

# Rome Italy Temple Fact Sheet



**Location:** Via di Settebagni, 376, Rome, Italy

**Plans Announced:** October 4, 2008

**Groundbreaking:** October 23, 2010

**Construction Start:** June 20, 2011

**Dedication:** March 10–12, 2019

**Property Size:** 14.5 acres

**Building Size:** 41,010 square feet

**Building Height:** 59 feet, 9 inches

**West Spire:** 138 feet 6 inches

**East Spire:** 156 feet 3 inches including the statue of the ancient prophet Moroni

**Moroni Statue Placed:** March 25, 2017

**Architect:** VCBO Architects

**Contractor:** Consorzio Integra Società Cooperativa

## EXTERIOR FEATURES

The Rome Italy Temple will be the 162nd operating temple of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints worldwide and the first in Italy. Currently there are 12 other temples in Europe. It will serve more than 25,000 Church members living in Italy and in neighboring countries. The Rome Italy Temple is part of a 15-acre religious and cultural center that includes a multifunctional meetinghouse, a visitors' center, a family history center and housing for visitors.

**BUILDING:** The temple is constructed primarily of cast-in-place concrete with a Bianco Sardo granite façade. The stone was quarried and carved in Italy by Savema (S.P.A.) of Pietrasanta, Italy.

**EXTERIOR ART GLASS:** Exterior glass features a floral effect influenced by olive trees on the temple site. The glass on all exterior windows, including those in the spires, is in a variety of hues. Holdman Studios and Glass Art Institute of Utah, USA, designed and created the art glass.

**LANDSCAPING:** InSite Design Group of Utah, USA, used native plants throughout the temple grounds. The Roman pines located on the site were preserved from existing vegetation, as were 32 of the original olive trees, which were relocated to various areas on the grounds. They are thought to be up to 150 years old. The four main olive trees planted in the piazza, though not original to the site, were purchased in northern Italy and range in age from 400 to 500 years old.

**FOUNTAIN:** Designed by Water Design Incorporated of Utah, USA, the main fountain cascades down into four additional pools and is constructed from Travertine stone with bronze grating. Additionally, the grounds feature a reflecting pool near the temple with a flowing stream leading to the visitors' center, where a statue of the *Christus* is located.

**FENCE AND WALKWAYS:** Walkways surrounding the temple are constructed of Travertine and Porfido pavers. The stone, quarried from various locations and carved in Italy, was installed by Consorzio Italiano Del Forfido of Trento, Italy. The fence surrounding the temple site on three sides is constructed from plastered concrete, stone pilasters and custom wrought iron fencing. The design of the fences correlates with railings inside the temple and incorporates an oval motif design, a recurring theme in both the interior and exterior finishes. They were supplied and installed by Siro Marin of Padua, Italy.

## INTERIOR FEATURES

**STONE:** The primary stone used on the floors, stone base, walls and countertops throughout the temple is Perlato Svevo. It was quarried and carved in Italy by Savema of Pietrasanta, Italy.

**FLOORING:** A variety of materials have been used on the floors of the temple. Many of the floors feature Perlato Svevo from Lucca, Italy. Accent stone is used on the floor in the baptistry and the grand stair lobby. Patterns were inspired by Michelangelo's Piazza del Campidoglio located at the top of Capitoline Hill in Rome and include the artist's intriguing oval design. Stones used in the floor patterns are cenia marble, quarried in Spain, and Mediterranean beige travertine, quarried in Italy. Sky lark marble, quarried in Brazil; emperado light marble, quarried in Turkey; and lapis lazuli are used as accents. In other areas of the temple, afyon sugar, Jerusalem gold marble and limestone, quarried in Turkey, and crema marfil marble, quarried in Spain, are utilized. Carpeting is of brown, blue, taupe and green hues with an organic leaf pattern, inspired by the site's olive trees. Carpets in the celestial and sealing rooms are off-white with carvings reflected in the decorative painting and inspired by the Campidoglio. Carpeting is by Bentley of California, USA, and was installed by Commercial Flooring Systems located in Utah, USA.

**DECORATIVE PAINTING:** The ceilings throughout the temple are adorned with simple, yet elegant, decorative painting in golds, blues, creams and greens. Some gold leafing is also featured. The designs, created and executed by Iconography from Utah, USA, were inspired by the olive tree, Roman acanthus leaves and the Campidoglio. The walls are painted with Italian gypsum plaster, and decorative plaster is used in the instruction rooms, above the grand stair area and in the brides' room.

**INTERIOR ART GLASS:** Art glass is featured in 19 doorways, one decorative partition and two lay lights. Though seen throughout the temple, it is most employed in the celestial room. Two basic designs were created for the glass: one of a symmetric, non-representational pattern, and the second the same olive tree pattern used in the exterior windows. A variety of hues were included in the glass pallet.

**LIGHTING:** The temple has over 200 decorative lighting fixtures, most made of Murano glass from Venice, Italy, with designs ranging from simple organic textures to carved bowls. Nine chandeliers using Australian Swarovski Strass Crystal and 24k gold custom banding are featured in the instruction rooms. The celestial room chandelier contains rectangular prisms; the shape is repeated in the ceiling lay light. The grand stair chandelier, inspired by Chihuly, incorporates the Venetian leaf pattern. All were manufactured by Rocco Borghese of London, England.

**MILLWORK:** A combination of painted and stained woods were used throughout the temple. The primary wood used is sapele. Accent woods include pommele, anigre, burl veneer and cherry. Materials were supplied by Fondell of Utah, USA, and installed by Thayne International of Utah and Picalarga of Rome, Italy.

**FONT RAILING:** Constructed of custom bronze and glass, the railing surrounding the baptismal font incorporates the oval motif used throughout other areas in the temple.

**DOORS AND HARDWARE:** Doors are manufactured from sapele, pommele sapele and anigre. While some are painted, many doors feature an inlay pattern of two ovals, one on either end. They were supplied by Fondell of Utah, USA. The design is repeated in the door hardware, which was manufactured by Smith Design located in Texas, USA.

**WALLS:** Most walls are painted gypsum plaster. Wall paint is by Nerobutto Tiziano & Francesco from Trento, Italy. Vinyl wallcoverings used in high-traffic areas are by Professional Painting Company of Utah, USA.

**CEILINGS:** The ceilings are constructed of painted hard-lid gypsum plaster and glass fiber-reinforced gypsum.

**ORIGINAL ARTWORK:** The murals seen in the instruction rooms are by Leon Parson from Idaho, USA. Artwork in the baptistry depicting the Savior's baptism is by Heather Theurer from Oregon, USA.