Guide to Arrangement and Description of Local Church Records

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Church records are vital to the life of every congregation. Not only is the church's story told in its records, but the current work of the church is also recorded. Often churches do not think about their records until a significant anniversary is celebrated, a church profile needs to be developed, or a disaster destroys the records. The retention, organization, and preservation of records enables the church to respond to these events. Records are also vital for the church's understanding of itself. For churches to understand why they currently have a particular mission or what their current ministry is, they need to understand their history and follow what has happened in the past that influences the present and helps to plan for the future.

As an aid for churches to begin the process of gathering, organizing, and preserving their records, this guide provides both a method of organizing local church records and standardized terms to describe the various types of records usually found in local churches. The list is not exhaustive and records will probably be found which do not fit exactly into this suggested scheme. In such cases a new term can devised or the records can be placed as a subgroup under one of the larger headings. In any case, a note should be made describing how the records were handled. In addition to suggesting this list be used by local congregations, the Evangelical and Reformed Historical Society uses the list when organizing and describing local church records in its collection.

Particularly important for local churches is the need to identify and preserve vital records. Vital records are those needed to conduct the life and work of the church if a disaster should occur. Although the definition of vital records may vary from church to church they usually include: constitution, charter, current deeds, membership and giving records, current budget and financial report, baptisms, confirmations, marriages, funerals, list of bank accounts with account numbers, current insurance policies, consistory or council minutes. To insure the availability of these records they should be copied and the copy stored off site in a designated repository. Copying can be in any of a number of formats: photocopies, digitizing to a CD, or microfilm. If digitizing to a CD is the selected method of preservation, the information should be migrated to a new CD every five to seven years because the long-term viability of CDs has not yet been determined. Also be aware that technology changes rapidly and hardware in the future may not be able to read CDs made today.

The Evangelical and Reformed Historical Society is the designated repository for all records of the former Reformed Church in the United States and the Evangelical and Reformed Church as well as its local congregations founded before 1957. The Society encourages churches to take a records inventory and send a copy to the Society to be included in your church's file.

ARRANGEMENT OF RECORDS

- 1. ANNUAL REPORTS (these are usually prepared by the various committees for distribution at the congregation's annual meeting)
- 2. ARTIFACTS (Including communion ware, anniversary plates, offering plates, etc. After deciding which items are to be permanently retained they are entered into an artifact database and housed in appropriate acid-free containers)
- 3. AWARDS, CERTIFICATES, RECOGNITIONS, ETC.
- 4. BULLETINS (Sunday and special worship service bulletins are usually kept as a record of the types of services held, the order of service, hymns, etc. Many congregations have these bound together as books.)
- 5. CEMETERY and CEMETERY ASSOCIATIONS
 - A. Burial records
 - B. Constitution
 - C. Minutes
 - D. Plot maps
 - E. Tombstone inscriptions
- 6. CHARTER and/or INCORPORATION DOCUMENTS (These are usually legal documents specifying the legal name of the congregation and its date of founding.)
- 7. CHURCH RECORDS (These are probably the most important records for genealogists.)
 - A. Baptisms
 - B. Confirmations
 - C. Marriages
 - D. Deaths
 - E. Communicants
 - F. Directories and Membership Lists
 - G. Attendance Records (these are not generally retained permanently, except for the number attending each service)
 - H. Guest Registers (These are often not retained permanently)
 - I. Transfers In and Out (these are not generally retained permanently provided the information is found in the church's master record book)
 - J. Statistical Reports.
- 8. CONGREGATIONAL MEETINGS (This category is for minutes and actions from congregational meetings keep separately from annual reports and/or Consistory minutes.)
- 9. CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS (Organized chronologically)

- 10. FINANCIAL RECORDS (These are permanently retained records. Bank statements, cancelled checks, paid invoices, vouchers, etc. need only be retained for as long as necessary following local, state, federal and other legal requirements. Churches should consult with their legal counsel and financial advisor about length of retention)
 - A. Annual Treasurer's Report (These are often included in the Annual Reports, #1 above. If so, they need not be included here.)
 - B. Auditor's Reports
 - C. Bank Records (see the note above about retention)
 - D. Budgets (only the final approved budget for each year need be kept)
 - E. Endowment/Investments (include all organizational and governing documents, annual reports, audits)
 - F. Ledgers (often referred to as Treasurer's Books, these contain details of income and expenses and assets and liabilities)
 - G. Offering (the amount given/pledged each week by members)
 - H. Pew Rents
 - I. Subscriptions (Often in early churches expenses were met by members pledging a certain amount toward a specific item such the pastor's salary, building fund or renovations, organ fund, parsonage fund, etc.)
 - J. Taxes
- 11. HISTORY (Includes published histories, pamphlets, booklets, news clippings, anniversary celebrations, etc.)
- 12. LEGAL AND BUSINESS RECORDS (These can be combined as here or made two separate categories depending on the quantity of records)
 - A. Bequests
 - B. Deeds. Indentures. Bonds. etc.
 - C. Insurance policies (only current policies are retained, policies no longer in force are discarded)
 - D. Personnel records including pastors (Includes W4 dependents form, W2 wage and tax statements, salary reports, job descriptions, performance evaluations, termination letters and/or agreements, contracts. These records should be restricted to those who need access for legal, fiscal, personnel issues. Only biographical information and job descriptions should be retained permanently. All other pieces should be destroyed after a resignation, termination, or litigation is concluded). You may wish to create a file folder for each pastor including full name, birth and death dates, dates they served the church or you may want to place pastor's file folders at #13 below.
 - E. Property (including blue-prints)
- 13. MEMORIALS (Monetary or Other Gifts)

- 14. NEWSLETTERS (These are an important record of the activities and programs of the church)
- 15. PASTORS (if not included in #11 above. Include full name, birth and death dates, dates they served the church, biographical information, correspondence, pastoral letters, photographs).
- 16. PHOTOGRAPHS (This category includes pictures of the exterior and interior of the church building and pastors. A representative selection of photographs of church members and activities are kept only if they are identified in pencil on the back of each photo with names, activity and date).
- 17. PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES (This category includes informational brochures and promotional materials about the church as well as information about special programs and activities which the church developed and implemented as part of its ministry such as Heifer Project, One Great Hour of Sharing, mission projects, building projects, fund raising projects, Christmas programs, etc.)
- 18. SCRAPBOOKS
- 19. COMMITTEES
 - 1) CONSISTORY, COUNCIL (or its equivalent)
 - A. Minutes
 - B. Reports
 - C. Other
 - 2) DEACONS
 - A. Minutes
 - B. Reports
 - C. Other
 - 3) ELDERS
 - A. Minutes
 - B. Reports
 - C. Other
- 4) CHRISTIAN EDUCATION (Until the 1920s and often later, the Sunday School was established as a separate entity with its own officers, its own treasury, its own organization. Beginning in the 1920s the Sunday Schools became an integral part of the organization of the local congregation and the name was often changed to Christian Education Committee. This category is for minutes, programs, etc. of the Christian Education Committee. Use Auxiliary Organizations. Sunday School for records of the more independent Sunday School of the 19th and early 20th centuries.)

- A. Minutes
- B. Financial Records (if kept separate from general church financial records)
- C. Reports
- D. Other

5) MUSIC

- A. Choirs (includes information on the purpose and membership of choirs)
- B. Directors and Organists (includes information about the individuals)
- C. Programs and history (includes information about various programs carried out by the choirs, printed programs for various events, and history of music and music groups in the congregation)
- 6) OTHER COMMITTEES (Worship, Outreach/Social Action, Evangelism, Stewardship, Pastoral Relations, etc. Records should be organized the same as those for Christian Education.)

20. AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS

- 1) Sunday School. (See the note under Christian Education for difference between Sunday School and Christian Education.)
 - A. Minutes
 - B. Financial Records (if kept separate from general church financial records)
 - C. Membership and/or Attendance Records (these are generally not retained permanently)
 - D. Programs (includes information about various programs carried out as well as printed programs for various events)
- 2) Women's Group
 - A. Constitution and By-Laws
 - B. Financial Records
 - C. Membership/Attendance Records
 - D. Minutes
 - E. Programs
- 3) Men's Group (Organized the same as Women's Group)
- 4) Youth Group (Organized the same as Women's Group)
- 5) Others as needed

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