

The Old "Dime" Tabernacle



THIS IS YOUR SOUVENIR AND GUIDE TO

**Seventh-day Adventists
HISTORICAL LANDMARKS
in Battle Creek, Michigan**

The name Battle Creek is well known in Adventist history. It was here that the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists was organized in 1863. Battle Creek remained the headquarters of the church until 1903. It was here that the church had its first official Seventh-day Adventist school (1872), first college (1874), first sanitarium (1866), and first Seventh-day Adventist church built and owned by Adventists (1855).



Battle Creek Tabernacle Today



6. The original Battle Creek Sanitarium stood on this site until destroyed by fire in 1902. It was rebuilt, and in 1942 became the Percy Jones Army Hospital Building No. 2, 74 North Washington Avenue.



7. Battle Creek College was erected on this site—founded in 1874. It was moved to Berrien Springs, Michigan, in 1902.



8. The present Battle Creek Sanitarium. This institution is operated by Seventh-day Adventists and is located at 197 N. Washington Avenue.



9. Uriah Smith home, 65 North University. Uriah Smith was one of our leading writers and editors. He wrote the book *Thoughts on Daniel and the Revelation*.

10. Home of Elder S. H. Lane, 307 Champion. Elder Lane was president of many conferences and author of the book *Our Paradise Home*. (No picture)



11. J. N. Loughborough home at 422 W. Champion. The system of tithes was first recommended in this home. Elder Loughborough helped establish the organization of the church.



12. Home of Deacon John White and his wife at 434 Champion—the parents of Elder James White. (No picture)



13. Home of Elder and Mrs. James White, 63-65 Wood. Built in 1857. It was in one of the upstairs rooms that Ellen G. White wrote the book *The Great Controversy*.



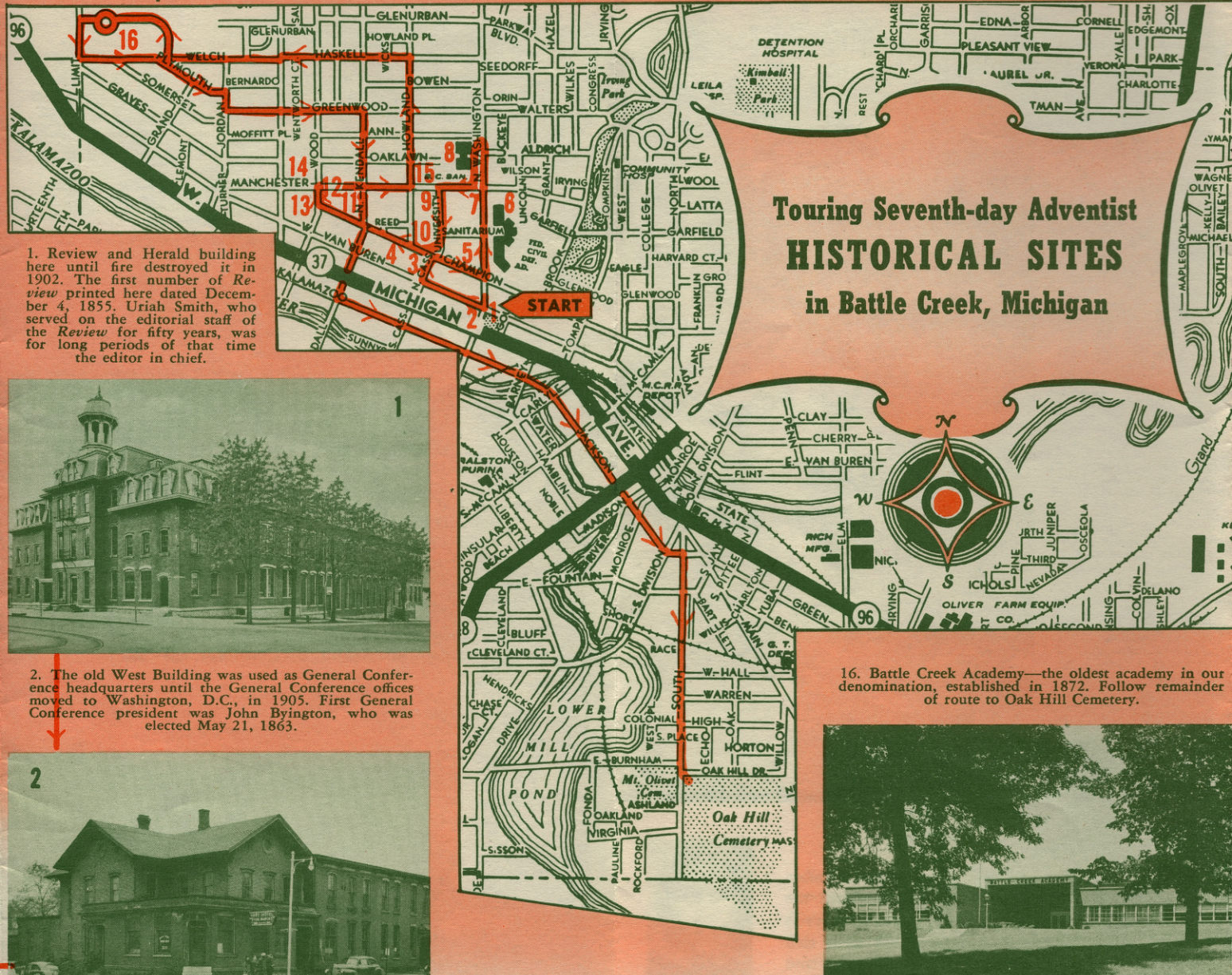
5. Brownsberger home at 77 N. Washington is the old home of Prof. Sidney Brownsberger, the first college president among Seventh-day Adventists.



4. Second Seventh-day Adventist church, erected in 1857. In this church much of the organization of the General Conference was completed. The name of the denomination was chosen here, October 1, 1860.



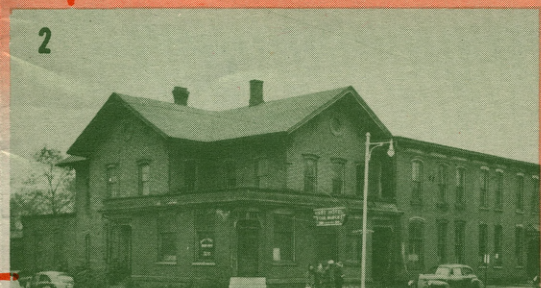
3. First Seventh-day Adventist church in Battle Creek. The little old building back of corner house now used as a garage is reported to be this church. It was built in 1855 and was called the House of Prayer.



1. Review and Herald building here until fire destroyed it in 1902. The first number of *Review* printed here dated December 4, 1855. Uriah Smith, who served on the editorial staff of the *Review* for fifty years, was for long periods of that time the editor in chief.



2. The old West Building was used as General Conference headquarters until the General Conference offices moved to Washington, D.C., in 1905. First General Conference president was John Byington, who was elected May 21, 1863.



16. Battle Creek Academy—the oldest academy in our denomination, established in 1872. Follow remainder of route to Oak Hill Cemetery.



15. Home of W. W. Prescott at 82 Manchester. He became president of Battle Creek College in 1885 and under his leadership the future policies of education in the denomination were largely established.

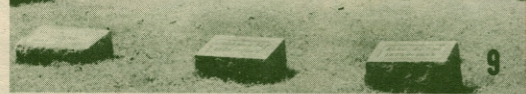
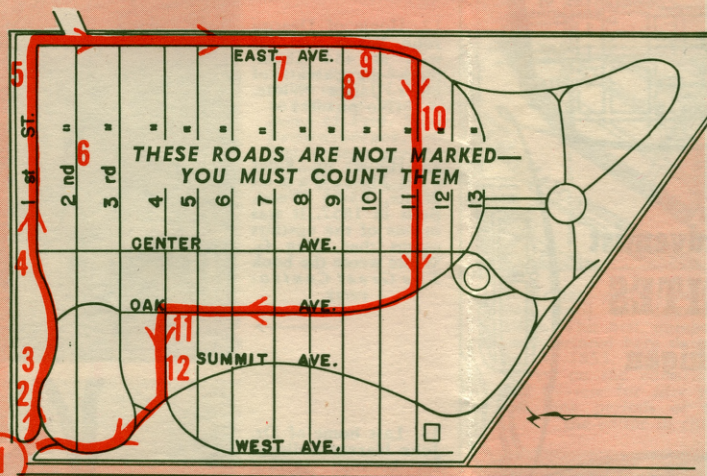




MEMORIAL TO PIONEERS

MAP OF OAK HILL CEMETERY

Many pioneers of the Seventh-day Adventist movement are buried in Oak Hill Cemetery. These were all gallant men and women, who with supreme faith saw God's light and followed it. Today that light is filling the whole earth. We pay tribute to these faithful men and women.



1. Entrance gates to Oak Hill Cemetery.
2. White burial lot. The graves of James and Ellen G. White are marked "Father" and "Mother."
3. J. P. and Ann J. Kellogg lot. Parents of Dr. John Harvey Kellogg and W. K. Kellogg.
4. M. E. Cornell lot. Successful evangelist and preacher in early Adventist history.
5. Tombstone of David Hewitt, "the most honest man in town." The first Seventh-day Adventist in Battle Creek.
6. Grave of Alonzo Noble. He was the postmaster by whom Joseph Bates was directed to the most honest man in town. Mr. Noble directed Joseph Bates to the home of David Hewitt, where the Advent truth was readily accepted.
7. Grave of John Byington, first General Conference president.

8. W. K. Kellogg lot. The founder of the great cereal industry, who believed many of the Adventist truths. He was the brother of Dr. J. H. Kellogg.
9. Dr. J. H. Kellogg lot. Battle Creek Sanitarium administrator. He led out in the beginnings of the vast health and medical program of the church.
10. Uriah Smith lot. The author of *Thoughts on Daniel and the Revelation*.
11. Grave of Sojourner Truth. Outstanding Negro temperance worker. She did much to free her race from slavery. Her funeral, which was held in the Tabernacle, was conducted by Uriah Smith.
12. The mausoleum of C. W. Post. After being a patient at the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Post entered the cereal industry.

JAMES WHITE

Early organizer and leader—a man of broad vision. He was three times president of the General Conference, and laid the foundation of our publishing work. He labored to develop and build the medical work in Battle Creek, the Battle Creek College, and the "Dime" Tabernacle.



ELLEN G. WHITE

For seventy years Ellen White, as God's chosen messenger, counseled, instructed, and exhorted the church. The greatest monument to her memory is the library of books that she has left as a rich heritage to her fellow believers for guidance and encouragement in the Christian life.



A SUMMARY OF EVENTS

in Battle Creek's Denominational History

- 1852—David Hewitt accepted the Seventh-day Adventist message brought to him by Joseph Bates.
- 1854—First tent meeting conducted by J. N. Loughborough and M. E. Cornell, June 10-12.
- 1855—Review office moved to Battle Creek. Wooden building erected on southeast corner of West Main and Washington. First number of *Review* printed here, vol. 7, no. 10, bore date of December 4. Uriah Smith began his 50 years as a resident editor.
- 1858—Bible class conducted by J. N. Andrews here. The purpose of the class was to determine what the Scriptures teach concerning the support of the ministry. The system of tithing, or "systematic benevolence," was adopted as a result.
- 1860—The name Seventh-day Adventist was adopted for the denomination on October 1. A temporary organization, known as the Advent Review Publishing Association, was formed in Battle Creek.
- 1861—Brick building replaced original Review office. Seventh-day Adventist Publishing Association incorporated on May 1. Present form of church government first organized. Michigan organized as first State conference, October 5.
- 1863—General Conference organized at a meeting held in Battle Creek, May 20-23, with John Byington as president.
- 1866—Health Reform Institute, forerunner of Battle Creek Sanitarium opened for patients, September 5. Battle Creek's third church building erected, on Washington between Main and Van Buren.
- 1872—First denominational school opened, June 3, at Battle Creek, with G. H. Bell in charge.
- 1874—Main building of Battle Creek College erected. Dedicated January 4, 1875.
- 1878—New building erected for Battle Creek Medical and Surgical Sanitarium. Battle Creek "Dime" Tabernacle built. Dedicated in 1879. Destroyed by fire, 1922.
- 1883—Nurses' training was begun with twelve weeks of theoretical training followed by practical experience in the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Later the course was extended to two years.
- 1884—First denominational training school for nurses opened at Battle Creek Sanitarium.
- 1889—Beginning of Health and Temperance Missionary School for training of matrons, cooks, and nurses.
- 1901—General Conference reorganized in important General Conference session held in the "Dime" Tabernacle, April 2-23. A. G. Daniells became president.
- 1902—Buildings of Battle Creek Sanitarium destroyed by fire, February 18.
Main building of Review and Herald destroyed by fire, December 30.
Battle Creek College moved to Berrien Springs, Michigan.
- 1903—New building of the Battle Creek Sanitarium dedicated May 30 to June 1. Headquarters of the General Conference moved to Washington, D.C., August 10.

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