

Joseph F. Smith, Wilford Woodruff and Lorenzo Snow. The dedicatory services lasted three days, and a spirit of love, peace and harmony prevailed.

"The impression created by the external appearance of this important structure is heightened to intensity when its interior is viewed. It simply surpasses description. The paintings by Brothers Weggeland, Armitage and Kirkham have been executed with artistic skill, as also the ceiling decorations by Brother Hurst. But the leading impression conveyed by the prevalence throughout of spotless white, so far as it is attainable, is purity, and then beauty, while these two elements are interwoven with the all-prevailing sentiment from base to roof, of order."—*Deseret News*, May 20, 1884.

The Logan Temple, including towers and buttresses, is 171 feet long by 95. It has a tower 30 feet square at each end. The eastern tower is 155 feet high, and the western tower 143 feet.

The Manti Temple.

At a conference held at Ephraim, June 25, 1875, President Brigham Young announced that the temple should be built upon the magnificent site it now occupies. Joseph A. Young was immediately appointed architect and superintendent of the work, but he died in August the same year, and was succeeded by Wm. H. Folsom. The ground was dedicated under the direction of President Brigham Young, on April 24, 1877. The corner stones were laid two years later, on April 14, 1879. President John Taylor laid the south-east corner stone; Bishop Edward Hunter the south-west; President F. W. Cox the north-west, and President H. S. Eldridge the north-east.

The Saints labored faithfully to erect this sacred building. Special blessings were anticipated on the completion of this, the third temple in Utah.

On May 21, 1888, this House was solemnly dedicated to the Lord. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Apostle Lorenzo Snow. The services lasted for three days, and the outpouring of the Holy Spirit was of a Pentecostal nature.

Several Saints testified to having heard heavenly music before the commencement of the services. To others the spirits of Brigham Young, John Taylor and Jedediah M. Grant appeared. Others saw light of supernatural origin surround the speakers.

Nor were these manifestations limited to the days of the dedication services. Heavenly music was afterwards heard by numerous Saints who had the privilege of officiating for the dead in this sacred house, and other proofs of the presence of the power of God were numerous.

The Manti Temple is 172½ feet long by 95 in width. From the ground to the square it is 82 feet. The east tower is 179 feet and the west tower 169. The site of this building is unique, it being surrounded by terraces. The foundation is 63 feet above the level of the road. 5000 of whom lived in the capital.

Two years later, on February 14, 1853, the temple block was dedicated and the ground broken for the foundation, and on April 6th the same year the corner stones were laid.

The following description is found in the *Contributor*, vol. III, 78, 79.

"On February 14 a large assembly met on the Temple Block to witness the ceremony of consecration of the ground for the temple to be built there. President Brigham Young and his Counselors were present to select the site of the temple. Truman O. Angell, the architect, and

Jesse W. Fox, surveyor, completed the survey; by eleven o'clock in the morning, when the President and Council, and the Twelve Apostles, removed to the east line, and Marshal Little, aided by the police, pointed out the boundaries of the temple to the assembled thousands, in the midst of whom President Young delivered a thrilling address. The united bands added greatly to the solemnity of the occasion; the consecrating prayer was offered by President Heber C. Kimball, the Twelve Apostles assisting in removing the first earth preparatory for the foundation of the temple. The Mayor of the city, J. M. Grant, represented the city, and assisted in the imposing ceremonies.

A good idea of the comparative value of real estate at this time may be formed from the following advertisement: "For sale or rent. The house or premises, consisting of three city lots, under good fence, adobe house, 16 by 40, adobe stable, 10 by 22; on Emigration Street, S. W. corner of the Eleventh Ward, opposite the cedar post. The whole premises can be rented for \$8 per month, or bought immediately for \$500 in cash or stock."

The Salt Lake City Temple.

The history of the Salt Lake City Temple dates as far back as the 28th of July, 1847. On that day President Brigham Young, in company with a party, took a walk, when an inspiration suddenly illuminated his brilliant mind, and stopping, he struck the ground with his cane with the exclamation, "Here will be the Temple of our God." The Prophet had halted where the centre of the building is now located. The same day in the evening a meeting was held and a resolution adopted to set apart ten acres for a temple block and to build up the city around it.

At that early date no more could be done than selecting a site for the future building. The little band of Saints that had bravely crossed the plains in order to escape a cruel fate at the hands of lawless mobs found themselves in a barren desert, which had to be changed, by diligent labor and keen intelligence, into an abode of man. This was done, and with the growing prosperity attention was given to the house of the Lord.

At the general conference held in April, 1851, the assembly voted to build a temple. The population of Utah then consisted of about 30,000 souls, nearly

From February 14th to conference time a great deal of work had to be done in the preparation of the ground for laying the foundation of the temple. The committee of arrangements, by order of Lieut. Gen. D. H. Wells, detailed guards and escorts; Capt. David Pettigrew, in command of a body of "Silver Greys," Capt. P. C. Merrill, with a company of the 11th Regiment, infantry; Col. Duquette, to muster and arrange the several bands for duty; Maj. Gen. J. M. Grant, marshal of the day. The 6th of April was a very lovely day. "The sun, the sky, the atmosphere, the earth, appeared neither too cold nor too hot, nor lukewarm; all seemed filled with life; adapted in all their several temperaments to each soul, to cheer and make happy every individual of the many thousands of aged, middle-aged and youth, who had assembled from the near and remote parts of this inhabited valley."

After the opening of conference in the Tabernacle, the general authorities of the Church proceeded to the temple ground. The First Presidency laid the south-east corner stone of the temple; the Presiding Bishop and Council, with the Presidents and Council of the Lesser Priesthood, laid the south-west corner stone; the quorum of the Twelve Apostles, with the First Presidency of the Seventies, and the President and Council of the Elders' quorum laid the north-east corner stone; the north-west corner stone was laid by the Presidency of the High Priests' quorum, with the President of the Stake and High Council.

The south-east corner stone was dedicated by President Heber C. Kimball, after an oration

by Presiding Bishop Hunter; Bishop Cordon dedicated the south-west corner stone; the north-west corner stone was dedicated by Elder G. B. Wallace, after an address by John Young, President of the High Priests' quorum; the north-east corner stone was dedicated by Elder Orson Hyde, after an address by Elder Parley P. Pratt, both of the quorum of the Twelve Apostles. After prayer by President B. Young, the procession returned to the Tabernacle.

The First Presidency, Brigham Young, Heber Chase Kimball and Willard Richards; Presiding Patriarch, John Smith; the Twelve Apostles, O. Hyde, P. P. Pratt, John Taylor, W. Woodruff, E. T. Benson, G. A. Smith, A. Lyman, C. C. Rich, L. Snow, E. Snow, and Franklin D. Richards were present at this conference; Orson Pratt being away on a mission to the States; Presidents of the Seventies, Joseph Young, L. W. Hancock, Z. Pulsipher, H. Herriman, B. L. Clapp, A. P. Rockwood and J. M. Grant; Presidents of the High Priests' quorum, John Young, R. Cahoon and G. B. Wallace; President of the Stake, David Fullmer; Clerk of Conference, Thomas Bullock; Reporter, G. D. Watt; Superintendent of Public Works, D. H. Wells; Architect, Truman O. Angell.

On June, 16, 1853, the work of laying the foundation was commenced at the south-east corner stone, and it was completed July 23, 1855. Some years later it was discovered that the foundation was not solid enough for the immense building to be reared thereon, and the whole was taken out and reconstructed.

The threatened invasion of Johnston's army in 1857 interrupted the work for some time. The Saints then had prepared for another exodus, and to the number of thousands were already marching southward in the month of April, when Governor Cumming arrived in Salt Lake City. The scenes of Nauvoo were about to be reenacted. "The roads," says Bancroft, "were filled with wagons laden with provisions and household furniture. By their side women and children, many of them so thinly clad that their garments barely concealed their nakedness, some being attired only in sacking, some with no covering but a remnant of rag-carpet, and some barefooted and bleeding, tramped through the deep snow, journeying they knew not whither, no more than at the exodus from Nauvoo. But it was the will of the Lord."

With the restoration of peace and order the work on the temple was resumed, and has been going on steadily as means have permitted.

When ex-Marshal Frank H. Dyer was appointed receiver in 1887, and in this capacity seized the property of the Church, an effort was made to include the temple in the seizure, and for a time it seemed uncertain whether the people should be permitted to complete the work so dear to their hearts. The Saints have therefore all the more cause to rejoice in the fact that the Lord has overruled all things and put them in a position to so far finish this holy habitation. It is a proof that their work of faith has been accepted by Him.

The original plans of this temple were published in the *Millennial Star*, xvi, 635, and in the *Deseret News*, August 17, 1854, by the architect, Truman O. Angell.

The whole length of the building, including towers, is 186½ feet, and the width 99. There are six towers, three on the east and three on the west end of the structure.

The four corner towers each start from a footing 26 feet square, and continue 16½ feet. At this point they reach the line of the base string course, and are