

5/1

DESERET NEWS 1981 CHURCH ALMANAC

HISTORICAL FACTS
BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES
STATISTICS AND INFORMATION
YEAR IN REVIEW

YEAR IN

GENERAL

STAKES

MISSIONS

DEPARTMENTS

INTERESTING
FACTS

FOREWORD

As the Church continues to enjoy rapid growth, more and more noteworthy events take place on all sides and the pace of change seems to quicken. The Deseret News Church Almanac condenses this growth and change into a single, easy-to-read volume and puts the year's happenings into perspective.

It's all here, including lengthening lists of stakes and missions, biographies of General Authorities past and present, a review of events of the past year, updated statistics, and informative features.

New material is added to the Almanac each year to keep it current and to make each volume somewhat different and a fresh source of information. The Deseret News Church Almanac is a valuable addition to every library and a simple way to keep abreast of what is taking place in a rapidly expanding worldwide Church.

The Deseret News Church Almanac is prepared and edited by the staff of the Church News, a section of the Deseret News, in cooperation with the staff of the Historical Department of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Deseret News Publisher	Wendell J. Ashton
Deseret News Editor and General Manager	William B. Smart
Deseret News Managing Editor	J Malan Heslop
Church News Editor	Dell Van Orden
Assistant Editor	Frank C. Davis
Church News Staff	Gerry Avant
	Golden A. Buchmiller
	Lynne Hollstein Hansen
	John Hart
	Hal Knight
	Joseph Walker

Historical Department staff contributions—

Chairman: Glenn N. Rowe
 Grant A. Anderson
 Melvin L. Bashore
 Helen F. Bird
 William G. Hartley
 Anna Mae Robison
 Vivian C. Duvall
 Mary K. Schnitker

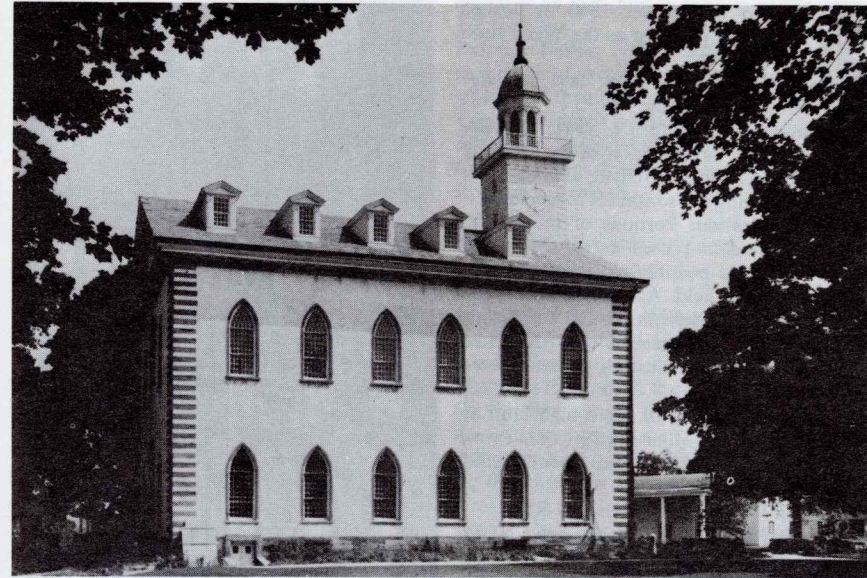
Copyright © Deseret News 1980
 Post Office Box 1257
 Salt Lake City
 Utah 84110

CONTENTS

Major Events of the Past Year	5
A Growing Church	5
Area Conferences	6
Temple Activity and Genealogy	7
People and Events	9
Year in Review	11
Historical Chronology of the Church	42
100 Years Ago—1881	72
Presidents and General Authorities	75
First Presidency	76
Council of the Twelve	78
Presidency of the First Quorum of the Seventy	84
First Quorum of the Seventy	86
Patriarch to the Church—Emeritus	95
First Quorum of the Seventy—Emeritus Members	96
Presidents of the Church—Historical	98
Descriptions of the Presidents	101
Assistant Presidents—Historical	107
First Counselors in the First Presidency—Historical	107
Second Counselors in the First Presidency—Historical	108
Other Counselors in the First Presidency—Historical	109
Assistant Counselors in the First Presidency—Historical	110
Council of the Twelve—Historical	111
Apostles—Historical	115
Patriarchs to the Church—Historical	116
Assistants to the Twelve—Historical	116
First Council of the Seventy—Historical	118
Presidency of the First Quorum of the Seventy—Historical	121
First Quorum of the Seventy—Historical	121
Presiding Bishops—Historical	122
First Counselors to Presiding Bishops—Historical	123
Second Counselors to Presiding Bishops—Historical	124
Length of Service—First Presidency and the Twelve	125
Regional Representatives	127
Area Conferences	135
Stakes of the Church	139
Stakes in Chronological Order	140
Stakes by Geographic Location	181
First Stake Organized in Each Country	193
First Stake in Each Stake of the United States	194
Missions	197
Mission Address and Phone Numbers	189
Full-Time Missions in Chronological Order	207
Missionary Statistics	222
Membership Statistics	224
Summary of Church Membership	227
Departments and Auxiliaries	233
Departments and Auxiliaries—Description	234
Presidencies and Superintendencies	244

TEMPLES OF THE CHURCH

KIRTLAND TEMPLE



Site: Selected March 1833; deed for temple site not recorded until Aug. 4, 1834.

Groundbreaking, Site Dedication: Hauling of sandstone to site began June 5, 1833.

Cornerstone Laying: July 23, 1833.

Temple Dedication: March 27, 1836, by President Joseph Smith.

Location: Kirtland, Ohio, 25 miles east of Cleveland, on a hill west of the Chagrin River.

Number of Rooms: Originally 15 rooms.

Total Floor Area: Approximately 15,000 square feet.

Dimensions of Building: 79 feet long; 59 feet wide; walls 50 feet high; tower height above ground, 110 feet.

Exterior Finish: Sandstone covered with stuccoed plaster.

Temple Design: An adaptation of Federal-Georgian and New England Colonial.

Architect: Joseph Smith.

Building Committee: Hyrum Smith, Reynolds Cahoon and Jared Carter.

Master Builder: Artemis Millett.

Cost: Approximately \$200,000.

The Kirtland Temple, first temple built by the Church in this dispensation, was erected by commandment of the Lord and according to dimensions and plans revealed by Him through the Prophet Joseph Smith. Erected amid extreme poverty and persecu-

tion, it was accomplished by great faith, sacrifice and hard work on the part of dedicated saints. Extreme caution was used to protect it from mob violence. Crews were on duty at night to protect what had been accomplished during the day.

A single-spired building with a clean, simple design, the temple was built of sandstone, its walls being covered with plaster containing the crushed glass and china treasures of the women of the Church. These unique ingredients made the temple walls glisten and sparkle in the sunlight. The building is enhanced by unusually shaped windows divided into more than 3,000 small panes of glass. The interior is light and open and trimmed with native woods, hand-molded, carved and painted.

The purposes for which this temple was designed differed greatly from those of succeeding temples, which were built and are used mainly for ordinance work. The Kirtland Temple was a "house of revelation" where Joseph Smith received revelations and keys of authority to proceed with the work of the Lord.

After the exodus of the Mormons from Kirtland in 1837-38, the temple fell into the hands of enemies who misused and abused it. In 1878, by judicial decree, the temple was granted to the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, which restored it.

ciety General President in October 1974. Served on President Jimmy Carter's National Advisory Council on Family Relations and as chair of the National Council of Woman's Committee on Child and Family. Married to Douglas H. Smith June 16, 1941.

BATHSHEBA W. SMITH, born May 3, 1822 at Shinnsten, West Virginia, daughter of Mark Bigler and Susannah Ogden. Fourth General President of the Relief Society. On the Board of Directors of Deseret Hospital. An ordinance worker in the Endowment House and the Logan Temple, she presided over women workers in the Salt Lake Temple. Wife of Apostle George A. Smith. Died September 20, 1910.

EMMA HALE SMITH, born July 10, 1804 at Harmony, Pennsylvania, daughter of Elizabeth Lewis and Isaac Hale. Married the Prophet Joseph Smith January 18, 1827. In a revelation, D&C 25:7, Emma was called "an elect lady." Selected hymns for the first hymnal of the Church. First President of the Relief Society. Emma remained in Nauvoo after the Saints left for the West. She later remarried and died there, passing away April 30, 1879.

LUCY MACK SMITH, born July 8, 1776 at Gilsun, New Hampshire, daughter of Solomon Mack and Lydia Gates. Married Joseph Smith, Sr. January 24, 1796. Mother of seven sons and three daughters. Two of her sons were Joseph Smith, Jr., Prophet and President of the Church and Patriarch Hyrum Smith. Lucy was deeply beloved and called "Mother Smith" by most of the early Church members. Wrote *The History of Joseph Smith the Prophet* after Joseph's death. Died May 5, 1855.

ELIZA ROXEY SNOW, born January 21, 1804 at Becket, Massachusetts, daughter of Oliver Snow and Rosetta L. Pettibone. Sealed to Joseph Smith June 29, 1842. Married for time to Brigham Young in 1849. A talented writer, she was known as "Zion's Poetess." "O My Father" is probably the best known of her many hymns. Second General President of the Relief Society. Appointed by Brigham Young to organize Relief Societies, Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations and Primaries throughout the Church. Presided over the sisters' work in the Endowment House from 1855 to 1866. Died December 5, 1887.

BELLE SMITH SPAFFORD, born October 8, 1895 at Salt Lake City, daughter of John G. and Hester Sims Smith. Studied at the University of Utah and Brigham Young University, becoming a special instructor for retarded children. Married Earl Spafford in 1921. Served as the editor of the *Relief Society Magazine* for seven years. Called as President of the Relief Society April 6, 1945, serving until October 1974. The Relief Society Building was erected and dedicated during her administra-

tion. Elected President of the National Council of Women of the United States October 17, 1968.

VIRGINIA TANNER, born April 15, 1915 at Salt Lake City, daughter of Clarice Thatcher and Henry S. Tanner. Director of dance at the McCune School of Music and Art for 16 years and then Director of the University of Utah Children's Dance Theatre. Regarded as a top professional in her field, her students having performed on national television, at the Seattle World's Fair, at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C., and at the International Conference on Dance and the Child in Edmonton, Canada. Died May 20, 1979.

EMMELINE BLANCHE WOODWARD WELLS, born February 29, 1828 at Petersham, Massachusetts, daughter of David Woodward and Deiadama Hare. Sealed to Newel K. Whitney, who died in 1850. Married Daniel H. Wells in 1852. Editor of the *Women's Exponent* from 1877 to 1914 and a talented writer. Represented Utah's women at many National Woman's Suffrage Conventions giving papers that were published widely. Attended the International Council and Congress in London in 1899. The first western woman to be elected an officer in the Woman's National Council. President of the Relief Society from 1910 until 1921. Died April 25, 1921.

LEAH DUNFORD WIDTSON, born February 24, 1874 at Salt Lake City, daughter of Alma Bailey Dunford and Susan (Susa) Amelia Young. Taught domestic science at Brigham Young University and conducted the first home institute for women in Utah. Co-author of *The Word of Wisdom—A Modern Interpretation* and *The Life Story of Brigham Young*. Wife of Apostle John A. Widtson. Died June 7, 1965.

CLARISSA S. WILLIAMS, born in 1859 at Salt Lake City, daughter of George A. Smith and Susan E. West. Graduated from the University of Deseret in 1875. Relief Society President of the Salt Lake Stake in 1904, became Relief Society General President in 1921, serving until 1928. Charter member and first historian of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers. Married William N. Williams in 1877. Died March 8, 1930.

ZINA DIANTHA HUNTINGTON YOUNG, born January 31, 1821 at Watertown, New York, daughter of William Huntington and Zina Baker. Sealed to the Prophet Joseph Smith and later married to Brigham Young. Assisted Eliza R. Snow in organizing Relief Societies in Utah. Became President of the Relief Society on the death of Eliza R. Snow. Chosen vice president of the National Council of Women in 1891. Helped establish silk culture in Utah. Worked in the Endowment House and later in the Salt Lake Temple. Died August 28, 1901.

NAUVOO TEMPLE

Site: Selected in October 1840 by Joseph Smith on property known as the Wells addition.

Groundbreaking: On Feb. 18, 1841, the digging of the cellar started.

Cornerstone Laying: April 6, 1841, 11th anniversary of the organization of the Church, the four cornerstones were laid, with the First Presidency laying the southeast cornerstone.

Temple Dedication: Portions of the temple were dedicated and used as soon as completed. To avoid possible violence, a private dedication was held April 30, 1846, with Orson Hyde and Joseph Young officiating. May 1-3, 1846, the temple was dedicated publicly, with the dedicatory prayer offered by Orson Hyde.

Location: In Nauvoo, Ill., on a high bluff on the east side of the Mississippi River. Temple block bounded by Woodruff, Mulholland, Knight and Wells streets.

Number of Rooms: Approximately 60.

Total Floor Area: Approximately 50,000 square feet.

Dimensions of Building: Approximately 128 feet long, by 88 feet wide, by 65 feet high, with the tower and spire reaching to 165 feet.

Exterior Finish: Light gray limestone quarried to the north and south of the city.

Temple Design: Incorporated several types of architecture, no single style dominating.

Architect: William Weeks.

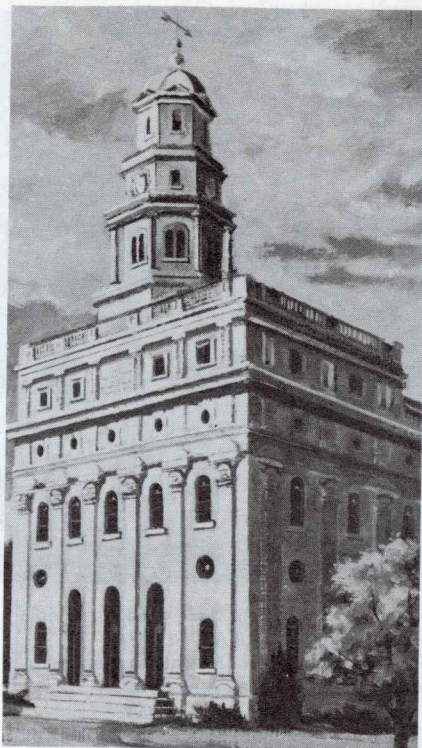
Temple Building Committee: Alpheus Cutler, Elias Higbee and Reynolds Cahoon. After the death of Elias Higbee in 1843, Hyrum Smith replaced him until his own death.

Area of Site: Slightly less than 4 acres.

Cost: \$1,000,000.

On a bluff overlooking Nauvoo, nestled inside a horseshoe-shaped bend in the Mississippi River, the Nauvoo Temple rose during the years between 1841 and 1846. It stood in its completed splendor, commanding the attention of residents and travelers for miles around, for a brief time only. Begun less than two years after the Latter-day Saints settled in Illinois, it is the only temple built by the Church that no longer remains standing. It was partially destroyed by an arsonist's fire in 1848 and almost totally demolished by a tornado in 1850. The visible remains were then gradually carried away and used in buildings, homes and other enterprises in and around Nauvoo.

On Jan. 19, 1841, the Prophet Joseph Smith received instructions from the Lord to build a temple in which the saints could re-



ceive sacred ordinances. William Weeks drafted the architectural drawings under the direction of the Prophet, who had seen the completed temple in a vision. The limestone used for the exterior walls was of such quality as to present a marblelike appearance. Thirty pilasters surrounded the building, each having as its base a crescent moon stone and, at its pinnacle, a sun stone with a face and hands, each of which held a horn. Above the pilasters, on the cornice which encompassed the building, were 30 star stones. These three types of unusual and expertly carved stones assisted in creating an aura of symbolic beauty about the temple.

For many years after the destruction of the Nauvoo Temple, the temple site was covered by a vineyard, wine cellars and other buildings. However, in 1937 the Church began to purchase portions of the temple block as they became available, until by 1962 they had acquired the entire block. Since that time, the site has been excavated archaeologically. The block has been landscaped and today also contains a visitors center.

ST. GEORGE TEMPLE

Site: Selected by Brigham Young in 1871.

Groundbreaking, Site Dedication: Nov. 9, 1871, President Brigham Young broke ground for the temple. President George A. Smith of the First Presidency offered the dedicatory prayer.

Cornerstone Laying: On April 1, 1874, at noon, President Brigham Young placed a box of significant items in the southeast corner of the temple wall. He then pronounced the dedicatory prayer.

Temple Dedication: In January 1877, completed portions were dedicated. On April 6, 1877, final dedication took place with President Brigham Young presiding. Daniel H. Wells offered the dedicatory prayer.

On Nov. 11 and 12, 1975, after extensive remodeling, the temple was rededicated by President Spencer W. Kimball.

Location: 200 E. 400 South, St. George, Utah. (801-673-3533)

Number of Rooms: 64 rooms in original structure. 279 rooms after remodeling.

Total Floor Area: 56,062 square feet in original building. 110,100 square feet after remodeling completed in 1975.

Dimensions of Building: Outside measurements of temple proper are 142 feet long by

96 feet wide. To the top of the buttresses, the height is 80 feet, and to the top of the vane, 175 feet.

Exterior Finish: Native red sandstone quarried north of the city was used for the temple which was then plastered white.

Temple Design: Castellated Gothic style.

Architect: Truman O. Angell.

Construction Superintendent: Miles P. Romney, Edward L. Parry, head stone mason.

Area of Site: Six-acre city block.

Cost: Original cost was approximately \$800,000.

When Brigham Young proposed that a temple be built in St. George, the reaction of the members in that southwesterly corner of Utah was vigorous in the affirmative. The site for this first temple to be completed west of the Mississippi River was selected by President Young, who, even after excavation for the foundation proved that water seepage threatened the stability of the land where the temple was to be constructed, insisted that it had been selected by inspiration and was the correct location. The problems encountered were surmounted by following President Young's advice to fill in the foundation deep into the earth with hard black volcanic rock. Water was drained off in a system of drains still in use today, and thousands of tons of the stone were pounded into the boggy earth by means of an old cannon barrel filled with lead, raised above the earth by horsepower, and dropped with enough force to pound the hard rock into the ground.

The pioneers who settled this southern region of Utah were hardy and valiant and included several members who had helped to build the Nauvoo Temple. This was a great asset in settling and developing this dry and resistant land, and certainly in constructing the St. George Temple. The Church architect, Truman O. Angell, who designed the temple, was an experienced builder from the Kirtland and Nauvoo periods, and was eminently qualified for his task.

The St. George Temple is an arresting landmark in the heart of Utah's color country. The pristine whiteness of its exterior is in striking contrast to the green of the beautifully landscaped grounds and the dark red color of most of the surrounding landscape.

In 1975, after remodeling had been completed and before the rededication, tours of the temple were held for the general public from Oct. 13 through Oct. 25.



Site: Selected by Brigham Young on the morning of May 18, 1877.

Groundbreaking, Site Dedication: President Brigham Young presided May 18, 1877, and the site was dedicated and ground broken under his direction. Elder Orson Pratt delivered the dedicatory prayer while President Young and Elder John Taylor addressed the group. President John W. Young broke ground.

Cornerstone Laying: At noon on Sept. 17, 1877, the cornerstone was laid. President John Taylor presided and laid the southeast cornerstone. Prayer of dedication was offered by Elder Franklin D. Richards.

Temple Dedication: May 17-19, 1884. Saturday the dedicatory prayer was given by President John Taylor. Sunday it was read by President George Q. Cannon, and on Monday by President Joseph F. Smith.

On March 13-15, 1979, after extensive remodeling, the Temple was rededicated by President Spencer W. Kimball.

Location: 175 N. 300 East, Logan, Utah, overlooking Cache Valley. (801-752-3611)

Number of Rooms: Five stories, 60 rooms.

Total Floor Area: Originally 59,130 square feet; after scheduled remodeling there will be approximately 115,507 square feet.

Dimensions of Building: 171 feet long, 95 feet wide, 86 feet high. The east tower is 170 feet high; west tower, 165 feet high; four octagonal towers, each 100 feet high.

Exterior Finish: Dark-colored, siliceous limestone, extremely hard and compact in texture, was used for the major portion of the temple. Buff-colored limestone, more easily carved, was used wherever intricate shaping was necessary.

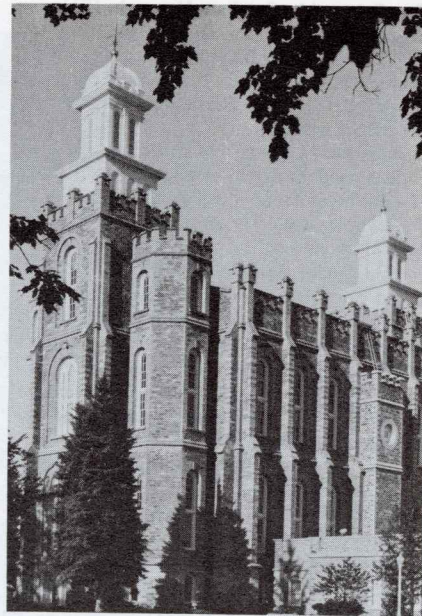
Temple Design: Castellated style.

Architect: Truman O. Angell.

Construction Heads: Superintendent of construction, Charles O. Card; master mason, John Parry; plastering foreman, William Davis. Temple districts were organized within the stakes to provide the labor and construction needs during a certain period; 25,000 persons worked on the Logan Temple.

Area of Site: Nine acres; formerly 7 acres.
Cost: \$660,749.

Located on a high terrace known as the East Bench, the Logan Temple was built in fulfillment of prophecies made on July 4, 1857, by John Thrikill, a member of the first group of settlers to arrive in the valley less



than a year before, and by Wilford Woodruff four years after the first prediction.

Rock quarries in two canyons near Logan supplied most of the building stone for the temple. That used where decorative carving was required came from quarries near Franklin, Idaho.

The building of the temple was a community project, involving nearly everyone in some way. People helped each other and gave liberally of their time and means. Gifts from eggs to a Mason and Hamblin organ were contributed. Contributions were sent to Logan from many other areas in the Church, including Europe.

The masonry in the Logan Temple is of such excellence that when new construction was authorized in recent years, a total of 60 sticks of dynamite could not dislodge a small part of the masonry. Two men using a jackhammer worked ten hours a day for an entire week to cut a doorway through one of the outside temple walls 16 feet thick.

Similar to the Manti Temple in design, the Logan Temple is built in the castellated style expressing solidity and authority with its battlements and towers. Some have likened it to a Norman castle.

In the fall of 1976, the Logan Temple closed for a complete remodeling of its interior. Rededication was performed in early 1979.



Site: "Manti Stone Quarry" had been prophesied as site for a temple since the settlement in 1849. June 25, 1875, President Brigham Young announced the temple would be built there. It then became "Temple Hill."

Groundbreaking, Site Dedication: April 25, 1877, site dedicated and ground broken at southeast corner by President Brigham Young. After offering dedicatory prayer, President Young addressed the group.

Cornerstone Laying: April 14, 1879, President John Taylor, Quorum of the Twelve, and Erastus Snow addressed the group. Cornerstone was laid by the above plus 12 others. Dedicatory prayer was given by Lorenzo Snow.

Temple Dedication: Private dedication May 17, 1888. President Wilford Woodruff offered dedicatory prayer. First of three public dedicatory services held Monday, May 21, 1888. Lorenzo Snow read prayer given by President Woodruff on May 17. Additional services held following two days.

Location: Hill above U.S. Highway 89 in Sanpete Valley in the city of Manti, Utah, 120 miles south of Salt Lake City. (801-835-2291)

Number of Rooms: Four floors including basement. 43 rooms.

Total Floor Area: 85,120 square feet.

Dimensions of Building: 171 feet long, 95 feet wide, walls 79 feet high, east tower 179 feet high, west tower 169 feet high, building at

ground level 60 feet above highway below.

Exterior Finish: Fine-textured, cream colored oolite limestone obtained from quarries in hill upon which it is built.

Temple Design: Of the castellated style reflecting influence of Gothic Revival, French Renaissance Revival, French Second Empire, and colonial architecture.

Architect: William H. Folsom appointed Oct. 15, 1877.

Construction Heads: William H. Folsom from Oct. 15, 1877 to August 7, 1888, when Daniel H. Wells took his place as supervisor; master mason, Edward L. Parry.

Area of Site: 27 acres plus additional area containing a spring.

Cost: \$991,991.81.

"Temple Hill" has figured historically in the Sanpete Valley since the arrival of the first settlers in this south central portion of Utah in November 1849. Shelters dug or carved out of the rock of the hill prevented the pioneers from freezing to death in the bitter cold of that first winter. Later on they found that the rock from the quarry was useful in constructing homes and other buildings in Manti and as far north as Salt Lake.

The workmanship throughout the Manti Temple is a tribute to the many skilled artisans, most of them converts from Europe, who labored on the building. By far the most unique features of the entire temple are the two self-supporting spiral staircases, one in each of the two west towers. Each of the 151 steps in the staircases is constructed to support the next one. The centers of the staircases are open the entire 90 feet from the main floor to the top landings. The steps, and the walnut railings and balusters, form a perfectly symmetrical coil through their entire length. Designed by William Asper and his assistant, Joseph Judd, the staircases are noted throughout the world, especially among architects and engineers.

Some changes in the temple and its grounds have been made through the years, but none of them has affected the design or character of the building. Probably the two which have made the most difference are the replacement of the old graded terraces with sloping lawns and a wide variety of trees, shrubs, and flowers and the construction of a new and larger building to take care of the numerous visitors to the temple site. Manti's "Mormon Miracle Pageant," which has been enacted on the temple grounds annually since 1968, has increased greatly in popularity every year since its inception.

SALT LAKE TEMPLE

Site: Selected July 28, 1847, by Brigham Young.

Groundbreaking, Site Dedication: President Brigham Young broke ground and Heber C. Kimball dedicated the site on February 14, 1853.

Cornerstone Laying: Southeast cornerstone laid April 6, 1853, by Presidents Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards and Patriarch John Smith. Other three cornerstones laid by designated groups of the priesthood.

Temple Dedication: In the first of 31 dedicatory services from April 6 to April 24, 1893. President Wilford Woodruff gave the dedicatory prayer at the first service.

On April 5, 1893, more than 600 non-member residents of Salt Lake City toured the completed temple.

Location: A 10-acre square located in the heart of Salt Lake City, Utah. (801-531-2667)

Number of Rooms: 137.

Total Floor Area: 253,015 square feet in the temple including the annex.

Dimensions of Building: From north to south, 118 feet $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; from east to west 181 feet $7\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. At east end of the building are three pinnacled towers, the height of the center one being 210 feet. There are three similar towers on the west end, the center one being 204 feet high.

Exterior Finish: Granite from Little Cottonwood Canyon, 20 miles to the southeast of Salt Lake City. The chapel and office annex is reinforced concrete faced with Utah granite.

Temple Design: Suggestive of Gothic and other classical styles, but unique and distinctive.

Architect: Truman O. Angell, church architect, worked out the plans under the direction of Brigham Young. William Folsom took Angell's place during the latter's illness. After his death in 1887, Don Carlos Young took over this work.

Construction: The "Public Works" was organized Jan. 26, 1850 to provide necessary labor and materials.

Construction Supervisor: Daniel H. Wells was appointed to supervise the building of the temple and the Public Works.

Area of Site: Ten-acre square.

Cost: Total cost of building and grounds by 1893-\$3,469,118.

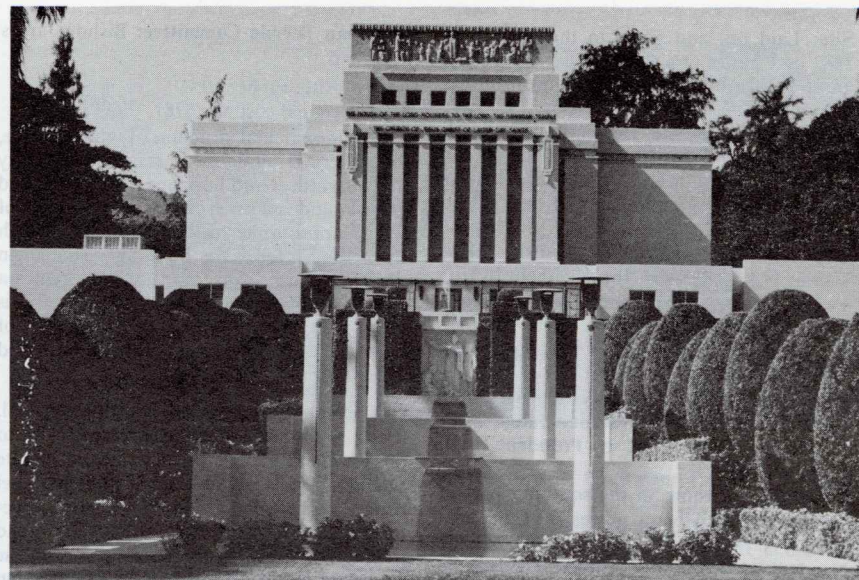


The Salt Lake Temple is the temple which symbolizes "Mormonism" to those nonmembers of the Church who may have seen nothing more than a picture of it.

The solid granite stones from which the temple was built were brought to the temple site from 1860 until 1873 by teams and wagons. It took at least four days to transport one huge block of granite the 20 miles from the canyon to the temple site where various industries were set up to aid in the construction. Each block was hand hewn, carved, and numbered to fit an exact spot in the walls. James Livingstone, exemplifying the dedication of the pioneers in their determination to build their "Great Temple," was in charge of the Church Quarry from the beginning until the last stone was in place.

Inside and outside, the Salt Lake Temple is an example of supreme excellence in workmanship from the lowest point on the walls with the earth stones at the base of each buttress, the moon stones and sun stones farther up on the buttresses, the capstones which form the parapet of the walls, up to the six pinnacled towers, and on up to the figure of the Angel Moroni in hammered copper on the east center tower, highest of all. The other symbolic stones and carvings on the temple include the cloud stones, star stones, and Saturn's rings, all of which lend meaning and strength to the spiritual purpose of the Salt Lake Temple.

HAWAII TEMPLE



Site: Motion presented by President Joseph F. Smith in 1915 October general conference that a temple be built at Laie, Oahu, Hawaii: the motion was unanimously sustained.

Groundbreaking, Site Dedication: Site dedicated by President Joseph F. Smith on June 1, 1915. He was accompanied by Elder Reed Smoot, and Presiding Bishop Charles W. Nibley.

Cornerstone Laying: Apparently there was no formal cornerstone laying ceremony.

Temple Dedication: President Heber J. Grant dedicated the temple on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 27, 1919.

Rededicated June 13-15, 1978, by President Spencer W. Kimball after extensive remodeling.

Location: On the northeast side of the island of Oahu, at 55-630 Lanihuli Pl., Laie, formerly a 6,000-acre plantation purchased by the Church in 1865, 32 miles from Honolulu. (808-293-1054)

Number of Rooms: 163 rooms after remodeling.

Total Floor Area: 10,500 square feet originally, approximately 32,000 square feet after present remodeling.

Dimensions of Building: 102 feet from east to west, 78 feet from north to south, rising to a height of 50 feet above the upper terrace. Very similar "cubical contents" as ancient Temple of Solomon.

Exterior Finish: Built of concrete made from the crushed lava rock of the area, reinforced

with steel. After hardening, it was dressed on the exterior by pneumatic stone cutting tools which produced a cream white finish.

Temple Design: The first of three temples built with no tower, it is in the shape of a Grecian Cross and suggestive of the ancient temples found in South America.

Architects: Hyrum C. Pope and Harold W. Burton.

General Superintendent: Samuel E. Woolley, President, Hawaiian Mission.

Construction Supervisor: Ralph E. Woolley. Much of the work on this temple was done by the Polynesian Saints.

Area of Site: A portion of original property of 6,000 acres purchased by Church.

Cost: Between \$150,000 and \$215,000.

The temple, located on the summit of a gently sloping hill with a background of tall and jagged mountains covered in lush green vegetation, overlooks the village of Laie. The approach to the temple is dramatic. Three oblong pool terraces are lined on each side with rows of 12 palm trees and abundant tropical plants. Four detailed sculptured friezes, the work of Leo and Avarad Fairbanks, adorn the four sides of the temple at the top of the walls on the center portion of the building. The interior is finished in a number of woods, the most prevalent being the native Hawaiian koa.

On May 31, 1976, the Hawaii Temple was closed for major renovation and remodeling prior to its rededication in 1978.

ALBERTA TEMPLE

Site: Laid out and given to the Church in 1887 by Charles Ora Card, leader of the first group of Mormon settlers to Canada. It was then called the Tabernacle Block.

Groundbreaking, Site Dedication: July 27, 1913, by President Joseph F. Smith, in the presence of about 1,500 people. Ground broken Nov. 9, 1913, by Daniel Kent Greene of Glenwoodville, Alberta.

Cornerstone Laying: Sept. 19, 1915, Elder David O. McKay of the Council of the Twelve laid the cornerstone, gave the dedicatory prayer and placed in the hollow stone a copper box containing historical items.

Temple Dedication: President Heber J. Grant dedicated the Alberta Temple on Aug. 26-29, 1923, in 11 sessions. Rededicated after remodeling July 2, 1962, by President Hugh B. Brown.

Location: Cardston, in the southern part of the province of Alberta, in western Canada. (403-653-3552)

Number of Rooms: Approximately 40 in original structure.

Dimensions of Building: Originally 100 by 100 feet; height 85 feet.

Exterior Finish: White granite quarried near Kootenai Lakes in Nelson, British Columbia. Each stone was hand-hewn at the quarry or temple site.

Temple Design: Octagonal shape, similar to a Maltese Cross, with no spire.

Architects: Hyrum C. Pope and Harold W. Burton.

Chairman Temple Committee: Bishop James P. Brown.

Area of Site: Eight acres.

Cost: Original cost was \$781,479.90.

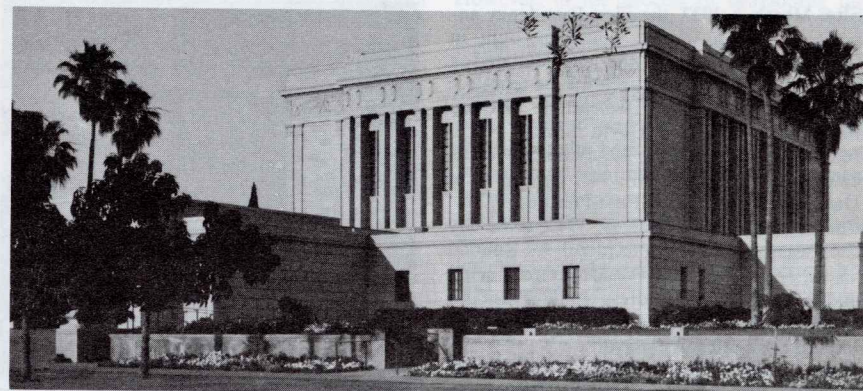
A monumental structure of white granite, the Alberta Temple has a classical solidarity with its vertical and horizontal lines clear and precise and adorned with a simplicity of design appropriate to the architecture. Each succeeding level of the building is smaller in size than the level below it, which creates a pyramidal effect at the top. This temple is strongly suggestive of the shape and lines of the ancient temples discovered in South and Central America.

Because the temple site is relatively small, it was necessary to build the temple close to the street. To ensure privacy, a solid granite retaining wall, 10 feet high and 165 feet square, was erected around the original structure. There is a double entrance of broad granite steps leading to the temple from the courtyard with its ornamental steel gates. On the sidewalk side of the wall is a frieze depicting the Savior offering "living water" to the Samaritan woman at Jacob's Well. Inside the steel gates in the wall are ornamental flower beds, enhancing the sacred atmosphere of the grounds.

In July 1962, a new Bureau of Information and Genealogical Library were added to the grounds. Further remodeling has taken place since that time.



ARIZONA TEMPLE



Site: Selected by President Heber J. Grant, Apostles David O. McKay and George F. Richards Feb 1, 1920. Purchased in 1921.

Groundbreaking, Site Dedication: President Heber J. Grant dedicated the site Nov. 28, 1921. Ground broken April 25, 1922.

Cornerstone Laying: Nov. 12, 1923, when metal box containing historical items was placed in wall and dedicatory prayer given by Elder Richard R. Lyman of the Council of the Twelve. Additional box placed Nov. 18, 1923, by Arizona Genealogical Society.

Open House: Approximately 200,000 visitors toured the temple prior to dedication.

Temple Dedication: Sunday, Oct. 23, 1927, by President Heber J. Grant. Services broadcast by radio from Station KFAD at Phoenix.

Rededicated April 15-16, 1975, by President Spencer W. Kimball after extensive remodeling.

Location: 121 S. LeSueur, Mesa, Ariz., 16 miles east of Phoenix, in central Arizona's Valley of the Sun. Apache Trail or the Bankhead Highway (Highway 60-70-80-90) passes the site on the north. (602-833-1211)

Number of Rooms: 193.

Total Floor Area: 72,712 square feet.

Dimensions of Building: 128 feet north and south, 184 feet east and west, and 50 feet in height above the foundations.

Exterior Finish: Concrete reinforced with 130 tons of steel. Exterior is faced with a terra cotta glaze which is egg-shell in color and tile-like in finish.

Temple Design: Modification of the classic style, suggestive of pre-Columbian temples and even of the Temple of Herod.

Construction Chairman: Executive building Committee, J. W. Lesueur, chairman; O. S. Stapley, John Cummand, Andrew Kimball.

Construction Supervisor: Arthur Price.

Area of Site: 20 acres.

Cost: In excess of \$750,000.

The landscaping surrounding the Arizona Temple enhances the beautiful simplicity of its architectural lines. Fountains and a large reflecting pool at the west front of the building mirror the temple's image, in the daytime with the sunlight and at night with floodlights which illuminate the temple. Flagstone walks, bordered by many varieties of unusual and beautiful plants and shrubs, lead to the steps and the entrance to the temple. Other pools, fountains, lawns, trees, and gardens which display Indian relics, including ancient petroglyphs found in the area, are all included in the magnificent environment of the Arizona Temple.

After being closed for more than a year for an almost complete interior remodeling, new entranceway, and the addition on the south of a new one-story, 114-by-148 foot annex, the Arizona Temple reopened for public tours from March 19 through April 3, 1975. For the first time in the history of the Church, a temple was reopened and rededicated, in this instance by President Spencer W. Kimball on April 15 and 16, 1975. President Kimball spoke in each of the seven rededication services prior to pronouncing the dedicatory prayer. Other general authorities, including Elder Hugh B. Brown, addressed the assembled groups in the series of services.

IDAHO FALLS TEMPLE

Site: March 3, 1937, the First Presidency announced that a temple would be built in Idaho Falls. In 1938, the city donated a seven-acre site to the Church for the temple.

Groundbreaking, Site Dedication: Ground broken by President David Smith, North Idaho Falls Stake, Dec. 19, 1939. Site dedicated Saturday, Oct. 19, 1940, by President David O. McKay of the First Presidency.

Cornerstone Laying: Oct. 19, 1940, same day site was dedicated. President J. Reuben Clark, Jr., of the First Presidency conducted and gave principal address while President David O. McKay laid the cornerstone and offered the dedicatory prayer.

Open House: Sept. 15, 1945, through Sept. 20, 1945. About 50,000 visitors toured the temple.

Temple Dedication: Sept. 23 through 25, 1945, in a total of eight sessions by President George Albert Smith.

Location: 1000 Memorial Drive, in northwestern part of Idaho Falls, Idaho, on the banks of the Snake River. (208-522-7669)

Number of Rooms: 38 in original plans; 84 at present.

Total Floor Area: 83,738 square feet.

Dimensions of Building: 175 feet by 190 feet; tower 148 feet high. There are two annexes which were built later and added 7,700 square feet of floor space.

Exterior Finish: Built of reinforced concrete. A mixture of white quartz aggregate and white cement known as cast stone covers the 16-inch exterior walls in slabs two inches thick.

Temple Design: Modern-contemporary.

Architect: Church board of temple architects: Edward O. Anderson, Georgius Y. Cannon, Ramm Hansen, John Fetzer, Hyrum C. Pope, Lorenzo S. Young.

Construction Advisor: Arthur Price.

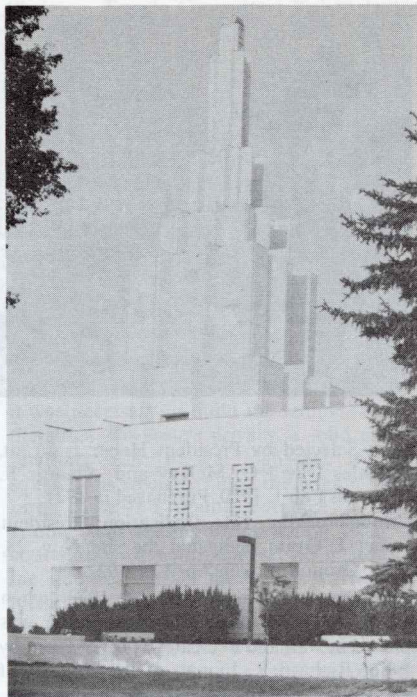
Contractor: Birdwell Finlayson of Pocatello, Idaho.

Area of Site: Seven acres.

Cost: In excess of \$700,000.

A glistening, white oblong structure tapering to a height of 148 feet, the Idaho Falls Temple derives its character from its bladed pilasters and the deeply cut angles of the building.

The seven-acre grounds are planted with hundreds of evergreens in addition to the numerous other special plants, shrubs, hedges and trees. The main entrance to the temple



on the east is especially striking, with seasonal and impressive floral displays. The grounds are bordered by a low wall. There is now a large parking area to the north.

The extensive remodeling which took place in 1972-3 included, besides the relocation of offices, nursery, etc., the addition of a second chapel, two new sealing rooms, enlarged office space and, on the lower level, a large kitchen, food storage area, cafeteria and dining area. The cost of the remodeling was about the same as the original cost of the temple.

On May 15, 1960, President Henry D. Moyle dedicated a visitors center located near the entrance to the temple. Major remodeling of the visitors center took place during the summer of 1977 at a cost of more than \$38,000. The main function of this modern structure is to serve the tourists who visit the temple grounds each summer, especially those who are not members of the Church.

SWISS TEMPLE

Site Selected: July 1952, by President Samuel E. Bringham of the Swiss-Austrian Mission and President David O. McKay.

Groundbreaking, Site Dedication: Aug. 5, 1953, site dedicated and ground broken by President David O. McKay.

Cornerstone Laying: Nov. 13, 1954, by President Stephen L. Richards.

Open House: Sept. 9, 1955, guided tours for public officials and invited guests. Sept. 10 guided tours for the public.

Temple Dedication: Sept. 11, 1955, and nine additional sessions by President David O. McKay. President McKay addressed group and gave dedicatory prayer at each. Tabernacle Choir participated.

Location: Tempelstrasse 4, 3052 Zollikofen, a southeastern suburb of Bern, with Bern, the Aare River, the Jural Mountains and the Alps on the south, and on the north and west deeply wooded forest. (031-570912)

Number of Rooms: 81.

Total Floor Area: 38,300 square feet.

Dimensions of Building: 152 feet long by 84 feet wide; top of tower rises 140 feet.

Exterior Finish: Built of reinforced concrete with a creamish grey terra cotta facing trimmed in white. Tower is white at base and spire is gold-colored.

Temple Design: Modern-contemporary, but similar to lines of early Church temples.

Architect: Edward O. Anderson, Church architect. Redrawn into German by Wilhelm Zimmer of Bercher and Zimmer, Architects.

Supervising Architects: Wilhelm Zimmer and Kurt Liggenstorfer.

Contractor: Hans Jordi of Bern.

Area of Site: 7 acres.

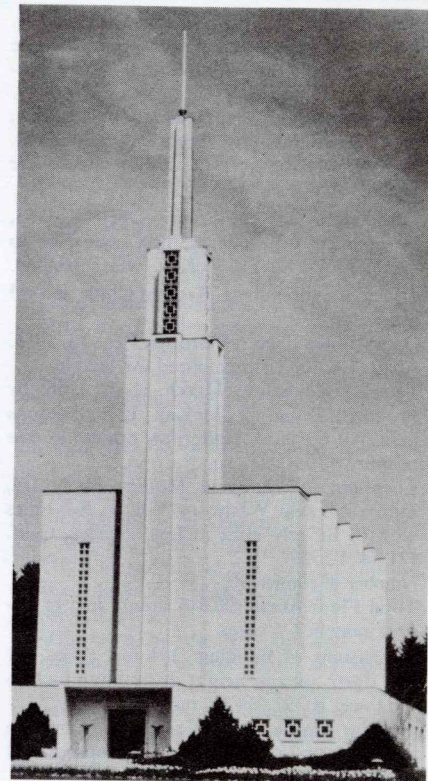
Cost: \$1,600,000.

The Swiss Temple is a temple of "firsts": first temple of the Church to be built in Europe, first temple to return architecturally to the basic, simple lines of the Kirtland Temple, first temple to use modern communicative media and the first temple to make available to members of the Church the temple sessions in 17 languages in addition to English.

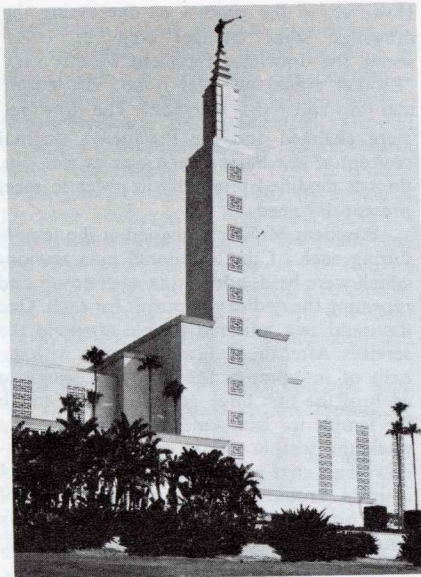
The plans for the new temple were ready by the time the site was purchased. President McKay discussed the architecture with Edward O. Anderson, a Church architect, after he had evidently seen the building in a vision. After their initial visit about the design of the temple, President McKay's description was so vivid that the architect was able to draw it as the President had seen it.

However, in the process of developing the drawings, some changes crept in. Upon seeing the drawings, President McKay said, "Brother Anderson, that is not the temple that you and I saw together." The drawings were changed and the President's original concept of the basic design was carried out, though modified internally in order to meet present-day needs.

President McKay remained at the temple during each of the additional nine sessions which were held, addressing each group and repeating the dedicatory prayer for each. One thousand two hundred people attended the services. After the dedicatory prayer, with the help of interpreters the President spoke to each of the first three groups going through the temple for endowments. During the first week the temple was in operation, 285 endowments were performed and 29 sealings of couples. Probably without parallel in all of the Church's history, these sessions, in six languages, continued without break for 40 hours.



LOS ANGELES TEMPLE



Site: March 23, 1937, President Heber J. Grant completed negotiations for purchase of the Harold Lloyd Motion Picture Company.

Groundbreaking, Site Dedication: Saturday, Sept. 22, 1951, by President David O. McKay, who broke ground and offered the dedicatory prayer.

Cornerstone Laying: Friday, Dec. 11, 1953, by Stephen L. Richards, first counselor to President David O. McKay, who presided. Principal address by J. Reuben Clark, second counselor.

Open House: Dec. 19 through Feb. 18, 1956. About 700,000 visitors toured the temple.

Temple Dedication: March 11-14, 1956, by President David O. McKay. Eight sessions held. All General Authorities present at one or more of the sessions.

Location: 10777 Santa Monica Boulevard, atop a hill near Westwood Village, two miles west of Beverly Hills in Los Angeles, Calif. (213-474-5569)

Number of rooms: 90.

Total Floor Area: 190,614 square feet or approximately 4½ acres.

Dimensions of Building: 364 feet wide, 241 feet deep; overall height of building including tower is 257 feet 1½ inches.

Exterior Finish: Built of reinforced concrete and structural steel, building is fireproof and

quake resistant. Exterior covered with 146,000 square feet of Mo-Sai stone facing, a mixture of crushed quartz and white Portland cement quarried in Utah and Nevada. Wainscot around exterior is Rockville granite from Minnesota.

Temple Design: Modern.

Architect: Edward O. Anderson, Church architect. Millard F. Malin was sculptor of the 15 foot, 5 ½ inch gold leaf covered statue of the Angel Moroni.

Superintendent: Vern Loder.

Contractor: Soren N. Jacobsen.

Area of Site: 13 of the original 24.23 acres were used for the temple.

Cost: \$4,000,000 for the temple itself; \$6,000,000 with grounds and furnishings.

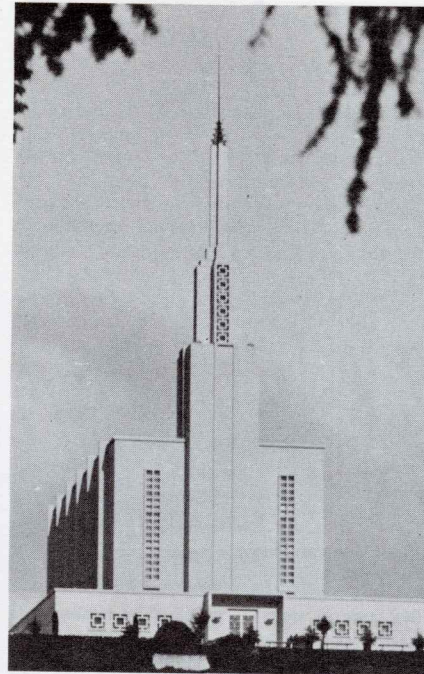
In August 1847, a message prophesying a temple for California was penned to the Saints there from Brigham Young and Willard Richards. It stated, “. . . in the process of time the shores of the Pacific may yet be overlooked from the temple of the Lord.” A little more than 100 years later, this prophecy was fulfilled as the impressive presence of the 12th and largest temple built to that time by the Church rose to overlook a large are of Los Angeles and the great Pacific Ocean only five miles away from the temple site.

The temple, named in 1954 “building of the year” by a Los Angeles building and inspection bureau, is visible from many distant points, as well as from ships at least 25 miles away. The 24.23 acres of land have been traced from the first recorded owner in 1592, King Charles the First of Spain, through 15 subsequent changes in ownership to the Harold Lloyd Motion Picture Company, and now the 16th owner, The Corporation of the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Designer Edward O. Anderson reported that it took as much time to work out the plans on paper as it did to construct the building.

When asked by their leaders on Feb. 1, 1952, to raise a million dollars, members in the area responded by raising in money and pledges \$1,648,613.17 before April general conference of that same year. They were commended for this and other demonstrations of faith by President McKay in the first dedicatory service.

NEW ZEALAND TEMPLE



Site: Selected in January 1955 by President David O. McKay and Wendell B. Mendenhall. Purchased 1955. Announced to Church Feb. 17, 1955.

Groundbreaking, Site Dedication: Dec. 21, 1955. First sod turned by Ariel Ballif, Wendell B. Mendenhall, and George R. Biesinger.

Cornerstone Laying: Dec. 22, 1956 by President Hugh B. Brown.

Open House: March 22 - April 13, 1958. About 112,500 attended.

Temple Dedication: April 20, 1958, by President David O. McKay.

Location: Temple site and college property are five miles south of Hamilton in Tuhikaramea, New Zealand. Hamilton is 25 miles south of Auckland. (77-169)

Number of Rooms: 75 rooms; 3 floors.

Total Floor Area: 38,000 square feet.

Dimensions of Building: 159 feet by 84 feet, total height of tower, 215 feet above highway, 157 feet above ground line.

Exterior Finish: Reinforced concrete block, structural steel, painted white. (Concrete block manufactured at site.)

Temple Design: Modern-contemporary. Plan and lines similar to Swiss and London Temples, but with different dimensions and ex-

terior designs.

Architect: Edward O. Anderson, Church architect.

Construction Chairman: Wendell B. Mendenhall.

Construction Supervisor: E. Albert Rosenvall and George R. Biesinger.

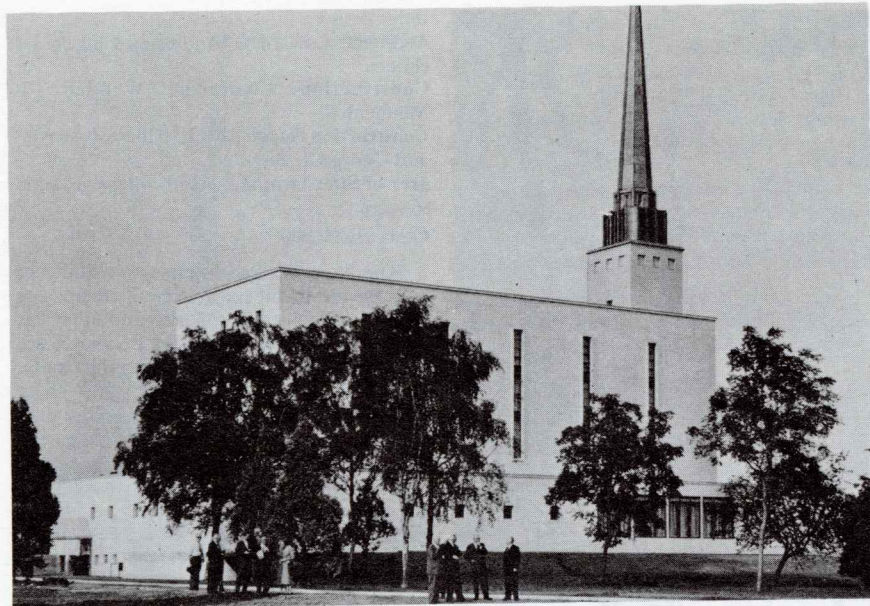
Area of Site: Temple site and college grounds 86 acres.

Cost: \$1,000,000.

The New Zealand Temple was built not only by the members in New Zealand, but also by workers from America and other nations as well. The people of Polynesia are noted for their humility, consecration, faith, and devotion to the Gospel, and these characteristics served them well as more than 200 of them worked as building missionaries along with 20 specialists.

Numerous prophecies had been made concerning a temple in New Zealand, and even that it would be located near Hamilton. Elder Wendell B. Mendenhall traveled to New Zealand with the express assignment to locate spots which would be suitable for a temple. Led to property adjacent to the Church College of New Zealand building site near Hamilton, he was inspired to know where the temple should be, even though the property was not for sale and prospects for purchase looked dim. In the meantime, President David O. McKay arrived in New Zealand. The next morning, in the company of five others, they drove to the college property. Before Wendell Mendenhall had said one word about the site, President McKay looked toward the 170 foot hill, called Elder Mendenhall aside, asked a question, and then said, “This is the place to build the temple.” On a second visit a week later, Elder Mendenhall testified that he had seen the prophet of God in the spirit of vision, knowing as he walked away that this particular spot was where the Lord wanted His temple to be built. None of the problems that lay ahead in purchasing property which five owners did not wish to sell and which government agents did not want to approve troubled President McKay. He merely said, “They will sell it.”

The news that the New Zealand Temple would be built was phoned to that country when an all-mission conference was in progress. The news was accepted with tears of joy and thanksgiving. From then on until the completion of the pure white, single-spired temple, conditions which were most difficult were surmounted.



Site: In June 1952, President David O. McKay and Elder Stayner Richards, president of the British Mission, selected Newchapel. Purchased several months later in 1953.

Groundbreaking, Site Dedication: Aug. 10, 1953, site dedicated by David O. McKay, who broke ground on Saturday, Aug. 27, 1955.

Cornerstone Laying: May 11, 1957, by Elder Richard L. Evans of the Council of the Twelve.

Open House: Aug. 16 to Sept. 3, 1958. 76,340 people toured the temple.

Temple Dedication: Sept. 7-9, 1958, by President David O. McKay. Six sessions with 12,000 in all attending.

Location: Newchapel, N. Lingfield, Surrey, England, 25 miles south of London, formerly Elizabethan farm. (0342-832759)

Number of Rooms: 63.

Total Floor Area: 34,000 square feet. Basement and 3 floors above.

Dimensions of Building: 84 feet wide, 159 feet long, 56 feet to the square. The tower rises 156 feet 9 1/2 inches from ground level, spire 33 feet above that.

Exterior Finish: Reinforced concrete and structural steel skeleton, walls of brick masonry faced with cut portland limestone, white in color. Spire sheathed in lead-coated copper.

Temple Design: Modern-contemporary.

Architect: Edward O. Anderson, Church architect.

Supervising Architects: T. T. Bennett and Son, London.

Contractors: Kirk and Kirk, Ltd., London.

Area of Site: 32 acres.

Cost: \$1,250,000.

The London Temple, with its clean modern lines, its white facade and copper spire, is set high on the grounds of a 32-acre baronial estate steeped in history going back to Elizabethan, Norman, and Roman times. The property's history goes back to the first century of the Christian era when the old Roman road which bisects the property on its way from London to the sea was built. Another remnant of the past is a portion of the old Pilgrim's Way nearby. The earliest extant written record dates from around 1086, an order of William the Conqueror. There is on it today a splendid Elizabethan mansion, with flagstone floors and hand-hewn oak beams, which now serves as a home for a mission president and for Church offices. The grounds are resplendent with acres of green lawns, a pool, a great variety of plants and flowers, and numerous species of shrubs and trees, including several ancient oaks.

Site: Located 1934, but not for sale. Inspected and approved by President David O. McKay, November 1942. Purchased 14 1/2 acres, Jan. 28, 1943; additional land acquired later to make 18.3 acres.

Groundbreaking, Site Dedication: Saturday, May 26, 1962, President David O. McKay broke ground and dedicated the site.

Cornerstone Laying: May 25, 1963, President Joseph Fielding Smith of the Council of the Twelve laid the cornerstone.

Open House: Sept. 25, 1964, through Oct. 31, 1964. About 350,000 toured the temple.

Temple Dedication: Nov. 17-19, 1964. President David O. McKay presided and offered dedicatory prayer. He addressed all six sessions and gave dedicatory prayer in four.

Location: 4770 Lincoln Ave., Oakland, Calif., near intersection of Lincoln Avenue and Warren Boulevard Freeway. (415-531-3200)

Number of Rooms: 265.

Total Floor Area: 82,417 square feet.

Dimensions of Building: Temple proper, 210 feet by 190 feet with a central tower rising 170 feet, other towers 96 feet.

Exterior Finish: Reinforced concrete faced with Sierra white granite from Raymond, Calif.

Temple Design: Modern, with an Oriental motif.

Architect: Harold W. Burton. Resident architect supervisor, Arthur Price.

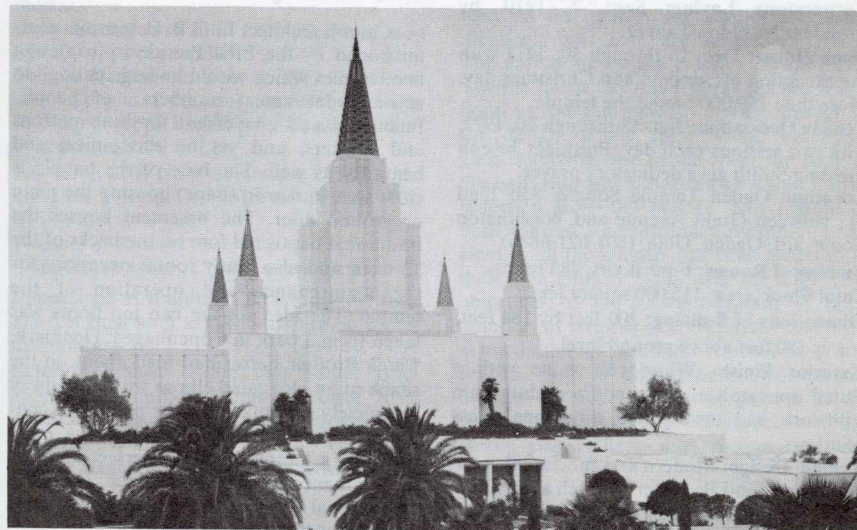
Construction Chairman: W. B. Mendenhall.
Construction Supervisor: Robert C. Loden.
Contractors: Leon M. Wheatley Co., Palo Alto, Calif., and Jacobsen Construction Co., Salt Lake City.

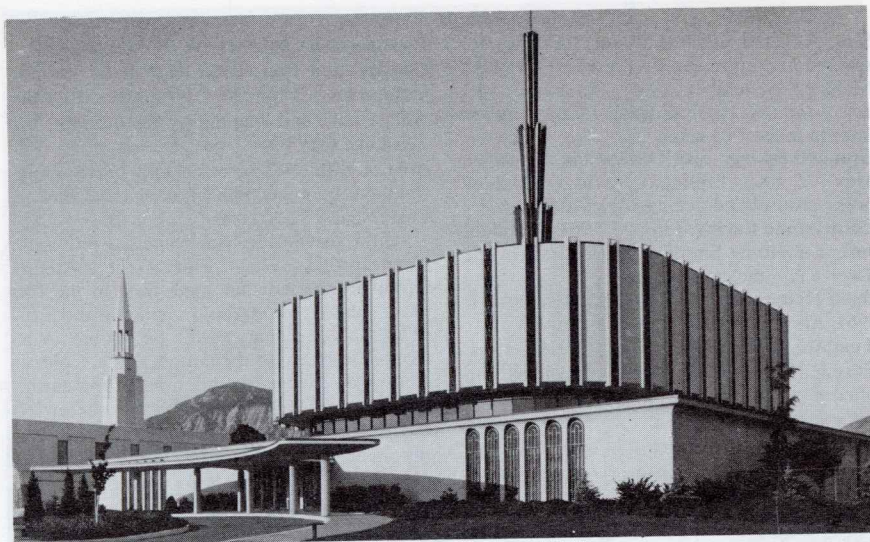
Area of Site: 18.3 acres on hills overlooking Oakland, Berkeley, San Francisco and Bay.

Cost: Nearly \$2,500,000.

On a visit to the San Francisco Bay area as an apostle in 1924, Elder George Albert Smith prophesied that some time in the future a white temple would surmount the East Bay hills, one that would be visible as a beacon to ships as they entered the Golden Gate from the far-flung nations of the earth. The Oakland Temple, 15th temple built by the Church, is a direct fulfillment of the prophecy made by one who later became a president of the Church. The temple rises as an ensign in glistening white stone on the hills overlooking Oakland, Berkeley, San Francisco, and over the waters of the famous Bay leading out to the Pacific through the Golden Gate.

From the main entrance gates with a fountain immediately inside, a double row of stately palm trees lead to another fountain directly in front of ornamental gates opening into the inner court of the temple. Between the rows of parallel palms, water flows over pebbles and stones, making its way through an elongated pool, a block or more in length, flanked on each side by attractive landscaping and inviting walkways.





Site: Presidents Hugh B. Brown and N. Eldon Tanner met with the Church Building Committee and a committee of stake presidencies late in 1967. Site selected was approved by President David O. McKay and announced Aug. 25, 1967.

Groundbreaking, Site Dedication: President N. Eldon Tanner conducted, prayers were given by President Alvin R. Dyer and President Joseph Fielding Smith, and ground was broken by President Hugh B. Brown on Sept. 8, 1969.

Cornerstone Laying: Sept. 7, 1970, by President N. Eldon Tanner.

Open House: Dec. 16 through 30, 1971 with the exception of Sundays and Christmas day. More than 150,000 toured the temple.

Temple Dedication: Jan. 18 through 20, 1972, with two sessions each day. President Joseph Fielding Smith gave dedicatory prayer.

Location: Ogden Temple Square, 350 22nd St., between Grant Avenue and Washington Boulevard, Ogden, Utah. (801-621-6880)

Number of Rooms: Four floors, 283 rooms.
Total Floor Area: 115,000 square feet.

Dimensions of Building: 200 feet by 184 feet; tower 180 feet above ground level.

Exterior Finish: White cast stone with a fluted appearance, gold-anodized aluminum grillwork and tower, gold directional glass windows.

Temple Design: Modern and functional.

Architect: Emil B. Fetzer, Church architect.

Construction Chairman: Mark B. Garff and Fred A. Baker, vice chairman.

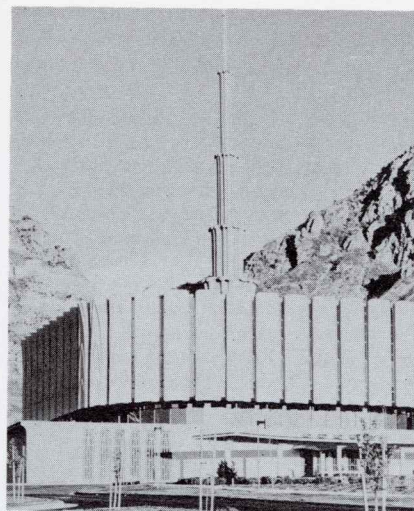
Contractor: Okland Construction Company.

Area of Site: Ten acres.

Cost: \$4,209,000.

As early as May 15, 1921, President Heber J. Grant and others were in Ogden inspecting sites. However, it was not until 1967 that an analysis of ordinance work accomplished in the temples of the Church showed that 52 percent of it was done in the temples in Salt Lake, Logan, and Manti. This precipitated the decision to build two new temples in Utah, one in Ogden and one in Provo.

Church architect Emil B. Fetzer was commissioned by the First Presidency to design two temples which would be large enough to accommodate great numbers of people, functional and convenient for both patrons and workers, and yet be economical and beautiful as well. The base of the temple is close to a square in shape, housing the main or ground floor. The basement houses the traditional baptismal font on the backs of the 12 oxen and also many rooms necessary for the maintenance and operation of the temple. The idea for the two top floors was taken from a park in Copenhagen, Denmark, which Brother Fetzer had read about, in the shape of an elongated ellipse with a roadway completely circumventing the park. This concept, adapted by the architect to the exact needs of a temple, made a perfect area for the ordinance rooms, all of which, including the celestial room in the center, have access from the corridor which encircles them.



Site: Several sites considered by the First Presidency, Building Committee, and stake presidencies in 1967. Announced by President David O. McKay on Aug. 25, 1967. Bordered on the north by 2320 North and extending from about 800 to 1200 East Streets.

Groundbreaking, Site Dedication: Sept. 15, 1969. Ground broken by President Hugh B. Brown and invocation offered by President Joseph Fielding Smith, counselors in the First Presidency.

Cornerstone Laying: May 21, 1971. President Joseph Fielding Smith presided; President Harold B. Lee conducted and placed the mortar.

Open House: Jan. 10 to 29, 1972. More than 246,000 visitors attended.

Temple Dedication: Feb. 9, 1972, 2:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. Dedicatory prayer written by President Joseph Fielding Smith and read by President Harold B. Lee.

Location: 2200 N. West Temple Drive, at the entrance to Rock Canyon, Provo, Utah. (801-375-5775)

Number of Rooms: 283.

Total Floor Area: 115,000 square feet.

Dimensions of Building: 200 feet by 184 feet; 175 feet high with a 118-foot spire on top of the building.

Exterior Finish: White cast stone, gold-anodized aluminum grilles, bronze glass panels, and single spire finished in gold and anodized aluminum.

Temple Design: Modern and functional.

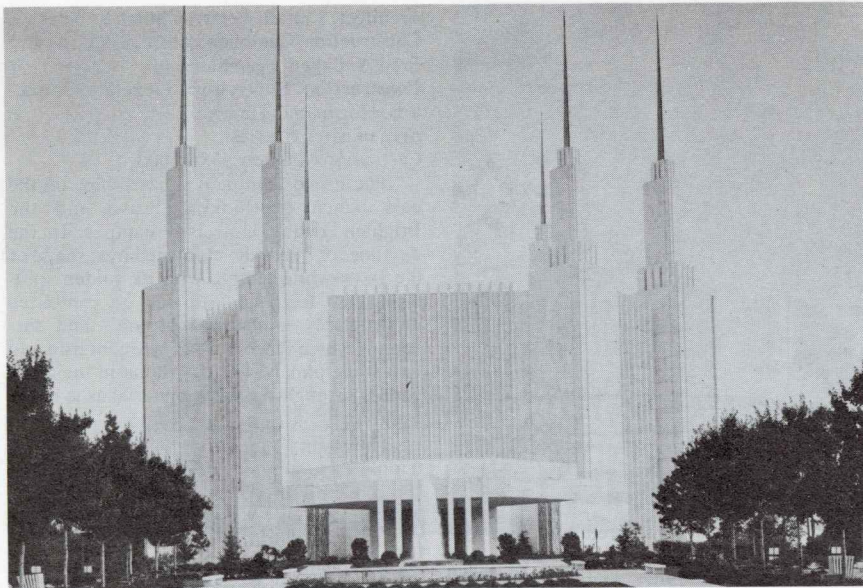
Architect: Emil B. Fetzer, Church architect.
Construction Chairman: Mark B. Garff, and Fred A. Baker, vice-chairman.
Construction Supervisor: General contractors, Hogan and Tingey.
Area of Site: 17 acres.
Cost: approximately \$4,000,000.

The Provo Temple is situated high on the east bench overlooking Provo and the Brigham Young University campus. In the daytime, one sees the elongated oval shape of the snow-white temple with its golden spire rising 180 feet high, situated on contoured and notably landscaped grounds and surrounded by a fence built of wrought iron and cast stone panels. The cast stone in the fence carries through the same material as is in the building itself.

The actual property upon which the temple is built already belonged to the Church, and in August of 1967 when announcement was made of the building of the two new temples for Provo and Ogden, there were 26 stakes in the Provo Temple Region to be served. Response to request for financial assistance from the members in the respective areas was immediate and substantial. One ward, after the bishop had explained the need in priesthood meeting one morning, had its quota raised in cash by the close of Sunday School.

Architect Emil B. Fetzer achieved the results desired by the First Presidency in the two temples for Provo and Ogden, both of which were built using the same plans, thereby saving much in time and expenditure. At first glance the temples may seem identical, but there are several variations. The cast stone on the exterior of the Provo Temple has a bas relief floral design, which floral or fountain motif is carried through in the design of the spire. Gold directional glass, enabling one to see from the dark to the light side and appearing as a gold mirror reflection from the outside, is a feature of both temples. The spiritual atmosphere prevalent in all the temples has been achieved in these two edifices along with the additional objectives of the accommodation of large numbers of patrons in a minimum time with a maximum of comfort, convenience, and beauty. Each of these temples will accommodate the same number of patrons as the larger temples, with no diminution of the sacred atmosphere and purpose of the temple.

WASHINGTON TEMPLE



Site: Purchased in 1962 for \$850,000.
Groundbreaking, Site Dedication: Dec. 7, 1968, by President Hugh B. Brown.
Cornerstone Laying: Sept. 9, 1974, by President Spencer W. Kimball assisted by President Marion G. Romney and Elder Gordon B. Hinckley.
Open House: Sept. 17 through Nov. 2, 1974, from 7:30 a.m. until 10:30 p.m.; 758,328 visitors toured the temple.
Temple Dedication: Nov. 19-22, 1974, by President Spencer W. Kimball in 10 sessions.
Location: 9900 Stoneybrook Dr., wooded, 57-acre site in Kensington, Md., near Exit 20 of the Capitol Beltway (I-495), and one-half hour's drive from Washington, D.C. (301-588-0650)
Number of Rooms: Seven floors, 294 rooms.
Total Floor Area: 160,000 square feet; 108,000 square feet of landscaping around temple.
Dimensions: 248 feet long, 136 feet wide, not including annex or bridge to temple proper. Statue of Angel Moroni on highest spire 288 feet above ground.
Exterior Finish: Reinforced concrete sheathed in 173,000 square feet of Alabama white marble.
Temple Design: Modern, stylized adaptation of the Salt Lake Temple.

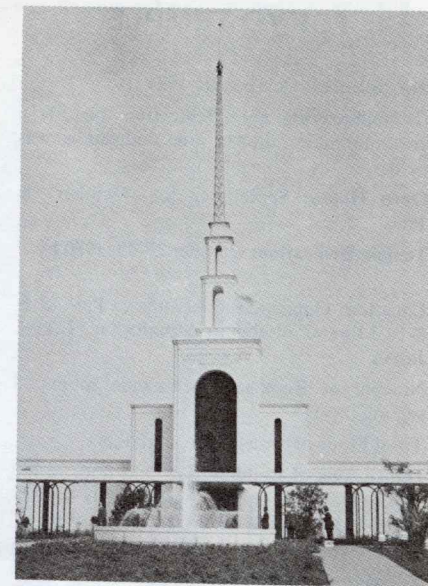
Architects: Fred L. Markham, Henry P. Fetzter, Harold K. Beecher, Keith W. Wilcox, under general direction of Church architect Emil B. Fetzter.
Contractors: Jacobson, Okland, and Sidney Foulger construction companies.
Cost: Approximately \$15,000,000 including furnishings.

The 16th and largest temple built to that time by the Church, this monument to spirituality recalls the renowned Salt Lake Temple, for more than three-quarters of a century the emblem of Mormonism. Aard Fairbanks' 18-foot statue of the Angel Moroni, finished in gold leaf, towers 288 feet above the ground and high above the tallest monuments in Washington. Visible from numerous areas, the temple is easily seen and accessible from the Capitol Beltway.

The exterior of the Washington Temple is faced with white Alabama marble selected by President David O. McKay. Natural light enters the structure through marble windows five-eighths-inch thick even though the translucence of the sheared marble cannot be detected from outside.

Although the original design submitted by Keith Wilcox was chosen by the First Presidency for this temple, all of the architects worked together as a creative team to develop the final design.

SAO PAULO TEMPLE



Site: Announced March 1, 1975 by President Spencer W. Kimball.
Groundbreaking: March 20, 1976. Elder James E. Faust, who presided, broke ground and spoke to the more than 2,000 Church members present. He was assisted by Asael T. Sorensen and Walter Spat who also addressed the group and by Antonio Carlos de Camargo and Osiris Grobel Cabral who offered prayers.
Cornerstone Laying: March 9, 1977 President Marion G. Romney laid the southeast cornerstone after he and President Spencer W. Kimball, who presided, had addressed a crowd of 3,000.
Open House: Some 70,000 visited the temple Aug. 29 through Sept. 29, 1978.
Temple Dedication: Oct. 30, 1978, in the first of 10 dedicatory sessions, President Spencer W. Kimball offered the dedicatory prayer in the celestial room of the temple. He repeated the prayer in the additional nine sessions which were held in the Sao Paulo Stake Center.
Location: Avenida Prof. Francisco Morato 2390 in the Butanta section of Sao Paulo, Brazil. (11-211-3317)
Number of Rooms: 76.
Total Floor Area: 51,279 square feet.
Dimensions of Building: 116 feet by 256 feet, with tower reaching 101 feet, 4 inches.
Exterior Finish: Reinforced concrete faced with cast stone composed of quartz and marble aggregates set in special white-base cement.
Temple Design: Modern design with Spanish influence.
Architect: Emil B. Fetzter, Church architect.
Construction Chairman: Christiani Nielsen, general contractor.
Construction Supervisor: Ross Jensen.
Supervisor, Pre-cast stone: James Magelby.
Area of Site: 1.5-acre section of 5.5 acres owned by the Church.
Cost: Approximately \$4,000,000.
 "Now, we have a new and wonderful announcement to make to you; we will build the 17th temple of the Lord in this country of South America, and it will be located in Sao Paulo, Brazil," President Spencer W. Kimball reported at the first general session of the historic Sao Paulo Area Conference, March 1, 1975. Broad smiles, tears of joy, and a gasp that rushed through the congregation of thousands of South American members of the Church greeted the President's statement.
 The decision to build a temple in South

America came as a result of the dramatic increase in the membership of the Church there over the past several years. The members in Brazil alone, at the end of 1978, numbered 54,400, and in all of South America, 241,700.

Elder Parley P. Pratt led the earliest missionaries to South America in 1851, but the political atmosphere at that time was so hostile that they were unable to continue there. The next attempt to take the gospel to that land was 74 years later. It was Christmas day in 1925 when Apostle Melvin J. Ballard, in response to a request by the First Presidency of the Church, offered a prophetic dedicatory prayer in South America.

Located on a gentle rise of the land, the first temple in South America in modern times was described by one prominent non-member visitor as a place of "tranquility and beauty." The one-story, single-spired edifice is characterized by tasteful vertical lines and arched windows, distinctly Spanish in feeling, which lead the eye upward to the tower over the entranceway and on up to the porcelain enameled spire, its surface fused with 24-carat gold. Anodized bronze grills and stained glass windows add to the elegance of the structure which is enhanced with landscaping of native trees, shrubs, and flowers, fountains and walks. An arcade over the horizontal walkway that extends across the front and into the entryway of the temple is supported by arched anodized grillwork which maintains the graceful Spanish influence felt throughout the temple.

TOKYO TEMPLE

Site Selected: October 30, 1974

Groundbreaking, Site Dedication: Neither a groundbreaking nor a site dedication was held.

Open House: September 16 - October 18, 1980.

Temple Dedication: October 27-29, 1980 by

Location: Opposite the Arisugawa Park at 5-8-10 Minami Azabu in Minato-Ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Number of Rooms: 2 ordinance rooms, 5 sealing rooms.

Total Floor Area: 54,600 square feet.

Dimensions of Building: Ground floor is 103 feet by 134 feet, upper levels are 103 by 105. Height to square is 70½ feet, to top of finial, 178½ feet.

Exterior Finish: Structural steel and reinforced concrete faced with 289 panels of pre-cast stone having the appearance of light grey granite. Building exceeds rigid Tokyo codes for earthquake and typhoon protection.

Architect: Emil B. Fetzer, Church architect. Architect's local representative, Masao Shiina.

Resident Engineer: Sadao Nagato.

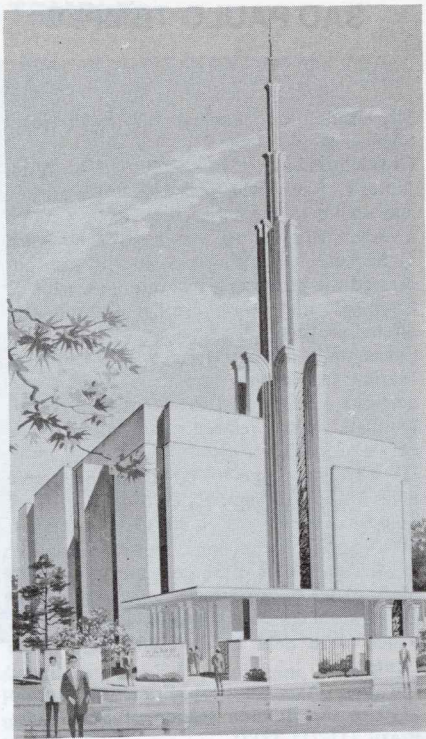
Construction Superintendent: Yuji Morimura for the Kajima Corporation.

Area of Site: 18,000 square feet, or slightly less than one-half acre.

Cost: \$8,819,203.

Prophecies concerning the expansion of the gospel in Japan have been numerous. In Tokyo in 1949, Elder Matthew Cowley said, "If there is a mission in the Church that offers greater opportunities than Japan, I have never heard of it . . . There will some day be many Church buildings and even temples in the land." Then years later Elder Mark E. Peterson predicted, ". . . that the day will come when many thousands of the Japanese people will join the Church and will become a light of the nations." The phenomenal surge of membership in Japan and much of Asia is a fulfillment of these and other prophecies. In 1965 there were 8,892 Latter-day Saints and one mission in Japan. At the close of 1979 those numbers had risen to 46,600 members, 7 missions, and 8 stakes.

It was in Tokyo on Saturday, August 9, 1975, that President Spencer W. Kimball, in further fulfillment of prophecy, announced to 12,300 Japanese Saints gathered in an area



conference there, ". . . many of us have been almost holding our breath until the time could come when we could build a temple in this land. We, therefore, propose to you assembled here that we establish a temple in Tokyo, Japan, for all of Asia." The impact of the Prophet's statement was two-fold. Those who could understand English breathed in audibly as they listened, then waited for the translation to confirm what they thought they had heard. After the interpretation into Japanese was completed, tears, excited whispers of joy, and appreciative applause greeted the announcement. At the conclusion of the conference, hundreds of dollars had already been contributed toward the temple.

The site upon which the Tokyo Temple stands is deeply woven into the history of the Church in Japan. A building which served as Church headquarters and a mission home in Tokyo for nearly thirty years was razed so that the first temple in the Orient could occupy this historic ground. The original Japanese-style landscaping, noted for its beauty and unique components, has been preserved.

SEATTLE TEMPLE

Site selected: June 1975.

Groundbreaking, Site Dedication: May 27, 1978, President Marion G. Romney presided and broke ground and offered the dedicatory prayer. Elders O. Leslie Stone and James M. Paramore, regional, local, and civic leaders, and 1,200 Church members were in attendance.

Cornerstone Laying: Nov. 3, 1979, President N. Eldon Tanner presided and pronounced the special prayer. About 2,500 members of the Church and friends attended.

Open House: October 7 - November 8, 1980.

Temple Dedication: Nov. 17-21, 1980.

Location: 2808-148th Ave. S.E., across from Bellevue Community College near the Eastgate Interchange in Interstate 90.

Number of Rooms: 4 ordinance rooms, 12 sealing rooms.

Total Floor Area: 110,000 square feet.

Dimensions of Building: Ground level is 142 feet by 194 feet; upper levels are 117 feet by 163 feet. Height to square is 70 feet, to top of tower, 163½ feet, and to top of the Angel Moroni, 179 feet.

Exterior Finish: Reinforced concrete faced with white marble aggregate and cast stone.

Temple Design: Modern.

Architect: Emil B. Fetzer, Church architect.

Resident Project Inspector: Mike Enfield.

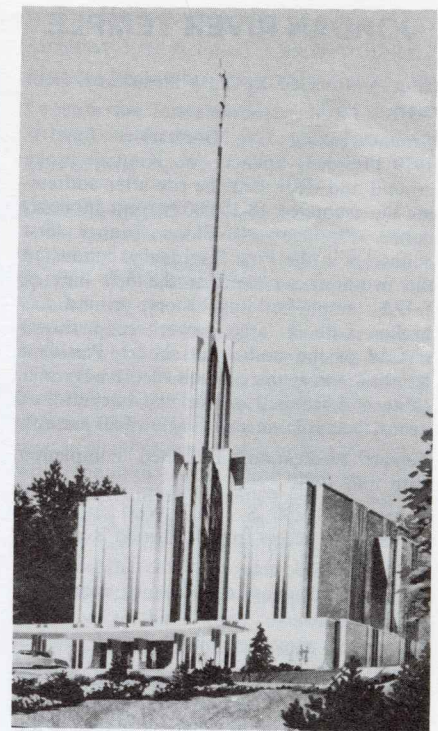
Construction Superintendent: Kent Carter for Jacobsen Construction Co. of Salt Lake City.

Area of Site: 23.5 acres.

Cost: \$13,994,333.

The Seattle Temple will serve a rapidly growing Church membership in the northwestern United States, west coast of Canada, and Alaska. The members, 196,000 of them, have long wished for a temple in the northwest. Even before they knew that a temple would be built there, some of the stakes in that area had established "temple funds." The Vancouver British Columbia Stake raised \$12,000 toward a House of the Lord in 60 days as part of their "Golden Year of Great Expectations" in 1975.

The announcement that the Seattle Temple would be built was made in Seattle at a special meeting of the area's stake presidencies on November 15, 1975 by President Spencer W. Kimball. The temple district encompasses one of the fastest growing areas in



the Church. Membership in Washington tripled in a recent ten-year period and doubled in Oregon. This factor, along with "strong local leadership" were cited by President Kimball as reasons for the decision to build the third temple announced in 1975 in or near Seattle.

The site for the Seattle Temple, located on the eastern shore of Lake Washington in nearby Bellevue, is one of inherent natural beauty, covered with native plants and trees such as pine, hemlock, fir, cedar, maple, and balsam. The landscaping has been done with plants, flowers, and trees indigenous to the northwest and augmented by pools and fountains, providing a magnificent environment for the modern four-story temple. Each of the three tower levels on the structure features a series of eight buttresses which are open and winged at their apex, somewhat reminiscent of the flying buttresses on some early European cathedrals. A vertical panel of faceted art glass in the center of the temple reaches to the top of the first tower level. Decorative stone panels, two of which are on either side of the front of the temple, are additional distinguishing aspects of the sacred edifice.

JORDAN RIVER TEMPLE

Site: Announced by First Presidency, February 3, 1978.

Groundbreaking Site Dedication: June 9, 1979 President Spencer W. Kimball broke ground and dedicated the site after addressing the estimated 10-15,000 persons in attendance. President N. Eldon Tanner, first counselor in the First Presidency, conducted the two-hour service. For the first time in L.D.S. temple-building history, ground was broken with a large power scoop shovel instead of the traditional shovel. President Kimball was at the controls of the huge machine and scooped up the first bucketful of dirt to the applause and delight of all present.

Temple Dedication: Projected completion date, mid-1981.

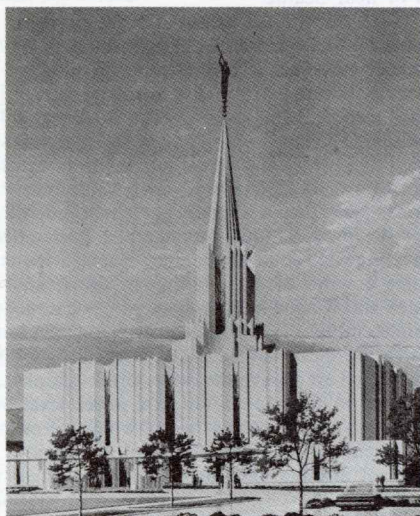
Location: 10200 S. 1300 West in South Jordan with access from Redwood Road and 13th West.

Number of Rooms: 6 ordinance rooms, 17 sealing rooms.

Total Floor Area: 148,236 square feet.

Dimensions of Building: Basement and main floor, 211 by 218 feet; two upper levels, 140 by 166 feet. Height to square is 58 feet, to top of tower, 199½ feet. Tower will be topped with a sculptured figure of the Angel Moroni rising to 20 feet.

Exterior Finish: Cast stone containing white marble chips. Tower will appear same as the rest of the building, but in order to reduce weight, it will contain fiberglass in a product



called cemlite.

Temple Design: Modern.

Architect: Emil B. Fetzer, church architect.

Resident Project Inspector: Jerry Sears.

Construction Superintendent: Lawrence O. Dansie for Layton Construction Co.

Area of Site: 15-acre site donated to Church by Alma Holt, his wife and five sisters. Land for a right of way to temple from Redwood Road was donated by the family of the late T. Udell Bailey.

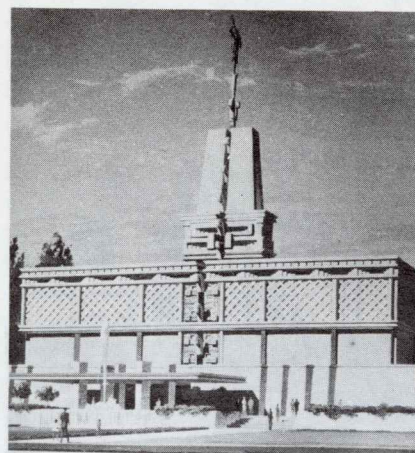
Cost: Approximately \$14,594,000.

Not since the dedication of the Salt Lake Temple April 6, 1893, have Church members in and around Salt Lake City been directly involved in temple building. In March 1978 the First Presidency announced that the members in the area would again have the opportunity to receive the blessings which come to those who help build and use temples. "We know that members will respond with the same spirit of sacrifice and gratitude as did the pioneers", they said. Their confidence in the Saints in the Salt Lake Valley was not misplaced. By the deadline of May 1979, 110% of the entire amount needed to build the temple had been raised in record time. Even since the deadline, voluntary contributions have continued to be received. In commending the Saints, President Kimball said, "There is no more blessed giving in all the world than with and in our temples. We build lives, beginning with our own, in temple work."

The three temples presently in use on the Wasatch Front are those in which one-half of all endowments in the Church are performed. An enormous increase in temple attendance has caused Salt Lake, Ogden, and Provo Temples to operate far above capacity for several years. The Jordan River Temple, approximately 25% larger than Ogden and Provo, will fill a great need. Its completion is eagerly anticipated by Latter-day Saints in the area concerned.

Located on the highest elevation of a 15-acre site overlooking the southern portion of the Salt Lake Valley, the temple will be visible from many areas in Salt Lake City and surrounding communities. Although the structure faces east, the remaining three sides have the same facade and tower as the front. The 16 foot figure of the Angel Moroni, sculptured by Avarad Fairbanks and set on a 4 foot base above the tower, will face east looking toward the lofty Wasatch Mountains. A landscaped mall with a fountain will enhance the front of the temple.

MEXICO CITY TEMPLE



Site: Announced April 3, 1976 by President Spencer W. Kimball.

Groundbreaking, Site Dedication: November 25, 1979, Elder Boyd K. Packer of the Council of the Twelve addressed the 9-10,000 persons in attendance and offered the prayer to dedicate the site in the Spanish language. Among the other speakers were general authorities, the Church architect, regional representatives from Mexico and Central America, mission presidents and their wives from the temple district, and stake and ward leaders. After the one-hour service the ground was broken with Elder Packer lifting the first shovelful of dirt.

Temple Dedication: Projected completion date, 1982.

Location: Bounded on three sides by the following streets: Calle Ignacio Allende, Calle Emiliano Capata, and Avenida 510 in Mexico City's Aragon area near the Aragon public park and zoological gardens.

Number of Rooms: Four ordinance rooms, 11 sealing rooms.

Total Floor Area: 126,240 square feet.

Dimensions of Building: Basement and first floors, 178 by 214½ feet; two upper levels, 119½ by 157 feet. Height to square, 70 feet; to top of tower, 152 feet. Sculptured figure of the Angel Moroni will be placed atop the apex of the tower.

Exterior Finish: White cast stone, ornate with adaptations of ancient Mayan designs, especially on the upper portion of the structure.

Temple Design: Modern adaptation of

ancient Mayan architecture.

Architect: Emil B. Fetzer, Church architect.

Resident Project Inspector: Ricardo Espiriti.

Construction Superintendent: Jose Ortiz for Urbec Construction Co.

Area of Site: 7 acres.

Cost: \$15,806,193.

At a Lamanite Conference held in Mesa, Arizona, November 3, 1947, President Spencer W. Kimball, then a member of the Council of the Twelve having a special responsibility for Lamanite affairs, described a vision which he had concerning this branch of the House of Israel. In his review of the vision, he related, "I see the Lamanites coming into this Church in large numbers, and rather than in small groups of tens or hundred, they will come in thousands. I see them organized into wards and stakes with Lamanite people comprising those units and presiding over them. I see them filling the temples and officiating therein." (*Instructor* 87:294.)

Those Saints of whom the prophets spoke are now to have their own magnificent temple, designed in the manner of ancient Mayan structures. Church architect Emil B. Fetzer made two visits to early architectural sites in Mexico, Yucatan, and Guatemala in order to gain a true feeling for the architecture of that period. The Mexico City Temple will not be a reproduction of any Mayan temple or building, but will be an adaptation of the style and features prominent in their architecture.

In describing the temple, Brother Fetzer explained, "The exterior of the temple will follow very closely the typical detail of the moldings, surfaces, and building proportions of the Mayan ruins. On the main structure of the temple, the upper three-fifths of the walls are very heavily ornamented. The lower two-fifths are plain. This is a rule of design, a true criteria of the period of the Mayans. The tower design is in the form of an 'A' with sloping sides. The arch will be open so you can look through and see the sky."

The interior of the temple will incorporate the latest innovations in temple design to facilitate ease of function in an environment of harmony and beauty. The Aragon Mexico City Stake center and a 2,100 square foot visitors center are also being constructed on the temple site which will be landscaped with native plants and shrubs.

The Mexico City Temple will make it possible for the Latter-day Saints in Mexico and Central America to fill their temple and officiate therein as President Kimball prophesied more than three decades ago.

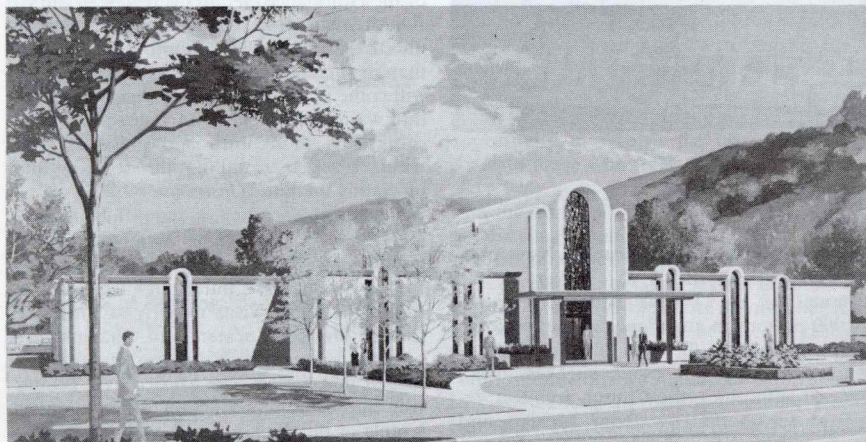
BUENOS AIRES ARGENTINA TEMPLE

SYDNEY AUSTRALIA TEMPLE

SANTIAGO CHILE TEMPLE

NUKU'ALOFA TONGA TEMPLE

APIA WESTERN SAMOA TEMPLE



Five new temples announced April 2, 1980, for five different countries, all will share the same general floor plan, each with about 12,500 square feet of floor space, two ordinance rooms and two sealing rooms.

The five temples were among seven announced the same day, the first time in the 150-year history of the Church that so many temples have been in the planning stage at one time. The rapidly increasing membership of the Church throughout the world prompts a hastening of the work and a need to

provide temples in closer proximity to the people than they've been in the past. In announcing the new temples, the First Presidency explained the relatively small size of the new temples. "It is our intention to provide temples as close as practicable to where the members reside. The temples will be of a quality that will be pleasing to all and at a cost that will not be burdensome for members to bear. The character and beauty of the new temples will be in keeping with their sacred purpose."

ATLANTA TEMPLE

Site: Announced by First Presidency, April 2, 1980.

Location: On Barfield Road in residential area of Sandy Springs, Georgia, about 12 miles from downtown Atlanta.

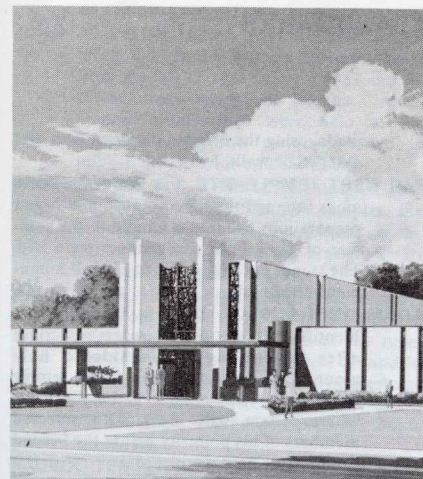
Number of Rooms: Four ordinance, five sealing rooms.

Total Floor Area: 26,000 square feet.

Architect: Emil B. Fetzer, Church architect.

Area of Site: 13 acres.

Construction Start: Date not scheduled.



PAPEETE TAHITI TEMPLE

Site: Announced by First Presidency, April 2, 1980.

Number of Rooms: Two ordinance rooms, one sealing room.

Total Floor Area: 8,500 square feet.

Architect: Emil B. Fetzer, Church architect.

Construction Start: Date not scheduled.

