Historic Place Documentation Worksheet

Example 2

Church area:

Pacific

Country:

Anapa

Historic place name:

Anapa meetinghouse

Closest street address:

33 Maire, Mareva, ANAPA

GPS coordinates:

Latitude: -14.473149

Longitude: -145.038811

Property owner (check one):

 Church-owned
Privately-owned
Government-owned
Other

Name and contact information of owner (if not Church-owned):

Current use:

This building is being used by the Church for regular Sunday meetings.

Physical description:

800 square meters, fourteen rows of benches, six small adjoining rooms. Features elaborate carvings and indigenous architecture. The west side of the building lot is bordered by a paved road called Maire Street. The neighborhood is mixed residential and commercial. To the west are two homes. To the north is a warehouse. To the south are four homes, and to the east are more homes. The homes and surrounding buildings are in fair condition.

The city has no current plans to change the zoning.

Have you taken photographs of the place to be included with this form?

No
 Yes

Take as many photographs as needed to adequately document the place. Include the photographs with this report.



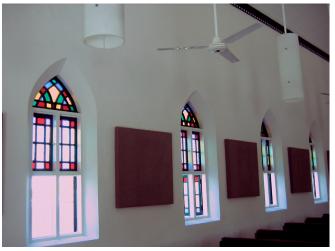
Front and east side



Back and west side



Close-up of steeple



Beautiful stained-glass windows



Inside the chapel looking to the front door



Inside the chapel looking at the podium

Why is this place important?

This was the first permanent meetinghouse built by the Saints in the island nation of Anapa. It is an important rallying place for members of the Church here and is a physical symbol of the Church's progress and heritage.

Additional information (for example, construction date, dedication information, architect, designer, name of Church unit):

The architect was Matahi Mana, an influential architect who studied in Rome, Italy, for three years prior to returning to Anapa in 1911 to work on various private and government projects. His lifelong friendship with Hiro Fareani, an influential early Latter-day Saint in Anapa, led to his recommendation as the architect of the Anapa meetinghouse. President Joseph F. Smith authorized the work to go forward, and the Anapa meetinghouse was completed in 1917.

Important individuals associated with the place (name and title):

Hiro Fareani, an influential early Church member in Anapa; Matahi Mana, architect; President Joseph F. Smith, President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Stories about this place (construction, member involvement, unique circumstances, sacrifice):

Anapa was one of the first islands in the Micronesian chain to see missionaries in 1875, but the Church grew slowly until Hiro Fareani came along. A staunch Baptist, Fareani was the son of the local reverend and was initially very hostile toward the Church. His conversion to the Church shocked the entire community and led his father to renounce him. A friend of well-to-do government officials, including the promising architect Matahi Mana, Fareani worked hard to change public opinion of the Church on Anapa. Ten years after his conversion and while he was serving as the branch president, he had a dream in which he saw the Anapa meetinghouse on a coveted piece of ground at the heart of Mareva, Anapa's capital city. After this dream, Fareani's hard work with the local establishment made the Anapa meetinghouse a reality. Its completion was a major milestone in the Church's progress, and soon after, the work began to accelerate. A district was organized six years later, and Hiro Fareani was made its president.

Attach a list of sources for this historical information. (This can include books, periodicals, oral histories, or other sources; use additional sheets as needed.)

Journal 1895–1932, Hiro Fareani, MS1521
Pacific Mission Historical Report 1916 and 1917, LR 1245 2
Interview with Tasi Fareani, son of Hiro, October 20, 2005

Your name: Tai Pike