

Chicago Store-Front Churches: 1964

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NAME A THING AND YOU TOUCH ITS SOUL — this is true of some of the store-front churches in Negro neighborhoods of Chicago's south and west side. There is the Strangers Home M. B. Church; the Way-faring Church of God in Christ; the New Hope Interracial Baptist Church; the Christian Liberty M. B. Church; The Church of God Which He Has Purchased, Inc.; and, more obscurely, the Name Father Sun Holly Gost Temple of Healing of 7 Orkangles.

New churches in old stores continue to appear, some to flourish, some to die out after a few months; but their self-designations are often of interest to students of names. Two previous notes in *Names* (Sept., 1962, and June, 1963) described such congregations and reported some of their names. Here is a third, and final, list of store-front churches to be seen in Chicago in June, 1964, principally along West Roosevelt Road.

Traveling Souls Spiritual Church; State Street Move of God Church; Healing Water Spiritual Church; Chicago's Sunshine Baptist Church; The True Tabernacle Church of the First Born; Rite-way Missionary Baptist Church; Obedient M. B. Church; The Vineyard Spiritual Temple; Israel African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church; Holy Miracle Healing Temple; Love and Faith Divine Healing Mission; First Church of the Spirit & Truth; Salvation All Nation Pentecostal Church; Bulialand Missionary Baptist Church; Thyatira M. B. Church; Mellan Greenlan M. B. Church; Timmon's Holy Temple; Charlotte M. B. Church; Philadelphia M. B. Church; New Mars Hill Baptist Church; St. Mary's Faith Spiritual Church; St. Peter's Temple of Love; Mercy Temple Baptist Church; Temple of Christ Emanuel, Inc.; Rainbow Temple; Ark of Safety M. B. Church; Free Holiness Church of God; The Little Bethlem M. B. Church [*sic*]; New Bethel Church of God in Chrish [*sic*]; Gentle Saviour Baptist Church; Good Shepherd Spiritual Temple; Rock of Ages M. B. Church; Greater Rock of Ages M. B. Church; Church

of God in Christ Deliverence Mission; Fellow-Citizens Church of God-in-Christ; Holy Temple Church of God in Christ No. 2; Friendship Spiritualist Church; Fellowship Revival Center; Freewill Pentecostal Church of Jesus Christ; Holy Sanctuary Community Church; Liberty Temple Church of the Living God; Living Hope M. B. Church; Greater Mt. Calvary Spiritual Church; New Light M. B. Church; Morning Staar Free Will Baptist Church; Greater Star M. B. Church; Old Friendship M. B. Church; New Friendship Baptist M. B. Church; St. Jude Spiritual Temple; The Voice of Calvary Church; Precious Grove M. B. Church; and 2nd Thimothy M. B. Church [*sic*].

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CAPE CANAVERAL AND CHICAGO

As those present on the occasion already know, the renaming of Cape Canaveral in 1963 caused a warm discussion at the annual business meeting of the *ANS* in Chicago last December. The *Bryan Daily Eagle* (Texas) describes the event (in part) as follows (Jan. 3, 1964, issue):

The recent renaming at Cape Canaveral to honor the memory of the late president caused "a warm discussion" at the annual meeting of the American Name Society, Dr. Jack A. Dabbs . . . reported.

Gist of the discussion was that it is one thing to rename by presidential order a federal installation, such as the missile base, but quite another thing to rename a geographical feature such as Cape Canaveral.

"The Society carefully tries to stay clear of involvement in political matters," Dr. Dabbs continued.

The Texas A & M professor said the protest by several senior members of the society concerned the "legal and moral right by which a presidential order could properly change the name of a geographical area, especially one as ancient as Cape Canaveral."

"It was pointed out," Dr. Dabbs said, "that Cape Canaveral is perhaps the oldest geographical name applied to any part of the United States territory and has several centuries of history behind it."

“It was also pointed out that the Spanish explorers who named the cape were heroes in their own right and that their memory deserves more than offhand consideration,” Dr. Dabbs said.

Professor Harder entered the following record in his minutes of the meeting:

Professor Pearce questioned the legality of the name change of Cape Canaveral to Cape Kennedy. There was no question about the change in name of the missile base, since this is a government area. Mr. Stulberg noted that the request came from Mrs. Kennedy through President Johnson and then through channels to the Board of Geographic Names. The Governor of Florida was notified and asked about the change. It was decided that President Johnson could have the name changed through Presidential Proclamation and through the functions of the Board of Geographic Names . . . Professor Stoudemire felt that the area would still be called Cape Canaveral and that through usage the name would remain so.

In a letter of January 29, 1964, Professor Dabbs adds these comments:

“Each person who spoke seemed overcautious and reluctant to express his views overtly, doubtless because of the very delicate nature of the subject and the political implications.

“By this time there was a considerable hub-bub in the meeting room, and several persons spoke up, but without their being recognized by the presiding officer. A couple who spoke loud enough for the president to hear them stated that it was their understanding that the change in the name Cape Canaveral applied only to the installation, but not to the cape itself.

“The presiding officer then ruled that this was evidently the proper interpretation, that is, that the name change applied only to the installation, not to Cape Canaveral itself. This ruling by the president took the wind out of the sails of the protesters and some others who were about ready to launch forth, and there seemed to be little more to say. Then the session was declared at an end.”

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