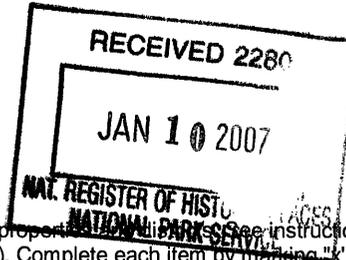


80

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. 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 Copperton Community Methodist Church

other name/site number St. Paul Community Methodist Church

2. Location

street name 410 East Hillcrest Road not for publication

city or town Copperton vicinity

state Utah code UT county Salt Lake code 035 zip code 84006

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] 1/4/2007
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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:

- 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:)

[Signature] 2-21-07
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls SYNTHETIC: Vinyl
roof ASPHALT
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

St. Paul Community Methodist Church
Name of Property

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

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 _____

Architecture _____

Military _____

Period of Significance

1942-1957 _____

Significant Dates

1942, 1948, 1951, 1957 _____

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

U.S. War Department, Office of Chief Engineers _____

Intermountain Contractors _____

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

St. Paul Community Methodist Church
Name of Property

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .34 acre(s)

UTM References

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

A 1/2 4/0/7/2/2/0 4/4/9/1/7/6/0
Zone Easting Northing

B / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

C / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

D / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Commence S .05' W 1268.8 ft. & E 1236.8 ft. from NW corner Section 17, T 3S, R 2W, SL Mer, E 100 ft.; S 150 ft; W 100 ft., N 150 ft. to beginning.

Property Tax No. 26-17-108-006-0000

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those that were historically associated with the property.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Pamela Todd/Kearns Historical Society and Chris L. Hansen/Utah SHPO Staff

organization _____ date November 30, 2006

street & number 300 Rio Grande St. telephone (801) 533-3561

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84101

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 St. Paul United Methodist Church, c/o Carol Loftin

street & number 410 E. Hillcrest Street telephone (801) 225-3677

city or town Copperton state UT zip code 84006

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 5

Copperton Community Methodist Church, Copperton, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Description

The Copperton Community Methodist Church is a one-and-a-half-story, wood-frame, vinyl-sided (over the original wood siding) building, constructed in 1942. It was originally sited at the Kearns Army Base, located approximately three miles northeast of Copperton, and was moved to its current location in 1948. The building was designed using standardized military plans and reflects a Colonial Revival style similar to New England Protestant churches. Through the years few alterations have been made to the interior and exterior of the church.

Overall, the building, based on standard military design at the time, is simple with little ornamentation and decoration. The building's footprint is an 81.5 x 28.5 foot rectangle and features a front-gable roof with a centrally-located square tower that has a steep pyramidal roof and is covered with asphalt composite shingles. Affixed atop the steeple is a wooden cross, which replaced the original lightning rod (date of alteration is unknown). The church features a symmetrical front (north) façade, and has an orderly symmetrical arrangement of windows on larger the east and west facades, which are separated into seven bays. At the rear (south elevation) of the building is a 19 x 14 foot square concrete block addition with a gable roof and a large stucco-over-brick chimney, which houses the boiler and other utilities, and is original to the building at its current site. When the building was moved to Copperton it was placed upon a concrete foundation with the main floor sitting on a raised basement. A small partial-height 12 x 2 foot projecting entrance vestibule is approached by a set of eight concrete steps with metal handrails. The entrance features a set of insulated steel double-doors, which replaced the original five-panel wood and glass doors sometime in the late 1980s or early 1990s. The original ivory-colored wooden shiplap exterior has been covered with vinyl siding, c. 1990, and although the shiplap has been covered with synthetic siding it still remains very similar to its original appearance.

The north end of the building interior is occupied by an entryway foyer and overhead choir loft with the original stairs leading to it towards the east, which was later enclosed and is currently used as office space. The loft was originally used by military choirs during the building's occupation at Camp Kearns. There are also stairs leading to the basement to the east and another small office is located in the area to the west, which was originally used as a Chaplain's office and is used today as the Pastor's office. A grade-level entrance to the basement was also added to the south elevation, or rear, of the building. The basement features a large meeting hall, several classrooms, two restrooms, storage space, and a kitchen. The central chapel, which occupies the majority of the interior, is open revealing the unique braced hammer beam trusses. The original wooden, cross-shaped, light fixtures also remain. The original five evenly spaced windows on both the east and west elevations of the building feature 16-over-16 double-hung windows, except for one window on the east elevation that was replaced sometime in the 1990s with a vinyl window featuring the same design element. The two smaller 6-over-6 double-hung windows on the east elevation remain, as do the two windows flanking the entrance on the north elevation. One of the smaller windows on the west elevation has been removed and replaced, with the opening enlarged, to make room for another entrance door near the rear of the building, which is reached by a wooden staircase. The alter is located at the south end of the chapel. In addition, a metal

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 6

Copperton Community Methodist Church, Copperton, Salt Lake County, UT

lighted cross still rests on the alter, which was in the building at its original location. Small rooms are located on either side of the alter, which are used for storage and other utility purposes, and remain largely unchanged. The original wood paneling exists throughout the building. Also, on the wood paneling on a wall in one of the rear rooms features a large ink stamp of the number 1398B, which is the ID number remaining from its time as part of Camp Kearns (all military buildings received a similar stamp denoting their location on the base). A long hallway connects the two rooms which run behind the alter. Much of the interior of the building retains intact, including the wooden benches, wood tongue-and-groove ceiling, and the woodwork of the alter area.

The building sits on a 1/3-acre parcel and shares a parking lot to the west with a 1942 Art Deco style LDS Church meetinghouse. Directly east of the building is a lawn and fairly new (c. 1990s), white wood-frame gazebo (non-contributing structure), which was a gift from the television program *Touched by an Angel*, which used the church for filming. Well-established landscaping surrounds the building with large mature trees and bushes located at the base and sidewalks leading to the primary entrances. To the south of the building is a large hill leading down to railroad tracks associated with the copper mine. The property is located on the very south end of town, just south of the Copperton National Register Historic District boundaries. The neighborhood, consisting of 1920s to 1940s-era houses, is small, quiet, and features mature landscaping. It comprises a wide variety of residents, from retirees who have lived in the community for years to new first-time homeowners. The building has been under ownership of the Methodist Church since its move to Copperton in 1948.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Copperton Community Methodist Church, Copperton, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Copperton Community Methodist Church, built in 1942 in nearby Kearns and moved to its current location in Copperton in 1948, is significant under Criteria A and C. The building is significant under Criterion A for its association with Kearns Army Air Base, being the only church building of four originally constructed at the base that retains its integrity. It is also significant for its association with the growth and development of the Methodist Church in west Salt Lake County, and for the larger role it has played in the Copperton community social history beyond that of its religious function. The building is also representative of the later development that took place, historically, within the community of Copperton. The Copperton Community Methodist Church is also significant under Criterion C as an extant example of a United States military WWII mobilization building and is representative of the military's use of the Colonial Revival style of architecture in a religious building, historically referencing the New England Protestant church buildings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Four other buildings similar to this one were located at Camp Kearns; however, this is the only one that has survived with its original intent and integrity intact. Located across the street and just south of the Copperton National Register Historic District (NR listed in 1986), the church building is a contributing historic resource within the town of Copperton.

Kearns Army Air Base and Military Construction Activities

Kearns Army Air Base was originally located in Kearns, Utah, as part of the base. It was one of four chapels built at the base to provide service to the personnel stationed there. Kearns, located approximately fourteen miles west of Salt Lake City and just west of Taylorsville, was named after noted Utah Senator Thomas Kearns, and was established hastily in 1942 as a facility providing basic training to well over 90,000 servicemen by 1943. The location of the base was ideal; in attempting to mobilize effectively to meet the threat posed by the Japanese bombardment of Pearl Harbor, the United States determined that most large training bases should be located far enough inland to secure them from an attack on the west coast. Kearns was ripe for these conditions during World War II.

Shortly after the decision was made to create the base, the infrastructure was developed in the spring of 1942, and was administered by the Corps of Engineers, which had construction oversight responsibilities transferred to them one year prior from the overtaxed Quartermaster Corps. The physical construction work was completed by crews from Intermountain Contractors. Overall, the base included over 900 tarpaper-covered buildings with a wide-range of uses, including a hospital, mess halls, service clubs, a bank, service station, post office, library, shops, telegraph office, chapels, and other mobilization buildings costing close to 17 million dollars. With its key purpose of training Air Corps personnel, the base undertook many activities, such as conducting specialty schools for gunners and ground crews by the Second Air Force, which involved some of the men who were engaged in the operations at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It also became a release point for personnel who were needed in defense industries on the West Coast.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Copperton Community Methodist Church, Copperton, Salt Lake County, UT

What occurred at Kearns was reflective of the nation in general as domestic base construction peaked in the year 1942, while the nation prepared itself for war. For instance, military construction in July of 1942 equaled more dollars spent than the years of 1920 to 1938 combined. Also, in 1942, construction contractors employed 2.17 million civilian workers, up from 1.15 million in 1939. As the rapid pace of building continued, construction methods were altered as construction material shortages grew, welding became more popular since it used less steel than riveting, laminated wooden arches were substituted for steel in airplane hangar construction, and a minimum of reinforcing steel was used in concrete structures; much of which could be seen at Kearns. Systemically, Army construction work that was administered by the Corps of Engineers was decentralized by a network of division, district, and area operating units. In Utah, and in the case of Kearns, the Intermountain Contractors played an important role in that. Ultimately, the key to the Corps of Engineer's success in managing its large number of construction projects during the 1942 boom was its reliance on decentralized decision making.

By the end of 1942, the Army had the capability to house over 4 million soldiers, provide hospital beds for nearly 200,000 soldiers, had built 149 munitions and aircraft manufacturing plants, and built depots with over 200 million square feet of storage space; Kearns added appreciably to those numbers. And although military construction has remained a key component of the Corps of Engineers since 1942, it has never reached that level of building again.

Within a short amount of time Kearns had become a very large operation, and for a while, during 1943, it was the third largest city in Utah, and also boasted one of the state's largest hospitals and had one of the state's two sewage treatment plants. As quickly as it grew, the base's demise was imminent as World War II drew to a close, and in 1947 the War Assets Administration declared the base post-war surplus. Due to public outcry, the administration opened the 1200 acre town to public bidding instead of completely removing the infrastructure and turning the land back to agricultural and farming use, which had originally been proposed. One year later, in 1948, only 100 of the original buildings remained on the base; however, much of the utilities, streets, railroad tracks, etc. remained. During the early-1950s, a new ready-made housing development was then created with the remaining infrastructure located at the old base site.

Many of the buildings offered at bidding were made available to people who wanted to relocate and reuse them. Copperton, a community experiencing a second wave of growth and development, took advantage of the opportunity and obtained a building of their own, which became known as the Copperton Community Methodist Church.

Move to Copperton

The church building, being moved to Copperton in 1948, is representative of a new chapter, historically, in the development of the town. Between 1926 And 1941, Copperton, a compact and isolated community located at the mouth of Bingham Canyon in southwest Salt Lake County, had established itself as a planned residential community for employees of the Utah Copper Company. Copperton was built as a residential annex to the town of Bingham, which was located within a narrow canyon and was ill-suited to handle the population growth

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Copperton Community Methodist Church, Copperton, Salt Lake County, UT

brought on by the expansion of mining operations. Over 200 single-family houses were built in Copperton between 1926 and 1941, representing almost all of the single-family construction that has ever been built within the community, although new single-family infill is starting to be seen today.

The 1940s in Copperton ended like they had started, with a heavy dose of construction. Development slowed down considerably in Copperton after 1941, mainly due to larger national issues such as the war, and that deceleration lasted a number of years. By 1948, though, building activity picked up in the community. Most of the new construction was that of duplexes built along the outer edges of town (approximately one dozen were built in 1949 and 1950) to provide housing for many of the new workers at the copper mine who had made their way to the mine after returning home from war. Other uses were also included in this new wave of building, including churches. The Methodist meetinghouse was moved to Copperton in 1948 and a Catholic Church was constructed in 1949, located on the north edge of town. Copperton at the time was still a company owned town (it remained company owned until 1956), and by the late-1940s and early-1950s development around the historic core was introduced as a way to provide services that the community needed but was not currently being provided. This building, indeed, provided one of the amenities for which the community had a need. The substantial work of moving the building represents a strong commitment by Copperton residents to establish a permanent Methodist meetinghouse in their community.

In February of 1947, a public meeting was held with protestant members living in Copperton, Bingham Canyon, and Lark (Bingham Canyon and Lark since being abandoned due to the expansion of the copper mine—the last of the buildings were torn down in 1972) at the Copperton Elementary School, to establish the feasibility of moving a building to the community for church services. The proposed church was to replace an aged 1874 Methodist church, which was constructed in Bingham Canyon. It was decided to move forward with the plans and the Kennecott Copper Corporation offered to provide the land to locate the structure on the south side of town; by August of 1948 ground was broken and the foundation begun. The process of moving the building was involved, as the structure had to be cut in half for the transport, moved on dirt roads over railroad tracks, and electrical lines removed for clearance. By January of 1951 the newly moved church was completed and experienced its first Sunday service.

Since its move to Copperton in 1948, the building has been owned by the Methodist Church, and since 1957--when the Church fully combined services with the Bingham Methodist Church (located in Bingham Canyon) and with the Highland Boy Community House (also located up a fork in the canyon)--it has been the primary Methodist Church serving west Salt Lake County. The church is the first and only Methodist meetinghouse in Copperton. Prior to moving the building to Copperton, residents attended meetings at the local elementary school. Continuing with its military history, the building was dedicated in 1957 to all of those in the area who served in World War II. In addition to religious services, the building has also been used as a gathering place in the community for a variety of functions, including meetings, recreation, and entertainment.

When the building was originally moved to Copperton in 1948 it was given the title Copperton Community Methodist Church. In 1957, after the various Methodist churches consolidated in west Salt Lake County, the

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Copperton Community Methodist Church, Copperton, Salt Lake County, UT

Copperton church's name was changed to the St. Paul Community Methodist Church. Today the church is known as the St. Paul United Methodist Church.

Architecture

Several examples of this type were built throughout the country during the early 1940s WWII military base development. Buildings such as this utilized a standardized plan developed by the Office of Chief Engineers, type CH-1. Out of the four similar buildings constructed at Camp Kearns, this is the only known remaining one that retains its historical integrity. One other church building from Kearns was noted as being moved to Salt Lake City. It is known today as the Salt Lake City Guadalupe Mission and Parrish, located at 715 West 300 North, but it has since been altered with major additions to the point where the original architecture is no longer distinguishable. The church buildings were one of three sets of WWII chapels in this style that were constructed in Utah in 1942. The other two are located at Wendover Air Force Base, located in Wendover, Tooele County; and Hill Air Force Base, located in Clearfield, Davis County. It appears only one chapel was built at each of those bases, and the extant chapel at Wendover appears to retain its integrity, while the Hill Air Force Base chapel has been altered and moved from its original location within the recent past.

The Copperton Community Methodist Church represents a United States military WWII mobilization building and provides a good illustration of the military's use of the Colonial Revival style of architecture in a church, similar to that of New England Protestant style meetinghouses. Although the chapel was constructed with ease and speed of construction in mind--as a World War II mobilization building and designed to last 5 to 7 years to provide service to thousands of soldiers within a matter of months utilizing standardized plans--the building has provided a sufficient place to congregate for more than 50 years.

The style of the chapel, indeed, reflects that of simplified Colonial Revivalism. The Colonial Revival style incorporates a wide variety of architecture in America, including the British and Dutch vernacular architecture of the colonial period and other more formal architecture of the Georgian and Federal periods of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The style is also uncomplicated, economical, refined, and is a good reflection of historic American architecture, making this a good fit for military building during WWII. Variations of the style was popular in Utah for residences, a number of religious buildings also utilized the style, as is the case with this building. The building was originally designed to serve all congregations, and indeed, all denominations utilized this building at Camp Kearns; including Jewish, Protestant, and Catholic services. Since its move to Copperton in 1948 it has been used solely for Methodist Church functions. The only major alteration to the building is the more-recent placement of vinyl siding over the original wood shiplap siding. In spite of this alteration, the architectural details have not been lost and the integrity remains.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Copperton Community Methodist Church, Copperton, Salt Lake County, UT

Bibliography

- Alexander, Thomas G. "Brief Histories of Three Military Installations in Utah." *Utah Historical Quarterly*. Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society. Volume 34, 1966, 121-137.
- Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940: A Guide*. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991.
- Conway, Hugh and James E. Toth. "Building Victory's Foundation." *The Big 'L': Logistics in World War II*. Edited by Alan Gropman. Washington, D.C.: National Defense University Press, 1997.
- Crump, Scott. *Copperton*. Salt Lake City: Publishers Press, 1978.
- Roper, Roger. Copperton Historic District National Register nomination, 1986. Copy available at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.
- Sillitoe, Linda. *A History of Salt Lake County*. Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society/Salt Lake County Commission, 1996.
- United States Army Corps of Engineers. "Brief History." www.hq.usace.army.mil/history/index.htm. Downloaded May 26, 2006.
- Utah Heritage Foundation. "St. Paul's Community Methodist Church." Utah Heritage Foundation Tour Guide, 1996.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Copperton Community Methodist Church, Copperton, Salt Lake County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Copperton Community Methodist Church
2. Copperton, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Cory Jensen
4. Date: April 2006
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Archival Photographs: Printed using archival paper and ink at Utah SHPO

Photo No. 1:

6. North & east elevations of building. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 2:

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

Photo No. 4:

5. Interior of building. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 5:

6. Interior of building. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 6:

6. Interior of building—pew detail. Camera facing northeast.

Supplemental Photographs

Photo No. 3:

6. South elevation of building. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 7:

6. Interior of building—alter detail. Camera facing zzzz.

Photo No. 8:

6. Interior of building—chandelier and ceiling detail. Camera facing up.

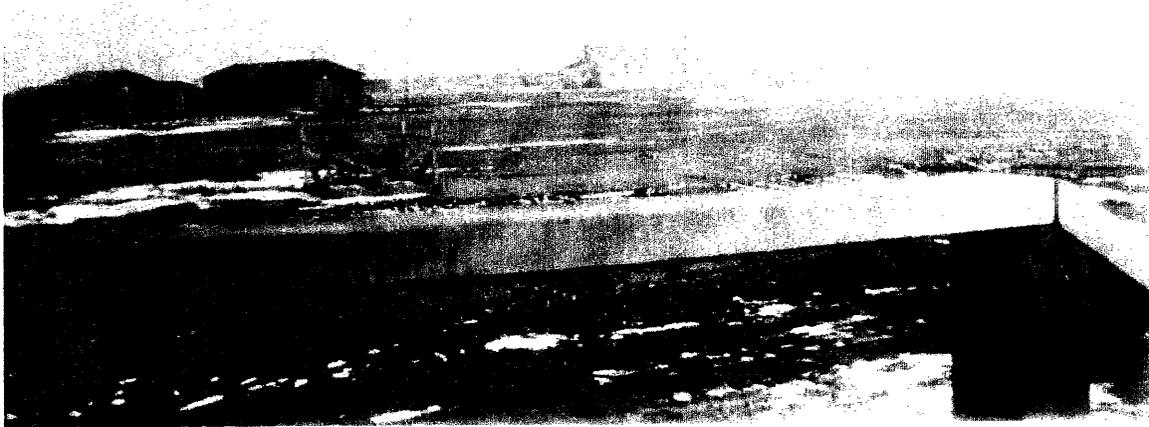
Photo No. 9:

6. Noncontributing gazebo. Camera facing southwest.

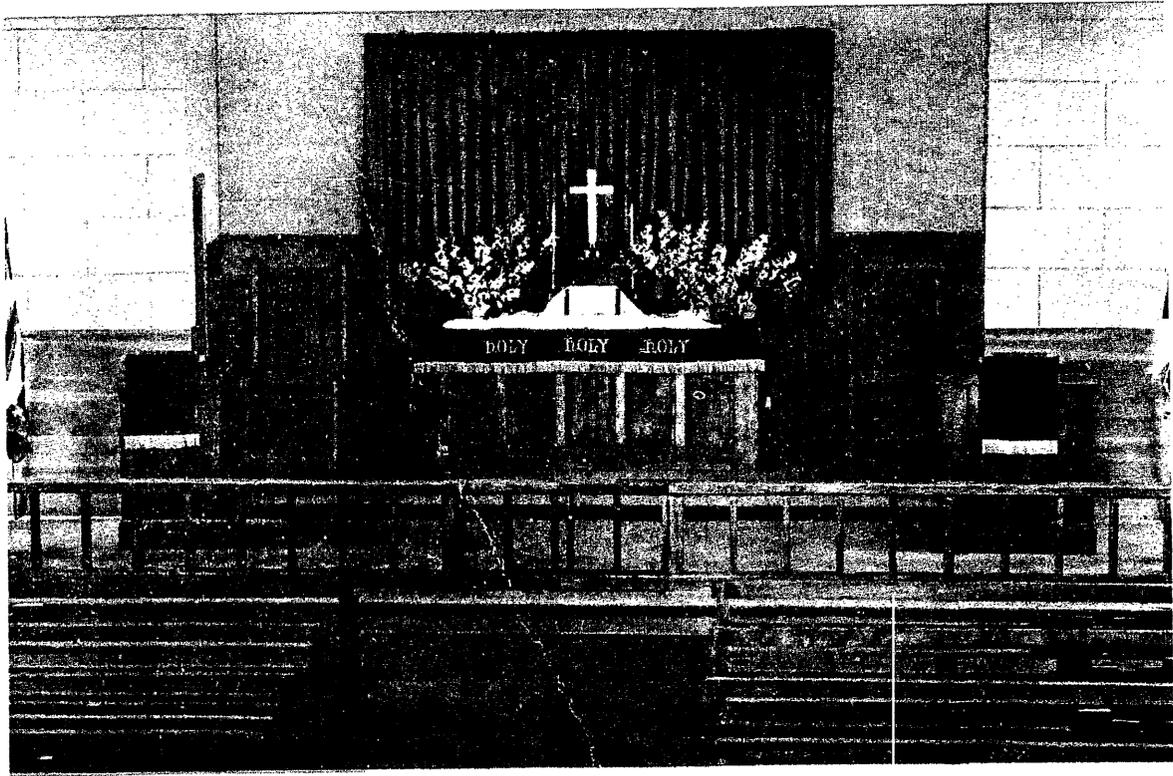
Photo No. 10:

6. East elevation of building/site. Camera facing southwest.

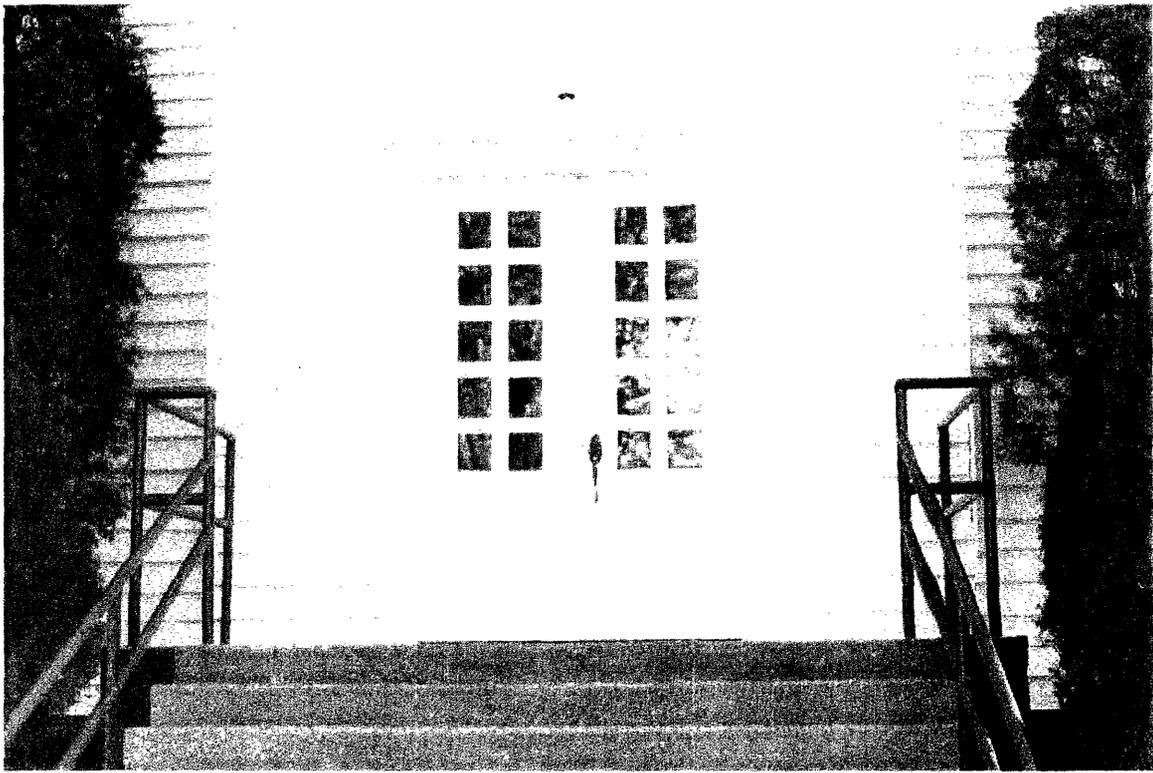
Picture of March, 1943



Camp Kearns
Copperton Community Methodist Church before move



Altar - taken from a postcard dated 1944
Copperton Community Methodist Church



Picture of original front doors once painted

- Replaced w/metal doors due to vandalism
- wide clapboard siding (now covered w/vinyl siding)