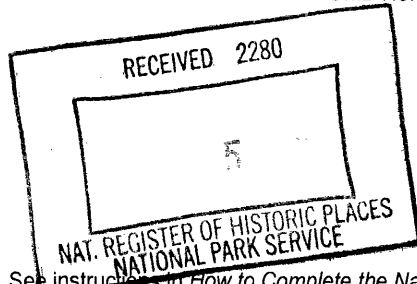


930

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Seventh-day Adventist Meetinghouse & School

other name/site number _____

2. Location

street & town 1840 S. 800 East

not for publication

city or town Salt Lake City

vicinity

state Utah code UT county Salt Lake code 035 zip code 84105

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] _____ Date 8/22/2006

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action 2/6/2007

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Seventh-day Adventist Meetinghouse & School
Name of Property

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
City, County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(check as many boxes as apply)

- public-local
- private
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(check only one box)

- district
- building(s)
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility

RELIGION: church school

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE: Artist's studio & gallery

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Mission

OTHER: Vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT SHINGLE

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1928-1956

Significant Dates

1928

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository: _____

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Seventh-day Adventist Meetinghouse & School
Name of Property

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
City, County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 0.27 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/2 4/2/6/7/2/0 4/5/0/8/9/2/0
Zone Easting Northing

2 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

E 113 FT OF LOT 7 & E 113 FT OF N 35 FT OF LOT 8, BLK 2, EASK BANK ADD.

Property Tax No. 16 - 20 - 356 - 002

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The current boundaries are a portion of those associated with the property historically, comprising the parcel currently associated with the church building--see Section 7, Pg. 1.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Korral Broschinsky

organization Preservation Documentation Resource date July 20, 2006

street & number P. O. Box 58766 telephone (801) 913-5645

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84158

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name/title Galina Perova

street & number 1840 South 800 East telephone (801) 466-9494

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84105

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1 Seventh-day Adventist Meetinghouse & School, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Description

The Seventh-day Adventist Meetinghouse and School, built circa 1928, is located at 1840 S. 800 East in a residential neighborhood. It is a 2½-story red brick building on a concrete foundation. The rectangular structure measures approximately 35 by 60 feet. The building faces east with a hipped-roof Prairie School-style front porch support on brick piers. On the east elevation, the brick extends from grade level to the apex of the simple gable roof. On the west (rear) elevation, the gable trim is wood and a brick chimneystack is in the center of the elevation. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. There is a square parapet edge at the corners of the gable. The building is relatively unadorned with a modest nod to the Mission style. A 1945 photograph shows the porch with a tile roof, which makes the Mission style more pronounced. The tiles were replaced by asphalt shingles, probably around the 1980s. Other ornamentation is limited to the horizontal soldier courses of dark purplish striated brick. Similar brick is on the parapet coping and encircles the vent on the east elevation.

The primary (east) elevation features two square windows above the porch. The north and south elevations feature tall windows in wood sash with transoms. There are five bays of windows on the north and south elevations, with the central one being a coupled window. The west elevation has one bricked-in window and a central chimney stack. The gable trim on the west elevation is stucco. There are basement level windows on the side elevations with security bars (circa 1990s). The front doors are wood (historic?) with glass security doors (circa 1990s). There are doors (non-historic replacements) to the basement level on either side of the porch. Other secondary entrances (all with non-historic replacement doors) include a main-floor door on the north elevation with concrete steps and stoop, a basement entrance on the south elevation, and a covered rear entrance on the west elevation.

The main floor level is above a raised basement. The front door is centered under the bungalow porch. The interior of the main floor is divided into a foyer with stairs on the south and doors leading to the main meeting room. That space is large and open with a recessed alcove at the west end. The interior was remodeled in the 1990s when the building was converted to an artist's studio and residence. Later drop ceilings were removed and the plaster coved ceiling was repaired and repainted. Carpet was removed and the hard wood floors refinished. At the west end a baptismal font may have been located in the alcove but removed later (date unknown). Stairs were built to replace a simple wood platform (non-historic). The former worship space is currently used as a studio and art gallery and there are no extant religious fixtures. (An old pew sits on the south side of the front porch, and may be original to the building.) The basement level is fully excavated and probably served as the original classroom space, but was remodeled in the 1990s. The south side is residential with a large living room in the center and a kitchen in the rear. The original bathrooms located under the entrance were also updated. The north side has bedrooms, office and storage space.

The former Meetinghouse building sits on a rectangular parcel of 0.22 acres at the corner of 800 East and Downington Avenue. The lot is surrounded by chain link fencing and hedges. There is lawn in the open space to the south. A newer (non-contributing) large, vinyl-sided storage structure is located at the rear of the property. Originally, the lot was bigger and included more land to the south and west. The neighborhood is a

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2 Seventh-day Adventist Meetinghouse & School, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

mix of housing stock dating from the Victorian-era to the mid-twentieth century. Despite a new use, the Seventh-day Adventist Meetinghouse retains its historic integrity and is a contributing resource in the area.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1 Seventh-day Adventist Meetinghouse & School, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Seventh-day Adventist Meetinghouse and School, located at 1840 S. 800 East in Salt Lake City, Utah, is a brick building originally constructed in 1928 in a simple modified Mission style. The building is significant under Criterion A for its association with the early twentieth-century social history of the evangelical and educational mission of the Seventh-day Adventists in Utah. The Seventh-day Adventists came to Utah in the 1890s, about twenty years after other Protestant denominations. With an active proselytizing and education program, the Adventists had moderate success in the larger cities of predominantly Mormon Utah in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Because of the dominance of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the state and region, there are relatively few examples of historic meetinghouses of other faiths. This building is the earliest of only three known extant historic Seventh-day Adventist Church meetinghouses in Utah, and represents the progress of the Seventh-day Adventists in the early twentieth century. It was the main worship space in Salt Lake City for three decades and also housed a day school, one of the Adventist Church's most important programs. The building was sold by the Adventists in 1968 and is currently an artist's studio and residence. The building is in excellent condition and is a contributing historic resource in Salt Lake City.

History of the Seventh-day Adventist Meetinghouse & School

The property is located within the Eask Bank Addition, subdivision developed by James R. and Elizabeth A. Smith.¹ The subdivision plat was filed January 18, 1893. The Eask Bank Addition was a small twenty-lot development, which bordered Parley's Creek on the south and Downington Avenue on the north. For many years, lots 7 and 8 of Block 2 were owned by Catherine and James McDonald, who lived in a small frame house on the corner. On March 27, 1929, the property was sold to B. W. and Annie Brown, who facilitated the sale to the Pacific Union Conference Association of Seventh-Day Adventists in April 1929. Salt Lake City building permits were secured in the summer of 1928 and the address first appears in the 1929 Salt Lake City directory so the building was probably under construction before title was transferred to the church.

The Seventh-day Adventist Church had its beginnings in the nineteenth-century preaching of New Englanders, William Miller, Joseph Bates, and Ellen White. The name of Seventh-day Adventist was adopted by the church in 1860 and reflects the organization's belief in the imminent Advent of Christ.² The headquarters of the church was located in Battle Creek, Michigan, and the evangelical mission of the church was conducted from that location nationally and internationally in the late nineteenth century. The first Adventist Church established in the western United States was Petaluma, California, in the spring of 1868 (the Pacific Union Conference). By 1878, the congregation in Reno, Nevada, was established. In the 1880s, Seventh-Day Adventists founded branches in Arizona and New Mexico.³

¹ The subdivision erroneously appears as the *East Bank Addition* in some records.

² The name of the church also appears without the hyphen and as the Adventist Church in many historical records.

³ Gary, Land, *Adventism in America*, (Grand Rapids, Michigan: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1986): 289, 293-294.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2 Seventh-day Adventist Meetinghouse & School, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

While early newspaper articles indicate that Utah residents were aware of the Seventh-day Adventist Church in the 1870s, there appear to be no formal congregations in Utah until 1890. Like other Protestant denominations, the Adventist Church eventually organized a mission to proselytize and educate members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon) Church in Utah. The Seventh-Day Adventists arrived in Utah somewhat later than the older, more mainstream Protestant denominations, but had established a congregation in Ogden in 1893. The Adventist Church was holding camp meetings and baptizing converts in Salt Lake City by 1896. A study conducted in 1938 by the WPA provides a statistical look at the Adventist Church in Utah in the historic period. The study indicates a modest growth over a forty-year period: 1890 (organizations, 2/membership, 37); 1914 (organizations, 7/membership, 205); 1926 (organizations, 6/membership, 290); and 1939 (organizations, 9/membership, 500).⁴

In Salt Lake City, the first church building was located at 579 E. 500 South (demolished). There was a day school at this location as early as 1904. Later a day school was built at 480 S. 600 East (demolished). A December 18, 1926, article in the *Salt Lake Tribune* notes services in the Liberty Park (probably 500 South) and Sugarhouse areas, but it is unknown where the Sugarhouse congregation was meeting. It is possible they were meeting at the older residences at 1840 S. or 1852 S. 800 East, since the church had an interest in the property before purchasing it in 1929. There was also a bungalow on the property at 772 E. Downington Avenue (circa 1920).⁵ The 1926 article also notes that the Seventh-Day Adventist Church would be constructing a chapel for the “colored members of the faith.”⁶ This building is located at 822 S. 300 East in Salt Lake (built in 1929). It was used by the Adventist Church until 1980 with Reverend William T. Green the pastor in the historic period. It is a simple gable building and is much smaller than the building 1840 S. 800 East.⁷

By the 1930s, both the main congregation and the day school were located at 1840 S. 800 East. The church also built an associated pastor’s residence at 1852 S. 800 East. According to Salt Lake building records, this residential-style building was built in 1934; however, the style is closer to the clipped-gable cottages of the 1920s. The building at 1852 S. 800 East was used as a residence for the pastor, the bible house and conference office until the 1950s.⁸ The 1930 census enumeration lists Daisy R. McConnel from Tennessee renting 772 E. Downington Avenue. She was employed as a teacher in a private school, no doubt the neighboring Adventist Church School--the education of children at the elementary level (i.e., day schools) was an important tenet of the Seventh-day Adventist movement.⁹ The church is also known for its medical missions.

Reverend C. F. Lickey was pastor of the congregation. Other pastors of the historic period include F. A. Rahm, Carol F. Phillips and Frank A. Purcell. At the end of the historic period, the only congregation listed in Salt

⁴ *Inventory of the Church Archives of Utah, Volume I, History and Bibliography of Religion* (Salt Lake City, Utah: The Utah Historical Records Survey, June 1940): 51-54.

⁵ The bungalow is extant, but has been altered and is on a separate legal parcel.

⁶ *Deseret News*, December 18, 1926.

⁷ This building has good historic integrity is likely eligible for the National Register, but further research is needed. It became a Pentecostal Church in 1980 and is currently the Ebenezer Church of Christ.

⁸ This building is in good condition and probably eligible for the National Register. However, because it is on a separate legal parcel, it is not being considered as part of this nomination. The property also includes a wood frame shed (circa 1920s) at the rear that was used for storage.

⁹ Anne Devereaux Jordan, *The Seventh-Day Adventists: A History* (New York: Hippocrene Books, 1988): 99. Jordan notes that in 1988, the Seventh-Day Adventists had the third largest parochial school system in the United States.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3 Seventh-day Adventist Meetinghouse & School, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Lake is the 800 East building. By the early 1950s, the church school had been moved to a building at 1625 S. 200 East (demolished).

In 1941, the Pacific Union Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists deeded the property to a successor, the Nevada-Utah Association of Seventh-day Adventists. The bungalow property was sold in 1947. The building at 1852 S. 800 East was sold to Anna Barrus and her husband Paul Barrus, an artist in 1958. On January 16, 1968, the association sold the building and property to a local branch of the Full Gospel Assembly Church. The Seventh-day Adventists located in the Sugarhouse area of Salt Lake City had two options, to attend the Wasatch Hills Seventh-day Adventist Church (in a 1964 building located at 2139 Foothill Drive) or downtown at 480 S. 800 East (a 1951 former LDS Church meetinghouse that was sold to the Seventh-day Adventists in 1973). These two buildings are still in use by the Seventh-day Adventists. A more recent meetinghouse is located in West Jordan. Today the Seventh-day Adventists have buildings in ten Utah cities. Other than the two Salt Lake buildings, the only known historic Meetinghouse is a 1948 building in Ogden. The congregation was especially strong in Moab, Utah, where the church established a congregation as parts of a mission to the Navajo Indian tribe.

The Full Gospel Assembly Church used the building at 1840 S. 800 East between 1968 and 1993 when they moved to a new facility in West Valley City. The church sold the building to the current owner, Galina Perova Kingston, an artist, who renovated the interior for use as a gallery, studio, office and residence in the 1990s.

Members of the Seventh-day Adventist Church in Utah, though relatively few in number, remained in close association with each other. A search of historic newspapers throughout the state indicates that there was frequent contact between the congregation in Salt Lake City and those in other Utah communities in the 1920s through the 1950s.¹⁰ Preachers from the Salt Lake area church would be invited as guest speakers in the strong congregations found in Ogden and Provo cities, as well as smaller congregations in more remote rural communities such as Eureka, Marysvale, and Vernal. Often these speaking engagements were instructional, rather than evangelical, and held not as part of regular worship services, but as community-wide public events. In addition, the reverend assigned to the Salt Lake congregation would often be invited to preside at a wedding or funeral held in other communities. There are also accounts of members would traveling from all parts of the state to Salt Lake City for wedding, funerals, and other church-related events. Seventh-day Adventist Church officials from Salt Lake City were particularly important in supporting the Adventist Church meetings held at the Topaz Internment Camp, built for Japanese Americans near Delta, Utah, during World War II.¹¹ Church leaders and members also contributed to the hospital in Monument Valley, first called the Indian Clinic, which began operating in 1951.¹² These accounts suggest that despite the small number of Seventh-day Adventist

¹⁰ *Utah Digital Newspaper Project: Eureka Reporter, Murray Eagle, Ogden Standard Examiner, Park [City] Record, Piute County News, Provo Daily Herald, San Juan Record, Topaz Times, and Vernal Express.*

¹¹ *Topaz Times*, November 28, 1942.

¹² *San Juan Record*, October 25, 1951.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4 Seventh-day Adventist Meetinghouse & School, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Church, especially compared to the LDS Church population in Utah, the leaders and members of the Adventist Church had an impact throughout the state.

The Seventh-day Adventist Meetinghouse and School in Salt Lake City is the oldest known extant historic Adventist meetinghouse in Utah, of which there are only three, making this a rare example. Seventh-day Adventist Church meetinghouses were typically unadorned, and this example follows that trend. The architect of the building is unknown, but the use of tiles and the hint of Mission style may have been generated from the west coast offices of the church. This building is an excellent example of the interior layout of a typical church: entrance foyer, worship space, apse (baptismal font) and classrooms in the basement. The building is in excellent condition and is a contributing historic building in the Salt Lake City Sugarhouse neighborhood.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1 Seventh-day Adventist Meetinghouse & School, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 2 Seventh-day Adventist Meetinghouse & School, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

[Utah State Historical Society Burials Database]. Available online at Historical Society's website
(www.history.utah.gov).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1 Seventh-day Adventist Meetinghouse & School, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Seventh-day Adventist Meetinghouse and School
2. 1840 S. 800 East, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: April, 2006
5. Negatives on file at Utah SHPO.

Archival Photographs (printed using archival paper and ink at Utah SHPO)

Photo No. 1:

6. East & south elevations of meetinghouse. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 2:

6. South & west elevations of meetinghouse. Camera facing northeast.

Supplemental Photographs

Photo No. 3:

6. North & west elevations of meetinghouse. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 4:

6. South & east elevations meetinghouse, porch detail. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 5:

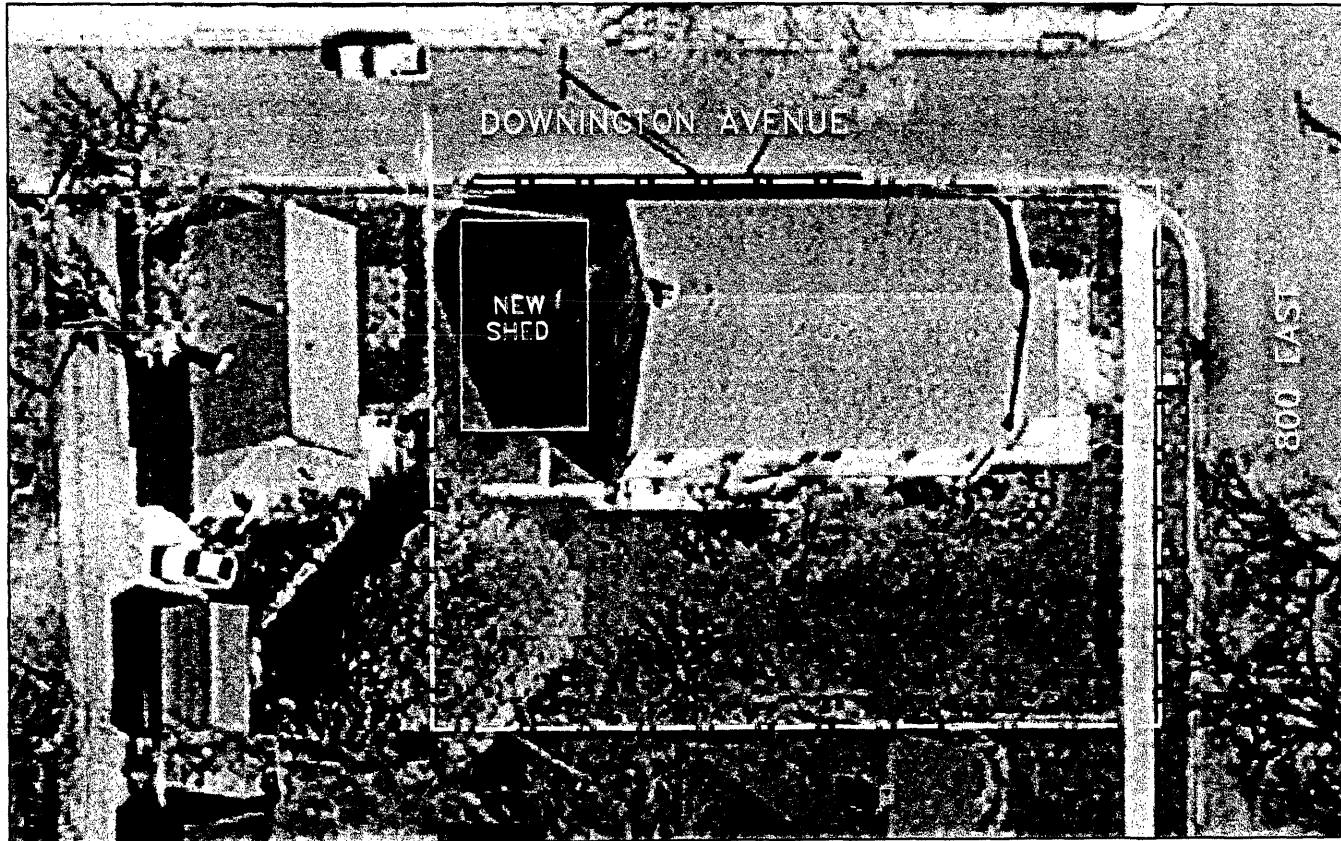
6. South & east elevations of noncontributing storage building. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 6:

6. Interior, main floor, studio (former worship space as seen from balcony). Camera facing west.

Photo No. 7:

6. Interior, main floor, entrance hall & stairs. Camera facing south.



SITE PLAN FROM AERIAL PHOTO, c. 2000

SCALE APPROXIMATE: 1" = 30'



SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH

1840 S 800 EAST, SALT LAKE CITY, SALT LAKE CO., UT

726.5

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Salt Lake City, Utah
P. 1

2734



Seventh Day Adventist Church & School
1840 South 800 East, Salt Lake City, Utah
Photographed Nov. 18, 1945; USHS files



Sev. Day Adven. Church, 1840 S 800 E.

Tax photograph circa 1972

Tax cards: 1877 (also 777 E Downington, 1948)

1840 S 800 E