

Church	Commentary	Paperback Page Reference
Church of the Redeemer 140 West 136 th St. New York , NY 10030 Closed 1914	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Story of the closing of the church in 1914 that moved to Harlem in 1898 illustrates the way in which control of church real estate was linked to control of the community for most predominately white congregations • December 1910, Vestry records indicate that a letter was sent to the church that expressed concerns about the possible sale of the church to blacks. • The author speculates that in 1910 the church did not sell to St. James Presbyterian church a black congregation because of the restrictive covenants. In 1914 the common exit strategy of white congregations in Harlem was to sell to individual or corporate entities who then sold to the black congregation so the church avoided disapproval of the remaining white residents. 	105. 107-112, 113, 114, 116 & 119
St. Andrew's Episcopal Church 2067 5th Ave. New York, NY 10035	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rector in 1907 welcomes St. Philip's move to Harlem quoted in New York Times (NYT) "...the sooner the colored people get out of St. Andrew's the better it will be for both whites and blacks. If President Roosevelt wants to eat with a colored man he can do so...." This is quoted from the "Wants No Negroes in St. Andrews" NYT March 13, 1907 article • After his views were rebuffed by some black and white New Yorkers for un-Christian racial hostility he noted "colored person coming to my Sunday school or church will be received graciously, courtesy... All the same I hold that it is much better for all concerned that the races should worship by themselves" in a letter to the editor 	104 & 106
St. Luke 435 West 141 St. Street New York, NY 10031 Sanctuary Closed-2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 'Race Row Started in St. Luke's Church " Harlem Home News, April 17, 1913 • "Rector in 1913 suggested that it would be better for everyone if blacks at St. Luke's would consider attending their 'own 'church, St. Philip's was a congregation of more than one thousand people with financial assets that surpassed those of St. Luke's and several other white congregations in Harlem, some of which were struggling as white residents moved away in response to the 'Negro Invasion'." 	100, 101, 102, 106, 111 & 112
St. Mary's Episcopal Church 521West 126th St. New York, NY 10027	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1913 Rector requested that the daughter of a Wilfred Smith a black lawyer and partner of Afro-American Realty Company stop teaching Sunday School 	102 & 105
St. Philip's 204 West 134 th St. New York, NY 10030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief history of the establishment of St. Philips in 1809 referencing it initial establishment as the "Free African Church of St. Philips'- the word free indicating free of denominational affiliation and the 1853 admission of the congregation into the EEDNY. • Documents the church's move to Harlem where in January 1907 there were real estate transactions despite properties owners having signed a restrictive covenant agreeing not to sell or rent to blacks for a ten-year period that resulted in the constructions of the first new black church in Harlem. This is the location of the current church 	13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 81, 99, 102, 103-104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 114, 119, 133, 134, 143, 189, 216, 217