 1993, 1995</u> <u>21</u>
The items listed below have been sent to the division indicated, either to be retained or disposed of there.
<u>Schomburg Library</u> : Monographs, magazines and booklets (List available). Date Transferred: <u>March 30, 1993, 1995</u>
<pre>Schomburg Moving Image and Recorded Sound Division: Video cassettes, Audio cassettes, Reel-to-reel tapes, (List available). Date transferred:July 23, 1990</pre>