



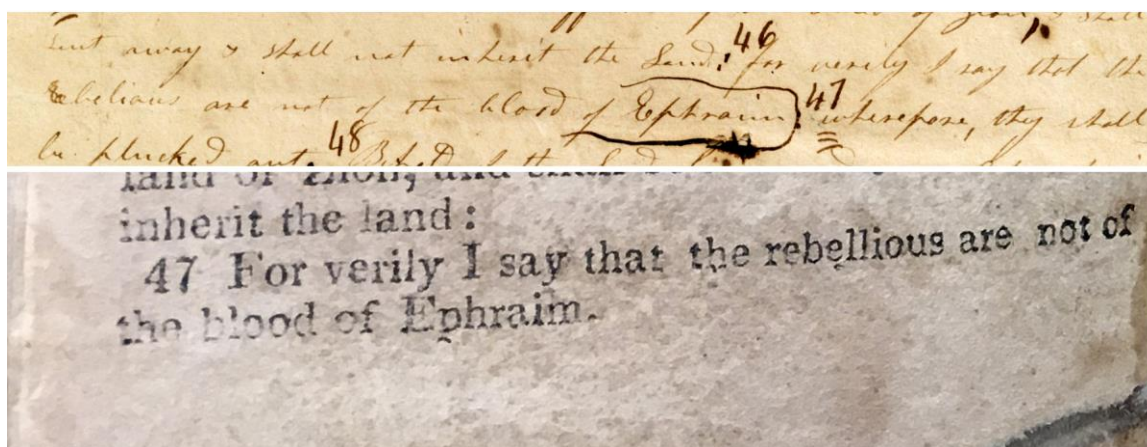
# RICK GRUNDER — BOOKS

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FEBRUARY 2020

## *Mormon List Eighty-One*

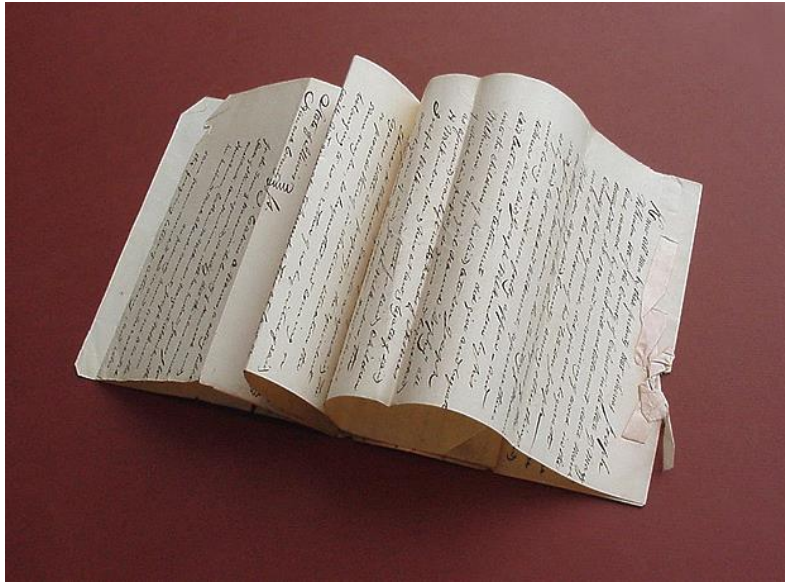


Like *MORMON LISTS* 66-80, this catalog is issued as a digital file only, which allows more illustrations than a printed catalog. Browse like usual, or click on the linked ITEM NUMBERS below to go to pages containing these SUBJECTS. Enjoy! [ABOVE: item 4]

### FREE SHIPPING AND INSURANCE

[EXCEPT ITEMS 4 AND 6, BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT]

- |  |  |                                 |                                     |
|--|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| NOT IN FLAKE, 8, 10                                      | Maps & Broadsides, 1, 8, 15                                      | Fiction, 7 (Paddock), 11 (Grey) | Polygamy, 3, 5, 7, 8, 17            |
| ITEMS PRE-1840,<br>1, 4, 6, 12, 13, 14                   | Photograph, 18   | Galland, Isaac, 1               | Salt Lake City, 7, 18, 20           |
| Items \$1,000 or higher,<br>3, 5, 7, 8, 15, 16, 20       | Ancestors/families of<br>early Mormons, etc.<br>2, 5, 12, 13, 16 | Iowa, 15                        | Scriptures, 4                       |
| Items \$35,000 or higher,<br>1, 4, 6, 21                 | Anthon Transcript, 6   | Mining (California), 1          | Sharp, Thomas C., 1                 |
| Signed or Manuscript<br>items, 1, 4, 5, 6,<br>12, 13, 16 | Book of Command-<br>ments, 4                                     | Missouri, 4, 16                 | Smith, Joseph - death,<br>1, 19, 21 |
|  |  | Mormon Parallels, 14            | Winter Quarters, 15                 |
|  |  | Nauvoo, 1, 3, 5, 21             | Women, 5, 7, 16                     |
|  |  | Overland, 1, 20                 |                                     |



- 1 **ALDRICH, Mark** (1802-1873); Hancock County Illinois land developer and state legislator; friend of Isaac GALLAND and TOM SHARP; **the senior defendant indicted and TRIED FOR THE MURDERS OF JOSEPH AND HYRUM SMITH.**

**P**APERS OF MARK AND MARGARET WILKINSON ALDRICH & FAMILY, 1789-1880, comprising some two hundred original manuscript pieces and a few rare printed items. Includes the Aldrichs' 1829 marriage certificate; the apparent **EARLIEST MAP OF HANCOCK COUNTY, Illinois (original manuscript)**; numerous real estate dealings including Aldrich endeavors with **half-breed lands**; the 1834 broadside naming the town of Warsaw, Illinois; **letters by Aldrich and Isaac Galland sent from Fort Laramie and California** in the 1850s, and numerous other poignant and historical documents & mementos.



With material written or signed by **ALDRICH** himself, by Thomas C. **SHARP**, Calvin **WARREN**, William N. **GROVER**, Wesley **WILLIAMS**, Richard M. **YOUNG**, O. H. **BROWNING**, Stephen A. **DOUGLAS**, George **ROCKWELL**, Hiram **KIMBALL**, Abraham I. **CHITTENDEN**, Thomas **GREGG**, Samuel **FLEMING**, Henry **STEPHENS**, Thomas H. **OWEN**, George **DAVENPORT**, William B. **WARREN**, Almon W. **BABBITT**, Joseph **DUNCAN**, Thomas **FORD**, Thomas **CARLIN**, Amos **KENDALL**, Nicholas

**BIDDLE**, George Wallace **JONES**, and numerous other figures associated with early Hancock County.

St. Helena, Cal. Nov 15th 1855  
My ever dearly esteemed friend,  
Mrs. Margaret Aldrich -  
your highly valued favor of the 18<sup>th</sup> Sept. last has been  
recd. and it has afforded me great pleasure to learn  
that you are in correspondence ever more with your  
long lost husband, whom I had ever given up as dead,  
you, murdered! O! how my heart would beat in  
joyful union with yours, & the hearts of these dear  
little ones, whom I lately returned as orphans, could  
I but hear, that the long lost husband & father, was ag-  
ain restored to the bosom of his family.  
There is probably no other individual, (outside of your  
own family,) who has felt more sensibly the weight &  
severity of your affliction, under such painful suspense  
and than your deeply interested correspondent has done,  
throughout the whole protracted scene. But I hope to  
meet that happy re-united family soon, at their own  
dear home, (where I have enjoyed many pleasant hours  
in by gone days,) when we can face to face, recount  
the struggles, toils and sorrows of our exile in this  
distant land of strangers & of strife, with renewed  
gloriness of the various extreme & high considerations of a deeply interested  
friend,  
I. G.  
P.S. Mr. G. sends his love to you & family, also to Mrs. H.  
English - Mrs. H. Jones, has a son & daughter, at one  
now about a month older - yours truly I. G.

This surprising archive devolves principally from Mrs. Margaret Aldrich's family papers including those which her husband left behind when he went West in search of gold (never to return), plus letters, documents and other material sent or entrusted to Margaret by Aldrich, their children and other relatives, friends and business associates. These were discovered and preserved years ago by my longtime colleague, **Dr. CLARENDON E. VAN NORMAN Jr.** who, preceded by his father, amassed staggering amounts of rare historical material from western Illinois and elsewhere beginning in the 1920s and

continuing until the latter's retirement in 2015.

My complete illustrated inventory of the collection (205 pages) describes the 220 items or lots numbered 1 – 215 and Ref[erence] 1 – Ref 5. The five included reference items and twenty-six of the numbered entries are designated in that list as "supplementary," presumed or known to originate from sources other than the Aldrich collection. Most notable among these is David W. KILBOURN's lengthy 1839 MANUSCRIPT DEPOSITION SIGNED, addressing financial complications arising from the mercantile business of Isaac GALLAND in St. Mary's Landing, Missouri, and Commerce, Illinois; also signed by Thomas FORD, and Samuel MARSHALL, the bulk of the deposition text and certification in the handwriting of Daniel H. WELLS acting as Justice of the Peace, written in the home of Sidney Rigdon.

ILLUSTRATION above: an 1855 California letter from Isaac Galland to "My ever dearly esteemed friend, M<sup>rs</sup> Margaret Aldrich," assuring her that . . .

. . . There is probably no other individual, (outside of your own family,) who has felt more sensibly the weight & severity of your affliction, under such painful suspense, than your deeply interested correspondent has done, throughout the whole protracted scene. But . . . I hope to meet that happy re-united family soon, at their own dear home, (where I have enjoyed many pleasant hours in by gone days,) when we can face to face, recount the struggles, toils and sorrows of our exile in this distant land of strangers & of strife . . .





The future judge at Aldrich's trial for the murders of Joseph and Hyrum Smith writes to Aldrich for political support in 1836: ". . . your favorable consideration will lay me under obligation."

There is nothing in these papers regarding the deaths of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, or of Mark Aldrich's involvement in the murder or trial. Indeed, the Mormon-related content in this collection is quite limited, though many of the writers and signers who appear here figured prominently in Mormon history. The principal historical value of this exceptional family archive is to provide a more expanded, better-rounded understanding of the broad life and business activities of leading developers of early Hancock county - and, admittedly, of one of Mormonism's perceived villains of the Nauvoo period.

**M**ANY YOUNG LATTER-DAY SAINTS of the mid-twentieth century grew up reading Nels B. Lundwall's *The Fate of the Persecutors of the Prophet Joseph Smith* (Salt Lake City: Bookcraft, 1952). We came away from its deliciously lurid stories with renewed ardor and a warm satisfaction that bad men who resisted the Prophet ultimately got their just dues. Who can forget the mobster who was eventually consumed alive by maggots, or the murderer of Saints whose eye fell from its socket into his porridge? All was black and white. The anti-Mormons of Hancock County, Illinois were scarcely human (we thought), and our faithful popular culture demonized them fully.

In real life, of course, people are never totally good or bad. It behooves any honest historian to wonder what makes us tick. The collection at hand supplies

fresh answers in rich and unexpected array. History is built from bits and pieces, and there are plenty of those in the Aldrich collection. Most of this information exists nowhere else. You will become privy here to details in the life of the senior defendant accused of the murders of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. He was acquitted and soon went West, never to return to family or friends.

That much was known already, and has been published elsewhere. Turning now to this fresh archive, we begin to hear the man in person and sample his style both in business and family –as while mining for gold along the banks of the Trinity River in northwestern California in 1851 when he writes back to "My dear wife" at home in Illinois . . .



. . . I am in good health and never enjoyed better in my life, hard fare and hard work agrees well with me, especially when I get well paid, you can see me every day (Sundays excepted) by imagining to yourself a little old man fifty years old setting at his rocker and rocking from sunrise to near sunset to the tune of "O, take your time Miss Lucy", And I expect to remain on this River untill about the first of October and then if a live and well shall start for home sweet home as I

think by that time it will be healthy in making the trip across the Isthmuth [sic] and through N. Orleans, give my best respects to M<sup>r</sup> Miller and all enquiring friends tell Mr Miller he must not tire in well doing as I hope to relieve him of some of his troubles in a few months longer, I shall write to M<sup>r</sup> Miller and Warren again in the course of a week for fear my letters have not been received as for my wife and children I have not said a word about them, and God forgive me, I cannot write what I feel, and why attempt it.— dear children I hope they may never know what their farther [sic] suffers in mind for them, Kiss them all for me. I forgot to mention Doctor Watson is here with me (the same that lived in Warsaw) and we shall go home together this fall I shall write again in a few days, May this find my dear family a live and in good health is the prayer of your affectionate husband

M. Aldrich

**I**NDIVIDUAL VALUATIONS in the [ILLUSTRATED INVENTORY](#) – (click to [download the ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, 205 pages](#)) – are my best estimates of stand-alone values for each lot. Those figures were used to calculate the total collection price, which provides a 30% discount off the aggregate value of \$175,140 as an incentive to keep the collection together.

**THE COLLECTION: \$123,000**



# Sale of Lots in the town of **WARSAW.**

**This town is located on a high, dry, and healthy situation, on the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite the mouth of the River Des Moines, and near the site of Fort Edwards, four miles below the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, and seventeen miles west of Carthage, the seat of Justice for the County of Hancock. Warsaw is the only available point of deposit on the lower Rapids of the Mississippi for the greater part of the Country.**

a week for fear my letters have not been received as for my wife and children I have not said a word about them, and God forgive me, I can not write what I feel, and why attempt it, — dear children I hope they may never know what their father suffers in mind for them, Kiss them all for me. I forgot to mention Doctor Watson is here with me (the same that lived in Warsaw) and we shall go home together this fall I shall write again in a few days, may this find my dear family alive and in good health is the prayer of your affectionate husband  
M. Aldrich

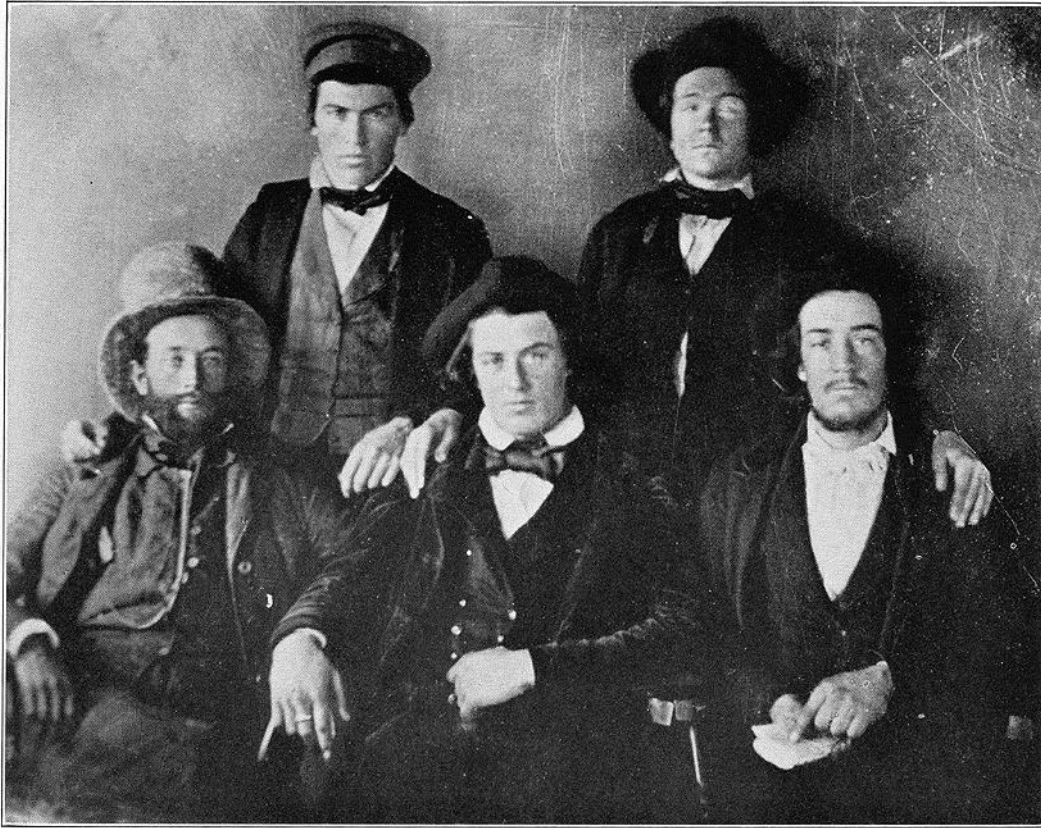
For value Received I assign the  
within and all my interest in the  
premises therein described by virtue of  
the power to  
May 18, 1848

Wm N. Grover

- Original poster issued to name and develop the town of Warsaw, Illinois on January 1, 1834. ▪ Mark Aldrich to Mrs. Margaret Aldrich (in Warsaw, Illinois). Trinity River, Cal., July 20, 1851; carried by pack train and postmarked at Shasta, California. ▪ Handwriting of William N. Grover, said at the trial to have shot Joseph Smith in the Carthage Jail. ▪ Public domain IMAGE of Trinity River (further above) from Wikipedia.



- 2 **ANDERSON, Mary Audentia Smith.** *ANCESTRY AND POSTERITY OF JOSEPH SMITH AND EMMA HALE. With Little Sketches of Their Immigrant Ancestors All of Whom Came to America between the Years 1620 and 1685, and Settled in the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Compiled and Written by Mary Audentia Smith Anderson.* Independence, Missouri, 1929 ["Copyright 1929 by Herald Publishing House, Independence, Mo. Limited Edition"].



THE FOUR SONS OF JOSEPH AND EMMA HALE SMITH

*Standing: Alexander H. Smith and David H. Smith.*

*Seated: Major Bidamon, their stepfather; Frederick G. W. Smith, and Joseph Smith.*

23 cm. 720 pages (Index, pp. [673]-720) + 2 folding genealogical charts showing ancestors of Joseph and Emma. Printed on nicely sized (*i.e.*, semi-glossy) paper. Collated (including all plates, which are part of the general page numbering) complete *except* for ONE LEAF WHICH IS LACKING, comprising pages 189-90 (a divider leaf giving the DeWolfe family name and line-drawing coat of arms, supplied here in simple photocopy facsimile). Original maroon gilt-decorated cloth. A solid copy, with medium rubbing or scratches to the binding. A number of penciled check marks appear in margins of certain portions of the book.

*Very good, lacking one minor divider leaf: \$285*

By the mid-1990s, somewhat worn copies of this book were selling for \$500 - when they could be found. Written by Joseph Smith's granddaughter, this classic

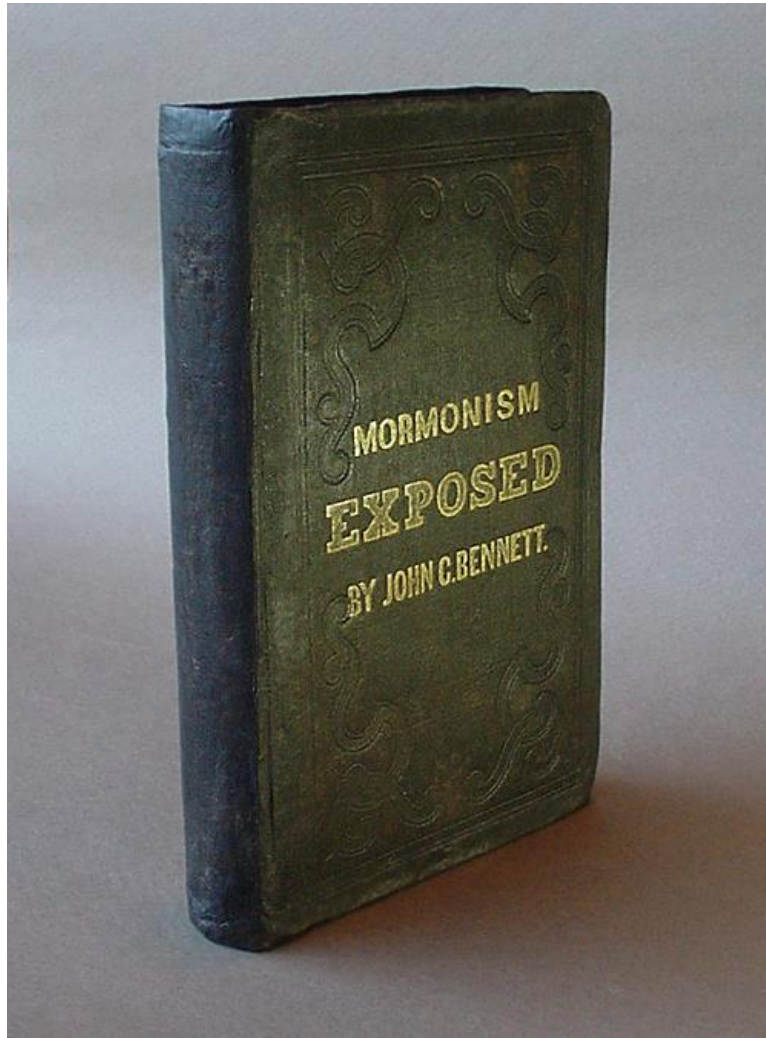
source includes many details which would not likely be available elsewhere. There are numerous black and white illustrations, many taken from Smith family photographs and paintings (IMAGE ABOVE from page 562).

The extensive index leads the reader to each relative of the Smith family, before or after Joseph and Emma's generation. Thus, if a collector finds a book signed by a Smith (or Hale, or Gates or Bagley or Gunderson - on and on), and wishes to research the owner's relationship to Joseph and Emma, this is where one turns. If a Sunday School teacher or a historical researcher reads about a cousin or aunt of Emma Hale and wants to tie down specific details with related anecdotes and background - this is the book to use.

[catalog continues . . .



*the first published portrait of Joseph Smith  
— in the book which led to his death*

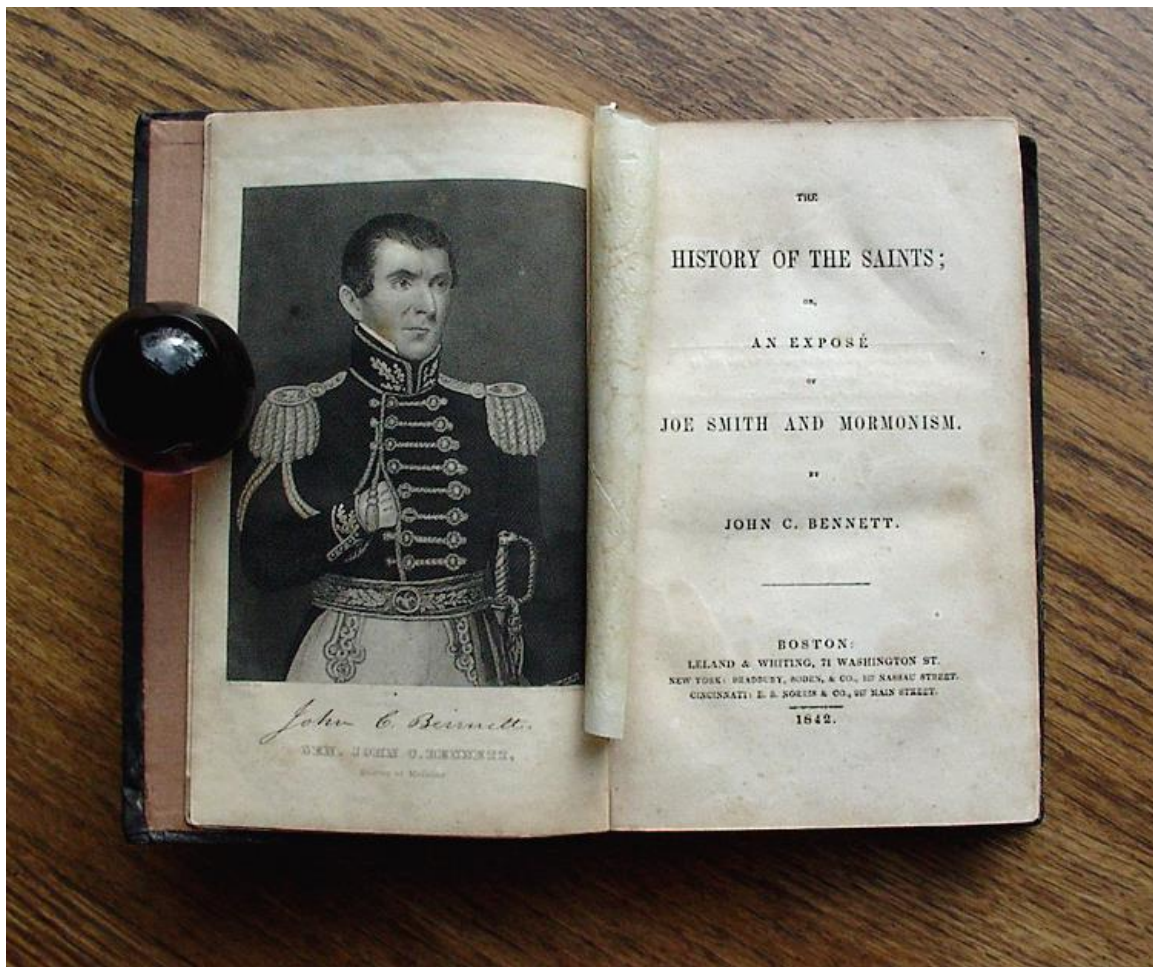


- 3 **BENNETT, John C[ook]**. (1804-1867; Assistant President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Mayor of Nauvoo, Major General of the Nauvoo Legion; medical doctor, accused adulterer & abortionist and "Saintly Scoundrel"): *THE HISTORY OF THE SAINTS; Or, An Exposé of JOE SMITH AND MORMONISM. By John C. Bennett.* Boston: Leland & Whiting, 71 Washington St.; New York: Bradbury, Soden, & Co., 127 Nassau Street.; Cincinnati: E. S. Norris & Co., 247 Main Street., 1842. **\$2,750**

18.8 cm. (binding, 19¼ cm. = 7½ inches tall). ii, 344 pages (four of the plates counted in the pagination) plus the fine engraved portraits of Bennett and Joseph Smith (each with its original tissue guard still present ). Collated COMPLETE, with all pages and all six plates; two flyleaves at the front, one at the back (as issued) and the attractive original light brown endpapers front and back. The front,

blank flyleaves and the first printed leaf ("note by the publishers.") bear an obtrusive small stain in the blank lower fore-corner, about the size of a dime coin. (The title page remains quite clean.) Blank bottom corner tip of one internal leaf (pp. 173-74) lost. Occasional minor text stains and some toning, but really quite presentable. Moderate abrasions to the Bennett plate; the Smith plate is quite nice.

**BINDING:** Original blind-stamped dark brown cloth; spine plain without lettering (as issued) and with the lurid come-on title stamped in bold gold letters on the front board: "**MORMONISM EXPOSED BY JOHN C. BENNETT.**" Spine and board extremities expertly restored, preserving at least 90% of the original cloth. In all - for this very difficult title - **A VERY GOOD, STRONG AND TIGHT COPY.**



**FIRST EDITION.** Flake 404; Howes B358; Graff 262; Sabin 4733; Woodward 13. ON July 8, 1842," wrote David O. McKay's niece (a century after the fact),

the *Sangamo Journal* in Springfield [Illinois] published the most sensational extra of its career. John C. Bennett, next to the prophet the most celebrated figure in Nauvoo, had been excommunicated from the Mormon Church and was writing

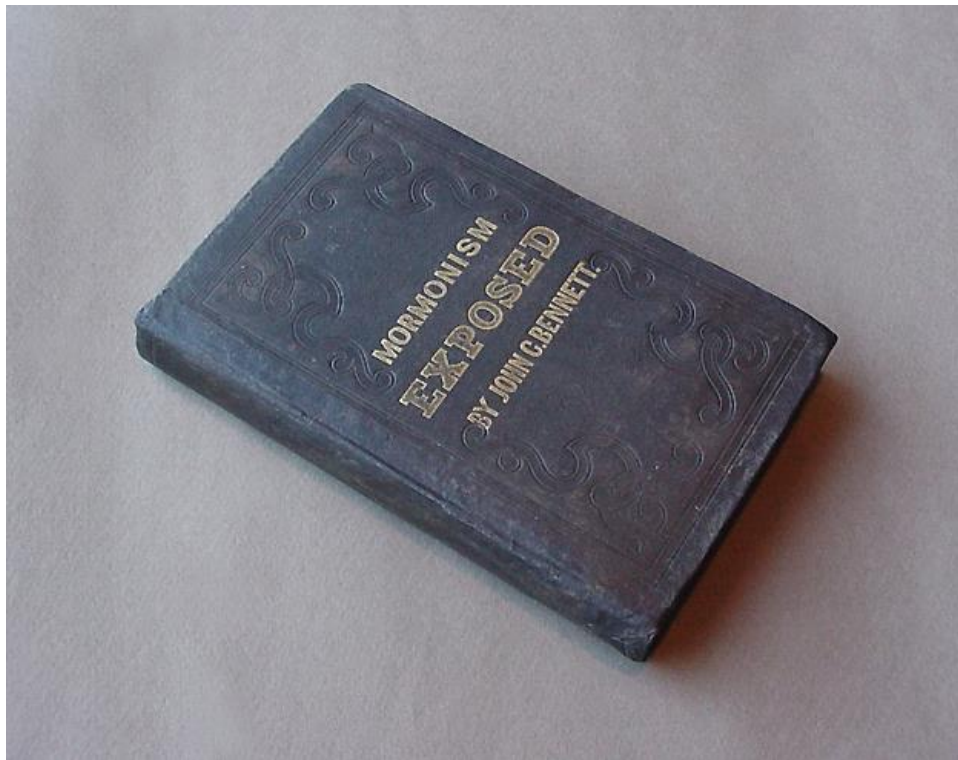
the editor a series of letters the like of which the latter, in all his years of sifting scandal, libel, and election hoaxes, had never seen before.

"I write you now from the Mormon Zion, the city of the Saints," Bennett began the first letter, "where I am threatened with death by the Holy Joe, and his Danite band of murderers." Calling the prophet everything from an outrageous libertine to a foul and polluted murderer, Bennett heaped story upon story until he made Nauvoo a name to rank with Sodom and Gomorrah. His subsequent letters were published at irregular intervals up to the end of September, when they appeared, collected and revised, in a book called *The History of the Saints: or, An Exposé of Joe Smith and Mormonism*.

The long catalogue of Bennett's accusations was republished in the leading American newspapers. "The whole thing," said the *New York Herald* on July 24, "is full of philosophy, fun, roguery, religion, truth, falsehood, fanaticism, and philosophy. Read the following extracts, put your trust in the Lord, and learn how to restrain your passions."

Bennett accused Joseph of setting up a despotism on the frontier which aimed to overthrow the Western states and establish an empire with himself as king. This was to be accomplished through the Legion, which, Bennett said (skirting his own peculiar responsibility in the matter), had secured thirty cannon and immense quantities of small arms from the state of Illinois.

[—Fawn M. Brodie, *No Man Knows My History* (NY, Alfred A. Knopf, 1945), 314]



**T**HIS was to become ONE OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL ANTI-MORMON BOOKS EVER PUBLISHED. It contained damaging accusations which included Mormon



prostitution and polygamy (spiritual wifery) and murder by the Danite band. Bennett's shocking "revelations" may have helped directly to fuel the fires of mobocracy which, within two years of this publication, culminated in the murders of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. Indeed, the effects of this book continued to hurt the Church for generations.

**ILLUSTRATIONS:** Graff and Howes provide inaccurate information on the plates, and Flake provides incomplete information. The book contains six illustrations: the fine engraved portraits of Bennett and Smith (two extra leaves, on heavier paper, not counted in the pagination), and four simple engravings (on regular paper as part of the book, counted in the pagination; one is a verso and three are rectos, [seen by their implied page numbers below]; their opposite sides are blank): *Plan of the City of Nauvoo*, including small inset views of the temple & baptismal font, p. [188]; *Daughter of Zion*, showing a large number of people in the temple, Joseph Smith wearing a miter, p. [263]; *Destroying Angel*, portraying an apparent execution by Danites in the temple, p. [269]; and *Order Lodge*, with a nude person kneeling before an altar in the temple, Hyrum Smith presiding, p. 273.

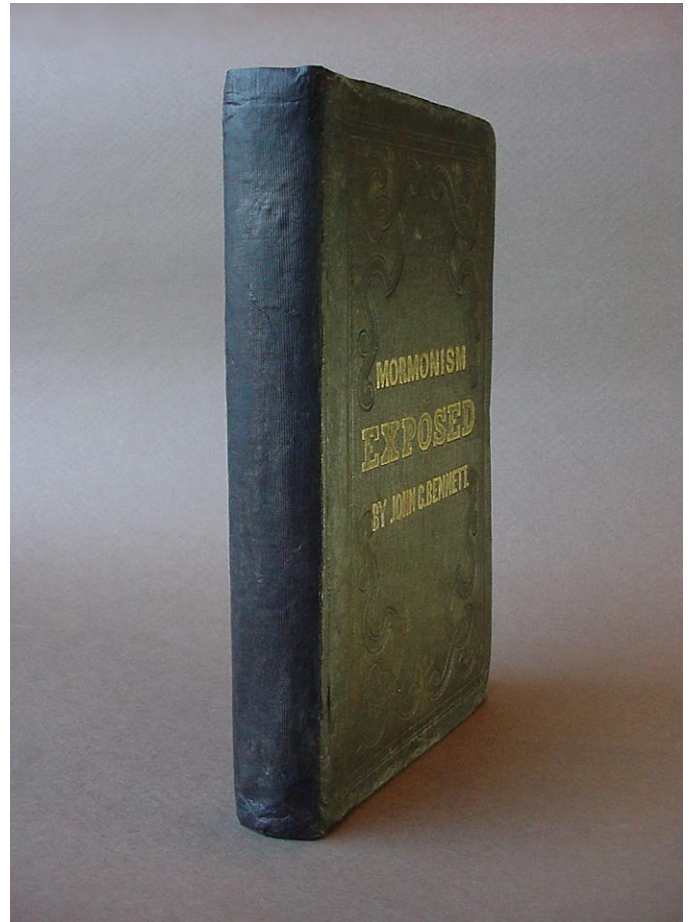
The all-important, first-published portrait of Joseph Smith is in excellent condition, with its original tissue still in place and untorn (DETAIL AT LEFT).



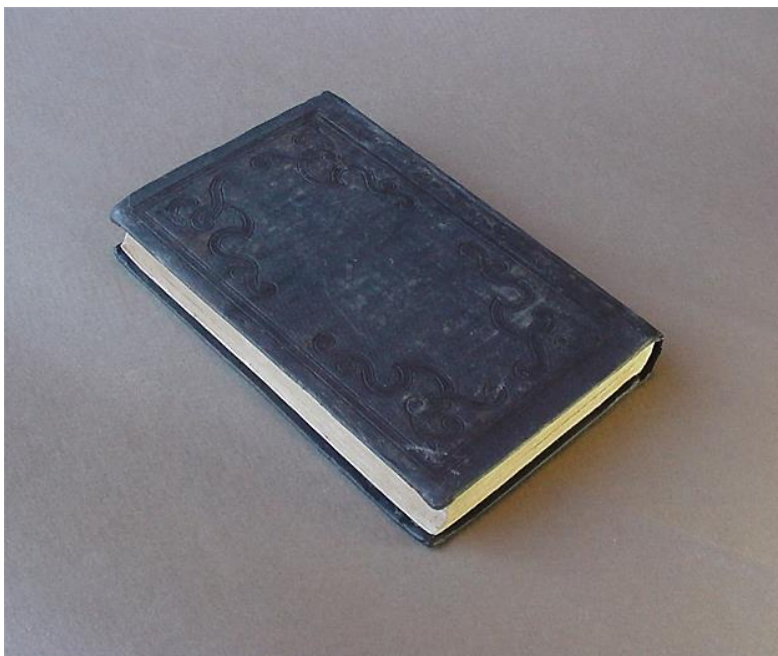
This engraved plate appears on heavy paper, between pages 56 and 57. The earliest and perhaps most accurate original portrait of Joseph had evidently been made by Sutcliffe Maudsley in Nauvoo on June 25, 1842; Joseph's own diary referred to that event. The image was obviously available to John C. Bennett, since the portrait in this book was clearly done after Maudsley, and bears that artist's name.

Incredibly, a defective example of this book brought \$1,870.00 at the famous Lyn Knight auction in Salt Lake City held on the evening of November 20, 1999 - even though its badly-worn binding had come loose and the all-important portrait of Joseph Smith was

*missing.* I would not have suggested that it should bring such a price, but sex and violence sell. For good or for evil, this book has remained a sensation for more than 170 years.



*showing the full plate and the restored spine*

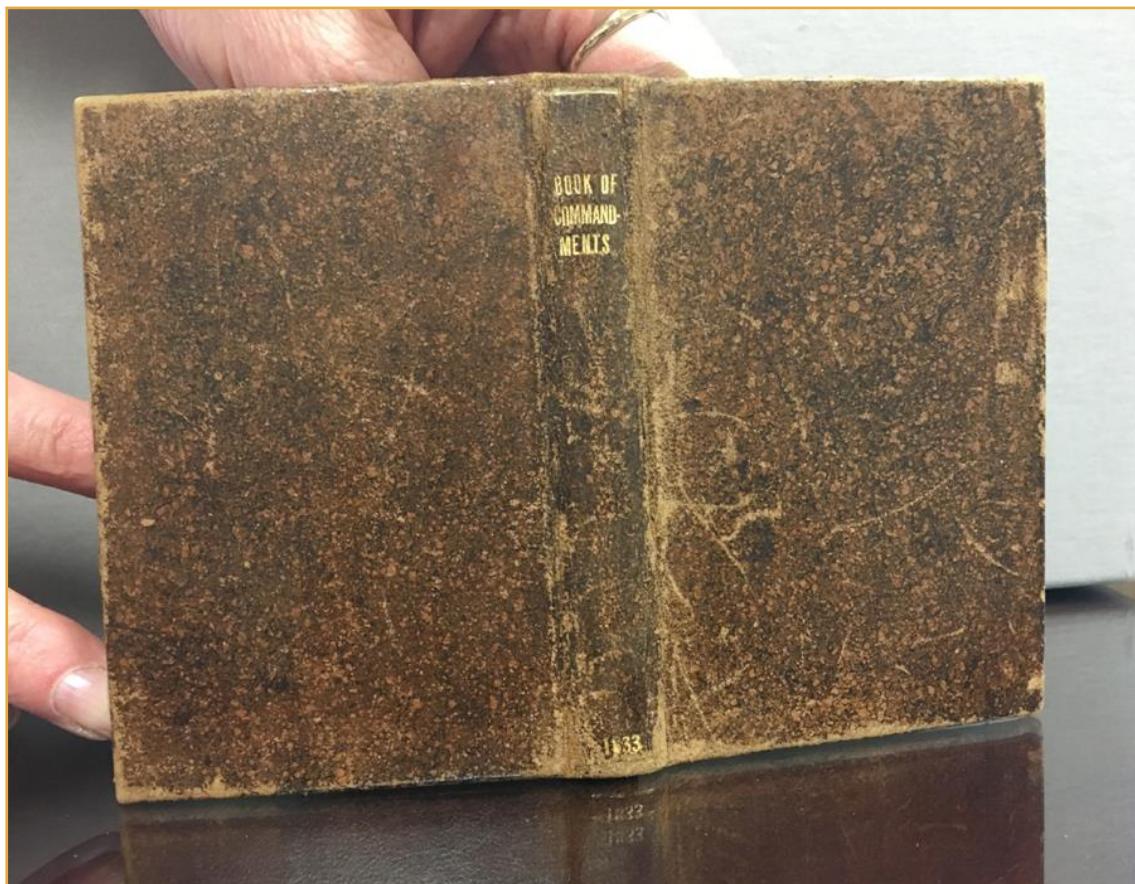


*showing the repaired back board*



EXTRAORDINARY SURVIVALS

- 4 *A BOOK OF COMMANDMENTS, for the Government of the Church of Christ, Organized According to Law, on the 6th of April, 1830. Zion: PUBLISHED BY W. W. PHELPS & CO., 1833.*



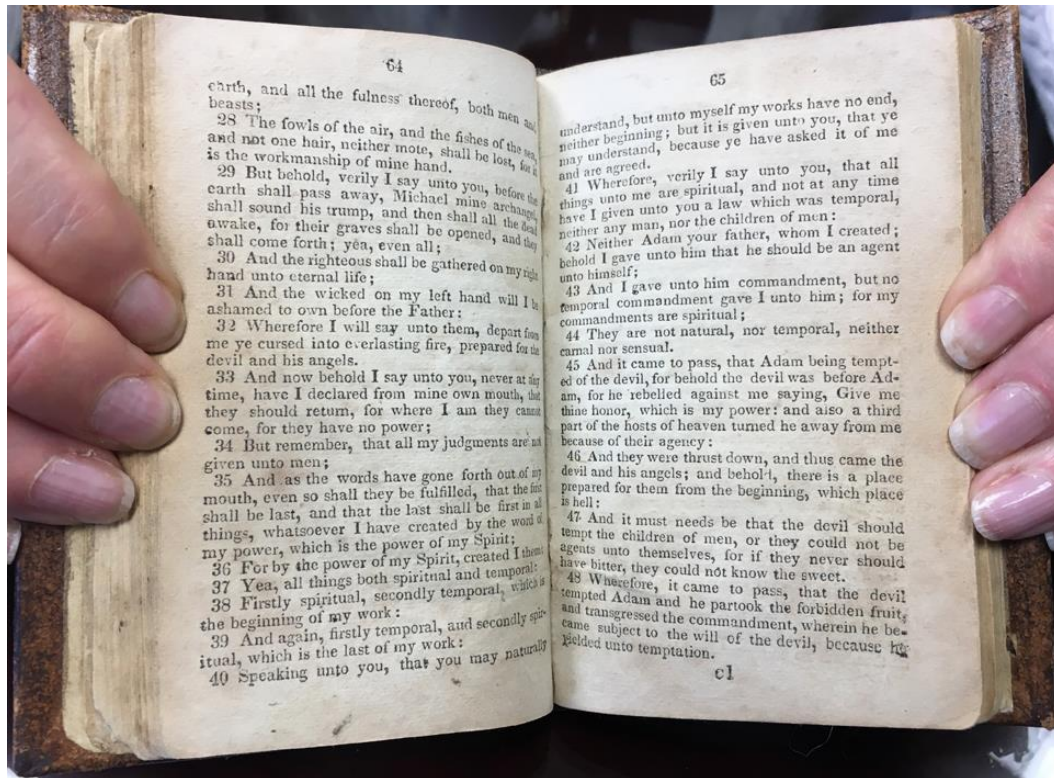
11.5 cm. 160 pp. Title within ornamental border (loss to portions of border; horizontal tear to title closed with slight typographic loss; the leaf laid down on a full-margined leaf, thus covering the copyright notice on verso of title). Collated COMPLETE. Later full sheep with plain block lettering on spine (identical to the later binding and lettering on Joseph Smith's own Book of Commandments at Community of Christ Library Archives).

**THE BOOK** and **THE FINAL MANUSCRIPT LEAF OF SCRIPTURE** used to type-set the book at the press in Independence: *the two items: \$3M*

**:: *The property of COMMUNITY OF CHRIST, Independence, Missouri* ::**  
*Price net, payable directly to Community of Christ. Subject to prior sale.*



FIRST AND ONLY contemporary edition, later altered and expanded as *Doctrine and Covenants of the Church of the Latter Day Saints . . .* (1835). Howes U.S.Iana S622 ("First book printed at Independence," "dd rarity" representing "superlatively rare books, almost unobtainable"); Crawley 8; Flake 2854; Graff 707; Streeter sale 1854; Eberstadt Catalog 115:745 (in 1940, the only Eberstadt listing); Woodward, *Bibliothica Scallawagiana* 17 (two-page description in 1880).



*For by the power of my Spirit, created I them: Yea, all things both spiritual and temporal:  
Firstly spiritual, secondly temporal, which is the beginning of my work: . . .*

CHAPTER/SECTION 29 (IN BOTH BOC AND MODERN LDS D&C)

Twenty-nine copies are known to exist, twenty of which are owned by institutions. Not held by Harvard or the American Antiquarian Society. No copies are owned by institutions outside the United States. The copy purchased by the Huntington Library in 1923 lacks one of its leaves.<sup>1</sup> The William Berrian copy at the Library of Congress has been washed nearly to oblivion, and lacks a printed portion of its title page and a portion of one other leaf.<sup>2</sup> Even the presentable copy acquired by the New York Public Library in 1908, ". . . is away from the binding completely" and deemed too fragile to show. "There are only a few remaining threads holding the text block together and many of the gatherings are loose."<sup>3</sup>

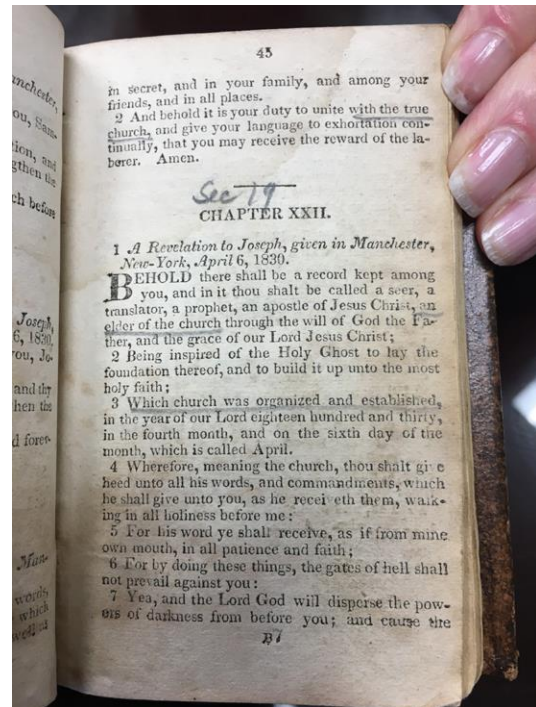
In the twenty-first century, two copies have appeared in catalogs, ONLY ONE OF WHICH HAD A TITLE PAGE. The first example lacked its title and had eleven pages

shaved with slight loss of text or pagination, yet brought \$391,000 at Christie's (New York) on October 29, 2001.<sup>4</sup> A second, complete copy then appeared in a prominent bookseller's catalog in 2008 at \$1,700,000.<sup>5</sup> Four years later, the Christie's copy, now advertised with a facsimile title page, was listed at \$1,500,000.<sup>6</sup>

**T**HE BOOK OF COMMANDMENTS is a celebrated American frontier high-point of legendary rarity, ASSEMBLED FROM UNBOUND SHEETS RESCUED BY GIRLS FLEEING A MOB WHICH DESTROYED THE MORMON PRESS at Independence, Missouri, terminating production of this book on July 20, 1833.

". . . [W]e ran and gathered up all we could carry in our arms," wrote Mary Rollins Lightner . . .

As we turned away, two of the mob got down off the house and called for us to stop, but we ran as fast as we could, through a gap in the fence into a large corn field, and the two men after us. We ran a long way in the field, laid the papers on the ground, then laid down on top of them. The corn was very high and thick. The hunted all around us, but did not see us.



The two sisters, aged twelve and fourteen, eventually found their way out of the field. They carried Joseph Smith's printed revelations to "an old log stable" where "Sister Phelps and family" were improvising shelter as the mob razed their home and printing office nearby.<sup>7</sup> Shortly afterward, a twenty-year-old man rescued additional sheets which the mob had stashed in another rude structure. "I ran my hand into a crack between the logs," recounted John Taylor,

& pulled out a few at a time until I got as many as I could carry, when I was discovered. A dozen men surrounded me and commenced throwing stones at me and I shouted out "Oh my God must I be stoned to death like Stephen for the sake of the word of the Lord." The Lord gave me strength & skill to elude them and make my escape without being hit by a stone. I delivered the copies to Bp. Partridge who said I had done a good work . . .<sup>8</sup>

:: OFFERED HERE TOGETHER WITH ::



**T**HE ACTUAL MANUSCRIPT LEAF OF REVELATIONS USED TO SET THE LAST PAGE OF TYPE IN THE BOOK OF COMMANDMENTS before the mob descended upon the Mormon printing office and tore it to the ground.<sup>9</sup> The typesetter's mark around the word "Ephraim" designates the end of Signature E.

All copies of the book remain incomplete beyond this point to the present day. No more of the text was printed in the Book of Commandments, and the subsequent verse numbers still wait upon the sheet . . .

to pass in its time; <sup>41</sup> wherefore be not weary in well doing, for ye are laying the foundation of a great work, & out of small things proceedeth that which is great. <sup>42</sup> Behold the Lord requireth the heart & a willing mind; <sup>43</sup> the willing & obedient shall eat the good of the Land of Zion in their last days. <sup>44</sup> The rebellious shall be cut off out of the Land of Zion, shall be cut away & shall not inherit the Land. <sup>45</sup> For verily I say that the rebellious are not of the blood of Ephraim. <sup>46</sup> Behold I say unto you, they shall be plucked out. <sup>47</sup> Behold the Lord hath made my Church in these last days like unto a sieve, setting me on a hill, or in an high place, to judge the nations; for if I shall come to pass, that the inhabitants of Zion shall judge all things, & all laws & hypotheses shall be proved by them; <sup>48</sup> they which are not of the blood of Ephraim shall be known, & I am the Judge & his councillors, if they are not faithful in their stewardships, shall be condemned, & all men shall be plucked in their stead. <sup>49</sup> Behold I say unto you, that Zion shall flourish, & the glory of the Lord shall be upon her, & she shall be an ensign unto the people. <sup>50</sup> There shall come unto her out of every nation under heaven. <sup>51</sup> The days shall come, when the nations of the earth shall trouble because of her, & shall fear, because of her desirable ones; the Lord hath spoken it, amen.

Zion at Kirtland September the 11<sup>th</sup> 1831

A Revelation to the Apostle John Dec 29<sup>th</sup> 1831

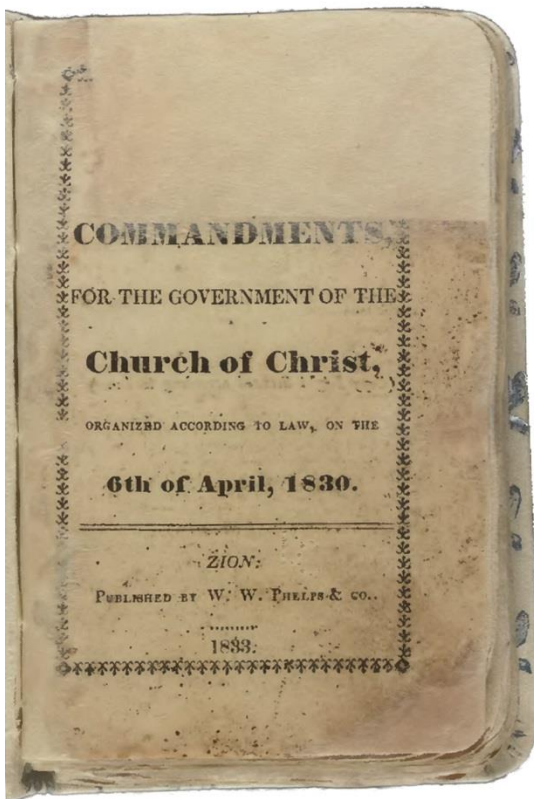
Behold thou saith the Lord unto you my servant William (W.) Miller (W.) Miller, are you in as much as you have turned away from your iniquities, & have returned my truth, with the Lord your Redeemer, the Saviour of the World, of as many as believe in my name; <sup>1</sup> verily I say unto you, blessed are you for remaining in my covenant, even the fullness of my gospel, and faith unto the rebellion of men, that they might have life, & be made partakers of the glory which <sup>are</sup> to be revealed in the last days, as it was written by the Prophets & Apostles in days of old. <sup>2</sup> Verily I say unto you, my servant that you are clean but not all; <sup>3</sup> for therefore of those things which are not pleasing in my sight, saith the Lord, for the Lord will show <sup>them</sup> unto you. <sup>4</sup> Behold I will show unto you what I will concerning you, or what I will concerning you. <sup>5</sup> Behold, verily I say unto you, that it is my will that you should proclaim my Gospel from land to land, & from city to city; <sup>6</sup> you are those whom



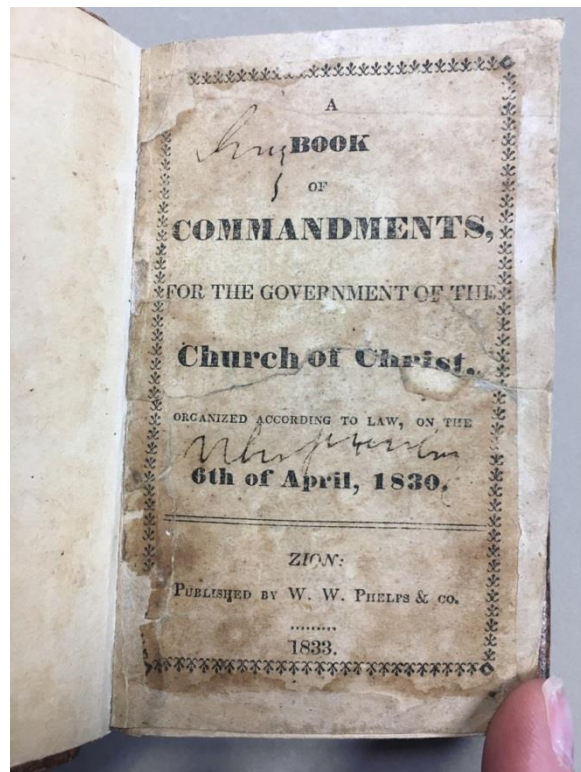
THE MANUSCRIPT LEAF is written in the hand of **JOHN WHITMER** (Joseph Smith's scribe and officially-designated Church historian), **with the words "pertaining to Zion" above line 12 added later in the hand of Joseph Smith. Four more words are added by Smith** on the verso of the leaf.

This is ONE OF FOUR LEAVES which are 1) still extant but 2) separated FROM THE ORIGINAL BOOK OF COMMANDMENTS AND REVELATIONS carried by Oliver Cowdery and John Whitmer to Independence, Missouri at the end of 1831 to print the Book of Commandments. View that priceless artifact [online here](#), and published in color in the Joseph Smith Papers, *Revelations and Translations, Manuscript Revelation Books*, Facsimile Edition, edited by Robin Scott Jensen, Robert J. Woodford and Steven C. Harper (Salt Lake City: Church Historian's Press, 2009); see pp. 194-97 for the manuscript leaf [its pp. 111-12] which is now included here.

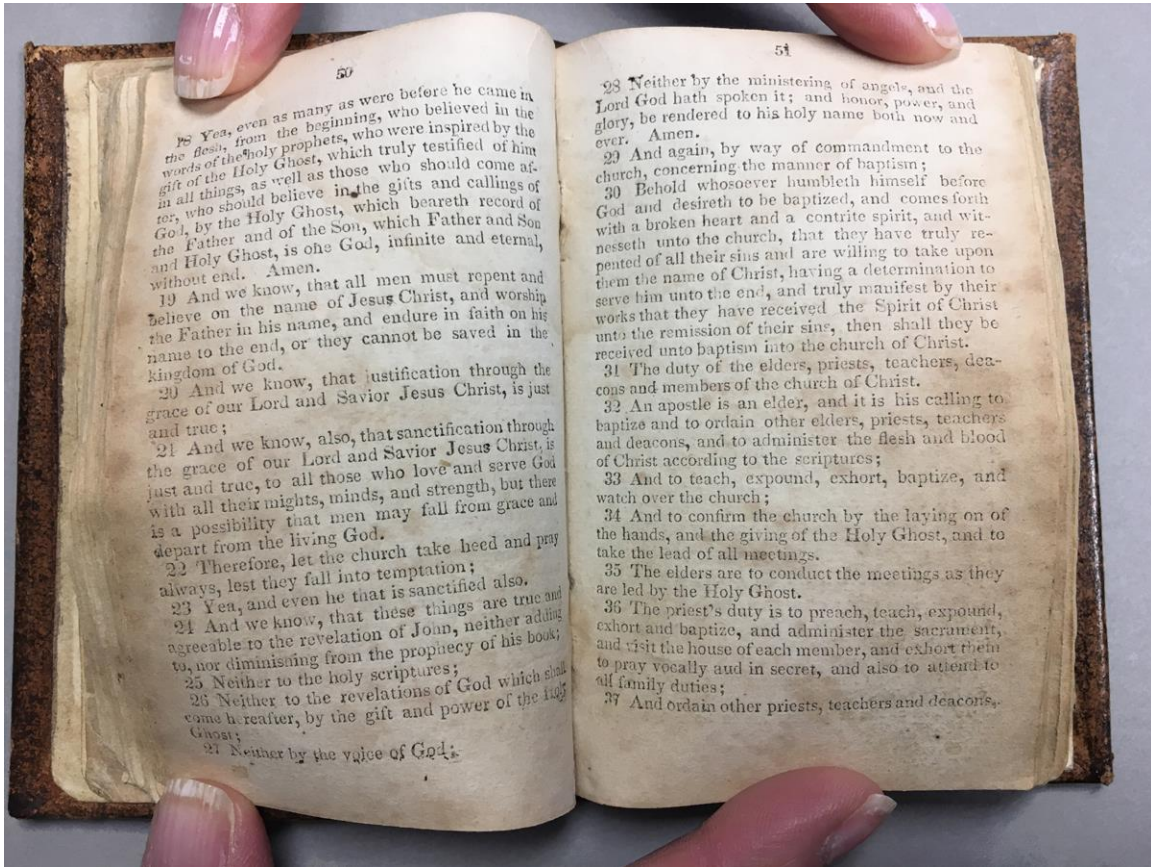
**T**HE DISCOVERY OR OFFERING OF ANY BOOK OF COMMANDMENTS is a noted event, and its text includes certain revelations pronounced by Joseph Smith as early as 1828, before the Book of Mormon was dictated. For purposes of comparison, the complete Book of Commandments which is now offered for sale is shown at right, beside the heavily washed incomplete copy owned by the Library of Congress (at left) . . .



*Library of Congress*



*Community of Christ*

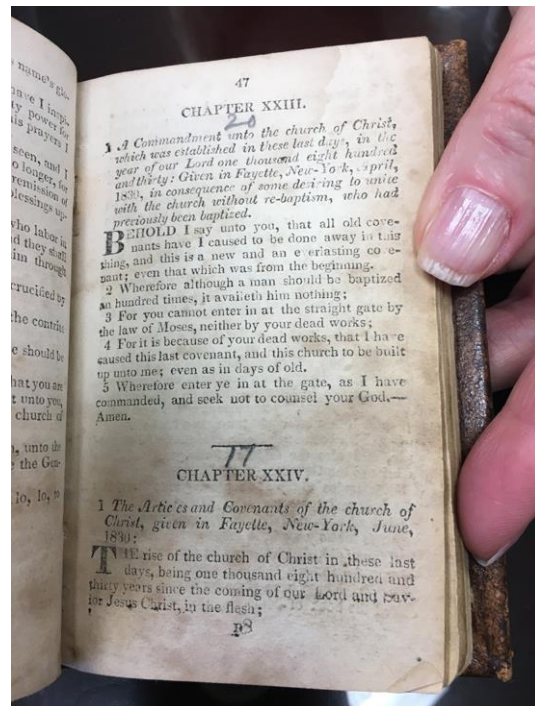


Pages 50-51, photographed March 27, 2018 by Community of Christ

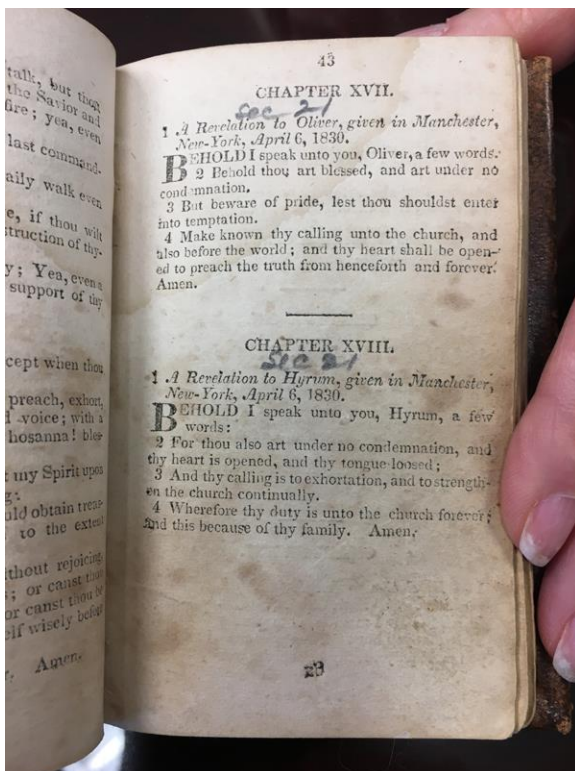
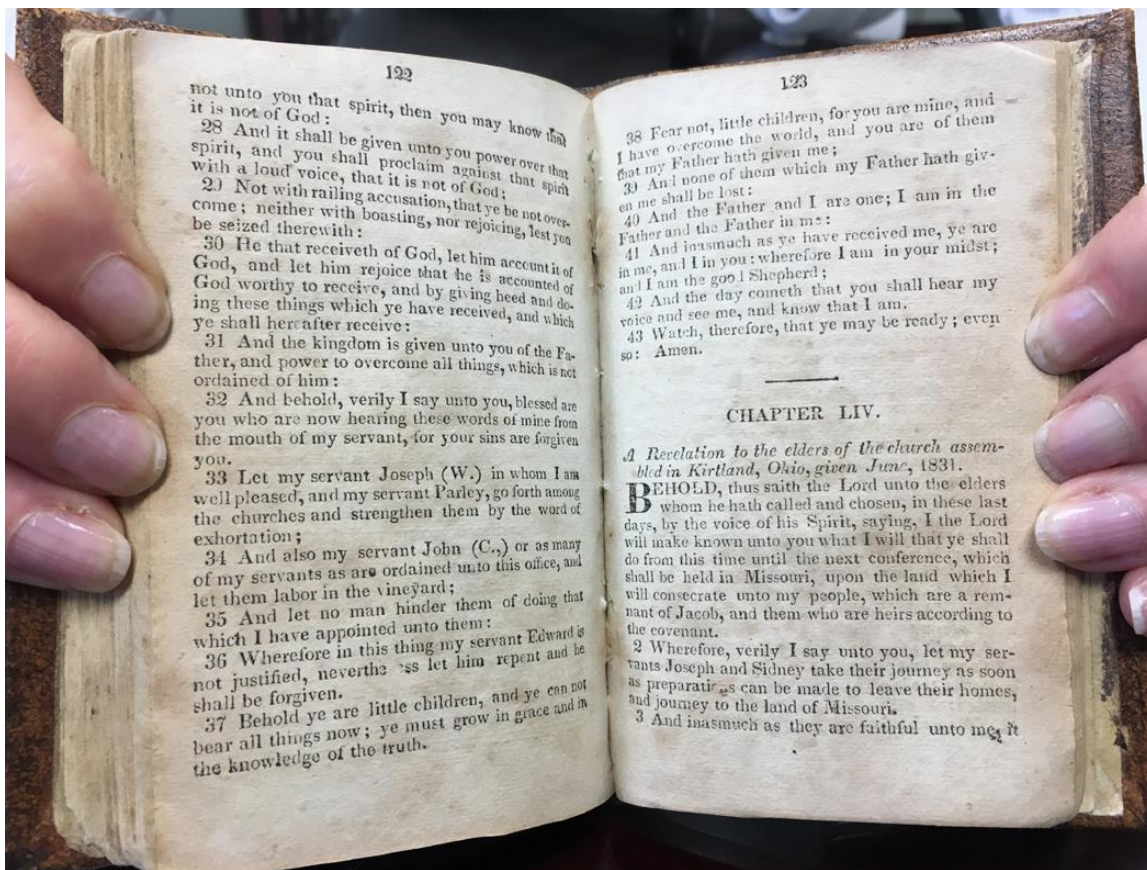
*And we know, that these things are true and agreeable to the revelation of John, neither adding to, nor diminishing from the prophecy of his book; Neither to the holy scriptures; Neither to the **revelations of God which shall come hereafter**, by the gift and power of the Holy Ghost; . . .*

[Chapter XXIV:24-26 (emphasis added), later re-worded as modern LDS Doctrine and Covenants 20:35, from the "Revelation of Church Organization and Government, given through Joseph Smith the Prophet, April 1830."]

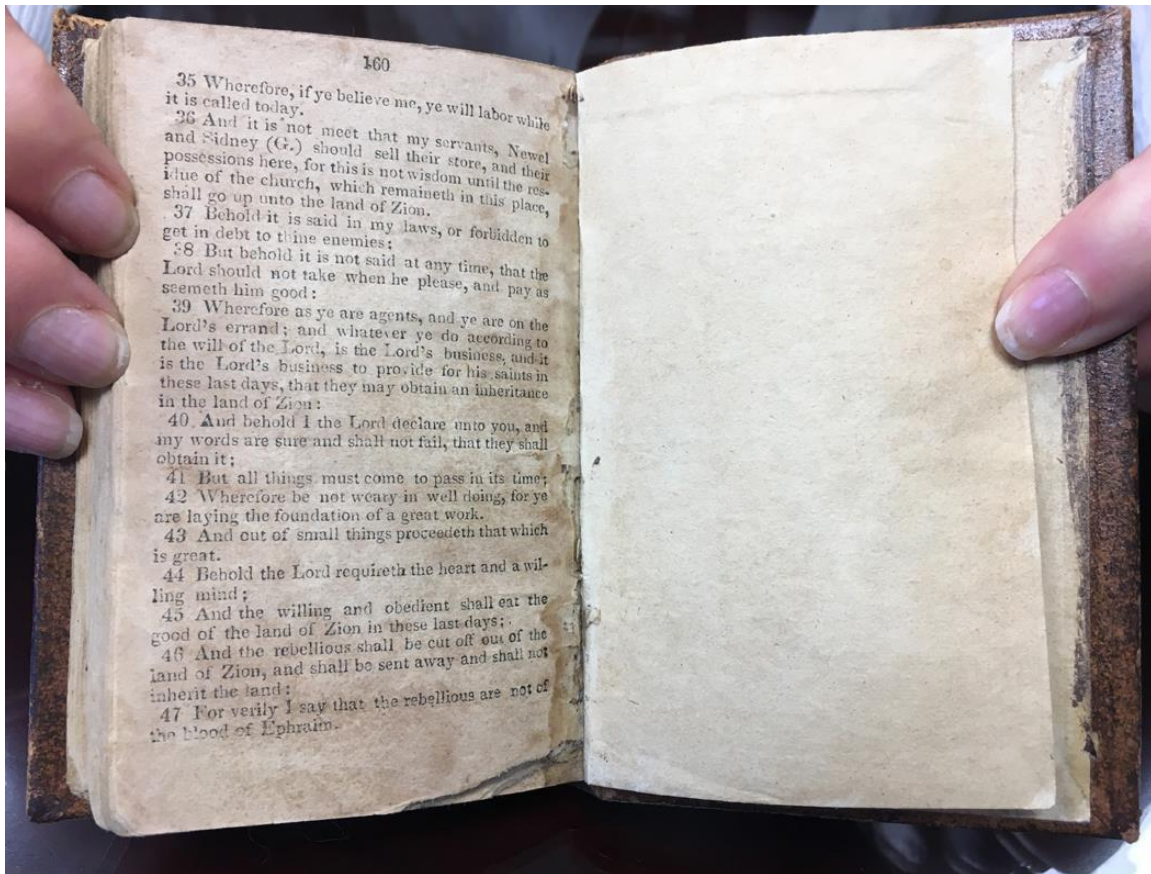
*The Articles and Covenants of the Church of Christ, now LDS D&C Section 20.*







Revelations to Oliver Cowdery and Hyrum Smith, April 6, 1830. (now combined in LDS D&C 23:1-3)



At this point the mob broke into the printing shop of W. W. Phelps, and the Book of Commandments ended. Verses 41-47 (end) seen here were typeset from the manuscript leaf which accompanies the book.

## PROVENANCE

- A. This Book of Commandments bears the name and evident pencil markings of **HENRY ALFRED STEBBINS** (1844-1920) who served for more than thirty years as the Secretary and Recorder of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (now Community of Christ, Independence, Missouri). The word "Gift" is added below his name on the inside front board of the binding, and such a gesture would have been consistent with his long and unselfish dedication to his faith.



". . . I was a poor thing," he would later muse of the years following his arduous Civil War service, "and also had no courage nor confidence in my ability. . . Brother Joseph Smith [III] gave me cheer and comfort by his friendship and gospel love, manifested in word and deed."

Stebbins served as a missionary in company with David Hyrum Smith, youngest son of Joseph Smith Jr., and traveled and ministered widely at his own expense - during which time he may very possibly have received this book from some grateful member of the Reorganized Church who appreciated his service. Throughout this period, however, Henry suffered from ill health and ultimately settled into clerical and scholarly work and writing, in which he felt more qualified and content. "But it was a never-ending work," according to his autobiography,

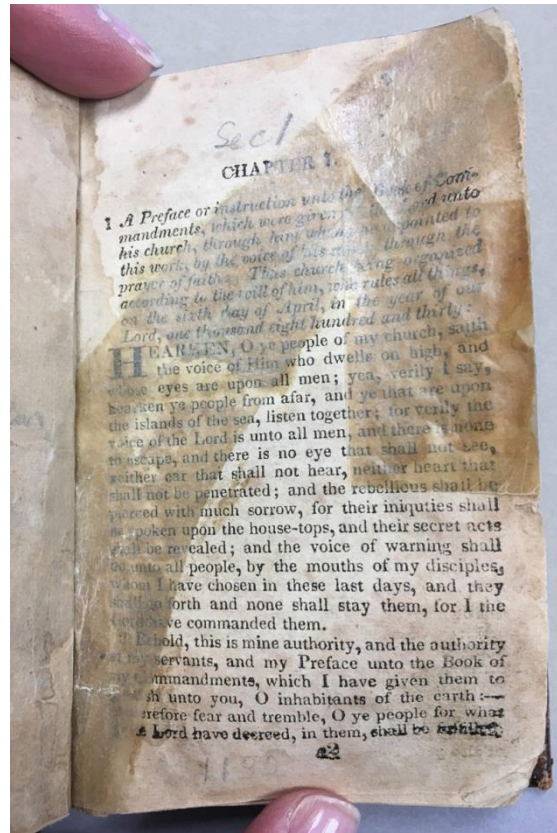


and my interest in it was so intense that often I wrote on the books or the correspondence until eleven and even twelve o'clock at night. Usually I was out preaching through the summer and then tried to make up for that by writing each night (as well as by day) through the winter when I should have taken rest and conserved my strength. . . .

I also served as church secretary twenty-two years from 1874 to 1896, making and correcting each year complete records of all the quorums of the church from the presidency to the deacons. Also I made scrap books of the published minutes of all General Conferences, down until such were published in pamphlet form, with index. How I endured it all I do not know unless the Lord specially blessed me with strength. A revelation that Joseph gave to me April 19, 1890 said that my labors and sacrifices for the church and the church records were accepted and approved of God, and that the Spirit of the Lord had watched over me and blessed my labors; . . .<sup>10</sup>

Stebbins' Book of Commandments shows underlining in various places throughout the book. Pages 101 and 103 have X's marked. Pencil markings beside a number of chapter headings, evidently in Henry's hand, supply "Section" numbers corresponding to revelations adapted from the Book of Commandments in the 1864 first RLDS edition of the Doctrine and Covenants.<sup>11</sup>

IMAGE AT RIGHT: the first page of text (p. [3]), the only leaf bearing old library-style paper repairs (*which a conservator can probably remove, greatly improving the appearance of the page*). Also exhibiting Stebbins' characteristic capital "S" seen in other pencil notes in the book as well. The remainder of the text is in much more presentable condition, as shown in the double-page spread illustrated further above.



This volume has long resided in the Library Archives of Community of Christ. In 1981, it was traded temporarily to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Salt Lake City in exchange for the famed (but ultimately spurious) succession blessing text of Joseph Smith upon the head of his young son Joseph Smith III. Its particular history thus partakes not only of noble self-sacrifice, but of the picaresque.<sup>12</sup>

- B. The **MANUSCRIPT TYPESETTER'S LEAF** accompanying this book is a treasure of rustic American publishing history. It was at one time **THE PROPERTY OF DAVID WHITMER** (1805-1888), one of the Three Witnesses of the Book of Mormon. Whitmer inherited four leaves of the manuscript Book of Commandments and Revelations ("Revelation Book 1," otherwise preserved in Salt Lake City) either from his brother John Whitmer –or alternately, from Oliver Cowdery (scribe of the Book of Mormon) along with the Printer's Manuscript of the Book of Mormon and the legendary Whitmer copy of the "Anthon Transcript" showing hieroglyphics supposed to have been transcribed by Joseph Smith from the gold tablets in 1828.

David Whitmer's papers, above, went to his grandson GEORGE W. SCHWEICH (1853-1926) who sold them to the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter



Day Saints - now Community of Christ - on April 19, 1903. They have remained in the Library Archives of Community of Christ to the present day (except for the Printer's Manuscript of the Book of Mormon, acquired by the LDS Church on September 18, 2017).

By unexpected fortune, the earliest of the four stray leaves from the Book of Commandments and Revelations manuscript which went to David Whitmer (and to the Reorganized Church in 1903) happens to be the final leaf used in Independence to typeset the last leaf printed of the Book of Commandments.

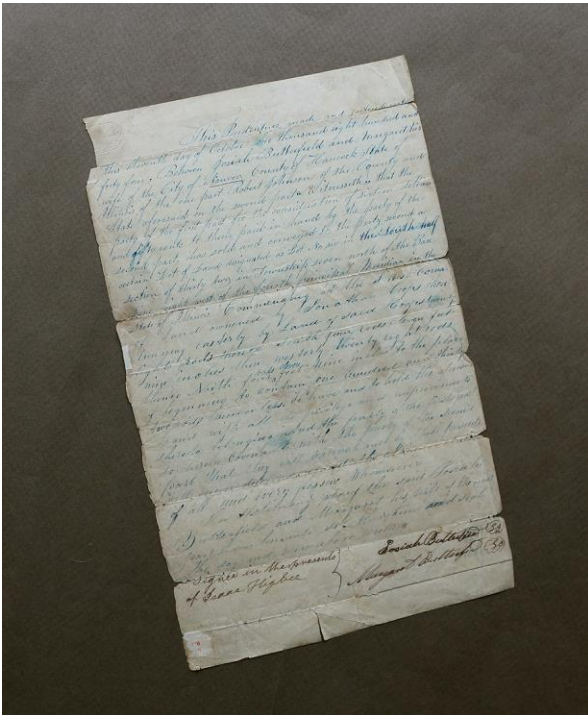
IT IS A RARE EVENT to buy or sell a Book of Commandments. To do so with one of its manuscript leaves has occurred but once, nearly one hundred twenty years ago.



*Margaret Butterfield*

the mother of the LAWRENCE SISTERS conveys property  
"voluntarily, freely and without compulsion of her said husband."

- 5 BUTTERFIELD, Josiah and wife Margaret [Major LAWRENCE] BUTTERFIELD. Manuscript LAND INDENTURE SIGNED. Also SIGNED three times (once in the text) by Isaac HIGBEE, Justice of the Peace. Hancock County, Illinois, October 11, 1844.



31½ X 19 cm. (approx. 12½ X 7½ inches). Two pages on one tall leaf, written in blue and brown ink. Browned uniformly with moderate stains. SEPARATING AT SEVERAL FOLDS and with a little blank-paper edge-loss or wear, but textually complete. condition noted: \$1,500

Conveying property (apparently in Nauvoo) to one Robert Johnson for \$16.50. ". . . Lot No. six in the South half section of thirty two in Township seven north of the Base Line eight west of the fourth principal Meridian in the State of Illinois. . . . to contain one hundred and thirty two [square] rods more

or less." Signed at the bottom by Josiah Butterfield and his wife Margaret Butterfield. Signed as witness by Isaac Higbee. On the verso, Higbee attests the Butterfield signatures, signing and writing his own name in the text. Hancock County, November 5, 1844.

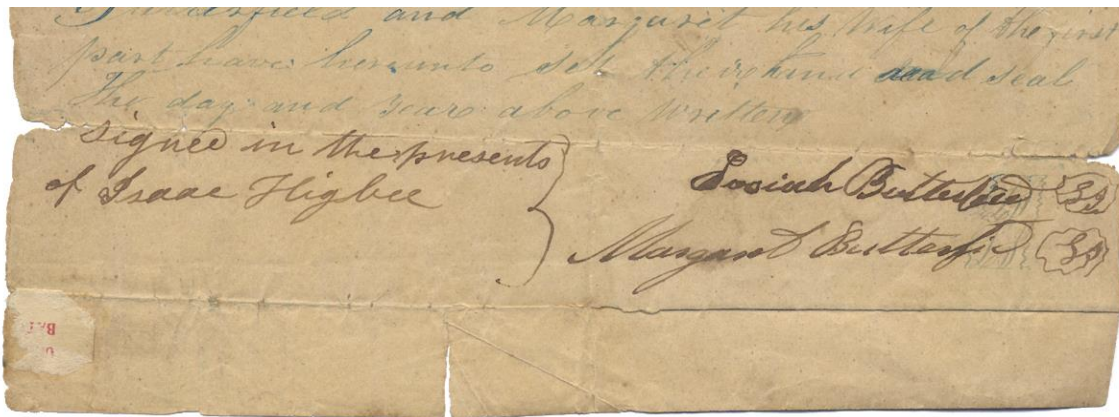
Using typical form, Higbee specifies that the wife did not sign under duress . . .

. . . the said Margaret having having [sic] been by me made acquainted with the contents of the said Deed and examined seperate and apart from her said husband, acknowledged that she had executed the same and relinquished her dower to the premises therein conveyed voluntarily, freely and without compulsion of her said husband.



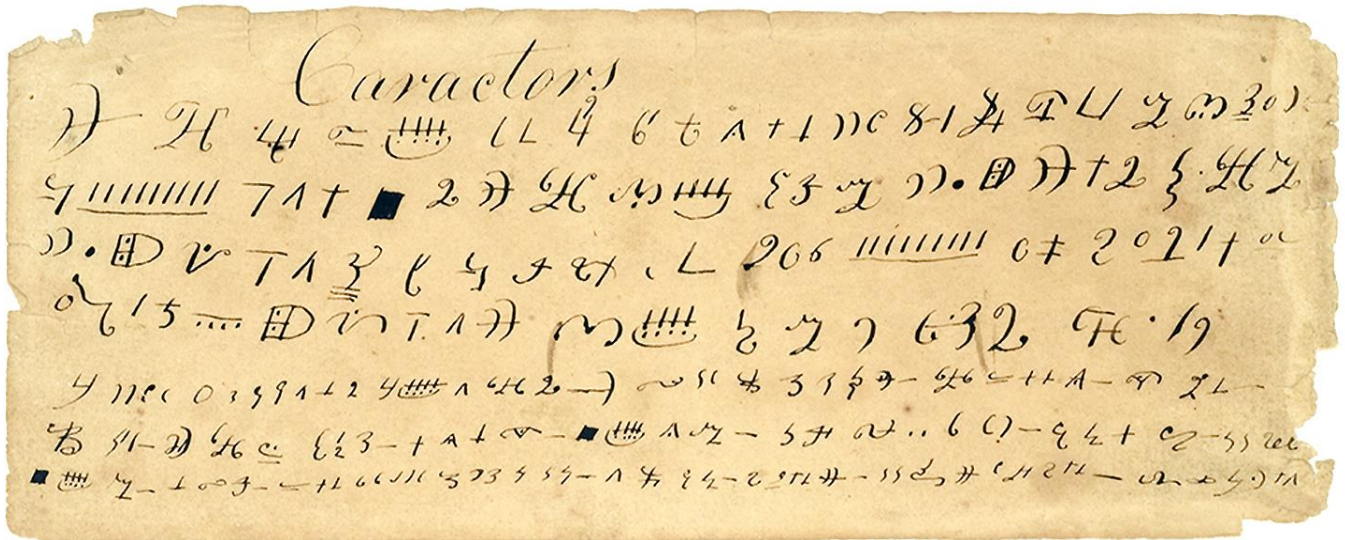
**F**OUR DAYS before [JOSIAH BUTTERFIELD](#) signed this deed, he was excommunicated (for at least the second time) “for unexplained reasons. However, he was rebaptized, apparently, within the year.” –Todd Compton, *In Sacred Loneliness: The Plural Wives of Joseph Smith*. (Salt Lake City: Signature Books, 1997), 477. **THE DAY AFTER [MARGARET](#) ALSO SIGNED THIS DEED, her daughters [MARIA](#) and [SARAH LAWRENCE](#) who had lived as plural wives of Joseph Smith** were reportedly “sealed for time to Brigham Young (according to Young family traditions) and to Heber C. Kimball, respectively . . .” (ibid.)

Money was involved when Margaret’s first husband [EDWARD LAWRENCE](#) had died in 1839, but Margaret needed a guardian for the estate, and her teenaged daughters eventually moved in with Joseph and Emma Smith in late spring 1843. According to Emily Dow Partridge (another teen “bride” of Smith that season), “Emma, about this time [May 1843], gave her husband two other wives—Maria and Sarah Lawrence.’ This was during the period when Joseph had convinced Emma to permit him to have plural wives on condition that she could choose them, so it is entirely possible that she gave her permission for these marriages, as Emily asserts. Little or nothing further is known of the Lawrence-Smith marriages.” (Compton, 475)



It was the usual complicated mess, and THE RARE AUTOGRAPHS PRESENTED HERE offer an incidental remnant from that scandalous family dynamic. For further reading, see Compton, Chapter 21, “Dark Sisters,” as well as endless commentary on the Internet. [ISAAC HIGBEE](#) was a Nauvoo bishop and Justice of the Peace. He went west in 1848 and became **the first Stake President in Provo, Utah Territory** (1851-52).

*the earliest surviving copy*



Photograph by Val Brinkerhoff © 2020 COMMUNITY OF CHRIST

- 6 "**Caractors**" written on an oblong piece of paper now measuring 8 X 21 cm. (approximately 3¼ X 8¼ inches). Verso blank. Fayette, New York? Ca. 1829-31?

Professionally conserved and encapsulated between sheets of edge-sealed archival polyester. Preserved from its inception to the present day by Church of Christ founders, heirs and successive institutions. *the original artifact: \$7.5M*

**I**CONIC ARTIFACT on paper, created ca. 1830 by Book of Mormon witness John Whitmer (1802-78) to illustrate writings which Joseph Smith told Martin Harris he had copied from the original engraved tablets of the Book of Mormon for consultation with scholars in New York City in 1828.

**The original "ANTHON TRANSCRIPT" no longer exists.** Instead, the famous and humble-looking slip of paper offered here is THE EARLIEST COPY that is known to survive. *It is the closest we can come to the Golden Plates . . .*

VIEW ONLINE with detailed scholarly analysis by the editors of the JOSEPH SMITH PAPERS at:

<http://www.josephsmithpapers.org/paper-summary/appendix-2-document-1-characters-copied-by-john-whitmer-circa-1829-1831/1#historical-intro>

**:: The property of COMMUNITY OF CHRIST, Independence, Missouri ::**  
*Price net, payable directly to Community of Christ. Subject to prior sale.*





*Peter Whitmer Sr. home (reconstruction), Fayette, Seneca County, New York. Photograph by Rick Grunder, ca. 1989.*

THIS CRUCIAL SURVIVING REMNANT – likely copied at the Whitmer cabin around the end of 1830 by Joseph Smith's official scribe and historian from the now-lost "Anthon Transcript" – IS AN AMERICAN TREASURE. It enjoys renown and cultural significance extending beyond the parameters of any single religion.

"ONCE IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY," wrote John Greenleaf Whittier in the 1840s, "we were to have a Yankee prophet. And we have had him in Joe Smith." The artifact now offered here has been photographed and illustrated since the later nineteenth century, and carries an almost legendary fame. It is the undisputed earliest source for examples of purported characters engraved on the golden plates from which Joseph Smith claimed to translate the Book of Mormon. For a thorough itemization with full historical background, see *The Joseph Smith Papers. Documents. Volume 1* (2013), Appendix 2: "Copies of Book of Mormon Characters," 353-367.

## PROVENANCE

CREATED BY JOHN WHITMER, ca. 1829-31. Assistant Church Historian Andrew Jenson wrote that, while John Whitmer never denied his testimony of the Book of Mormon, he "refused to deliver up the Church documents in his possession to the proper authorities which gave occasion for quite a severe letter from Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon. The records, however, have never been obtained; they are still [1901] in the custody of the Whitmers or their relatives,

who reside in Richmond, Ray county, Mo.” –*Latter-Day Saint Biographical Encyclopedia*, Volume I (Salt Lake City: Andrew Jenson History Company, 1901), 252.

John Whitmer died at Far West, Missouri on July 11, 1878. "This document" (explain the editors of the Joseph Smith Papers regarding the "Caractors" slip now at hand) . . .

was in the possession of David Whitmer at the time of his death in 1888. It is unknown when or from whom Whitmer acquired it. He probably acquired it from his brother John, who created it, or he may have received the document from Oliver Cowdery, who also gave Whitmer the printer's manuscript of the Book of Mormon and other early church documents shortly before Cowdery's death in 1850. John Whitmer is known to have possessed this document or a similar document by 1875—on loan from David Whitmer.

After David Whitmer's death, the document was passed to his son David J. Whitmer, and eventually to George Schweich, David Whitmer's grandson.

About the end of 1899, the manuscript was in the possession of William E. Benjamin, a collector and dealer of autographs and rare books in New York, though Schweich still owned it.

By 1902, the first presidency of the RLDS church authorized the purchase of this document, the Book of Mormon printer's manuscript, and other papers.

[Michael Hubbard MacKay *et al.*, *The Joseph Smith Papers. Documents. Volume 1: July 1828–June 1831* (Salt Lake City: The Church Historian's Press, 2013) 358 (here separated into paragraphs for ease of reading)]

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**A simple Internet search** will show how widely known and frequently-illustrated this famous remnant of paper has become in both national and regional history. Click [HERE](#) to *view AN ARRAY OF ARTICLES AND IMAGES online*.

*For a more extensive history of the Anthon Transcript, the people involved, and early understandings of these symbols and the artifact now offered for sale, click [HERE](#) for my eighteen-page illustrated PDF.*



a new discovery from the author of  
*The Fate of Madame La Tour ?*

- 7 **THE COMMERCIAL BULLETIN.** (Newspaper, *Published every Saturday morning.* Boston: Curtis Guild & Co., Publishers). UNBROKEN RUN OF 33 CONSECUTIVE ISSUES, March 6 – October 16, 1886 [Volume XXVIII; whole nos. 1417-49].

Large folio, 80 X 64 cm. (31½ X 25¼ inches). Two leaves per issue, except that the issue for October 2 includes a third leaf with its own identical masthead, containing illustrated advertising material and articles. Thus, 134 pages in all. Very carefully collated COMPLETE, for this period. *the set of issues: \$1,200*

Neatly disbound as an integral group (still together). Very good, but with the medium toning, medium edge wear and medium brittleness of paper frequently seen in newsprint from that decade (though not so brittle as to preclude handling and use, if done with care). Should eventually be deacidified.

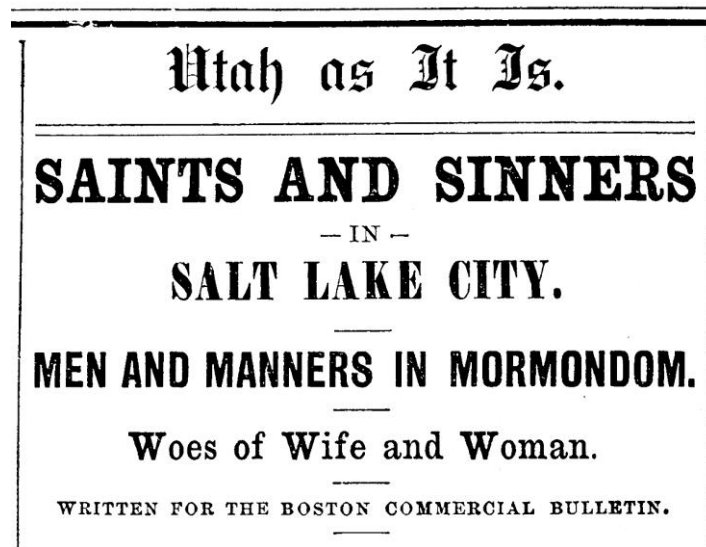


AN EXTRA TABLE BROUGHT TO BEAR – NOTE THE 12-INCH SILVER RULER, AT RIGHT

**EXTREMELY RARE.** After carefully checking each individual library holding record available online through OCLC, the Library of Congress, the LDS Church History Library and other sources, I find **ONLY ONE LIKELY LOCATION FOR ANY OTHER ORIGINALS** of these issues: at the Boston Public Library. Many libraries hold runs of this newspaper from other periods (before and after) - or microfilm copies for this 1886 period - but they seem to have discarded their 1880s originals

at some point, perhaps after microfilming. This was consistent with certain library standards of earlier decades, particularly involving such large and unwieldy issues as the ones now at hand.

**O**RIGINAL TO THIS NEWSPAPER, each and every issue contains a FRONT-PAGE installment **WRITTEN SPECIFICALLY FOR THIS PROMINENT EASTERN WEEKLY** of an ANONYMOUS DOCUMENTARY-STYLE **NOVEL** with plenty of pathos, entitled *SAINTS AND SINNERS IN SALT LAKE CITY* . . .



The set of issues offered here contains **THE COMPLETE NOVEL**, with each and every numbered installment from beginning to end (carefully checked). Most issues contain two full, front-page columns of the book; I noticed a half-dozen issues with only single-column installments. Based on my large sample count, I calculate that this novel contains **approximately 102,000 words**.

For purposes of this description, I tested approximately fifty distinctive phrases on Google (at least one example from every installment, sometimes several). I was "happily disappointed," initially, not to find a single correspondence with any previously-digitized passage on the Internet. The first overt clue to authorship which I noticed occurred in the issue for May 22, 1886 (installment XII of the book) when the newspaper added a byline to its running front-page title block: "**By a Fifteen years' Resident Under Mormon Government.**"

The next clue jumped out two issues later (June 5, installment XIV) in a section entitled "Exposure of Initiation." There, for the first time, some of my text samplings finally appeared on Google. They came from the temple ceremony exposé appendix of Cornelia Paddock's anti-polygamy novel of 1881, *The fate of Madame La Tour. A tale of Great Salt Lake*.



Continuing the process through the remainder of the novel, I found three more examples from *Madame La Tour* (with adaptations, integrated into this newer work), but also at least one other segment (on August 28, installment XXVI) from Cornelia's earlier book, *In the Toils; or, Martyrs of the Latter Days*. By Mrs. A. G. Paddock (1879). (I did not notice anything from her shorter 1881 contribution, *Saved at last from among the Mormons*. By Mrs. A. G. Paddock. However, I was only spot-checking, and even that process required several tedious hours, half of them spent walking back and forth from the computer to the huge newspaper on the table, there squinting to memorize the next phrase to check online, one at a time.)

**A**DMITTEDLY, THIS NEWLY-DISCOVERED TEXT will require dedicated literary analysis to identify who wrote it. It may be slow and tedious labor, not merely because of the challenging expanse of the huge pages and tiny type, but also because this strikes me as an ably-written production, and not some careless hodge-podge or amalgamation to dismiss lightly.

My best instinct suggests that we have a useful and essentially original work here, somehow overlooked and forgotten since 1886. One contributor to the *Home Mission Monthly* quoted a brief passage from it the next year, at least. But until we have time for better evidence, I'm guessing that the manuscript was sent to the *Commercial Bulletin* by Mrs. Paddock. I can't imagine a plagiarist fooling this highly connected newspaper. Its founder Curtis Guild was a sophisticated collector who had met Brigham Young in person in 1869 (and obtained an autographed photo from that Mormon president). And in *Madame La Tour* itself, its publishers included a blurb from this *Bulletin* praising Mrs. Paddock, declaring that "Her story is one of graphic power." (New York, 1882 edition of *Madame La Tour*, page 2 of the preliminary promotional pages).

Here's some great background on the lady herself, from Prof. Jeffrey Nichols . . .

Some gentile and ex-Mormon women associated with the New Movement and the Liberals also initially supported woman suffrage. Polygamy, however, split the alliance and turned some women from suffrage to antipolygamy activism. The most vocal of these activists was Cornelia Paddock. Paddock was born in New York in 1840. At twenty-eight she moved to Nebraska, where she married Alonzo G. Paddock, a mining man who had worked in Utah since 1858. They moved to Utah in 1870 and lived there until Cornelia's death in 1898. The Paddocks were among the founding members of the First Baptist Church in Salt Lake City.

Cornelia Paddock quickly became the leading female antipolygamist after hearing firsthand accounts of polygamy's horrors from Mormon friends and acquaintances: . . . Paddock eventually used their stories in her fiction. [18]

. . . . .

. . . in November 1878 a group of women launched the "Ladies Anti-Polygamy

Society," with former plural wife Sarah Ann Cook its first president, gentile Jennie Froiseth vice president, and Cornelia Paddock secretary. . . . The society attacked plural marriage thro , petitions, and newspaper articles. Cornelia Paddock was one of the society's most active writers. Her pieces appeared less often in the [*Salt Lake*] *Tribune*, however. The male editors complained that Paddock expressed too much sympathy for Mormon women, whom the *Tribune* insisted "could not be permanently degraded unless they were parties to the injury; they could not be held slaves unless they were fitted for bondage."

The split between the *Tribune* and Paddock illustrates gender differences in the antipolygamy fight. While men often used the issue as a pretext to fight Mormon hegemony, Cornelia Paddock and the Anti-Polygamy Society argued that polygamy violated the rights and dignity of women.

[Jeffrey Nichols, *Prostitution, Polygamy, and Power; Salt Lake City, 1847-1918*. (Urbana and Chicago: Univ. of Illinois Press, 2002), 18-19.]

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## SELECTED PASSAGES

(transcribed at first by hand, reaching carefully over the large pages;  
then typed from photographs taken for this purpose, once I got smarter)

### **From Installment VII, in a section entitled "Families Broken Up":**

A young girl, who had manifested a deep interest in his discourse, drew nearer the speaker and laid her hand on Mrs. Maxfield's arm.

"Edith Berkley," the latter said, in answer to Elder Carmon's inquiring glance.

"Ah! Your niece. I am glad to find that she cares more for the truths of the gospel than for the frivolities of youth."

"Edith is not like other girls," Mrs. Maxfield said. "She has been religiously disposed from a child."

After a little more conversation the ladies took their leave. The room was now nearly empty, no one remaining except the missionary and two gentlemen, who seemed to have lingered for some special purpose.

"I am glad to find you present according to promise," the former remarked, "and as we can now talk freely, I hope to hear that both of you have made a decision."  
[April 17, 1886, p. 1, column 4]

### **From Installment X, in a section titled "The Murder of Selwyn":**

That Mrs. Maxfield was a monomaniac, Edith could not doubt. She talked continually of polygamy as the highest crown and blessing of womanhood, and the most revolting disclosures of its practical workings failed to shake her faith in



the system. Once a pure woman, a loyal wife, a devoted mother, her whole nature seemed changed by the baleful doctrines she had embraced. As a child, Edith had been almost as dear to her as her own lost boy, but now, in her early girlhood, she was about to compel her to accept a life so abhorrent to her that she would have welcomed death in any form instead as an unspeakable boon.

The days passed with what seemed frightful rapidity to the helpless girl. It was the last night of reprieve. To-morrow her doom would be sealed, unless Heaven interposed to save her. Would God forget her? She had cried night and day to Him for deliverance. Would he not be merciful, and let her die?

It was past midnight. In another room her aunt slept as quietly as though she had no fears or anxieties; as though the crime she contemplated had been a most righteous act. Edith still sat at her window, looking upward to the Heavens that seemed deaf to her prayers. Another hour passed. How soon the night would be gone!

A slight sound outside caught her ear. A tiny pebble struck the glass, and the next moment a slip of paper fluttered down upon the window ledge. She raised the sash softly and secured it. There was no light in the room, but striking a match she read:

"Come outside. I am here. . . ."

[May 8, 1886, p. 1; sole column of the installment.]

## **From Installment XI:**

### RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

There are women here whose husbands were taken out of the house in the dead of night by the Danites, and brutally murdered. I know a gray haired mother who was called to her door to look upon the mangled bodies of her two sons, who had been riddled with bullets in obedience to "counsel." I know another woman who heard her husband's death cry within twenty minutes after he had left her, alive and well, to fall into the hands of these same Destroying Angels. . . .

The son of a man who was shot down like a dog on one of our principal streets by the Danites, sat in our house one night and told us the story of his father's murder, and of his mother's flight from the Territory with her little ones. He did not hope that justice would overtake the assassins, or that the wrongs inflicted on the helpless family of the murdered man would ever be redressed. He did not think, either, that the power of the Mormon leaders would ever be broken, or that it would ever be safe for him to work openly against them. He was a little child when the crime was committed, and he seemed to be still under the influence of the terror inspired by the men from whom he hid himself on the night of his father's death.

[May 15, 1886, p. 1]

**From Installment XIV, "Exposure of Initiation" in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City, where . . .**

. . . they are required to disrobe and wash from head to foot.

Then the officiating priest or priestess anoints every part of the candidate's body with oil, after which each one puts on the garment of salvation, —an article of apparel made exactly like a child's night-drawers, cut in one piece from the shoulder to the ankle. This garment, once put on, can never be left off. When the wearer changes it, one arm or leg must be changed at a time.

[June 5, 1886, p. 1, col. 5; from *The Fate of Madame La Tour*, Appendix Note E.]

Mrs. Paddock was not making this up! I recall vividly, my mother describing to me how her Grandma McBride (1839-1933; endowed 1858) would bathe one appendage at a time, gradually working her way from one pair of garments to the next, limb by limb.

**And one more, to bring this description to a close . . .**

SAVED AT LAST.

"Where are we going?" Edith asked at length.

"To the camp. There is no other place of safety within a thousand miles. Mrs. B—, whose husband was so cruelly murdered by the Danites, is there, and I know others who have gone. I saw the surgeon to-day, and he has promised us protection. He will meet us at the bridge."

"You will stay with me?"

"I will stay at the Camp. I can get a servants' place. Some of the officers have their families with them."

"And I? What can I do?"

"They will take care of you until you can hear from your father. I have not thought much about what we will do, but if the sentries should shoot us down it would be better for us than going back to the city."

"I know it."

They were now at the bridge which marked the boundary of the military reservation. On the other side the figure of a man was dimly visible, pacing to and fro.

[photographed toward the end of the novel; I neglected to note the issue]

*. . . all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing  
with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.*

- 8 **CROUCH, F. B.** *HEALTH, STRENGTH AND ENERGY[.]* **MORMON ELDERS  
DAMIANA WAFERS.** [caption title] . . . F. B. Crouch Pharmacist, 202 Grand  
Street, New York, Agent for U.S.A. Lith[ographed]. by G. H. Buek & Co., N.Y.  
No date (but ca. 1880s).



**BROADSIDE**, 33 X 27½ cm. (13 X 10¾ inches). [Verso blank]. Printed in colors. Heavily but uniformly toned. Mounted on linen long ago. Numerous pinholes in margins from long display, along with darkened tape stains near various

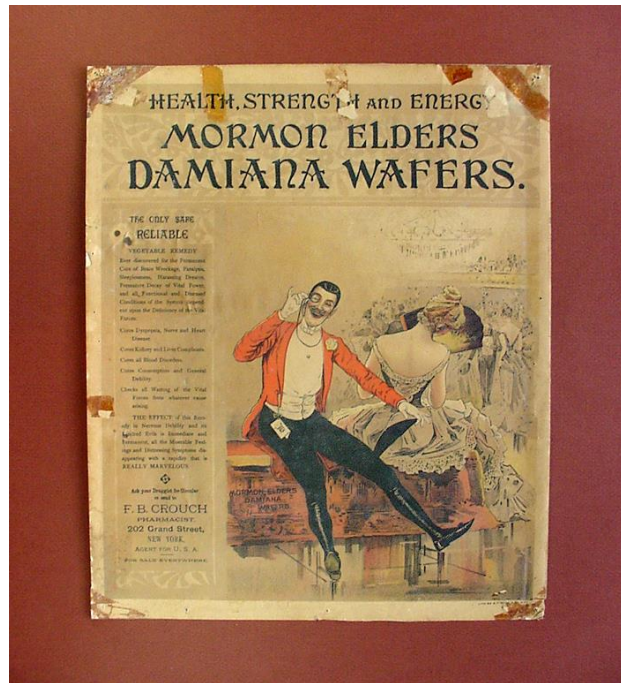


edges. Abrasion loss to portions of three letters in the top line (STRENGTH, ENERGY). Once folded in sixths horizontally, probably for mailing to a distributor or mercantile establishment. DETAIL shown above. *condition noted: \$2,500*

**SEDUCTIVELY RARE, if not unique.** NOT IN FLAKE; NOT ON OCLC; not found on the Internet. Presumably unrecorded, and conceivably the only copy in existence. The BUEK lithography firm adopted the name of "G. H. Buek & Co." in 1884 (according to *Illustrated New York. The Metropolis of To-Day*. New York: International Pub. Co., 1888, p. 123, giving a brief history of the firm with an illustration of its large and impressive building. Accessed online at Google Books, December 18, 2015).

Pamphlets, trade cards, and original tin containers for this product are rare, and I have *never* seen or heard of a broadside (small poster) for it. As I wrote years ago when offering my second related pamphlet for sale,

ONCE, maybe twice in a career, a Mormon bookseller may come upon one of the brochures advertising this product. I had one other - quite different - perhaps fifteen years ago or more, and have located two examples of the original "tin" or small flat metal box in which this pre-, pre- Viagra product was dispensed - printed with the image of a naked Victorian lady discretely veiled here & there (mostly there) with a thin swirl of gauze. Who better, after all, to represent victory over (ahem !) "NERVOUS DEBILITY" than the Mormon elder, with his many wives!



See <http://www.rickgrunder.com/EphemeraForSale/damiana.htm> for further background. In the **apparently unique discovery now offered here**, a dandy gentleman (*conceivably* much older than the alluring lass seated next to him at a ball) squints delightedly through his monocle, while twirling in the other hand his deliberately-collapsed top hat: He's not going anywhere, in other words, because he has energy to last the evening. His dance card dangles on a cord from his coat button, and it bears the monogram: M E D W, translated immediately below in type: "MORMON ELDERS DAMIANA WAFERS."

**T**HE TEXT along the left side of the image is a trifle discreet, but every gentleman of that era knew perfectly well what was intended by the line, "Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces from whatever cause arising." This was a direct reference to youthful "indiscretions" (including in substantial measure, masturbation) supposedly causing later impotency. For extensive data supporting this point, see: <http://rickgrunder.com/Catalogs/OnanCatalog.pdf> (16 MB). The broadside (except for the illustrated portion reproduced further above) reads in its entirety, from top to bottom, as follows:

*HEALTH, STRENGTH AND ENERGY*  
*MORMON ELDERS DAMIANA WAFERS.*

THE ONLY SAFE RELIABLE VEGETABLE REMEDY Ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve and Heart Disease.

Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.

Cures all Blood Disorders.

Cures Consumption and General Debility.

Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces from whatever cause arising.

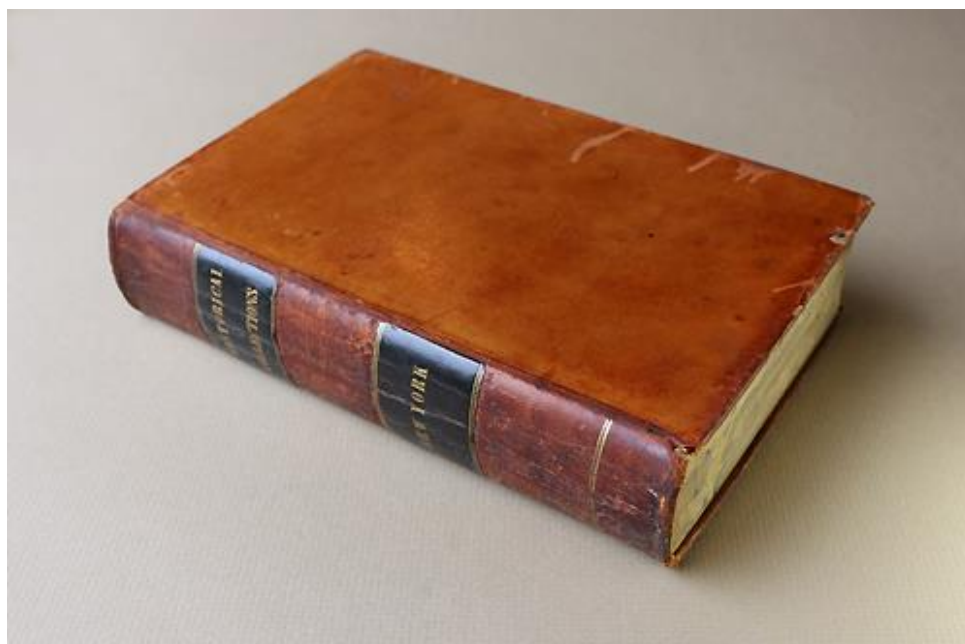
THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is Immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

Ask your Druggist for Circular or send to F. B. CROUCH[, ] PHARMACIST,  
202 Grand Street, NEW YORK, AGENT FOR U. S. A. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Lith[ographed]. by G. H. Buek & Co., N.Y.

the first picture of the Hill Cumorah, drawn on the spot

- 9 [CUMORAH, Hill - illustration, 1841] John W[arner]. BARBER and Henry HOWE. *HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK; Containing a General Collection of the Most Interesting Facts, Traditions, Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. Relating to its HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES, with Geographical Descriptions of Every Township in the State. Illustrated by 230 Engravings. . . .* New York: Published for the Authors, By S. Tuttle, 1841.

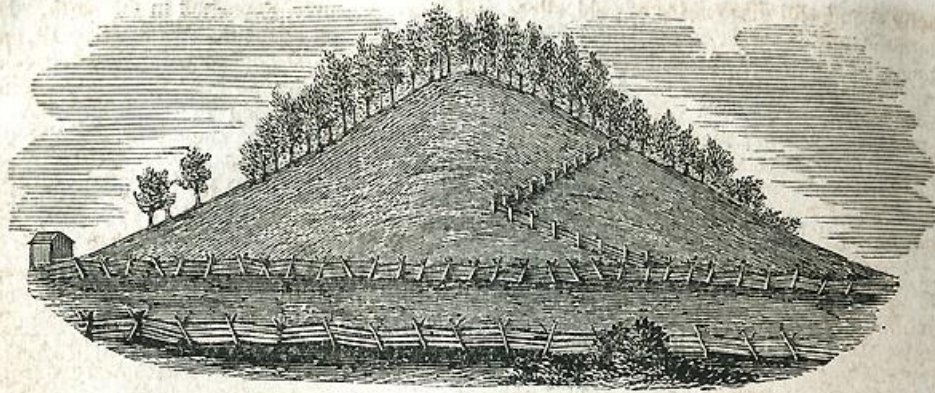


23½ cm. (binding, 24¼ cm.). 608 pages + engraved frontispiece, 12 woodcut and engraved plates, and the ENGRAVED FOLDING MAP OF NEW YORK STATE (32 X 39½ cm., counting margins) with original hand-colored outline of the state and border in yellow; includes Palmyra and Manchester). One plate (Oswego, NY) is incorporated in the pagination, pp. [433-34]. Text block has light marbled edges.

Collated COMPLETE. Numerous woodcut illustrations throughout. Original sheep, black gilt-lettered leather labels on spine. Very good but with scattered medium foxing, toning or light stains and the usual short, clean tears to the map where attached and into two lower folds (could be repaired neatly). The binding is strong but with medium wear to some extremities. \$250

FIRST EDITION. Flake 299; Howes B122. The earliest illustration ever done of the **Hill Cumorah** (shown BELOW) - so far as I have been able to determine over the years - appears on page 582. On page 580 is the well-known "**Eastern View in Main-street, Palmyra,**" probably one of the first pictures ever done of that village. The lengthy article on the **MORMONS** fills nearly two pages with tiny type (pp. 580-82). SHAKERS, pp. 55, 120; Jemima WILKINSON and her followers, pp. 605-7.





The Mormon Hill.

[The above is a northern view of the Mormon Hill in the town of Manchester, about 3 miles in a southern direction from Palmyra. It is about 140 feet in height, and is a specimen of the form of numerous elevations in this section of the state. It derives its name from being the spot, (if we are to credit the testimony of Joseph Smith,) where the plates containing the Book of Mormon were found.]

*drawn just a decade after the Book of Mormon was published*

**F**OR TWO YEARS, the authors traveled throughout New York State gathering material for this book, traversing thousands of miles (hundreds on foot). The illustrations which make this historical record so distinctive were prepared from original "drawings taken on the spot by the compilers of the work . . . our principal object



was to give faithful representations, rather than picturesque views, or beautiful specimens of art." (p. 4; ABOVE: pp. 580-81 showing Palmyra and discussing the Mormons). I have seen a few of the original drawings which still survive. They



*Eastern view in Main-street, Palmyra.*

are small but finely detailed, and in many instances offer the first accurate views of the numerous communities of the Empire State. TIME AND AGAIN, ONE CAN TURN TO THIS WORK TO ILLUSTRATE ARTICLES ON EARLY MORMON ORIGINS, BACKGROUND, AND MISSIONARY WORK.

- 10 [CUMORAH, Hill - illustration, 1844] EARLY WOODCUT ILLUSTRATION OF THE HILL CUMORAH, quite possibly the second depiction now known to exist. In an unidentified Rochester, New York almanac for the year 1845 lacking its front pages, probably *THE FRANKLIN ALMANAC* (Rochester, New York: M. Miller & Co., publisher.; E. Shepard & Co., printer, [1844])?

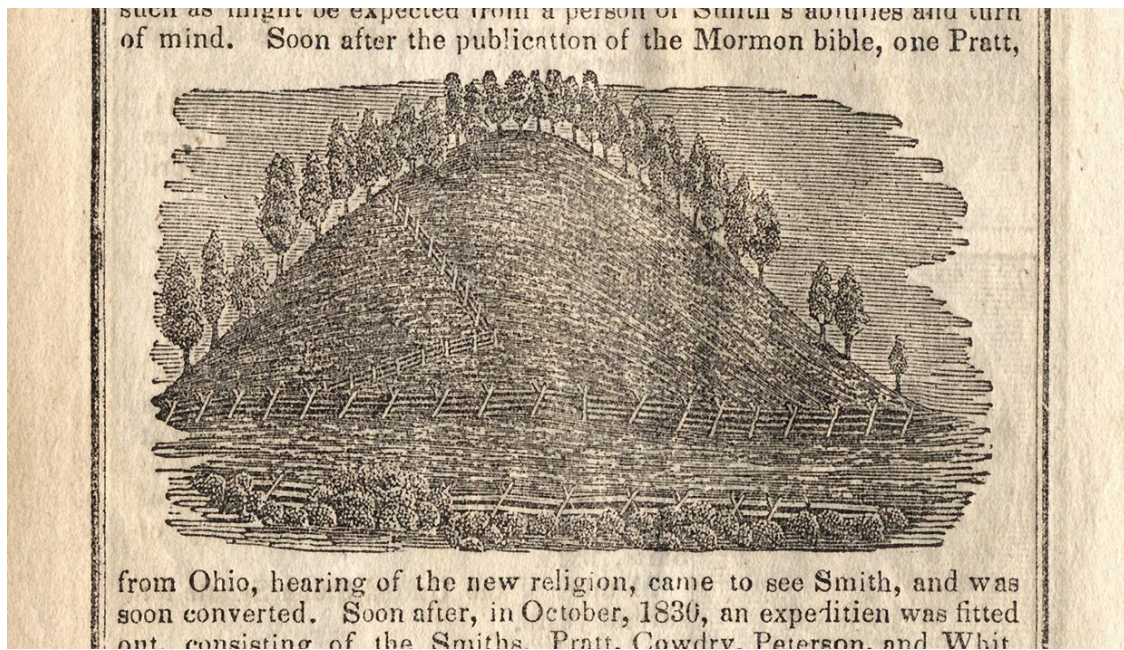
17 cm. 17-[64] pp. LACKING the first sixteen pages. The final sixteen pages are ads for Rochester businesses, the two latest of which are dated November 1, 1844. Medium, uniform toning. Numerous simple engravings, including the Presidents of the United States through James K. Polk. The pages with the Mormon content are in very good condition. **\$600**

**NOT IN FLAKE.** Despite being incomplete, this is quite a find, and I have not had another example. **It appears to be quite rare.** Based on its unusually long pagination, this must be item 8178 in Milton Drake's *Almanacs of the United States* (NY: Scarecrow Press, 1962), locating only the copy (with a damaged title page) preserved at the University of Rochester, New York near Palmyra. Because this was a serial publication, the few likely matching or similar entries on OCLC do not specify holdings by year. Not owned by the American Antiquarian Society (which reports holdings for other years of *The Franklin almanac, and Western New-*



York Calendar. . .). Library of Congress listings are vague; does not appear to be in the online catalogs of BYU or the CHL.

"MORMONISM AND ITS FOUNDER," pp. 42-43. The text is based in part on Barber & Howe (Flake 299), the 1841 publication above which contained the earliest-known illustration of the Hill Cumorah.

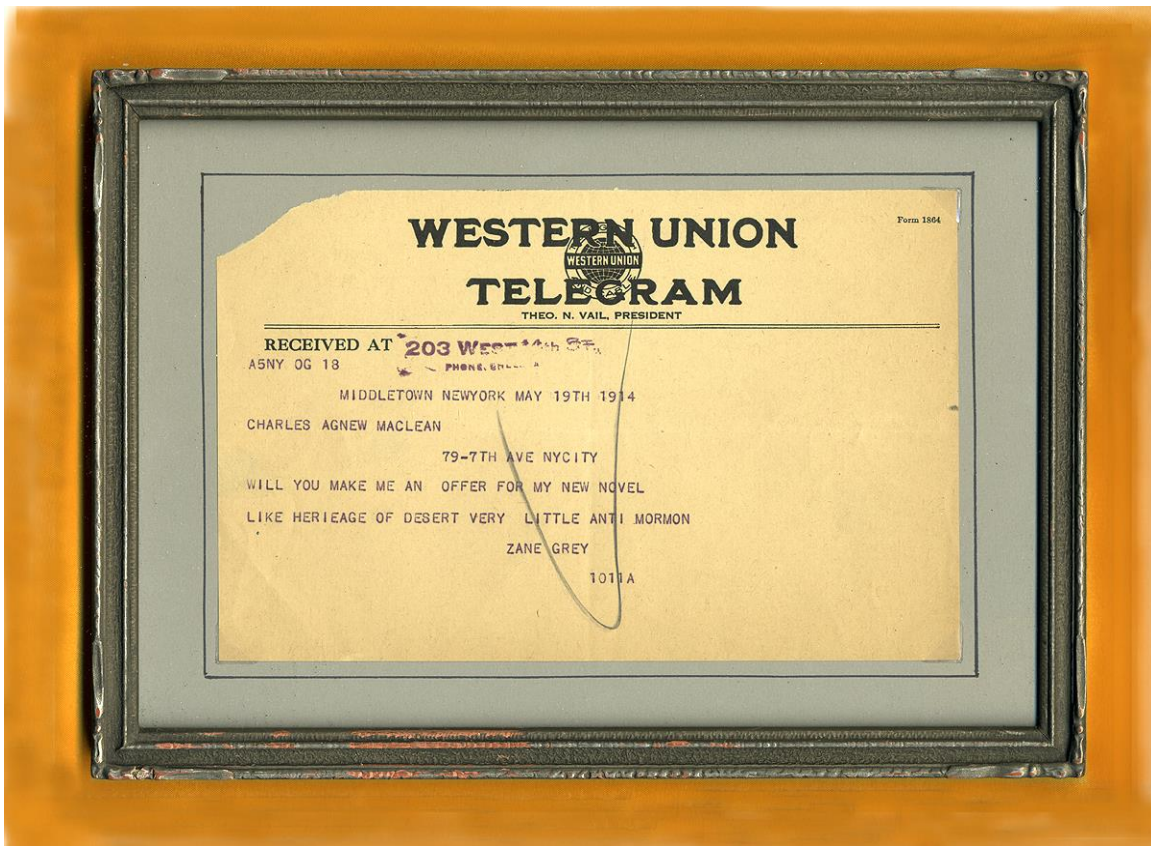


The illustration seen here is clearly based on Barber & Howe's engraving, but is quite different. The basic shape of the hill is now more rounded and tall, and the fence lines are reversed horizontally. The fences and trees have been completely re-engraved. This is not a historically accurate image, and it is even more primitive than Barber & Howe's simple rendition. It remains a curiosity and a very early relic in the progression of Cumorah illustrations. **It is not shown or mentioned in Richard N. Holzapfel & Cameron J. Packer, "A Story on Canvas, Paper, & Glass: The Early Visual Images of Cumorah" (Journal of Book of Mormon Studies 13 [2004], 6-23).**

The text relays the standard accusations that the Smith family members were lazy, ignorant types. Additional material, however (which brings this article up to date since Barber & Howe) reports the recent shooting of Joseph and Hyrum in the Carthage, Illinois jail —with indignation: "It is to be hoped that the perpetrators of this foul murder will have meted out to them that punishment which they so richly deserve. They should have a 'short shrift,' and then a strong halter well applied." (p. 43)



“ VERY LITTLE ANTI MORMON “



- 11 **GREY, Zane.** TELEGRAM received from Grey by publisher Charles Agnew MACLEAN (in New York City). Middletown, New York, May 19, 1914, 10:11 a.m.

13¼ X 20¼ cm. (approx. 5¼ X 8 inches). Expected toning; upper left blank corner torn away. Large pencil mark across the face, presumably made by the recipient. Very pleasing, later mounting in a period frame (7¾ X 10¾ inches; the telegram held against the grey mat with three clear acetate corner sleeves). \$175

FAMOUS WESTERN AUTHOR ZANE GREY here rushes an offer to the publisher of the highly-regarded pulp bi-monthly, *The Popular Magazine*. He doesn't name his new work, but I believe it has to be *THE RAINBOW TRAIL*, sequel to Grey's 1912 classic, *Riders of the Purple Sage*. **I find it instructive that Grey feels it will favor the chances of publication if he mentions here that his latest book isn't so anti-Mormon as some of his previous work**, and will be more like his 1910 novel, *The Heritage of the Desert* . . .

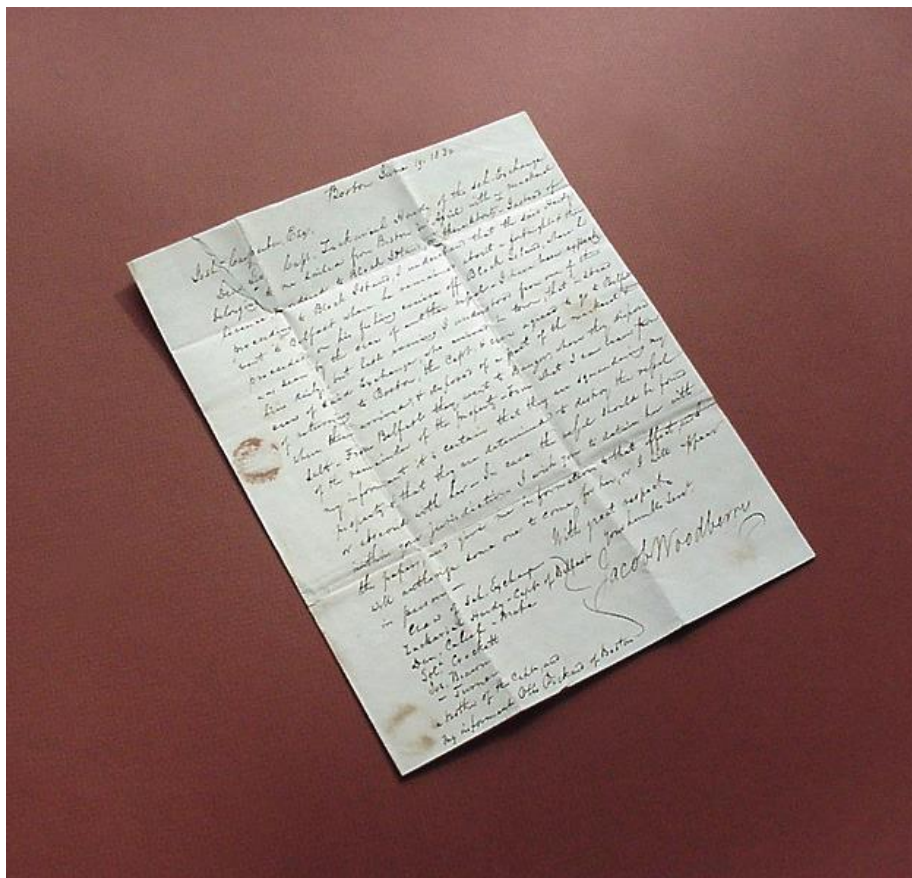
WILL YOU MAKE ME AN OFFER FOR MY NEW NOVEL

LIKE HERIEAGE [sic] OF DESERT VERY LITTLE ANTI MORMON

ZANE GREY

According to Flake entry 3723, *The Rainbow Trail* was published the following year (New York and London: Harper & Brothers, 1915), but it also "Appeared serially in a different form in Zane Grey's *Western Magazine* under the title of 'The Deseret Crucible'." It was made into movies three times, in 1918, 1925 and 1932. <http://mysteryfile.com/blog/?p=19607> <https://catalog.afi.com/Catalog/moviedetails/978>

- 12 [HARDY, Zachariah, b. 1799 (Belfast, Maine) – d. 1846 (Montrose, Iowa); baptized a Latter-day Saint in 1836; ordained a Seventy; said to have died from exposure while ferrying Saints out of Nauvoo in February 1846)]. JACOB WOODBERRY (1782-1841). Manuscript LETTER SIGNED to Joshua CARPENTER, (Collector of the Port in Castine, Maine). Boston, June 19, 1830.



24½ X 20 cm. One page (verso blank) with conjugate leaf bearing address portion and recipient's docket. Red circular Boston postmark. In very good, clean condition. Original (strong) folds from mailing. \$285

[Zachariah HARDY](#) is a somewhat obscure figure officially (mentioned only once in the *History of the Church*). However, his loyal Mormon progeny appears to

have preserved family records with strong traditions of a seafaring background put to good use crossing the Mississippi during the dark end-days of Nauvoo. The following selection is an example of various accounts to be found on the Internet . . .

At the time of the martyrdom Zachariah was among the first to reach the scene of the tragedy. This event threw the saints into grief and confusion until Brigham Young took command of the Church, determined to lead them west. Immediately they were caught up in preparation to move. Part of the preparation was building flat boats large enough for horses and wagons to board. These flatboats had to be ferried across the river. Originally because the Hardy's were carpenters and shipbuilders, Zachariah was called to go with the first company as rafts and bridges were needed to cross the many rivers going west which would be swollen in the early spring, but later **because of his seamanship skills Brigham Young asked him to stay and run the ferry boat across the river to assist the fleeing saints who were being driven and persecuted by angry mobs.**

On February 9, 1846 with the wagons lined up down Parley Street, his own family among them he began ferrying the wagons across the mighty Mississippi. He ran the ferry day and night for three days as he could not depend on help. On the night of February 11, 1846, a terrible storm arose. The chilling winds of winter swept down upon them with a force that rivaled the terror of the mobs. Zachariah never wavered from this calling. The next morning when the ferry had not returned, **they found him lying on the ferry, his beard and hair matted with ice.** He had a very bad cold which developed into pneumonia from which he died on the river bank with only a wagon bed covered and placed on the ground as a means of protection. In this same wagon bed lay his sick wife, who had there delivered a baby five days earlier and their other five children, the wagon bed being the only shelter the young family had.

As they dared not return to Nauvoo in the daytime, his brothers, Joseph and Lewis and brother-in-law, Abiah Wadsworth and a son, William took his body and buried it at night. This left his wife along with six children to provide for, with very little to live on until spring. Emma Smith, the prophet's wife, opened her home and cared for them until she was able to travel and then said, if she would give up her trip west with the saints she could have a home with the, but Eliza refused.

["Linda's Hardy Ancestors and Cousins, Notes," accessed October 26, 2015 at: <http://freepages.rootsweb.com/~smithhouse/genealogy/andergen/hardyfam/aqwn04.htm> (emphasis added)]

*THE PRE-MORMON LETTER regarding Hardy which has now come to hand* certainly verifies the "seamanship skills" described by his descendants. Unfortunately, the context is not flattering in other regards, and reads in its entirety as follows . . .



Boston June 19. 1830

Josh<sup>a</sup> Carpenter, Esq.

Dear Sir, Capt. Zackariah Hardy of the Sch[ooner]. Exchange belonging to me sailed from Boston in April with a mackerel license, & ordered to Block Island, or thereabouts – Instead of proceeding to Block Island, I understand that the said Hardy went to Belfast [Maine, Hardy's birthplace] where he remained about a fortnight & then proceeded on his fishing cruise off Block Island, when he was seen by the crew of another vessel – I have been expecting him daily, but last evening I understood from one of the crew of said Exchange, who arrived in town, that instead of returning to Boston, the Capt. & crew agreed to go to Belfast where then arrived, & disposed of a part of the mackerel & salt – From Belfast they went to Bangor, where they disposed of the remainder of the property – From what I can learn from my informant it is certain that they are squandering my property & that they are determined to destroy the vessel or abscond with her – In case the vessel should be found within your jurisdiction I wish you to detain her with the papers, and give me information to that effect, and I will authorize some one to come for her, or I will appear in person –

With great respect &c  
Your humble Serv<sup>t</sup>  
Jacob Woodberry

Crew of Sch. Exchange }  
Zackariah Hardy - Capt of Belfast  
Dan. Calief - Mate  
Sol<sup>d</sup> Crockett  
Jos. Brown  
– Turner  
a brother of the Capt, and  
my informant Otis Pickard of Boston

---

[address portion:]

Jos. Carpenter Esq  
Collector of the Port  
Castine, Me.

While I suppose it is possible that Bro. Hardy was once a scoundrel as suggested in this communication, I think it equally plausible that he merely exercised certain discretions which were understood better by himself than by his employer. Or perhaps informant Pickard was the real offender, rejected by the crew and sent home prematurely, only to turn on the men with some fabricated accusation created to curry favor (and wages) from Mr. Woodberry. We may never learn the whole story. Whatever happened, it is a rare event to find such a colorful, original 1830 manuscript complaint against a future Latter-day Saint.

- 13 [HIGBEE, Elias – ancestors]. FIVE MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENTS relating to early relatives of Judge Elias Higbee (1795-1843; high councilman, Church historian, Danite captain general, Nauvoo temple building committeeman; rode with Joseph Smith to Washington in late 1839 to ask Martin Van Buren for redress for Missouri grievances). Galloway and Trenton, New Jersey, 1785-1825.

Nice original group of early family background papers for an important Latter-day Saint friend of Joseph Smith. (Nothing relating to Elias himself.) More than twenty tall handwritten pages in all, in generally very good condition.

*the lot:* \$150

- **Edward HIGBEE** (1714-93, great grandfather of Elias Higbee [Elias was the son of Isaac, son of John, son of Edward]). MANUSCRIPT BOND SIGNED, by which Edward promises to pay Sarah Leeds (Sarah Mathis Coate Leeds, 1721-99, widow of John Leeds, died 1785) “forty Three pounds Current Lawfull money of the province . . .” Galloway, New Jersey, November 14, 1785. Quaint signature of Edward Higbee beside remnant of plain red wax seal. One tall page with wear and discolor including a bit of purple bleed-through from the back (not affecting the signature area). Includes three notes signed by Sarah on the back, in receipt of about half the amount owed.
- **Jeremiah HIGBEE** (1751-1831, great uncle of Elias Higbee). MANUSCRIPT INDENTURE SIGNED, by which Jeremiah sells his half of a portion of land inherited from his father Edward (1714-93, great grandfather of Elias) to his own brother Richard Higbee (1753-1825, another great uncle of Elias Higbee) for \$83.00. Galloway, New Jersey, May 20, 1797. Also signed by witnesses. Two tall pages on one leaf, with conjugate leaf bearing judge Levi Rogers’ attest of Jeremiah’s signature; also the recorder’s docket. Very good.
- **Bridget ADAMS**. Manuscript LAST WILL & TESTAMENT SIGNED, allowing only a trust paying interest to Zephaniah Adams (either her son or step-son), after whose death the entire amount will be divided among his heirs. If he has no heirs, then the amount will go to “Naome Higbee, a daughter of George Higbee” and Naomi’s heirs. Galloway, New Jersey, May 24, 1806. Also signed by three witnesses, one of whom is Richard Higbee. One tall page with conjugate blank leaf. Fun standard language begins at the top:

*In the Name of God Amen. I Bridget Adams of the Township of Galloway, County of Gloucester & State of New Jersey being well in Body, and in sound mind & memory, (thanks be to god for the same) but calling to mind the uncertainty of this Transatory Life, and Considering that it ^is^Appointed by GOD, for all People to Die, Therefore I do make and Publish this my Last Will & Testament in manner and form following,*

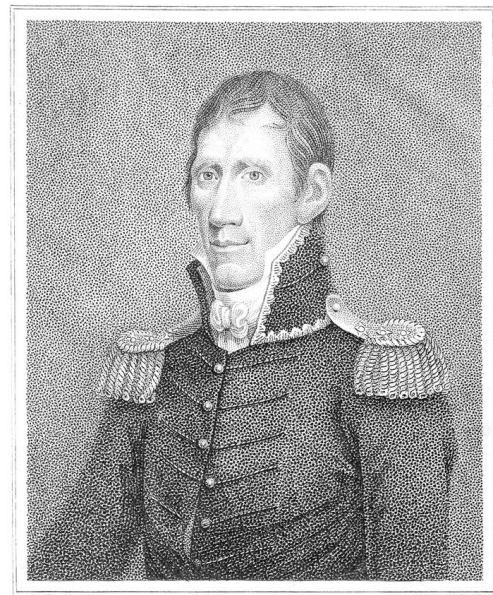
. . .
- **Supreme Court of New Jersey**. Manuscript ORDER on appeal of a case involving Richard Higbee to supply the names of the witnesses and jurors in the contested trial. Contemporary official copy, bearing the embossed paper seal of the State

Supreme Court and the signature of clerk [Jeffrey?] Hyer. Trenton, New Jersey, May 31, 1809. One tall page, very good.

- **Enoch DOUGHTY**, sheriff of Gloucester County, New Jersey. Very lengthy detailed manuscript PROBATE "INDENTURE" SIGNED (16 tall manuscript pages signed by Doughty and others) regarding real estate of deceased Richard Higbee (1753-1825, great-uncle of Elias Higbee) referencing land purchased by Edward Higbee (1714-93, great grandfather of Elias) in 1755. Galloway, New Jersey, July 29, 1825. In a very clear, readable hand. Very good, the 8 leaves joined at the top as issued.

14 **HUNT, Gilbert J.** *THE LATE WAR, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, From June, 1812, to February, 1815. Written in the Ancient Historical Style. By Gilbert J. Hunt. "The good of his country was the pride of his heart." Decatur's victory. Containing, Also, A Sketch of the Late ALGERINE WAR, And the Treaty concluded with the Dey of Algiers, Commercial Treaty with Great Britain, and the Treaty Concluded with the Creek Nation of Indians. Third Edition. With improvements by the author. New-York: Published by Daniel D. Smith, No. 190, Greenwich-Street, 1819.*

18 cm. viii, [9]-233, [3] pp. + two engraved plates (frontispiece portrait of Stephen Decatur; portrait of Andrew Jackson facing p. 128). "Bible Societies and Sunday Schools," pp. [234-35; includes officers Elias Boudinot, John Quincy Adams, Francis S(cott). Key, Bushrod Washington and others]; Daniel D. Smith ads, final page. Text of "The Star-Spangled Banner," pp. 183-84 n. Page 41 mis-numbered "31" (as issued).



Wheeler sc.

Gambrell sc.

MAJ. GEN. ANDREW JACKSON

*of the United States Army.*

*Engraved for Hunt's History of the War.*

Collated COMPLETE *except* that the upper fore-corner of one leaf is torn away, resulting in the loss of most of its two page numbers (179, 180, but no loss of words). Blank corners of two other leaves are also torn away, without any loss of text from them (pp. 45-46, and the plate of Andrew Jackson). Original brown



cloth with printed paper spine label. Medium wear; some loss from label corner. Front joint weak and showing "daylight," but holding. Faint dampstains and some toning. With all this said, it is still a very good copy overall. **\$400**

MORMON PARALLELS 193; AI 48297. The copy offered here happens to be the identical edition as the one described in *Mormon Parallels*. For an extensive discussion of the significance of this now-famous book in Mormon studies, see: <http://www.rickgrunder.com/parallels/mp193.pdf>

This work went through at least sixteen editions or imprints 1816-19, all but two in 1819. All were published in New York City, under a total of ten different publishers' names. First "Published and sold for the author, by David Longworth," 1816 [334 pp. + 10 plates; AI 37893], the book was then issued as *The Historical Reader, Containing "The Late War . . . Altered and Adapted for the Use of Schools . . .,"* etc., promoted particularly as a textbook (Samuel A. Burtus, 1817 [231 pp.; AI 41105]). There was no edition in 1818, but in 1819 there appeared no fewer than six separate editions or imprints under the original title and eight more editions or imprints as *The Historical Reader*. All fourteen of these 1819 publications called themselves the third edition. In five instances that year, both of the titles were published by the same parties, including the author himself. Furthermore, most of the 1819 editions (irrespective of title) seem to have had the same pagination (233 pp., with possible differences in plates and ads).

—Summary distilled from some fifty records on OCLC

**T**HE LATE WAR is significant primarily as an example of colloquial American imitation of biblical style, embodying examples of all the "Hebraisms" to which some modern defenders point as evidence of the Book of Mormon's ancient Hebrew origins. It also contains a number of other Mormon parallel points of interest. I first became aware of *The Late War* thirty-one years ago when I purchased my first copy and then did a quick write up in my *Mormon List Thirty-Two* (March 1989), item 17. It didn't get much traction, I'm afraid. I re-listed it a couple more times, but no one would buy it, and it "abides with me still" —now a treasured personal artifact no longer for sale. The title was eventually noticed but dismissed in the *Brigham Young University Studies*-hosted ARCHIVE OF RESTORATION CULTURE PDF as follows:

Grunder describes this as an "essentially naïve, jingoistic, but extremely popular panoply of American virtues in the face of British wickedness in the war of 1812." However, he justifies putting it on the list because Hunt writes his book in biblical style, which, according to Grunder, illustrates "the ease with which works that sounded like the Bible could be written and marketed in the early United States."

Comment: The author admittedly tries to imitate Biblical style in his writings. He divides his book into chapters and verses and uses similar wording as the

Bible. His work does not include books (like Matthew, Mark, etc.) but instead just has chapter and verse numbers. To the untrained eye, the book clearly does resemble Biblical style. However, a trained scholar in ancient texts would easily be able to pick out obvious differences. Furthermore, there is clearly a major difference in content between Hunt's book and the Book of Mormon. Joseph did not try to merely write a familiar historical event in Biblical fashion. His book was of a content never before heard, an entirely new history, and one that he claimed to be directly from God.

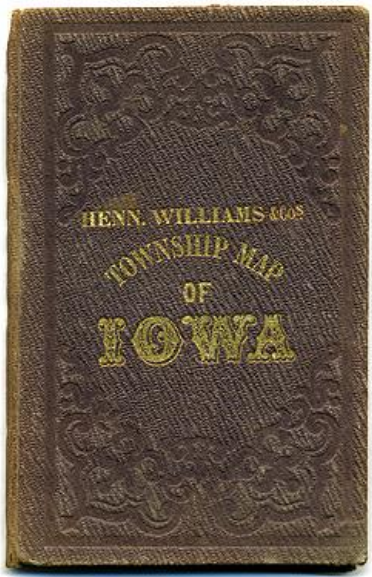
No one else paid much attention to *The Late War* until Chris and Duane Johnson discovered it independently through a directed digital search of vast databases of early American texts. In that project, this book came out nearly on top in terms of shared phraseology with the Book of Mormon. An epic discussion then commenced online which lasted for months, and which can still be viewed, beginning at this page:

<http://mormondiscussions.com/phpBB3/viewtopic.php?f=1&t=31734&hilit=statistical>

[catalog continues . . .

rare land promoters' hand-colored map including points of Mormon interest

- 15 [IOWA; WINTER QUARTERS] A Township Map OF THE STATE OF IOWA  
Compiled from the United States Surveys, official information and personal



reconnaissance, showing the Streams, Roads, Towns, Post Offices, County Seats, Works of Internal Improvement, &c &c. Published by HENN, WILLIAMS & CO.[.] Fairfield, Iowa and by R. L. BARNES, PHILADELPHIA, N.E. corner of 7<sup>th</sup> & Market Sts.[.] 1854.

"Lith. of Friend & Aub, Phil<sup>a</sup> [.] Entered, according to act of Congress, in the year 1854, by R. L. Barnes, in the Clerk's Office of the eastern District court of Penn<sup>a</sup> "

LARGE FOLDING TRAVEL MAP issued by "Henn, Williams & Co., Dealers in Land, Land Warrants & Exchange, Fairfield, Iowa. Special attention given to LOCATION, sale and loan of Warrants and to the collecting and remitting of sight and time bills." At head of inset ad: "Bernhart Henn. Jesse Williams. George D. Temple." \$1,250

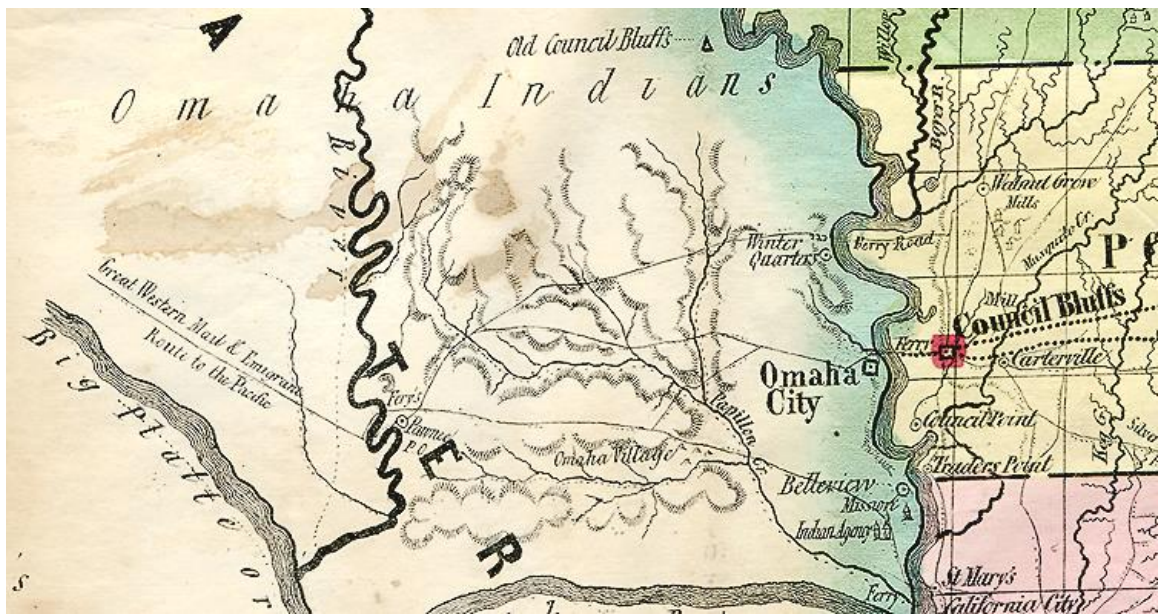


Approx. 55 X 90 cm. (21<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> X 35<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inches, counting margins). Original brownish-purple cloth boards with ornamental gilt lettering on the front, and blind-lettering on back (some fading and moderate wear to covers, but not tearing or needing repair). ORIGINAL HAND COLORING, still bright and attractive. There is



some medium damp-staining and other stains or toning, but not extreme or particularly bothersome. There are a number of clean separations to the map (without loss) at certain folds, all of which can be closed neatly with archival tissue by a qualified conservator.

RARE, with various versions published 1851, '54, '55 and '56, each version showing more development in the region. Streeter Sale 3893 (this version); Graff entries 1856 and 1857 (for the 1851 and '55 versions, respectively). OCLC locates four copies of the 1851 version (all in Midwestern libraries) and **seven copies of the 1854 version offered here** (none in the West except the BYU copy); many more of the 1855 version, and one of the 1856.



Shows **WINTER QUARTERS IN NEBRASKA TERRITORY** and the beginning of the "Great Western Mail & Emigrant Route to the Pacific"; Iowa's **COUNCIL BLUFFS** and "Old Council Bluffs," Pisgah (presumably old Mormon Mt. Pisgah) in Union County, and portions of western Illinois including **NAUVOO**, Carthage and Warsaw; Iowa



towns of interest adjacent to Hancock County, Illinois include Burlington, Ft. Madison, Montrose, and Keokuk. The western portion of northern Iowa, while divided into counties and unnamed townships, is essentially empty. HENN maps are more rare and desirable than the more common Mitchell productions, and I have kept this example

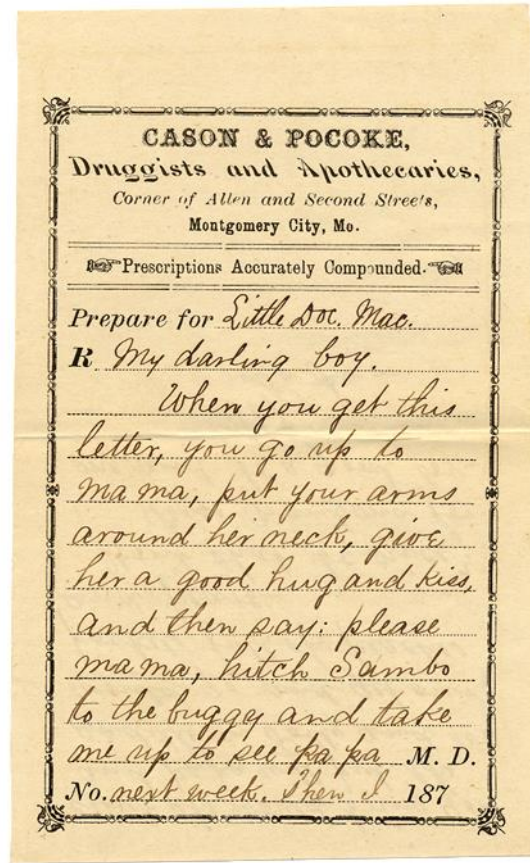
aside for more than a decade, now listing it here for sale for the first time. For further discussion, see Michael D. Heaston *Catalogue Thirty-Two* (1990s) offering a repaired later (1855) example of this map for \$1,750.00

*We welcome you to your hearts.*

- 16 **McLELLAN, Emeline Miller** (1809-1905; married William E. McLellan/ McLellin in 1832, who lived 1806-83). *SMALL ARCHIVE* of 37 family letters and a postcard, including **TWO AUTOGRAPH LETTERS SIGNED by Emeline McLellan**, wife of the early Mormon apostle (written during her husband's lifetime).

Twenty-nine of these letters plus a postcard were written by the McLellans' son, **Dr. Marcus Nelson McLELLAN** (1848-81) to his wife Susan Frances Elizabeth Young McLellan (1855-1942), with another six charming small-format letters (four written on interesting pre-printed prescription forms) included to their "darling boy" William Russell McClellan (1874-1964) whom Marcus addresses affectionately as "Little Doctor Mac." Independence, Missouri (Emeline); Bear Creek, Montgomery County, Missouri (Marcus); and Montgomery City, Missouri (Marcus), 1872-1881.

*VARIOUS SIZES, APPROX. 115 PAGES IN ALL.* The two letters from Emeline comprise 2 large pages and 1½ small pages. Very good to fine condition. With six of the original mailing envelopes, including both of Emeline's *the collection: \$1,200*



WILLIAM E. McLELLAN'S SON WRITES TO HIS OWN YOUNG SON

Filled with love, charm and family news. The smaller letter from Emeline (wife of William E. McLellin) to Susan Young regarding her upcoming marriage to their son Marcus is delightful. It is "signed" for both Emeline and William E. McLellin in Emeline's hand. ". . . may a full measure of happiness be meted out to you both." (she writes). "We welcome you to our hearts, and ere long we hope to have the happiness and pleasure of welcoming you to our home." (Independence, November 24, 1872).

The second, more lengthy letter from Emeline nine years later is also written to Susan (who is now a young widow) on August 18, 1881, half a year after the recent death of Marcus at age 32 . . .

. . . We were very glad to get a letter from you, we saw by the Troy Herald that you had gone to St Louis, and that was all we had heard, . . . we may possibly not spend the winter here we may go to Tenneysee and spend the winter if the Do[c']s [*i.e.*, her husband Dr. William E. McLellan's] Sister still lives. I think I should like first rate to go. I think likely we can sell here this fall, we have an offer now of 1200, but we will not take that[;] Pap[']s price is 1500. I dont think he will take less. We have no particular place in view as yet, provided we sell here[.] . . . Do you expect your Father & Mother to go to St Louis to live? & does your brother board with you, & are you likely to make much? What sort of help do you have? You speak of our visiting Troy this fall . . . We are both in very good health now, I have been quite well all summer but Pap [William E. McLellan] had quite a sick spell the forepart of July was quite sick for a week, a billious attact with diarhea. I do not pretend to do any thing but my little housework, washing, and ironing . . . Much love to yourself and the little boys  
— Ever affectionately your mother Emeline M'Lellan

There is no Mormon content in these letters, but I think it is valuable to flesh-out the Mormon story by owning the larger lives of people who once influenced Joseph Smith's Restoration in significant ways. Historians, for example, who are familiar with William E. McLellan's irascible reputation may be struck by the effusive and consistent expressions of love in the present letters from his son Marcus to Susan and their child. Several of these would merit quoting; I'll offer a portion of one written during a typical period while Marcus was practicing medicine in another town away from home. He writes from Montgomery, Missouri in late February 1879 to "Darling wife & boy -" . . .

. . . Tuesday 7 P.M. Well this is a Polar wave sure. Last night my room was uncomfortably warm with only a few coals in the stove – To-night I have it red hot and still feel a little chilly.

Got up this morning at two o'clock and caught a baby. A "love of mercy" case.

As I went up the road this morning I stopped at the fence to chat a little . . . Mr. Thomas - he is the preacher who made some good talks to the Murphies in Troy - who staid there last night, came out and joined us. Wanted to know if I had moved my family up yet, and when I told him no, he said if he were in like situation, he would have to get a divorce and marry some other woman, could'nt get along without a wife. I told him that preachers were notorious for their hankering after a "sleeping" partner, but he must recollect that doctors, as a general rule, had better reputations. We all had a hearty laugh at his expense. As a matter of fact, I am getting most all fired tired of going to bed alone. . . .



THEY. Oh, please, mamma, may we go to shop?

SHE. Yes, you may go, my daughters;  
But be sure you go to Zion's Co-öp.,  
And not to the wicked Walker's.

– ". . . set to a lively tune, equally suggestive of old 'Rosin the Beau,' and 'What will Your Majesty please to wear?' from 'Bombastes Furioso.'" [II:306-7]

- 17 **SALA, George Augustus.** *AMERICA REVISITED: From the Bay of New York to the Gulf of Mexico, and From Lake Michigan to the Pacific. . . . Illustrated with Nearly 400 Engravings. In Two Volumes . . .* London: Vizetelly & Co., 1882.



TWO VOLUMES. Volume I: xix, [i], 314, 14 (ads) pp. + frontis. and the 32 plates; Volume II: xii, 326 pp. + frontis. and the 19 plates (one folding) as called for in the list at front, plus another plate, facing p. 261, showing "'Hoodlums' pelting Chinese emigrants on their Arrival at San Francisco." \$285

Collated COMPLETE and with all illustrations as called for. Old (but edition-dated "1882" at bases of spines) three-quarter reddish-brown sheep over blue marbled boards; fine blue marbled endpapers; top edges gilt. Restrained blind- and gilt-line decoration; gilt-lettered titles. A very good, tight set with the pages quite clean and unworn. Scuffing to the binding, with the fore-corners of the boards worn through. I have touched up the color to make this set fairly presentable.

Flake 7479a. The dedication to this two-volume work is dated July, 1882. While sometimes characterized as a second edition, I presume that this is actually the first complete and fully-illustrated edition. OCLC describes the earlier, 1880 New York appearance [Flake 7479] as comprising only pages 141-224 of a travel series "Specially edited and arranged for this publication and copyrighted by I. K. Funk."

THE HUNDREDS OF ILLUSTRATIONS are in some ways remarkable, portraying daily American life at all levels of society, with heavy emphasis on African Americans. While there are inevitable caricature overtones in places, some of the engravings are both animated and perhaps informative. There is much on San Francisco and Asians (two plates showing opium dens), and even more on New Orleans and Mardi Gras (with a folding plate showing a lengthy parade). The lengthy section on **UTAH AND MORMONS** occurs in Volume II, pp. 274-317 (with 17 illustrations, counting two plates - some pictures more familiar to me than others), with more scenes or topographical mentions on pp. 182-83, 191 & facing plate, 192, 194 and perhaps elsewhere. From pages 303-4 . . .

. . . I was told in Salt Lake City that it was always feasible to estimate the numerical strength of the seraglio of a Mormon Elder by the number of front doors, with windows to correspond, of his house. The largest number of doors with windows to match which I counted on the façade of a single dwelling was thirteen; but it would be of course imprudent to accept this as a sure test. In some cases there may not be a wife for every front door : in others there may not be a front door for every wife.

- 18 [SALT LAKE THEATER] Double-image STEREO VIEW CARD showing the Salt Lake "Theatre, South End." [C. R. Savage, Pioneer Art Gallery, East Temple St. Salt Lake City, Utah. Ca. 1870-75.]



Yellow card mount measures 8.7 X 17.6 cm., with two albumen photographs with rounded corners and arched tops as issued. Printed "UTAH." at each end on the front, and with the caption in small type below the right image. With Savage "Pioneer Art Gallery"

advertising text on verso, beginning: "Photographic Scenes in Utah, Arizona, Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming Territories . . ." In very good condition, with light soil but very little wear. \$175



Photographed during Brigham Young's lifetime. Considerable detail emerges when enlarging these images. Notice the hay wagon unhitched at left, the street lamp at the corner, and the discoloration to the pillars and general entrance way from countless postings of placards and brush-bys of coats and boots and even



animals. "This edifice," quipped humorist Artemus Ward to Londoners (in late 1866 - early 1867, shortly before his death)

is the exclusive property of Brigham Young. It will comfortably hold 3,000 persons—and I beg you will believe me when I inform you that its interior is quite as brilliant as that of any theatre in London.

The actors are all Mormon amateurs, who charge nothing for their services.

You must know that very little money is taken at the doors of this theatre. The Mormons mostly pay in grain—and all sorts of articles.

The night I gave my little lecture there—among my receipts were corn—flour—pork—cheese—chickens—on foot and in the shell.

One family went in on a live pig— [Ward's voice dropping, with a pause for laughter] and a man attempted to pass a "yaller dog" at the Box Office—but my agent repulsed him. One offered me a doll for admission—another[,] infants' clothing.—I refused to take that.—As a general rule I do refuse.

In the middle of the parquet—in a rocking chair—with his hat on—sits Brigham Young. When the play drags—he either goes out or falls into a tranquil sleep.

A portion of the dress-circle is set apart for the wives of Brigham Young. From ten to twenty of them are usually present. His children fill the entire gallery—and more too.

[*Artemus Ward's Panorama. (As Exhibited At The Egyptian Hall, London.) Edited By His Executors, T. W. Robertson & E. P. Hingston. With Thirty Four Illustrations. (New York : G. W. Carleton, Publisher; London: J. C. Hotten, 1869), 117-19.*]

DEATH OF THE PROPHET !— *Joe and Hiram Smith are Dead !*

- 19 [SMITH, Joseph – death] *DAILY HERALD*. (newspaper, Newburyport, Massachusetts). SEVEN ISSUES reporting events surrounding the murders of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. July 10, 12, 15-16, 18, 22 and 25, 1844.

Folio (17¼ X 12 inches), each issue complete in [4] pp. [XIII: 8, 10, 12-13, 15, 18 and 22]. Disbound, else in nearly fine condition. *the seven 1844 newspapers: \$450*



With eight articles (of various lengths) on the Mormons, comprising some 26 column inches of small type in all, including a respectable amount of *apparently original material written about the Saints* by the editors of this paper itself.

NEWS has reached the Eastern seaboard of events of June 27, 1844 and beyond. Coverage here begins on the editorial page (page 2, column 4; 12 column inches of small type) with an introductory paragraph that appears to be *ORIGINAL TO THIS NEWSPAPER*, followed by lengthy extracts from the *Quincy Whig* of June 28, and ending with a short and cryptic report in the *Louisville Journal* of July 2.

Major Floyd has ordered out the militia of this Regiment, and the steamer Boreas is waiting to convey them to the scene of action.

There is no knowing where this dreadful affair will end. Many have expressed fears that our city is in danger, because most of the Warsaw families have taken refuge here—but we believe there is no danger,—we are too far from the scene of action.

Messengers have just left for Hannibal, and the towns below, for the purpose of arousing the Missourians. The excitement in our city is intense, and the anxiety to hear the fate of Gov. Ford and his men is very great.

The Louisville Journal of the 2d inst. says :—

MURDER OF JOE SMITH. We learn this morning, by passengers on the Louis Phillippe, that Joe Smith, his brother Hiram Smith, and another leading Mormon, Col. —, were murdered in prison the other day at Carthage, Illinois. Joe had seven or eight bullet holes in him. The murderers were unknown. The dead bodies were taken to Nauvoo. This is authentic.

Joe and Hiram were both confined in the debtors' room of the Carthage jail, awaiting their trial on a charge of treason. The jail was strongly guarded by soldiers and anti-Mormons, who had been placed there by the Governor.

A Mormon attempted to rush by the guard for the purpose of forcing his way into the jail. He was opposed by the guard, and fired a pistol at one of the guard, giving him a slight wound.

A general confusion ensued in the crowd around the jail. Joe and his Mormon fellow prisoners, it seems, had provided themselves with pistols, and commenced firing upon the guard within. He then attempted to escape from the window, when a *hundred balls* entered his body, and he fell a lifeless corpse[.]

His brother Hiram shared the same fate. Richards, a leading Mormon, was badly wounded. There our intelligence ends—what took place after this, God only knows. Mormons immediately left for Nauvoo to carry the news of the death of the Prophet. It is feared that the Mormons at Nauvoo will be so exasperated as to exterminate the Governor and his small force.

The Boreas brought down most of the women and children from Warsaw. It is feared their town is in ashes before this time. [quoting from the *Quincy Whig*]

- The next issue here (July 12) of the *Daily Herald* gives another editorial-page paragraph (page 2, col. 2; 2¾ column inches), entirely on “NAUVOO.” It may be original to this newspaper - I find one other appearance, copied in the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* on July 20, which one can read [HERE](#) (beginning, “The accounts of the number of the population . . .”) It is generally complimentary and statistical, then concludes by suddenly suggesting that “Few imposters have had so successful a career as the founder of this sect, since the days of Mahomet.”
- Two and a half column inches in the next issue to treat the Mormons (July 15) in two short articles, pp. 2, col. 3 and 3, col. 1) describe continuing excitement in the surrounding non-Mormon towns, but the defensive troops are now being disbanded. Still, “A man had been assailed and knocked down with a musket at Warsaw for speaking against the murders.” And at an upcoming convention of Mormon delegates at Baltimore, intending “to nominate their late leader, Joe Smith, as a candidate for the Presidency,” must now make other plans.
- The issue for July 16 (editorial, page 2, cols. 1-2; 5 column inches of type on the Mormons) offers **ORIGINAL EDITORIAL COMMENTARY** suggesting that “The trouble caused to the State of Illinois by the Mormons, was produced in the same manner as the troubles with the Catholics in other parts of the country.” Nauvoo exercised extraordinary political influence and enjoyed special privileges with its charter and mayoral court. “Does not the blame in the late disorders rest more with the Legislature of Illinois than with the Mormons?”



- "Murder of the Smiths" (July 18, page 2, col. 4; 2 column inches) reports rumors out of Buffalo that the perpetrators of the Smiths' death were internal Mormon dissenters. "We wish this may prove true," suggests the writer, but it is not likely, because prior prejudice among the Mormons' neighbors in Illinois and Missouri "points rather to them, then to domestic foes, as the murderers of the Smiths."
- **WILLARD RICHARDS:** A blurb on July 22 (page 2, col. 3; one-half column inch) relays that "A new prophet, it is said, has been selected at Nauvoo, a Dr. Richards, formerly of Berkshire co. in Massachusetts. He is said to be a man of considerable talent, with a good deal of shrewdness and tact."
- "... **not as bad people as they are frequently represented to be.**" This amusing backhanded compliment to the Mormons appears in the final issue of this group (July 25, 1844, page 2, col. 2; 1¼ column inches). Is it **ORIGINAL TO THIS NEWSPAPER?** I do not find it anywhere else online . . .

**THE MORMONS.** A person who recently visited Nauvoo, says, the greatest evil attending these people, in general, is *their ignorance*; out of which springs their absurd religious delusion. I have no question, and have so heard from disinterested and intelligent Americans who have visited them and were familiar with their character, that in the words of one of their number, "they are not as bad people as they are frequently represented to be."

[catalog continues . . .

*In looking over it from the mountains, it resembles a settlement of Irishmen around some public works—however, every one is neat, comfortable, and in perfect order. The citizens are orderly, well disposed, civil and intelligent.*

- 20 **SQUIRE, James E.** SUPERB ORIGINAL FORTY-NINER OVERLAND TRAVEL ACCOUNT WRITTEN FROM SALT LAKE CITY with DESCRIPTION (which would later be noticed and reprinted by Dale Morgan). **HERE FIRST PUBLISHED** in the *ROCHESTER DAILY ADVERTISER* (newspaper, Rochester, New York) for Wednesday morning, October 10, 1849.

Folio, [4] pages (complete issue). Moderate wear to some edges but very good; disbound with the two leaves separating from one another (the Squire article in excellent condition). \$1,250



**EXTREMELY RARE IF NOT UNIQUE.** OCLC locates **NO ORIGINAL SURVIVING PRINT COPIES of this newspaper issue in any library.** Dale Morgan (see below) credited the Rochester Public Library which on OCLC claims only to have a microfilm copy.

—After appearing in this newspaper (originally sent as a manuscript letter by the author in Salt Lake to his friend in Rochester, who in turn relayed it to the editor), Squire's account seems never to have been published separately in monograph form.

–It was noticed a century afterward by DALE MORGAN, who included it as item IV in his article, "**Letters by Forty-Niners Written from Great Salt Lake City in 1849, Edited by Dale L. Morgan**" in the *Western Humanities Review* 3 (April 1949), 98-116 (the Squire letter comprising pp. 106-110, and constituting one of eight such letters thus reproduced by Morgan).

–Morgan's article was then issued as an off-print (same page layout and numbering) in the form of a nineteen-page booklet without date, in dark green wrappers printed with the same title as above, followed by the name of "DAWSON'S BOOK SHOP, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA."

**T**HE ORIGINAL APPEARANCE now at hand fills an entire *column and a half* of this rare newspaper's second page (32½ column inches of small type), including the editor's introductory paragraph entitled "**Letter from a Californian.**" "We are indebted," he explains,

to the politeness of Col. Noble, of this city, for the privilege of publishing the following letter, received by him from James E. Squire, Esq., who left this city for California last spring, by the overland route. The letter will be read with interest by the friends and acquaintances of Mr. Squire, more especially as a rumor was current some time after he left, that he had died of cholera. He is undoubtedly ere this in the gold regions, as his letter bears date of July 18, at the Great Salt Lake. This is the first letter we have seen from any of our citizens who have taken the western overland route:—

Mr. SQUIRE indeed shows up in William F. Peck's *History of Rochester and Monroe County, New York* (NY & Chicago: Pioneer Pub. Co., 1908), p. 365 as a member of the Rochester bar in 1845. He was noticed again briefly (but from Dale Morgan's 1949 article) by Western trail historian John D. UNRUH, Jr. in *The Plains Across: The Overland Emigrants and the Trans-Mississippi West, 1840-60* (Urbana & Chicago: Univ. of Illinois Press, [1979]), p. 518, n.99.

You can read the entire letter (as published by Dale Morgan in 1949) at:  
<http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.31822035076900;view=1up;seq=12>

Squire's original letter was dated from the "City of the Great Salt Lake," July 18, 1849. Here are my lengthy samplings, proof-read carefully from the actual 1849 newspaper presently on my desk:

Although I journeyed nearly two weeks in the midst of the cholera, yet I escaped untouched, and have enjoyed very fine health since I started on this journey.— My constitution is robust and vigorous, and I have an appetite like a shark, but I can assure you that it has been obtained by great hardship and fatigue. Do not, for God's sake, ever start, or let your friends start, on this route. It is attended with inconceivable hardship and difficulties, and it is far preferable to go around



the Cape, (if you cannot go across the Isthmus), or even to go by way of China. We have an ox and a horse team, but they have had it so hard in drawing our provisions and baggage, that we have performed the whole distance on foot, averaging about 20 miles per day, besides the extra travel on account of hunting, getting lost from the train, &c. Our oxen have performed well, and would do much better than horses or mules if their feet did not get sore.

. . . Court-House Bluffs . . . is 700 or 800 hundred feet in length from east to west, and probably 300 or 400 wide and 250 feet high, and there are terraces worn around so that it resembles very well a Court-House, with cupalo, roof, &c. I went to it and ascended to the top. It appeared to be only one or two miles from the road, but we found it 8, the way we went. It is only from 2 to 8 feet wide on top, and some 200 or 300 long. It is composed of marl and sand, and so hard as to form a kind of rock, and is capped with a kind of lime-stone, which probably has preserved it from the action of the elements. Chimney Rock, which is some 35 or 40 miles above, resembles precisely a tunnel set upon the large end. It is some 450 feet in height . . .

The "Devil's Gate," five miles from Independence Rock, is a curiosity. It is a gorge **in the mountains** where the Sweet Water passes through. It is 60 to 80 rods through, 60 to 100 feet wide, and from 400 to 600 feet high. The water runs through pretty rapidly and makes a great noise. Above this a few miles is what is called the Ice Swamp. It is a kind of ravine, extending from the river in a south-westerly direction to the mountains; the bottom is soft, and upon digging through the turf, which is a kind of peat, about a foot and a half, you come to as pure and perfect ice as you ever saw, varying from two inches to six in thickness. The soil is a thick, soft mud beneath. It was a warm day when we were there, and I saw a great many sick emigrants on the road afterwards, from the effects of eating the ice. I did not eat much, as I thought it had a sort of saline or alkaline taste, and inasmuch as I had suffered two days of pretty severe sickness some way back from the effects of alkaline water. The Sweet Water runs from the South Pass in nearly an easterly course. **we** followed up the valley to within 10 or 12 miles of the Pass. After we left the Sweet Water, we ascended some pretty high hills, and from the rarity and coldness of the atmosphere, we realized that we were at a great elevation.

In the paragraph immediately above, we can note the advantages (however trifling) of having the original at hand in place of a secondary editor - even one so competent and worthy as Dale Morgan who missed the three words I have placed in bold type here, and who elected to correct the newspaper's beginning (as I show it from the actual paper) of the penultimate sentence in this selection. Morgan adds valuable details, on the other hand, such as the precise elevation of 7,550 feet, and a note that Squire's ". . . remarks about the Ice Swamp constituted a great novelty for the newspapers of 1849, and were widely reprinted. The 'ice swamp' soon disappeared after the livestock of the Forty-niners stripped away

the protecting cover of grass." (Morgan, 108, n. 20). Then, through the expected tough terrain and down into the Great Basin . . .

In many places these rocky cliffs were from three to six thousand feet above us. We descended from one of these canons directly into the valley of the Salt Lake, about three miles south east of the city. There is a kind of table land or bank about three miles in width, sloping from the base of the mountains to the valley. The city is situated immediately under this bank, and extends three miles west towards the Utah outlet, and is three miles north and south. The city is entirely fenced around, and is laid out in ten acre blocks, which are subdivided into lots of 1½ acres each. These lots are not all built upon, but the land is entirely cultivated. There are probably 500 houses, one story high, and small, and either built of logs or *adobes*. In looking over it from the mountains, it resembles a settlement of Irishmen around some public works—however, every one is neat, comfortable, and in perfect order. The citizens are orderly, well disposed, civil and intelligent. The streets are good, wide, and have generally a stream of water running down each side, coming from their irrigating works.

The whole of the improved land is irrigated by the water coming from these caverns in the mountains. There is, I presume, 20 miles of ditch around and in the city for this purpose. The water is very pure, and conducted to every acre of ground in the city. They are just cutting wheat; it is a tolerable crop, pretty short straw but well filled. There are farms some distance from here that are said to raise from 30 to 36 bushels to the acre. Vegetation of all kinds is very thrifty and luxuriant, but still they cannot raise anything here without irrigation.

They have had no rain here since spring, and it is intolerably hot. All vegetation that is not irrigated is parched and dried up, except upon the low and valley land, which produces very good and abundant grass. . . . There is a remarkable spring about one mile north of the city, which is sulphurous, and at least 110 degrees in temperature, and is the most luxurious bathing in a cold time I ever saw. . . .

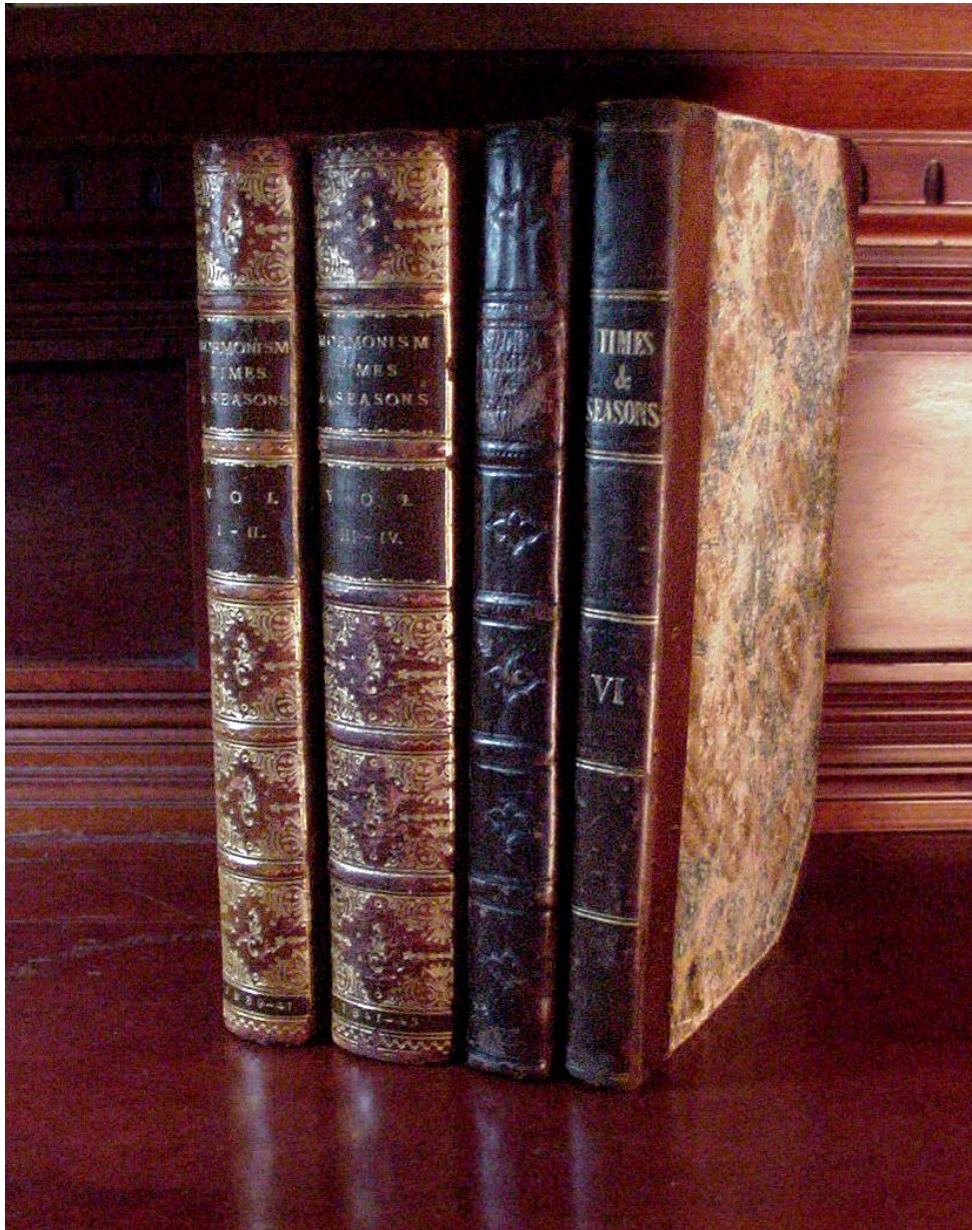
There are probably 500 teams on this route, and not less than 20,000 persons. We are quite in advance of the main part of the emigrants—not over 1,500 [a]head of us. We hear that there is great distress behind on account of lack of food, and sickness among the emigrants. The emigrants and cattle are dying by thousands; the cholera is in the rear of the train. It followed us about 300 miles, since which time we have not seen a case. Game has been abundant, principally elk, buffalo and antelope. I can tell you some long and interesting yarns about buffalo and antelope hunting, and will some time when we are in the back room of a saloon in Rochester—some time when I have more leisure than at present. We hear very favorable and flattering accounts from the gold regions by the Mormons.

Yours &c.,

J. E. S.

. . . I saw two personages (whose brightness and glory defy all description) standing above me in the air. One of them spake unto me, calling me by name, and said, (pointing to the other,) "This is my beloved Son, hear him."

- 21 **TIMES AND SEASONS.** "TRUTH WILL PTEVAIL [sic]." Commerce/Nauvoo, Illinois, November 1839 – February 15, 1846 [I:1 – VI:23; Whole Nos. 1–131]. COMPLETE.\*



All six volumes (bound in four), including the folding plate from the Book of Abraham in Volume 3. \*Issue I:5 (for March 1840; pages 65-80 of the first volume) was never bound in this particular set, so one is *SUPPLIED HERE SEPARATELY* as a loose but original issue.



22.2 – 23 cm. (heights of pages). Bound in four physical volumes: Volumes 1-4 are in two later-nineteenth-century bindings of full tan polished sheep gilt, all edges gilt. Volumes 5-6 are in individual earlier, mid-nineteenth-century brown half-calf over marbled boards. Volumes 4 and 5 have their individual title and contents leaves. (Title and index leaves were also produced for Vol. 6, but are less frequently seen, and are not present in this set.) Medium wear (substantial wear to the boards of Vol. 5) but very solid except for the front board of the first volume which, while holding securely, is separating along its upper and lower joint areas.

I would characterize the over-all condition broadly as **A VERY GOOD SET OF THIS DIFFICULT TITLE**. Text condition varies and is often foxed or browned. Some issues have considerable underlining (very old), but other issues are often clean and fairly bright. There is relatively little actual wear to the text. The folding plate ("A Facsimile From the Book of Abraham, No. 2") is foxed, but essentially free from any wear, with very strong folds. The black-bordered martyrdom issue (July 1, 1844, "**Awful assassination of JOSEPH AND HYRUM SMITH . . .**") is not particularly foxed, and is in very good condition. \$36,000

Flake 8955; Crawley 60. The *Times and Seasons* is one of the great but under-appreciated sources for the most fruitful period of Mormon development, and served as the official organ of the Church during the final years of Joseph Smith's life. "One cannot hope," writes Peter Crawley,

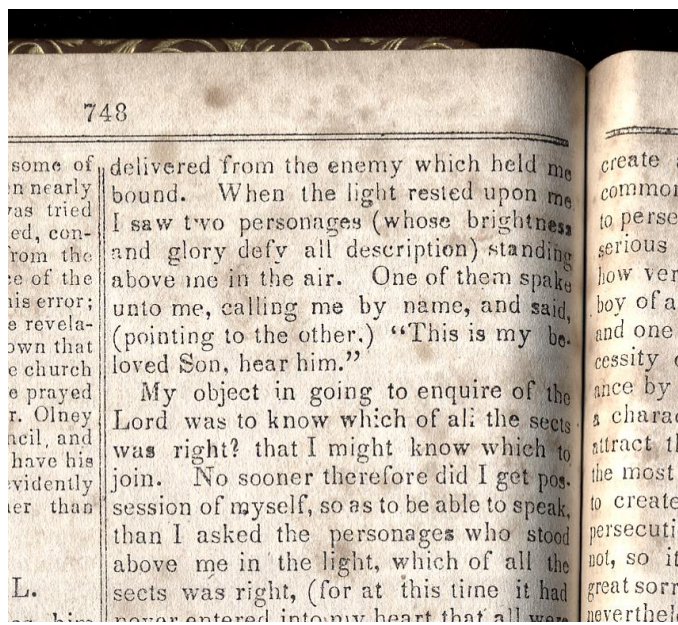
to understand the Nauvoo period of Mormonism without the *Times and Seasons*. More than its predecessors, it captures the spirit of the Latter-day Saints as it chronicles their day-to-day efforts to spread their message and gather the converted. Its pages reflect the optimism which fueled the building of the City of Joseph and the sorrow which accompanied its abandonment. [Crawley entry 60, p. 96]

[description continues . . .



At top: the folding plate from the Book of Abraham; at bottom left, the black-bordered Joseph & Hyrum Smith martyrdom issue, "Awful assassination . . ."

THESE PAGES contain much which might seem almost timeless today. However, these things had to appear *somewhere* for the first time, and often, that time was here, in the volumes at hand. The WENTWORTH LETTER, for example, was first published in the *Times and Seasons* issue for March 1, 1842 (3:9; page 710). Joseph Smith's "Try the Spirits" appeared on Friday, April 1, 1842 [3:11], p. 745, and in the



issue for April 15 was his famous article on "Baptism for the Dead." Joseph Smith's **FIRST VISION**, as understood and recited by missionaries worldwide today, was **FIRST PUBLISHED** in the *Times and Seasons* 3:11 (April 1, 1842), p. 748.



And Mormonism's most nearly-canonized hymn, "O My Father" by Eliza R. SNOW, first saw print on the back page of the *Times and Seasons* issue for November 15, 1845 (6:17, p. 1039) . . .

POETRY.

For the *Times and Seasons*.

MY FATHER IN HEAVEN;

BY MISS ELIZA R. SNOW

O my Father, thou that dwellest  
In the high and glorious place;  
When shall I regain thy presence,  
And again behold thy face?  
In thy holy habitation

Did my spirit once reside?  
In my first primeval childhood  
Was I nurtur'd near thy side?

For a wise and glorious purpose  
Thou hast plac'd me here on earth,  
And withheld the recollection  
Of my former friends and birth:  
Yet oft times a secret something  
Whispered you're a stranger here;  
And I felt that I had wandered  
From a more exalted sphere.

I had learn'd to call thee father  
Through thy spirit from on high;  
But until the key of knowledge  
Was restor'd, I knew not why.  
In the heav'ns are parents single?  
No, the thought makes reason stare;  
Truth is reason—truth eternal  
Tells me I've a mother there.

When I leave this frail existence—  
When I lay this mortal by,  
Father, mother, may I meet you  
In your royal court on high?  
Then, at length, when I've completed  
All you sent me forth to do,  
With your mutual approbation  
Let me come and dwell with you.

City of Joseph, Oct. 1845.

**The Times and Seasons,**

is Printed and Published about the first and fifteenth of every month, on the corner of Main and Kimball Streets, Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, by

JOHN TAYLOR,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

TERMS.—Two DOLLARS per annum, payable in all cases in advance. Any person securing five new subscribers, and forwarding us Ten Dollars current money, shall receive one volume gratis. All letters must be addressed to John Taylor, editor, Post Office, or they will not receive attention.



## NOTES TO ENTRY 4 (Book of Commandments and BCR manuscript leaf)

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<sup>1</sup> That copy lacks pages 101-102. (Huntington Library call no. 44872).

<http://catalog.huntington.org/record=b1373733>

<sup>2</sup> *Catalogue of Books, Early Newspapers, and Pamphlets on Mormonism. Collected by the Late Mr. William Berrian* [New York: George W. Berrian, executor, 1898], page 7. The Berrian copy went initially to the New York Public Library in 1899. They upgraded with a better example purchased from E. W. Johnson, a New York City dealer, on January 31, 1908. NYPL then sold their Berrian copy to the Library of Congress (e-mail from Kyle R. Triplett, Rare Book librarian at the New York Public Library, to Paul Cohen, May 7, 2018). View the Library of Congress copy online at:

<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.rbc/General.25600.2>

<sup>3</sup> Email from Kyle R. Triplett (referenced above) to Paul Cohen, April 11, 2018.

<sup>4</sup> This was Christie's (New York) sale 9806, item 96, \$391,000 with buyer's premium; lacking the title page. See: <https://www.deseretnews.com/article/871733/LDS-book-fetches-391000-at-sale.html> For Christie's published list of prices realized at that sale, see:

<https://www.christies.com/Results/PrintAuctionResults.aspx?saleid=11272&lid=1>

<sup>5</sup> *The Mormon Experience: 1830-1930, 2008 Catalogue* (Provo, Utah: F. G. Williams & Co., 2008), entry 7 (pp. 15-16).

<sup>6</sup> *The Mormon Journey, 2012 Catalogue* (Provo, Utah: Taylor and Woodruff Company, 2012) entry 5, pp. 8-9. ("Title page in facsimile.")

<sup>7</sup> Mary E. Rollins Lightner to the editor, February 12, 1904, *Deseret Evening News* (Salt Lake City) for February 20, 1904, p. 24.

<sup>8</sup> Statement of John Taylor dictated to Leo Hawkins and George A. Smith, Salt Lake City, April 15, 1858; LDS Church History Library.

<sup>9</sup> Mormon bibliographer Peter Crawley explains: "Originally Joseph Smith's revelations were recorded on individual pieces of paper . . . Mary Elizabeth Rollins Lightner remembered the elders discussing the revelations at her home in Independence and recalled that these 'were in large sheets, not folded.' Ultimately Phelps, Cowdery, and Whitmer produced a printer's manuscript from which the Book of Commandments was set in type. The RLDS Church owns four leaves of this manuscript, in the handwriting of John Whitmer, bearing the marks of its use by the compositor." Peter Crawley, *A Descriptive Bibliography of the Mormon Church, Volume One 1830-1847* (Provo, Utah: Religious Studies Center, Brigham Young University, 1997), 39. The leaf offered here can be viewed online with full scholarly apparatus at:

<http://www.josephsmithpapers.org/paper-summary/revelation-book-1/97>

<sup>10</sup> "Autobiography of Henry A. Stebbins. Written in November and December, 1919." *Journal of History* (Lamoni, Iowa) XIII:2 (April 1920), 175, 189-90.

<sup>11</sup> For example, on page 47 of this Book of Commandments, "Section 17" is written for the printed heading of "CHAPTER XXIV." In the 1835 and later LDS (Salt Lake City-based Mormon) editions, the Book of Commandments Chapter 24 became Section 2 or 20. But in the RLDS 1864, 1911, and other RLDS editions, BoC Chapter 24 did indeed become Section 17. Thus, the pencil note could not have been written earlier than ca. 1864, but it could also be much later.

<sup>12</sup> Richard P. Howard (RLDS Church Historian and Commissioner of History), signed typescript "Auditorium Inter-Office Memo" to President Wallace B. Smith, Independence, Missouri, March 5, 1981 (Community of Christ Library Archives), with Smith's appended ms. notes. For a detailed discussion of the events surrounding the temporary ownership of the

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Stebbins Book of Commandments by the LDS Church in Utah, see Richard E. Turley Jr., *Victims: The LDS Church and the Mark Hofmann Case* (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1992), Chapter 3, with photograph of officials holding this volume at the news conference held in Salt Lake City on March 19, 1981, p. 54.