wart, a champion for the rights of her own sex, and indeed for all mankind” [Woman’s Exponent 36 (Apr. 1908):58].

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SUSAN ARRINGTON MADSEN

HOSANNA SHOUT
Among Latter-day Saints, the sacred ceremony of the Hosanna Shout is usually reserved for TEMPLE DEDICATIONS. It is given in the spirit of thanksgiving and petition, fulfilling the instruction to bless the name of the Lord with loud voices and “with a sound of rejoicing”, with “hosannas to him that sitteth upon the throne forever” (D&C 19:37; 36:3; 39:19; 124:101).

When the ordinance of the WASHING OF FEET was introduced at Kirtland, shouts of hosanna were viewed as a sealing benediction on both private and quorum prayer and then on the dedicatory prayer. At prayer meetings in the KIRTLAND TEMPLE, the Saints sometimes used related phrases such as “Blessed is the name of the Most High God” and “Glory to God in the highest” (HC 2:386).

The Hosanna Shout is whole-souled, given to the full limit of one’s strength. The congregation stands and in unison shouts the words “Hosanna, Hosanna, Hosanna to God and the Lamb. Amen, Amen, Amen,” repeating them three times. This is usually accompanied by the rhythmic waving of white handkerchiefs with uplifted hands. The epithet “Lamb” relates to the condescension and atonement of Jesus Christ.

The Hosanna Shout memorializes the pre-earthly COUNCIL IN HEAVEN, as “when . . . all the sons of God shouted for joy” (Job 38:7). It also recalls the hosannas and the waving of palm branches accorded the Messiah as he entered Jerusalem. And hosannas welcomed him as he appeared to the Nephites. President Lorenzo Snow taught that this shout will herald the Messiah when he comes in the glory of the Father (cf. 1 Thes. 4:16).

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LAEL J. WOODBURY

HOSPITALS
Members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints have historically felt a responsibility to care for the physical well-being of fellow Church members and their neighbors. This early commitment was typified by the establishment of a board of health for the city of Nauvoo, Illinois, and a formal council of health in Salt Lake City in 1849. The Church has continued to sponsor health services through the operation of several hospitals and a welfare program.

In 1874, because of the high infant and maternity mortality rate, RELIEF SOCIETY president Eliza R. Snow, with the support of Church President Brigham Young, urged a number of women to obtain medical degrees at Eastern medical colleges. In 1882, under her direction, the DESERET HOSPITAL was established in Salt Lake City and staffed and administered primarily by Latter-day Saint women doctors. While it was highly regarded by the community and supported in part by the Relief Society and the RETRENCHMENT SOCIETY, it closed only eight years later because of inadequate funding.

Though the Deseret Hospital was short-lived, interest in having a hospital sponsored by the Church continued. In January 1905, the Dr. W. H. Groves LDS Hospital opened, also in Salt Lake City, becoming one of several denominational hospitals in the area. It was largely funded through a bequest of W. H. Groves, an LDS dentist who had come to Utah from Nottingham, England. The hospital, a five-story complex with eighty beds, was equipped with up-to-date medical equipment and innovations, including an elevator and a nurse-calling system. In 1924 the Cottonwood Maternity Hospital, a major facility in childbirth care, was established and was maintained thereafter for several years by the Cottonwood Stake Relief Society in Salt Lake County.