



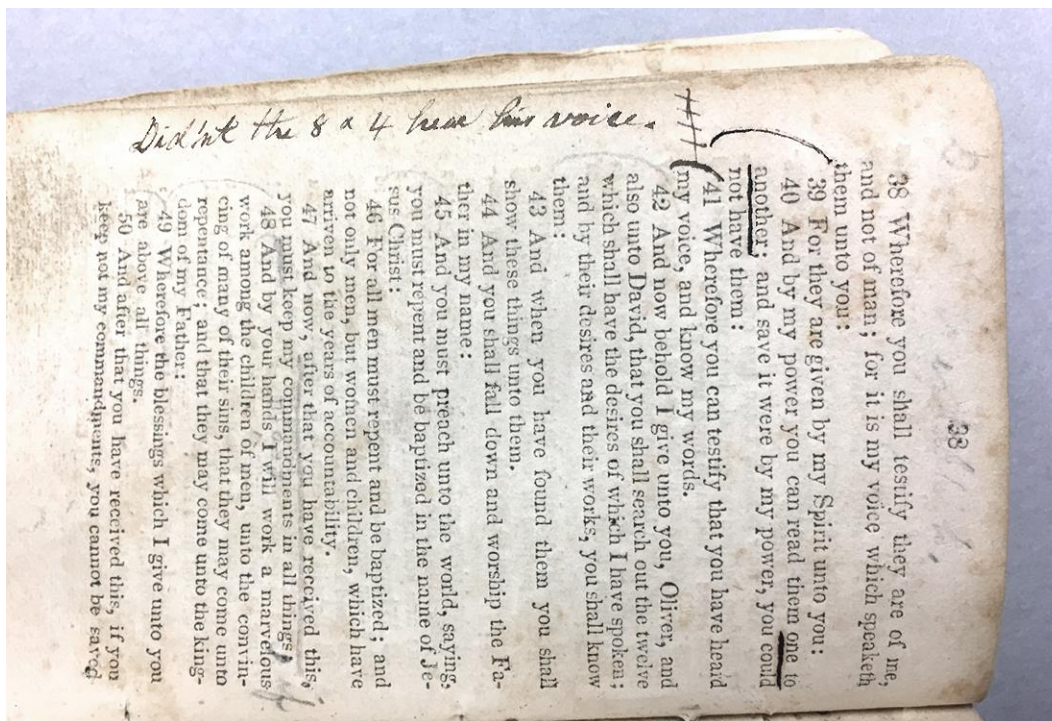
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JANUARY 2022

Mormon List Eighty-Two



Did't the 8 & 4 hear his voice [?]

David Whitmer explores the “Revelation to Joseph, Oliver and David”
in his own copy of the BOOK OF COMMANDMENTS.
(Handwriting of his scribe, John Jacob Snyder.)

See item 2, now offered publicly for the first time.

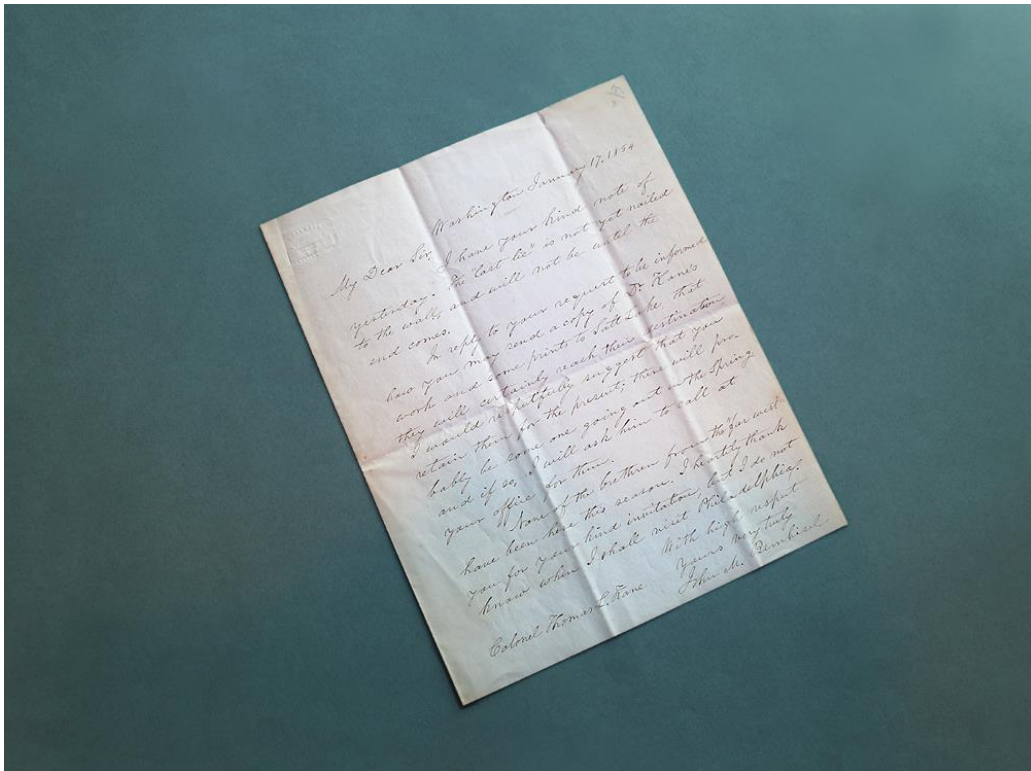
Like *MORMON LISTS 66-81*, this catalog is issued as a digital file only, which allows more illustrations than a printed catalog. Browse like usual, or click on the linked **ITEM NUMBERS** below to go to pages containing these **SUBJECTS**. Enjoy!

FREE SHIPPING AND INSURANCE

[EXCEPT ITEM 2, BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT]

ITEMS PRE-1840, 2, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22	Newspapers, 13, 19, 21, 22	Iowa, 5, 8, 9, 17, 22	Nevada, 13
Items \$1,000 or higher, 1, 2, 5, 11, 14, 17, 19, 22	Photograph, 23	Kilbourn, David W., 8, 17	Polygamy, 19
Items \$7,500 or higher, 2, 17, 19	Book of Command- ments, 2	Mining, 13	St. George, Utah, 21
Signed or Manuscript items, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, [12], 14, 15, 17	Civil War prophecy, 16	Missouri, 2, 14, 15, 17	Salt Lake City, 19
	Fiction, 7	Mormon Parallels, 16	Scriptures, 2, [4]
	Galland, Isaac, 17, 22	Mountain Meadows Massacre, 19	Smith, William, 5
		Nauvoo, 11, 17, 22	Strang, [4], 5
			Temple work, 20

Jim Bridger's threat to the territory of Utah



- 1 **BERNHISEL, John M.** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED to Thomas L. KANE. Washington, D.C., January 17, 1854.

25 X 20 cm. (9¾ X 7¾ inches). One page on a sheet of sized (semi-gloss) "CONGRESS"-embossed plain writing paper folded to form 2 leaves (pages 2-4 left blank). Very good. Once folded in sixths for mailing; cover (original mailing envelope) not present. \$2,500

The letter is quite presentable in appearance, on a single page, and reads in its entirety as follows:

Washington January 17, 1854

My Dear Sir,

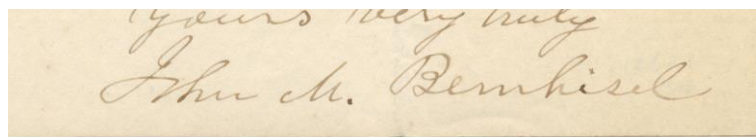
I have your kind note of yesterday. The "last lie" is not yet nailed to the wall, and will not be until the end comes.

In reply to your request to be informed how you may send a copy of Dr Kane's work and some prints to Salt Lake, that they will certainly reach their destination, I would respectfully suggest that you retain them for the present; there will probably be some one going out in the Spring, and if so, I will ask him to call at your office for them.

None of the brethren from the "far west" have been here this season. I heartily thank you for your kind invitation, but I do not know when I shall visit Philadelphia.

Colonel Thomas L. Kane

With high respect
Yours very truly
John M. Bernhisel

A photograph of a handwritten signature on a piece of aged paper. The signature reads "Yours very truly" on the first line and "John M. Bernhisel" on the second line. The ink is dark and the handwriting is cursive.

BERNHISEL (1799-1881; friend of both Joseph Smith and Brigham Young) was then the Utah Territorial delegate to Congress. The "last lie" which he says is not yet nailed to the wall may involve the recent arrival of Jim Bridger in Washington with stories to denigrate the Latter-day Saints and threaten Utah's vast territorial boundaries. "Dr. John M. Bernhisel," explains historian William P. MacKinnon,

Utah's long-suffering but highly effective congressional delegate, first raised the alarm over Jim Bridger's anti-Mormon assertions and the related congressional consideration of a potential shift in Utah's eastern frontier through a February 13, 1854 letter to Brigham Young:

On the 23rd ultimo [January] the same Committee [chaired by Senator Stephen A. Douglas] reported another bill, dividing Nebraska into two Territories, making the fortieth parallel of north latitude the boundary between them, and to my utter amazement, the eastern rim of the Great Basin the western boundary of these Territories, thus including within the limits about one third of the Territory of Utah....You will doubtless be

greatly surprised at this sad and startling intelligence, if you can yet be surprised at anything that occurs in these last days.

The bill is now under consideration in the Senate, and will doubtless pass that body by a decided majority. What its fate will be in the House, God only knows. I am making every exertion to prevent our boundaries from being disturbed....

James Bridger arrived in Washington January 5th and is here still, telling marvelous stories about his being driven from his home in the mountains....These gross exaggerations and misrepresentations are the cause of the attempt to curtail our boundaries, so that he will be without the jurisdiction of Utah.

[MacKinnon, "Like Splitting a Man Up His Backbone': The Territorial Dismemberment of Utah, 1850-1896" in *Utah Historical Quarterly* 71:2 (Spring 2003), 2; accessed online February 14, 2021 at:

https://issuu.com/utah10/docs/uhq_volume71_2003_number2/s/10328640

For additional discussion of Kane's efforts for Utah and the Mormons, see Matthew J. Grow, *"Liberty to the Downtrodden": Thomas L. Kane, Romantic Reformer* (New Haven & London: Yale University Press, 2009). Kane had worked hard to edit **the upcoming book of his celebrated brother Elisha Kent Kane's first-hand Arctic adventure** (MENTIONED IN THE LETTER NOW AT HAND), and Grow notes that . . .

. . . Elisha's *The United States Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin* was released by Harper Brothers the following March [1854]. Thomas assiduously promoted both Elisha's book and his second voyage. One of Elisha's biographers has noted, "in many ways 'Dr. Kane' was as much a reflection of Tom as of Elisha . . . Tom was the one who took this raw material and from it created the heroic figure that the public knew and adored." [Grow, 137]

"Eager to benefit from Kane's political connections," adds Grow, and from Kane's

. . . experience on a more consistent basis, Young asked him in October 1854 to become Utah's congressional delegate as well as Young's personal "business agent at Washington." **Bernhisel quickly assured Kane of his willingness to step aside. . . . Kane refused, both praising Bernhisel's effectiveness and asserting that an official connection with the Mormons would diminish his ability to help the Saints**, which depended on his image as an impartial outsider. [Grow, 153 (emphasis added)]

DAVID WHITMER'S BOOK OF COMMANDMENTS

USED TO WRITE HIS DEFENSE OF THE BOOK OF MORMON in 1886



"By the providence of God I have one of the old
Book of Commandments published in 1833."

- 2 *A BOOK OF COMMANDMENTS, for the Government of the Church of Christ, Organized According to Law, on the 6th of April, 1830. Zion [Independence, Missouri]: PUBLISHED BY W. W. PHELPS & CO., 1833. \$3.5M*

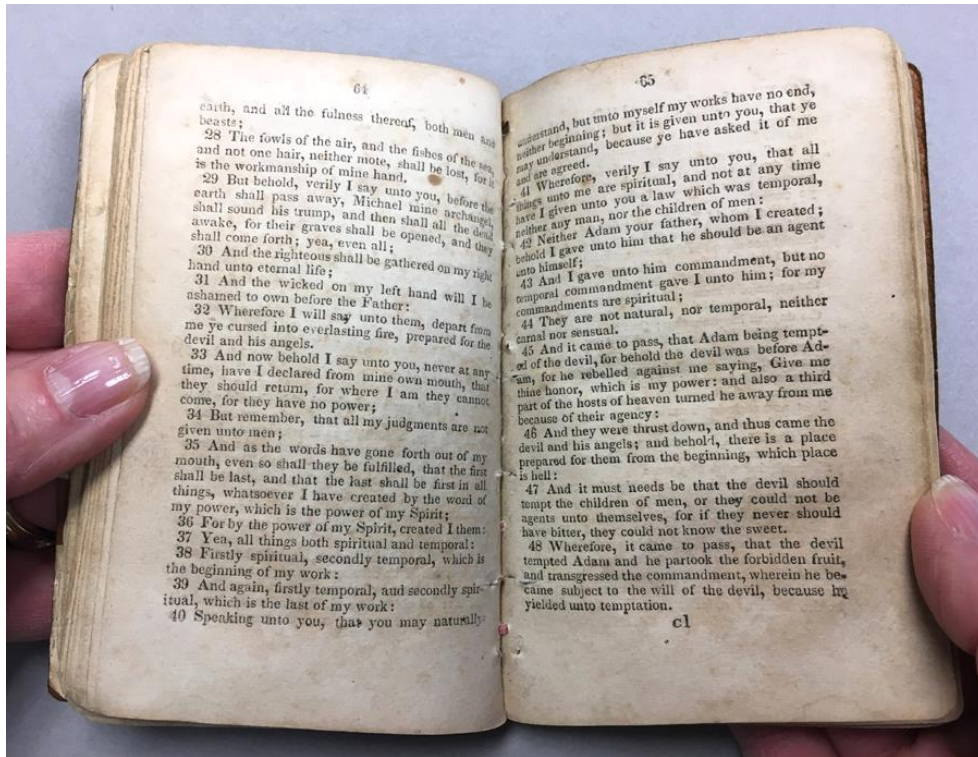
11.9 cm. (approx. 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches tall). 158 pp. (of 160: with an early special title page based on John Whitmer's copy). [Click HERE for my detailed description.](#)

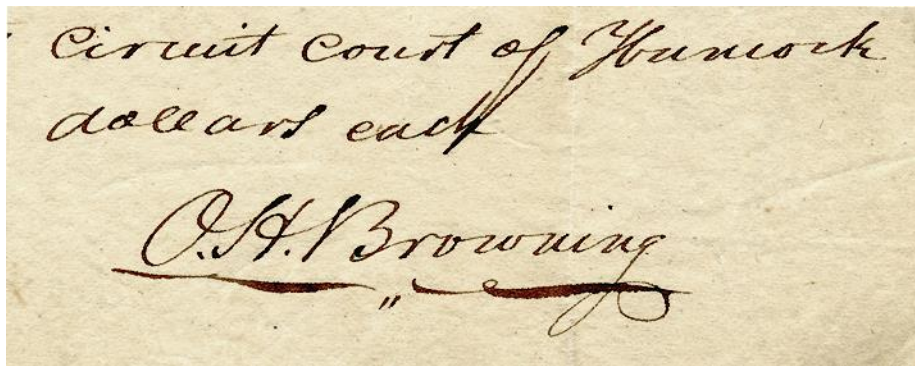
David Whitmer used this copy to write his all-important historical/doctrinal pamphlet, *AN ADDRESS TO ALL BELIEVERS IN CHRIST* which he dictated to John Jacob Snyder in 1886. Snyder later inscribed this copy as follows:

^This title page was^ Printed from title page of John Whitmers' Book of Commandments. David Whitmer gave me this book just before he died, and the mss. of the Book of Mormon he said he desired . . . should go to his son, David Whitmer, Jr. John J Snyder

IT IS A RARE EVENT to buy or sell a Book of Commandments. To have one owned and used by one of the Three Witnesses is nothing short of remarkable. This is the actual book David Whitmer held in his hands - and from which he must have

read aloud to his scribe - to prove to his readers that certain revelations given through Joseph Smith were expanded or changed when they were published in the Doctrine and Covenants. The evidence of his hands-on ownership of this copy is clear, as is its unquestioned provenance, which will be shared and fully documented with the future owner.





- 3 **BROWNING, O[rville]. H[ickman].** (1806-1881; Senator from Illinois 1861-63; U.S. Secretary of the Interior; Attorney General). AUTOGRAPH DOCUMENT SIGNED, obligating himself to "attend to" two lawsuits "in the Circuit Court of Hancock County for \$10 dollars [sic] each, O.H. Browning." No place, no date.

12½ X 19½ cm. One half sheet with medium wear. The signature and writing are clear and attractive. \$450

Browning lists the two cases, involving primarily women (Susan G. Boyd vs. Mary Cutler; [Th Lance ??] vs. Catharine Wells) and describes each as an "Appeal to Hancock Circuit Court." Simple filing docket on verso in another hand: "O.H. Browning's obligation. \$20.00"

BROWNING was the chief defense attorney in 1845 for the men charged with the murders of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. He practiced law in Quincy, Illinois beginning in 1831; member of Illinois State Senate 1836-43; defended Joseph Smith successfully in the 1841 extradition hearing before Judge Stephen A. Douglas in Springfield, bringing "the courtroom to tears in recitals of the sufferings of women and children leaving 'their bloody footmarks in the snow' as they fled under the Missouri expulsion order." –Glen M. Leonard, *Nauvoo: A Place of Peace, A People of Promise*. (Salt Lake City: Deseret Book Company; Provo, Utah: BYU Press, 2002), 278.

- 4 **CHASE, Moses.** [at head:] *The Word of the Lord that came unto the Patriarch Moses, an Israelite of the tribe of Joseph, and of the lineage of his son Ephraim, on the fourteenth day of the second month, called February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at the time when James Buchanan was President of the United States of North America, . . .* N.p., n.d. (but Baltimore? 1860s?)

Small BROADSIDE/HANDBILL, 22 X 13 cm. (approx. 8½ X 5 inches); verso blank. Very good, once folded in fourths horizontally; minor slight creasing. \$600

Behold! O ye people of this generation !

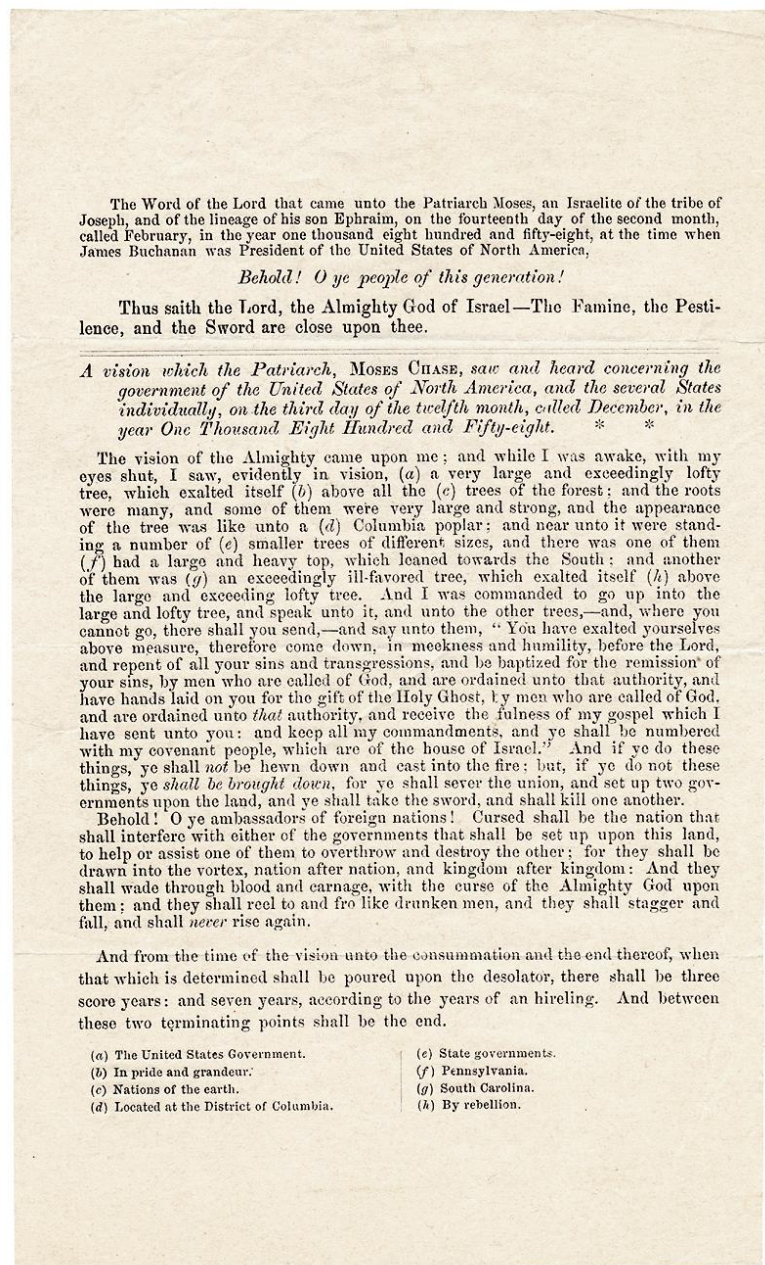
Thus saith the Lord, the Almighty God of Israel—The Famine, the Pestilence, and the Sword are close upon thee.

OCLC shows a few rare or unique vision pamphlets (or a “slip” of paper with Moses Chase visions) printed in Baltimore in 1861 and 1865. I do not find the present “Word of the Lord . . .” piece on OCLC, but some of the descriptions there are vague. Harvard catalogs its four-page Chase item as Mormon-related, and I find reference online to a paper presented by Christopher James Blythe at the John Whitmer Historical Association meetings in Independence, Missouri in September 2018 entitled “**Moses Chase, Strangite Visionary, and the Civil War Prophecy.**”

I think this vision exhibits clear sympathy with Joseph Smith’s prophecy on war (eventually D&C 87, for background on which, see my *Mormon Parallels*, beginning with commentary in entry 244).

Indeed, a **Moses CHASE** was in Kirtland at the right time to partake of such influence. **The Joseph Smith Papers** find him selling his Kirtland farm to Joseph Smith and others on October 10, 1836 (click link above).

The SCAN AT RIGHT can be *enlarged* on the screen for easier reading:

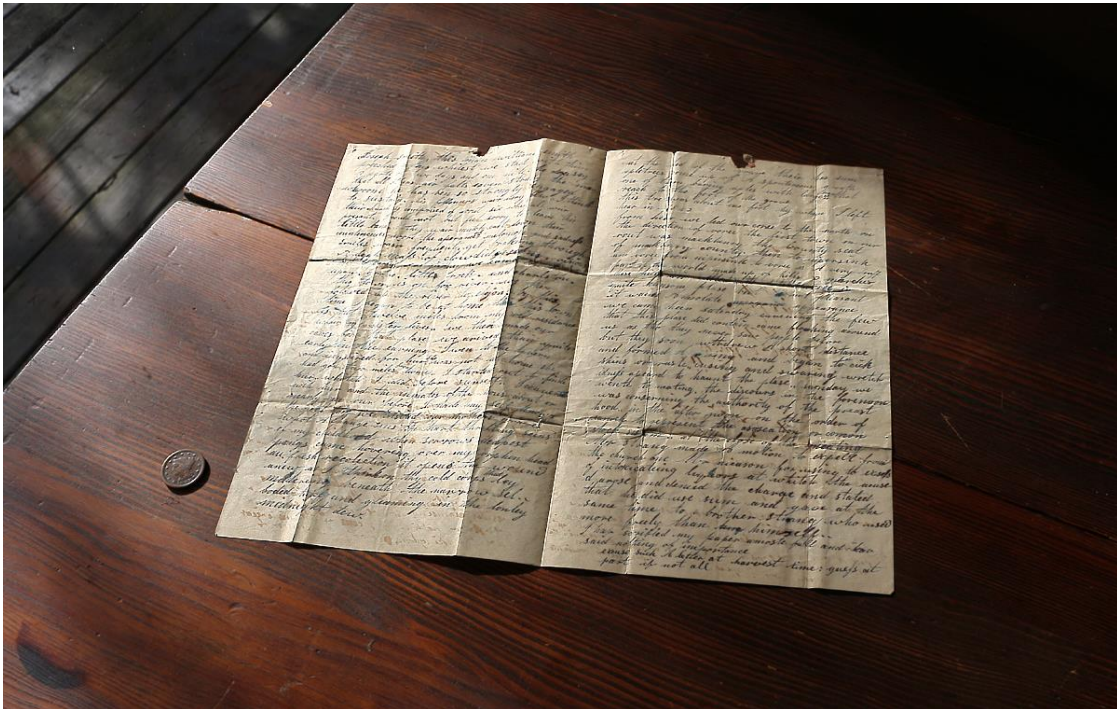


“no paticular bad luck, exsept the title of mormons which was inscribed on our wagon cover, in large letters, which wee discovered the next morning after leaving the fery boat”

- 5 **CUDDEBACK, Grant P[rice]**. (1820-1905; California pioneer). AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED to Miss Harriet A. PRICHARD (in Nelson, Portage County, Ohio). Montrose, Lee County, Iowa, July 16, 1848.

31½ X 19 cm. 3¼ pages plus address portion with manuscript postal markings from Montrose, July 20. Very good. **\$3,500**

Grant, son of Peter and Clarissa Stevens CUDDEBACK, was born in Central New York State and may have worked along the Erie Canal before his family moved to Illinois, where his mother died in 1839. I have not found what brought him to Montrose, Iowa, but the 1850 census shows him in Los Angeles, California at age 29, listed as a laborer living with a number of other apparently single men. He married Almira Hale in 1852. Their first child (of at least ten) was said to be the first “white” child born in El Monte, Los Angeles County, where the family appears to have prospered. (Ancestry dot com, Find-A-Grave, and other sources; for a casual biographical write-up, see a 2017 [ARTICLE](#) online by Pat Gracey).



Powerful first-hand views of followers of both William Smith and James Jesse Strang. BACKGROUND: By at least early 1847, Edwin CADWELL and his wife Pamela Prichard Cadwell, living in Montrose, Iowa, were clinging to their faith and speaking of signs of the last days. “It would be a butifull place to live,” Edwin mused, “if wee could live in peace but the hell hounds yelpe every know

& then threatning to drive the remaining Mormans . . ." (joint letter to Thomas Dutcher, 1-2 March 1847; my Catalogue Five, *The Mormons* [July 1983], item 7; now BYU Library Mss SC 750).

IN THE LETTER NOW UNEARTHED HERE (illustrated above), we see a young man, just turned 28, writing affectionately to the Cadwells' niece Harriet (age 24) with a report of his recent trip in company with the Cadwells and others to visit the STRANG group in Voree, Wisconsin. Along the way, they spent a couple of days with the late Mormon founder's brother WILLIAM SMITH in present Amboy, Illinois. Grant Cuddeback's report of those encounters is sympathetically negative; I don't think we can doubt his sincerity.

Plowing through this somewhat difficult text, it is important to read past the labored spelling and lack of punctuation. I have often admired the unpretentious eloquence of relatively unlettered folk (like young Joseph Smith). The communication now at hand is no exception. A full transcription of this letter appears further below, but I will highlight the "best" parts first, editing those portions in a separate column at right for easier reading . . .

TRANSCRIPTION FROM THE LETTER

. . . we proseeded on throu victory lafaett
almyrya providance indeon town lafaett
dover lamoil, and palestine grove whair
william smith the prophet now resides
clameing to be prophit seor and revalator
holding the ceas of the misterieas of the
Kingdom, & soforth successor of Joseph
Smith, this man william smith preached to
us whilset we stade with him A parte of
two days and one nite. he do[e?]s say that
all others air falts eaven Strang the man
whoom he has ben so strongly engaged to
sustain. his followers wair very few.. I
think their church is comprised of about
six when all wair presant. I could not but
feel sorry to leave this little band. they
wair mutch cast down their countenences
wore the aperance ^of^ meloncoly and
sadness smiles wair frequent, yet brakeing
through A deap mass of clowdid visions.
visions. [pp. 1-2]

EDITED FOR READING

. . . we proceeded on through Victoria,
LaFayette, Elmira, Providence, Indian
Town, Dover, Lamoille, and Palestine
Grove where William Smith the prophet
now resides, claiming to be prophet, seer,
and revelator, holding the keys of the
mysteries of the Kingdom, and so forth,
successor to Joseph Smith. This man
William Smith preached to us while we
stayed with him overnight and for parts of
two days. He verily says that all others are
false, even Strang - the man whom he has
been so strongly engaged to sustain. His
followers were very few. I think their
church is comprised of about six people,
counting all who were present. I could not
help but feel sorry to leave this little band.
They were much cast down, and their
countenances wore an appearance of
melancholy and sadness. Their smiles, if
frequent, only broke through a deep mass
of clouded visions.

from Nippersink to Voree is A very ruff part of the world made up of hills & marches these hills air settled with dutch. voree is A quite hansom plase but not pleasant it waieres A desolate ~~aperrance~~ appearance we came heer saterday eavening the few that this plase did contain came flocking around us as tho they never saw people before but they soon wthdrew A short distance and formed A ring and began to cick shins or rusle.. cusing and swaring wretchidness uepard to haunt the plase.. sunday we wente to neating.. the discours in the forenoon was conserning the authority of the preast hood.. in the after noon on the order of eanoch to represent the aoseation or comon stock sistim.. at the close of the meating Mr Strang made A motion to expell from the church one Mr nicason for using to exsess of intoxicateing liquors at whitch the acused arose and denied the charge and stated that he did use sum and gave at the same time to brother Strang who used more freely than ~~him~~ himself.. I have scribled my paper amoste full and hav said nothing of importance excuse such A letter at harvest time: guess at part if not all [p. 3]

From Nippersink to Voree is a very rough part of the world, made up of hills and marshes. These hills are settled by Dutch people. Voree is quite a handsome place, but not pleasant. It wears a desolate appearance. We came here Saturday evening. The few whom this place contained came flocking around us, as though they had never seen people before. But they soon withdrew a short distance and formed a ring, and began to kick shins or wrestle, cussing and swearing. Wretchedness appeared to haunt the place. Sunday, we went to meeting. The morning talk was on the authority of the priesthood. In the afternoon, it was on the Order of Enoch, representing the association or common stock system. At the close of the meeting, Mr. Strang made a motion to expel from the church one Mr. Nickerson for using intoxicating liquors to excess - to which the accused arose and denied the charge, stating that he did drink some, but also gave some to Brother Strang who drank even more freely than he. I have scribbled my paper almost full, and have said nothing of importance. Please excuse such a letter at harvest time, and guess at the parts you can't read -or at everything.

For context and more detail, here is the full letter as it reads in its entirety . . .

Monrose Lee Co Iowa
July the 16= 1848

affectionate friend, if I am purmitted the exprecion,. the impression struck me that you would be pleased to paruse A few lines ~~concerning~~ conserning the journey of your uncle and aunt to the north altho it doth proseede from one unworthy as myself they left hear on the eighteenth of may, in surch of A home I was one in their company wee started in the direction of shicago other than that I new not whair we wair going.. wee crost the river at fort madison of whitch wee had no paticuler bad luck, exsept the title of mormons whitch was inscribed on our wagon cover, in large letters, ~~whitch~~ whitch wee discovered the next morning

after leaving the ferry boat we traveled on through monmouth and galesburg
monmouth is a very pleasant place we camped five miles west of this place
where the children found the first ripe strawberries galesburg is as handsome
or the handsomest part of the west that I ever saw the people are from the east
their dwellings are the finest in the state which shows eastern enterprise they
have one of the best institutions in the west here I got into conversation with a
gentleman that had come from the same county and town of which I was brought
up he told of relations and acquaintances of mine of whom some have died.. from
this place we proceeded on through victory lafayette almyria providence indeon
town lafayette dover lamoil, and palestine grove where william smith the prophet
now resides claiming to be prophet seer and revelator holding the keys of the
mysteries of the Kingdom, & so forth successor of [p. 1 ends]

Joseph Smith, this man william smith preached to us whilest we staid with him
a part of two days and one night. he do[es] say that all others are false even
strange the man whom he has been so strongly engaged to sustain. his followers
were very few.. I think their church is comprised of about six when all were
present. I could not but feel sorry to leave this little band. they were much cast
down their countenances wore the appearance of melancholy and sadness smiles
were frequent, yet breaking through a deep mass of clouded visions. visions.
but to pursue our journey we came on to paupaw, grove, little rock, and charleston.
this town is on fox river. we then followed up the river to eljon. by this time I
began to be at home ~~this~~ this town is but twelve miles from my old residence
where my sister lives.. we then made our courses for that place. we arrived there
quite early in the evening I went to the tavern and inquired for her she was not
at home she had gone two miles from home. I started out to find her.. which
I did before sunset.. I conversed with her and the inmates of the house about or
nearly one hour before I made myself known the next day we visited our
mother's grave what a change since the heart thrilling scenes of my childhood
when sorrows deepest pangs came hovering over my orphan head ah. [i.e., oh
(?)] fresh recollection it opens the wound anew as I think on thy cold corpse that
lies mouldering beneath the narrow sodded turf and gleaming in the lonely
midnight dew. [p. 2 ends]

at the head of the grave there has since aple trees come up of a spontaneous growth
one of them bearing apples with large branches that reach to the foot of the grave
this tree was about one foot high when I left here in 1842
from here we headed our course to the north on the direction of voree the first town
on our route was mackhenry the County seat of mackhenry county. then to
nipersink and voree[.] from nipersink to voree is a very rough part of the world
made up of hills & marches these hills are settled with dutch. voree is a quite
handsome place but not pleasant it wears a desolate appearance we
came here saturday evening the few that this place did contain came flocking
around us as though they never saw people before but they soon withdrew a short
distance and formed a ring and began to cuss and curse.. cursing and
swearing wretchedness upward to haunt the place.. sunday we went to neatening

[sic; meeting].. the discours in the forenoon was conserning the authority of the preast hood.. in the after noon on the order of eanoch to represent the asoseation or comon stock sistim.. at the close of the meating Mr Strang made A motion to expell from the church one Mr nicason for using to exsess of intoxcicateing liquors at whitch the acused arose and denied the charge and stated that he did use sum and gave at the same time to brother Strang who used more freely than ~~him~~ himself..

I have scribled my paper amoste full and hav said nothing of importance excuse such A letter at harvest time: guess at part if not all [p. 3 ends]

I left mister cadwell [tw(?; tear from wax seal)]o miles morth [sic; north] of McC Henry the county seat of mackhenry county Ill they stoped a few days to see if they could buy A farme to suit I hav not hurd from him sins I left.. Write as soon as you receive this and tell me if you hav hurd from Mr. Cadwell..

Grant P Cuddeback

still A lone &
yett not lison [?]

when may I speak

I will yett remain the same
your moste obediante

[address panel:]

Montrose Iowa} 10
July 20.

Miss

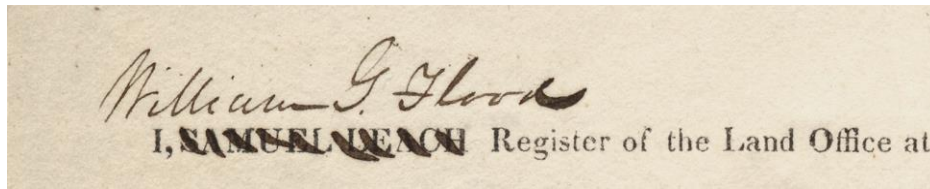
Harriet A Prichard

Nelson

Portage Co

Ohio

MAJOR FLOOD, with whom Joseph Smith was conversing
at the moment when he was arrested and taken to the Carthage Jail



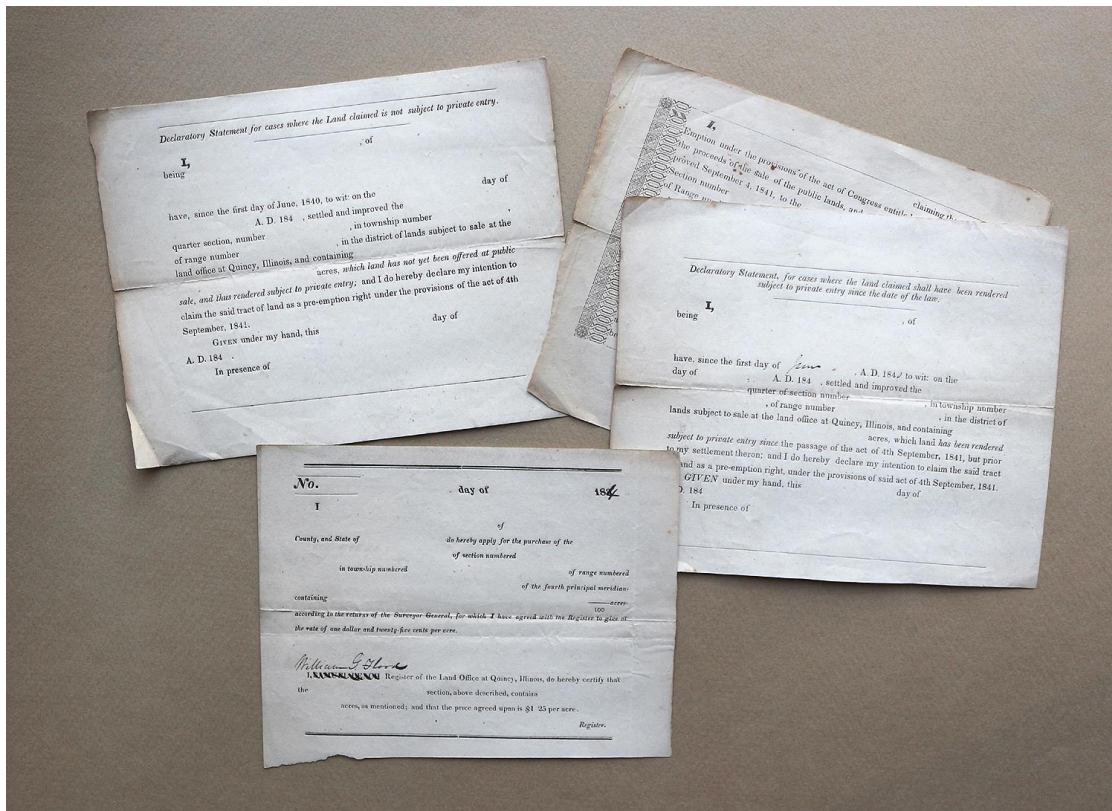
- 6 **FLOOD, William G.** Partly-printed application for land patent FORM SIGNED by Flood as "Register of the Land Office at Quincy, Illinois," but unused. 184-.

14½ X 18½ cm. Verso blank. Very good. Old horizontal fold, just starting to separate at its blank left edge, but strong.

:: TOGETHER WITH ::

THREE SIMILAR BLANK FORMS (not signed) for Quincy land matters with printed dates of 1841 or 184-. Unused but with a couple of words supplied or corrected in manuscript. These are all different versions of statements to be filled out by settlers claiming rights of preemption (some wear & toning).

the four items: \$450



THIS IMAGE CAN BE ENLARGED SIGNIFICANTLY FOR CLOSER VIEWING

COMPARE THE SIGNED ITEM SHOWN ABOVE TO JOSEPH SMITH'S OWN APPLICATION FORM TO FLOOD for land on August 2, 1842, in the Joseph Smith Papers website: at: <https://www.josephsmithpapers.org/paper-summary/application-for-land-patent-2-august-1842/1>

See also: <https://www.josephsmithpapers.org/paper-summary/certificate-for-land-patent-2-august-1842/1>

The principal unused form now offered here is pre-printed with the name of Samuel LEACH as the Register, and with a date of 183– to be filled in. Flood has neatly crossed out Leach's name and has written in his own immediately above. He has also written a bold 4 over the 3 in the printed year date area (as in the Joseph Smith example linked above) but has not supplied a final number for the year.

“ **A**T 8 a. m.” on June 25, 1844 at the Hamilton Hotel in Carthage, Illinois, “President Smith had an interview with William G. Flood of Quincy, U. S. Receiver of Public Moneys. While in conversation with him, Constable David Bettisworth arrested Joseph for treason against the state of Illinois . . .” (HC 6:561). This enigmatic detail in the *History of the Church* never seems to be explained. I don't know whether Smith's conversation with Flood was legal, social or military. This would be the Major Flood from Adams County mentioned several times by Thomas Ford, sent to Nauvoo during the ensuing Mormon War in Hancock County in an effort to establish order; see *A History of Illinois . . .* (Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co., 1854), 419.

Since at least 1832, William G. FLOOD had been a prominent citizen of the region. That year he served both as a state representative in the Illinois legislature and as one of two captains of Adams County militia in the Black Hawk War. When the cholera epidemic reached Adams County on the Fourth of July, 1833, Flood chaired a meeting (with O. H. Browning as secretary) at the courthouse to explore measures to mitigate its spread. In 1837-38, both Flood and Samuel LEECH began serving in the land office at Quincy until 1845 (succeeding Thomas Carlin). –David F. Wilcox *et al.*, *Quincy and Adams County History and Representative Men*, Volume I (Chicago and New York: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1919), 132, 201, 175, 450.

7 **GRUNDER, Rick.** 116. [Pennsauken, New Jersey: Printed and distributed by BookBaby, c. 2020].

Trade edition, available hardbound with dust jacket, softbound, or as an eBook. All formats sold and distributed by BOOKBABY (preferred and fastest outlet), and by Amazon and other standard sources.

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From pages 13-16 . . .

At the top of a steep rise beyond Ithaca College, the highway opens and countryside begins, just in time to turn at Buttermilk Road. They slowed through a tight bend of its narrow gorge, then sped the high plain that overlooks Cayuga Lake from a forest of hardwoods. Thick foliage dimmed their long driveway until they stepped from the grumbling car into a welcome silence of apple air. October would soon transform these trees into a palette of stunning colors, and it would become their perfect time and place. Bucolic paradise, ten minutes from Cornell University. At moments like this, Solomon Slyde had to acknowledge to himself that Anna Stillmen Slyde kept them centered here. She had made life right - in this, their best of all possible worlds.

THE SLYDE HOUSEHOLD was often clean, but it lay in constant disarray from old books bulging from every shelf, and letters hiding in many drawers - treasures generally lost, temporarily, in unaccounted places. Sol and Anna had been away for hours today, which seemed a little too long. Smells of old paper combined with kitchen herbs and honey-cured tobacco to welcome them eagerly home.

Anna coddled the dog while Sol hung their coats on original Shaker pegs they'd installed behind the door. He reached into one of the white deli bags. Marcus would be offended if they forgot to bring something for *him*, and he jumped in glee at the expected bagel -plain, with no garlic or onion. He took the prize to his new bed at the corner of the kitchen where he began to chew contentedly, drooling only a little on centuries-old documents from Pennsylvania.

"Mr. Slyde, have you been working in the kitchen again?" Anna eyed the scene resignedly as she reached to the cupboard for plates and napkins. The telephone counter had been invaded by forms written ornately on crisp yellowing vellum with green ribbons emerging from red wax seals.

"Uh, guess so. The phone rang yesterday when I came in for coffee. Some woman with an old Bible wouldn't get off the line, and I was trying to sort through a bunch of . . ."

He spotted the extra stack of deeds he'd left on the floor, now being enjoyed by Marcus The Dog whom he picked up gently, long enough to extract the merchandise.

“ . . . a bunch of William Penn land indentures. Looks like we’ve had some calls.”

The answering machine flashed patiently. Sol looked around hopelessly for a place to pile the parchment. He finally stood the stiff documents on their sides, once more upon the floor but leaning against a lower cupboard door. Before he sat down at the kitchen table, he washed his hands in the sink, hit the replay button and gave Anna a peck on the back of her neck, all in two breaths.

Smoked turkey & Swiss on wheat - with lettuce, tomato and thin slices of home-tasting dill pickle; medium with the mayo but a hint of country Dijon. Anna brought two glasses of diet soda and joined him at the table.

“Sol! It’s Kirby Jones. I have something here for you. Did you know there was a school primer done in Ithaca earlier than the one Jim Fife keeps bragging about? I’d sell it to him myself, but . . .”

“Sol, Artey Weaver in Palmyra. Just got a call from a guy in Utah who found my name somewhere. I told him to call you; hope you don’t mind. Something he’s chasing down. Let me know next time you come through, and we’ll have lunch at the diner. You can buy.”

Marcus, with half-eaten bagel firmly in teeth, walked about distractedly in search of the right place to lie down again. His former station felt cold and uninviting now, so he pressed himself close against the comfortable parchment angled presently against the cabinet. As he resumed munching, the centuries-old deeds tipped smoothly as dominoes, one by one over his back like a familiar blanket. A particularly large example slid over his head when he stretched for the last bite of bagel, until a bright ribbon with red wax seals hung jauntily over one eye.

“Hello. This is Donnalou Evans, calling from Trumansburg. I found your name in the yellow pages and wonder if you can tell me about some old books I have. I’m moving in with my daughter and her husband in Buffalo, and . . .”

Sol knew the type. Nice but boring, with piles of *Reader’s Digests* and recent *National Geographic*s; maybe a few crumbling sheep-bound textbooks from the late 1800s, generally worthless. He dug into the bag for one of the deli’s sinful fudge cookies with macadamia nuts.

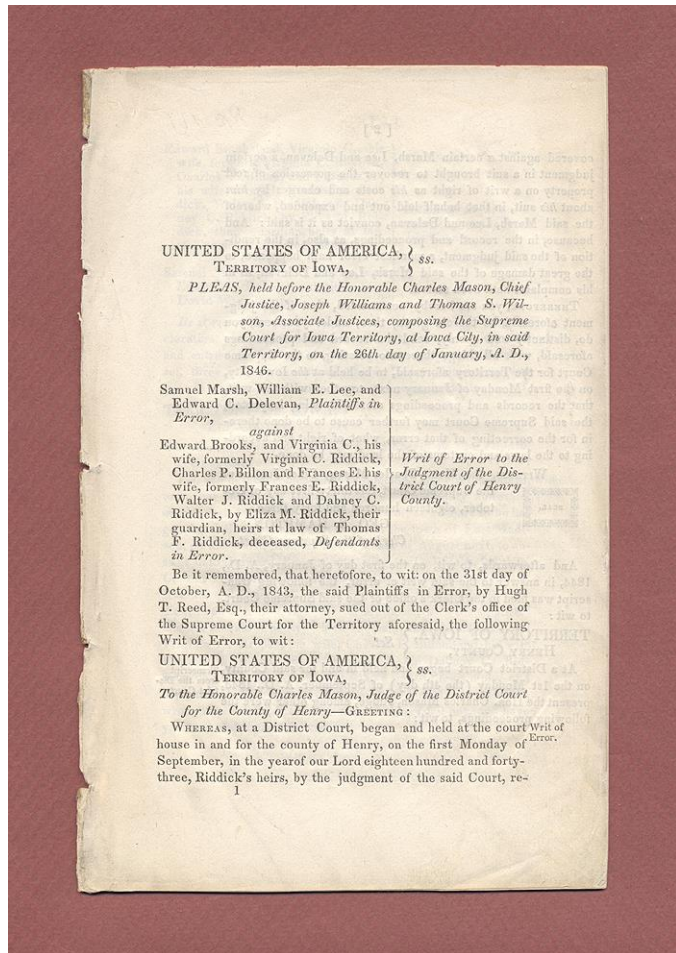
“Mr. Slyde, my name is Preston Young, calling from Salt Lake City, Utah. I wonder if you would return my call at your earliest convenience, on a matter of some interest. I’ll give you my private 800 number, and I should be here until 6:00 p.m., which will be eight o’clock your time . . .”

Sol glanced at the clock on the kitchen wall. A black cat’s eyes ticked back and forth in rhythm with its tail. It was nearly six o’clock. He got up to find a banana for post-dessert, and debated whether to answer this last message now, or wait until after his mother-in-law had called. At that instant, the telephone rang.

[**IOWA - Lee County land dispute**] [At head:] *UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TERRITORY OF IOWA, PLEAS, held before the Honorable Charles Mason, Chief Justice, Joseph Williams and Thomas D. Wilson, Associate Justices, composing the Supreme Court for Iowa Territory, at Iowa City, in said Territory, on the 26th day of January, A. D., 1846. Samuel Marsh, William E. Lee, and Edward C. Delevan, Plaintiffs in Error . . .* [caption title]. N.p., n.d. (but Iowa? 1846?)

22 cm. 23 pp. Disbound but very good. **\$600**

No imprint. I see no evidence of this being a "national" piece printed at Washington, but instead, more localized for strictly Iowa interests. There is sufficient space left at the top of the first page for a title, but it begins simply as transcribed above.



Highly involved and complicated legal records and proceedings apparently relating to a square mile of territory along the Mississippi River in Lee County, Iowa. Mentions the old road to Ft. Madison, lands from the estate of Joseph Robidoux, Sac Indians living in the old Pawnee village near Ft. Madison, **D. W. KILBOURN and the Half-Breed Tract**, Sac & Fox lands, treaty, William Clark, and much more.

PROBABLY VERY RARE, PERHAPS UNRECORDED. Not in Moffit, *Iowa Imprints*. Not on OCLC, which does show the unique copy of a broadside at the Newberry Library (Graff 2318) entitled "Notice. Whereas we are the owners . . . of about 800 lots, in the town of Keokuk, and about 50,000 acres of land in the Half Breed Sac and Fox Reservation, in Lee County, Iowa Territory . . . We hereby give notice to all persons who have 'squatted' upon said lots and lands . . ." (Keokuk, Iowa: Marsh, Lee & Delevan, realtors, 1846).

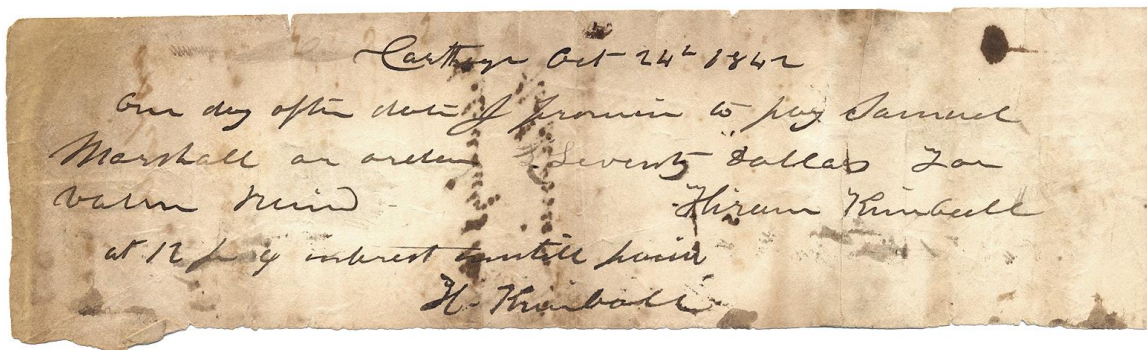
- 9 [IOWA - Mormon pioneers] William MONN. AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED to an unnamed recipient. Canton [Illinois?], June 9, 1856.

20 X 16½ cm. One page on one leaf of writing paper, verso blank. Cover not present. Very good; original folds from mailing. **\$100**

Brief communication from someone whose "mind is not rightly settled at present as to where I will settle yet . . ." With the following detail of interest:

. . . I was over in ioway last week on my way home I saw 25 hundred Mormons men women and children on their way to Salt Lake City the most miserable beings I ever saw in my life

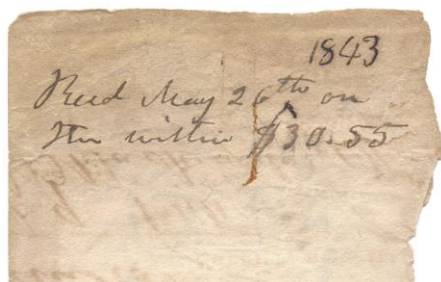
- 10 **KIMBALL, Hiram; Thomas MORRISON** and **Samuel MARSHALL**. AUTOGRAPH DOCUMENT SIGNED TWICE by Kimball, a promissory note to Samuel MARSHALL. Carthage, Illinois, October 24, 1842.



5½ X 19½ cm. Narrow strip of paper. Stains and browning, with medium wear. Appealing primitive, but not attractive. **\$450**

With an apparent AUTOGRAPH NOTE on verso (not signed) by **MARSHALL** (in 1843) and with an 1844 AUTOGRAPH filing NOTE SIGNED on verso by **MORRISON**.

Issued to Samuel MARSHALL in the amount of \$70. Signed by **KIMBALL** first in full, then with a note directly below, promising to pay 12% interest, signed "H. Kimball." On the verso is a NOTE, **probably in MARSHALL's hand**, "Recd May



26 ^1843^ on the within \$30.55." There is no evidence of further or final payment, and the matter probably went before the constable for collection, per NOTE ON VERSO, "Filed July 8 1844, Tho^s Morrison J.P." This is a rather rough little document which brings together three interesting names . . .

—**HIRAM S. KIMBALL** (1806-63, cousin of Heber C. Kimball) moved from Vermont to Commerce, Illinois in 1835 and began acquiring hundreds of acres there for himself and his family. He welcomed the Mormons in 1839 and sold Heber C. Kimball and Parley P. Pratt adjoining five-acre lots in the woods, where new and old citizens joined to raise the apostles' first log homes (Leonard 52-53, 128). He was baptized in 1843, participated in civic and business affairs, and finally followed the Saints to Utah in 1852. In a bizarre twist of fate, Kimball lost his life quite dramatically. Set apart to serve a mission to Hawaii in 1863, he traveled to San Pedro, California. On April 27, he and fellow Elder Thomas Atkinson boarded a small steamer, the "Ada Hancock" which would take them five miles out to deep water where their ship was anchored, waiting to depart for the Sandwich Islands. During this short jaunt, the steamer's boiler exploded, killing forty of the passengers, including both Kimball and Atkinson.

—**THOMAS MORRISON**, a defense counsel in 1845 for the men indicted for the murders of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, "was a Whig politician who had come from Tennessee a few years before the trial; he was elected as a justice of the peace in 1843, but never obtained a large legal practice. A notorious anti-Mormon, Morrison had issued the writ on which Joseph Smith had been arrested and brought to Carthage on the charge of riot. Joseph Smith, *History of the Church*, VI, 454, 460, 466, 553, 567, 596; VII, 66-67; Thomas Gregg, *History of Hancock County*, 418; . . ." (Dallin Oaks and Marvin Hill, *Carthage Conspiracy*, 94-95, n. 38).

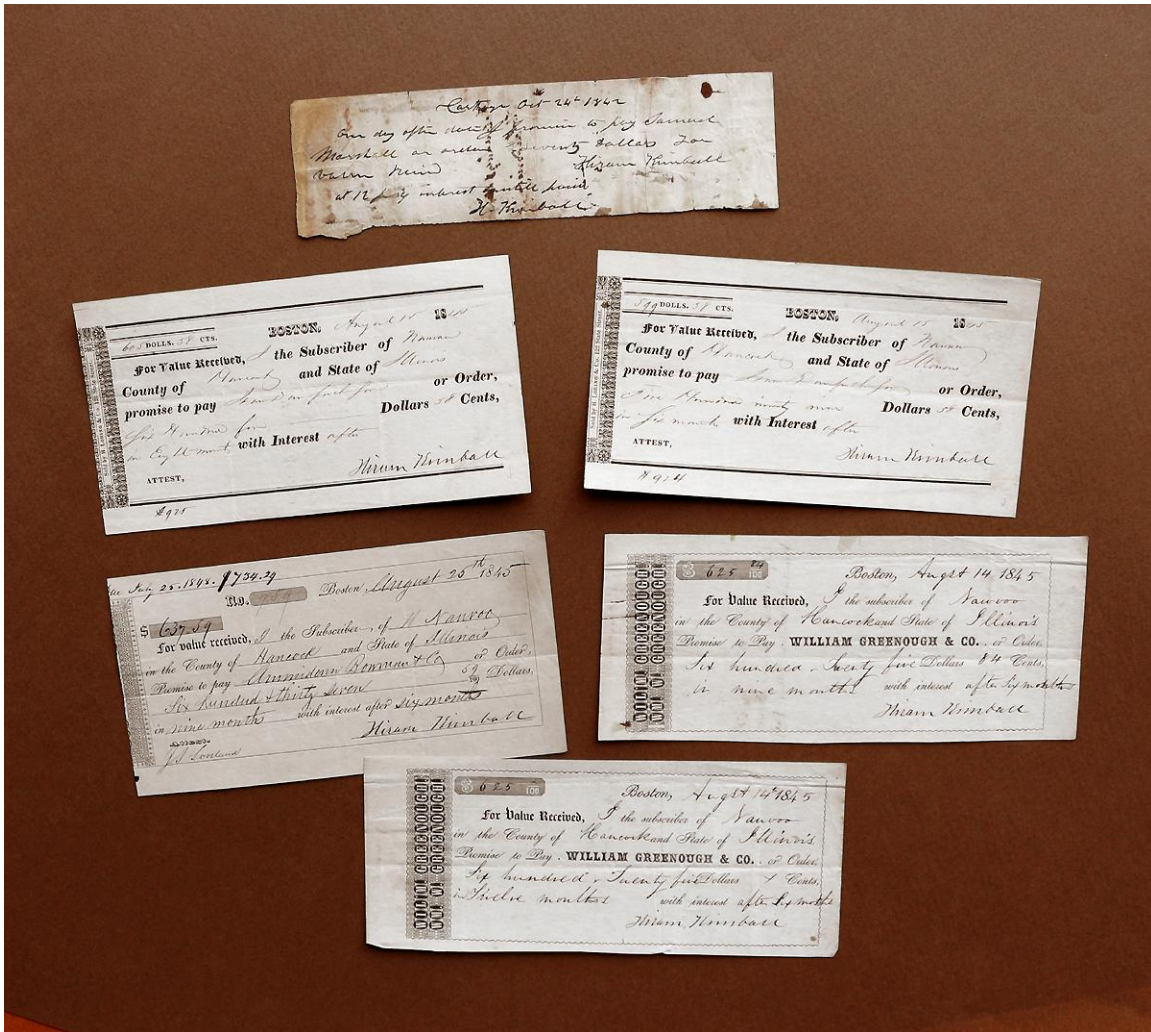
—**Dr. SAMUEL MARSHALL** is famous primarily for his being killed by the pro-Mormon sheriff of Hancock County in a dramatic and politically complicated incident, as described by Oaks and Hill . . .

On the day set for the trial for the murder of Hyrum Smith, violence broke out against Minor Deming, the county sheriff who had been elected with Mormon support in August, 1844. . . .

When Deming entered the lower hall of the courthouse on June 24, he was quickly 'surrounded by the men that were engaged in the murder of the Smiths, & who were armed with pistols & knives.' One of the crowd, a man of violent temper named Samuel Marshall, began to argue with Deming over a contested land sale. Deming, who until recently had never worn a gun, had come to court armed, maintaining that his life had been previously threatened. In Deming's account of the incident, Marshall grasped him by the collar and 'assailed me in a fit of passion from whom I retreated while he was beating & attempting to throttle me.' In the struggle Deming shot Marshall in the stomach. Deming believed that Marshall's attack was premeditated, that the anti-Mormons wished to

involve him in an incident to disqualify him as sheriff." [Oaks and Hill, 192-93]

Dr. Marshall died, Deming was indicted (but died of natural causes before he could be brought to trial), and Jacob Backenstos was elected sheriff.



LOT 10 (single item at top) AND 11 (the five partly-printed notes)

A close-up photograph of a handwritten signature in cursive script. The signature reads "Miriam Winball" and is written on a piece of light-colored paper with a horizontal line below the name.

- 11 **KIMBALL, Hiram.** Five partly-printed DOCUMENTS SIGNED, notes of debt to Boston merchants, accomplished in manuscript by the firms' clerks and SIGNED by Kimball. Boston, August 14-15 and 25, 1845.

Approximately 8½ X 20 cm. (Greenough notes) and 9½ X 18 cm. All are in excellent, clean condition with light, original fold lines. The Kimball signatures are uniform in style and pleasing in appearance. *the five notes: \$2,000*

Probably incurred either for merchandise to sell back in Nauvoo, or conceivably purchased by Kimball acting as an informal agent for Mormons preparing eventually to evacuate Nauvoo. **Entries in the Journal History show Hiram Kimball in close conference with Brigham Young immediately before and after this trip**, although no mention is made there of business matters, or of a trip to the East. The notes are for considerable sums of money, and none appear to have been redeemed except in part . . .

1) to WILLIAM GREENOUGH & CO., on their own pre-printed form, Boston, August 14, 1845: TWO NOTES, for \$625.00 due in twelve months, and \$625.84 due in nine months. 7½ X 17½ cm. + bank margins, the names "Wil'm. Greenough" and "Wm. W. Greenough" incorporated into the typographic ornamentation.

2) to IVAN DANFORTH JR. (on verso of one, "Danforth & Son"), Boston, August 15, 1845, TWO NOTES, for \$599.58 due in six months and \$605.58 due in eight months. 7½ X approx. 17 cm. + blank margins (closely trimmed in the typographic ornament at left); a generic promissory form with printer's slug along left edge, "Sold by B. Loring & Co. 122 State Street."

3) to AMMIDONN BOWMAN & CO., August 25, 1845, one note, for \$637.59 due in nine months. 7.3 X approx. 17½ cm. + blank margins (closely trimmed in the typographic ornament at left); a generic promissory form. In the upper blank margin is a *manuscript note*: "[D]ue July 25. 1848. \$734.24"

The cumulative amount promised to the three merchants, before interest, thus totaled \$3,093.59. This is significant, although it may not be entirely clear in what way. Perhaps Kimball had built up an exceptional reputation with Boston merchants. Or, it is not impossible that he may have carried letters of introduction from Brigham Young and other Mormon leaders. At this time, the Mormons were reputed in the press to enjoy considerable real estate wealth in the temple and other land holdings.

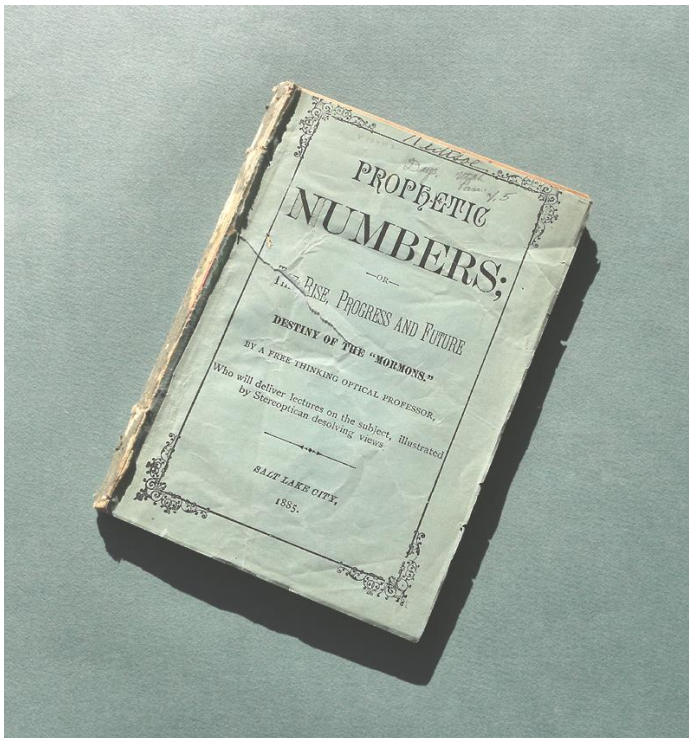
Each of these promissory notes describes Hiram Kimball as being "of Nauvoo in the County of Hancock and State of Illinois." On the verso of each, unfortunately for Kimball, is a filing note by D. E. Head, [Hancock County] clerk, under dates of September 15, 1849 and October 8, 1852 (the apparent year when Kimball followed his wife Sarah to Utah). This means Kimball did not pay these IOUs,

and they were sent back to Illinois for collection. Three of them show no payment notes at all. The August 14, 1845 note for \$625.84 shows two payments noted on the verso totaling \$432.23. The August 15, 1845 note for \$599.58 shows three payments totaling \$530.55. What is particularly interesting in the latter example, however, is that the first two of those three payments were received from Ammidonn Bowman & Co., one of Kimball's other creditors. And the third & largest payment among those, by far, was \$395.14 from an unnamed party, in the form of "[barley ?] corn," if I read the tiny handwriting correctly.

For background on Hiram KIMBALL, see [item 10](#) above. He was ultimately killed in 1863 in a steam boat explosion just off the coast at San Pedro, California, *enroute* to serve a Mormon mission in the Sandwich Islands.

pure weirdness, from the library of an apostle

- 12 [McDONALD, Angus] *PROPHETIC NUMBERS: —OR— The Rise, Progress and Future Destiny of the "Mormons."* By a Free Thinking Optical Professor Who will deliver lectures on the subject, illustrated by Stereoptican desolving views, and Zodiacal Map. Salt Lake City: Published by W. M. Egan, 1885.



16 cm. (trimmed closely at top). Collated presumably complete. The pagination is as eccentric as the content, divided into two "volumes" consecutively paged - except that the first portion has the even page numbers on the rectos (*front* sides of the leaves)! THUS: [1 (title page, its verso blank)]f.; [1 (index leaf, printed front and back for the two volumes)]f.; [4]-[79], [81]-160 pp. There is no page 80 in the numbering, since the printers apparently wanted to arrange pagination correctly for the second

volume, starting on the odd number [81]. Now you can sleep easier tonight.

Orig. printed blue front (only) wrapper, bearing a cropped portion of a Widtsoe signature. On the title page is Mormon apostle **John A. WIDTSOE**'s facsimile signature ownership stamp and a shelf or personal library number 28-2. In the blank bottom margin of the final page is a small, discreet "WITHDRAWN" stamp of the "U of U Library" hand-dated 6 October 1980. The front wrapper bears a penciled "Dup[licate]" and related notes. Disbound, and with tears to the existing front wrapper (without loss, beyond the upper cropping mentioned further above). The pages are toned but not worn. **\$100**

Flake 5138 (only edition). The future LDS apostle and emigrant from Norway who owned this copy was only thirteen years old when it was published, so he probably collected it deliberately in later life. The bizarre work is mentioned by Christopher James Blythe in *Terrible Revolution: Latter-day Saints and the American Apocalypse* (Oxford Univ. Press, 2020), calling it "influential," and noting that it contributed to a general Mormon anticipation of its era by using "Daniel's prophecy of weeks to argue that the Saints would possess Jackson County by 1891." (182)

the only surviving copies?

- 13 [MINING] *DAILY MINING REVIEW* (Tuscarora, Nevada), for December 15 - 25, 1877 [I:67-75 (not published on Mondays)].

Folio, [4] pp. each. Each issue bears the pleasingly primitive, contemporary oval stamp of L. P. Fisher's Advertising Agency in San Francisco. In generally very good condition, very neatly disbound. There is some edge wear to a couple of issues, one with slight loss. *the nine issues: \$600*

A short unbroken run of nine consecutive issues of this ultra-rare newspaper published in Elko County in northeastern Nevada where both gold and silver were mined. Tuscarora had a population of approximately 1,500 people at this time.

OCLC shows NO HOLDINGS of these December 1877 issues in any library (except in microfilm). It shows this newspaper running for one volume only, ending December 30, 1877. (The Nevada State Library/Archives is listed on OCLC, but without specific holdings itemized, and the actual Nevada website shows no listing under this title.)

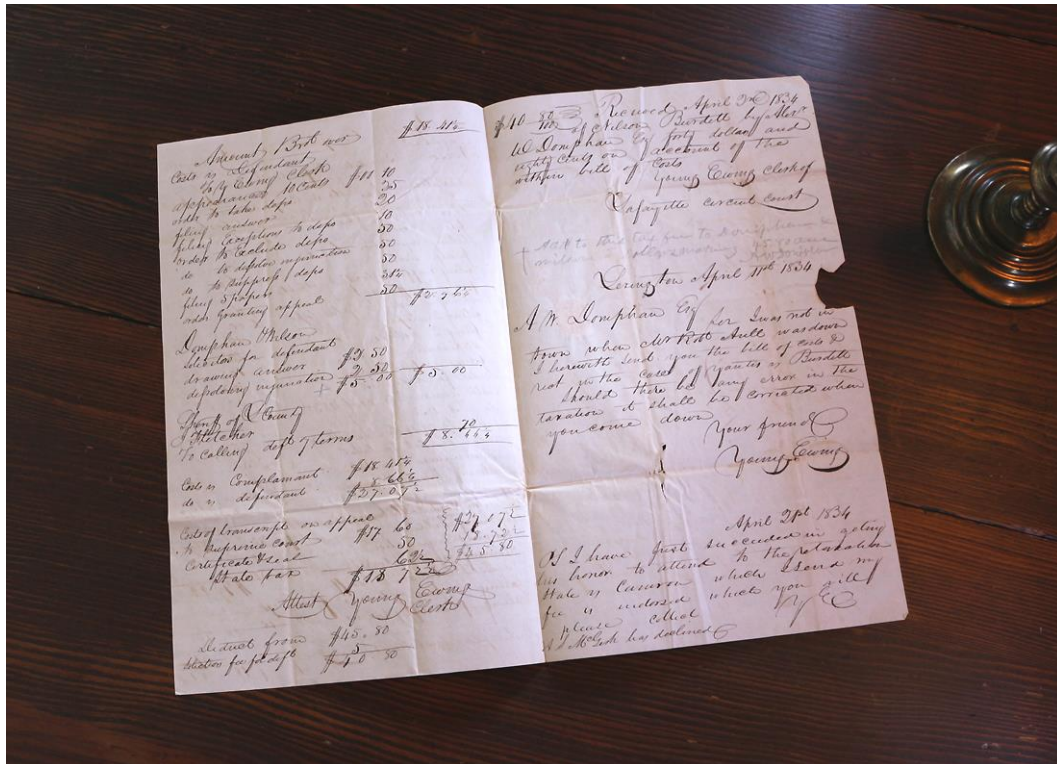


The front and back pages are filled with ads, but the internal columns are wonderfully regional, frank and typical of these short-lived Western publications. There are plenty of reports on various MINES in the area. I did not notice any Mormon content.

I find one lengthy editorial against the CHINESE as a race (many of whom lived among the camps). A different editorial reports with regret on the local hanging of a black man, and goes on indignantly with lengthy arguments AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT on moral grounds. A local gal has been sent to Elko for a month in prison, but she seems merely to be insane, and the editor says jail is no place for such an unfortunate person. Plans are fully in place for the Christmas ball, and a fine celebration will be held on New Year's Eve in a nearby town, for all who seek enjoyment.

with a penciled note signed by recipient "A. W. Doniphan"
 who would save Joseph Smith's life in 1838

14 [MISSOURI - 1834 - (Alexander W. DONIPHAN)] YOUNG EWING. AUTOGRAPH DOCUMENT / LETTER SIGNED three times and initialed as Clerk of the Lafayette County Missouri Circuit Court, to Alexander W. Doniphan (in Liberty, Missouri). Lexington, Missouri, April 11 and 21, 1834.

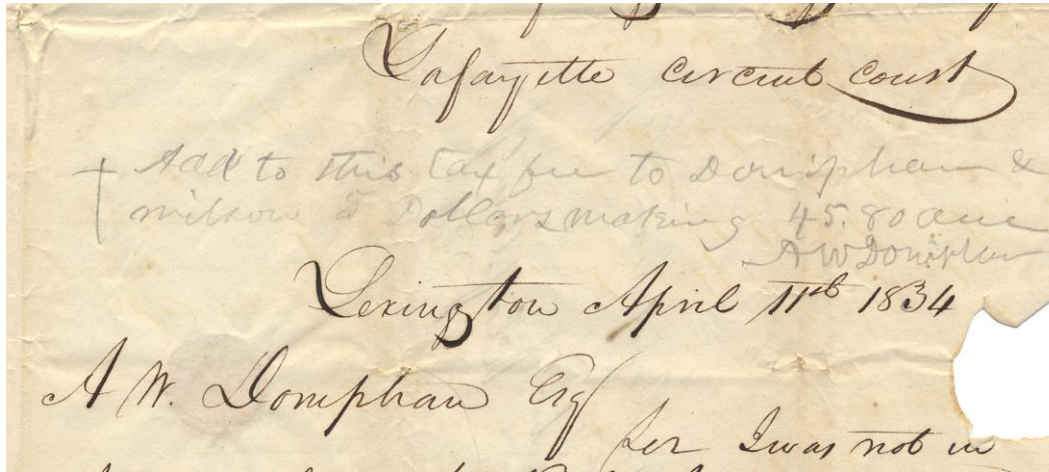


31½ X 19½ cm. 3 pages on two conjugate leaves; address portion on back page without postal markings (presumably hand-carried). Original folds and seal-opening tear, with a few minor holes at folds, yet strong, clean and very presentable. \$1,250

Addressed to "Alexander W. Doniphan Esq" in Liberty, Clay County, Missouri. In a cordial note near the end, the clerk (signing as "Your friend, Young Ewing") characterizes this item as "the bill of costs & rec[eip]t in the case of Yantes vs Burdett." Doniphan's law firm had represented the defendant, and the court clerk here itemizes the numerous costs "taxed" by the court and paid through Doniphan. This case was ridiculously complicated, stemming from an original note of indebtedness given by Yantis to his creditor (the defendant!) Burdett for \$1,000 in value received in 1829. It would continue on to the Missouri Supreme Court which fortunately - for the sake of anyone in search of the mind-boggling details - summarized the particulars at length in *Reports of Cases Argued and Decided in the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri, from 1835 to 1837. . . . W. B.*

Napton, Attorney General, and ex officio Reporter. (Fayette, Missouri: Printed at the Office of the Boon's Lick Democrat, 1837), 4-7; copies of the relevant pages will accompany this document.

Upon receipt of this itemized list, **ALEXANDER DONIPHAN** himself added a short AUTOGRAPH NOTE SIGNED (twice, once in the text) in light pencil on page 3:



Add to this tax fee to Doniphan &
Wilson 5 Dollars making 45.80 . . .
A W Doniphan

Doniphan was only twenty-five years old at this time, having passed the bar in 1829, practiced law in Lexington (where clerk Ewing worked) until 1833, and then moved to Liberty in 1833. While the case at hand bore no likely connection to Mormon history, Doniphan had already defended “Latter-day Saints during their expulsion from Jackson Co., Missouri, 1833.” He would defend Joseph Smith “and others in courts, 1838–1839.” See his biographical notes and portraits at <https://www.josephsmithpapers.org/person/alexander-william-doniphan>

This lengthy itemization thus provides us with numerous categories of court and legal costs of that time and place, as a backdrop to understanding some minutia of Mormon history in Missouri. More importantly, if it were not for Doniphan’s courage and character during the Mormon war in Missouri, **the lives of Joseph Smith and other leading Latter-day Saints would have been cut short**, and surely the religion along with them, in forms it would soon take in Nauvoo . . .

Thursday, November 1 [1838]—Brothers Hyrum Smith and Amasa Lyman were brought prisoners into camp. The officers of the militia held a court martial, and sentenced us to be shot, on Friday morning, on the public square of Far West as a warning to the “Mormons.” . . .

When the militia commander sent then-Brigadier General Doniphan the order to “take Joseph Smith and the other prisoners to the public square of Far West, and shoot them at 9 o’clock to-morrow morning,”

. . . General Doniphan, in great and righteous indignation, promptly returned the following reply to his superior:

“It is cold-blooded murder. I will not obey your order. My brigade shall march for Liberty tomorrow morning, at 8 o’clock; and if you execute these men, I will hold you responsible before an earthly tribunal, so help me God.” –HC 3:190-91

- 15 [MISSOURI - 1839] **PETREY, Frederick.** Double LETTER, each part signed by or for two different family members (Peter Shell and William Petrey; Frederick and William Petrey); to their relative Peter Shell (in Herkimer, New York). Columbia, Missouri, April 14, 1839.

Two pages on two conjugate leaves; address portion postmarked from Columbia, Missouri, April 25. Very worn and separating, though with some archival repairs; a small portion torn away with a little loss from the first letter.

condition noted: \$225

Semi-literate pedestrian chat, comparison of weather to that back home in New York State; crop prices, etc. The second letter includes this passing mention of Mormons:

You mention in you last letter a bout them things that John Rasbach left in [mina ?] what to do whith them I had some hopes of getin them here by the way of the Mormouns their moving ^in^ here but their is no hope of that now for they and the others settlers had a bit of a war btween them selves[,] and the Mourmons I am told have all left excepting som of their head men which are in prisson yet the partickulars I supose you have heard throug the newspapers perhaps beter than I could give them for I live 150 miles from there

[**MORMON PARALLELS - prophecy on war**] Josiah QUINCY, 1802-82. *AN ORATION, DELIVERED JULY 4, 1832, Before the City Council and Inhabitants of Boston.* By Josiah Quincy, Jr. Boston: John H. Eastburn, City Printer, 1832.

21.4 cm. 21 pp. Neatly disbound (lacking the printed white wrappers), but a very nice, clean and unworn copy. **\$125**

Mormon Parallels 345; American Imprints 14434. Only edition in NUC or OCLC. There were several Josiah Quincys. The writer of this pamphlet (fourth in succession to bear the name) also wrote *Figures of the Past* (1883, Flake 6787, containing one of history's most useful interviews with Joseph Smith, which occurred during Quincy's brief visit to Nauvoo, 1844, in company with Charles Francis Adams shortly before Joseph's death).

Josiah graduated from Harvard in 1821 and would serve as mayor of Boston, 1845-49. (His father, Josiah Quincy [1772-1864] was an extreme Federalist Representative in Congress 1805-13 [see the final paragraph of this entry], mayor of Boston 1823-29, and president of Harvard 1829-45). An interesting news blurb appeared in the Albany agricultural weekly, *The Plough Boy* (*Mormon Parallels* 324) for August 4, 1821 (III:10), p. 78 (color emphasis added below): "*Havard* [sic] *University*.—The Bowdoin prizes for this year, have been awarded to the following young gentlemen:—**To Josiah Quincey, Jr. of Boston, Senior Class, a First Prize; to Ralph Emerson, of Boston, Senior Class, a Second Prize . . .**"

AN eloquent speech pleading for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union. For background on the impending nullification and secession crisis with South Carolina, see *Mormon Parallels* 244 (Massachusetts. General court. Joint Committee on the Library. *State Papers On Nullification . . .*). **Half a year before Joseph Smith dictated his prophecy on war (D&C 87, December 25, 1832), Josiah Quincy issued these warnings:**

'But what cause for alarm?' cry the indifferent and the indolent. 'Our prosperity is unrivalled. The sounds of danger have always been heard, but they have hitherto produced no ruin.' But a feeling of security is not always a proof of safety. . . .

Oceans are not required to divide the interests of nations, nor to create discords among a people. The dangers of a great confederacy are from within, and the more therefore to be dreaded. . . . [p. 9]

. . . .

And what are the signs of the times? Do we not hear, even on the floor of Congress, of incompatibilities of interests,—of sectional rivalries,—of calculations of the value of the Union,—of conventions, and nullification? And do these portend nothing to be dreaded? [p. 10]

.....

Suppose the times, some sanguine spirits so complacently anticipate, come. Suppose the union gone, and every State independent. What a conflict of interest,—what an excitement of passion,—what an accumulation of animosity among rival, powerful and discordant nations!

. . . Our rivalries would not be confined to our native shores. . . .

. . . Foreign nations would foment and quicken it. . . . The hostile powers of the old world would take sides with the powers of the new, and America would again become the battle-ground of Europe. . . . Every height would be crowned with a fortress,—every frontier bristle with bayonets! [p. 11 ends] . . . Ingenuity would be spent in devising new modes of destruction. . . . The light of civilization, like the sunbeam on the dial-plate of Hezekiah, would go backward, and that revolution, which we this day celebrate as the commencement of a new era in the history of the liberties of our country and our race, the future patriot may be compelled to consider a greater curse on the prospects of our species, than the tyranny of all the monarchs who have sat upon the thrones, of Christendom. [pp. 11-12. Compare to D&C 87:6, "And thus, with the sword and by bloodshed the inhabitants of the earth shall mourn; and . . . be made to feel the wrath, and indignation, and chastening hand of an Almighty God, until the consumption decreed hath made a full end of all nations; . . ."]

. . . what we have yet witnessed is but the breath of the South over a bed of violets, in comparison with the tempest that will then ensue. [p. 13]

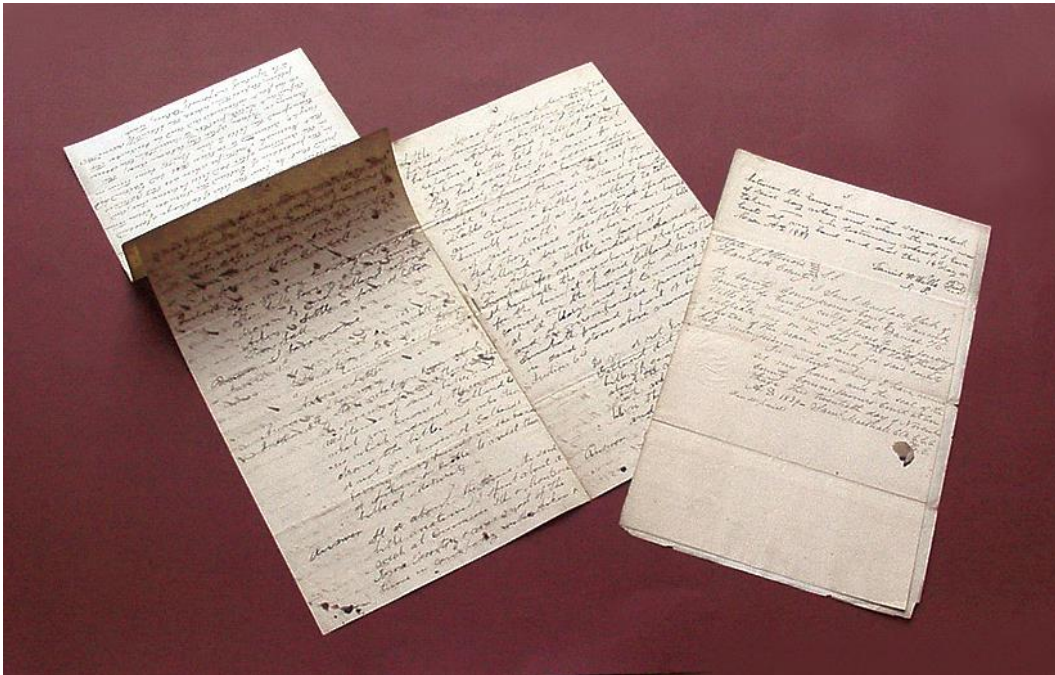
"In the spring of 1804," young Quincy's father had been . . .

. . . elected to the state senate of Massachusetts, and in the autumn of that year he was elected to congress. During his senatorship he was active in urging his state to suggest an amendment to the Federal constitution, eliminating the clause that permitted the slave-states to count three fifths of their slaves as part of their basis of representation. If such a measure could have had any chance of success at that moment, its effect would of course have been to break up the Union. Mr. Quincy dreaded the extension of slavery, and foresaw that the existence of that institution was likely to bring on a civil war; but it was not evident then, as it is now [1888], that a civil war in 1861 was greatly to be preferred to civil war or peaceable secession in 1805. [*Appletons'*]

To read about or purchase *MORMON PARALLELS: A Bibliographic Source*, please go to: <http://www.mormonparallels.com>

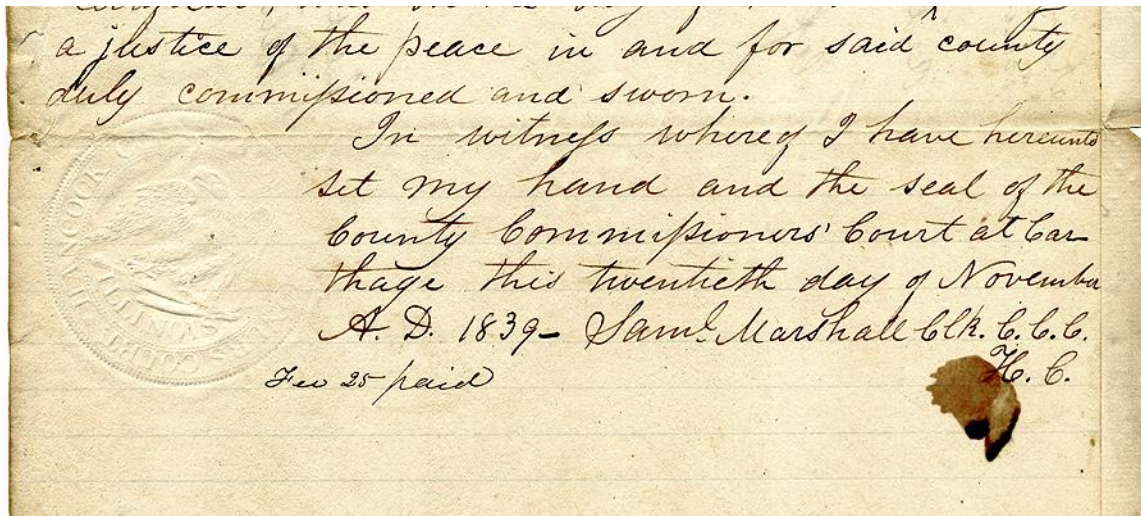
17 [NAUVOO - Isaac Galland, 1839] David W. KILBOURN, MANUSCRIPT DEPOSITION SIGNED. Also SIGNED by Daniel H. WELLS, Tho[mas]. FORD, and Sam[ue]l. MARSHALL. Lengthy legal document addressing financial complications arising from the mercantile business of Isaac GALLAND in St. Mary's (presumably St. Mary's Landing, Perry County, Missouri) and COMMERCE, Illinois.

The bulk of the deposition text and certification (about four folio pages) is in the HANDWRITING of Daniel H. WELLS, acting as Justice of the Peace. WRITTEN IN THE HOME OF SIDNEY RIGDON, originally the James White stone house on the river bank. Commerce, Illinois, November 18, 1839.



32 X 19½ cm. 7 pages on 5 leaves. Two primary leaves conjugate, secured long ago to the third primary leaf with a straight pin along the inner margin which is still present, though the third leaf has separated with slight paper loss not affecting text; part of the collation above includes 2 pages, on two leaves, bearing the circuit court cover sheet at the front, and judgment at the end, described below. \$12,000

On the third leaf, Samuel MARSHALL (who would be shot & killed by Sheriff Minor Deming in 1845) has WRITTEN OUT AND SIGNED HIS CERTIFICATION of Daniel H. Wells' office and signature, in Marshall's fine hand as Hancock County Commissioners' Court clerk - with the EMBOSSED SEAL of the court - at Carthage, Illinois, November 20, 1839. To the front and back of this document, glued at the tops of the outer leaves, are two pages in the hand of a clerk of the Circuit Court



of Peoria County for the April Term, A.D. 1840, SIGNED at the end of the second (back affixed) page by **Thomas FORD**, future governor, then a judge. The entire document thus comprises 7 pages in all, with two filing dockets SIGNED by **William MITCHELL**, clerk. Light soil and wear, but in generally very good condition.

A COMPLICATED AFFAIR requiring Kilbourn's detailed answers by this deposition for the case of "Ethan Kimball for the use of Jeremiah Smith vs. Joshua Aiken & Robert E. Little" tried in the circuit court of Peoria County, Illinois. See the advertisement of Aiken & Little promoting half-breed land sales - adjacent to an ad by Galland - in the *Western Adventurer* newspaper for September 30, 1837 (also offered in this *Mormon List* 82, [item 22](#)).

IT would appear that in 1837, **Isaac GALLAND**, operating mercantile establishments along the Mississippi River at St. Mary's Landing, Missouri, and at Commerce Illinois, prevailed upon his associates Aiken and Little to assume liability for \$4,000 worth of goods for his stores. Galland purchased these goods from Commerce speculator/developer Ethan Kimball (later seller of "Kimball's First Addition" to the city of Nauvoo; brother to Hiram Kimball, and a cousin of Heber C. Kimball). Galland paid for the goods with *bills of exchange* drawn upon Aiken and Little (somewhat comparable to modern checks, but which would have to be taken to Aiken and Little to be cashed or paid in some manner, as opposed to a bank).

The case at hand attempts to decide if Kimball has ever been paid. **Galland claims to have paid off and taken back his bills of exchange which he initially gave to Kimball. It would appear that Galland subsequently endorsed these redeemed bills of exchange (perhaps still reading as active IOUs?) over to Jeremiah Smith in payment for something else (possibly without the knowledge or consent of Aiken and Little, since that would not technically be**

required, but which, in the present situation, would seem ethically to be required). **Mr. Smith subsequently went to Aiken and Little for payment, without success:** Smith then determined to sue Aiken and Little. For whatever reason, Kimball now presses this suit against Aiken and Little, on behalf of Smith.

The deposition takes the standard form of the day, with individual questions being written out, and the deponent's answers taken down, in the hand of the justice of the peace –in this case, future Mormon apostle Daniel H. WELLS (then a non-Mormon settler at Commerce) . . .

5
between the hours of nine and seven o'clock
of said day when and where the same was
taken — In testimony whereof I have
hereto set my hand and seal this 18th day of
Nov. A.D. 1837
Daniel H. Wells *(Seal)*
J. P.
State of Illinois, S.S.

Wells has written out all but the first half of the first page (of the deposition text), which is in another, more refined hand. The following excerpts are selections from Kilbourn's answers . . .

. . . I have knowledge of two Bills of Exchange for two thousand dollars each I think the bills matured in June 1837 and were drawn payable four months after date. The bills were drawn by Isaac Galland upon Aiken and Little in favor of Ethan Kimball

.....
At or about the time the said bills matured I spent about a week at Commerce Ill & Montrose Iowa Territory & was most of the time in company with Aiken & Little & Isaac Galland during that period several conserations [sic] were had between Aiken & Little & I Galland relative to the said bills of exchange Aiken & Little told I Galland that they had accepted the same for his the said Galland' [sic] accomadation without funds in hands & that he ought to secure them or take up the drafts himself. said Galland finally gave Aiken & Little a writing binding himself as well as I reccollect to take up said drafts stating in ~~at~~ the same that they were accepted for his benefit I Galland drew the above named bills on Aiken & Little in favor of s[ai]^d Kimball for merchandise purchased of s[ai]^d Kimball the merchandise I believe wa[s] for the benefit of said Galland he

Galland carried on the business of selling goods at St Marys and at Commerce Illinois and the merchandise purchased of Kimball formed a part of his stock in said stores above named

.....

I have heard I Galland say several times that he had taken up said Bills of exchange. I have seen the said bills in possession of said Galland. I think some time in the fall or winter of 1838

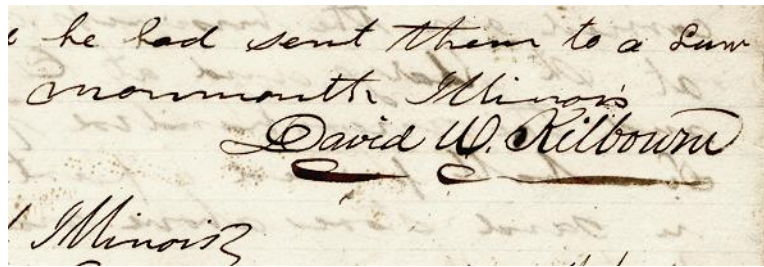
Question 7th

Do you or not know whether Jeremiah Smith obtained possession of said bills. If yea, state of whom he obtained them, and in what manner if you know, together with any other matters thereto relating —

Answer

In February 1839 said Smith told me, that he had sometime previous obtained from s[ai]^d Galland Bills of Exchange or drafts accepted by Aiken & Little for four thousand dollars and that he had or was about to commence suit V[ersu]s s[ai]^d Aiken & Little on the same. If I recollect he said he had sent them to a Lawyer in Monmouth Illinois

David W. Kilbourn



A handwritten note in cursive script on aged paper. The text reads: "he had sent them to a Law Monmouth Illinois David W. Kilbourn". There is a flourish under the signature. Below the signature, the word "Illinois" is written again in a different cursive hand.

Clearly, something was awry. The scenario recalled by Kilbourn suggests potentially lax and careless transactions. What actually took place can probably never be reconstructed fully, and may have included a variety of contingencies and shortcuts incidental to life along the cash-poor frontier. But if Galland had originally prevailed upon Aiken and Little to accept a debt on his behalf in the form of bills of exchange (as deposed here), this would normally mean that Galland wrote "checks" to Kimball, payable not by any bank, but by Aiken and Little.

Such an arrangement would be understandable in 1830s western Illinois, presuming an atmosphere of close cooperation and trust between these various early settlers. Yet beyond any private assurances given at the time of encumbrance, Aiken and Little would certainly have wanted some written security from Galland (as Kilbourn describes of the conversations which he witnessed between those three men in mid 1837). The original bills of exchange (the "checks" which Galland wrote to Kimball) would not have remained in Galland's possession, of course, but would have been given to Kimball. So Aiken

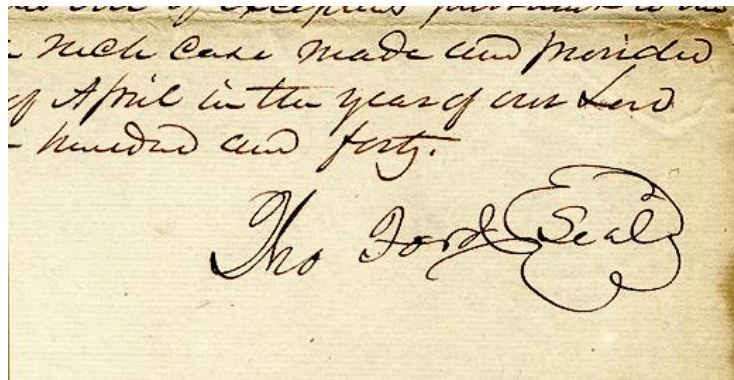
and Little (who were liable for payment by "cashing" Galland's "checks" to Kimball) naturally wanted Galland to pay off the amount directly, by going to Kimball with the money owed.

According to Kilbourn's testimony here, Galland eventually gave written security to Aiken and Little ("a writing binding himself") – probably in the form of formal notes (IOUs) and/or bonds upon his property guaranteeing the \$4,000 liability which he had created against them. Then later, as Kilbourn recollects, Galland stated that he had finally gone to Kimball and paid off the amounts. In any such proceeding of those days, without exception, Kimball, after receiving payment, would have given Galland back his bills of exchange, and indeed, Kilbourn deposes here that "I have seen the said bills in possession of said Galland."

How Galland came up with \$4,000 is not suggested in this document. He may simply have convinced Kimball to trust him in place of Aiken and Little, perhaps signing over land to Kimball, or a share of his anticipated future earnings. Whatever the means of payment, however, Kimball would never have given the bills back to Galland until he felt that they had been redeemed. Now, Galland held the "endorsed checks" which he, originally, had written. But these were also negotiable instruments, something like a third-party check today. And, Galland had given security of sort to Aiken and Little, so he probably felt that he was in possession of \$4,000 in legitimate paper. (Of course, the situation as described above might suggest that Aiken and Little could have been just as happy to give Galland back his securities "writing[s] binding himself" in order to get hold of the pesky bills of exchange and cancel or destroy them once and for all.) No doubt owing money to Jeremiah Smith, Galland must then have signed over these bills to Smith as payment. Finally, Smith would have gone to Aiken and Little for payment, and found them unable to redeem the bills. The securities which they held from Galland would have been anything but liquid. Jeremiah Smith then began legal proceedings, represented for whatever reason by the original recipient of the bills, Ethan Kimball.

What makes these contorted transactions all the more interesting is the timing. Beyond the usual difficulties of financial dealings in that place and time, the Panic of 1837 had slowed things down further. **IN 1839, JUST AS JEREMIAH SMITH WAS PREPARING TO SUE AIKEN AND LITTLE FOR GALLAND'S "CHECK" DRAWN ON THEM, GALLAND WAS ANXIOUSLY NEGOTIATING WITH JOSEPH SMITH AND OTHER MORMON LEADERS, DOING HIS BEST TO ENTICE THEM TO BUY UP REAL ESTATE TO WHICH HE HELD TITLES OF VARYING LEGITIMACY.** It was rather a mass of confusion, but the Peoria County Circuit Court cover sheets attached here explain that Mr. Little offered this deposition in his defense. In other words, Galland had already redeemed the bills, and Jeremiah Smith only obtained them

after they were redeemed. Perhaps from Little's point of view, Galland had acted incorrectly, and the court decided in April 1840 "that the said several matters so produced and given in evidence are not sufficient for the said plaintiff to have or maintain his aforesaid action[;] thereof acquitt the said defendant . . ." The plaintiff "by his counsel" now appeals the decision "inasmuch as the several matters so produced and given in evidence do not appear by the record of the trial and proceedings in this cause," and Thomas Ford here allows and signs this "Bill of Exception" filed on April 15, 1840.



A snippet of a handwritten document in cursive script. The text reads: "such case made and provided of April in the year of our Lord - hundred and forty." Below the text is a large, ornate signature that appears to be "Thos Ford Seal".

PROVENANCE: Purchased March 3, 2006 when listed for sale online at a modest price by a long-established reputable dealer on the East Coast, a fellow member of the Antiquarian Booksellers' Association of America. Relevant paperwork accompanies the document.

- 18 [REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS] MINISTRY REPORT. Partly-printed REPORT FORM, unused. No publisher given (but Independence, Missouri? RLDS Church?). With printed year-date, 1891.

10½ X 8 inches. 1 page (the paper watermarked "MONTAGUE"). Filing docket space nicely printed in a small area of the verso (also unused, also pre-printed with year-date 1891). In fine condition; once folded in sixths very neatly. \$50

A pleasant and nearly pristine ephemeron which I do not find on OCLC or the Community of Christ or LDS Church History Library websites. I presume this is RLDS, since the RLDS *Minutes of General Conference* for 1891 contain several references to reading individual Ministry Reports sent in from the field.

The form is printed to be addressed "To the Presidency and Brethren," reporting the number of times the responder has preached, how many people he has baptized, how many children he has blessed, how many times he has "administered to the sick," and how many marriages he has performed. The bulk of the page is left blank in which to write "a brief synopsis of the work

performed by me in the places or regions named, as follows:" At the bottom, the signer is asked to write "Of what quorum" he reports.

The Monster Butcher Shot to Death on His Coffin. . . .
Brigham, the Man of Mountain Meadows Still at Large. [issue for March 31, 1877]

19 **SALT LAKE DAILY TRIBUNE AND UTAH MINING GAZETTE; SALT LAKE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.** Salt Lake City, Utah, 1871-1877.

Folio (various sizes), 4 or 8 pp. each. **NEARLY 200 LOOSE ISSUES** from early volumes of this **highly influential**, yet **surprisingly rare** newspaper. See a detailed [inventory](#) of these issues at the end of this entry. Neatly disbound (or some never bound?). Condition varies, but with the great majority of issues VERY GOOD; some fine, some worn. *the 192 issues: \$7,500*



IF you feel that the *SALT LAKE TRIBUNE* of today is not quite "faithful" enough for some Latter-day Saints (as compared to the *Deseret News*), it is nonetheless - to appropriate a phrase used in another context in this *Mormon List 82* by young [Josiah Quincy](#) 190 years ago - "but the breath of [dissenters] over a bed of violets, in comparison with the tempest" that once filled its pages! Issued

initially to combat the politics and mercantile monopolism of Brigham Young, the Trib has served for a century and a half as an effective thorn in the side - yet a formative element - of Utah culture, economy, values and even religion.

It began with the short-lived *Mormon Tribune* of 1870 (not present here), then re-emerged with Volume 1, No. 1 of the title listed in this entry, above, which has continued in its various forms to the present day. These early issues are so significant, yet held by so few institutions, that it will not be easy to convey its full weightiness here. Indeed, the task would not be practical, given the quantity of issues at hand.

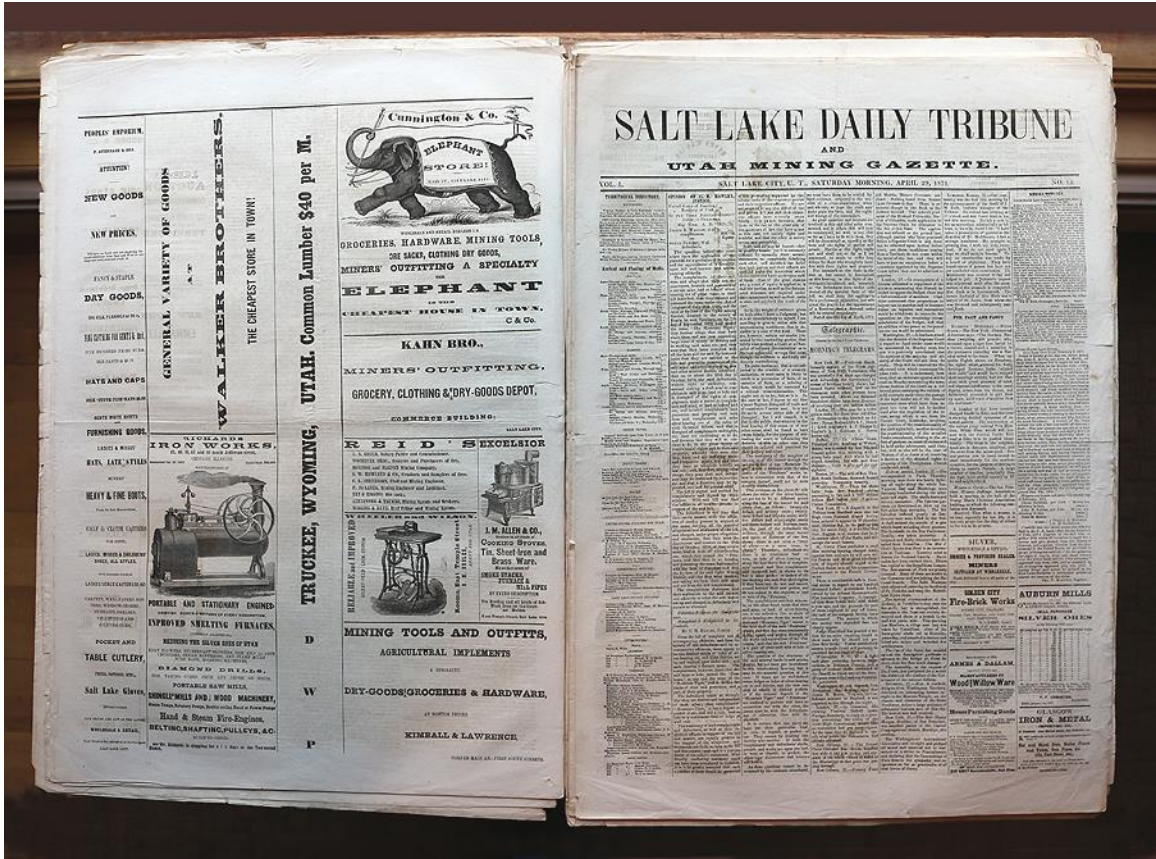
I acquired these newspapers twelve years ago, and have never shown or offered any of them to anyone. They are now offered for the first time here, as a single lot only.

AT RIGHT, the issue for June 1, 1871:

For an early history of the *Tribune*, see O. N. Malmquist, *The First 100 Years . . .* (Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1971). Also see J. Cecil Alter in *Early Utah Journalism* (same publisher as above, 1938), pp. 352-60. Plenty of surprises and a few shocks await future readers of these issues, which are inventoried below. For now, here are some pictures, on the following pages . . .



[description continues . . .



ISSUES FOR APRIL 28-29, 1871

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 B. SAGER
 G. QUINN
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 . BROWN
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 ARRIOTT

SAINTS OR DEMONS
 Conclusive Evidence of Murder
 Against Brigham Young.
 Yates Assassinated in a Mormon
 Camp and the Prophet
 Seizes the Plunder.
 The Aikin Tragedy—Young Or-
 ders His "Angels" to
 "Use Them Up."
 Bill Hickman Relates How They
 Did It.
 A Young Man "Missed"—Last
 Seen in Lion House.

[Salt Lake Cor. New York Herald.]
 SALT LAKE CITY, June 23, 1877.
 As I have previously said, Brigham
 Young's danger from the law does not
 lie solely in his connection with the
 Mountain Meadows Massacre. The
 ghosts of that butchery are not the only
 ones that haunt him. Certain spectres
 of men murdered later in Utah must
 trouble, occasionally, his dreams. There
 are two murders at least, the evidence
 concerning which leads directly up to
 and through the doors of the Lion
 House. Perhaps two more atrocious
 crimes were never committed than the
 murders of Yates and of Bucklin. The
 very mention of these deeds causes a
 shudder in the breasts of old residents

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MARKET
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BILL HICKMAN.

**Say On, and Let Everyone Else do
 the Same.**

EDS. TRIBUNE: I see in yesterday's
 paper a long say so about Yates, Bill
 Hickman, A. H. Conover, Aikin
 party, etc. Who told you about the
 Yates murder? What would you
 have known if I had not told you?
 What is wanting now?

Gilson never caught me. I inter-
 viewed him all alone in his own town.
 I broke the ice, and had my own say
 so and took chances on it. I am here
 yet. I have not changed, and if you
 want to know any more I can tell you
 or your correspondent.

As for Conover, he is not nor never
 was a horse thief or any other kind
 of a thief. What is the use of mis-
 representing an honest man when
 they are so scarce?

As for the Aikin party, you seem
 to be very ignorant. You don't seem
 to know anything about \$30,000 that
 they had when killed. I suppose you
 do not know the men, now in Utah,
 who counted their money and will
 testify to it? Or, do you think you
 have had enough from Bill Hickman
 and Brigham like, now want to use
 him up?

Say on, and let everyone else do
 the same, myself not excepted. But
 who is trying to do something against
 the man who came to the front years
 ago, and did all voluntarily? Is
 there something rotten in (not in
 Denmark but) Utah?

I am and have been pleased with
 the course you have taken with your
 valuable paper, the greatest salvation
 of our country. Speed your pen,
 while I wait in grievous anticipations,
 together with my friends and poster-
 ity, to see freedom and right rule and
 reign in these valleys of the moun-
 tains.

BILL HICKMAN.
 NEPHI, July 16, 1877.

Front page on July 21, 1877 . . . to which Hickman responds the next week, above!

L P Fisher
20 Merchants Exchange



WEEKLY
Tribune

SALT LAKE, UTAH: SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1877.

NE THE LAST OF LEE.

DAY The Monster Butcher Shot to Death on His Coffin.

my Five Swift Bullets Penetrate His Hardened Heart.

4.00 Brigham, the Man of Mountain
2.00 Meadows Still at Large.
1.00

tab. He Goes Back on Lee and Leads the Saints Astray.

aily Vengeance is Mine, I will Repay Saith the Lord.

OOD Poetic Justice on the Bloody
AUM Fields of Mountain
OLE Meadows.
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MONUMENT POINT, MOUNTAIN MEADOWS, March 23, 12:45 p. m.—The selection of this place as the scene of the execution of John D. Lee meets with general commendation, on account of it being the identical spot where his crime was committed. Marshal Nelson made very ample arrangements to have everything carried out promptly and

Lee requested that photographs of the scene be sent to his wives.

After prayer by Pastor Stokes, all were ordered to withdraw a few steps. The Marshal bound a bandkerchief over Lee's eyes, but left his arms unbound by Lee's request. The word to fire was given precisely at 11 a. m., and the five guns were discharged almost simultaneously.

Lee dropped back upon the coffin and died instantly. Examination afterwards showed that the bullets passed entirely through his body in the region of the heart. The body was placed inside the coffin for delivery to his family and all was over erever.

LEE'S SPEECH BEFORE THE SHOOTING.

After Marshal Nelson had concluded reading the order of the court at 10:34 a. m., he asked Lee if he had anything to say before the execution was carried into effect.

Lee said—"I wish to speak to that man," pointing to Mr. Fennemore, who was fixing his canvass near by to take Lee's photograph preceding the shooting. Lee calling to the artist. Fennemore replied—"In a second, Mr. Lee."

Waiting till the artist asserted his readiness to listen, Lee said—"I want to ask you a favor. I want you to furnish my three wives each a copy of my photograph"—meaning the one being taken—"a copy of the same to Rachel A., Sarah C., and Emma B."

Mr. Howard responded for the artist—"He says he will do it, Mr. Lee."

Lee repeated the names over again carefully, saying, "Please forward them."

Lee—"You will."

He then arose and said: "I have but little to say this morning. Of course I feel that I am upon the brink of eternity, and the solemnities of eternity should rest upon my mind at the present. I have made out, or endeavored to do so, a manuscript and an abridged history of my life. This is to be published, sir. I have given my views and feelings with regard to all these things. I feel resigned to my fate. I feel as calm as

feetly motionless and called to the executioners to

AIM WELL FOR HIS HEART.

Marshal Nelson gave the commands, "make ready, aim, fire!" in a firm, cool voice, and in a moment, Lee fell back over his coffin, his feet on the ground, and died without a struggle. He preferred sitting. Five balls pierced the body in the heart and vicinity.

It was the most remarkable sight any one ever saw. The old man never flinched, and it made death seem easy, the way he went off.

He said in his last statement that he was a sacrifice, and Brigham Young went back on him. His last word was against Brigham Young. The execution was about 100 yards from the emigrants' monument. Special to The Tribune.]

CEDAR CITY, March 23, 10 p. m.—The Marshal's posse with Lee in charge camped yesterday morning at Leech's Springs, seventy miles out of Beaver. Lee ate a hearty breakfast and rolled in blankets slept until near 3 p. m., when we started for the Meadows. At Cedar we overtook Lieut. Patterson and a squad of 22 infantry from Camp Cameron, who had been sent out as a body guard.

Arrived at the Meadows about 8 last night and went into camp. Lee did not get out of the covered carriage, but slept soundly all night.

HE SEEMED ALMOST JOVIAL during the entire trip, and failed to realize the terrible fate awaiting him. For the first time he conversed on the way, and confessed to killing six emigrants. He said he was glad that his trouble was nearly over. This morning he said he had all along expected a reprieve. He drank a cup of coffee and submitted to a long interview. He referred to everything, and among others, to his statement made to Bishop. He regretted he was leaving his family destitute, and only asked that quick work be made in disposing of him. He thought he had strength to carry him through; was willing to meet his

GOD AND THE MURDERED EMIGRANTS.

At 9 o'clock started for the place of execution, on the ground where

LEE'S STORY!

Terrible and Bloody Record of the Mormon Church.

The Butcher Implicates Brigham Young in the Massacre.

How it Was Planned to Throw the Blame Upon the Indians.

The Horrible Programme of the Fearful Slaughter.

"Acting as a Church Council for the Sake of Christ."

A Report of the Atrocities Duly Made to Brigham Young.

He "Communicates With God" and Indorses the Outrage.

"I Sustain You and the Brethren in All You Did."

The following is the confession of John D. Lee, which appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle and New York Herald, on Wednesday last: PINEBL, Nev., March 21.—After the sen-

any man who is in the shadow of death must experience. His revolting story which comes to us through the mists and shadows of twenty years like bloody episode of mediæval times, will be believed, and believed not merely because it is circumstantial, but because it so closely accords with what we know

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The execution of John D. Lee on March 23, 1877 (note that a clipping has been taken from the lower right corner of the area illustrated above). The editors did not pull their punches! These issues came, at least in part, from the subscriber, L. P. Fisher Advertising Agency in San Francisco. In the example above, his printed subscription tag has been affixed. In other issues, his pleasing early oval stamp appears in the upper right blank margin of every front pages.

INVENTORY

- *Salt Lake Daily Tribune and Utah Mining Gazette*, beginning with Volume 1, No. 1 (generally very good condition, but *the first two issues quite damaged and worn with some loss*). **100 issues**:

April 15 - August 7, 1871 [1:1-21, 23-97] (lacking issue 22 for May 10)

October 17-20, 1871 [2:2-5]

- *Salt Lake Weekly Tribune*, beginning with Volume 5, No. 27 (generally very good condition, but with occasional articles cut out or other wear). **84 issues (plus 8 supplement issues)** dealing primarily with Mountain Meadows).

1874

July 4, 11 [V:27, 28]

July 18 - Aug. 22 [V:30-35]

Sept. 5 - Dec. 12 [V:37-50]

1875

April 3 - June 12 [VI:14-24]

+ Supplement to April 10 [to VI:15; its first column titled,
“HOLINESS TO THE LORD! {In a Pig’s Eye!}”]

June 26 - July 24 [VI:26-30]

Aug. 14, 21 [VI:33, 34]

Sept. 4 - Sept. 25 [VI:36-39]

Oct. 9 [VI:42]

Nov. 6 - Nov. 20 [VI:45-47]

Dec. 4 - Dec. 18 [VI:49-51]

1876

Jan. 22 - Jan. 29 [VII:4, 5]

June 10 - July 22 [VII:24-30]

1877

Feb. 24 - May 5 [VIII:8-18]

+ Supplements to March 31, April 7, 21, 28, and May 5 [to VIII:13, 14, 16-18]

May 19 - Aug. 11 [VIII:20-32]

+ Supplements to May 19, 26 [to VIII:20, 21]

SMITH, Joseph F[ielding]. [Sr.] (1838-1918). *INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING TEMPLE ORDINANCE WORK* [caption title]. N.p., n.d. (but Salt Lake City, ca. 1910).

24.4 cm. One sheet folded to form [4] pp. Never bound. With a few tears into the blank margin areas (which do not show up in the scan at right), without loss. **\$185**

Flake 8042a. Flake shows four variants of this flyer, all dated by Flake as "ca. 1910." A surprising number of "hits" occurs on Google, showing this item being quoted by both faithful and critical writers and commentators. The *Instructions* are signed in type at the end, "JOSEPH F. SMITH, President of the Salt Lake Temple."

The principal difference in this piece from modern times which stands out for me is that here, the Church appeared not to be seeking to enhance the volume of ordinance work. Instead, these *Instructions* urge families to keep careful private records so as not to duplicate temple work and thereby waste time and resources. To that end, they are urged not to go beyond the two surnames of the immediate family when submitting names for which they wish to do work.

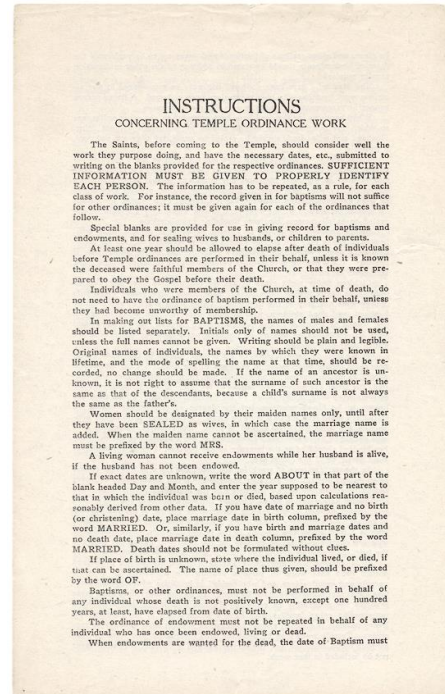
The text is in small type, and quite lengthy. It is all quite interesting, and I could not resist transcribing the following examples of instructions which I found colorful or intriguing . . .

A living woman cannot receive endowments while her husband is alive, if the husband has not been endowed. [p. (1)]

Those who do ordinance work have not the right to make matches between people who are deceased, except in cases of persons who were married in life. In all other instances the President of the Temple must be consulted. Persons who committed murder or suicide, or who apostatized or were excommunicated from the Church, cannot be o[ffi]ciated for except by special permission of the President of the Temple. [p. (2)]

. . . dead children, who attained over fourteen years of age in life, should be endowed before being sealed to parents. [p. (2)]

The relatives, or friends of a wife should be listed separately from those of her husband, and the work for her kindred should be at the instance of her brother, if he is a member of the Church, or of her eldest son[.] [p. (2)]



(The ordinances of endowments for the dead, and sealing of children, were not performed in the Endowment House.) [p. (3)]

The Saints who enter the sacred building should be properly prepared. Their bodies should be scrupulously clean. Those who are to be baptized, or officiate, in endowments, should each bring a towel for personal use. Shoes worn out of doors should be removed from the feet, in the Temple Annex, and slippers substituted therefor. Males should be ordained Elders before they come to the Temple to receive their own endowments.

The Saints who attend to baptisms for the dead should be amply dressed in white before entering the font. . . . [p. (3)]

If you cannot conveniently attend the temple to do the work for your own dead, arrangements can be made for proxy individuals to do so. "There is no charge made by the Temple authorities" for such services, but ". . . it is customary to pay such proxies a small sum, to partly remunerate them for personal expenses; usually a man receives 75 cents, and a woman 50 cents, for such service." [pp. (3-4)]

ALL WHO COME TO THE TEMPLE TO PERFORM ORDINANCE WORK ARE EXPECTED TO MAKE DONATIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR CIRCUMSTANCES, TO AID IN MEETING NECESSARY EXPENSE, BUT THE POOR WHO HAVE NOTHING TO GIVE ARE EQUALLY WELCOME. [p. 4; emphasis in the original]

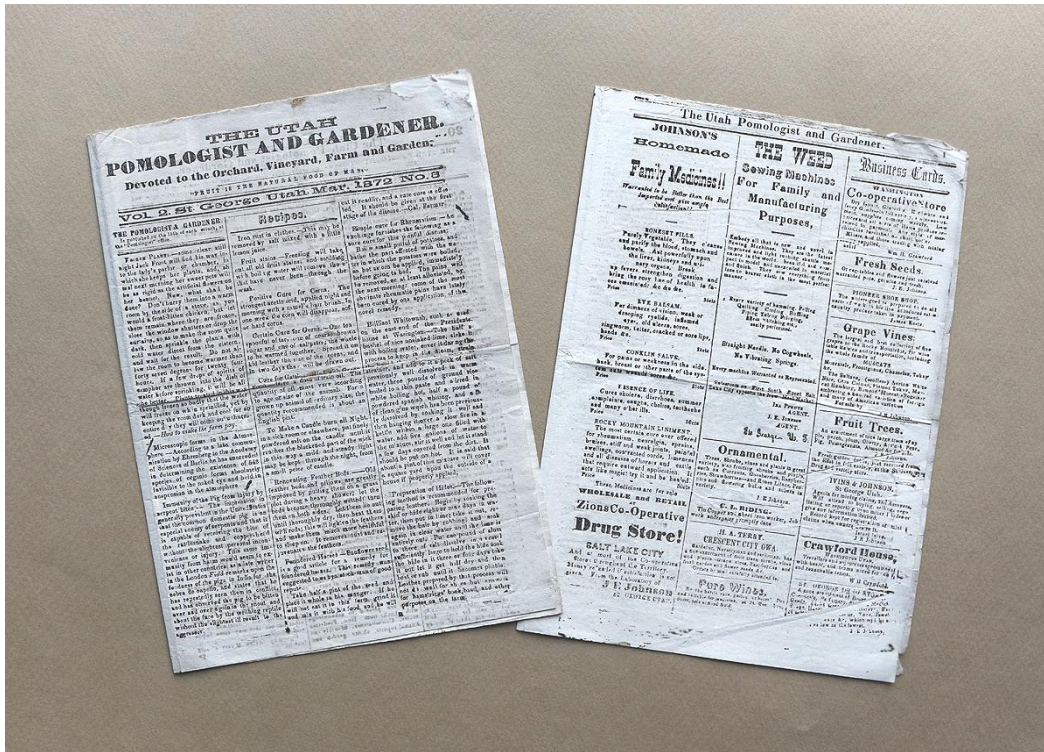
[catalog continues . . .

"not a compositor or printer in the country one can get for help"

21

[**UTAH - ST. GEORGE, newspaper**] **THE UTAH POMOLOGIST AND GARDENER.** Devoted to the Orchard, Vineyard, Farm and Garden. "FRUIT IS THE NATURAL FOOD OF MAN." St. George, Utah (monthly) for March 1872 [2:3].

Quarto (26½ X 19 cm.; 10½ X 7½ inches). Paged [19]-26: COMPLETE ISSUE of eight pages comprised of two sheets folded to form 4 pages each, one laid inside the other and *never bound*. Very good; a little blank paper lost from top of first leaf without coming near to the printed areas. **\$475**



SHOWN WITH THE LOOSE CENTER SECTION OF FOUR PAGES (AS ISSUED) LYING SEPARATELY TO THE RIGHT

Pleasingly primitive and RARE. The only other "known" copy of this issue (per OCLC) resides in the vault of the BYU Library. Not shown in the Church History Library catalog online (except in microfilm); not at the Library of Congress. I had George A. Smith's copy of the August 1870 issue, some twenty-four years ago, but that's about it, in my experience.

Editor Joseph E. Johnson produced several quaint titles in St. George, and this fruit cultivation periodical was read with praise and appreciation by Wilford Woodruff, among other leading figures of the Territory. The printing is quite rough in quality (but sincere), lending a much more appealing air to collectors than productions of the same period from Salt Lake City. The ads alone are a joy, including Johnson's promotion of his home-made remedies (third page, column

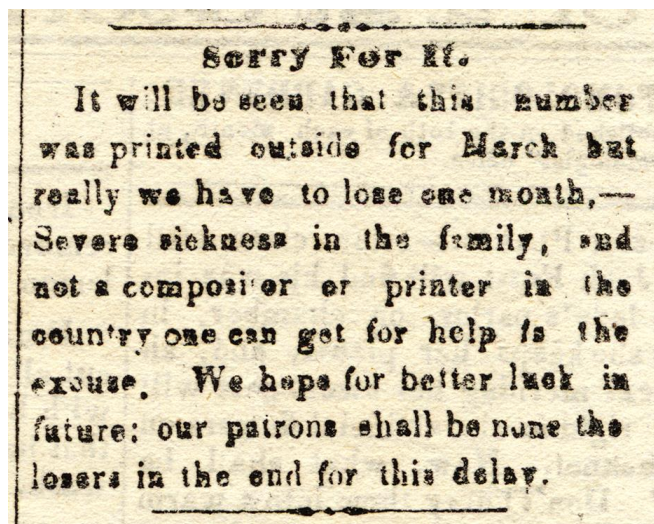
one, seen above, at right). And in addition to local notices, people advertised their seeds and products to Utahns in this publication from as far away as Skaneateles, a short drive from my home in Central New York State.

“... [H]ere,” wrote another newspaper editor from Illinois in 1870,

is the "Utah Pomologist," from St. George in Brigham's Dominion. Not big and bulky, but small and sweet and sparkling. We thought when the Rio Virgen Times come [sic] to us no more[,] that our old friend J. E. Johnson, must have gone to a better land than Utah, for we could not conceive the possibility of J. E. being alive and no longer a publisher, nor a publisher without "exchanging" with us. So you still live, Jo! May your days be many, your profits large, your wives handsome and harmonious and your children happy — *Oquawka Spectator*.

[Quoted by Johnson in his issue of the *Utah Pomologist* for August 1870; see my *Mormon List* 60 (March 1998), item 22]

The editorial page (20) of the present issue includes this note of regret . . .



*frontier newspaper printed in the abandoned fort
directly across the river from future Nauvoo by Thomas Gregg
to promote Pre-Mormon land development efforts of Isaac Galland and others*

22 **WESTERN ADVENTURER** (newspaper, Montrose, Wisconsin Territory [future Iowa]) for Saturday, September 30, 1837.

Folio (21½ X 16¾ inches), *ONE LEAF ONLY*, presumably comprising pages [3-4] of this newspaper issue. In very good condition except for close-trimming to upper-inside and outer-top margins, with loss of a little text. **\$1,250**

RARE indeed. *ONLY ONE OTHER ORIGINAL COPY* of this particular issue (preserved at the New York Public Library) is found by OCLC, which shows very few examples of *any* issue of this frontier newspaper surviving today. Not shown in the Library of Congress or Church History Library online catalogs.

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS GREGG, author of the important *History of Hancock County, Illinois* (1880) and *The Prophet of Palmyra*, 1890 (Flake 3718 and 3719, respectively). This early, short-lived endeavor (1837-38) was described in modern times by John E. Hallwas as . . .

. . . **the newspaper that Galland hoped would promote his new community.**

The first issue was dated June 28, 1837, and it was **only the third newspaper published west of the Mississippi and north of the Missouri River.** (The earlier ones were also in Iowa, then part of Wisconsin Territory, at Dubuque and Burlington.) In an article written twenty-five years later, Gregg recalled the tiny frontier community in which *The Western Adventurer* was located:

When the paper was first issued at Fort Des Moines, the barracks of Col. Sumner's Regiment of Dragoons had just been evacuated by the troops, and the press, as well as all the families resident there, occupied the quarters left



vacant by the command. There was not another building in the place. The Colonel's quarters were in front of the landing, and the last building among them was occupied as a hotel. The office of the ADVENTURER occupied one of the huts, that of the New York Company another; the seven or eight families, others. . . .

Like many frontier newspapers, *The Western Adventurer* carried articles of travel and description, along with some literature, usually reprinted from eastern periodicals. But it was unusual because of the editor's sympathetic interest in the plight of the Indians.

[John E. Hallwas, *Thomas Gregg: Early Illinois Journalist and Author* (Macomb, Illinois: Western Illinois University, 1983; Western Illinois Monograph Series, Number 2), 30 (emphasis added); attributing the Gregg quote to "'The Olden Time in Iowa,' an article written for the Keokuk *Constitution*, in a typescript copy by Pearl Gordon Vestal, in Gregg's 'Records of . . . Hancock County Pioneers,' p. 327."]

<p>and upon forwarding their address, they will receive a copy of the proceedings, as soon as published.</p> <p>By order of the Exec. Com. A. H. McGUFFEY, Recording Sec'y.</p> <hr/> <p>DOCTOR JOEL C. WALKER, <i>Physician and Surgeon,</i> FORT MADISON, Lee County, Wisconsin Territory.</p> <hr/> <p>DOCTOR T. L. BARNES, <i>Physician and Surgeon,</i> CARTHAGE, Hancock County, Illinois.</p> <hr/> <p>SIDNEY H. LITTLE, <i>Attorney and Counsellor at Law,</i> CARTHAGE, Hancock County, Illinois.</p> <hr/> <p>JOB PRINTING Neatly executed at this office.</p>	<p>line of the State of Missouri, extended east to the Mississippi river, will determine the northern boundary of the Half-Breed Tract.</p> <p>The Commissioners appointed on the part of the State of Missouri, to run the north line of said State, have lately fixed a stake for the north east corner of the State of Missouri, at the rapids of the great bend on the Des Moines river, below which point the north east corner of said State, cannot, in probability, be located, but there is strong probability of its being still further north, at the Rapids of the main fork of the river Des Moines, as called for by act of Congress establishing the boundaries of the State of Missouri.</p> <p>The Des Moines Land Company own about three fourths of the whole of said Half-Breed Tract; and are now making sales of said lands, giving full warrantee deeds, covenanting that should the purchaser ever be disturbed in title to any part, the said Company will grant to said purchaser an equivalent in value in other lands of the Company on the said Tract.</p> <p>Sales will be made upon the most liberal terms, which will be made known at the Company's Office, at Montrose.</p> <p>Dated at the Office of the Des Moines Land Company, August 23d, 1837.</p> <p>JOSHUA AIKIN, ROBERT E. LITTLE, Agents of the Des Moines Land Company</p>	<p>INDIAN CHRONICLES.</p> <p>PROPOSALS for publishing at Montrose, (late Fort Des Moines,) Wisconsin Territory, a Monthly Periodical, to be entitled CHRONICLES of the North American Savages. Containing Sketches of their Ancient and Modern History, Religion, Traditions, Customs, and Manners, Laws and Regulations, Language and Dialects, Medicine, Biography, &c.; together with Topographical Sketches of the country west of the Mississippi and north of the Missouri rivers. BY I. GALLAND, M. D.</p> <p>CONDITIONS.</p> <p>This work will be published monthly, in pamphlet form, containing sixteen octavo pages to each number and will be forwarded to subscribers, by mail, at the rate of two dollars per annum, in advance, or two dollars and fifty cents at the end of the year.</p> <p>The work will be forwarded to subscribers as soon as their names and places of residence shall be returned to the editor, at Commerce, Illinois, or to the publisher, TH. GREGG, Montrose, W. T.</p> <p>NOTE.—Five numbers of the 'Chronicles' were published some time since, at Cincinnati—and consequently new subscribers can immediately be furnished with all the back numbers, (1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,) as soon as their names are received by the present publisher.</p>
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DETAIL FROM THE BACK PAGE, MENTIONING THE HALF-BREED TRACT, ISAAC GALLAND, THOMAS GREGG, AND OTHER LEADING LOCAL FIGURES IN 1837.

"Amenities were few," notes Alexander Baugh of [this community](#) located just across the Mississippi from future Nauvoo,

but Galland entered into an agreement in 1837 with Thomas Gregg to publish a newspaper called the *Western Adventurer*, which was used to lure people to settle in Lee County.

In [1839], Erastus Snow wrote, "Moved my Mother in law into the old barracks at Montrose opposite Nauvoo and very soon every available cabin or room in the barracks were filled with the families of the Saints."

The Mormons learned that Isaac Galland purported to own the halfbreed

lands as well as a farm across the river near the village of Commerce. Israel Barlow put Galland in touch with other Mormon leaders wintering in Quincy. In April, following his release from Missouri authorities, Joseph Smith negotiated with Galland to purchase land on both the Iowa and Illinois sides.

.....

When the 1840 census was taken, most of the heads of household around Montrose were Mormons, foremost among them Brigham Young. (Young himself was then serving as a missionary in England, but his family was residing in one of the barracks of the old fort.)

[Alexander L. Baugh, "Remembering the Mormons in Lee County, Iowa: Marking the Past in Montrose and Keokuk." *Mormon Historical Studies* 4 (Fall 2003), 178.]

IN THE PARTIAL ISSUE PRESENT HERE, lengthy and very colorful articles report on half-breed land concerns, on speeches by Native American leaders at a council with patronizing-sounding American officials at Fort Snelling in Minnesota (taken "From the Iowa News"), and on disputes over northeastern Missouri boundary lines.

"INDIAN CHRONICLES." At the bottom of the back page (column 6) appears a prospectus under this title by Thomas Gregg to publish a monthly periodical at Montrose, written by Isaac GALLAND,

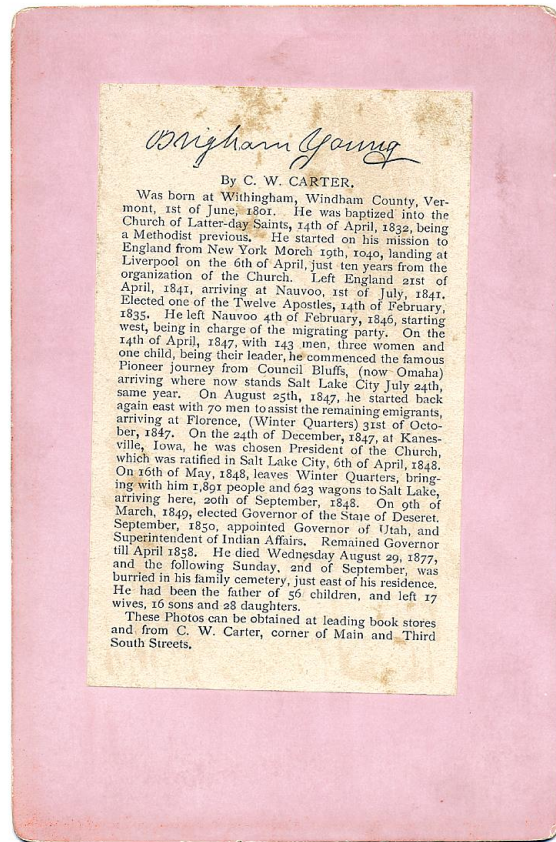
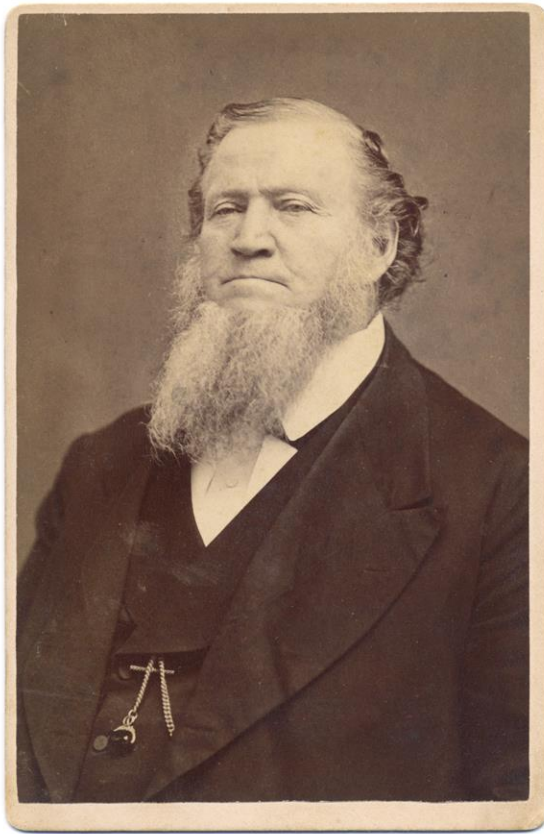
. . . to be entitled CHRONICLES of the North American Savages.

Containing Sketches of their Ancient and Modern History, Religion, Traditions, Customs, and Manners, Laws and Regulations, Language and Dialects, Medicine, Biography, &c.; together with Topographical Sketches of the country west of the Mississippi and north of the Missouri rivers. BY I. GALLAND, M.D.

23 [YOUNG, Brigham] CABINET CARD PHOTOGRAPH of Brigham Young. [Salt Lake City]: "C. W. Carter, corner of Main and Third South Streets," n.d. (but after 1877).

6½ X 4 inches, albumen photograph on white mount which is pink on verso. There is no regular imprint beyond the designation quoted above, which appears at the bottom of a pasted biography of Young with his facsimile signature, all printed in blue and including the dates of Young's death and burial in 1877.

IN FINE, ATTRACTIVE CONDITION; a little foxing to the printed slip on the back (less intense than rendered in the illustration below right, which was sharpened for readability). \$185



This is Holzapfel & Shupe image 112, taken around 1875. It is Carter's later version of his issue of this photograph, originally sold with the imprint of "C. W. Carter's Photograph Gallery and View Emporium . . ." –Richard Neitzel Holzapfel and R. Q. Shupe, *Brigham Young: Images of a Mormon Prophet* (Salt Lake City: Eagle Gate; Provo, Utah: Religious Studies Center, BYU, 2000), 274-75 with full-page illustration and discussion. Young also appears to have sat for another photograph the same day at the studio of C. W. Symons.