



LANDMARK NAME: Berean Seventh-day Adventist Church

OWNERS: Southwest Region Conference of Seventh-day Adventists

APPLICANT: Michael Windham

LOCATION: 2119 St. Emanuel Street

AGENDA ITEM: B

HPO FILE NO: HP2026_0113

DATE ACCEPTED: April-17-2026

HAHC HEARING: Aug-13-2026

SITE INFORMATION: Lots 6 & 7 Block 430 SSBB. 2119 St. Emanuel Street consists of the Berean Seventh-day Adventist Church and a non-historic fellowship hall. The church, constructed in 1921, is on the southeast portion of the property and the fellowship hall, constructed in 1993, is on the northwestern portion of the property.

TYPE OF APPROVAL REQUESTED: Protected Landmark Designation

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

Berean Seventh-day Adventist Church at 2119 St. Emanuel Street is the first Black Seventh-day Adventist church to have existed in Houston. Both the congregation and the church are 105 years old. The congregation was officially established in 1921, with their first pastor being Herbert D. Greene

The church is a one-story, early 20th-century vernacular sandstone clad building completed in 1921.

The Pastor and members of the congregation are seeking a Protected Landmark Designation for the property in the Third Ward to protect and preserve the history of this significant church for generations to come.

Berean Seventh-day Adventist Church meets criteria 1, 3, and 8 for City of Houston Landmark designation and criterion 1 for City of Houston Protected Landmark designation.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

Third Ward

The current super neighborhood boundaries of the Third Ward span I-45 on the north, State Highway 288/I-69 on the west, Wheeler and Blodgett to the south, and along Texas Spur 5 on the east.¹ Although much of the Third Ward's boundaries have evolved over time as a result of intense urban development in the mid-20th century, it has remained as one Houston's oldest and foremost historic Black neighborhoods.

Shortly after the city's founding, Houston's charter was amended in 1840, and the town was divided into four wards, with each ward electing two representatives to the municipal government. The Third Ward extended mostly south from the central point of Main and Congress Streets.² During the post-Civil War era, Houston, like many other southern cities, experienced an influx of migration of formerly enslaved African Americans, moving to the city in search of work. Many moved to Third Ward, Freedmen's Town,

¹ Bennie Chambers III, Third Ward, Let's Talk Houston, City of Houston Planning and Development Department, accessed August 1, 2026, <https://www.letstalkhouston.org/thirdward>.

² Betty Trapp Chapman, "A System of Government Where Business Ruled," *Houston History* 8, no. 1 (Fall 2010): 32, <https://houstonhistorymagazine.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/system-of-government-wards.pdf>.



and other neighborhoods on the outskirts of Fourth Ward, and to the Frost Town area of Second Ward.³ By the 1880s, approximately twenty-five percent of Black households in the Third Ward were owner-occupied.⁴

By the 1920s, its growth surpassed the Fourth Ward and Freedman's Town.⁵ This growth was driven by Black civic and business leaders who worked to expand their influence, build larger community institutions, and foster a strong sense of place despite the detrimental effects of Jim Crow laws and widespread racism.⁶

Black churches played a vital role in the Third Ward's civic life, with ministers and pastors often functioning as community leaders.⁷ During the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s, churches in Houston—much like Black churches elsewhere in the South—expanded their role beyond religious worship by addressing the social, educational, and health needs of their communities.

History of Berean Seventh-day Adventist Church

According to church history, Berean Seventh-day Adventist Church was officially established in 1921 with its first pastor being Herbert D. Greene. However, the congregation's earliest meetings can be traced back to 1898. Both the sanctuary and congregation have been moved or temporarily relocated on multiple occasions throughout its history due to extenuating circumstances. The sanctuary itself has moved once during its existence, with its first recorded location being at 1813 Dowling Street. By 1948 the sanctuary had moved to a new lot, its current address, 2119 Emanuel Street. Between 1971 and 1980, the congregation temporarily relocated to 5878 Bellfort Avenue before returning to the sanctuary on Emanuel Street in 1980.

Over the course of its 105-year history, Berean Seventh-day Adventist Church has made significant contributions to the betterment of its Third Ward community and maintained active engagement in the Seventh-day Adventist community.

According to church history, the formation of the congregation began in 1898 when Mrs. Peck and Mrs. Dysart joined Mrs. Roxie Clay in Houston's First Ward, where Clay invited others to participate in a Bible study that formed the congregation's first group of seven members.⁸ Of this original group, Mary Brown remained an active member of the congregation from its earliest meetings until her passing, making her the last surviving member of the congregation's founding generation.

³ Chapman, "A System of Government," 32.

⁴ Ezell Wilson, "This Third Ward, Steeped in Tradition of Self-reliance and Achievement," *Houston History* 8, no. 2 (Fall 2010): 32, <https://houstonhistorymagazine.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/wilson-third-ward.pdf>.

⁵ John Park, *Houston's Historic Black Neighborhoods See Significant Demographic Shifts as They Confront Change, Urban Edge*, Kinder Institute for Urban Research at Rice University, August 4, 2021, <https://kinder.rice.edu/urbanedge/houstons-historic-black-neighborhoods-see-significant-demographic-shifts-they-confront>.

⁶ Park, *Houston's Historic Black Neighborhoods*.

⁷ Wilson, "This Third Ward," 33.

⁸ W. C. Jones, "1946–1986: 40 Years of Progress," *Southwestern Union Record* 85, no. 10 (May 23, 1986): 8, <https://documents.adventistarchives.org/Periodicals/SUR/SUR19860523-V85-10.pdf>.



By 1901 the group was formally organized into a company, where they met in the homes of other members and then in rented quarters.⁹ They continued to grow in number and young ministerial students from Keene Industrial Academy would come at intervals and preach for them. During this time the congregation was led by Elder Wharton and Elder Jones from the Southwest Central Conference of Seventh-day Adventist.

In 1918 Herbert D. Greene, a Minister and a graduate from Oakwood Manual Training School in Huntsville, Alabama, was assigned to evangelize the Black population of Houston.¹⁰ Greene worked house to house, distributing tracts, selling periodicals and books, and presenting Bible studies to small groups and families in "cottage meetings."¹¹

Plans were made to move the congregation to the Third Ward area to erect a new facility and gain new members. The current sanctuary was constructed by church member and builder James A. Carroll at 1813 Dowling Street in 1921. In February of that same year, the first black Seventh-day Adventist Church in Houston, Texas was organized bearing the name, The Berean Seventh-day Adventist Church, with Herbert D. Greene as their first official pastor¹².

The congregation sought to help its community through periods of hardship since its beginnings. One of the first recorded examples of its civic engagement appeared in a *Houston Informer* article from 1933. During the Great Depression, the congregation hosted revivals that were open to the public, including unhoused and unemployed individuals¹³. The article emphasized that everyone was made to feel "welcome and wanted" and could find solace through community and religious worship during difficult times.

In 1946, the church was given two options by the local government: to demolish their sanctuary or move locations due to the construction of the Gulf Freeway.¹⁴ It was under the leadership of Pastor Amerson R. Carethers that the congregation decided to move the church to its present location on St. Emanuel and Webster.¹⁵ James A. Carroll was chosen to manage the removal and relocation of the church and the first dedication sermon at their new location was delivered by Pastor Harvey W. Kibble on February 14, 1948.¹⁶

⁹ C. M. Bailey, "A Conference with Something Extra . . . Needs Some Extra Things," *Southwestern Union Record* 74, no. 8 (April 26, 1975): 3, <https://documents.adventistarchives.org/Periodicals/SUR/SUR19750426-V74-08.pdf>.

¹⁰ Douglas Morgan, "Greene, Herbert Derrick (1896–1930)," *Encyclopedia of Seventh-day Adventists*, published October 18, 2022, accessed August 3, 2026, <https://encyclopedia.adventist.org/article?id=6D5J>.

¹¹ Morgan, "Greene, Herbert Derrick (1896–1930)."

¹² Clifton F. Richardson, "Grand Church Reopening," *The Houston Informer*, February 26, 1921, 1, University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, <https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph523761/>.

¹³ "Back to Bible Revival is Slated," *The Houston Informer and the Texas Freeman*, February 4, 1933, 1, University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, <https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph1637841/>.

¹⁴ "City Serves Notice on Seventh Day Adventists," *The Houston Informer and Texas Freeman*, September 7, 1946, 1, 6, University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, <https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph1638104/>.

¹⁵ "Traffic Blocked by Moving of Church," *Houston Chronicle*, May 8, 1947, 1, NewsBank: America's News – Historical and Current, <https://infoweb.newsbank.com>.

¹⁶ *Dedication Service, Berean Seventh-day Adventist Church, February 2–14, 1948* (Houston, TX: Berean Seventh-day Adventist Church, 1948), dedication service pamphlet; A. R. Carethers, pastor.



Berean maintained active membership within the Seventh-day Adventist community on local and national levels through convention hosting and attendance. In 1934, Berean hosted their first Missionary Volunteer Convention as a part of the Southwest Region Youth Conference, which brought together over 50 youths from across the region to participate in religious programs, community volunteer work and fellowship.¹⁷ In 1941, Berean hosted the Southwest Central Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, where the church served as the site for the convention's concluding religious meetings and discussions.¹⁸ Again in 1953, the church hosted the annual Southwest Region Adventist Youth Conference, which brought together a much larger attendance of approximately 300 youths. Berean continued to play a leadership role within the conference.¹⁹ In 1966, Pastor Amerson R. Carethers was appointed to the Southwest Region Conference executive committee, where he helped oversee the finances and direction of the conference's 50 churches.

Under the leadership of D. C. Batson, the congregation participated in civic commissions and community events that promoted racial harmony and challenged segregation. During the early 1950s, the church became involved with the Houston Council on Education in Race Relations, a coalition of interdenominational and interracial organizations from across the city. The council sponsored community events, panel discussions, and interfaith worship services that encouraged dialogue and cooperation between Houston's diverse religious and racial communities. Pastor Batson and members of the congregation participated in these initiatives, including the council's annual Spring Rites service.²⁰

Given the extensive growth of the Seventh-day Adventist community in the Third Ward, compounded with the growth of Berean's membership, there became a need to form a second Seventh-day Adventist church. In 1959, under the leadership of Pastor James H. Williams, this need was met through the creation of the Sunnyside Seventh-day Adventist Church, located on the corner of Corinth and Strassen Streets.

The continued growth of both congregations and need for the expansion of the church's ministries led to the merger of the Berean and Sunnyside Seventh-day Adventist Churches. In 1971, under the direction of Pastor James Wray, the two congregations united. Following the acquisition of 5.5 acres at 5878 Belfort Avenue, the combined membership officially merged on August 8, 1971. Under the new name Belfort Seventh-day Adventist Church, the congregation began its shared ministry with a membership of nearly 400.

During the late 1960s and early 1970s, the congregation at both their original location at 2119 St. Emanuel Street and their temporary newer location at 5878 Belfort Avenue conducted some of its largest and most successful community initiatives, many focusing on public health.

¹⁷ "Colored Youth's Conference," *The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald* 111, no. 20 (May 17, 1934): 20, Accessed August 7, 2026. Office of Archives, Statistics, and Research (ASTR), <https://documents.adventistarchives.org/Periodicals/RH/RH19340517-V111-20.pdf>.

¹⁸ "Negro Adventist Officers Confer," *Houston Chronicle*, February 1941, 29, Ancestry.com, Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com>.

¹⁹ "Adventist Youth Congress to Open," *Houston Post*, April 3, 1953, 19, NewsBank: America's News – Historical and Current, <https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/document-viewp=AMNEWS&docref=image/v2%3A10EEA3FE61C5B8B0%40EANX-NB172E2116D2C91D5E%402434471-172D291162E561C8%4018-172D291162E561C8%4>.

²⁰ "Dr. Pope to Be Interfaith Speaker Here," *Houston Chronicle*, April 14, 1953, NewsBank: America's News—Historical and Current, <https://infoweb.newsbank.com>.



In 1966 Berean hosted a Venereal Disease Conference where approximately 300 people attended.²¹ The conference was designed to encourage open discussion about venereal disease, with doctors and teachers leading presentations and facilitating conversations among students, parents, and other community members.²²

In November of 1971 under the leadership of Pastor James C. Wray and church member Ruth Mitchell the South Park Child Care Center opened.²³ The center offered kindergarten through first-grade classes with structured lesson plans tailored to each age group and the individual learning needs of the children. In addition to its academic curriculum, the center also provided daily devotional instruction. The center was praised by Washington's Development Council as, "one of the most creative uses of Small Business Administration's Program," and had inspired the council representatives to meet with the pastor to plan how they can implement and establish similar childcare centers elsewhere.²⁴

By 1974, Berean had continued to expand its community outreach initiatives under Pastor James C. Wray, through opening the Save the People Center, an emergency assistance site for individuals and families receiving welfare.²⁵ If recipients ran out of food or clothing before their benefits were renewed, they could contact the center to receive canned food, adult and baby clothing, and limited financial assistance.²⁶ The center later expanded its services by adding a medical and dental van, a 24-hour call service, and a community donation program.²⁷ Later that year, Berean participated in the Seventh-day Adventist-sponsored Community Uplift Project, a socio-religious, inner-city program conducted by the international Seventh-day Adventist Church.²⁸ The 10-week, four-part initiative was designed to alleviate some of the challenges facing Houston's Black community. The program included a mobile medical and dental clinic, food distribution, a problem clinic, and nightly lectures.²⁹ Doctors provided screenings for sickle cell disease, hypertension, anemia, and glaucoma, as well as dental treatment.³⁰ The initiative also featured smoking prevention programs, drug and alcohol abuse lectures, additional health education, and counseling services.³¹ The Community Uplift Project had previously been successful in major cities such as New York and Chicago.³² Berean's Save the People program was also utilized to support food distribution efforts within the community.³³

²¹ "Church Holds VD Conference," *Houston Forward Times* 7, no. 19 (May 28, 1966), Houston Public Library Digital Archives, <https://cdm17006.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p17006coll12/id/771/rec/5>.

²² "Church Holds VD Conference," 6.

²³ Carolyn Cronk, "A Big Step in South Park," *Houston Forward Times* 13, no. 38 (September 30, 1972): 7, Houston Public Library Digital Archives, <https://cdm17006.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p17006coll12/id/695/rec/1>.

²⁴ Cronk, "A Big Step in South Park," 7.

²⁵ Cortne Cox, "Sharing the Mission of Christ: Save the People Center Opens," *Houston Forward Times*, June 15, 1974, 7B, Houston Public Library Digital Archives, <https://cdm17006.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p17006coll12/id/1086/rec/1>.

²⁶ Cox, "Sharing the Mission of Christ," 7B.

²⁷ Cox, "Sharing the Mission of Christ," 7B.

²⁸ "Adventists Sponsoring Uplift Project Here," *Houston Post*, September 18, 1974, 68, NewsBank: America's News – Historical and Current, <https://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/news/document-view?p=AMNEWS&docref=image/v2%3A10EEA3FE61C5B8B0%40EANX-NB17453C6EF8E3784B%402442309-174533D3D4888AE8%4067-174533D3D4888AE8%40>.

²⁹ "Adventists Sponsoring Uplift Project Here," 68.

³⁰ "Adventists Sponsoring Uplift Project Here," 68.

³¹ "Adventists Sponsoring Uplift Project Here," 68.

³² "Adventists Sponsoring Uplift Project Here," 68.

³³ "Adventists Sponsoring Uplift Project Here," 68.



In 1980, the Southwest Region Conference and the congregation saw a need for the original church to be repaired and reopened. In November of that same year under the leadership of Pastor William Cox, the Berean Seventh-day Adventist church was reopened at its original location at 2119 St. Emanuel street.

Today, Berean continues to serve its congregation and the greater Third Ward community through a variety of ministries and resources that seek to "meet people's immediate needs through social services such as tutoring and mentoring programs, youth volunteer corps, health screening, education and assistance, inner-city missions, and disaster response."³⁴

Church Timeline

- 1898: Church history holds that founding members first met
- 1901: Church history holds that the founding members formed a company and began meeting
- 1918-1923: Pastor Herbert D. Greene
- 1921: The sanctuary was built by James A. Carroll. Berean Seventh-day Adventist Church officially established.
- 1923-1924: Pastor Shelton E. Kilby
- 1924-1927: Pastor Caleb Martin
- 1927-1928: Pastor M.M. Young
- c.1929-1932: Pastor Harvey W. Kibble
- 1932-1934: Pastor W.S. North
- 1934-1940: Pastor S.B Hudleston
- 1940-1948: Pastor Amerson R. Carethers
- 1946: The church moved to its present location on St. Emanuel Street
- 1951-c.1954: Pastor D.C. Batson
- c.1954-1970: Pastor J. A James & Pastor C. M. Bailey
- 1971-1980: Pastor James Wray; under his direction in 1971, the Berean and Sunnyside SDA Churches merged and moved to 5878 Belfort Avenue under the new name Belfort Seventh-day Adventist Church
- 1980: Congregation returned to their original sanctuary on St. Emanuel Street
- 1980-1983: Pastor William Cox
- 1983-1989: Pastor J.R. Ellis
- 1993: The Fellowship Hall is constructed and hosts its grand opening
- 1989-1997: Pastor Terrell McCoy
- 1997-2004: Pastor W.S. Lee
- 2004-2012: Pastor Clarence Williams, III
- 2012-2018: Children's Church officially organized
- 2018-2024: Pastor Robert Norwood
- 2024-Present: Pastor Gilbert Williams

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND RESTORATION HISTORY

The primary sanctuary is a one-story building that was completed circa 1921 by church member and builder James A. Carroll. The entirety of the exterior is clad with sandstone laid in a random ashlar

³⁴ "Community Service," Houston Berean Seventh-day Adventist Church, accessed August 6, 2026, <https://bereansdahouston.org/ministries/community-service/>.



pattern. The overall roof consists of a moderate-pitch front-gabled form with soffit eaves and composite shingles. The center portion of the roof has rectilinear insets on the southwest and northeast sides.

The southeast primary facade features rounded concrete steps that ascend to a small, covered platform that functions as the entry porch. A pair of iron rails divides the stairs into thirds. The entrance contains a pair of wooden doors and centered within each door panel are carved square geometric patterns. Above the doors is a semicircular window made of stained-glass and stone. The doors are centered within a series of brick concentric arches that recede inward. Sheltering the entry sequence is a cantilevered front-gable porch roof supported by wooden brackets and clad with sheet metal roofing. Positioned atop the porch roof is a rose window that depicts an open Bible with a flaming cross centered above it, the universal symbol of the Seventh-day Adventist Church. Flanking the entry sequence are two pairs of single-paned windows. Centered beneath each of the four windows toward the ground level are four concrete screen grilles.

The southwest facade is divided equally into three bays with the central bay being recessed. The southeasternmost bay is bare with no windows. The central bay is punctuated by five equally spaced single-paned windows and, between the southeasternmost window and the southeasternmost bay is a single wooden door. Parallel to the central bay of the southwest facade is a wheelchair ramp that ascends to the wooden door. The northwesternmost bay features one single-paned window centered within the bay. A second door is situated on the return wall of the bay and is oriented perpendicular to the façade.

The northeast facade's fenestration and overall arrangement is similar to the southeastern façade but differs slightly. The central bay is punctuated by four equally spaced single-paned windows instead of five. The wheelchair-accessible entry sequence on the southwest facade is mirrored on the northeast facade apart from the sidewalk that ascends to the wheelchair ramp. The northwesternmost bay contains two equally spaced single-paned windows instead of one.

The rear northwest facade contains a door located near the northeastern corner and centered within the rear facade is a small bay that projects from the primary massing and mirrors the front-gabled roof arrangement. Unlike the rest of the building's exterior, the upper portion of the rear facade and the upper portion of the smaller rear bay are clad with wood paneling. Adjacent to the smaller bay toward the southwestern side of the rear facade is a red brick-veneered hallway that connects the primary sanctuary to the non-historic Fellowship Hall. This hallway is also covered by a gabled roof.

Alteration History

The exterior maintains its overall original design from 1921 with only minor modifications and repairs. In 2025 a foundation repair was completed due to the interior floor beginning to sag. The windows were also replaced but the original openings and fenestration remain the same as they were originally. The new windows also remain inset and recessed.

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The information and sources provided by the applicant for this application have been reviewed, verified, edited and supplemented with additional research and sources by Emily Ryan and Samantha de Leon, Planning and Development Department, City of Houston.

APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION

Sec. 33-224. Criteria for designation

(a) The HAHC, in making recommendations with respect to designation, and the city council, in making a designation, shall consider one or more of the following criteria, as appropriate for the type of designation:

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
☒	☐			
	☒			
☒	☐			
☐	☒			
☐	☒			
☐	☒			
☒	☐			
AND				
☐	☒			



Sec. 33-229. Criteria for protected landmark designation

S	NA	S - satisfies	D - does not satisfy	NA - not applicable
☒	☐	(1) Meets at least three of the criteria for designation in section 33-224 of this Code;		
☒	☐	(2) Was constructed more than 100 years before application for designation was received by the director;		
☐	☒	(3) Is listed individually or as a contributing structure in an historic district on the National Register of Historic Places; or		
☐	☒	(4) Is recognized by the State of Texas as a Recorded State Historical Landmark.		

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission recommend to City Council the Protected Landmark Designation of Berean Seventh-day Adventist Church at 2119 St. Emanuel Street, Houston, TX 77003.



**EXHIBIT A
CURRENT PHOTOS**

BEREAN SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH
2119 ST. EMANUEL STREET



Photo 1
Southeast (Front) Façade



Photo 2
Southwest Façade



Photo 3
Northeast Façade



Photo 4
Northwest (Rear) Façade

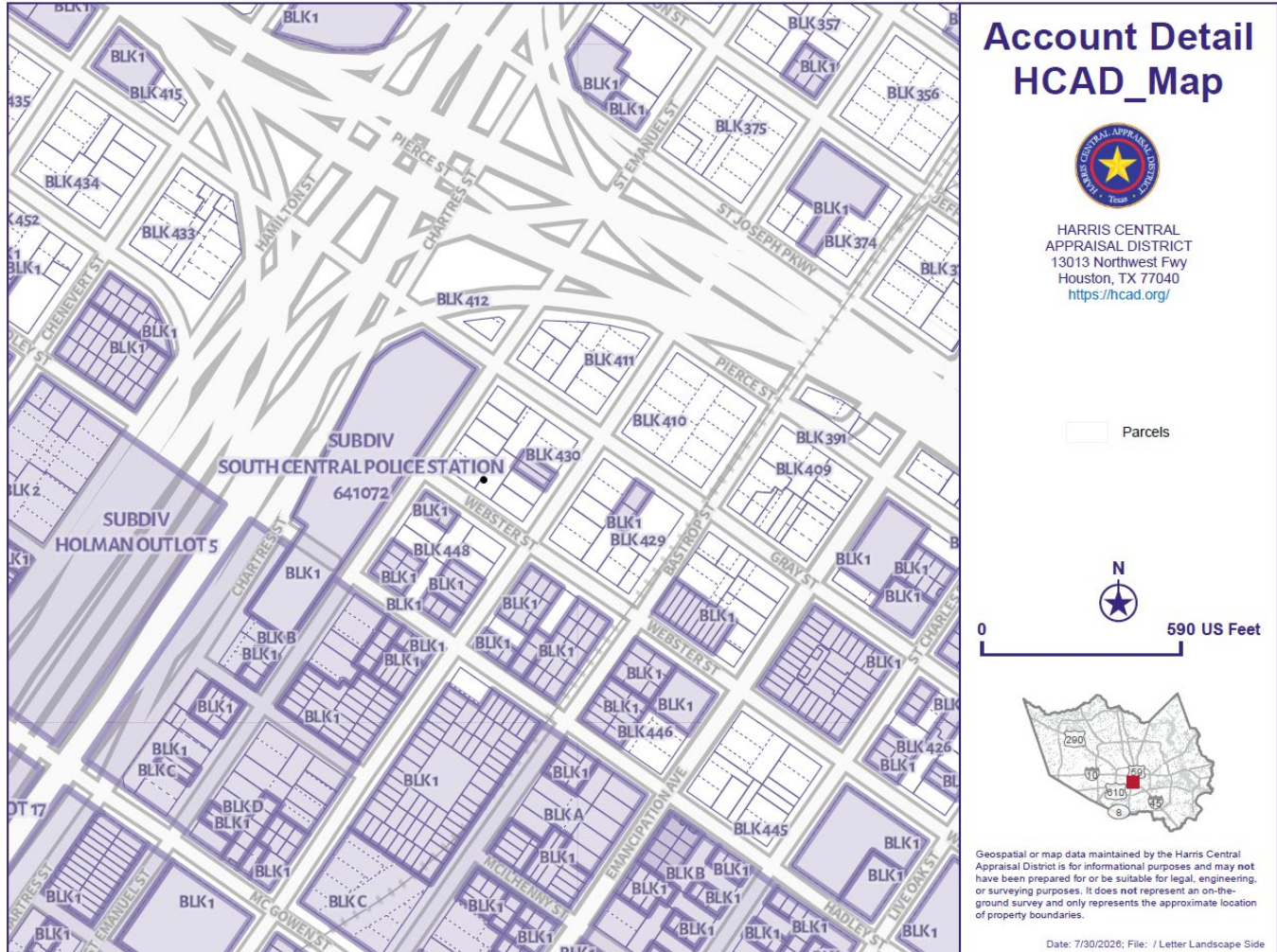


EXHIBIT B

HARRIS COUNTY APPRAISAL DISTRICT MAP

BEREAN SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH

2119 ST. EMANUEL STREET





PROTECTED LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

Reviewed by the Houston Archaeological and Historical Commission

EXHIBIT C

SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP 1949

BEREAN SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH

2119 ST. EMANUEL STREET

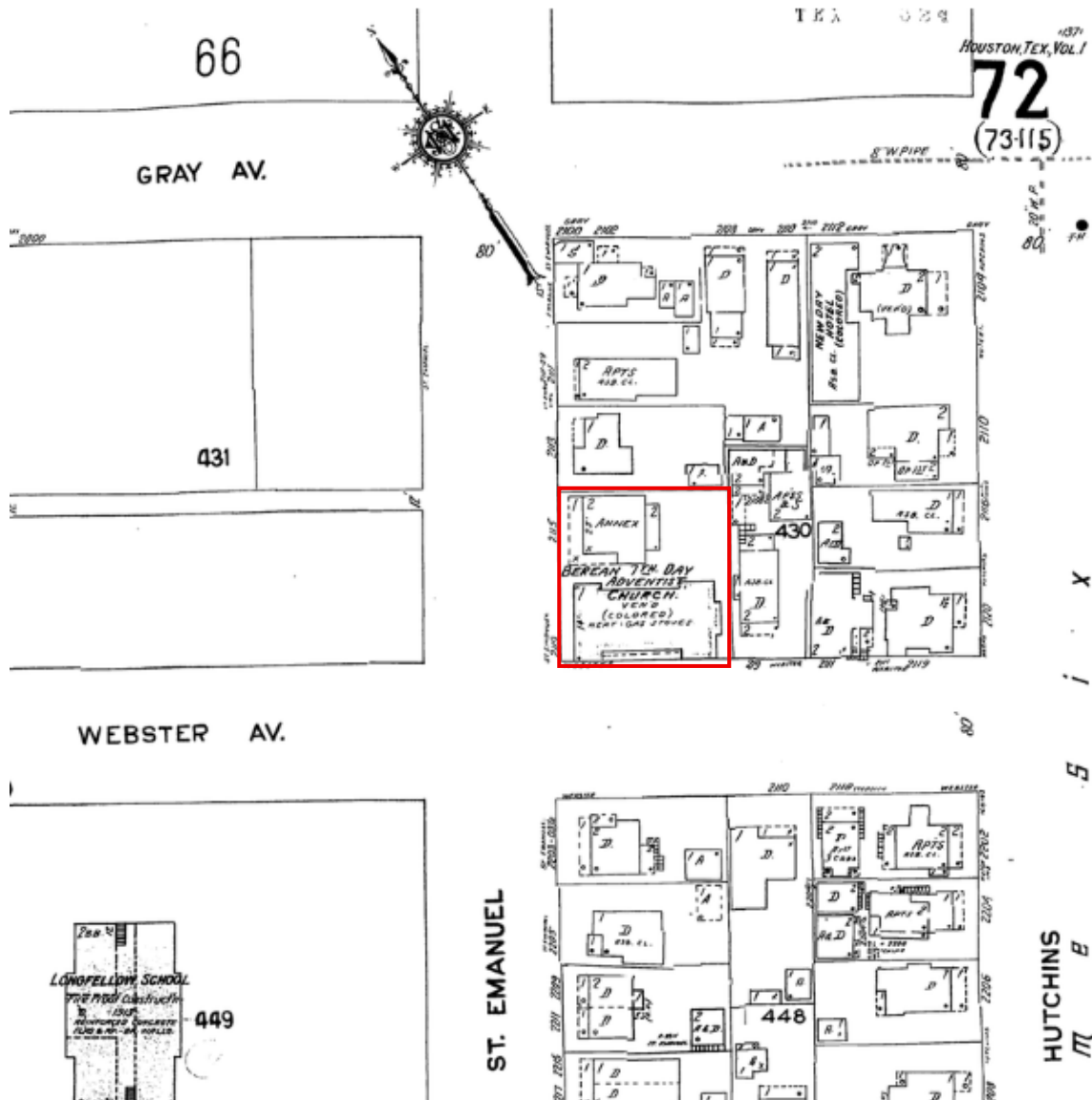




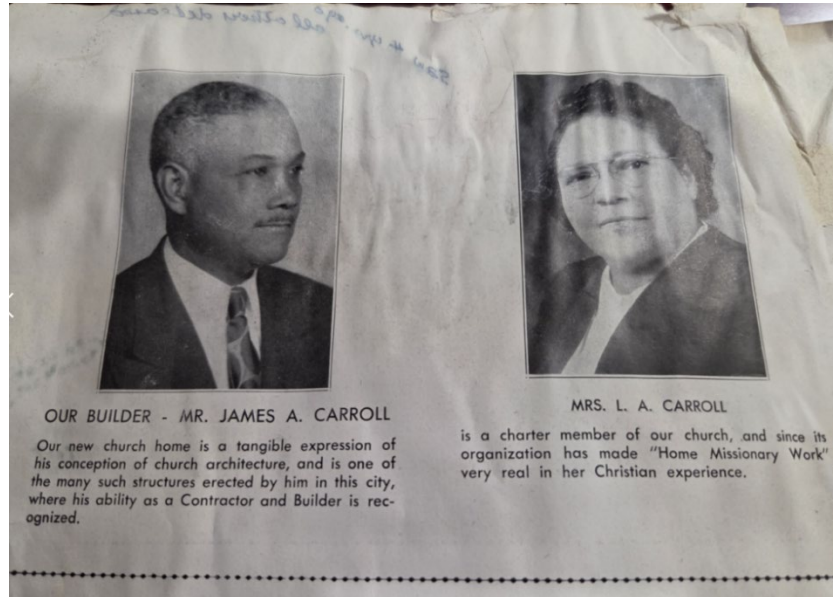
EXHIBIT D

PHOTOS OF ORIGINAL MEMBERS

BEREAN SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH
2119 ST. EMANUEL STREET



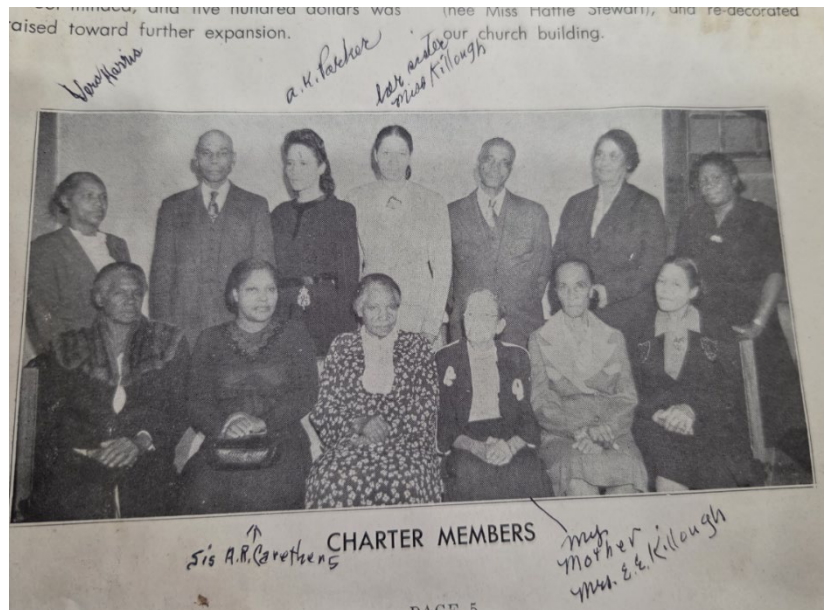
Herbert D. Greene, 1926



Church Builder & Wife: James A. Carroll and L.A. Carroll



Founding Member: Mary Brown



Charter Members



EXHIBIT E

ORIGINAL PAMPHLET FROM THE FIRST SERVICE AT ST. EMANUEL LOCATION

BEREAN SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH

2119 ST. EMANUEL STREET

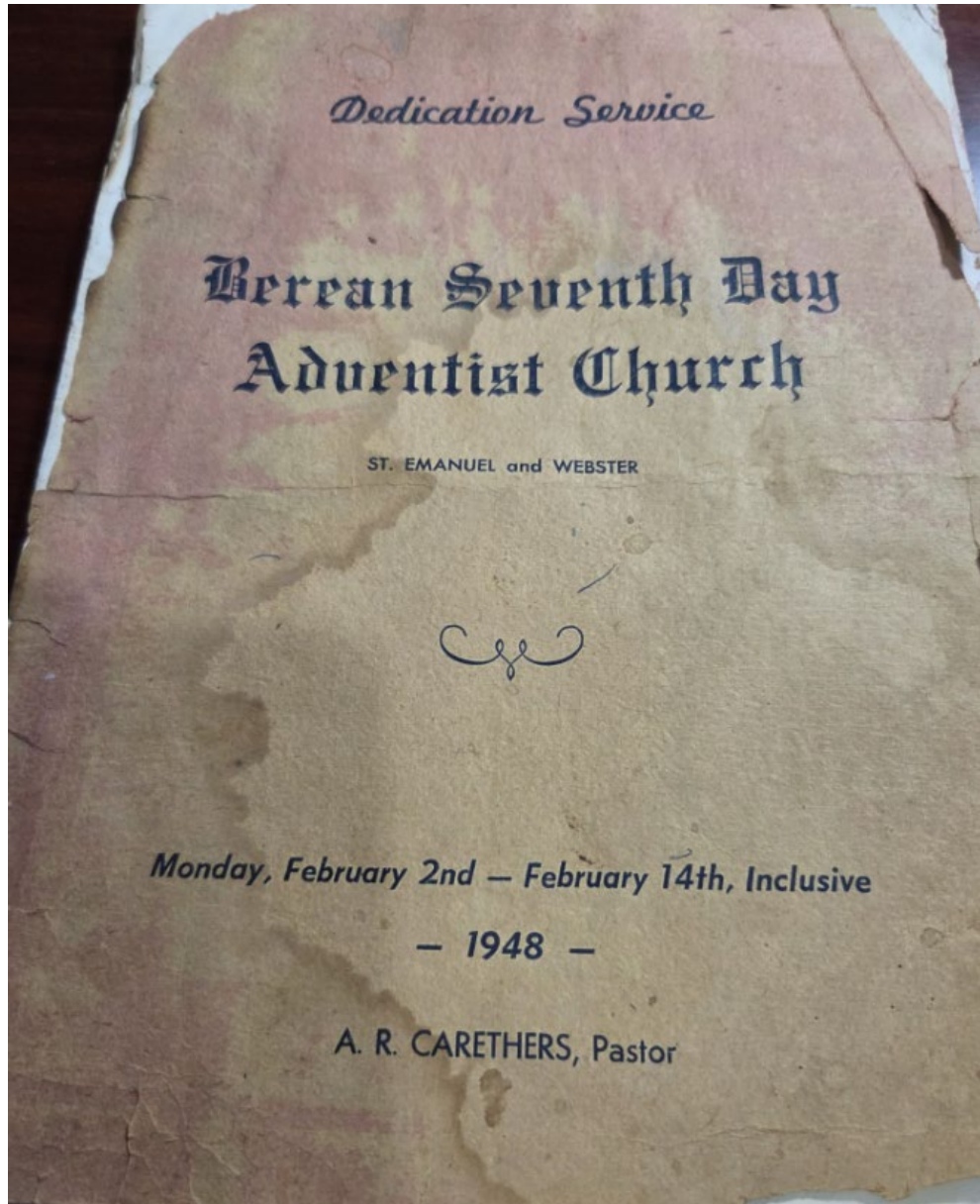




EXHIBIT F

HOUSTON CHRONICLE ARTICLE (1947)

BEREAN SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH

2119 ST. EMANUEL STREET





EXHIBIT G

HOUSTON FORWARD TIMES ARTICLE 1974

"SAVE THE PEOPLE CENTER OPENS"

BEREAN SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH
2119 ST. EMANUEL STREET

SHARING THE MISSION OF CHRIST
Save The People Center Opens

By Corine Cox

Taking care of physical needs of the people who need it is part of the **Seventh Day Adventist Church Doctrine**.

On **Monday**, June 3, 1974, a "Save The People Center", 2113 St. Emanuel was opened under the auspices of Radio Station KYOK and the **Bellfort Seventh Day Adventist Church**, Rev. J.C. Wray, pastor.

"At our church we have what is called a Welfare Center and seeing the need in this community where our church site once was, our pastor and members decided to open this center," stated Mrs. Ivera Joseph, director of Save the People Center.

MRS. JOSEPH MENTIONED the fact that the center is sort of a reinforcement of emergency site for those persons who are welfare recipients.

"If those who are on welfare run out of food (and even need clothing) before its time for their renewal period then they may call the center and let us know of their need and it can be obtained here."

ITEMS TO BE DISTRIBUTED is obtained through contributions such as can goods, clothing (adults to baby wear) and money.

"Our church members have donated most of the things we now have but we are expecting money to be given in the near future."

"Money is given as a supplement for things a recipient could not get here, but can get at a store."

ANOTHER PHASE OF

SLOAN CHURCH OBSERVING PENTECOSTAL SEASON
The Gospel Choir of Sloan

recent Annual Conference to serve Sloan as her Minister for the fifth time. Rev. Hayes has done a marvelous job

MRS. IVERA JOSEPH, director of the Save The People Center, 2113 St. Emanuel.

HELPING the people is medical assistance. In August a medical and dental van will be at the St. Emanuel Address for those needing medical and dental attention.

Save The People Center is open on **Tuesday**, **Wednesday** and **Thursdays**, 11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. A 24-hour answering service will soon be available due to the voluntary service of a gentleman who is home at all times and if there are calls at night the messages can be related through this service.

"THE CENTER IS OPERATED by persons volunteering their time and service. This is no paying situation," the director stated.

This project is one means of the church relating to its community and sharing the mission of Christ through action.

Those of you who want to share in this project may do so by making whatever contribution you may have to donate so that others may be benefited.

SOME OF THE DONATED clothing on display to be given to the needy.

IN THE CASE OF AN emergency food can be given.

