

## Baptism of Children

(Below is a statement adopted by the elders of Capitol Hill Baptist Church in Washington, D.C. in 2004 about the baptism of believing children)

1 We, the elders of the Capitol Hill Baptist Church, after prayerful searching of the  
2 Scriptures and discussion conclude that, while Scripture is quite clear that believers only  
3 are to be baptized, the age at which a believer is to be baptized is not directly addressed  
4 in Scripture. We do not understand the simple imperative command to be baptized to  
5 settle the issue, nor do we understand the imperative to be baptized to forbid raising  
6 questions about the appropriateness of a baptismal candidate's maturity. We do  
7 understand that the consideration of an appropriate age for a believer to be baptized is a  
8 matter not of simple obedience on an issue clearly settled by Scripture, but rather is a  
9 matter of Christian wisdom and prudence on an issue not directly addressed by Scripture.  
10 Though the baptisms in the New Testament seem largely to have occurred soon after the  
11 initial conversion, all of the individuals we can read of are both adults and coming from a  
12 non-Christian context. Both of these factors would tend to lend credibility to a  
13 conversion. The credibility of the conversion is the prime consideration, with the effect  
14 upon the individual candidate and the church community being legitimate secondary  
15 concerns.

16  
17 We believe that the normal age of baptism should be when the credibility of one's  
18 conversion becomes naturally evident to the church community. This would normally be  
19 when the child has matured, and is beginning to live more self-consciously as an  
20 individual, making their own choices, having left the God-given, intended child-like  
21 dependence on their parents for the God-given, intended mature wisdom which marks  
22 one who has felt the tug of the world, the flesh and the devil, but has decided, despite  
23 these allurements, to follow Christ. While it is difficult to set a certain number of years  
24 which are required for baptism, it is appropriate to consider the candidate's maturity. The  
25 kind of maturity that we feel it is wise to expect is the maturity which would allow that  
26 son or daughter to deal directly with the church as a whole, and not, fundamentally, to be  
27 under their parents' authority. As they assume adult responsibilities (sometime in late  
28 high school with driving, employment, non-Christian friends, voting, legality of  
29 marriage), then part of this, we would think, would be to declare publicly their allegiance  
30 to Christ by baptism.

31  
32 With the consent and encouragement of Christian parents who are members, we will  
33 carefully consider requests for baptism before a child has left the home, but would urge  
34 the parents to caution at this point. Of course children can be converted. We pray that  
35 none of our children ever know any lengthy period of conscious rebellion against God.  
36 The question raised by baptism is the ability of others to be fairly confident of that  
37 conversion. The malleable nature of children (which changeableness God especially  
38 intends for the time when they are living as dependents in the home, being trained in all  
39 the basics of life and faith) is a gift from God and is to be used to bring them to maturity.  
40 It should also give us caution in assuming the permanence of desires, dreams, affections  
41 and decisions of children. Nevertheless, should the young person desire to pursue baptism

1 and membership in the normal course set out by the church, we will examine them on a  
2 case-by-case basis, with the involvement of the parents.

3

4 In the event of young persons from non-Christian families coming to the church for an  
5 extended period of time, professing faith and giving evidence of the reality thereof,  
6 requests for baptism and membership would be considered without the involvement of  
7 the parents. While all the previous comments on the nature of immaturity still pertain, the  
8 fact that such a young person would be doing so despite indifference, or even opposition  
9 from their parents would or could be evidence for the reality of their conversion.

10

11 Nothing in this statement should be construed as casting doubt about the legitimacy of the  
12 baptism of any among us, regardless of how young they were when they were baptized.  
13 Because they have continued in the faith into their adult years we assume the legitimacy  
14 of their initial profession made at baptism. The question we are concerned with here is  
15 looking forward, not backward. To put it another way, we are raising the question about  
16 how many people have been baptized at this church in the past as younger people and  
17 children who went on to give no evidence of ever having been savingly converted, and  
18 what damage was done to them, and to the witness of the gospel through the church's  
19 premature baptism of them. It is our judgment that while there is some danger of  
20 discouragement on the part of those children who do give some good evidence of being  
21 converted and yet are not baptized and welcomed into communicant membership in the  
22 church, through good teaching in the home, and through the loving inclusion of the  
23 families in the church as we currently do, that danger is small. There is, however, we  
24 believe, a greater danger of deception on the part of many who could be wrongly baptized  
25 at an age in which people are more liable to make decisions which are sincere, but  
26 ill-founded and too often short-lived.

27

28 Two other notes in conclusion. First, we realize that this issue is an issue of great emotion  
29 for some, and we in no way are trying to lead anyone to disobey their conscience on this  
30 matter; we simply are trying to inform and educate our consciences from the Scriptural  
31 necessity of a credible profession of faith for baptism. Second, while it is not generally  
32 known among American evangelicals today, the practice of baptizing pre-teenage  
33 children is of recent development (largely early 20th century) and of limited geography  
34 (largely limited to the United States, and places where American evangelicals have  
35 exercised great influence). Baptists in the past were known for waiting to baptize until the  
36 believers were adults. Baptist Christians around the world are still much more cautious  
37 than modern American Christians, often waiting in Europe, Africa and Asia to baptize  
38 until children are grown and are in their 20's.

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46