Ashworth and Cook

Rare Books, Manuscripts, Photos, Art and Ephemera



First Vision Bicentennial Catalogue, 2020

Ashworth & Cook
First Vision Bicentennial Catalogue
2020

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Visit us on the web
ashworthandcook.com
801.885-1083
801-368-6001
Provo, Utah 84604
lyndon@lyndoncook.com
bashworths@hotmail.com

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ASHWORTH AND COOK

For the Collection of a Lifetime

We specialize in the business of buying and selling rare books, manuscripts, newspapers, photographs, fine art, printed ephemera and memorabilia relating to the Mormon Church – its beginnings, its history, its doctrine and its leaders. The year 2020 marks the 200th-year anniversary of Joseph Smith's First Vision in upstate New York, and we have chosen to commemorate this historic event by offering for sale a catalogue of Mormon collectibles. Featured below is a fine selection of rare first editions as well as a collection of truly historic documents, pieces of original Utah art, photographs, and other artifacts. Highlights of the catalogue include an exceedingly rare fragment of the original manuscript of the Book of Mormon, a one-of-a-kind copy of the Family Bible of Joseph and Emma Smith, an exceptionally rare copy of the Book of Commandments, President George Albert Smith's personal copy of the 1830 Book of Mormon, the original transaction receipts for the construction of the coffin of Joseph Smith and the care of the body of Hyrum Smith after the martyrdom, and Wilford Woodruff's personal copy of the scarce *Evening and Morning Star* Kirtland Reprint. We invite you to browse the catalogue and trust that collectors with diverse interests will discover something uniquely appealing.

It is no secret that early Mormon publications and Mormon-produced artifacts currently occupy an important and prominent place in the world of collecting and also represent a growing segment of the larger rare book trade and collectibles marketplace. Today, the hunt for copies of important Mormon works (i.e., scriptures, books, tracts, etc.) is not only an enjoyable pastime, but, for many, an activity conducted with some expectation of remunerative incentive.

Brent F. Ashworth is an attorney as well as an internationally known autograph collector and dealer of U. S. historical documents and Mormon Americana for over six decades. He was Vice-President-General Counsel and Corporate Secretary for Nature's Sunshine Products in Spanish Fork and Provo, Utah (1977-2003), Vice-President-General Counsel of Neways International of Springville, Utah (2003-2005), legal consultant for Shaklee Corporation of Pleasanton, California (2005-2006), served as General Counsel of Zija International, Inc., of Lehi, Utah (2012-2015) and is presently engaged in private legal practice and operates B. Ashworth's, Inc., his rare books, manuscripts, art, collectibles and curiosities shop in Provo, Utah.

Lyndon W. Cook is a retired professor of history with thirty-five years of tenured service at Brigham Young University and Utah Valley University and the author of twenty-five published works of scholarship relating to early Mormonism. He is also a seasoned collector and dealer of rare Mormon printed materials, manuscripts, and related artifacts who, in 1982, founded Grandin Book Company, a reputed bookshop and publishing house. In 2009, Mr. Cook acquired Epromo Solutions, LC, a Utah-based company that offers an online business management application for small to medium-sized companies.



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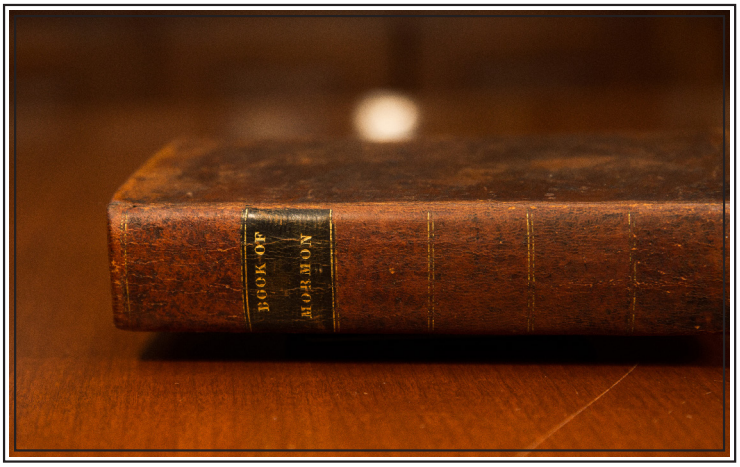
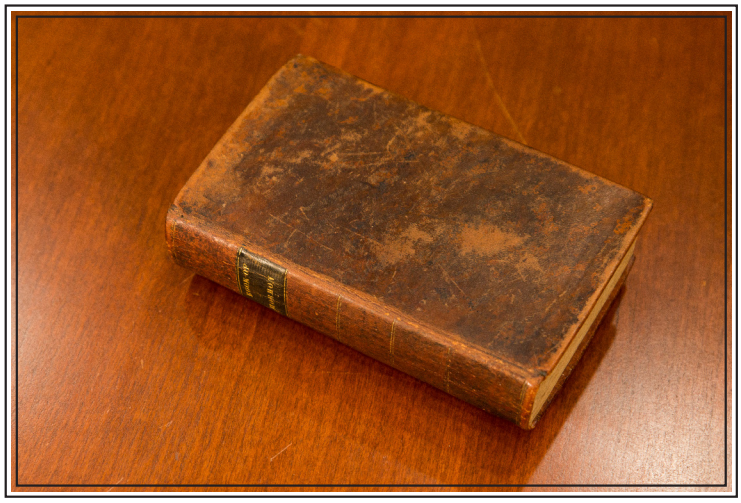
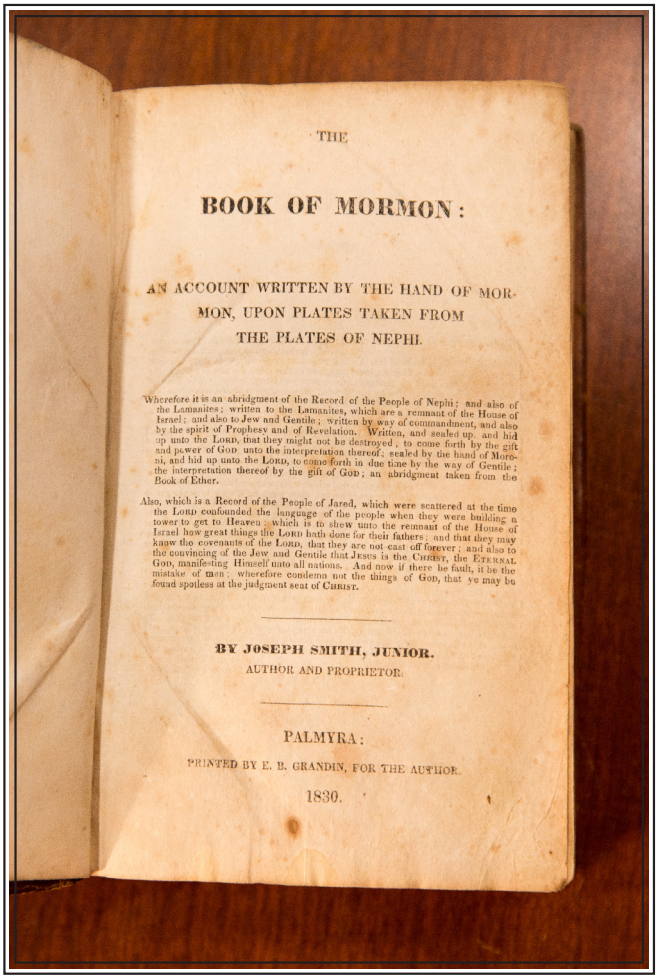






THE

BOOK OF MORMON:

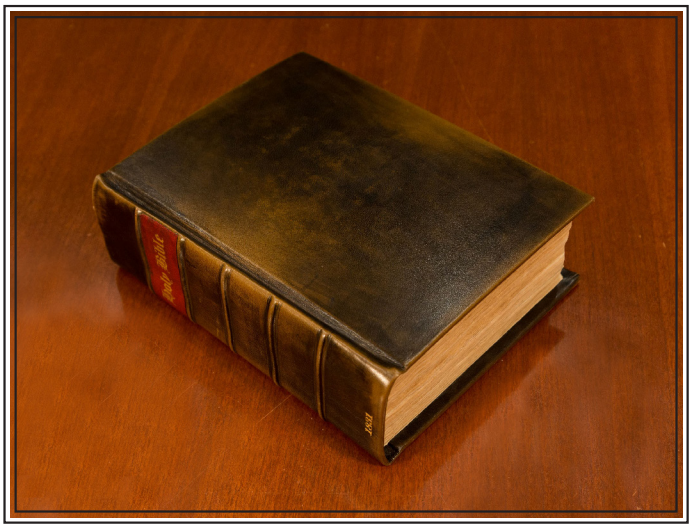
AN ACCOUNT WRITTEN BY THE HAND OF MORMON, UPON PLATES TAKEN FROM THE PLATES OF NEPHI.

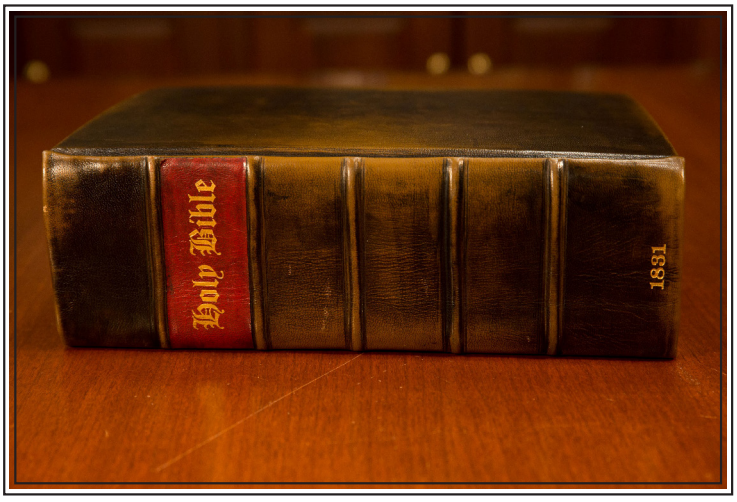
Wherefore it is an abridgment of the Record of the People of Nephi; and also of the Lamanites; written to the Lamanites, which are a remnant of the House of Israel; and also to Jew and Gentile; written by way of commandment, and also by the spirit of Prophesy and of Revelation. Written, and sealed up, and hid up unto the LORD, that they might not be destroyed; to come forth by the gift and power of GOD unto the interpretation thereof; sealed by the hand of Moroni, and hid up unto the LORD, to come forth in due time by the way of Gentile; the interpretation thereof by the gift of GOD; an abridgment taken from the Book of Ether.

Also, which is a Record of the People of Jared, which were scattered at the time the LORD confounded the language of the people when they were building a tower to get to Heaven: which is to shew unto the remnant of the House of Israel how great things the LORD hath done for their fathers; and that they may know the covenants of the LORD, that they are not cast off forever; and also to the convincing of the Jew and Gentile that JESUS is the CHRIST, the ETERNAL GOD, manifesting Himself unto all nations. And now if there be fault, it be the mistake of men: wherefore condemn not the things of GOD, that ye may be found spotless at the judgment seat of CHRIST.

BY JOSEPH SMITH, JUNIOR.
AUTHOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PALMYRA:
PRINTED BY E. B. GRANDIN, FOR THE AUTHOR.
1830.





Explanation of Terms

ADS. (Autograph Document Signed). A document written entirely in the hand of the author.

Address Leaf. The fourth page of a folded leaf of a handwritten letter on which the address is written (before the use of envelopes).

ADU (**Autograph Document Unsigned**). A document written entirely in the hand of the author but not signed.

Albumen Silver Print. The albumen silver print was invented in France in 1850. The process used the albumen in egg whites to bind the photographic chemicals to paper. It was the most commercially successful method of producing a print on a paper base from a negative from 1855 to 1900. Albumen prints were mounted on to card stock because the paper on which the photographs were printed was very thin, tended to curl and was easily damaged through handling. (See **Gelatin Silver Print**)

AL (Autograph Letter). Letter written by the author but no signature present.

ALS. (**Autograph Letter Signed**). A letter written entirely in the hand of the author or correspondent.

AMS. Autograph Manuscript Signed; entirely in the author's hand.

ANS. (**Autograph Note Signed**). A note written entirely in the hand of the author or correspondent.

ANU. (Autograph Note Unsigned). A document written entirely in the hand of the author but unsigned.

APS. (Autograph Poem Signed). A poem written entirely and signed by its author.

Association Copy. A copy of a particular book that has an interesting history because of its association with its author or with another person of importance.

Backstrip. The spine or backbone of a book.

Backstrip Label. (See also **Label**)

Blanks. (See **Printer's Blanks**).

Blind (-Stamped, -Tooled or –Embossed). A design and/or lettering impressed into the binding material of a book without the use of gold or color, leaving the impression only.

Boards. The front and back covers of a hardbound book, often consisting of heavy cardboard, and covered with cloth, paper or leather.

Book Plate. A printed label generally affixed to the front pastedown or flyleaf of a book by a previous owner. (See **Ex Libris**)

Boudoir Photograph. As Albumen silver print mounted on card stock measuring about 5-1/4 x 8-1/2 inches.

British Imprints. A list of fifty-seven significant books or tracts published by Mormons in Great Britain and the British Empire from 1836-1857. The full bibliographic reference is: Peter Crawley and Davis J. Whittaker. *Mormon Imprints in Great Britain and the Empire, 1836-1857. An Exhibition in the Harold B. Lee Library in Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the British Isles.* Provo, Utah: Friends of the Brigham Young University Library, 1987.

Broadside (Broadsheet). Any piece of printed matter printed on only one side of a sheet of paper.

Bumped. Refers to the corners or spine ends of a book that have been bent or damaged by rough or careless handling.

Cabinet Card. An albumen photograph print mounted on paper card stock measuring about 4-1/4 x 6-1/2 inches.

Case (Casing). The covers of a book, usually made of thick cardboard and typically covered in cloth, paper or leather.

Carte-de-visite. A small albumen silver print mounted on card stock measuring 2-1/2 x 4 inches.

Chipped. Small flakes, tears or fraying to the edge(s) of a book's cover, spine or dust jacket.

Clamshell Box. A protective box that is constructed to completely enclose a book.

Closed Tear. A tear in the page of a book which does not result in the loss of any of the text (see **Open Tear**).

Copyright Page. The leaf on which is printed the details of the copyright owner, the date of publication and the copyright or legal notice.

Cocked. Refers to a book whose covers and corners no longer line up squarely when the book is laid flat. Books become cocked when they are stored poorly or handled roughly.

Collate. To verify the completeness of a book by examining it carefully.

Cracked. A book is cracked when the front and/or rear hinge is beginning ("starting") to break or has broken, resulting in a loose cover. (See **Starting**)

Crawley. A comprehensive annotated inventory of printed material written by Mormons from 1830-1852. The full bibliographic reference is: Peter Crawley. *A Descriptive Bibliography of the Mormon Church, Volume One 1830-1847.* Provo, Utah: Religious Studies Center, Brigham Young University, 1997, and Peter Crawley, *A Descriptive Bibliography of the Mormon Church, Volume Two 1848-1852.* 2 vols. Provo, Utah: Religious Studies Center, Brigham Young University, 2005.

Crown. The very top edge of the spine.

Dampstain. A stain or stains on the cover or pages of a book after having been exposed to water.

Dentelle (from French, *lace*). A bookbinder's term meaning ornamental tooling, resembling lace edging, on the cover and spine of leather-bound books usually in gilt (gold). (See **Inner Dentelle**)

Disbound. A book or tract which has been removed from its binding. In early Mormonism, it was common to bind a series of pamphlets (of disparate titles) together for preservation. In some instances, these volumes were disbound and the tracts made part of other bound volumes.

Document Unsigned. A document written entirely in the hand of the author but unsigned.

Duodecimo (abbreviated **12mo**). A book size ranging from approximately 4.5"-5" x 6.5"-7.5". Historically, the term referred to books made by printing twelve pages or leaves of text on each side of a sheet.

DS. (Document Signed). A document written by another (usually a clerk or secretary) but signed by the author.

Edges. The three outer sides of the text block when the book is closed: fore-edge, top edge (or **Head**), and bottom edge (or **Foot**).

Embossed. A name, address or decoration that is raised above the paper's surface.

Endsheets. (see **Printer's Blanks)**

Ephemera. "Throw away" printed collectibles like advertisements, advertising brochures, tickets or ticket stubs, playbills, handbills, programs, menus, posters, newspaper clippings, calling cards, postcards, calendars, leaflets, etc.

Ex Libris. A Latin term meaning "from the library of" and frequently printed on **Book Plates**. **Ex Libris** refers to books that come from a personal library.

Ex-Library. A book that once belonged to a public library but has been 'discarded" after being deemed no longer useful. These books often have library stamps, book plates, spine labels and lending card pockets.

Extremities. Refers to the corners or outer edges of a book.

Facsimile. A copy or reproduction of a page, leaf, or the entire text block of a book intended to simulate as closely as possible the physical appearance of a previously existing page, leaf or work, but not intended as a forgery.

Facsimile Binding. A binding intended to duplicate as closely as possible the binding on a previously published edition of the same work or an earlier style of binding typical of the period in which the work was first published.

Factotum. A printer's ornament in wood or metal, usually square in shape, designed with a hole at the center into which a unit of type bearing any letter of the alphabet could be inserted to print a capital letter at the beginning of a chapter or paragraph. In early printing, factotum initials were usually decorated.

Fales-Flake. An inventory of government documents relating to Mormons or Mormonism. The full bibliographic reference is: Susan L. Fales and Chad J. Flake. *Mormons and Mormonism in U.S. Government Documents: A Bibliography.* Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1989.

Fallen In. The condition of the spine of a book that has become concave with use, usually the result of faulty binding or improper handling by the owner. Thick volumes are especially prone to this problem, perhaps due in part to the force of gravity on the sections of the book as it sits upright on the shelf. (See also **Rounding**)

False (Fake) Raised Bands. Raised bands intended to imitate the bands or cords produced by the cords used to sew together the gatherings. Attaching narrow strips of leather or vellum to the hollow of the cove of a book or in the case of a tight back binding, directly to the spine of the book. rBands attached directly to spine of the book or the hollow of the cover. (See also **Raised Bands**)

Flake-Draper. An exhaustive two-volume inventory of printed material written by or about Mormons from 1830-1930. The full bibliographic reference is: Chad J. Flake and Larry W. Draper. *A Mormon Bibliography 1830-1930 Books, Pamphlets, Periodicals, and Broadsides Relating to the First Century of Mormonism.* Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Provo, Utah: Religious Studies Center, Brigham Young University, 2004. **Fillet**. (a) A decorative fine line impressed on a book cover (often in gold); (b) a rolling hand tool for impressing such lines.

Flat Back. A type of bind in which the back of a book is not rounded or backed after gluing, leaving the front and back covers to meet the spine at right angles. (See also **Rounding; Hollow Back**, **Tight Back**)

Folio. A size abbreviation for a book measuring approximately 12 x 19 inches.

Foot (also **Tail**). The bottom portion of the backstrip or spine of the book cover.

Foot Edge. The bottom edge of the book or text block.

Fore Edge. The right or outer edge of the text block that is opposite to the spine.

Fore Edge Painting. A decoration painted on the fore edge of a text block.

Foxing. A term used to describe the yellow, brown, and red-brown spots on the pages of old books and documents. White paper in the early 19th century was manufactured by a process using rags (i.e., scraps of linen cloth made from flax) or wood pulp fibers or both mixed with water. Traces of heavy metals, like iron and copper, occur naturally in wood pulp fibers, and these metals catalyze the oxidation of cellulose which may appear as foxing spots in paper. Other factors which may contribute to foxing are (1) biological organisms (such as mold) in the paper, (2) humidity, and (3) temperature. (For example, the growth of fungus increases with a rise in relative humidity.) Although unsightly and often a negative factor in considering the value of a book or document, foxing spots generally do not affect the actual integrity of the paper even though the paper at the location of the spots themselves is slightly more brittle.

Frontispiece (frontis.). An illustration usually facing the title.

Front Matter. The first section of a book that contains all of the pages that precede the main body of the book, i.e., half-title, title, copyright, dedication, epigraph, table of contents, foreword, preface, acknowledgement, introduction, and prologue (usually in that order).

Gatherings. The printed sheets, after folding, which are put in order and bound in sequence. Also known as **Signatures**.

Gauffered Edges. The edges of a book, usually gilded, which have been decorated further by means of heated finishing tools or rolls which indent small repeating patterns.

Gelatin Silver Print. The gelatin silver process was introduced by Richard Leach Maddox in 1871 with subsequent improvements in sensitivity obtained by Charles Harper Bennet in 1878. Gelatin silver printing was the dominant photographic process for making black and white prints from its introduction in the 1880s until the 1960s when it was eclipsed by consumer color photography. Because early 1900s gelatin-silver prints have an albumen-like sepia tone (and were sometimes mounted), they are often mistaken for albumen silver prints. (See **Albumen Silver Print** and **RPPC**)

Gilded Edges. Book edges that have been trimmed smooth and covered with a thin layer of gold leaf.

Glassine. Translucent paper that is air, water and grease resistant and used as an interleaving paper in bookbinding to protect fine illustrations from contact with facing pages.

Goldstamping. A design and/or lettering impressed on the covers of a book with gold foil.

Gutter. The inner margins of two facing pages.

Half Binding. A book which has its spine and corners covered in one material (cloth or leather) and the rest of the front and rear covers bound in another. (Compare **Quarter Binding**)

Half-title Page (Half-title). An extra page, located in the Front Matter of the textblock and before the true title page, on which is printed the title of the book and nothing more.

Head (Head Edge). The top edge of the text block.

Headband. A band of silk or cotton which is fastened at the top (and sometimes the bottom) of the spine of a book. Originally sewn into the boards or leaves of a book to link the signatures. Today, the band is largely decorative and glued on.

Hinge/Hinges. (a) The interior junction of the spine of a book with its sides. (b) A strip of fabric fixed between the spine of the text block and the interior of the cover to provide additional strength at the cover/text block flex point.

Hollow. The open space between the cover and the back of the book (text block) where the gatherings are not glued directly to the cover.

Hollow Back. A type of binding in which the cover is not adhered to the back of the book (text block). This method of binding leaves an open space between the cover and the book (text block) that allows the binding to flex easily when the volume is opened and keeps the spine from cracking. (See also **Tight Back**)

Holograph. An item (i.e, letter, manuscript, etc.) handwritten by the person named as its author.

Inscribed by Author. A note or dedication on a free endsheet of a book in the author's handwriting.

Inscribed and Signed by Author. A note or dedication on a free endsheet of a book in the author's handwriting as well as the author's signature.

Inner Dentelle. (See also **Dentelle**) Decorative tooling (often in gilt) on the inside border or edge (the leather turn-ins) of leather-bound books.

ISP (**Inscribed Signed Photograph**). A photograph that is signed and inscribed.

Joint/Joints. The exterior junction of the spine of a book with its sides.

Label. A square or rectangular piece of leather or paper attached to the spine of a book with printed information about the book, i.e., title, author, title and volume number. Also known as **Backstrip Label**.

Laid-In. A printed page, blank page or photograph supplied (added) to a bound book by the publisher or previous owner which is not bound in or glued down.

LS (Letter Signed). A letter written by another (usually a clerk or secretary) but signed by the correspondent.

Leaf. A piece of paper comprised of one page of text on its front side (recto) and another page of text on its back (verso).

Loose. When the covers of a book and the text block are starting to become detached and are no longer firmly fixed in place. Often the result of careless or rough handling.

Marbling (Marbled). A process of decorating paper to resemble natural vein patterns in natural marble. Marbled paper was often used for endsheets in mid-seventeenth century Europe, and it was the most common material used for covering the sides (or boards) of quarter bound books in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Margins. The four blank borders which enclose and give emphasis to the type area of the page of a book. According to their locations the four margins are known as inner or gutter, head or top, fore edge or outer, and tail or foot.

Mormon Fifty. A list of fifty significant books written by Mormons from 1830-1857. The full bibliographic reference is: Peter Crawley and Chad J. Flake. *A Mormon Fifty: An Exhibition in the Harold B. Lee Library in Conjunction with the Annual Conference of the Mormon History Association.* Provo, Utah: Friends of the Brigham Young University Library, 1984.

Morocco. Leather binding made from goat hides, often used in high quality or fine bindings.

NS (Note Signed). Short message signed by the author, with text in another hand.

Octavo (abbreviated **8vo**). A book size ranging from approximately 7"-10" x 4.5"-6". Historically, the term referred to books made by printing eight pages or leaves of text on each side of a sheet.

Octodecimo (abbreviated **18mo**). A book size ranging from approximately 3.5"-4.5" x 4.9"-5.9". Historically, the term referred to books made by printing eighteen pages or leaves of text on either side of a sheet.

Owner's Inscription. Words written in a book by a previous owner.

Owner's Signature. The signature of a previous owner in a book.

Open Tear. A tear in the page of a book which often causes loss of text (see **Closed Tear**).

Pallet. (a) A straight or decorative band impressed on a book cover (often in gold); (b) a hand tool for impressing such bands.

Panel/Panels. The space between the raised bands of a hand-sewn book bound in leather. Panels are often decorated in gilt with fillets and pallets. Panels are also used to identify volume, series or collection number as well as title, author and book owner.

Paraph. A calligraphic embellishment beneath a signature originally designed to make forgeries more difficult.

Partially Printed DS (Partially Printed Document Signed). A document partly printed by machine and partly written by a clerk or author but signed by the author.

Partially Printed DU (Partially Printed Document Unsigned). A document partly printed by machine and partly written by a clerk or author but not signed by either.

Pastedown. That half of an endsheet that is pasted to the inside covers of a book.

Photograph Signed (see SP. **Signed Photograph**).

Plates. Illustrations printed separately from the text of a book and inserted in the appropriate place by the binder.

Printed Document Signed. A document entirely printed by machine but signed by the author.

Printer's Blanks. Blank pages intentionally placed at the front and back of a book or at a clearly marked division within the text block. Also known as blanks, blank leaves, or free endsheets.

Provenance. The history of a book's previous ownership.

Quadragesimo-Octavo (abbreviated **48mo**). A book size ranging from 2.5"-3.1" x 2.5"-3.3". Historically, the term referred to books made by printing forty-eight pages or leaves of text on either side of a sheet.

Quarter Binding (Quarter Bound). A book with its spine bound in a different material than the boards (e.g., a leather spine and cloth boards). See **Half Binding**.

Quarto (abbreviated **4to**). A book size ranging from 7.5"-10" x 10"-12.5". Historically, the term referred to books made by printing four pages or leaves of text on either side of a sheet.

Rebacked. A book that has had its spine replaced. In some instances enough of the original spine remains to permit its being glued (or "laid down") to the new spine.

Rebound. A book that has had its entire binding replaced with a new one.

Recased. A book that has been taken apart and put back together using original pages, cloth, and endpapers. This is usually done to tighten the original binding.

Raised Bands/Hubs. Horizontal ridges or ribs (often five in number) observed on the spine of a hand-sewn book that is bound in leather. The gatherings that make up the text block are traditionally sewn together with flexible cord or string in five separate places equally spaced at points along the fold. The cords, when not notched into the folds, appear as ridges or ribs on the spine after the leather cover is attached. Raised bands have long been associated with the best of fine hand binding. (See also **False Raised Bands**)

Recto. A right-hand page, when a book is open and facing the reader. (See **Verso**)

Rounding. In bookbinding, a procedure performed after first gluing, before the lining is applied to the back, in which the binding edge of the sewn sections or gatherings is hammered or otherwise physically manipulated to give the spine a convex shape in preparation for backing. This process was used in hand-binding since the 16th century. The procedure gives the book a concave fore-edge, diminishes swell, and prevents the binding edge from falling forward with extended use or from the force of gravity as the volume stands upright on the shelf. (See also **Flat Back**)

RPPC. Real Photo Postcard. A continuous-tone photographic image printed on photographic postcard-sized paper stock. The term recognizes a distinction between a real photograph and a photo-mechanical process like the lithographic or offset printing process employed in the manufacture of most postcard images. In 1901-1902, Kodak offered a preprinted card back that allowed postcards to be made directly from negatives. Also known as a Gelatin Silver Print.

Rubbed. A term which indicates the cloth or leather which covers the boards of a book has been rubbed to the point that the material of which the boards are made is showing through.

Self Cover. The covers of a tract or pamphlet that are made of the same material as its contents and are integrally part of the signatures (or gatherings) of which it is comprised.

Sexagesimo-Quarto (abbreviated **64mo**). A book size ranging from approximately 1.87"-2.5" x 2.4" –3.125". Historically, the term refers to books made by printing sixty-four pages or leaves of text on either side of a sheet.

Sextodecimo (abbreviated **16mo**). A book size ranging from approximately 3.25"-5" x 5"-6.25". Historically, the term refers to books made by printing sixteen pages or leaves of text on either side of a sheet.

Shaken. A term used to describe a book that is loose in its binding; no longer tight but not detached.

Signature. A large sheet printed with four (or a multiple of four) pages that when folded becomes a section of a book. (See **Gatherings**)

Slipcase. A box built to house and protect a book which leaves the spine exposed.

Soiled. A book that is darkened by frequent handling or soiled by grime and dirt.

Signed Document. (See **DS**).

SP (**Signed Photograph**). A photograph that is signed by the subject or subjects.

Starting. A situation where the paper of a book hinge (inside of the book's cover) is beginning to split or crack even though the cover is still attached to the book. Also referred to as **Cracked.**

Steel Engraving. (a) An impression or print produced with an engraved steel plate: An image is engraved onto a steel plate; ink is applied to the plate and then wiped so the ink only remains in the engraved lines; the plate is then pressed onto paper to produce a print of the image. (b) The art or process of engraving on a steel plate by cutting lines or grooves into it with a burin – a hardened steel cutting tool.

Stereotyped. In printing, a stereotype, also known as a clichè, stereoplate, or simply a stereo was originally a solid plate or type-metal cast from a papier-mâchè or plaster mould taken from the surface of a forme of type used for printing instead of the original.

Sunned. Faded or bleached spine and/or covers of a book by sunlight.

Tail. The bottom portion of the backstrip or spine of the book cover (see **Foot**).

TDS. (**Typewritten Document Signed**). A document that is typewritten with the signature of the author.

TDU. (**Typewritten Document Unsigned**). A document that is typewritten without the signature of the author.

Text Block. The body of a book, consisting of the leaves or gatherings of paper (including the endsheets and spine linings), which is bound together and then attached to the cover or case. It is the unit that is bound, rebound, or repaired.

Textblock Spine. The back or folded edges of a group of sewn gatherings or sections of paper.

Three-Quarter Binding. A book with the spine and corners covered with leather (or cloth) and the sides (or boards) covered in a different material (often marbled paper is used). Compare **Quarter Bound**.

Tight Back. A book binding method in which the covering material, usually leather, is glued directly to the spine of the text block or to the leather lining on the spine. Tight back binding causes the leather on the spine to flex every time the volume is opened which causes more wear and tear and can cause cracking of the gold tooling on the spine.

Tintype. A photograph made by creating a direct positive image on a thin sheet of metal (actua0lly thin iron plates resembling tin) coated with a dark lacquer or enamel and used as the support for the photographic emulsion. Tintypes enjoyed wide use during the 1860s and 1870s. Tintypes were generally delivered to the customer au natural or in paper envelopes. By 1863, tintypes were mounted in Cartouche cards—thin paper frames with a "cut-out" oval window ornately printed to simulate a picture frame. During the Civil War, tintypes were mounted in embossed paper window frames or in ornately designed metal copper frames. Common tintype sizes are: 1/4 Plate – 3-1/4" x 4-1/4"; 1/6 Plate – 2-5/8" x 3-3/4"; 1/9 Plate – 2" x 2-1/2".

Tipped In. Lightly attached with glue or paste, usually at the inner edge or margin.

Title Page. The leaf on which is printed the book's full title, the sub-title (if any), the name of the author, and the name and address of the publisher. The book's copyright is traditionally located on the reverse side (verso) of this leaf.

TLS (Typed Letter Signed). Typewritten Letter Signed. A letter typed by the correspondent or another (usually a clerk or secretary) but signed by the correspondent.

Tree Calf. Calf-leather book covers chemically treated to effect a pattern resembling a tree and its branches (popular in the nineteenth century.)

Trigesimo-Secundo (abbreviated **32mo**). A book size ranging from approximately 3.75"-5" x 2.5"-3.125". Historically, the term referred to books made by printing thirty-two pages or leaves of text on either side of a sheet.

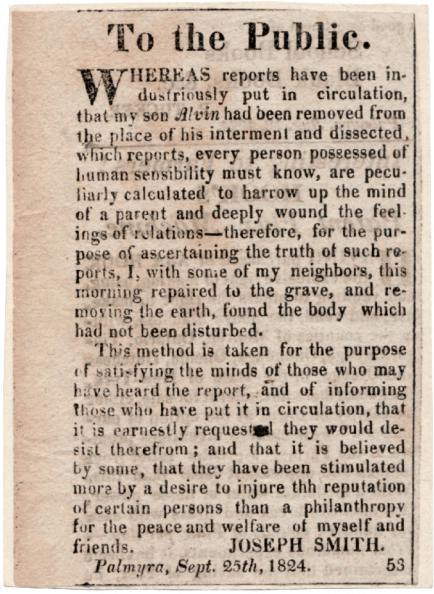
Twelvemo. (See **Duodecimo**).

Uncut. The page edges of a book that have never been trimmed.

Verso. The back or reverse side of the leaf of a book or document; the left hand side of an open book with an even-numbered page. (See **Recto**)

Vicesimo-Quarto (abbreviated **24mo**). A book size ranging from approximately 2.5"-3.3" x 5"-6.25". Historically, the term referred to books made by printing twenty-four pages or leaves of text on either side of a sheet.

Wrappers. Paper covers attached to a pamphlet or book and considered to be an integral part of the printed work. Wrappers are often printed and of a paper different from that of the text.



To the Public.

WHEREAS reports have been industriously put in circulation, that my son *Alvin* had been removed from the place of his interment and dissected, which reports, every person possessed of human sensibility must know, are peculiarly calculated to harrow up the mind of a parent and deeply wound the feelings of relations—therefore, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of such reports, I, with some of my neighbors, this morning repaired to the grave, and removing the earth, found the body which had not been disturbed.

This method is taken for the purpose of satisfying the minds of those who may have heard the report, and of informing those who have put it in circulation, that it is earnestly requested they would desist therefrom; and that it is believed by some, that they have been stimulated more by a desire to injure thh reputation of certain persons than a philanthropy for the peace and welfare of myself and friends. JOSEPH SMITH.

Palmyra, Sept. 25th, 1824. 53

Rare Newspaper Notice to the Public, 1824

1. Original Newspaper Clipping. *The Wayne Sentinel*, September 29, 1824. $15,000

Alvin Smith (1798-1823) was the eldest brother of Joseph Smith, the Mormon Prophet. During his youth, Alvin worked as a carpenter's helper to assist the Smith family in saving sufficient funds to make a down payment on a farm in Manchester Township, south of Palmyra, New York. He also helped his father in clearing timber, planting wheat and tapping maple trees for the purpose of making maple syrup. In 1823, Alvin took the lead in building the family's new home and worked to get the family out of debt.

But on November 19, 1823, at age 25, Alvin died of mercury poisoning from calomel, which had been administered to cure a case of bilious colic. His death occurred 2 months after the Prophet Joseph Smith's first visit to the Hill Cumorah to meet the Angel Moroni. According to Lucy Mack Smith, as Alvin lay dying he called each member of his family to his bedside to give them counsel. To his brother Hyrum, Alvin said "I have done all I could to make our dear parents comfortable. I want you to go on and finish the house." Alvin urged his brother Joseph to fulfill all the requirements to obtain the record of the Nephites.

The Smith family "heard a rumor that Alvin's body had been exhumed and dissected. Fearing it to be true, Joseph Smith, Sr, uncovered the grave on September 25, 1824, and inspected the corpse. Following the exhumation, Joseph Smith, Sr, prepared the following notice which was published in *The Wayne Sentinel* on September 29, 1824.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas reports have been industriously put in circulation, that my son Alvin had been removed from the place of his interment and dissected, which reports every person possessed of human sensibility must know, are peculiarly calculated to harrow up the mind of a parent and deeply wound the feelings of relations—therefore, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of such reports, I, with some of my neighbors, this morning repaired to the grave, and removing the earth, found the body which had not been disturbed.

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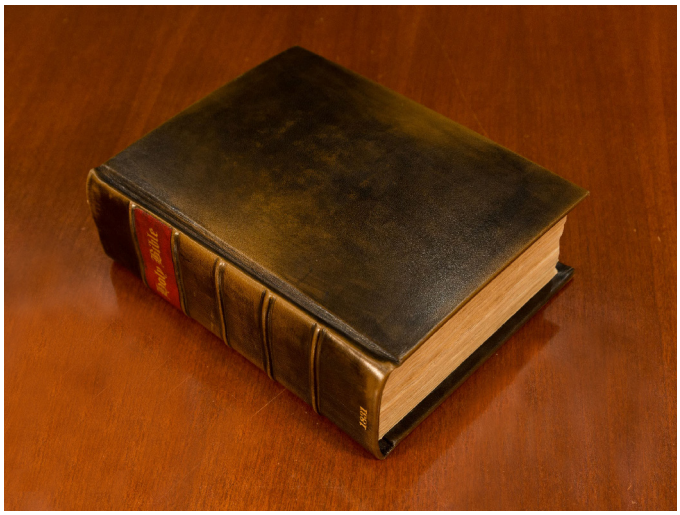
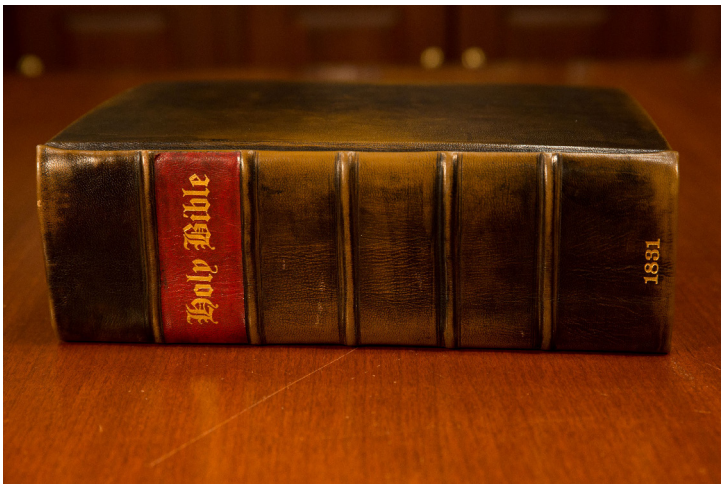




The Family Bible of Joseph and Emma Smith

2. King James Bible. Old Testament and New Testament. Charles H. Yost, Philadelphia, 1831. Leather bound. Large Family Bible of Joseph and Emma Smith.

$5,000,000


Joseph Smith

"Before I saw Joseph I did not care how old he was, or how young he was," wrote Wilford Woodruff. "I did not care how he looked—whether his hair was long or short; the man that advanced that revelation was a prophet of God. I knew it for myself. I first met Joseph Smith in the streets of Kirtland. He had on an old hat, and a pistol in his hand. Said he, 'Brother Woodruff, I've been out shooting at a mark, and I wanted to see if I could hit anything.' And, said he, 'Have you any objection to it?'

"'Not at all,' said I. 'There is no law against a man shooting at a mark, that I know of.'

"He invited me to his house. He had a wolf skin, which he wanted me to help him to tan; he wanted it to sit on while driving his wagon team. Now, many might have said, 'You are a pretty prophet; shooting a pistol and tanning a wolf skin.' Well, he tanned it, and used it while making a journey of a thousand miles [to Missouri]. This was my first acquaintance with the Prophet Joseph. And from that day until the present, with all the apostasies we have had, and with all the difficulties and afflictions we have been called to pass through, I never saw a moment when I had any doubt with regard to this work. I have had no trial about this. While the people were apostatizing on the right hand and on the left, it was no temptation to me to doubt this work or to doubt that Joseph Smith was a prophet of God." (*Discourses of Wilford Woodruff,* ed. G. Homer Durham, Salt Lake City: Bookcraft, 1946, pp. 29–30.)


Emma Smith

Many of the personal items owned or used by Joseph Smith (i.e., his hat, wolf skin, etc.) have disappeared over the years, but very few others, including his **Family Bible**, are still in existence. These historical artifacts, treasures from another time and place, tell us something about the persons they were associated with. Indeed, family bibles are heirlooms that provide tangible connections to a family's roots, and they preserve key clues to a family's genealogy in the handwritten names and dates that are recorded inside. Importantly, the Family Bible of Joseph and Emma Smith is a physical memorabilia of the great prophet of the Restoration. Seeing and reading the family history sections link us, in important ways, with the past and with the original owners of this rarest of rare books.



The Family Bible of Joseph and Emma Smith was originally purchased by the Prophet while his family resided in Kirtland, Ohio. Naturally, this bible was cherished for generations by the descendants of Joseph and Emma Hale Smith. Between the pages of the Old and New Testaments is a section titled **Family Record**. As we might expect, it contains a handwritten record of names and dates—births, deaths, and marriages—that occurred in the Smith family.

On the left side of the **Births** section of the Family Record, we see the handwriting of the Prophet Joseph Smith recording the names of his parents and siblings and their birthdates. Below these names and dates, in the handwriting of Emma Hale Smith, are recorded the names and birthdates of the Hale family—her parents and siblings. On the right side of the **Births** section, we again see the handwriting of Emma Hale Smith recording the names and birthdates of her own children—that is the children of Joseph and Emma Smith—including the correct date of birth (and same-day death) of "The 7th son," born at Nauvoo, February 6, 1842.

On a page titled **Deaths**, we detect the handwriting of Joseph Smith III, recording the deaths of his Smith and Hale grandparents including the death dates of his father and his uncles, Hyrum, Samuel, and Don Carlos Smith. On the right side of the **Marriage** section, Emma recorded her marriage to Joseph Smith: "*Joseph Smith Jr & Emma Hale, Jany 18, 1827, in the Town of Bainbridge, Chenango County, State of New York*." On the left side of the **Marriage** section, Emma recorded the union of her parents, and below that, Joseph Smith III recorded his own marriage to Emmaline Griswold.

The Smith Family Bible became the property of Alexander Hale Smith (1838-1909) at Emma's death in 1879. Alexander married Elizabeth Agnes Kendall (1845-1919) at Nauvoo, Illinois, May 23, 1861. When Alexander died, the Bible was given to Alexander's and Elizabeth's son, Arthur Marion Smith (1880-1964). Arthur Marion Smith married Minnie Catherine Smith (1894-1988), and the Bible passed to Arthur's and Minnie's daughter, Georgia Mae Smith. The Bible was purchased in 1979 from Georgia who died July 9, 2009, Independence, Missouri.



Excessively Rare Fragment
Original Book of Mormon Manuscript
Alma 60:8-9 and Alma 60:16-17

3. **Manuscript Fragment.** Fragment of the Original Book of Mormon Manuscript, in the hand of Oliver Cowdery. Size: 5" X 2 1/2" $1,500,000

The Printer's Manuscript of the Book of Mormon (a complete copy of the Book of Mormon manuscript made by Oliver Cowdery and Hyrum Smith from April 1829 to January 1830 to be used by the E. B. Grandin's typesetters) was recently purchased by the Church for an eye-popping $35,000,000. However, the Original Manuscript, which was handwritten as it was dictated by Joseph Smith to his scribes, exists only in fragmentary form. Perhaps as much as 28% of the original document is extant. In 1841, Joseph Smith ceremonially placed the original manuscript in the cornerstone of the Nauvoo House, a boarding house or hotel that the Church was building in Nauvoo. Several decades later, when the manuscript was removed, it was discovered that moisture had seeped into the cornerstone and damaged much of this sacred document. The first hundred pages or so were fairly well preserved but, beginning in Alma, it was badly deteriorated and very few full leaves or pages remained intact.

The original, damaged manuscript remained at Nauvoo after the Prophet's death, in the care of his widow, Emma Hale Smith (1804-1879), and, then, at her death, into the possession of her second husband, Lewis C. Bidamon (1806-1891). And we now know he parceled it out piece by piece and fragment by fragment to any number of interested and genuine inquirers, including some LDS missionaries who passed through Nauvoo on their way to the East Coast. As a matter of fact, missionaries were instructed by the Brethren in Salt Lake City to stop at Nauvoo and request fragments to be returned to the Church Historian. These efforts, as well as the achievements of Apostle Franklin D. Richards, who acquired several full leaves of the document, have resulted in the Church's acquisition of nearly 28% of the original manuscript.

The fragment offered here for sale is one of only 3 or 4 known readable fragments of the Original Manuscript of the Book of Mormon in private hands.

Front

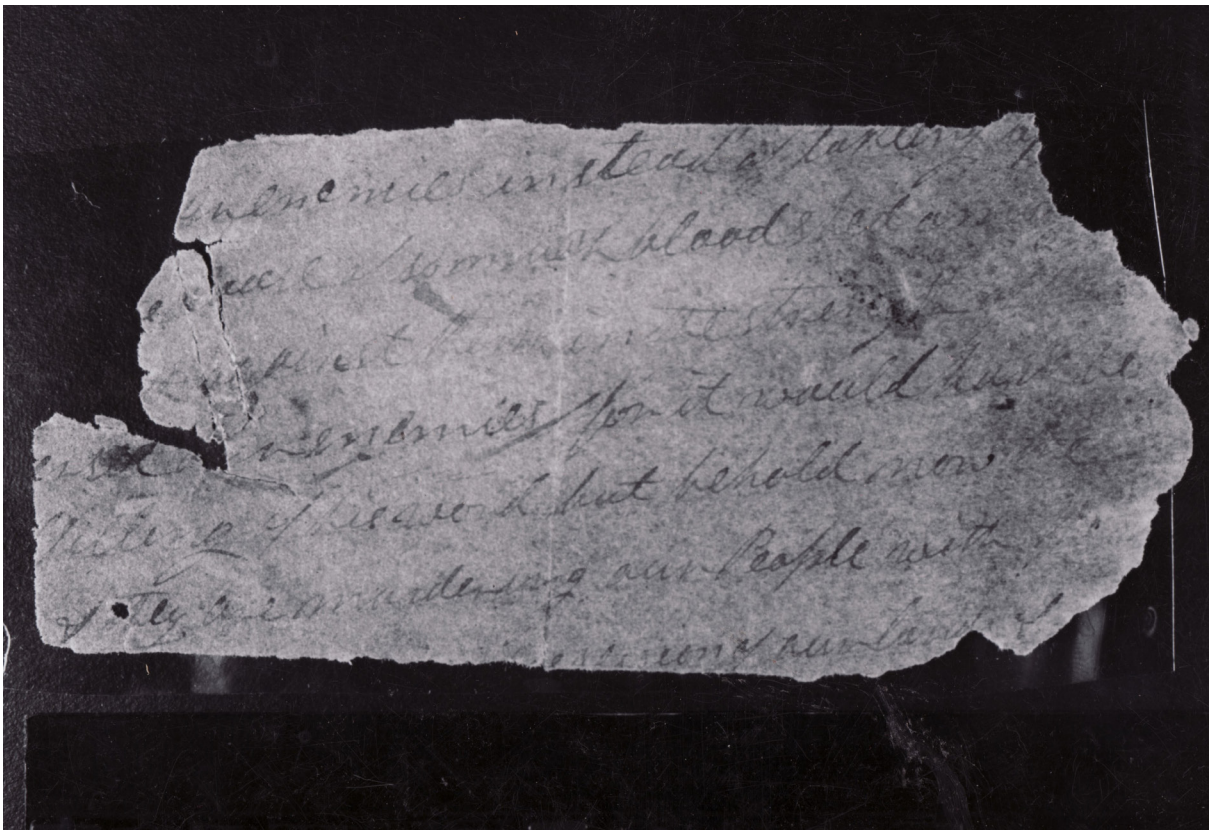
Alma 60:8-9

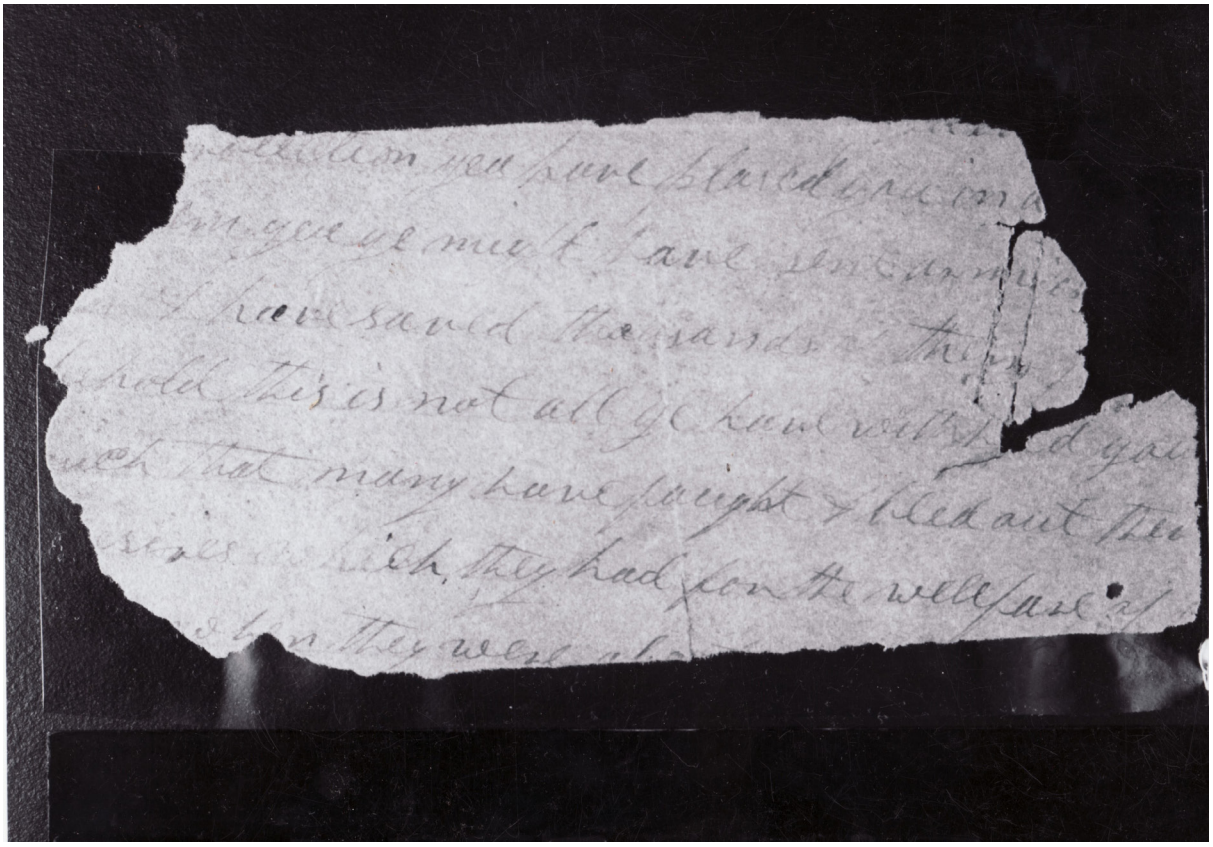
protection yea have placed in in a
them yea ye might have sent armies
them & have saved thousands of them from
behold this is not all ye have withheld your
much that may have fought & bled out their
desires which they had for the welfare of this
when they were about

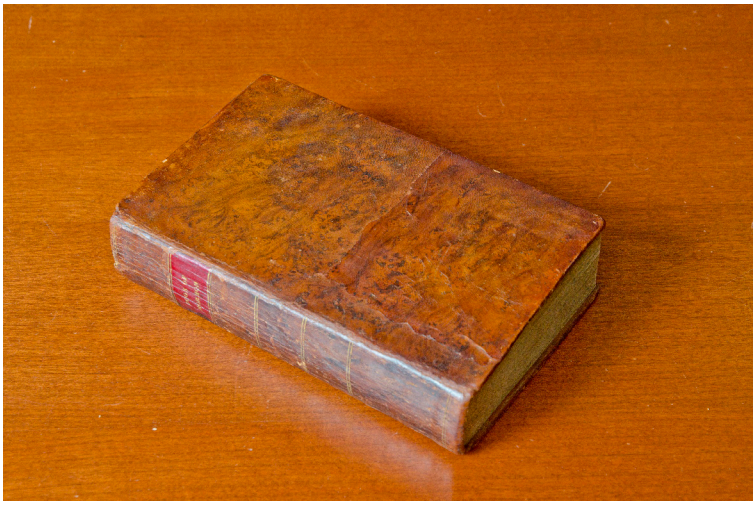
Back

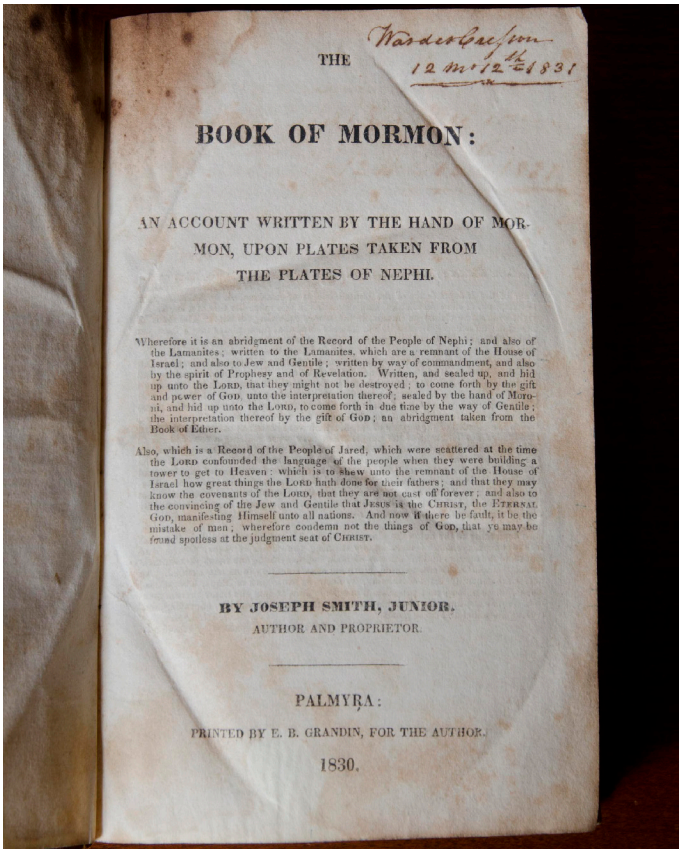
Alma 60:16-17

our enemies instead of taking up
because of so much bloodshed among
forth against them in the strength of the
dispersed our enemies for it would have been
fulfilling of his word but behold now the Lamanites
& they are murdering our people with the sword
taking possession of our lands









THE

Warder Cresson
12 mo 12th 1831

BOOK OF MORMON:

AN ACCOUNT WRITTEN BY THE HAND OF MORMON, UPON PLATES TAKEN FROM THE PLATES OF NEPHI.

Wherefore it is an abridgment of the Record of the People of Nephi; and also of the Lamanites; written to the Lamanites, which are a remnant of the House of Israel; and also to Jew and Gentile; written by way of commandment, and also by the spirit of Prophesy and of Revelation. Written, and sealed up, and hid up unto the LORD, that they might not be destroyed; to come forth by the gift and power of GOD unto the interpretation thereof, sealed by the hand of Moroni, and hid up unto the LORD, to come forth in due time by the way of Gentile; the interpretation thereof by the gift of GOD; an abridgment taken from the Book of Ether.

Also, which is a Record of the People of Jared, which were scattered at the time the LORD confounded the language of the people when they were building a tower to get to Heaven: which is to shew unto the remnant of the House of Israel how great things the LORD hath done for their fathers; and that they may know the covenants of the LORD, that they are not cast off forever; and also to the convincing of the Jew and Gentile that JESUS is the CHRIST, the ETERNAL GOD, manifesting Himself unto all nations. And now if there be fault, it be the mistake of men; wherefore condemn not the things of GOD, that ye may be found spotless at the judgment seat of CHRIST.

BY JOSEPH SMITH, JUNIOR.
AUTHOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PALMYRA:
PRINTED BY E. B. GRANDIN, FOR THE AUTHOR.
1830.

Stunning Red Label
1830 Book of Mormon

4. Smith, Joseph, Jr. *The Book of Mormon*: *An Account Written by the Hand of Mormon, upon Plates Taken from the Plates of Nephi.* By Joseph Smith, Junior, Author and Proprietor. Palmyra: Printed by E. B. Grandin, for the Author, 1830. 588 pp. Size: Octavo. Marbled sheep. Seven double bands in gilt on backstrip. Title stamped in gilt on rarely seen red label. Owner's signature: Warder Cresson. Bibliographic Reference: Crawley 1, Flake-Draper 595, Mormon Fifty.

$175,000

When Joseph Smith, Jr, originally asked if Egbert B. Grandin would print the Book of Mormon, he refused to do so, believing it to be a risky financial venture and considered the book to be fraudulent. Smith then sought a printer in nearby Rochester to do the job. There he found printer Elihu F. Marshall, who was willing to publish the book. But prior to signing an agreement with Marshall, Smith once again appealed to Grandin, telling him the publication would occur anyway. Grandin then agreed to print 5,000 copies of the book. Later Grandin halted publication until he received a $3,000 security payment. Martin Harris, a well-to-do farmer and early believer in Smith's revelations, mortgaged his farm to satisfy the security requirement.

On June 26, 1829, the twenty-three-year-old Grandin announced in the Wayne Sentinel that he intended to publish the Book of Mormon, once the translation was completed. Oliver Cowdery prepared a copy of the book's manuscript (Printer's Copy), and Grandin bought 500 pounds of small pica type for use in the publication. The chief compositor, John H. Gilbert, found that the manuscript was "closely written and legible, but not a punctuation mark from beginning to end." Gilbert said that he added punctuation and capitalization in the evenings. To print the book, Grandin used a "Smith Improved Printing Press," which had first appeared on the market about 1821 and was the most up-to-date press available to the small printer of the day. The original press used by Grandin to print the Book of Mormon is now owned by the LDS Church and is located in the Church Museum.

In October, Smith wrote that local citizens were "very much excited" by the prospect of publication, but their excitement was not the sort that he had hoped for. *The Palmyra Freeman* called the prospective book the "greatest piece of superstition that has come to our knowledge." In September, Abner Cole began a weekly newspaper, *the Palmyra Reflector*, and because he used Grandin's press, Cole had access to the unbound printed sheets of Smith's book, and without permission reprinted excerpts of the Book of Mormon until Smith threatened legal action. Many of the local citizens saw the Book of Mormon as blasphemous and not in line with orthodox Christianity. Because of this, many of them tried to persuade Grandin to stop the book's publication. They agreed to boycott the book by not purchasing the printed copies.

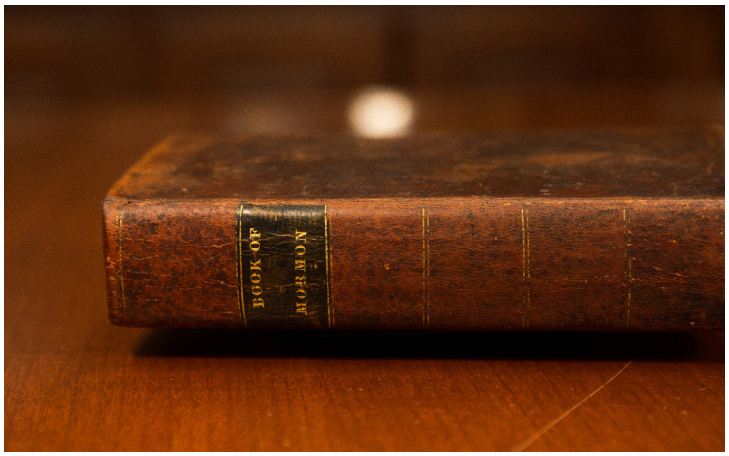
On March 26, 1830 *The Wayne Sentinel* announced that Book of Mormon was available for sale at Grandin's bookstore. It had taken eight men and boys working 12 hours a day, six days a week, for almost eight months to print the 5,000 copies. After the book went on sale, the boycott began. It was successful, and only a few books were sold. Martin Harris, who had mortgaged his farm to pay for the publication, desperately tried to sell the books himself but lamented that "no Body wants them. In the end, Harris lost his farm to satisfy the printing debt to Grandin."

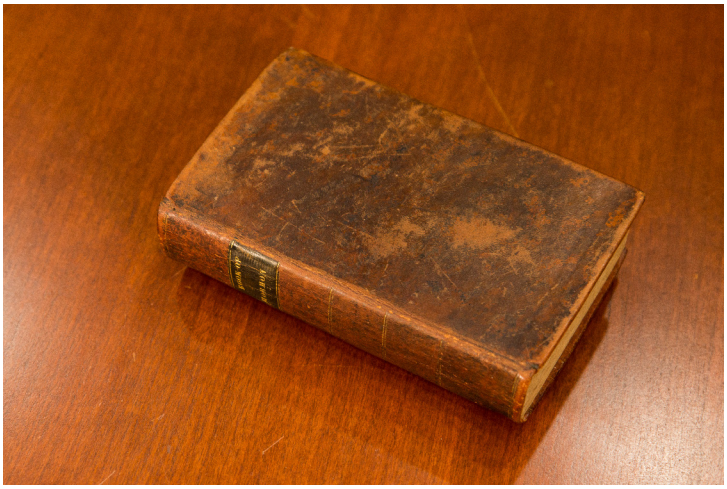
The red-label 1830 edition here offered for sale was owned by Warder Cresson (1789-1860) and has his dated signature on the front flyleaf: "Warder Cresson, 12 Mo[nth] 12th 1831 [i.e., December 12, 1831]."

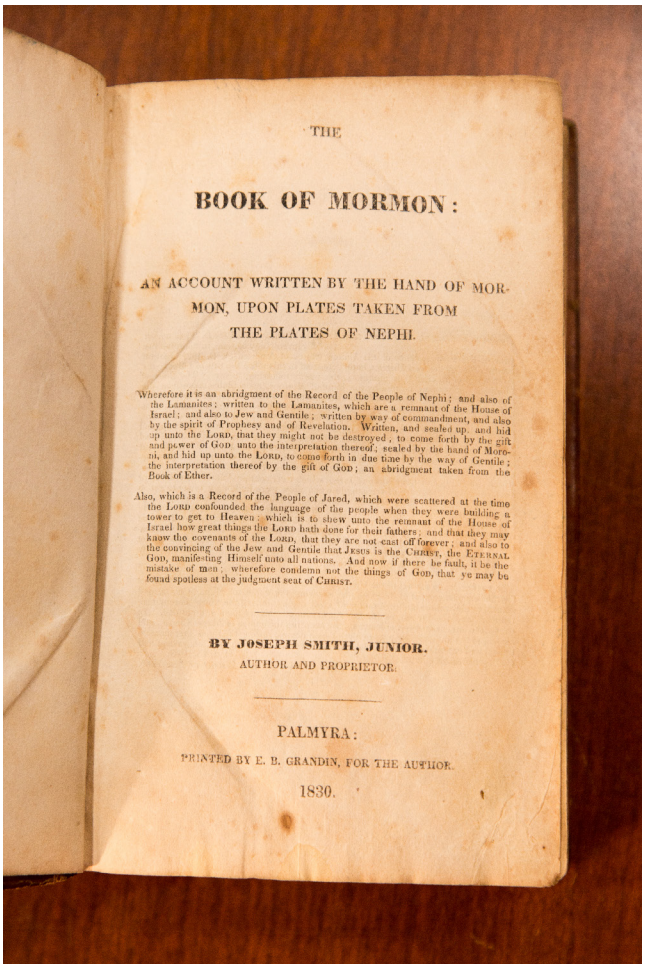
Warder Cresson was born in Pennsylvania to a wealthy family of Huguenot descent. He was raised a Quaker but within a ten-year period became a Shaker, Mormon, Campbellite and eventually a Jew. Despite his multiple religious lives, Cresson was consistently concerned with two themes: biblical prophecy and the coming of the kingdom of God. Based on his reading of Isaiah 18, Cresson increasingly believed that only the Jewish people's return to Palestine could bring about the Second Coming. Like many in Jacksonian America, Cresson also thought the end was near, and he was convinced he had to go to Jerusalem to prepare. Through various family connections, Cresson applied and became the first American Consul to Jerusalem in 1844. It turns out his appointment was revoked within a week of his departure to Palestine, a fact that Cresson appears not to have known, but, even so, he remained in Jerusalem for four years. Cresson went to Jerusalem a Christian believing that the Jews all needed to convert to Christianity but eventually came to realize that all Christians needed to convert to Judaism. When Cresson went to Jerusalem he left a wife and children in Philadelphia.



After his conversion to Judaism, he returned home in the hopes that his family would convert and move to Palestine with him. But in Cresson's absence, his wife, had converted from Quaker to Episcopalian. And not only did she refuse to convert to Judaism, but she also went to court to have her husband legally declared incompetent for the delusion of having converted to Judaism. (Jews were persecuted and unwelcome in the United States in the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth century.) In 1849, Cresson's wife petitioned the court to have him involuntarily committed to an asylum for treatment. As it turned out, a sheriff's jury of six Christians found Cresson legally insane. However, the case was appealed and Cresson got a new trial in 1851 and found not to be a lunatic. After his controversial insanity acquittal, Cresson sold his Pennsylvania property, moved to Palestine, remarried and devoted himself to improving the lives of his fellow Jews in Palestine by teaching them the western ways of farming. He died in 1860 and was buried on The Mount of Olives.







THE

BOOK OF MORMON:

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Also, which is a Record of the People of Jared, which were scattered at the time the LORD confounded the language of the people when they were building a tower to get to Heaven; which is to shew unto the remnant of the House of Israel how great things the LORD hath done for their fathers; and that they may know the covenants of the LORD, that they are not cast off forever; and also to the convincing of the Jew and Gentile that JESUS is the CHRIST, the ETERNAL GOD, manifesting Himself unto all nations. And now if there be fault, it be the mistake of men: wherefore condemn not the things of GOD, that ye may be found spotless at the judgment seat of CHRIST.

BY JOSEPH SMITH, JUNIOR.
AUTHOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PALMYRA:
PRINTED BY E. B. GRANDIN, FOR THE AUTHOR.
1830.

1830 Book of Mormon
Mint Copy

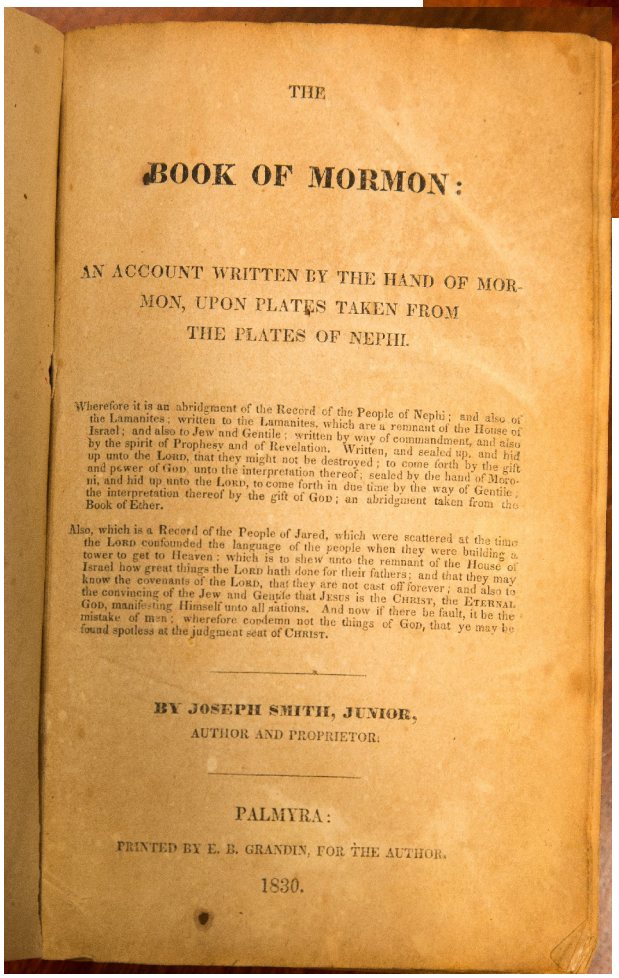
5. **Smith, Joseph, Jr.** *The Book of Mormon: An Account Written by the Hand of Mormon, upon Plates Taken from the Plates of Nephi. By Joseph Smith, Junior, Author and Proprietor*. Palmyra: Printed by E. B. Grandin, for the Author, 1830. 588 pp. Size: Octavo. Original brown sheep with black label on spine. Owner's signature: Seth Dickinson. Bibliographic Reference: Crawley 1, Flake-Draper 595, Mormon Fifty 1. $175,000

The item offered here makes the **Top 20 List** of best-preserved and most desirable copies of the 1830 edition to own in terms its quality, physical condition and material integrity.

The book was previously owned by Seth Dickinson (1759-1838) of Worcester, Otsego County, New York, who died at Worcester on December 2, 1838. How it made its way to Utah is unknown. Seth was a relative of Charity Dickinson Pratt, the mother of Parley P. Pratt.

According to New York Wills and Probate Records, "Seth Chase of Worcester in the County of Otsego appeared and was chosen and examined on oath in open court and testified and proved that he knew Seth Dickinson in his life time, that he resided in the town of Worcester in the County of Otsego, that he died on the 2d day of December 1838, and was a United States Pensioner [for services in the Revolutionary War] at the time of his death, that he left a widow by the name of Sarah Dickinson who resides in the town of Worcester aforesaid [who] is something over 60 years of age."





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BY JOSEPH SMITH, JUNIOR,
AUTHOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PALMYRA:
PRINTED BY E. B. GRANDIN, FOR THE AUTHOR.
1830.

Early Mendon Copy of 1830 Book of Mormon

6. Smith, Joseph, Jr. *The Book of Mormon: An Account Written by the Hand of Mormon, upon Plates Taken from the Plates of Nephi.* By Joseph Smith, Junior, author and proprietor. Palmyra: Printed by E. B. Grandin, for the author, 1830. 588 pp. Size: Octavo. Original brown sheep with black label on spine. Bibliographic Reference: Crawley 1, Flake-Draper 595, Mormon Fifty 1. $150,000

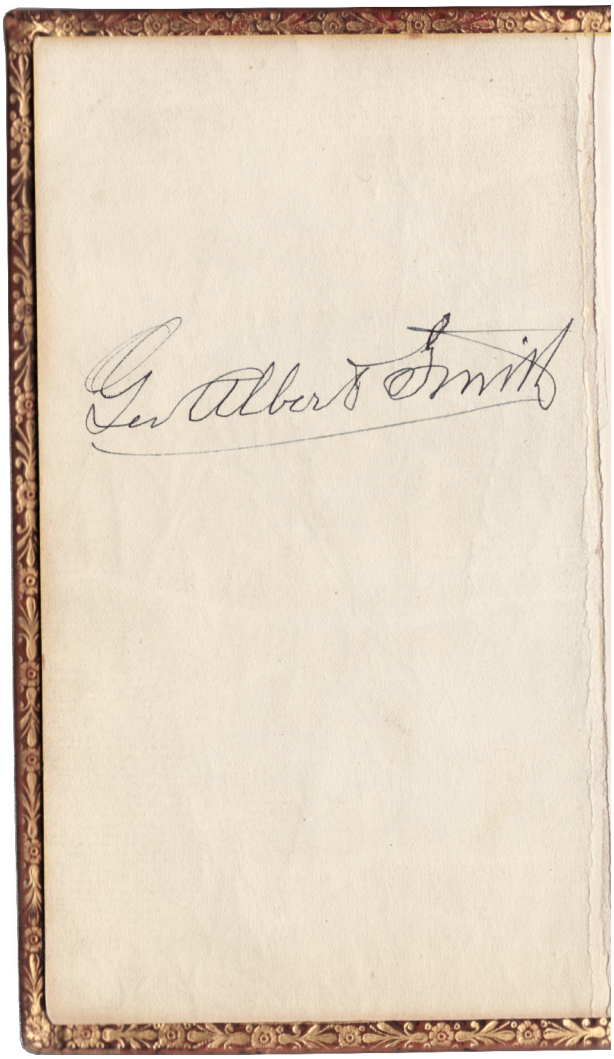
This copy was sold in early 1830 to David Smith of Mendon, New York, who died that year, and the book ended up being part of his estate sale in December of that same year. This book has an original large-title label on the spine.





1830 Book of Mormon
President George Albert Smith's Own Copy

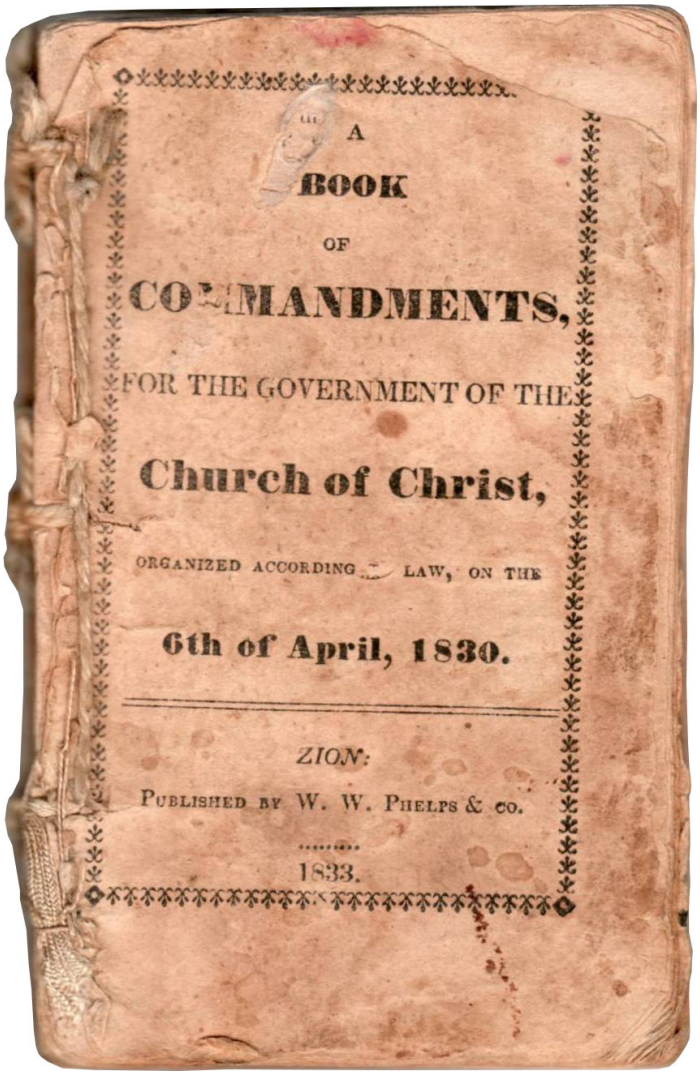
7. Smith, Joseph, Jr. *The Book of Mormon: An Account Written by the Hand of Mormon, upon Plates Taken from the Plates of Nephi. By Joseph Smith, Junior, Author and Proprietor*. Palmyra: Printed by E. B. Grandin, for the Author, 1830. 588 pp. Size: Octavo. Bound in mottled brown calf. Signed by Owner: "Geo. Albert Smith." Includes steel engravings of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. Bibliographic Reference: Crawley 1, Flake-Draper 595, Mormon Fifty 1.
$375,000





George Albert Smith (1870-1951) was the son of Apostle John Henry Smith (1848-1911) and Sarah Farr and the grandson of Apostle George A. Smith (1817-1875). He married Lucy Emily Woodruff, a granddaughter of Wilford Woodruff, in the Manti Temple in 1892, and they were the parents of three children. George Albert Smith (GAS) was ordained an apostle and a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles on October 8, 1903 by his cousin, President Joseph F. Smith, to fill a vacancy in the Quorum occasioned by the death of Brigham Young, Jr. GAS succeeded Heber J. Grant as Prophet, Seer and Revelator and served as the eighth President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from 1945 to 1951. He died in Salt Lake City on his 81st birthday and is buried in Salt Lake City Cemetery.

Without a doubt, the book offered here is at once the cleanest known copy of an 1830 edition of the Book of Mormon (the pages are white), and it is an 1830 with the most unique binding. Although we can never know for sure, it is possible the book was decorated at the request of GAS while he served as president of the European Mission, 1919-1921. The book is bound in brown calf with front and back covers that feature an open central panel, double ruled in gilt, enclosing a soft, blurred acid-mottled pattern. The space between the rules is acid mottled black. The floral design along the borders of the book appears to have been applied first in blind, then partially hand painted (in red and green), and finally applied again in gilt. A foliage embellishment has been applied in gilt along the leather turn-ins (inner dentelle). All edges are dyed yellow, and there is ornamental fore-edge painting to the top 1/3 and the bottom 1/3 of the edges of the book which matches the border design. The spine is divided into compartments by thick rules in gilt. Three compartments are plainly decorated in reddish-black acid mottling. The title is stamped in gilt in a compartment that has been acid-mottled black and framed by bands of gold dots. Three raised bands on the spine are decorated with gold dots, and two ribbon markers sewn into the text block.


A
BOOK
OF
COMMANDMENTS,
FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
Church of Christ,
ORGANIZED ACCORDING TO LAW, ON THE
6th of April, 1830.
ZION:
PUBLISHED BY W. W. PHELPS & CO.
1833.

Excessively Scarce
BOOK OF COMMANDMENTS 1833
Wingfield Watson Copy

8. **[Smith, Joseph, Jr.]**. *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. Size: 3 x 4 inches. 160 pp. Title page in first state with *fleur-de-lis* border. The last three leaves supplied from the Vasco Tanner copy. Identified by collectors as the Wingfield Watson copy. Excessively scarce. Bibliographic Reference: Crawley, 8; Flake-Draper 595; Mormon Fifty 3. $1,250,000

Wingfield S. Watson (1828-1922), a Mormon convert from Ireland, advocated for James Jesse Strang's right of successorship after the death of the Prophet Joseph Smith. Watson assumed custodianship of the Strangite records after Strang's assassination in 1856, authored more than a dozen tracts in defense of Strang, and died fully committed to Strang's claims as Smith's lawful successor.

The item here is one of nine copies of the *Book of Commandments* held privately. A small conference of the church in Hiram, Ohio, in November 1831, resolved to print the book in an edition of 10,000 copies. The high cost of such an undertaking later proved prohibitive, and the print run was reduced to 3,000—to be sold unbound. Five 32-page signatures (i.e., 160 pages) of this book of scripture were printed by the church under the name of W. W. Phelps

& Co., in Independence, Missouri, a holy place and gathering site for early Mormons. William W. Phelps, church printer, opened a print shop and newspaper office in the upper floor of his home in that historic frontier town. A large anti-Mormon rabble interrupted the printing of the *Book of Commandments* and completely destroyed the printing operation July 20, 1833. Sheets of the partially printed book were salvaged from the debris, and from these sheets a precious few copies of the unfinished *Book of Commandments* were assembled and bound. (The book is known in twenty-nine copies: 20 held by institutions and 9 in private hands.)

Mary Elizabeth Rollins and her younger sister, Caroline, were eyewitnesses of the destruction of the Church printing establishment and heroically participated in retrieving some of the printed pages that were used to put together the handful of known copies of the *Book of Commandments*.

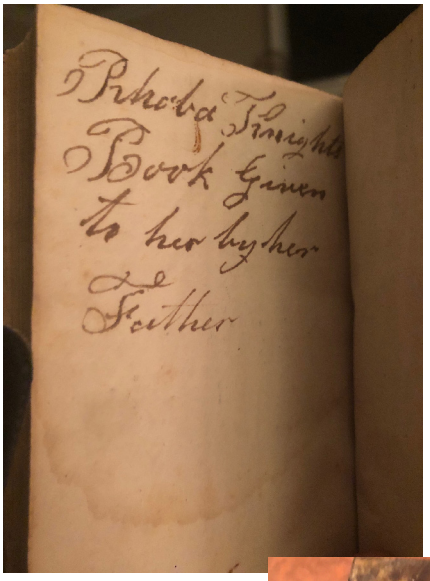
"When the mob was tearing down the printing office, a two-story building, driving Brother [William W.] Phelps' family out of the lower part of the house, they (the mob) brought out some large sheets of paper, saying, 'Here are the Mormon commandments,' My sister, 12 years old (I was then 14) and myself were in a corner of a fence watching them. When they spoke about them being commandments, I was determined to have some of them. So while their backs were turned, prying out the gable end of the house, we ran and gathered up all we could carry in our arms. As we turned away, two of the mob got down off the house and called for us to stop, but we ran as fast as we could, through a gap in the fence into a large corn field, and the two men after us. We ran a long way in the field, laid the papers on the ground, then laid down on top of them. The corn was very high and thick. They hunted all around us, but did not see us. After we were satisfied they had given up the search, we tried to find our way out of the field. The corn was so tall we thought we were lost. On looking up we saw some trees that had been girdled to kill them. We followed them and came to an old log stable, which looked like it had not been used for years. Sister [Sally] Phelps and family were there [hiding], carrying in brush and piling it up on one side of the stable to make their beds on. She asked us what we had. We told her and also how we came by them. She took them and placed them between her beds. Subsequently, Oliver Cowdery bound them in small books and gave me one. I gave it to Apostle [Franklin D.] Richards shortly before he died. We have one that belonged to Sidney Gilbert" (Statement of Mary Elizabeth Rollins Lightner, *Deseret Evening News*, February 20, 1904).

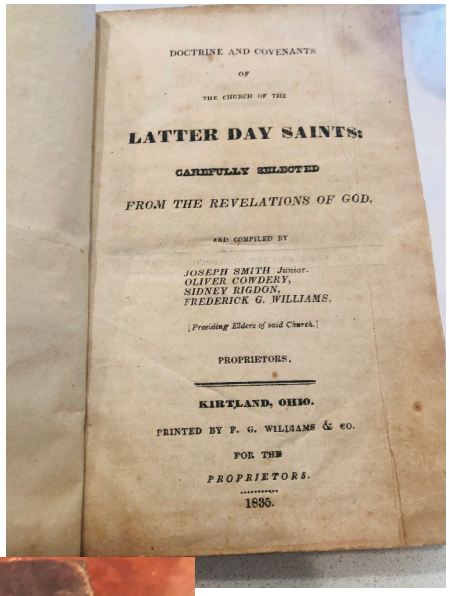


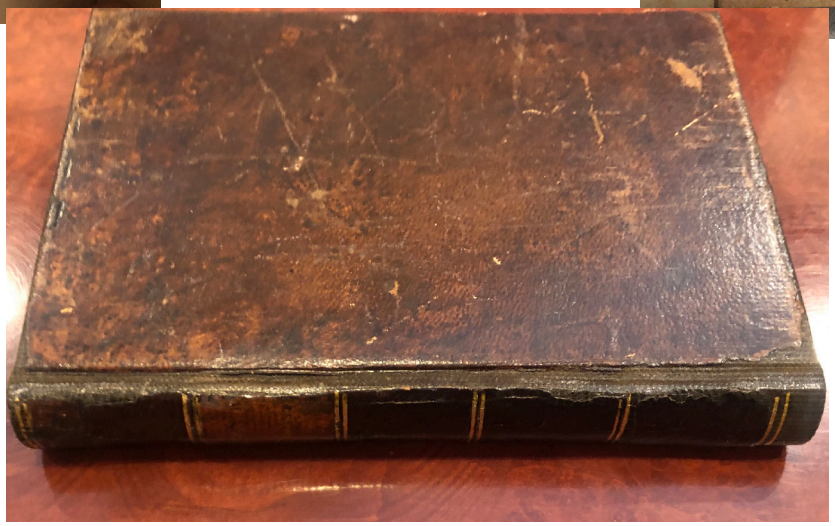
Mary Elizabeth and Caroline Rollins hiding the printed sheets of the Book of Commandments



Mary Elizabeth Rollins Lightner







1835 Doctrine and Covenants
VIP Binding
Joseph Knight Copy

9. Smith, Joseph, et. al., *Doctrine and Covenants of the Church of the Latter Day Saints: Carefully Selected from the Revelations of God,* and Compiled by Joseph Smith Junior, Oliver Cowdery, Sidney Rigdon, and Frederick G. Williams. Kirtland, Ohio. Printed by F. G. Williams & Co. for the proprietors, 1835. 257 pp. Size: 4 x 5-3/4 inches. Bound in mottled brown calf. Rebacked. Bibliographic Reference: Crawley 22, Flake-Draper 2860, Mormon Fifty 5. Includes owner's inscription. $150,000

A printer's copy for the book of revelations is not extant. However, two manuscript volumes, now housed in the LDS archives, contain the texts of the revelations that were included in the 1835 Doctrine and Covenants. Smith, Cowdery, Rigdon, and Williams took out a copyright for the Doctrine and Covenants in the Ohio District Court on January 14, 1835. A notice in the fifth number of the *Evening and Morning Star* indicates that the book was in press in June 1835. By August 1835, it was ready for binding, and on August 15, 1835, Cowdery, Rigdon, and Phelps presented the unbound book to the General Assembly of the church in Kirtland, Ohio, for approval. In mid-September 1835, the first copies of the scripture were received from the Cleveland bindery and available for sale at $1.00 each.

A little more than a year after the Mormon print shop was demolished in Independence, Missouri, the elders of the church launched a second effort to print Joseph Smith's written revelations in book form. At a meeting in Kirtland, September 24, 1834, the president's high council appointed Joseph Smith, Oliver Cowdery, Sidney Rigdon, and Frederick G. Williams to select the contents and publish a book of revelation with the understanding that they would share in any profits arising from its sale. These brethren were members of an inner circle known as the Literary Firm whose responsibility it was to prepare and publish church literature. Members of the firm included Joseph Smith, Oliver Cowdery, Sidney Rigdon, and W. W. Phelps. Frederick G. Williams, scribe and counselor to Smith, joined the group in March 1833. Phelps's correspondence and a remark in Joseph Smith's history make it abundantly clear that the arranging, printing, and publishing of the Doctrine and Covenants was an undertaking of the Literary Firm.

The item offered here for sale was owned by Joseph Knight, Jr., and, before his death, was gifted to his daughter, Rhoda Caroline Knight (Moore). An inscription, in the handwriting of Rhoda Knight, is located on a free endsheet at the back of the book: "Rhoda Knight's Book Given to her by her Father."

Joseph Knight, Jr (1808-1866), a millwright, was the son of Joseph Knight, Sr, and Polly Peck. He grew to manhood in Colesville, New York, and became acquainted with Joseph Smith when his father hired the young prophet to work on his farm. Joseph Knight, Jr, was baptized by Oliver Cowdery in May 1831 and remained one of Smith's most intimate and loyal friends. Knight married Betsey Covert in 1832, and they were the parents of six children. Joseph Knight, Jr, settled in Salt Lake Valley in 1850 where he died. The Prophet penned a touching tribute to Joseph Knight, Jr., his father, and his brother, Newel:

They Are My Friends

"When I contemplate the virtues and the good qualifications and characteristics of the faithful few which I am now recording in the Book of the Law of the Lord, of such as have stood by me in every hour of peril, for these fifteen long years past; say for instance, my aged and beloved brother Joseph Knight Senr. Who was among the number of the first to administer to my necessities, while I was laboring in the commencement of the bringing forth of the work of the Lord, and of laying the foundation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; for fifteen years has he been faithful and true, and even-handed, and exemplary and virtuous, and kind; never deviating to the right hand nor to the left. Behold he is a righteous man. May God almighty lengthen out the old man's days and may his trembling, tortured and broken body be renewed, and the vigor of health turn upon him; if it can be thy will, consistently O God; and it shall be said of him by the sons of Zion, while there is one of them remaining; that this man was a faithful man in Israel; therefore his name shall never be forgotten. There is his son, Newel Knight and Joseph Knight whose names I record in the Book of the Law of the Lord, with unspeakable delight, ***for they are my friends***." (Joseph Smith Diary, August 23, 1842)

Rhoda Caroline Knight (1830-1920), the daughter of Joseph Knight, Jr., and Betsy Covert, was born at Far West, Missouri. She was baptized in 1848 and settled in Salt Lake Valley in 1850. She married Neriah Thomas Moore March 5, 1855 at Bountiful, Utah, and was the mother of five children. She died in Salt Lake City.



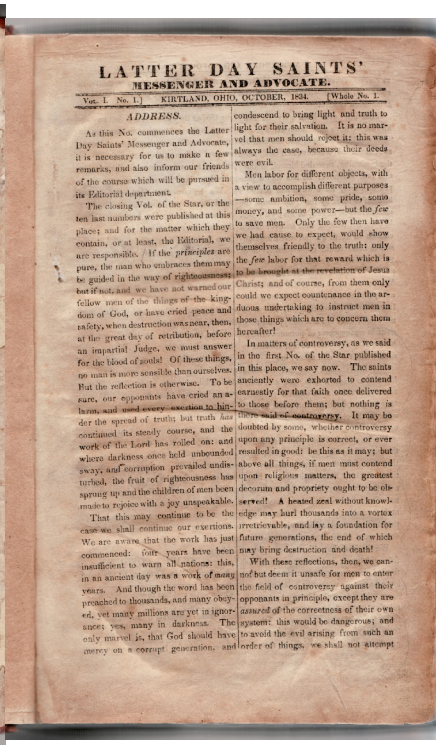
Rhoda Caroline Knight Moore





Joseph Smith, III




LATTER DAY SAINTS'
MESSENGER AND ADVOCATE.
Vol. I. No. 1.] KIRTLAND, OHIO, OCTOBER, 1834. [Whole No. 1.

ADDRESS.

As this No. commences the Latter Day Saints' Messenger and Advocate, it is necessary for us to make a few remarks, and also inform our friends of the course which will be pursued in its Editorial department.

The closing Vol. of the Star, or the ten last numbers were published at this place; and for the matter which they contain, or at least, the Editorial, we are responsible. If the *principles* are pure, the man who embraces them may be guided in the way of righteousness: but if not, and we have not warned our fellow men of the things of the kingdom of God, or have cried peace and safety, when destruction was near, then, at the great day of retribution, before an impartial Judge, we must answer for the blood of souls! Of these things, no man is more sensible than ourselves. But the reflection is otherwise. To be sure, our opponents have cried an alarm, and used every exertion to hinder the spread of truth; but truth has continued its steady course, and the work of the Lord has rolled on: and where darkness once held unbounded sway, and corruption prevailed undisturbed, the fruit of righteousness has sprung up and the children of men been made to rejoice with a joy unspeakable.

That this may continue to be the case we shall continue our exertions. We are aware that the work has just commenced: four years have been insufficient to warn all nations: this, in an ancient day was a work of many years. And though the word has been preached to thousands, and many obeyed, yet many millions are yet in ignorance; yes, many in darkness. The only marvel is, that God should have mercy on a corrupt generation, and condescend to bring light and truth to light for their salvation. It is no marvel that men should reject it; this was always the case, because their deeds were evil.

Men labor for different objects, with a view to accomplish different purposes —some ambition, some pride, some money, and some power—but the *few* to save men. Only the few then have we had cause to expect, would show themselves friendly to the truth; only the *few* labor for that reward which is to be brought at the revelation of Jesus Christ; and of course, from them only could we expect countenance in the arduous undertaking to instruct men in those things which are to concern them hereafter!

In matters of controversy, as we said in the first No. of the Star published in this place, we say now. The saints anciently were exhorted to contend earnestly for that faith once delivered to those before them; but nothing is there said of controversy. It may be doubted by some, whether controversy upon any principle is correct, or ever resulted in good: be this as it may; but above all things, if men must contend upon religious matters, the greatest decorum and propriety ought to be observed! A heated zeal without knowledge may hurl thousands into a vortex irretrievable, and lay a foundation for future generations, the end of which may bring destruction and death!

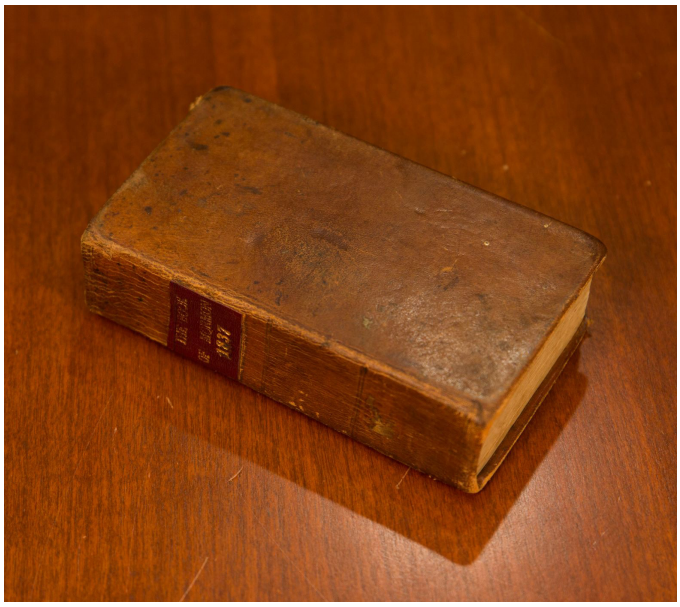
With these reflections, then, we cannot but deem it unsafe for men to enter the field of controversy against their opponents in principle, except they are assured of the correctness of their own system: this would be dangerous; and to avoid the evil arising from such an order of things, we shall not attempt

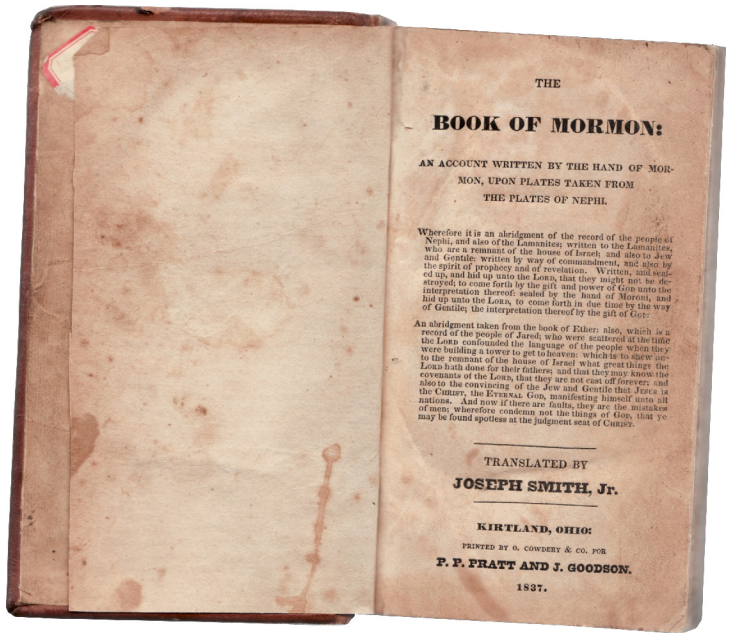
MESSENGER AND ADVOCATE
Volumes I-III
Private copy of Joseph Smith, III

10. **Latter Day Saints' Messenger and Advocate**. Kirtland, Ohio: October 1834-September 1837. 576 pp. 3 vols. Size: Octavo. Bibliographic Reference: Crawley 16, Flake-Draper 4778, Mormon Fifty 4. Original full leather binding with title on spine. Bound in 2 volumes. Includes the bookplate of Joseph Smith, III with his indexing notes. Joseph Smith, III (1832-1914) was the son of Joseph Smith, the Mormon Prophet, and one could reasonably speculate these volumes passed from father to son. $1,500,000

The *Messenger and Advocate* was a monthly newspaper published at the headquarters of the Church in Kirtland, Ohio. It was the successor of *The Evening and the Morning Star* and the official voice of the Church from 1834-1837. The editors of the paper were Oliver Cowdery, John Whitmer, William W. Phelps, and Oliver's older brother, Warren A. Cowdery. Even when others edited the organ, Cowdery claimed to have oversight of the content. A one year's subscription to the paper was $1, in advance.

The *Messenger and Advocate* is required reading for study of Mormonism during the Ohio period. The tone of the magazine reflects the theological ferment that characterized the Kirtland church. Its pages include doctrinal essays, official statements of the church leaders, announcements and minutes of conferences, marriages, deaths, ordinations, news of the progress of the church in Kirtland and elsewhere, responses to anti-Mormon attacks, and letters from the outlying branches. The first number gives a summary of the basic tenets of Mormonism by Oliver Cowdery, and in eight of the first thirteen issues there is a series of letters from Cowdery to W. W. Phelps which constitute the first published account of the birth of the church (Adapted or quoted from Crawley, *Descriptive Bibliography*, 49).





THE

BOOK OF MORMON:

AN ACCOUNT WRITTEN BY THE HAND OF MORMON, UPON PLATES TAKEN FROM THE PLATES OF NEPHI.

Wherefore it is an abridgment of the record of the people of Nephi, and also of the Lamanites; written to the Lamanites, who are a remnant of the house of Israel; and also to Jew and Gentile: written by way of commandment, and also by the spirit of prophecy and of revelation. Written, and sealed up, and hid up unto the Lord, that they might not be destroyed; to come forth by the gift and power of God unto the interpretation thereof: sealed by the hand of Moroni, and hid up unto the Lord, to come forth in due time by the way of Gentiles, the interpretation thereof by the gift of God.

An abridgment taken from the book of Ether: also, which is a record of the people of Jared; who were scattered at the time the Lord confounded the language of the people when they were building a tower to get to heaven: which is to shew unto the remnant of the house of Israel what great things the Lord hath done for their fathers; and that they may know the covenants of the Lord, that they are not cast off forever; and also to the convincing of the Jew and Gentile that Jesus is the Christ, the Eternal God, manifesting himself unto all nations. And now if there are faults, they are the mistakes of men: wherefore condemn not the things of God, that ye may be found spotless at the judgment seat of Christ.

TRANSLATED BY

JOSEPH SMITH, Jr.

KIRTLAND, OHIO:

PRINTED BY O. COWDERY & CO. FOR

P. P. PRATT AND J. GOODSON.

1837.

Second Edition of the Book of Mormon
Kirtland, Ohio 1837

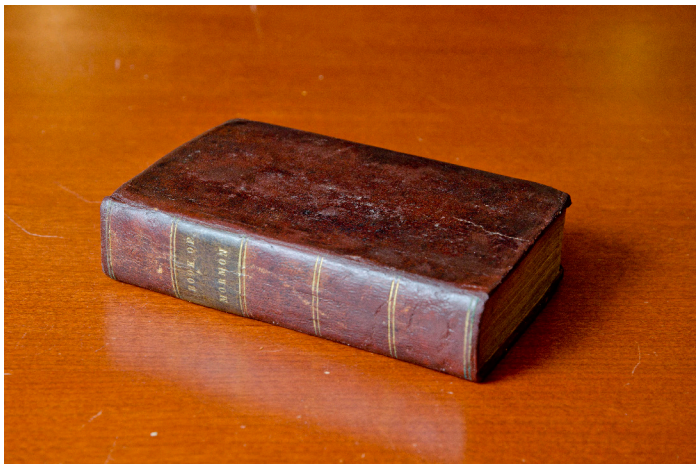
11. Smith, Joseph, Jr. *The Book of Mormon: An Account Written by the Hand of Mormon Upon Plates Taken from the Plates of Nephi*. Translated by Joseph Smith, Jr. Kirtland, Ohio. Printed by O[liver]. Cowdery & Co. for P[arley]. P. Pratt and J[ohn]. Goodson, 1837. Second Edition. 619 pp. Size: Sextodecimo. Bibliographic Reference: Crawley, 37; Flake-Draper 6627. Bound in original leather. $57,500

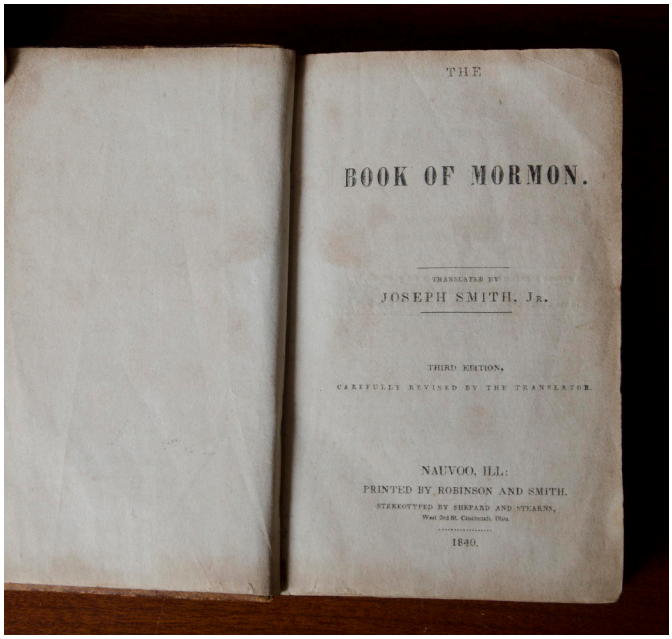
Parley P. Pratt and John Goodson (a convert from Canada), with Joseph Smith's permission and approval, obtained the rights to print and publish a second edition of 5,000 copies of the Book of Mormon (substantially fewer copies were ultimately printed). Presumably, Pratt and Goodson took financial responsibility for the printing of the book and shared in the profits (or losses) that accrued from its sale.

According to the preface of the 1837 edition of the Book of Mormon, the "original manuscripts" were "carefully re-examined and compared" by Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery in order to correct any errors that might have been introduced into the 1830 Palmyra edition. Historian Richard Howard has pointed out that 2000 changes were written into the "Printer's Manuscript" of the Palmyra edition and incorporated into the 1837 Kirtland edition. Furthermore, over 1000 other changes, not found in the "Printer's Manuscript" were also made to this edition. It appears, then, that the 1837 edition of the Book of Mormon was printed from the corrected "Printer's Manuscript," and additional changes were made as the book was set in type. Most of the changes were grammatical and stylistic, some more substantive (adapted or quoted from Crawley, *Descriptive Bibliography*, 1:67).



Oliver Cowdery
Printer of the Second Edition





1840 Book of Mormon
Nauvoo Third Edition

12. Smith, Joseph, Jr. *The Book of Mormon: An Account Written by the Hand of Mormon Upon Plates Taken from the Plates of Nephi.* Third edition, Carefully Revised by the Translator. Nauvoo, Illinois: [Ebenezer] Robinson and [Don Carlos] Smith. Stereotyped by Shepard and Steans, Cincinnati, 1840. 571 pp. Size: Duodecimo. Bound in original plain brown sheep. Bibliographic Reference: Crawley 83, Flake-Draper 597. $45,000

In the wake of leadership defections at Far West, Missouri, in 1838 (i.e., Oliver Cowdery, Frederick G. Williams, John Whitmer, etc.) and sizeable financial losses among the remaining Church leaders resulting from their expulsion from the State of Missouri, the printing of a Church paper was handed off to a private entity known as "Robinson and Smith." The owners, both seasoned printers, were none other than Ebenezer Robinson, who had nearly 20 years of experience in a print shop (1816-1835) before his employment at the Church printing offices in Kirtland and Far West (1835-1838), and Don Carlos Smith, younger brother of the Mormon Prophet, who learned the trade in Kirtland (1833-1838). In early June 1839, it was decided to let Don Carlos Smith and Ebenezer Robinson have the printing press and type which had been saved from the mob in Missouri to publish a paper for the church (*Times and Seasons*) at their "own expense and responsibility and receive all the profits arising therefrom." However, the rights and privileges granted to the partnership did not extend to printing the scriptures. If Robinson and Smith had an appetite for printing books or literature bearing the imprimatur of the Church, that would require a separate arrangement and a separate contract with the First Presidency.

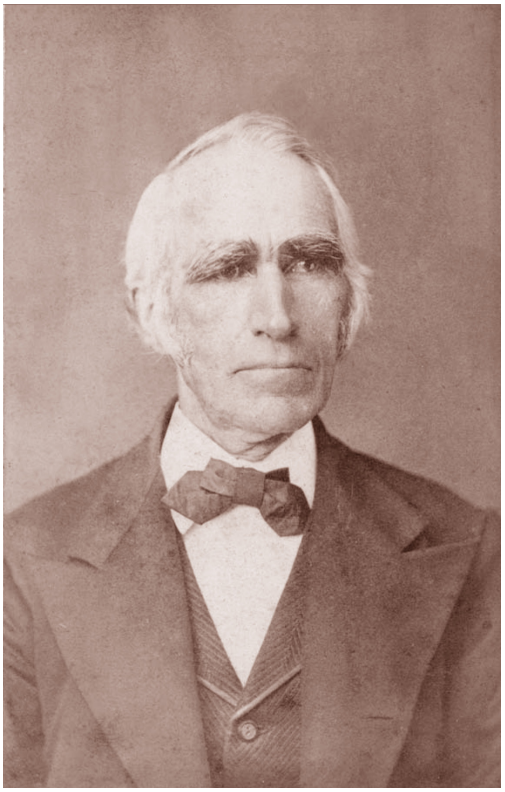
By December 1839 the Book of Mormon was again out of print, and so the Nauvoo high council voted to publish a new edition under the supervision of the First Presidency as soon as funds could be raised. In April and May 1840, the *Times and Seasons* unsuccessfully advertised for loans of $500 to $1,000 to print the Book of Mormon. Then in May, Ebenezer Robinson had an inspiration: if Joseph Smith would contribute $200 himself and grant Robinson and Smith the rights to publish 2,000 copies of the Book of Mormon, they would raise an additional $200 required to stereotype the book (i.e., create a solid plate of type metal instead of individual letters) and deliver the stereotype plates to Joseph Smith after the printing project was completed. Later, when Joseph Smith reported that he could not raise his $200, Robinson proposed that he and Don Carlos underwrite all of the stereotyping and printing costs in exchange for the copyright to publish 4,000 copies. To this arrangement, the Prophet agreed. (By the way, it was also separately agreed that Robinson and D. C. Smith would publish a new edition of the hymnbook as well as the Prophet's "New Translation of the Bible.").

"It is with great pleasure that we have to inform the church that, another edition of the Book of Mormon has been printed," reported the First Presidency in October 1840, the books are "expected from Cincinnati, in a short time."

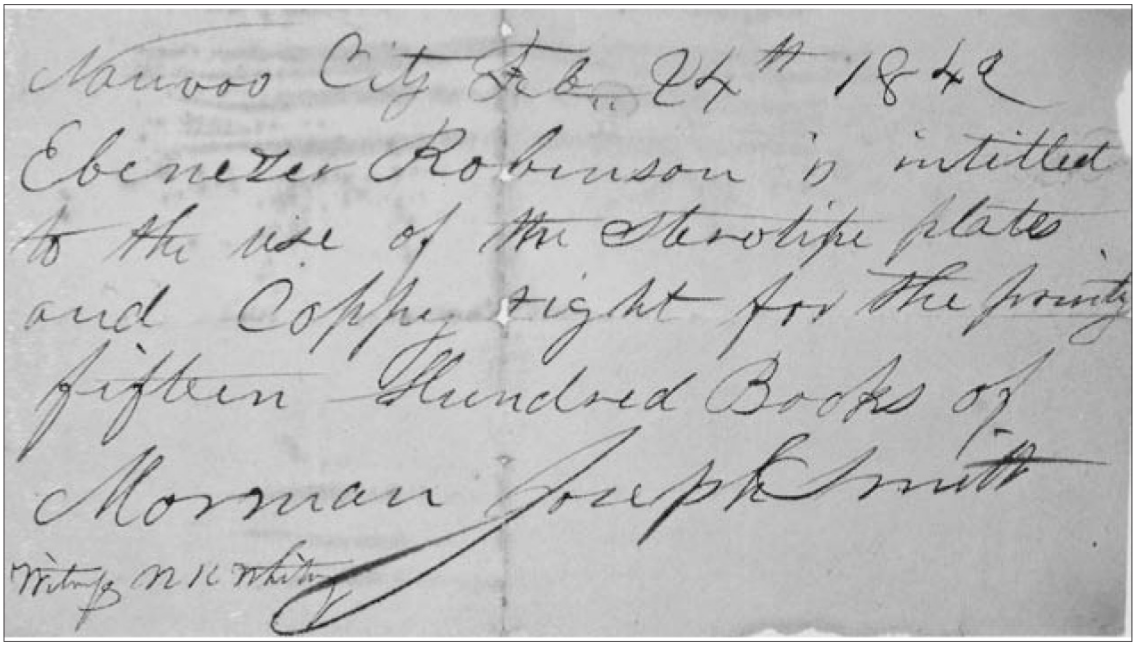
Robinson and Smith dissolved when Don Carlos Smith died in August 1841. Thereafter, Robinson bought out the interests of the widow of Don Carlos, thus becoming sole proprietor of the *Times and Seasons'* office. A revelation received by the Prophet in January 1842 instructed the Twelve Apostles to take control of the editorial and publishing department of the Church. And so in February 1842, Robinson sold out his very successful business which included his clientele, the printing equipment, stereotype foundry, book bindery, and real estate (office, house and lot) for the sum of $6,600.

The 4,000 copies of the 1840 edition of the Book of Mormon which Robinson and D. C. Smith had a contractual right to print and publish were not all printed at once in Cincinnati. And we now know these copies were printed in at least 3 groupings: 2,000 were printed in Cincinnati in late 1840; 500 were printed at Nauvoo at Robinson's and D. C. Smith's *Times and Seasons* print shop in the spring of 1841; and the final 1,500 were printed by Robinson (after the death of Don Carlos Smith) at Nauvoo in early 1842.

The copies of the 1840 edition printed at Nauvoo in 1841 were unrelated to the 1841 edition of the Book of Mormon printed in England, and the copies of the 1840 edition printed in early 1842 were not part of the so-called 1842 edition of the Book of Mormon. (Adapted or quoted from Crawley, Descriptive Bibliography, 1:130-131.)

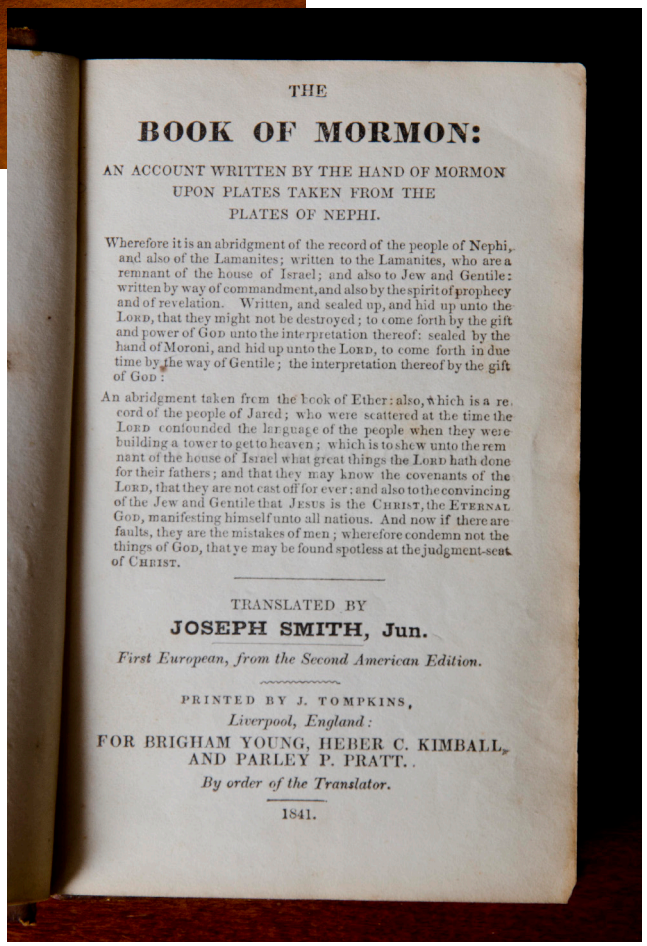


Ebenezer Robinson


Nauvoo City Feb. 24th 1842
Ebenezer Robinson is intitled
to the use of the Stereotype plates
and Copy right for the fourth
fifteen Hundred Books of
Mormon Joseph Smith
Witness N K Whitney

Contract between Joseph Smith and Ebenezer Robinson, February 24, 1842, confirming Robinson's remaining contractual rights after the Nauvoo print shop was sold to the Church





THE

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PLATES OF NEPHI.

Wherefore it is an abridgment of the record of the people of Nephi, and also of the Lamanites; written to the Lamanites, who are a remnant of the house of Israel; and also to Jew and Gentile: written by way of commandment, and also by the spirit of prophecy and of revelation. Written, and sealed up, and hid up unto the LORD, that they might not be destroyed; to come forth by the gift and power of GOD unto the interpretation thereof: sealed by the hand of Moroni, and hid up unto the LORD, to come forth in due time by the way of Gentile; the interpretation thereof by the gift of GOD:

An abridgment taken from the book of Ether: also, which is a record of the people of Jared; who were scattered at the time the LORD confounded the language of the people when they were building a tower to get to heaven; which is to shew unto the remnant of the house of Israel what great things the LORD hath done for their fathers; and that they may know the covenants of the LORD, that they are not cast off for ever: and also to the convincing of the Jew and Gentile that JESUS is the CHRIST, the ETERNAL GOD, manifesting himself unto all nations. And now if there are faults, they are the mistakes of men; wherefore condemn not the things of GOD, that ye may be found spotless at the judgment-seat of CHRIST.

TRANSLATED BY
JOSEPH SMITH, Jun.

First European, from the Second American Edition.

PRINTED BY J. TOMPKINS,
Liverpool, England:
FOR BRIGHAM YOUNG, HEBER C. KIMBALL,
AND PARLEY P. PRATT.
By order of the Translator.

1841.

First European Edition
1841 Book of Mormon

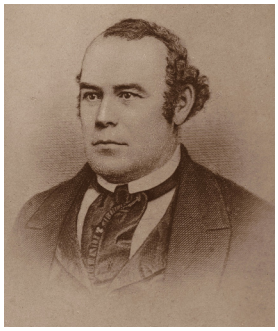
13. Smith, Joseph, Jr. *The Book of Mormon: An Account Written by the Hand of Mormon Upon Plates Taken from the Plates of Nephi.* Translated by Joseph Smith, Jun. First European, from the second American edition. Printed by J. Tompkins. Liverpool, England: for Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, and Parley P. Pratt. By order of the translator, 1841. 643 pp. Size: Duodecimo. Original brown leather with decorative gilt border on covers and gilt on backstrip. All-edge gilt. Bibliographic Reference: Crawley 98, Flake-Draper 598, British Imprints 12. Stunning copy.

$42,500

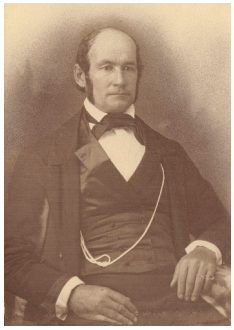
The 1841 Liverpool edition of the Book of Mormon is essentially a faithful reprint of the 1837 Kirtland edition and an important link in the book's printing genealogy. The 1841 edition was the source of a series of LDS editions culminating in the present (2020) edition. Unlike its predecessors, the Liverpool edition placed the testimonies of the three and eight witnesses at the front of the book, following the title page, and it is also the first edition to incorporate an index as an intrinsic element of the book. Printed in double columns, the index is largely a book-by-book outline or an extended table of contents. Brigham Young and John Taylor negotiated the printing contract with John Tompkins, letterpress printer of Liverpool, to produce 5,000 copies of the Book of Mormon for $110 plus $100 for paper. In the late 1830s, Tompkins had operated a print shop in Liverpool with Robert Hughes under the name of "Hughes and Tompkins" which dissolved September 23, 1839. Tompkins subsequently partnered with printer James Ashton under the firm name of "Tompkins and Co.," but whether they operated as book printers or job printers or both is unknown. Tompkins and Ashton teamed up as the proprietors, printers, and publishers of a newspaper titled *The Liverpool Guardian*, but this partnership was dissolved by mutual consent on April 15, 1841. Tompkins informed the public that in future the business would be "conducted on his own account, on the premises No. 2 Roe Street, Liverpool." Ashton filed for bankruptcy on December 14, 1841. John Tompkins, the son of John Tompkins, a farmer, married Mary Ann Gaytrick Jones on January 9, 1841 in the Church of St. Luke in Liverpool. So we know Tompkins was newly married and newly operating solo when he entered into a contract to print the Book of Mormon on June 17, 1841.



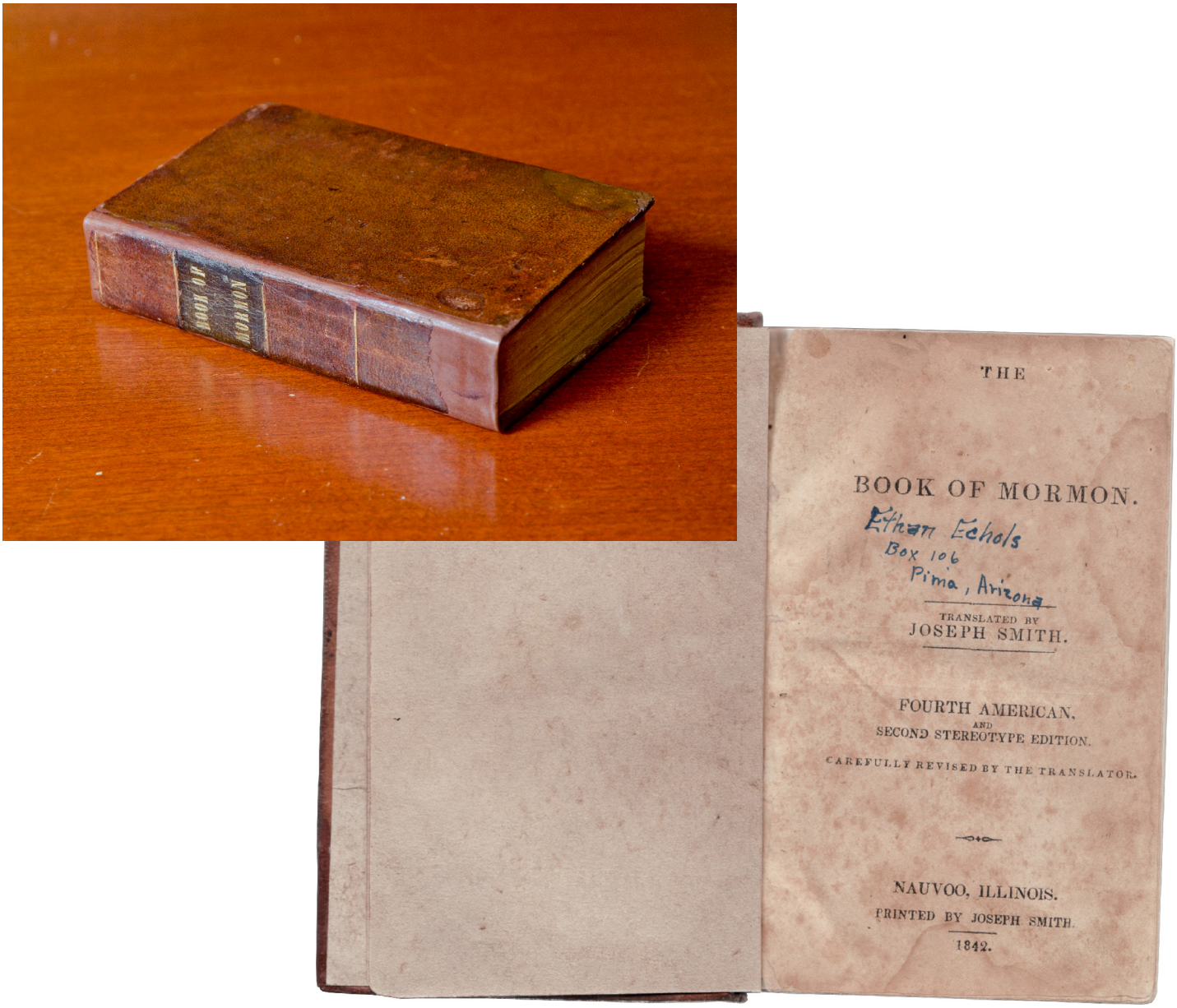
Brigham Young



Parley P. Pratt



Heber C. Kimball

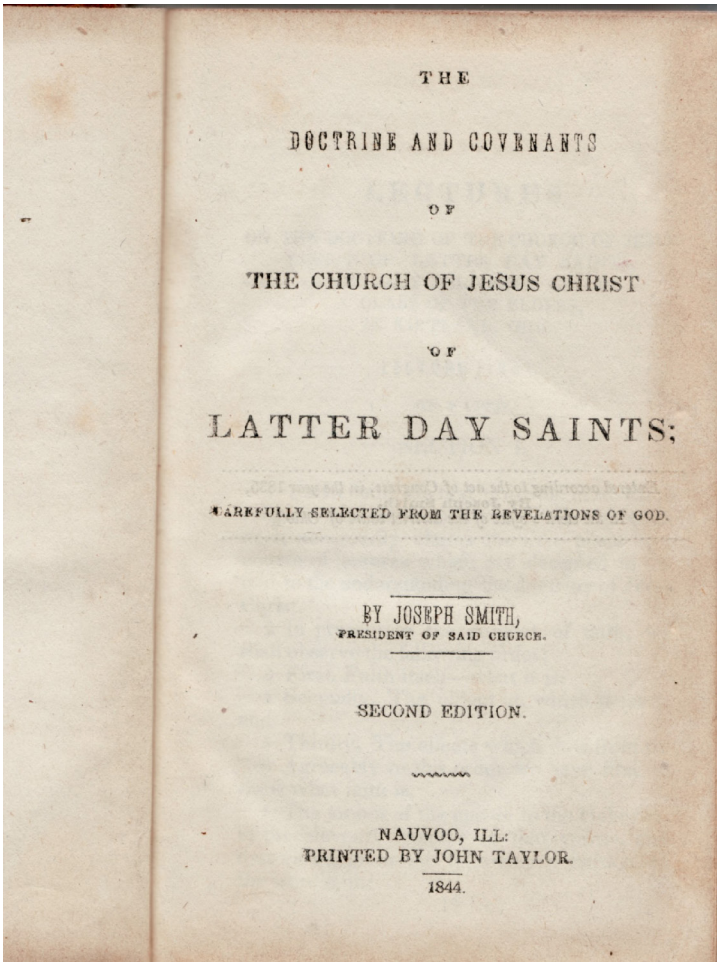


Nauvoo Edition
1842 Book of Mormon

14. Smith, Joseph. *The Book of Mormon. Translated by Joseph Smith.* Fourth American [Edition], and Second Stereotype Edition. Carefully revised by the Translator. Nauvoo, Illinois. Printed by Joseph Smith, 1842. 571 pp. Size: Duodecimo. Rebacked. Owner's name in ink on title page. Bibliographic Reference: Crawley 159, Flake-Draper 599. $75,000

This volume of the Book of Mormon was printed at the office of the *Times and Seasons* at Nauvoo, which at the time was under the direction of the Mormon Prophet but operated by John Taylor and Wilford Woodruff. The Fourth American is the only edition of the Book of Mormon printed that does NOT include the "Jr." or "Jun." after Joseph Smith's name. Smith's father (Joseph Smith, Sr) passed away in 1840, and the Prophet took advantage of the occasion (for addressing legal considerations) to identify himself differently. Thereafter, he was "Joseph Smith and not "Joseph Smith, Jr."

This edition was the last printing of the Book of Mormon in America by the Church until the release of the first Salt Lake City edition in 1871.


THE

DOCTRINE AND COVENANTS

OF

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST

OF

LATTER DAY SAINTS;

CAREFULLY SELECTED FROM THE REVELATIONS OF GOD.

BY JOSEPH SMITH,
PRESIDENT OF SAID CHURCH.

SECOND EDITION.

NAUVOO, ILL:
PRINTED BY JOHN TAYLOR.
1844.

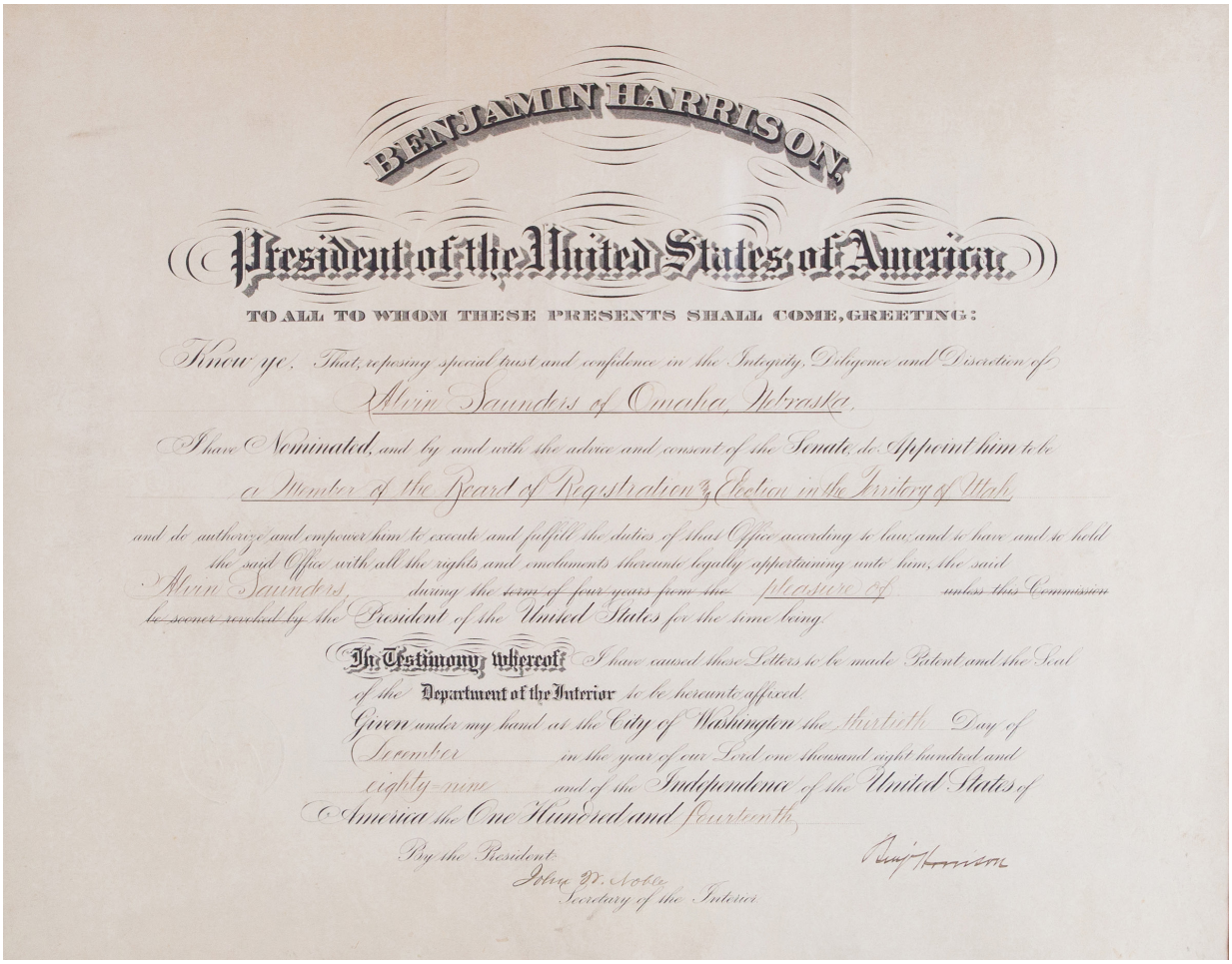




Doctrine and Covenants
Scarce 1844 Nauvoo Edition
Includes Account of Martyrdom

15. Smith, Joseph, *The Doctrine and Covenants of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints: Carefully Selected from the Revelations of God. By Joseph Smith*, President of the Church. Second edition. Nauvoo, Illinois: Printed by John Taylor, 1844. 448 pp. Size: 3 ¾ X 6 ¼ inches. Bibliographic Reference: Crawley 236; Flake-Draper 2681
. $100,000

The 1844 Nauvoo edition of the Doctrine and Covenants, available for sale shortly after the Prophet's death, included 8 new sections: 103, 105, 112, 119, 124, 127, 128, and 135 (in modern copies of the book). Of particular significance was the account of the deaths of Joseph and Hyrum Smith on June 27, 1844, at Carthage, Illinois.



BENJAMIN HARRISON,

President of the United States of America

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Know ye, That, reposing special trust and confidence in the Integrity, Diligence and Discretion of

Alvin Saunders of Omaha, Nebraska,

I have Nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate do Appoint him to be

a Member of the Board of Registration & Election in the Territory of Utah

and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that Office according to law; and to have and to hold the said Office with all the rights and emoluments thereunto legally appertaining unto him, the said Alvin Saunders, during the ~~term of four years from the~~ pleasure of ~~unless this Commission be sooner revoked by the~~ President of the United States for the time being.

In Testimony whereof I have caused these Letters to be made Patent and the Seal of the Department of the Interior to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington the Thirtieth Day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Fourteenth.

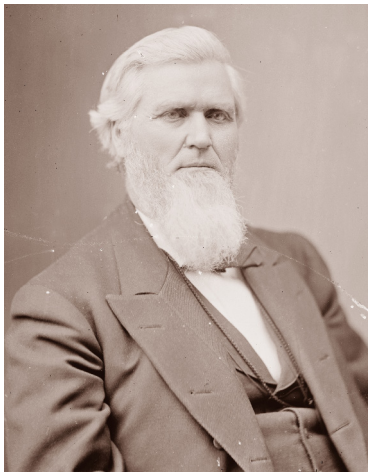
By the President:

John W. Noble
Secretary of the Interior

Rare
Utah Commission Certificate of Appointment of Alvin Saunders

16. Partially Printed DS. Certificate of Appointment of Alvin Saunders, Omaha, Nebraska by President Benjamin Harrison to serve as Member of the Board of Registration and Election in the Territory of Utah, December 30, 1889. Signed by Benjamin Harrison, President, and John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior. 15 ½ X 19 ½ (framed size: 26 X 28).

$25,000



Alvin Saunders

The Utah Commission was created in 1882 under the Edmunds Law, a law enacted by the U.S. Congress to define punishment for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation in the territories. Disqualifying polygamists as voters and office holders was among the penalties of the law. Further, a federally appointed commission took charge of elections, as specified in Section 9 of the law. Thereafter, "all the registration and election offices of every description in the Territory of Utah were declared vacant, and each and every duty relating to the registration of voters, the conduct of elections, the receiving or rejection of votes, and the canvassing and returning of the same and the issuing of certificates" were performed by a board of five persons appointed by the President of the United States.

Alvin Saunders (1817-1899), a native of Fleming County, Kentucky, was a Senator from Nebraska as well as the final and longest-serving governor of Nebraska Territory. This is the only known certificate of appointment to the notorious Utah Commission to appear on the market.



Cartoon of "The Widows of Brigham Young Salt Lake City, Utah."

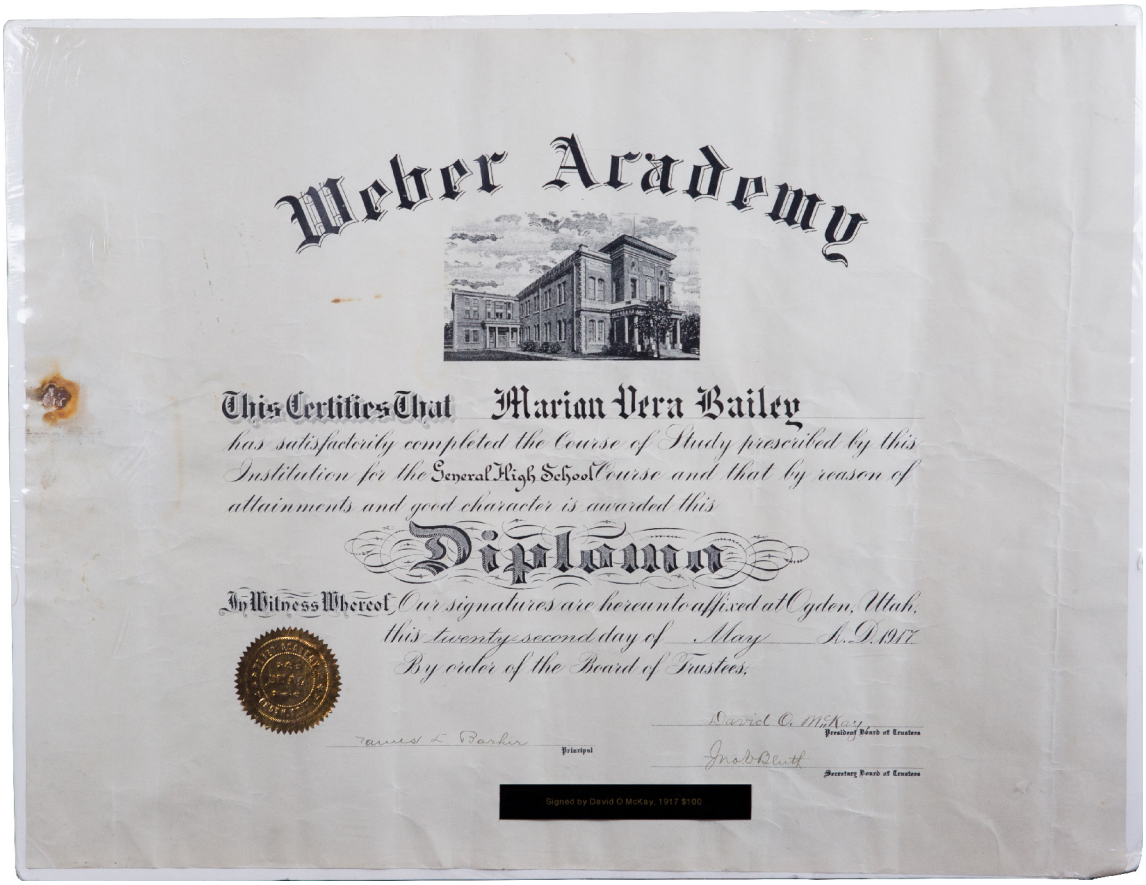
17. French Cartoon of "The Widows of Brigham Young, Salt Lake City, Utah." 11 X 14 inches (framed 18 X 21 inches). $1,500

Titled in French: Les veuves et les enfants de Brigham Young, Lac Sale, Etats, Utah. Closed tear top left



"Looking Across the Valley" Huntsville, Utah

18. Photograph. "Looking Across the Valley at Huntsville, Utah." 8 ¾ X 10 inches (framed 14 X 16). $750


Weber Academy

This Certifies That Marian Vera Bailey has satisfactorily completed the Course of Study prescribed by this Institution for the General High School Course and that by reason of attainments and good character is awarded this

Diploma

In Witness Whereof Our signatures are hereunto affixed at Ogden, Utah, this twenty-second day of May A. D. 1917 By order of the Board of Trustees.

James L. Barker Principal

David O. McKay President Board of Trustees

Jno. V. Bluth Secretary Board of Trustees

Signed by David O McKay, 1917 $100

Weber Stake Academy Certificate of Graduation Signed by David O. McKay

19. Partially Printed DS. Weber Stake Academy Certificate of Graduation for Marian Vera Bailey, May 22, 1917. Signed by David O. McKay, President of Board of Trustees; James L. Barker, Principal; and John V. Bluth, Sec. Board of Trustees. 16 ½ X 21 ½ inches. Shrinkwrapped on foamboard. Gold seal of Weber Academy, Ogden, Utah.

$750


David O. McKay

David Oman McKay (1873-1970), a native of Huntsville, Utah, served as principal of the LDS Weber Stake Academy from 1902 to 1908 and as a member of the school's board of trustees until 1922. He was ordained an Apostle in 1906 and served as the ninth President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (1951-1970).


Marian Vera Bailey

Marian Vera Bailey (1897-1995), a native of Ogden, Utah, was the daughter of John M. Bailey and Ellen Adella Chadwick. She graduated from Weber Stake Academy with honors in May 1917, married Leland Glen Toone in 1919, and was the mother and 4 children. Glen was employed at Ogden Union Railway and Depot Company from 1917 to 1961, and the couple resided in Ogden their entire lives. A comprehensive report of the Weber Stake Academy commencement exercises in 1917 was published in the *Ogden Standard*, May 23, 1917. James L. Barker (1880-1958), later professor of languages at Brigham Young University and the University of Utah, was principal, Ernest L. Wilkinson (1899-1978), later president of Brigham Young University, was the valedictorian.



Composite Photograph of First Presidency and Quorum of Twelve

20. Photograph. Composite photograph of the First Presidency, Lorenzo Snow, George Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith, and members of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles. Circa 1900. 12 ½ by 17 ½ inches. $3,500



Painting by Wesley M. Burnside

21. Watercolor. Painting by Wesley M. Burnside, 14 X 20 inches (1918-1994), Utah Artist. 14 X 20 inches (framed 23 X 28 inches).

$2,500

Wesley Mason Burnside (1918-1994), a native of Mt. Pleasant, Utah, was a professor of art at Idaho State University from 1948 to 1955 and at Brigham Young University from 1958 to 1983. He published *Maynard Dixon: Artist of the West* (Provo: Brigham Young University, 1974).



Photograph of Ground Breaking Ceremony, Home Economics Living Center, University of Utah

22. Photograph. Photograph of Ground Breaking Ceremony, Home Economics Living Center, University of Utah, October 17, 1951. Pictured are Virginia F. Cutler, Wm. J. O'Connor, Fullmer H. Latter, A. Ray Olpin, Ted Jacobsen, Sterling W. Sill, and Raymond J. Ashton. 7 ½ x 9 inches (framed 14 X 15 inches). $500


SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1887.—TWELVE PAGES

HENRY DINWOODEY'S CONFERENCE

ADVERTISEMENT.

FURNITURE!

CARPETS!

WALL PAPER.

HOEY'S PATENT BED LOUNGE

HENRY DINWOODEY.

Henry Dinwoodey's Furniture Store
October 1887 General Conference Advertisement

23. General Conference Advertisement of Henry Dinwoodey published in the *Salt Lake Daily Herald*, October 5, 1887. 13 X 19 inches (framed 19 ½ X 26 inches). $750

Henry Dinwoodey (1825-1905) was a native of Latchford, Warrington, Cheshire, England. He converted to Mormonism in February 1845 and married Ellen Gore at Latchford in February 1846. The couple emigrated to America in the fall of 1849, landing in New Orleans. where they remained until the following spring. In April 1850 they moved to St. Louis where Mrs. Dinwoodey opened a dry goods business while Henry worked as a pattern maker. The Dinwoodeys settled in Salt Lake Valley in 1855, and, soon thereafter, Henry partnered up with carpenter James Bird to produce cabinets.


Henry Dinwoodey

Mr. Dinwoodey joined the Utah militia to repel Johnston's Army in the fall of 1857 and by 1869 was appointed Captain of Infantry. In 1858 Henry began making furniture and selling it in his shop on the east side of Main Street, between South Temple and First South streets. Later he secured land fronting northward on First South Street, between Main and West Temple. In 1873, he built a new three-story brick store, at that time the largest furniture store between Omaha and San Francisco, and also erected a new furniture workshop and factory. In terms of Church service, Dinwoodey entered polygamy in 1861 and in 1873 became a member of the Salt Lake Stake High Council. In 1886 he was arrested for unlawful cohabitation and served six months in the Utah Territorial penitentiary. By the turn of the century H. Dinwoodey Furniture Company was the largest concern of its kind in the Intermountain West. Henry His grandson, Henry Dinwoodey Moyle (1889-1963) , served as a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1947 to 1959 and in the First Presidency from 1959 to 1963.


Dinwoodey store



Original Pen and Ink Drawing of
Bishop Edward Hunter's
Patriarchal Blessing by Hyrum Smith

24. Pen and Ink Drawing. Elegant and unique hand-drawn pen and ink artwork of the Patriarchal Blessing of Hyrum Smith on the head of Edward Hunter, Nauvoo, Illinois, September 20, 1841. Intricately and ornamentally designed and executed with Steel Pen and India Ink by Professor A. J. Phelps, Bountiful, Utah, October 26, 1881. 13 X 17 ½ inches (framed 18 X 22 inches).

Edward Hunter (1793-1883) was the longest serving Presiding Bishop of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from 1851-1883.

$25,000

Brother Edward, I lay my hands upon your head in the name of Jesus of Nazareth to place a blessing upon your head, and seal it by the authority of the Holy Priesthood and the commandment given me by revelation of Jesus Christ. The same shall be beneficial to you, and to your kindred, and to posterity; which blessing you shall receive to bear your name and to give it honor in the Councils of the Just, from generation to generation, and your name shall increase in the midst of the earth, and shall never be blotted out for you shall have seed to bear your name in the Power of the Priesthood, in proper lineage, and in the order of Heaven, your hands and they shall also sit in the Judgement seat of the just, and shall refer to your counsel which shall be on record, and shall have your name in honorable remembrance to the latest generation.

Now because you are a descendant of Joseph, that same Joseph which was carried captive into Egypt, in the lineage of Ephraim, ye are entitled to the Holy Priesthood and all its qualifications, gifts and graces, having been called, and chosen unto the ministry wrought upon from time to time, both by day and by night, in your secret contemplations, and upon your pillow in the night time to preach this gospel, having desired the tongue of utterance, power of speech, ye are blessed with an assurance of all these blessings, with means, with time and opportunity, and with power to accomplish the desires of your heart according to your gift and calling, notwithstanding the enticings of the adversary which seeketh to overthrow.

Now the same which hath operated upon your heart, is that leaven that shall leaven the whole lump, it is the operation of the promises obtained by faith, by your Fathers in the days of old. They have labored, and ye have entered into their labors, and the lump that shall be leavened as mentioned above, are your kindreds according to the flesh. For this is the power that I seal upon your head as a blessing, which is the power of the Holy Priesthood, which I place upon your head, even an Elder in this Church of Jesus Christ, to preach repentance and remission of sins in his name, and the endurance of faith on his name to the end, and the power of this Priesthood, all its gifts, and graces, in order that the living may live and the dead also, saith the Lord, to be awake in the fulness.

All this shall come upon your head, always perceivably in the due time of the Lord. And I seal these blessings upon your head irrevocably, and the gift of Eternal Life, and the witness which shall cause your heart to be swollen with gratitude, when you shall read these sacred lines. And you shall overcome your enemies. And if you ask for it with integrity, according to the integrity of your heart, you shall be crowned with Honor many years; a Resurrection with the Just, even so, Amen.



Edward Hunter



Hyrum Smith



Photograph of 1915 Graduating Class of Salem, Utah High School

25. Photograph of 1915 Graduating Class of Salem High School. 13 X 16 inches (framed 16 X 19 inches).

$750

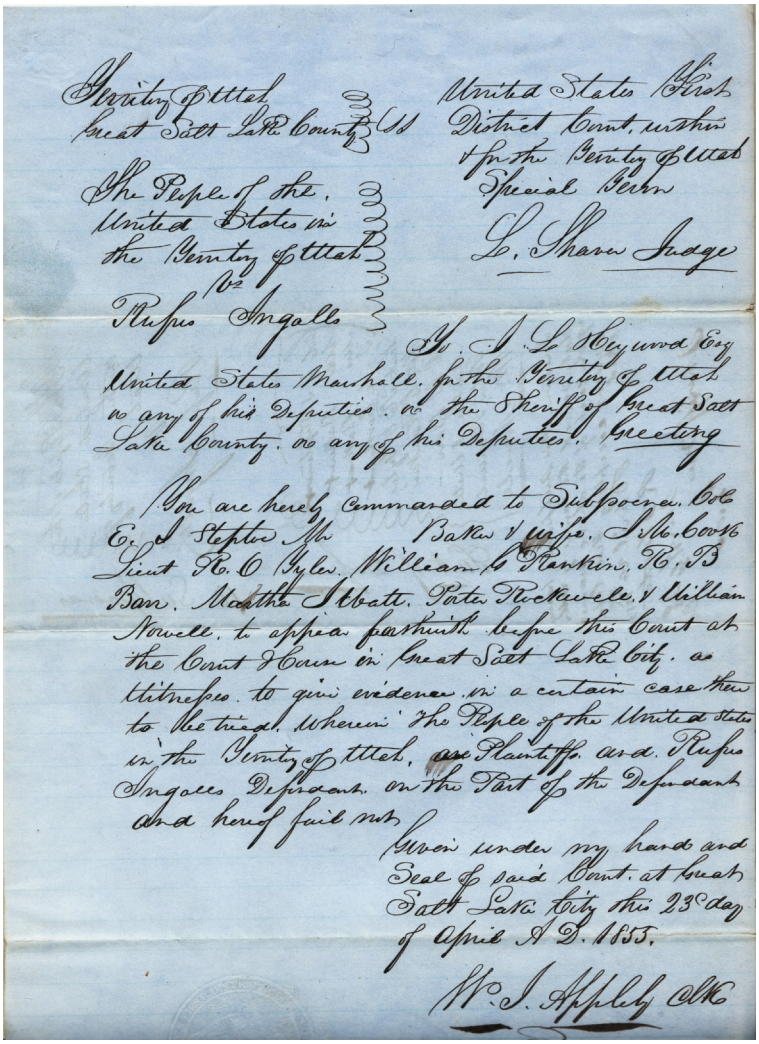




Panoramic Photograph of Camp W. G. Williams

26. Panoramic Photograph of Camp W. G. Williams, 222nd Field Artillery, Jordan Narrows, Utah, June 1926. Joy Photography, Salt Lake City, Utah. 36 X 8 inches (framed 9 X 37 inches). $1,500

Camp Williams straddles the border between Salt Lake County and Utah County in the western portion of the Traverse Mountains. It is operated by the Utah National Guard which traces its beginnings to the Utah Territorial Militia or (Utah) Nauvoo Legion. The "Legion," which operated similarly to militias in other states and territories, guarded the **Central Overland Route,** and saw action in the **Utah War, Black Hawk War** and **Walker War.** During this period (1850s-1870s), the Legion's various units had annual musters and training camps near the site of today's Camp Williams. The **Utah Militia** or **Nauvoo Legion** was **abolished in the Edmunds-Tucker Act of 1887**. By March 1894, the conflicts between the Mormons and Federal authorities had largely settled down, and the Utah Territorial legislature authorized Utah Governor Caleb West to establish The National Guard of Utah. Then, in 1914-1915, U. S. President Woodrow Wilson set aside 18,700 acres to provide permanent training grounds for the guard. The camp is named in honor of **General William Gray Williams** (1872-1942), a native of Glamorgan, Wales, in recognition of his service in the Spanish-American War and his work in establishing the site as a permanent training location. He died in Salt Lake City.



Territory of Utah
Great Salt Lake County } ss

United States First
District Court, within
& for the Territory of Utah
Special Term
L. Shaver Judge

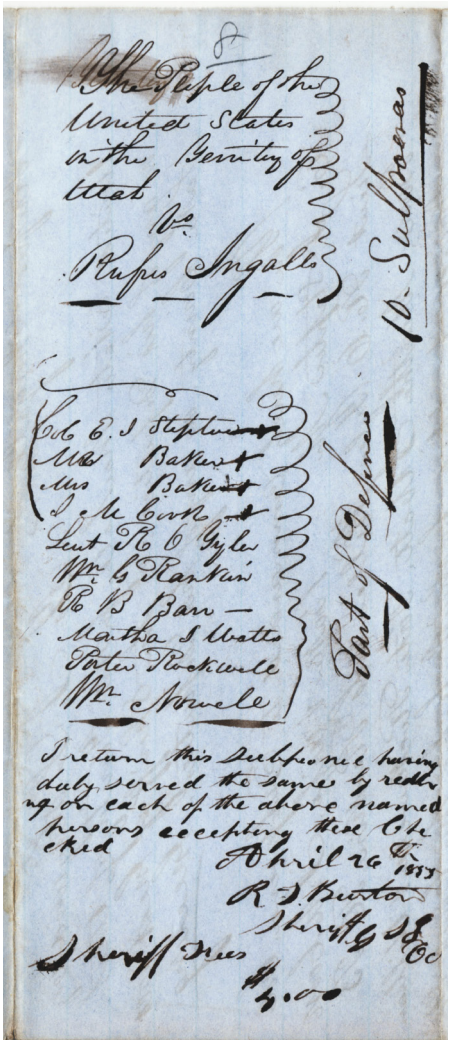
The People of the
United States in
the Territory of Utah
vs
Rufus Ingalls

To J. L. Heywood Esq
United States Marshall for the Territory of Utah
or any of his Deputies. or the Sheriff of Great Salt
Lake County. or any of his Deputies. Greeting

You are hereby commanded to Subpoena. Col
E. J. Steptoe Mr Baker & wife. J. M. Cook
Lieut R. C. Tyler. William G. Rankin. R. B.
Barr. Martha I Watt. Porter Rockwell & William
Nowell. to appear forthwith before this Court at
the Court House in Great Salt Lake City. as
Witnesses. to give evidence in a certain case there
to be tried. wherein The People of the United States
in the Territory of Utah, are Plaintiffs. and Rufus
Ingalls Defendant. on the Part of the Defendant
and hereof fail not

Given under my hand and
Seal of said Court. at Great
Salt Lake City this 23d day
of April A. D. 1855.

W. I. Appleby Clk



8

The People of the
United States
in the Territory of
Utah
vs
Rufus Ingalls

10. Subpoenas

Col E. J. Steptoe
Mr Baker
Mrs Baker
J. M. Cook
Lieut R. C. Tyler
Wm G. Rankin
R. B. Barr
Martha I Watts
Porter Rockwell
Wm Nowell

Part of Defence

I return this Subpoena having
duly served the same by reading
on each of the above named
persons accepting these Checked
April 26th 1855
R. T. Burton
Sheriff G S L Co

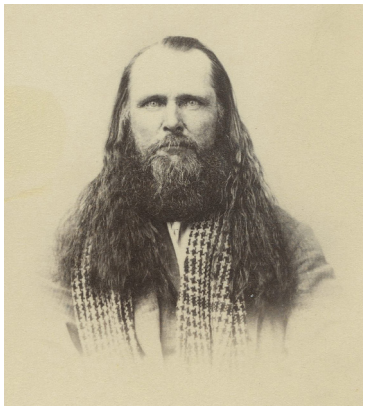
Sheriff Fees
$4.00

Orrin Porter Rockwell
Subpoenaed as Witness

27. ADS. Subpoena issued to Joseph L. Heywood, United States Marshall for the Territory of Utah, to any of his deputies. Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, April 23, 1855. Signed by William I. Appleby, Clerk.

$20,000

Orrin Porter Rockwell (1813-1878) and others were subpoenaed in regard to a case involving Rufus Ingalls (1818-1893), a Captain and Quartermaster attached to Col. Edward J. Steptoe's command in Utah 1854-1855. (Ingalls went on to serve as the 16th Quartermaster General of the United States Army.) Steptoe's command numbered 175 soldiers, being two companies of artillery and one of infantry. Under Ingalls command were 150 employees, 100 wagons and carriages and about 1,000 head of horses and mules. The Army was scouting out a southern route to California. What Ingalls was charged with is unknown.



Orrin Porter Rockwell

Verso: "I return this subpoena having duly served the same by reading on each of the above named persons accepting [excepting] these checked. April 26, 1855, R[obert] T. Burton, Sheriff, G[reat]. S[alt] L[ake] Co."



Photograph. President Wilford Woodruff, circa 1890

28. Photograph. President Wilford Woodruff, circa 1890. Original photograph from Woodruff's office. Oval, 13 X 17 inches (framed: 17 ½ X 21 ½ inches). $7,500

Wilford Woodruff (1807-1898) served as President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from 1889-1898.





Photograph of Civilian Conservation Corps Price, Utah 1936

29. Panoramic Photograph. Civilian Conservation Corps, Camp S. C. S. C. Company 593, Price, Utah, May 14, 1936. Chauncey D. Jones, Capt., 329th Infantry Reserve, Commanding. Size: 8 X 19 inches. $750





Cardston Alberta Temple

30. Color Photograph. Wide-view of Calgary, Albert Temple, 1941. Size: 6 X 19 inches. $750

The construction of the Cardston Alberta Temple was announced June 17, 1913. The temple was built on Temple Hill, an eight-acre plot given to the Church by Charles Ora Card. The granite used in building the temple was hand-hewn from quarries in Nelson, British Columbia. The sacred edifice was dedicated on August 26, 1923 by LDS Church President Heber J. Grant. Edward J. Wood served as temple president from 1923-1948.



Heber J. Grant



Nauvoo Temple

31. Photographic Print. Variation of a Lithograph by A[ugust]. Gast Bank Note & Lithograph Co., 1868, St. Louis, Missouri, which was based on a drawing by William Murphy, 1847. 15 X 19 inches (framed: 22 X 27 inches).

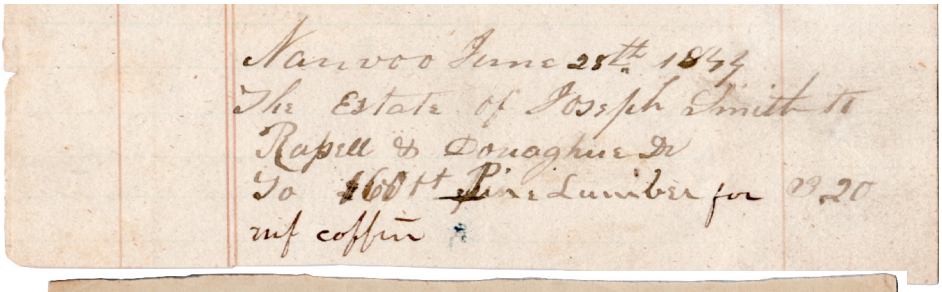
$20,000

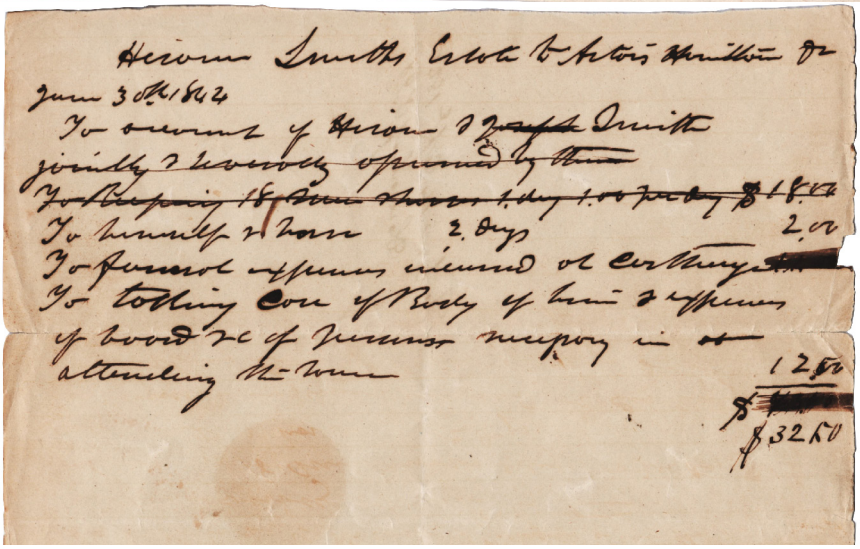


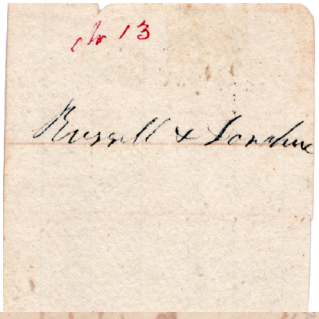
Unique Sun Portrait of George D. Watt First Mormon Convert in the British Isles

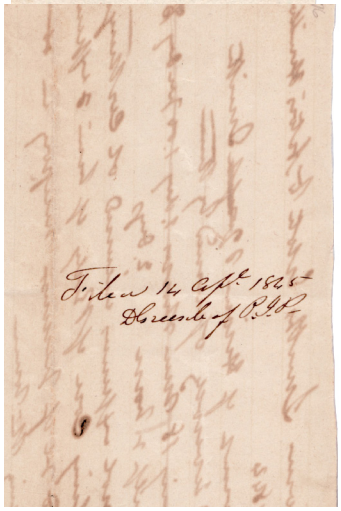
32. Sun Portrait. George D. Watt, circa 1860s. 13 ½ X 16 ½ inches (framed: 23 X 26 inches). $15,000

George Darling Watt (1812-1881) was the first convert to Mormonism from the British Isles. He served as secretary to Brigham Young, was the principal editor of the Journal of Discourses, and the inventor of the Deseret Alphabet. A native of Manchester, England, Watt was baptized July 30, 1837 by Heber C. Kimball in Preston, England. He emigrated to American in 1842 and resided in Nauvoo, Illinois, where he taught shorthand and reported the speeches of the Brethren. Watt settled in Salt Lake Valley in 1851 and served as a clerk for Brigham Young from 1853-1868. He was excommunicated for his association with the Godbeite Church of Zion in 1874. He died in Kaysville, Utah.


Nauvoo June 28th 1844
The Estate of Joseph Smith to
Russell & Donaghue Dr
To 160 ft Pine Lumber for $3.20
mf coffin


Hiram Smiths Estate to Artois Hamilton Dr
June 30th 1844
To account of Hiram & ~~Joseph~~ Smith
~~jointly & severally opened by them~~
~~To keeping 18 men & horses 1. day 1.00 per day $18.00~~
To himself & horse 2. days 2.00
To funeral expenses incurred at Carthage
To taking care of Body of him & expenses
of board &c of persons necessary in ~~at~~
attending the house 12.50
$32.50


No 13
Russell & Donahue


Filed 14 Apl 1845
D Greenleaf P.J.P.

The Martyrdom – The Definitive Collection
Original Receipts for the Construction of a Coffin for Joseph Smith and the Care of the Slain Body of Hyrum Smith

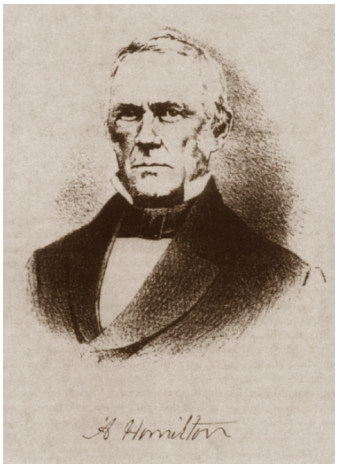
33. ADU. Documents Relating to the Deaths of the Joseph and Hyrum Smith, June 1844. $300,000

33 - Part 1. Invoice for Making a Coffin for Joseph Smith
Nauvoo June 28th 1844
The Estate of Joseph Smith to
Russell & Donaghue Dr
To 160 [board] ft Pine Lumber for [$]3.20
m[anu[f[acturing] coffin
Verso: No. 13 Russell & Donahue Filed 14 Apl. 1845 D[avid] Greenleaf P[robate]. J[ustice of the]. P[eace]. att $1.60

33 - Part 2. Invoice for the Care of the Body of Hyrum Smith and Board [meals] at Hamilton House
Hirum Smiths Estate to Artois Hamilton Dr
June 30th 1844
To account of Hiram & ~~Joseph~~ Smith
~~Jointly & severally opened by them~~

To keeping 18 men & horses 1. Day 1.00 per day	$18.00
To himself & horse 2 days	[$]2.00
To funeral expenses incurred at Carthage	
To taking care of Body of him & expenses of board &c of persons necessary in ~~at~~ attending the [Hamilton] house	[$]12.50
	[Total $]32.50

Verso: No. 13 Filed 14 Apl. 1845 D[avid]. Greenleaf P[robate]. J[ustice of the].P[eace].



Artois Socrates Hamilton

Artois Socrates Hamilton (1795-1873), a native of Granville, Massachusetts, owned and operated the Hamilton Hotel at Carthage, Illinois. He cleaned and cared for the bodies of Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith after they were brutally murdered (June 27-28, 1844). He died in Carthage.

David Greenleaf (1803-1890), a native of Hartford, Connecticut, served as probate justice of the peace in Hancock County, Illinois, 1843-1849. He died in Carthage, Illinois.

In 1844, the proprietor of the Hamilton House, the principal hotel in Carthage, Illinois, was Artois Hamilton (1795-1873), a native of Granville, Massachusetts. The establishment, which offered meals and lodging, was operated by Hamilton himself, his wife, Atta, and their two sons, Marvin and William. The hotel featured a dining area on the main level and sleeping quarters for rent upstairs and down. Joseph Smith, the Prophet, Hyrum Smith, the Patriarch, and 14 other men, all of whom had been accused of riot for the destruction of the Nauvoo Expositor press, arrived at Carthage about midnight on June 24, 1844. They rented 2 rooms at the Hamilton House in anticipation of a scheduled hearing to be held on their case in the hotel the following day. About 4 p.m. on June 25, all 16 men were brought before Robert F. Smith, Carthage justice of the peace, charged with riot and released on bail, $500 per person. James W. Woods, was attorney for the accused. Later that same day (June 25), the Smith brothers were separately charged with treason against the State of Illinois for having declared martial law at Nauvoo on June 18, 1844 and calling out the Nauvoo Legion to protect the city. Based on these new charges, Constable David Bettisworth insisted that Joseph and Hyrum be taken into custody and placed in the county jail. The Smiths were arrested towards evening and accompanied to the jail by John Taylor, Willard Richards, and a number of other brethren who were permitted to remain with the Prophet and Patriarch. As it turned out, the little party was placed not in a cell but in the jailer's bedroom upstairs.

The Smiths made their first appearance before Robert F. Smith on the treason charge at 4 p.m. on June 26th. The attorney for the Prophet and Patriarch requested that his clients be released on bail, but the magistrate said he was not authorized to set bail for the high crime of treason. The court gave the Smiths' defense team until noon on Thursday, June 27, to gather witnesses. (The defense attorney was largely obliged to make his case out of the mouths of witnesses, other than the Prophet and Patriarch, because until 1869, the accused in the U. S. was not permitted to testify for himself at his trial due to the risk of self-incrimination.) John Taylor, Willard Richards, John Fullmer, Stephen Markham and Dan Jones chose to stay the night with the prisoners. Fullmer secreted into the jail a single-barrel pistol and gave it to Joseph. A hearing on the treason case was initially set for Thursday, June 27, but subsequently moved to Saturday June 29th. On the morning of June 27, Cyrus Wheelock visited the jail and gave Joseph Smith a pepperbox (six barrel) revolver, and so the Prophet gave the pistol he had received from Fullmer to his brother. About 5:15 p.m., 100 armed men rushed the door of the jail, then up the stairs and into the hall. The Smiths gripped their guns and Taylor and Richards, who were also in the room, grabbed a cane and hickory stick to defend themselves. Responding to gunfire coming into the bedroom, Hyrum Smith opened the door and fired his gun into the angry crowd, but was shot himself in the face and fell dead, falling to the floor on his back. Joseph emptied the six-shooter at the mob which successfully discharged three times but misfired three times. Taylor attempted to leap from the one of the windows but was shot in the act, fell on the windowsill and then crawled under the bed. At that point, Joseph vaulted the east windowsill, apparently contemplating a jump to the ground, when he was struck by two balls from behind, the impact propelling him out of the window. As he fell, he was hit with two more balls from the mob on the ground. He died attempting to sit up against the well in the jail yard.

Both of the bodies of the deceased were collected that same evening and conveyed to the Hamilton House by Artois Hamilton and Willard Richards. Joseph's body was lifted from the well curbing where he had fallen from the upstairs bedroom window. The body of Hyrum was carried (mostly dragged) down the stairs of the jail and out the door. A coroner's inquest into the manner and cause and the deaths of the Smith brothers was conducted that same evening. On June 28, 1844, the bodies of the Prophet and Patriarch were each transported in a separate wagon drawn by a team of horses. Joseph's body was conveyed in a wagon driven by his brother, Samuel Smith, accompanied by Willard Richards, and Hyrum's body was conveyed in a wagon owned and driven by Artois Hamilton accompanied by two of his sons. They were accompanied with a guard of eight soldiers detailed by General Miner R. Deming, commander of the Hancock County militia. Twenty-three miles and six hours later, the entourage reached Nauvoo having encountered mourners lining the road two miles from the city limits. John Taylor, who suffered severe flesh wounds, remained in Carthage under the Hamiltons' care for a few days before returning home.

The items offered here for sale include:

1. The invoice of Artois Hamilton to Estate of Hyrum Smith for (a) board and room for 18 men and horses for 1 day, (b) board and room for Hyrum Smith for 2 days, (c) care of the body of Hyrum Smith after his death and (d) board
2. The invoice of Russell & Donahue to the Estate of Joseph Smith for pine lumber and labor in making a coffin to transport the body of Joseph Smith to Nauvoo.

William Hamilton, the son of Artois Hamilton, later recalled that it was his father who ordered the construction of the boxes for the bodies of the Smith brothers and further explained that the boxes were primitive rectangular pine boxes, not hexagon-shaped wooden coffins.



Edwin Evans Watercolor

34.Watercolor. Painting of house in the French countryside by Edwin Evans. Size: 12 X 14 inches. $2,500

A native of Lehi, Utah, **Edwin Evans** (1860-1946) was the son of Bishop David Evans (first bishop of Lehi) and his plural wife, Clymenia Shaw. Edwin began employment as a telegraph operator but his sketches and paintings, produced in leisure hours, attracted so much favorable comment that he turned his entire attention to art. When 20 years of age he entered the Julian Art Academy in Paris where his work received high commendation. Returning to Utah in 1893, after completing his studies in France, he became a leading member of the Society of Utah Artists. He served as president of the Utah Art Institute for 12 years and as head of the Art Department at the University of Utah for 22 years. His best known contributions to cultural heritage of Utah are 8 panels painted for the Salt Lake Veteran's Hospital and a number of large murals in the Salt Lake Temple. He died in Venice, near Los Angeles, California.



Edwin Evans



Framed Photograph of Joseph Smith by Charles W. Carter

35. Photograph. The Prophet Joseph Smith, by Charles W. Carter, 1885. 11 ½ X 16 inches (framed: 18 ½ X 22 ½). $10,000

Charles W. Carter, one of Salt Lake City's early photographers and daguerreotypists, copyrighted this image September 25, 1885. The caption at the bottom of the photograph reads: "Copied from the Original Daguerreotype taken at the City of Nauvoo, 1843." On December 26, 1885 he copyrighted a second version of the same photograph without caption which was considerably retouched. Carter's copyrighted image of Joseph Smith is something of a mystery since a daguerreotype of the Prophet has not survived, and there is no direct evidence that he was ever photographed.



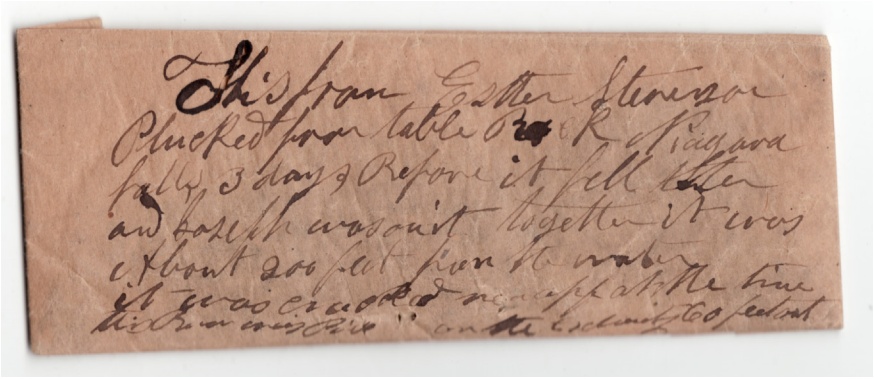
Charles W. Carter

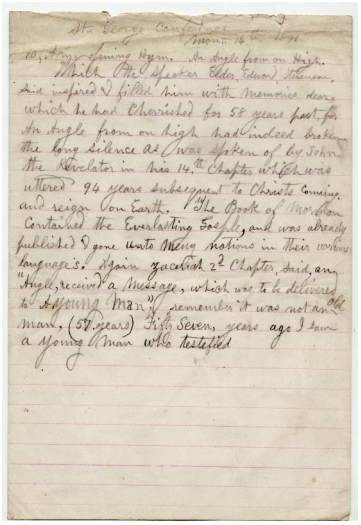
Whatever the origin of the image, it was apparently received by the Latter-day Saints approvingly because it was published in the *Young Woman's Journal* (April 1920) with the following words: "The frontispiece is the only full face portrait of the Prophet Joseph Smith. It was taken by C. W. Carter, pioneer photographer, from an old daguerreotype found at Nauvoo. It was considered by Mrs. Lucy Walker Smith (Kimball), his [Joseph's plural] wife, as the nearest likeness we have. It shows the refinement and gentleness of character that were such marked attributes of this great and well-beloved man."



Framed Photograph and Signed Calling Card of Brigham Young

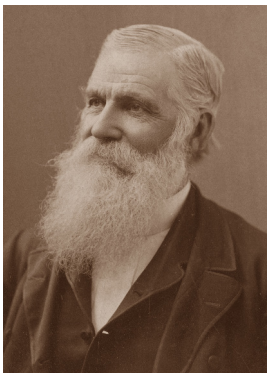
36. Photograph and Signed Calling Card. Cabinet Photograph of Brigham Young, circa 1865, by Savage and Ottinger, and original Signed Calling Card of Brigham Young. $2,000





1850 Souvenir from Niagara Falls for Edward Stevenson, First Quorum of Seventy From his Brother and Sister-in-Law

37 - Part 1. 1850 Souvenir. Small Packet containing the bud of a flower. Size: 1 ¾ X 4 ½ inches. $7,500


Edward Stevenson

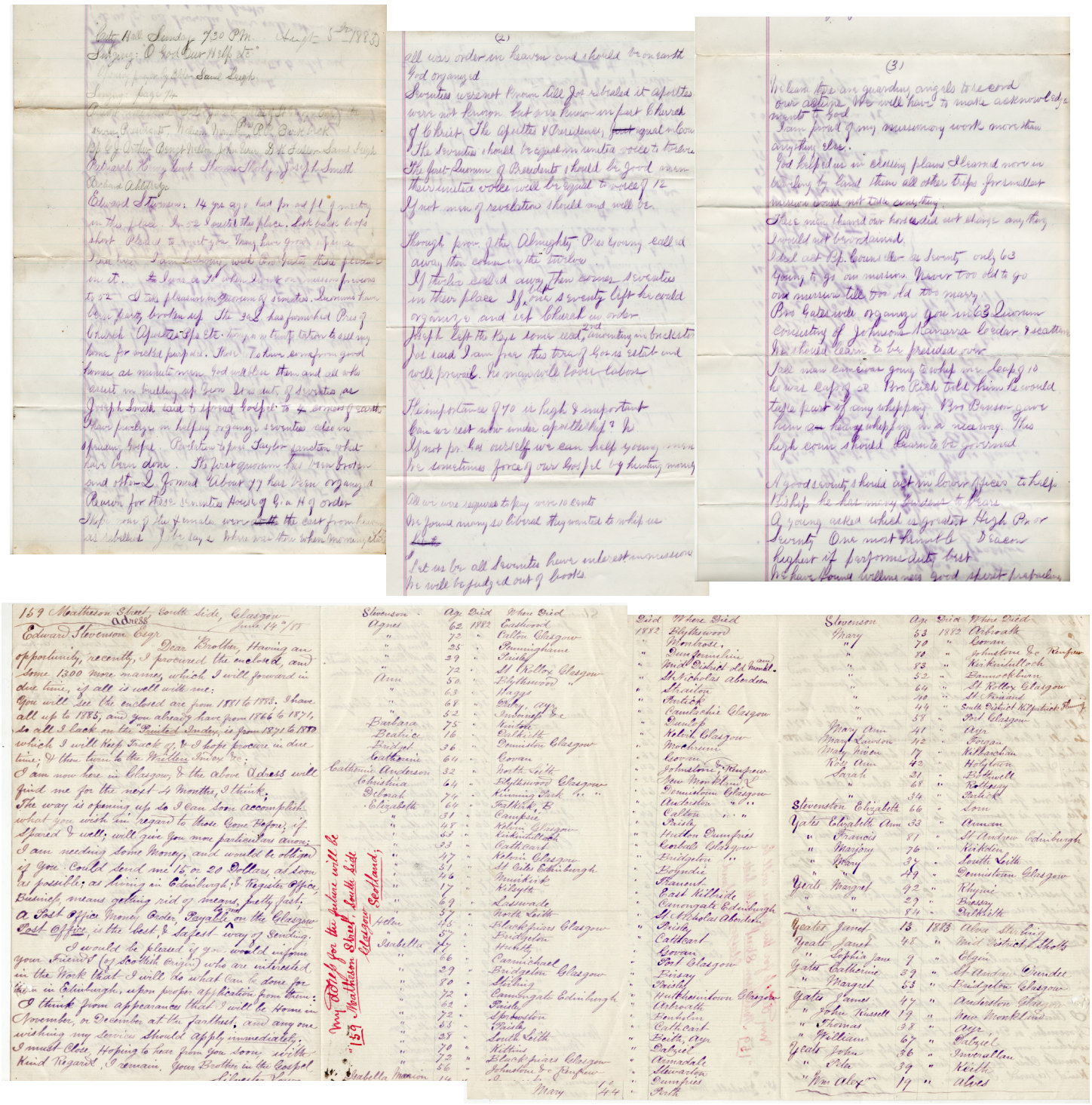
"This [souvenir] from Esther Stevenson plucked from Table Rock, Niagara Falls, 3 days before it [the rock] fell. Esther and Joseph was on it [the rock] together, it was about 200 feet from the water, it was cracked near[ly] ap[ar]t at the time this bud was picked on the extremity, 60 feet out."

This text (handwriting unknown) is written in pen on brown wrapping paper tightly folded to create something of a packet to secure its contents: the bud of a flower. The souvenir was gifted to Elder Edward Stevenson from his brother and sister-in-law, Joseph and Esther Stevenson, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The so-called **Table Rock**, a tourist attraction on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls, fell with a tremendous crash at 2:20pm on June 29, 1850. The portion that fell was from 150 to 200 feet long, and from 50 to 70 feet wide, making an irregular semi-circle. It was a favorite point of observation. The noise occasioned by the crash was heard at the distance of 3 miles, though many in the village on the American side, heard nothing. It was a fortunate circumstance that the event took place just a lunch time when most the tourists were in their hotels. No lives were lost. A carriage from which the horses had been detached, stood upon the rock, and a boy was seated inside. He felt the rock giving way and had barely time to get out and rush to the edge that did not fall, before the whole immense mass fell. Strangely, any number of British papers (apparently all reprinting the same story) wrongly reported that Table Rock had detached and fallen in May 1835.Edward Stevenson (1820-1897), one of the Church's most ambitious and successful missionaries, converted to Mormonism in 1834 and served in the First Council of the Seventy, 1894-1897.

Joseph Stevenson (1815-1884) was the older brother of Edward Stevenson (1820-1897) of the First Quorum of Seventy. Esther Boone Stevenson (1820-1885) was the wife of Joseph Stevenson, and they were married in Hamilton County, Ohio, October 20, 1841.

37 - Part 2. Notes of Edward Stevenson Sermon, St. George, 1891

10 AM. Opening Hymn. "An Angel From on High" which the speaker, Elder Edward Stevenson, said inspired and filled him with memories dear which he had cherished for 58 years past, for an angel from on high had indeed broken the long silence as was spoken of by John the Revelator in his 14th Chapter. 3

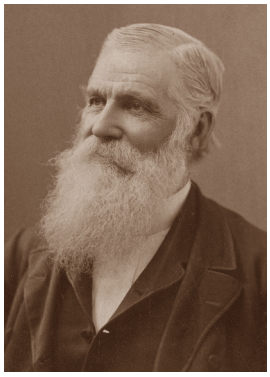


Personal History and Genealogy of Edward Stevenson of the First Quorum of Seventy

38. Report of Sermon of Edward Stevenson. Handwritten report of a sermon delivered by Edward Stevenson of the First Quorum of Seventy, August 5, 1883, Bellevue (now Pintura), Utah. 4 legal-sized pages written in purple pencil. The sermon was delivered in the cobblestone city hall (18' X 25') constructed by Ebenezer Hanks in 1883. Letter of Silvester Low, Glasgow, Scotland, June 14, 1888, to Edward Stevenson, Salt Lake City, Utah, 4 pp. in purple pen containing names, birth dates, and death dates of Stevenson Scottish ancestors and relatives.

$7,500

Part 1. Report of Stevenson Sermon to members of the old 30th Quorum of Seventy


Edward Stevenson

[Bellevue, now Pintura, Utah] City Hall, Sunday, 7:30 P.M., August 5, 1883
Edward Stevenson: 14 years ago I had the privilege and pleasure of meeting in this place. In [18]52 I visited this place. Pleased to meet you. Many have grown up since I was here. I am laboring with Bro [Jacob] Gates. I take pleasure in it. I was a 70 when I went on mission previous to [1852]. I take pleasure in Quorum of Seventies. The quorums of Seventy have been partly broken up. [Members of] the 30th Quorum have been called to fill the Presidency of the Church, Apostles, Bps, etc. Money is no temptation to sell my home for wicked purposes. Those who have come from good homes as minute men, God will bless them and all who assist in building up Zion.

It is duty of Seventies, as Joseph Smith said, to spread Gospel to 4 corners of earth. I have the privilege of helping organize Seventies also in spreading Gospel. Revelation to Pres [John] Taylor sanctions what has been done. The First Quorum has been broken and other quorums formed. About 77 quorums have been organized. The Seventies were not known till Joseph Smith revealed it. Apostles were not known either but were known in past Church of Christ. The Apostles & Presidency equal in counsel. The Seventies should be equal in united voice to the Twelve. The First Quorum of Seven Presidents should be good men. Through the providence of the Almighty [when] Pres. [Brigham] Young [was] called away, then came in the Twelve. Joseph left the sealing keys to the Twelve in the red brick store at Nauvoo. Joseph said I am now free. The Gospel is established and will prevail.

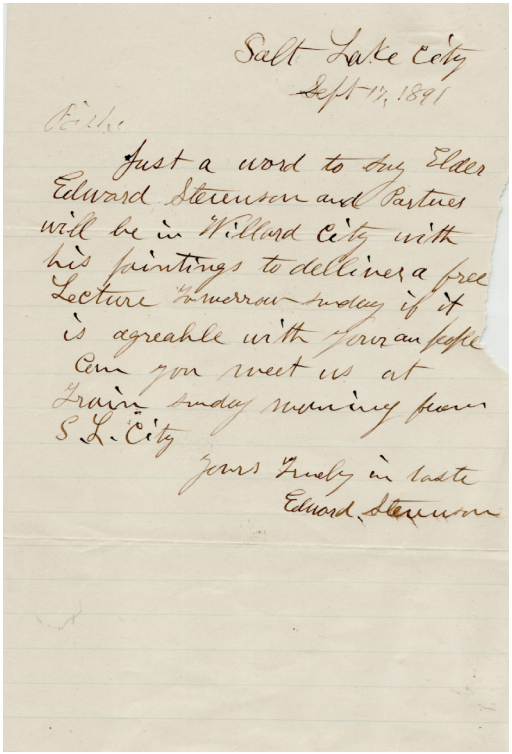
We learn there are guardian angels to record our actions. We will have to make acknowledgments to God. I am proud of my missionary work, more than anything else. God helped us in crossing plains. I learned more in traveling by land than all other trips by train. You're never too old to go on mission. Bro. Gates will organize you into the 63rd Quorum of Seventies consisting of Bro Johnson of Kanarra as leader. We should learn how to be presided over. I remember when crossing the plains a tall man came and was going to whip me. I was a leader of 10 and he was captain of 50. Bro. Charles C. Rich told him he would take part if there was any whipping to do. Bro. E. T. Benson gave the man a heavy [verbal] whipping in a nice way. A good Seventy should be willing to act or perform in all the lower offices, to help the Bishop because he has many burdens to bear. A young man asked me which was greatest, a High Priest or a Seventy. I said a humble Deacon is highest if he performs his duty.

Part 2. Letter and Stevenson Family Genealogy.

159 Matheson Street, South Side, Glasgow, June 14/88
Edward Stevenson, Esqr
Dear Brother, Having an opportunity, recently, I procured the enclosed, and some 1300 more names, which I will forward in due time, if all is well with me. You will see the enclosed are from 1881 to 1883. I have all up to 1885, and you already have from 1866 to 1871, so all I lack on the "Printed Index," is from 1871 to 1880 which I will keep track of & hope to procure in due time & then turn to the "Written Index" &c.

I am now here in Glasgow & the above address will find me for the next 4 months, I think. The way is opening up so I can soon accomplish what you wish in regard to those "Gone Before"; if spared & well; will give you more particulars anon.

Edward Stevenson (1820-1897), converted to Mormonism in 1833, was a prominent Latter-day Saint missionary who served as one of the Presidents of the First Quorum of Seventy from 1894-1897. He served multiple missions to Europe, the southern United States, and one mission to Mexico. It is said that he traveled more miles under his own expense than any other missionary in Church history. In 1870, Stevenson succeeded in bringing Martin Harris (aged 88) from Kirtland, Ohio, to live the remainder of his life in Utah.

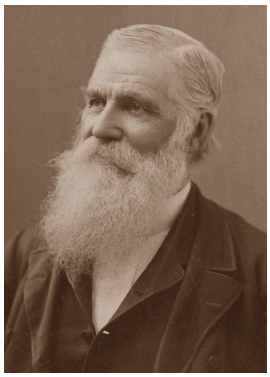


Salt Lake City
Sept 17, 1891

Bishop

Just a word to say Elder Edward Stevenson and Partner will be in Willard City with his paintings to deliver a free Lecture tomorrow Sunday if it is agreable with your own people Can you meet us at train Sunday morning from S. L. City

Yours Truely in haste
Edward Stevenson



Edward Stevenson

Letter of Edward Stevenson
September 17, 1891
Salt Lake City, Utah

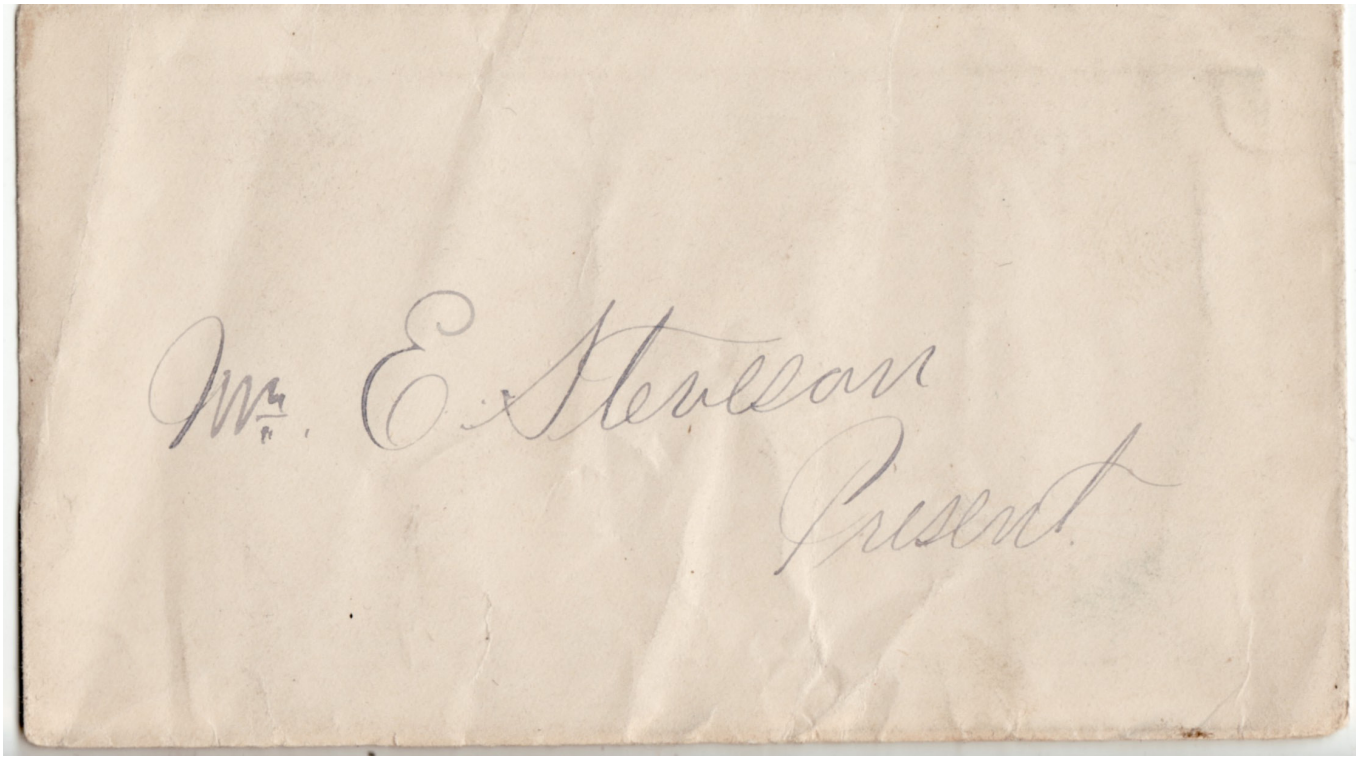
39. ALS. Letter of Edward Stevenson to Bishop, September 17, 1891, Salt Lake City, Utah. 1 p. Small tear without loss of text. Size: 5 X 8 inches. $15,000

"Just a word to say Elder Edward Stevenson and partner will be in Willard City with his paintings to deliver a free lecture tomorrow Sunday if it is agreeable with your own people. Can you meet us at train Sunday morning from S. L. City?"

Beginning in the late 1880s, Elder Stevenson began traveling the length and breadth of the North America delivering lectures dedicated to the life of Joseph Smith, the coming forth of the Book of Mormon, and the early rise of the Church. It turns out that these lectures were well received and Stevenson was very much in demand as a speaker in the wards and stakes. By 1891, he supplemented his lectures with visual arts in the form of a series of paintings illustrative of the boy prophet receiving the plates from the hands of the angel Moroni, the Coming Forth of the Book of Mormon, etc, which from all accounts were very impressive very well received. For example, in October 1891, he made his presentation with his paints to the Saints in Cardston, Alberta, the home of one of his sons (Edward Stevenson, Jr, resided 8 miles southwest of Cardston).

The item offered here for sale is the letter of Edward Stevenson to the Bishop of Willard City, Utah, indicating his plans to arrive at Willard Ward on Sunday, September 20, 1891.

Edward Stevenson (1820-1897) converted to Mormonism in 1833, was a prominent Latter-day Saints missionary who served as one of the Presidents of the First Quorum of Seventy from 1894-1897. He served multiple missions to Europe, the southern United States, and one mission to Mexico. It is said that he traveled more miles under his own expense than any other missionary in Church history. In 1870, Stevenson succeeded in bringing Martin Harris (aged 88) from Kirtland, Ohio, to live the remainder of his life in Utah.



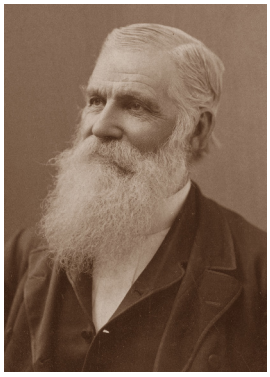




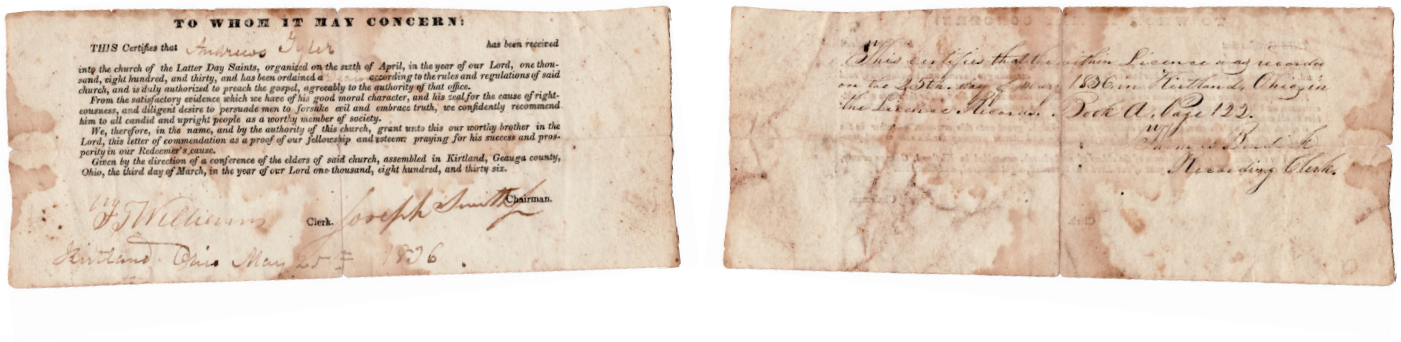
Tintypes of Bearded Man and Boy In White Envelope Marked Mr. E[dward] Stevenson

40. Tintype Photographs. Bearded Man and Young Man in Envelope Marked "E. Stevenson."

$5,000



Edward Stevenson


TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

THIS Certifies that Andrews Tyler has been received into the church of the Latter Day Saints, organized on the sixth of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred, and thirty, and has been ordained a ... according to the rules and regulations of said church, and is duly authorized to preach the gospel, agreeably to the authority of that office.

From the satisfactory evidence which we have of his good moral character, and his zeal for the cause of righteousness, and diligent desire to persuade men to forsake evil and embrace truth, we confidently recommend him to all candid and upright people as a worthy member of society.

We, therefore, in the name, and by the authority of this church, grant unto this our worthy brother in the Lord, this letter of commendation as a proof of our fellowship and esteem; praying for his success and prosperity in our Redeemer's cause.

Given by the direction of a conference of the elders of said church, assembled in Kirtland, Geauga county, Ohio, the third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred, and thirty six.

Clerk. Joseph Smith Chairman.

Kirtland Ohio May 25th 1836

This certifies that the within Licence was recorded on the 25th day of May 1836 in Kirtland, Ohio in the Licence Records Book A, Page 122.

Recording Clerk.

Earliest Known Document for Sale Signed by the Prophet
Certificate of Ordination, 1836
For Andrews Tyler

41. Certificate of Ordination. Certificate of Ordination to the office of Deacon for Andrews Tyler, Kirtland, Ohio, March 25, 1836. Signed by Joseph Smith, Chairman, and Frederick G. Williams, Clerk. Size: 3 X 9 inches.

$60,000

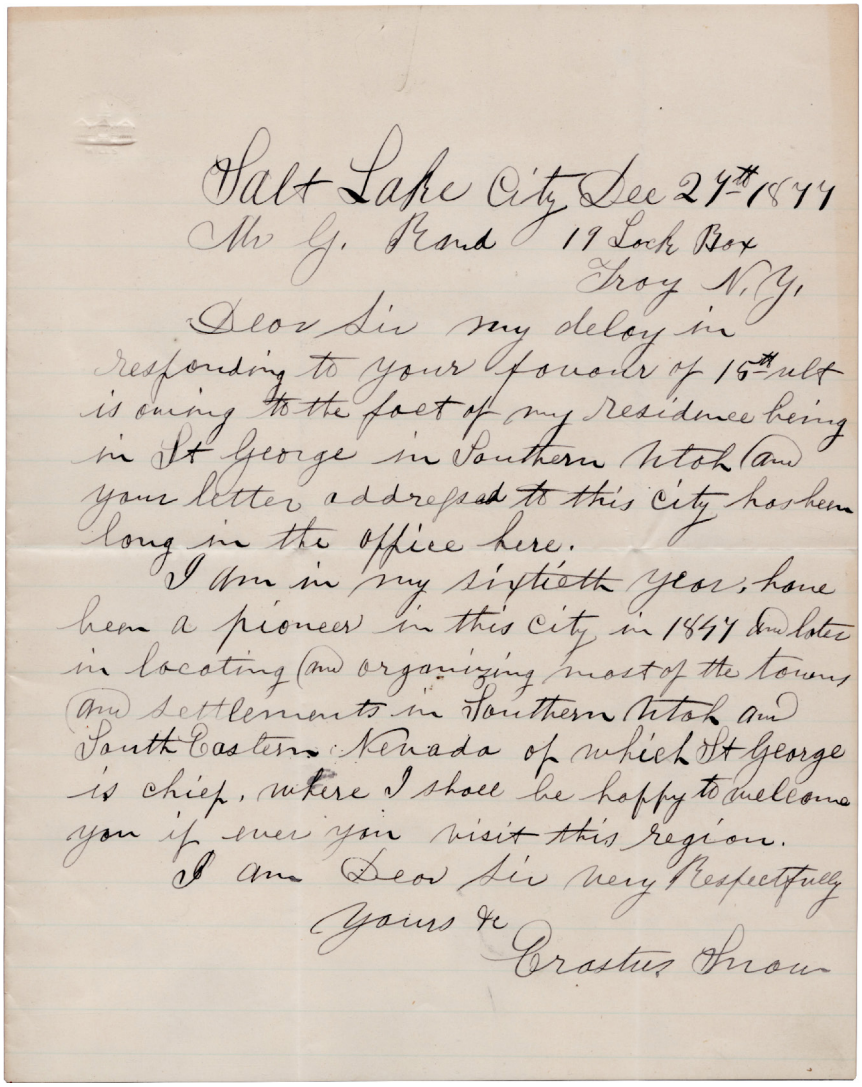
Verso: This certifies that the within Licence was recorded on the 25th day of May 1836, in Kirtland, Ohio, in the Licence Records. Book A, Page 122. Thomas Burdick, Recording Clerk.

Andrews Tyler (1779-1837), a native of Bradford, Massachusetts, was the father of Daniel Tyler, the famed author of *The History of the Mormon Battalion in the Mexican War*. He died while en route with his family to Far West, Missouri. He was buried along the roadside. Under the Mormon "Law of Adoption," Andrews Tyler was sealed to Hyrum Smith in the St. George Temple in 1881. The following is an account of the trip to Far West and Andrews' death:

I became acquainted with Daniel Tyler and on the 11th of September 1836, we were united in marriage. The following day we started with his father and family for Far West, Missouri, a distance of a 1,000 miles, nine of us in one wagon. There were no railroads then. This was my first traveling by land which I did not much fancy, but was willing to surmount every obstacle to dwell with the people of God. The kind treatment and words of comfort I received from father Tyler could not be surpassed by anyone, not even by my husband, but alas, father Tyler was not destined to be with us long. The exposure, traveling through storms and sickly places, wading thru streams, weighed heavily upon us. He sickened and died on the 2nd of May 1837.

We were obliged to winter in Lake County, Indiana. We resumed our journey early in the spring and got as far as Bloomfield, Illinois, when father Tyler, my husband and I were stricken down with a sickness and, as was before stated, we had to leave our father. Sad to relate, this was not the only one we had to leave by the wayside. While stopping at Bloomfield, my husband's brother, Comfort, a youth of 16 years, fell from a horse not thinking him in a dangerous condition. As soon as all were sufficiently recovered, we resumed our journey as far as Huntsville, Missouri, where about after three weeks, death ended his suffering.

Our mother bore up with much fortitude under this heavy bereavement, although of a weakly nature. On the 3rd of August, we arrived in Far West, being nearly a year since we left Kirtland on heavy expense all the time. The expense was of no small amount, but our mother had enough to buy a small farm, which we were compelled to leave to the mobsters of Missouri." (Statement of Ruth Weldon Tyler, Daughters of Utah Pioneers Museum, Salt Lake City, Utah)



Salt Lake City Dec 27th 1877
Mr G. Rand 19 Lock Box
Troy N.Y.
Dear Sir my delay in
responding to your favour of 15th ult
is owing to the fact of my residence being
in St George in Southern Utah (and
your letter addressed to this city has been
long in the office here.
I am in my sixtieth year; have
been a pioneer in this city in 1847 and later
in locating (and) organizing most of the towns
(and) settlements in Southern Utah and
South Eastern Nevada of which St George
is chief, where I shall be happy to welcome
you if ever you visit this region.
I am Dear Sir very Respectfully
Yours &c
Erastus Snow

Letter of Erastus Snow
"I Have Been a Pioneer in Locating and Organizing Most of the Towns and Settlements in Southern Utah"

42. ALS. Letter of Erastus Snow, Salt Lake City, Utah, December 27, 1877, to Gardner Rand, Troy, New York. $30,000

I am in my sixtieth year, have been a pioneer in this city in 1847 and later in locating and organizing most of the towns and settlements in southern Utah and South Eastern Nevada of which St. George is chief, where I shall be happy to welcome you if you ever visit this region.

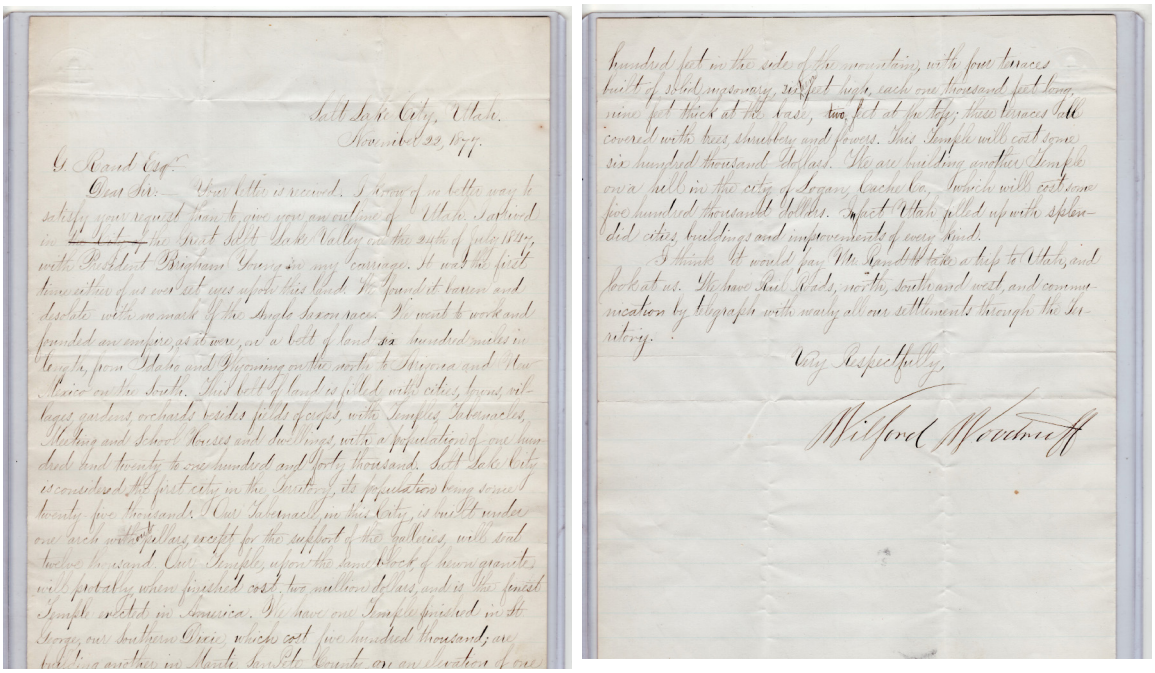


Erastus Snow

Erastus Snow (1818-1888) was a member of Brigham Young's pioneer company that entered Salt Lake Valley in July 1847, served in the Quorum of Twelve Apostles (1849-1888), and founded St. George, Utah, in 1861.

Gardner Rand (1832-1898) was theatrical manager and owner of Rand's Opera, Troy, New York, a successful theatrical venue that opened in 1872 and remained in constant use until it burned down December 31, 1922.

"I arrived in the Great Salt Lake Valley on the 24th of July 1847, with President Brigham Young in my carriage."



The Arrival in the Valley on July 24, 1847
Letter of Wilford Woodruff, 1877
"Went to Work and Founded an Empire"

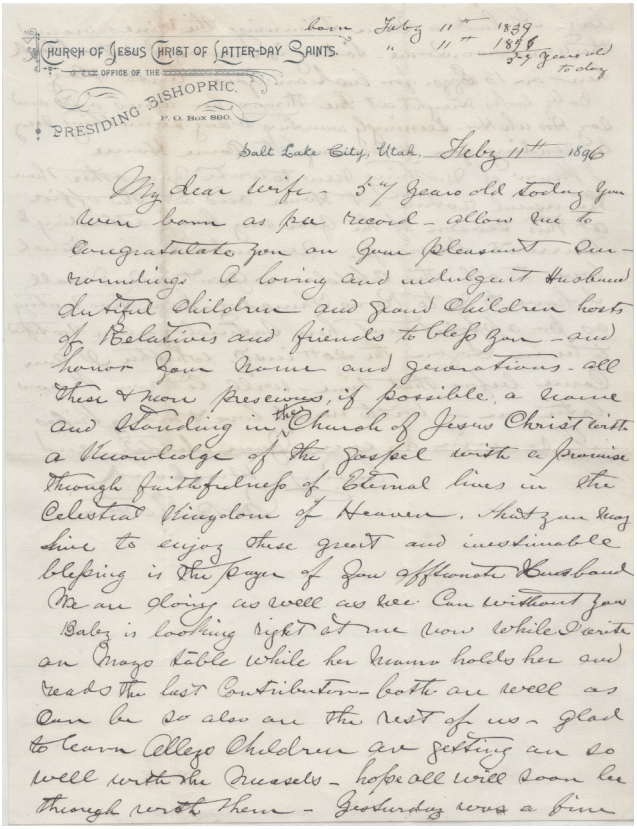
43. ALS. Letter of Wilford Woodruff, Salt Lake City, November 22, 1877, to Gardner Rand, Esqr., Troy, New York, 2 pages, 10 X 7-3/4 inches. Separation along center fold. $50,000

"I arrived in the Great Salt Lake Valley on the 24th of July 1847, with President Brigham Young in my carriage. It was the first time either of us ever set eyes upon this land. We found it barren and desolate with no mark of the Anglo Saxon race. We went to work and founded an empire, as it were, on a belt of land six hundred miles in length, from Idaho and Wyoming on the north to Arizona and New Mexico on the South. This belt of land is filled with cities, towns, villages, gardens, orchards besides fields of crops, with Temples, Tabernacles, Meeting and School Houses and dwellings, with a population of one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty thousand. Salt Lake City is considered the first city in the Territory, its population being some twenty-five thousand. Our Tabernacle, in this City, is built under one arch without pillars, except for the support of the galleries, will seat twelve thousand. Our Temple, upon the same block, of hewn granite, will probably, when finished cost two million dollars, and is the finest Temple erected in America. We have one Temple finished in St. George, our Southern Dixie, which cost five hundred thousand; are building another in Manti, San Pete County, on an elevation of one hundred feet in the side of the mountain, with four terraces built of solid masonry, sixteen feet high, each one thousand feet long, nine feet thick at the base, two feet at the top; these terraces all covered with trees, shrubbery and flowers. This Temple will cost some six hundred thousand dollars. We are building another Temple on a hill in the city of Logan, Cache Co., which will cost some five hundred thousand dollars. In fact, Utah is filled up with splendid cities, buildings and improvements of every kind.



Wilford Woodfuff

I think it would pay Mr. Rand to take a trip to Utah, and look at us. We have Rail Roads, north, south and west, and communication by telegraph with nearly all our settlements through the Territory.



CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDING BISHOPRIC.
P. O. Box 880.

Born July 11th 1839
" " 11th 1878
5-7 years old today

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 11th 1896

My dear wife – 57 years old today you were born as per record – allow me to congratulate you on your pleasant surroundings. A loving and indulgent husband dutiful children and grand children hosts of Relatives and friends to bless you – and honor your name and generations – all these & more precious, if possible, a name and standing in the Church of Jesus Christ with a knowledge of the gospel with a promise through faithfulness of Eternal lives in the Celestial Kingdom of Heaven. That you may live to enjoy these great and inestimable blessing is the prayer of your affectionate Husband We are doing as well as we can Without you Babz is looking right at me now while I write on Mazo Table while her Mama holds her and reads the last Contribution – both are well as can be so also are the rest of us – Glad to learn Allego Children are getting on so well with the Russells – hope all will soon be through with them – Yesterday was a fine day – I had a team trimming the vines around the windows. Some – today is Snowy, I set a Chick hen on 13 Eggs. You look on your Birth day Babz looks straight at the Mirror her arms out and say Doo oh Doo – seemingly wanting to say something may be sending you a Message to come Home I know of nothing new to write you other than the usual routine at Home and at the office at this season of the year very busy, attending to Current business. Remember me in much love to all the Children great and small I have to go to Provo Thursday – have two meeting as per appointment here Saturday – am booked to be in Logan the 20th inst. Whether I can come before that time – will let you know later on – With much love & many kisses I remain as ever Your devoted and loving Husband
Jos B Preston

Rare Personal Love Letter of Bishop William B. Preston To His Wife, Harriett Ann Thatcher on her Birthday

44. ALS. Letter of William B. Preston, Salt Lake City, Utah, February 11, 1896, to his wife, Harriett Ann Thatcher, Logan, Utah. 2 pp. Size: 8 x 10 inches. $5,000

My dear wife – 57 years old today. Allow me to congratulate you on your pleasant surroundings. A loving husband, dutiful children and grandchildren, hosts of relatives and friends to bless you – and honor your name…. A standing in the Church of Jesus Christ with a knowledge of the gospel with a promise through faithfulness of eternal lives in the Celestial Kingdom of Heaven. That you may live to enjoy these great and inestimable blessings is the prayer of your affectionate husband…. We are doing as well as we can without you….Remember me in much love to all the children, great and small….With much love & many kisses, I remain as ever your devoted and loving husband.

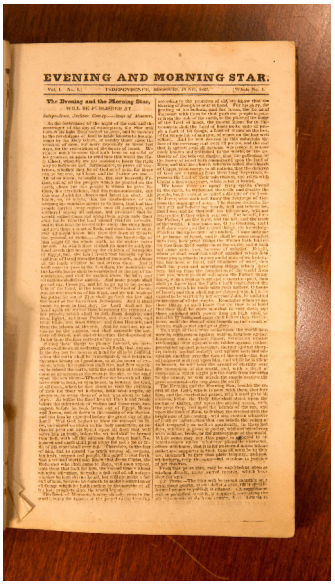


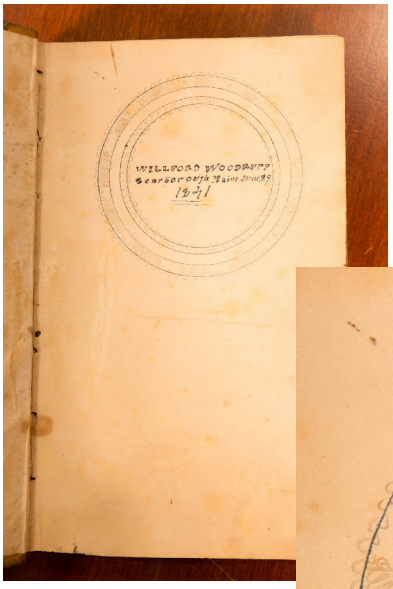
William B. Preston

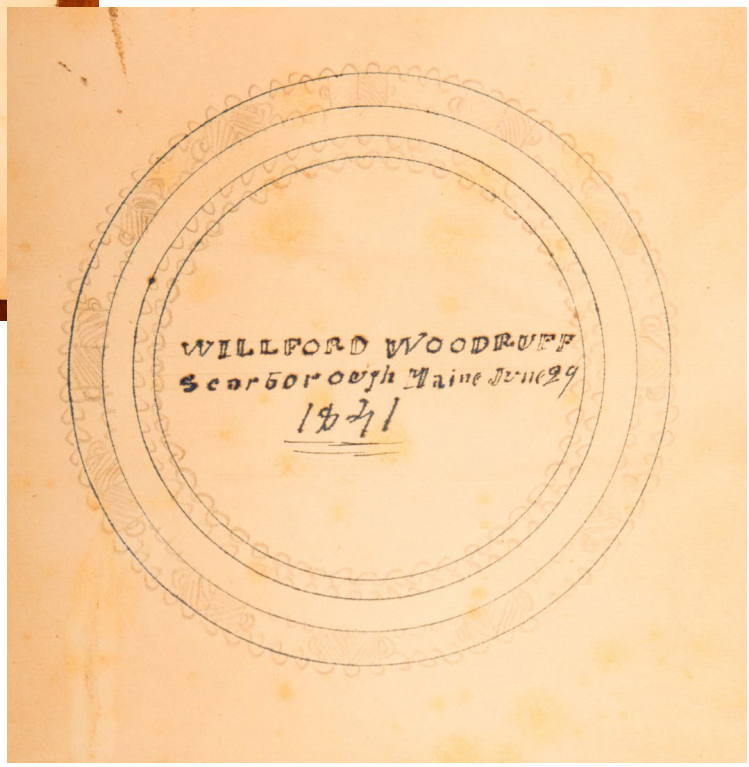
Harriett Ann Thatcher Preston (1838-1920), a native of Springfield, Illinois, was the daughter of Hezekiah Thatcher and Allena Kitchen and older sister of Moses thatcher. Her folks converted to the Church in January 1843 and crossed the plains in 1847 to the Salt Lake Valley, eventually settling in Cache Valley. Harriett was baptized in February 1848 and grew to womanhood in Logan. She married William B. Preston in 1858, and they were the parents of 6 children. Harriett was called as Stake Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association President in Logan in 1881. After William's call as Presiding Bishop of the Church, the family moved to Salt Lake City. Bishop Preston purchased the John M. Bernhisel home at the corner of North and West Temple Streets and completely remodeled and enlarged it during the years 1885 to 1889. It became one of the most beautiful homes in Salt Lake City, and Harriett devoted much of her time in maintaining the home and grounds and succeeded in developing a garden at the residence that was the admiration of the entire city. She died in Salt Lake City and interred in Logan.



Harriet Ann Thatcher Preston



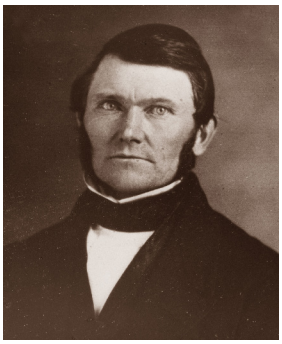


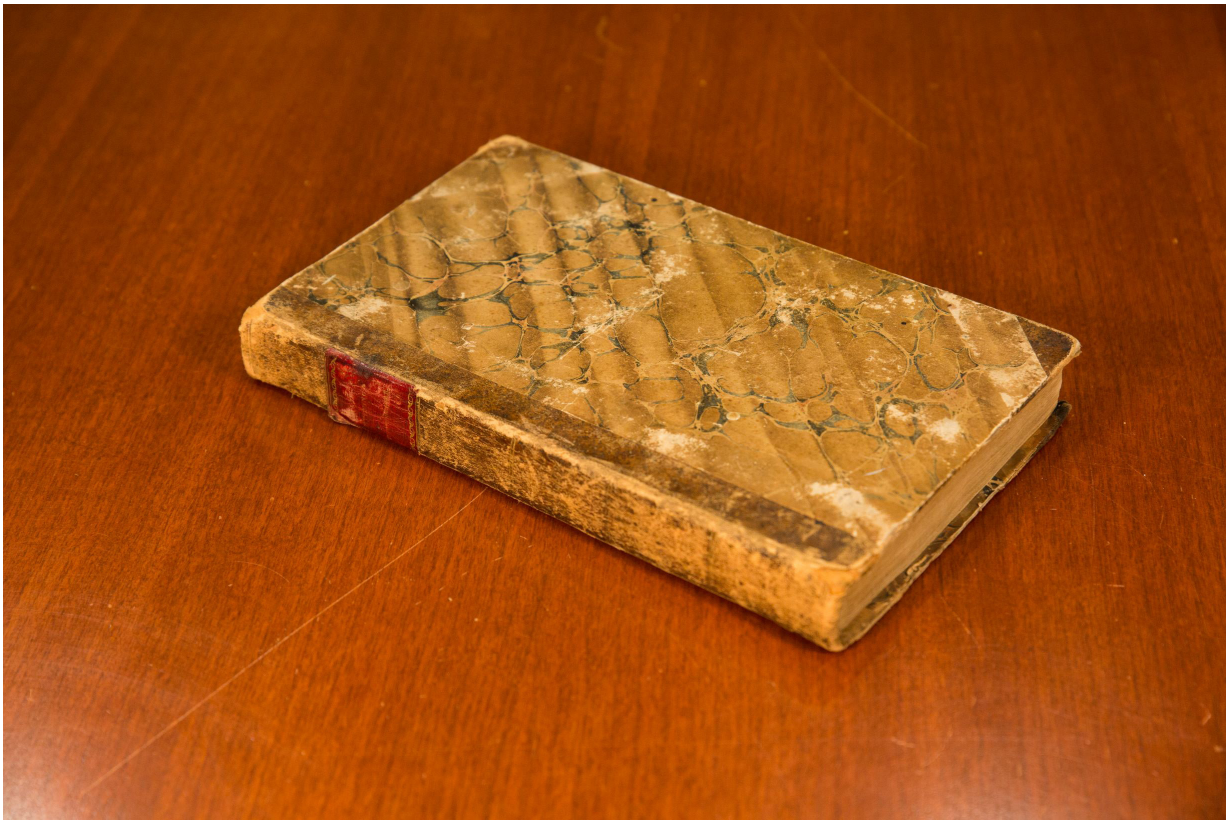


Extremely Rare Evening and Morning Star
Kirtland Reprint
Wilford Woodruff's Own Copy

45. Evening and Morning Star. Kirtland, Ohio, January 1835-October 1836. 2 vols. bound in one. 24 sixteen-page numbers in double columns; the two volumes continuously paged 1-384. Octavo. Copy owned by Wilford Woodruff with his name, address, and date penned in his own hand within 4 concentric, decorated circles. Signed Wilford Woodruff, Scarborough, Maine, June 29, 1841. $200,000

The final number of The Evening and the Morning Star, September 1834, announced in a prospectus that the entire two volumes of the Star would be reprinted in Kirtland by F. G. Williams & Co., in octavo format. Apparently, Oliver Cowdery supervised the re-publication of the Church's first newspaper, or, at least, the early issues. The reprint title deleted the twice used "the" in the original title, thus shortening the name to Evening and Morning Star, and the content of the original paper was substantially edited. Anyone believing that the Kirtland Reprint is simply a repeat of the original work would be badly mistaken, and, in fact, very pleasantly surprised with the new content. Material has been rearranged within and among numbers with additions and deletions, and, importantly, one will find significant textual changes to some of the articles and to the printed revelations. The item offered here is a must for students of Mormon history and collectors alike.


Wilford Woodruff

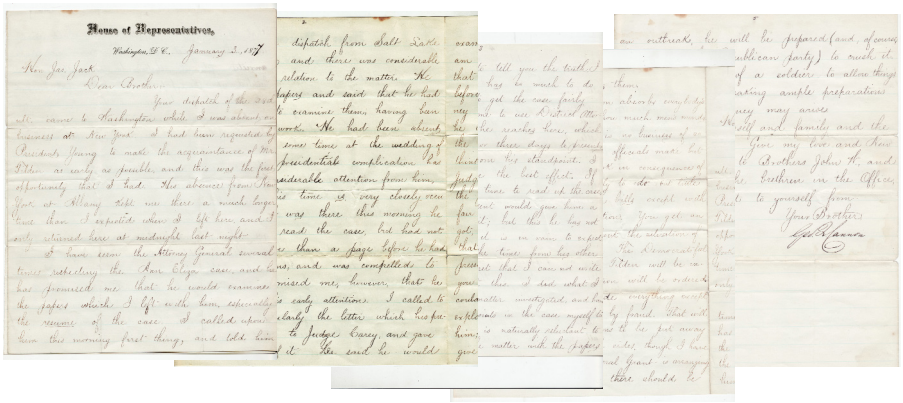


Woodruff converted to Mormonism in December 1833 and traveled to Kirtland, Ohio, to meet Joseph Smith. As it turned out, he joined Zion's Camp and marched to Missouri with the Mormon Prophet and others in the spring and summer of 1834. Thereafter, he remained in Missouri as a missionary and ended up preaching in Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee before returning to Kirtland.

He met his first wife, Phoebe Carter, in Kirtland on January 28, 1837, shortly after his return from his first mission. She was a native of Scarborough, Maine, and had become a Latter-day Saint in 1834. Wilford and Phoebe were married at Kirtland by Frederick G. Williams, of the First Presidency, on April 13, 1837. Joseph Smith called Woodruff to be a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles in July 1838, and he was formally ordained in April 1839.

Wilford Woodruff left his expectant wife with her parents at Scarborough while he served a mission with his fellow Apostles in Great Britain from 1839 to 1841. As it turned out, the mission was an enormous success, and Woodruff himself literally baptized hundreds and hundreds of new Latter-day Saints in the Staffordshire Potteries and rural Herefordshire. In the spring of 1841, the Twelve made preparations to bring many of their converts from England to reside at Church headquarters in Nauvoo, Illinois. The ship arrived in New York City on May 20, 1841, and, ten days later, Woodruff set off for Scarborough, Maine to see his bride and new son. He arrived at the home of Phoebe's parents on June 2, 1841.

The treasured item offered here for sale is the reprinted 24 issues of the **Evening and Morning Star** bound together. Woodruff collected them as they were separately published and then ordered them bound while he was in England. He received the bound volume after his return from England, while he was staying with his wife's family in Maine in June 1841. Thus, the book was dated **Scarborough, Maine, June 29, 1841.**





Ann Eliza Young



George Q. Cannon

Letter of George Q. Cannon, Washington, D. C., 1877
Ann Eliza Young vs. Brigham Young

46. ALS. George Q. Cannon, Washington, D. C., January 3, 1877, to James Jack (Secretary to Brigham Young), Salt Lake City, Utah. 5 pp. Size: 7 ¾ X 9 ¾ inches. $20,000

The letter refers to the celebrated or infamous divorce case of Ann Eliza Webb Dee Young v. Brigham Young (*Young v. Young*). In 1868, President Young married his 27th wife, Ann Eliza Webb, an attractive 24-year-old divorcee with 2 children. However, in 1873 Ann Eliza sued for divorce on grounds of neglect, cruel treatment and desertion. She asked for $1,000 per month alimony, pending a hearing, $6,000 lawyer's fee, a payment of $14,000 when the divorce was granted, and a final award of $200,000.

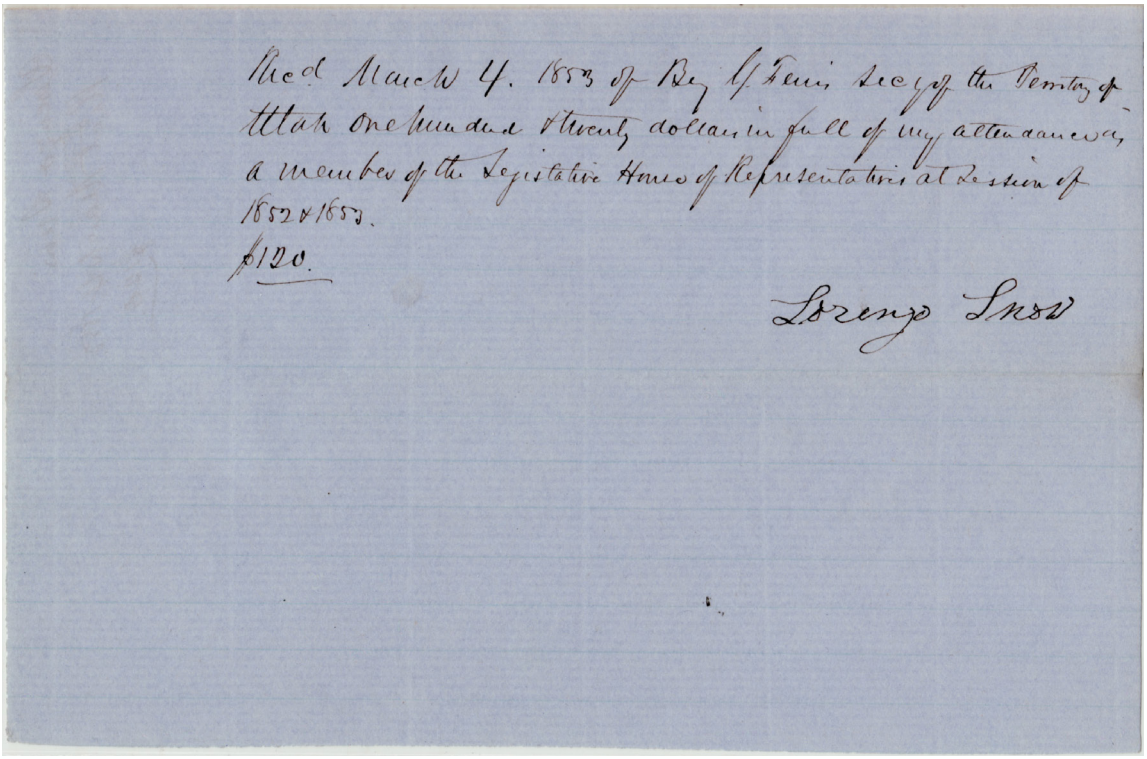
When the case came to trial in 1875, Brigham's lawyers argued that the union with Ann Eliza was not valid because (1) unbeknownst to Brigham, she was the undivorced wife of another man, (2) the union was a "priesthood" marriage and not legal, and, in any case, (3) Brigham had a legal wife, Mary Ann Angell. No matter, anti-Mormon Judge James B. McKean ordered Brigham to pay Ann Eliza $500 per month and $3,000 to defray the cost of the trial. When Young refused to pay, McKean held him in contempt, fined him $25 and sentenced him to a day in prison. On a cold and stormy day, March 11, 1875, Brigham was taken to the penitentiary for 24 hours. The case dragged on for two more years but was eventually thrown out after the intervention of the U. S. Attorney General on the ground that Ann Eliza could not have been Brigham Young's legal wife.

George Q. Cannon's letter refers to his efforts to secure the intervention of the U. S. Attorney General, Alphonso Taft, to terminate the case.

I have seen the Attorney General [Alphonso Taft] several times respecting the Ann Eliza case, and he has promised me that he would examine the papers which I left with him. If Judge Taft had the time to read up the case, the papers that you sent would give him a fair understanding of it. He is naturally reluctant to give a decision in the matter with the papers before him until he reads them.

Cannon also refers to the political crisis over voter fraud and the disputed Election of 1876 involving presidential candidates Samuel Tilden and Rutherford Hayes. Republicans had made life miserable for Utah Mormons and so they very much favored the election of Samuel Tilden.

I was requested by President Young to make the acquaintance of Mr. [Samuel] Tilden as early as possible, and this was the first opportunity that I had. The presidential question absorbs everybody's attention. The Democrats feel very sure now that either [Samuel] Tilden will be inaugurated or a new election will be ordered. They are prepared to concede everything except the inauguration of [Rutherford B.] Hayes by fraud. That will be resisted. But war seems to be put away from the thoughts of both sides, though I have reason to believe that General Grant is arranging all his plans so that if there should be an outbreak, he will be prepared (and, of course, that means the Republican Party) to crush it. He is too much of a soldier to allow things to drift without making ample preparations for whatever emergency may arise.



Recd March 4. 1853 of Benj G Ferris Secy of the Territory of Utah one hundred & twenty dollars in full of my attendance as a member of the Legislative House of Representatives at Session of 1852 & 1853.
$120.

Lorenzo Snow

Lorenzo Snow's
Utah Territory Legislature Pay Voucher, 1853
Rare Signature in Ink

47. DS. Pay Voucher. Lorenzo Snow acknowledges receipt of $120 for attendance as a member of the Utah Territorial Legislature, 1852-1853. Dated March 4, 1853, Salt Lake City, Utah. Size: 4 X 5 inches. $15,000

Lorenzo Snow (1814-1901) was called as a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles in 1849 and served as the 5th President of the Church (1898-1901). He served as a member of the Utah Territorial Legislature from 1852 to 1854 and a member of the Utah Territorial Council (now the Senate) from 1855-1884.

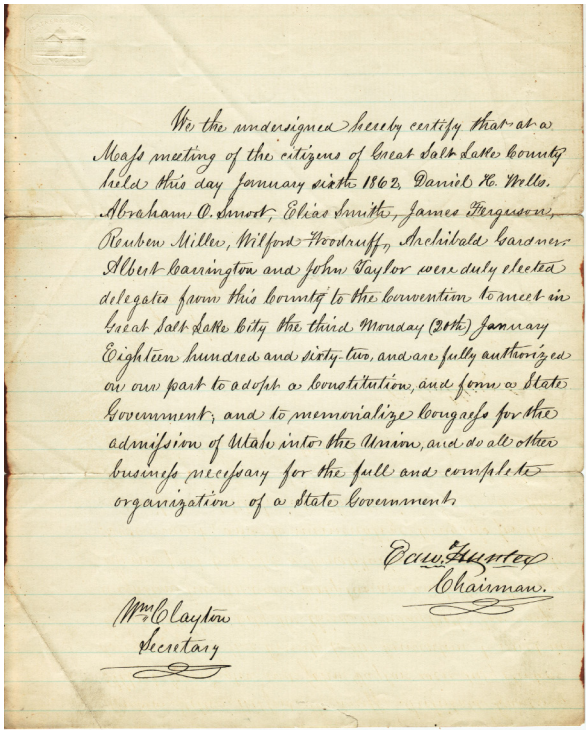
Benjamin G. Ferris (1802-1891), a native of Spencer, New York, was appointed Secretary of the Territory of Utah in 1852 by President Millard Fillmore. Ferris clashed badly with the Latter-day Saints during his six months' stay in Utah. According to one source "he could not suppress his abhorrence of Mormonism nor tolerate its influences, nor accept its devotees as his neighbors, and resigned his high position." From his Utah experience Ferris wrote and published *Utah and the Mormons* and his wife, Elizabeth Cornelia Woodstock Ferris, wrote and published *Mormons at Home With Some Incidents of Travel from Missouri to California, 1852-1853*.



Benjamin G. Ferris



Lorenzo Snow



We the undersigned hereby certify that at a Mass meeting of the citizens of Great Salt Lake County held this day January sixth 1862, Daniel H. Wells. Abraham O. Smoot, Elias Smith, James Ferguson, Reuben Miller, Wilford Woodruff, Archibald Gardner Albert Carrington and John Taylor were duly elected delegates from this County to the Convention to meet in Great Salt Lake City the third Monday (20th) January Eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and are fully authorized on our part to adopt a Constitution, and form a State Government; and to memorialize Congress for the admission of Utah into the Union, and do all other business necessary for the full and complete organization of a State Government.

Edw. Hunter
Chairman.

Wm. Clayton
Secretary

Edward Hunter and William Clayton Document
Mass Meeting for Utah Statehood, 1862

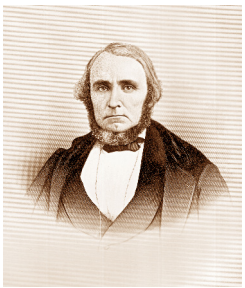
48. ADS. Certificate of Mass Meeting, January 6, 1862, Salt Lake City, Utah. Signed by Edward Hunter, Chairman, and William Clayton, Secretary. Size: 8 X 10 inches. $15,000

The third attempt for statehood began in December 1861 when the territorial legislature convened and passed a bill calling for a constitutional convention. Governor John W. Dawson, who had arrived in the territory on December 7, vetoed it because the time between its passage and the date fixed for the election of delegates was too short. But all of that changed when Dawson left Utah under contentious circumstances on December 31. From all evidence, he made "grossly improper proposals" to a Mormon widow, Albina Merrill Williams, who responded by thrashing him with a fire shovel.



Edward Hunter

At mass meetings on January 6, 1862, the citizens of the several counties elected delegates to a constitutional convention that was scheduled for January 20th in the capitol city. The mass meeting in Salt Lake County appointed Edward Hunter as Chairman and William Clayton as Secretary, and elected as Delegates: Daniel H. Wells, Abraham O. Smoot, Elias Smith, James Ferguson, Reuben Miller, Wilford Woodruff, Archibald Gardner, Albert Carrington, and John Taylor. By January 23, the 67 elected delegates from Utah Territory's counties had drawn up a constitution for the proposed **State of Deseret**. Then, on June 9th, Delegate John M. Bernhisel presented the Deseret constitution to the U. S. House of Representatives.



William Clayton

37th Congress, First Session, Washington, D. C., June 9, 1862

"Mr. Bernhisel, delegate from Utah, presented the constitution of Utah, together with a memorial, asking for admission of Utah into the Union on an equal footing with the original states. Referred to the Committee on Territories."

In hindsight, we know this effort to achieve Utah statehood suffered the same fate as earlier attempts, and it was not until 1896 that Utah statehood was finally realized.



A Prized Medley of John Taylor Memorabilia
Marriage License, Original Photograph, Signed Statement

49. CDV of John Taylor, circa 1875. **License to Marry** (October 4, 1841) and **Certificate of Marriage** (October 9, 1841), Hancock County, Illinois, for Charles Price and Jane Shelton, and signed by Apostle John Taylor who performed the ceremony at Nauvoo, Illinois. **ADS**. Signed Statement by John Taylor, November 1, 1878.

$35,000

Signed Statement

"God always opened my way, and so He will that of every man who will put his trust in him."

John Taylor (180-1887) joined the Church in May 1836 and became a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles in 1838. After the death of Brigham Young, he presided over the Church from 1877-1887.

Charles Price (1800-1873), a native of Kimbolton, Herefordshire, England, was converted to the Church in 1840. He crossed the Atlantic that same year and reached Nauvoo, Illinois, in November. **Mary Jane Shelton** (1822-1914), a native of Great Stukeley, Huntingdonshire, England, converted to the Church about the same time as Charles, and reached Nauvoo before 1841. They were married at Nauvoo by Apostle John Taylor in October 1841. The Price family crossed the plains in 1850 and resided for a time in Palmyra and Lehi, Utah. By 1860 they had moved to Weber County, residing in Slaterville, New Harmony, and Harrisville. After raising a family and dedicating theirs lives to the Church, Charles died at Harrisville and Mary Jane passed away in Lehi, Utah.



Mint Condition Kirtland Safety Society Rare Anti-Banking Note Signed by Joseph Smith, F. G. Williams, Newel K. Whitney

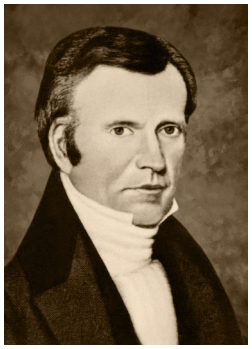
50. Kirtland Safety Society Bank Note. Two Dollar denomination. Issue No. 477. Kirtland, Ohio, January 4, 1837. Signed Joseph Smith, Jr, Treasurer; Frederick G. Williams, Secretary Pro Tempore. Will pay on demand to N[ewel] K. Whitney (in his own hand) or bearer. $15,000

The Kirtland Safety Society Bank was organized November 2, 1836, with Joseph Smith, Jr, as cashier and Sidney Rigdon as president. Oliver Cowdery went to Philadelphia to have plates engraved and Orson Hyde went to Columbus, Ohio (the state capitol) to secure a bank charter for the institution. But the Ohio legislature denied the requested charter because the entity had no specie (metallic money like gold or silver) to back its capitalization. In response, Church leaders created the Kirtland Safety Society Anti-Banking Company with Joseph Smith, Jr, as treasurer and Sidney Rigdon as Secretary.

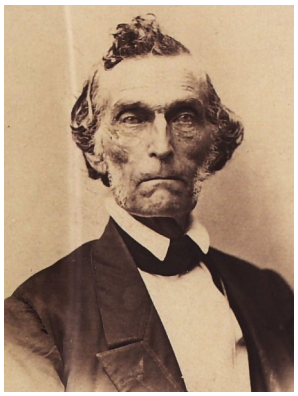
The Anti-Banking Company was organized as a stock industrial company with capital contributions from stockholders, much of it Mormon Church assets—land as well as privately held real estate.

Wilford Woodruff wrote: "I visited the office of the Kirtland Safety Society & saw the first money that was issued by the Treasurer or Society….I also heard President Joseph Smith Jr declare…that if we would give heed to the commandments the Lord had given this morning all would be well with the bank." As it turned out, the bank collapsed in November 1837.


Joseph Smith


F.G. Williams


Newel K. Whitney



Daniel H. Wells



John W. Young



Holiness to the Lord.

TO ALL PERSONS TO WHOM THIS LETTER SHALL COME:

This Certifies That the bearer, Elder Orson F. Whitney is in full faith and fellowship with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and by the General Authorities of said Church has been duly appointed to a Mission to the United States to Preach the Gospel, and administer in all the ordinances thereof pertaining to his office.

And we invite all men to give heed to his Teachings and Counsels as a man of GOD, sent to open to them the door of Life and Salvation, and assist him in his travels, in whatsoever things he may need.

And we pray GOD, THE ETERNAL FATHER, to bless Elder Whitney and all who receive him, and minister to his comfort, with the blessings of heaven and earth, for time and for all eternity, in the name of JESUS CHRIST: Amen.

SIGNED AT SALT LAKE CITY, TERRITORY OF UTAH.

October 13, 1876, in behalf of said Church.

Brigham Young
Jno. W. Young
Daniel H. Wells
FIRST PRESIDENCY.

PASS'R & T'KT OFF'CE OMAHA MAR 30 1878 UNION PACIFIC R.R.



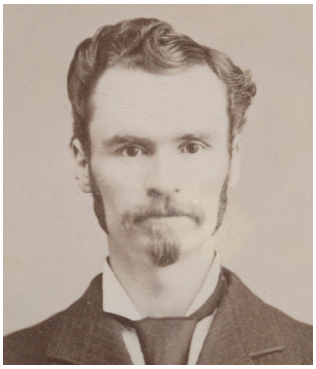
Brigham Young

Orson F. Whitney's Mission Call Brigham Young, John W. Young, Daniel H. Wells

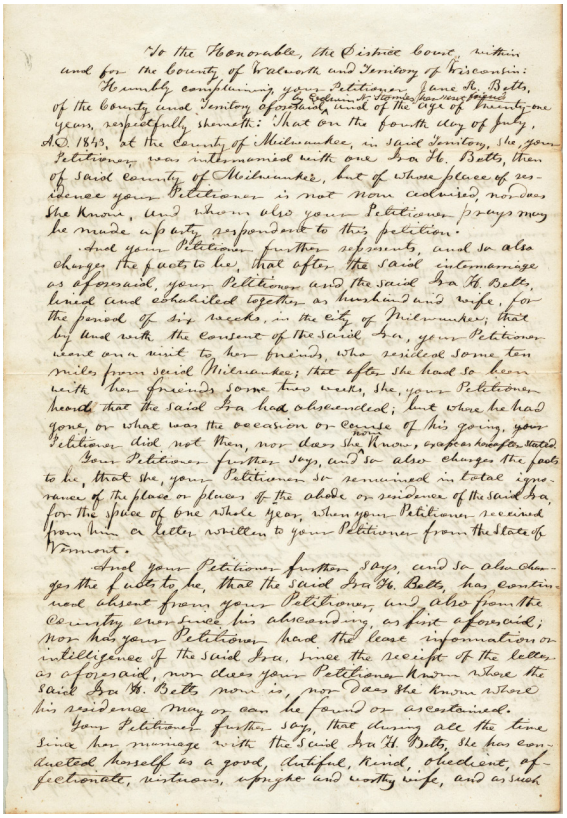
Rare First Presidency Grouping of Signatures
John Willard Young served in the First Presidency from 1876 to 1877

51. Partially Printed DS. Mission Call to the United States for Orson F. Whitney, October 13, 1876, Salt Lake City, Utah. Signed by Brigham Young, John Willard Young, and Young, and Daniel H. Wells. Size: 8 ½ X 11 inches. With "General Passenger and Ticket Office" stamp, dated March 30, 1878, for free travel home on the Union Pacific Railway. $25,000

Orson Ferguson Whitney (1855-1931), a native of Salt Lake City, Utah, was the son of Horace K. Whitney and Helen Mar Kimball, and the grandson of Bishop Newel K. Whitney and Heber C. Kimball. He was a politician, journalist, poet, historian, and academic. Whitney served an Eastern States mission from 1876 to 1878; a mission to Europe from 1881 to 1883; taught English at Brigham Young College in Logan, Utah; and employed as Assistant Church Historian. In 1906, he was called to the Quorum of Twelve Apostles where he served until his death. Whitney authored several LDS hymns, including "Savior Redeemer of My Soul," as well as several books: *The Life of Heber C. Kimball* (1888), *Poetical Writings* (1890), *History of Utah* (4 vols.), *Elias: An Epic of the Ages* (1904),and *Love and the Light: An Idyll of the Westland* (1918).



Orson F. Whitney



To the Honorable, the District Court, within and for the County of Walworth and Territory of Wisconsin:

Humbly complaining, your Petitioner, Jane R. Betts, of the County and Territory aforesaid, and of the age of twenty-one years, respectfully sheweth: That on the fourth day of July, A.D. 1843, at the County of Milwaukee, in said Territory, she, your Petitioner, was intermarried with one Ira H. Betts, then of said county of Milwaukee, but of whose place of residence your Petitioner is not now advised, nor does she know, and whom also your Petitioner prays may be made a party respondent to this petition.

And your Petitioner further represents, and so also charges the fact to be, that after the said intermarriage as aforesaid, your Petitioner and the said Ira H. Betts, lived and cohabited together as husband and wife, for the period of six weeks, in the city of Milwaukee, that by and with the consent of the said Ira, your Petitioner went on a visit to her friends, who resided some ten miles from said Milwaukee; that after she had so been with her friends some two weeks, she, your Petitioner learned that the said Ira had absconded; but where he had gone, or what was the occasion or cause of his going, your Petitioner did not then, nor does she know, or has ever since stated.

Your Petitioner further says, and so also charges the fact to be, that she, your Petitioner so remained in total ignorance of the place or places of the abode or residence of the said Ira, for the space of one whole year, when your Petitioner received from him a letter, written to your Petitioner from the State of Vermont.

And your Petitioner further says, and so also charges the fact to be, that the said Ira H. Betts, has continued absent from your Petitioner, and also from the County ever since his absconding, as first aforesaid; nor has your Petitioner had the least information or intelligence of the said Ira, since the receipt of the letter as aforesaid, nor does your Petitioner know where the said Ira H. Betts now is, nor does she know where his residence may or can be found or ascertained.

Your Petitioner further says, that during all the time since her marriage with the said Ira H. Betts, she has conducted herself as a good, dutiful, kind, obedient, affectionate, virtuous, upright and worthy wife, and as such she has fulfilled the marriage contract on her part, and observed and kept her obligations, as such wife with strict fidelity. And has always been willing and anxious to reside and live with the said Ira, as such his wife.

Your Petitioner therefore charges, that the said absconding by and on the part of the said Ira H. Betts, was with the wilful intent and purpose, to wilfully desert your Petitioner; and that the continued absence of the said Ira, since the time first aforesaid, is a wilful continuance and desertion, on the part of the said Ira, from your Petitioner, and done and continued with the intent and determination to wilfully neglect and desert your Petitioner. And so your Petitioner further charges, that the said Ira H. Betts, is guilty of wilfully deserting your Petitioner for and during the more than two years last past, during all of which time, your Petitioner has been dependant upon her own industry and the charity and bounty of her friends for her maintenance and support. And that said Ira still continues such desertion and neglect.

Petitioner further says, that there is no child, the fruit of said marriage and cohabitation, as aforesaid.

And she further says, that the said Ira H. Betts, is of the age of thirty three years, as she is informed and believes.

Your Petitioner therefore prays, and also requests this Honorable Court, to enquire into the truth of the facts set forth in this her petition, and that if found on due evidence to be true, a decree of divorce may be made, dissolving the marriage contract heretofore and now subsisting between your Petitioner and the said Ira H. Betts, that they, your Petitioner and the said Ira may be released from the obligations of the same; that your Petitioner may have decreed to her such alimony as shall be just, and that she may have such other and further relief as equity and your conscience may require.

Dated this 20th day of July, A.D. 1847.

Jane R. Betts.

O. Cowdery
Solicitor for Petitioner

Oliver Cowdery Autograph

Excessively Rare Collection of signed manuscripts of the Three Witnesses to the Book of Mormon

52. Oliver Cowdery **ADS**, May 20, 1847; Martin Harris, **Partially Printed DS**, March 10, 1825; and David Whitmer **ALS**, January 13, 1887. $1,000,000

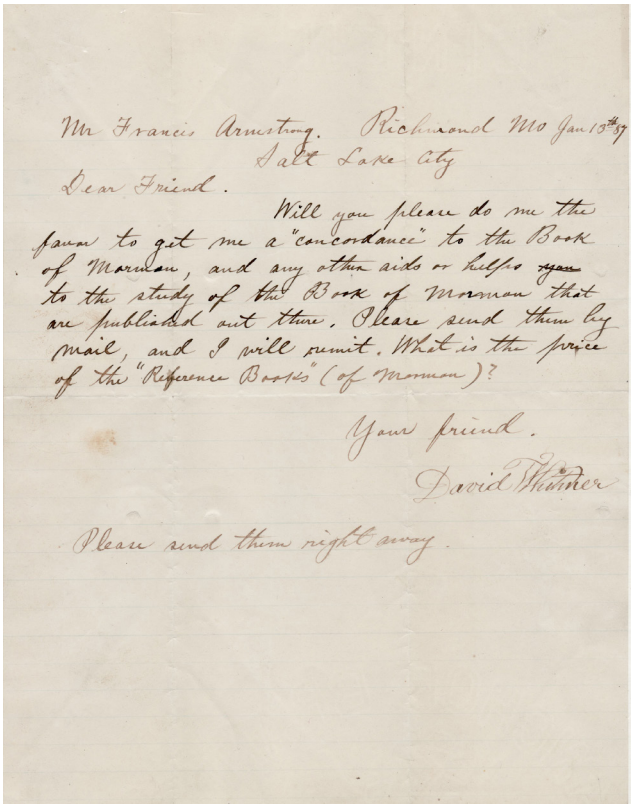
Oliver Cowdery (1806-1850), **David Whitmer** (1805-1888) and **Martin Harris** (1783-1875) together signed a statement that has been published with each copy of the Book of Mormon since the beginning of the Church, which states, in part,

"...we declare with words of soberness, that an angel of God came down from heaven, and he brought and laid before our eyes, that we beheld and saw the plates, and the engravings thereon; and we know that it is by the grace of God the Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ, that we beheld and bear record that these things are true."

The Three are among the twelve witnesses to the Book of Mormon, which include Joseph Smith and the Eight Witnesses. All three assisted later in the work, including helping ordain the original members of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles (1835). All of the Three Witnesses eventually left the Church, but remained faithful throughout their lives to the testimony they jointly signed of the Book of Mormon.

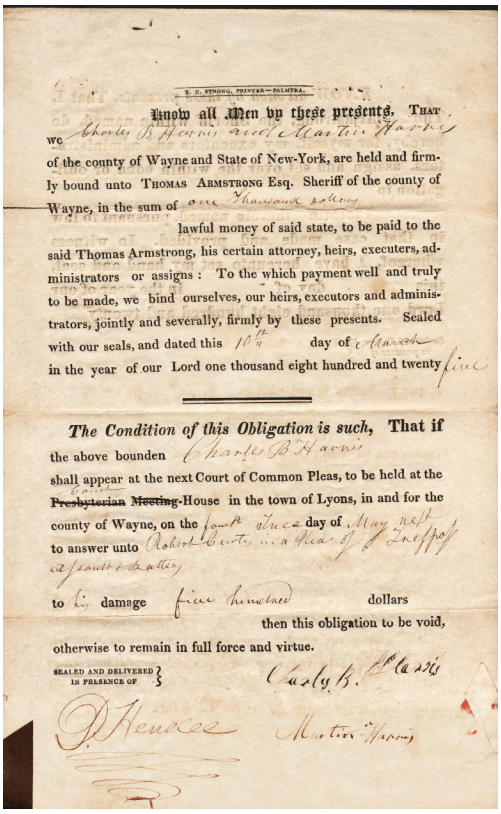
Two of the Three Witnesses, Oliver Cowdery and Martin Harris, eventually rejoined and were re-baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. David Whitmer did not rejoin during his lifetime, but as with the others, remained faithful to his Testimony of the Book of Mormon throughout his life.

The signatures of the Three Witnesses are very rare, and the items here offered for sale are believed to be the only authentic complete collection in private hands.



Mr Francis Armstrong. Richmond Mo Jan 13th 87
Salt Lake City
Dear Friend.
Will you please do me the favor to get me a "concordance" to the Book of Mormon, and any other aids or helps ~~you~~ to the study of the Book of Mormon that are published out there. Please send them by mail, and I will remit. What is the price of the "Reference Books" (of Mormon)?
Your friend.
David Whitmer
Please send them right away.

David Whitmer Autograph



T. O. STRONG, PRINTER—PALMYRA.

Know all Men by these presents, That we Charles B Harris and Martin Harris of the county of Wayne and State of New-York, are held and firmly bound unto Thomas Armstrong Esq. Sheriff of the county of Wayne, in the sum of one Thousand dollars lawful money of said state, to be paid to the said Thomas Armstrong, his certain attorney, heirs, executers, administrators or assigns: To the which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this 10th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty five

The Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above bounden Charles B Harris shall appear at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at the ~~Presbyterian Meeting~~ Court-House in the town of Lyons, in and for the county of Wayne, on the fourth Tues day of May next to answer unto Robert Curtis in a Plea of Trespass assault & battery to his damage five hundred dollars then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

SEALED AND DELIVERED IN PRESENCE OF } Charles B. Harris

D. Henderson Martin Harris

Bail Bond signed by Martin Harris

Oliver Cowdery writes out and signs a legal ADS during the time he had left the Church and was practicing law in Walworth County, Wisconsin. It is a Petition on behalf of his client, a woman who alleges she was deserted by her husband for more than a a year and believes is entitled to a divorce decree. It is written out and signed on July 20, 1847, by "O. Cowdery, Solicitor for Petitioner." This is one of the longest examples from his pen we have outside his writing of the manuscripts of the Book of Mormon.

Martin Harris signs a Palmyra, New York bond for the appearance of Charles B. Harris on a charge of "...trespass, assault and battery" resulting in damages of $500. The bond is signed on March 10, 1825, making this the earliest known signature of Martin Harris and perhaps the only known authentic example in private hands.

David Whitmer writes out and signs a letter from his home in Richmond, Missouri on January 13, 1887, the year before he died, to his friend and former resident Francis Armstrong, now living in Salt lake City, Utah,

"...Dear Friend,

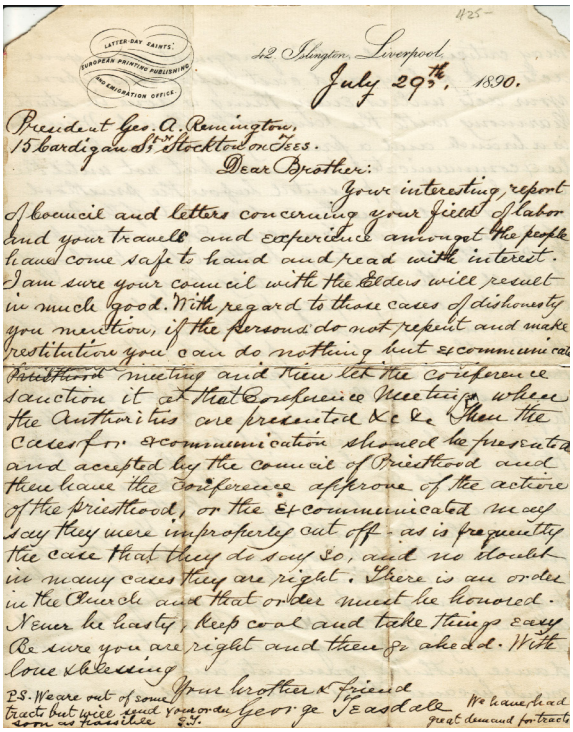
Will you please do me the favor to get me a "concordance" to the Book of Mormon, and any other aids or helps ("you" crossed out) to the study of the Book of Mormon that are published out there. Please send them by mail and i will remit. What is the price of the "Reference Books" (of Mormon)?

Your Friend,

David Whitmer

Please send them right away."

This is believed to be the only complete collection of the signatures of the Three Witness to the Book of Mormon in private hands.



42 Islington Liverpool.
July 29th. 1890.

President Geo. A. Remington,
15 Cardigan St. Stockton on Tees.

Dear Brother:

Your interesting report of Council and letters concerning your field of labor and your travels and experience amongst the people have come safe to hand and read with interest. I am sure your council with the Elders will result in much good. With regard to those cases of dishonesty you mention, if the persons do not repent and make restitution you can do nothing but excommunicate [illegible] Priesthood meeting and then let the conference sanction it at that Conference Meeting where the Authorities are presented &c &c Then the cases for excommunication should be presented and accepted by the council of Priesthood and then have the Conference approve of the action of the priesthood, or the excommunicated may say they were improperly cut off - as is frequently the case that they do say so, and no doubt in many cases they are right. There is an order in the Church and that order must be honored. Never be hasty, keep cool and take things easy. Be sure you are right and then go ahead. With love & blessing

Your brother & friend
Geo. A. Teasdale

P.S. We are out of some tracts but will send you more as possible. We have had great demand for tracts

may criticize and set in judgment upon your acts and policy and cast reflections upon your acts unless everything is done in strict harmony with the laws of the Church. Where there is a branch and a presiding Elder members can be excommunicated for cause, but not until the cases have been presented before the priesthood meeting and have the endorsement of the President of Conference and Traveling Elders at the Monthly Priesthood meeting. Scattered Saints should be dealt with at the Quarterly Conference. Their case should be properly presented before the Priesthood meeting and have the endorsement of the Priesthood and then put before the general Conference, and if others were present in drunkenness you must deal with them. I have heard of these cases before and have advised forbearance long suffering and forbearance but it seems as though this had ceased to be a virtue so they had better be dealt with. We have appointed Elder Ralph Maxwell now laboring in Scotland to assist you in the Newcastle Conference. He is released from the Scottish Mission and appointed to labor under your direction. We hope he will be good help to you. I am glad to hear you are laying hold of affairs in your Conference. Be prudent and deal with justice so you may act in accordance with the Covenants and commandments because others will succeed you and

Apostle George Teasdale on Leadership
"There is an order in the Church and that order must be honored"

"Never be hasty, keep cool, and take things easy. Be sure you are right and then go ahead"

53. ALS. Letter of George Teasdale, Liverpool, England, July 29, 1890, to George A. Remington, Stockton on Tees, Durham County, England. $15,000

"We have appointed Elder Ralph Maxwell now laboring in Scotland to assist you in the Newcastle Conference. He is released from the Scottish Mission and appointed to labor under your direction."

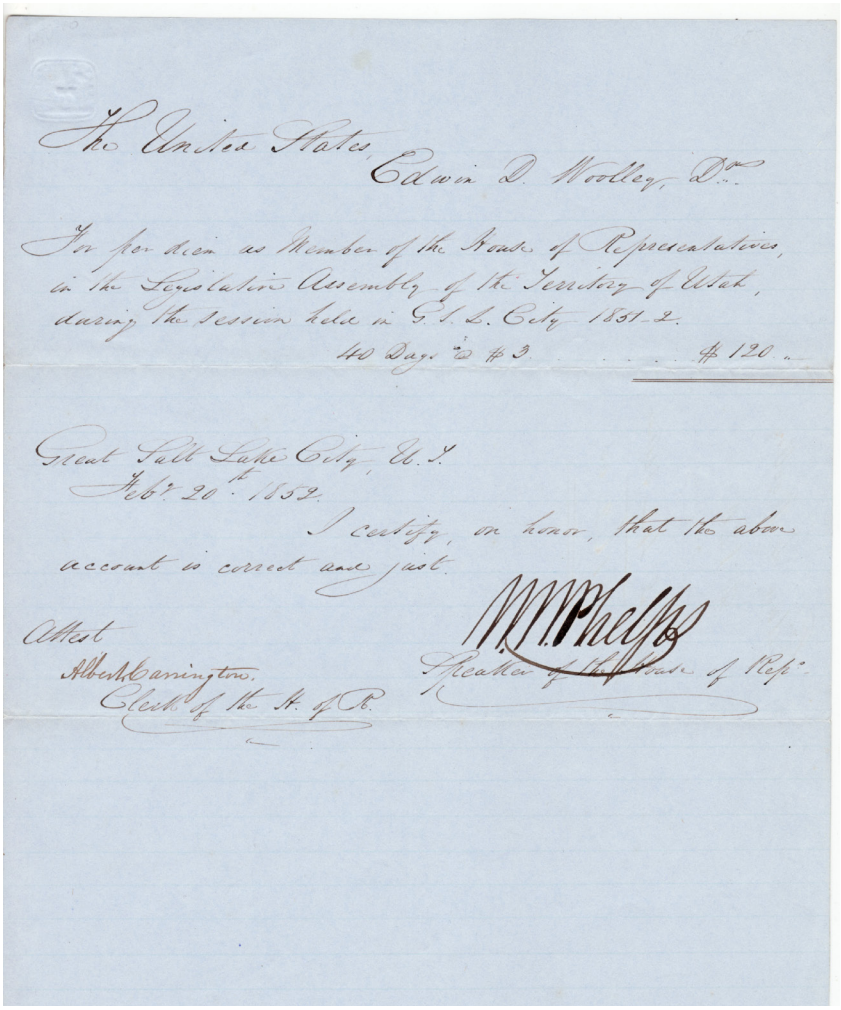
"Be prudent and minister with justice so you may act in accordance with the covenants and commandments because others will succeed you and may criticize and set in judgment upon your acts and policy and cast reflections upon your acts unless everything is done in strict harmony with the laws of the Church."

George Teasdale (1831-1907), a native of London, England, was converted to Mormonism in August 1852, married Emily Brown in 1853, and emigrated to Utah in 1861. He was an alumnus of the University of London, and, in Utah, supported his family by teaching school. Later he worked in the General Tithing Office and joined the Tabernacle Choir in 1866. Teasdale served a mission to England from 1868 to 1869 and labored in the Southern States Mission from 1875 to 1876. He entered polygamy in 1875 and called as the first president of the Juab Stake of Zion in 1877. Teasdale was called to the Quorum of Twelve Apostles in 1882 and served in that capacity until his death. He served a mission to Indian Territory (Oklahoma) in 1883 and was called as President of the British Mission from 1887 to 1890. In 1891 Teasdale was appointed President of the Mexican Mission in 1891 and is known to have married additional wives after the issuance of the Manifesto. He was a sufferer of digestive disorders and died of gastritis in Salt Lake City. Teasdale was the author of numerous missionary tracts including *The Restoration of the Everlasting Gospel* and "*The Glad Tidings of Great Joy.*



George Teasdale

George Allen Rimington (1848-1925), a native of Ruthlandshire County, England, converted to the Church in December 1856 and subsequently emigrated to America. He married Utah native Elizabeth Skelton in 1872, they made their home in Tooele and were the parents of 11 children. Rimington served a mission to England from 1889 to 1891. He died in Tooele, Utah.


The United States, Edwin D. Woolley, Dr.

For per diem as Member of the House of Representatives, in the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, during the Session held in G. S. L. City 1851-2.

40 Days @ $3 . . . . . $120.

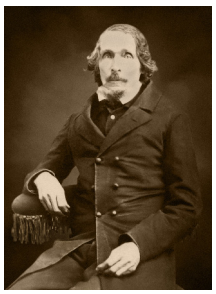
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.
Feb. 20th 1852.

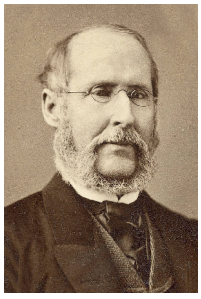
I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just.

Attest
Albert Carrington,
Clerk of the H. of R.

Speaker of the House of Repr.


Edwin D. Woolley


William W. Phelps


Albert Carrington

Edwin D. Woolley Pay Voucher Signed by William W. Phelps

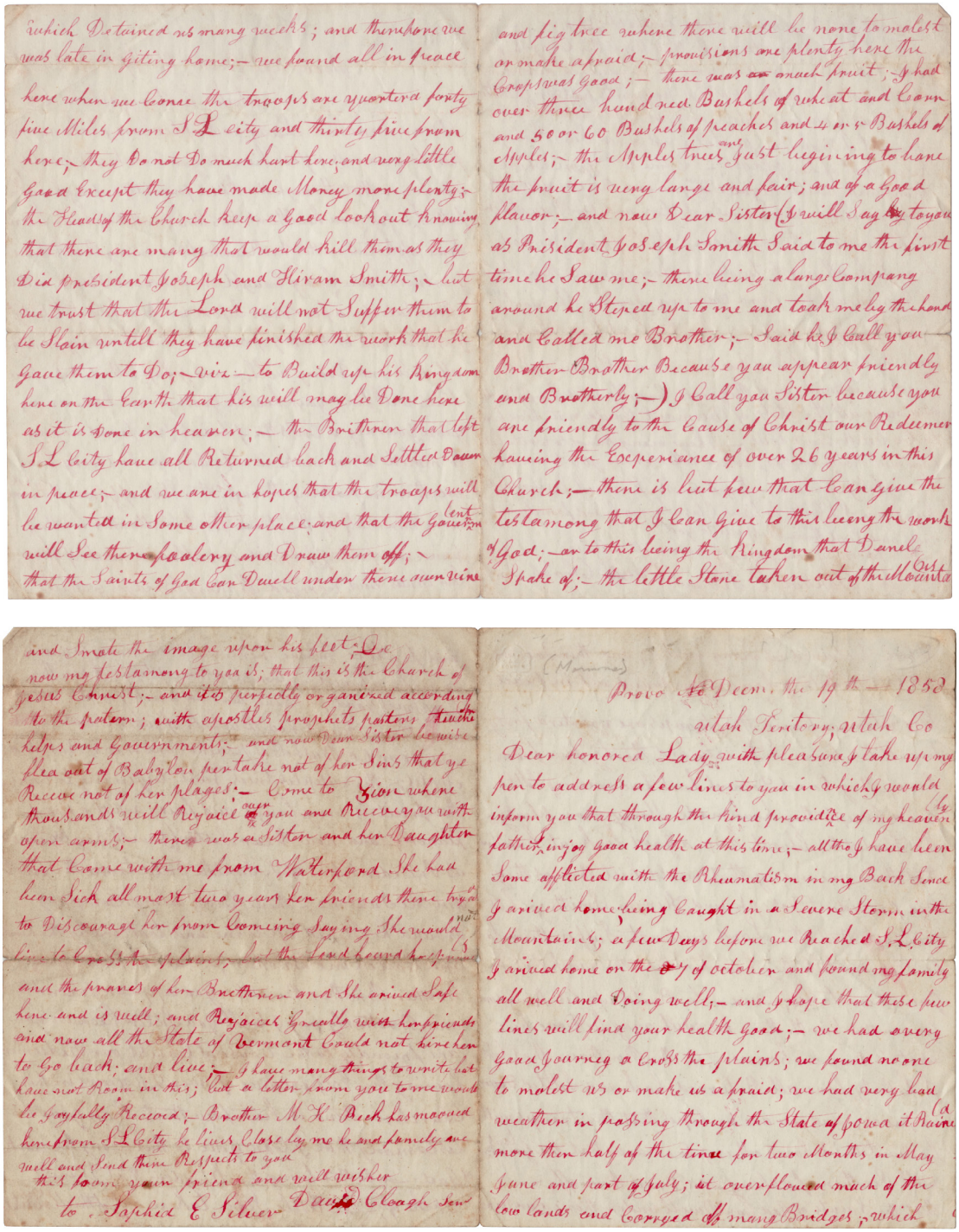
54. DS. Pay Voucher in the amount of $120 for Edwin D. Woolley, February 20, 1852, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory. Signed by William W. Phelps, Speaker of the House, and Albert Carrington, Clerk. The document is in the hand of Albert Carrington. $7,500

Pay Voucher of $120 ($3 per diem for 40 days) as a member of the House of Representatives in the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah.

William Wines Phelps (1792-1872), a native of New Jersey, was a writer, poet, printer and newspaper editor and publisher. He converted to the Church in June 1831 and played a central role in the governance and leadership of the Church from 1831 to 1838 and from 1840 to 1870. From 1840 to 1844 he was, to a great extent, the printed voice of Joseph Smith, the Prophet.

Edwin Dilworth Woolley (1807-1881), a native of Pennsylvania, converted to the Church in December 1837. He served in the Utah Territorial Legislature for many years and was Bishop of the Salt Lake City 13th Ward. He was the grandfather of J. Reuben Clark, Jr, and Spencer W. Kimball.

Albert Carrington (1813-1889), a native of Royalton, Vermont, was editor of the Deseret News from 1854 to 1856 and from 1862 to 1867. He was elected multiple times to the Legislative Council in the Utah Territorial Legislature. Carrington served as a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1877 to 1885.

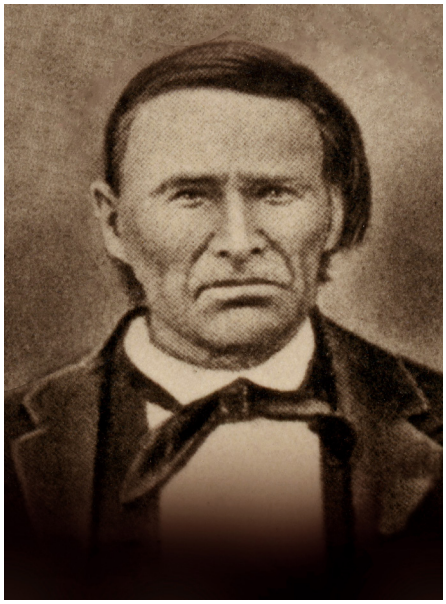


David Clough Letter
"Joseph Smith took me by the hand and called me, Brother"

55. ALS. Letter of David Clough, Sr, Provo, Utah Territory, December 19, 1858, to Sophia Eliza Nichols Silver, Bloomfield, Vermont. Signed "David Clough." Red ink, 4 pp. $15,000

David Clough (Cluff), Sr (1795-1881), a native of Lee, New Hampshire, was a journeyman carpenter and cabinet-maker. He married Elizabeth Hall in 1824, and they were the parents of 12 children who all reached adulthood. David converted to the Church in September 1832 after a chance meeting with Martin Harris on an Erie Canal boat. He later moved to Willoughby, Ohio, and then to Kirtland where he consecrated his time as a craftsman to the completion of the Kirtland Temple for which he received a special blessing.

David was subsequently ordained a Seventy and served a mission to New Hampshire and Vermont in 1837-1838. Thereafter he started with his family for Caldwell County, Missouri, but the Missouri Governor's order expelling all Mormons from his state stopped the Cloughs at Springfield, Illinois, for a time. By 1841, they had made their way to Nauvoo. David and Elizabeth received their temple blessings at Nauvoo before moving West.


David Clough

The Clough family resided briefly in Mt. Pisgah, Iowa, and Mosquito Creek (near Council Bluffs), and then crossed the plains to Great Salt Lake Valley in 1850. They settled in Provo where the family put down roots. David operated a furniture and cabinet-manufacturing shop, and his son, David, Jr., became the principal undertaker of the place. David, Sr, was among the prominent men of Utah County. He was elected to the Utah Territorial Legislature from Utah County and served for many years as the President of the 22nd Quorum of Seventies.

In his early sixties, David Clough was called to preach the gospel to the inhabitants of his old stomping grounds in New Hampshire and Vermont. And it was this mission that produced the item which is here offered for sale. Clough found in Sophia Silver of Bloomfield, Vermont, a friend to the Mormons, and her home, a refuge and a sanctuary from the outside world. Sophia's daughter, Harriet, had converted to the Church in 1842 and was then living in Brigham City, Utah. And because of the recent death of her husband, Sophia was tempted to remove to Utah herself. Though we cannot be sure, it appears she was not only friendly to the Mormons but had converted to the Church herself. Back home from his mission, **David Clough was now counseling Sophia to be brave and gather with the Saints in Utah and to not fear the hazards of crossing the plains.**

Sophia Emily Nichols Silver (1792-1865) was a native of Colebrook, New Hampshire and the wife of Arad Silver. They parented ten children to adulthood in Bloomfield, Vermont.

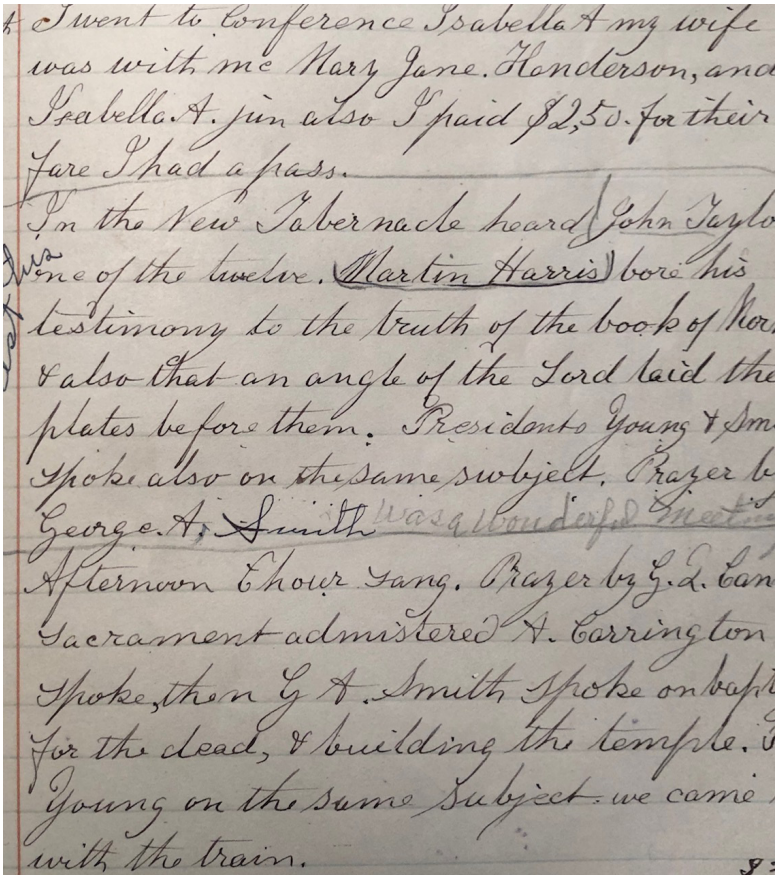
The Heads of the Church keep a good lookout knowing that there are many that would kill them as they did President Joseph and Hyrum Smith. But we trust that the Lord will not suffer them to be slain until they have finished the work that He gave them to do, which is to build up his kingdom here on the earth that his will may be done here as it is done in heaven.

Dear Sister, I will say to you as President Joseph Smith said to me the first time he saw me, there being a large company around. He stepped up to me and took me by the hand and called me Brother. Said he, 'I call you Brother, Brother, because you appear friendly and brotherly. I call you Sister because you are friendly to the cause of Christ our Redeemer.

Having the experience of over 26 years in this Church, there is but few that can give the testimony that I can give to this being the work of God. Now my testimony to you is that this is the Church of Jesus Christ, and it is perfectly organized according to the pattern—with apostles, prophets, etc.

Dear Sister, be wise. Flee out of Babylon. Partake not of her sins that ye receive not of her plagues. Come to Zion where thousands will rejoice over you and receive you with open arms.




I went to Conference Isabella & my wife
was with me Mary Jane Henderson, and
Isabella A. jun also I paid $2,50. for their
fare I had a pass.
In the New Tabernacle heard John Taylo
one of the twelve. Martin Harris bore his
testimony to the truth of the book of Mor
& also that an angle of the Lord laid the
plates before them. President Young & Sm
spoke also on the same subject. Prayer b
George A. Smith
Afternoon Choir Sang. Prayer by G. D. Can
Sacrament administered A. Carrington
Spoke, then G A. Smith Spoke on bapt
for the dead, & building the temple.
Young on the same Subject we came
with the train.

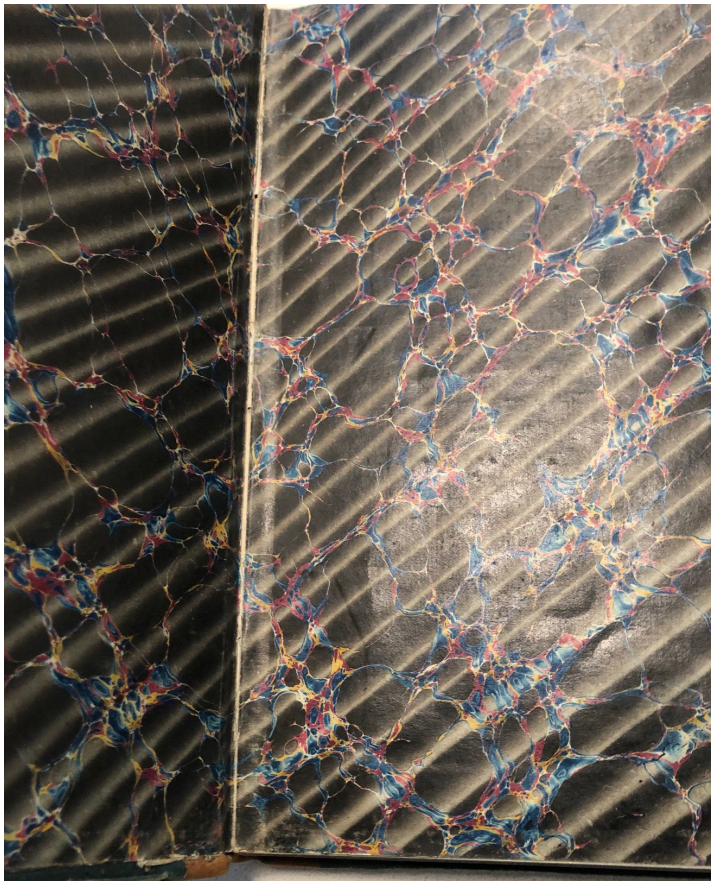
Joseph Hunter Journal
"Martin Harris bore his testimony to the truth of the Book of Mormon Also that an angel of the Lord laid the plates before him"

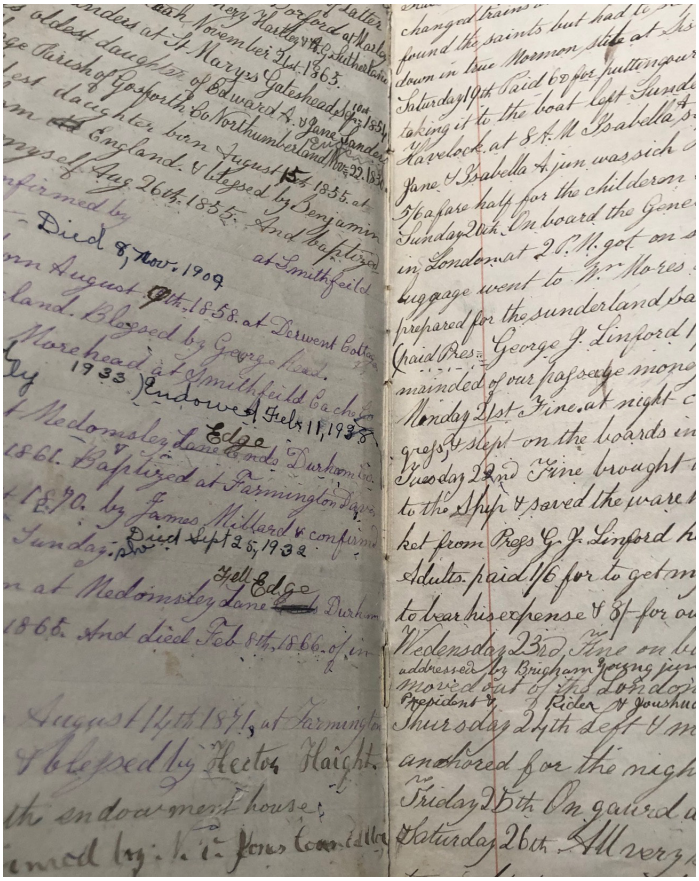
56. Journal. Journal of Joseph Hunter, 1866-1884. Quarter Bound (leather spine and cloth boards). 240 pp. Size: 7 X 11 inches. $50,000

Joseph Hunter (1833-1885), a native of England, was baptized a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints on 12 February 1854. Joseph was married to Isabella Sanders, September 10, 1854, and they were the parents of six children. The family emigrated to America in 1866 and resided for three years in Illinois, working in a mine, before taking the train for Utah. The Hunter family settled in Farmington, Utah, and Joseph found employment as a general workman with Union Pacific Railroad for whom he worked the remainder of his life. The Hunters moved to Woods Cross, Utah, in 1872 and to Smithfield, Utah, in 1874.


Joseph Hunter

Naturally, the journal records the mundane aspects of Hunter's daily employment—laying and repairing railroad track, putting in cattle guards, clearing weeds, etc. But the heart of his journal entries have to do with his faith, his family, and his life as a Latter-day Saint and his civic responsibilities as a member of the communities in which he resided. For someone wanting to understand how early Mormon settlements functioned and how one's faith contributed to the development of these settlements, **Joseph Hunter's journal is a priceless treasure**.





Sunday, August 29, 1869: A general fast & prayer day in Cache Valley for the Lord to turn away the grasshoppers.

Saturday, September 4, 1869: Danish brother told me that Ezra T. Benson of the Twelve, President of Cache County, was dead having dropped down dead at Ogden.

Sunday, September 5, 1869: Got to Logan attended morning meeting in the Bowery. Heard Elder [Charles W.] Penrose deliver a discourse on the death of Elder Benson. Afternoon, heard of the Twelve, Elders Lorenzo Snow, Joseph F. Smith, Brigham Young, Jr., Franklin D. Richards & Bishop Maughan of Logan. E. T. Benson was buried today at Logan.

Sunday, October 9, 1870: Attended General Conference with Isabella, my wife. In the New Tabernacle heard John Taylor, one of the Twelve. **Martin Harris bore his testimony to the truth of the Book of Mormon & also that an angel of the Lord laid the plates before the witnesses**. Presidents Young & [George A.] Smith spoke also on the same subject. Prayer by George A. Smith. Afternoon choir sang. Prayer by George Q. Cannon. Sacrament administered. Albert Carrington spoke, then G. A. Smith spoke on baptism for the dead & building temples. President Brigham Young spoke on the same subject. We came back with the train.

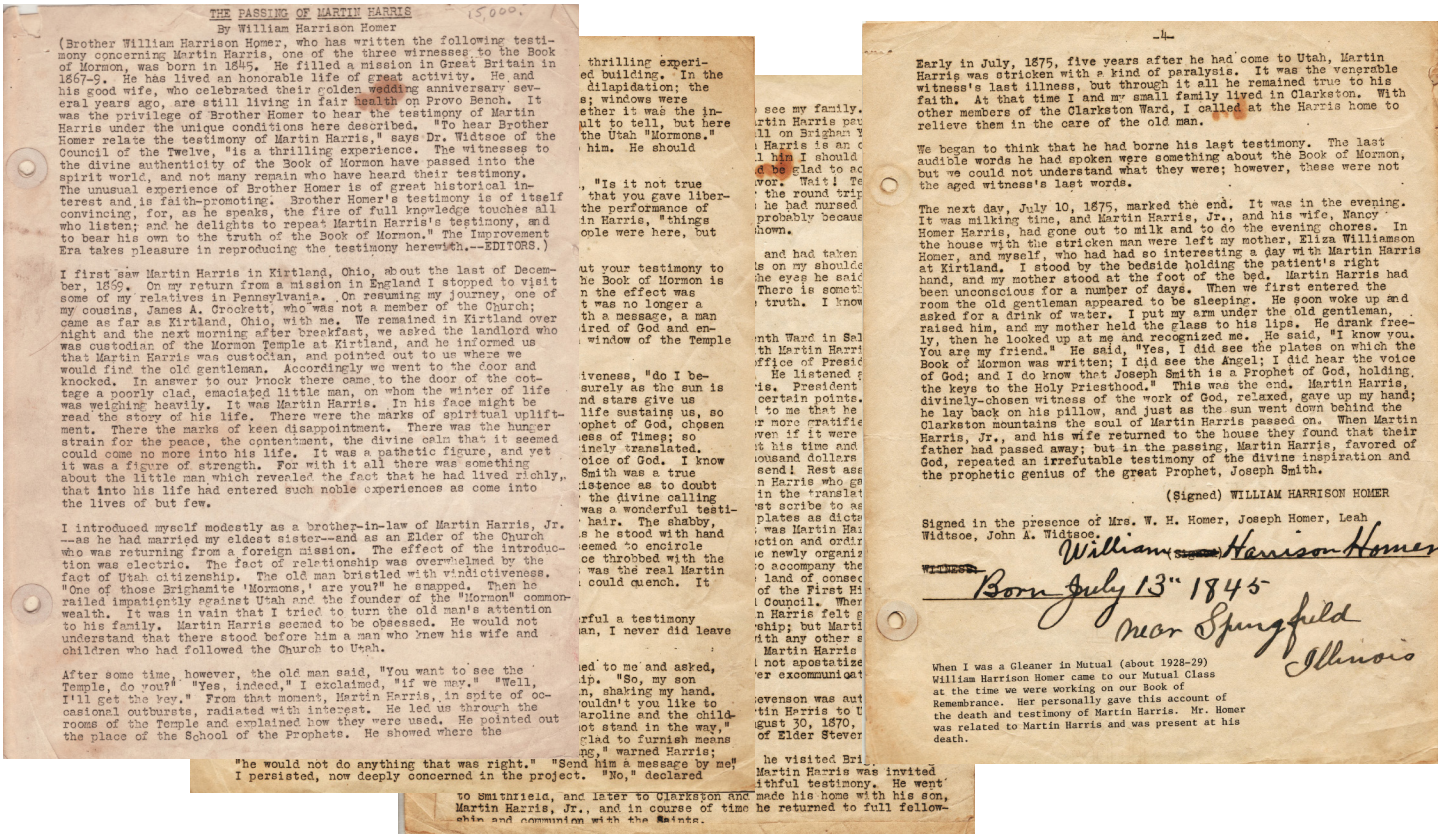
Sunday, October 6, 1872: At Conference. Pres. Brigham Young presiding. Elder Orson Hyde prayer. Speakers were Orson Hyde and Orson Pratt. WE had a free pass on the train.

August 29, 1877: Pres. Brigham Young died at 4 P.M.

September 2, 1877: My wife and I went to the City to attend Pres. Brigham Young's funeral.

September 10, 1877: Sick with jaundice. Got paid $81 for 27 days. Paid $8 tithing.

September 12, 1877: Daughter Mary Jane returned from St. George tonight. She was married to Paul Hogan on the 12th. She had her endowments [by proxy] for her Grandmother Hunter.



THE PASSING OF MARTIN HARRIS

By William Harrison Homer

(Brother William Harrison Homer, who has written the following testimony concerning Martin Harris, one of the three witnesses to the Book of Mormon, was born in 1845. He filled a mission in Great Britain in 1867-9. He has lived an honorable life of great activity. He and his good wife, who celebrated their golden wedding anniversary several years ago, are still living in fair health on Provo Bench. It was the privilege of Brother Homer to hear the testimony of Martin Harris under the unique conditions here described. "To hear Brother Homer relate the testimony of Martin Harris," says Dr. Widtsoe of the Council of the Twelve, "is a thrilling experience. The witnesses to the divine authenticity of the Book of Mormon have passed into the spirit world, and not many remain who have heard their testimony. The unusual experience of Brother Homer is of great historical interest and is faith-promoting. Brother Homer's testimony is of itself convincing, for, as he speaks, the fire of full knowledge touches all who listen; and he delights to repeat Martin Harris's testimony, and to bear his own to the truth of the Book of Mormon." The Improvement Era takes pleasure in reproducing the testimony herewith.--EDITORS.)

I first saw Martin Harris in Kirtland, Ohio, about the last of December, 1869. On my return from a mission in England I stopped to visit some of my relatives in Pennsylvania. On resuming my journey, one of my cousins, James A. Crockett, who was not a member of the Church; came as far as Kirtland, Ohio, with me. We remained in Kirtland over night and the next morning after breakfast, we asked the landlord who was custodian of the Mormon Temple at Kirtland, and he informed us that Martin Harris was custodian, and pointed out to us where we would find the old gentleman. Accordingly we went to the door and knocked. In answer to our knock there came to the door of the cottage a poorly clad, emaciated little man, on whom the winter of life was weighing heavily. It was Martin Harris. In his face might be read the story of his life. There were the marks of spiritual upliftment. There the marks of keen disappointment. There was the hunger strain for the peace, the contentment, the divine calm that it seemed could come no more into his life. It was a pathetic figure, and yet it was a figure of strength. For with it all there was something about the little man which revealed the fact that he had lived richly, that into his life had entered such noble experiences as come into the lives of but few.

I introduced myself modestly as a brother-in-law of Martin Harris, Jr. --as he had married my eldest sister--and as an Elder of the Church who was returning from a foreign mission. The effect of the introduction was electric. The fact of relationship was overwhelmed by the fact of Utah citizenship. The old man bristled with vindictiveness. "One of those Brighamite 'Mormons,' are you?" he snapped. Then he railed impatiently against Utah and the founder of the "Mormon" commonwealth. It was in vain that I tried to turn the old man's attention to his family. Martin Harris seemed to be obsessed. He would not understand that there stood before him a man who knew his wife and children who had followed the Church to Utah.

After some time, however, the old man said, "You want to see the Temple, do you?" "Yes, indeed," I exclaimed, "if we may." "Well, I'll get the key." From that moment, Martin Harris, in spite of occasional outbursts, radiated with interest. He led us through the rooms of the Temple and explained how they were used. He pointed out the place of the School of the Prophets. He showed where the

"he would not do anything that was right." "Send him a message by me" I persisted, now deeply concerned in the project. "No," declared

Early in July, 1875, five years after he had come to Utah, Martin Harris was stricken with a kind of paralysis. It was the venerable witness's last illness, but through it all he remained true to his faith. At that time I and my small family lived in Clarkston. With other members of the Clarkston Ward, I called at the Harris home to relieve them in the care of the old man.

We began to think that he had borne his last testimony. The last audible words he had spoken were something about the Book of Mormon, but we could not understand what they were; however, these were not the aged witness's last words.

The next day, July 10, 1875, marked the end. It was in the evening. It was milking time, and Martin Harris, Jr., and his wife, Nancy Homer Harris, had gone out to milk and to do the evening chores. In the house with the stricken man were left my mother, Eliza Williamson Homer, and myself, who had had so interesting a day with Martin Harris at Kirtland. I stood by the bedside holding the patient's right hand, and my mother stood at the foot of the bed. Martin Harris had been unconscious for a number of days. When we first entered the room the old gentleman appeared to be sleeping. He soon woke up and asked for a drink of water. I put my arm under the old gentleman, raised him, and my mother held the glass to his lips. He drank freely, then he looked up at me and recognized me. He said, "I know you. You are my friend." He said, "Yes, I did see the plates on which the Book of Mormon was written; I did see the Angel; I did hear the voice of God; and I do know that Joseph Smith is a Prophet of God, holding the keys to the Holy Priesthood." This was the end. Martin Harris, divinely-chosen witness of the work of God, relaxed, gave up my hand; he lay back on his pillow, and just as the sun went down behind the Clarkston mountains the soul of Martin Harris passed on. When Martin Harris, Jr., and his wife returned to the house they found that their father had passed away; but in the passing, Martin Harris, favored of God, repeated an irrefutable testimony of the divine inspiration and the prophetic genius of the great Prophet, Joseph Smith.

(Signed) WILLIAM HARRISON HOMER

Signed in the presence of Mrs. W. H. Homer, Joseph Homer, Leah Widtsoe, John A. Widtsoe.

William Harrison Homer

Witness

Born July 13th 1845

Near Springfield Illinois

When I was a Gleaner in Mutual (about 1928-29) William Harrison Homer came to our Mutual Class at the time we were working on our Book of Remembrance. Her personally gave this account of the death and testimony of Martin Harris. Mr. Homer was related to Martin Harris and was present at his death.

William Harrison Homer Testimony Regarding Martin Harris During His Final Years

57. TDS. Testimony of William Harrison Homer regarding Martin Harris from 1869-1875, signed in the presence of John A. Widtsoe. 4 pp. Size: 8 ½ X 11 inches. $15,000

Martin Harris (1783-1875), one of the Three Witnesses of the Book of Mormon, was excommunicated for apostasy in 1837 but rebaptized in 1842. After the Prophet's death, he withdrew from the Church and affiliated with the likes of James Jesse Strang, William E. McLellin, and William Smith. Harris returned to the Church (through the concerted efforts of Edward Stevenson) on Augus 30, 1870, after an absence of 25 years. He spoke in the Salt Lake Tabernacle and reaffirmed his witness as printed in the Book of Mormon on Sunday, October 9, 1870. And he died at Clarkston, Utah, on July 10, 1875.

"Martin Harris had been unconscious for a number of days. When we first entered the room the old gentleman appeared to be sleeping. He soon woke up and asked for a drink of water. I put my arm under the old gentleman, raised him, and my mother held the glass to his lips. He drank freely, then he looked up at me and recognized me. He said, 'I know you. You are my friend.' He said, 'I did see the plates on which the Book of Mormon was written; I did see the Angel; I did hear the voice of God; and I do know that Joseph Smith is a Prophet of God, holding the keys to the Holy Priesthood.' This was the end. Martin Harris, divinely-chosen witness of the work of God, relaxed, gave up my hand; he lay back on his pillow, and just as the sun went down behind the Clarkston [Utah] mountains, the soul of Martin Harris passed on. When Martin Harris, Jr., and his wife returned to the house they found that their father had passed away; but in the passing, Martin Harris, favored of God, repeated an irrefutable testimony of the divine inspiration and the prophetic genius of the great Prophet Joseph Smith."



William Harrison Homer

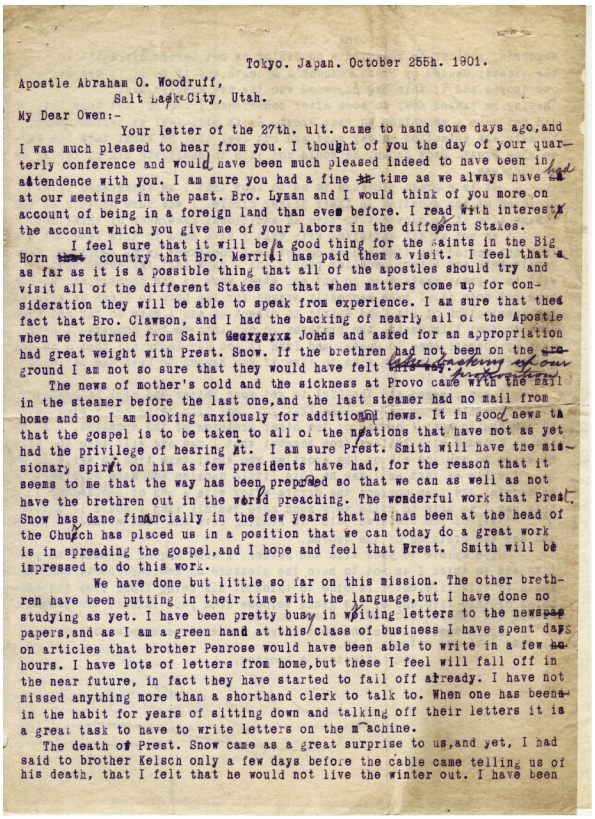


Signed Photograph of President Heber J. Grant

58. SP. Photographic Print of President Heber J. Grant. Hartsook, Photography, California. Size: 8 X 10 inches. Signed by Heber J. Grant, May 6, 1920. $1,000

Heber Jeddy Grant (1856-1945) served as the 7th President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from 1918 to 1945.

Fred Hartsook (1876-1930) was an American photographer and owner of a California studio chain described as "the largest photographic business in the world" at the time, who counted Henry Ford, Charles Lindbergh, Mary Pickford, and sitting President Woodrow Wilson among his celebrity clients. One could speculate that President Grant sought out Hartsook for his own celebrity and favorable reputation, and to mainstream the Mormon Church.



Tokyo. Japan. October 25th. 1901.

Apostle Abraham O. Woodruff,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

My Dear Owen:-

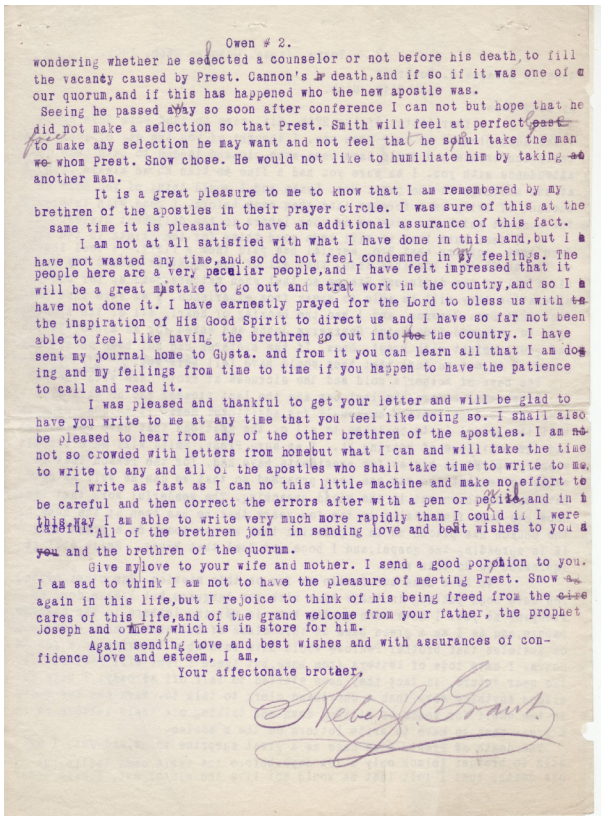
Your letter of the 27th. ult. came to hand some days ago, and I was much pleased to hear from you. I thought of you the day of your quarterly conference and would have been much pleased indeed to have been in attendence with you. I am sure you had a fine time as we always have had at our meetings in the past. Bro. Lyman and I would think of you more on account of being in a foreign land than ever before. I read with interest the account which you give me of your labors in the different Stakes.

I feel sure that it will be a good thing for the Saints in the Big Horn country that Bro. Merrial has paid them a visit. I feel that as far as it is a possible thing that all of the apostles should try and visit all of the different Stakes so that when matters come up for consideration they will be able to speak from experience. I am sure that the fact that Bro. Clawson, and I had the backing of nearly all of the Apostle when we returned from Saint George and Johns and asked for an appropriation had great weight with Prest. Snow. If the brethren had not been on the ground I am not so sure that they would have felt [illegible].

The news of mother's cold and the sickness at Provo came with the mail in the steamer before the last one, and the last steamer had no mail from home and so I am looking anxiously for additional news. It is good news to hear that the gospel is to be taken to all of the nations that have not as yet had the privilege of hearing it. I am sure Prest. Smith will have the missionary spirit on him as few presidents have had, for the reason that it seems to me that the way has been prepared so that we can as well as not have the brethren out in the world preaching. The wonderful work that Prest. Snow has done financially in the few years that he has been at the head of the Church has placed us in a position that we can today do a great work is in spreading the gospel, and I hope and feel that Prest. Smith will be impressed to do this work.

We have done but little so far on this mission. The other brethren have been putting in their time with the language, but I have done no studying as yet. I have been pretty busy in writing letters to the newspaper papers, and as I am a green hand at this class of business I have spent days on articles that brother Penrose would have been able to write in a few hours. I have lots of letters from home, but these I feel will fall off in the near future, in fact they have started to fail off already. I have not missed anything more than a shorthand clerk to talk to. When one has been in the habit for years of sitting down and talking off their letters it is a great task to have to write letters on the machine.

The death of Prest. Snow came as a great surprise to us, and yet, I had said to brother Kelsch only a few days before the cable came telling us of his death, that I felt that he would not live the winter out. I have been



Owen # 2.

wondering whether he selected a counselor or not before his death, to fill the vacancy caused by Prest. Cannon's death, and if so if it was one of our quorum, and if this has happened who the new apostle was.

Seeing he passed away so soon after conference I can not but hope that he did not make a selection so that Prest. Smith will feel at perfect liberty to make any selection he may want and not feel that he should take the man whom Prest. Snow chose. He would not like to humiliate him by taking another man.

It is a great pleasure to me to know that I am remembered by my brethren of the apostles in their prayer circle. I was sure of this at the same time it is pleasant to have an additional assurance of this fact.

I am not at all satisfied with what I have done in this land, but I have not wasted any time, and so do not feel condemned in my feelings. The people here are a very peculiar people, and I have felt impressed that it will be a great mistake to go out and strat work in the country, and so I have not done it. I have earnestly prayed for the Lord to bless us with the inspiration of His Good Spirit to direct us and I have so far not been able to feel like having the brethren go out into the country. I have sent my journal home to Gusta. and from it you can learn all that I am doing and my feilings from time to time if you happen to have the patience to call and read it.

I was pleased and thankful to get your letter and will be glad to have you write to me at any time that you feel like doing so. I shall also be pleased to hear from any of the other brethren of the apostles. I am not so crowded with letters from homebut what I can and will take the time to write to any and all of the apostles who shall take time to write to me.

I write as fast as I can no this little machine and make no effort to be careful and then correct the errors after with a pen or pecil, and in this way I am able to write very much more rapidly than I could if I were careful. All of the brethren join in sending love and best wishes to you and the brethren of the quorum.

Give mylove to your wife and mother. I send a good portion to you. I am sad to think I am not to have the pleasure of meeting Prest. Snow again in this life, but I rejoice to think of his being freed from the cares of this life, and of the grand welcome from your father, the prophet Joseph and others which is in store for him.

Again sending love and best wishes and with assurances of confidence love and esteem, I am,

Your affectonate brother,

Heber J. Grant.

Letter of Heber J. Grant to Abraham Owen Woodruff

The wonderful work that Prest Snow has done financially has placed us in a position to do a great work in spreading the gospel

59. TLS. Letter of Heber J. Grant, Tokyo, Japan, October 25, 1901, to Abraham O. Woodruff, Salt Lake City. 4 pp. Size: 8 ½ X 11 inches. $7,500

Heber J. Grant (1856-1945) was called as a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles in 1882 and served as President of the Church from 1918 to 1945.

Abraham Owen Woodruff (1872-1904) served as a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1897 to 1904. He was the son of Wilford Woodruff and Emma Smith Woodruff.



Abraham Owen Woodruff



Louis Kelsch, Alma O. Taylor, Heber J. Grant, Japan, 1901

Your letter of the 27th. ult. came to hand some days ago, and I was much pleased to hear from you. I thought of you the day of your quarterly conference and would have been much pleased indeed to have been in attendance with you. I am sure you had a fine time as we always have had at our meetings in the past. Bro. [Francis Marion] Lyman and I would think of you more on account of being in a foreign land than ever before. I read with interest the account which you give me of your labors in the different Stakes.

I feel sure that it will be a good thing for the Saints in the Big Horn country that Bro. [Marriner W.] Merrill has paid them a visit. I feel that as far as it is a possible thing that all of the apostles should try and visit all of the different Stakes so that when matters come up for consideration they will be able to speak from experience. I am sure that the fact that Bro. [Rudger] Clawson and I had the backing of nearly all of the Apostles when we returned from Saint Johns and asked for an appropriation, had great weight with Prest. Snow. If the brethren had not been on the ground I am not so sure that they would have felt like backing up our proposition.

The news of Mother's cold and the sickness at Provo came with the mail in the steamer before the last one, and the last steamer had no mail from home, and so I am looking anxiously for additional news. It is good news that the gospel is to be taken to all of the nations that have not as yet had the privilege of hearing it. I am sure Prest. [Joseph F.] Smith will have the missionary spirit on him as few presidents have had, for the reason that it seems to me that the way has been prepared so that we can as well as not have the brethren out in the world preaching. The wonderful work that Prest. Snow has done financially in the few years that he has been at the head of the Church has placed us in a position that we can today do a great work in spreading the gospel, and I hope and feel that Prest. [Joseph F.] Smith will be impressed to do this work.

We have done but little so far on this mission. The other brethren have been putting in their time with the language, but I have done no studying as yet. I have been pretty busy in writing letters to the newspapers, and as I am a greenhand at this class of business, I have spent days on articles that Brother [Charles] Penrose would have been able to write in a few hours. I have lots of letters from home, but these I feel will fall off in the near future, in fact they have started to fall off already. I have not missed anything more than a shorthand clerk to talk to. When one has been in the habit for years of sitting down and talking off their letters [to a secretary], it is a great task to have to write letters on the machine.

The death of Prest. Snow came as a great surprise to us, and yet, I had said to Brother Kelsch only a few days before the cable came telling us of his death, that I felt that he would not live the winter out. I have been wondering whether he selected a counselor or not before his death, to fill the vacancy caused by Prest. Cannon's death, and if so if it was one of our quorum, and if this has happened, who the new apostle was.

Seeing he passed away so soon after conference, I cannot but hope that he did not make a selection so that Prest. [Joseph F.] Smith will feel at perfectly free to make any selection he may want and not feel that he should take the man whom Prest. Snow chose. He would not like to humiliate him by taking another man [as counselor]. It is a great pleasure to me to know that I am remembered by my brethren of the apostles in their prayer circle. I was sure of this [but] at the same time it is pleasant to have an additional assurance of this fact.

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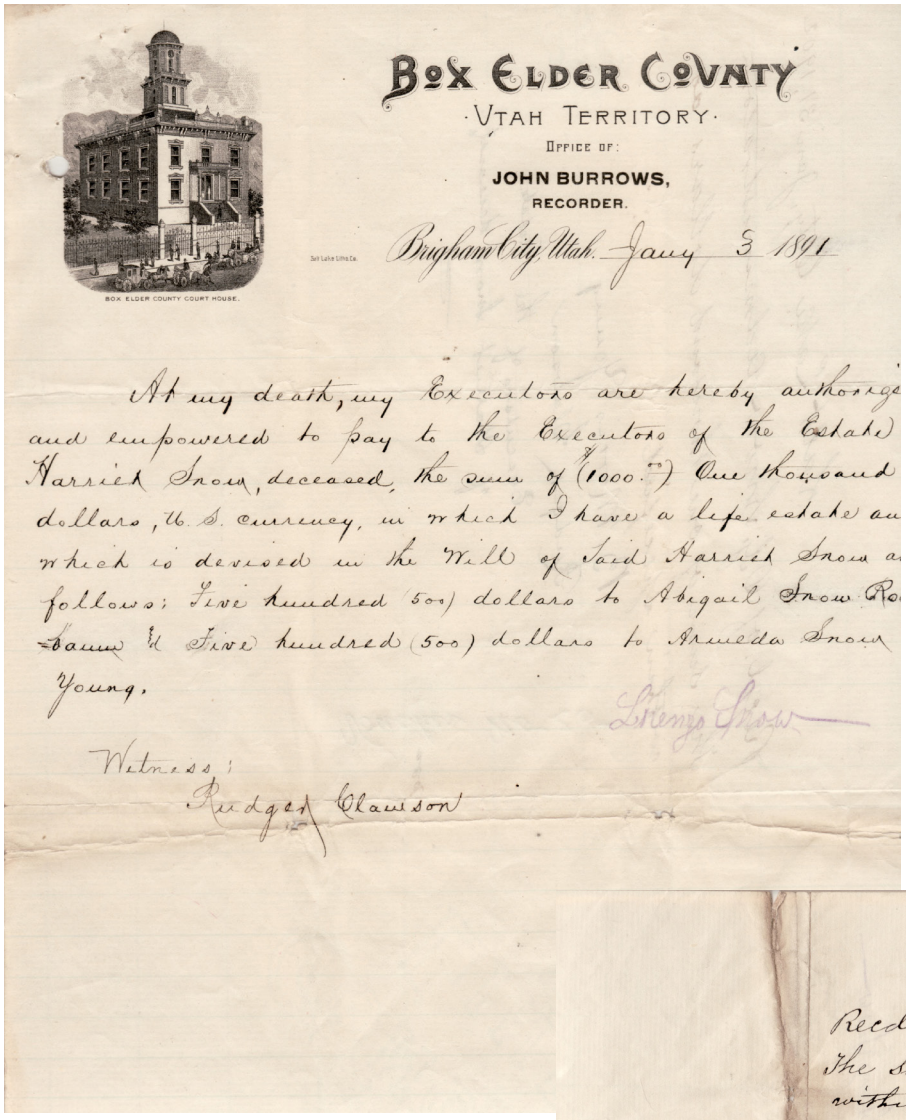


President Lorenzo Snow, Codicil to His Will

60. ADS. Codicil to the Will of Lorenzo Snow, Brigham City, Utah, January 3, 1891. Handwriting and signature of Rudger Clawson as well as signature (in his distinctive purple pencil) of Lorenzo Snow. Size: 8 ½ X 11 inches.

$25,000

Brigham City, Utah, January 3, 1891

At my death, my Executors are hereby authorized and empowered to pay to the Executors of the Estate, Harriet Snow, deceased, the sum of ($1000) one thousand dollars, U. S. currency, in which I have a life estate and which is devised in the Will of said Harriet Snow as follows: Five hundred (500) dollars to Harriet Snow Rosenbaum and five hundred (500) dollars to Armeda Snow Young.

Signed Lorenzo Snow

Witness: **Rudger Clawson**

Verso: Salt Lake City, Jan 31, 1902
Recd of O. G. Snow Administrator the sum of one thousand dollars as within specific
[Signed] B. Morris Young
[Signed] Rudger Clawson
Executor of the Estate of Harriet Snow deceased

Lorenzo Snow (1814-1901) was called as a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles in 1849 and served as the 5th President of the Church (1898-1901).

Harriet Amelia Squire Snow (1819-1890), a native of Aurora City, Portage County, Ohio, was sealed to Lorenzo Snow as a plural wife at Nauvoo in 1846. They were the parents of five children including Abigail and Armeda. She died at Brigham City, Utah.

Abigail Harriet Snow Rosenbaum (1849-1914), a native of Mount Pisgah, Iowa, was the daughter of Lorenzo Snow and Harriet Amelia Squire. She was married to Morris Daid Rosenbaum at Salt Lake City in 1867, and they were the parents of eight children. Harriet died in Brigham City, Utah.

Celestia Armeda Snow Young (1855-1938), a native of Salt Lake City, was the daughter of Lorenzo Snow and Harriet Amelia Squire. She was married Brigham Morris Young (1855-1931), the son of Brigham Young and Margaret Peirce, and they were the parents of ten children. Armeda died in Salt Lake City.


Rudger Clawson


Lorenzo Snow


Celestia Armeda Snow Young


Abigail Harriet Snow Rosenbaum


Harriet Amelia Squire Snow

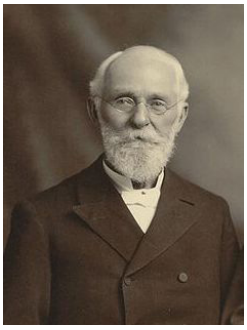


Apostle Sylvester Q. Cannon
Marriage Certificate

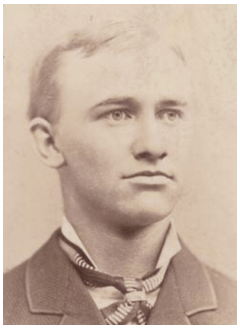
61. Partially Printed DS. Certificate of Marriage of Sylvester Q. Cannon and Winnifred I. Saville, June 15, 1904, Salt Lake City, Utah. Size: Signed by John R. Winder, Officiator, and John Q. Cannon and Angus M. Cannon, witnesses. The License to marry was issued by the Salt Lake County Clerk on June 14, 1904. Size: 8 ½ X 11 inches.

$5,000

Sylvester Q. Cannon (1877-1943) and **Winnifred Irene Saville** (1880-1951) were married in the Salt Lake Temple on June 15, 1904.



John R. Winder (1821-1910), a native of England, converted to Mormonism in August 1848 and emigrated with his wife to Salt Lake Valley in October 1853. He founded Winder Dairy, served as Adjutant General of the Utah Nauvoo Legion (Militia), and was Chairman of the Mormon-dominated People's Party. He served as Counselor in the Presiding Bishopric (1887-1901) and Counselor to Joseph F. Smith in the First Presidency (1901-1910), but was not a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles. Winder died in Salt Lake City.



John Quayle Cannon (1857-1931), a native of San Francisco, California, was the son of George Q. Cannon (1827-1901) and Elizabeth Hoagland (1835-1882). He was appointed Counselor in the Presiding Bishopric in 1884 but released and excommunicated for adultery in 1886. Re-baptized May 6, 1888. Editor-in-Chief of the Deseret News 1892-1898. Served in Spanish-American War. Died in Salt Lake City.



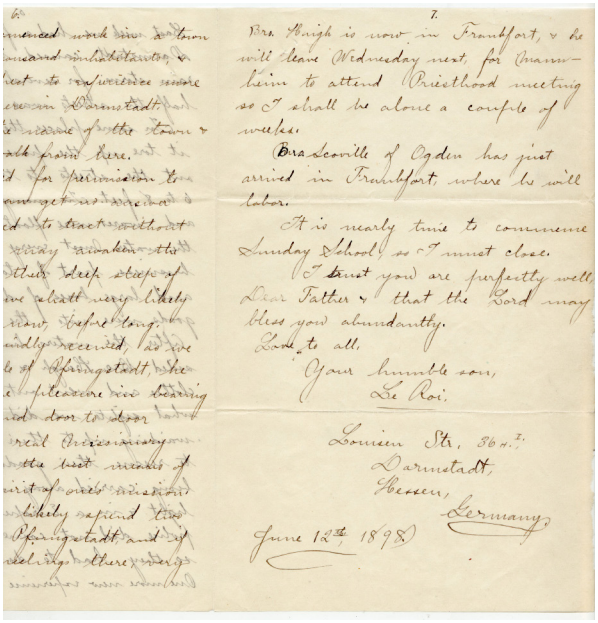
Angus M. Cannon (1834-1915), a native of Liverpool, England, and emigrated with his family to Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1842. He was baptized a member of the Church in Nauvoo in January 1844. Angus arrived in the Salt Lake Valley in 1849, served multiple proselytizing mission, and was president of the Salt Lake Stake from 1876-1904. He died in Salt Lake City.



Sylvester Quayle Cannon (1877-1943), a native of Salt Lake City, was the son of George Q. Cannon (1827-1901) and Elizabeth Hoagland (1835-1882). He married Winnifred Irene Saville on June 15, 1904 in the Salt Lake Temple, and they were the parents of seven children. Sylvester served as the 6th Presiding Bishop of the Church (1925-1938) and was a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1939-1943.



Winnifred Irene Saville (1880-1951), a native of Salt Lake City, was the daughter of James Wright Saville (1850-1912) and Mary Elizabeth Trewhela (1854-1903). She married Sylvester Quayle Cannon in the Salt Lake Temple on June 15, 1904, and they were the parents of seven children. She died in Salt Lake City. Winnifred's father was manager of the tinware and crockery department for Z.C.M.I. and for 40 years the principal buyer for that church-owned company.



Bro. Voigh is now in Frankfort, & he will leave Wednesday next, for Mannheim to attend Priesthood meeting so I shall be alone a couple of weeks.

Bro. Scoville of Ogden has just arrived in Frankfort, where he will labor.

It is nearly time to commence Sunday School so I must close.

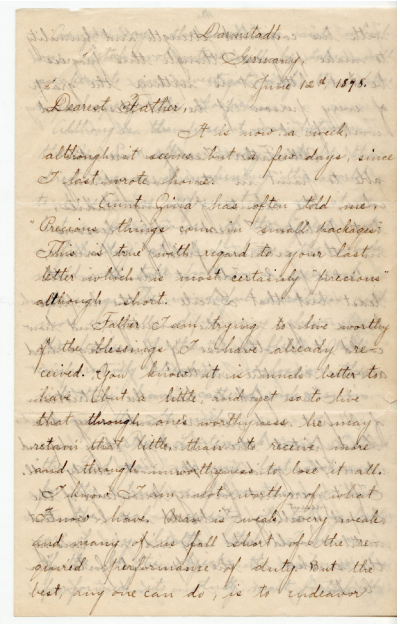
I trust you are perfectly well Dear Father & that the Lord may bless you abundantly.

Love to all.

Your humble son,
Le Roi.

Louisen Str. 36 II.
Darmstadt,
Hessen,
Germany

June 12th 1898



Darmstadt
Germany.
June 12th 1898.

Dearest Father,

It is now a week, although it seems but a few days, since I last wrote home.

Aunt Zina has often told me "Precious things come in small packages." This is true with regard to your last letter which is most certainly "precious" although short.

Father I am trying to live worthy of the blessings I have already received. You know it is much better to have but a little and yet so to live that through one's worthiness he may retain that little, than to receive more and through unworthiness lose it all. I know I am not worthy of what I now have. Man is weak, very weak, and many of us fall short of the required performance of duty. But the best, any one can do, is to endeavor



Lorenzo Snow

Missionary Letter of LeRoi Snow to his Father, Apostle Lorenzo Snow

62. ALS. LeRoi Snow, Darmstadt, Hesse, Germany, June 12, 1898, to his father, Lorenzo Snow. Size: 5 ¼ X 8 ¾ inches. $10,000



LeRoi C. Snow

LeRoi Clarence Snow (1876-1962) was the son of Lorenzo Snow and Sarah Ephramina (Minnie) Jensen. He served as Librarian of Salt Lake Temple, 1893-1896 and then as missionary to Switzerland and Germany 1896-1899. LeRoi was appointed the private secretary to President Lorenzo Snow and the chief tithing clerk of the Church, 1899-1901. He married Maude Mary Ford, a beautiful young woman he chanced to meet when he was visiting his father's birthplace in Mantua, Ohio, while en route to Germany in 1896. As it turned out, he baptized Miss Ford on June 6, 1900, when he returned from his mission, and the couple was wed in the Salt Lake Temple on June 27, 1900 (the marriage ended in divorce). He was a member of the General Board of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association intermittently, 1899-1935. LeRoi was employed as Instructor of French and German at Latter Day Saints University (Salt Lake City) in 1902 and president of the Utah Auto Company from 1904 to 1907. From 1908 to 1909 he operated a sheep farming enterprise in Snowflake, Arizona, and then was business manager and editor of *The Thatcher Record* (Arizona) from 1909 to 1910. LeRoi began employment as Cashier of Citizens' Bank in Thatcher, Arizona in 1910 and married Burma Thompson (his second wife) in 1912. He was hired as librarian at the Arizona State Historian's Office in 1917 and appointed Arizona State Historian in 1919. LeRoi served as Secretary of the Eastern States Mission in 1922 and was named Superintendent of the LDS Mission Home at 31 North State Street in Salt Lake City in 1924. Then, in 1928, he began a 30-year career as librarian at the LDS Church Historian's Office. He died in Salt Lake City.

Aunt Zina has often told me "Precious things come in small packages." This is true with regard to your last letter which is most certainly "precious" although short. Father I am trying to live worthy of the blessings I have already received. You know it is much better to have but a little and yet so to live that through one's worthiness he may retain that little, than to receive more and through unworthiness lose it all I know I am not worthy of what I now have.

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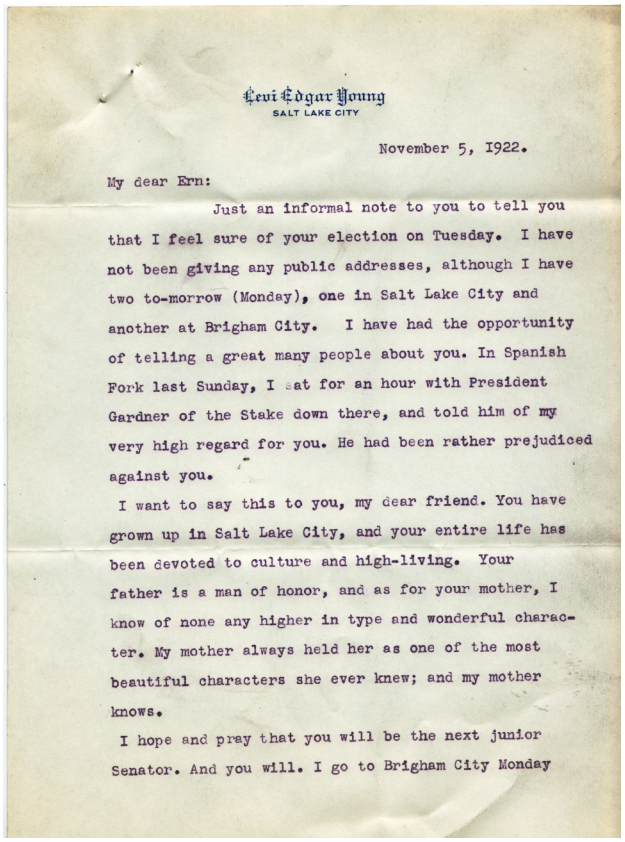


Levi Edgar Young
SALT LAKE CITY

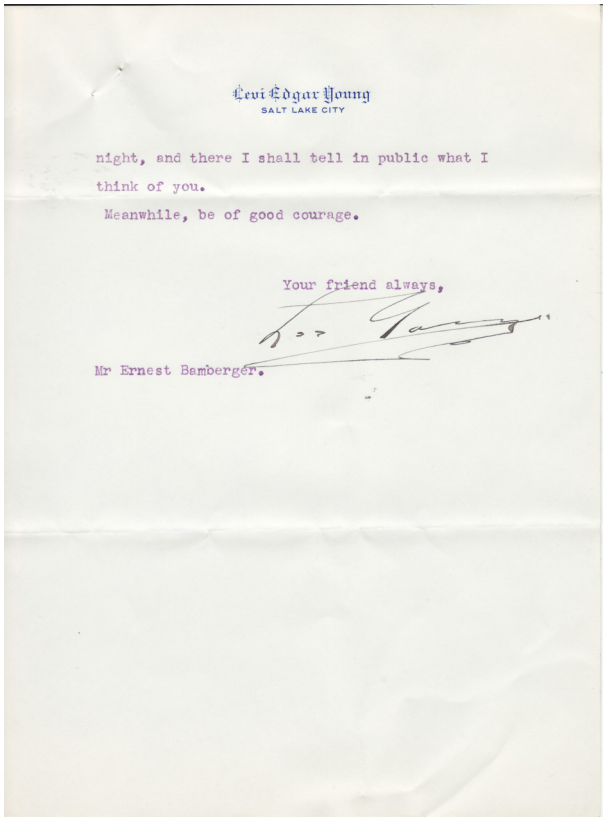
November 5, 1922.

My dear Ern:

Just an informal note to you to tell you that I feel sure of your election on Tuesday. I have not been giving any public addresses, although I have two to-morrow (Monday), one in Salt Lake City and another at Brigham City. I have had the opportunity of telling a great many people about you. In Spanish Fork last Sunday, I sat for an hour with President Gardner of the Stake down there, and told him of my very high regard for you. He had been rather prejudiced against you.

I want to say this to you, my dear friend. You have grown up in Salt Lake City, and your entire life has been devoted to culture and high-living. Your father is a man of honor, and as for your mother, I know of none any higher in type and wonderful character. My mother always held her as one of the most beautiful characters she ever knew; and my mother knows.

I hope and pray that you will be the next junior Senator. And you will. I go to Brigham City Monday



Levi Edgar Young
SALT LAKE CITY

night, and there I shall tell in public what I think of you.

Meanwhile, be of good courage.

Your friend always,

Levi Edgar Young

Mr Ernest Bamberger.

Levi Edgar Young to Ernest Bamberger "I hope and pray you will be the next junior senator from Utah"

63. TLS. Typed Letter of Levi Edgar Young, Salt Lake City, Utah, November 5, 1922, to John Ernest Bamberger. Signed Levi Edgar Young. Size: 5 ½ X 9 inches. $750



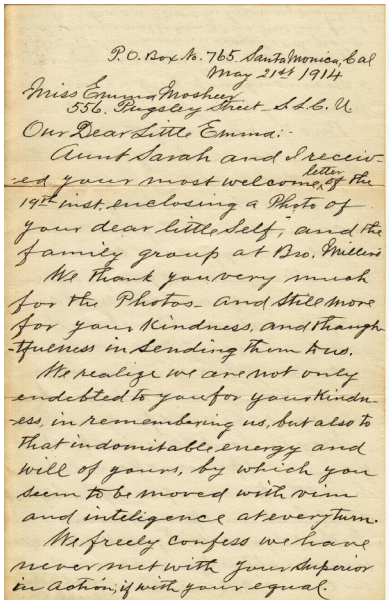
Levi Edgar Young

Levi Edgar Young (1874-1963), the son of Seymour B. Young and grandson of Joseph Young, graduated from the University of Utah, 1895. He studied at Harvard University in 1897-1899 and was professor of history at University of Utah, 1899-1939. He subsequently received an M.A. and a Ph.D from Columbia University. Young served a mission to Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, 1901-1904, and was appointed one of the Seven Presidents of the Seventy, 1909-1963.



J. Ernest Bamberger

John Ernest Bamberger (1877-1958), a native of Salt Lake City, was the son of Jacob Emmanuel Bamberger (1852-1928) and Bertha Greenwald 1858-1939) and nephew of Utah Governor Simon Bamberger (1846-1926). Ernest's father and three uncles were Jews and natives of Darmstadt, Germany, who emigrated to America as teenagers. Simon and Jacob Bamberger became mining magnates, purchasing several gold, copper, silver, and coal mining properties in Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona, Oregon and Alaska; developing oil fields in California; and railways in Utah. Unable to manage it all, they enlisted their sons: Julian, Ernest and Clarence. Ernest, a Republican, ran unsuccessfully for the U. S. Senate in 1922 and 1928, having been defeated in both elections by Mormon Democrat William H. King of Fillmore.



P.O. Box No. 765 Santa Monica, Cal
May 21st 1914

Miss Emma Mosheer
556 Regent Street S.L.C. U.

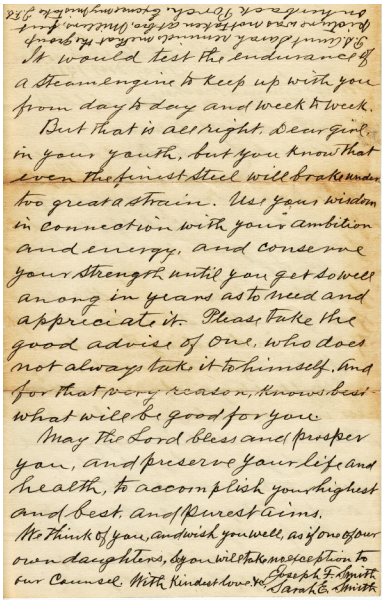
Our Dear Little Emma:-

Aunt Sarah and I received your most welcome letter of the 14th inst. enclosing a Photo of your dear little self, and the family group at Bro. Millers.

We thank you very much for the Photos and still more for your kindness, and thoughtfulness in sending them to us.

We realize we are not only indebted to you for your kindness, in remembering us, but also to that indomitable energy and will of yours, by which you seem to be moved with vim and intelligence at every turn.

We freely confess we have never met with your superior in action, if with your equal.



It would test the endurance of a steam engine to keep up with you from day to day and week to week.

But that is all right, dear girl, in your youth, but you know that even the finest steel will break under too great a strain. Use your wisdom in connection with your ambition and energy, and conserve your strength until you get so well along in years as to need and appreciate it. Please take the good advice of one, who does not always take it to himself, and for that very reason, knows best what will be good for you.

May the Lord bless and prosper you, and preserve your life and health, to accomplish your highest and best and purest aims.

We think of you, and wish you well, as if one of our own daughters, & you will take no exception to our Counsel. With Kindest love to

Joseph F. Smith
Sarah E. Smith

Letter of Joseph F. Smith to Emma Mosheer
"We think of you and wish you well as if one of our own daughters"

64. ALS. Letter of Joseph F. Smith and Sarah Ellen Richards Smith, Santa Monica, California, May 21, 1914, to Miss Emma Mosheer, Salt Lake City, Utah. The letter is signed by Joseph F. Smith for himself and for his wife, Sarah. Size: 5 ¾ X 9 inches. $5,000

Emma Mosheer (1885-1967), a native of Switzerland, was the only member of her family to convert to Mormonism in April 1907. She thereafter emigrated to Salt Lake City by way of Canada. By chance or by providence, she ended up working as governess for the five motherless children of Joseph Nelson, whose wife, Leonora Smith (the daughter of President Joseph F. Smith and Sarah Ellen Richards) had died in December 1907 of complications relating to childbirth.



Emma Mosheer

Emma immediately became a favorite with the Joseph F. Smith family and the Willard Richards family (Sarah Ellen Richards Smith was the daughter of Willard Richards, deceased). According to Emma's personal history, Sarah Ellen Richards Smith became her first American friend. And it was Sarah who encouraged Emma to learn to sew and to pursue nursing. Next door to the Nelsons lived Minerva Smith Miller, another daughter of Joseph F. and Sarah Richards Smith, who also became Emma's dear friend. Emma became a favorite of President Joseph F. Smith who assisted her financially on many occasions, including a return visit to Switzerland.

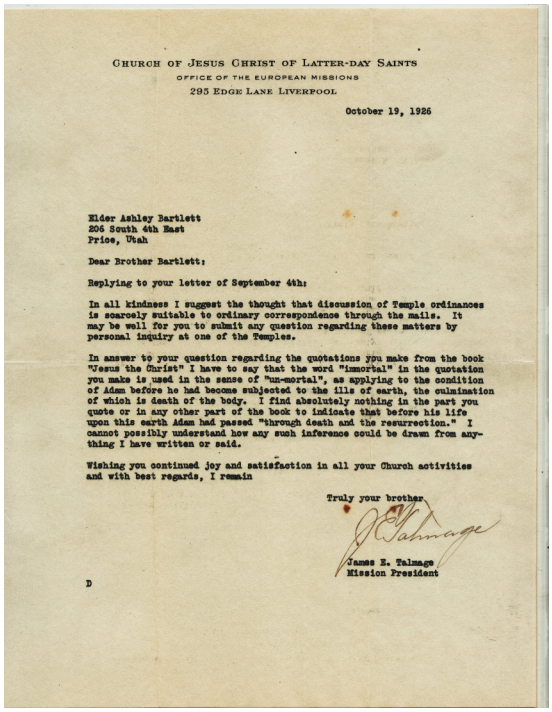


Joseph F. Smith and Sarah Ellen Smith

We realize we are not only indebted to you for your kindness, in remembering us, but also to that indomitable energy and will of yours, by which you seem to be moved with vim and intelligence at every turn. We freely confess we have never met with your superior in action, if with your equal.

It would test the endurance of a steam engine to keep up with you from day to day and week to week.

Use your wisdom in connection with your ambition and energy, and conserve your strength until you get so well along in years as to need and appreciate it. Please take the good advice of one who does not always take it to himself.



CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS
OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN MISSIONS
295 EDGE LANE LIVERPOOL

October 19, 1926

Elder Ashley Bartlett
206 South 4th East
Price, Utah

Dear Brother Bartlett:

Replying to your letter of September 4th:

In all kindness I suggest the thought that discussion of Temple ordinances is scarcely suitable to ordinary correspondence through the mails. It may be well for you to submit any question regarding these matters by personal inquiry at one of the Temples.

In answer to your question regarding the quotations you make from the book "Jesus the Christ" I have to say that the word "immortal" in the quotation you make is used in the sense of "un-mortal", as applying to the condition of Adam before he had become subjected to the ills of earth, the culmination of which is death of the body. I find absolutely nothing in the part you quote or in any other part of the book to indicate that before his life upon this earth Adam had passed "through death and the resurrection." I cannot possibly understand how any such inference could be drawn from anything I have written or said.

Wishing you continued joy and satisfaction in all your Church activities and with best regards, I remain

Truly your brother

James E. Talmage
Mission President

D



Ashley Bartlett



James E. Talmage

Letter of Apostle James E. Talmage Indirect Adam-God Question Clarifying Terms of *Jesus the Christ*

65. TLS. Letter of James E. Talmage, Salt Lake City, Utah, October 19, 1926, to Elder Ashley Bartlett, Price, Utah. Size: 8 ½ X 11 inches. $7,500

James Edward Talmage (1862-1933), an English-born chemist and geologist, was a professor at Brigham Young Academy and University of Utah. He also served as president of the University of Utah and of the Latter-day Saints' University. Talmage was a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1911-1933 and authored *Jesus the Christ* and *Articles of Faith.*

Ashley Bartlett (1880-1979), a native of Vernal, Utah, attended the Uintah Academy and at age 19 served as principal of the Jensen Public School. He served a mission to the Northern States and had the distinction of being the first LDS missionary in Carthage, Illinois (1903-1905), after the departure of the Mormons in 1846. After his mission he attended Brigham Young University where he served was Yell-Maser and editor of the student newspaper before graduation in 1907. Bartlett was editor of the *Utah County Democrat* (now *Provo Herald*) then returned to Vernal in 1911 as editor of the *Vernal Express*. In Vernal he was also Chairman of the local Democratic Party and Justice of the Peace. His first wife died in 1921, leaving him with nine children, which prompted him to move to Price where he found employment as a salesman for the Bates Music Company. Bartlett married a second time in 1925, but when that marriage failed he returned to Vernal and found employment as sexton of Vernal Memorial Park Cemetery. He married a third wife in 1938 and they moved to California where he provided financially with one job and then another. Bartlett was ordained a Patriarch in 1952.

In answer to your question regarding the quotations you make from the book *Jesus the Christ*, I have to say that the word "immortal" in the quotation you make is used in the sense of "un-mortal," as applying to the condition of Adam before he had become subjected to the ills of earth, the culmination of which is death of the body.

I find absolutely nothing in the part you quote or in any other part of the book to indicate that before his life upon this earth Adam had passed "through death and the resurrection." I cannot possibly understand how any such inference could be drawn from anything I have written or said.

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS
THE COUNCIL OF THE TWELVE
47 E. SOUTH TEMPLE STREET
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

September 10, 1973

President Fred L. Markham
440 North 5th West
Provo, Utah 84601

Dear President Markham:

The pleasure of being with you at your stake conference this last weekend with Elder Wilford W. Kirton, Jr., is one that I shall long remember. Your able leadership over this stake for many years has been outstanding. As we interviewed the members of the high counciland the bishops, we were repeatedly told of your good works and how much you were loved and respected in the stake.

I would be most ungrateful if I didn't take this opportunity to express my appreciation to you and Sister Markham for your kindness and the lovely dinner which we had at your home.

After the heavy pressures of the past few years, it will be somewhat of a let-down, but I know the Lord will bless you as he has in the past for your great devotion to his work.

Sincerely your brother,

Howard W. Hunter

Howard W. Hunter

HWH/rw

Letter of Howard W. Hunter To Fred L. Markham "Your able leadership over this stake for many years has been outstanding"

66. TLS. Letter of Howard W. Hunter, Salt Lake City, Utah, September 10, 1973, to Fred L. Markham, Provo, Utah. Signed by Howard W. Hunter. Size: 8 ½ X 11 inches. $2,500



Howard W. Hunter

Howard W. Hunter (1907-1995) was a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles, 1959-1994, and served as the 14th President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1994-1995.



Fred L. Markham

Fred L. Markham (1902-1984), a native of Spanish Fork, Utah, was an architect and BYU campus planner. He graduated from Brigham Young High School in 1919 and served a mission to the Eastern States, 1924-1926. Markham began his practice as an architect with Claude S. Ashworth in Provo in 1930, and then went on his own in 1939. He designed more than 20 buildings on the BYU Campus and more than 15 other buildings in Utah. Markham was President of the Utah Stake (now Provo Utah Central Stake), 1960-1973. He died in Provo.

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS
OFFICE OF THE FIRST PRESIDENCY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

May 29, 1973

Elder Richard Fredrick Hickman
Santa Barbara 4th, Santa Barbara Stake
6295 Covington Way
Goleta, California 93017

Dear Elder Hickman:

You are hereby called to be a missionary of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to labor in the Japan Mission.

You are scheduled to enter the Mission Home in Salt Lake City at 75 East North Temple on Saturday, August 11, 1973.

Your presiding officers have recommended you as one worthy to represent the Church of our Lord as a Minister of the Gospel. It will be your duty to live righteously, to keep the commandments of the Lord, to honor the holy Priesthood which you bear, to increase your testimony of the divinity of the Restored Gospel of Jesus Christ, to be an exemplar in your life of all the Christian virtues, and so to conduct yourself as a devoted servant of the Lord that you may be an effective advocate and messenger of the Truth. We repose in you our confidence and extend to you our prayers that the Lord will help you thus to meet your responsibilities.

The Lord will reward the goodness of your life, and greater blessings and more happiness than you have yet experienced await you as you serve Him humbly and prayerfully in this labor of love among His children.

We ask that you please send your written acceptance promptly, endorsed by your presiding officer in the ward or branch where you live.

Sincerely yours,

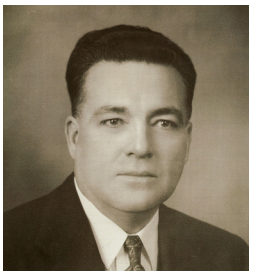
Harold B. Lee

President

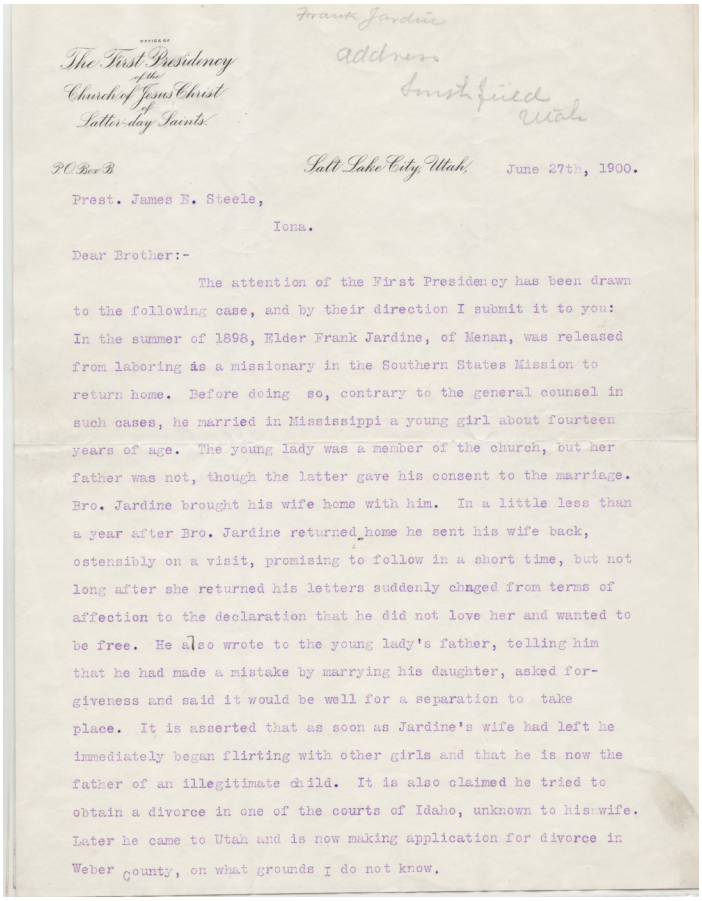
Rare Autograph of Harold B. Lee as President of the Church

67. TLS. Letter of Harold B. Lee, Salt Lake City, Utah, May 29, 1973, to Richard Frederick Hickman, Goleta, California. Signed by Harold B. Lee. Size: 8 ½ X 11 inches. $2,500

Harold Bingham Lee (1899-1973) served as the 11th President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from 1972 to 1973.



James E. Steele



Frank Jardine
address
Iona Idaho

OFFICE OF
The First Presidency
of the
Church of Jesus Christ
of
Latter-day Saints

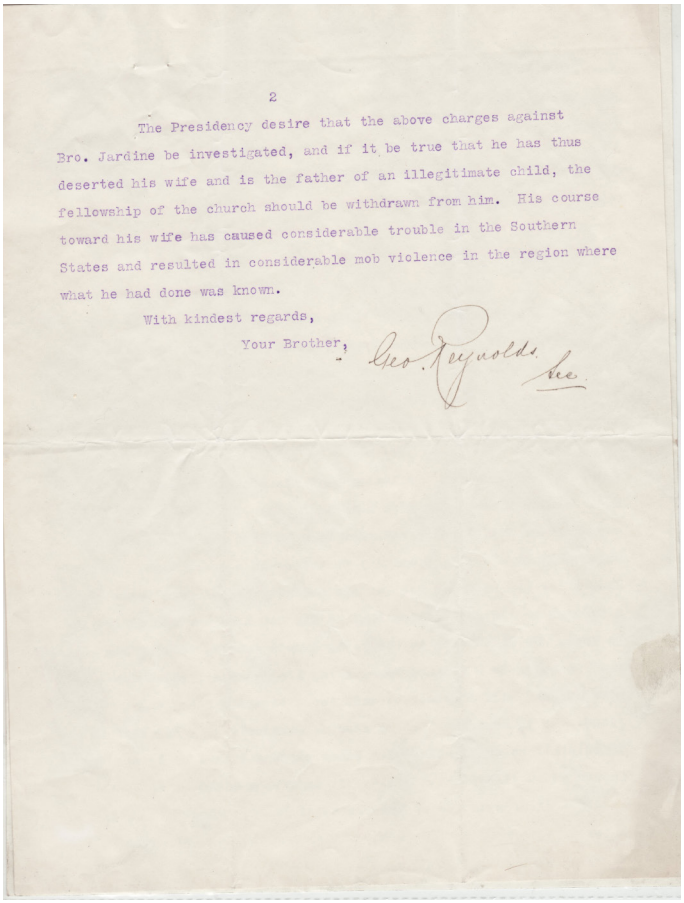
P.O. Box B Salt Lake City, Utah, June 27th, 1900.

Prest. James E. Steele,

Iona.

Dear Brother:-

The attention of the First Presidency has been drawn to the following case, and by their direction I submit it to you: In the summer of 1898, Elder Frank Jardine, of Menan, was released from laboring as a missionary in the Southern States Mission to return home. Before doing so, contrary to the general counsel in such cases, he married in Mississippi a young girl about fourteen years of age. The young lady was a member of the church, but her father was not, though the latter gave his consent to the marriage. Bro. Jardine brought his wife home with him. In a little less than a year after Bro. Jardine returned home he sent his wife back, ostensibly on a visit, promising to follow in a short time, but not long after she returned his letters suddenly changed from terms of affection to the declaration that he did not love her and wanted to be free. He also wrote to the young lady's father, telling him that he had made a mistake by marrying his daughter, asked forgiveness and said it would be well for a separation to take place. It is asserted that as soon as Jardine's wife had left he immediately began flirting with other girls and that he is now the father of an illegitimate child. It is also claimed he tried to obtain a divorce in one of the courts of Idaho, unknown to his wife. Later he came to Utah and is now making application for divorce in Weber County, on what grounds I do not know.



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The Presidency desire that the above charges against Bro. Jardine be investigated, and if it be true that he has thus deserted his wife and is the father of an illegitimate child, the fellowship of the church should be withdrawn from him. His course toward his wife has caused considerable trouble in the Southern States and resulted in considerable mob violence in the region where what he had done was known.

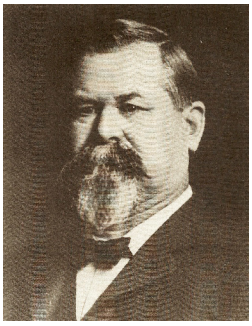
With kindest regards,

Your Brother,

Geo. Reynolds
Sec.

George Reynolds Letter
To Stake President James E. Steele
Missionary Marries 14-Year-Old Girl in Mississippi

68. TLS. Letter of George Reynolds, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 27, 1900 to James E. Steele, Iona, Idaho. 2 pp. Size: 8 ½ X 11. $2,000



James E. Steele

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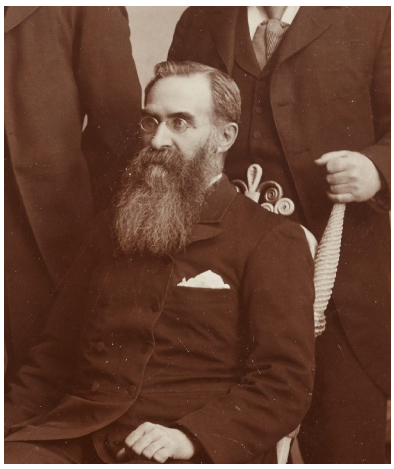
The First Presidency desire that the above charges against Bro. Jardine be investigated, and if it be true that he has thus deserted his wife and is the father of an illegitimate child, the fellowship of the Church should be withdrawn from him. His course toward his wife has caused considerable trouble in the Southern States and resulted in considerable mob violence in the region where what he had done was known.

George Reynolds (1842-1909), a native of England, was baptized against the express wishes of his parents in May 1856. He emigrated to Utah in 1865 and entered polygamy in 1874. He was charged with bigamy under the Morrill Act of 1862. Reynolds challenged the constitutionality of the Morrill Act, which denied the Free Exercise of Religion, and the case eventually came before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1878. The court's decision on Reynolds v. United States, issued in 1879, rejected Reynolds' argument that the Free Exercise Clause protects the practice of polygamy and served the equivalent of a five-year prison term. Reynolds was Secretary to the First Presidency for many years as well as one of the Presidents of the First Quorum of Seventy from 1890 to 1909.

James Ephraim Steele (1852-1929), a native of Manchester, England, emigrated with his parents to Utah in 1856 and resided in American Fork until 1885 when he moved to Idaho. He was Bishop of the Iona Ward (Iona, Idaho) 1886-1890 and first counselor to Thomas E. Ricks in the presidency of the Bannock Stake from 1890-1895. When the Bannock Stake was divided in 1895, Steele was appointed the first president of the newly formed Bingham Stake.

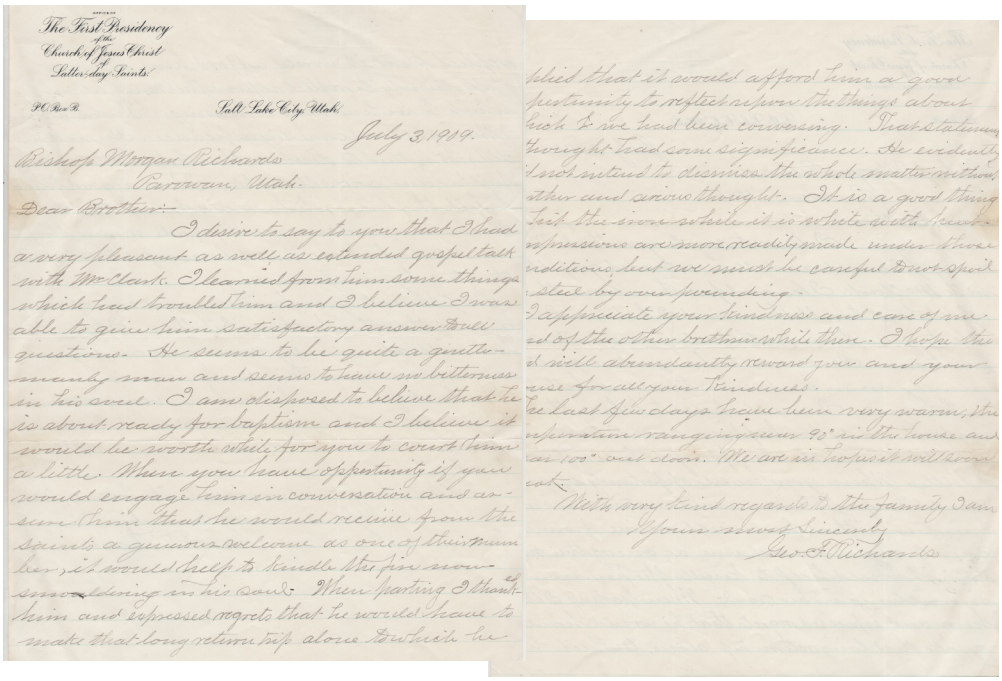
Richard Franklin (Frank) Jardine (1873-1957), a native of West Weber, Utah, was the son of Richard Franklin Jardine and Luna Caroline Ellsworth. The Jardine family moved to Lewisville, Idaho, to homestead in August 1882, and it was while living in the Lewisville Ward that Frank accepted a call from Wilford Woodruff to serve a mission to the Southern States Mission from 1895-1898. Jardine married Mabel Irene Martin in Yazoo, Mississippi, on July 7, 1898 prior to returning home (separated). He married (second) Ella Edna Gibson of Smithfield, Utah, in 1900, and they were the parents of 10 children. Jardine and Ella made their home in Logan, Utah, where he worked as a salesman for a furniture store, an implement company, and a music store. The family move to Salt Lake City about 1925 where Jardine was employed as a salesman of musical equipment until his retirement. He died at his daughter's home in Pocatello, Idaho, but was interred in Salt Lake City.



George Reynolds



Richard Franklin Jardine


The First Presidency
of the
Church of Jesus Christ
of
Latter-day Saints.

Salt Lake City, Utah

July 3, 1909.

Bishop Morgan Richards
Parowan, Utah.

Dear Brother:-

I desire to say to you that I had a very pleasant as well as extended gospel talk with Mr. Clark. I learned from him some things which had troubled him and I believe I was able to give him satisfactory answer to all questions. He seems to be quite a gentlemanly man and seems to have no bitterness in his soul. I am disposed to believe that he is about ready for baptism and I believe it would be worth while for you to court him a little. When you have opportunity if you would engage him in conversation and assure him that he would receive from the Saints a generous welcome as one of their number, it would help to kindle the fire now smoldering in his soul. When parting I thanked him and expressed regrets that he would have to make that long return trip alone to which he replied that it would afford him a good opportunity to reflect upon the things about which we had been conversing.

That statement I thought had some significance. He evidently did not intend to dismiss the whole matter without further and serious thought. It is a good thing to hit the iron while it is white with heat. Impressions are more readily made under those conditions, but we must be careful to not spoil the steel by over pounding.

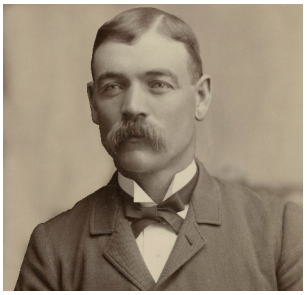
I appreciate your kindness and care of me and of the other brethren while there. I hope the Lord will abundantly reward you and your house for all your kindness.

The last few days have been very warm, the temperature ranging over 90 degrees in the house and near 100 outdoors. We are in hopes it will soon break.

With very kind regards to the family I am,

Yours sincerely,

Geo. F. Richards


George F. Richards

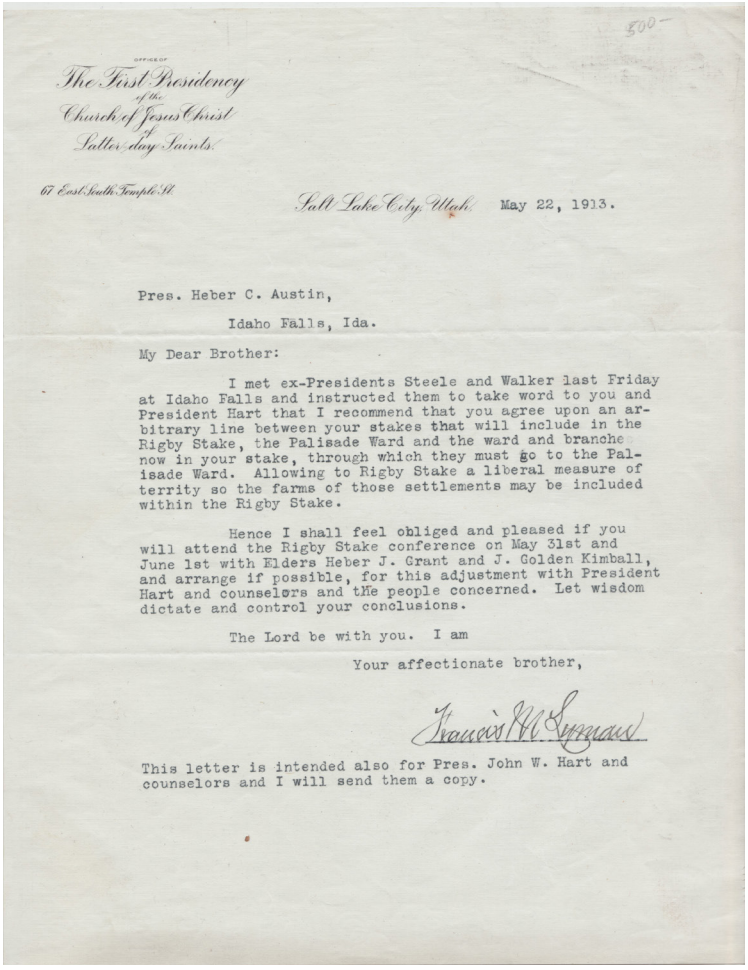

Morgan J. Richards

Wonderful Letter of Apostle George F. Richards To Morgan Richards, Bishop at Parowan

69. ALS. Letter of George F. Richards, Salt Lake City, Utah, July 3, 1909, to Morgan Richards, Parowan, Utah. Signed by George F. Richards. Size: 8 X 10 inches. $2,500

George F. Richards (1861-1950), the son of Apostle Franklin D. Richards, served as Acting Presiding Patriarch of the church from 1937 to 1942 and as a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1906 to 1950.

Morgan J. Richards (1845-1928), a native of Wales, served as bishop of Parowan Ward from 1901 to 1909.



OFFICE OF
The First Presidency
of the
Church of Jesus Christ
of
Latter-day Saints.

67 East South Temple St.

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 22, 1913.

Pres. Heber C. Austin,

Idaho Falls, Ida.

My Dear Brother:

I met ex-Presidents Steele and Walker last Friday at Idaho Falls and instructed them to take word to you and President Hart that I recommend that you agree upon an arbitrary line between your stakes that will include in the Rigby Stake, the Palisade Ward and the ward and branche now in your stake, through which they must go to the Palisade Ward. Allowing to Rigby Stake a liberal measure of territy so the farms of those settlements may be included within the Rigby Stake.

Hence I shall feel obliged and pleased if you will attend the Rigby Stake conference on May 31st and June 1st with Elders Heber J. Grant and J. Golden Kimball, and arrange if possible, for this adjustment with President Hart and counselors and the people concerned. Let wisdom dictate and control your conclusions.

The Lord be with you. I am

Your affectionate brother,

Francis M. Lyman

This letter is intended also for Pres. John W. Hart and counselors and I will send them a copy.

Francis M. Lyman to Heber C. Austin Regarding Boundary Line Between Idaho Stakes of Bingham and Rigby

70. TLS. Letter of Francis M. Lyman, Salt Lake City, May 22, 1913, to Heber C. Austin, Idaho Falls, Idaho. Signed by Francis M. Lyman. Size: 8 ½ X 11 inches. $1,000

I met ex-Presidents [James E.] Steele [Bingham Stake] and [Don Carlos] Walker [Rigby Stake] last Friday at Idaho Falls and instructed them to take word to you and President [John W.] Hart [Rigby Stake President] that I recommend that you agree upon an arbitrary line between your stakes that will include in the Rigby Stake, the Palisade Ward and the wards and branches now in your stake through which they must go to the Palisade Ward. Allowing to Rigby Stake a liberal measure of territory so the farms of those settlements may be included within the Rigby Stake.



Heber C. Austin

Francis Marion Lyman (1840-1916), the son of Apostle Amasa M. Lyman, served as a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1880 to 1916.

Heber Charles Austin (1855-1947), a native of England, was an industrialist, agriculturalist, and banker. He helped found the first sugar factory in Lehi, Utah, and was Idaho superintendent of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company for many years. In 1908, he was called as President of the Bingham Stake of Zion (headquartered in Idaho Falls) and was instrumental in founding the LDS Hospital in Idaho Falls.



Nauvoo House Association Stock Certificates

71. Certificate. Nauvoo House Association $50-$100 Stock Certificates (Uncut pair). Circa 1842. Size: 8 X 13 inches.

$6,500

A complete uncut sheet of the Nauvoo House Association Stock Certificates dating from the early 1840s from the **second issue** of the stock to build a Mormon hotel at Nauvoo, Illinois.

The **Nauvoo House** was a boarding house that Joseph Smith began constructing in 1841. The hotel was not completed and, after the Prophet's death, was converted into a residence for Emma and her second husband, Lewis Bidamon, known as the **Riverside Mansion**.

In January 1841, Smith received a revelation giving instructions to construct a house in Nauvoo which would be "a resting-place for the weary traveler". The revelation also instructed that the building should be called the Nauvoo House, and set out detailed instructions about how the building of the house would be financed. Bishop George Miller, Lyman Wight, John Snider, and Peter Haws were appointed as overseers of the project and they created the Nauvoo House Association on 23 February 1841.



Rare Stock Certificate
Nauvoo House Association

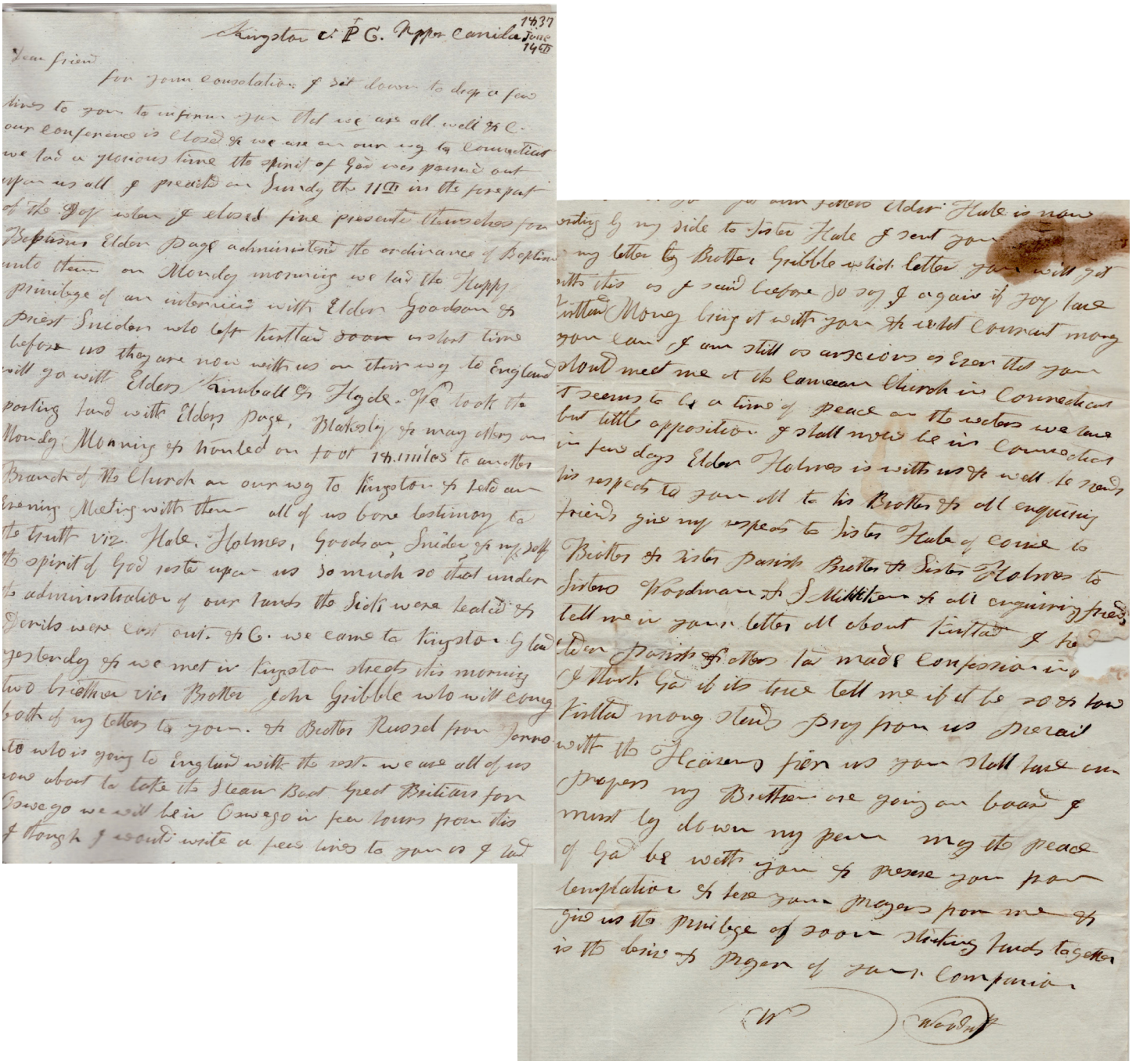
72. Certificate. Nauvoo House Association. Stock Certificate No. 154. 50 Shares. Nauvoo, Illinois, February 11, 1841. Size: 3-1/4 x 7-1/4 inches. Signed by George Miller, President; John Snider, Secretary. $4,500

George Miller (1794-1856), a native of Virginia, was converted to the Church by John Taylor in 1839 while residing in McDonough County, Illinois. He was a favorite of Joseph Smith and served in several important positions at Nauvoo, including Presiding Bishop. After the Prophet's death Miller assumed responsibilities as Trustee-in-Trust for the Church but ultimately clashed with Brigham Young and was excommunicated in 1848.

John Snider (1800-1875), a native of Nova Scotia, was converted to Mormonism in 1836 at Toronto by Parley P. Pratt. He served a mission to England in 1837 in connection with Heber C. Kimball and others. He was a member of the Nauvoo House Association in 1841 and served a second mission to England 1842-1843. Snyder died at Salt Lake City, Utah.

A revelation received by Joseph Smith on January 19, 1841, commanded the construction of the Nauvoo House. Even before the reception of the revelation, a bill had been presented to the Illinois State Assembly for the incorporation of an association to sell stock for the purpose of constructing a hotel in the city of Nauvoo. An act to incorporate the Nauvoo House Association, approved by the Illinois Legislature, was approved February 23, 1841. The Act named four trustees: George Miller, Lyman Wight, John Snyder, and Peter Haws. These men were duly authorized to sell $150,000 worth of stock from which proceeds the hotel would be built. Each share was valued at $50, and no stockholder could own more than 300 shares (i.e., $15,000). Since the edifice was to be constructed on land donated by Joseph Smith, the Prophet himself (and his heirs) was to retain a set of rooms in the building for their perpetual use. Sale of spirituous liquors in the house was expressly prohibited.

The Prophet considered the construction of the Nauvoo House just as urgent and sacred as the completion of the Nauvoo Temple. George Miller was appointed president of the association with John Snyder as secretary. Lucian Woodworth was the architect. The hotel was to be built in the form of an "L" — having a 120-foot front on each of two streets, a depth of 40 feet, and a height of three stories (exclusive of basement). The construction was to be principally of brick, and the total cost of the project was estimated at form $100,000 to $150,000. Encouragement for the completion of the Nauvoo House came from the pulpit constantly. The cornerstone of the building was laid by Joseph Smith himself on October 2, 1841. Situated on the banks of the Mississippi River, the Nauvoo House was intended to accommodate distinguished visitors in a facility "unrivaled in the western country." Smith envisioned the hotel as a means whereby the Saints could entertain "men of wealth, character and influence" and "teach them the truth." However, the Prophet's premature death, the importance of completing the temple so the Saints could get their endowments, and the exodus of the Saints from Nauvoo precluded the completion of the Nauvoo House.

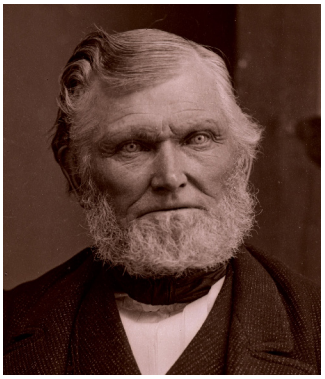


Letter of Wilford Woodruff to His Wife, Phoebe

73. ALS. Letter of Wilford Woodruff, Kingston, Upper Canada (Ontario), June 14, 1837, to Phoebe Carter Woodruff. $35,000

Phoebe Whittemore Carter Woodruff (1807-1885), a native of Scarborough, Maine, converted to the Church in 1834. She married Wilford Woodruff in Kirtland, Ohio, on April 13, 1837, and they were the parents of nine children. She died in Salt Lake City.

Wilford Woodruff (1807-1898) was the called to the Quorum of Twelve Apostles two years after this letter was written and served as the 4th President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.



Wilford Woodruff



Phoebe Carter Woodruff

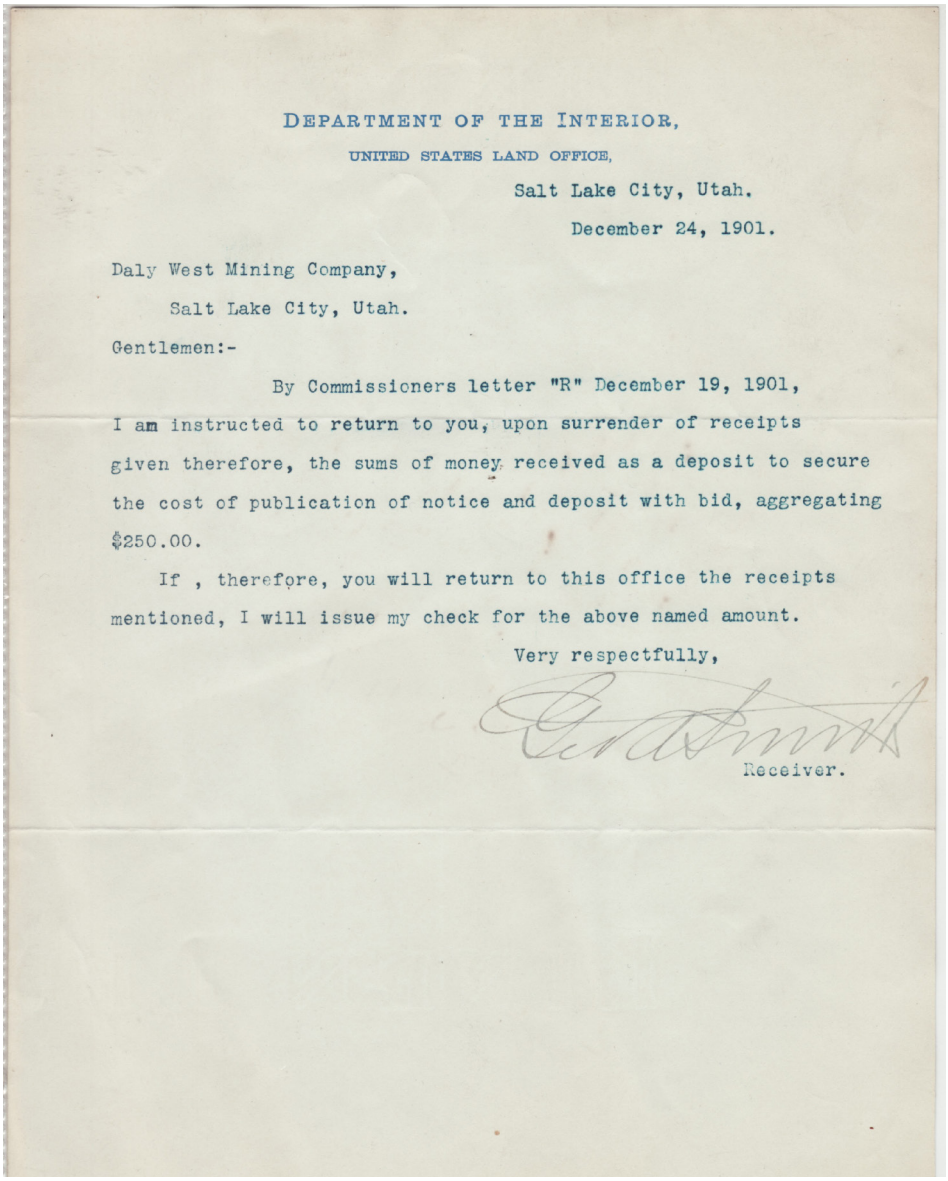
Dear Friend,

For your consolation I sit down to drop a few lines to you to inform you that we are all well & that our conference is closed & we are on our way to Connecticut. We had a glorious time. The spirit of God was poured out upon us all. I presided on Sunday the 11th in the forepart of the day. When I closed five presented themselves for baptism. Elder [John] Page administered the ordinance of baptism unto them. On Monday morning we had the happy privilege of an interview with Elder [John] Goodson & Priest [John] Snider who left Kirtland a short time before us. They are now with us [&] on their way to England. [They] will go with Elders Kimball & Hyde.

We took the parting hand with Elders [John] Page, [James] Blakesly & many others on Monday morning & traveled on foot 18 miles to another branch of the Church on our way to Kingston, & held an evening meeting with them. All of us bore testimony to the truth, viz: [Jonathan H.] Hale, [Milton] Holmes, [John] Goodson, [John] Snider & myself. The Spirit of God rested upon us so much so that under the administration of our hands the sick were healed & devils were cast out &c. We came to Kingston Glen yesterday & we met in Kingston streets this morning. Two brethren, viz: Brother John Gribble who will bring both of my letters to you & Brother [Isaac] Russel from Toronto who is going to England with the rest. We are all of us now about to take a steamboat *Great Britain* for Oswego. We will be in Oswego in a few hours from this. I thought I would write a few lines to you as I had an opportunity of sending it be brother Gribble but I must write in great haste for the boat is about to leave. I want you to be sure & write to me at Colebrook, Conn[ecticut] as soon as you get our letters.

Elder [Jonathan] Hale is now writing by my side to Sister Hale. I sent you my letter by Brother Gribble which letter you will get with this. As I said before, so say I again, if you have **Kirtland Money** bring it with you & what convenient money you can. I am still as anxious as ever that you should meet me at the Canaan Church in Connecticut. It seems to be a time of peace on the waters. We have but little opposition & shall now be in Connecticut in a few days. Elder Holmes is with us & will be sending his respects to you all, to his brother & all enquiring friends. Give my respects to Sister Hale, of course to Brother & Sister Parrish, Brother & Sister Holmes, to Sister Woodman & Sister Milliken & all enquiring friends. Tell me in your letter all about Kirtland. **I heard Elder [Warren] Parrish & others had made confession in public**. I thank God if it is true. Tell me if it be so & how Kirtland money stands. Pray for us. Prevail with the heavens for us. You shall have our prayers. My brethren are going on board. I must lay down my pen. May the peace of God be with you & preserve you from temptation & hear your prayers for me & give us the privilege of soon striking hands together is the desire & prayer of your companion.

W. Woodruff



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Salt Lake City, Utah.
December 24, 1901.

Daly West Mining Company,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Gentlemen:-

By Commissioners letter "R" December 19, 1901, I am instructed to return to you, upon surrender of receipts given therefore, the sums of money received as a deposit to secure the cost of publication of notice and deposit with bid, aggregating $250.00.

If , therefore, you will return to this office the receipts mentioned, I will issue my check for the above named amount.

Very respectfully,

Receiver.



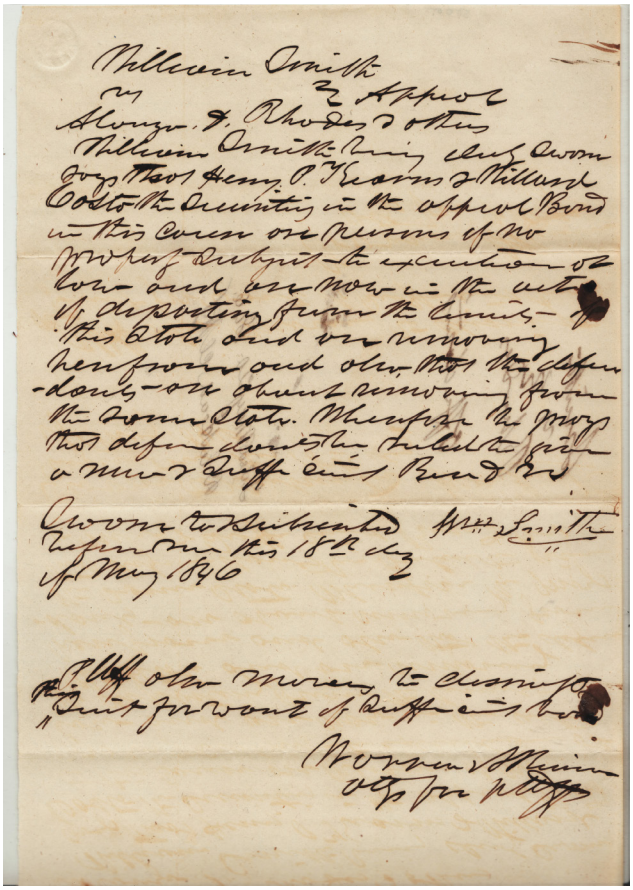
George Albert Smith

Letter of George Albert Smith To Jacob E. Bamberger's Daly West Mining Company

74. TLS. Letter of George Albert Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah, December 24, 1901, to Daly West Mining Company, Salt Lake City, Utah. Signed George Albert Smith. Size: 8 X 10 inches. $1,000

George Albert Smith (1870-1951) was the Receiver for the Land Office in Utah from 1898 to 1903. He was called as a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles in 1903 and served as the 8th President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from 1945 to 1951.

Jacob Emmanuel Bamberger (1852-1928), a native of Germany, emigrated with the United States as age 13 and settled in Pleasant Hill, Missouri. He came West in 1873 and two years later became an employee of the Post Office at Salt Lake City. In 1900 Bamberger purchased the Daly West Mine and the Ontario Silver Mine properties in Park City. He and his brother, Simon Bamberger, developed the Salt Lake Oil Field in Los Angeles. Jacob's death resulted from injuries to his spine suffered in an automobile accident in Verdun, France. His sons, Ernest and Clarence Bamberger, subsequently managed and greatly expanded his extensive holdings.





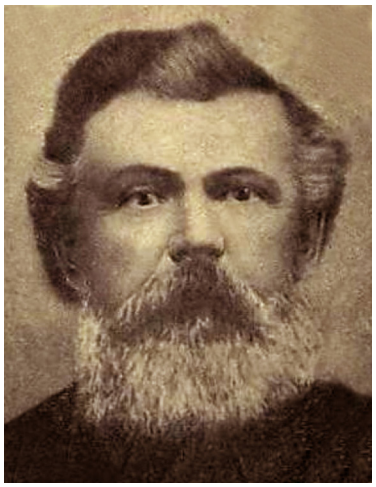
Motion for New Appeal Bond
William Smith vs Alonzo Rhodes

75. DS. Motion for New Appeal Bond. William Smith vs. Alonzo Rhodes & Others, May 18, 1846, Hancock County, Illinois. 1 p. Signed "Wm Smith." Warren & Skinner, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Filed by David E. Head, Clerk, May 20, 1946. $25,000

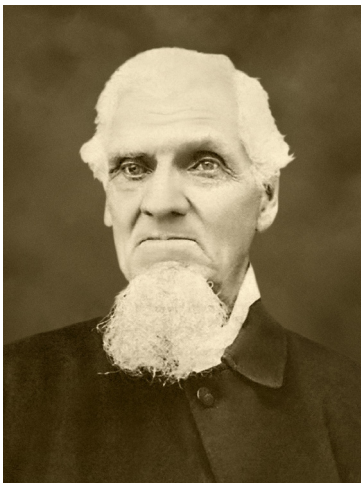
William Smith being duly sworn says that Henry P. Kearns & Willard Costo, the securities in the appeal bond in this cause, are persons of no property subject to execution or law and are now in the act of departing from the limits of this state and are removing herefrom and also that the defendants are about removing from the same state. Wherefore he prays that defendants be ruled to give a new & sufficient bond &c.

William Smith (1811-1893) was the younger brother of the Prophet Joseph Smith, a member of Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1835 to 1845, and the Presiding Patriarch to the Church from May 1845 to October 1845. William was excommunicated for apostasy October 12, 1845 at Nauvoo. He was received into the Reorganized Church in 1878 on his original baptism. William died in Osterdock, Iowa.

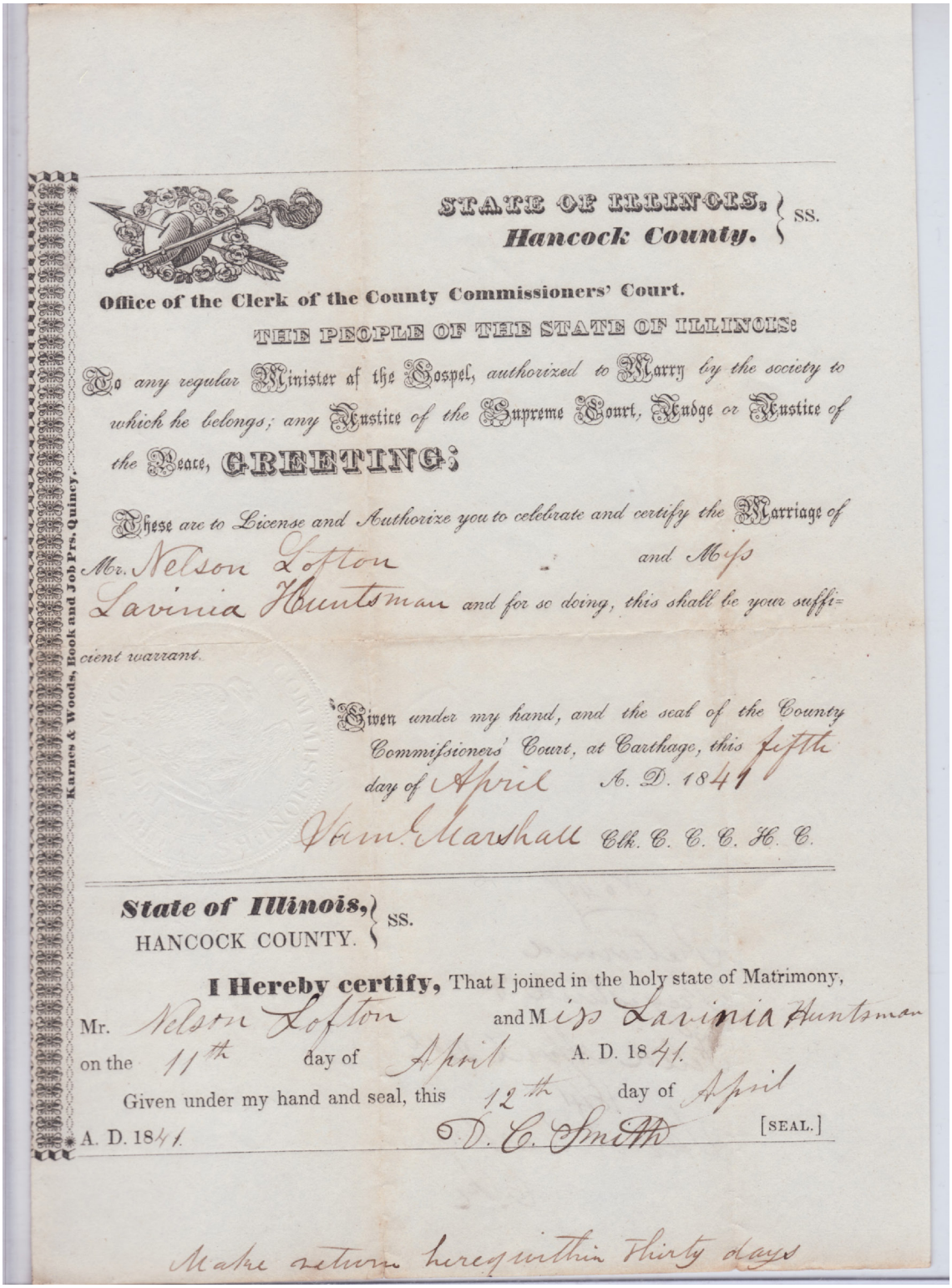
Alonzo Donnell Rhodes (1824-1893), a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, converted to the Church in January 1844. He resided at Nauvoo, Illinois, crossed the plains in 1851, and settled at Lehi, Utah.



Alonzo Donnell Rhodes



William Smith



STATE OF ILLINOIS, } SS.
Hancock County. }

Office of the Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS:

To any regular Minister of the Gospel, authorized to Marry by the society to which he belongs; any Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge or Justice of the Peace, GREETING:

These are to License and Authorize you to celebrate and certify the Marriage of Mr. Nelson Lofton and Miss Lavinia Huntsman and for so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the County Commissioners' Court, at Carthage, this fifth day of April A. D. 1841

Saml. Marshall Clk. C. C. C. H. C.

Karnes & Woods, Book and Job Prs. Quincy.

State of Illinois, } SS.
HANCOCK COUNTY. }

I Hereby certify, That I joined in the holy state of Matrimony, Mr. Nelson Lofton and Miss Lavinia Huntsman on the 11th day of April A. D. 1841.

Given under my hand and seal, this 12th day of April A. D. 1841. D. C. Smith [SEAL.]

Make return hereof within thirty days

Marriage License and Certificate of Marriage of Nelson Lofton and Lavinia Huntsman Don Carlos Smith, Officiator

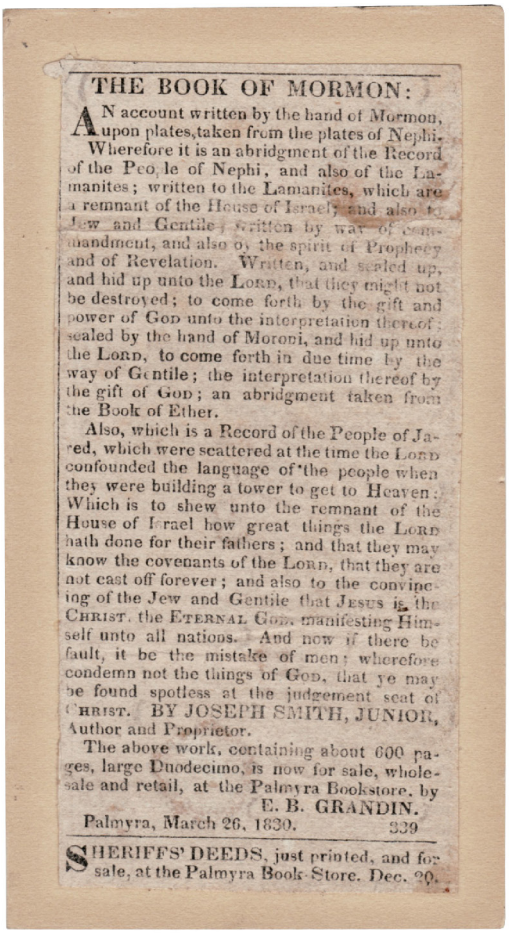
76. Partially Printed DS. License to Marry and Certificate of Marriage of Nelson Lofton and Miss Lavinia Huntsman. License signed by Samuel Marshall, Clerk County Commissioner's Court Hancock County, April 5, 1841. Certificate of Marriage Signed by Don Carlos Smith, April 11, 1841. $30,000

Don Carlos Smith (1816-1841) was a younger brother of the Prophet Joseph Smith and first editor of the *Times and Seasons* in 1839. He married Agnes Moulton Coolbrith July 30, 1835, and they were the parents of Ina Coolbrith (1841-1928), the first poet laureate of California.

Nelson Lofton (1808-1892), a native of Cabarrus, North Carolina, was married Lavinia Huntsman on April 11, 1841 at Nauvoo. He died January 31, 1892 in Hancock County, Illinois.

Lavinia Huntsman (1823-1868), a native of Perry Township, Richland County, Ohio, was the daughter of James Huntsman, Jr (1801-1871) and Mary Johnson (1801-1895). Her family converted to the Church in 1833, moved to Missouri during the Mormon War (1838-1839), and ended up at Nauvoo by 1841. It was here that Lavinia Huntsman was married to Nelson Lofton by the Prophet's brother, Don Carlos Smith, in April 11, 1841. Lavinia's parents migrated to Utah Territory in 1851, eventually settling at Fillmore. But she and her husband remained in Hancock County, Illinois, the remainder of their lives where they parented 8 children. Lavinia died at Pontoosuc. Her parents are the great-great-great grandparents of renown philanthropist, Jon M. Huntsman, of Utah.

Dr. Samuel Marshall (1790-1845). An anti-Mormon who served as Clerk of Hancock County, Illinois; Clerk of the Commissioner's Court of Hancock County, Illinois; Bankruptcy Commissioner, and Justice of the Peace of Hancock County, Illinois. On June 24, 1845, the day set for the trial of the defendants indicted for the murder of Hyrum Smith, Minor Rudd Deming, Sheriff of Hancock County, Illinois (and a friend to the Mormons), was surrounded in the Carthage courthouse by a group of anti-Mormons and assaulted by Dr. Samuel Marshall. Deming drew his weapon, discharged a bullet into Marshall's navel, and the wound was mortal. Deming was taken into custody and indicted for manslaughter by a sitting grand jury. Richard M. Young, associate justice of the supreme court of Illinois, who was presiding at the circuit court that day appointed coroner George W. Stigall to assume Deming's duties while his case was pending. Deming's Mormon friends immediately signed bonds as surety for him, and he was promptly released on bail. And in spite of a cloud of controversy surrounding the Marshall affair, Deming was easily re-elected to a second term as county sheriff on August 4, 1845 (on the strength of the Mormon vote). But believing that it would be impossible for Deming to serve effectively until a verdict was rendered in his case, Brigham Young convinced Deming to resign on August 6, 1845. As it turned out, Deming died of congestive fever at his farm in St. Mary's Township in eastern Hancock County, Illinois, September 10, 1845, before his case came to trial.



THE BOOK OF MORMON:

AN account written by the hand of Mormon, upon plates, taken from the plates of Nephi. Wherefore it is an abridgment of the Record of the People of Nephi, and also of the Lamanites; written to the Lamanites, which are a remnant of the House of Israel; and also to Jew and Gentile; written by way of commandment, and also by the spirit of Prophecy and of Revelation. Written, and sealed up, and hid up unto the LORD, that they might not be destroyed; to come forth by the gift and power of GOD unto the interpretation thereof: sealed by the hand of Moroni, and hid up unto the LORD, to come forth in due time by the way of Gentile; the interpretation thereof by the gift of GOD; an abridgment taken from the Book of Ether.

Also, which is a Record of the People of Jared, which were scattered at the time the LORD confounded the language of the people when they were building a tower to get to Heaven: Which is to shew unto the remnant of the House of Israel how great things the LORD hath done for their fathers; and that they may know the covenants of the LORD, that they are not cast off forever; and also to the convincing of the Jew and Gentile that JESUS is the CHRIST, the ETERNAL GOD, manifesting Himself unto all nations. And now if there be fault, it be the mistake of men: wherefore condemn not the things of GOD, that ye may be found spotless at the judgement seat of CHRIST. BY JOSEPH SMITH, JUNIOR, Author and Proprietor.

The above work, containing about 600 pages, large Duodecimo, is now for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Palmyra Bookstore, by

E. B. GRANDIN.

Palmyra, March 26, 1830. 339

SHERIFFS' DEEDS, just printed, and for sale, at the Palmyra Book-Store. Dec. 20.

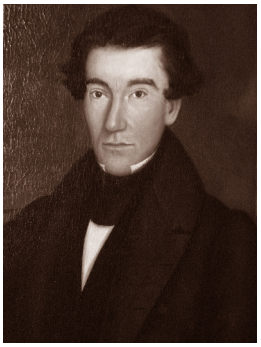
First Advertisement for the Book of Mormon
Wayne Sentinel, March 26, 1830

77. Original Newspaper Clipping, *Wayne Sentinel* (Palmyra, New York), by Egbert B. Grandin, March 26, 1830.

$100,000

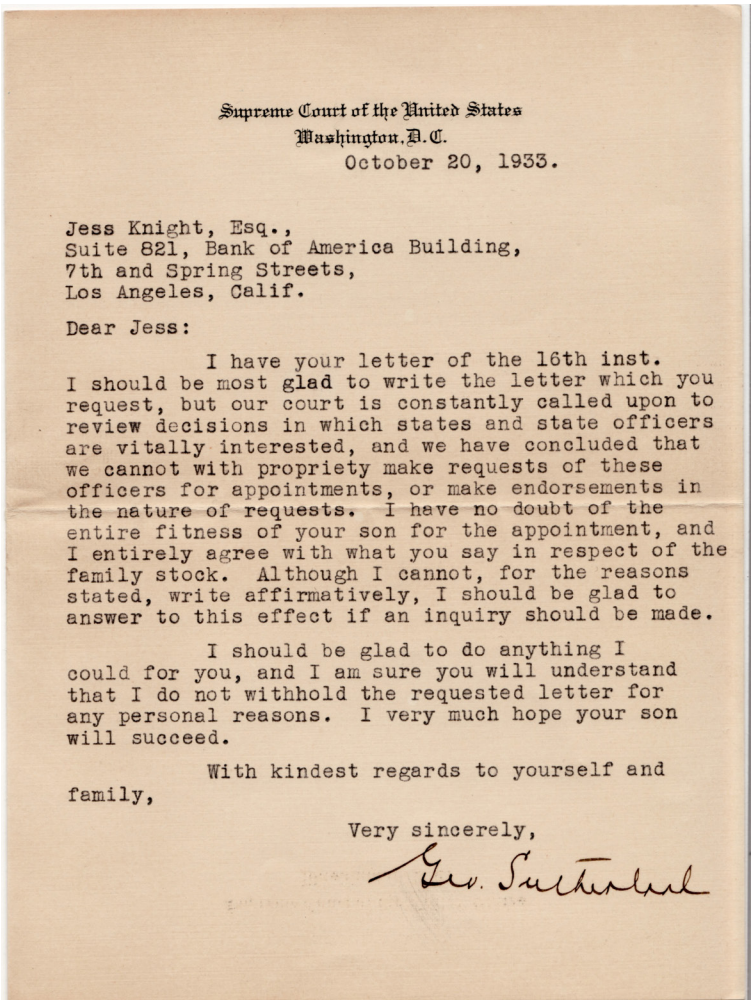
The first announcement of the printing of the Book of Mormon appeared in the *Wayne Sentinel* on March 26, 1830. Egbert B. Grandin printed and sold the first copies of the Book of Mormon.

The E. B. Grandin building was constructed in 1828, between Palmyra's Main Street and the newly finished Erie Canal. Grandin's bookshop and office were housed on the building's first floor, his book bindery and an attorney's office on the second floor, and the printing equipment—including two printing presses—on the third floor. In 1829, when Grandin was asked to print the Book of Mormon, he was simultaneously editing and publishing *The Wayne Sentinel* in the very same office.



Egbert B. Grandin

On March 26, 1830 Grandin announced that the Book of Mormon was now on sale at his bookstore. It had taken eight men and boys working 12 hours a day, six days a week, for almost eight months to print 5,000 copies. After the book went on sale, a boycott began which was successful and few books were sold. Martin Harris, who had mortgaged his farm to pay for the publication, desperately tried to sell the books himself but lamented that "nobody wants them."



Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C.
October 20, 1933.

Jess Knight, Esq.,
Suite 821, Bank of America Building,
7th and Spring Streets,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Jess:

I have your letter of the 16th inst. I should be most glad to write the letter which you request, but our court is constantly called upon to review decisions in which states and state officers are vitally interested, and we have concluded that we cannot with propriety make requests of these officers for appointments, or make endorsements in the nature of requests. I have no doubt of the entire fitness of your son for the appointment, and I entirely agree with what you say in respect of the family stock. Although I cannot, for the reasons stated, write affirmatively, I should be glad to answer to this effect if an inquiry should be made.

I should be glad to do anything I could for you, and I am sure you will understand that I do not withhold the requested letter for any personal reasons. I very much hope your son will succeed.

With kindest regards to yourself and family,

Very sincerely,

Geo. Sutherland

George Sutherland Letter
Justice of Supreme Court

78. TLS. Letter of George Sutherland, Washington, D. C., October 20, 1933, to Jesse Knight, Los Angeles, California. Signed "Geo. Sutherland." Size: 8 X 11 inches. $750

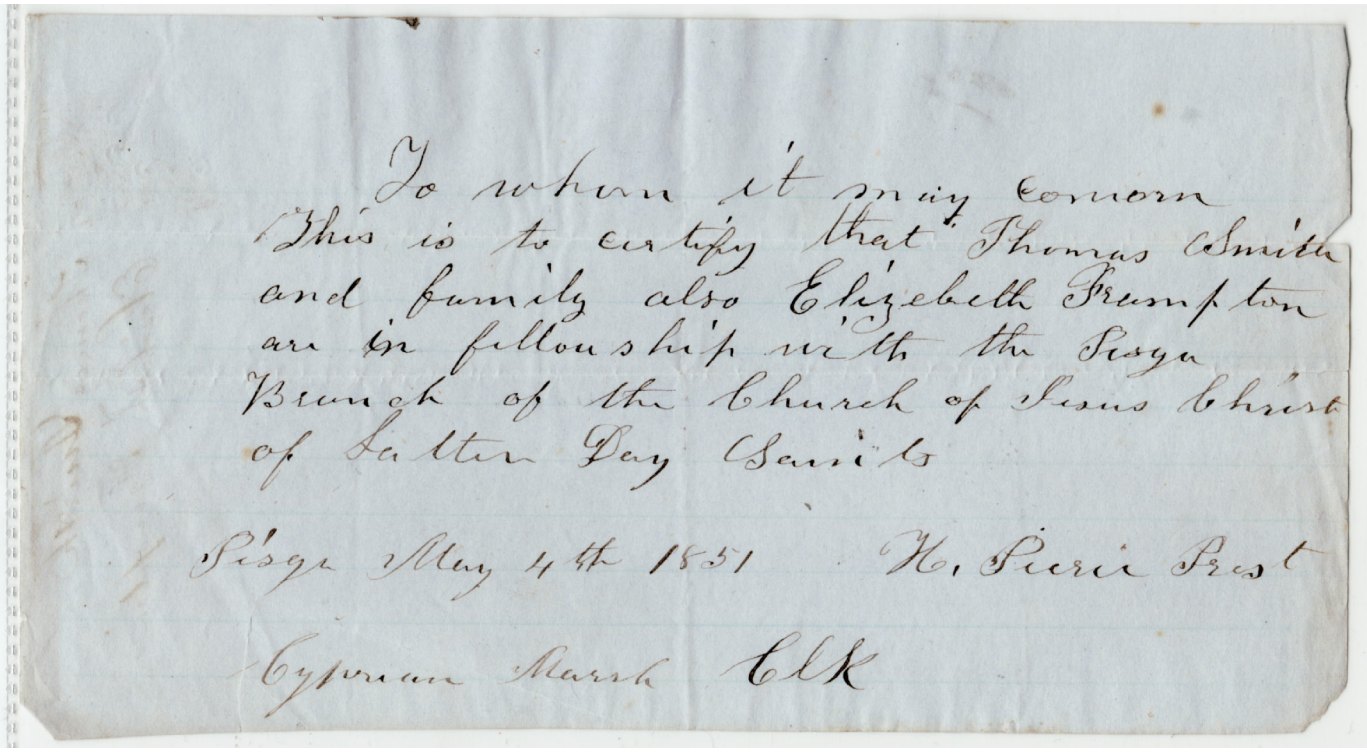
Jesse William Knight requests Justice George Sutherland to write a letter of recommendation for his son.



George Alex Sutherland (1862-1942) was an English-born U.S. jurist and politician. His family converted to the Church in 1849, emigrated to Utah in 1863, and eventually settled in Provo, Utah. After attending University of Michigan Law School, he opened a practice in Provo. Sutherland won election to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1900 and to the U. S. Senate in 1905 and 1911. He was appointed to the Supreme Court by President Warren G. Harding and served as Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court from 1922-1938. Sutherland retired in 1938 and died in Provo.



Jesse William Knight (1874-1956) was the son of mining magnate Jesse Knight and the grandson of Newel Knight of the famed Colesville Branch (one of the Prophet Joseph Smith's nearest and dearest friends). He was a prominent Utah businessman and Church leader who operated businesses founded by his father, Jesse Knight. He died in Provo.

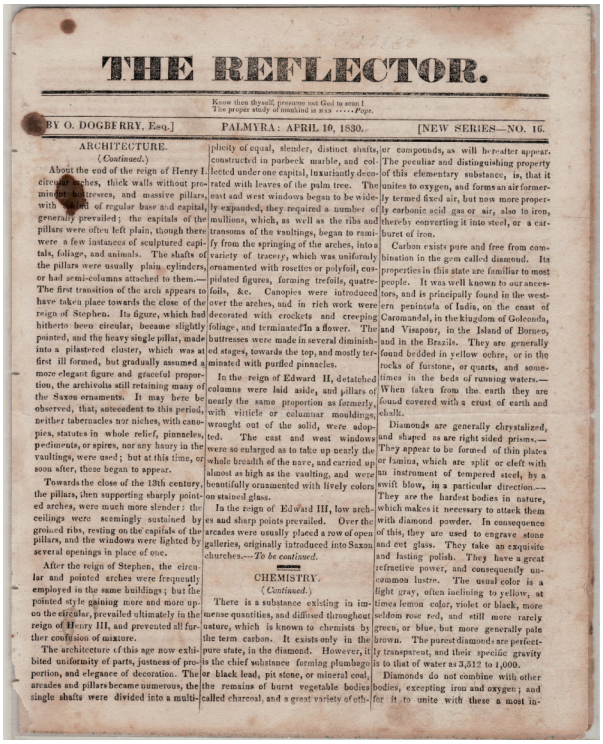

To whom it may concern
This is to certify that Thomas Smith
and family also Elizebeth Frampton
are in fellowship with the Pisga
Branch of the Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter Day Saints
Pisga May 4th 1851 H. Pierce Prest
Cyprian Marsh Clk

Letter of Recommendation
Mount Pisgah Branch

79. DS. Letter of Recommendation, Mount Pisgah, Iowa, May 4, 1851. Signed by Horace Pierce, President, and Cyprian Marsh, Clerk. $2,500

Letter of Recommendation for Thomas Smith and family, also for Elizabeth Frampton.

Members moving from one branch to another carried written letters, signed by the presiding authority, that they were in good standing or in fellowship with that branch (See D&C 20:84).



THE REFLECTOR.

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan!
The proper study of mankind is MAN ..... *Pope.*

BY O. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: APRIL 10, 1830. [NEW SERIES—NO. 16.

ARCHITECTURE.
(*Continued.*)

About the end of the reign of Henry I. circular arches, thick walls without prominent buttresses, and massive pillars, with capitals of regular base and capital, generally prevailed; the capitals of the pillars were often left plain, though there were a few instances of sculptured capitals, foliage, and animals. The shafts of the pillars were usually plain cylinders, or had semi-columns attached to them.—The first transition of the arch appears to have taken place towards the close of the reign of Stephen. Its figure, which had hitherto been circular, became slightly pointed, and the heavy single pillar, made into a pilastred cluster, which was at first ill formed, but gradually assumed a more elegant figure and graceful proportion, the archivolts still retaining many of the Saxon ornaments. It may here be observed, that, antecedent to this period, neither tabernacles nor niches, with canopies, statutes in whole relief, pinnacles, pediments, or spires, nor any luxury in the vaultings, were used; but at this time, or soon after, these began to appear.

Towards the close of the 12th century, the pillars, then supporting sharply pointed arches, were much more slender: the ceilings were seemingly sustained by groined ribs, resting on the capitals of the pillars, and the windows were lighted by several openings in place of one.

After the reign of Stephen, the circular and pointed arches were frequently employed in the same buildings; but the pointed style gaining more and more upon the circular, prevailed ultimately in the reign of Henry III, and prevented all further confusion of mixture.

The architecture of this age now exhibited uniformity of parts, justness of proportion, and elegance of decoration. The arcades and pillars became numerous, the single shafts were divided into a multiplicity of equal, slender, distinct shafts, constructed in parbeck marble, and collected under one capital, luxuriantly decorated with leaves of the palm tree. The east and west windows began to be widely expanded, they required a number of mullions, which, as well as the ribs and transoms of the vaultings, began to ramify from the springing of the arches, into a variety of tracery, which was uniformly ornamented with rosettes or polyfoil, cuspidated figures, forming trefoils, quatrefoils, &c. Canopies were introduced over the arches, and in rich work were decorated with crockets and creeping foliage, and terminated in a flower. The buttresses were made in several diminished stages, towards the top, and mostly terminated with purfled pinnacles.

In the reign of Edward II, detatched columns were laid aside, and pillars of nearly the same proportion as formerly, with viriele or columnar mouldings, wrought out of the solid, were adopted. The east and west windows were so enlarged as to take up nearly the whole breadth of the nave, and carried up almost as high as the vaulting, and were beautifully ornamented with lively colors on stained glass.

In the reign of Edward III, low arches and sharp points prevailed. Over the arcades were usually placed a row of open galleries, originally introduced into Saxon churches.—*To be continued.*

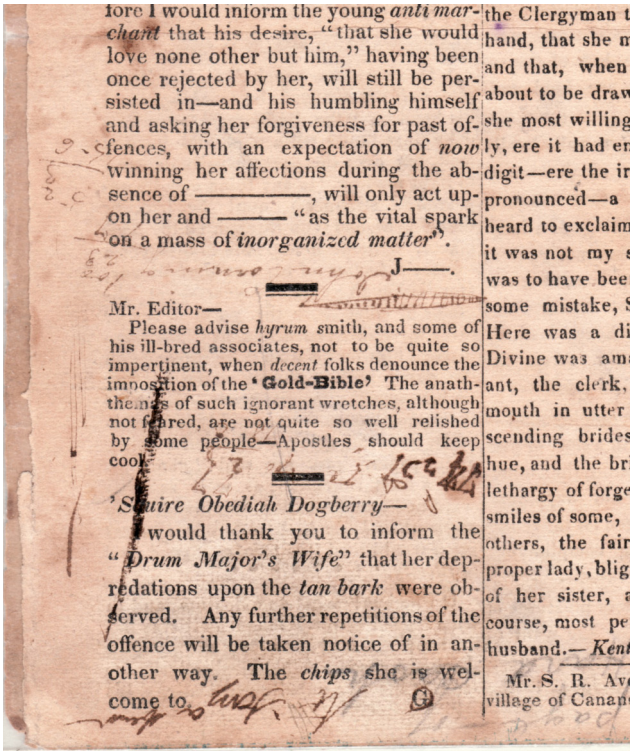
CHEMISTRY.
(*Continued.*)

There is a substance existing in immense quantities, and diffused throughout nature, which is known to chemists by the term carbon. It exists only in the pure state, in the diamond. However, it is the chief substance forming plumbago or black lead, pit stone, or mineral coal, the remains of burnt vegetable bodies called charcoal, and a great variety of other compounds, as will hereafter appear. The peculiar and distinguishing property of this elementary substance, is, that it unites to oxygen, and forms an air formerly termed fixed air, but now more properly carbonic acid gas or air, also to iron, thereby converting it into steel, or a carburet of iron.

Carbon exists pure and free from combination in the gem called diamond. Its properties in this state are familiar to most people. It was well known to our ancestors, and is principally found in the western peninsula of India, on the coast of Caromandal, in the kingdom of Golconda, and Visapour, in the Island of Borneo, and in the Brazils. They are generally found bedded in yellow ochre, or in the rocks of furstone, or quarts, and sometimes in the beds of running waters.—When taken from the earth they are found covered with a crust of earth and chalk.

Diamonds are generally chrystalized, and shaped as are right sided prisms.—They appear to be formed of thin plates or lamina, which are split or cleft with an instrument of tempered steel, by a swift blow, in a particular direction.—They are the hardest bodies in nature, which makes it necessary to attack them with diamond powder. In consequence of this, they are used to engrave stone and cut glass. They take an exquisite and lasting polish. They have a great refrective power, and consequently uncommon lustre. The usual color is a light gray, often inclining to yellow, at times lemon color, violet or black, more seldom rose red, and still more rarely green, or blue, but more generally pale brown. The purest diamonds are perfectly transparent, and their specific gravity is to that of water as 3,512 to 1,000.

Diamonds do not combine with other bodies, excepting iron and oxygen; and for it to unite with these a most in-



fore I would inform the young *anti mar-chant* that his desire, "that she would love none other but him," having been once rejected by her, will still be persisted in—and his humbling himself and asking her forgiveness for past offences, with an expectation of *now* winning her affections during the absence of ————, will only act upon her and ——— "as the vital spark on a mass of *inorganized matter*".

J——.

Mr. Editor—

Please advise *hyrum* smith, and some of his ill-bred associates, not to be quite so impertinent, when *decent* folks denounce the imposition of the 'Gold-Bible' The anathemas of such ignorant wretches, although not feared, are not quite so well relished by some people—Apostles should keep cool.

'*Squire Obediah Dogberry*—

I would thank you to inform the "*Drum Major's Wife*" that her depredations upon the *tan bark* were observed. Any further repetitions of the offence will be taken notice of in another way. The *chips* she is welcome to.

the Clergyman t
hand, that she n
and that, when
about to be draw
she most willing
ly, ere it had er
digit—ere the ir
pronounced—a
heard to exclaim
it was not my
was to have bee
some mistake,
Here was a di
Divine was am
ant, the clerk,
mouth in utter
scending brides
hue, and the br
lethargy of forge
smiles of some,
others, the fair
proper lady, blig
of her sister,
course, most pe
husband.— *Kent*

Mr. S. R. Av
village of Canan

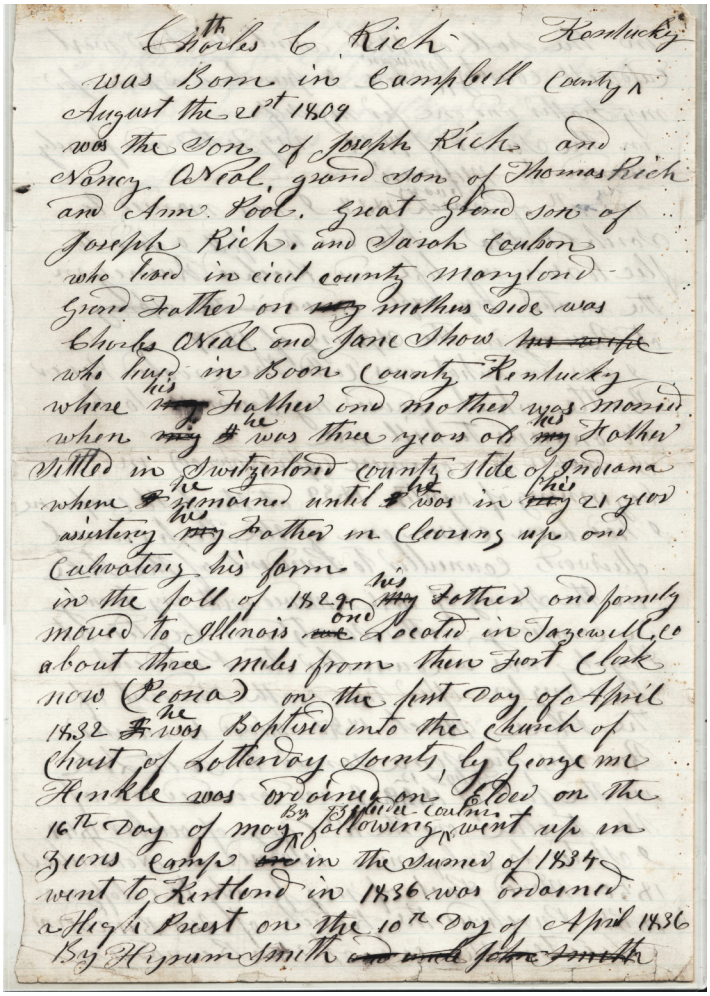
Perhaps the Only Known Copy of the Palmyra Reflector in Private Hands
Notice to Hyrum Smith
April 10, 1830

80. Newspaper. *The Reflector* (Palmyra, New), April 10, 1830. Published by Obadiah Dogberry (pseudonym for Abner Cole). $150,000

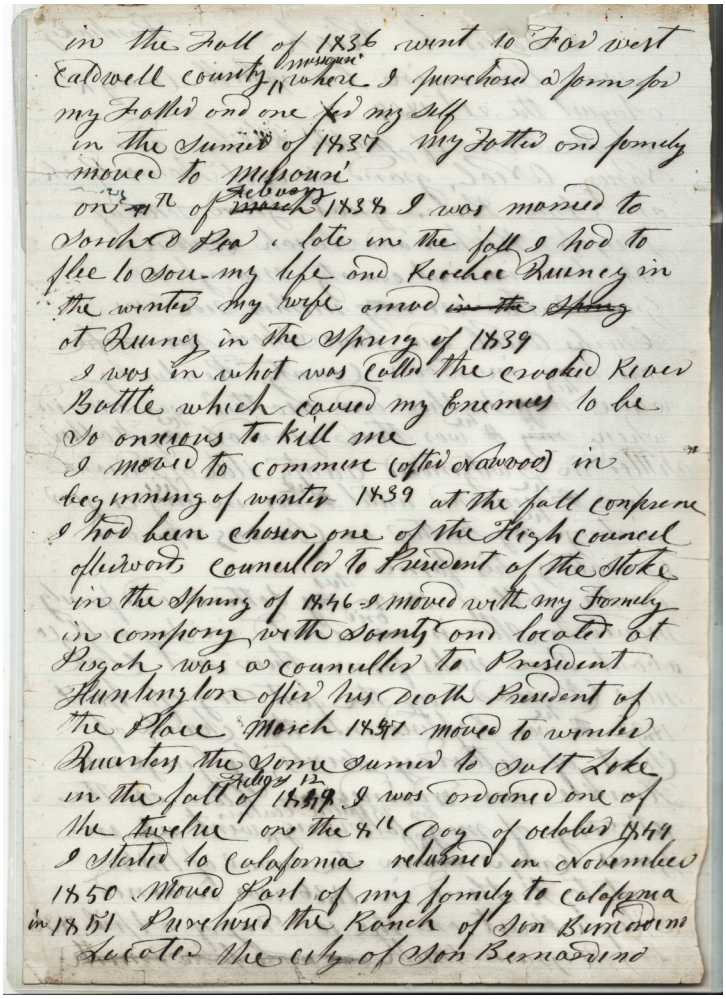
Mr. Editor: Please advise **Hyrum Smith,** and some of his ill-bred associates, not to be quite so impertinent, when decent folks denounce the imposition of the 'Gold-Bible.' The anathemas of such ignorant wretches, although not feared, are not quite so well relished by some people—Apostles should keep cool.

Abner Cole (1783-1835), who had served as justice of the peace and constable at Palmyra, New York, 1814-1818, was a newspaper publisher and editor.

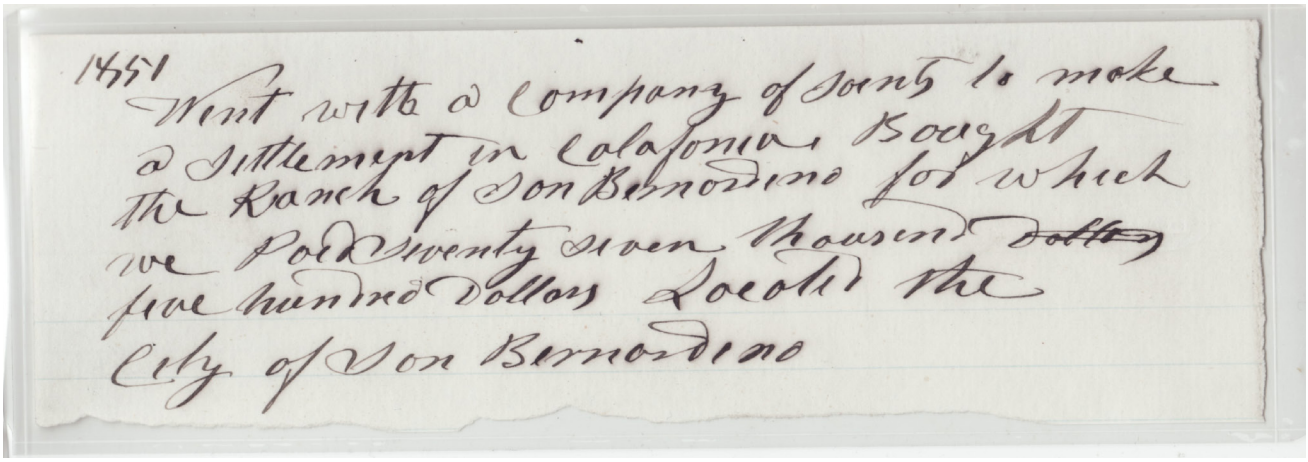
Cole, writing under the pseudonym Obadiah Dogberry, printed his Palmyra newspaper, the *Reflector*, in the evenings and on Sundays on the same press engaged in printing the Book of Mormon. Setting the type for his newspaper while surrounded by drying, unbound sheets of the Book of Mormon, Cole was, no doubt, aware of the stories and rumors in the small village about the plates and about the young, pretentious "Jo Smith," and Cole was not impressed. But his proximity to the printing of the controversial scripture gave him unprecedented firsthand knowledge and access. The fact that Cole was perusing the text of the Book of Mormon in Grandin's offices is apparent in his tongue-in-cheek reference to the noticeable frequency of the phrase "and it came to pass" in the Book of Mormon. He printed, "The *Book of Mormon* is expected to be ready for *delivery* in the course of one year.—Great and marvellous things will 'come to pass' about those days." The "Gold Bible," he wrote, "by Joseph Smith Junior, author and proprietor, is now in press and will shortly appear. Priestcraft is short lived!" (Quoted from Jeremy J. Chatelain, "The Early Reception of the Book of Mormon in Nineteenth-Century America")



Charles C Rich Kentucky
was Born in Campbell County
August the 21st 1809
was the Son of Joseph Rich and
Nancy O'Neal, grand son of Thomas Rich
and Ann Pool. Great Grand son of
Joseph Rich. and Sarah Coulson
who lived in civil county Maryland
Grand Father on mothers side was
Charles O'Neal and Jane Show
who lived in Boon County Kentucky
where his Father and mother was married
when he was three years old his Father
Settled in Switzerland county State of Indiana
where he remained until he was in his 21 year
assisting his Father in Clearing up and
Cultivating his farm
in the fall of 1829 his Father and family
moved to Illinois and Located in Tazewell Co
about three miles from their Fort Clark
now (Peoria) on the first Day of April
1832 he was Baptised into the Church of
Christ of Latterday Saints, by George m
Hinkle was ordained an Elder on the
16th Day of may By Reliedee Coulson following went up in
Zions Camp in the Summer of 1834
went to Kirtland in 1836 was ordained
a High Priest on the 10th Day of April 1836
By Hyrum Smith



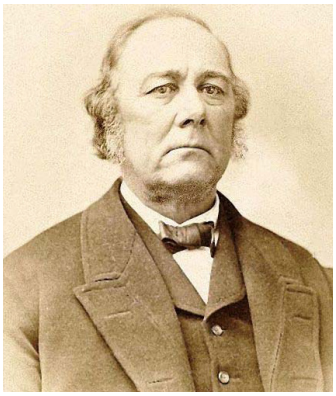
in the Fall of 1836 went to Far west
Caldwell county Missouri where I purchased a farm for
my Father and one for my self
in the Summer of 1837 my Father and family
moved to Missouri
on 7th of February 1838 I was married to
Sarah D Pea. late in the fall I had to
flee to save my life and Reached Quincy in
the winter my wife arrived at Quincy in the Spring of 1839
I was in what was called the crooked River
Battle which caused my Enemies to be
So anxious to kill me
I moved to commerce (after Nawvoo) in
beginning of winter 1839 at the fall conference
I had been chosen one of the High council
afterwards Counsellor to President of the Stake
in the Spring of 1846 I moved with my Family
in company with Saints and located at
Pisgah was a counsellor to President
Huntington after his death President of
the Place March 1847 moved to winter
Quarters the Same Summer to Salt Lake
in the fall of February 12 1849 I was ordained one of
the twelve on the 8th Day of October 1849
I Started to California returned in November
1850 Moved Part of my family to California
in 1851 Purchased the Ranch of San Bernardino
Located the city of San Bernardino



1851
Went with a Company of Saints to make
a Settlement in Calafonia. Bought
the Ranch of San Bernardino for which
we Paid Seventy seven thousand
five hundred Dollars Located the
City of San Bernardino

Apostle Charles C. Rich History In His Own Hand

81. ADS. A History of the Life of Charles C. Rich, in his own hand, circa 1852. 2pp. Size: 8 X 11 ¾ inches plus fragment which measures 2 ¾ X 7 ¾ inches. $75,000



Charles C. Rich

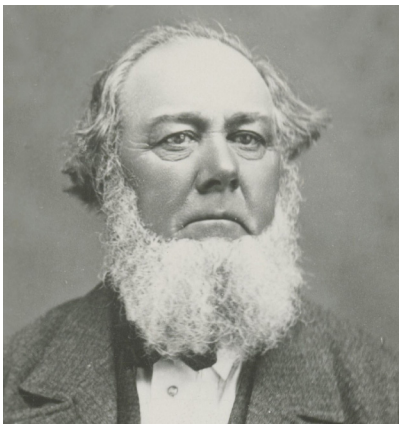
Charles C. Rich was born in Campbell County Kentucky August the 21st 1809 was the son of Joseph Rich and Nancy O'Neal, grandson of Thomas Rich and Ann Pool. Great grandson of Joseph Rich and Sarah Coulson and lived in Cecil County Maryland. Grandfather on Mother's side was Charles O'Neal and Jane Show who lived in Boone County, Kentucky where his father and mother was married. When he was three years old his father settled in Switzerland County, State of Indiana, where he remained until he was in his 21 year assisting his father in clearing up and cultivating his farm.

In the fall of 1829 his father and family moved to Illinois and located in Tazewell Co. about three miles from the Fort Clark now (Peoria) on the first day of April 1832, he was baptized into the Church of Christ of Latterday Saints, by George M. Hinkle was ordained an Elder on the 16th day of May by Zebedee Coltrin following went up in Zion's Camp in the summer of 1834, went to Kirtland in 1836 was ordained a High Priest on the 10th day of April 1836 by Hyrum Smith, in the fall of 1836 went to Far West, Caldwell County, Missouri, where I purchased a farm for my father and one for myself. In the summer of 1837, my father and family moved to Missouri.

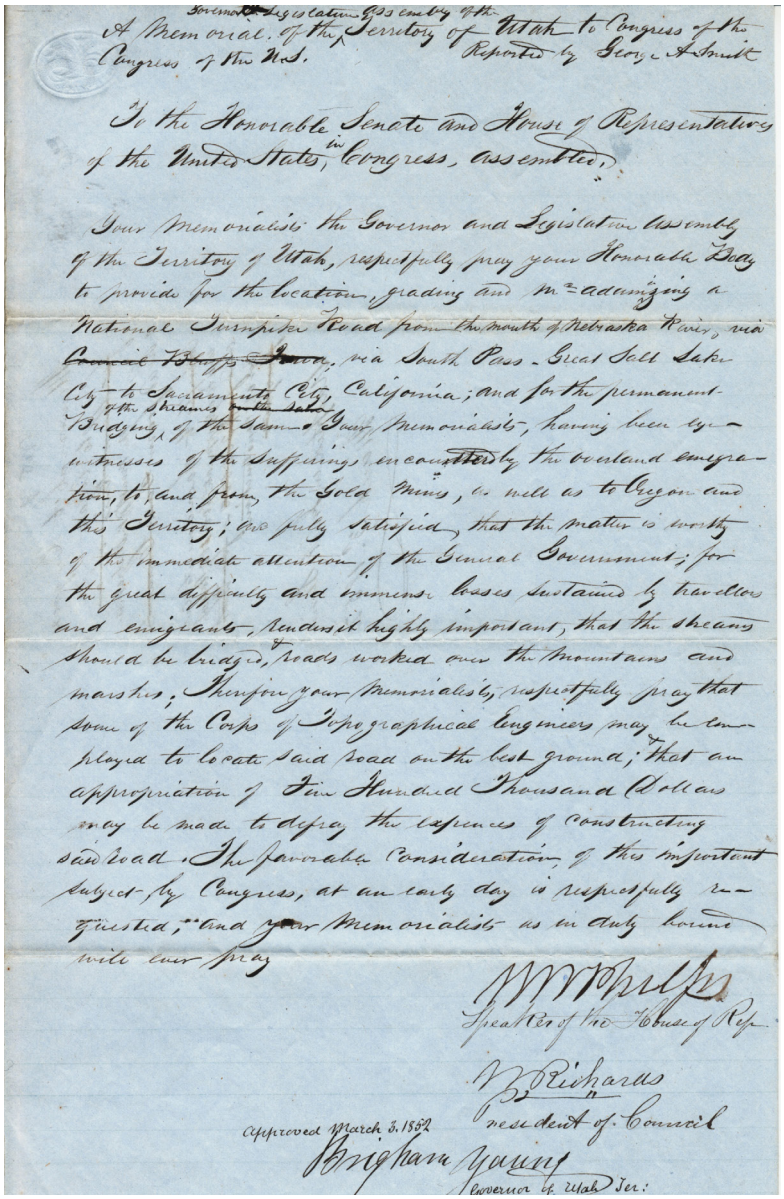
On 9th of February 1838 I was married to Sarah D. Pea. Late in the fall I had to flee to save my life and reached Quincy in the winter. My wife arrived at Quincy in the spring of 1839. I was in what was called the Crooked River Battle which caused my enemies to be so onerous to kill me. I moved to Commerce (after Nauvoo) in beginning of winter 1839. At the fall conference I had been chosen one of the High Council, afterwards councilor to President of the Stake. In the spring of 1846 I moved with my family in company with the Saints and located at Pisgah. Was a counciller to President Huntington, after his death [I was] President of the place.

March 1847 moved to Winter Quarters the same summer to Salt Lake in the fall. February 12, 1849 I was ordained one of the Twelve. On the 8th day of October 1849 I started to Calafornia, returned in November 1850. Moved part of my family to Calafornia in 1851. Purchased the Ranch of San Bernardino. Located the city of San Bernardino. 1851 went with a company of Saints to make a settlement in Calafornia Bought the Ranch of San Bernardino for which we paid seventy seven thousand five hundred dollars. Located the City of San Bernardino.









A Memorial of the Legislature Assembly of the Territory of Utah to Congress of the United States.
Reported by George A. Smith

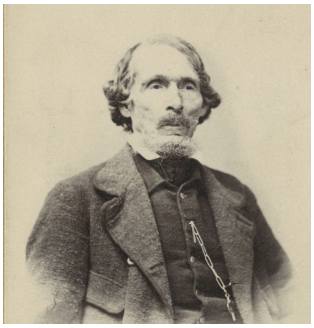
To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

Your Memorialists the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, respectfully pray your Honorable Body to provide for the location, grading and macadamizing a National Turnpike Road from the mouth of Nebraska River, via ~~Council Bluffs~~ Omaha, via South Pass - Great Salt Lake City to Sacramento City, California; and for the permanent Bridging of the Streams ~~on said Road~~. Your Memorialists, having been witnesses of the sufferings encountered by the overland emigration, to, and from the Gold Mines, as well as to Oregon and this Territory; are fully satisfied that the matter is worthy of the immediate attention of the General Government; for the great difficulty and immense losses sustained by travellers and emigrants, renders it highly important, that the streams should be bridged, roads worked over the mountains and marshes, Therefore your Memorialists, respectfully pray that some of the Corps of Topographical Engineers may be employed to locate said road on the best ground; that an appropriation of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars may be made to defray the expences of constructing said Road. The favorable Consideration of this important subject by Congress, at an early day is respectfully requested; and your Memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray

W W Phelps
Speaker of the House of Rep.

W Richards
President of Council

Approved March 3. 1852
Brigham Young
Governor of Utah Ter.



William W. Phelps



Willard Richards

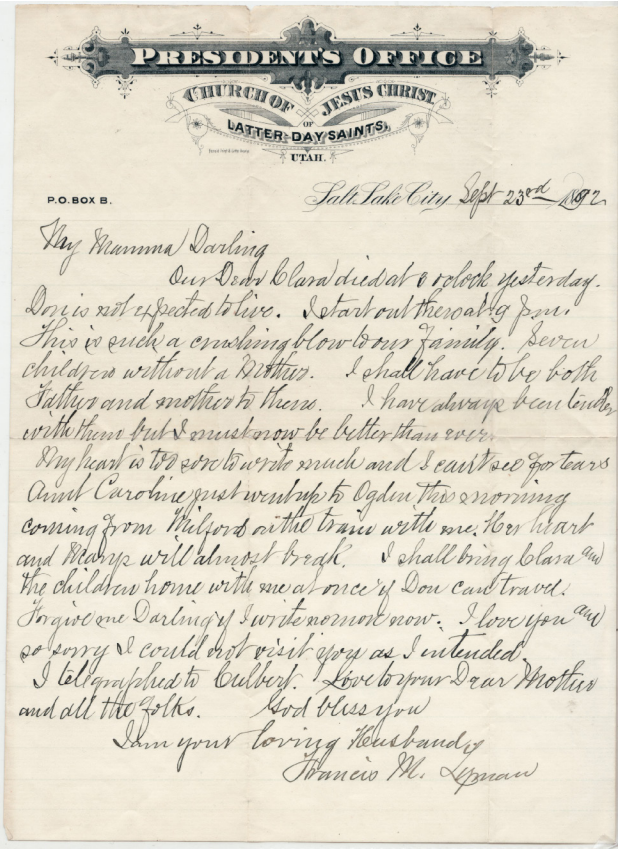


Brigham Young

Original Memorial to Congress For National Turnpike Mouth of Platte River to Sacramento

82. DS. Memorial to the Congress of the United States from the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, March 3, 1852. Reported by George A. Smith. Signed by William W. Phelps, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Willard Richards, President of the Council (Senate); and Brigham Young, Governor of Utah Territory.
$75,000

The Utah Territorial House of Representatives and Council (later known as the Senate) petitioned the U.S. Congress for a turnpike (toll road) from the mouth of the Nebraska River (i.e., Platte River) in eastern Nebraska (20 miles south of Omaha) to Sacramento, California, via South Pass (Wyoming) and Great Salt Lake City. The cost of construction of the road, with the necessary bridges, was estimated at $500,000.


PRESIDENTS OFFICE
CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS
UTAH.

P.O. BOX B.

Salt Lake City Sept 23rd 1892

Clara Caroline Callister Lyman



Francis Marion Lyman



Susan Delilah Callister Lyman



Francis Marion Lyman
Letter on the Childbed Death of his Wife

83. ALS. Letter of Francis Marion Lyman, Salt Lake City, September 23, 1892, to his plural wife, Susan Delilah Callister, Salt Lake City. Size: 7 ½ X 10 ½ inches. $10,000

Francis Marion Lyman (1840-1916), the son of Apostle Amasa Mason Lyman and Louisa Maria Tanner, served as a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1880-1916.

Susan Delilah Callister (1863-1945), a native of Fillmore, Utah, was a plural wife of Francis Marion Lyman, and they were the parents of 6 children. She was a half-sister to Clara Caroline Callister (1850-1892).

Clara Caroline Callister (1850-1892), the daughter of Thomas Callister (Bishop of Fillmore, Utah) and Caroline Clara Smith (daughter of Patriarch John Smith), was married to Francis Marion Lyman in Salt Lake City on October 4, 1869. They were the parents of 7 children. She died in childbirth September 22, 1892, in Mormon settlement at Manassa, Colorado. The new baby boy, Donald Callister Lyman, died September 24, 1892 at Manassa.

Our Dear Clara died at 6 o'clock yesterday. Don [the newborn] is not expected to live. I started out there at 9 p.m. This is such a crushing blow to our family. Seven children without a Mother. I shall have to be both Father and Mother to them. I have always been tender with them but I must now be better than ever.

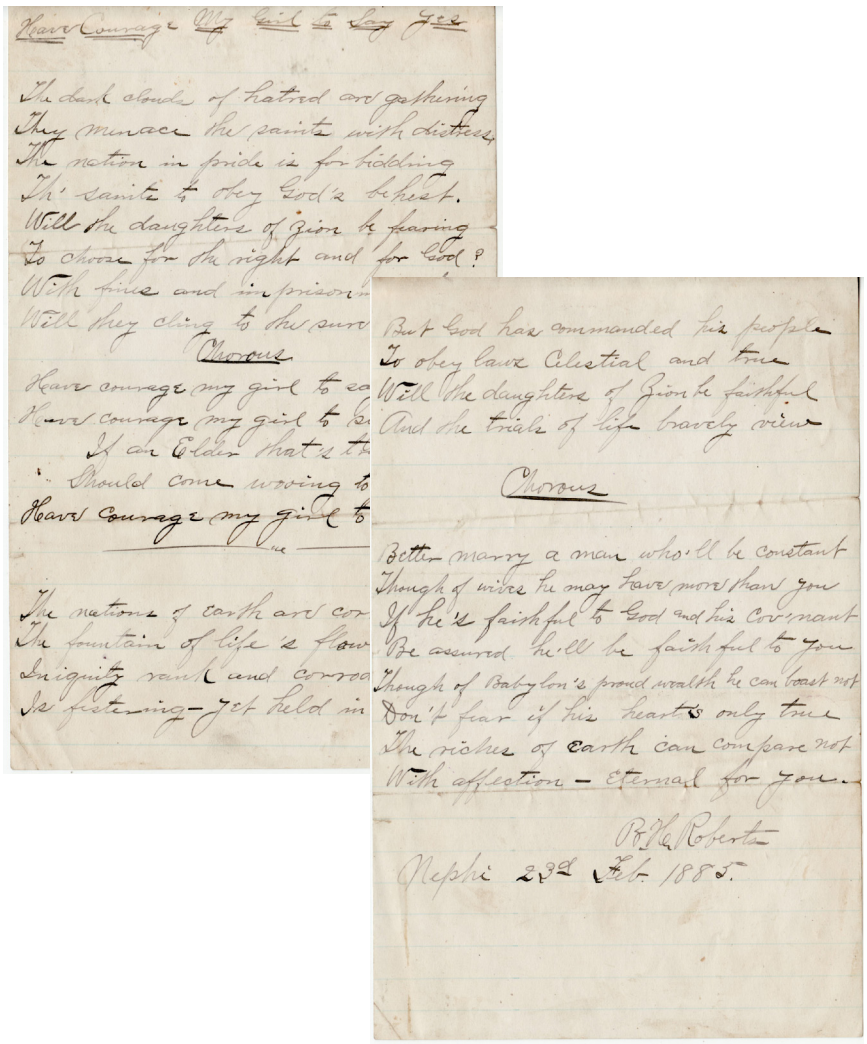
My heart is too sore to write much and I can't see for tears. Aunt Caroline [Clara's mother] just went up to Ogden this morning coming from Milford on the train with me. Her heart and Mary's [Clara's sister] will almost break. I shall bring Clara and the children home with me at once if Don can travel.

Forgive me Darling if I write no more now. I love you and so sorry I could not visit you as I intended. I telegraphed to Culbert. Love to your Dear Mother and all the folks. God bless you.

Unique Polygamy Poem of
B. H. Roberts
Have Courage My Girl to say "Yes"

84. APS. Poem of Brigham H. Roberts, Nephi, Utah, February 23, 1885. $75,000

Have Courage My Girl to Say Yes



The dark clouds of hatred are gathering
They menace the Saints with distress.
The nation in pride is forbidding
Th' Saints to obey God's behest.
Will the daughters of Zion be fearing
To choose for the right and for God?
With fines and in prisonments threating
Will they cling to the sure "Iron Rod"?

Chorus

Have courage my girl to say yes
Have courage my girl to say yes
If an Elder that's true
Should come wooing to you
Have courage my girl to say yes

The nations of earth are corrupting
The fountain of life's flowing stream
Iniquity, rank and corroding
Is festering – yet held in esteem:
But God has commanded his people
To obey laws celestial and true
Will the daughters of Zion be faithful
And the trials of life bravely view?

Chorus

Better marry a man who'll be constant
Though of wives he may have more than you
If he's faithful to God and his cov'nant
Be assured he'll be faithful to you
Though of Babylon's proud wealth he can boast not
Don't fear if his heart's only true
The riches of earth can compare not
With affection – eternal for you.

B. H. Roberts
Nephi 23d Feb. 1885



B. H. Roberts



Rare Painting of Provo-Orem Area by "The Spirit of '76" Painter Rock Canyon, Squaw Peak, "Y" Mount

85. Oil Painting of Rock Canyon, Squaw Peak, and "Y" Mount by Archibald Willard. 1902. Size: 15 X 21 inches (25 X 30 inches framed). $75,000

Archibald MacNeal Willard (1836-1918) was an American painter who was born and raised in Bedford, Ohio. He became famous for painting "The Spirit of '76" in 1875 in Wellington, Ohio, after he saw a holiday parade pass through the town square. The work was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. The success of the painting was largely due to the marketing of chromolithographs (a colored picture printed by lithography) which sold for $5 a piece and for less as the Philadelphia Exposition progressed. After the exposition, the painting garnered enough popularity to tour across the country to large crowds.



Archibald M. Willard



Spirit of '76

The view of the painting captures Provo's most prominent geographical features from the vantage point of Provo Bench (now known as Orem, Utah)

Lorenzo Snow

Eliza R. Snow

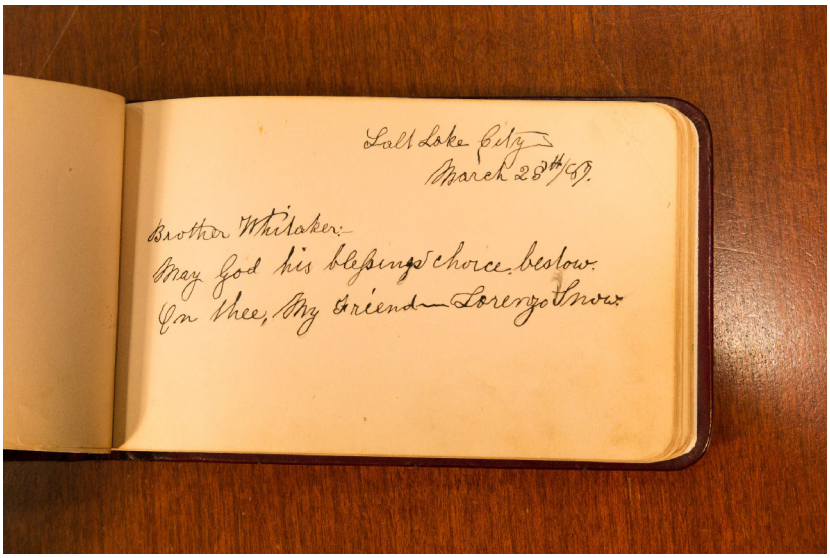
George M. Ottinger

Francis M. Lyman

Franklin D. Richards

Evan Stephens





John R. Park

George Goddard

Israel Barlow

Henry Jacobs

Joseph T. Kingsbury

Joseph B. Toronto

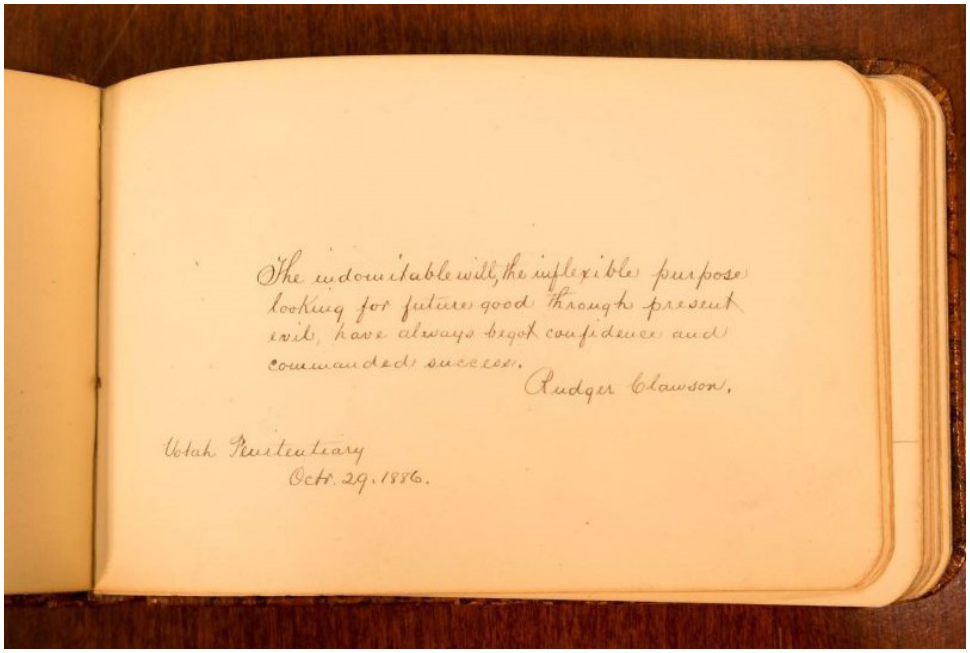
John M. Whitaker Autograph Album

86. Autograph Album. John Mills Whitaker Autograph Book. 68 written pages. Size: 4 ¼ X 7 inches.
$50,000

John Mills Whitaker (1863-1960), a native of Centerville, Utah, was a stenographer who, for many years, clerked in the Church Historian's Office and served as secretary to the Seventy Presidents of the First Quorum of the Seventy. He married Ida Oakley Taylor, daughter of President John Taylor, in 1886, and served as the General Secretary of the General Board of Deseret Sunday School Union in the early to mid-1890s. Whitaker completed a mission to Eastern States, 1897-1900 and served as bishop of Sugar House Ward in 1901-1914. He was employed as clerk for the Board of Public Works, first Deputy Treasurer of Salt Lake County, and ticket and express agent for the Utah Light & Railway company from 1900 to 1907. Whitaker assumed management of the real estate business of Taylor Bros., in 1907, and served as Patriarch in Granite Stake from 1914 to 1940. He played a significant role in the development of the LDS Seminary program and served as Seminary teacher and Principal of Granite High School LDS Seminary from 1915-1929. Whitaker died in Salt Lake City.


John M. Whitaker





Utah Penitentiary Autograph Album
John Bartholomew Furster

Autographs include Lorenzo Snow, Henry Grow, Nicholas Grosebeck, Henry Naisbett

87. Autograph Album. John Bartholomew Furster Autograph Album, 1884-1887. 68 pp. Size: 5 X 8 inches.

$75,000

John Bartholomew Furster (1815-1902) was a native of Denmark who converted to the Church in July 1854. He apprenticed to the weaver's trade in his native land, emigrated to Utah in 1860, and set up a weaving business in the Salt Lake 9th Ward. By 1864 he had entered polygamy, and was subsequently convicted of unlawful cohabitation and served six months in the Utah Territorial penitentiary. He died in his little home at 120 North Main Street, Salt Lake City. The funeral was held in the Assembly Hall, instead of his ward meeting house in order to accommodate the large crowd.



Excessively Rare
Lyon Account Ledger
Far West, Missouri
1838-1839

88. Account Book. Humberson Lyon Account Ledger, Far West, Missouri, 1838-1839. 109 pp. Size: 9 X 14 inches

$250,000

Daybook and Ledger of Humberson Lyon, a combination dry goods, hardware, and grocery merchant at Far West, Missouri. Detailed daily entries identify the customers by name, the items purchased, and the specific price of each item purchased to the ¼ penny. Early on Lyon assigned his customers a number when they opened an account with him and referred to it when they returned, but that system of recordkeeping appears to have broken down in the rush of business.

Far West, Caldwell County, Missouri, was founded by William W. Phelps and John Whitmer in August 1836. The county of Caldwell itself was created specifically for Mormon settlement largely to compensate for losses the Saints had suffered from mob violence in Jackson and Clay counties. Far West became the county seat and the headquarters of the Church in early 1838 when Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon relocated there from Kirtland, Ohio. But problems soon erupted when members of the Church began to settle in the counties surrounding Caldwell, including DeWitt in Carroll County and Adam-ondi-Ahman in Daviess County.

Dissent from within the Church and a series of escalating conflicts between Mormons and non-Mormons (including the Battle of Crooked River on October 25, 1838) soon followed. Then Lilburn W. Boggs, Governor of Missouri, issued his infamous Extermination Order on October 27, 1838, authorizing the state militia to drive all Mormons

from Missouri or exterminate them. Three days later Colonel William O. Jennings launched an unprovoked attack on an LDS settlement at Haun's Mill, east of Far West, leaving 17 men and boys dead. Survivors joined other refugees fleeing to Far West.

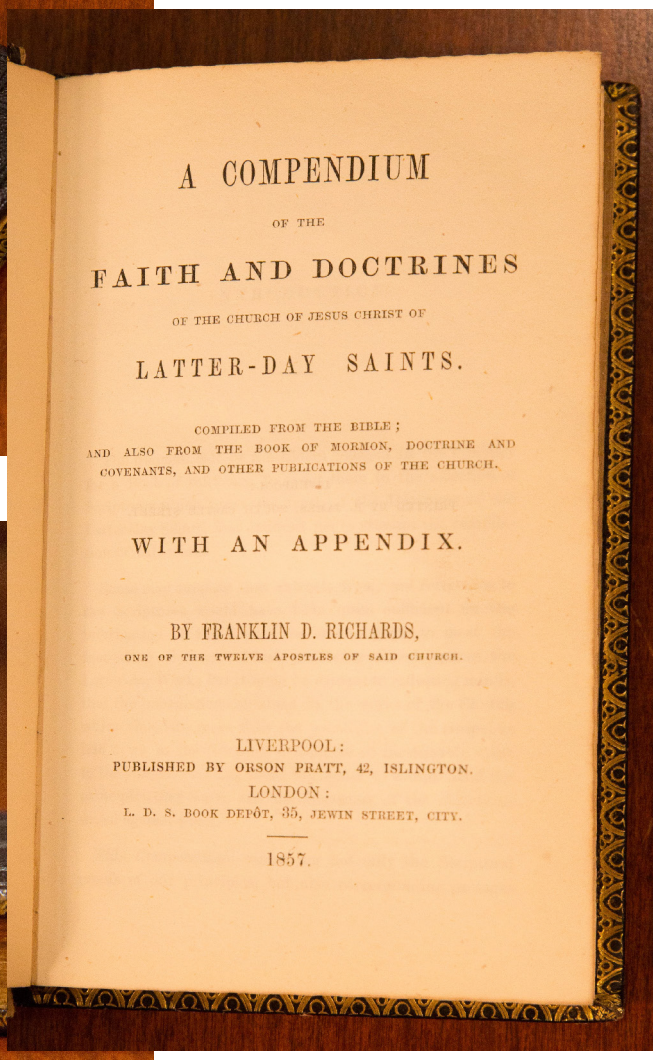
On October 31, 1838, the state militia under the command of Major General Samuel D. Lucas laid siege to Far West. In the face of these overwhelming challenges, Joseph Smith and others surrendered to officers of the state militia and were subsequently tried for any number of crimes against their neighbors and the State of Missouri itself. In the meantime, the body of Saints, as per the extermination order, made their way out of Missouri as rapidly as humanly possible. Thus ended the so-called Mormon War. And it is against this historical backdrop that the Lyon Store operated at Church headquarters during the years 1838 and 1839.

Below is an incomplete listing of persons who transacted business with the Lyon store from February 1838 through September 1839.

Aldridge, William; **Alexander**, Horace; A**lexander**, Randolph; **Allred**, Martin; **Allred**, Reuben W.; **Allred**, William; **Anderson**, John; **Annis**, John C.; **Avard**, Sampson; **Averett**; Elijah; **Avery**, Daniel; **Babbitt**, Loren; **Baldwin**, Caleb; **Barkdull**, Michael; **Barlow**, Israel; **Batson**, William; **Bebee**, Calvin; **Bebee**, George; **Benner**, Elias; **Benson**, Benjamin; **Bidwell**, Robert W.; **Bingham**, Erastus; **Bozarth**, John; **Bozarth**, Squire; **Brace**, Truman; **Braden**, James; **Brunson**, Seymour; **Buchannan**, John; **Burk**, John M.; **Burket**, George; **Butler**, John L.; **Call**, Anson; **Carr**, Nathaniel; **Carter**, Jared; **Chase**, Darwin; **Clark**, Hiram; **Clemenson**, John; **Cook**, Ahaz; **Coolidge**, Joseph W.; **Corrill**, John; **Corrill**, Nancy (daughter of John); **Corrill**, Whitney (son of John); **Cowdery**, Marcellus; **Cowdery**, Oliver; **Cox**, Ralph; **Daley**, Moses; **Daniels**, Cyrus; **Dibble**, Philo; **Drollinger**, Rachel (widow of Samuel); **Duncan**, Chapman; **Durfee**, James; **Dykes**, George P.; **Ettleman**, Jacob; **Farr**, Winslow; **Fisk**, Sterry; **Frampton**, David; **Free**, Absalom; **Follett**, King; **Gallaher**, William C.; **Gates**, Jacob; **Gifford**, Alpheus; **Goddard**, Stephen H.; **Goff**, James; **Goldsmith**, Gilbert; **Goodson**, John E.; **Gould**, William; **Granger**, Carlos; **Grant**, George D.; **Green**, Hervey; **Greene**, John P.; **Grover**, Thomas; **Groves**, Elisha H.; **Guyman**, Noah T.; **Guymon**, Thomas; **Hancock**, Joseph; **Hancock**, Levi W.; **Hancock**, Solomon; **Harding**, Dwight; **Hartshorn**, Joseph; **Haven**, Jesse; **Hawks**, Joseph B.; **Hawn** (Haun), Jacob; **Hedlock**, Reuben; **Head**, Norvil M.; **Henderson**, James M.; **Hendricks** (Hendrix), James; **Higbee**, Elias; **Higbee**, Francis M.; **Higbee**, Isaac; **Higbee**, John S.; **Hillman**, Mayhew; **Hinkle**, George M.**; Hodge**, Curtis**; Hodge**, Irvine (Ervine); **Holbroo**k, Chandler; **Hubbard**, Noah; **Hulet**, Catherine (daughter of Charles); **Hulet**, Sylvester; **Hunt**, Jefferson; **Hunter**, Jesse D.; **Huntington**, Dimick; **Ivy**, James; **Jackman**, Levi; **Jessup**, William; **Johnson**, Huntington; **Judy**, David; **Killian**, John; **Knight**, Joseph; **Larkey**, Edward; **Lathrop**, Asahel A.; **Lee**, Eli; **Lee**, John D.; **Lightner**, Adam; **Lowry**, John; **Lyman**, Amasa M.; **Lyon**, Caleb W.; **Lyon**, David; **Lytle**, John; **Marsh**, Thomas B.; **Martin**, Moses; **Maynard**, Jonathan; **Maynard**, Silas; **McClellan**, William E.; **McCord**, Mary Ann (widow of Robert; married Jordan P. Hendrickson); **McRae**, Alexander; **Meeks**, Garland M.; **Miller**, William; **Morley**, Isaac; **Moore**, Leighton G. (partner of George M. Hinkle); **Morey**, George; **Morrison**, Arthur; **Morse**, Justis; **Newberry**, James; **Newman**, Elijah; **Niswanger**, William; **Obanion**, Evans (father of Patrick); **Ormsby**, Gideon; **Ormsby**, John; **Orton**, William R.; **Page**, Ebenezer; **Partridge**, Edward; **Patten**, Charles; **Patten**, David W.; **Pea**, John; **Peck**, Joseph; **Peck**, Washington; **Pettigrew**, David; **Phelps**, William W.; **Pitkin**, George; **Pitkin**, Laura (later plural wife of Heber C. Kimball); **Powell**, Uriah B.; **Pratt**, Parley P.; **Prindle**, Roswell; **Redfield**, Harlow; **Redfield**, David Harvey; **Rich**, Charles C.; **Rich**, Leonard; **Rich**, Thomas; **Richards**, Levi; **Rigdon**, Sidney; **Riggs**, Burr; **Riggs**, John; **Ripley**, Alanson; **Rathburn**, Robert; **Robinson**, Ebenezer; **Robinson**, George W.; **Rollins**, James H.; **Shearer**, Daniel; S**hurtliff**, Luman A.; **Slade**, Clark; **Smith**, Don Carlos; **Smith**, Hyrum; **Smith**, Joseph, Jr; **Smith**, Joseph, Sr; **Smith**, Samuel H.; **Smith**, Warren; **Smith**, William; **Snow**, William; **Stebbins**, Jeanette (married William P. Tibbets); **Stout**, Hosea; **Swarthout**, George; **Tanner**, John; **Tanner**, Sidney; **Taylor**, John; **Thompson**, Robert B.; **Tindall**, Martin H.; **Tippets**, Alvah L.; **Turley**, Theodore; **Van Dyke**, Ferdinand; **Voorhees**, Washington; **Walker**, Oliver; **Weeks**, William; **Whitlock**, Andrew; **Whitmer**, Jacob; **Wight**, Lyman; **Williams**, Frederick G.; **Woodworth**, Lucien; **Yale**, Gad; **Young** Brigham; **Young**, Lorenzo; **Young**, Phineas H.; **Younger**, Joseph W.; **Zabriski** (Zabrisky), Lewis.



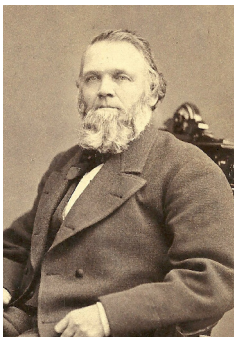




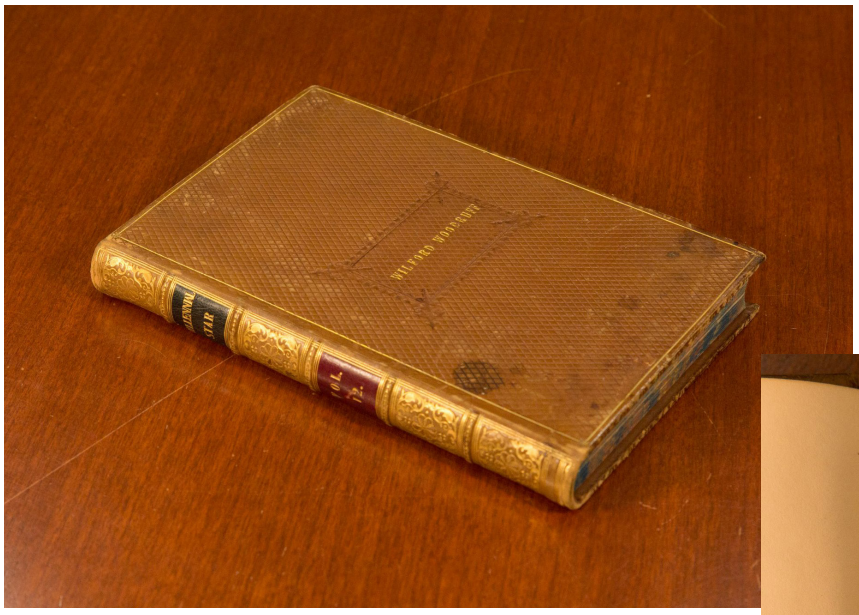
Exquisite First Edition
Compendium of Faith and Doctrines

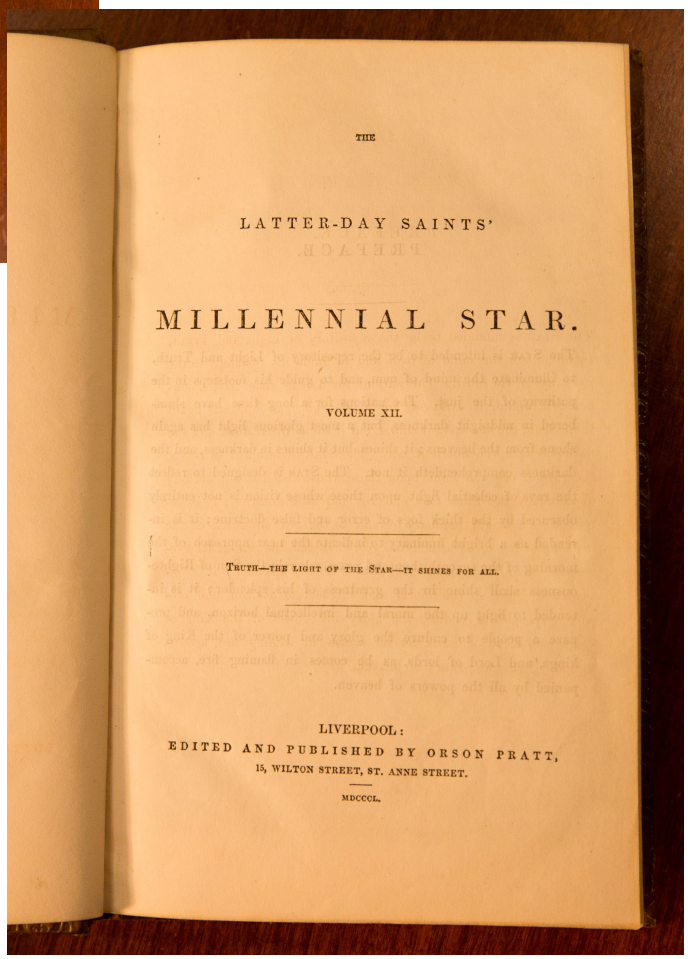
89. Richards, Franklin D. *A Compendium of the Faith and Doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. Compiled from the Bible; and also from the Book of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants, and other Publications of the Church. With an Appendix.* Liverpool: Published by Orson Pratt, 1857. 243 pp. Size: 4-1/4 x 6 inches. Bibliographic Reference: Flake-Draper 7217, Mormon Fifty 49, British Imprints 57, Crawley 1125. Beautifully bound in full black leather with ornamental blind-stamping on covers and backstrip. Gilt, gauffered edges. Gilt decoration along the leather turn-ins (inner dentelle).

$5,000



Franklin D. Richards

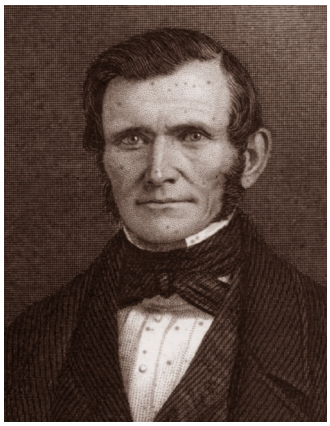




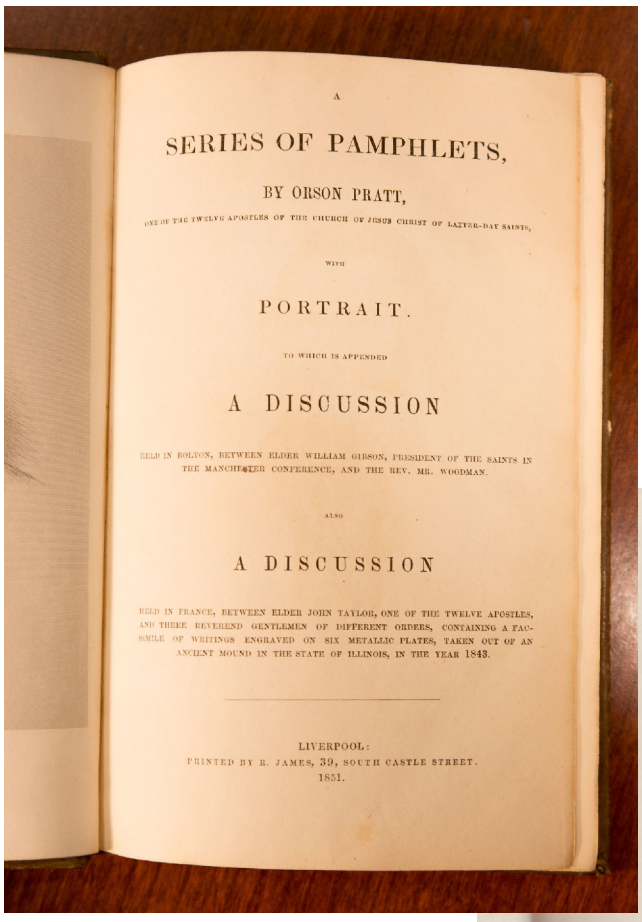
Millennial Star, 1850
Wilford Woodruff Copy

90. The Latter-Day Saints' Millennial Star. Volume XII. Liverpool. Edited and published by Orson Pratt. 380 pp. Size: 4 X 6 ¼ inches. $7,500

Bound in brown diced leather with gilt borders on covers and gilt decorated backstrip. Title in gilt. Marbled edges. "Wilford Woodruff" stamped in gilt on front cover.



Wilford Woodruff



A

SERIES OF PAMPHLETS,

BY ORSON PRATT,

ONE OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS,

WITH

PORTRAIT.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

A DISCUSSION

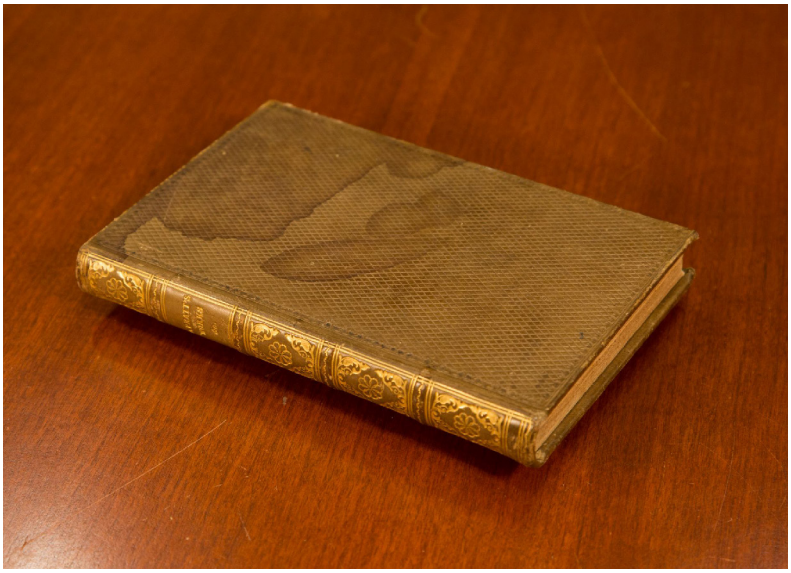
HELD IN BOLTON, BETWEEN ELDER WILLIAM GIBSON, PRESIDENT OF THE SAINTS IN THE MANCHESTER CONFERENCE, AND THE REV. MR. WOODMAN.

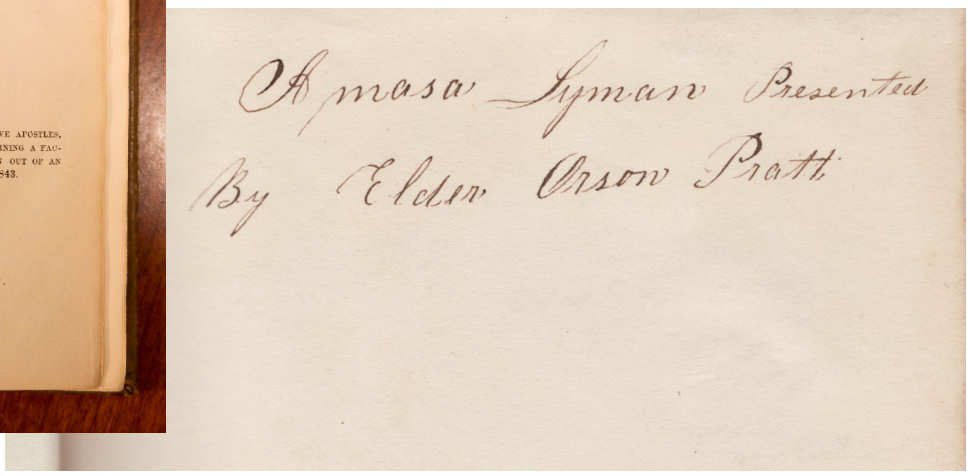
ALSO

A DISCUSSION

HELD IN FRANCE, BETWEEN ELDER JOHN TAYLOR, ONE OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES, AND THREE REVEREND GENTLEMEN OF DIFFERENT ORDERS, CONTAINING A FAC-SIMILE OF WRITINGS ENGRAVED ON SIX METALLIC PLATES, TAKEN OUT OF AN ANCIENT MOUND IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, IN THE YEAR 1843.

LIVERPOOL:
PRINTED BY R. JAMES, 39, SOUTH CASTLE STREET.
1851.



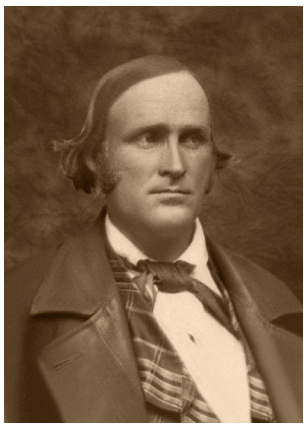


Amasa Lyman Presented
By Elder Orson Pratt

Orson Pratt's Pamphlets
Inscribed to Fellow Apostle Amasa M. Lyman

91. Pratt, Orson. *A Series of Pamphlets* (Liverpool: R. James, 1851). 18 parts. Size: 5 ½ X 8 ½ inches. Signed and inscribed by Orson Pratt to Amasa M. Lyman. $25,000

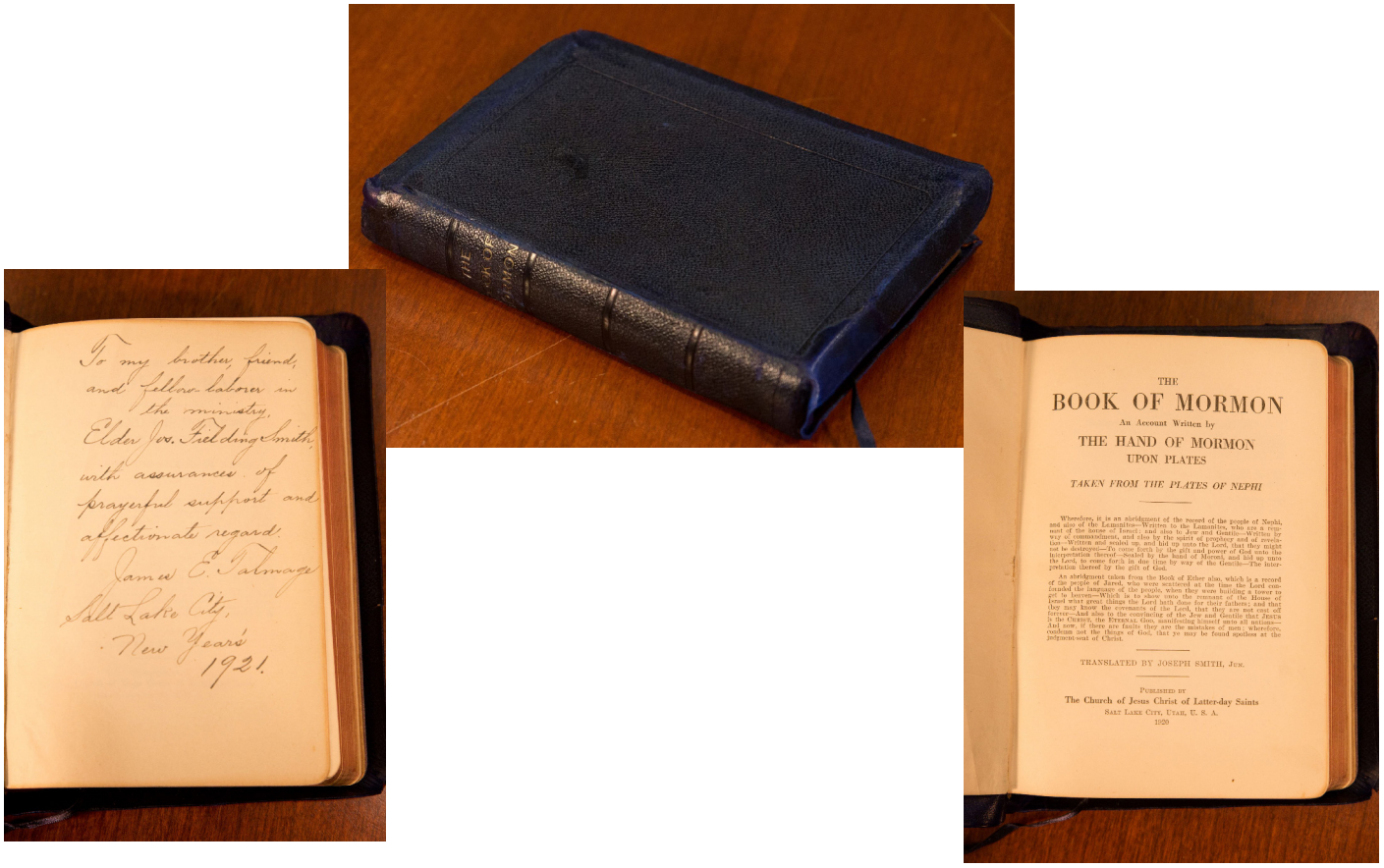
Bound in brown diced leather with blind-stamped borders on covers. Gilt decorated backstrip. Title in gilt. Speckled edges. Water stain on front board.



Amasa M. Lyman



Orson Pratt



1920 Committee Copy of Book of Mormon Inscribed by James E. Talmage to Joseph Fielding Smith

92. Smith, Joseph, Jr. *The Book of Mormon: An Account Written by the Hand of Mormon, upon Plates Taken from the Plates of Nephi*. Salt Lake City, Utah, 1920. Bound in navy blue pebbled leather with blue ribbon marker. Inscribed by James E. Talmage to Joseph Fielding Smith, Salt Lake City, New Year's Day, 1921. $15,000

"To my brother, friend, and fellow-laborer in the ministry, Elder Jos. Fielding Smith, with assurances of prayerful support and affectionate regard, James E. Talmage, Salt Lake City, New Year's 1921."



James E. Talmage

Heber J. Grant (1856-1945), who became President of the Church in November 1918, called James E. Talmage to prepare a new edition of the Book of Mormon. The so-called "Talmage Edition" of 1920 created the layout familiar to today's readers. He included introductory material, double-column pages, chapter summaries, footnotes (eliminating all previous geographical footnotes), revised references, a pronouncing vocabulary, an index, and many grammatical improvements. Some of the minor editing found in this edition appeared earlier in the1905 and 1911 editions, also under the editorship of Elder Talmage.

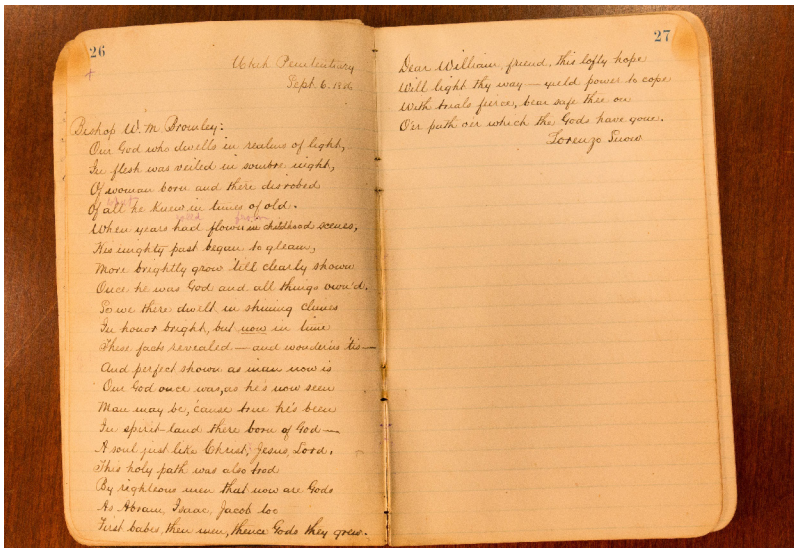


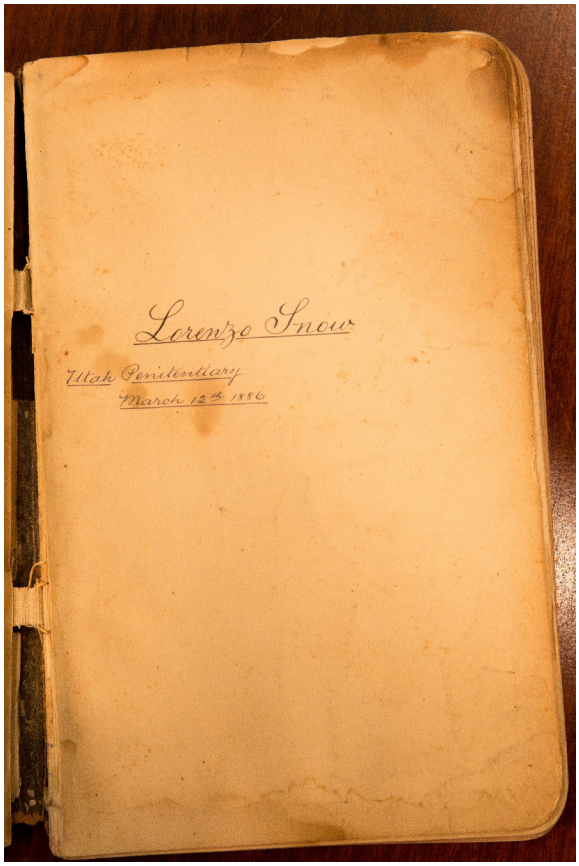
Joseph Fielding Smith

James Edward Talmage (1862-1933), a native of Great Britain, served as a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1911 to 1933.

Joseph Fielding Smith (1876-1972), the son of Joseph F. Smith and grandson of Hyrum Smith (the martyr), was a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1910 to 1970 and President of the Church from 1970 to 1972.







Lorenzo Snow
Utah Penitentiary Journal and Record Book
1886-1897

93. Manuscript Record. Handwritten Record Book and Journal of Lorenzo Snow, 1886-1897. 225 numbered pages. Size: 4-3/4 X 7-1/2 inches. $1,000,000

Lorenzo Snow (1814-1901), a native of Mantua, Ohio, was a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1849 to 1898, and the Fifth President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from 1898 to 1901.

Acquired in 1987 from a descendant of LeRoi C. Snow, Lorenzo Snow's Utah Penitentiary Journal and Record Book covers items written during his years of incarceration and some additional entries from 1886-1897. Most of the Journal is in the handwriting of his fellow prisoner and associate Rudger Clawson (1857-1943), later his Second Counselor in the First Presidency (1901) a member and President of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles of the Church from 1921-his death. The Journal has emendations in the hand of Lorenzo Snow, usually using indelible pencil. A few later entries are in the hand of President Snow's ninth wife, Sarah Ephraimina (Minnie) Snow.


Lorenzo Snow

The journal was edited by Andrew H. Hedges and Richard N. Holzapfel and published under the title *Within These Prison Walls: Lorenzo Snow's Record Book,* 1886-1897 (Provo: BYU Religious Studies Center, 2010).

In 1886, Apostle Lorenzo Snow was convicted as a polygamist on three counts of unlawful cohabitation. He was the first Church Apostle and then highest office member to be convicted of these charges in court.

As the highest ranking member of the Church sent to the Utah Territorial Penitentiary, located at that time in Sugar House, Snow immediately assumed leadership of the polygamist prisoners. He handpicked Rudger Clawson to serve as secretary of the meetings convened by the incarcerated polygamists and to keep Snow's personal journal and record book which is here offered for sale.

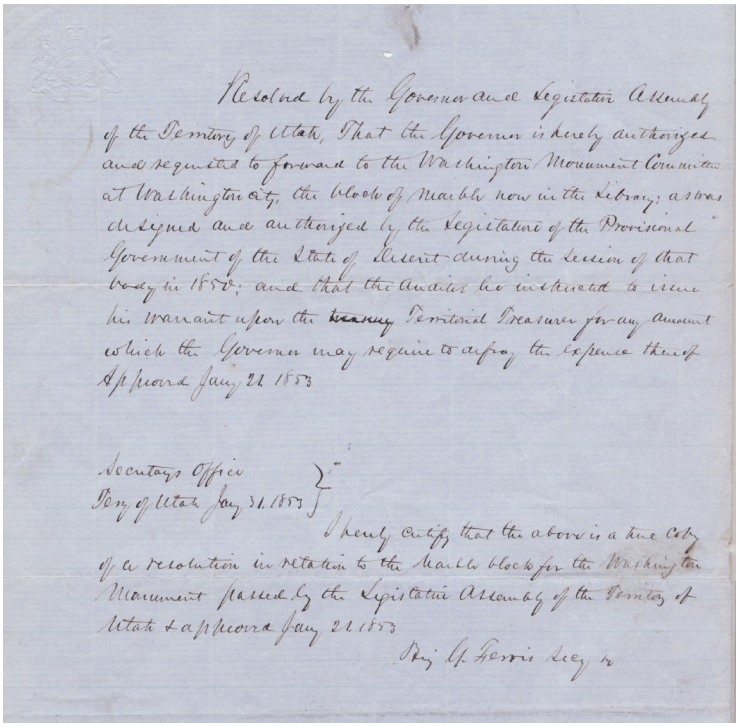
Mormon convicts doing time for unlawful cohabitation dedicated much of their free time composing personalized and signed lines of poetry for their fellow inmates which were then transcribed into each prisoner's private autograph album. As it turns out, much of the Snow journal consists of the poems which Snow himself composed in couplet form—two lines of rhyming poetry followed by two more lines with a different rhyme—for his fellow polygamist inmates. In other words, the journal, which is largely in the hand of Rudger Clawson, preserves copies of the poems that Snow personalized for his priesthood brethren. Of particular interest is Snow's vastly expanded version of his now famous couplet—"As man now is, God once was; as God now is, many may be"—which he penned for fellow prisoner Bishop William M. Bromley (1839-1911) of American Fork, Utah, on September 6, 1886. The italicized words below represent additional emendations in Snow's own hand (in his familiar purple pencil) to the text of this doctrinally significant poem.

Our God who dwells in realms of light,
In flesh was veiled in somber night,
Of woman born and there disrobed
Of ~~all~~ *what* he knew in times of old.
When years had ~~flown~~ *rolled* ~~in~~ *from* childhood scenes,
His mighty past began to gleam,
More brightly grow 'till clearly shown
Once he was God and all things own'd.
So we there dwelt in shining climes
In honor bright, but now in time
These facts revealed—and wonderus 'tis—
And perfect shown as man now is
Our God once was, as he's now seen
Man may be, 'cause true he's been
In spirit land there born of God—
A soul just like Christ, Jesus Lord.
This holy path was also trod
By righteous men that now are Gods
As Abram, Isaac, Jacob too
First babes, then men, thence Gods they grew.

Dear William, friend, this lofty hope
Will light thy way—yield power to cope
With trials fierce, bear safe thee on
O'er path o'er which the Gods have gone.

Lorenzo Snow

In addition to the poetry, the journal includes Snow's January 8, 1887 letter to John T. Caine, Utah Territorial Delegate to Congress, which reports on Snow's health, asks for assistance from the federal government, and includes a letter of Rudger Clawson petitioning President Grover Cleveland for clemency and early release. (The request was ignored.) Also included is a list of the first 150 Mormon polygamists confined in the Utah Penitentiary for polygamy or unlawful cohabitation; journal entries that record family history; and a poem dedicated to Snow's son in the handwriting of his wife, Minnie Snow.



Resolved by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That the Governor is hereby authorized and requested to forward to the Washington Monument Committee at Washington City, the block of Marble now in the Library; as was designed and authorized by the Legislature of the Provisional Government of the State of Deseret during the session of that body in 1850; and that the Auditor be instructed to issue his warrant upon the ~~treasury~~ Territorial Treasurer for any amount which the Governor may require to defray the expense thereof.
Approved Jany 21 1853

Secretays Office
Ter of Utah Jay 31 1853

I hereby certify that the above is a true Copy of a resolution in relation to the Marble block for the Washington Monument passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah & approved Jany 21 1853

Benj G. Ferris Secy



Benjamin G. Ferris

Utah Territory Resolution To Provide a Block of Marble to The Washington Monument

94. ADS. Resolution by the Governor of Territory of Utah, January 31, 1859. Signed Benj[amin]. G. Ferris, Secretary. $50,000

Resolved by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That the Governor is hereby authorized and requested to forward to the Washington Monument Committee at Washington City, the block of marble now in the Library; as was designed and authorized by the Legislature of the Provisional Government of the State of Deseret during the session of that body in 1850; and that the auditor be instructed to issue his warrant upon the Territorial Treasurer for any amount which the Governor may require to defray the expense thereof. Approved Jan[uar]y 21, 1853.

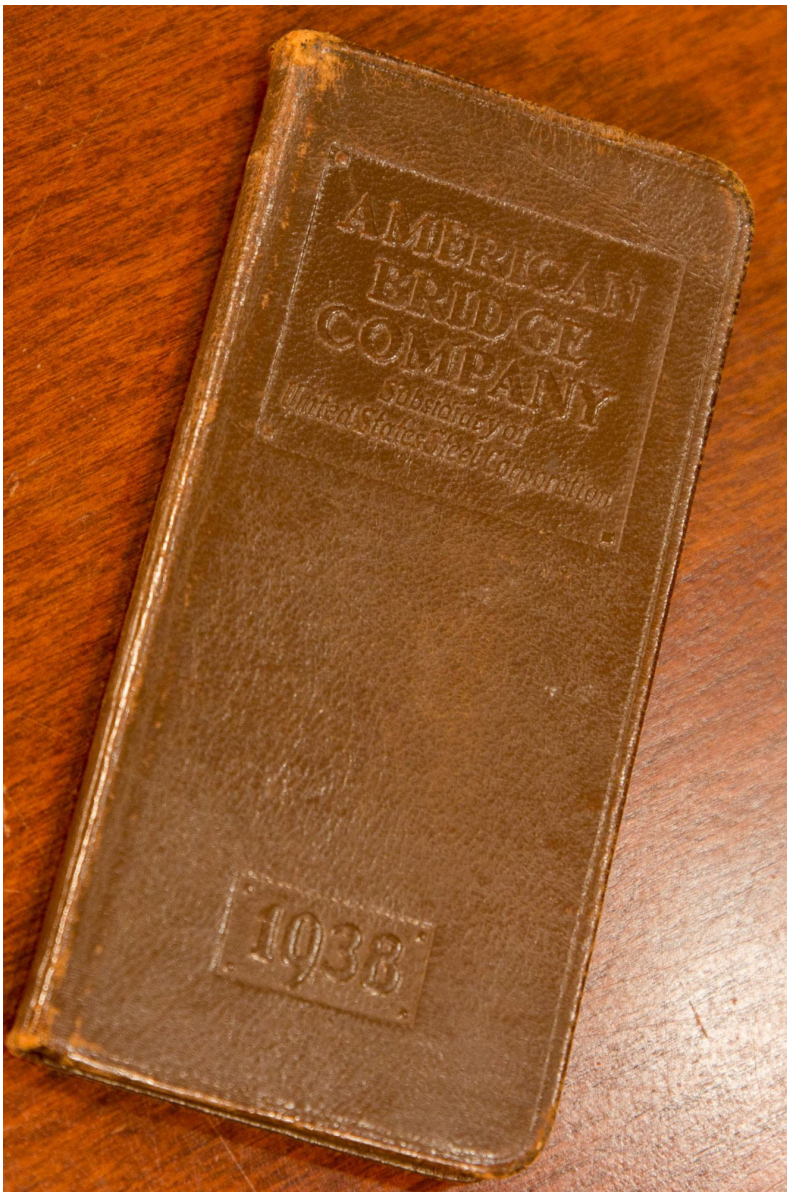
Secretary's Office

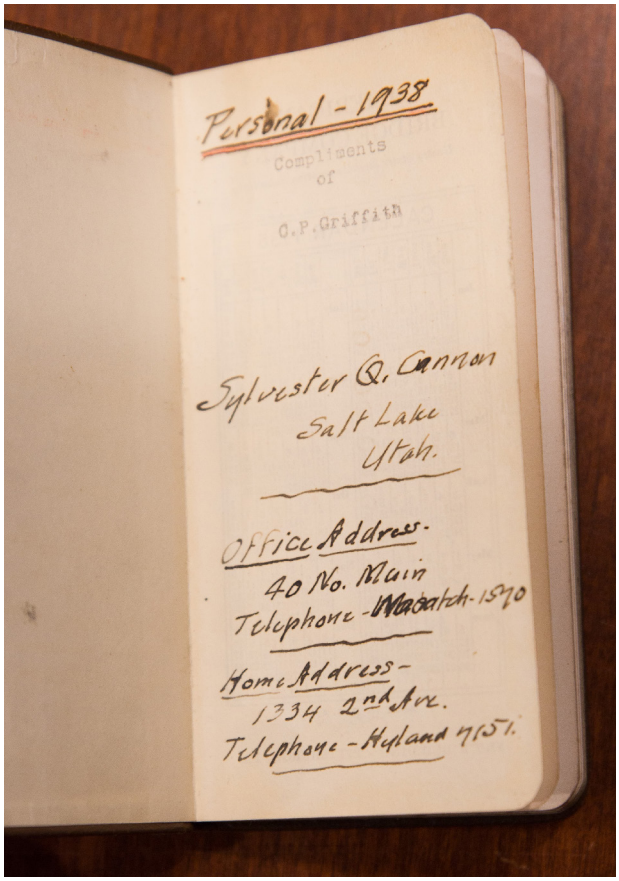
Ter[ritor]y of Utah Jan[uar]y 31, 1853

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of a resolution in relation to the marble block for the Washington Monument passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah & approved Jany 21, 1853.

Benj. G. Ferris, Sec[retary]

Benjamin G. Ferris (1802-1891), a native of Spencer, New York, was appointed Secretary of the Territory of Utah in 1852 by President Millard Fillmore. Ferris clashed badly with the Latter-day Saints during his six months' stay in Utah. According to one source "he could not suppress his abhorrence of Mormonism nor tolerate its influences, nor accept its devotees as his neighbors, and resigned his high position." From his Utah experience Ferris wrote and published *Utah and the Mormons* and his wife, Elizabeth Cornelia Woodstock Ferris, wrote and published *Mormons at Home With Some Incidents of Travel from Missouri to California, 1852-1853*.





Diary and Account Book of Sylvester Quayle Cannon Presiding Bishop and Apostle

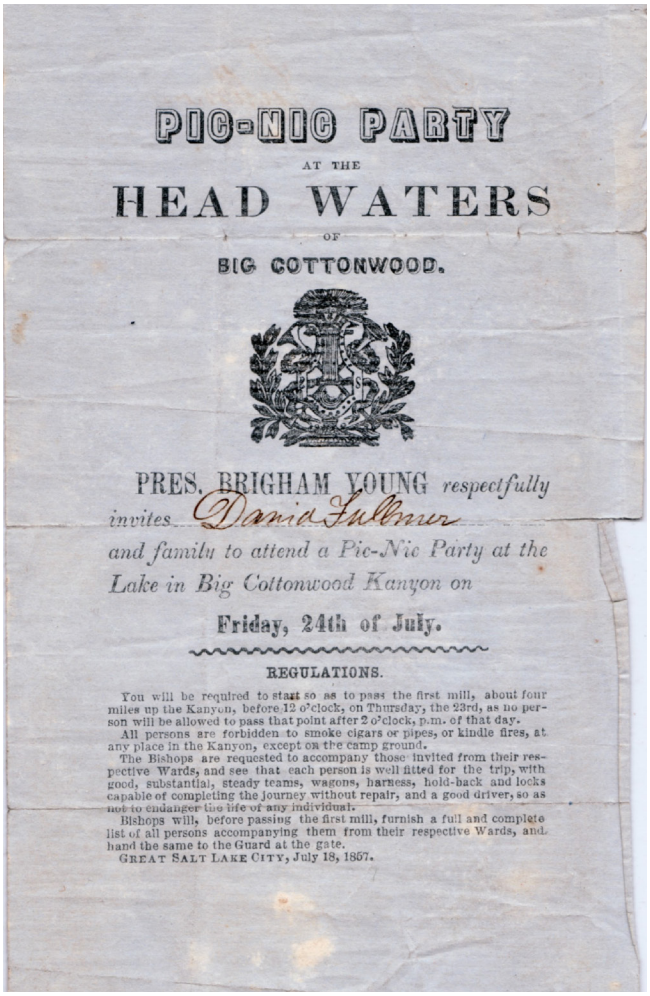
95. Diary. Diary and Account Book oof Sylvester Q. Cannon, 1938, 105 handwritten pages. Size: 2-3/4 X 5-1/2 inches.

$15,000

Sylvester Quayle Cannon (1877-1943), the son of George Q. Cannon and Elizabeth Hoagland, served as the Presiding Bishop of the Church from June 1925 to April 1938, as 13th Apostle from April 1938 to October 1939, and as a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from October 1939 until his death in May 1943. He married Winnifred Irene Saville on June 15, 1904, and they were the parents of 7 children.



Sylvester Q. Cannon



PIC-NIC PARTY

AT THE

HEAD WATERS

OF

BIG COTTONWOOD.

PRES. BRIGHAM YOUNG *respectfully invites* Dania Fullmer *and family to attend a Pic-Nic Party at the Lake in Big Cottonwood Kanyon on*

Friday, 24th of July.

REGULATIONS.

You will be required to start so as to pass the first mill, about four miles up the Kanyon, before 12 o'clock, on Thursday, the 23rd, as no person will be allowed to pass that point after 2 o'clock, p.m. of that day.

All persons are forbidden to smoke cigars or pipes, or kindle fires, at any place in the Kanyon, except on the camp ground.

The Bishops are requested to accompany those invited from their respective Wards, and see that each person is well fitted for the trip, with good, substantial, steady teams, wagons, harness, hold-back and locks capable of completing the journey without repair, and a good driver, so as not to endanger the life of any individual.

Bishops will, before passing the first mill, furnish a full and complete list of all persons accompanying them from their respective Wards, and hand the same to the Guard at the gate.

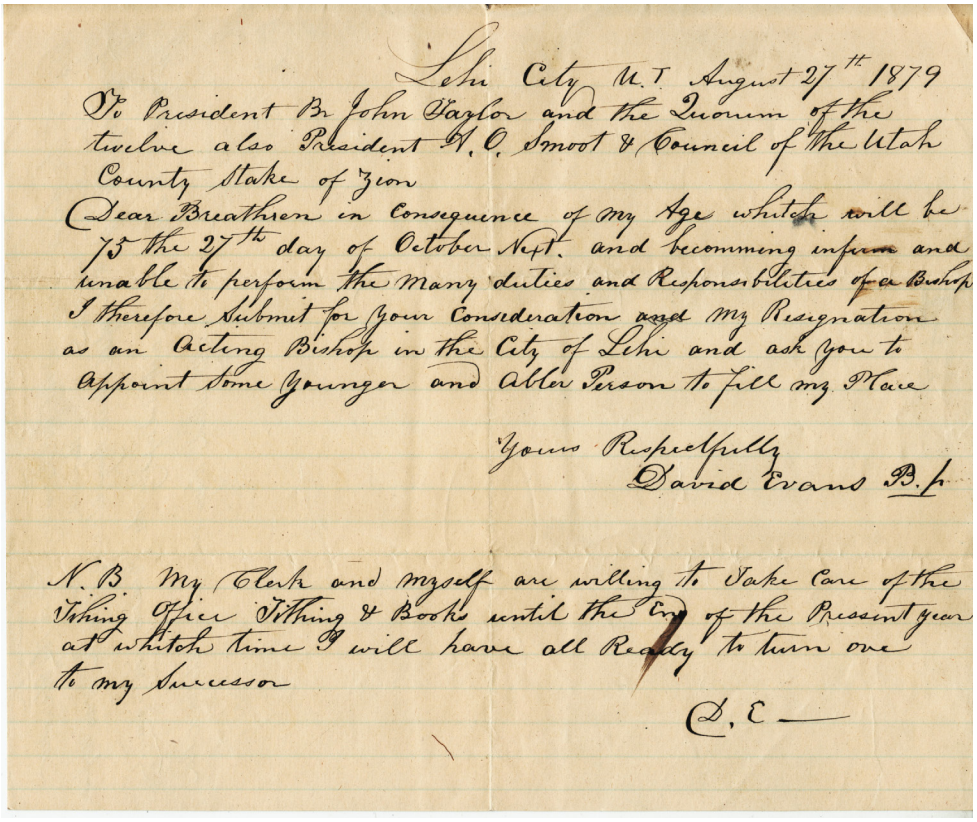
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, July 18, 1857.

Excessively Rare Original Invitation to Brigham Young's Picnic Party, 1857 Famous Tenth Anniversary of Arrival of Pioneers Big Cottonwood Canyon

96. Ephemera. *Pic-Nic Party at the Head Waters of Big Cottonwood. President Brigham Young respectfully invites…and family to attend a Pic-Nic Party at the Lake in Big Cottonwood Kanyon on Friday, 24th of July*. Salt Lake City, July 18, 1857. Size: 4 ¼ X 7 ¾ inches. Closed tear at center fold. $25,000

REGULATIONS.

You will be required to start so as to pass the first mill, about four miles up the Kanyon, before 12 o'clock, on Thursday, the 23r d, as no person will be allowed to pass that point after 2 o'clock, p.m. of that day.
All persons are forbidden to smoke cigars or pipes, or kindle fires, at any place in the Kanyon, except on the camp ground.
The Bishops are requested to accompany those invited from their respective Wards, and see that each person is well fitted for the trip, with good, substantial, steady teams, wagons, harness, hold-back and locks capable of completing the journey without repair, and a good driver, so as not to endanger the life of any individual.
Bishops will, before passing the first mill, furnish a full and complete list of all persons accompanying them from their respective Wards, and hand the same to the Guard at the gate.
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, July 18, 1857



Lehi City U.T August 27th 1879

To President Jn John Taylor and the Quorum of the twelve also President W. O. Smoot & Council of the Utah County Stake of Zion

Dear Brethren in Consequence of my Age which will be 75 the 27th day of October Next. and becomming infirm and unable to perform the Many duties and Responsibilities of a Bishop I therefore Submit for your Consideration and my Resignation as an Acting Bishop in the City of Lehi and ask you to Appoint some Younger and Abler Person to fill my Place

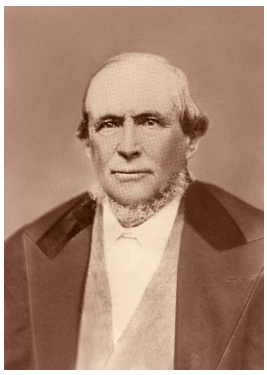
Yours Respectfully
David Evans B.L.

N.B. My Clerk and myself are willing to Take Care of the Tithing Office Nothing & Books until the End of the Present year at which time I will have all Ready to turn over to my Successor

D. E.

Bishop David Evans Asks President John Taylor to Release Him After 28 Years of Service

97. ALS. David Evans, Lehi City, Utah, August 27, 1879, to John Taylor, Salt Lake City, Utah. 8 X 9 ½ inches.
$7,500



David Evans

David Evans (1804-1883), a native of Maryland, was converted to the Church in April 1833. He joined Zion's Camp in 1834 and was among the first ordained Seventy of the Church, 1835. Evans attended the School of the Elders at Kirtland, Ohio, 1835-1836, and in May 1836 shepherded a company of Saints from Ohio to Missouri. He settled on Shoal Creek in Caldwell County, Missouri, and survived the attack at Haun's Mill in October 1838. Evans thereafter located in Adams County, Illinois, in 1839 and then moved to Nauvoo where his first wife died in June 1841. After he remarried in November of that same year, Evans served as Bishop of Golden Point Ward (also known as Nauvoo 11th Ward) located 3 miles southeast of Nauvoo where he owned a 10-acre farm from 1842 to 1846.

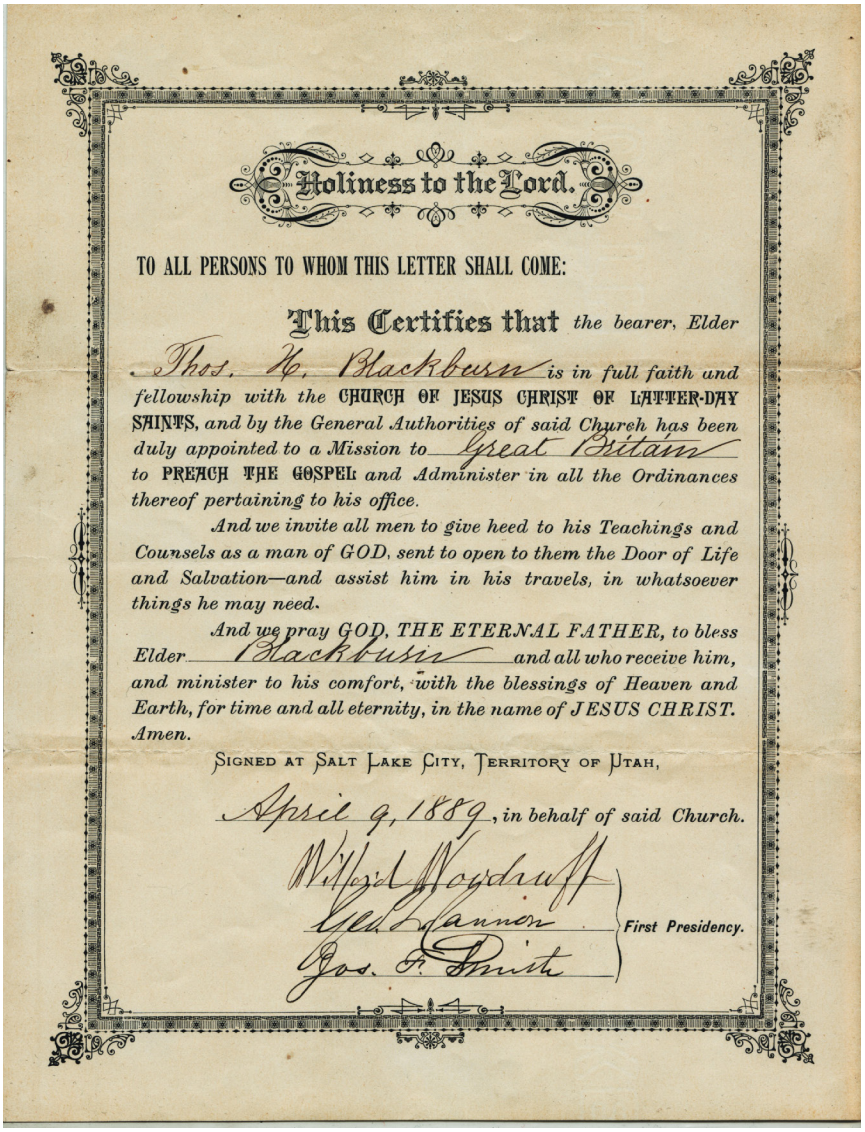
Evans settled in Salt Lake Valley in 1850 and then relocated at Dry Creek (later called Lehi, Utah) in February 1851 where he remained until his death. In large measure, David Evans was the embodiment of the City of Lehi—he founded the place; he laid if off in blocks and lots with a pocket compass, tape line and square. Evans was Lehi's bishop from 1851 to 1879, and he was Lehi's mayor and postmaster for roughly the same period of time. Evans represented Lehi and Utah County in the Utah Territorial legislature beginning in 1851, and he was elected and commissioned a Major (later Colonel) in the Utah Nauvoo Legion with specific command of the Lehi Military District. Evans entered polygamy in 1852 and was the husband of six living wives and father of 42 children. He was assigned leader of the White Mountain Mission in 1855, to explore the region west and southwest of Fillmore, Utah, including any Indian tribes the expedition encountered. He died on June 23, 1883, as a result of a paralytic stroke he suffered on June 19th that same year.



Rare Photograph
Military Event, St. George, Utah

98. Photographic Print. Black & White image of Military Ceremony, St. George, Utah, circa 1910-1915. Breaks and cracks. Size: 5 X 7 inches.

$1,500



Holiness to the Lord.

TO ALL PERSONS TO WHOM THIS LETTER SHALL COME:

This Certifies that *the bearer, Elder Thos. H. Blackburn is in full faith and fellowship with the* **CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS,** *and by the General Authorities of said Church has been duly appointed to a Mission to Great Britain to* **PREACH THE GOSPEL** *and Administer in all the Ordinances thereof pertaining to his office.*

And we invite all men to give heed to his Teachings and Counsels as a man of GOD, sent to open to them the Door of Life and Salvation—and assist him in his travels, in whatsoever things he may need.

And we pray GOD, THE ETERNAL FATHER, to bless Elder Blackburn and all who receive him, and minister to his comfort, with the blessings of Heaven and Earth, for time and all eternity, in the name of JESUS CHRIST. Amen.

SIGNED AT SALT LAKE CITY, TERRITORY OF UTAH,

April 9, 1889, *in behalf of said Church.*

Wilford Woodruff
Geo. Q. Cannon
Jos. F. Smith
} First Presidency.



Wilford Woodruff



George Q. Cannon



Joseph F. Smith

Missionary Call to Great Britain
Thomas H. Blackburn
Authentically Signed by First Presidency

99. DS. Missionary Certificate with decorated border for Thomas H. Blackburn, Salt Lake City, Utah, April 9, 1889. Signed by Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon, and Joseph F. Smith.

$10,000

Thomas Henry Bark Blackburn (1856-1922), a native of Branstone, Staffordshire, England, was a shoemaker by trade who converted to the Church in June 1864. He emigrated to Utah Territory in 1869 and settled in Nephi where he was taken in by Langley and Sarah Bailey. Blackburn remained with the Baileys until his marriage to Roxcy Lucina Bigler in June 1874 and thereafter removed to Brigham City where he was employed by Lorenzo Snow who was president of Box Elder State. Blackburn became chief clerk in the Church Co-op Store at Brigham City from 1876 to 1896, and subsequently operated his own grocery store on Forest Street. He served a mission to his native land from 1889-1891. Blackburn was called as bishop of the Brigham City Second Ward 1904; twice elected to a four-year term as County Commissioner of Box Elder County; served two terms as a member of the City Council of Brigham City, and was Mayor of Brigham City from 1908 to 1912.



Thomas H. Blackburn



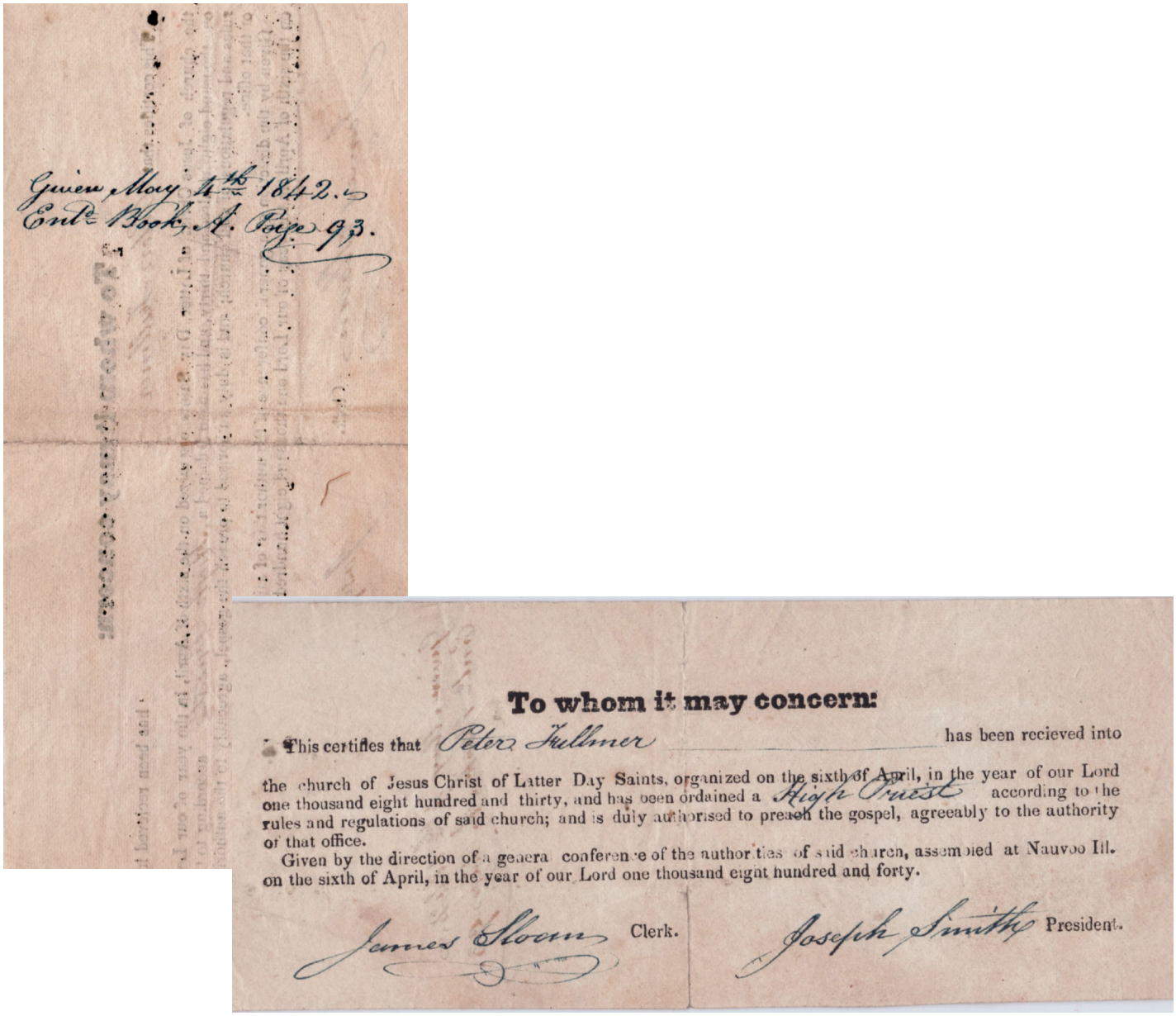


Photograph
Ernest Irving Young
Son of Brigham Young and Lucy Ann Decker

100. CDV. Albumen silver print of Ernest Irving Young. Van Dyke & Brown, Liverpool, England. Signed "Yours truly, Ernest I. Young." $2,500

Ernest Irving Young (1851-1879), a son of Brigham Young and Lucy Ann Decker, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah. He married Sybella White Johnson on November 19, 1871, and they were the parents of 4 children. Ernest completed a mission to Great Britain from May 1874 to July 1876, serving much of the time as chief clerk of the Liverpool Mission Office.

Ernest was found dead in his bed, at home, at 7 a.m. on the morning of October 8, 1879. The day previous he was at Warm Springs (natural hot springs north Salt Lake City), apparently in usual health, with the exception of a severe headache. Ernest returned home about half past six and retired at 8 o'clock, taking a dose of morphine to induce sleep. Even so, his wife heard him moving about in his room until nearly 3 a.m. He was discovered by his wife, his body was cold and his face and head were discolored. The two doctors and sexton who were immediately called to the home agreed that Ernest Irving Young died from a cerebral hemorrhage or stroke. He was 28 years old. The funeral was held at the residence of his mother in the Salt Lake City 18th Ward.


Given May 4th 1842.
Ent. Book, A. Page 93.

To whom it may concern:

This certifies that Peter Fullmer has been recieved into the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, organized on the sixth of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and has been ordained a High Priest according to the rules and regulations of said church; and is duly authorised to preach the gospel, agreeably to the authority of that office.

Given by the direction of a genera conference of the authorities of said church, assembled at Nauvoo Ill. on the sixth of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

James Sloan Clerk. Joseph Smith President.

Rare License as High Priest For Peter Fullmer Nauvoo 1842

101. DS. License as High Priest, Nauvoo, Illinois, May 4, 1842. Signed by James Sloan for Joseph Smith, President, and James Sloan as clerk. $10,000

Peter Fullmer (1774-1857), a native of Reading, Pennsylvania, was married to Susannah Zerfass in 1802, and they were the parents of seven children including David Fullmer, John Solomon Fullmer, and Desdemona (who was sealed as a plural wife to Joseph Smith). Peter and his family converted to the Church in the late 1830s, and was ordained a high priest at Nauvoo on August 7, 1842. He settled in Salt Lake Valley in 1848 and died there in 1857.

James Sloan (1792-1886), a native of Ireland, was converted to the Church in the late 1830s and served as Church Clerk at Nauvoo, Illinois, from 1841 to 1843. In 1842, he was appointed clerk of the Nauvoo High Priests Quorum. Sloan subsequently converted to the Reorganized Church and died in Sacramento, California.

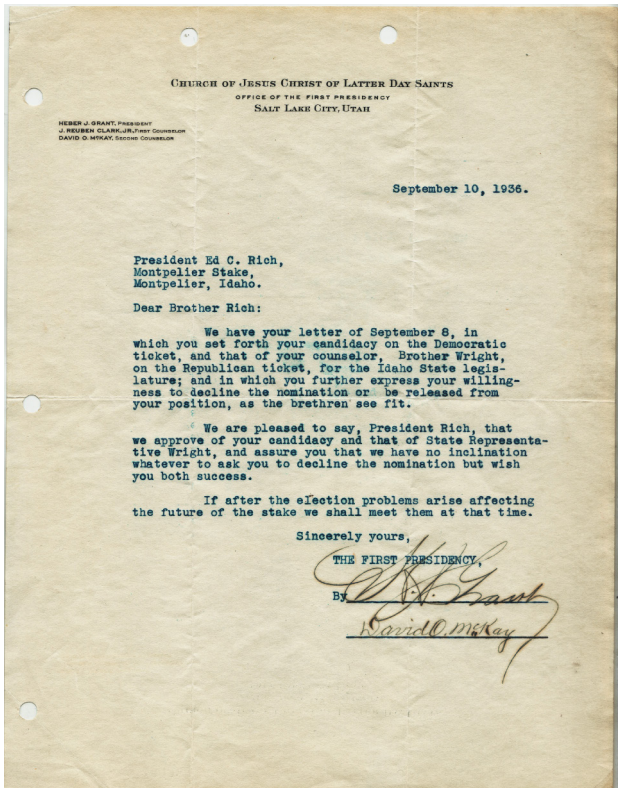


Augusta and Mary Grant
Wife and Daughter of Heber J. Grant

102. Cabinet Photograph. Albumen print of Augusta and Mary Grant. Sainsbury and Johnson, Salt Lake City, Utah, circa 1895. $2,500

Hulda Augusta Winters Grant (1856-1951), a native of Pleasant Grove, Utah, was the daughter of Oscar Winters and Mary Ann Stearns. She was an alumnus of the University of Utah and a member of the first class which was graduated from that institution. Augusta (or Gusta) became a plural wife of Heber J. Grant in May 1884, and then became "Wife No. 1" after the death of Lucy Stringham (1858-1893), whom Grant married in November 1877. Gusta served several years on the General Board of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association and as General Secretary of the Genealogical Society of the Church. She occupied the position of wife of the President of the Church from 1918-1945.

Mary Grant (Judd) (1889-1955), a native of Provo, Utah, was the daughter of Heber J. Grant and Hulda Augusta Winters. She attended the University of Utah three years and Columbia University one year. She married Robert Lund Judd in 1914, and they were the parents of 6 children. Mary served as a member of the General Board of the Relief Society, 1940-1955.



CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS
OFFICE OF THE FIRST PRESIDENCY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

HEBER J. GRANT, PRESIDENT
J. REUBEN CLARK, JR., FIRST COUNSELOR
DAVID O. MCKAY, SECOND COUNSELOR

September 10, 1936.

President Ed C. Rich,
Montpelier Stake,
Montpelier, Idaho.

Dear Brother Rich:

We have your letter of September 8, in which you set forth your candidacy on the Democratic ticket, and that of your counselor, Brother Wright, on the Republican ticket, for the Idaho State legislature; and in which you further express your willingness to decline the nomination or be released from your position, as the brethren see fit.

We are pleased to say, President Rich, that we approve of your candidacy and that of State Representative Wright, and assure you that we have no inclination whatever to ask you to decline the nomination but wish you both success.

If after the election problems arise affecting the future of the stake we shall meet them at that time.

Sincerely yours,

THE FIRST PRESIDENCY,

By H. J. Grant

David O. McKay

Letter of the First Presidency
Democratic Candidate for Idaho Legislature
Set to Run Against His Own Counselor in Stake Presidency

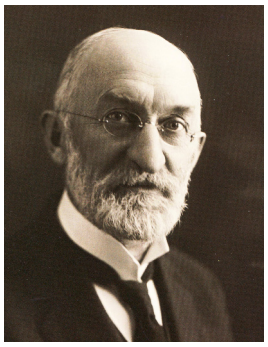
103. TLS. Letter of Heber J. Grant and David O. McKay, Salt Lake City, Utah, September 10, 1936, to Edward Charles Rich, Montpelier, Idaho. Signed "H. J. Grant and David O. McKay." Size: 8 ½ X 11 inches. $2,500

"We approve of your candidacy and that of State Representative Wright, and assure you that we have no inclination whatever to ask you to decline the nomination but wish you both success. If after the election problems arise affecting the future of the Montpelier Stake, we shall meet them at that time."

Edward Charles Rich (1871-1942), a native of Paris, Idaho, was the son of Joseph Coulson Rich and Ann Eliza Hunter and the grandson of Apostle Charles C. Rich. He served two missions to Great Britain, 1896-1898 and 1909-1911, and married Deborah Teressa Dalrymple in 1902. They were the parents of 5 children. Rich was a businessman and long-time grocer at Montpelier, Idaho. He served as Bishop of the Montpelier First Ward from 1914 to 1917, and as first stake president of the newly formed Montpelier Stake from 1917 to 1938. His civic offices included city councilman, county commissioner, and member of the Idaho State Legislature (both house and senate). In 1940 he resigned as senator after having been elected for a third term.



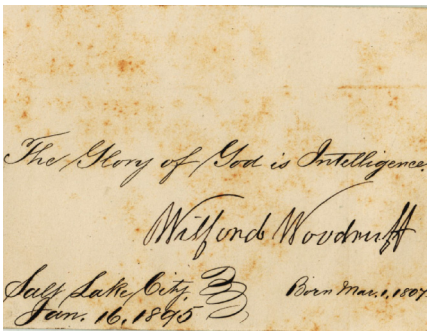
Edward Charles Rich

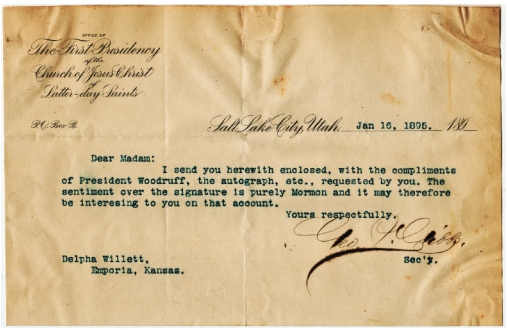


Heber J. Grant



David O. McKay

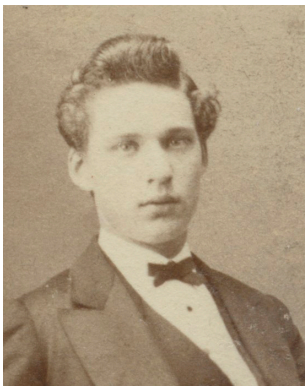




"The Glory of God is Intelligence" Signed by Wilford Woodruff Miss Delpha Willett

104. TLS and **ALS.** Letter of George F. Gibbs, Salt Lake City, Utah, January 16, 1895, to Miss Delpha Willett, Emporia, Kansas. Signed "Geo. F. Gibbs." Statement of Wilford Woodruff, Salt Lake City, Utah, January 16, 1895. Signed "Wilford Woodruff." $25,000

"Dear Sir—The penmanship department of the Kansas State Normal School is collecting the autographs of all the prominent persons of the world, and have chosen me to secure yours. Will you write a sentence and your signature on a sheet of paper and send it in the enclosed envelope to me? By so doing you will greatly oblige a student. Delpha Willett"



George F. Gibbs

George Francis Gibbs (1846-1924), a native of Wales, was the **assistant secretary** to the First Presidency from 1876 to 1909 and the **secretary** to the First Presidency from 1909 to 1922 when he retired. He died of tongue cancer in Salt Lake City.

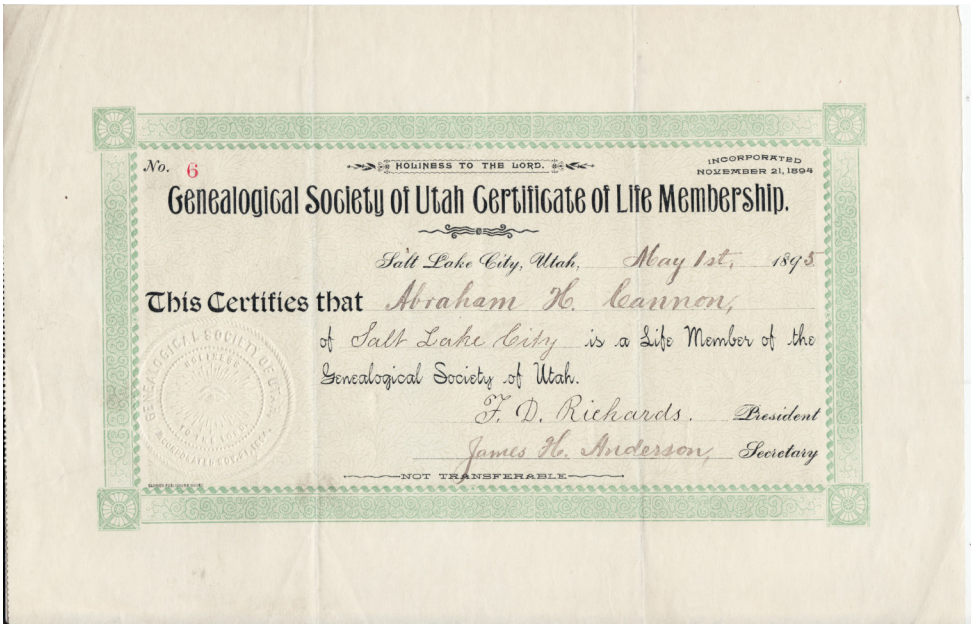
Wilford Woodruff (1807-1898) was the fourth President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.



Wilford Woodruff

Delphia (Delpha) Willett (1871-1945), a native of Iowa, was the daughter of Thomas Jefferson (T. J.) Willett (1837-1909) and Sarah Ann Durning (1836-1922). T. J. Willett, a Kentucky native, moved his family in March 1879 from Poweshiek County, Iowa to Rice County, Kansas (two miles northeast of Alden) to take up farming. But like many Americans of that pioneer period, T. J. suffered from a restlessness connected with chronic migration fever, and, in 1894, he persuaded reluctant members of his family to pull up stakes and take a homestead near Manchester, Oklahoma, two hundred miles south of Alden. That new adventure did not pan out so well, and the Willets returned to their Kansas farm three years later having made 13 trips by horse team and wagon completing the move down and back. T. J. engaged in dairy and chicken farming until 1905 when, due failing health, he was obliged to move into the town limits of Alden, Kansas.

Delpha completed her primary education with honors, passed the County Teachers Examination, and by 1890 had begun teaching in elementary schools in Rice County, Kansas. She enrolled in a four-year program at the Kansas State Normal (Teaching) School in Emporia, Kansas, in 1895 and graduated with a certificate to teach high school in 1901. Thereafter, Delpha successively taught in Raymond, Kansas, 1901; Santa Fe, Kansas, 1902; Lyons, Kansas, 1903; Anthony, Kansas, 1904; back to Lyons, Kansas, 1905-1906; Hutchinson, Kansas, 1907-1910; the Western Shoshone Boarding School in Owyhee, Nevada, 1914-1915; the Leech Lake Ojibwe Indian Boarding School in Onigum, Minnesota, 1916-1921; the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Boarding School in Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, 1922; and the Oglala Sioux Indian Boarding School in Pine Ridge, South Dakota, 1923-1933. She died unmarried in Alden, Rice County, Kansas.



No. 6

HOLINESS TO THE LORD.

INCORPORATED NOVEMBER 21, 1894

Genealogical Society of Utah Certificate of Life Membership.

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 1st, 1895

This Certifies that Abraham H. Cannon,

of Salt Lake City is a Life Member of the Genealogical Society of Utah.

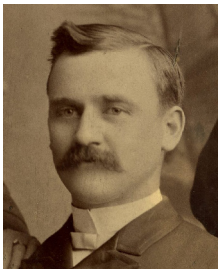
F. D. Richards, President

James H. Anderson, Secretary

NOT TRANSFERABLE

Original Membership No. 6 of Apostle Abraham H. Cannon As a Life Member Church Genealogical Society

105. Printed Document Signed. Certificate No. 6. Genealogical Society of Utah Certificate of Life Membership. Salt Lake City, Utah, May 1, 1895. Signed "F[ranklin]. D. Richards," President; "James H. Anderson," Secretary. Size: 7 X 11 inches. $15,000



Abraham H. Cannon

Abraham Hoagland Cannon (1859-1896) was the son of George Q. Cannon and Elizabeth Hoagland and a founding member of The Genealogical Society of Utah. He was also a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1889 to 1896.

Franklin Dewey Richards (1821-1899) was a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles (1849-1899) and a founding member of The Genealogical Society of Utah.



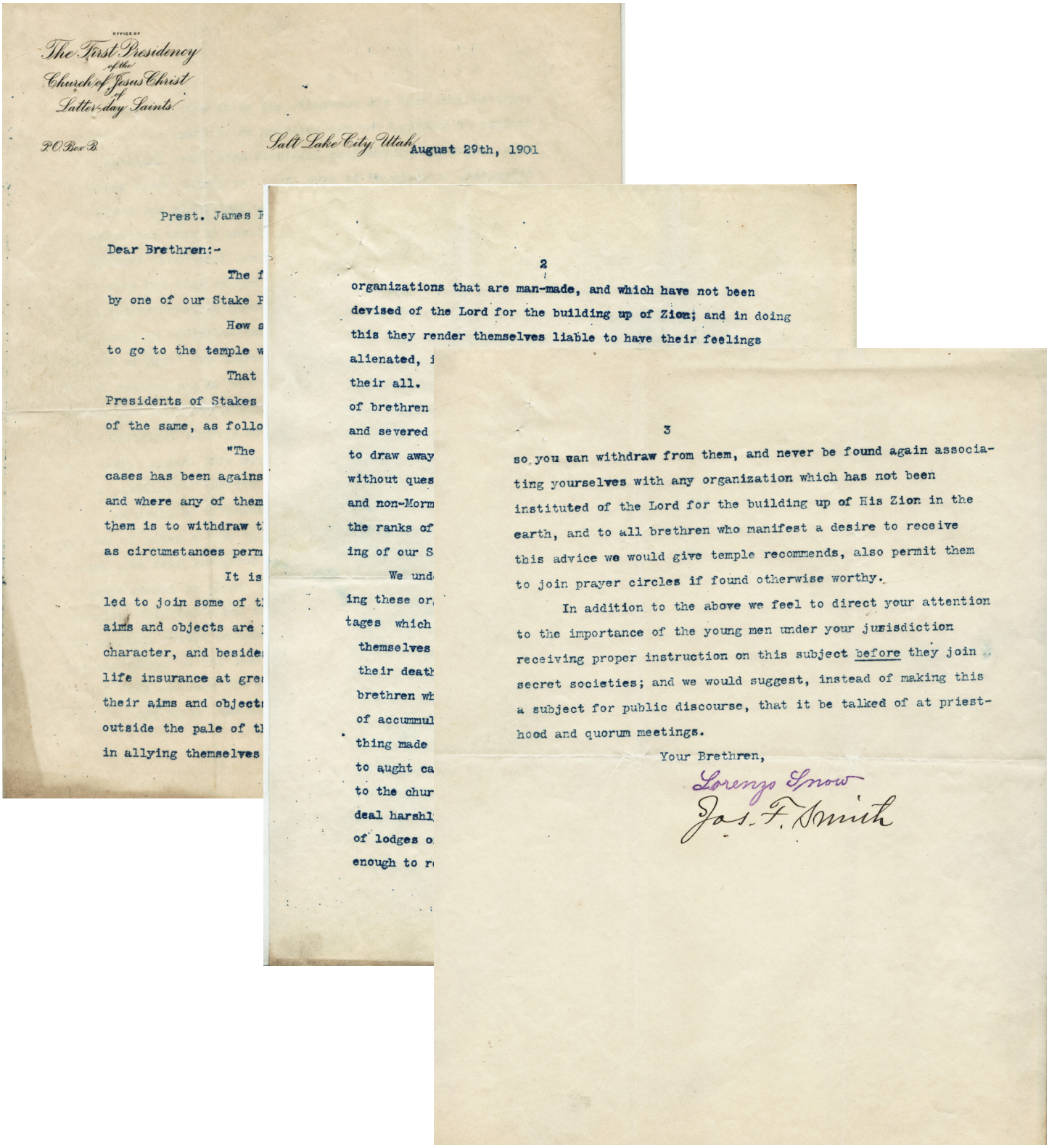
Franklin D. Richards

John Henry Anderson (1857-1934) was a prominent church and civic leader and identified for many years with the Deseret News in the successive capacities of job printing foreman, composing room foreman and city editor. He authored and published numerous LDS books including *The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: Its Religion, History, Condition and Destiny*, 1898; *God's Covenant Race from Patriarchal Times to the Present*, 1938, and *The Present Time and Prophecy*, 1933. Anderson was a founding member of the Genealogical Society of Utah.

At a meeting in the Church Historian's Office in Salt Lake City, on November 13 1894, at which Franklin D. Richards presided and James H. Anderson acted as secretary, it was decided by those assembled to organize a society to be known by the name and style of the "Genealogical Society of Utah," the purposes of which were to be "benevolent in collecting, compiling, establishing and maintaining a genealogical library for the use and benefit of its members and others; educational in disseminating information regarding genealogical matter; and also religious." It was decided at this meeting that the officers of the association should consist of a board of seven directors, and a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and a librarian, who were to be selected from the board of directors.



John H. Anderson



The First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

P.O. Box B. Salt Lake City, Utah, August 29th, 1901

Prest. James E

Dear Brethren:-

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so you can withdraw from them, and never be found again associating yourselves with any organization which has not been instituted of the Lord for the building up of His Zion in the earth, and to all brethren who manifest a desire to receive this advice we would give temple recommends, also permit them to join prayer circles if found otherwise worthy.

In addition to the above we feel to direct your attention to the importance of the young men under your jurisdiction receiving proper instruction on this subject before they join secret societies; and we would suggest, instead of making this a subject for public discourse, that it be talked of at priesthood and quorum meetings.

Your Brethren,

Lorenzo Snow

Jos. F. Smith

Letter of First Presidency To Stake President James E. Steele Regarding Joining Secret Societies

106. TLS. Letter of Lorenzo Snow and Joseph F. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 29, 1901, to James E. Steele and Counselors. 3 pp. Size: 8 ½ X 11 inches. $7,500

James Ephraim Steele (1852-1929), a native of Manchester, England, emigrated with his family to America and crossed the plains in the Martin Handcart Company in 1856. The family settled in American Fork, Utah, where James grew to manhood and resided for nearly 30 years. He married Elvira Crompton in 1880, and they were the parents of 9 children. Steele founded Iona, Idaho (previously known as Sand Creek), in 1885 where he served as bishop from 1886 to 1891. Thereafter, he served a second counselor in the Bannock Stake Presidency (1891 to 1895) and first President of the Bingham Stake of Zion (1895 to 1908). It was at Steele's request that the First Presidency (on July 9, 1903) agreed to change the meetings of the quarterly stake conferences from Sunday and Monday to Saturday and Sunday. Steele was elected to the Idaho House of Representatives in 1902 and to the Idaho Senate in 1904. He was elected to the Senate again in 1914 but defeated in 1916. Steele was for many years General Manager of the Iona Mercantile Company, an officer and then chairman of the board of the Anderson Brothers Bank, and a Trustee of the Idaho State Insane Asylum. He died at Idaho Falls, Idaho.

The following question has recently been asked us by one of our Stake Presidencies:

How strict shall we be with young men who wish to go to the temple who have united themselves with secret orders.

That our view might be known and acted upon by Presidents of Stakes generally, we send you herewith a copy of the same, as follows:

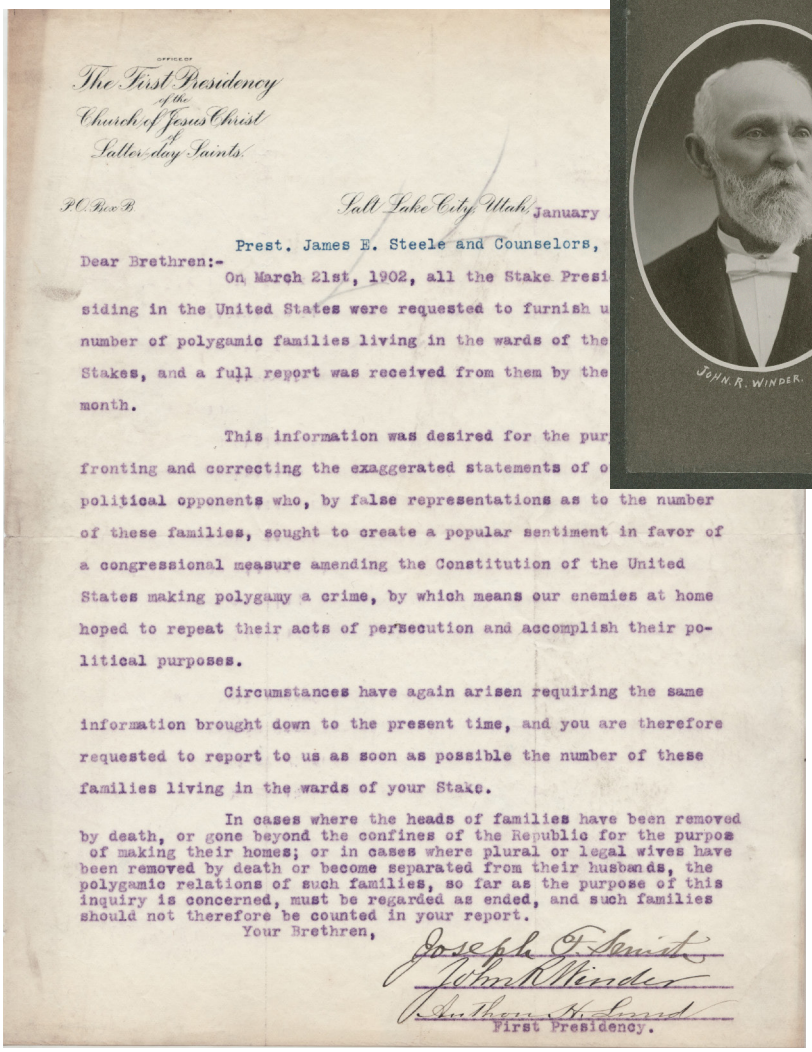
The counsel of the First Presidency in all such cases has been against our brethren joining secret organizations, and where any of them have already done so their counsel to them is to withdraw themselves from such organizations as soon as circumstances permit and wisdom dictate.

It is true that many of our people have been led to join some of these societies on the ground that their aims and objects are purely charitable and social in their character, and besides, inducements are held out of procuring life insurance at greatly reduced rates. But however worthy their aims and objects may be, this fact remains: They are outside the pale of the church and kingdom of God, and brethren in allying themselves with them divide their allegiance with organizations that are man-made, and which have not been devised of the Lord for the building up of Zion; and in doing this they render themselves liable to have their feelings alienated, in whole or in part, from the church which requires their all. We may say on this point, that it is the testimony of brethren who have joined organizations of this character and severed their connections with them, that their tendency is to draw away from the church; and it may be said and expected, without question, if the lines were sharply drawn between Mormon and non-Mormon, that all such organizations would be found in the ranks of our enemies, on the principle set forth in the saying of our Savior, "Those who are not for us are against us."

We understand that plausible excuses are given for joining these organizations which amount to certain financial advantages which it is expected our brethren will obtain either for themselves during their lifetime or for their families, at their death. Like excuses might reasonably be given by brethren who have run after the things of the world in the hope of accumulating wealth and who by doing so, have as a general thing made shipwreck of their faith. While we cannot consent to aught calculated to bring division and consequent weakness to the church, at the same time we have no desire whatever to deal harshly with brethren who had been led to become members of lodges or secret societies; but to all such who have faith enough to received our advice, we would say, shape your affairs so you can withdraw from them, and never be found again associating yourselves with any organization which has not been instituted of the Lord for the building up of His Zion in the earth, and to all brethren who manifest a desire to receive this advice we would give temple recommends, also permit them to join prayer circles if found other worthy.

In addition to the above we feel to direct your attention to the importance on this subject before they join secret societies; and we would suggest, instead of making this a subject for public discourse, that it be talked of at priesthood and quorum meetings.

Your Brethren,
Lorenzo Snow
Jos. F. Smith



The First Presidency
of the
Church of Jesus Christ
of
Latter-day Saints.

P.O. Box B. Salt Lake City, Utah, January

Prest. James E. Steele and Counselors,

Dear Brethren:-

On March 21st, 1902, all the Stake Presi
siding in the United States were requested to furnish u
number of polygamic families living in the wards of the
Stakes, and a full report was received from them by the
month.

This information was desired for the pur
fronting and correcting the exaggerated statements of o
political opponents who, by false representations as to the number
of these families, sought to create a popular sentiment in favor of
a congressional measure amending the Constitution of the United
States making polygamy a crime, by which means our enemies at home
hoped to repeat their acts of persecution and accomplish their po-
litical purposes.

Circumstances have again arisen requiring the same
information brought down to the present time, and you are therefore
requested to report to us as soon as possible the number of these
families living in the wards of your Stake.

In cases where the heads of families have been removed
by death, or gone beyond the confines of the Republic for the purpos
of making their homes; or in cases where plural or legal wives have
been removed by death or become separated from their husbands, the
polygamic relations of such families, so far as the purpose of this
inquiry is concerned, must be regarded as ended, and such families
should not therefore be counted in your report.

Your Brethren,

Joseph F. Smith
John R. Winder
Anthon H. Lund
First Presidency.



Polygamy in 1907
First Presidency Letter
Joseph F. Smith, John R. Winder, Anthon H. Lund

107. TLS. Letter of the First Presidency, Salt Lake City, Utah, January 25, 1907, to Stake President James E. Steele and Counselors, Iona, Idaho. Signed "Joseph F. Smith, John R. Winder, Anthon H. Lund." Size: 8 ¼ X 10 ¾ inches.
$7,500

The First Presidency requests information regarding the number of families living in polygamy in the Bingham Stake in 1907.


James E. Steele

James Ephraim Steele (1852-1929), a native of Manchester, England, emigrated with his parents to Utah in 1856 and resided in American Fork until 1885 when he moved to Idaho. He was Bishop of the Iona Ward (Iona, Idaho) 1886-1890 and first counselor to Thomas E. Ricks in the presidency of the Bannock Stake from 1890-1895. When the Bannock Stake was divided in 1895, Steele was appointed the first president of the newly formed Bingham Stake.

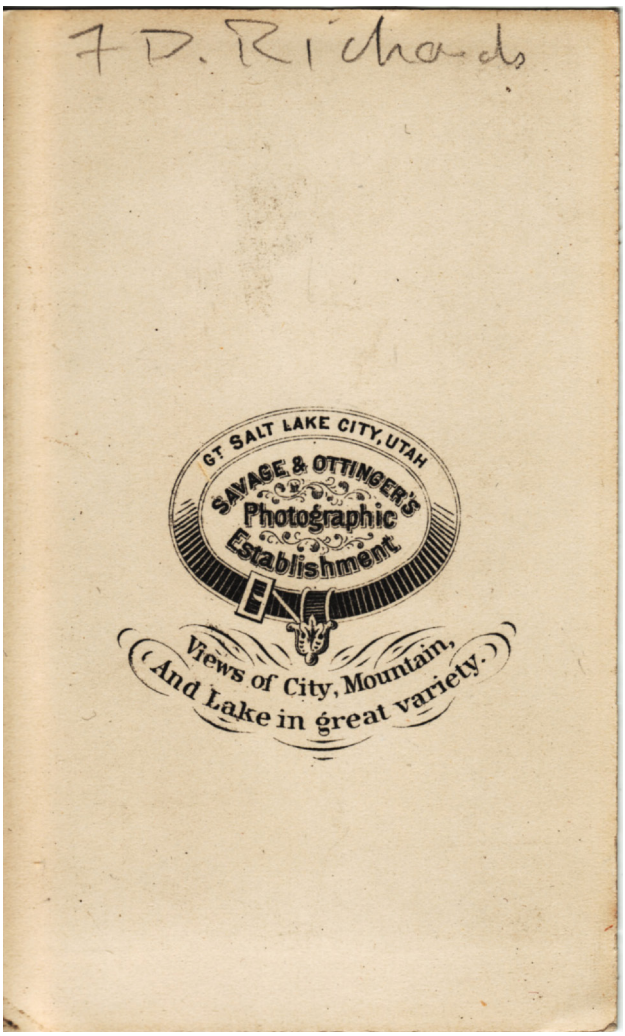


Rare Photograph
Driving of the Golden Spike Ceremony
May 10, 1869

108. CDV. Albumen silver print commemorating the completion of the First Transcontinental Railroad, Promontory, Utah, 1869. The final spike was a ceremonial 17.6-karat gold spike driven by Leland Stanford to join the rails of the Central Pacific Railroad from Sacramento and the Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha on May 10, 1869.

$15,000



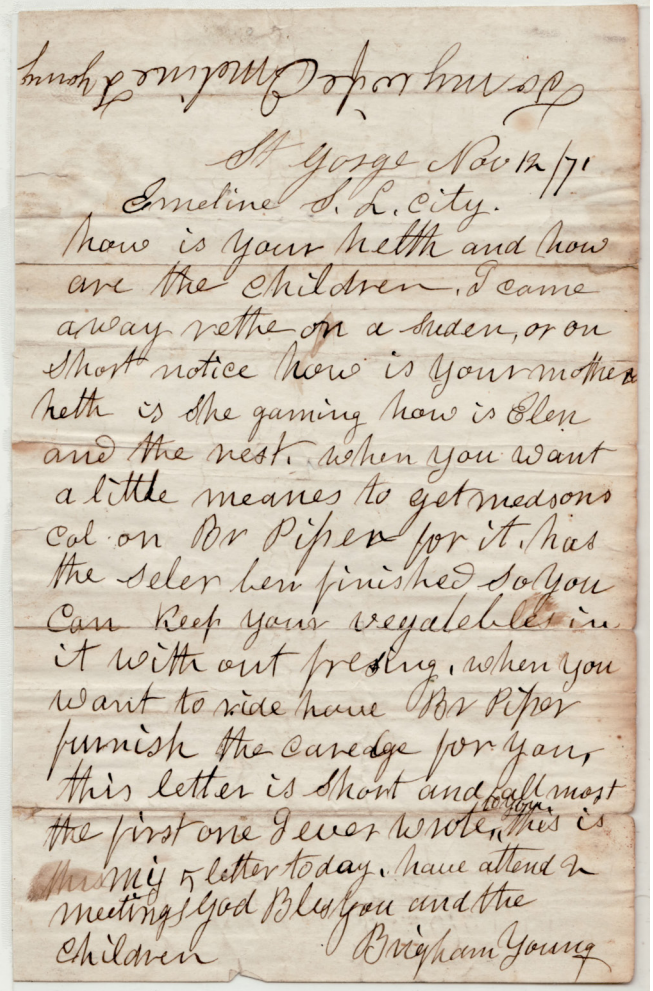


Photograph of
Apostle Franklin D. Richards

109 CDV. Albumen silver print of Franklin Dewey Richards, Savage & Ottinger, Salt Lake City, Utah. Circa 1860.

$1,000

Franklin Dewey Richards (1821-1899), a native of Richmond, Massachusetts, converted to the Church in June 1838 and was a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles (1849-1899). He was a nephew of Willard Richards. His son, George F. Richards, and grandson, LeGrand Richards, were both members of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles. Another grandson, Franklin Dewey Richards (1900-1987), served as Assistant to the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles and later as one of the Seven Presidents of the Seventy. Richards presided over the British Mission 1847, 1851-1852, 1854-1856, and 1867-1868. He authored and published *A Compendium of Faith and Doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints* (Liverpool, 1857). Franklin County, Idaho, is named after him and is the only county in America not named for Benjamin Franklin. Franklin D. Richards suffered a stroke and paralysis in the fall of 1899 and died peacefully at his home in Ogden on December 9, 1899. His vacancy in the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles was filled by Reed Smoot.



St George Nov 12/71
Emeline S. L. city.
how is your helth and how are the children. I came away rethe on a huden, or on short notice how is your mothers helth is she gaining how is Elen and the rest. when you want a little meanes to get medsons cal on Br Piper for it. has the seler ben finished so you can keep your vegatebles in it with out fresing. when you want to ride have Br Piper furnish the carege for you. this letter is short and allmost the first one I ever wrote to you. this is my letter today. have attended meetings. God Bles you and the children
Brigham Young

Very Rare Letter of Brigham Young Fully Handwritten in Phonetic Spelling To His Wife, Emeline

110. ALS. Letter of Brigham Young, St. George, Utah, November 12, 1871, to Emeline Free Young, Salt Lake City, Utah. Size: 4 ¾ X 7 ¾ inches. $50,000

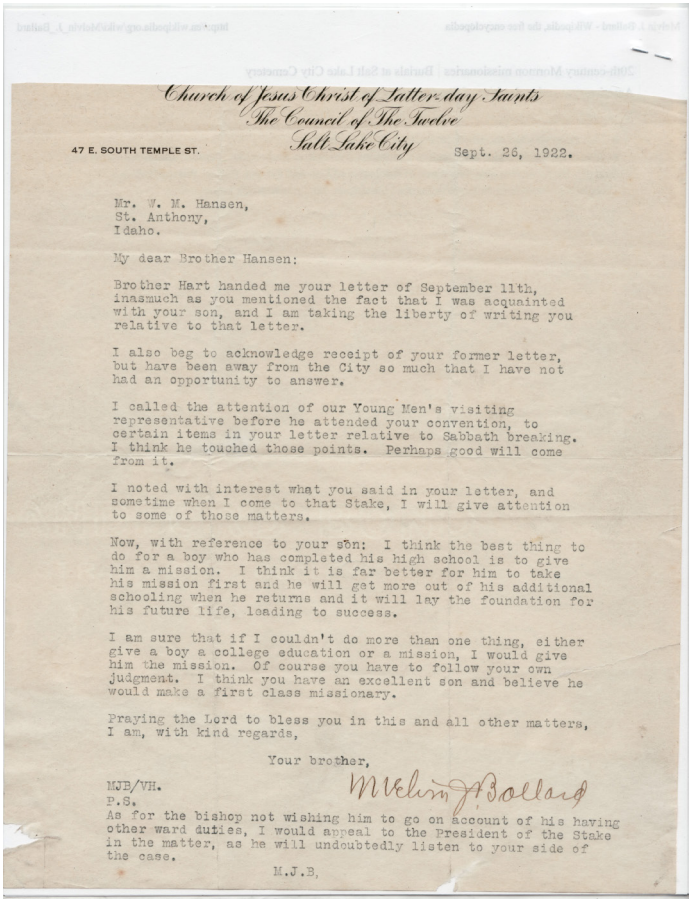

Brigham Young

Brigham Young (1801-1877), a native of Whitingham, Vermont, converted to the Church in 1832 and served as the second President of the Church from 1847-1877.

Emeline Free Young (1826-1875), a native of Belleville, Illinois, was the daughter of Absalom Pennington Free and Elizabeth Strait. She was sealed to Brigham Young as a plural wife at Nauvoo, Illinois, on April 20, 1845, and they were the parents of ten children.


Emeline Free Young

How is your he[a]th and how are the children. I came away rethe [rather] on a sud[d]en, or on short notice. How is your mothers he[al]th is she gaining how is Elen [Ella] and the rest. When you want a little meanes to get medsons [medicines] cal[l] on Br Piper for it. Has the seler [cellar] be[e]n finished so you can keep your vegatebles in it without fre[e]zing. When you want to [take] a ride have Br Piper furnish the carege [carriage] for you. This letter is short and allmost the first one I ever wrote to you. This is my letter today. Have attended meetings. God Bless you and the children. To my wife Emeline F. Young



Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
The Council of The Twelve
Salt Lake City

47 E. SOUTH TEMPLE ST.

Sept. 26, 1922.

Mr. W. M. Hansen,
St. Anthony,
Idaho.

My dear Brother Hansen:

Brother Hart handed me your letter of September 11th, inasmuch as you mentioned the fact that I was acquainted with your son, and I am taking the liberty of writing you relative to that letter.

I also beg to acknowledge receipt of your former letter, but have been away from the City so much that I have not had an opportunity to answer.

I called the attention of our Young Men's visiting representative before he attended your convention, to certain items in your letter relative to Sabbath breaking. I think he touched those points. Perhaps good will come from it.

I noted with interest what you said in your letter, and sometime when I come to that Stake, I will give attention to some of those matters.

Now, with reference to your son: I think the best thing to do for a boy who has completed his high school is to give him a mission. I think it is far better for him to take his mission first and he will get more out of his additional schooling when he returns and it will lay the foundation for his future life, leading to success.

I am sure that if I couldn't do more than one thing, either give a boy a college education or a mission, I would give him the mission. Of course you have to follow your own judgment. I think you have an excellent son and believe he would make a first class missionary.

Praying the Lord to bless you in this and all other matters, I am, with kind regards,

Your brother,

Melvin J. Ballard

MJB/VH.

P.S.
As for the bishop not wishing him to go on account of his having other ward duties, I would appeal to the President of the Stake in the matter, as he will undoubtedly listen to your side of the case.

M.J.B.

Melvin J. Ballard Letter
"I think the best thing to do for a boy who has completed his high school is to give him a mission"

111. TLS. Letter of Melvin J. Ballard, Salt Lake City, Utah, September 26, 1922, to William Moroni Hansen, St. Anthony, Idaho. Signed "Melvin J. Ballard." Size: 8 ¼ X 10 inches. $1,500

Melvin J Ballard (1873-1939), a native of Logan, Utah, was a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1919 to 1939.

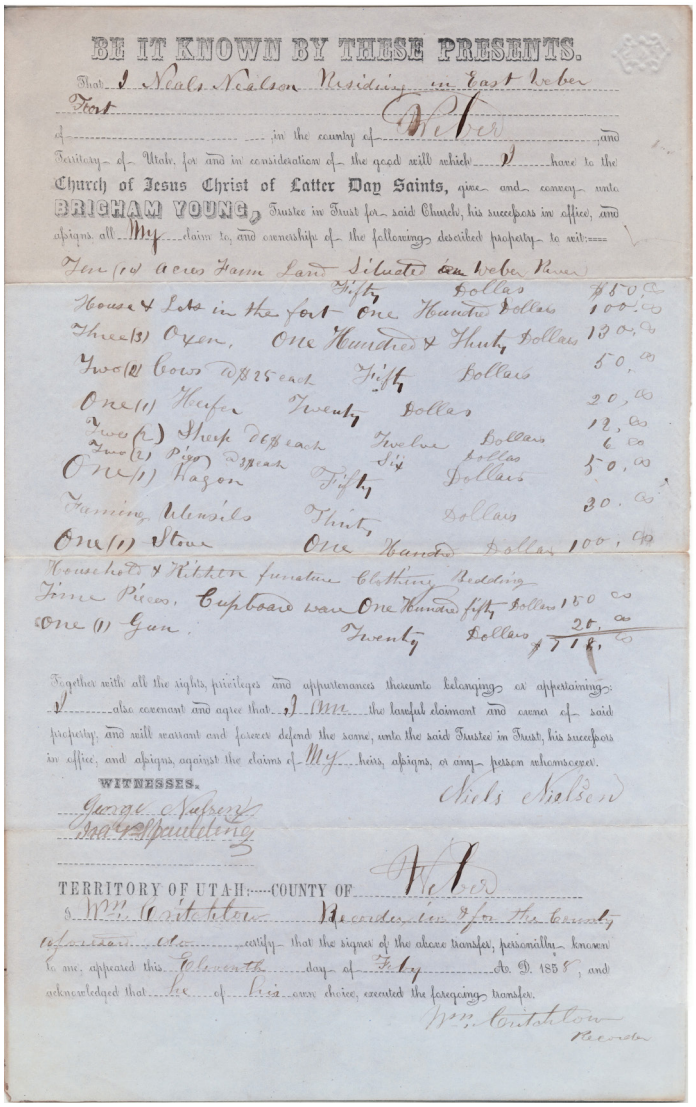
William Moroni Hansen (1879-1971), a native Sweden, was baptized a member of the Church in July 1887. His parents had converted to the Church at an earlier date, and emigrated to Logan, Utah. William served as mission to North Carolina (Southern States Mission) from 1897 to 1898. He died in Idaho Falls, Idaho.



Melvin J. Ballard



William Moroni Hansen



BE IT KNOWN BY THESE PRESENTS.

That I Neals Nealson Residing in East Weber Fort of ..... in the county of Weber, and Territory of Utah, for and in consideration of the good will which I have to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, give and convey unto BRIGHAM YOUNG, Trustee in Trust for said Church, his successors in office, and assigns all My claim to, and ownership of the following described property to wit:

Ten (10) acres Farm Land Situated on Weber River Fifty Dollars $50.00
House & Lots in the fort One Hundred Dollars 100.00
Three (3) Oxen, One Hundred & Thirty Dollars 130.00
Two (2) Cows @ $25 each Fifty Dollars 50.00
One (1) Heifer Twenty Dollars 20.00
Two (2) Sheep @ 6$ each Twelve Dollars 12.00
Two (2) Pigs @ 3$ each Six Dollars 6.00
One (1) Wagon Fifty Dollars 50.00
Farming Utensils Thirty Dollars 30.00
One (1) Stove One Hundred Dollars 100.00
Household & Kitchen furniture Clothing Bedding Time Pieces, Cupboard ware One Hundred fifty Dollars 150.00
One (1) Gun. Twenty Dollars 20.00
$718.00

Together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining: I also covenant and agree that I am the lawful claimant and owner of said property, and will warrant and forever defend the same, unto the said Trustee in Trust, his successors in office, and assigns, against the claims of My heirs, assigns, or any person whomsoever.

WITNESSES.

George Nufrerz
Jno. Spaulding

Niels Nielsen

TERRITORY OF UTAH:----COUNTY OF Weber

I Wm. Critchlow Recorder in & for the County aforesaid do certify that the signer of the above transfer, personally known to me, appeared this Eleventh day of Feby A. D. 1858, and acknowledged that he of his own choice, executed the foregoing transfer.

Wm. Critchlow
Recorder

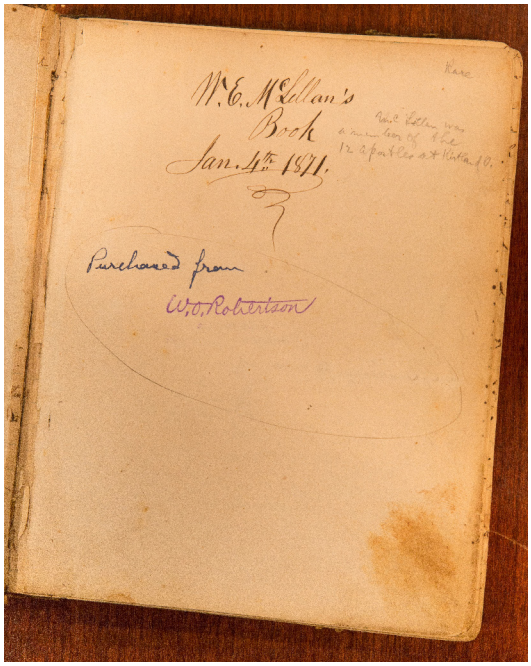
Extremely Rare Consecration Deed
Weber County, Utah Territory, 1858

112. Partially Printed DS. Consecration Deed of Niels Nielsen, East Weber Fort, Weber County, Utah Territory, February 11, 1858. Signed "Niels Nielsen." $15,000

I, Niels Nielsen, for and in consideration of the good will which I have to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, give and convey unto Brigham Young, Trustee in Trust for said Church, his successors in 0ffice, and assigns all my clam to and ownership of the following described property to wit:

Ten Acres of Farm Ground	$50	Two Pigs	$6.00
House & Lots in the Fort	$100	One Wagon	$50
Three Oxen	$130	Farming Utensils	$30
Two Cows	$50	One Stove	$100
One Heifer	$20	Household & Kitchen furniture, Clothing & Bedding,Time Pieces, Cupboard Ware	$150
Two Sheep	$12.00	One Gun	$20
		Total	$718.00



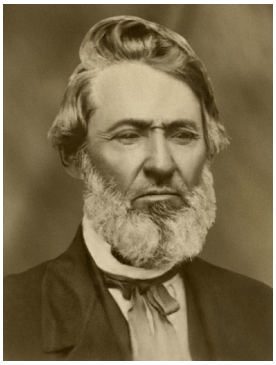


William E. McLellin's "Lost Manuscript" Independence, Missouri, 1871-1872

113. Private Journal. Personal Journal of William E. McLellin, January 4, 1871 to January 15, 1872. 164 handwritten numbered pages. Signed on front free endsheet "W. E. McLellan's Book Jan. 4th 1871." Size: 6 ¼ X 7 ¼ inches.
$1,500,000

This historic, original journal is the subject of a book titled *William E. McLellin's Lost Manuscript*, edited by Mitchell K. Schaefer with an introduction by Steven C. Harper (Salt Lake City: Eborn Books, 2012). A copy of the printed book, with President Thomas S. Monson's letter of appreciation to Brent F. Ashworth, will be included with the purchase of this item.

The Journal offered for sale here is referred to as the "Lost Manuscript" because editors Stan Larson and Sam Passey described it thus in their publication of *The William E. McLellin Papers 1854-1880* (Signature Book, 2007). As it turns out, their research located photographs of the flyleaf and two internal pages of the journal, taken sometime in the 1920s or 1930s, and because the item was not locatable to them, they prematurely announced that it was lost or, at least, "not extant." But, of course, it was extant and its location known to its owner, Paul M. Hanson, an apostle in the RLDS Church from 1913 to 1958. Hanson published an article titled "Unwavering Testimony" in *The Saints' Herald* in 1929 which featured a passage from pages 166-167 of McLellin's journal which was in Hanson's possession. Apparently, Hanson acquired the journal from John Resch in 1919, who acquired it from William O. Robertson of Louisville, Kentucky, who acquired it from McLellin's widow, Emeline Miller McLellin. This historic treasure was acquired by Mr. Ashworth in 2008.


William E. McLellin

William Earl McLellin (1806-1883) was an experienced schoolteacher who converted to the Church in August 1831 and was ordained a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles in 1835. But while he was a thoughtful and intelligent person, it turns out that he was deeply conflicted over matters of religion and more particularly over Mormonism itself. He was known to blow hot and cold over the authenticity of Mormon authority during the lifetime of Joseph Smith and then obsessed over finding the legitimate heir of the Church's original authority after the Prophet's death. He hopped from schism to schism from 1844 to 1869 successively associating himself with George M. Hinkle, William Law, Sidney

Rigdon, James Jesse Strang, David Whitmer, and Granville Hedrick. And while he broke with all organized religion thereafter, and dedicated himself to the practice of medicine, he could not **not** think, talk, and write about Mormonism. Its past, its present, and its future occupied his heart and his mind until the day he died.

Salient Passages from McLellin's Lost Manuscript

The Angel Moroni and the Book of Mormon Plates

In open day light, in an open wood lot, with their sensitive powers all calm and serene, Joseph Smith, Oliver Cowdery, David Whitmer and Martin Harris testify that an angel of glorified appearance and countenance came down from heaven, and stood before them, and took the plates which Joseph Smith had possessed, from which he had (translated) read off the translation of the Book (of Mormon), and held them in his hand, and showed as many of (the) leaves or plates as Joseph had (translated) completed to them. So that they saw, and looked upon them until they were entirely satisfied. And (he) the angel spoke to David Whitmer and said 'David, blessed is the Lord, and he that keepeth his commandments.' These men saw his form, saw his glorified appearance, heard his words, saw all that he showed them, and then saw him ascend to heaven again. This was no collusion. These men could not be mistaken. They either told the truth, or they wilfully lied. How shall we tell which, how shall we know?

This vision was in 1829. More than forty years ago, and what has been the conduct of these men since that day? Two of them are dead--(and probably) two living. Those who are dead testified to the last hour of their lives (of) to the truth of their vision. Those who are still living are firm in their testimony. I visited David Whitmer after he was more than 65 years of age, and (he) solemnly declared to me 'I saw the angel of God. I heard his voice, hence I know of a truth! Martin Harris is some 89 years of age, and still he carries the Book of Mormon under his arm, and testifies to all great and small, 'I am Martin Harris in all the world, and I know the book of Mormon to be verily true. And although all men should deny the truth of that book, I dare not do it. My heart is fixed. O God, my heart is fixed! I could not know more truly or certainly than I do.'

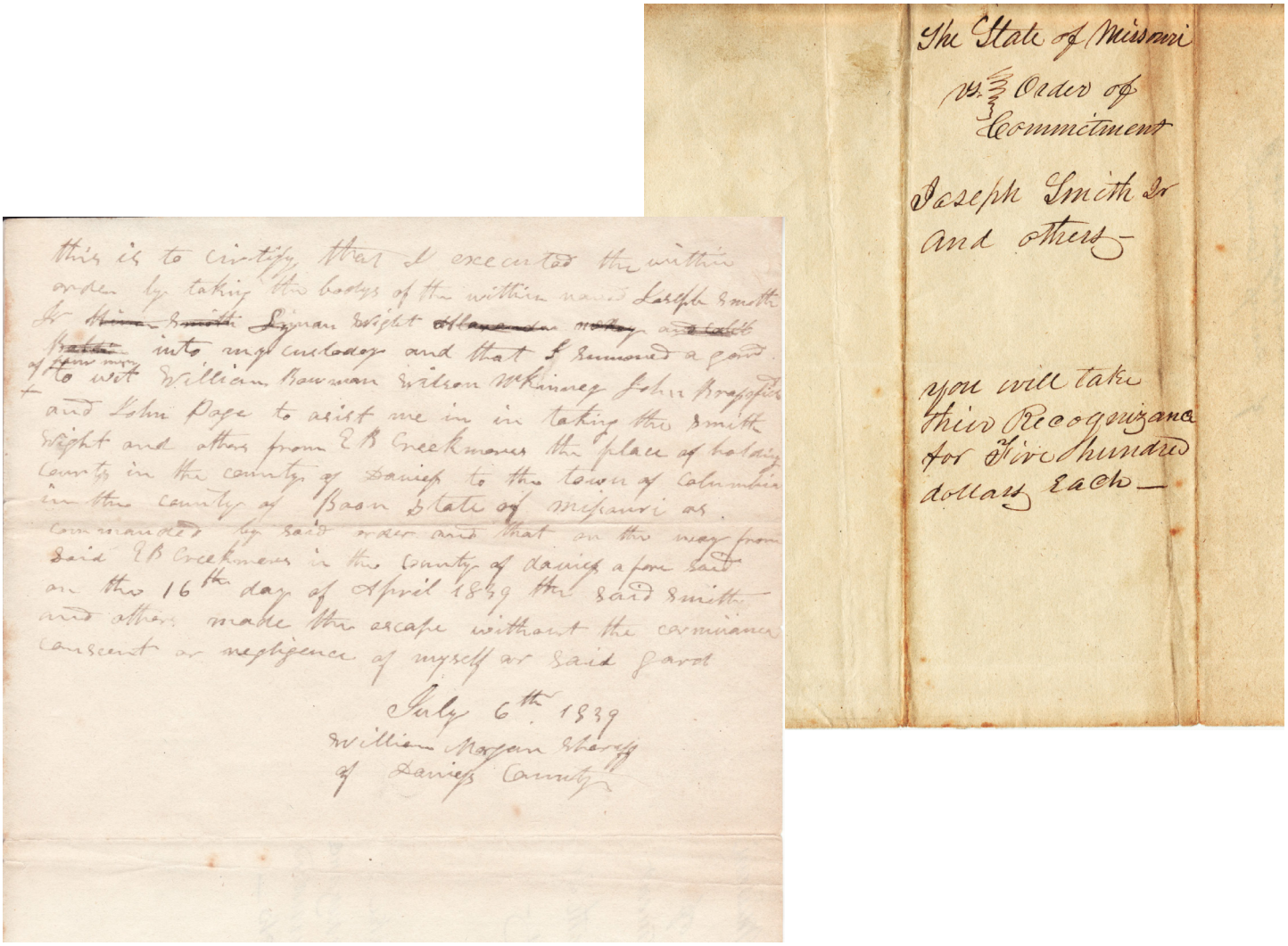
Oliver Cowdery and David Whitmer Affirm Their Original Testimony

In 1833, when mobbing reigned triumphant in Jackson Co. Mo. I and O. Cowdery fled from our homes, for fear of personal violence on Saturday the 20th day of July. The mob dispersed, agreeing to meet again on the next Tuesday. They offered eighty dollars reward for anyone who would deliver Cowdery or McLellin in Independence on Tuesday. On Mond(a)y I slipped down into the Whitmer's settlement, and there in the lonely woods I met with David Whitmer and Oliver Cowdery. I said to them, 'brethren I never have seen an open vision in my life, but you men say you have, and therefore you positively know. Now you know our lives are in danger every hour, if the mob can only (only) catch us. Tell me in the fear of God, is that book of mormon true? Cowdery looked at me with solemnity depicted in his face, and said, 'Brother William, God sent his holy angel to declare the truth of the translation of it to us, and therefore we KNOW. And though the mob kill us, yet we must die declaring its truth.' David said, 'Oliver has told you the solemn truth, for we could not be deceived. I most truly declare (declare) to you its truth!!' Said I, boys I believe you. I can see no object for you to tell me false (hood) now, when our lives are endangered."

McLellin's Assessment of the Prophet Joseph Smith and the Restoration of the Gospel

"He attended (my school) and learned science all winter. I learned the strength of his mind as (to) the study and principles of science. Hence I think I knew him. And I here say that he had one of (the) strongest, well balanced, penetrating, and retentive minds of any (man) with (which) whom I ever formed an acquaintance, among the thousands of my observation. Although when I took him into my school, he was without scientific knowledge or attainments. And I KNOW that I DO KNOW the truth of this great work of the Last Days."

This is truly one of the most remarkable manuscripts from early Church History to surface in the past century.



The State of Missouri
vs. Order of Commitment
Joseph Smith Jr and others

you will take their Recognizance for Five hundred dollars Each —

this is to certify, that I executed the within order by taking the bodys of the within named Joseph Smith Jr Hiram Smith Lyman Wright Alexander McRay and Caleb Baldwin into my custody and that I summoned a guard of four men to wit William Bowman Wilson McKinney John Brassfield and John Page to assist me in in taking the Smith Wright and other from E B Creekmans the place of holding court in the county of Daviess to the town of Columbia in the county of Boon State of Missouri as commanded by said order and that on the way from said E B Creekmans in the County of Daviess afore said on the 16th day of April 1839 the said Smith and others made the escape without the connivance consent or negligence of myself or said guard

July 6th 1839
William Morgan Sheriff
of Daviess County

Original Statement of Sheriff William Morgan Regarding Joseph Smith's Escape

114. ADS. Statement of William Morgan, Sheriff of Daviess County, Missouri, July 6, 1839. Size: 7 ¾ X 12 ¼ inches. $500,000

This is to certify that I executed the within order by taking the bodys of the within named Joseph Smith Jr Hiram Smith Lyman Wight Alexander McRay and Caleb Baldwin into my custody and that I summoned a g[u]ard of four men to wit: William Bowman Wilson McKinney John Brassfield and John Page to as[s]ist me in in taking the [said] Smith [&] Wight and other from E. B. Creekmans, the place of holding court in the County of Daviess, to the town of Columbia in the County of Boon[e] State of Missouri as commanded by said order and that on the way from said E. B. Creekman's in the County of Daviess a fore said on the 16th day of April 1839 the said Smith and others made their escape without the connivance, consent or negligence of myself or said g[u]ard.

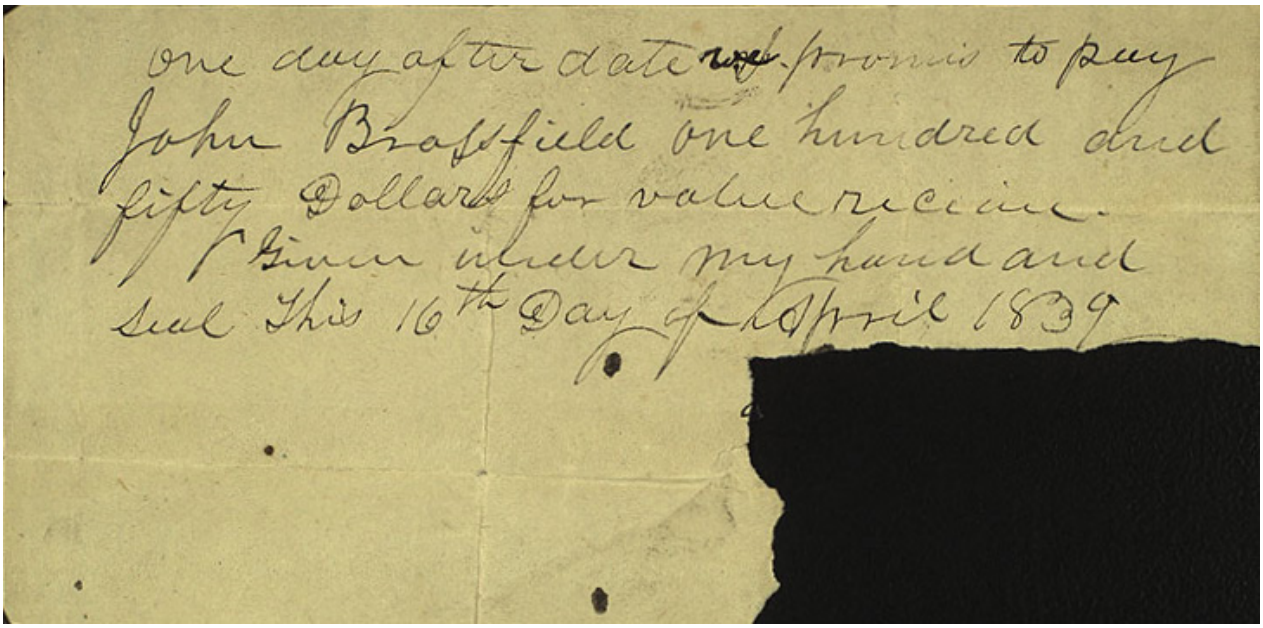
July 6th 1839
William Morgan Sheriff
of Daviess County

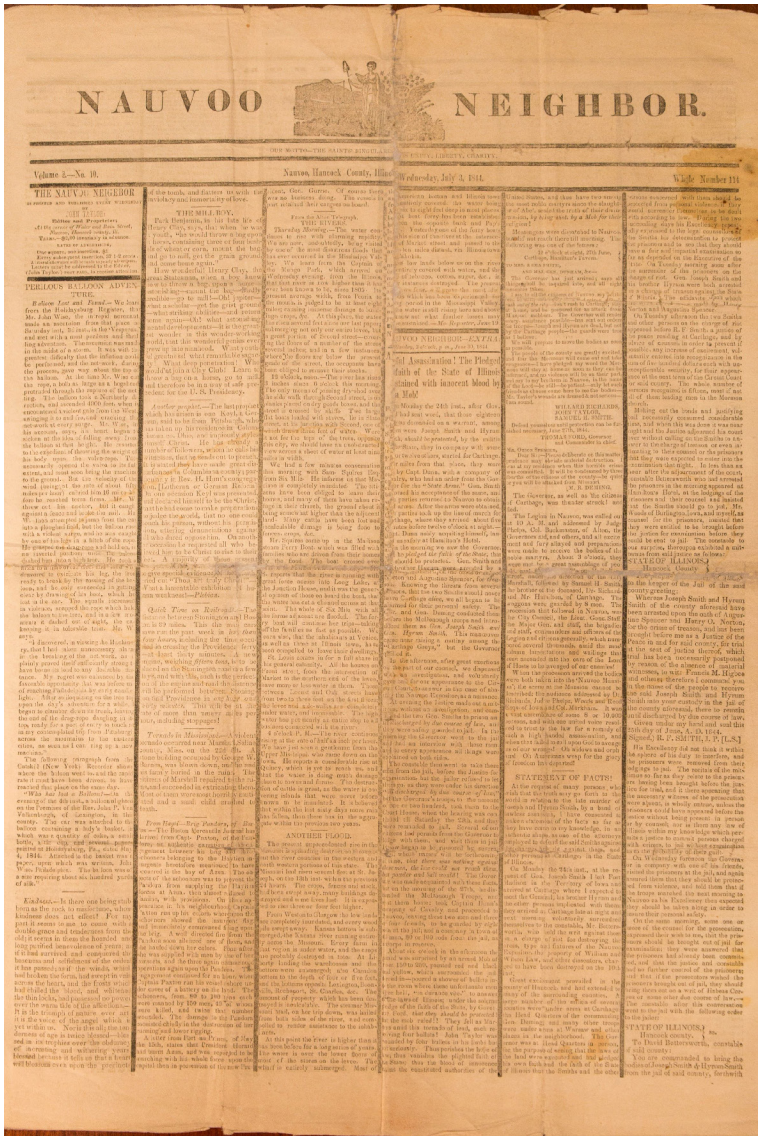
William Morgan (1792-?), a native of Cocke County, Tennessee, was the son of Evan Bradbury Morgan and Abigail Netherton. He married Elizabeth Thornton in Ray County, Missouri, on August 23, 1832, and they were the parents of at least 1 child. He served in multiple elected offices including county judge, county sheriff, and county tax collector for Daviess County, Missouri. Morgan was given the assignment of transporting Mormon prisoners, including Joseph Smith, from Gallatin, Missouri, to Columbia, Boone County, Missouri, in April 1839. However, the prisoners managed to escape from custody on April 16, 1839. Morgan resigned as county sheriff in September 1839 and died sometime after 1842, presumably in Missouri.

At Gallatin, Daviess County, Missouri, during the first week of April 1839, Joseph Smith and his fellow prisoners—Hyrum Smith, Lyman Wight, Caleb Baldwin, and Alexander McRae—were indicted by a grand jury for crimes they allegedly committed during the conflict between the Mormons and other Missourians in 1838 (the so-called "Mormon War"). Following the indictments, presiding judge Thomas Burch granted the prisoners a change of venue from Daviess County to Boone County, Missouri, on the grounds that Burch had served as the prosecuting attorney during the November 1838 preliminary hearing. Daviess County Sheriff William Morgan was tasked with transporting Smith and his companions to Columbia, a distance of 150 miles.

Sheriff Morgan selected four guards—William Bowman (Morgan's brother-in-law), Wilson McKinney, John Brassfield, and John Pogue—to assist him. On April 12, 1839, the group left Gallatin for Adam-ondi-Ahman, 7 miles away, where they remained two nights at Bowman's home. They then traveled another 7 miles to Millport, Missouri, and spent the night of April 14th at the residence of Judge Josiah Morin (1791-1885). On April 15th, the party continued their journey southwest, staying the night at the home of a Mr. Cox. The next day, the group traveled 19 miles toward Columbia, Missouri, and camped by a stream that Lyman Wight later identified as Yellow Creek. It was during the night of April 16, 1839 that Smith and his compatriots escaped custody, apparently with the complicity of some or all of their guards.

Sometime during the day or evening of April 16, 1839—the last day of travel with the guards—Alexander McRae composed a promissory note for a financial transaction between the prisoners and John Brassfield. The prisoners agreed to pay Brassfield $150 for an undisclosed value received by them. Hyrum Smith later testified that the guards sold the prisoners two horses in exchange for a promissory note and some of the prisoners' extra clothing. There is indirect evidence to believe that the "value received" represented payment for the guards facilitating the prisoners' escape. A note in Joseph Smith's journal for February 28, 1843 states that John Brassfield helped him "escape from the Missourians." We know Brassfield subsequently visited Joseph Smith at Nauvoo, Illinois, to collect on the $150 promissory note. The original note (minus the signatures, suggesting it was cancelled) is extant and preserved in the Joseph Smith Papers at LDS Church Archives.


one day after date ~~we~~ promise to pay
John Brassfield one hundred and
fifty Dollars for value recieved
Given under my hand and
seal This 16th Day of April 1839


NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

Volume 2.—No. 10. Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois. Wednesday, July 3, 1844. Whole Number 114

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PERILOUS BALLOON ADVENTURE.

Rather Lost and Found.—We have from the Baldwinsville Register, the Mr. John Wait, the intrepid aeronaut made an ascension from that place the other day. It was in the Vespasian, and met with a most perilous and thrilling adventure. The account was not in the midst of a storm. It was with a question difficulty that the inflation could be performed, and the ascension, during the process, grew very about the top of the balloon, he (the latter Mr. Wait) ascended the rope, to help to fasten a bag-full of gas, which had escaped through a rent in the top of the balloon. The balloon was then released, and it ascended 4000 feet, when it encountered a current going from the West, and was carried along. Mr. Wait, in the meantime, stood on the hoop, holding on to the shrouds of the balloon, and looking down from the balloon at their height. He resorted to the method of discharging the weight of his body upon the valve-rope. This operation opens the valve to let the gas escape, and soon sent the machine to the ground. But the tenacity of the wind (owing, it is said, to the rarefied air) carried him off over Lake Onondaga, and he resided some hours. He then descended in safety, and was soon being the machine to the ground. He (in company



Acknowledgment of Annual or Term Pass issued without written request.

Mr. Joseph Nelson, President, Salt Lake, Garfield & Western Ry., Salt Lake City, Utah,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your Company's Annual or Term Pass of number shown below, in favor of the following person or persons, who is/are not prohibited by law from receiving free transportation.

Name: Mr. Stephen L. Richards

Account: Clergy

Territory:

Date of Expiration: December 31st, 1917, unless shown otherwise. System (If not otherwise shown)

Address: Salt Lake City, Issued: 4/10/18

Pass No. 26

Yours truly,

Name

NOTE: To complete our record, person in whose favor or on whose account pass is issued will please date, sign and return this acknowledgment of receipt to officer named hereon.

Acknowledgment of Annual or Term Pass issued without written request.

Mr. Joseph Nelson, President, Salt Lake, Garfield & Western Ry., Salt Lake City, Utah,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your Company's Annual or Term Pass of number shown below, in favor of the following person or persons, who is/are not prohibited by law from receiving free transportation.

Name: Mr. A. H. Lund

Account: Clergy

Territory:

Date of Expiration: December 31st, 1917, unless shown otherwise. System (If not otherwise shown)

Address: Salt Lake City Issued: 5/21/17

Pass No. 20

Yours truly,

Name Anthon H. Lund

Acknowledgment of Annual or Term Pass issued without written request.

Mr. Joseph Nelson, President, Salt Lake, Garfield & Western Ry., Salt Lake City, Utah,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your Company's Annual or Term Pass of number shown below, in favor of the following person or persons, who is/are not prohibited by law from receiving free transportation.

Name: Mr. Jos. F. Smith, Director, Union Pacific R. R. Co.

Account:

Territory:

Date of Expiration: December 31st, 1918, unless shown otherwise. System (If not otherwise shown)

Address: Salt Lake City, Ut. Issued: 4/10/18.

Pass No. 1

Yours truly,

Name Joseph F. Smith

NOTE: To complete our record, person in whose favor or on whose account pass is issued will please date, sign and return this acknowledgment of receipt to officer named hereon.

Acknowledgment of Annual or Term Pass issued without written request.

Mr. Joseph Nelson, President, Salt Lake, Garfield & Western Ry., Salt Lake City, Utah,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your Company's Annual or Term Pass of number shown below, in favor of the following person or persons, who is/are not prohibited by law from receiving free transportation.

Name: Mr. David O. McKay

Account: Clergy

Territory:

Date of Expiration: December 31st, 1917, unless shown otherwise. System (If not otherwise shown)

Address: Salt Lake City Issued: 5/21/17

Pass No. 24

Yours truly,

Name David O. McKay

NOTE: To complete our record, person in whose favor or on whose account pass is issued will please date, sign and return this acknowledgment of receipt to officer named hereon.

Mr. Joseph Nelson, President, Salt Lake, Garfield & Western Ry., Salt Lake City, Utah,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your Company's Annual or Term Pass of number shown below, in favor of the following person or persons, who is/are not prohibited by law from receiving free transportation.

Name: Anthony W. Ivins,

Account: Clergy

Territory:

Date of Expiration: December 31st, 1917, unless shown otherwise. System (If not otherwise shown)

Address: Salt Lake City Issued: 5/21/17

Pass No. 25

Yours truly,

Name A. W. Ivins

NOTE: To complete our record, person in whose favor or on whose account pass is issued will please date, sign and return this acknowledgment of receipt to officer named hereon.

Railroad Passes
Stephen L. Richards, Anthony W. Ivins, Anthon H. Lund David O. McKay and Joseph F. Smith

116. DS. Salt Lake, Garfield & Western Railway Passes for Joseph F. Smith, Anthon H. Lund, Anthony W. Ivins, David O. McKay, Stephen L. Richards, Salt Lake City, Utah, May 21, 1917 and April 10, 1918. Signed by each recipient. Size: 3 X 4 inches. 5 Passes for $1500

Mormon General Authorities, as members of the clergy, were permitted to travel without charge on trains in the Intermountain area. The passes were printed on paper produced in Utah through the efforts of British immigrant George Goddard. Brigham Young called Goddard to go door to door throughout the territory collecting waste materials, including cloth rags, that could be mulched into pulp and then turned into paper for printing. Brother Goddard's three-year "Rag Mission" was a huge success.



Exceeding Scarce
Plural Marriage Certificate
Signed by Brigham Young and Lorenzo Snow

117. Partially Printed DS. Certificate of Plural Marriage for George Dunford and Eliza Sarah Snow, August 31, 1869, Brigham City, Utah Territory. Signed "Brigham Young" and "Lorenzo Snow."

$20,000

Plural marriages were by definition illegal and, therefore, rarely memorialized in a printed and signed certificate.

Brigham Young (1801-1877) was the Second President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and also the longest serving president, 1847 to 1877.

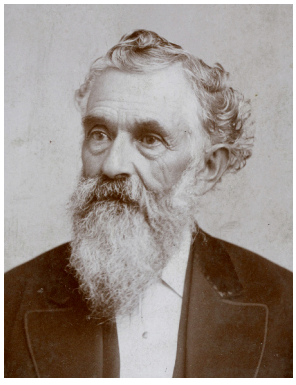
Lorenzo Snow (1814-1901) served as a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1849 to 1898 and as Fifth President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1898 to 1901.

George Dunford (1822-1891), a native of Trowbridge, England, was a boot and shoe merchant. He married Sarah Jones (also of Trowbridge) in April 1844, and they were the parents of nine children. They converted to the Church in February 1848 and emigrated to Utah in 1852. Dunford entered into plural marriage in 1869 when he was sealed to Eliza Sarah Snow, the daughter of Apostle Lorenzo Snow, and was subsequently convicted of unlawful cohabitation and served six months in the Utah Territorial Penitentiary. He died in Salt Lake City.

Eliza Sarah Snow (1847-1937), the daughter of Lorenzo Snow and Sarah Ann Pritchard, was born at Mount Pisgah, Iowa. She married George Dunford in polygamy in 1869, and they were the parents of 8 children. Eliza died in Holladay, Utah.



Brigham Young



Lorenzo Snow



George Dunford



Eliza Sarah Snow



DESERET NEWS.

"Truth and Liberty."

VOL. 2. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1852. NO. 10.

DESERET NEWS,
Printed every other Saturday, by
T. RICHARDS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR;
(Office at the Post Office.)

Book & Job work of all descriptions done at this office; such as
PAMPHLETS, HAND-BILLS, CARDS, Blanks, Circulars, Labels, Invitations, Bat and Watch Tips, &c., &c. &c.

Guilty, but Drunk.

THE GEORGIA JUDGE.

Many years ago, while the State of Georgia was yet in its infancy, an eccentric country named Brown was one of the Circuit Judges. He was a man of considerable ability, of inflexible integrity, and much beloved and respected by all the legal profession, but he had one fault. His social qualities would lead him, despite his judgment, into frequent excesses.—In traveling the Circuit it was his shrewd invariable habit, the night before opening the Court, to get comfortably conned, by means of sundanes common upon such occasions. If he couldn't succeed while operating upon his own hook, the gentlemen of the law would generally aid and help him.

It was in the spring of the year, taking his w'f—a model of a woman in her way—in the old Fashioned, hot strong 'every-all,' he traveled some forty miles, and reached the village where the 'court' was to be opened next day. It was along in the evening of Sunday that he arrived at the place, and took up his quarters with a reference to his better-half, by whom a message of the most affectionate nature was conveyed to the Judge. After supper Judge Brown strolled over to the only tavern in the town, where he found many old friends called to the place, like himself, on important professional business, and who were proper glad to meet him.

"Gentlemen," said the Judge, "'tis quite a long time since we have enjoyed a glass together—let us take a horn all round. Of course, Sterrit (addressing the landlord,) you have better liquor than you had the last time we were here—the stuff you had then was not fit to give a dog."

Sterrit, who had charge of the house, protested that every thing was right, and so they went to work. It is unnecessary to relate what a drinker 'bout h the country-favors—it will quite answer our purpose to state that sometime in the early or middle of the night Judge would his way devious was towards his temporary home. About the time he was leaving, however, some young barristers, fond of a 'practical joke,' and not much afraid of the bench, transferred all the silver spoons of Sterrit's to the Judge's pocket.

It was eight o'clock on Monday morning that the Judge rose. Having indulged in the process of ablution and abstersion, and partaken of a cheerful and refreshing breakfast, he went to his room to prepare himself for the duties of the day.

"Well, Polly," said he to his w'f, "I feel much better than I expected to feel after the frolic of last night."

"Ah, Judge," said she, reproachfully, "you are getting too old—you ought to leave off that business now."

"Ah, Polly, what is the use of talking?"

It was at this precise instant of time that the Judge, having put on his overcoat, was proceeding according to his usual custom, to give his wife a parting kiss, that he happened, in thrusting his hand into his pocket, to lay hold of Sterrit's spoons. He pulled them out. With an expression of horror almost indescribable, he exclaimed—

"My God! Polly!"

"What on earth is the matter Judge?"

"Just look at these spoons."

"Dear me, where did you get them?"

"Get them? Don't you see the initials on them?—stealing them how I'm here—I stole them!"

"Stole them, Judge?"

"Yes, stole them!"

"My dear husband, it can't be possible—from whom?"

"From Sterrit, over there—his name is on them."

"Good heavens! how could it happen?"

"I know very well, Polly—I was very drunk when I came home—was I?"

"Why, Judge you know your old habit when you get among those lawyers."

"But I was very drunk?"

"Yes, you was."

"Was I remarkably so when I got home, Mrs. Brown?"

"Yes Judge, as drunk as a fool, and forty times as stupid."

"I thought so," said the judge, dropping into a chair in most extreme despondency. "I know it would come to that at last. I have always thought that something would happen to me—that I should do something wrong—kill somebody in a moment of passion, perhaps—but I never imagined that I should be mean enough to be guilty of deliberate larceny."

"But there may be some mistake, Judge?"

"No mistake, Polly. I know very well how it came about. That fellow, Sterrit, keeps the meanest tav'rn of liquor, and always dil—liquor mean enough to make a man do any sort of a mean thing. I have always said it was mean enough to make a man steal, and now I have a practical illustration of the fact!" And the old man burst into tears.

"D'n't be a child," said his w'fe, wiping away the tears; "you be a man, over to Sterrit, tell him it was a little bit of a frolic—give it off as a joke—and open court—and nobody will ever think of it again."

A little of the soothing system operated upon the Judge, as such things usually do; his extreme mortification was finally subdued, and over to Sterrit's he went, a tolerable face. Of course he had but little difficulty in settling with him for, aside from the fact that the Judge's integrity was unquestionable, he had an inkling of the joke that had been played.

Judge Brown proceeded to court, and took his seat; but spoons and bed, liquor and liquor and spoons—liquor, spoon, drunk, larceny, and Judge Brown, was so mixed up in his "sensibles" bewildered head, that he fell awful pale, if he did not look so. In fact, the judge fell out down, and his mind self-possessed manner of disposing of business; his decision and decision were not of the most "luminous" character, for.

Several days had passed away, and the business of the court was drawing towards a close, when one morning, a rough looking sort of a customer was arraigned on a charge of stealing. After the clerk had read the indictment to him, he put the usual question:

"Guilty, or not guilty?"

"Guilty, but drunk," answered the prisoner.

"What's that you've said?" asked the Judge, who was half dozing upon the bench.

"He pleads guilty, but says he was drunk," replied the clerk.

"What's the charge against the man?"

"He is indicted for grand larceny."

"What's the case?"

"May it please your honor," said the prosecuting attorney, "the man is regularly indicted for stealing a large sum from the Columbus Hotel."

"He is sh'y and he pleads—"

"He pleads guilty, but drunk."

The Judge was now fully aroused.

"Guilty, but drunk! That is a most extraordinary plea. Young man, are certain you were drunk?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where did you get your liquor?"

"At Sterrit's."

"Did you get any one nowhere else?"

"Not a drop, sir."

"You got drunk on his liquor, and afterwards stole his money?"

"Yes, sir."

"Mr. Prosecutor," said the Judge, do me the favor to enter a nolle prosequi in the man's case. The liquor of Sterrit's is mean enough to make a man do anything dirty. *I got drunk on it the other day myself, and stole all Sterrit's spoons—release the prisoner Mr. Sheriff. I adjourn the court.*

[Our comments on the above will be very few, but some one should make the application to our safety "Speaker" but those who are acquainted need make no such application; and those unacquainted have only to remember that "ignorance is blis," sometimes.

Revery Countries.—What business was your father?" said an imperious Colonel, to a modest looking Lieutenant.

"A tobacconist sir."

"What a great pity he did not make you one."

"Possibly, sir; and now will you allow me to ask you a question?"

"Certainly. What is it?"

"What was your father?"

"A gentleman, sir."

"Well, then, all I have to say is, that it is a deuced pity he didn't make you one."

The Preacher and the Lawyers.

Jesse Lee, one of the first Methodist preachers in New England, was a man who combined unresisting energy and tenderness of sentiment, with an extraordinary propensity to wit. Mr. Sprague, in his new work on the "Memorials of Methodism," gives the following specimen of Lee's less known:

As he was on his journey on horseback one day, between Boston and Lynn, he was overtaken by two young lawyers, who knew him but by name. Both mischievous, and were disposed to amuse themselves somewhat at his expense. Riding by him, and hedging their horses on each side of him, they entered into a conversation something like the following:

1st Lawyer—I believe you are a preacher, sir?

Lee—Yes, I sometimes preach for one.

1st Lawyer—You preach very often, I suppose?

Lee—Generally every day, frequently twice or more.

2d Lawyer—How do you find time to study what you preach so often?

Lee—I read every day riding, and read when resting.

1st Lawyer—But you do not write your sermons before you preach them?

2d Lawyer—Do you not often make mistakes in preaching extemporaneously?

Lee—I do, sometimes.

2d Lawyer—How do you do then? Do you correct them?

Lee—That depends upon the character of the mistake. I was preaching the other day, and I went to quote the text, "All sins shall have their part in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone;" and, by mistake, I said, "All lawyers shall have their part—"

2d Lawyer, interrupting him—What did you do then? Did you correct it?

Lee—O, no, indeed! It was so nearly true, I didn't think it worth while to correct it.

"Humph!" said one of them, (with a hasty and indistinct glance at the other,) "I don't know whether you are the more knave or fool?"

"Neither," he quietly replied, turning at the same time his mischievous eyes from one to the other; "I believe I am just between the two."

Finding they were measuring wit with one of its masters, and extremely mortified at their discomfiture, the knights of the green bay drove ahead, tearing the reins to shreds and his ears full of oats.

Franklin as a Bookseller.

The following story, told of Franklin's modesty, regarding the animal called in these days 'Gumgeon,' is worth putting into practice occasionally, even in this age and generation:

One fine morning, when Franklin was busy preparing his newspaper for the press, a lounger stepped into the room, and spent an hour or more looking over the books, &c., and finally, taking one in his hand asked the shopboy the price.

"One dollar," was the answer.

"One dollar,' said the lounger, 'can't you take less than that.'

"No indeed, one dollar is the price."

Another hour had nearly passed, when the lounger,—

"Is Mr. Franklin at home?"

"Yes, he is in the printing office.'

'I want to see him,' said the lounger.

The shopboy immediately informed Mr. Franklin that a gentleman was in the store waiting to see him. Franklin was soon behind the counter, when the lounger, with book in hand addressed him thus:

"Mr. Franklin, what is the lowest you can take for this book?

"One dollar and a quarter,' was the ready answer.

"One dollar and a quarter! Why, your young man only asked a dollar.'

"True,' said Franklin, and I could have had no objection to have taken a dollar then, than to have been taken out of the office.

The lounger seemed surprised, and wishing to end the parley of his own making said,—

"Come Mr. Franklin, I will not be what is the lowest you can take for it?'

"One dollar and a half.'

"A dollar and a half! Why, you offered it yourself, for a dollar and a quarter.'

"True, sir, but I have since learned better have taken that price then, than a dollar and a half since.'

The lounger paid down the price, and went away, Franklin returned into the printing office.

What is Law Like?

Law—is like a fire—it will warm you, or else meddle with it may chance, to burn their fingers?

Law—is like a pocket with a hole in it: and he who ventures to thrust his hand into it, is very likely to lose it.

Law—is like a lancet, dangerous in the hands of the ignorant: doubtful in the hands of an assassin.

Law—is like a sieve, you may see through it; but you will be considerably reduced before you can get through it.

Law—is to the litigant what the poultterer is to the grouse: it pinches, and it draws him.

"Ma" said an inquisitive little girl, will the rich and poor people live together when they go to heaven?"

"The mother did not answer."

"To how great a height by saving is worth one penny or a thief is a very.

One hole in the fence will cost ten times as much as it will to fix it at once.

Men are like wheat, we will learn all others in company but tricks, and the Bible says, one sinner destroys much good.

One drunkard will keep a family poor, and make them wish he was dead.

One good newspaper is one good thing in every family.

From the Irish correspondence of the London Times, we clip the following:—

A gentleman who has been traveling in the southern countries, gives a melancholy account of the wholesale desertion caused by the continuous flight of the masses towards the land of promise at the other side of the Atlantic. In a district of some twelve miles of country, at the Kilkenny side of the county of Waterford, the population has been altogether disappeared; there was not, he says, a human face to be seen during a drive of two hours; the very dogs had deserted, and the place looked as if some pestilence had swept away all traces of the inhabitants. As one of the natural consequences of the Celtic exodus, the profession of the law is nearly annihilated in all its branches. Barristers and attorneys are threatened with one common ruin. The encumbered court has all but swallowed up chancery, with its very long fees and longer delays and vexations.

An extraordinary instance of activity was displayed lately in the manufactory of Messrs. Vesey Philippart Moulin, at Tourcoi. A shoe was shaved and the wood washed, carded, spun, dyed and manufactured into stockings, socks, mittens, &c., between five o'clock in the morning and half-past two in the afternoon, at which hour the articles were packed up, and forwarded to the commission of the provincial exhibition at Mons.

For the News.

RUTH.

BY W. W. PHELPS.

Ruth stood alone and look'd upon the sky,
And then upon her husband's—Mahon's grave,
As Gabriel whisper'd sweetly in her ear—
"Be comforted thou daughter of the Lord,
"The royal Son of Gods, for mortal Gods,
"To come and bless, and save the world, is thine.
"From Lot, whose daughter's filth' and love were blest
"In Moab's everlasting race, ye came;
"And while Judah seems to be in fault,
"As Tamar shows his virgins, branches, staff—
"The match' will of God is mercy!
"The fruit of Judah in the fields of Bethlehem,
"There's kin to raise up seed for him that's dead,
"And yonder Boaz waits to be thy lord."
And so the angel left her full of hope.
So ran and told Naomi—"You and I
Are one for time and all eternity!
"And where you go, I go; and dwell;
"Your friends are mine, and where you die, I die
"And where you rest, I rest; your God is mine"
And so the sacred chain of being flows
From Adam, one of those created sons
Begotten in the fat estate of love,
And wedded to his own blood sister, Eve,
By God, who perfect is in perfect bliss,
Thus runs the living stream of life for life,
From Eve to Ruth, from Ruth to that blest one,
That bore the Lord of glory on earth,—
The Father's daughter's, best beloved son.
Hosanna to the ever-ken with him!
Hosanna to the kin of world to world!
Hosanna to the God' eternal lives
For all whose soul is in that!' amen.

[Copyright Secured.]

LIFE OF JOSEPH SMITH.

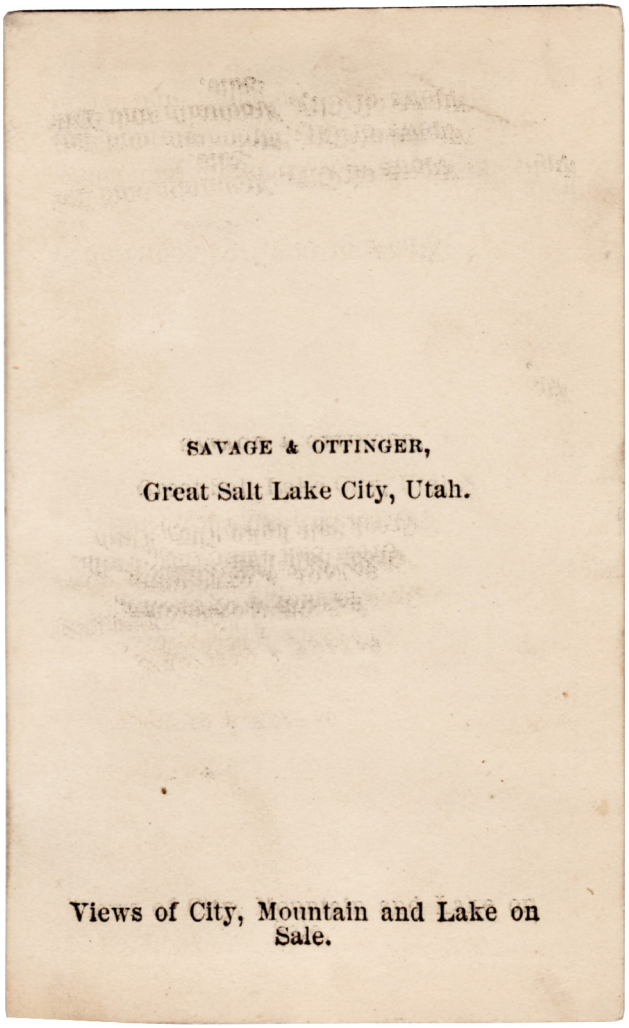
September 1st, 1835. I wrote the following communication to John Whitmer, Esquire, editor, which was published in the "Messenger and Advocate," page, 179, &c:

To the Elders of the Church of Latter Day Saints:—

After so long a time, and after so many things have been said, I feel in my place to write a few hints, that, perhaps, the elders, traveling through the world, to warn the inhabitants of the earth to flee the wrath to come, and save themselves from this untoward generation, may be aided in a measure, in doctrine, and in the way of their duty. I have been laboring in this cause for eight years, during which time I have traveled much, and have had much experience. I removed from Seneca county, New York, to Geauga county, Ohio, in February, 1831.

Having received, by an heavenly vision, a commandment, in June following, to take my journey to the western boundaries of the State of Missouri; and there designate the very spot, which was to be the central spot, for the commencement of the gathering together of those who embrace the fullness of the everlasting gospel. I accordingly undertook the journey with certain ones of my brethren, and after a long and tedious journey, suffering many privations and hardships, I arrived in Jackson county, Missouri, and after viewing the country, seeking diligently at the hand of God, he manifested himself unto me, and designated to me and others, the very spot upon which he designed to commence the work of the gathering, and the consecration of an "Holy City," which should be called Zion. "Zion because it is to be a place of righteousness, and all who build thereon, are to worship the true and living God, and walk in the path of duty, even the doctrine of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, as it is taught in the New Testament, and the Book of Mormon, which was given by inspiration, and verified by the ministering of angels, as we declared to the world, in the first book which we published, which is called the Book of Commandments, for the Church of Christ, which was given in fulfillment of the revelation of John, wherein he says, I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, kindred, tongue and people, saying with a loud voice, Fear God and give glory to him, for the hour of his judgment is come, and worship him that made heaven and earth, the sea and fountains of waters. And I saw another angel follow saying, Babylon is fallen, is fallen, that great city, because she made all nations drink of the wine of the wrath of her fornication. And I saw another angel follow, saying, Come out of her my people, that ye be not partakers of her plagues. And I saw another angel fly, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, kindred, tongue and people, saying with a loud voice, Fear God and give glory to him, for the hour of his judgment is come, and worship him that made heaven and earth, the sea and fountains of waters. And I saw another angel follow,

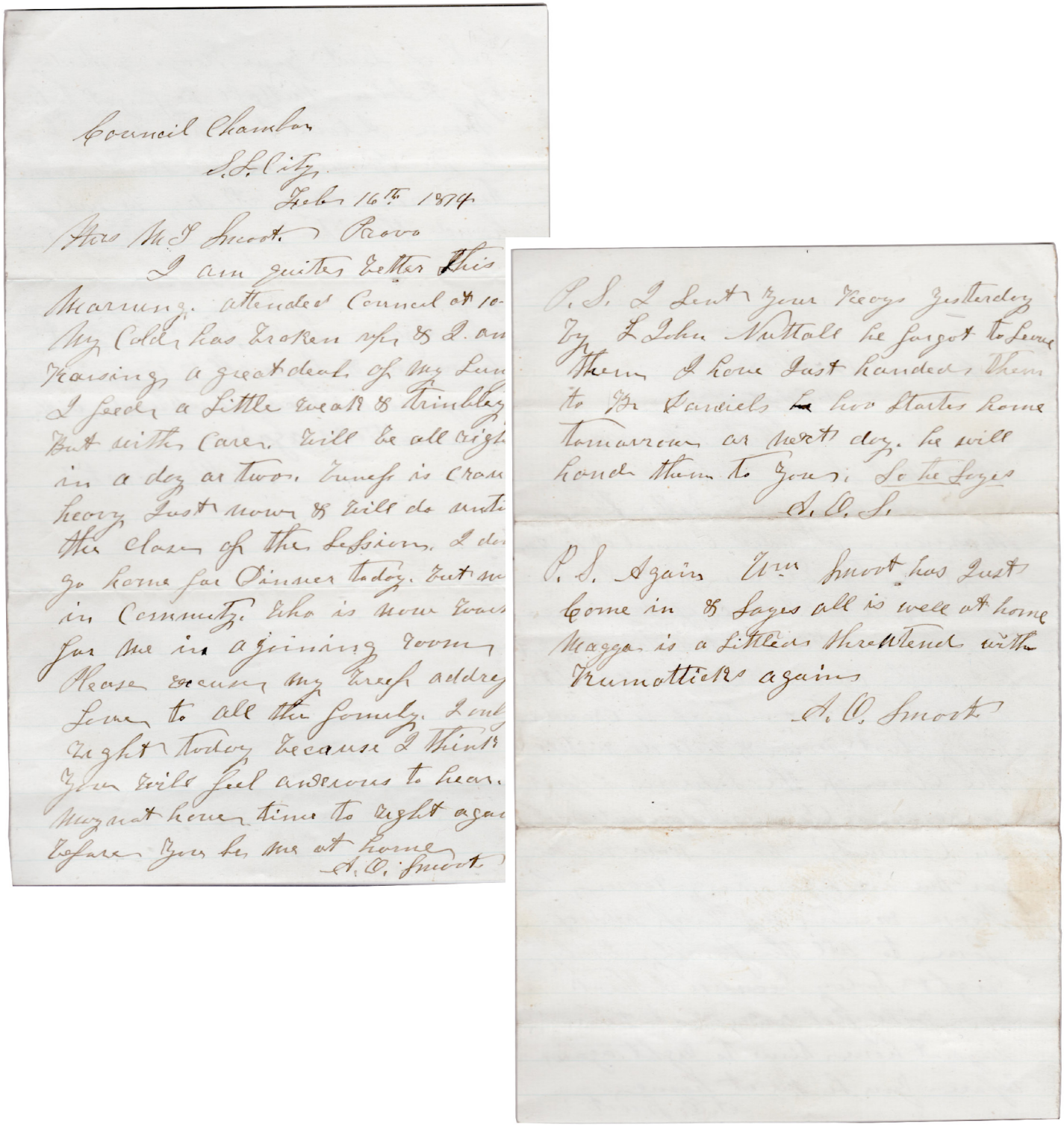




Original Signed Photograph of Brigham Young

119. CDV. Albumen silver print of Brigham Young, Savage & Ottinger, Photographers, Great Salt Lake City, Utah. Signed "Brigham Young." $7,500

Brigham Young (1801-1877), a native of Vermont, was President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from 1847 to 1877.



Council Chamber
S.L. City
Feb 16th 1874
Mrs M. J. Smoot Provo
I am quite better this
Morning. attended Council at 10-
My Cold has broken up & I am
Raising a great deal of my Lun
I feed a Little weak & trimbley
But with care will be all righ
in a day or two. Tuneff is Crau
heavy Just now & will do unti
the close of the Session. I do
go home for Dinner today. but w
in Community who is now wait
for me in a joining room
Please excuse my breef addre
Love to all the family. I only
right today because I think
You will feel anxious to hear.
May not have time to right agai
before You be me at home
A. O. Smoot

P. S. I Sent your Keys yesterday
by L John Nuttall he forgot to Leave
them I have Just handed them
to Br Daniels he hoo Starts home
tomorrow or next day. he will
hand them to you. So he Sayes
A. O. S.

P. S. Again Wm Smoot has Just
Come in & Sayes all is well at home
Maggie is a Little threatend with
Rumatticks again
A. O. Smoot

Abraham O. Smoot Letter To His Wife, Margaret

120. ALS. Letter of Abraham O. Smoot, Salt Lake City, Utah, February 16, 1874, to Margaret Smoot, Provo, Utah. 2 pp. Size: 5 X 7 ½ inches. $2,500

A tenderly written letter by Abraham O. Smoot to his wife, Margaret, during his long absence in Salt Lake City attending to duties in the Utah Territorial Council (later called the Senate).

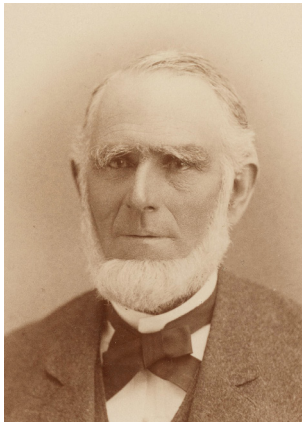
I am quite better this morning. Attended Council at 10 A.M. My cold has broken up & I am raising a great deal of my lungs. I feel a little weak & trembly yet, but with care [I] will be all right in a day or two. Business is crowding heavy just now & will do [so] until the close of this [legislative] session. I do not to go home for dinner [lunch] today, but meet in committee who is now waiting for me in [an] adjoining room.

Please excuse my brief address. Love to all the family. I only write today because I think you will feel anxious to hear. [I] may not have time to write again before you see me at home.

A. O. Smoot

P. S. I sent your keys yesterday by L. John Nuttall [but] he forgot to leave them. I have just handed them to Br. Daniels who starts home tomorrow or next day. He will hand them to you, so he says.
A. O. S.

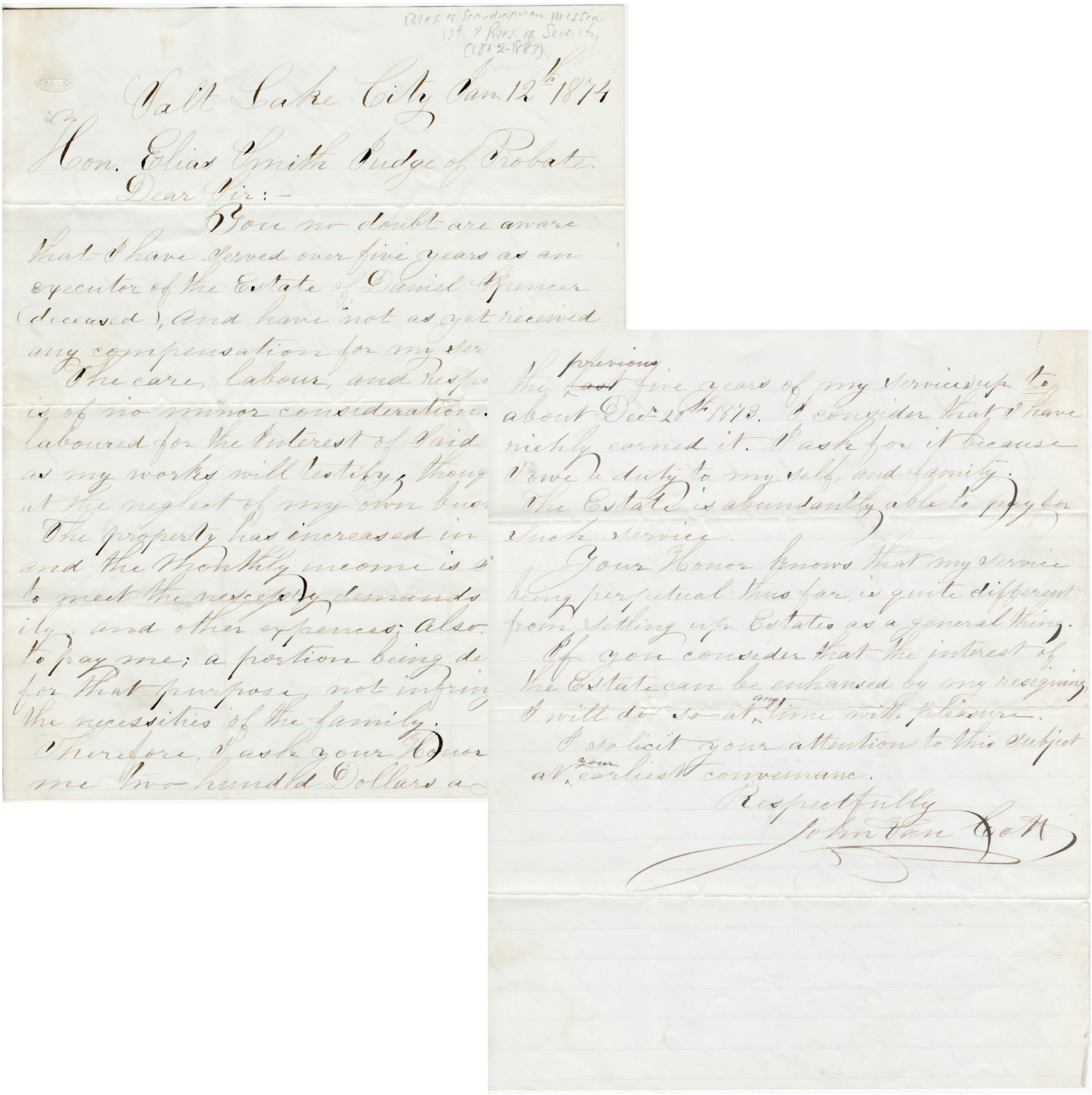
P. S. Again. Wm. Smoot has just come in & says all is well at home. Maggie is a little threaten[e]d with rumatticks [rheumatism] again.
A. O. Smoot


Abraham Owen Smoot

Abraham Owen Smoot (1815-1895), a native of Owenton, Kentucky, converted to the Church in March 1835 and settled in Salt Lake Valley, 1847. He was mayor of Salt Lake City from 1857 to 1866, mayor of Provo from 1868 to 1881, and chairman of the Board of Trustees of Brigham Young Academy (now Brigham Young University) from 1875-1895. Smoot served 10 years in Utah Territorial Council (senate or upper house) and briefly as Provo alderman in 1880s. He was arrested for unlawful cohabitation in October 1887, but his attorney, George Sutherland, succeeded in winning a "not guilty" verdict in September 1888. At the time of his death Smoot was president of the Provo East Co-operative, the First National Bank of Provo, and the Utah County Savings Bank. He held stock in every cooperative store in Utah County and was a driving force in the establishment of the Provo Woolen Mills (which commenced operation in June 1873 and was Utah's first large manufacturing establishment) and the Lehi Sugar Factory (which was completed in 1891 and was the first beet sugar factory in the Intermountain West). Smoot helped establish and managed the Provo Lumber and Manufacturing & Building Company, and then became sole proprietor in 1894. His son, Reed Smoot (1862-1941), was a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1900 to 1941 and U. S. Senator from 1903 to 1933. Abraham Owen Smoot died in Provo.


Margaret Thompson McMeans Smoot

Margaret Thompson McMeans Smoot (1809-1884), a native of Chester, South Carolina, converted to the Church in November 1834. Her first husband died in 1838, and she married Abraham Owen Smoot on November 11, 1838, at Far West, Missouri. She died in Provo.



Pres. of Scandinavian Mission
1st Pres. of Seventy
(1812-1883)

Salt Lake City Jan. 12th 1874

Hon. Elias Smith Judge of Probate.

Dear Sir:-

You no doubt are aware that I have served over five years as an executor of the Estate of Daniel Spencer (deceased), And have not as yet received any compensation for my ser

The care, labour, and respo is of no minor consideration. laboured for the interest of said as my works will testify; thoug at the neglect of my own bus

The property has increased in and the Monthly income is s to meet the necessary demands ily, and other expences; also to pay me; a portion being de for that purpose, not infrin the necessities of the family.

Therefore, I ask your Hon me two hundred Dollars a previous the last five years of my services up to about Dec 20th 1873. I consider that I have richly earned it. I ask for it because I owe a duty to my self, and family. The Estate is abundantly able to pay for such service.

Your Honor knows that my service being perpetual thus far, is quite different from setting up Estates as a general thing.

If you consider that the interest of the Estate can be enhanced by my resigning I will do so at any time with pleasure.

I solicit your attention to this subject at your earliest convenance.

Respectfully

John Van Cott

John Van Cott Letter to Judge Elias Smith Daniel Spencer Estate

121. ALS. Letter of John Van Cott, January 12, 1874, Salt Lake City, Utah, to Judge Elias Smith, Judge of Probate, Salt Lake City, Utah. Signed "John Van Cott." Size" 7 ¾ X 9 ¾ inches. $2,500

John Van Cott (1814-1883), a native of Canaan, New York, converted to the Church in September 1843 and settled in Salt Lake Valley in 1847. He was called as President of the Scandinavian Mission from 1852 to 1856 and again from 1859 to 1861 and served as one of the Seven President of the Seventy from 1862 to 1883.

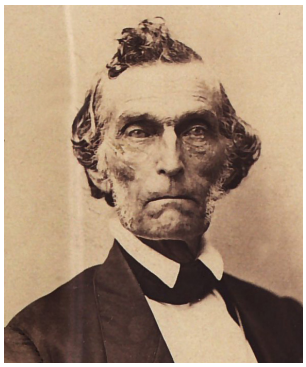
Elias Smith (1804-1888), a first cousin of Joseph Smith, was baptized into the Church in August 1835. He settled in Salt Lake Valley in 1851 and served as a probate judge in Cedar County (now merged with Utah County) and Salt Lake County from 1852 to 1884. He died in Salt Lake City.

Daniel Spencer (1794-1868), a native of Massachusetts, converted to the Church in 1840. He was mayor of Nauvoo, Illinois, from 1844 to 1845; served as bishop at Winter Quarters, Nebraska Territory; and appointed president of the Salt Lake Stake in 1849. Spencer served a mission to Great Britain from 1852 to 1856 and died at Salt Lake City.

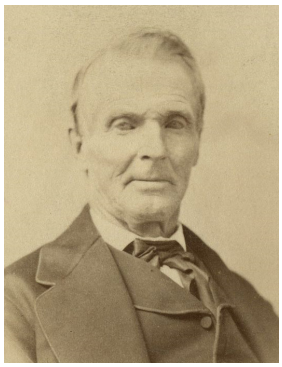
You no doubt are aware that I have served over five years as an executor of the estate of Daniel Spencer (deceased) and have not as yet received any compensation for my services. The care, labor and responsibility is of no minor consideration. I have labored for the interest of said estate as my works will testify, though often at the neglect of my own business. The property has increased in value and the monthly income is sufficient to meet the necessary demands of the family, and other expenses; also sufficient to pay me; a portion being devoted monthly for that purpose, not infringing upon the necessities of the family.

Therefore, I ask your Honor to allow me two hundred dollars a year for the previous five years of my services up to about Decr 20th 1873. I consider that I have richly earned it. I ask for it because I owe a duty to myself and family. The estate is abundantly able to pay for such service.

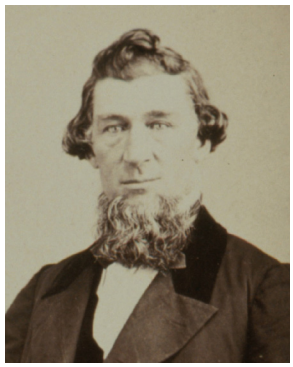
Your Honor knows that my service being perpetual thus far is quite different from settling up estates as a general thing. If you consider that the interest of the estate can be enhanced by my resigning, I will do so at any time with pleasure. I also solicit your attention to this subject your earliest convenience.



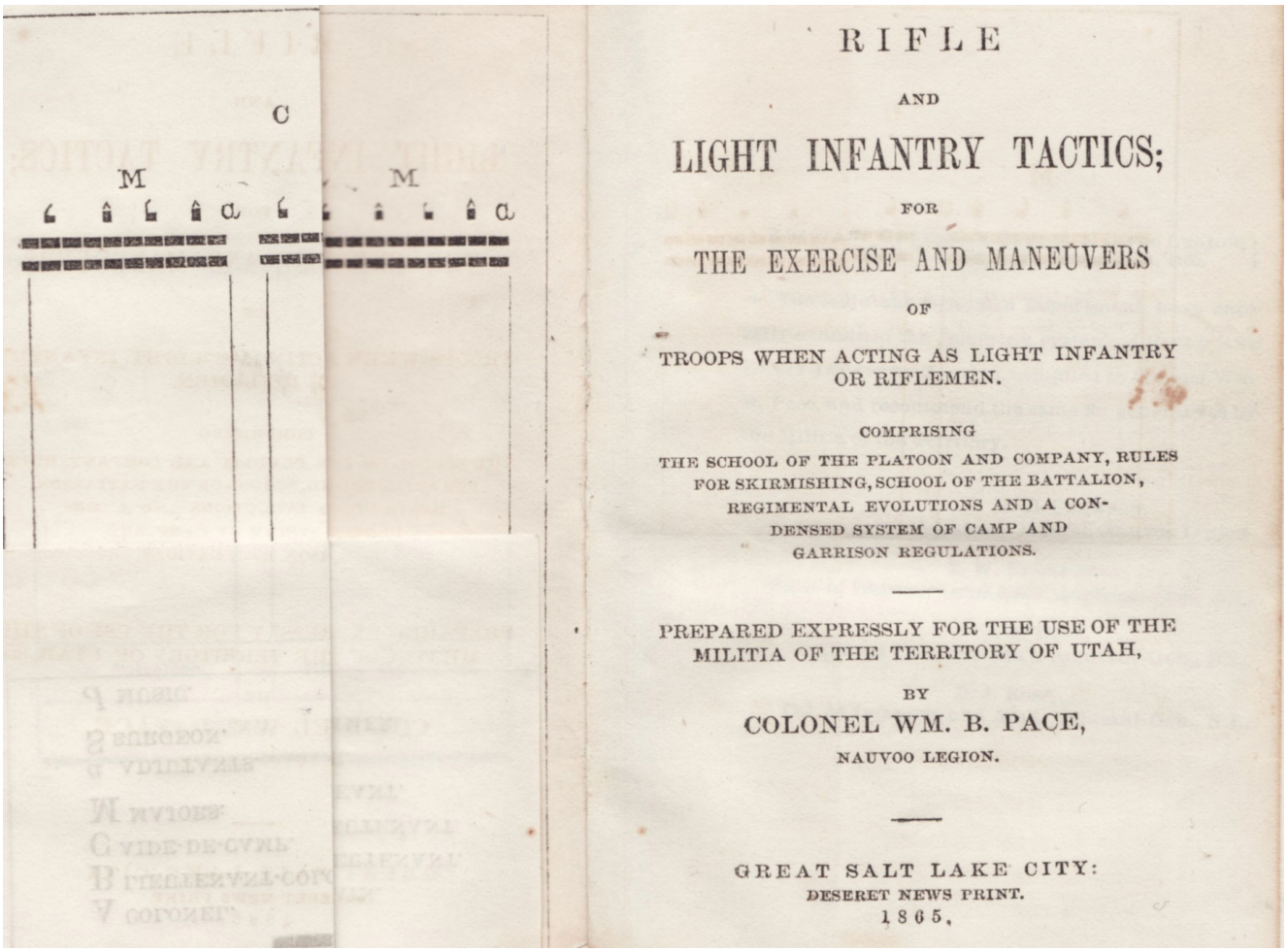
Daniel Spencer



Elias Smith



John Van Cott



RIFLE

AND

LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS;

FOR

THE EXERCISE AND MANEUVERS

OF

TROOPS WHEN ACTING AS LIGHT INFANTRY OR RIFLEMEN.

COMPRISING

THE SCHOOL OF THE PLATOON AND COMPANY, RULES FOR SKIRMISHING, SCHOOL OF THE BATTALION, REGIMENTAL EVOLUTIONS AND A CONDENSED SYSTEM OF CAMP AND GARRISON REGULATIONS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE USE OF THE MILITIA OF THE TERRITORY OF UTAH,

BY

COLONEL WM. B. PACE,

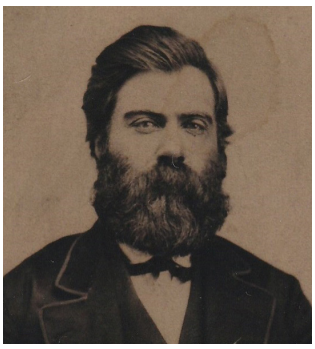
NAUVOO LEGION.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:
DESERET NEWS PRINT.
1865.

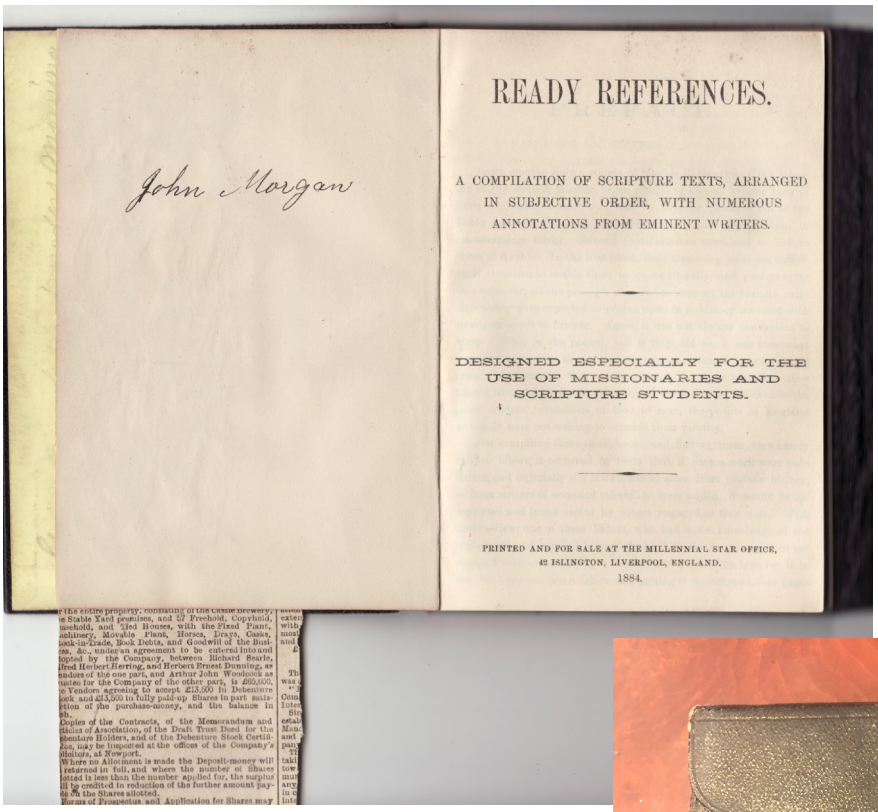
Rare
William Pace
Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics

122. Pace, Colonel William B., [Utah] Nauvoo Legion. *Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics; for the Exercise and Maneuvers of Troops When Acting as Light Infantry or Riflemen…Prepared Expressly for the Use of the Militia of the Territory of Utah*. Great Salt Lake City: Deseret News Print, 1865. 192 pp., includes foldout. Size: Trigesimo-Secundo (32mo)
$5,000

William Byram Pace (1832-1907), a native of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, was baptized at age eight, his parents having converted to the Church two years before. He accompanied his father, James Pace, in the march of the Mormon Battalion to San Diego, California in 1846, where William ended up serving as drummer. He settled with his parents along Peteetneet Creek in Utah County (later named Payson in honor of his father) in 1850, but subsequently made his home in Provo where he served on the city council and was elected to the Utah Territorial Legislature (20 years total service). William was elected 1st Lieutenant in the Utah Nauvoo Legion (or Utah Militia) in 1851, elected Colonel in 1855, and finally elected Brigadier General in 1866. His Utah Militia service included the Utah War period (1857-1858), the Wakara War (1853-1855) and the Black Hawk War (1862-1872). William married a plural wife in 1880 and was subsequently convicted of unlawful cohabitation and sentenced to one year in the Utah Territorial Penitentiary in Sugar House (commuted to 7 months). He died on Provo Bench (now known as Orem).



William Pace


John Morgan

READY REFERENCES.

A COMPILATION OF SCRIPTURE TEXTS, ARRANGED IN SUBJECTIVE ORDER, WITH NUMEROUS ANNOTATIONS FROM EMINENT WRITERS.

DESIGNED ESPECIALLY FOR THE USE OF MISSIONARIES AND SCRIPTURE STUDENTS.

PRINTED AND FOR SALE AT THE MILLENNIAL STAR OFFICE,
42 ISLINGTON, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
1884.



John Morgan's Own Copy
Ready References

123. *Ready References: A Compilation of Scripture Texts, Arranged in Subjective Order, with Numerous Annotations from Eminent Writers. Designed Especially for the Use of Missionaries and Scripture Students*. Liverpool, Millennial Star Office, 1884. 140 pp. Duodecimo. Inscription; "John Morgan." $1,500

John Hamilton Morgan (1842-1894), a native of Greensburg, Indiana, was a Union soldier in the Civil War and converted to the Church in November 1867. He served a mission to the Southern States from 1875 to 1877 and then served as President of the Southern States Mission from 1878 to 1888. He entered polygamy in 1883 and was the father of 19 children. Morgan was appointed one of the Presidents of the First Quorum of the Seventy in 1884 and continued in that position until his death. He died at Preston, Idaho.


John Hamilton Morgan



Times and Seasons
Stunning Matching Leather Set

124. Times and Seasons. Nauvoo, Illinois. November 1839-February 1846. 6 vols. 1135 pp. Book of Abraham plates & foldout. Bound in maroon leather with ornamental gilt on backstrip. Size: Octavo. Bibliographic Reference: Crawley 60, Flake-Draper 8955, Mormon Fifty 11. $75,000

In the wake of leadership defections at Far West, Missouri, in 1838 (i.e., Oliver Cowdery, Frederick G. Williams, John Whitmer, etc.) and sizeable financial losses among the remaining Church leaders resulting from their expulsion from the State of Missouri, the printing of a Church paper was handed off to a private entity known as "Robinson and Smith." The owners, both seasoned printers, were none other than Ebenezer Robinson, who had nearly 20 years of experience in a print shop (1816-1835) before his employment at the Church printing offices in Kirtland and Far West (1835-1838), and Don Carlos Smith, younger brother of the Mormon Prophet, who learned the trade in Kirtland (1833-1838). In early June 1839, it was decided to let Don Carlos Smith and Ebenezer Robinson have the printing press and type which had been saved from the mob in Missouri to publish a paper for the church (to be called *Times and Seasons*) at their "own expense and responsibility and receive all the profits arising therefrom."

Robinson and Smith set up their press in the basement of a former warehouse on the bank of the Mississippi River, and after purchasing a new type font with $50 borrowed from Isaac Galland and paper with another $50 borrowed from a friend, they began to print the first number of the *Times and Seasons*, dated July 1839. After printing 200 copies, both men fell ill with swamp fever and ceased all printing activity for four months. In the meantime, they received a few subscriptions which enabled them to move the press to a small, new, 1 ½ story frame building on the northeast corner of Water and Bain Streets. By November they had sufficiently recovered their health to begin anew on the magazine. With the help of a newly employed printer, Lyman Gaylord, they reissued the first number of the *Times and Seasons* with the date of November 1839.

Don Carlos Smith died in August 1841, and, in January 1842, a revelation instructed the Twelve Apostles to take charge of the *Times and* Seasons. So in the wake of these changes Robinson sold his interest in the *Times and Seasons* and the printing office to the Prophet Joseph Smith. John Taylor and Wilford Woodruff, members of the Twelve, were appointed to manage the paper under the Prophet's direction. Then, in January 1844, Joseph Smith sold the printing office outright to John Taylor, and the operation remained under his control until the Saints' exodus from Nauvoo in 1846.



(Certified Copy.)

No. 562 Series B.

Bishop's Certificate

To Whom It May Concern:

We, the undersigned, Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, do hereby certify that on the 20th day of December A. D., 1914, Edward C. Rich was duly chosen and appointed Bishop of the Montpelier 1st Ward, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in the County of Bear Lake, State of Idaho.

Said Edward C. Rich was ordained and set apart by Rudger Clawson in conformity with the rites, regulations and discipline of said Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

In Testimony Whereof, we hereto subscribe our names at Salt Lake City, Utah, this 30th day of March A. D., 1915.

JOSEPH F. SMITH
ANTHON H. LUND
CHARLES W. PENROSE
Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

This is to Certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original certificate, issued by us, as the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, to Edward C. Rich as Bishop of Montpelier 1st Ward, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in the County of Bear Lake State of Idaho

Witness our hands this 30th day of March A. D. 1915

Joseph F. Smith
Anthon H. Lund
Charles W. Penrose

No 99 SERIES A

President's Certificate

To Whom It May Concern:

We the Undersigned Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints do hereby certify that on the 23rd day of December A.D. 19 17 Edward C. Rich was duly chosen and appointed President of the Montpelier Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in the County of Bear Lake and State of Idaho Said Edward C. Rich was ordained and set apart by Rudger Clawson in conformity with the rites, regulations and discipline of said Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we hereunto subscribe our names at Salt Lake City, Utah this 22nd. day of December A.D. 1917

Joseph F. Smith
Anthon H. Lund
Charles W. Penrose
Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Certificates of Ordination
Bishop and Stake President
Edward Charles Rich

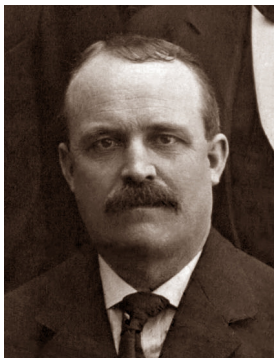
125. Item 1. Printed Document Signed. Bishop's Certificate of Edward C. Rich, Montpelier 1st Ward, December 20, 1914, by Rudger Clawson. Signed Joseph F. Smith, Anthon. Lund, Charles W. Penrose.

Rare Stake President's Certificate

Item 2. Printed Document Signed. Stake President's Certificate of Edward C. Rich, Montpelier Stake, December 23, 1917, by Rudger Clawson. Signed "Joseph F. Smith, Anthon H. Lund, Charles W. Penrose."

Both certificates for $2,500

Edward Charles Rich (1871-1942), a native of Paris, Idaho, was the son of Joseph Coulson Rich and Ann Eliza Hunter and the grandson of Apostle Charles C. Rich. He served two missions to Great Britain, 1896-1898 and 1909-1911, and married Deborah Teressa Dalrymple in 1902. They were the parents of 5 children. Rich was a businessman and long-time grocer at Montpelier, Idaho. He served as Bishop of the Montpelier First Ward from 1914 to 1917, and as first stake president of the newly formed Montpelier Stake from 1917 to 1938. His civic offices included city councilman, county commissioner, and member of the Idaho State Legislature (both House and Senate). In 1940 resigned as senator after having been elected for a third term.



Edward Charles Rich



Minerva Teichert
Moroni's Banner
Title of Liberty

126. Painting. *The Title of Liberty*. Oil on canvas. Size: 11 X 17 inches (framed size: 21 ¼ X 27 ¼ inches).

$200,000

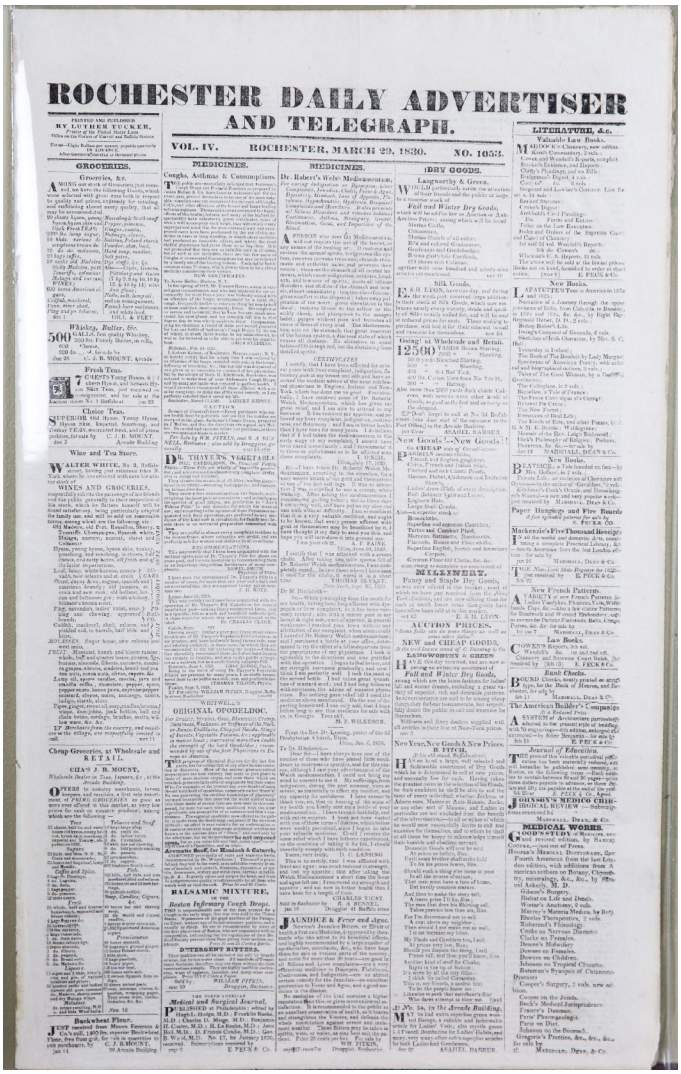
Minerva Bernetta Kohlhepp Teichert (1888-1976) was a 20th century American painter notable for her art depicting Western and Mormon subjects, including a collection of murals depicting scenes from the Book of Mormon. She was born in Ogden, Utah, to Frederick Kohlhepp, a railroad work and rancher, and Mary Ella Hickman, a suffragette and pamphleteer. Minerva was named for her maternal grandmother, Minerva Wade, and for her polygamous grandfather's first wife, Bernetta Burkhart. She was the granddaughter of devout Mormon turned notorious outlaw, William A. Hickman. The Kolhelpps moved from Ogden to a ranch near Pocatello where Minerva grew to young womanhood. At age 14 she left Idaho to become a nursemaid in San Francisco in order to take classes at Mark Hopkins Art School.

Minerva returned home, graduated from Pocatello High School and taught public school to earn money to go East. She subsequently studied at Art Institute of Chicago (1912) and won two free scholarships at the Art Students League of New York (1915-1916). Minerva married non-Mormon rancher Richard Teichert in 1917, and, thereafter, spent most of her life on a 3000-acre ranch in Cokeville, Wyoming, raising five children, raising livestock, and painting the things she knew best—Book of Mormon stories, Mormon pioneer life, western deserts, mountain crags, Indian riders in the sun, ranch life, and pioneer women spinning yarn, washing, dancing, gardening and quilting. The economic and religious center of the Teicherts' world was Montpelier, Idaho (thirty miles from their ranch), and Minerva and her children were active members of Montpelier Stake of Zion. Minerva succeeded in converting her husband in 1933, and they were sealed in the Logan Temple the following year. Although Teichert worked 45 years in a virtual artistic vacuum on an isolated Wyoming ranch, she was a skilled and sophisticated painter. Her life's calling, as she understood it, was to translate Mormon values into art, and her own true sense of self was the engine of her imaginative and prolific output.

In addition to producing as many as 500 oil on canvas paintings, Minerva Teichert painted scores of murals—42 murals relating to Book of Mormon stories; murals inside of the Manti Temple; murals for the Montpelier Stake Tabernacle (subsequently removed to make space for a heating system); 13 murals originally at the ZCMI Tea-Room Gallery in Salt Lake City, Utah; murals in the Hotel Utah; murals in South High School (Salt Lake City); North Cache High School, Logan High School, and Horace Mann School, Deseret Sunday School Union, Yalecrest Ward Chapel, etc. The first major exhibition of Teichert's work occurred March through October 1988 at the LDS Museum of Church History and Art in Salt Lake City. And since the mid-1970s, her paintings have appeared nearly a hundred times in Church publications. Minerva pursued her artistic craft with energy into her eighties, but following a hip fracture from a fall in 1970, she was obliged to retire from painting altogether. She entered a nursing home in 1973 and died in Provo, Utah, in May 1976. She is buried in Cokeville. Minerva's signature hair accessory was a headband.

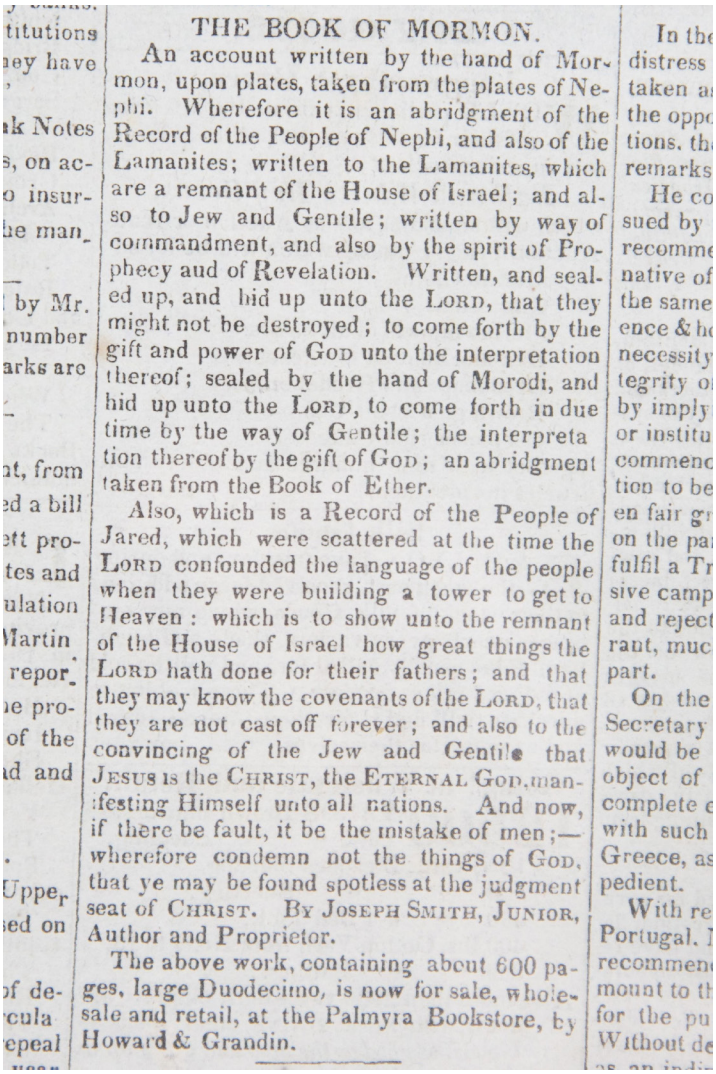


Minerva Bernetta
Kohlhepp Teichert



ROCHESTER DAILY ADVERTISER
AND TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IV. ROCHESTER, MARCH 29, 1830. NO. 1053.



THE BOOK OF MORMON.

An account written by the hand of Mormon, upon plates, taken from the plates of Nephi. Wherefore it is an abridgment of the Record of the People of Nephi, and also of the Lamanites; written to the Lamanites, which are a remnant of the House of Israel; and also to Jew and Gentile; written by way of commandment, and also by the spirit of Prophecy and of Revelation. Written, and sealed up, and hid up unto the LORD, that they might not be destroyed; to come forth by the gift and power of GOD unto the interpretation thereof; sealed by the hand of Morodi, and hid up unto the LORD, to come forth in due time by the way of Gentile; the interpretation thereof by the gift of GOD; an abridgment taken from the Book of Ether.

Also, which is a Record of the People of Jared, which were scattered at the time the LORD confounded the language of the people when they were building a tower to get to Heaven: which is to show unto the remnant of the House of Israel how great things the LORD hath done for their fathers; and that they may know the covenants of the LORD, that they are not cast off forever; and also to the convincing of the Jew and Gentile that JESUS is the CHRIST, the ETERNAL GOD, manifesting Himself unto all nations. And now, if there be fault, it be the mistake of men;—wherefore condemn not the things of GOD, that ye may be found spotless at the judgment seat of CHRIST. BY JOSEPH SMITH, JUNIOR, Author and Proprietor.

The above work, containing about 600 pages, large Duodecimo, is now for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Palmyra Bookstore, by Howard & Grandin.

Publication of Book of Mormon Announced
Rochester Daily Advertiser, March 29, 1830

127. Newspaper. *Rochester Daily Advertiser and Telegraph*. Rochester, New York, March 29, 1830, Luther Tucker, Printer and Publisher. Vol. IV, No. 1053. 4 pp. $100,000

A NEW WAY OF RAISING THE WIND. It is frequently remarked, that any scheme, however gross, will find more or less dupes.--The accuracy of the saying, is, it seems by the following advertisement from the Wayne Sentinel, to be now tested anew in this region of 'excitements.' The above work, containing about 600 pages, large Duodecimo, is now for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Palmyra Bookstore, by Howard & Grandin.



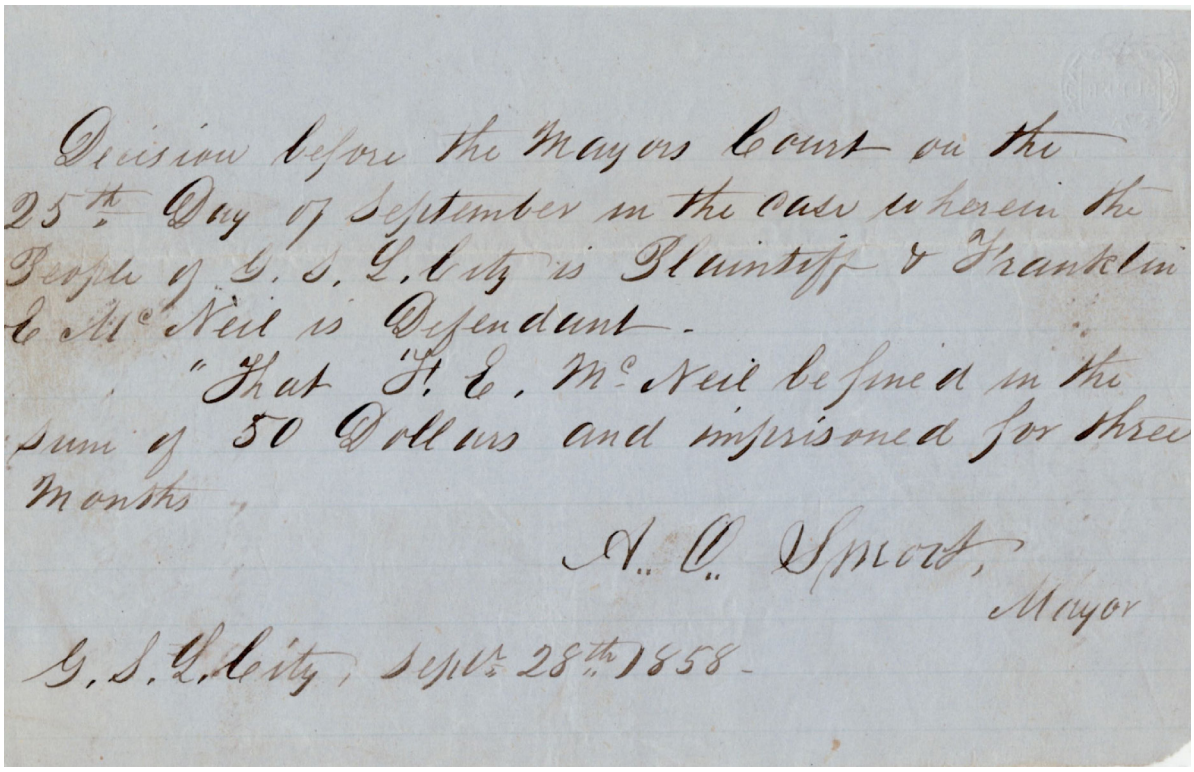
Utah Cavalry
Pancho Villa Expedition, 1916
Nogales, Arizona

128. Photograph. Panoramic Photograph of the National Guard of Utah at the U.S.-Mexican Border near Nogales, Arizona, 1916. Size: 7 ½ X 39 inches. $2,500

Governor William Spry of Utah received orders from Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, on June 18, 1916 for the immediate mobilization of the National Guard of Utah for federal service in the **Pancho Villa Expedition**. The Utah Guard consisted of seven units of infantry, one battery of field artillery, a hospital corps, a quartermaster corps, and a band. In anticipation of this order, the infantry companies were converted into cavalry squadrons and each soldier was provided saber, pistol, horse and horse equipment. It turns out that the Logan, Utah, company was not deployed having been organized in May 1916 and not yet properly equipped. With that exception, the entire guard organization of the state, numbering nearly 800, was under the command of Adjutant General Edgar A. Wedgwood. Major W. G. Williams was the ranking field officer. The battery and squadrons A and C of the cavalry were located in Salt Lake City. Squadron B was from Ogden, Squadron E was from Ephraim, Squadron F from Manti, and Squadron G and the band from Mount Pleasant.

The so-called **Pancho Villa Expedition** was an unsuccessful military operation conducted by the United States Army against the paramilitary forces of Mexican revolutionary Francisco "Pancho" Villa from March 14, 1916 to February 7, 1917, during the Mexican Revolution of 1910-1920. The expedition was launched in retaliation for Villa's attack on the town of Columbus, New Mexico, perhaps the most remembered event of the U.S.-Mexican Border War. The declared objective of the expedition by the Woodrow Wilson administration was the capture of Villa.

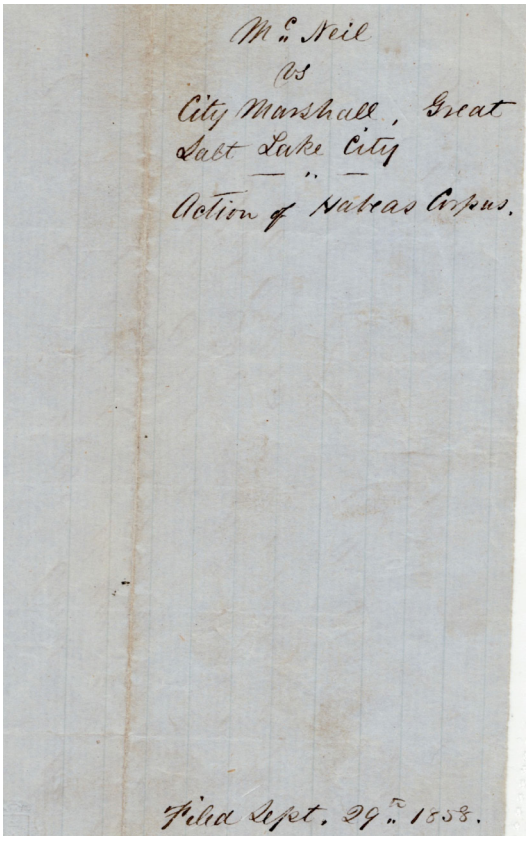
Despite successfully locating and defeating the main body of Villa's command that was responsible for the raid on the town of Columbus, U. S. forces were **unable to catch Pancho Villa**. And the active search for Villa ended when troops sent by Venustiano Carranza (the head of the Constitutionalist faction of the Mexican Revolution) resisted the U. S. incursion. The U.S. mission then changed from pursuit of Villa to prevention of further attacks on U.S. border towns by Mexican troops and preparation for the possibility of war between the United States and Mexico. The threat of war was averted diplomatically but, even so, U.S. forces remained in Mexico until February 1917 in an attempt to encourage Carranza's government to pursue Villa and prevent further raids across the border.



Decision before the Mayors Court on the
25th Day of September in the case wherein the
People of G. S. L. City is Plaintiff & Franklin
E McNeil is Defendant.
"That F. E. McNeil be fined in the
sum of 50 Dollars and imprisoned for three
Months"

A. O. Smoot,
Mayor

G. S. L. City, Sept. 28th 1858.



McNeil
vs
City Marshall, Great
Salt Lake City
—"—
Action of Habeas Corpus.

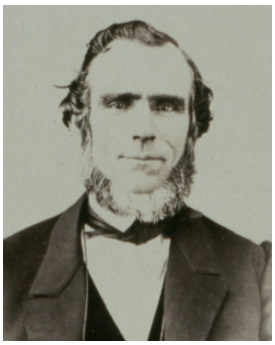
Filed Sept. 29th 1858.

Abraham O. Smoot
Salt Lake City Mayor's Court
Frank McNeil Case

129. ADS. Written Decision of Salt Lake City Mayor's Court in the Matter of the People of Great Salt Lake City vs. Franklin E. McNeil, September 28, 1858. Size: 4 X 5 inches. $7,500

Decision before the Mayor's Court on the 25th Day of September in the case wherein the People of G. S. L. City is Plaintiff & Franklin E. McNeil is Defendant.

That F. E. McNeil be fined in the sum of 50 Dollars and imprisoned for three months. A. O. Smoot, Mayor G. S. L. City, Sept 28, 1858.



Abraham O. Smoot

Frank McNeil was charged with disturbing the peace at the Globe House (a hotel in Salt Lake City) and threatening the lives of Robert T. Burton and David Candland by drawing his pistol (in an intoxicated state) and pointing it at them on September 25, 1858. As it turned out, McNeil paid the fine of $50 but did not serve his prison term because newly appointed Governor Alfred Cumming commuted McNeil's sentence.

Franklin E. McNeil (1833-1859). The main outline of the Frank McNeil story from 1857 to 1859 is that this native of Maryland and resident of Louisiana arrived in Salt Lake Valley the 1st of December 1857, en route to California, but was not permitted to continue his journey because a declaration of martial (due to the advance of Johnston's Army) had been issued by Governor Brigham Young on September 15, 1857 which prohibited persons to pass into, through or from the Territory without a permit.

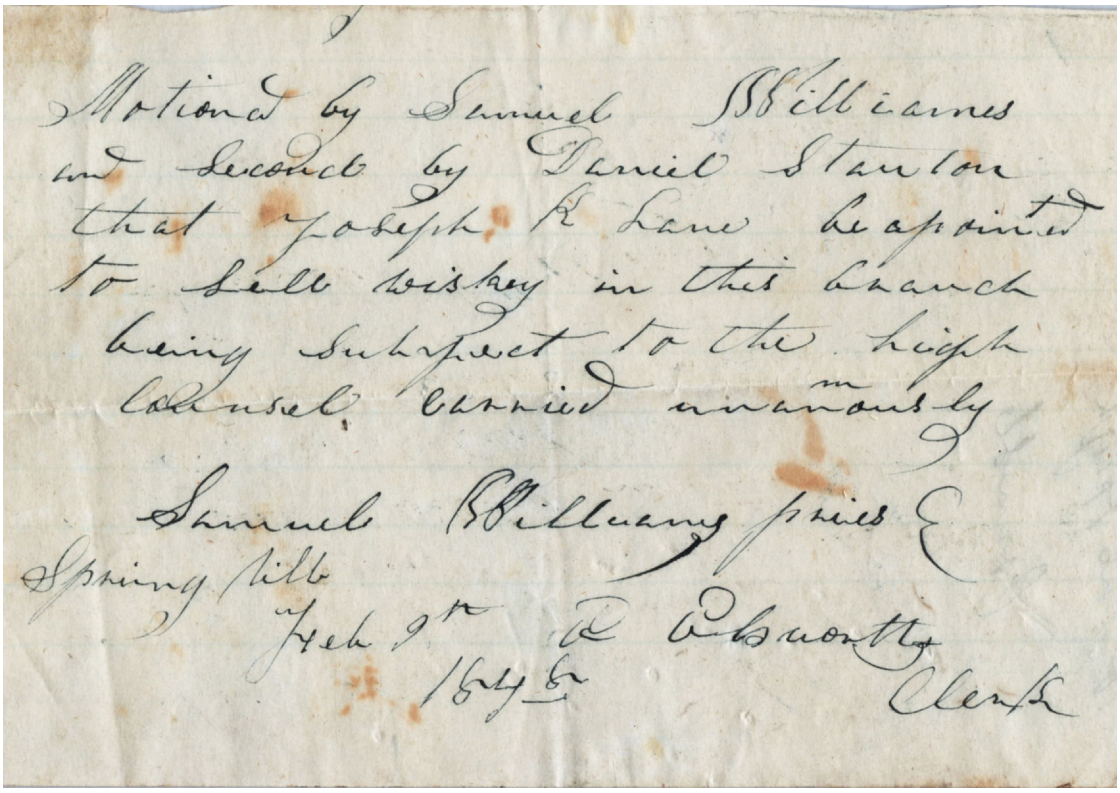
Failing to secure a written certificate of permission to travel west, McNeil, on February 15th, 1858, started east anyway on the main emigration road leading from Salt Lake City to Fort Bridger, the location of Johnston's Army at that time. But on February 25th, at Willow Creek, near present-day Park City, McNeil was arrested by Leonard Wines and others (acting under the authority of Sheriff Robert T. Burton) for attempting to leave the territory in violation of martial law. McNeil remained in Wines' custody until March 10th when he was returned to Salt Lake City and confined in the Quartermaster's Office of the Utah Nauvoo Legion. He was subsequently incarcerated in the city jail and then finally delivered to Daniel Carn, warden at the Utah Territorial Penitentiary. McNeil made his escape from the penitentiary on June 1, 1858, and took refuge in Cedar Valley.

According to the document offered here for sale, Mr. McNeil was re-arrested at Fairfield, Utah, fined for his jailbreak, and sentenced 3 months' imprisonment on September 25, 1858, by Mayor Abraham O. Smoot, which sentence was commuted by Governor Cumming. Then, on November 15, 1858, McNeil brought an action in the Third District Court (Charles E. Sinclair, Judge) for damages of $25,000 against Brigham Young, Daniel H. Wells, Robert T. Burton, James Ferguson, Leonard Wines, Daniel Carn, and others, for wrongfully arresting and incarcerating him earlier that same year. However, the case did not come to trial in a timely fashion, and, as it turned out, Frank McNeil was shot twice by Joe Rhodes on the evening of August 4th, 1859 and died the following morning.

According to Bill Hickman, Church leaders did not like the $25,000 lawsuit and sent word to have "the boys" give McNeil "a using up."

Hickman's account of McNeil's death:

"I came to town [downtown in Salt Lake City] one afternoon, and heard McNeil was upstairs at Sterritt's tavern [the California House on State Street], drunk. Darkness came on and we got the chamber-pot [portable toilet] taken out of his room, so that he would in all probability come down when he awoke with whiskey dead in him. Some five or six boys were on the look-out for him, and among the number was one Joe Rhodes, not a Mormon, but a cut-throat and a thief, who had had some serious difficulty with McNeil, and was sworn to shoot him, and I thought it best to let him do it. Some three or four were sitting alongside the tavern when he came down, it being dark and no lights in front. Rhodes followed him around the house and shot him in the alley. McNeil shot at Rhodes once, but missed him. McNeil lived until the next day, and died, not knowing who shot him; neither did any other person, except those who sat by the side of the tavern. It made considerable stir, but no detection could be made as to who did it. All passed off, and one day when at Brigham Young's office, he asked me who killed McNeil. I told him, and he said that was a good thing; that dead men tell no tales. The [$25,000] lawsuit was not prosecuted any further."


Motioned by Samuel Williams
and Second by Daniel Stanton
that Joseph K Lane be apointed
to sell wiskey in this branch
being subject to the high
counsel carried unanimously

Samuel Williams pres E
Spring ville
Feb 9th E Ellsworth
1848 Clerk

High Council Authorizes Sale of Whiskey Pottawattamie County, Iowa

130. ADS. Authorization to sell whiskey in the Springville Branch of the Church, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, February 9, 1848. Signed "Samuel Williams" and "E. Ellsworth." $5,000

Motioned by Samuel Williams and seconded by Daniel Stanton that Joseph K. Lane be ap[p]ointed to sell w[h]iskey in this branch being subject to the high council. Carried unanimously.

Samuel Williams, Pres.
E. Ellsworth, Clerk
Springville [Pottawattamie County, Iowa]
Feb. 9th 1848

Samuel Williams (1789-1855), a stone cutter, was a native of Russell, Massachusetts. He converted to the Church before 1839 and resided at Far West, Missouri, and Nauvoo, Illinois, where he was ordained an elder. Williams was called by revelation to preside over the Elder's Quorum (D&C 124) in 1841. He settled in Salt Lake Valley in 1850 and subsequently relocated in Weber County. Williams died at Fort Buenaventura, Weber County, Utah.

Daniel Stanton (1795-1872), a native of Manlius, New York, converted to the Church in November 1830. He served as a member of the High Council at Adam-ondi-Ahman, Missouri, 1838 and at Lima, Adams County, Illinois, 1843. Stanton settled in Springville, Utah, 1852 and Fairfield, Utah, by 1860. He was appointed by Brigham Young to settle St. George, Utah, 1861. He subsequently relocated in Panaca, Utah (later Nevada), 1864 where he died.

Joseph K. Lane (1816-1864), a native of New York, converted to the Church about 1840 and resided at Nauvoo, Illinois. He subsequently resided in Pottawattamie County, Sac County, and Shelby County, Iowa where he died.



Photograph of
Lawman and Latter-day Saint

131. CDV. Albumen silver print of Orrin Porter Rockwell. Circa 1860. $15,000

Orrin Porter Rockwell (1813-1878), a native of Belcher, Massachusetts, was **baptized a member of the Church in 1830 and one of Joseph Smith's closest friends**. He married first Luana Hart Beebe (1914-1897) in Jackson County, Missouri, and they were the parents of 9 children (divorced). Rockwell married second Mary Ann Neff (1829-1866) on May 3, 1854 in the Endowment House, and they were the parents of 9 children. After Mary's death, he married third Christine Olsen (1838-1911), and they were the parents of 4 children (22 children total). Rockwell received his endowments in January 1846 at Nauvoo. He settled in Utah in 1847 and was a Utah lawman (deputy marshal) from 1849 to 1878. He died in Salt Lake City, and his funeral was held in the Salt Lake City 14th Ward.

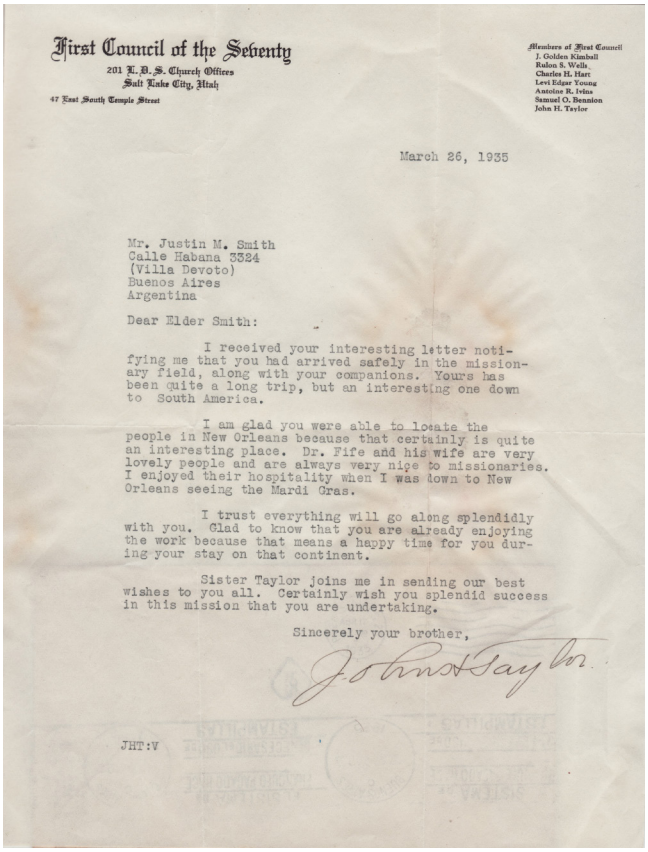
Joseph F. Smith remarked at Rockwell's funeral:

"They say he was a murderer; if he was he was the friend of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young, and he was faithful to them, and to his covenants, and he has gone to Heaven and apostates can go to Hell. Porter Rockwell was yesterday afternoon ushered into Heaven clothed with immortality and eternal life, and crowned with all glory which belongs to a departed saint. He has his little faults but Porter's life on earth, taken altogether, was one worthy of example, and reflected honor upon the church. Through all his trials he had never once forgotten his obligations to his brethren and his God."



Photograph of Transcontinental Railroad Completed Promontory, Utah

132. Stereograph. Albumen silver print commemorating the completion of the First Transcontinental Railroad at Promontory, Utah, May 10, 1869. C. R. Savage, Salt Lake City, Utah. $15,000



First Council of the Seventy
201 L. D. S. Church Offices
Salt Lake City, Utah
47 East South Temple Street

Members of First Council
J. Golden Kimball
Rulon S. Wells
Charles H. Hart
Levi Edgar Young
Antoine R. Ivins
Samuel O. Bennion
John H. Taylor

March 26, 1935

Mr. Justin M. Smith
Calle Habana 3324
(Villa Devoto)
Buenos Aires
Argentina

Dear Elder Smith:

I received your interesting letter notifying me that you had arrived safely in the missionary field, along with your companions. Yours has been quite a long trip, but an interesting one down to South America.

I am glad you were able to locate the people in New Orleans because that certainly is quite an interesting place. Dr. Fife and his wife are very lovely people and are always very nice to missionaries. I enjoyed their hospitality when I was down to New Orleans seeing the Mardi Gras.

I trust everything will go along splendidly with you. Glad to know that you are already enjoying the work because that means a happy time for you during your stay on that continent.

Sister Taylor joins me in sending our best wishes to you all. Certainly wish you splendid success in this mission that you are undertaking.

Sincerely your brother,

John H. Taylor

JHT:V

Letter of John Harris Taylor
President of the First Quorum of Seventy
"Wishing you splendid success in the mission that you are undertaking"

133. TLS. Typed letter of John H Taylor, Salt Lake City, Utah, March 26, 1935, to Justin M. Smith, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Signed "John H. Taylor." Size: 8 ½ X 11 inches. $1,000

John Harris Taylor (1875-1946), the paternal grandson of Church President John Taylor, served as one of the seven presidents of the First Quorum of Seventy from 1933 to 1946.

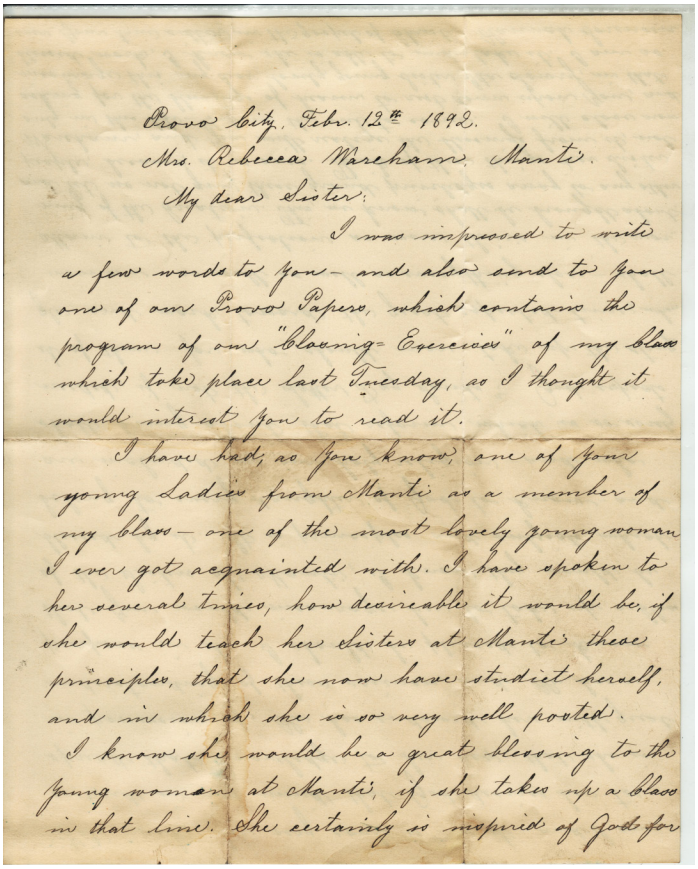
Justin Mack Smith (1911-1996), a native of Snowflake, Arizona, resided in Arizona and Utah during his young adult years, attending school in West High in Salt Lake City and graduating from Mesa High in Arizona in 1928. He graduated from University of Arizona (Tucson) in 1932 as a commissioned officer in the Cavalry Reserve. Smith earned a Master's Degree from Brigham Young University in 1934, and it was from Provo that he left on a mission to South America in 1935. He served in WWII and was employed thereafter by the Soil Conservation Service. Smith died in Chico, California.



John Harris Taylor



Justin Mack Smith

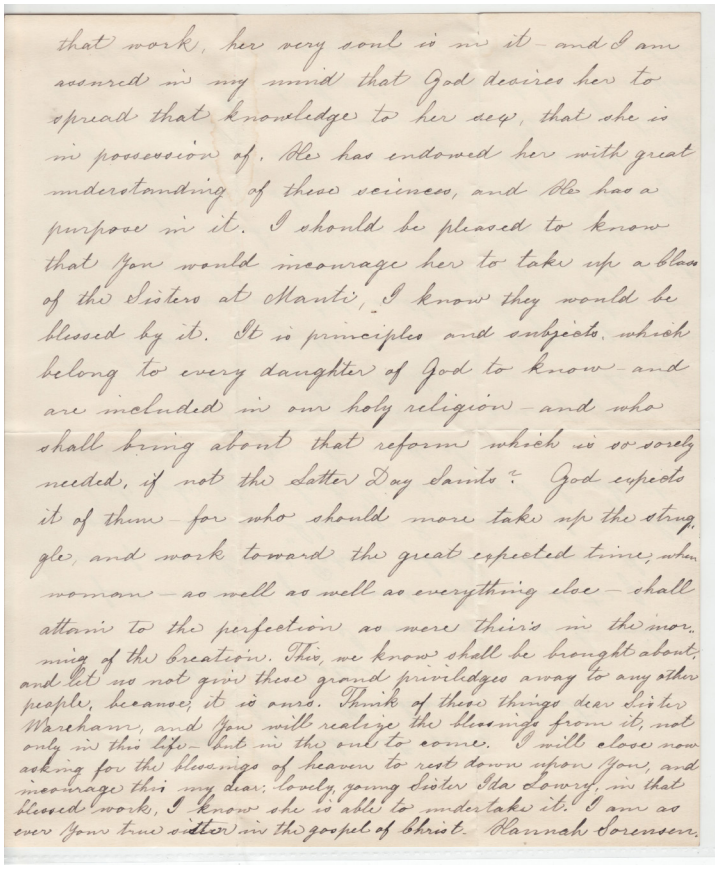


Provo City, Febr. 12th 1892.
Mrs. Rebecca Wareham, Manti.
My dear Sister:

I was impressed to write a few words to you – and also send to you one of our Provo Papers, which contains the program of our "Blooming-Exercises" of my class which take place last Tuesday, as I thought it would interest you to read it.

I have had, as you know, one of your young Ladies from Manti as a member of my class – one of the most lovely young woman I ever got acquainted with. I have spoken to her several times, how desireable it would be, if she would teach her Sisters at Manti these principles, that she now have studied herself, and in which she is so very well posted.

I know she would be a great blessing to the young woman at Manti, if she takes up a class in that line. She certainly is inspired of God for



that work, her very soul is in it – and I am assured in my mind that God desires her to spread that knowledge to her sex, that she is in possession of. He has endowed her with great understanding of these sciences, and He has a purpose in it. I should be pleased to know that you would encourage her to take up a class of the Sisters at Manti, I know they would be blessed by it. It is principles and subjects, which belong to every daughter of God to know – and are included in our holy religion – and who shall bring about that reform which is so sorely needed, if not the Latter Day Saints? God expects it of them – for who should more take up the struggle, and work toward the great expected time, when woman – as well as well as everything else – shall attain to the perfection as were their's in the morning of the creation. This, we know shall be brought about, and let us not give these grand privileges away to any other people, because, it is ours. Think of these things dear Sister Wareham, and you will realize the blessings from it, not only in this life – but in the one to come. I will close now asking for the blessings of heaven to rest down upon you, and encourage this my dear, lovely young Sister Ida Sowerby in that blessed work, I know she is able to undertake it. I am as ever your true sister in the gospel of Christ. Hannah Sorensen.



Hannah Sorensen (standing far right) and Obstetrics Class, 1896

Letter of Hannah Sorensen
Knowledge of Obstetrics Belongs to Every Latter-day Saint Woman

134. ALS. Letter of Hannah Sorensen, Provo, Utah, February 12, 1892, to Rebecca Wareham, Manti, Utah. Signed "Hannah Sorenson." Size: 8 X 10 inches. $10,000

Hannah Sorensen, a native of Denmark, graduated from the Royal Hospital of Denmark at age 25 and worked for the Danish government as an obstetrician for 22 years. When she dared to convert to Mormonism in 1883 she was so despised that she lost her job, her husband and ultimately her children (legal custody was awarded to husband). Broken-hearted Hannah emigrated to Utah where she reinvented herself as a champion of reform for the women of Mormondom in the field of personal female hygiene, cooking hygiene, and practical knowledge of the physiology of pregnancy and parturition. Driven by faith and a holistic approach to medicine, Sorensen began traveling the length and breadth of Utah in the 1890s lecturing on hygiene, obstetrics, and "sexual physiology"—topics which social custom had largely discouraged or even prohibited. She offered a 7-week course, sponsored by ward Relief Societies, titled the "Hygiene-Physiological Reform Class." For most Mormon women, it was a much needed course in the basics of human sexuality and obstetrics.

Rebecca Wareham (1825-1906), a native of Connecticut, converted to the Church with her family in 1840 and was a resident of Nauvoo, Illinois for a few years. In 1843 she married Joseph W. Coolidge, the administrator of Joseph Smith's estate, but when Coolidge refused to gather to Zion, Rebecca made her own way to the Salt Lake Valley. She subsequently married James Wareham and became a prominent resident of Manti serving as Relief Society President and the force behind the silk industry in Sanpete County.



Samuel Allen

Ida Mae Lowry (1865-1963), a native of Manti, Utah, attended the University of Deseret (University of Utah), 1883-1884 and married Samuel H. Allen of Mount Pleasant, Utah, just 4 months after taking Hannah Sorensen's 7-week course in Provo. Thereafter her life was largely subsumed within her husband's. Samuel graduated from the University of Utah (1881); graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland (1890); practiced medicine in Mt. Pleasant and Provo (1890-1901); undertook post graduate work at Johns Hopkins Hospital Medical School (1901-1902); practiced medicine in Salt Lake City with George W. Middleton (1902-1906); carried out post graduate study with Dr. Middleton at the University of London Medical School (1906-1907); practiced medicine with Dr. Middleton in Salt Lake City until his death in 1926.

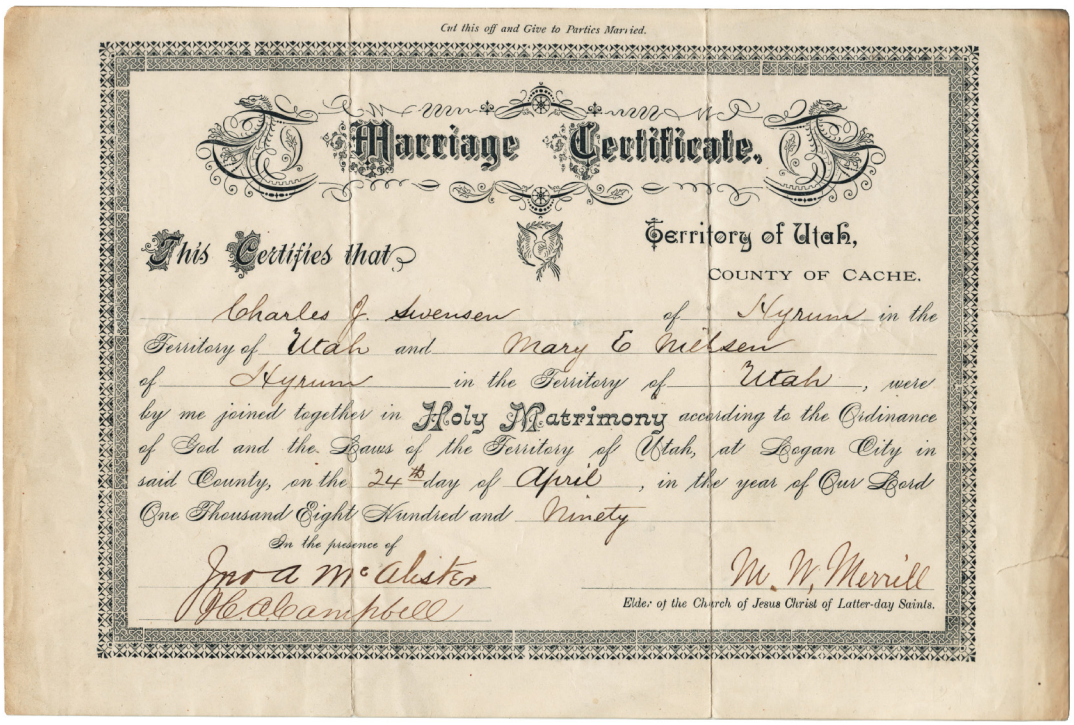


Ida Mae Lowry Allen

Ida Mae figured prominently in the Salt Lake City social circle in the first quarter of the Twentieth Century as Secretary of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers and the Daughters of the Mormon Battalion. She also authored articles for the *Woman's Exponent*. Ida Mae died in Salt Lake City.

Hannah Sorensen writes in reference to Ida Mae Lowry's knowledge of Midwifery and Obstetrics:

I have spoken to [Ida Mae] several times, how desirable it would be if she would teach her Sisters at Manti these principles that she now has studied herself, and in which she is so very well posted. I know she would be a great blessing to the young women at Manti if she takes up a class in that line. **She certainly is inspired of God for that work, her very soul is in it – and I am assured in my mind that God desires her to spread that knowledge [of obstetrics] to her sex, that she is in possession of.** He has endowed her with great understanding of these sciences, and He has a purpose in it. I should be pleased to know that you would encouraged her to take up a class of the Sisters at Manti. I know they would be blessed by it. It is principles and subjects which belong to every daughter of God to know and are included in our holy religion – and who shall bring about that reform which is so sorely needed, if not the Latter Day Saints?



Cut this off and Give to Parties Married.

Marriage Certificate.

This Certifies that

Territory of Utah,
COUNTY OF CACHE.

Charles J. Swensen of Hyrum in the Territory of Utah and Mary E Nielsen of Hyrum in the Territory of Utah, were by me joined together in Holy Matrimony according to the Ordinance of God and the Laws of the Territory of Utah, at Logan City in said County, on the 24th day of April, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety

In the presence of

Jno A McAlister

H A Campbell

M. W. Merrill

Elder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

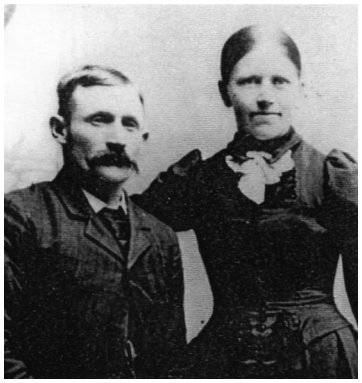
Marriage Certificate
Signed by Apostle Marriner W. Merrill

135. Partially Printed DS. Marriage Certificate of Charles J. Swensen and Mary E. Nielsen, Logan, Utah, April 24, 1890. Signed "M. W. Merrill, John A. McAlister and H. A. Campbell." Size: 7 ½ X 11 ¾ inches. $1,500

Marriner Wood Merrill (1832-1906), a native of New Brunswick, Canada, converted to Mormonism in 1852 and migrated to Salt Lake Valley in 1853. In 1860, he moved to Richmond, Utah, and the following year he began 18 years of service as Bishop of Richmond. He was a member of the Cache Stake Presidency beginning in 1879 and was appointed the first president of the Logan Temple in 1884. Merrill served as a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1889-1906.

Charles John Swensen (1859-1938), a native of Sweden, emigrated to America with his family in 1863. He resided his entire life in Hyrum, Utah, where he operated a farm.

Mary Elisabeth Nielsen (1866-1960), a native of Hyrum, Utah, was the daughter of Andrew Bendt Nielsen and Elizabeth Ericksen. She married Charles John Swensen in 1890, and they were the parents of 4 children.



John and Mary Swensen



Marriner W. Merrill



Stock Certificate
Mercantile and Manufacturing Association
Rare Signature of Lorenzo Snow in Black Ink

136. Partially Printed DS. Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing Association Stock Certificate, No. 510, June 13, 1883, issued to Richard J. Davis. 15 Shares. Signed by Lorenzo Snow, President; William L. Watkins, Secretary. Size: 3 ¾ X 8 ½ inches. $5,000

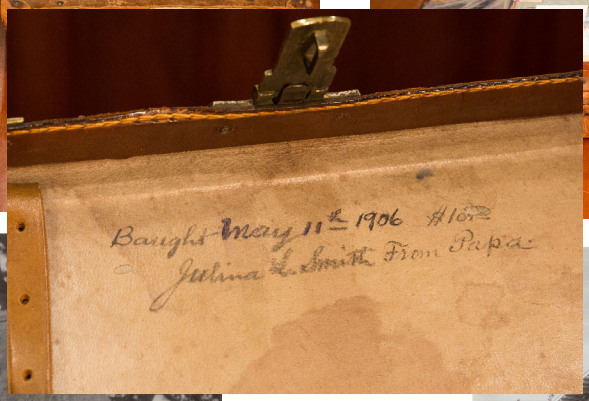


Lorenzo Snow

The Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing Association was established in December 1865 and incorporated in 1870. By 1873, the Association owned a mercantile establishment, tannery, butcher, shop, boot and shoe shop, woolen factory, herd of sheep, farm and a dairy. The capital stock consisted of shares of five dollars each, amounting in the aggregate to $80,000. It was managed by a board of seven directors, president, secretary and superintendent, elected annually by vote of the stockholders. According to its directors, the object of this co-op was not so much for the purpose of creating large dividends for its stockholders but rather so the members of the community could obtain easily what their necessities demand, and in this respect become self-sustaining, and rendered independent of foreign importation.





















The Hawaiian Mission Photo Archive of Elias Wesley Smith

137. Elias Wesley Smith Photo Archive Housed in Two Small Leather Suitcases. $50,000

Suitcase #1 Contains: 127 negative film images, 268 printed positive images, 5 postcards, 2 letters, 27 glass plates.

Suitcase #2 Contains: 490 negative film images, 42 rolls of negative film, 61 glass plates, 66 strips of negative film, 300 negative film images (mostly military in nature).

Wesley was born with red hair which was a source of wonder and fascination for the Hawaiian Latter-day Saints.

Wesley's name in the native tongue was *Kanani*.



Wesley Smith as missionary in Hawaii, 1907-1910

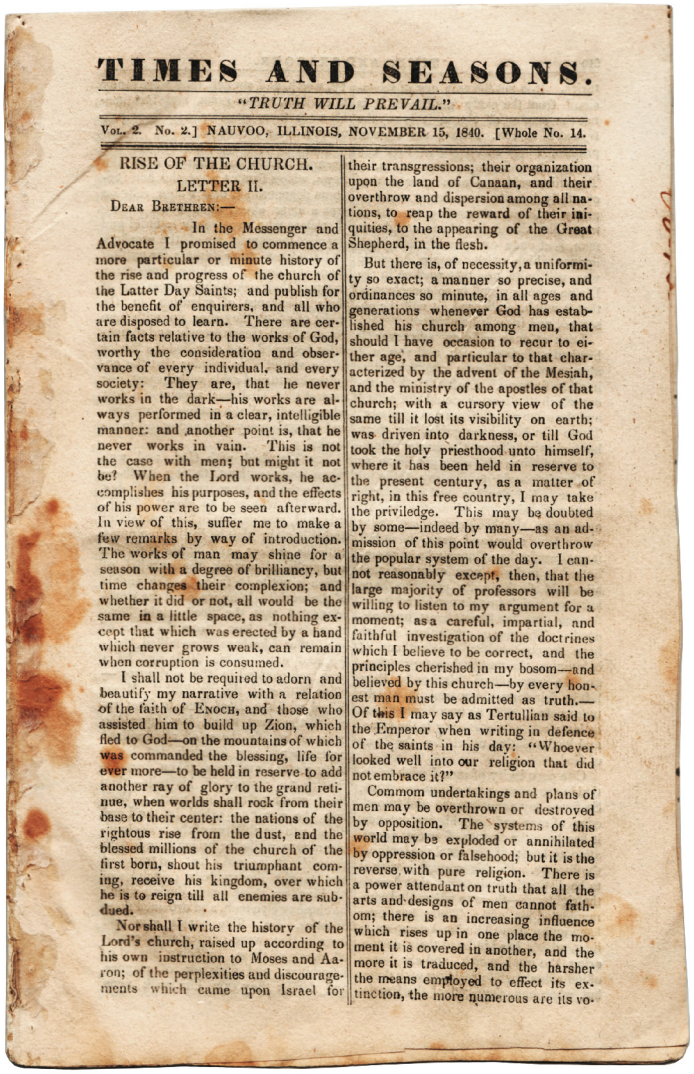
Elias Wesley Smith (1886-1970), the son of Joseph F. Smith and Julina Lambson, was born in Laie, Oahu, Hawaii, during a period of time when his father was in hiding from U. S. Marshals for unlawful cohabitation. After the family's return to Utah, Wesley attended local schools in Salt Lake City from 1892 to 1902, the University of Utah from 1902 to 1903, and the Latter-Day Saint University from 1904-1905. From 1905 to 1907 he was employed by the Inter-Mountain Electric Company and the Independent Electric Company where he learned the electrician's trade. He returned to the land of his nativity to serve a proselytizing mission from 1907-1910 and became proficient in the Hawaiian language. Then, after his mission, he returned to Salt Lake City to marry Mary Huskinson Smith (they were the parents of 6 children) and to became a co-owner of the Smith Brothers Jersey Farms. And it was also during this time that Wesley was employed as assistant engineer (under the direction of John Lawrence) for management of the operation of the elevators in the Vermont Building (also called the Beneficial Life Building), the Bishop's Building, and the Salt Lake Temple. From 1911 to 1914, Wesley was the director of the Iosepa Colony of Hawaiians (Latter-day Saints) in Skull Valley, Tooele County, Utah. From 1914 to 1919 he had a church calling to serve as director of facilities and maintenance of the Church President's residence and grounds in Santa Monica, California. As it turned out, this assignment catapulted him toward a life-long career in construction and facilities management. During his stay in California, he was superintendent of the Santa Monica LDS Sunday School embracing the towns of Santa Monica, Venice, Ocean Park, and Sawtelle.



Wesley Smith as President of Hawaiian Mission, 1919-1923

Wesley and his wife, Mary, were called to preside over the Hawaiian Mission in 1919. At that time, the entire mission embraced 9,000 members in 11 conferences and approximately 50 full-time missionaries. Smith was the youngest mission president in the Church. He supervised the dedication of the Hawaii Temple in November 1919 as well as the new construction and landscaping of numerous Church buildings in Hawaii. After returning to Utah in 1923, Wesley and others organized the Intermountain Brick Company over which he thereafter became manager. In 1927 Smith resigned this position to become facilities manager of the Medical Arts Building, a new 10-story building erected on the site of the old LDS Historian's Office (across the street to the south from the LDS Administration Building at 47 East South Temple Street). He was named president of the Building Owners and Managers Association in 1932, and in February 1935 changed jobs to become the facilities manager of the Continental National Bank building. It was also during this period of time that Wesley was manager of the Eagle Gate Apartments (20 years).

In March 1947 Wesley and Mary were called to preside over the Hawaiian Mission a second time. Their 19-year-old son, Julian C. Smith, joined them as a full-time missionary to the Hawaiian people. During the three years of this mission, Wesley directed the missionary effort and supervised the construction of five mission homes (on different islands), four recreation halls, two meeting halls, two Relief Society halls, and several additions to previously existing Church properties. And it was also from 1947-1950 that Smith oversaw the painting of all mission chapels and all elders' quarters. Prior to his departure for Utah, Wesley was instrumental in arranging the Centennial Celebration of the Church's beginnings in the Hawaiian Islands in 1850. By 1950, there were 156 missionaries in the Hawaiian Islands, 20 of whom were lady missionaries. There were also 17 administrative Church districts, 60 branches, and nearly 10,000 members. Perhaps it would be fair to say that the opening of The Church College of Hawaii in 1955 was in large measure a tribute to Wesley Smith's labors.



TIMES AND SEASONS.

"TRUTH WILL PREVAIL."

Vol. 2. No. 2.] NAUVOO, ILLINOIS, NOVEMBER 15, 1840. [Whole No. 14.

RISE OF THE CHURCH.

LETTER II.

DEAR BRETHREN:—

In the Messenger and Advocate I promised to commence a more particular or minute history of the rise and progress of the church of the Latter Day Saints; and publish for the benefit of enquirers, and all who are disposed to learn. There are certain facts relative to the works of God, worthy the consideration and observance of every individual, and every society: They are, that he never works in the dark—his works are always performed in a clear, intelligible manner: and another point is, that he never works in vain. This is not the case with men; but might it not be? When the Lord works, he accomplishes his purposes, and the effects of his power are to be seen afterward. In view of this, suffer me to make a few remarks by way of introduction. The works of man may shine for a season with a degree of brilliancy, but time changes their complexion; and whether it did or not, all would be the same in a little space, as nothing except that which was erected by a hand which never grows weak, can remain when corruption is consumed.

I shall not be required to adorn and beautify my narrative with a relation of the faith of ENOCH, and those who assisted him to build up Zion, which fled to God—on the mountains of which was commanded the blessing, life for ever more—to be held in reserve to add another ray of glory to the grand retinue, when worlds shall rock from their base to their center: the nations of the rightous rise from the dust, and the blessed millions of the church of the first born, shout his triumphant coming, receive his kingdom, over which he is to reign till all enemies are subdued.

Nor shall I write the history of the Lord's church, raised up according to his own instruction to Moses and Aaron; of the perplexities and discouragements which came upon Israel for their transgressions; their organization upon the land of Canaan, and their overthrow and dispersion among all nations, to reap the reward of their iniquities, to the appearing of the Great Shepherd, in the flesh.

But there is, of necessity, a uniformity so exact; a manner so precise, and ordinances so minute, in all ages and generations whenever God has established his church among men, that should I have occasion to recur to either age, and particular to that characterized by the advent of the Mesiah, and the ministry of the apostles of that church; with a cursory view of the same till it lost its visibility on earth; was driven into darkness, or till God took the holy priesthood unto himself, where it has been held in reserve to the present century, as a matter of right, in this free country, I may take the priviledge. This may be doubted by some—indeed by many—as an admission of this point would overthrow the popular system of the day. I cannot reasonably except, then, that the large majority of professors will be willing to listen to my argument for a moment; as a careful, impartial, and faithful investigation of the doctrines which I believe to be correct, and the principles cherished in my bosom—and believed by this church—by every honest man must be admitted as truth.—Of this I may say as Tertullian said to the Emperor when writing in defence of the saints in his day: "Whoever looked well into our religion that did not embrace it?"

Commom undertakings and plans of men may be overthrown or destroyed by opposition. The systems of this world may be exploded or annihilated by oppression or falsehood; but it is the reverse with pure religion. There is a power attendant on truth that all the arts and designs of men cannot fathom; there is an increasing influence which rises up in one place the moment it is covered in another, and the more it is traduced, and the harsher the means employed to effect its extinction, the more numerous are its vo-

Single Issue
Times and Seasons
Nauvoo, Illinois

138. Newspaper. Times and Seasons, November 15, 1840, Vol. 2, No. 2. Nauvoo, Illinois. 16 pp. Size: Octavo.

$500

Includes the following items:

(1) Oliver Cowdery's Second Letter titled "Rise of the Church"

(2) The Gospel, No. II

(3) Minutes of a Conference of Elders and Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, held in the city of Philadelphia, Saturday, October 17, 1840, Orson Hyde, presiding; Lorenzo Barnes, Clerk.

(4) Minutes of a Conference held in the town of Boonville, Oneida County, N. Y. on the 18 and 19th days of July, 1840, reported by Charles R. Dana.



My Pasture
Painting by John Hafen, 1905
His Farm in Springville, Utah

139. Watercolor. My Pasture by John Hafen. Size: 7 x 9 ½ inches (framed size: 16 ¼ x 18 ¾ inches). $15,000

John Hafen (1856-1910), a Mormon landscape artist, was a native of Switzerland who emigrated to Utah with his family in 1862 after having converted to the Church. He was tutored by George M. Ottinger and Dan Weggeland and learned photography as an assistant to George Edward Anderson. With John Fairbanks, Lorus Pratt and Edwin Evans, he was awarded to 2-year scholarship to study at the Academie Julian in Paris in 1890 under Albert Rigolot. He returned after one year, due to financial hardship, and began painting murals in the Salt Lake Temple. He subsequently taught art at Brigham Young Academy (now BYU) while continuing to paint for the Church. In 1908 he moved to Indiana to work with the Hoosier Group (an informal association of Impressionist landscape artists) and achieved wider recognition. His success was short-lived, however, as he died from pneumonia in 1910 in Indianapolis.


John Hafen





Eliza R. Snow Portable Writing Desk

140. Wooden Writing Desk and Fountain Pen of Eliza R. Snow. Size: 13 ¼ X 16 ¼ inches (depth: 2 ¼ at front, 3 ¼ at back). $25,000

This beautiful gilt ebony portable wooden writing desk, made with inlaid mother of pearl, blue felt-lined writing surface, metal inkwell, and brass-top pen belonged to the famed Eliza Roxcy Snow (1804-1887), plural wife of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young and sister of Lorenzo Snow. She was a renowned poetess, the original Secretary and the Second General President of the Relief Society of the Church (1868-1887) and one of the most celebrated women in the early history of the Church.


Eliza R. Snow

In 1831, when Joseph Smith, founder of the Church, took up residence in Hiram, Ohio, just four miles from the Snow home, Snow's mother and sister became very interested and joined the new religious movement. Eliza R. Snow herself was baptized in 1835 and moved to Kirtland, Ohio. Eliza had received a large inheritance from her parents which she soon donated to the building of the Kirtland Temple. As a result, the grateful Temple Committee awarded her with a lovely lot nearby, which could accommodate two families, had a stream and fruit tree on it. It was here she taught school for the Prophet's family and helped interest her younger brother Lorenzo in the Church.

Eliza R. Snow moved with the Church to Adam-ondi-Ahman in Missouri and was ultimately driven out with the Saints to Nauvoo, Illinois. It was said that during the 1838 "Mormon War" in Missouri, young Eliza had been assaulted by eight members of a mob, leaving her unable to bear children. It was later revealed that the Prophet Joseph Smith had asked her to become his plural wife with the promise she would still one day be a mother in Zion.

She continued to teach school in Nauvoo and following the Martyrdom of the Prophet and his brother Hyrum Smith, Eliza told others she had been married to Joseph Smith on June 29, 1842. Subsequently, she became the plural wife of President Brigham Young and arrived in Great Salt Lake, Utah Territory, on October 2, 1847. There she became an important member of the Young family and was moved into the upper bedroom of the Lion House.

Asked by President Young to reorganize the Relief Society, beginning in 1868, she traveled throughout Utah Territory, using the notes she had taken as the Society's first Secretary in Nauvoo to assist LDS Bishops in organizing Relief Societies in their wards. Under her leadership, the Relief Society trained nurses, sent Mormon women to medical schools, opened the Deseret Hospital, promoted silk manufacturing, operated cooperative stores, saved wheat and provided help to Louisa Lula Greene in 1872, to establish the "Woman's Exponent" as the editorial arm of the Relief Society. She also assisted in organizing the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association in 1870 and in 1878, helped Aurelia Spencer Rogers establish the Primary Association.

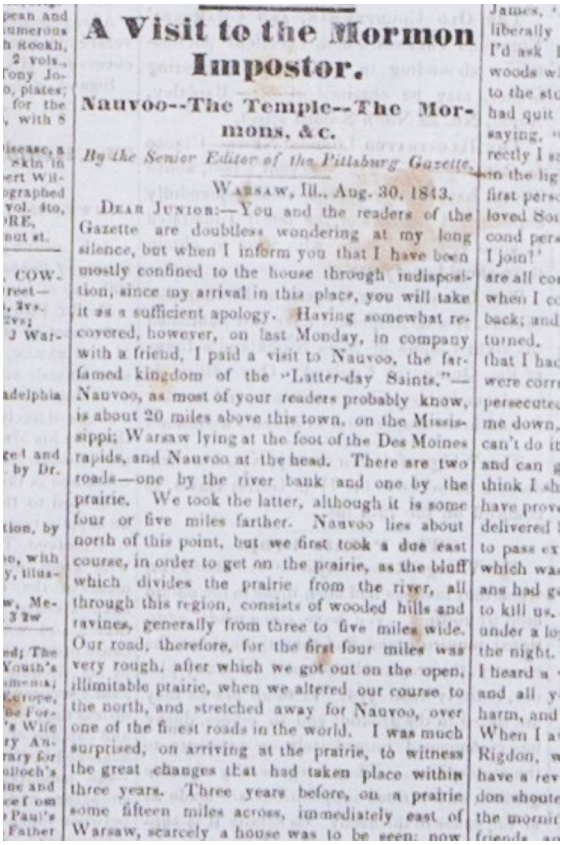
As a poetess, she wrote and published some of the best and most familiar prose of the early Latter-day Saints, including "O My Father", "How Great the Wisdom and the Love", and "Be Not Discouraged", among many others.

Her two volumes of poetry were published in 1856 and 1877, as "Poems. Religious, Historical and Political". A number of her poems put to music still appear in the current Church Hymnal.

This small ornate Victorian writing desk was said to have been a gift of President Brigham Young that she used in her later years for composition of letters and poems. It was purchased in 1978 from Nyal W. Anderson (1925-2015), a well-known antiques dealer and owner of Beehive Collector's Gallery in Salt lake City, Utah. He related it had been purchased directly from a descendent of President Lorenzo Snow's family.



PENNSYLVANIA INQUIRER
AND NATIONAL GAZETTE.



A Visit to the Mormon Impostor.

Nauvoo--The Temple--The Mormons, &c.

By the Senior Editor of the Pittsburg Gazette.

WARSAW, Ill., Aug. 30, 1843.

DEAR JUNIOR:—You and the readers of the Gazette are doubtless wondering at my long silence, but when I inform you that I have been mostly confined to the house through indisposition, since my arrival in this place, you will take it as a sufficient apology. Having somewhat recovered, however, on last Monday, in company with a friend, I paid a visit to Nauvoo, the far-famed kingdom of the "Latter-day Saints."—Nauvoo, as most of your readers probably know, is about 20 miles above this town, on the Mississippi; Warsaw lying at the foot of the Des Moines rapids, and Nauvoo at the head. There are two roads—one by the river bank and one by the prairie. We took the latter, although it is some four or five miles farther. Nauvoo lies about north of this point, but we first took a due east course, in order to get on the prairie, as the bluff which divides the prairie from the river, all through this region, consists of wooded hills and ravines, generally from three to five miles wide. Our road, therefore, for the first four miles was very rough, after which we got out on the open, illimitable prairie, when we altered our course to the north, and stretched away for Nauvoo, over one of the finest roads in the world. I was much surprised, on arriving at the prairie, to witness the great changes that had taken place within three years. Three years before, on a prairie some fifteen miles across, immediately east of Warsaw, scarcely a house was to be seen; now

Original Newspaper Interview with Joseph Smith about the First Vision, etc.

141. Newspaper. *Pennsylvania Inquirer* (Philadelphia), October 5, 1843. Vol. XXIX, No. 82. $150,000

A Visit to the Mormon Imposter, Warsaw, Illinois, August 30, 1843. Article written by **David Nye White** (1805-1888) reprinted from the *Pittsburg Gazette*. A thirty-five hundred-word article on the **First Vision, Revelation, Nauvoo Temple, Persecution, Politics, Charges of Treason in Missouri**

The next morning, after breakfast, we paid a visit to the prophet. We were received in a common sitting room, very plainly furnished, where the prophet and older members of the family had just been breakfasting, and his numerous children and dependents were then sitting at the table. He received us in quite a good humored, friendly manner, asked us to sit down, and said he hoped for a better acquaintance. On the gentleman who accompanied me asking him how he prospered, he replied, "None can get ahead of me, and few can keep behind me." He seemed to think he had said something very witty, for he laughed very heartily. We spend about an hour conversing on various subjects, the prophet himself, with amazing volubility, occupying the most of the time, and his whole theme was himself. Let us give what turn we would to the conversation, he would adroitly bring it back to himself. The gentleman who accompanied me is a strong Whig, and as the Mormon vote had been given at the recent election to the Locofoco [Democrat] candidate for Congress, thereby defeating Cyrus Walker, Esq., Whig, who had defended "Joe" in several lawsuits with the Missourians, the conversation took a political turn at first. "Joe" professed to be a great friend to Mr. Walker, and said he had voted for him, but would not interfere with his people in the matter.

He said he had never asked the Lord anything about politics; if he had done so, the Lord would have told him what to do. "The Lord," said he, "has promised to give us wisdom, and when I lack wisdom I ask the Lord, and he tells me. But I never ask him anything about politics. I am a Whig, and I am a [Henry] Clay man. I am made of

Clay, and I am tending to Clay, and I am going to vote for Henry Clay; that's the way I feel. But I won't interfere with my people, religiously, to affect their votes, though I might to elect Clay, for he ought to be President. I have sworn by the eternal God that I never will vote for a Democrat again; and I intend to swear my children, putting their hands under the thigh, as Abraham swore Isaac, that they will never vote a Democrat ticket in all their generations. It is the meanest, lowest party in all creation. There is five-sixth of my people so led away by the euphonious term "Democrat," that they will vote the Locofoco ticket. I am a Democrat myself. I am a Washington democrat, a Jefferson democrat, a Jackson democrat, and I voted for Harrison, and I am going to vote for Clay. But the Locofocos are no Democrats, but the meanest, lowest, most tyrannical beings in the world.

They opposed me in Missouri, and took me prisoner, and were going to shoot me for treason, and I never had committed any treason whatever. I never had anything bigger than a jack-knife about me, and they took me a prisoner of war, and had twenty men to guard me. I had nothing to do with fighting. Our men, six hundred strong, were in arms, under Col. [George M.] Hinkle. When the Missourians came marching up. Col. Hinkle ordered us to retreat, when I lifted up my hand, and said, "Boys, I think we won't go yet, we'll stand our ground," and they stood firm, but Col. Hinkle run like the devil. For doing this, they changed me with treason."

Speaking of revelations, he stated that when he was in a "quandary," he asked the Lord for a revelation, and when he could not get it, he "followed the dictates of his own judgment, which were as good as a revelation to him; but he never gave anything to his people as revelation, unless it was a revelation, and [he said] the Lord did reveal himself to him." The Lord does reveal himself to me. I know it. He revealed himself to me first when I was about fourteen years old, a mere boy. I will tell you about it. There was a reformation among the different religious denominations in the neighborhood where I lived, and I became serious, and was desirous to know what Church to join. While thinking of this matter, I opened the Testament promiscuously on these words, in James, 'Ask of the Lord, who giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth not.' I just determined I'd ask him. I immediately went out into the woods where my father had a clearing, and **went to the stump where I had stuck my axe when I had quit work, and I kneeled down, and prayed, saying, 'O Lord, what Church shall I join?' Directly I saw a light, and then a glorious personage in the light, and then another personage, and the first personage said to the second, 'Behold my beloved Son—hear him.' I then addressed this second person, saying, 'O Lord, what Church shall I join?' He replied, Don't join any of them, they are all corrupt.'** The vision then vanished, and when I come to myself, I was sprawling on my back; and it was sometime before my strength returned. When I went home and told the people that I had a revelation, and that all the churches were corrupt, they persecuted me, and they have persecuted me ever since.

My revelations have proved to be true, because they have been delivered before they came to pass, and they came to pass exactly. I had a revelation in Missouri which was fulfilled to the letter. The Missourians had got us all prisoners, and were threatening to kill us. The principal men of us were lying under a log, with a guard standing around us in the night. I fell into a trance. I call it a trance. I heard a voice which said, 'Joseph, fear not, you and all your friends shall be delivered without harm, and shall yet stand upon the hills of Zion.' When I awoke out of the trance, I aroused Elder Rigdon, who was by the side of me, and said, I have a revelation, we shall all escape. Elder Rigdon shouted, and told it to the next one, and in the morning it was told to my family and all our friends, and they all rejoiced. That revelation came to pass, although they were holding a council at the time I had the trance, and had resolved to kill me. they can't harm me.

I told my family lately, before I left home for Dixon, that if I was taken up the Lord would deliver me, didn't I, Emma—(appealing to his wife, who was standing behind his chair, playing with his hair, and who answered in the affirmative)—and when they took me I was passive in their hands, and the Lord compelled them to bring me right to Nauvoo. They couldn't help themselves, although they gnashed their teeth with rage."

Speaking of the temple, which he is erecting, he said, "I don't know how the world will like it; it suits me; I have no book learning; I'm not capacitated to build according to the world, I know nothing about architecture, and all that, but it pleases me; that's the way I feel."



Magnificent Early Yosemite Native American Scene By J. T. Harwood

142. Oil on Canvas. Indian Teepee Within View of Matterhorn Peak, Yosemite National Park, 1883. Size: 28 X 42 inches. $75,000

James Taylor (J. T.) Harwood (1860-1940), a native of Lehi, Utah, was a student at the San Francisco School of Design, the Academie Julian in Paris, and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He fell in love with his art student, Harriet Richards, and while in Paris they married. In 1892, Harwood became the first Utahn to have a painting exhibited in the prestigious Paris Salon. During the next few years, the Harwoods divided their time between a Salt Lake City studio and Paris, where they returned repeatedly for "refresher" experiences. During the period of 1907 to 1910, Harwood's style changed from tightly controlled Academic **Realism** paintings toward **Tonalism** (landscapes painted with an overall tone of colored atmosphere or mist) and later, **Impressionism**. After Harriet's death, he took a position as head of the art department at the University of Utah. In December 1927, Harwood met and fell in love with a young literature student, Ione Godwin. Their relationship was considered scandalous because he was 47 years older than Ione. No mater, they married in 1929, and Harwood found his new bride to be his muse to begin a re-energized period of work. He resigned from the University of Utah at age 70 to have more time to paint and took his family to Paris once again where he painted, made prints, and participated in exhibits. During this period, Harwood's work changed again toward **Pointillism** (distinct dots of color applied in patterns to form an image). He died in Salt Lake City.



J. T. Harwood and Harriet Richards



Mt. Moran in the Grand Tetons
LeConte Stewart, 1948

143. Oil on Canvas. Mt. Moran in the Grand Tetons by LeConte Stewart, 1948. Size: 31 X 33 inches. $50,000



LeConte Stewart

LeConte Stewart (1891-1990), a native of Glenwood, Utah, was a Mormon artist primarily known for his landscapes of rural Utah. His media included oils, watercolors, pastel and charcoal as well as etchings, linocuts and lithographs. He had a studio in Kaysville, Utah. Stewart studied at the University of Utah, the Art Students League in Woodstock, New York and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Chester Springs. He became head of the Art Department at the University of Utah in 1938 and held that post until his retirement in 1956.

Much of Stewart's work uses **Impressionistic** techniques (small, thin, yet visible brush strokes, open composition, accurate depiction of light in its changing qualities, inclusion of movement) to convey the meaning he intended. He felt an urgency in his work to paint as rapidly as possible. "Each Saturday," he observed, "I painted one large 24-by-30-inch picture in the morning and another in the afternoon." Then between afternoon and evening, he painted four smaller studies. "Six was an average day for me," he remarked. In addition to landscapes, Stewart also painted murals for The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints including the Hawaii, Alberta and Arizona temples; the Salt Lake City International Airport; and the historic Bigelow-Ben Lomond Hotel.

An exhibition of Stewart's work was jointly hosted by the Utah Museum of Fine Arts and the LDS Church History Museum with concurrent shows at these institutions from July 2011 to January 2012. He died in Kaysville, Utah at age 99.



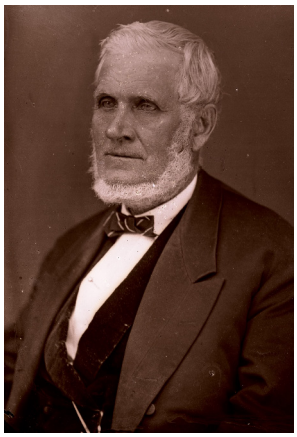


Engraved Spectacles Case with Lenses of President John Taylor

144. Ellipse-shaped Metal Eyeglass Case with Lenses. Hand engraved and personalized for President John Taylor.

$30,000

John Taylor (1808-1887), a native of England, was the president of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from 1880 to 1887.



President John Taylor



Photograph of Wilford Woodruff
Pass for Dedication of Salt Lake Temple with Printed Signature of Wilford Woodruff
Signed Publication Notice



Wilford Woodruff

145. Framed Collection of Artifacts. (1) Photograph of Wilford Woodruff in oval frame; (2) Pass for Dedication of the Salt Lake Temple, April 7, 1893, with printed signature of Wilford Woodruff; (3) Publication Notice regarding the estate of Ralph Birkinhead signed by Wilford Woodruff. $25,000

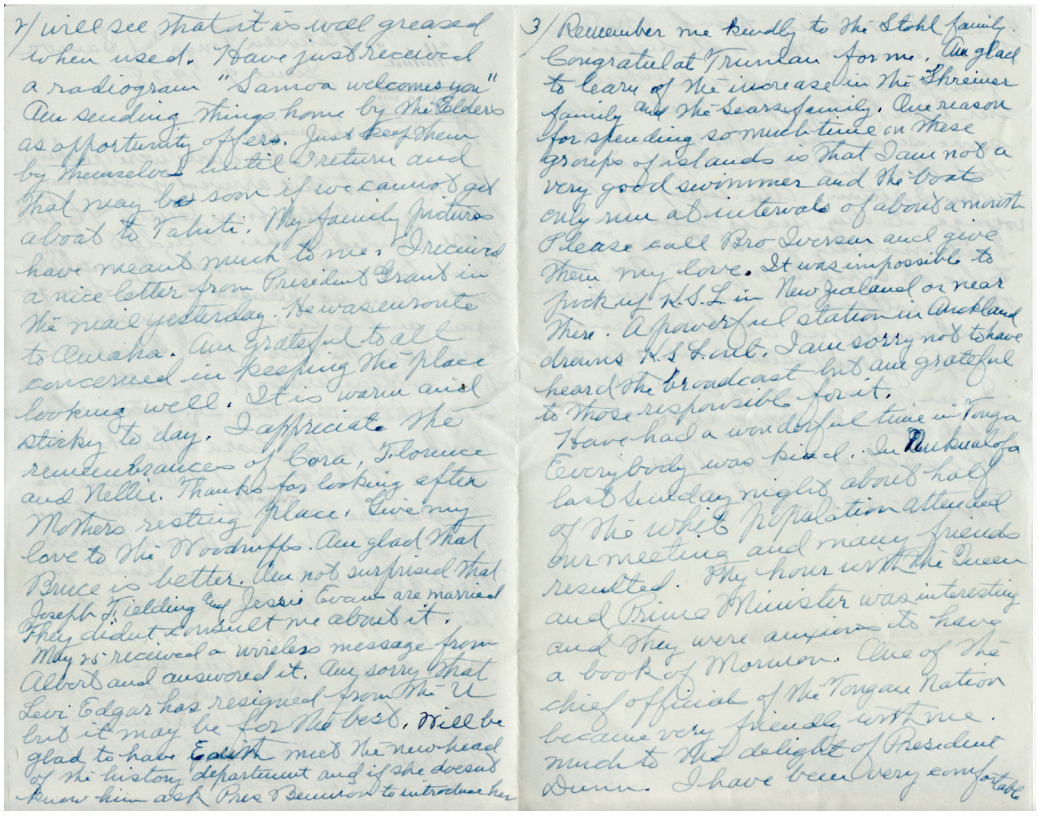
1. **Steel Engraving** of Wilford Woodruff in oval frame.
2. **Salt Lake Temple Dedication Pass.**

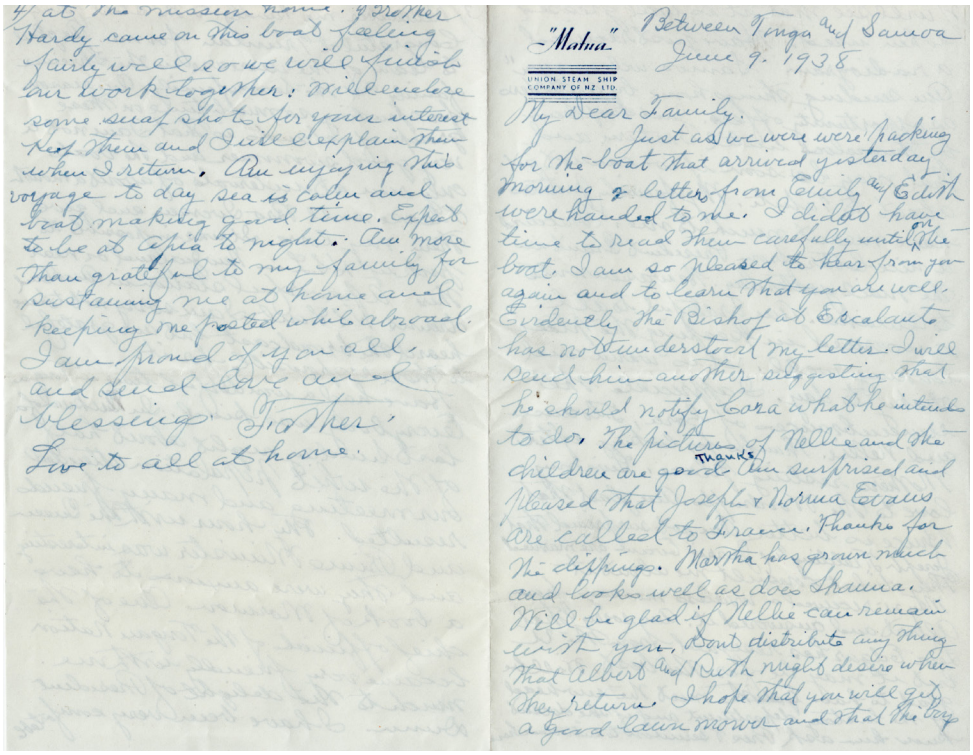
The site for the Salt Lake Temple was first marked by Brigham Young on July 28, 1847 and dedicated by Heber C. Kimball on February 14, 1853. Groundbreaking ceremonies, presided over by Young who laid the cornerstone, were held on April 6, 1853. The architect was Truman O. Angell and features both Gothic and Romanesque elements. The walls of the structure are quartz monzonite, which has the appearance of granite, quarried from Little Cottonwood Canyon. The sacred edifice required forty years to complete. President Wilford Woodruff dedicated the Salt Lake Temple in 31 sessions held between April 6 and April 24, 1893.

There were special dedicatory sessions set aside just for children. Primary children throughout the Church had sacrificed to contribute to the temple that took 40 years to build, so President Wilford Woodruff set aside five special sessions on April 21 and 22, 1893, exclusively for young Primary and Sunday School children. By the end of the five sessions, between 1,300 and 1,400 children and their teachers had attended. Among those attending was a young LeGrand Richards, who would later become a member of the Quorum of the Twelve.

3. **ADS**. Publication Notice, Nauvoo, Illinois, December 6, 1842, signed by Wilford Woodruff for William Smith.

This is to certify that the Notice hereto annexed has been duly published in the "Wasp" a newspaper published at Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, for five weeks successively. W. Woodruff for Wm. Smith. Nauvoo Dec. 6, 1842. Printer's Fee $2.87½. Rec[eive]d Paym[en]t. Public Notice regarding the estate of Ralph Birkinhead, deceased. Christopher Dixon, Administrator.





Letter of George Albert Smith
At Sea, Between Tonga and Samoa
June 9, 1938

146. ALS. Letter of George Albert Smith, Between Tonga and Samoa, June 9, 1838, to Dear Family, Salt Lake City, Utah. 4 pp. Size: 5 ½ X 7 ½ inches. $2,500

My Dear Family,

Just as we were packing for the boat that arrived yesterday morning 2 letters from Emily and Edith were handed to me. I didn't have time to read them carefully until on the boat. I was so pleased to hear from you again and to learn that you are well. Evidently the Bishop of Escalante has not understood by letter. I will send him another suggesting that he should notify Cora what he intends to do. The picture of Nellie and her children are good. I am surprised and pleased that Joseph and Norma Evans are called to France. Thanks for the clippings. Martha has grown much and looks well as does Shauna. I will be glad is Nellie can remain with you. Don't distribute anything that Albert and Ruth might desire when they return. I hope that you will get a good law mower and that the boys will see that it is well greased when used. I have just received a radiogram "Samoa Welcomes You." I am s ending things home by the Elders as opportunity offers. Just keep them by themselves until I return and that may be soon if we cannot get a boat to Tahiti. My family pictures have meant so much to me. I received a nice letter from President Grant in the mail yesterday. He was en route to Oahu. I am grateful to all concerned in keeping the place looking well. I appreciate the remembrance of Cora, Florence and Nellie. Thanks for looking after Mother's resting place. Give my love to the Woodruffs. I am glad that Bruce is better. I am not surprised that Joseph Fielding Smith and Jessie Evans are married. They didn't consult me about it.

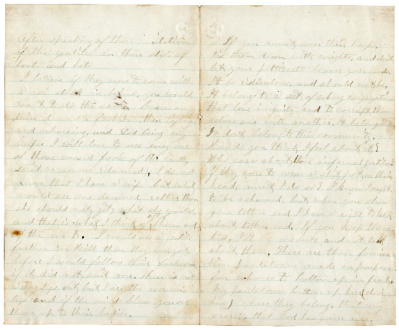
On May 25th I received a wireless message from Albert and answered it. I am sorry that Levi Edgar Young has resigned from the University of Utah, but it may be for the best. I will be glad to have Edith meet the new head of the history department and if she doesn't know him, ask Pres Bennion to introduce her. Remember me kindly to the Stohl family. Congratulate Truman for me. I am glad to learn of the increase in the Schreiner family and the Sears family. One reason for spending so much time on these groups of islands is that I am not a very good swimmer and the boats only run at intervals of about a month. Please call Bro Iverson and give them my love. It was impossible to pick up K.S.L. in New Zealand or near there. A powerful station in Auckland drains K.S.L. out. I am sorry not to have heard the broadcast but am grateful to those responsible for it.

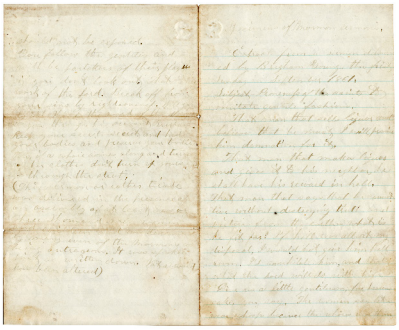
I have had a wonderful time in Tonga. Everybody was kind. In Nuku'alofa last Sunday night about half of the while population attended our meeting and many friends resulted. The hour with the Queen and Prime Minister was interesting and they were anxious to have a Book of Mormon. One of the chief officials of the Tongan Nation became very friendly with me, much to the delight of President Dunn. I have been very comfortable at the mission home. Brother Hardy came on this boat feeling fairly well so we will finish our work together. I will enclose some snap shots for your interest. Keep them and I will explain them when I return. I am enjoying this voyage. Today the sea is calm and the boat is making good time. I expect to be at Apia tonight. I am more than grateful to my family for sustaining me at home and keeping me posted while abroad. I am proud of you all, and send love and blessings. Father

George Albert Smith (1870-1951) was the eighth president of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (1945-1951).



George Albert Smith





Brigham Young Sermon
September 1, 1861
Proneness of the Saints to Invite Gentile Fashions

147. Document Unsigned. Handwritten Report of Sermon of Brigham Young delivered September 1, 1861, Salt Lake City. 4 pp. Size: 5 ½ X 7 ½ inches. $5,000

This sermon was delivered in the presence of an assembly of at least two or three thousand men, woman, and children.



Brigham Young

That man that sells liquor and believes that he must, I will promise him damnation for it.
That man that makes liquor and gives it to his neighbor, he shall have his reward in hell.
That man that says that he cannot live without destroying truth and virtue from the earth – what is he fit for? If hell was all at my disposal, I would not give that man room in hell. I would annihilate him, and that is what the Lord will do with him.
Give us a little Gentile-ism for Heaven's sake, you say. The women say, "Let us wear a hoop in our skirts because the whores wear them." If you must wear their hoops, tie them down with weights, and don't let your petticoats be over your heads. We like the style of the Gentile's boots and hats, you say. I believe if the Gentiles came with a corn cob stuck in their behinds you would want to do the same.
Curses on their damnable fashions, their lying and whoring. God being my helper, I will live to see every one of those cussed fools, saint or sinner, damned.
It is ridiculous and should not be. This style belongs to a set of whoring congregations that love iniquity and wish to corrupt themselves one with another. It don't belong to this community.
How do you think I feel about it? Who cares about those infernal Gentiles? If they were to wear a shit pot on their head, must I do so?
I know I ought to be ashamed to talk about such things, but when you show your "tother end," I have a right to talk about the "tother end."
If you keep your behinds hid, I'll be modest and not talk about them.
There are those "fornication pantaloons" made on purpose for whores to button up in the front.
My pantaloons button up here, on the side (showing how), where they belong—my secrets, that God has given me, should not be exposed.
Keep you secrets secret, and hide your bodies and preserve your bodies.
Now, if a whore comes along and turns up her clothes, don't turn up yours and go through the streets with her.
I do not know that I have a wife but what would see me damned rather than she should not get what she wanted.
I would see a Gentile in Hell before I would follow their fashions.
There is not a day I go out but I see the women's legs, and if the wind blows you see their legs up to their behinds.
If you follow the Gentiles' fashions, you will be partakers of their plague if you don't look out. The plagues are the work of the Lord.
Break off from your sins by righteousness. Will you do it?
This is the word of the Almighty to you through his servant Brigham.



Residence of Brigham Young
Nauvoo, Illinois

148. Postcard photograph of Residence of Brigham Young, Nauvoo, Illinois. Size: 4 X 6 inches. $500

Brigham Young (1801-1877) was the second president and prophet of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. While he was serving a mission in England, his wife, Mary Ann Angell Young, acquired property in Nauvoo and moved the Young family from the abandoned Des Moines barracks in Montrose, Iowa, across the river to a partially completed log home in Nauvoo. Then, after returning from England, Brigham began work on a brick home for his family on Kimball Street. On May 31, 1843 he moved his family into the new brick residence which was 22 by 16 feet in size, two stories high with a cellar underneath. Prayer meetings of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles were often held here and sealing ordinances were regularly preformed in this home. And it was from this home in the summer of 1844 that Mary Ann Young wrote to her husband, who was then serving a mission in the East, informing him of the tragic deaths of the Prophet Joseph Smith and Patriarch Hyrum Smith. The Young family lived here until making the trek West to the Salt Lake Valley. The home was restored in the early 1970s and President Spencer W. Kimball dedicated it on May 25, 1973.


Brigham Young


Mary Ann Angell Young







Alonzo E. Cox

New Zealand Mission Photo Album of Alonzo Ephraim Cox

149. Photograph Album. New Zealand Missionary Photograph Album of Alonzo Cox, 1915-1917. Size: 9 X 14 inches.

$1,500

Alonzo Ephraim Cox (1891-1977), a native of Ferron, Utah, was the son of Marion and Elizabeth DeMille Cox. The Cox family moved to Provo in 1910 where Alonzo's father, Marion, worked for Utah County Transportation Department. Marion was struck and killed by an automobile in 1921 while working on the county roads. Alonzo Cox served a mission to New Zealand from 1915-1917. He married Norma Inez Bigler (1900-1960), and they were the parents of a daughter who died at birth. After Norma's death, Alonzo married Birdie Scovil in 1966 in Glendale, California. Alonzo received his education in the Ferron schools and at Utah State University where he majored in horticulture. He was employed as horticulturist for the Utah State Hospital in Provo and also served on the Provo Police Force. He was subsequently engaged in farming in the Mapleton, Utah, area for 41 years where he died.

(page 1)

Alonzo Ephraim Cox (1891-1977). Served October 1915 to April 1919.
Alonzo Ephraim Cox (1891-1977).

(page 2)



Ira Richards (Dick) Morrison (1891-1954) of Provo, Utah. Served 1915-1917.
Charles William Birkenshaw (1895-1987) of Salt Lake City. Served 1916-1919.
Leonard Winegar (1893-1971) of Woods Cross, Utah. Served 1916-1919.
Farrell Davidson Gallacher (1891-1972) of Salt Lake City. Served 1915-1918.

(page 3)

Van Francis McBride (1895-1951) of Tooele, Utah. Served 1915-
Ben Ernest Young (1898-1982) of Ogden, Utah. Served 1916-1919.
Rulon Samuel Wood (1898-1979) of Burley, Idaho. Served 1917-1919.
Leslie Adam Peel (1896-1950) of Chandler, Arizona. Served 1917-1919.

(page 4)

Clarence Taylor (1894-1961) of Mesa, Arizona. Served 1915-1919.
Adam Glen Wright (1895-1980) of Ogden, Utah. Served 1916-1919.
Ben Ernest Young (1898-1982) of Ogden, Utah. Served 1916-1919.
Glen John Thurman (1896-1979) of Served 1915-1917.

(page 5)

Archibald Campbell (1896-1975) of Snowflake, Arizona. Served 1915-1919.
Harold Alonzo Hinckley (1894-1991) of Hinckley, Utah. Served 1915-1918.
Leslie Adam Peel (1896-1950) of Chandler, Arizona. Served 1917-1919.
Myrtle Jensen (dated Carterton, New Zealand, February 5, 1918)

(page 6)



Leon Clifford Higginbotham (1894-1978) of Salt Lake City. Served 1916-1919.
James Milton Olsen (1893-1961) of Emery, Utah. Served 1915-1918.
Joseph Elijah Blake (1888-1958) of Hinckley, Utah. Served 1915-1917.
Allie Gibb

(page 7)

Mark Austin (1896-1954) of Rexburg, Idaho. Served 1915-1919.
Ernest Cutler (1893-1976) of Salt Lake City. Served 1917-1920.
William Leonard Knight (1893-1972) of Ogden, Utah. Served 1915-1919.
Richard Leo Shumway (1889-1942) of Taylor, Arizona. Served 1913-1915.

(page 8)

Llewelyn Olson Thomas (1896-1969) of Salt Lake City. Served 1915-1919.
Walter John Olpin (1891-1985) of Nephi, Utah. Served 1913-1916.
Arthur Milton Stewart (1887-1958) of Milburn, Utah. Served 1915-1917.
James Loa Decker (1896-1980) of Salt Lake City. Served 1915-1919.

(page 9)

Wesley Roland Beckstead (1894-1945) of Provo, Utah. Served 1915-1917.
John McEwan Roundy (1894-1961) of Provo, Utah. Served 1915-1919.
Sterling Morgan Ercanbrack (1986-1975) of Provo, Utah. Served 1918-1920.

Arthur Marion Broadbent (1897-1953) of Provo, Utah. Served 1916-1919.

(page 10)



Joseph Reuben Russon (1892-1978) of Lehi, Utah. Served 1914-1918.
Marion Kennion Shaffer (1885-1937) of Vernal, Utah. Served 1915-1917.
Rulon W Clark (1893-1983) of Farmington, Utah. Served 1916-1919.
Dewey Long (1898-1967) of Murray, Utah. Served 1916-1920.

(page 11)

Earl Denning (1896-1968) of Bonneville, Idaho. Served 1916-1919.
George Albert Simmons (1895-1920) Beaver, Utah. Served 1915-1917.
Leroy Wilford Harris (1895-1973) of Beaver, Utah. Served 1917-1920.
Milton Ward Moody (1894-1972) of Hinckley, Utah. Served 1914-1919.

(page 12)

Harold Lamb Hawkes (1899-1974) of Preston, Idaho. Served 1918-1921.
Walter Thorn Patrick (1893-1987) of Salt Lake City. Served 1914-1919.
William John Wilson (1888-1947) of Weber, Utah. Served 1917-1920.
Roland Chauncey Parry (1897-1977) of Ogden, Utah. Served 1918-1921.

(page 13)



George Romney Schofield (1896-1951) of Salt Lake City. Served 1915-1919.
John Delos Lauritzen (1894-1986) of Victor, Idaho. Served 1915-1919.
Wallace Rex Campbell (1893-1977) of Annis, Idaho. Served 1915-1919.
Leo Joseph Banks (1893-1988) of Ivins, Idaho. Served 1915-1919.

(page 14)

Cleeo Datell Wright (1893-1990) of Mill Creek, Utah. Served 1916-1920.
Moses Peterson Geddes (1894-1940) of Franklin, Idaho. Served 1916-1919.
John Shaw Welch (1888-1947) of Paradise, Utah. Served 1917-1920.
Unknown female

(page 15)

Wilford Zundel Ward (1896-1965) of Box Elder, Utah. Served 1915-1919.
George Ford Fairbourn (1892-1974) of Salt Lake City. Served 1914-1917.
Wilmer John Maw (1892-1953) of Plain City, Utah. Served 1914-1919.
Raymond Warren Hunsaker (1898-1980) of Elwood, Utah. Served 1916-1920.

(page 16)

William Franklin Atkin (1878-1966) of Tooele, Utah. Served 1916-1918. Served with wife, Annie Maud Tate Atkin.
Annie Maud Tate Atkin (1887-1971) Served with her husband, William Franklin Atkin and 4 children. 5th child, Morley Tamaki Atkin (1917-1991), was born in New Zealand.
Hyrum M. Christensen (1894-1985) of Elwood, Utah. Served 1915-1919.
Rudolph Church (1893-1973) of Panguitch, Utah. Served 1917-1920.

(page 17)

Arthur Leonard Elledge (1898-1988) of Franklin, Arizona. Served 1916-1919.
Anderson Royal Wall Hintze (1880-1957) of Salt Lake City. Served 1914-1917. Served with wife, Jesse Sears Hintze.
Jessie Sears Hintze (1878-1967) and daughter, Mildred Hintze (1911-1987). The Hintzes had a child born in New Zealand, Kathrin Hintze (1917-1917).
James Willard Patterson (1893-1959) of Bloomington, Idaho. Served 1916-1919.

(page 18)



Adam Glen Wright (1895-1980) of Ogden, Utah. Served 1916-1919.
John Murray Murdock, Jr (1874-1928) of Park City, Utah. Served 1914-1917.
Orson Levern Miner (1895-1978) of Fairview, Utah. Served 1916-1920.
Blaine R. Steed (1897-1965) of Farmington, Utah. Served 1916-1919.

(page 19)

Dorus Adams Thomas (1896-1986) of Salt Lake City. Served 1916-1919.
Warren Joseph Stallings (1896-1963) of Eden, Utah. Served 1918-1921.
Eugene Chambers Ridges (1896-1989) of Ogden, Utah. Served 1916-1920.
Stanley Gilbert Haake (1896-1968) of South Bountiful, Utah. Served 1916-1920.

(page 20)

Elvis Jackson Brown (1891-1973) of Chandler, Arizona. Served 1917-1920.
Edward Daniel Harris (1894-1980) of Beaver, Utah. Served 1917-1920.
Mark Kerswell King (1897-1976) of Moore, Idaho. Served 1916-1920.
Mrs. Carberry

(page 21)



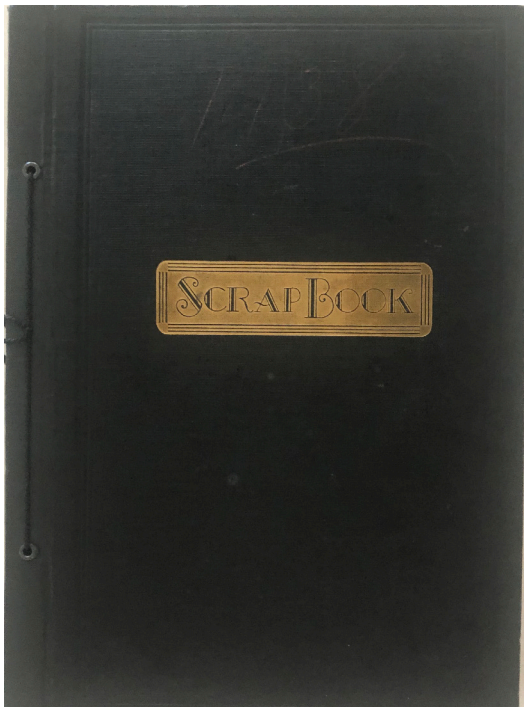
Horace Cook Holbrook (1881-1939) and **Leona Grace Garn Holbrook** (1883-1951) of Lehi, Utah. Served 1916-1918.
Holbrook Family, 1918, New Zealand: L-R: Ray Garn Holbrook (1911-1987), Leona Grace Garn Holbrook (1883-1951), Brigham Garn Holbrook, baby (1917-2004), Horace Garn Holbrook, standing next to mother (1906-1999), Leona Grace Holbrook, standing next to father (1909-1980), Horace Cook Holbrook (1881-1939), Von Garn Holbrook, leaning on father's leg (1913-1997).
Cook Family, of Garden City, Utah, September 2, 1917, New Zealand: L-R: **Lashbrook Laker Cook** (1886-1958) Mabel Sarah Cook, in father's arms (1913-1989), Lila Aotearoa Cook, seating on mother (1916-1973), Florence Irene Dudley Cook (1888-1950). Served 1916-1918.
Smiths: **Ida May Haley Smith** (1879-1965) of Newark, California and **Walter Smith** (1883-1960) of Nuhaka, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand. Served 1914-1917.

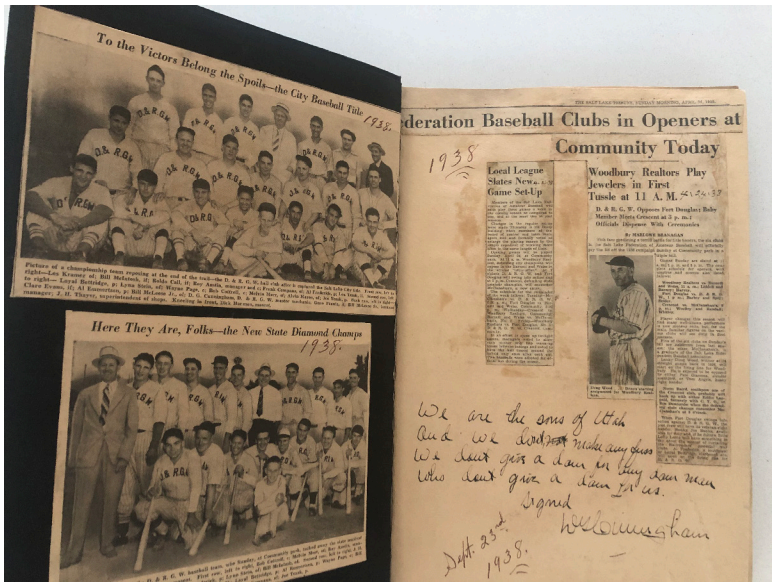
(page 22)

Beattie Davidson and unknown person in uniform, Carterton, New Zealand, February 5, 1917.
Unidentified female in healthcare uniform
L-R: Alonzo E. Cox, Ben E. Young, Van Francis McBride
L-R: **Walter Thorn Patrick** (1893-1987) of Salt Lake City. Served 1914-1919 and **Sterling Morgan Ercanbrack** (1986-1975) of Provo, Utah. Served 1918-1920.

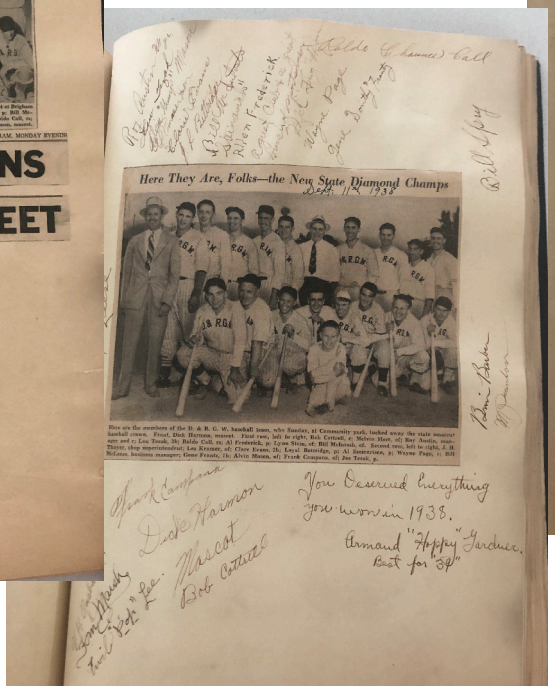
(page 23)

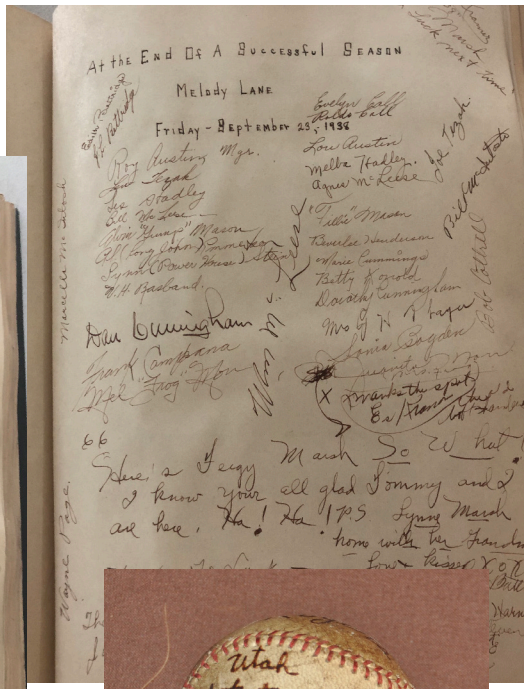
Leslie Adam Peel (1896-1950) of Chandler, Arizona. Served 1917-1919 and Alonzo Ephraim Cox (1891-1977) of Provo, Utah. Served 1915-1919.
Alonzo Ephraim Cox, B. R. Steed, Ben Ernest Young, Horace A. Hinckley, Leonard C. Higginbotham, and Mark Kerswell King.
Three unidentified females
Ben Ernest Young and Dewey Long
Alonzo Ephraim Cox (1891-1977). Served October 1915 to April 1919. Called from Provo, Utah. Set apart by George F. Richards.
Couples

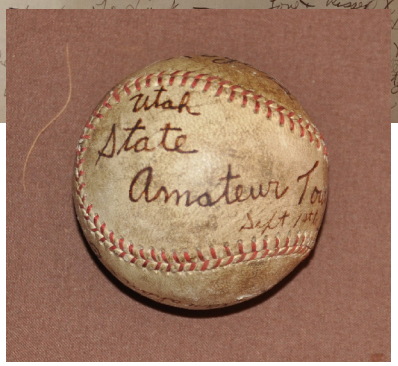












"Big Dan" Cunningham's 1938 Baseball Season Scrapbook of Salt Lake City's Denver & Rio Grande Western Baseball Club

150. Scrapbook. Baseball Scrapbook of D. G. Cunningham, 1938. pp. 125. Size: 11 ½ X 15 ¾ inches. $15,000

"We are the sons of Utah
And we don't make any fuss
We don't give a damn for any damn man
Who don't give a damn for us."
Signed D. G. Cunningham
Sept. 23rd, 1938

Dan Cunningham was one of Utah's best-known railroading pioneers



Dan Cunningham

Daniel Goode Cunningham (1873-1957), a native of Bedford, Virginia, was a graduate of Mechanical Engineering at Virginia Polytechnic Institute where he was also a star football player. He married Inez Eley (1877-1964) at Isle of Wight, Virginia in 1898, and they were the parents of three daughters: Donna, Margaret and Dorothy. Cunningham apprenticed as mechanic on the Norfolk & Western Railroad then served as general foreman for the Santa Fe Railroad at Needles, California from 1900 to 1904; and in the same capacity from 1904 to 1907 for Norfolk & Western at Portsmouth, Ohio; and from 1907 to 1912 for the same line at Williamson, West Virginia. He came to Salt Lake City in 1912 as assistant superintendent of motive power for the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway (D&RGW). He worked very briefly in 1916 for the Denver & Salt Lake Railway (D&SL). Then, in 1931, the D&SL was acquired by the D&RGW. Cunningham invented a boiler bearing in 1921 which stopped leakage on engine boilers and was the means of saving D&RGW millions of dollars in time and money. From 1923 to 1944 Cunningham was Master Mechanic and Assistant Superintendent of motive power for D&RGW with headquarters in Salt Lake City. Salt Lake City Mayor David Abbott "Ab" Jenkins appointed Cunningham chairman of a committee for rehabilitating and building up equipment for the Salt Lake City Fire Department. One of the large ladder trucks purchased was named "Big Dan" in his honor, and June 11, 1941 in Salt Lake City was designated "Dan Cunningham Day." Cunningham died in Salt Lake City.

The D&RGW sponsored a Salt Lake City baseball team composed of D&RGW employees and Cunningham volunteered as Managing Director of the ball club. The item offered her for sale is Cunningham's baseball scrapbook for 1938, baseball, mitt, and uniform, the year the D&RGW team won the Semi-Pro Tourney.

The D&RGW Baseball Club Roster

Roy Austin, Manager
Joe Tezak
Loyal Bettridge
Al Emmertson
Al Fredrick
J. Gene "Sud" or "Southy" Frantz
Clare Evans
Roldo Call
Lew Tezak
Bill McIntosh
Bob Cottrell
Wayne Page
Melvin "Frog" Moir
Les Kramer
Alvin Mason
Frank Campana
Tom Marsh
Lynn Stein
Wm. McLeese
Dick Harmon, bat boy





$50.00 REWARD!

In pursuance of a Resolution passed by the City Council of Coalville this 15th day of November, 1911, and by virtue of the power in me vested as Mayor of Coalville City, Summit County, Utah, I, T. J. Lewis, Mayor of Coalville City, do hereby offer a Reward of Fifty Dollars [$50.00] for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person, or persons, who removed, took or stole the book of accounts known and designated as the

Electric Light Ledger

belonging to Coalville City, a Municipal corporation, of the State of Utah, from and out of the office of the City Recorder in Coalville City, at some time between *November 10th, 1911, at 1 o'clock p. m., and Tuesday morning, November 14th, 1911, at 8 o'clock a.m.*

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of November, 1911.

T. J. LEWIS, Mayor.

Attest:
(Seal)

N. J. PETERSON, Recorder.

Reward Poster for Return of Coalville Electric Light Ledger

151. Ephemera. Reward Poster, November 1911, Coalville, Utah. Size: 8 x 10 inches. $500

Reward Poster offering $50 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who removed the Electric Light Ledger of accounts for Coalville City, Utah, during the second week of November 1911. Signed by Thomas J. Lewis, Mayor and N. J. Peterson, Recorder.



Ceremonial Brick Trowel
University of Utah
Medical Center Cornerstone Ceremony
September 13, 1962
President A. Ray Olpin

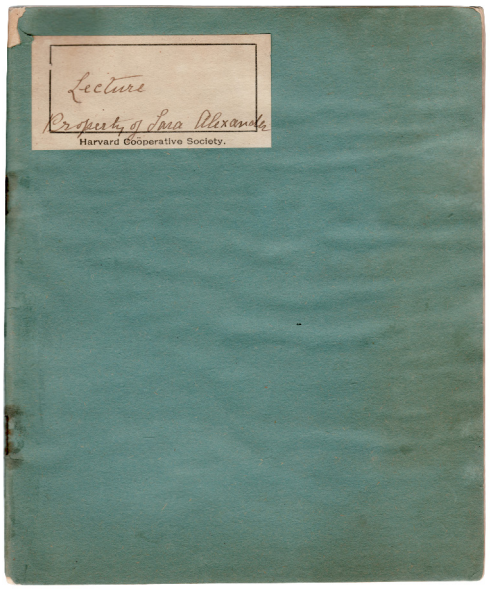
152. Brick Trowel. Ceremonial Brick Trowel given to President A. Ray Olpin at the Cornerstone Laying Ceremony, September 13, 1962, Salt Lake City, Utah. Size: 16 inches long and 5 ½ inches at widest point. $5,000

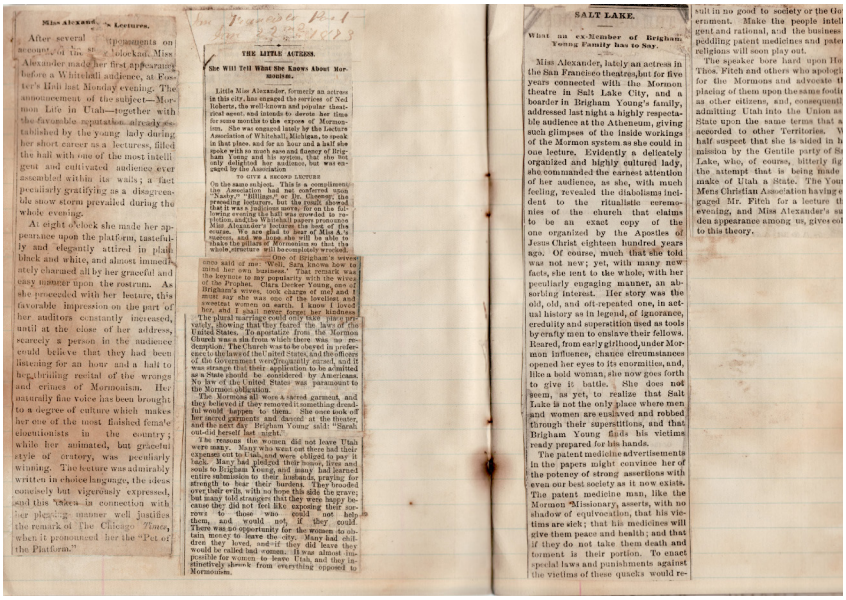


A. Ray Olpin

Albert Ray Olpin (1898-1983), a native of Pleasant Grove, Utah, was president of the University of Utah from 1946 to 1964. He was accepted into the Brigham Young University school of business at age 16 but left his studies a year later to serve a 4-year LDS mission in Japan. After his return, Olpin switched majors and graduated from BYU in mathematics and physics in 1923. He received his Ph.D. in physics from Columbia University and worked at Bell Laboratories where he conducted research that led to the first television broadcast. Olpin subsequently directed research at Kendall Mills in North Caroline and at Ohio State University and became the 7th president of the University of Utah on October 16, 1946. He also worked on the Manhattan Project that developed the first atomic bomb and then helped rebuild Japan after World War II. Olpin died in Salt Lake City.

The **Cornerstone Laying Ceremony** for the University of Utah Medical Center was held on Thursday, September 13, 1962, and President Olpin presided over that ceremony. And although the event marked the significance of the construction of the medical center, we know the project was already 25% completed at that time. Participants in the ceremony were Royden G. Derrick, Chairman of the University of Utah Board of Regents; Governor George D. Clyde; Leland B. Flint, President and Vice Chairman of Zions First National Bank, President of Flint Distributing Company and University Regent and Chairman of the Medical Center Fund Drive; and President Henry D. Moyle of the First Presidency of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The cost of the Medical Center was expected to reach $16 million and the scheduled opening was July 1, 1964.




Miss Alexander's Lectures.

After several appointments on account of the [illegible] Alexander made her first appearance before a Whitehall audience, at Foster's Hall last Monday evening. The announcement of the subject—Mormon Life in Utah—together with the favorable reputation already established by the young lady during her short career as a lecturer, filled the hall with one of the most intelligent and cultivated audience ever assembled within its walls; a fact peculiarly gratifying as a disagreeable snow storm prevailed during the whole evening.

At eight o'clock she made her appearance upon the platform, tastefully and elegantly attired in plain black and white, and almost immediately charmed all by her graceful and easy manner upon the rostrum. As she proceeded with her lecture, this favorable impression on the part of her auditors constantly increased, until at the close of her address, scarcely a person in the audience could believe that they had been listening for an hour and a half to heartthrilling recital of the wrongs and crimes of Mormonism. Her naturally fine voice has been brought to a degree of culture which makes her one of the most finished female elocutionists in the country; while her animated, but graceful style of oratory, was peculiarly winning. The lecture was admirably written in choice language, the ideas concisely but vigorously expressed, and this taken in connection with her pleasing manner well justifies the remark of The Chicago *Times*, which it pronounced her the "Pet of the Platform."

THE LITTLE ACTRESS.

She Will Tell What She Knows About Mormonism.

Little Miss Alexander, formerly an actress in this city, has engaged the services of Nel Roberts, the well-known and popular theatrical agent, and intends to devote her time for some months to the exposé of Mormonism. She was engaged lately by the Lecture Association of Whitehall, Michigan, to speak in that place, and for an hour and a half she spoke with so much ease and fluency of Brigham Young and his system, that she not only delighted her audience, but was engaged by the Association

TO GIVE A SECOND LECTURE

On the same subject. This is a compliment the Association had not conferred upon Mr. Fitch, who is one of the most engaging lecturers, but the inference is plain that it was a judicious move, for on the following evening the hall was crowded to repletion, and the Whitehall papers pronounce Miss Alexander's lectures the best of the course. We are glad to hear of Miss A.'s success, and hope that she will live to shake the pillars of Mormonism so that its whole structure will become completely wrecked.

One of Brigham's wives once said of me: 'Well, Sara knows how to mind her own business.' That remark was the keynote to my popularity with the wives of the Prophet. Clara Decker Young, one of Brigham's wives, took charge of me and I must say she was one of the loveliest and sweetest women on earth. I know I loved her, and I shall never forget her kindness.

The plural marriage could only take place privately, showing that they feared the laws of the United States. To apostatize from the Mormon Church was a sin from which there was no redemption. The Church was to be obeyed in preference to the laws of the United States, and the officers of the government were frequently cursed, and it was strange that their application to be admitted as a State should be considered by Americans. No law of the United States was paramount to the Mormon obligation.

The Mormons all wore a sacred garment, and they believed if they removed it something dreadful would happen to them. She once took off her sacred garments and danced at the theater, and the next day Brigham Young said: "Sarah out-did herself last night."

The reasons the women did not leave Utah were many. Many who went out there had their expenses paid to Utah, and were obliged to pay it back. Many had pledged their bones, lives and souls to Brigham Young, and many had learned entire submission to their husbands, praying for strength to bear their burdens. They brooded over their evils, with no hope this side the grave; but many told strangers that they were happy because they did not feel like exposing their sorrows to those who could not help them, and would not, if they could. There was no opportunity for the women to obtain money to leave the city. Many had children they loved, and if they did leave they would be called bad women. It was almost impossible for women to leave Utah, and they instinctively shrank from everything opposed to Mormonism.

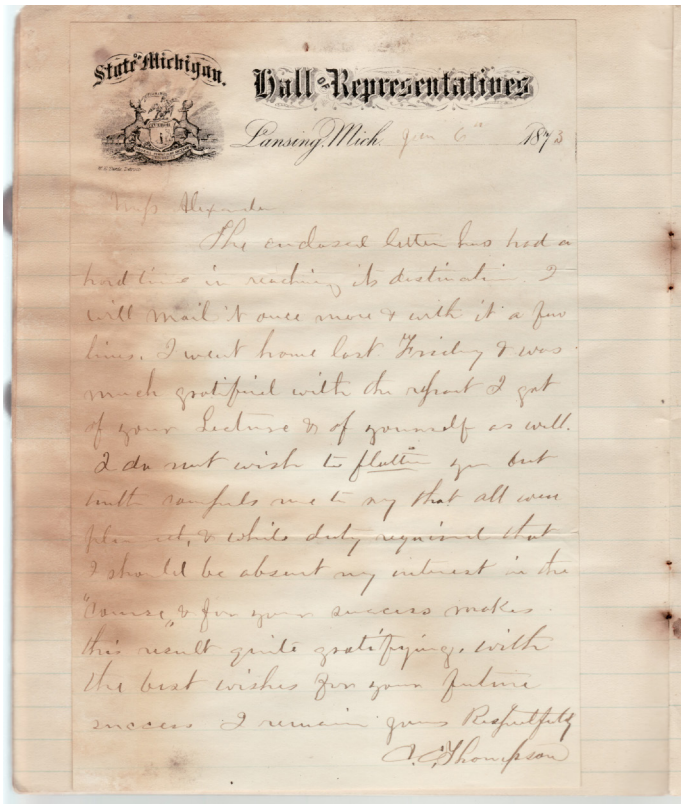
SALT LAKE.

What an ex-Member of Brigham Young Family has to Say.

Miss Alexander, lately an actress in the San Francisco theatres, but for five years connected with the Mormon theatre in Salt Lake City, and a boarder in Brigham Young's family, addressed last night a highly respectable audience at the Atheneum, giving such glimpses of the inside workings of the Mormon system as she could in one lecture. Evidently a delicately organized and highly cultured lady, she commanded the earnest attention of her audience, as she, with much feeling, revealed the diabolisms incident to the ritualistic ceremonies of the church that claims to be an exact copy of the one organized by the Apostles of Jesus Christ eighteen hundred years ago. Of course, much that she told was not new; yet, with many new facts, she lent to the whole, with her peculiarly engaging manner, an absorbing interest. Her story was the old, old, and oft-repeated one, in actual history as in legend, of ignorance, credulity and superstition used as tools by crafty men to enslave their fellows. Reared, from early girlhood, under Mormon influence, chance circumstances opened her eyes to its enormities, and, like a bold woman, she now goes forth to give it battle. She does not seem, as yet, to realize that Salt Lake is not the only place where men and women are enslaved and robbed through their superstitions, and that Brigham Young finds his victims ready prepared for his hands.

The patent medicine advertisements in the papers might convince her of the poteney of strong assertions with even our best society as it now exists. The patent medicine man, like the Mormon "Missionary, asserts, with no shadow of equivocation, that his victims are sick; that his medicines will give them peace and health; and that if they do not take them death and torment is their portion. To enact special laws and punishments against the victims of these quacks would result in no good to society or the Government. Make the people intelligent and rational, and the business peddling patent medicines and patent religious will soon play out.

The speaker bore hard upon Hon. Thos. Fitch and others who apologize for the Mormons and advocate the placing of them upon the same footing as other citizens, and, consequently admitting Utah into the Union as a State upon the same terms that a accorded to other Territories. W half suspect that she is aided in h mission by the Gentile party of Salt Lake, who, of course, bitterly fig the attempt that is being made make of Utah a State. The Young Mens Christian Association having e gaged Mr. Fitch for a lecture th evening, and Miss Alexander's su den appearance among us, gives col to this theory.


State of Michigan. Hall of Representatives

Lansing, Mich. Jan 6th 1873

Mr. Alexander

She enclosed letter has had a hard time in reaching its destination. I will mail it once more & ask it a few lines. I went home last Friday & was much gratified with the report I got of your Lecture & of yourself as well. I do not wish to flatter you but result so far fully meet my that all was for it, & while duty required that I should be absent my interest in the course & for your success makes this result quite gratifying, with the best wishes for your future success I remain yours Respectfully

A. J. Thompson



Sara Alexander Collection
Favorite Actress and Dancer of Brigham Young
At the Salt Lake Theatre

153. Manuscript Archive. Scrapbooks, news clippings, handwritten notes, letters, photographs, and dance slippers of Sara Alexander. $25,000

Sara Alexander (1839-1926), famous dancer with the Salt Lake Theater in the 1860s and a favorite of President Brigham Young's, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia. She, her sister, May Ada and her mother, Sarah Brentlinger Alexander, were baptized into the Church in September 1858 by James Dwyer. The trio headed West in 1859, stopping for a time in Winter Quarters, Nebraska, before continuing their trek across the plains with a Church Emigration Train to Salt Lake City, arriving in August 1859.



Sara Alexander

Miss Alexander soon became acquainted with President Brigham Young and his families and those of other top officials of the Church. She also became friends with Hiram Clawson, the Manager of the Salt Lake Theatre, who recognized some of her early talents for the stage and prevailed upon her to join the local repertory company.

In 1863, while visiting Clara Decker Young, one of Brigham's wives who had become a friend at the Lion House, Brigham Young came in and spoke with her, asking, "Sarah, why don't you go on the stage?" She replied, "I don't want to," to which he responded, "I want you to." She said it was all very startling and sudden. Nothing more was said, except Clara later talked her into it, so as not to "displease" the Prophet. Her first appearance at the Salt Lake Theater was on November 14, 1863, as "Matilda Peppercorn" in *Marriage at Any Price*, and she was a big hit!

From there she appeared in many productions and later came out as the dancer onstage between acts. She became so popular with local audiences that her engraved picture was published next to Brigham Young's and other Church leaders in national and international publications of the time. Prior to leaving Salt Lake for the San Francisco stage in 1865, she met and befriended Aseneth A. Adams, the mother of Maude Adams, perhaps the most famous actress ever from Utah, who later made *Peter Pan* an international stage sensation.

For a period, while living in Salt Lake City, Brigham Young invited Sara to live in the Lion House. An original photo of the Lion House in the collection, is clearly marked by Sara Alexander to show the room she lived in during that time. The *Deseret News* reported in 1865 that "like the idolaters of old, we are 'ALEXANDER' worshippers and admire her acting always." Miss Alexander was a prime favorite with the entire community in and out of the theatre and was included in all the festivities, parties, functions of all sorts, given for visiting celebrities, such as Artemus Ward, Schyler Colfax, a Speaker in the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., and Hepworth Dixon, an English author.

According to Hepworth Dixon, in his book, New America, Brigham Young and Hiram Clawson "bestowed much care upon the education of Miss Alexander, a girl who, besides being pretty and piquant, has genuine ability to work." A starring stage actor from San Francisco became enamored of Sara and went up to Brigham Young's house for permission to speak to her. "Ha! My good fellow," said Young," I have seen you play Hamlet very well, and Julius Caesar pretty well, but you must not aspire to ALEXANDER.

Sara Alexander became a famous performer on the national stage from California to New York during the next six decades prior to her death in 1926. Her extensive personal collection offered here includes **numerous handwritten journals (including her very public appearances attacking polygamy), photographs and other notes and printed notices of performances**. It provides an amazing window into the life of this pioneer Salt Lake Theater performer and dancer, as well as into the family life of Brigham Young.



Personal Wooden Roll-Top Desk of President Heber J. Grant

154. Desk. Wooden Roll-top Desk of Heber J. Grant. Size: 40 inches wide X 24 inches deep X 45 inches tall. Includes documentation of provenance.

$15,000

Heber Jeddy Grant (1856-1945) served as the Seventh President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.



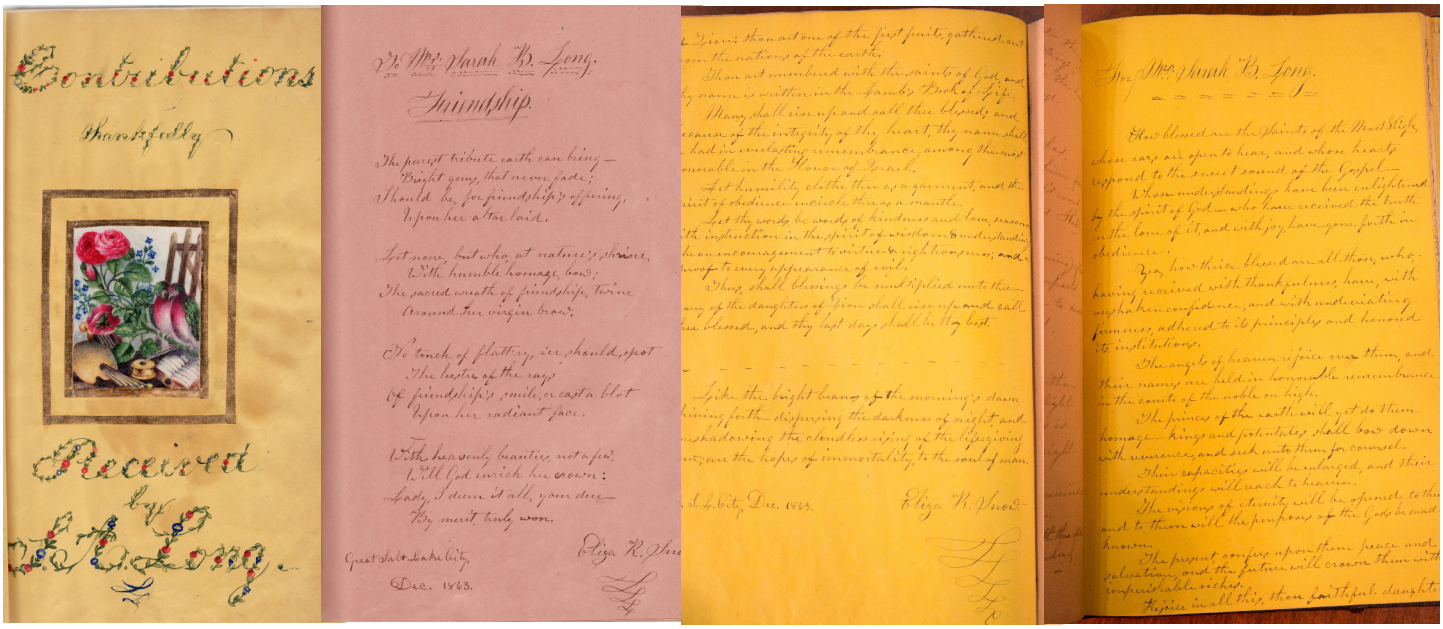
Eagle Gate and Beehive House
South Temple Street
Salt Lake City

155. Stereograph. Mounted albumen photograph of Eagle Gate. W[illiam]. H[enry]. Jackson & Co., Denver, Colorado. Circa 1878.

$1,500

After Mary Ann Angell Young permanently moved her family to the White House in 1860, the Beehive House became the residence of Lucy Ann ("Luca") Decker Young and her children. In 1878, the year after Brigham Young's death, the adobe wall in front of the Beehive House was taken down to make way for an iron ornamental fence.

William Henry Jackson (1843-1942), a native of New York, was an American painter, Civil War veteran, geological survey photographer and an explorer famous for his images of the American West. In the later 1870s he settled in Denver where he worked as a commercial landscape photographer.





Sheffield Conference Photograph, 1860

L-R Back: C. Barton, Glaud Rodger, Isaac Allen, Fielding, Charles M. Plant, Bennington, Wild. L-R Middle: John Favell, Thomas Octavius Lee, Boleyn, Gardner, A. Gregory, William Clegg, J. Stevenson, Stamforth. L-R Front: John K. Hall, Henry C. Fowler, Charles Parkin, J Abel, Joseph F. Smith, Henry W. Parkin, William Fowler, John Cutler

Daybook of Sarah Ann Burbage Long
Containing Drawings and Two Original Poems of Eliza R. Snow
1850s and 1860s

156. Scrapbook. Sarah Ann Burbage Long Scrapbook. 202 pp. Octavo. Black grained calf with decorative gilt stamped floral boarders to front and rear panels. $150,000



Sarah Ann Burbage Long

The Saran Ann Burbage Long Notebook is something of a Victorian scrapbook filled with photographs, acrostics, short, inspirational poems, and comments from friends and well-wishers: (1) "An Acrostic" by W.J.; (2) "A Reflection" by Frederick Charles Robinson (of Sheffield, England), Great Salt Lake City, September 1863; (3) "Charity" by SAB, Great Salt Lake City, 1852; (4) "Lines Addressed to Sister Long on the Death of Her Infant" by S. A. B., Great Salt Lake City, November 14, 1855; (5) "To Mrs. Sarah B[urbage]. Long, Friendship by Eliza R. Snow, Great Salt Lake City, December 1863; (6) "Envy" unsigned but apparently in Sarah Ann Burgage's handwriting; (7) "For Mrs. Sarah B. Long," 2-page poem signed by Eliza R. Snow, Great Salt Lake City, December 1863; (8) Photograph of The Council of the Sheffield Branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Lattery-Day Saints

presented to J[ohn]. V. Long by J[ohn]. K[ilburn]. Hall (of Sheffield, England);(9) "Addressed to Sister Sarah [Ann Burbage] Long" by Hannah Tapfield King, Great Salt Lake City, September 11, 1863; (10) "Acrostic" by Sarah Ann Burbage; (11) "The Millennium" by S[arah] A[nn] Burbage, Cambridge, England, 1852; (12) "Lines Addressed to Brother [John V.] Long when in England," Cambridge, England, 1853.

Sarah Ann Burbage (1817-1878), a native of Maidestone, Kent County, England, was the daughter of Thomas Grain Burbage and Mary Ann Mason. She was converted to the Mormon Church in England through the instrumentality of her future husband, John Varah Long and emigrated with him to America and across the plains to Utah in 1854. Two years later she was sealed to Long as a plural wife in the Endowment House. Sarah Ann began a diary in 1852 in England, after her introduction to the Church, which is largely written in Pitman shorthand. This method of writing, by means of abbreviations and symbols, she had learned over several months' time in Cambridge from a private tutor in the person of John V. Long himself. As an offering of gratitude to her tutor, Sarah gave Elder Long private language lessons in French. It turns out that Miss Burbage was also an artist of considerable merit, and on December 6, 1852, John Long sat for three and a half hours while Sarah Ann painted his portrait (see below). Her magnum opus, so to speak, was an oil on canvas in 1864 titled "Brigham Young and His Friends" in which she depicted (L-R) her husband, John V. Long (Brigham Young's clerk), John Lyon (Mormon poet), John Young (brother of Brigham Young), Edwin D. Woolley (standing), George A. Smith, Lorenzo Snow, Heber C. Kimball, Brigham Young, and Daniel H. Wells (standing). A bust of the late Willard Richards on a pedestal, a framed image of deceased Jedediah M. Grant and a framed likeness of the Martyrs, Joseph and Hyrum Smith, are in the background of the painting. All in all, the piece feels contrived and awkward but is, nevertheless, powerful in its directness and striking in its use of dominating reds contrasted with black and white (see below).

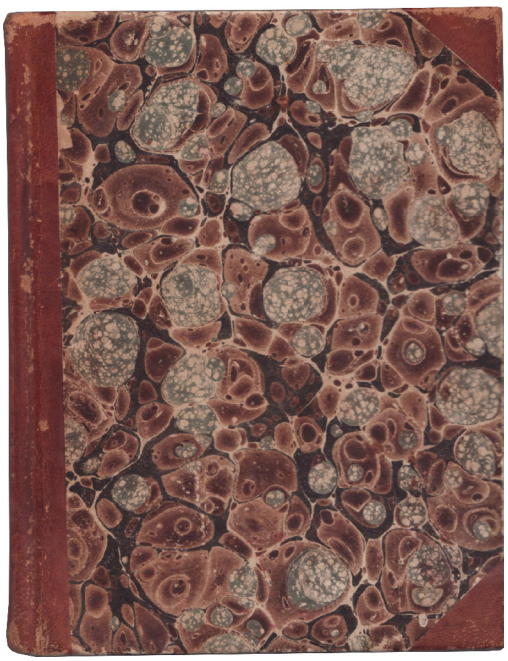
From advertisements in the *Deseret News,* we know Sarah Ann was teaching basic drawing and art to paying students in the Salt Lake City Thirteenth Ward soon after her arrival in Utah. The evidence is beyond a reasonable doubt that Sarah Ann Burbage Long was a woman of strong character and a lady of superior education, cultivation and attainments. She entertained lofty ideas of womanhood, was well versed in history and capable of conversing intelligently on any subject. In Cambridge, she was a close associate of Hannah Tapfield King and her daughters, and that relationship continued after their arrival in Utah. Sarah Ann did much towards the cultivation of music and painting among young Latter-day Saints during her early years in Salt Lake Valley. John Long's meteoritic rise to the upper echelons of Mormondom's social circles from 1854 to 1864 redounded to Sarah Ann's advantage, and she hobnobbed with the likes of Eliza R. Snow, Emmeline B. Wells, Mary Isabella Horne, Bathsheba W. Smith, Zina D. H. Young, Sarah M. Kimball, etc. Burbage and John Long were the parents of one daughter, Sarah Wicks Long, who was born in Salt Lake City but died before her first birthday in 1859. After John Long's tragic and shocking fall from grace, his excommunication in 1865, and his untimely death four years later, Sarah Ann remained actively involved in church and civic life but always quietly and without fanfare. She served as a member of the Primary Presidency in Salt Lake City's 17th Ward prior to her death and interment in that city.

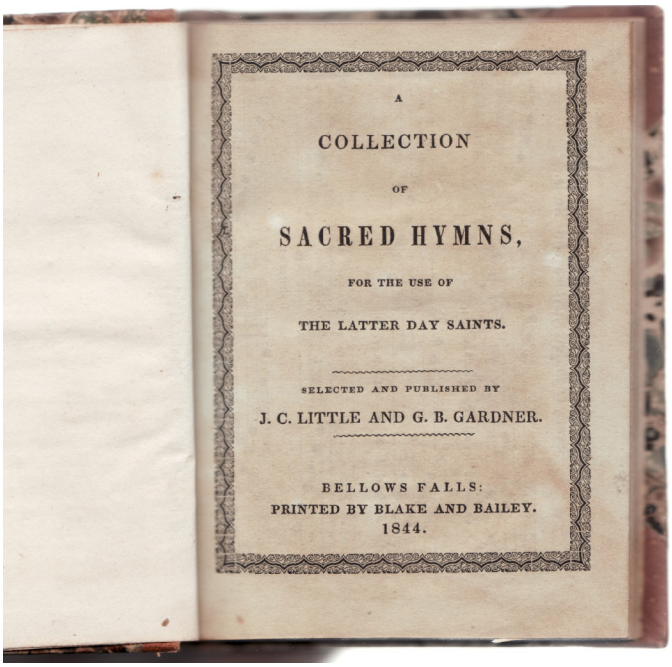


Oil of John V. Long



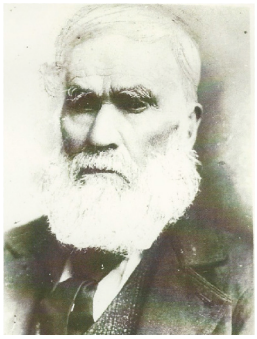
Oil titled "Brigham Young and His Friends"





First Mormon Hymnal with Music
One of Two Copies in Private Hands
1844 Hymnbook

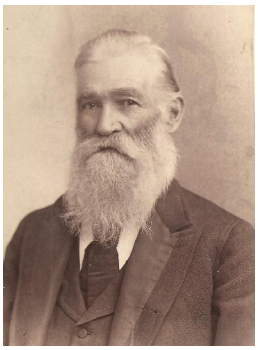
157. Hymnal. *A Collection of Sacred Hymns for the use of the Latter Day Saints*, Jesse Carter Little and George Bryant Gardner, Bellows Falls [Vermont]. Printed by [Seth M.] Blake and [G. F.] Bailey, 1844. 80 pp. Size: 4 X 5 ¼ inches. Bound in three-quarter leather with marbled paper boards. Very Scarce. $75,000



George Bryant Gardner

The Little-Gardner hymnal, printed at the office of the Bellows Falls Gazette, Bellows Falls, Vermont, is the first Mormon hymnbook with printed music. Jesse C. Little was a merchant and presiding elder of the Church at Petersboro, New Hampshire—about thirty miles distant from Bellows Falls. George Gardner, a musician, was a member of the LDS Petersboro branch and resided in Petersboro, having moved there from nearby Amherst, New Hampshire in 1841.

This hymnal contains 48 numbered songs, preceded by Scale, Signature, Notes and Rests, and followed by an index of first lines. Tune and bass lines accompany the texts of the first 32 hymns; only the texts are included for the last 17 hymns. Three hymns are specifically identified as composed by Mary Judd Page, wife of Apostle John E. Page, and 3 are identified as composed by W. W. Phelps. The songs contained in this volume originated from two sources: 38 came from the 1841 LDS hymnal published in Nauvoo and 27 came from the Page-Cairns hymnal published about 1841, 17 hymns are common to both of these hymnbooks.



Jesse Carter Little

Jesse C. Little (1815-1893) a native of Belmont, Maine, converted to the Church in April 1839. He settled in Utah in 1852 and served as Second Counselor to Edward Hunter in the Presiding Bishopric of the Church from 1856 to 1874. He died in Salt Lake City.

George Bryant Gardner (1813-1898), a native of New Hampshire, converted to Mormonism in November 1841. He settled in Salt Lake Valley in 1850 and subsequently relocated in southern Utah and northern Arizona. He died in Woodruff, Arizona.



Daguerreotype of John Parry
First Director of the Tabernacle Choir

158. John Parry (1789-1868) and his wife, Mary Williams Parry, converted to the Church in September 1846. At that time, Parry was the spiritual leader of a congregation in Newmarket, Flintshire, Wales, called John Parry's Association. John was also known as one of the finest singers in Wales and had previously performed for the Prince of Wales. John and Mary emigrated to America and to Utah in 1849. Soon after their arrival in the Salt Lake Valley, Parry and a group of 85 Welsh singers performed in General Conference. President Brigham Young was so impressed with the Welch group that he asked Parry to form a choir. That choir eventually became known as the Mormon Tabernacle Choir, and Parry was its first director. $75,000



Cabinet Photograph of Arthur P. Freber Conductor of Symphony Orchestra

159. Cabinet Card. Albumen photograph of Arthur P. Freber. Fox & Symons, Photographers, Salt Lake City, Utah.

$750

Arthur Pedersen Freber (1887-1951), a native of Salt Lake City, was professor of music at the University of Utah. At the age of four he appeared as a violinist in the Salt Lake Tabernacle and at fourteen he was the first violinist in the old Salt Lake Theatre. He became a member of the University of Utah faculty in 1927 where he taught classes, conducted the symphony orchestra and composed music. He married Virginia Smith, organist and pianist, in 1914, and they were the parents of one child. Freber died in Salt Lake City.



John Smith



Helen Fisher Smith

Cabinet Photographs of Presiding Patriarch John Smith & Helen Fisher Smith Husband and Wife

160. Two Cabinet Cards. Albumen photographs of John Smith and his wife, Helen Fisher Smith. $2,500

John Smith (1832-1911), born in Kirtland, Ohio, was the son of Hyrum Smith and Jerusha Barden. He was wed to Helen Fisher in 1853 in Salt Lake City, and they were the parents of nine children. John served as Presiding Patriarch to the Church from 1855 to 1911. Some of the General Authorities, including Brigham Young, were outspoken in their disapproval of John's unwillingness to take a plural wife. So at Young's insistence, Smith finally agreed to be sealed to Nancy Melissa Lemon on February 18, 1857. His wife, Helen, narrated the particulars of the plural marriage to Joseph F. Smith who was in Hawaii at the time: "Well, John has got another wife, perhaps you know her, her name is Melissa Lemmon. Dear Joseph, it was a trial to me but thank the Lord it is over with. I care not how many he gets now, 'the ice is broken,' as the old saying is, the more the greater the glory. All the girls here are getting married from 10 to 18 years old. If there is any left till they are 18, they are on the old maid's list."

Helen Maria Fisher Smith (1835-1907), a native of Fallston, Pennsylvania, was the daughter of Joseph Fisher and Evaline McLean. She married Patriarch John Smith on Christmas Day in 1853, and they were the parents of nine children including Hyrum Fisher Smith whose son, Hyrum Gibbs Smith, became Presiding Patriarch to the Church.





Medical Instruments
Dr. Margaret Ann Freece Arenson
Salina, Utah

161. Physician's Bag. Leather Doctor's Bag and Medical Instruments of Margaret Ann Freece of Salina, Utah.

$5,000

Margaret Ann Freece Arnenson (1871-1957), a native of Scipio, Utah, was physician and surgeon in Salina, Utah, for more than 60 years. Her parents, Peter Freece and Margaret Sorenson Freece, were Mormon converts and handcart pioneers to Utah from Denmark. They settled in Scipio, Utah, where Peter took up farming. However, in Utah, the Freeces were horrified and repulsed by the Mormon practice of polygamy and soon withdrew from the Church. Thereafter, they joined the Presbyterian Church where Peter later became a member of the clergy. In 1892, the Freece family relocated in Salina, Utah. Margaret graduated from Wasatch Academy in Mt. Pleasant; from Westminster College in Salt Lake City, and from the Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois in 1897. For three years after completing the medical course, she was house surgeon in a Woman's Hospital in Chicago. In April 1899, Margaret was awarded a certificate from the Utah Board of Medical Examiners to practice medicine within the state. Thereafter, Dr. Freece returned to Salina, and was the first trained doctor and surgeon in Sevier and Millard Counties, and visited her patients with horse and buggy. Margaret was active in the civic, church, and education affairs of the community. For twenty years she was a member of the school board; she taught in the Sunday School and Bible class at the Presbyterian Church, and was a special influence to students seeking a higher education. Dr. Freece married John Arneson at Manti, Utah, in 1925, but the couple remained childless. She died at the Salina Hospital of old age.



Margaret Freece Arneson



Signed Photograph
President Heber J. Grant
April 1940

162. SP. Signed Photograph of Heber J. Grant, April 1940, Salt Lake City, Utah. Size: 8 X 10 inches.

$2,500

Heber Jeddy Grant (1856-1945) was the Seventh President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (1918-1945).



To the left is the bathhouse and, to the right, the three-story red sandstone hotel. The Spanish Fork River is in the foreground.

Photograph of Castilla Springs Resort Spanish Fork Canyon

163. Photograph. Gelatin silver print of Southworth Bros. Hot Springs Resort, Castilla Springs, Utah. Circa 1900. Size: 3 X 4 inches. $5,000

Utah's Famous Mountain Resort

The hot springs near the mouth of Spanish Fork Canyon were discovered in September 1776 by Spanish Catholic Fathers Escalante and Dominguez, leaders of an exploration party searching for an overland route from Santa Fe to Monterey, California. At some point, the place became known as Castilla Springs (Castle Springs), the name, no doubt, derived from the castellated sandstone formations visible nearby. Admittedly, the site was impressive with massive cliffs and towering peaks on all sides and complemented by the graceful flow of the Spanish Fork River formed by the confluence of Soldier, Thistle and Diamond Fork creeks. As it turned out, the hot springs were located within a stone's throw of the tracks of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway (D&RGWR) completed through Spanish Fork Canyon in 1881. So it made perfect sense for an seasoned entrepreneur to think about the place as a potential summer resort.

We know William Fuller filed a patent on the mineral waters in 1888 with the U. S. government and erected a small building in which he placed a wooden tub for "bathing" (i.e., soaking) in the sulfur-laden waters. Later that year, Mrs. Lucinda Southworth (1831-1911), the wife of Provo merchant, Henry Larkin Southworth, soaked in Castilla's miracle waters and found her health had improved dramatically. So not surprisingly, Mrs. Southworth encouraged her sons, Walter W. Southworth and Consider (Sid) Kempton Southworth, well-to-do merchants and founders of Pleasant Valley Junction, Utah (now a ghost town), to buy the springs and "make a resort for people who have

hopeless afflictions, that they may be cured." In February 1889 Fuller deeded half interest in his Castilla property (which included a total of 30 acres) to Walter and Sid Southworth and, in April 1889, Fuller sold the other half to Dr. Milton H. Hardy, educator at Brigham Young Academy and first general superintendent of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. Then, in September 1889, Hardy sold half of his share of Castilla to Henry C. Southworth and Henrietta (Nettie) Southworth, siblings of Walter and Sid Southworth, and the other half to Mrs. Lucinda Southworth, the mother of the Southworth siblings, in March 1891.

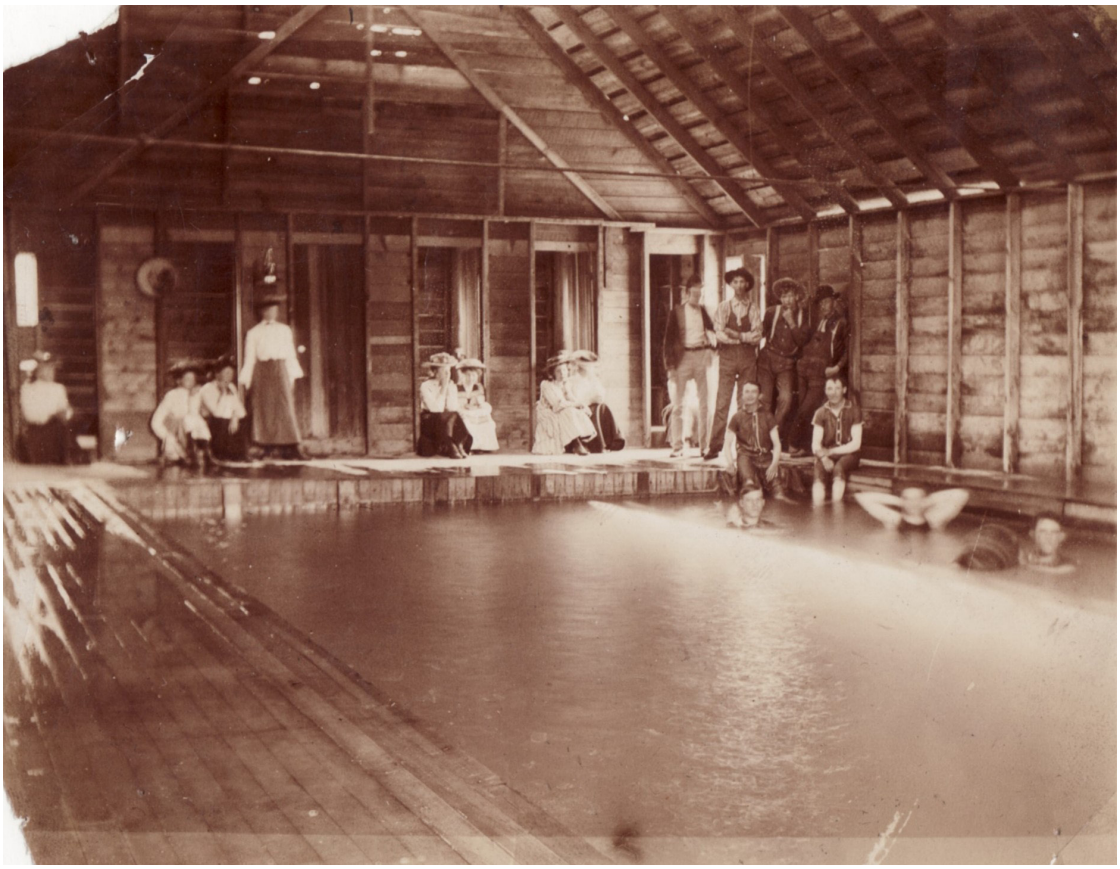
Development commenced in earnest in 1889 with the graveling of the swampy land, the planting of lawns, flower gardens and trees and placement of stone patios and walkways. In early 1890 construction began on the centerpiece of the resort, a three-story, sandstone hotel, designed by Architect Richard Kletting. The stone was quarried locally. Over the ensuing years, the Southworths added privates residences for themselves, an invalid's hotel, a large bathhouse with redwood floor and walls, a dance pavilion with hardwood floor, restaurants, indoor and outdoor swimming pools, a baseball diamond, foot race course, horse stables, a dry goods store, a saloon, and a cigar factory. Even a man-made lake, christened "Lake Nettie," in honor of Nettie Southworth, was constructed on the northwest side of the property for boating and trout fishing. And, it would be fair to say that, by 1897, Castilla Springs was one of the leading pleasure and health resorts in Utah. To the Southworths' credit, the buildings were constructed in a substantial manner, and the component parts of the resort presented a neat and attractive appearance.

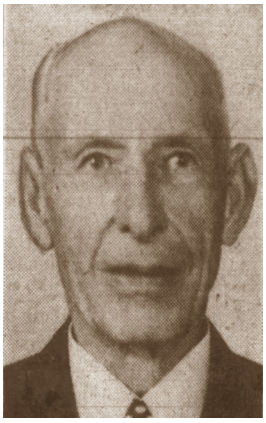
Naturally, the high mineral content of the water that bubbled from the hillside at 110 degrees Fahrenheit and channeled by conduit to the bathhouses was highly valued by sufferers of arthritis and rheumatism (i.e., muscle and joint pain). For nearly forty years, health seekers and lovers of amusement and entertainment daily arrived at the mountain resort on special excursion trains (some of them "Moonlight Excursions") from Provo, Manti, Eureka, Salt Lake City, and Ogden. The scenic resort was the site of ward choir performances, music concerts, a flying trapeze and aerial show, weddings, ward parties, family and mission reunions, Utah's annual "Old Folks Day" celebration, competitive baseball games, gatherings of Mormon converts from specific European countries, and the annual conventions of the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, the Elks Club, the Provo Firemen, the Utah Chapter of the Ancient Order of Foresters, and the Utah Press Club. Distinguished Americans from far and wide came to bathe in the healing waters of Castilla Springs including the Very Reverend J. J. Fitzsimmons, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Chicago who spent an entire month at Castilla Springs to recuperate his health.

Aside from all of the dining, dancing and pleasure seeking, it was the hydrotherapy that remained the main attraction at Castilla Springs. Soaking in the hot springs (called "bathing" in the nineteenth century) was a way to naturally detox the skin. And thanks to the dissolved silica in the springs, the mineral water also softened rough or dry skin. Moreover, the sulfur springs helped persistent skin conditions like psoriasis, acne, and eczema. And, if the audacious advertising was to be believed, the springs waters themselves could also cure other ailments including disorders of the blood, alcoholism, chain smoking, moral dissipation, and the use of profane language.

The Southworths leased the resort to the newly formed Castilla Resort & Improvement Company in 1899 who hired R. Kaiser, restauranteur of San Francisco, and Mose Christensen, proprietor of Christensen's Orchestra and Dancing Academy of Salt Lake City, to run it. The new managers secured a liquor license and promoted the place more as a destination for dining and entertainment than anything else. Unfortunately, that approach put the resort in steep decline, and in 1903, Jacob Myers, successful manager of the original Salt Palace in Salt Lake City, secured a ten-year lease on Castilla Springs from the Southworths, contractually committing to spend at least $10,000 on improvements. Myers' plan was to conduct the hotel on the European model which meant that the quoted rate for lodging did not include meals or amenities. Food, beverage and bathing at the resort were billed separately, and Myers installed a first class restaurant hoping to entice his guests to splurge on the culinary arts. As it happened, Myers considerably overspent his renovation budget, and, by 1904, was forced to surrender his lease to his creditors: the Utah's Credit Men's Association. Sid Southworth was able to satisfy Myers creditors, and by 1905 had again taken control of the resort.

Sid Southworth (1866-1912) and his wife, Daisy Jane Dallin Southworth (1869-1955), successfully operated Castilla Springs another six years (1911), when Mrs. Lucinda Southworth passed away. She had been the very heart and soul of the resort and spa from its inception. Sadly, Sid himself died of pneumonia the following year, and the resort business languished. In 1918, Daisy Dallin Southworth sold Castilla Springs and eighty acres to her brother, Cyrus E. Dallin, famed Utah sculptor of Boston. He had grandiose plans to reimagine the resort as something of an art colony to serve as a creative retreat for visual and performing artists, musicians, composers, and writers. Dallin envisioned Castilla Springs in perfect harmony with art, nature, and the landscape and wanted to provide an artistic experience even for the health seekers. Under Dallin management, Castilla enjoyed a brief renewal of popularity. The hotel was renovated and became a popular overnight stop for travelers between Provo and Price. In 1924 Dallin learned that silica sand, located in abundance above the resort, had some market value. He organized the Castilla Silica Sand Co with the aid of some associates and began to supply the mineral to the Columbia Steel Co. as flux for its blast furnace at Ironton (near Springville). Although the enterprise was profitable for a short time, its blasting and other mining operations were not compatible with the resort business, and by the late 1930s, the resort failed and fell into disuse. In 1942 the buildings were accidently burned to the ground by a fire started by a transient trying to keep warm.





Simon Jabez Schneitter

Rare Photograph of Schneitter Hot Pot Bathing Resort Now The Homestead Midway, Utah

164. Photograph. Albumen print of bathhouse at Schneitter Hot Pot Bathing Resort. Size:3 ¾ X 4 ¾ inches.

$3,500

The Schneitter Hot Pot Bathing Resort in Midway, Utah, was the innovative creation of Simon Jabez (Jake) Schneitter (1860-1938), a native of Switzerland who emigrated to Utah in 1863 and to Midway in 1864 with his parents who were recently converted to Mormonism. Jake married Vilate Manhart (1878-1902) in 1898, and they were the parents of three children. There are 15 to 20 large limestone mounds in the vicinity of Midway from which bubbling hot spring water flows. The hot water that emerges contains a variety of dissolved minerals that come from the water's interaction with rocks both deep within and near the earth's surface. Of these, one of the most noticeable minerals is calcium carbonate. When the hot, thermal water reaches the surface it cools, and as it cools, calcium carbonate, also known as limestone, is deposited. Over thousands or perhaps millions of years these springs formed basins around themselves by the deposit of the lime in the water. The subsequent erosion of the surrounding ground during a geologic period left these mounds above the present land surface. And because the temperature of the hot spring water ranged from 110-112 degrees Fahrenheit, and because the conical-shaped basins rather resembled cauldrons or pots, they were referred to by early Mormon settlers as "hot pots."

The springs in some of the basins or craters had run out before the arrival of Mormon settlers, and these were known locally as "dry pots." We know Ezra Strong, who was an early owner of the Midway's "Old Long Pot," pitched a tent down into one his dry craters in 1885 and made it a home, entering and exiting on a ladder. In other dry pots, he stabled horses and hosted parties, and Swiss-born Conrad (Cooney) Abegglen, Mormon emigrant and resident of Midway, Utah, played the accordion at Strong's dances. Strong sold out to Charles Tribole and William Rolfe in

1886 who are credited with being the first in Midway to convert hot pots into a commercial venture. These gentlemen built a shed over the Old Long Pot, turned it into a swimming pool, and charged admittance. In 1888, Andrew Luke bought out Tribole and Rolfe and called his business "Luke's Hot Pots" which remained a thriving Midway enterprise and a successful Luke family business for sixty years.

As it turned out, Midway's largest mound (appropriately known as "Big Mound") rising perpendicularly eighty feet out of a meadow and enclosing the area's biggest hot pot, was located on the Schneitter farm which Jake inherited from his father. From all evidence Jake was driven to achieve financial independence, and, in hindsight, it was probably inevitable that he would attempt to convert his large hot pot into a money-making machine. But we now know Jake Schneitter actually owned and operated a hot springs business in Ouray, Colorado, in the late 1880s prior to launching his hot pot resort in Midway. And there is conclusive evidence that it was in 1890, while he was still residing in Ouray, that he began to develop his Midway hot springs as a commercial enterprise. Jake built a hotel for paying guests and erected a flume to convey siphoned hot water down from the top of the mound into a wooden-covered pool known as a bathhouse. (By 1903, a tunnel had been excavated into the crater at the base of the mound, and the hot spring water was conveyed to the bathhouse by means of a three-inch pipe). Schneitter's two-story brick hotel was erected just south of Big Mound by William and John Van Wagenen, sons of Midway's first bishop, David Van Wagenen. It was fitted up in elegant style for that period of time for the lodging of transient and permanent guests (some stayed a month or more). Later, a small portico with balcony was added to the front of the building. The focal point of the interior of the hotel was the dining room which rarely deviated from its traditional cuisine: trout and chicken dinners (steak dinners were added in the 1930s).

Schneitter's bathhouse, also known as the "plunge bath," measured 20 X 40 feet and had a depth of 5 ½ feet. Here guests (read: customers) could immerse themselves and "bathe," which is to say, swim or soak in the geothermal mineral pool for an hour or two at a time. The plunge bath was advertised as an excellent antidote to what was known in the nineteenth century as "rheumatism," i.e., muscle and joint pain. According to Heber City's Wasatch Wave, Schneitter's Hot Pot Resort opened for business on June 25, 1891. At 5 p.m. on that day "the first water from the big hot pot ran into the plunge bath to the hopeful delight of the assembled multitude." The seasonal Hot Pot business (June to October) was an immediate success for Schneitter, and in the spring of 1892 he put up a new bathhouse, dressings rooms, a large dance pavilion, outdoor swings, a croquet court, and purchased new swimming suits for rent. According to the newspapers, curiosity attracted the attention of many including apostles Joseph F. Smith and Francis M. Lyman who were in Heber City for quarterly stake conference that same summer. The yearly grand openings at each of Midway's hot pot resorts was celebrated with pomp and pageantry: grand ball with orchestra, brass bands, fireworks, hot-air balloon ascension and parachute jump, horse racing, baseball games with prizes and free chicken dinners for the winning team, etc.

Schneitter's Hot Pot Bathing Resort in Midway was made possible by a mortgage loan at Park City Bank. But as Jake was soon to discover, the bank was in poor financial condition and failed in the summer of 1893. Not having the cash to repay the loan, Schneitter lost his resort (but not his farm) to the bank and its creditors and a receiver was appointed to manage the business until it could be sold. Jake's cast of mind was instinctively economic, which is to say, he was a businessman first and foremost, and he had a sharp sense of the need to generate income. So, in the face of this setback, Schneitter decided to move his family to Eureka, Utah, a bustling new mining town and the financial center of the Tintic Mining District. He surveyed the business climate of the place and decided to open a saloon to slake the thirst of gritty workers after a long day in the mines. He staked his Midway farm on his future success, and thus was born "The Uncle Sam Saloon" on Eureka's main street. As it happened, Schneitter resided full-time or part-time for more than two decades on prestigious Leadville Row and, from all evidence, made a small fortune selling booze. Not surprisingly, he became one of the city's most prominent citizens serving as vice-president of the Eureka Commercial Club, president of the Eureka Association Football Club, charter member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, manager of the Uncle Sam Baseball Club, and owner of valuable mining claims in the Tintic District. After the death of his first wife, Vilate, he married her younger sister, Fannie Manhart (1874-1950), and they were the parents of four children.

Meanwhile the Schneitter Hot Pot Bathing Resort remained open and operating under the capable management of Midway resident Thomas Monks (1858-1936), a native of Dublin, Ireland, until it was sold (in 1897) by the receiver to Peter Kraller for $2700. Kraller (1837-1901), a native of Germany and a non-Mormon, dealt in mining surety bonds at Park City, and had no particular interest in the resort or its guests other than providing him a revenue stream. He retained Monks as manager, and, according to reports, the business increased in profitability largely due to the completion of the railroad to Heber City in 1899. Title to the resort passed to Maurice Fitzgerald (1869-1912), a native of Ireland, in 1900, and, in 1901, to William Wolfe Ritter, Jr (1868-1925), the father of future Utah District Judge Willis William Ritter (1899-1978). Ritter, who was born in Silver City, Utah (Juab County), had substantial mining interests in the Tintic Mining District as well as Park City, and it was his mining money that facilitated the purchase of the resort. W. W. Ritter was a consequential owner who made valuable improvements to the resort including the final tunneling into the base of the crater to upgrade the delivery of the hot mineral water to the bathhouse (and later the swimming pool). He renamed the place "The Bottomless Hot Pots Resort" and then changed it to "Ritter's Hot Pots Resort" the following year. Ritter was fond of cigars and liquor distilled from grain and hoped to attract not only health seekers but gentlemen guests who appreciated socially tolerated male vices.

As it turned out, Ritter sold his hot pot business for $5000 in October 1907 to none other than Jake Schneitter. The transaction made perfect sense for Schneitter inasmuch as the resort had remained a reliable source of income since its opening in 1891, it was located on Schneitter's farm, Jake had the means to make the purchase, and his family wanted to eventually make Midway their permanent home. Schneitter hired carpenters to renovate the hotel and bathhouse during the winter of 1907-1908, and the resort, renamed "Schneitter's Hot Pot Resort," opened the first week in June, 1908. Ex-city marshal of Eureka, Preston Stillman, managed the resort while the Schneitter family divided their time between Midway and Eureka. In 1913, Schneitter sold his saloon and home in Eureka, and thereafter dedicated his full energies to his Midway resort and farm. Ever the builder, Jake put up a new dance pavilion in 1917, and, then, in 1930, erected a new swimming pool and hotel with large lobby, dining room, and retail store. Beginning in 1935, the resort remained open year around. After Jake's death in 1938, his wife, Fannie, operated the place with the help of her adult children. By 1941, Schneitter's Midway Resort was facing stiff competition from the newly completed Sun Valley resort (which opened in 1936 and easily accessible by train) and was forced to close during the winter months. Fannie Schneitter died in 1950, and her children offered the business for sale in 1951. A family corporation headed up by Ferrin W. Whitaker of La Jolla, California (a retired Chicago advertiser) purchased the resort in December 1951 for $125,000. The renamed the place "The Homestead."






4 Photographs of Carthage Jail While it was Being Used as a Private Residence

165. Photographs. Black & White Prints of Carthage Jail, Carthage, Illinois. Size: 8 X 10 inches. $2,500

The jail was built in 1839, constructed of red limestone quarried nearby. The building is rectangular and measures 29 feet (8.8 m) by 35 feet (11 m). It is a gable-front building has two stories and an attic. Like other county jails built during the same period, Carthage Jail was built to incarcerate petty thieves and debtors and as a temporary holding place for violent criminals. The first floor contained a debtor's room in the northwest corner, and a dungeon, or "criminal cell", was located on the north side of the second floor. The living area for the jailer's family included a kitchen and dining room on the first floor and a bedroom on the second floor. A small "summer kitchen" was added later. The Prophet Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith came to Carthage, Illinois, on June 25, 1844, to face charges of inciting a riot relating to Smiths' ordering the destruction of the printing equipment that produced the *Nauvoo Expositor*, an anti-Mormon newspaper whose single issue exposed the Prophet's practice of polygamy at Nauvoo. They presented themselves before Robert F. Smith, Carthage justice of the peace, were charged with riot and released on bail of $500 each. Their attorney was James W. Woods. Later that same day, Joseph and Hyrum were also charged with treason against the State of Illinois for having declared martial law at Nauvoo on June 18, 1844, and for having called out the Nauvoo Legion to protect the city. Based on these new charges, Constable David Bettisworth insisted that the Smiths be taken into custody and placed in the county jail. These arrests occurred towards evening, and the Smiths were accompanied to the jail by John Taylor, Willard Richards, and a number of other brethren who were given permission to remain with the Prophet and Church Patriarch. As it turned out, this little party of Latter-day Saints was not placed in the small jail cell on the mail floor of the building but in the jailer's bedroom upstairs. On June 27, a mob stormed the upper room of the prison and killed the Smiths. John Taylor was badly wounded and Willard Richards was scathed, but not seriously injured. Joseph Smith was 38 years old in December 1843 and Hyrum Smith was 44 years old in February 1844.

The building continued to be used as a jail until 1866 when it was converted for use as a private residence. It was acquired by the LDS Church in 1903 and a partial restoration was completed in 1935. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places on March 30, 1973. The church fully restored the jail in 1989, returning the building to its 1844 appearance. The restoration also included an expansion of the visitors' center and renovations to the entire block.

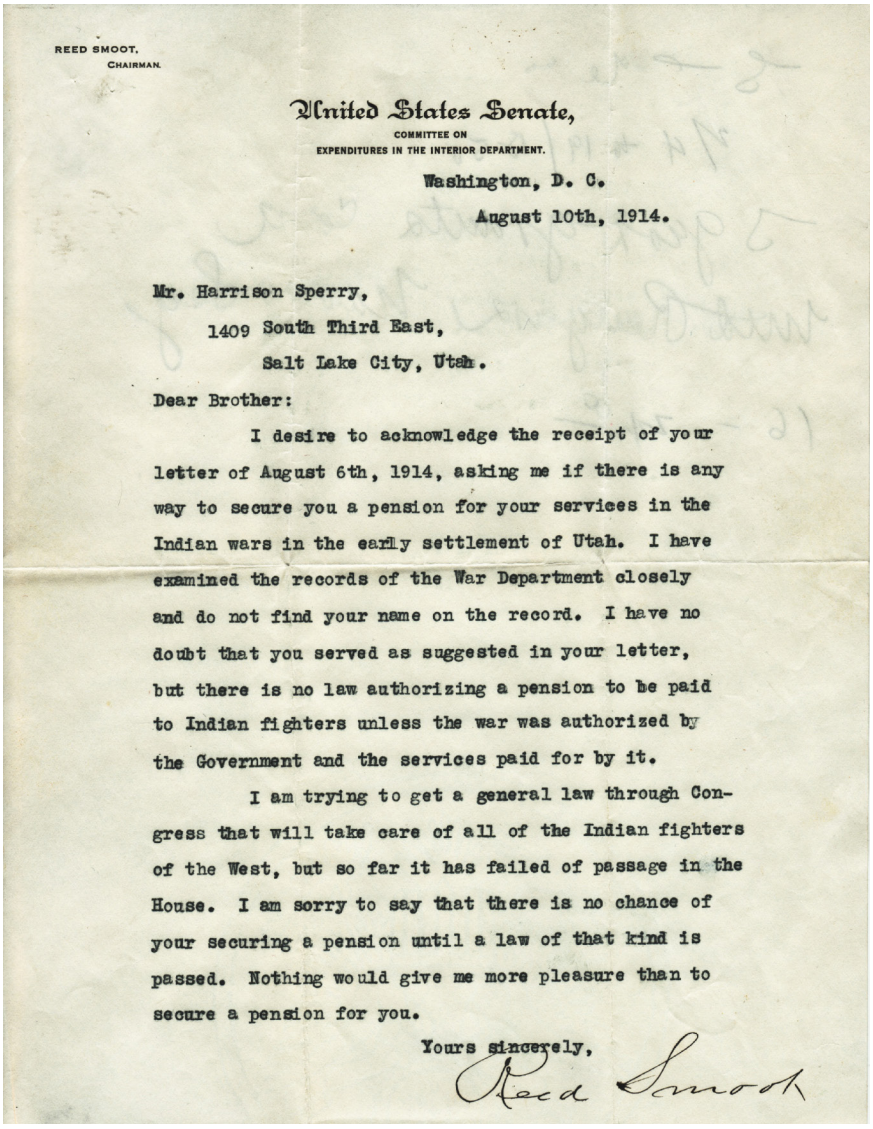


Photograph
Apostle and U. S. Senator Reed Smoot and Wife Honeymoon at White House

166. Photograph. Photographic Film Print of Reed and Alice Smoot. Pacific & Atlantic Photos, Inc., 220 East 42nd St., New York City, July 10, 1930. Size: 6 ½ X 8 ½ inches. $500

On verso: "A Honeymoon at the White House. Photo shows Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, and his bride of a few days, the former Mrs. Alice Sheets, of Salt Lake City, as they arrived in Washington from the West. They will be guests of President Hebert Hoover at the White House during the special session of Senate. Photo made July 10, 1930."

Reed Smoot (1862-1941) was a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1900 to 1941 and U. S. Senator from Utah from 1903 to 1933. After the death of his first wife, Alpha May Eldredge (1863-1928), Reed Smoot married Alice Taylor Sheets, the widow of Edwin S. Sheets, July 1, 1930.



REED SMOOT,
CHAIRMAN.

United States Senate,
COMMITTEE ON
EXPENDITURES IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, D. C.
August 10th, 1914.

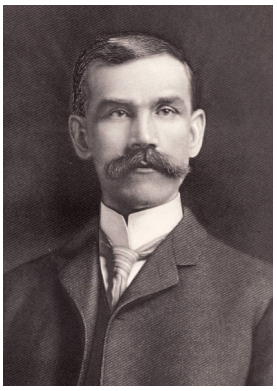
Mr. Harrison Sperry,
1409 South Third East,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Brother:

I desire to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 6th, 1914, asking me if there is any way to secure you a pension for your services in the Indian wars in the early settlement of Utah. I have examined the records of the War Department closely and do not find your name on the record. I have no doubt that you served as suggested in your letter, but there is no law authorizing a pension to be paid to Indian fighters unless the war was authorized by the Government and the services paid for by it.

I am trying to get a general law through Congress that will take care of all of the Indian fighters of the West, but so far it has failed of passage in the House. I am sorry to say that there is no chance of your securing a pension until a law of that kind is passed. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to secure a pension for you.

Yours sincerely,
Reed Smoot



Reed Smoot



Harrison Sperry

Letter of Apostle Reed Smoot To Harrison Sperry Regarding Pension for Utah Indian War Service

167. TLS. Letter of Reed Smoot, Washington, D. C., August 10, 1914, to Harrison Sperry, Salt Lake City, Utah. Size: 8 ½ X 11 inches. $750

Reed Smoot (1862-1941), a native of Salt Lake City, Utah, was a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles (1900-1941) and U. S. Senator from Utah (1903-1933).

Harrison Sperry (1832-1928) was a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, whose folks converted to the Church in 1840. His mother passed away at Mt. Pisgah, Iowa, in 1846, and his father died in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, in 1847, and young Harrison crossed the plains in Jedediah M. Grant's company arrived in the Salt Lake Valley in September 1847. He married Mary Mosley in 1852, and they were the parents of 3 children none of whom reached adulthood. After the death of his first wife, Sperry married Susan Mosley, the younger sister of Mary Mosley, and they were the parents of 10 children. He entered polygamy in 1873, became the father 22 children, and served time in Utah Territorial Penitentiary for unlawful cohabitation (1888-1889). Sperry was a member of the Salt Lake City Council in the 1870s and served as bishop of the Salt Lake 4th Ward for 32 years (1874 to 1906). He was ordained a Patriarch on the same day of his release as bishop (March 11, 1906) in which office he served until his death in Salt Lake City.



Twice-Signed Photograph
President Joseph F. Smith

168. Cabinet Card. Signed albumen photograph of Joseph F. Smith by Fox & Symons, Salt Lake City, Utah.

$6,500

Joseph Fielding Smith (known as "Joseph F. Smith"), a native of Far West, Missouri, was the son of Hyrum Smith and Mary Fielding. He served as sixth President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from 1901 to 1918.



Photocard of S[mith]. S[trong]. Sho-Boat Utah Lake

169. Photocard. S[mith]. S[trong]. Sho-Boat on Utah Lake. Size: 3 ½ X 5 ½ inches. $1,000

The S. S. Sho-Boat operated on Utah Lake catering parties, buffets, dance club banquets and suppers from 1932 to 1946.

During the early years of the Great Depression and in the midst of one of the most severe droughts to ever ravage Utah Valley, two imaginative, mechanically-gifted friends dared to dream of launching the largest excursion boat to ever sail on Utah Lake. Though **Hewitt Strong** and **Elmer Smith** came from dissimilar backgrounds and possessed contrasting personalities, they made a good team. Through tenacity and hard work, the men realized their dream, and they did it profitably. Smith and Strong constructed, launched and operated what eventually became known as the S.S. Sho-Boat.



Hewitt Strong, 138th Aero Squadron, 1918

Both men were born and raised in Utah Valley. **Hewitt** received a good education and developed an interest in photography. He left his studies at BYU in 1917 to enlist as a mechanic in the 138th Aero Squadron. During World War I, Hewitt served an extended tour of duty in England, Scotland, France and Germany. He returned home as an experienced mechanic and found employment at Provo's Telluride Motor Company, which was then located where the Nu Skin Building now stands.

Elmer's formal education did not extend past third grade, but by helping on the family farm in Edgemont and working in his father's business, he learned how to repair mechanical objects. Eventually, he could assemble or repair almost anything. Elmer's father, owned and operated a pool hall and sporting goods store on the northeast corner of the intersection of Center Street and 100 West, and Elmer often worked there. This location, almost directly across the street from the Telluride Motor Company where Hewitt worked, made it convenient for Hewitt and Elmer to maintain a close relationship.

During 1923, the two buddies constructed an ice boat behind the Telluride Building. They drove it across Utah Lake's thick shell of ice that winter. The next summer, they converted it into an air boat and drove it across open water. Elmer also built himself a small, more traditional type of boat. It turns out that both Hewitt and Elmer spent countless recreational hours at Utah Lake. They not only skimmed across its ice and boated on its water, but they hunted, fished, picnicked and water skied there also. They loved the lake and wondered why it was not more heavily used by others.

Hewitt and Elmer decided they needed to do something to promote the Utah Lake as a recreational mecca and decided to built an Excursion Boat for paying customers.

On the south side of the Provo River, not far from its mouth, the two men cleared the brush for an area and leveled it, creating a construction site right on the edge of the water. Actual construction began in the spring of 1931. The boat was 90 feet long and 22 feet wide. Since the lake is very shallow in places, and the boat would occasionally have to sail in water only 12 to 14 inches deep, Hewitt and Elmer adopted a flat-bottomed design that would displace less water. A 32-volt gas generator provided power for the craft's lights and juke box. An old-fashioned, crank telephone connected the helm house with the motor room. Individual, heavy-duty batteries powered a siren and the big lights on the boat's bow. Immediately behind the helm area and facing the back of the boat, sat a stage equipped with a piano and a curtain. From the stage to the back of the boat stretched the dance floor. Benches for the comfort of the passengers ran along each side of it. Four small rooms ran across the back of the enclosed area. The kitchen sat in one corner, a motor room was located in the middle, and two restrooms, which emptied directly into the lake, squatted in the other corner of the boat's stern.

The career of the S.S. Sho-Boat, the most successful excursion boat ever to ply the waters of Utah Lake.

From the very beginning, the people of Utah Valley showed great interest in the building of the large boat. As construction neared completion, their curiosity peaked. They yearned to inspect the interior of the boat, and on Sunday, March 27, 1932, they got their long-awaited chance. Over 500 people visited the mouth of the Provo River that day and toured the boat. There were so many people milling around that the workmen were forced to end their labors and act as tour guides.

After about a year of diligent labor, the co-captains took their boat on a few short trial runs, and then they prepared for the craft's first official voyage. On April Fool's Day in 1932, the Provo Evening Herald announced that the boat's first scheduled voyage would occur on the evening of April 11. The Utah State Dentist's Association held its annual convention in Provo that year, and the decay drillers chartered the boat as the site for their concluding meeting.

This auspicious beginning helped launch the big boat on what was, for the most part, a successful, 14-year career. (See D. Robert Carter, "S.S. Sho-Boat once sailed Utah County's Inland Sea," *Daily Herald*, July 29, 2006).



President-Elect Herbert Hoover
Aboard Battleship USS Utah
Old Point Comfort, Virginia January 6, 1929

170. Photograph. Black & White print of President-elect Herbert Hoover inspecting the bluejackets of the USS Utah with Captain Harold C. Train and Staff, January 6, 1929. Size: 9 ½ inches square. $750



Stereoscopic Photograph
Old and New Tabernacles
Temple Square

171. Stereograph. Albumen print of Old and New Tabernacles. C. Bierstadt Photographer, Niagara Falls, New York. $2,500

Construction on the **first Salt Lake City Tabernacle** began in May 1851, on the southwest corner of Temple Square, where the Assembly Hall now stands. It was dedicated April 6, 1852 and seated 2,500. It was an adobe building. As church membership increased, this old tabernacle became inadequate and was demolished in 1877.

The **Salt Lake Tabernacle** is a historic civil engineering landmark and home of the world-renowned Mormon Tabernacle Choir. It was completed in 1867 to house meetings for The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and served as the location for the Church's general conferences for 132 years.



Parley Pratt Hindermarsh Store
Center Street Provo

172. Boudoir Card. Albumen photograph of Parley Hindermarsh Dry Goods Store, Provo, Utah.

$1,500

Parley Pratt Hindmarsh (1867-1930), a native of Salt Lake City, owned and operated a grocery store on Center Street in Provo, Utah beginning in 1890. He married Martha Ann Dugdale in 1886 in the Logan Temple and after her childbed death the following year, he married Martha's younger sister, Sarah Elizabeth Dugdale in the Manti Temple.



Parley Pratt Hindmarsh and
Sarah Elizabeth Dugdale Hindmarsh



Washakie Day School
Shoshone Mormon Pupils
Washakie, Utah

173. Photograph. Albumen print of Washakie Indian School standing in front of school house. Washakie, Box Elder County, Utah. Circa 1910. Size: 6 ¾ X 4 ¾ inches. $2,500

In 1880, at the direction of President John Taylor, the Church purchased a 1,700-acre farm from the Brigham City Cooperative that was situated along the Malad River, about 3 miles south of Portage, Utah (near the Utah-Idaho border), together with the unfinished Samaria Lake Canal for the benefit of Shoshone Indians who were baptized Mormons. The following year the Church purchased adjacent land from Orson Merrill and others on which to layout a townsite in honor of Shoshone Chief Washakie (1810-1900). The town was known as Washakie, Utah, and the Church farm was known as the Washakie Indian Farm (not to be confused with Fort Washakie, Fremont County, Wyoming). Brethren who had dedicated their lives to the Shoshone, including George W. Hill, Isaac Zundel, Moroni Ward, and Alexander Hunsaker, encouraged the Shoshone who had been displaced as a result of the failures of the Franklin (Idaho) Indian Farm, the Corrine Indian Farm, the Elwood Indian Farm, and the Malad Indian Farm to relocate to Washakie where they could own their own land and be taught the gospel, farming, flood irrigation, home construction, and livestock raising. In 1882, James J. Chandler (1849-1922), a Mormon convert from England, was called to teach Shoshone children aged 5 to 25, and the federal government agreed to subsidize a portion of the cost of the school. By 1900 there were fifty-two Shoshone families (260 souls) residing at Washakie. The collaborative partnership between the Washakie Indians and the Mormon Church continued until 1960 when nearly all of the Shoshone had moved away.



Main Street Looking North
Payson, Utah

174. Photograph. Albumen photograph of Main Street in Payson, Utah, ca 1895. O. P. Huish, Photography. Size: 5 X 7 inches.

$2,500


POST CARD

PLACE STAMP HERE

CORRESPONDENCE HERE | NAME AND ADDRESS HERE

Ottumwa Ia
Oct 1st 1911

Dear Miss Ferrin
This is picture of first conjoint Confer
of Elders of Northern States mission held in
ten years. Conference held at Nauvoo Ill.
Sept 16-17-18-1911, Apostle C W Penrose
of S. L. C. also in attendance. I saw your
cousin from Southern Indiana Conference, he send
his regards, also accept mine. Sincerely, Elder Isabrand Sander



Photograph September 1911
Elders and Sisters of Northern States Mission
Nauvoo, Illinois

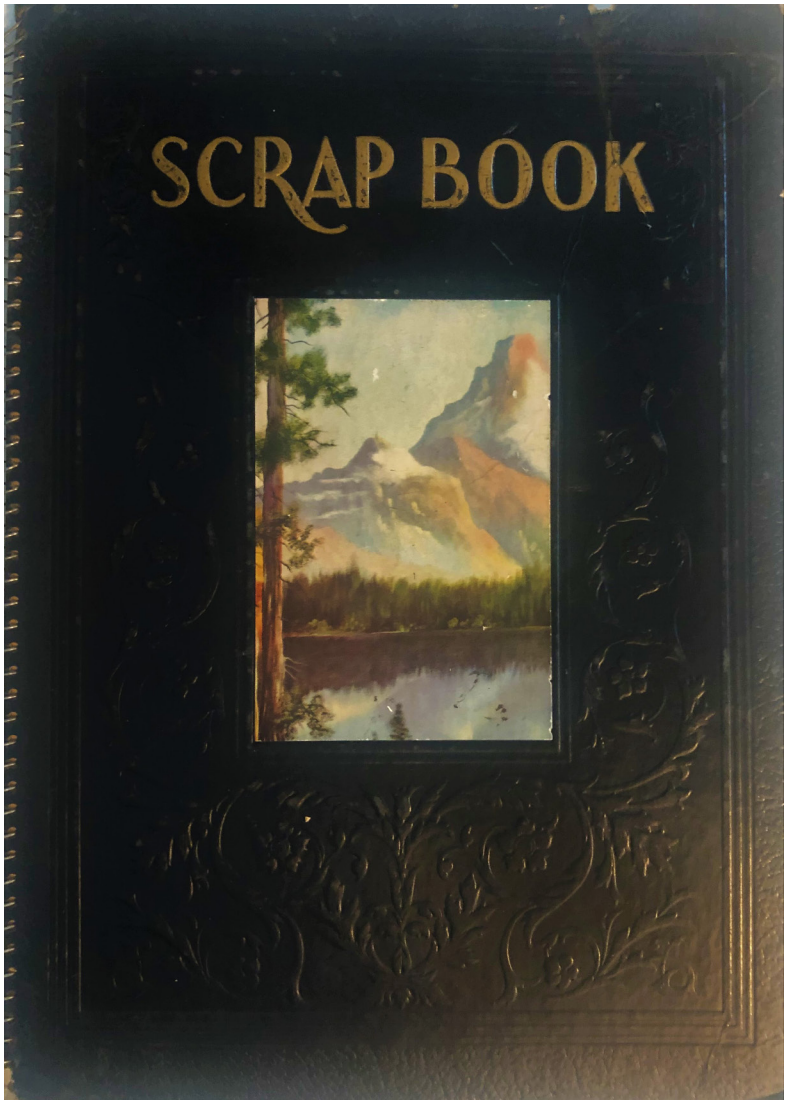
175. Photocard. Photograph of Northern States Missionaries, Nauvoo, Illinois, September 1911. $750

Isabrand Sander (1890-1962), a native of Ogden, Utah, served a mission to the Northern States 1911-1913


Isabrand Sander

Ottumwa, I[ow]a
Oct 1st 1911
Dear Miss Ferrin

This is picture of first conjoint conference of Elders of Northern States Mission held in ten years. Conference held at Nauvoo, Ill. Sept. 16-17-18, 1911, Apostle C[harles] W Penrose of S. L. C. also in attendance. I saw your cousin from Southern Indiana Conference, he sends his regards, also accept mine. Sincerely, Elder Isabrand Sander



Shauna Lucy Stewart's Scrapbook of her Grandfather George Albert Smith

176. Scrapbook. Shauna Stewart's Scrapbook of her Grandfather, George Albert Smith. 52 pp. Size: 11 X 15 inches. $1,000

Shauna Lucy Stewart (1927-2013) was the daughter of Robert Murray Stewart and Emily Smith and granddaughter of President George Albert Smith. She married Joseph Reuben Larsen, Jr, December 15, 1948.

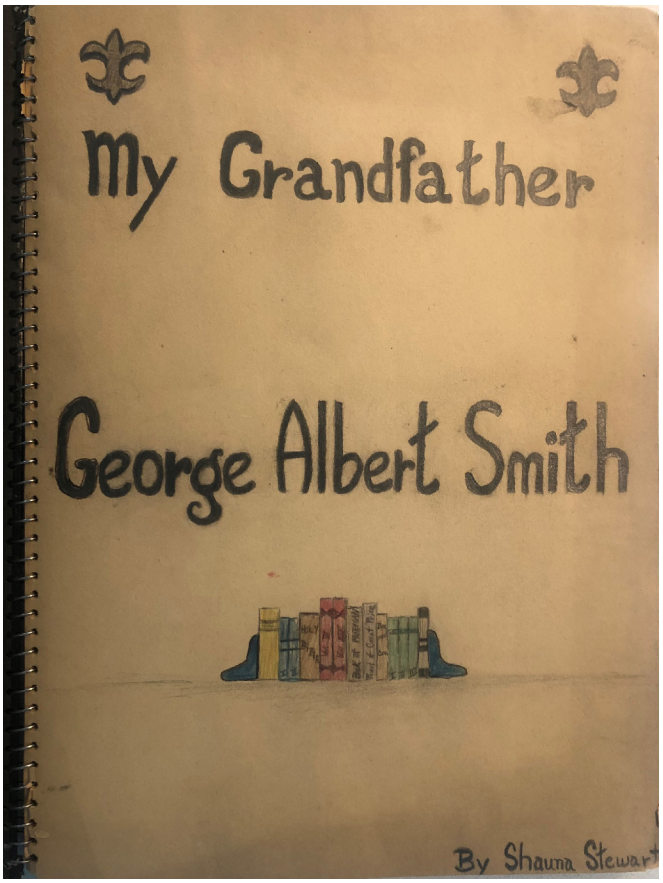

Shauna Lucy Stewart

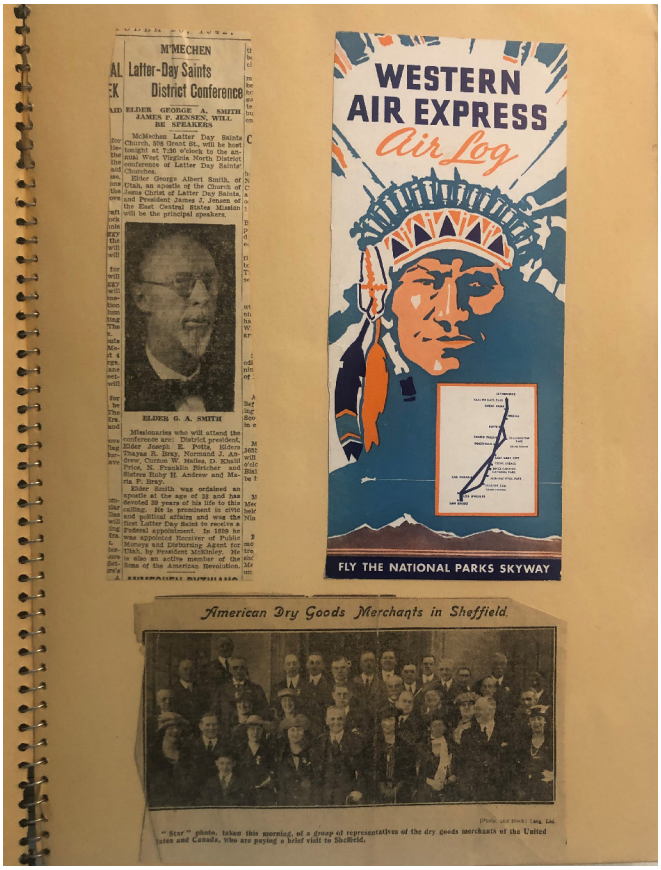
Letters Included:

1. Letter of Emily Smith Stewart (daughter of George Albert Smith), Salt Lake City, January 24, 1938, to "Dear Father," Honolulu, Hawaii

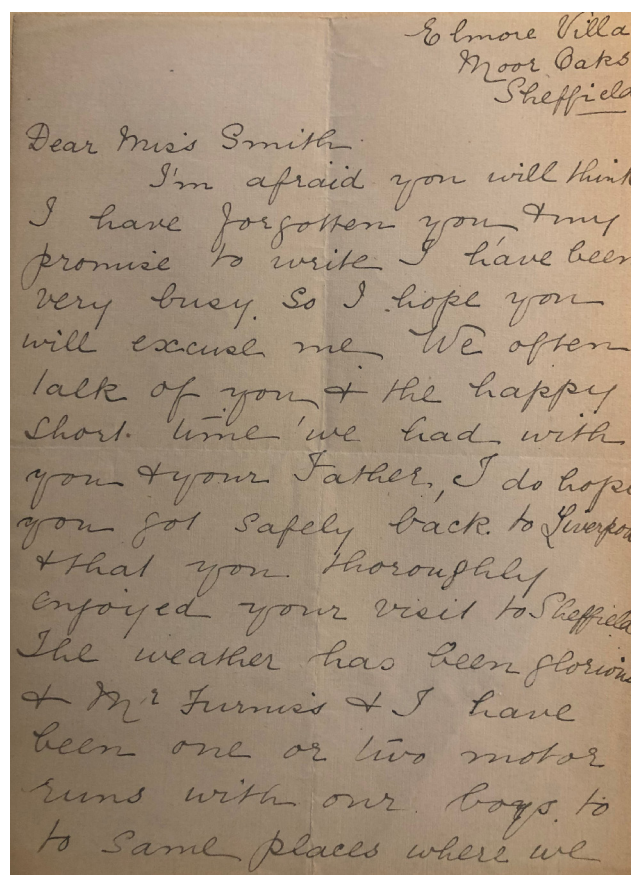
2. Letter of Sister Marguerite Kenison to George Albert Smith, San Francisco, California, May 5, 1940

3. Letter of L. A. Furniss, Sheffield, England, to Miss Emily Smith, before 1918. Her husband, A. E. Furniss sold Wedgewood Ware.


My Grandfather
George Albert Smith
By Shauna Stewart


M'MECHEN
Latter-Day Saints
District Conference
ELDER GEORGE A. SMITH
JAMES P. JENSEN, WILL
BE SPEAKERS
ELDER G. A. SMITH
WESTERN
AIR EXPRESS
Air Log
FLY THE NATIONAL PARKS SKYWAY
American Dry Goods Merchants in Sheffield.


Mrs. George Albert Smith Dies
Mrs. Lucy Woodruff Smith
Returns From Pacific Missions Tour
At home again by his desk, Elder George Albert Smith of the Council of the Twelve finds many letters that need answering. He returned from a tour of the Pacific Missions to Salt Lake last night, accompanied by members of his family who met him in Los Angeles last Monday.
Isles Show
Friendliness
To Churchmen
FRIDAY JUNE 9 1939
Miss Norma Fairbanks performs her first function as a member of the YWMIA General Board, as she pins a conference badge on the lapel of Former Gen. Supt. George Albert Smith, of the Council of the Twelve. Miss Fairbanks' appointment as a member of the general board was announced today.


Elmore Villa
Moor Oaks
Sheffield
Dear Miss Smith
I'm afraid you will think
I have forgotten you & my
promise to write I have been
very busy. So I hope you
will excuse me. We often
talk of you & the happy
short time we had with
you & your Father, I do hope
you got safely back to Liverpool
& that you thoroughly
enjoyed your visit to Sheffield
The weather has been glorious
& Mr Furniss & I have
been one or two motor
runs with our boys to
to same places where we

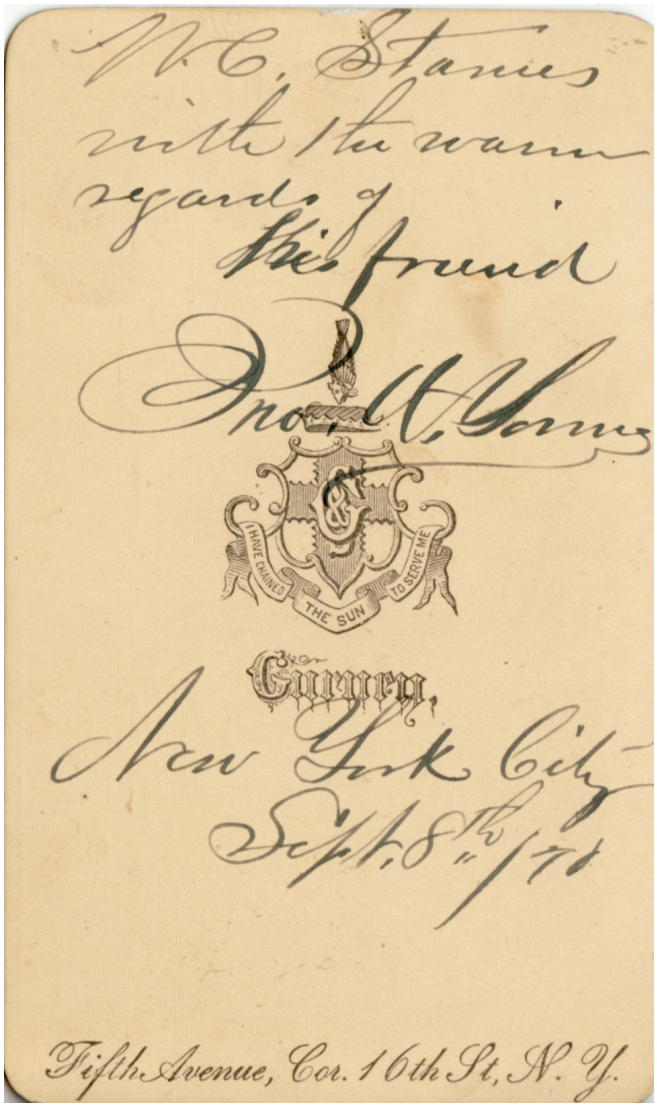


Brigham Young's "White House"
South Temple Street
Salt Lake City

177. Photograph. Black & White Print of Brigham Young's White House. Photograph by *The Salt Lake Tribune*, February 4, 1934, Salt Lake City, Utah. $2,500

Brigham Young's first grand residence, built on his estate east of the Temple Block, was known as the "White House" or the "Mansion House." This adobe structure was completed in the early 1850s and was located between and along what are now South Temple Street and First Avenue, just west of Brigham Young's private cemetery. Mary Ann Angell (1800-1882), Young's sole legal wife, resided at the White House until 1854 when she and her children moved into the newly completed Beehive House. But the hustle and bustle of the Beehive House did not suit her—she preferred a more secluded life—and so she moved back to the White House in 1860 where she resided until her death. In later years, the Elks Club Building occupied the very spot where the White House once stood.



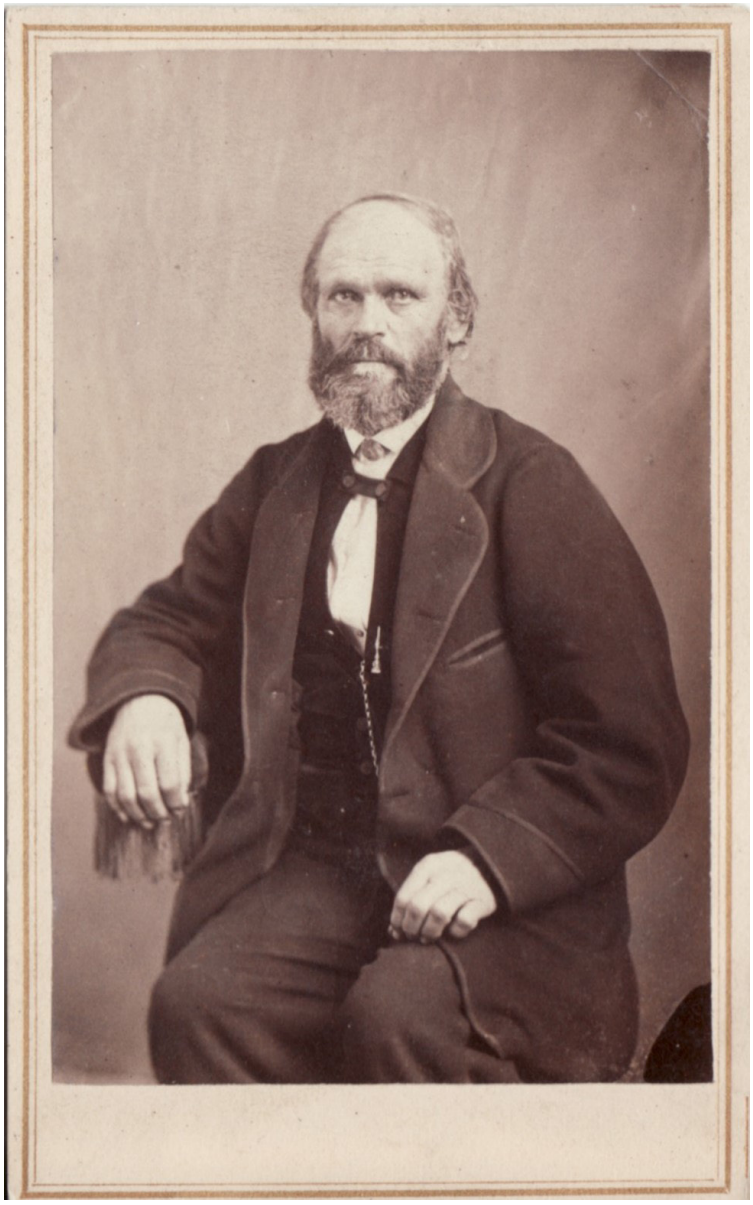


Inscribed Carte-de-visite of John W. Young

178. CDV. Albumen print of John Willard Young, inscribed to William C. Stains, New York City, September 8, 1870. Jeremiah Gurney Photographer, New York City.

$2,500

John Willard Young (1844-1924), the son of Brigham Young and Mary Ann Angell, served as an apostle from 1855 to 1873, as a Counselor in the First Presidency from 1873 to 1874, as an Assistant Counselor in the First Presidency from 1874 to 1876, and as First Counselor in the First Presidency from 1876 to 1877. He served as a Counselor to the Twelve Apostles from 1877 to 1891 when he was released from service. However, John Willard Young was not a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles.



Photograph of
Aaron Johnson
Bishop Springville

179. CDV. Albumen silver print of Bishop Aaron Johnson, Springville, Utah, 1866. $1,500

Aaron Johnson (1806-1877), a native of Haddam, Connecticut, converted to the Church in April 1836 and moved to Kirtland, Ohio, in 1837. He served as justice of the peace in Nauvoo from 1842 to 1846 and was a member of the Nauvoo High Council from 1844 to 1846. Johnson entered polygamy in 1844 and eventually became the husband of 12 wives and 54 children. He relocated in Garden Grove, Iowa, in 1846 where he served as counselor in the bishopric and then moved to Kanesville, Iowa, in 1849 where he was appointed the bishop. Johnson captained 135 wagons across the plains to the Salt Lake Valley in 1850 and settled in Springville, Utah later that same year. He served as the first bishop and postmaster of Springville, 1850 to 1870, and was continuously elected to the Utah Territorial legislative assembly from 1851 to 1868. Johnson was Utah County Judge from 1851 to 1854, probate judge from 1861 to 1863 and a high counselor in Provo Stake of Zion for 17 years. He was elected Brigadier General in the Peteetneet Military District in 1857 and commissioned Major General in 1866 by Governor Charles Durkee. Johnson died in Springville.



Photograph of
Apostle Amasa M. Lyman

180. CDV. Albumen silver print of Amasa Mason Lyman. Savage & Ottinger, Great Salt Lake City, Utah, 1866.

$1,000

Amasa Mason Lyman (1813-1877), the son of Boswell Lyman and Martha Mason, was converted to the Church in April 1832. He was ordained an apostle in 1842 and served as a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1842 to 1843, as a member of the First Presidency from 1843 to 1844, as an apostle at large from 1844 to 1845, and as a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1845 to 1867 when he was stripped of his apostleship for teaching heresy. He was excommunicated for apostasy in 1870.



Photograph of Apostle Charles C. Rich

181. CDV. Albumen silver print of Apostle Charles Coulson Rich. Savage & Ottinger, Great Salt Lake City, Utah, 1866. $1,000

Charles Coulson Rich (1809-1883), the son of Joseph Rich and Nancy O'Neal, served as a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1849 to 1883. He was considered a very tall man in his day standing at 6 feet 4 inches.



Photograph of Apostle John Henry Smith

182. CDV. Albumen silver print of John Henry Smith. Theodor Hansen, Fotograf, Kattesundet No. 6, Kjobenhavn [Copenhagen], 1883. $1,000

John Henry Smith (1848-1911), the son of George A. Smith and Sarah Ann Libby, served as a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1880 to 1910 and as a member of the First Presidency from 1910 to 1911. The photograph offered for sale was taken while Smith toured the European Mission. "Thursday, July 12, 1883, Copenhagen [Denmark]: Bro. Fjeldsted gave me a nice pair of shoes. This evening we visited Tivoli Gardens where we had a splendid time. We saw three women, one man, and a boy ride a bicycle. We got a nice idea of Danish life and manners. In this country they make all drunkards and vagrants work on the streets and earn their own living. I had my photo taken today." (Diary of John Henry Smith)



Photograph of
Temple Block and the Prophet's Block
Lion House in Middle Ground

183. CDV. Albumen silver print of Sideview of the Temple Block and the Prophet's Block. $750

The Temple Block and the "Prophet's Block" (i.e., the block immediately east of the Temple Block where Brigham Young's homes were located). Looking east along South Temple Street.



Photograph of Apostle George A. Smith

184. CDV. Albumen silver print of George A. Smith. Savage & Ottinger, Great Salt Lake City, Utah, 1865.

$1,000

George Albert Smith (1817-1875), known in the Church as "George A. Smith," was the son of John Smith and Clarissa Lyman. He served as a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1839 to 1868 and as First Counselor in the First Presidency from 1868 to 1875. Smith served as Church Historian from 1854 to 1871 and as Trustee-in-Trust for the Church from 1873 to 1875.



Photograph of Apostle Heber C. Kimball

185. CDV. Albumen silver print of Heber C. Kimball. C. R. Savage, Salt Lake City, Utah. Circa 1866. $3,500

Heber Chase Kimball (1801-1868), a native of Sheldon, Vermont, served as a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1835 to 1847 and as First Counselor in the First Presidency from 1847 to 1868. His son, Jonathan Golden Kimball (1853-1938), served as a member of the First Quorum of the Seventy from 1892 to 1938. His grandson, **Orson Ferguson Whitney** (1855-1931), served in the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1906 to 1931. His grandson, **Spencer Woolley Kimball** (1895-1985) served as the Twelfth President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from 1973 to 1985. And his great-grandson Quentin LaMar Cook (1940-living) was called as a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles in 2007.



Photograph of
Apostle and Member of the First Presidency
Daniel H. Wells

186. CDV. Albumen silver print of Daniel Hanmer Wells. Savage & Ottinger, Great Salt Lake City, Utah, 1865.

$1,000

Daniel Hanmer Wells (1814-1891), a native of Trenton, New York, served as an apostle and Second Counselor in the First Presidency from 1857 to 1877 and as a Counselor to the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1877 to 1891. However, he was not a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles.



Photograph of Apostle Orson Hyde

187. CDV. Albumen silver print of Orson Hyde. Savage & Ottinger, Great Salt Lake City, 1865. $2,000

Orson Hyde (1805-1878), the son of Nathan Hyde and Sally Thorpe, served as a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1835 to 1875.





Life Magazine Photographs
LDS Sacrament Meeting
August 30, 1945

188. Photographs. Black & White Prints of LDS Sacrament Meeting, August 30, 1945. Photographs by *Life*, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, New York. Size: 6 ½ X 9 ½ inches. $750



Photograph
BYU Mixed Chorus
General Conference April 1949

189. Photograph. Black & White Print of Brigham Young University Mixed Chorus at General Conference, April 1949. Size: 8 X 10 inches. $750

The Brigham Young University Mix Chorus, under the direction of Dr. Hans Franklin Madsen (1887-1971), Professor of Music at BYU, sang three musical numbers at the Fifth Session of General Conference on Wednesday, April 6, 1949: "O, Be Joyful All Ye Lands," "My Soul Is Athirst For God," and "Jerusalem, O Turn Thee." Frank W. Asper was organist.



Photograph of President Brigham Young

190. CDV. Albumen silver print of President Brigham Young. C. R. Savage, Photographer, circa 1864

$1,000



Photograph of Temple Block Old Tabernacle and Foundation Stones for New Tabernacle and Salt Lake Temple

191. CDV. Albumen silver print of Temple Block with Old Tabernacle in Middle Ground and Foundation Stones for New Tabernacle and Salt Lake Temple.

$3,500



Photograph of
Elders Conference in the Deseret Building
London, June 21, 1909
Charles W. Penrose, Mission President

192. Photographic Print. Photographic film image of Elders Conference at the Deseret Building in London, June 21, 1909. G. E. Anderson Photographer. Size: 6 ½ X 9 ½ inches.

$1,500

Charles W. Penrose (1832-1925), a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles, served as mission president of the British Mission, 1906-1910, is seated in center of the front row.

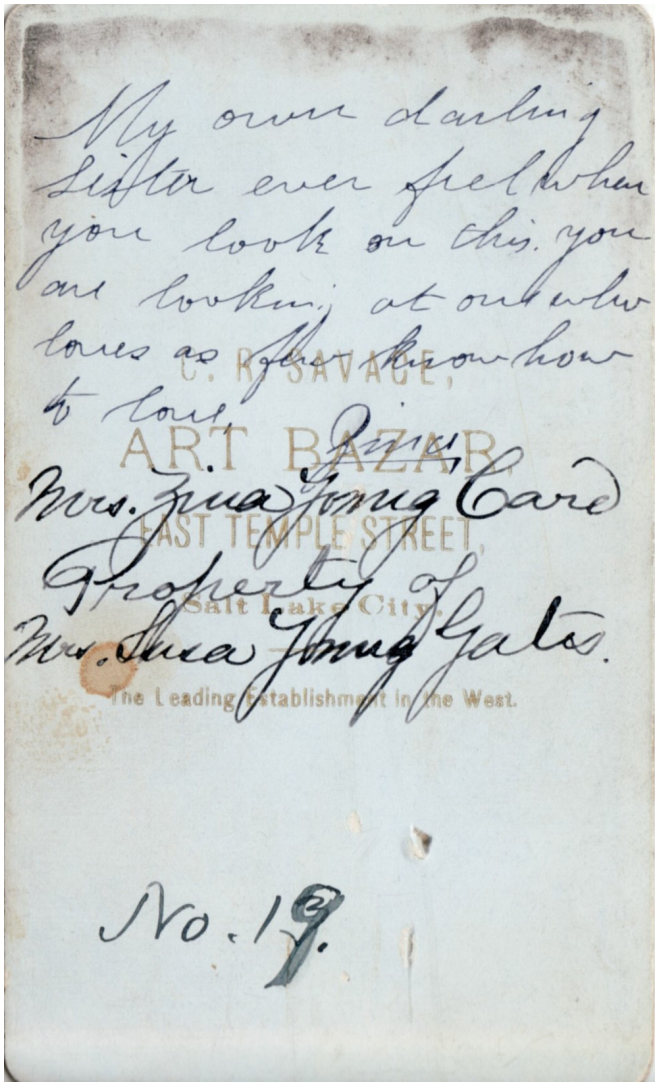


Photograph of
Brigham Young's Homes
Beehive House and Lion House

193. CDV. Albumen silver print of Beehive House, 1854 and Lion House.

$2,500





Signed and Inscribed Photograph of Zina Young Williams to her sister, Susa Young Gates

194. CDV. Signed and Inscribed albumen photograph of Zina Young Williams. C. R. Savage Art Bazar, Salt Lake City, Utah. $2,500

Zina Presendia Young Williams Card (1850-1931) was the daughter of Brigham Young and Zina Diantha Huntington. She married first Thomas Child Williams in 1868, and they were the parents of two children. Zina was counselor in the first Young Ladies' Department of the Ladies' Cooperative Retrenchment Association, 1870. She was widowed in 1874 and moved with her children to Provo, Utah in 1878. While residing in Provo Zina attended Brigham Young Academy and headed the academy's domestic science department for seven years. She also served as president of the Utah Stake Primary, counselor in the Utah Stake Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association (YLMIA), was active in the woman suffrage movement, and served as a delegate to the eleventh annual convention of the Woman Suffrage Association in Washington DC, 1879. She married second Charles Ora Card in 1884, and they were the parents of three children. Zina moved to Cardston, Alberta, Canada, in 1887 where she served as ward and stake president of the YLMIA at Cardston. She relocated to Logan, Utah, in 1903 and served as matron of Brigham Young College (in Logan). Zina was again widowed in 1906 and moved to Salt Lake City where she was appointed matron of Latter Day Saints University which was located on the "Prophet's Block" (i.e., the block directly east of the Temple Block). She served on the Primary General Board and died at Salt Lake City.

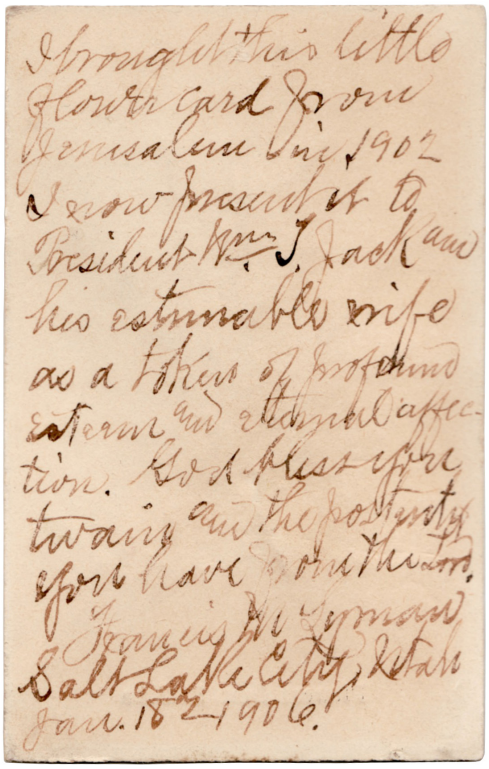


Photograph of
James Dwyer
Bookseller and Stationer

195. CDV. Mounted albumen silver print of James Dwyer, Salt Lake City, Utah. Circa 1865. $1,500

James Powers Dwyer (1833-1915), a native to Tipperary, Ireland, came to America with his parents as a child. He was converted to Church in May 1855 and thereafter immigrated to Utah. He was a bookseller and stationer and operated Dwyer's Book Store at 76 Main Street in Salt Lake City for more than 40 years. Dwyer was one of the founders of the Latter Day Saints University and the father of Ada Dwyer Russell (1863-1952), the noted Mormon actress who performed on stage on Broadway and London and became the muse to her poet lover Amy Lowell.




I brought this little flower card from Jerusalem in 1902 I now present it to President Wm. T. Jack and his estimable wife as a token of profound esteem and eternal affection. God bless you twain and the posterity you have from the Lord. Francis M. Lyman Salt Lake City, Utah Jan. 18 1906.


Francis Marion Lyman


William T. Jack


Jubeltina Iverson Jack

Flower Card From Jerusalem Presented to William T. Jack & Wife From Apostle Francis Marion Lyman

196. Francis Marion Lyman (1840-1916) served as a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1880-1916.
$1,000

William Thomas Jack (1857-1934), a native of Salt Lake City, was missionary (1877) and later mission president (1897) of the so-called Indian Mission (later known as the Southwestern States Mission) and called as President of the Cassia Stake in Idaho in 1900. Jack married Ellen Marian Naylor in 1893, and after her death in 1886, he married Jubeltina Iverson (1862-1949), a native of Washington County, Utah. William and Jubeltina, the parents of 5 children, returned to Salt Lake City to retire in 1928 where they died.

"I brought this little flower card from Jerusalem in 1902. I now present it to President Wm. T. Jack and his estimable wife as a token of profound esteem and eternal affection. God bless you twain and the posterity you have from the Lord. Francis M. Lyman, Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 18, 1906."



George Beard Diary
Plein Air Painting/Photographing Trip
August to October 1889

197. Diary of George Beard August 15-October 10, 1889. Black leather. Size: 3 X 5 ¾ inches. $10,000

George Beard Travel Diary, August 15 to October 10, 1889, from Coalville, Utah, to Cokeville, Wyoming, to Jackson Hole, Wyoming, to Rexburg, Idaho (via Grassy Lake Road), to Swan Valley, Idaho, to Star Valley, Wyoming, to Cokeville, Wyoming, to Coalville, Utah.



George Beard

George Beard (1854-1944), a native of Yeardsley-cum-Whaley, Cheshire, England, together with his parents and siblings, converted to the Church in February 1852. George, his mother and his sisters emigrated to Utah in 1868 (his mother died on board ship) and his brothers emigrated at a later dates. However, they all ended up settling in Coalville, Utah. George married Lovenia Bullock, daughter of famed Mormon clerk and diarist, in March 1877, and were the parents of 8 children. Beard managed the Coalville Cooperative Mercantile Institution for over 73 years. He served as bishop in Coalville from 1889 to 1895, was mayor of Coalville from 1891 to 1892 and elected to the first legislature of the State of Utah in November 1895. Beard's artistic interests began in childhood and his first watercolors were painted in England. He continued to paint in Utah until he lost his sight to cataracts. He style was influenced by Carl Anderson, Dan W. Weggeland, Alfred Lambourne and Thomas Moran. Although Beard's photographic work took second place to his painting, his photography weas a major part of his artistic technique. According to his daughter, Edna, he "photographed and made sketches of the subject during the summer and in the winter he would reproduce them on canvas."



Photograph of Coalville, Utah By George Beard

198. Small Boudoir Cabinet Card. Albumen photograph of Coalville, Utah, by George Beard. Size: 5 X 7 ½ inches.

$1,500



Mission Diary of
Joseph W. Damron, Jr
Tahiti, 1891 to 1895

199. Diary. Mission Diary of Joseph W. Damron, Jr., Samoa, 1891 to 1895. Vols. 1-7 (missing vol. 6). Size: Vols. 1-3, 5 X 7 ¾ inches. Vols. 5-7, 4 ¼ X 6 ¾ inches.

$15,000

Joseph Warren Damron, Jr (1866-1951), a native of Corn Creek (later known as Petersburg, and still later Hatton), three miles from Kanosh, Utah, was the son of Joseph W. Damron and Margaret Phoebe Freeman. His family moved to Deseret, Millard County, Utah, about 1875. Damron was employed as clerk in the Kanosh Cooperative Store from 1886 to 1891 when he received a call to serve a mission in Samoa. He was ordained a Seventy by Apostle Abraham H. Cannon in Salt Lake City on November 7, 1891 and shipped out via San Francisco and Honolulu. Damron arrived in Apia, Samoa, November 28, 1891, and by early December, Mission President William O. Lee reassigned Elder Damron, together with Elder William A. Seegmiller, to Tahiti which nominally fell within Lee's mission jurisdiction. The Tuamotu Islands (French Polynesia) had been opened to missionary work from 1844 to 1852 but ultimately closed by the French government over the Mormon practice of polygamy.

Damron and Seegmiller reached Pape'ete, Tahiti, January 28, 1892 and were shocked to learn that RLDS Apostle Thomas W. Smith was residing there and presiding over a membership of 2000. The RLDS apostle had arrived in Tahiti in 1885 and, over several months (or perhaps years) had successfully persuaded the surviving remnants of the Mormon Church that he was the successor authority of the original Mormon missionaries who proselytized in Tahiti. The RLDS Apostle had also managed to get title to the church house and the property that had been secured by the original LDS missionaries by persuading the French Government that he was the lawful representative of the original Mormon missionaries. On April 29, 1892, Damron received a letter from President Wilford Woodruff formally separating the Samoan Mission from the Tahiti Mission and appointing Damron himself as mission president.

Damron informed Woodruff of the elders difficult position in Tahiti vis-à-vis the RLDS Church who now maintained leadership control over the faithful. And in a bold and brilliant move, President Woodruff called 64-year-old James S. Brown of Salt Lake City on a 1 year mission to set the Tahitian Saints straight with respect to the question of authority. It turns out that Brown, who had served there from 1849 to 1852 and still spoke the language, immediately sailed for Polynesia with his son, Elando. These brethren arrived in Pape'ete on June 1, 1892, and within days the tide began turn—the faithful Latter-day Saints were rescued from the clutches of the RLDS Josephites.

After returning from his mission, Damron taught school a short time before opening a country store in Deseret. He married Mary Abiah Kelley in 1896, and they were the parents of 7 children. Damron served as bishop of Deseret Ward from 1908 to 1926 and as member of the Millard County School Board and the Deseret Irrigation Company during roughly the same period of time. He and his wife permanently moved to Salt Lake City in 1926 where Mr. Damron was associated with the Utah Woolen Mills until his retirement in 1946. Mrs. Damron became affiliated with the Utah Division of the Service Star Legion in the 1930s and was thereafter elected chairwoman of the Gold Star Mothers of Utah, World Wars I and II. Both passed away in Salt Lake City.



Joseph W. Damron, Jr.



Pen Sketch by George Beard Drawn "from Nature"

200. Drawing. Pen Sketch of George Beard, February 1880. Size: 5 X 7 inches.

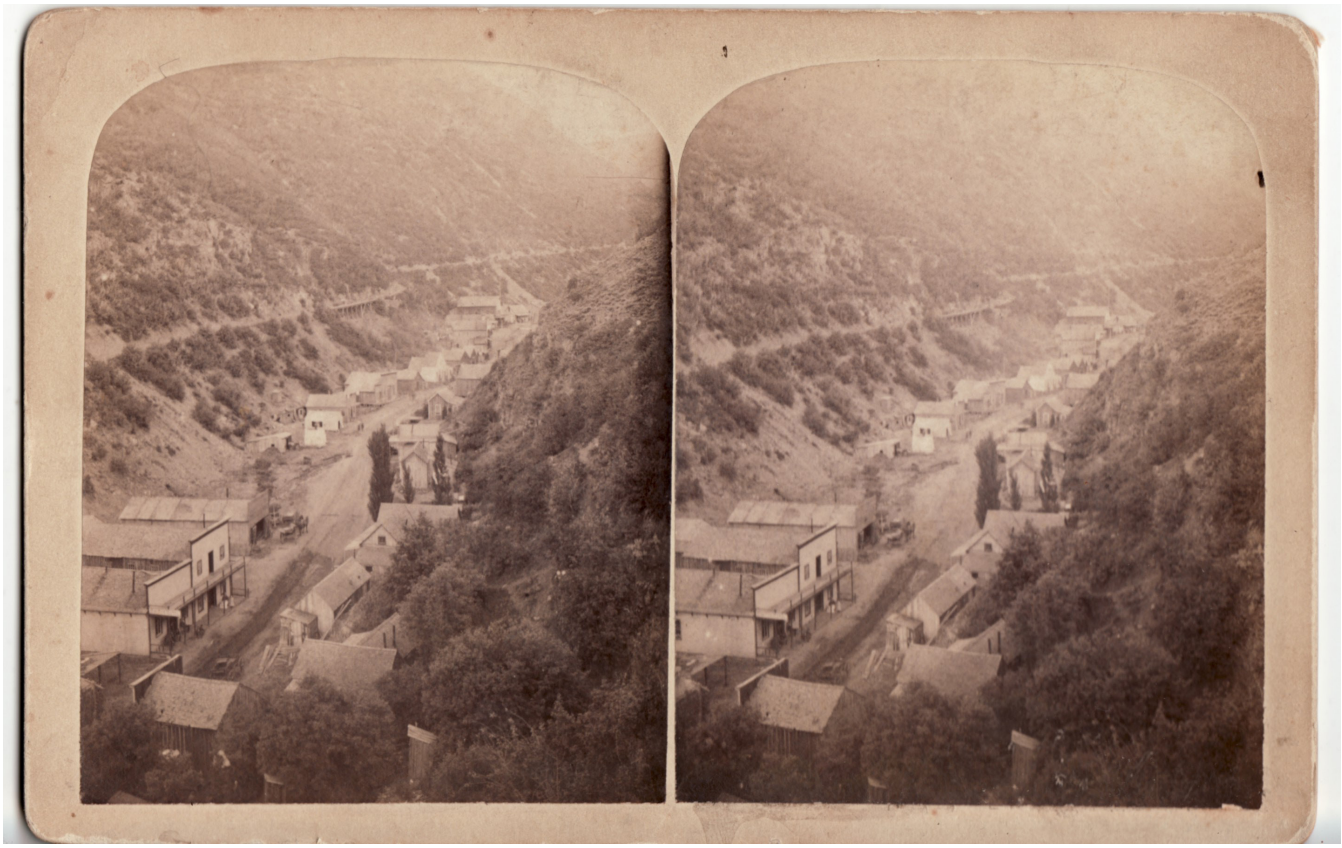
$3,500



Stereoscopic View
Devils Slide
Morgan County, Utah

201. Stereograph. Albumen print of Devil's Slide, a geological formation located on the border of Wyoming and Utah in northern Weber Canyon, near the community of Croydon, Morgan County, Utah. The slide consists of two parallel limestone strata that have been tilted by natural forces to lie vertical, protruding 40 feet out of the mountainside. Intervening layers have eroded more quickly, forming a channel some 8 feet wide running hundreds of feet down the mountain. Interstate Freeway I-84 runs right past Devil's Slide, which can be clearly seen from the road. The Weber River flows between the formation and the highway.

$750



Stereographic View
Bingham Canyon, Utah

202. Stereograph. Mounted albumen silver print of Bingham Canyon, Utah. Circa 1910. $1,500

It is not known whether the photograph here offered for sale was taken along the Main Canyon or Carr Fork.

The city of Bingham Canyon, Utah, no longer exists. It was located in the Oquirrh Mountains approximately twenty-five miles southwest of Salt Lake City. The canyon was first settled in August 1848 by two Mormon pioneers, Thomas and Sandford Bingham. The two brothers had been sent to the area by Brigham Young, who requested that they take a herd of horses and cattle belonging to himself, the Bingham family, and others up to the high land around the main canyon. They erected a small cabin about one-and-a-half miles below the entrance to the canyon on the north side of its creek. The canyon proved to be an ideal place not only for herding cattle, but also for cutting timber. For the next few years, the Bingham brothers spent their time engaged in these pursuits, and also in prospecting for valuable minerals. Some ores were found but the Bingham were advised by Brigham Young not to engage in mining at that time. The policy of the Mormon Church discouraged mining because all available labor was desperately needed to produce the necessities of life. There was also the fear that mining would attract non-Mormons from out of state and have a degrading effect upon those who engaged in it. The ore finds were soon forgotten after 1850 when the Binghams moved to settle Weber County.

Nevertheless, Bingham Canyon continued to be used as an abundant source of timber. Mormon leaders recognized this economically valuable resource when, in 1850, they granted permission for a sawmill to be erected in West Jordan by Archibald and Robert Gardner. A mill was constructed in the canyon itself in 1864 when Brigham Young persuaded a group of pioneers headed for Idaho with a sawmill from the East to build it by Carr Fork. During this time, many wagonloads of timber were taken from the canyon's hillsides, including most of the timber used to construct the roof of the Salt Lake Tabernacle.

In 1863, as logging operations continued, valuable ores were again discovered in the canyon by George B. Ogilvie, Archibald Gardner, and some soldiers from Fort Douglas. The ore finds were sent to General Patrick Connor, who was the commander of the Third California Infantry, stationed during the Civil War at Salt Lake City's Fort Douglas. He assayed the ore and found it to contain rich quantities of both gold and silver. General Connor then supervised the organization of the West Mountain Mining District, which included Bingham Canyon and most of the Oquirrh Mountains.

The rush for the riches of Bingham Canyon then commenced as Connor encouraged his soldiers, many of them veterans of the California gold rush, to prospect. He hoped that the mining fever would attract non-Mormons from outside of Utah to come to the state and thus dilute the influence of Mormons. A few rich strikes were made but the high cost of wagon transportation made the discoveries uneconomical. This almost caused the canyon to be abandoned. Mining continued, however, when men switched to placer mining in Bingham Creek. One claim yielded more than $2,000,000 in gold by 1868. However, for most miners, the placer deposits could only barely provide enough food to eat. Before 1869, fewer than 100 miners, mostly Welsh, Irish or Cornish in origin, lived in the canyon.

The arrival in 1873 of the Bingham and Camp Floyd branch of the Utah Central Railroad dramatically changed Bingham's fortunes. This event revived lode mining and soon rich strikes were paying off. Milling and smelting facilities which made mining even more profitable soon sprang up in the canyon as well as in the Salt Lake and Tooele valleys.

The end of the nineteenth century saw the consolidation of the small claims of many individual prospectors in Bingham Canyon into the hands of copper giants like the Boston Consolidated and Utah Copper Companies. The formation of these companies not only required a large supply of capital resources, but also created a demand for cheap labor. The flood of immigrants that resulted made Bingham one of the most ethnically diverse areas in the state of Utah. It was estimated that in 1912, 65 percent of the residents were foreign born.

Each ethnic group settled in a different area of the canyon, elevating the population to more than 15,000 by the 1920s. In the process, these groups created distinct communities. Finns, Swedes, and Norwegians came to Carr Fork; Eastern and Southern European Slavs and Italians to Highland Boy; Greeks, Japanese, British, and Scandinavians to Copperfield; Austrians, Welsh, Cornish, and other Britons to Lark; and the British, French, Irish, and numerous others to Bingham. As a result the canyon was later dubbed by many to be a literal "League of Nations." Smaller camps with names like Frog Town, Freeman, Heaston Heights, Markham, Copper Heights, Dinkeyville, and Terrace Heights could also be found.

Bingham, due to its steep topography, had room for only one main street that snaked its way through nearly seven miles of canyon. It was joked that, due to the narrowness of the canyon, dogs could only wag their tails up and down. These close confines added to the tragedies that resulted from the numerous fires, avalanches, and floods that continually plagued the residents of the town. These hazards and the canyon's limited space led to the construction of Copperton at the canyon's mouth in 1926. This town, designed as a model mining community, was originally built by the Utah Copper Company not for the average miner, but for the company's management. The homes, which made extensive use of copper in their construction, were rented to employees until 1956, at which time they were sold to the residents.

The variety of people in Bingham Canyon helped transform "the hill," as the mining operations of the Utah Copper Company (later Kennecott Copper Corporation) were originally called, into the world's largest open-pit copper mine. This expansion continually required the purchase of living areas for miners as the old towns of the canyon were gradually swallowed. Highland Boy and Copperfield were dismantled by 1960 and the last buildings in Bingham were torn down in 1972. Lark had disappeared from the map by the end of 1980. Copperton remains the sole survivor of the communities that helped to make Bingham Canyon one of the most culturally diverse and rich areas of Utah.



Photograph
Fort Douglas, Utah

203. Photograph. Albumen image of Fort Douglas, Utah by C. R. Savage. Size: 5 ½ X 8 inches. $1,500



Photograph of
Bingham Canyon, Utah

204. Photograph. Black & White Photographic film image of Bingham, Utah. John D. Sagris, Photography, Bingham, Utah. Circa, 1926. Size: 3 ¼ X 5 ¼ inches.

$750

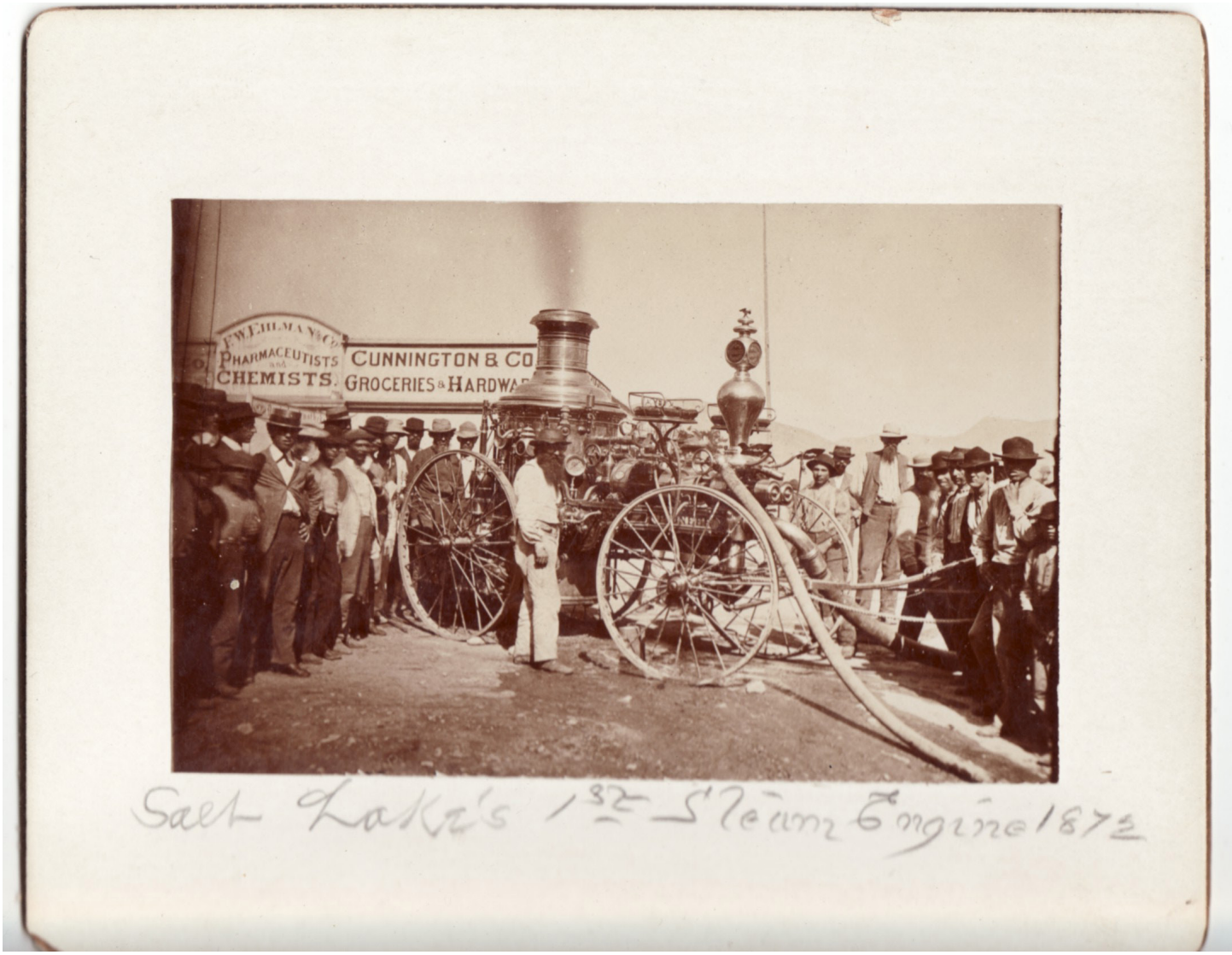


Photograph
Garfield Beach Resort
Shores of the Great Salt Lake

205. Cabinet Card. Albumen photograph of the Pavilion at Garfield Beach Resort, Great Salt Lake, Utah.

$1,000

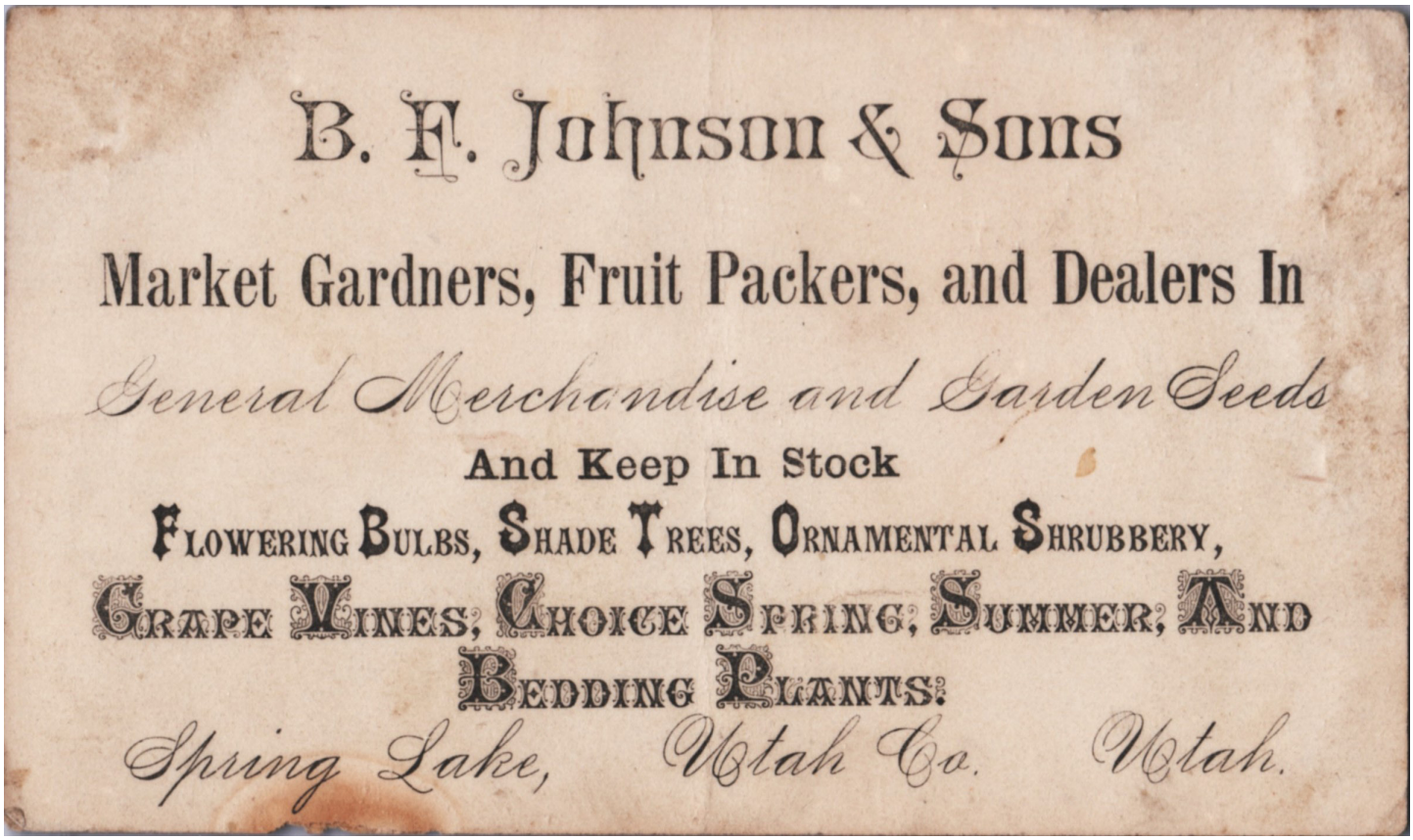
From 1881 to 1893 Garfield Beach was the most famous and finest recreation resort on the shores of the Great Salt Lake, with its railroad station, lunch stand, restaurant, bath houses and pier leading to the dance pavilion, and with the pioneer steamboat "City of Corinne" exhibited at anchor. Lake Point, located 1 mile to the west, featured a 3-story hotel erected by Dr. Jeter Clinton.



Photograph
Salt Lake City's
First Steam Engine

206. Photograph. Albumen photograph of Salt Lake City's first steam engine. C. W. Carter, Photographer. Size: 2 ½ X 4 inches.

$3,500



Calling Card
Benjamin F. Johnson & Sons
Spring Lake, Utah

207. Calling Card. Benjamin F. Johnson & Sons. Size: 2 ¾ X 4 ¾ inches.

$1,000

Spring Lake is an unincorporated part of Utah County, Utah, located south of Payson and north of Santaquin, Utah. Benjamin F. Johnson settled in Summit Creek (now Santaquin, Utah) in 1852 and, after his return from a mission to Hawaii in 1855, he settled Spring Lake where he became the first bishop of Spring Lake Ward in 1877.



Benjamin F. Johnson



Photograph of
St. George Temple
1877-1878

208. CDV. Mounted albumen photograph of the St. George, St. George, Utah, 1877-1878. Scuffed along left margin but not affecting the image.

$5,000

The image captured here is of the temple with its original dome. Brigham Young was not completely satisfied with the temple's tower and dome, thinking it "too squatty." He suggested that it be rebuilt, but with the rush to complete the sacred edifice for dedication it was not done. Young died in August 1877, shortly after the dedication of the St. George Temple, and, the following year, on October 16, 1878, a large storm rolled through St. George. A lightning bolt struck the tower of the temple causing extensive damage, and it was necessary to reconstruct both the tower and dome. Young's feelings about the squatty belfry were well known to the community and the architects, so that when a design was created, the tower was made taller.





B. H. Roberts



J.Golden Kimball,



Seymour B. Young

Certificate of Ordination to Seventy
Oliver C. Howell by B. H. Roberts
Signed by J. Golden Kimball and Seymour B. Young

209. Certificate. Certificate of Ordination for Oliver C. Howell to the office of Seventy by B. H. Roberts, January 2, 1892. $2,500



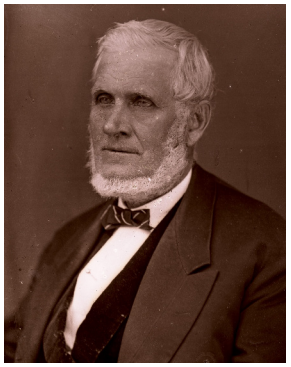
THE MORMON

IT IS BETTER TO REPRESENT OURSELVES, THAN TO BE REPRESENTED BY OTHERS.

VOL. II.—NO. 30. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1856. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Mormon
September 13, 1856
New York City, New York

210. Newspaper. The Mormon. New York City, New York. September 13, 1856. Vol. II-No. 30. Size: 19 X 24 ½ inches. "G A Smith" written top right. This copy was owned by George A. Smith of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles. $6,500



John Taylor

In the fall of 1852, the Church publicly announced, as a principle of faith, the doctrine of celestial marriage including a plurality of wives for righteous male members. "To stem the constantly increasing tide of prejudice, set in motion by [a] flood of falsehood," Church leaders decided to establish newspapers in various prominent cities of the United States. With meager resources, the money obtained from selling his teams and wagons he had brought with him from Utah and a few hundred dollars which he borrowed, a paper, The Mormon, was started by Apostle John Taylor in New York City. The first number was dated February 17, 1855.



Framed Collage
First Six Presidents of the Church

211. Photographs. Framed Steel-Engraved Cameos of First Six Presidents of the Church.

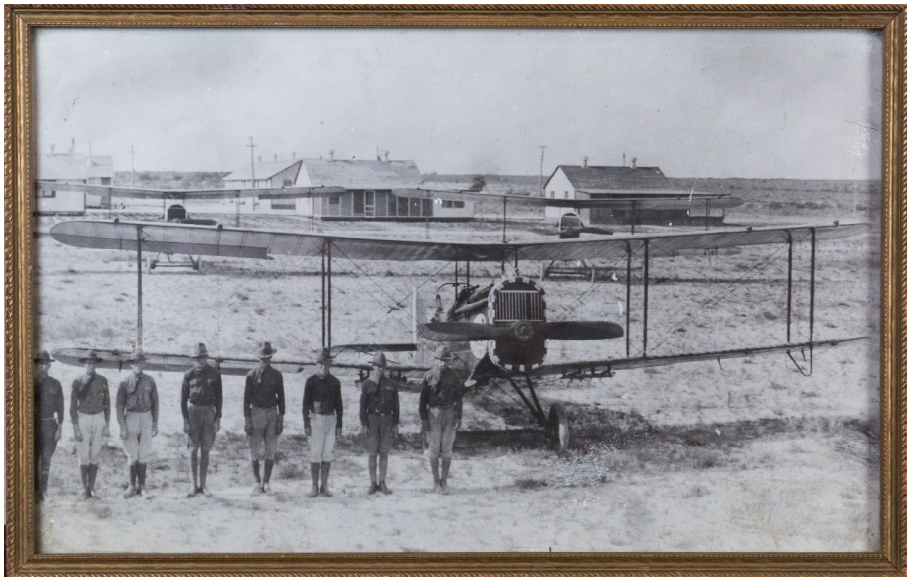
$1,000



Framed Collage
Hotel Utah Memorabilia

212. Collage. Framed Assortment of Memorabilia Relating to the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah. Circa 1950s-1960s.

$750



Photograph
Hill Field, Utah

213. Photographic Print. Black & White Image of Hill Field, Utah, circa 1935. Size: 8 X 10 inches. $1,000

Hill Air Force Base traces much of its founding to 1934. Successful operation of a temporary Air Corps depot in Salt Lake City to support airmail operations focused the attention of senior military and civilian leaders to Northern Utah as a possible site for a permanent air depot. Later, representatives from the Ogden Chamber of Commerce, together with most of Utah's congressional delegation, promoted the advantages of locating an air depot in this area, which included good year-round flying weather, excellent climate for both aircraft maintenance and materiel storage, established rail and highway transportation center, adequate land, water, power, and manpower, and a strategic location inland for protection from possible enemy coastal attack.

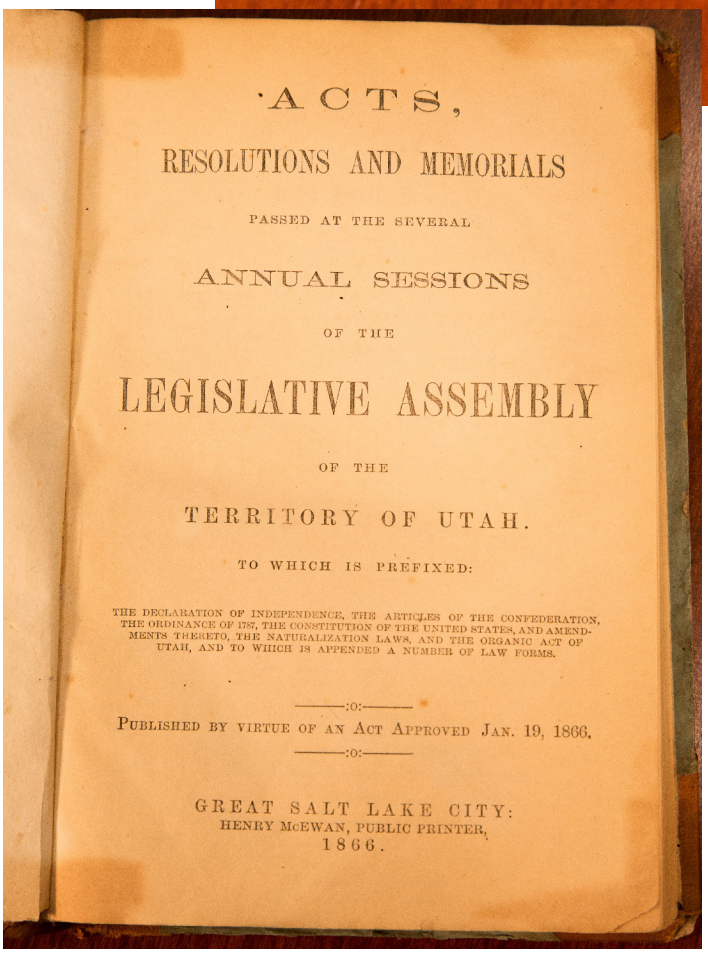
As a result, in July 1934, the Air Corps Materiel Division, now Headquarters Air Force Materiel Command, recommended that its prospective "Rocky Mountain Air Depot" be located in this area. The Wilcox Act of August 1935 authorized site selection and construction of seven permanent Air Corps stations, one of which was to be the maintenance depot in the western region.

This action prompted the Ogden Chamber of Commerce to take options on several thousand acres of land in Davis County in 1936, eventually donating several hundred acres to the United States government. By April 1939, the United States government had acquired nearly 3,000 acres of land held in escrow by the Ogden Chamber of Commerce as a site for the Ogden Air Depot. The Military Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1940, passed by the United States Congress in June 1939, included $8 million for construction of an air depot near Ogden, Utah.

On December 1, 1939, Air Corps General Henry "Hap" Arnold, the widely recognized "father of the Air Force," informed the Ogden Chamber of Commerce that the name of the site for the new depot would be "Hill Field" in honor of Maj. Ployer P. Hill, an early Air Corps Materiel Division pilot who lost his life in 1935 at Wright Field, Ohio, while testing the Boeing Model 299 aircraft, a pre-production demonstrator of the famous B-17 bomber. In an aviation career that spanned eighteen years, Hill piloted nearly 60 of the Army Air Corps' newest aircraft, testing and evaluating their capabilities for service.

Col. Morris Berman, the first commanding officer of the Ogden Air Depot, began his four-year tour of duty at Hill Field on November 7, 1940, marking the formal activation of the installation's depot and supply workload. Soon after, the second officer assigned to the Ogden Air Depot arrived along with the first civilian employee and enlisted Army Air Forces personnel. From these humble beginnings, depot strength quickly grew to a World War II peak of over 20,000 civilian and military personnel.




ACTS,

RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIALS

PASSED AT THE SEVERAL

ANNUAL SESSIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

TERRITORY OF UTAH.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED:

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE ARTICLES OF THE CONFEDERATION, THE ORDINANCE OF 1787, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO, THE NATURALIZATION LAWS, AND THE ORGANIC ACT OF UTAH, AND TO WHICH IS APPENDED A NUMBER OF LAW FORMS.

———:o:———

PUBLISHED BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT APPROVED JAN. 19, 1866.

———:o:———

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:
HENRY McEWAN, PUBLIC PRINTER,
1866.

Acts of the Territory of Utah, 1866
Apostle George A. Smith Copy

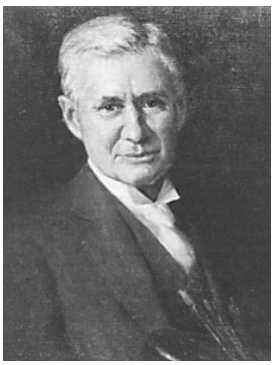
214. *Acts, Resolutions and Memorials Passed at the Several Annual Sessions of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah*. Salt Lake City: Henry McEwan, Public Printer, 1866. 247 pp. Octavo. "Geo. A. Smith" written on book cover. $5,000



Nanny and Baby in the Garden by Lee Greene Richards, 1912

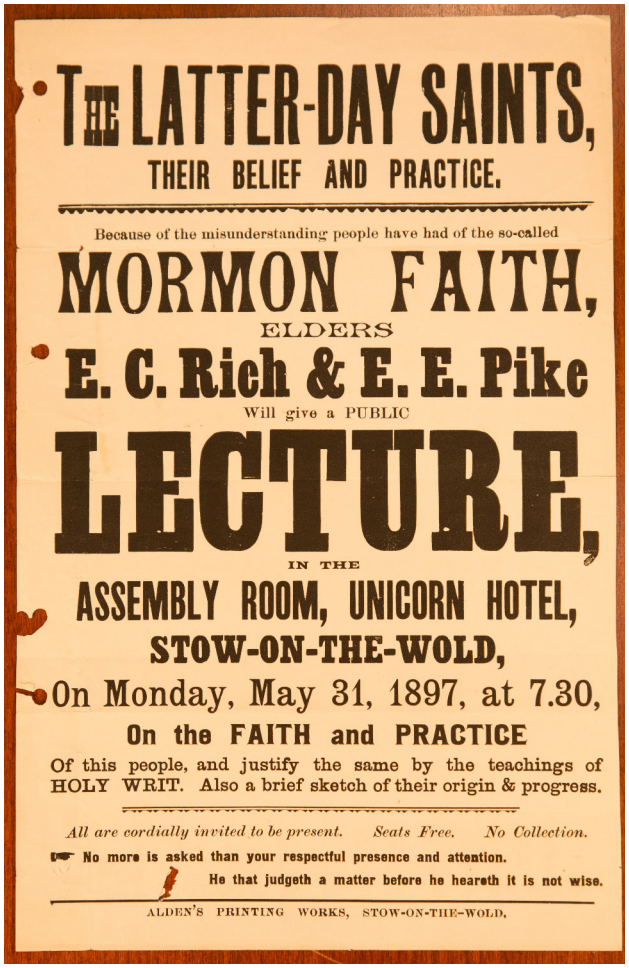
215. Oil on Canvas. Nanny with Baby in the Garden by Lee Greene Richards, 1912. Size: 30 X 48 inches.
$15,000

Levi (Lee) Greene Richards (1878-1950), a native of Salt Lake City, Utah, was the son of Levi Willard Richards and Louisa Lula Greene. He served as missionary in the British Mission from October 1896 to December 1898. Richards studied for three years (1901-1904) in France, first at the Académie Julian and then, after passing the rigorous entrance exam, at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris. He exhibited internationally before returning home. In 1908 Richards married Mary Jane Eldredge, the daughter of Horace Sunderlin Eldredge, and they were the parents of 3 children.



Lee Green Richards

Richards is perhaps known best for his portraiture, but he also painted landscapes. Some of his murals are featured inside the Utah Capitol Building. He worked alongside Alma B. Wright in 1916 to paint the mural "Utah Lake" on a wall of the Utah Capitol. Richards also painted portraits of Utah governors featured in the Hall of Governors at the Capitol, to include William Spry, Charles Rendell Mabey, and Herbert Brown Maw. He also finished a mural "Great Men of Knowledge" in 1940 in the University of Utah Park Building and has painted portraits of many LDS presidents which are now displayed in the Church History Museum. Richards painted murals for the Cardston Alberta Temple and the Mesa Arizona Temple and was Professor of Art at the University of Utah from 1938 to 1947. He died in Salt Lake City.



THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS,
THEIR BELIEF AND PRACTICE.

Because of the misunderstanding people have had of the so-called

MORMON FAITH,

ELDERS

E. C. Rich & E. E. Pike

Will give a PUBLIC

LECTURE,

IN THE

ASSEMBLY ROOM, UNICORN HOTEL,
STOW-ON-THE-WOLD,

On Monday, May 31, 1897, at 7.30,

On the FAITH and PRACTICE

Of this people, and justify the same by the teachings of HOLY WRIT. Also a brief sketch of their origin & progress.

All are cordially invited to be present. Seats Free. No Collection.

☞ No more is asked than your respectful presence and attention.

He that judgeth a matter before he heareth it is not wise.

ALDEN'S PRINTING WORKS, STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

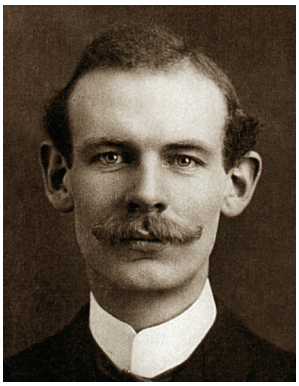


Broadside
Mormon Lecture in Unicorn Hotel at Stow-on-the-Wold

216. Broadside. The Latter-Day Saints, Their Belief and Practice, May 31, 1897, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, England. Size: 8 ½ X 11 inches. $750

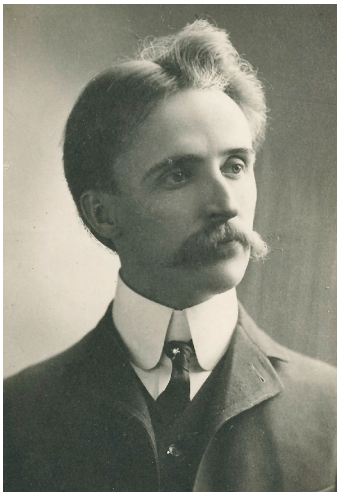
Edward Charles Rich (1871-1942), a native of Paris, Idaho, served in the British Mission from October 1896 to December 1898.

Edward Ernest Pike (1877-1942), a native of Salt Lake City, Utah, served in the British Mission from September 1896 to November 1898.


Edward Ernest Pike


Edward Charles Rich



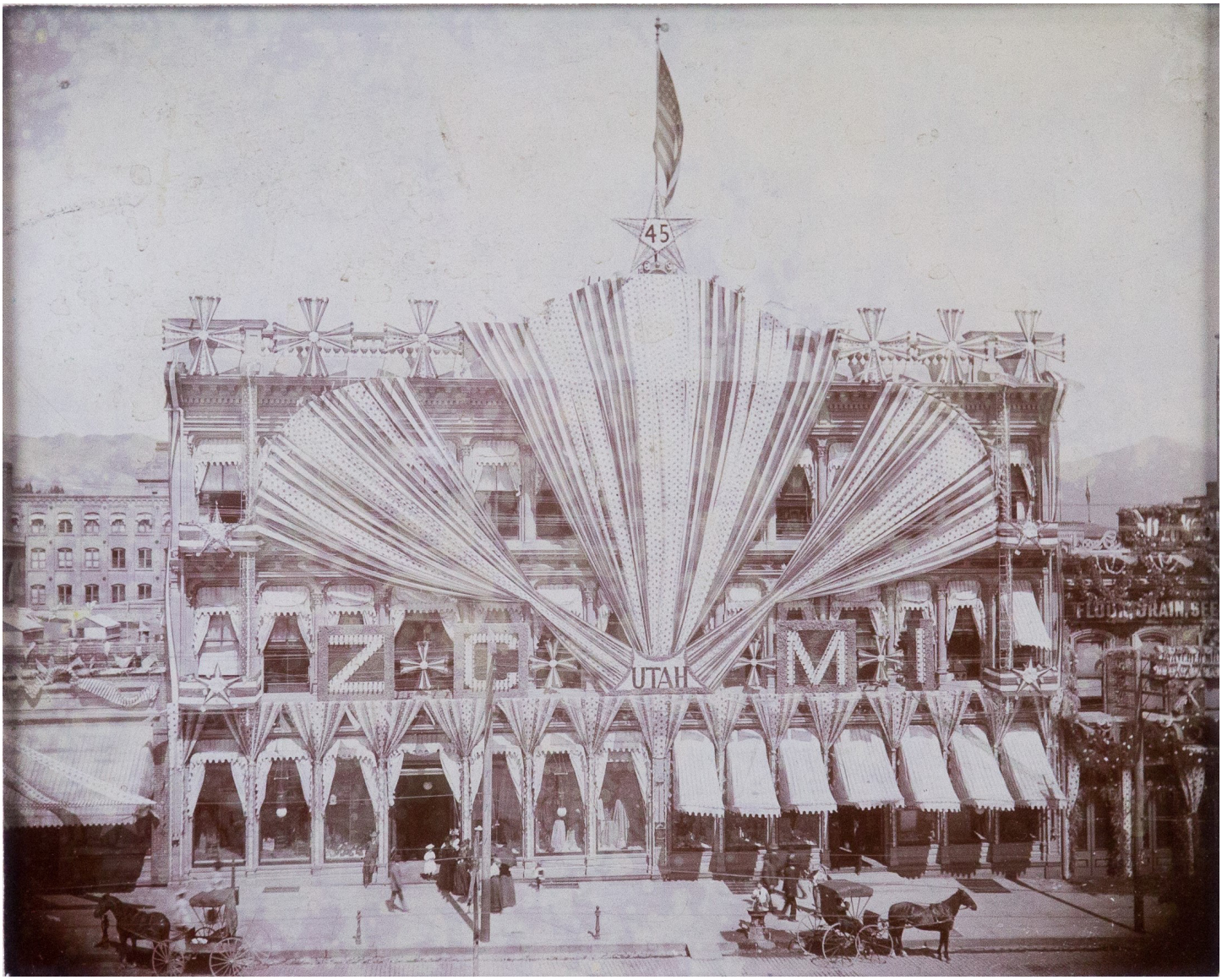


Lewis A. Ramsey

Lewis A. Ramsey's Color Print Angel Moroni Delivering the Gold Plates to the Prophet Joseph Smith

217. Lithograph. Color Print of Lewis A. Ramsey's "Angel Moroni Delivering the Gold Plates." Original Painting, 1923. Date of lithograph unknown. $750

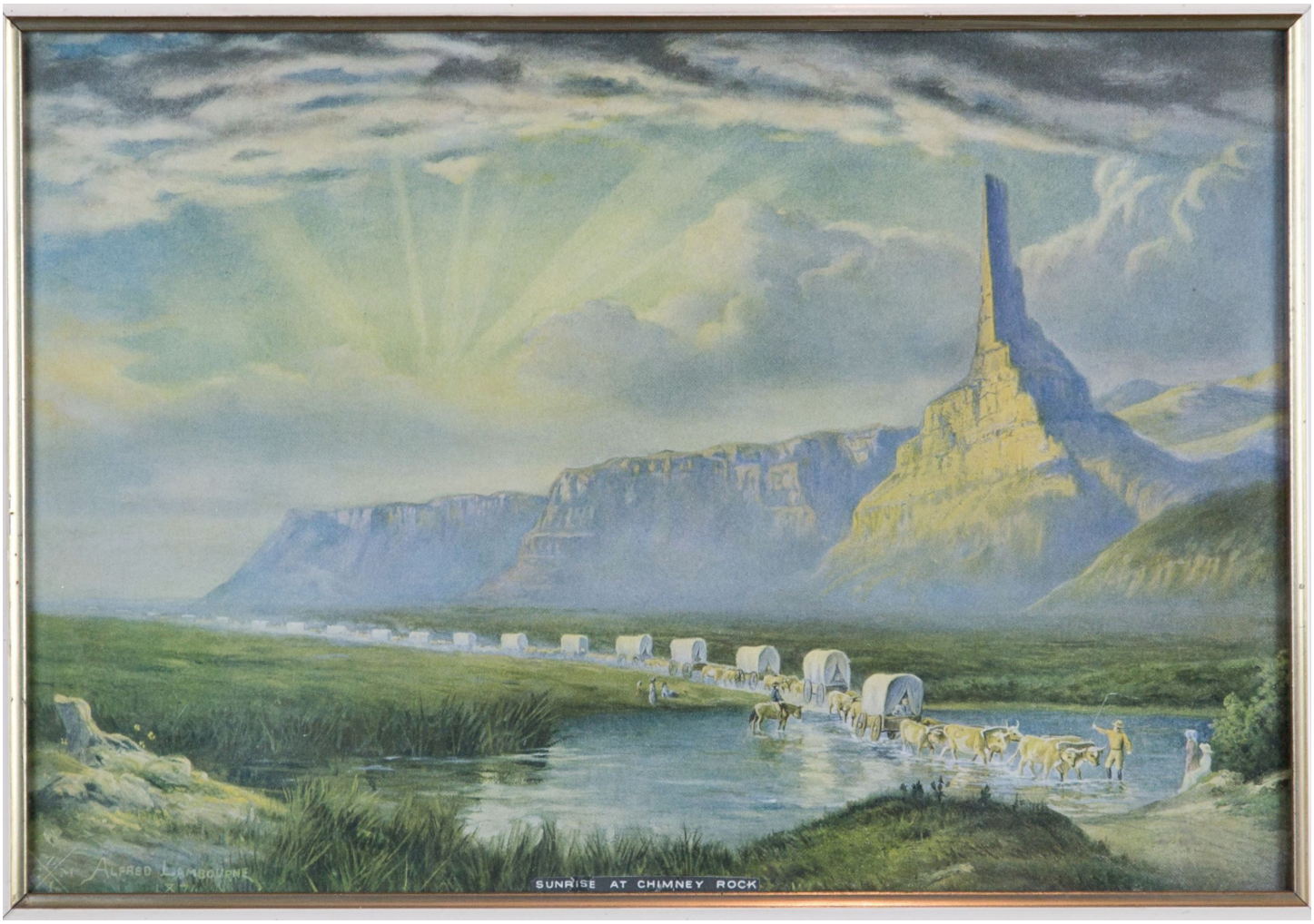
Lewis Aquilla Ramsey (1873-1941), a native of Bridgeport, Illinois, was a landscape, portrait and mural artist. His family converted to the Church in 1884 and moved to Utah in 1885, settling in Payson. At the age of 13, Lewis visited his brother who resided in Springville, and had the opportunity to study and live with artist John Hafen. Ramsey attended Brigham Young Academy in Provo at the age of 16. In 1892, he began formal studies at the Art Institute of Chicago. At age 22, Lewis traveled to Boston to attend the Cowles Art School and paid his way by retouching negatives. He also studied in New York City and took lessons from Douglas Volk. Ramsey briefly returned to Utah before entering Smith's Art School in Chicago. To pay for the three years of study, he continued to retouch negatives and finished crayon enlargements. The crayon enlargement was invented in the mid-19th century and became the first photographic process that allowed for producing large scale or life-sized images of people. Lewis's skills enabled him to help pay for his sister, Emma's, vocal studies in Europe. She later helped him travel to Paris, France, to attend the Academie Julian from 1897 to 1903. It was during this time that Lewis purchased the John B. Fairbanks photo studio and gallery in Provo. When Ramsey returned to Utah, he taught art at the Latter-Day Saints University in Salt Lake City, 1903-1905 and married Elizabeth Patterson Brown (1904). They were the parents of six children. After 1915, Lewis focused primarily on landscapes, painting Bryce Canyon, Cedar Breaks, the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone National Park, and Yosemite National Park. He became famous for his painting of Zion Canyon. Ramsey spent a year and a half painting murals at the Hawaii Temple in 1918 and rendered his first painting of the Angel Moroni Appearing to Joseph Smith in 1919 as a mural for the original 11th Ward Building in Salt Lake City. He died on May 11, 1941, in Los Angeles.



1896 Photograph of ZCMI Elaborately Decorated to Commemorate Statehood Utah: Nation's 45th State

218. Photograph. Mounted albumen print of Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution, 1896, Salt Lake City, Utah. $5,000

The ZCMI Department Store was founded October 9, 1868 by Brigham Young at 36 South Main Street in Salt Lake City. The central component of business was the LDS Church's purchase of the Eagle Emporium, a conglomerate of mercantile companies owned by William Jennings. ZCMI became a formidable business force, eventually manufacturing its own line of boots and shoes, and a line of work clothes. It also sold everything from housing needs, lumber, nails, and the like, to household needs such as fabric, needles, thread, food preservation products, furniture, and draperies, even some beauty products; nearly everything the pioneers needed to survive and thrive.



Sunrise at Chimney Rock
Alfred Lambourne

219. Lithograph. Color print of Alfred Lambourne's Sunrise at Chimney Rock. Original painting, 1874. Lithographs produced by ZCMI, Salt Lake City, Utah. Original title "Sunrise on the Plains".

$750

Lambourne was 16 years old when he crossed the plains in 1866 and wrote of his first night on the Mormon Trail: "What a delightful change it was to one city-bred to mingle in the freedom of camp life such as we enjoyed, and to pass his days under the blue canopy of heaven!"

Alfred Lambourne (1850-1926), a native of England, was the son of William Lambourne and Martha Wernham. The Lambourne family converted to the Church in 1853 and soon thereafter emigrated to St. Louis, Missouri. And it was here, at St. Louis, that Alfred was baptized on January 1, 1862. The Lambournes crossed the plains in John Daniel Holladay's company in 1866 and settled in Salt Lake City. Alfred, who already showed great promise as an artist, kept a sketchbook of scenery along the Mormon Trail. He immediately found employment as a scenic artist for the Salt Lake Theatre. Over the next two decades Lambourne traveled the American West with photographer Charles Savage (painting as Savage photographed); explored the Wasatch Range with H. L. A. Culmer (painting and naming features); and with Reuben Kirkham painted a series of large canvasses which represented the journey from the eastern coast of the United States to the Golden Gate in San Francisco. Later in life, Lambourne focused more on writing then painting, eventually publishing 14 books. He died in Salt Lake City.

Chimney Rock, a prominent geological rock formation in Morrill County, Nebraska, rises nearly 300 feet above the surrounding North Platte River Valley. The peak of Chimney Rock is 4,228 feet above sea level. The formation served as an important landmark along the Mormon Trail during the mid-nineteenth century.

"The Chimney Rock, or the half-way post, as it was sometimes suggestively called, was a most picturesque object. It was one of the most noted landmarks to be seen on the entire trip across the plains. After we had just sighted through the western opening of a noon corral, the pale blue shaft, wavy through the haze that rose from the heated ground, it seemed to us that the slow going oxen would never reach it, or rather, that they would never arrive at the point on the road opposite that natural curiosity, for the immigrant trail passed several miles to the northward of that low range of bluffs of which the Chimney Rock is a part. One evening several members of our party tried to walk from our nearest camp to the terraced slopes of the Chimney's base, but the distance proved too great. That was one lesson in the deceptiveness of space in that rarified atmosphere-the distance to hills and mountains.

In my painting, Chimney Rock is shown as it appeared from the banks of Lawrence Creek. Our train, that under command of Captain John D. Holladay, is seen fording the shallow stream. The Pioneers had made an early start, just as the light of the rising sun was breaking from behind a mass of clouds that lay along the eastern horizon. The Captain was keeping a watchful eye upon the safe passage of each wagon through the water, for in the bed of the creek were quicksands, and a stop was attended with danger. Eternal vigilance was the price that the captain must pay to bring his company safely over the wilderness of plains and mountains. On the left hand of the picture is seen a grave, that of one of the earlier immigrants." (Statement of Alfred Lambourne)



Baseball Team
Brigham Young College
Logan, Utah

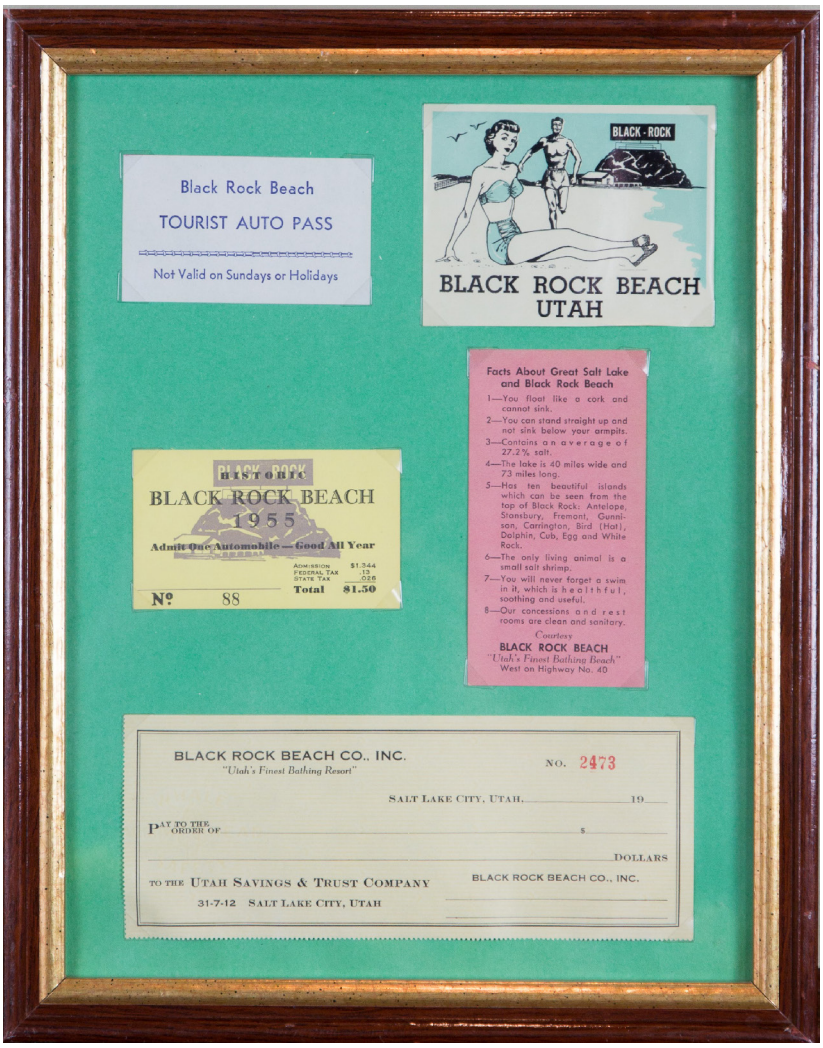
220. Photographic Print. Framed image of the Baseball Team at Brigham Young College, Logan, Utah. Circa 1900.

$750

Brigham Young College (BYC) was a Church-owned college and high school in Logan, Utah. It was founded by Brigham Young on August 6, 1877, 23 days before his death. He deeded several acres of land to a board of trustees for the development of a school. This was just two years after he founded Brigham Young Academy in Provo which evolved into Brigham Young University in 1903.

Classes started on 9 September 1878; they met first in Lindquist Hall and then also for a time in the basement of the Cache Tabernacle. Nearly 40,000 students attended Brigham Young College during its years of operation. Initially its purpose was to be a Normal School, that is, to prepare students to be teachers (1877–1894), then the school offered college courses and for fifteen years (1894-1909) and granted bachelor's degrees. After 1909, it operated as a high school and junior college.

In 1926, the Board of Education of the Church decided to discontinue all its schools except for Brigham Young University. So the buildings at Brigham Young College were sold to the city of Logan and used by Logan High School. The original BYC library collection was given to Utah Agricultural College which evolved to become Utah State University.

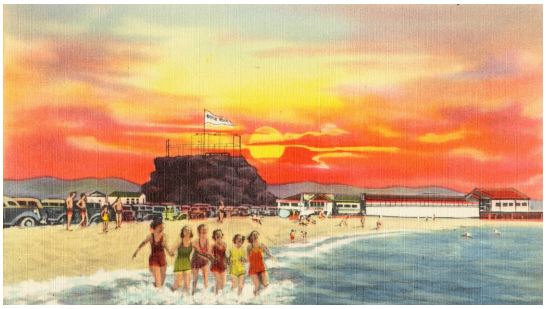


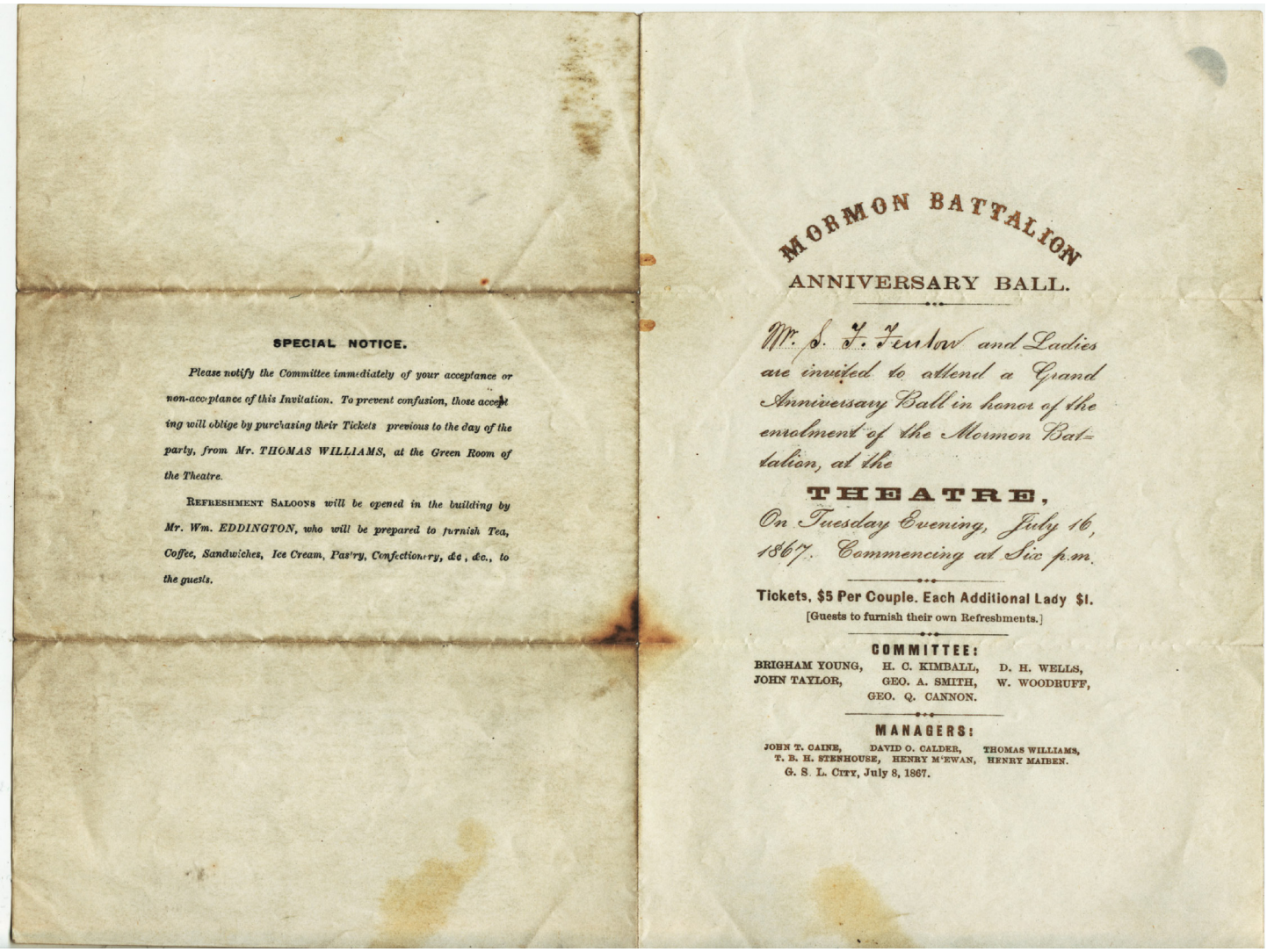
Collage
Black Rock Beach Resort
Great Salt Lake

221. Framed Collage. Black Rock Beach Memorabilia. $750

Heber C. Kimball owned Black Rock and the surrounding property in the 1850s and built a large stone home there for rest and relaxation. By 1860 he began to welcome visitors to enjoy a swim (known as "bathing" in those days) in the Great Salt Lake. After Kimball's death in 1868, the property was converted into a beach resort which enjoyed moderate to poor financial success. Alonzo E. Hyde and David John Taylor acquired the failing resort in 1880 and expanded it to include 100 bathhouses (i.e., changing rooms), a bowery for picnics, wooden walkways, and even 21-foot high swings. It remained open for 89 years.







SPECIAL NOTICE.

Please notify the Committee immediately of your acceptance or non-acceptance of this Invitation. To prevent confusion, those accepting will oblige by purchasing their Tickets previous to the day of the party, from Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS, at the Green Room of the Theatre.

REFRESHMENT SALOONS *will be opened in the building by Mr. Wm. EDDINGTON, who will be prepared to furnish Tea, Coffee, Sandwiches, Ice Cream, Pastry, Confectionery, &c., &c., to the guests.*

MORMON BATTALION

ANNIVERSARY BALL.

Mr. & Mrs. Farnsworth and Ladies are invited to attend a Grand Anniversary Ball in honor of the enrolment of the Mormon Battalion, at the

THEATRE,

On Tuesday Evening, July 16, 1867. Commencing at Six p.m.

Tickets, $5 Per Couple. Each Additional Lady $1.

[Guests to furnish their own Refreshments.]

COMMITTEE:

BRIGHAM YOUNG, H. C. KIMBALL, D. H. WELLS,
JOHN TAYLOR, GEO. A. SMITH, W. WOODRUFF,
GEO. Q. CANNON.

MANAGERS:

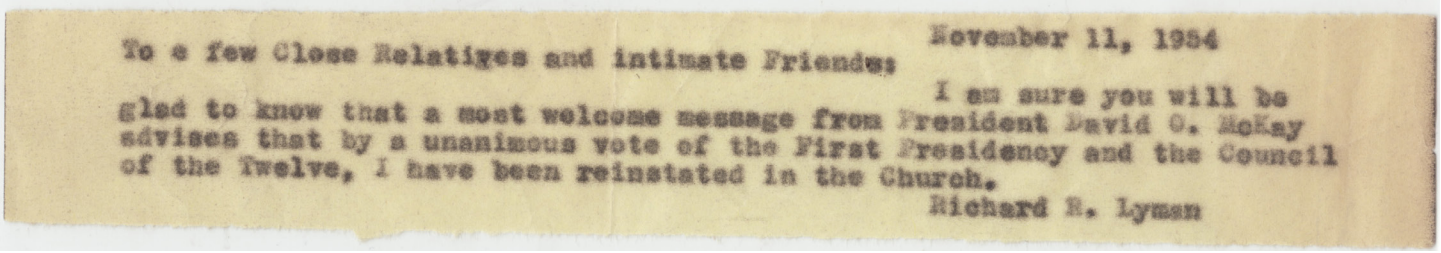
JOHN T. CAINE, DAVID O. CALDER, THOMAS WILLIAMS,
T. B. H. STENHOUSE, HENRY M'EWAN, HENRY MAIBEN.

G. S. L. CITY, July 8, 1867.

Invitation
Mormon Battalion Anniversary Ball
Salt Lake Theatre, July 16, 1867

222. Ephemera. Invitation to Mormon Battalion Anniversary Ball. July 16, 1867. Size: 4 ¾ X 7 inches. $5 per couple. Each additional Lady $1.

$2,500



November 11, 1954

To a few Close Relatives and intimate Friends:

I am sure you will be glad to know that a most welcome message from President David O. McKay advises that by a unanimous vote of the First Presidency and the Council of the Twelve, I have been reinstated in the Church.

Richard R. Lyman

Typed Notice of Reinstatement of Richard R. Lyman Perforated in Strips For Distribution

223. Ephemera. Typed Notice of Reinstatement. Size: ½ X 8 ½ inches. $1,500

November 11, 1854

To a few Close Relatives and intimate Friends:

I am sure you will be glad to know that a most welcome message from President David O. McKay advises that by a unanimous vote of the First Presidency and the Council of the Twelve, I have been reinstated in the Church. Richard R. Lyman

Richard Roswell Lyman (1870-1963), the son of Apostle Francis Marion Lyman and Clara Caroline Callister, served as a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1918 to 1943. He married Amy Cassandra Brown (1872-1959), a native in Pleasant Grove, Utah, on September 9, 1896 in the Salt Lake Temple, and they were the parents of 2 children. Sister Amy Lyman was the 8th General President of the Relief Society of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from 1940-1945.



Richard R. Lyman

Apostle Richard R. Lyman began counseling a woman (Anna Jacobsen Hegsted) who had been disfellowshipped for having entered into a polygamous relationship with a man from whom she was subsequently separated. At Lyman's suggestion and encouragement, Hegsted was restored to full faith and fellowship in 1922. Then, in a secret ceremony in 1925, Lyman and Hegsted exchanged marriage vows and themselves entered into "a mutual covenant of plural marriage." Lyman was 55 years old and Hegsted was 53. Eighteen years later, when Lyman, his legal wife Amy, and his plural wife Anna were all in their 70s, the First Presidency became aware of the polygamous relationship.



Amy Brown Lyman

According to available evidence, J. Reuben Clark, who had heard that Lyman was having an affair, assigned Apostles Harold B. Lee and Joseph Fielding Smith to discreetly follow him at night to see where he went. They confirmed that he was secretly meeting with a woman. At President Clark's request, the Salt Lake City police chief conducted a "smashed-door raid" on the home and discovered Apostle Lyman, aged seventy-two, in bed with Anna Hegsted, aged seventy-one. Elder Lyman was summarily excommunicated the next day. It turns out that Richard R. Lyman and Hegsted continued their nearly 30-year association until 2 years before Lyman was again baptized into the LDS Church, on October 27, 1954. President David O. McKay was instrumental in working with Elder Lyman to bring him back to the Church.



Stereoscopic View of Young Indian Jim Later Goshute Chief

224. Stereograph. Albumen silver print of Indian Jim as a young Goshute Brave. $3,500

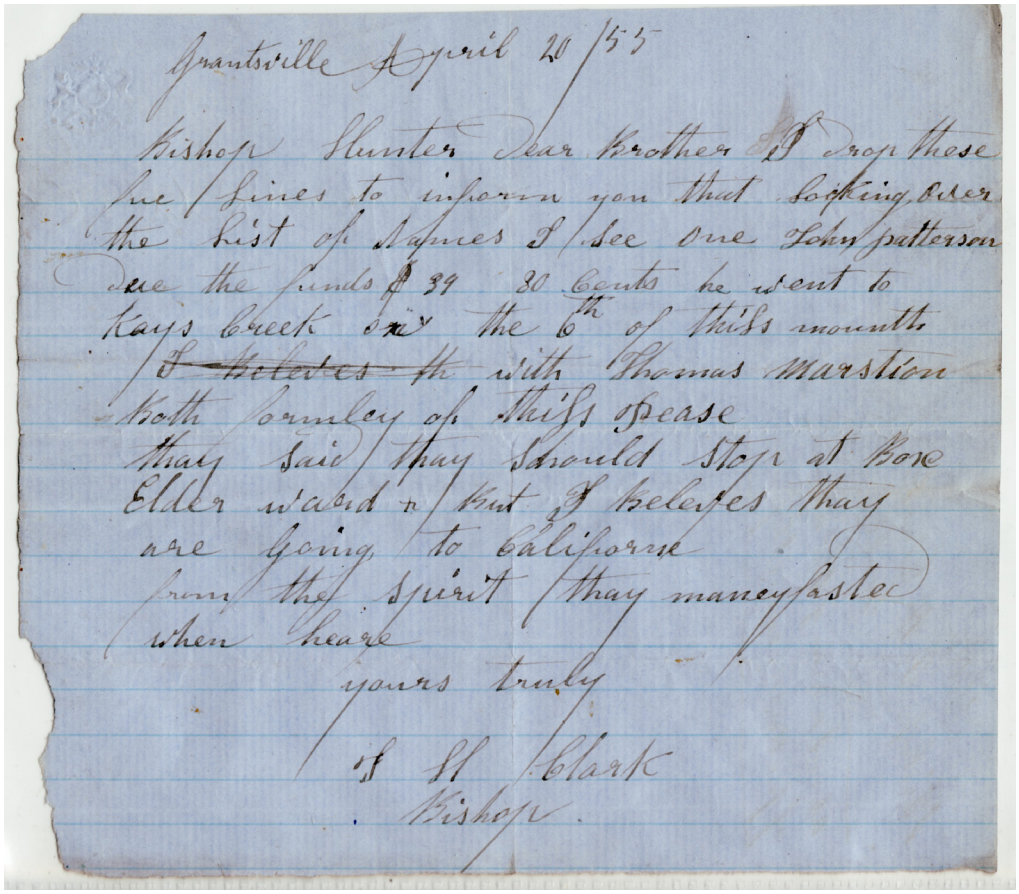
No-ove (?-1881), also known as Indian Jim, was a leader or sub-chief of small group of Goshute Indians who resided in the desert regions to the southwest of the Great Salt Lake. Indian Jim was half-brother to Chief Tabby-To-Kwanah (1789-1898), the leader of the Timpanogos when they were displaced to the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation in the 1860s. And Tabby was a sub-chief under his cousin Chief Walkara when the Mormon Pioneers first arrived in Utah. As it turns out, Indian Jim and Indian Mone became intoxicated on the evening of Friday, December 9, 1881, at a Goshute encampment near Jordan Bridge (at the foot of North Temple Street) west of downtown Salt Lake City. Mone ended up stabbing Jim which resulted in his death the following day near Grantsville, Utah.



Albert Henry Bergman Missionary Diary
Sweden and Denmark
3 Volumes, 1898-1900

225. Diary. Missionary Diary of Albert Henry Bergman, 1898 to 1900, 3 volumes. Size: Vol. 1, 4 ¾ X 7 ½ inches; Vol. 2, 4 X 6 ¾ inches; Vol. 3, 4 ¾ X 7 ¼ inches. $7,500

Albert Henry Bergman (1864-1933), a native of Sweden, was the son of John Borgman and Frederica Ekstrom. His father died in Sweden in 1865, his mother converted to the Church six years later, and the family emigrated to America in 1874. They settled in Salt Lake City where Albert, the baby of the family, was baptized in 1877. Bergman received U.S. citizenship in March 1887. He married Emily Hannah Luff in May 1894, and they were the parents of 4 children. Bergman served a mission to Scandinavia 1898 to 1900 laboring 14 months in Skone, 6 months in Gothenburg and the balance of the time in Copenhagen. He died in Salt Lake City.



Grantsville April 20/55

Bishop Hunter Dear Brother I drop these few lines to inform you that looking over the list of Names I see one John Patterson due the funds $39 80 Cents he went to Kays Creek on the 6th of this month with Thomas Marston both formerly of this Pease they said they should Stop at Box Elder ward but I beleves they are going to California from the Spirit they manefested when heare

yours truly

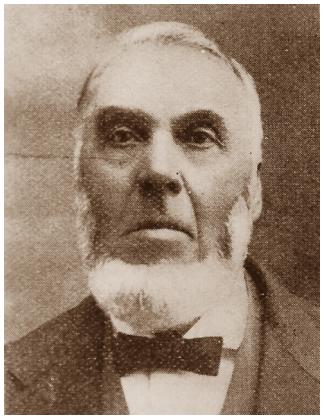
T H Clark

Bishop

Letter of Bishop Thomas Henry Clark to Presiding Bishop Edward Hunter Re: Mormons Leaving for California

226. ALS. Letter of Thomas Henry Clark, Grantsville, Utah, to Edward Hunter, Salt Lake City, April 20, 1855.
$2,500

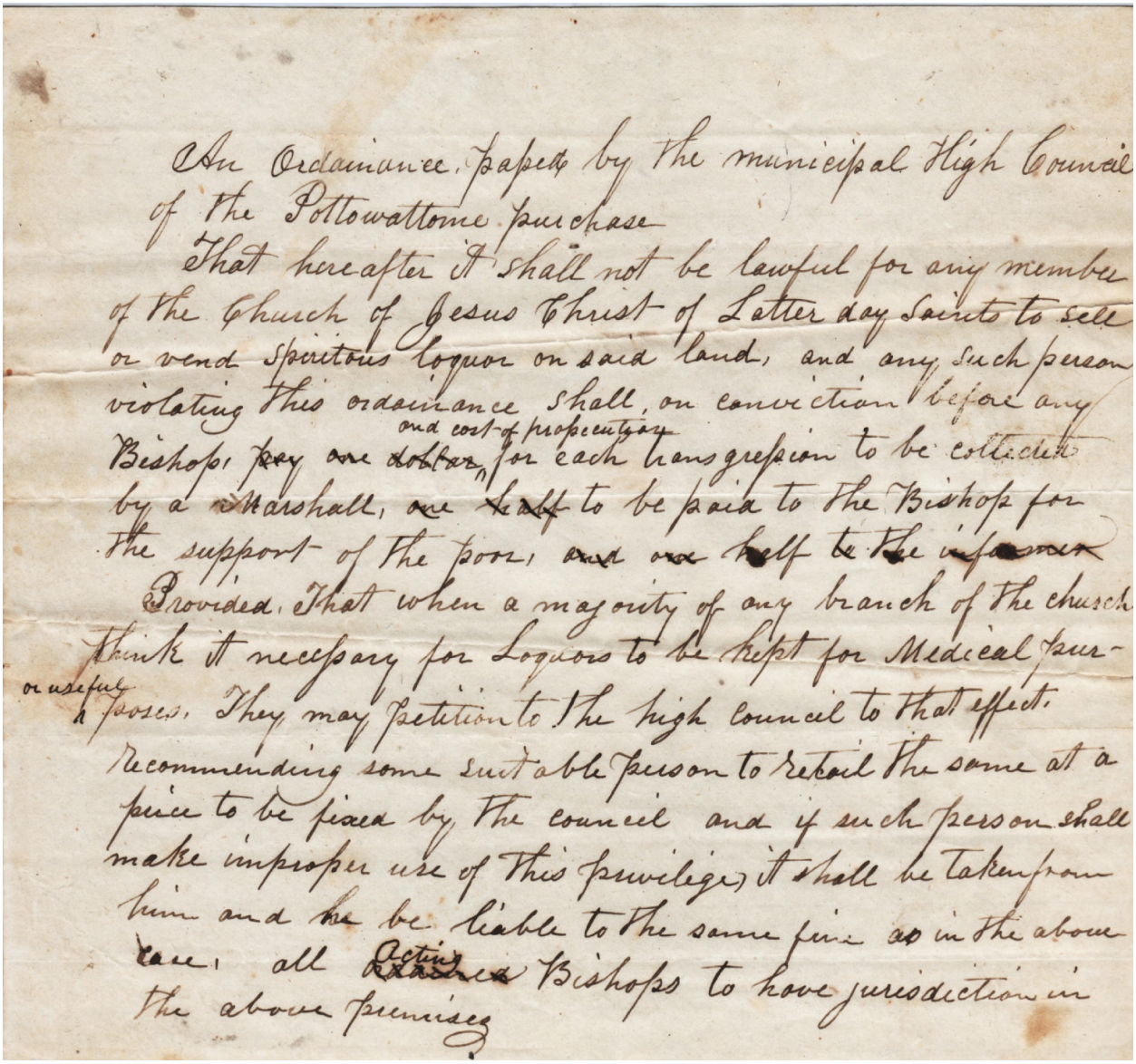
Dear Brother
I drop these few lines to inform you that looking over the list of names I see one John Patterson due the funds $39 [and] 80 cents. He went to Kays Creek on the 6th of this month with Thomas Marstion [Marsden] both formerly of this place. They said they should stop at Box Elder Ward but I believe they are going to California from the spirit they manifested when here.



Thomas Henry Clark



Edward Hunter



An Ordainance, Passed by the municipal High Council of the Pottowattome purchase

That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints to sell or vend Spiritous liquor on said land, and any such person violating this ordainance shall, on conviction before any Bishop, pay one dollar and cost of prosecution for each transgression to be collected by a Marshall, one half to be paid to the Bishop for the support of the poor, and one half to the informer

Provided, That when a majority of any branch of the church think it necessary for Liquors to be kept for Medical purposes, They may petition to the high council to that effect. Recommending some suitable person to retail the same at a price to be fixed by the council and if such person shall make improper use of this privilege, it shall be taken from him and he be liable to the same fine as in the above case, all acting Bishops to have jurisdiction in the above premises

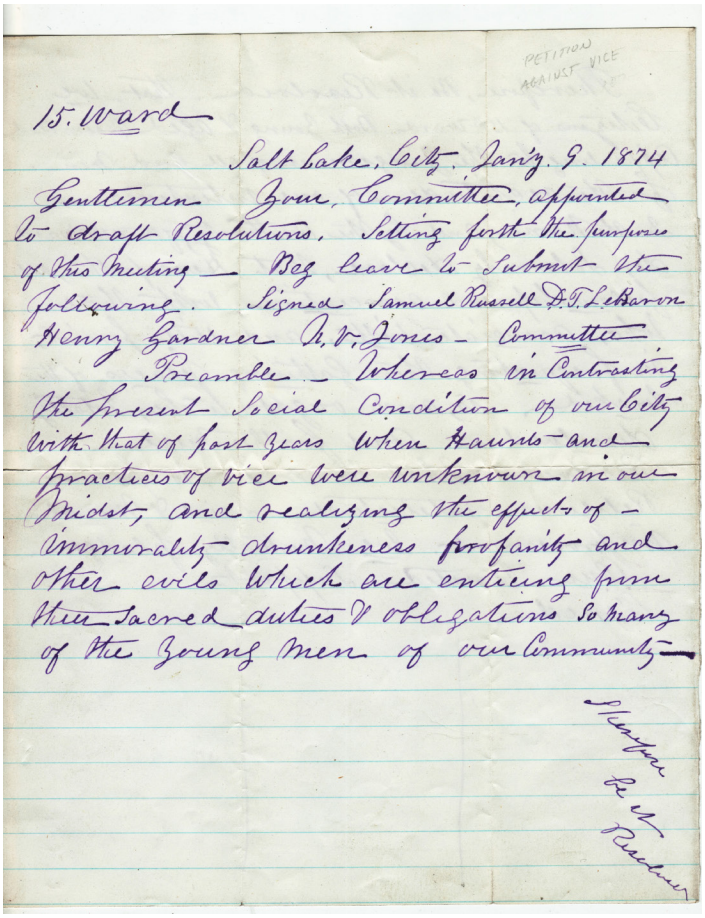
An Ordinance Passed by the Municipal High Council Regarding Spirituous Liquor Pottawattamie County, Iowa

227. Document Unsigned. Municipal High Council, Cutler's Park, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, 1846. $3,500

An ordinance passed by the Municipal High Council of the Pottawattamie purchase.

That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints to sell or vend spirituous liquor on said land, and any such person violating this ordinance shall on conviction before any Bishop, pay one dollar and cost of prosecution for each transgression to be collected by a Marshall, one half to be paid to the Bishop for the support of the poor, and one half to be informer,

Provided, that when a majority of any branch of the church think it necessary for Liquors to be kept for medical or useful purposes. They may petition the high council to that effect, recommending some suitable person to retail the same at a price to be fixed by the council and if such person shall make improper use of this privilege, it shall be taken from him and he be liable to the same fine as in the above case, all acting Bishops to have jurisdiction in the above premises.

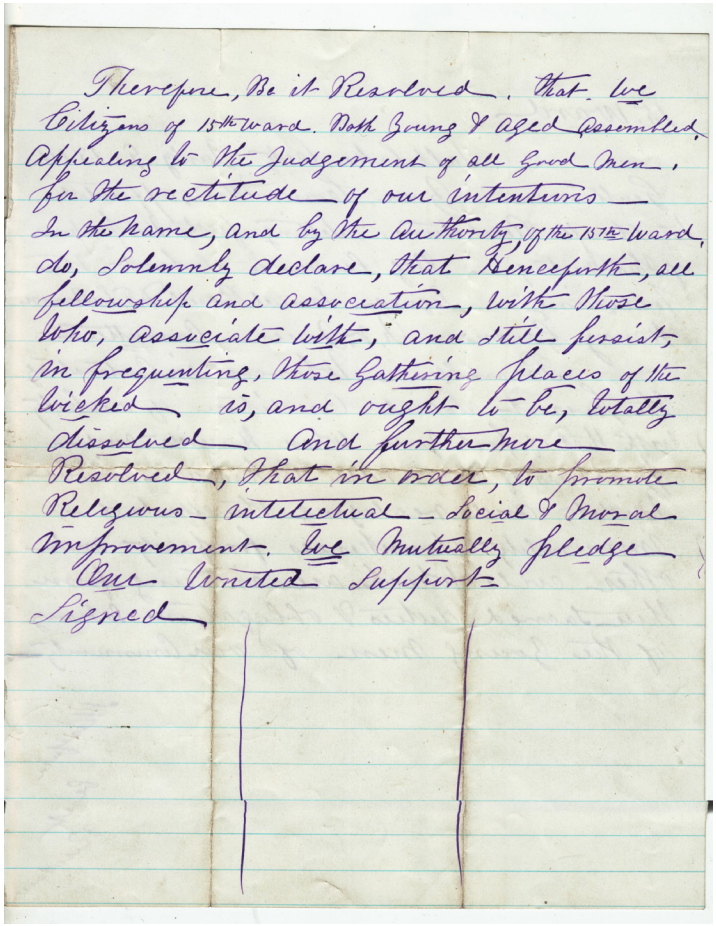


15. Ward

Salt Lake, City. Jan'y. 9. 1874

Gentlemen Your, Committee, appointed to draft Resolutions, Setting forth the purposes of this Meeting — Beg leave to Submit the following. Signed Samuel Russell D.T. LeBaron Henry Gardner N. V. Jones - Committee

Preamble - Whereas in Contrasting the present Social Condition of our City with that of past years when Haunts and practices of vice were unknown in our midst, and realizing the effects of - immorality drunkenness profanity and other evils which are enticing from their Sacred duties & obligations so many of the Young Men of our Community —



Therefore, Be it Resolved, that we Citizens of 15th Ward. both Young & aged Assembled, Appealing to the Judgement of all Good Men, for the rectitude of our intentions — In the Name, and by the Authority of the 15th Ward, do, Solemnly declare, that Henceforth, all fellowship and association, with those who, associate with, and still persist, in frequenting, those Gathering Places of the Wicked — is, and ought to be, totally dissolved — And further more Resolved, that in order, to promote Religious - intellectual - Social & Moral improvement. we Mutually pledge our United Support —

Signed

Resolution of the Citizens of The Salt Lake 15th Ward To not associate with those who frequent the Haunts of the Wicked

228. Document Unsigned. Resolution of the Citizens of the Salt Lake 15th Ward, January 9, 1874.

$2,500

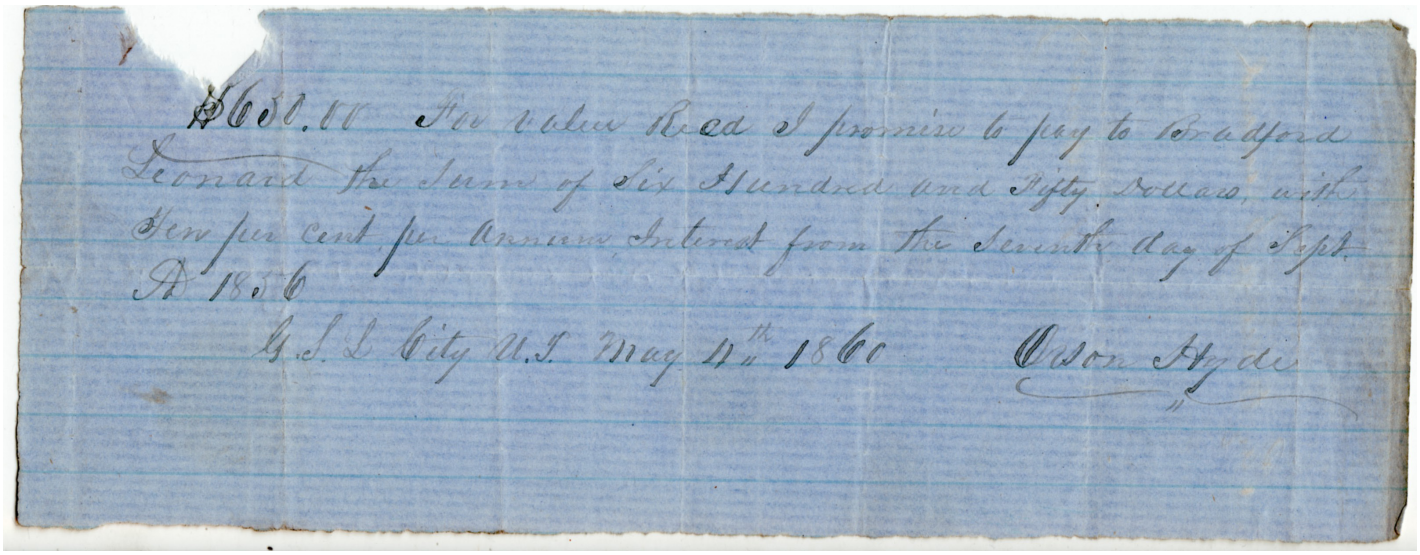
[Salt Lake] 15th Ward

Salt Lake City, Jan'y 9, 1874

Gentlemen. Your committee appointed to draft resolutions setting forth the purposes of this meeting beg leave to submit the following. Signed Samuel Russell, D. T. LeBaron, Henry Gardner, N. V. Jones, committee.

Preamble. Whereas in contrasting the present social condition of our city with that of past years when haunts and practices of vice were unknown in our midst, and realizing the effects of immorality, drunkenness, profanity and other evils which are enticing from their sacred duties & obligations so many of the young men of our community;

Therefore, be it resolved that we citizens of 15th Ward, both young & aged assembled appealing to the judgment of all good men for the rectitude of our intentions, in the name and by the authority of the 15th Ward, do solemnly declare that henceforth all fellowship and association with those who associate with and still persist in frequenting those gathering places of the wicked is and ought to be totally dissolved. And furthermore, resolved, that in order to promote religious, intellectual, social & moral improvement, we mutually pledge our united support. Signed


$660.00 For value Rec'd I promise to pay to Bradford Leonard the Sum of Six Hundred and Fifty Dollars, with Ten per cent per Annum Interest from the Seventh day of Sept. A. 1856

G. S. L. City U.T. May 11th 1860 Orson Hyde

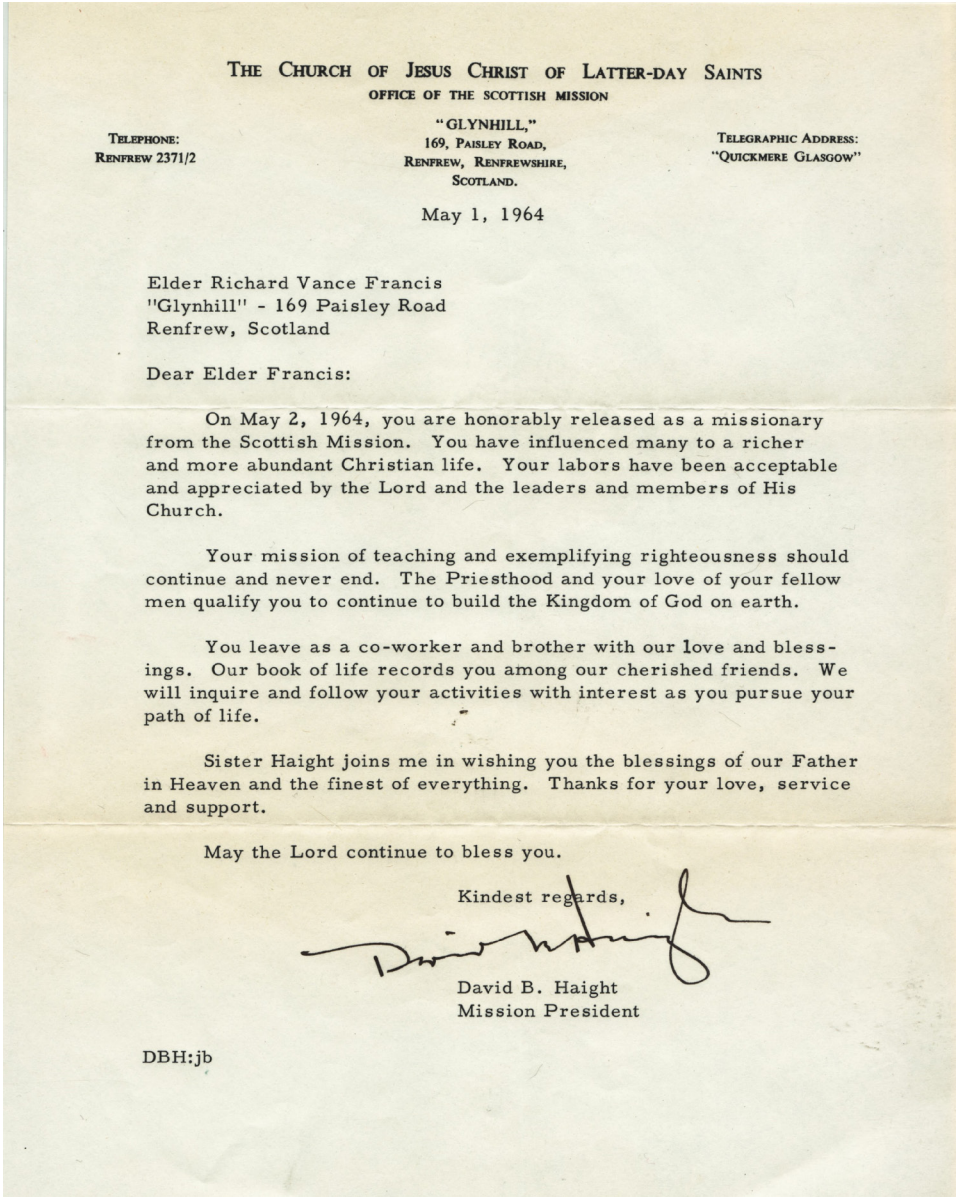
Orson Hyde
Pay Order to Bradford Leonard
September 7, 1856

229. ANS. Autograph Note Signed. Pay Order of Orson Hyde to Bradford Leonard, September 7, 1856. Size: 3 X 8 ½ inches.

$7,500



Orson Hyde



THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS
OFFICE OF THE SCOTTISH MISSION

TELEPHONE:
RENFREW 2371/2

"GLYNHILL,"
169, PAISLEY ROAD,
RENFREW, RENFREWSHIRE,
SCOTLAND.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"QUICKMERE GLASGOW"

May 1, 1964

Elder Richard Vance Francis
"Glynhill" - 169 Paisley Road
Renfrew, Scotland

Dear Elder Francis:

On May 2, 1964, you are honorably released as a missionary from the Scottish Mission. You have influenced many to a richer and more abundant Christian life. Your labors have been acceptable and appreciated by the Lord and the leaders and members of His Church.

Your mission of teaching and exemplifying righteousness should continue and never end. The Priesthood and your love of your fellow men qualify you to continue to build the Kingdom of God on earth.

You leave as a co-worker and brother with our love and blessings. Our book of life records you among our cherished friends. We will inquire and follow your activities with interest as you pursue your path of life.

Sister Haight joins me in wishing you the blessings of our Father in Heaven and the finest of everything. Thanks for your love, service and support.

May the Lord continue to bless you.

Kindest regards,

David B. Haight
Mission President

DBH:jb

David B. Haight Signature Letter of Missionary Release For Richard Vance Francis

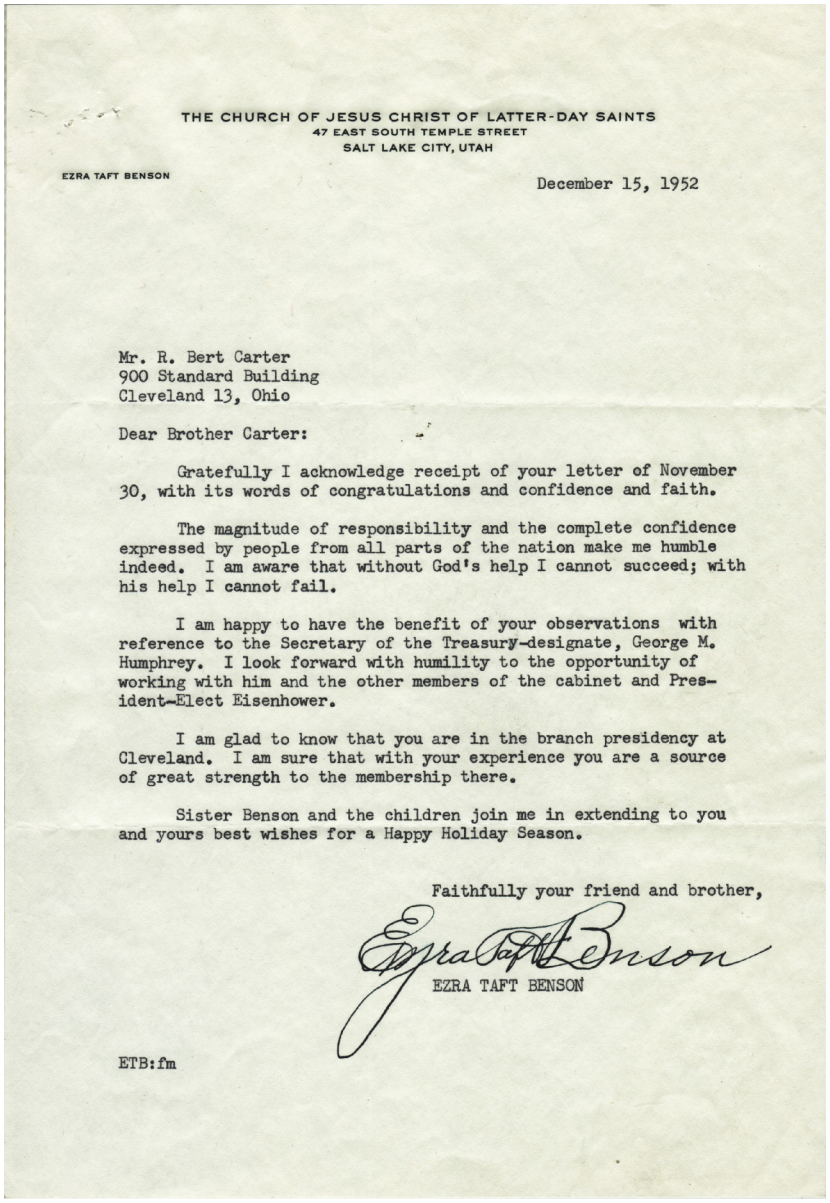
230. TLS. Typed Letter Signed. Letter of David B. Haight, Renfrew, Scotland, May 1, 1964, to Richard Vance Francis. Size: 8 ½ X 11 inches.

$500

David Bruce Haight (1906-2004), a native of Oakley, Idaho, served as an Assistant to the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles from 1970 to 1976 and as a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1976 to 2004.



David B. Haight



THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS
47 EAST SOUTH TEMPLE STREET
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

EZRA TAFT BENSON

December 15, 1952

Mr. R. Bert Carter
900 Standard Building
Cleveland 13, Ohio

Dear Brother Carter:

Gratefully I acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 30, with its words of congratulations and confidence and faith.

The magnitude of responsibility and the complete confidence expressed by people from all parts of the nation make me humble indeed. I am aware that without God's help I cannot succeed; with his help I cannot fail.

I am happy to have the benefit of your observations with reference to the Secretary of the Treasury-designate, George M. Humphrey. I look forward with humility to the opportunity of working with him and the other members of the cabinet and President-Elect Eisenhower.

I am glad to know that you are in the branch presidency at Cleveland. I am sure that with your experience you are a source of great strength to the membership there.

Sister Benson and the children join me in extending to you and yours best wishes for a Happy Holiday Season.

Faithfully your friend and brother,

Ezra Taft Benson

EZRA TAFT BENSON

ETB:fm



Ezra Taft Benson



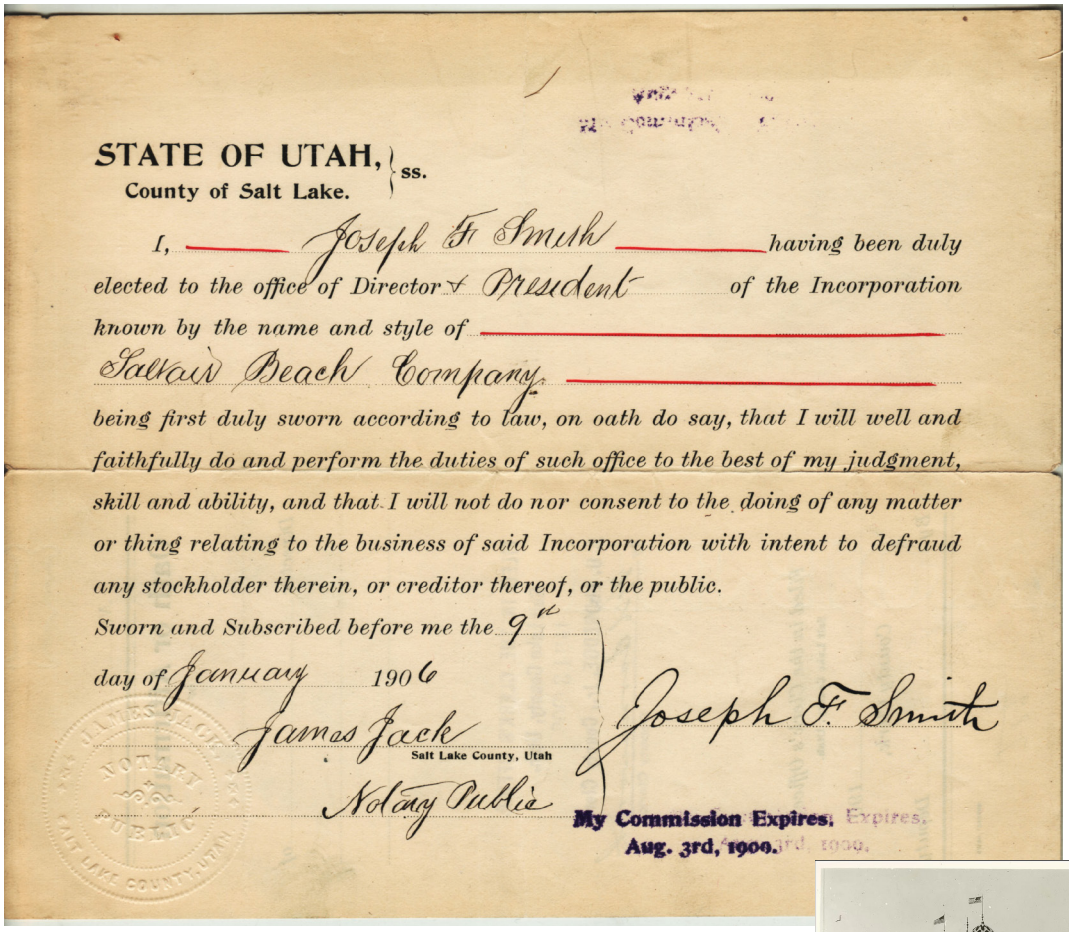
R. Bert Carter

Ezra Taft Benson Letter To R. Bert Carter December 15, 1952

231. TLS. Typed Letter Signed. Letter of Ezra Taft Benson, Salt Lake City, Utah, December 15, 1952, to R. Bert Carter, Cleveland, Ohio. Size: 8 ½ X 11 inches. $750

Ezra Taft Benson (1899-1994), a native of Whitney, Idaho, was a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles (1943-1985), the 15th U. S. Secretary of Agriculture during both presidential terms of Dwight D. Eisenhower (1953-1961), and the 13th president of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (1985-1994).

Richard Bert Carter, Jr (1916-2001), a native of Spokane, Washington, was the great-grandson of William Carter (1821-1896) who was among the original company of pioneers to arrive in Utah in July 1847 and garnered fame for plowing the first 1/ 2 acre of sod in the Great Salt Lake Valley. Bert was a Special Agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation 1941 to 1975. He served in any number of Church positions including branch president, high councilor and stake president's counselor as well as in numerous civic organizations to include President of the Sons of the Utah Pioneers, Utah Chapter; President of the Utah Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution; Boy Scouts of America; and a member of Rotary International. He died in Bountiful, Utah.



STATE OF UTAH, } ss.
County of Salt Lake.

I, Joseph F. Smith having been duly elected to the office of Director & President of the Incorporation known by the name and style of Saltair Beach Company being first duly sworn according to law, on oath do say, that I will well and faithfully do and perform the duties of such office to the best of my judgment, skill and ability, and that I will not do nor consent to the doing of any matter or thing relating to the business of said Incorporation with intent to defraud any stockholder therein, or creditor thereof, or the public.

Sworn and Subscribed before me the 9th day of January 1906

James Jack
Salt Lake County, Utah
Notary Public

Joseph F. Smith

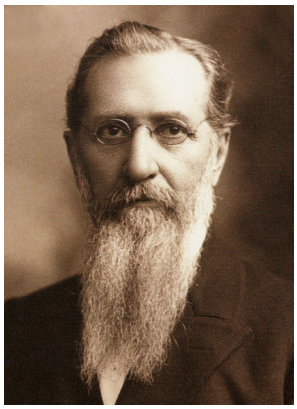
My Commission Expires.
Aug. 3rd, 1909.



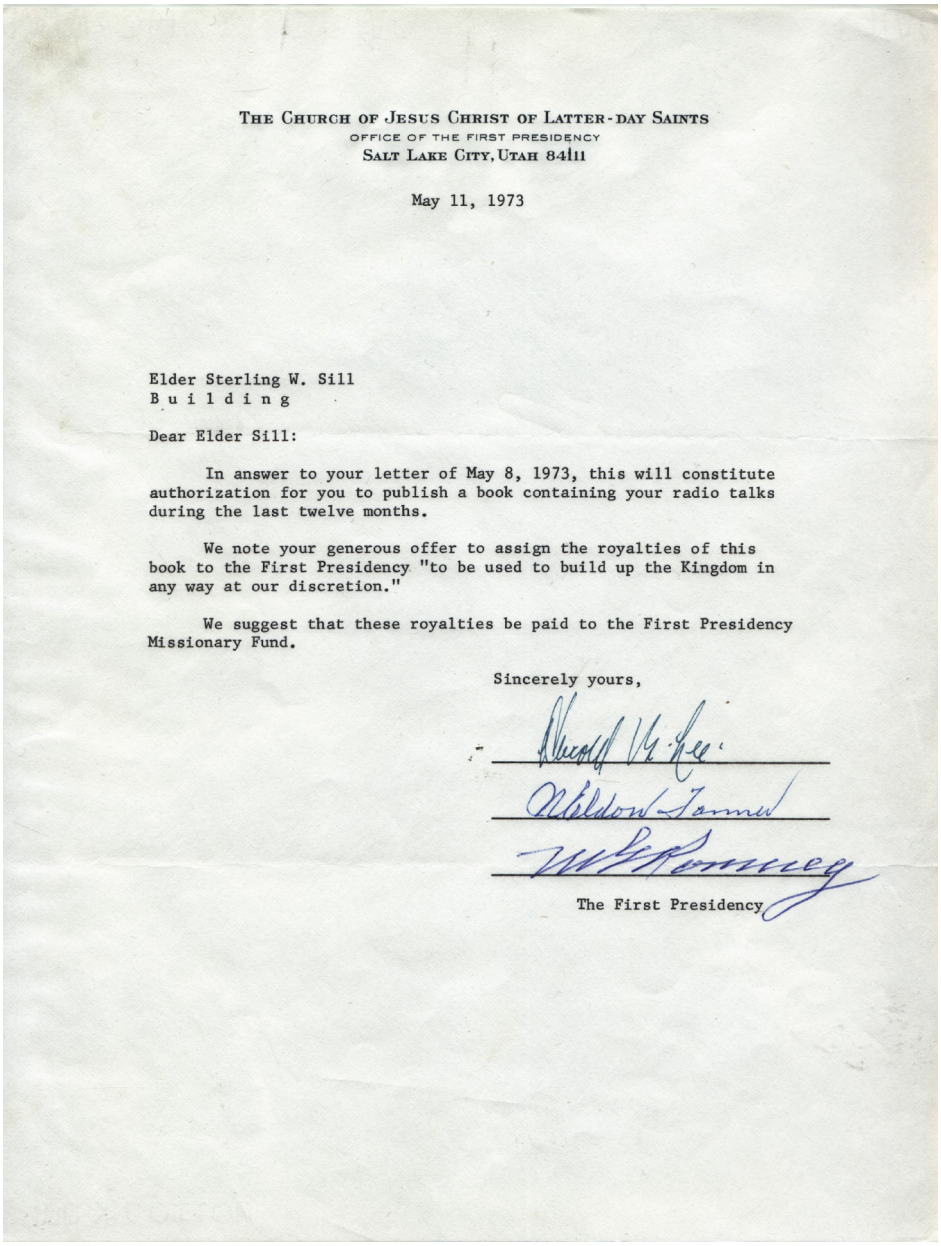
Signed Oath of Office
Joseph F. Smith
Director & President
Saltair Beach Company

232. DS. Oath of Office of Director and President of Saltair Beach Company, January 9, 1906, Salt Lake City, Utah. Signed by Joseph F. Smith and notarized by James Jack.

$5,000



Joseph F. Smith



THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS
OFFICE OF THE FIRST PRESIDENCY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

May 11, 1973

Elder Sterling W. Sill
B u i l d i n g

Dear Elder Sill:

In answer to your letter of May 8, 1973, this will constitute authorization for you to publish a book containing your radio talks during the last twelve months.

We note your generous offer to assign the royalties of this book to the First Presidency "to be used to build up the Kingdom in any way at our discretion."

We suggest that these royalties be paid to the First Presidency Missionary Fund.

Sincerely yours,

The First Presidency

Letter of First Presidency to Sterling W. Sill Authorization to Publish a Book

233. TSL. Typed Letter Signed. Letter of the First Presidency, Salt Lake City, Utah, May 11, 1973, to Sterling W. Sill. Size: 8 ½ X 11 inches.

$2,500

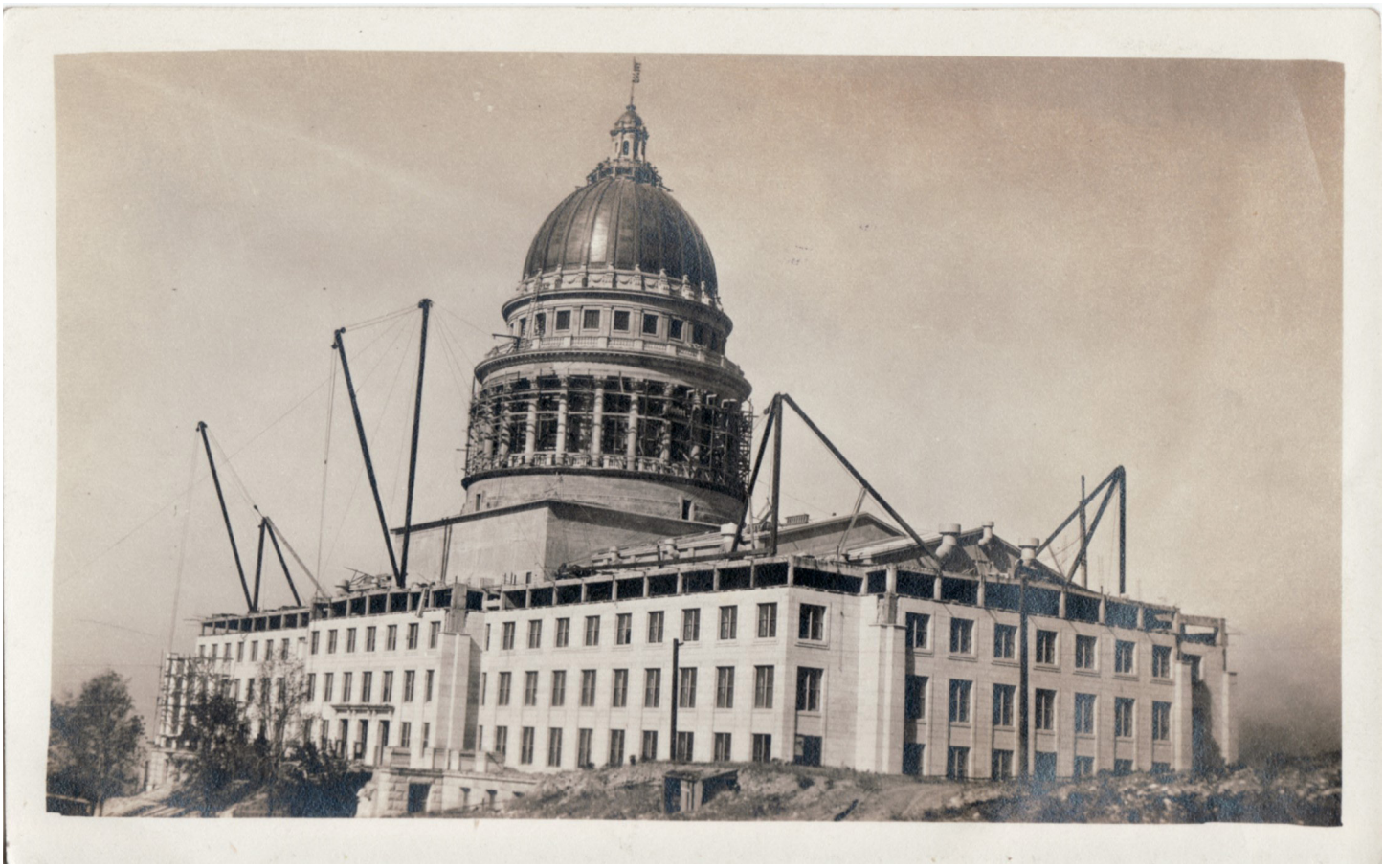


Sterling W. Sill



Salt Lake Temple
Dedication Handkerchief
April 6, 1893

234. Handkerchief. Salt Lake Temple Dedication Handkerchief, April 6, 1893. $750

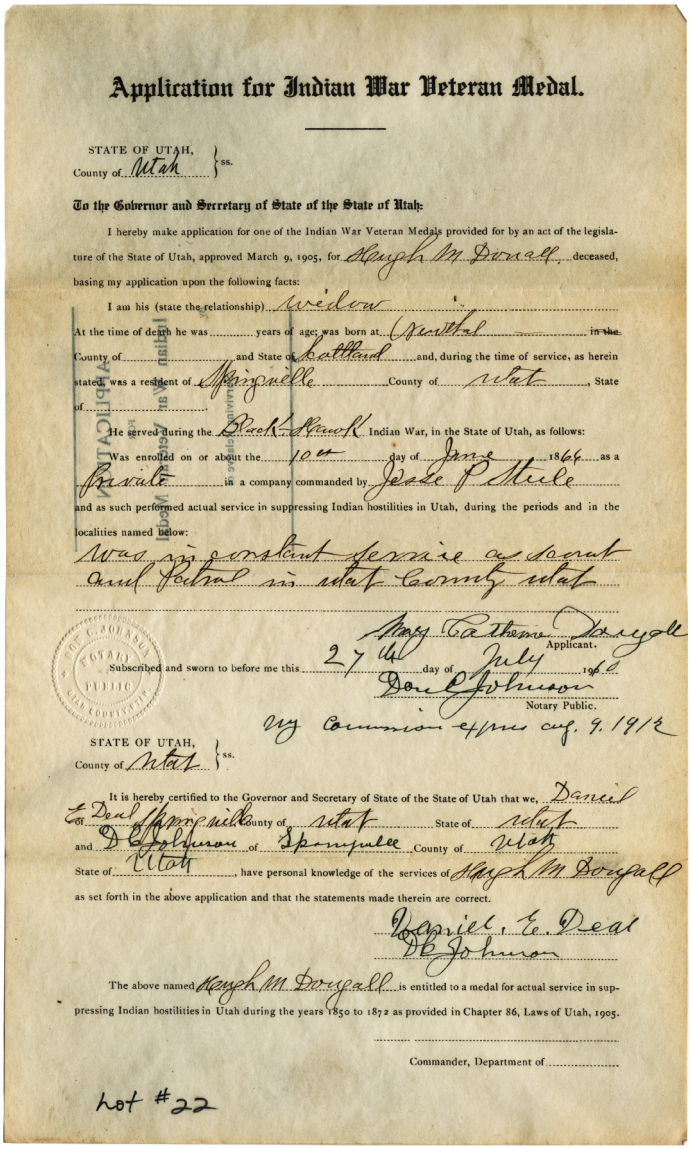


Photograph
Utah State Capitol
Under Construction

235. Photograph. Black & White Print of Utah Capitol under Construction. Size: 3 ½ X 5 ½ inches.

$500

Construction of the Utah Capitol Building began in 1912 and was completed in 1916. The Neoclassical revival, Corinthian style building was designed by architect Richard K. A. Kletting.



Application for Indian War Veteran Medal.

STATE OF UTAH, County of Utah } ss.

To the Governor and Secretary of State of the State of Utah:

I hereby make application for one of the Indian War Veteran Medals provided for by an act of the legislature of the State of Utah, approved March 9, 1905, for Hugh M. Dougall deceased, basing my application upon the following facts:

I am his (state the relationship) Widow

At the time of death he was ..... years of age; was born at Scotland in the County of ..... and State of Scotland, and, during the time of service, as herein stated, was a resident of Springville County of Utah, State of .....

He served during the Black Hawk Indian War, in the State of Utah, as follows:

Was enrolled on or about the 10th day of June 1866 as a Private in a company commanded by Jesse P Stride and as such performed actual service in suppressing Indian hostilities in Utah, during the periods and in the localities named below:

was in constant service as scout and Patrol in Utah County Utah

Mary Catherine Dougall
Applicant.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July 1910

Don C Johnson
Notary Public.

My Commission expires Aug. 9. 1912

STATE OF UTAH, County of Utah } ss.

It is hereby certified to the Governor and Secretary of State of the State of Utah that we, Daniel E. Deal of Springville County of Utah State of Utah and D C Johnson of Spanish Fork County of Utah State of Utah, have personal knowledge of the services of Hugh M Dougall as set forth in the above application and that the statements made therein are correct.

Daniel E. Deal
D C Johnson

The above named Hugh M Dougall is entitled to a medal for actual service in suppressing Indian hostilities in Utah during the years 1850 to 1872 as provided in Chapter 86, Laws of Utah, 1905.

Commander, Department of .....

Lot #22

Application for Utah Indian War Veteran Medal Hugh M. Dougall

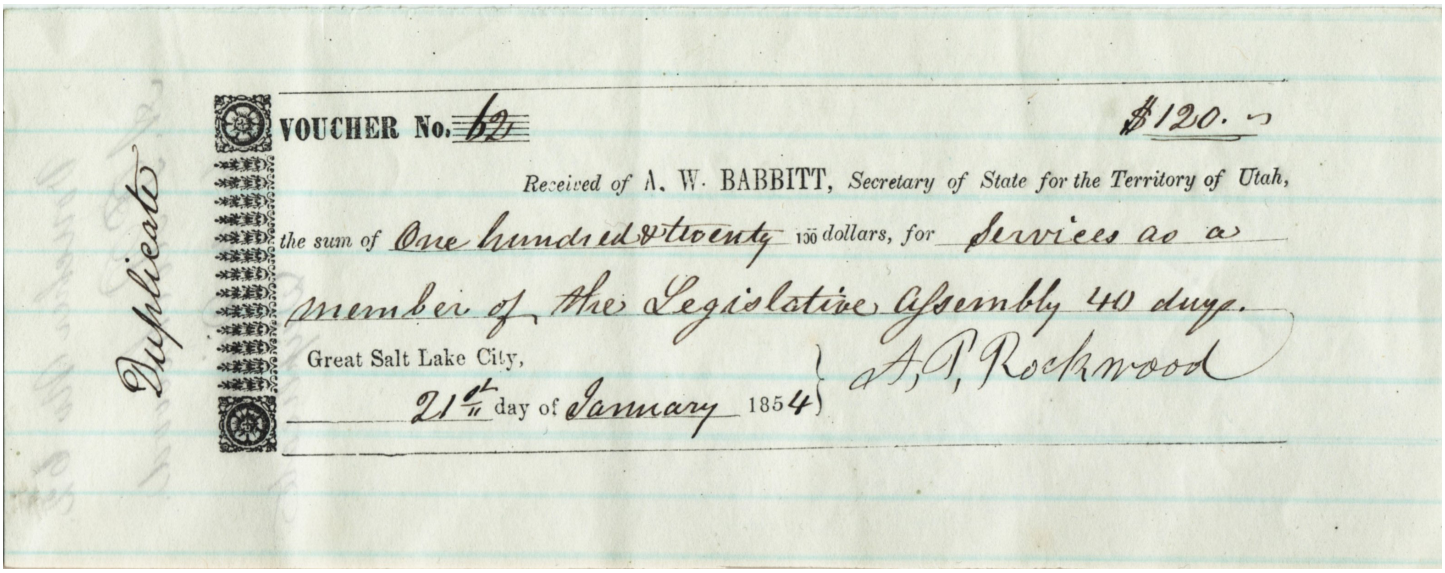
236. Partially Printed DS. Application for Utah Indian War Veteran Medal for Hugh M. Dougall, July 27, 1910, Springville, Utah.

$1,500

Hugh MacSwein Dougall (1837-1906), a native of Scotland, converted to the Church in April 1853 and emigrated to Utah with his mother and brother in 1855. He married Mary Catherine Streeper in 1862, and they were the parents of 6 children. Dougall operated a sawmill and flour mill business in Springville and was a private in the Utah County Militia. He served as scout and was assigned to patrol the perimeter of the Utah County Military District during the Blackhawk War, 1865-1872. Dougall died in Springville, Utah. He was also the grandson of Brigham Young and a well-known LDS hymn writer.



Hugh M. Dougall



Duplicate

VOUCHER No. 62 $120.00

Received of A. W. BABBITT, Secretary of State for the Territory of Utah,

the sum of One hundred & twenty 120 dollars, for Services as a member of the Legislative Assembly 40 days.

Great Salt Lake City, 21st day of January 1854

A. P. Rockwood

Voucher for Services
As Member of the Utah Legislative Assembly
Albert P. Rockwood

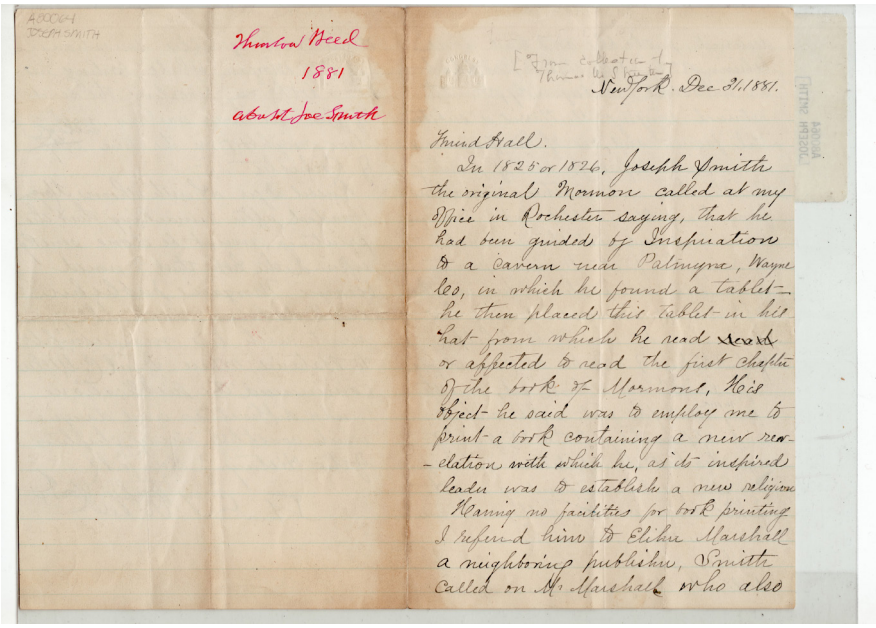
237. DS. Document Signed. Voucher for Services as Member of the Legislative Assembly. Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, January 21, 1854.

$2,500

Albert Perry Rockwood (1805-1879), a native of Holliston, Massachusetts, was one of the First Seven Presidents of the Seventy from 1845 to 1879. He also served in the Utah territorial legislature from 1851 to 1879 and was one of the first wardens of the Utah Territorial Prison.



Albert P. Rockwood



Thurlow Weed
1881
about Joe Smith

New York. Dec 31/1881.

Friend Hall.

In 1825 or 1826, Joseph Smith the original Mormon called at my office in Rochester saying, that he had been guided by Inspiration to a cavern near Palmyra, Wayne Co, in which he found a tablet— he then placed this tablet in his hat from which he read or affected to read the first chapter of the Book of Mormon, His object- he said was to employ me to print a book containing a new revelation with which he, as its inspired leader was to establish a new religion. Having no facilities for book printing I referred him to Elihu Marshall a neighboring publisher, Smith called on Mr Marshall who also



Thurlow Weed

"He Placed the Tablets (Gold Plates) in his Hat from which He Read the Book of Mormon"
Letter of Thurlow Weed
Joseph Smith and the Printing of the Book of Mormon

238. Letter of Thurlow Weed, to "Friend Hall," William Mosley Hall, New York, December 31, 1881. Handwritten in pen on lined paper. 3 pp. Size: 5 ½ X 8 inches. $75,000

In 1825 or 1826, **Joseph Smith, the original Mormon, called at my office in Rochester saying that he had been guided by inspiration to a cavern near Palmyra,** Wayne Co, in which he found a tablet, he then placed this tablet in his hat from which he read or affected to read the first chapter of the Book of Mormon. His object, he said, was to **employ me to print a book containing a new revelation** with which he, as its inspired leader, was to establish a new religion. Having no facilities for book printing I referred him to Elihu Marshall, a neighboring publisher. Smith called on Mr. Marshall who also declined, probably as I had done believing the self-styled prophet an impostor.

Subsequently, **Smith returned bringing Mr. [Martin] Harris**, a substantial farmer and one of his followers, to be security to pay for cost of printing. Smith then read further revelations from his golden tablet but I remained incredulous and lost the notoriety of being the first Mormon printer. The book was printed a few months afterwards at Palmyra. Among his early converts was W. W. Phelps publisher of a paper at Canandaigua. "Joe Smith" was thick set, smooth face man, about five feet, eight inches, and apparently 28 or 30 years of age.

Thurlow Weed (1897-1882) was a New York newspaper publisher (*Rochester Telegraph*) and Whig and (later) Republican politician. He was the principal political advisor to William H. Seward and was instrumental in the presidential nominations of William Henry Harrison (1840), Zachary Taylor (1848) and John C. Fremont (1856). Weed led the effort to nominate Seward at the 1860 Republican National Convention, but the convention nominated Abraham Lincoln instead. After the Civil War, Weed and Seward allied with President Andrew Johnson and supported Johnson's approach to Reconstruction.

William Mosley Hall (1811-1894) was an active promoter of railway enterprises and traveled to Central America in 1856 to report on the feasibility of constructing a canal through Panama. He opened the first railroad office in New York City and was editor of the *New Orleans Picayune*, 1832. He was the originator of the river and harbor convention held at Chicago in early days, and his efforts in developing the Chicago Harbor won him the name of "Father of Chicago."



Salt Lake Temple and Tabernacle 1893 By George Edward Anderson

239. Photograph. Mounted gelatin-silver print of Salt Lake Temple and Tabernacle, 1893. George Edward Anderson, Photographer. Size: 16 X 20 inches. $7,500

George Edward Anderson (1860-1928), a native of Salt Lake City, Utah, was a prominent Mormon photographer. He apprenticed as a teenager under photographer Charles R. Savage. At seventeen, Anderson established his photography studio in Salt Lake City with his brothers, Stanley and Adam. The railroad allowed Anderson to establish tent studios in Manti, Springville, and Nephi, Utah. In 1886 Anderson opened a stationary studio he named "Temple Bazar" in Manti where the Church was building a new temple. While in Manti, he met Olive Lowry, whom he married on May 30, 1888. They were the second couple to be married in the newly finished Manti Temple. Later that year Anderson sold his Manti studio and moved to Springville. Anderson used his traveling tent studio, setting up in small towns throughout central, eastern, and southern Utah, where he documented the lives of residents in the years 1884 to 1907. He died in Springville.



George Edward Anderson



VIEWS

OF THE POWERS AND POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

'Born in a land of liberty, and breathing an air uncorrupted with the sirocco of barbarous climes, I ever feel a double anxiety for the happiness of all men, both in time and in eternity. My cogitations like Daniel's, have for a long time troubled me, when I viewed the condition of men throughout the world, and more especially in this boasted realm, where the Declaration of Independence "holds these truths "to be self evident; that all men are created equal: that they "are endowed by their Creator, with certain unalieanable "rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit "of happiness," but at the same time, some two or three millions of people are held as slaves for life, because the spirit in them is covered with a darker skin than ours: and hundreds of our own kindred for an infraction, or supposed infraction of some over-wise statute, have to be incarcerated in dungeon glooms, or suffer the more moral penetentiary gravitation of mercy in a nut-shell. while the duellist, the debauchee, and the defaulter for millions, and other criminals, take the uppermost rooms at feasts, or, like the bird of passage, find a more congenial clime by flight.

The wisdom, which ought to characterize the freest, wisest, and most noble nation of the nineteenth century, should, like the sun in his meridian splendor, warm every object beneath its rays: and the main efforts of her officers, who are nothing more or less than the servants of the people, ought to be directed to ameliorate the condition of all: black, or white, bond or free; for the best of books says, "God hath made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on all the face of the earth."

Our common country presents to all men the same advantages; the same facilities; the same prospects; the same

[32

right with any power, or to restore right to any portion of her citizens, it is the supreme law of the land; and should a state refuse submission, that tate is guilty of insurrection or rebellion, and the president has as much power to repel it as Washington had to march against the "whiskey boys of Pittsburgh," or General Jackson had to send an armed force to suppress the rebellion of South Carolina!

To close, I would admonish you, before you let your 'candor compel' you again to write upon a subject, great as the salvation of man, consequential as the life of the Saviour, broad as the principles of eternal truth, and valuable as the jewels of eternity, to read in the 8th section and 1st article of the Constitution of the United States, the first, fourteenth, and seventeenth "specific" and not very 'limited powers' of the federal government, what can be done to protect the lives, property and rights of a virtuous people, when the administrators of the law, and law-makers, are unbought by bribes, uncorrupted by patronage, untempted by gold, unawed by fear, and uncontaminated by tangling alliances —even like Cæsar's wife, not only unspotted but unsuspected! and God, who cooled the heat of a Nebuchadnezzar's furnace or shut the mouths of lions for the honor of a Daniel, will raise your mind above the narrow notion, that the general government has no power—to the sublime idea that Congress, with the President as executor, is as almighty in its sphere, as Jehovah is in his. With great respect,

I have the honor to be,
your obedient servant,
JOSEPH SMITH.

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, Fort Hill, S. C.

Americans, Read! Gen. Joseph Smith's Views of the Powers and Policy of the Government United States, 1844

240. Smith, Joseph. *Americans, Read! General Smith's Views of the Powers and Policy of the Government of the United States*. New York: E. J. Bevin, Printer, No. 7 Spruce-Street, New York City, 1844. 32 pp. Disbound. Lacks pp. 33-41 *Memorial to the Legislature of Missouri*.

$25,000

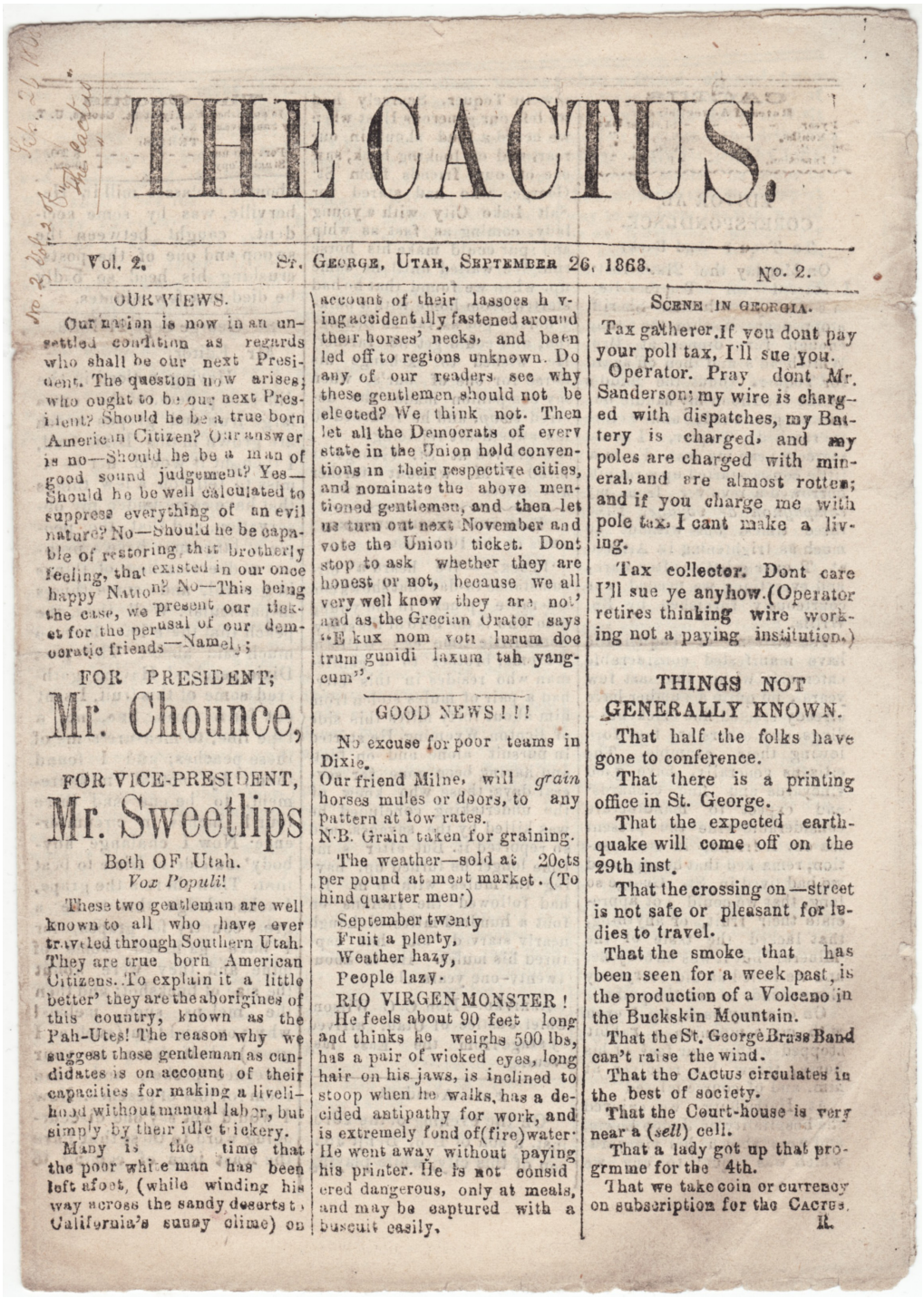


Joseph Smith

Joseph Smith's campaign for the Presidency of the United States probably began in October 1843 when the Times and Seasons asked in an editorial, "Who shall be our next President?" A month later Smith and the Twelve met with a supporter of John C. Calhoun, and here it was decided to write to each of the prospective presidential candidates about his views of the Mormon people, particularly their claims against the State of Missouri. And on November 4, 1843, the Prophet sent letters to John C. Calhoun, Lewis Cass, Henry Clay, Richard M. Johnson, and Martin Van Buren questioning their views regarding the constitutional power of the federal government to intervene in a state that denied religious liberty to a portion of its inhabitants. Calhoun, Cass, and Clay responded but neither adequately addressed Smith questions and concerns.

In January 1844, the Quorum of Twelve Apostles, Hyrum Smith, and John P. Greene met with Joseph Smith at his office and proposed that the Latter-day Saints run an independent presidential ticket with Joseph Smith at the head. With that in mind, the Prophet instructed W. W. Phelps to prepare an article for publication relating the Smith's "views on the powers and policy of the government of the United States." Revision of this article continued through February 7, 1844, and on the 8th Phelps read them for the first time at a public gathering. At that meeting Smith explained that he was a candidate for President of the United States because the federal government had failed to guarantee the civil rights of the Saints.

By February 24, 1844, the Times and Seasons shop had finished printing 1,500 copies of General Smith's Views on the Powers and Policy of the Government of the United States. Three days later, copies were mailed to President Tyler, his cabinet, the Supreme Court justices, members of Congress, and influential newspapers round the country. Early in March 1844, Smith suggested that James Arlington Bennet be his running mate, but it was reported that he was of Irish birth and thus ineligible. That same month Joseph Smith and the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles organized the Council of Fifty, and on May 6, 1844, that body nominated Sidney Rigdon as the Prophet's vice-presidential running mate. At the April 1844 General Conference of the Church more than 300 elders were called on missions to 26 states and the Territory of Wisconsin to promote Joseph Smith as the next President of the United. During the campaign General Smith's Views was reprinted in at least seven other cities. Quite obviously, Smith's premature death at Carthage, Illinois, on June 27, 1844, ended his national campaign for the highest office in the land.



THE CACTUS.

Vol. 2. St. George, Utah, September 26, 1863. No. 2.

OUR VIEWS.

Our nation is now in an unsettled condition as regards who shall be our next President. The question now arises; who ought to be our next President? Should he be a true born American Citizen? Our answer is no—Should he be a man of good sound judgement? Yes—Should he be well calculated to suppress everything of an evil nature? No—Should he be capable of restoring that brotherly feeling, that existed in our once happy Nation? No—This being the case, we present our ticket for the perusal of our democratic friends—Namely;

FOR PRESIDENT;

Mr. Chounce,

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Mr. Sweetlips

Both OF Utah.

Vox Populi!

These two gentleman are well known to all who have ever traveled through Southern Utah. They are true born American Citizens. To explain it a little better' they are the aborigines of this country, known as the Pah-Utes! The reason why we suggest these gentleman as candidates is on account of their capacities for making a livelihood without manual labor, but simply by their idle trickery.

Many is the time that the poor white man has been left afoot, (while winding his way across the sandy deserts to California's sunny clime) on account of their lassoes having accidentally fastened around their horses' necks, and been led off to regions unknown. Do any of our readers see why these gentlemen should not be elected? We think not. Then let all the Democrats of every state in the Union hold conventions in their respective cities, and nominate the above mentioned gentlemen, and then let us turn out next November and vote the Union ticket. Dont stop to ask whether they are honest or not, because we all very well know they are not' and as the Grecian Orator says "E kux nom von lurum doc trum gunidi laxum tah yangcum".

GOOD NEWS!!!

No excuse for poor teams in Dixie.

Our friend Milne, will *grain* horses mules or doors, to any pattern at low rates.

N.B. Grain taken for graining.

The weather—sold at 20cts per pound at meat market. (To hind quarter men.)

September twenty
Fruit a plenty,
Weather hazy,
People lazy.

RIO VIRGEN MONSTER!

He feels about 90 feet long and thinks he weighs 500 lbs, has a pair of wicked eyes, long hair on his jaws, is inclined to stoop when he walks, has a decided antipathy for work, and is extremely fond of (fire) water. He went away without paying his printer. He is not considered dangerous, only at meals, and may be captured with a buscuit easily.

SCENE IN GEORGIA.

Tax gatherer. If you dont pay your poll tax, I'll sue you.

Operator. Pray dont Mr. Sanderson; my wire is charged with dispatches, my Battery is charged, and my poles are charged with mineral, and are almost rotten; and if you charge me with pole tax, I cant make a living.

Tax collector. Dont care I'll sue ye anyhow. (Operator retires thinking wire working not a paying institution.)

THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

That half the folks have gone to conference.

That there is a printing office in St. George.

That the expected earthquake will come off on the 29th inst.

That the crossing on —street is not safe or pleasant for ladies to travel.

That the smoke that has been seen for a week past, is the production of a Volcano in the Buckskin Mountain.

That the St. George Brass Band can't raise the wind.

That the Cactus circulates in the best of society.

That the Court-house is very near a (*sell*) cell.

That a lady got up that programme for the 4th.

That we take coin or currency on subscription for the Cactus.

R.

The Cactus
St. George, Utah
September 26, 1868

241. Newspaper. *The Cactus*, St. George, Utah, September 26, 1863. Vol. 2, No. 2. Sangiovanni & Co., publisher.

$2,500

Guglielmo Giosue Rossetti Sangiovanni (1835-1915), known familiarly as "Sanjo," was the son of Prince Benedetto Sangiovanni (an Italian refugee) and Susanna Mehitable Rogers (daughter of Mormon artist David White Rogers). His parents were married in New York City in 1833 but subsequently sailed to England where Sanjo was born two years later. It turns out that by 1839 the Prince came to the knowledge that a former wife, who was reported to have passed away, was, in fact, still living. Susanna, now realizing that her marriage was for all intents and purposes illegal, requested that Benedetto assist her in returning to America with Sanjo. But to this, the prince could not willingly agree because of his professed love for his new wife and son.

In the meantime, Susanna chanced to meet two American missionaries, Heber C. Kimball and Wilford Woodruff, who were open-air preaching on a street corner in Liverpool. After hearing and believing their message, she was baptized (February 1841) and, secretly taking money from her husband's chest, paid passage for herself and Sanjo to Nauvoo, Illinois, in company with a group of Mormon converts. After the Mormon exodus from Nauvoo in 1846, Susanna relocated briefly in St. Louis where she married William Pickett, recently divorced from Agnes Moulton Coolbrith, the widow of Don Carlos Smith. And although Susanna's union to Pickett produced a son, Horatio, Pickett soon abandoned the faith and left Susanna and her children to shift for themselves. As it happened, Susanna and her two sons migrated to the Salt Lake Valley in 1852 and joined the Cotton Mission in 1861, winding up in St. George, Utah.

Sanjo served a mission to Switzerland from 1864 to 1867 and then returned to St. George to publish *The Cactus* (formerly the *Mineral Cactus*). He moved to Salt Lake City in 1869 and, with John Young as partner, founded the Deseret Museum and Menagerie in a two-roomed house on the northside of South Temple Street a short distance east of what became Hotel Utah (now the Joseph Smith Building). Technically, John Young was the owner of the museum, and Sanjo was the curator of the artifacts, and although the latter was associated in one way or another with the Deseret Museum for many years, Professor Joseph L. Barfoot assumed the curatorship of the institution in 1871. Sanjo married Mary Ann Brown in 1871, and they were the parents of three children. Sanjo died in Salt Lake City.



G. G. R. Sangiovanni



Pine Bench
Mormon Tabernacle
Salt Lake City

242. Artifact. Pine Bench Which Served as a Seat in the Mormon Tabernacle from 1867 to 2007. Size: 10 feet long X 38 inches high X 19 inches wide.

$15,000

Native white pine of Utah was used to construct the original benches in the Mormon Tabernacle. But because pine was considered an inferior wood, and because the Saints wanted to "give their best to the Lord," Mormon craftsmen hand painted grain on the benches to look like oak. During the renovations completed in 2007, the original white pine benches in the Mormon Tabernacle were replaced with oak pews. Leg room was increased from 9 to 14 inches, causing an overall loss of capacity of 1000 seats.





Photograph of
Students of LDS Business College
Latter Day Saints University, Salt Lake City, Utah

243. Photograph. Students of LDS Business College, Campus of Latter Day Saints University, Salt Lake City, Utah. Todd Photo & Film Co., circa 1920. $1,000

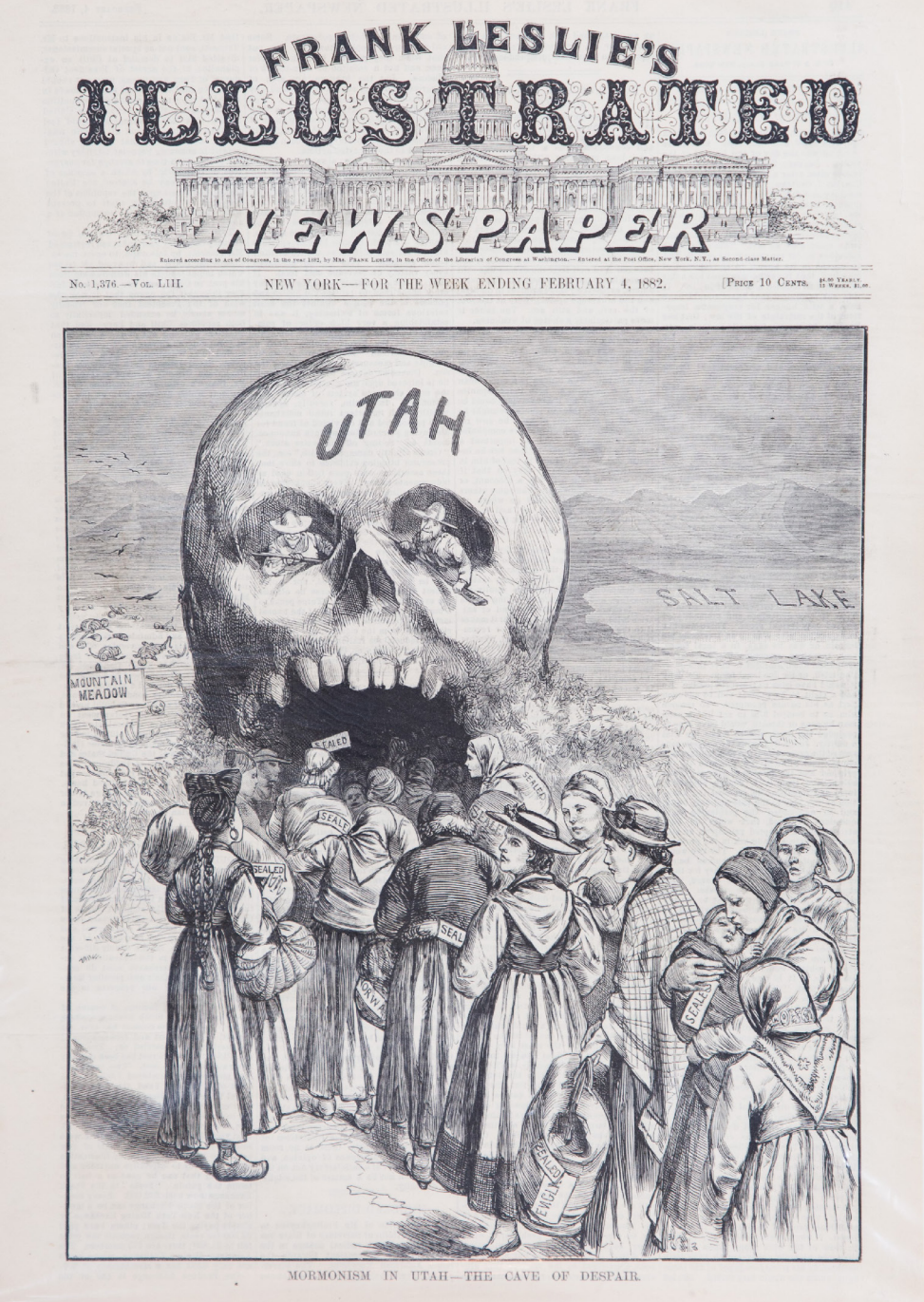
To the left is the LDS Business College Building, in the center of the photograph, is Barratt Hall, and on the right is the Brigham Young Memorial Building. The Salt Lake Academy, a Church-funded high school, was founded in 1886 with 84 students in attendance. In 1888, the school was renamed the Salt Lake Stake Academy, and a year later it was again renamed Latter Day Saints University (LDSU). The LDSU Campus originally featured three main buildings all located on the northside of the "Prophet's Block" (i.e., the block immediately east of the Temple Block): the LDS Business College, Barratt Hall, and the Brigham Young Memorial Building. Then, in 1919, the Joseph F. Smith Memorial Building, a large rectangular building, was added to the campus. LDSU offered high school courses, a degree in business, and a normal school degree (i.e., teacher certification). By 1895 the school was offering a four-year course of study culminating in Ph.B degree (Bachelor of Philosophy). By 1927, the name of LDSU was changed to LDS College and then to LDS Business College as the other educational offerings were discontinued. The buildings were demolished in 1962 to make room for the new 28-story Church Office Building completed in 1972.



Souvenir Ribbon
Issued at Old Folks Excursion
July 18, 1893

244. Memorabilia. Souvenir Ribbon Issued at Old Folks Excursion, July 18, 1893. $1,500

Old Folks Day was inaugurated in Utah in 1875 as a special, annual holiday to honor the elderly and aged of the region. The only credential they needed to enjoy the festivities free of charge was to have obtained the age of 70. If they were old enough to qualify as participants in this event, they were given a "badge of ribbon" as a pass for free transportation on railroad trains and streetcars to places of amusement. These memorable gatherings were generally sponsored and conducted by leaders and lay members of the LDS Church. Even so, no person was to be excluded because of religious persuasion or ethnic background, and the eldest guest present was the special guest of the occasion.



Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper
Mormonism in Utah—The Cave of Despair
February 4, 1882

245. Newspaper. *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. New York City, February 4, 1882. No. 1,376, Vol. LIII.

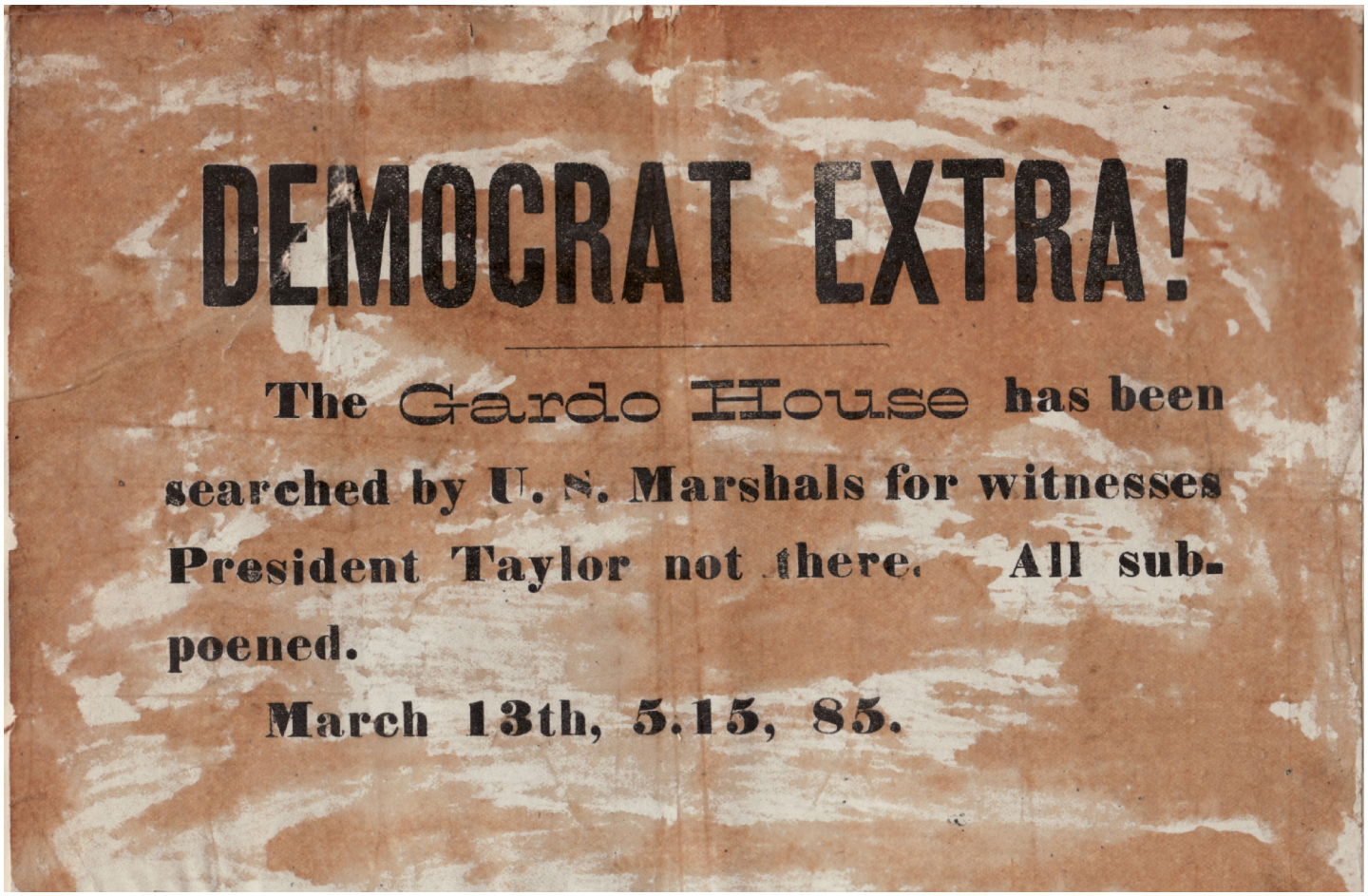
$1,000

The purpose of this issue of Frank Leslie's paper was to highlight the alleged plight of female converts to Mormonism from rural Europe who, upon arrival in Utah, were spirited into polygamy. The front cover art featured defeated-looking women in European provincial dress trudging into a giant skull under armed guard (note the eye sockets), surrounded by deserts, mountains, and corpses. Most have the word "sealed" written somewhere on their clothing or baggage.



Photograph of Saltair and Signed Oath of Office of Lorenzo Snow as Director & President of The Saltair Beach Company

246. Collage. Albumen Photograph of Saltair Beach Resort and Signed Oath of Office of Lorenzo Snow as Director and President of Saltair Beach Company. March 15, 1901, Salt Lake City, Utah. $15,000

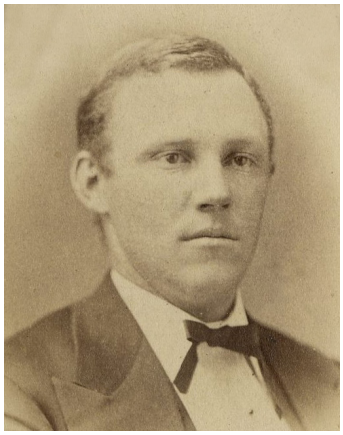


Salt Lake Democrat Extra
U.S. Marshals Search Gardo House
To Arrest John Taylor for Polygamy

247. Ephemera. An Extra of *The Salt Lake Democrat* published March 13, 1885. Size: 5 X 7 inches.

$5,000

The *Salt Lake Democrat* was a short-lived (1885-1887) anti-Mormon newspaper that issued a daily as well as a semi-weekly edition. The first issue of paper was published March 2, 1885. One of its earliest editors was Alfales Young, the son of deceased church president Brigham Young, who wrote in *The Democrat* on April 3, 1885: "The editor of this paper knows fully the power of the Mormon Church over its members and humbly begs to say that he is free from it."



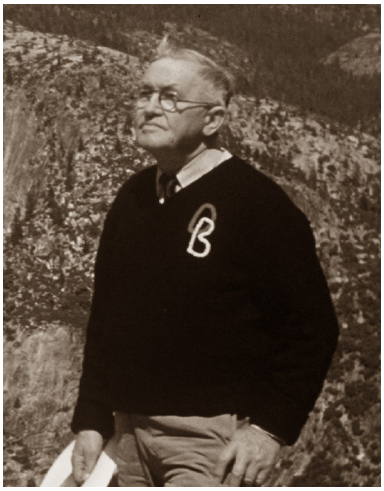
Alfales Young



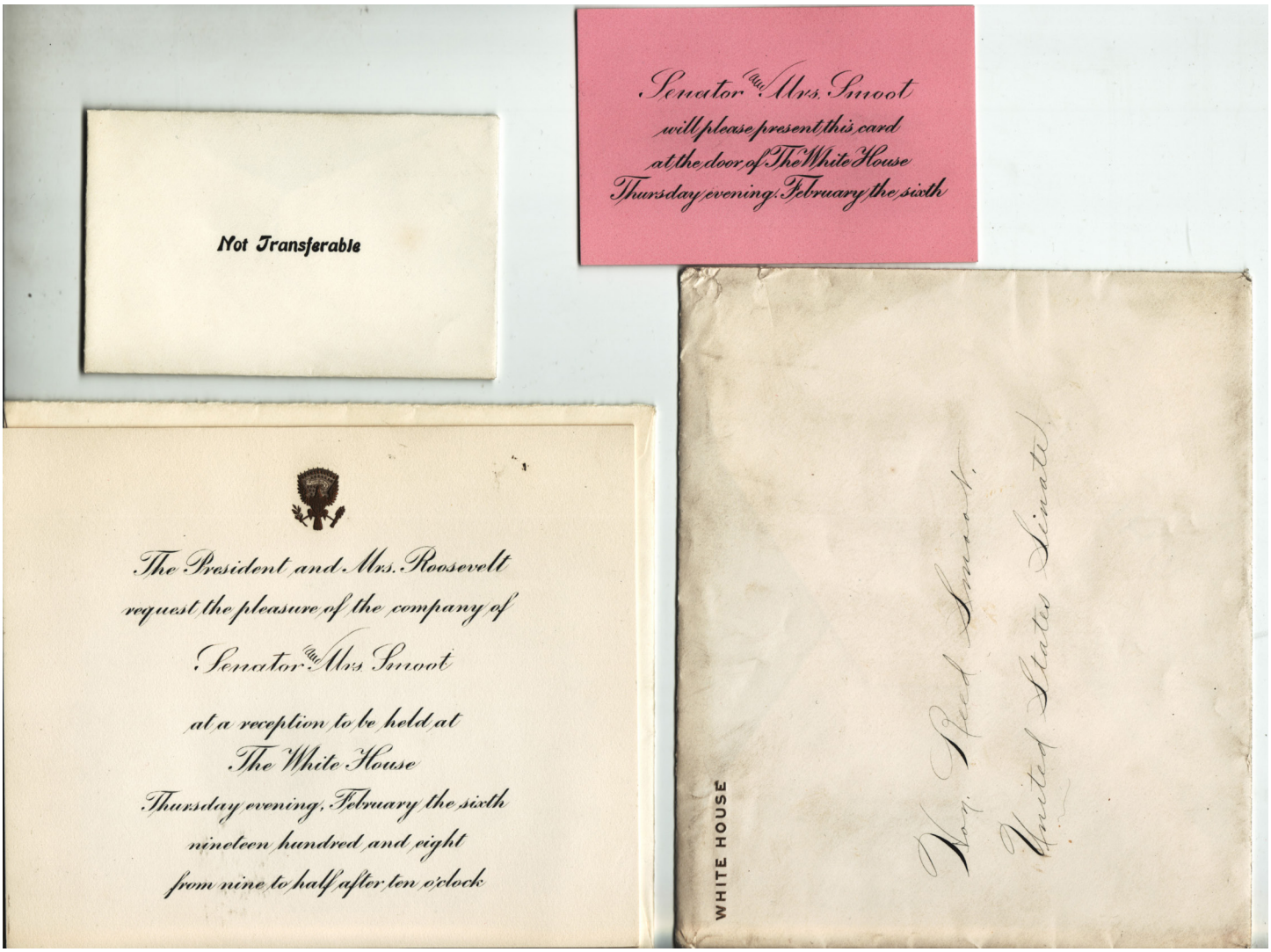
Mission Diary
George Albert Howard Bullock
1905-1906

248. Diary. Mission Diary of George Albert Howard Bullock, 1905-1906. 2 Volumes. Red leather. Size: 3 ½ X 6 inches each. $5,000

George Albert Howard Bullock (1878-1959), a native of Wanship, Utah, was the son of famed Church clerk and diarist Thomas Bullock and Betsy Prudence Howard. He served a mission to England 1904 1906. Bullock was employed at the Coalville Cooperative Mercantile Institution after his mission where his brother, Grant Young Bullock, was manager. He thereafter moved to Salt Lake City where he met and married Lavinia Dean in 1915. They were the parents of 3 children. The family moved to Magna about 1925 where Bullock was employed by Kennecott Copper Corporation from which company he retired in the late 1940s. He thereafter owned and operated a small jewelry store in Magna until his death in Magna, Utah.



George Albert Howard Bullock



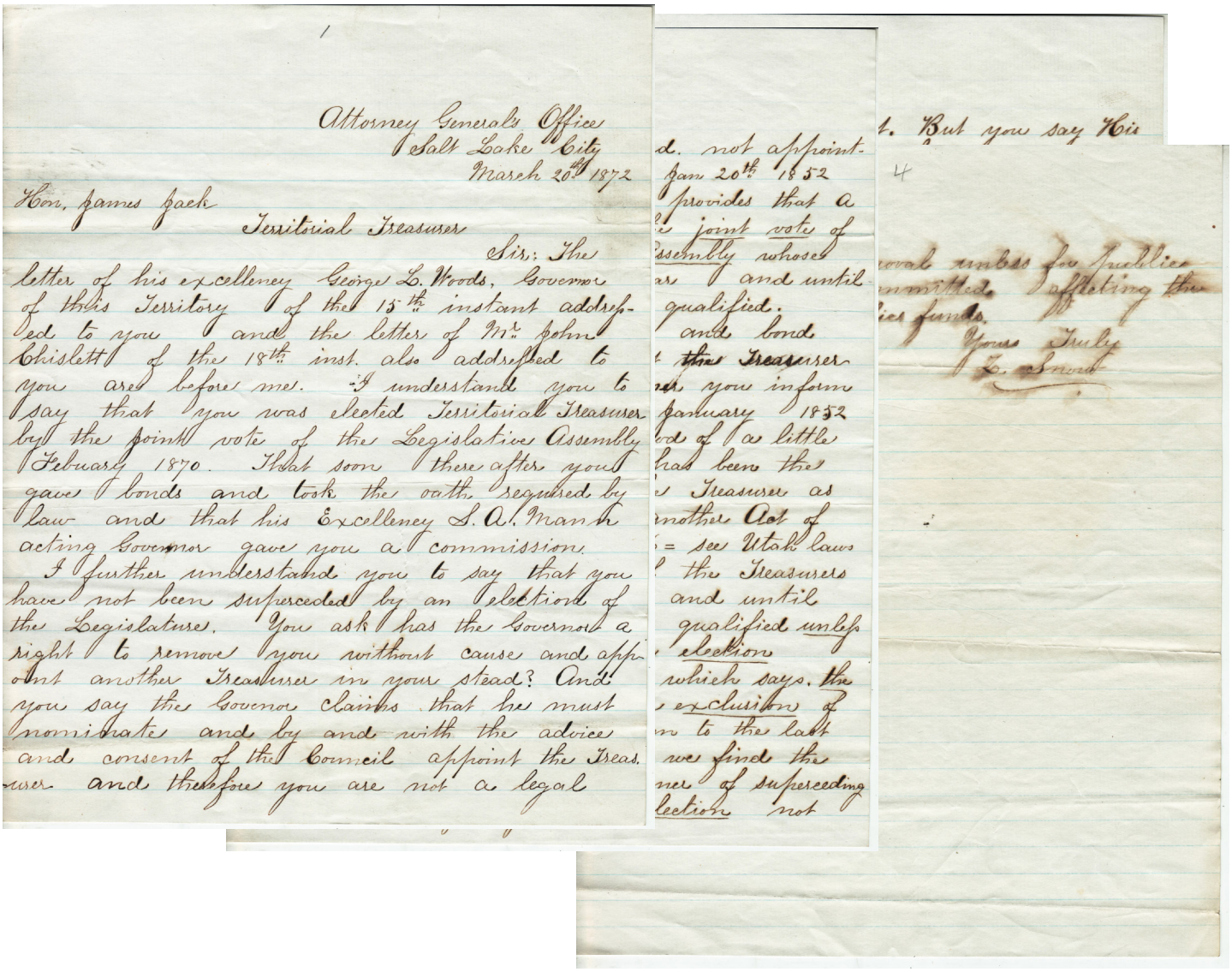
Invitation of President and Mrs. Roosevelt to Senator Reed Smoot and Wife February 6, 1908

249. Ephemera. Invitation to Senator and Mrs. Smoot to attend a Reception at the White House, February 6, 1908. Washington, D. C.

$1,000



Reed Smoot and first wife, Alpha May Eldredge



1

Attorney General's Office
Salt Lake City
March 20th 1872

Hon. James Jack
Territorial Treasurer

Sir: The letter of his excellency George L. Woods, Governor of this Territory of the 15th instant addressed to you and the letter of Mr. John Chislett of the 18th inst. also addressed to you are before me. I understand you to say that you was elected Territorial Treasurer by the point vote of the Legislative Assembly Febuary 1870. That soon there after you gave bonds and took the oath required by law and that his Excellency S. A. Mann acting Governor gave you a commission.

I further understand you to say that you have not been superceded by an election of the Legislature. You ask has the Governor a right to remove you without cause and appoint another Treasurer in your stead? And you say the Govenor claims that he must nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Council appoint the Treasurer and therefore you are not a legal

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Yours Truly
Z. Snow

Letter of
Zerubbabel Snow Attorney General of Territory of Utah
To James Jack, Territorial Treasurer

250. ALS. Letter of Zerubbabel Snow, Salt Lake City, Utah, March 20, 1872, to James Jack, Salt Lake City, Utah.

$5,000



James Jack



Zerubbabel Snow

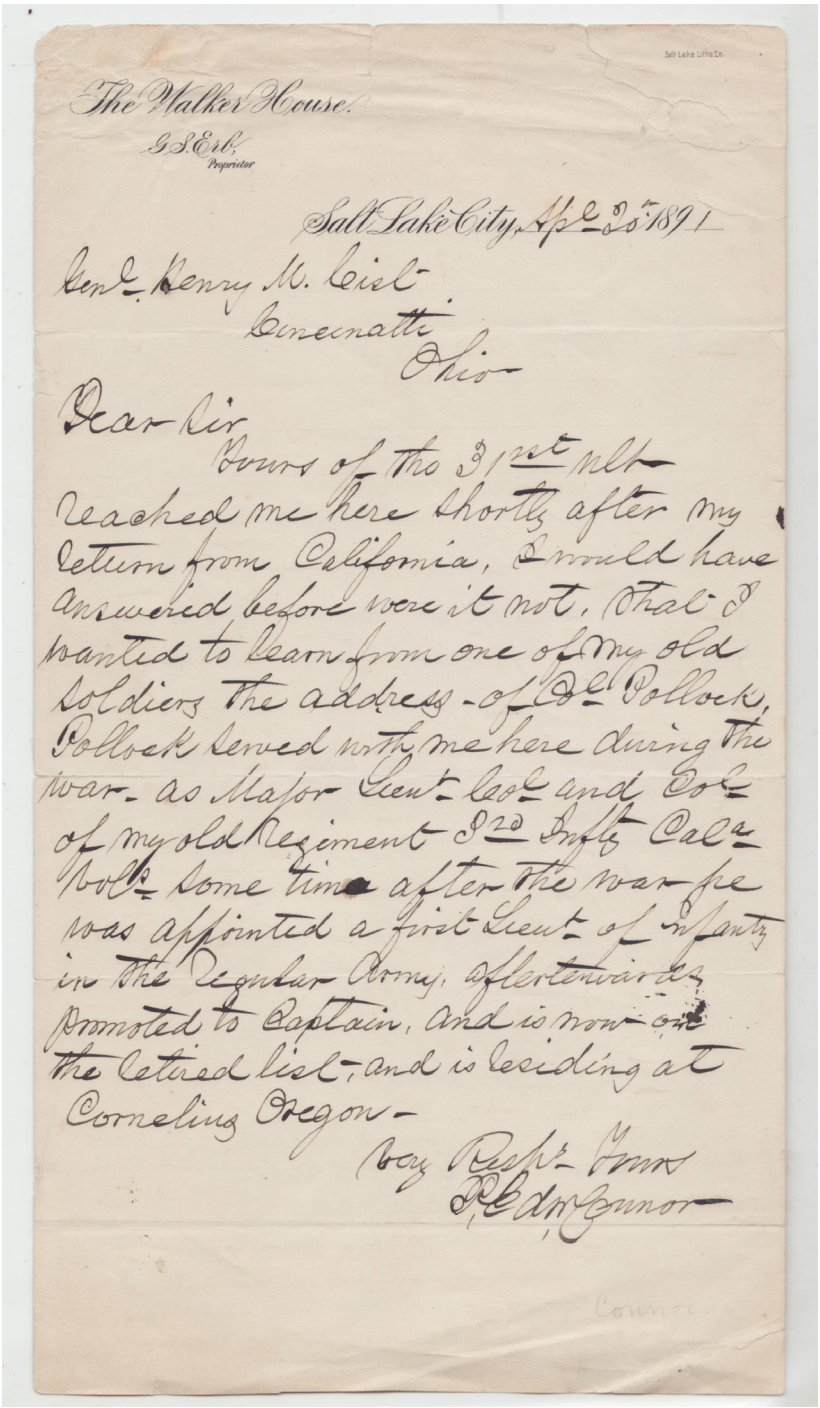
The letter of His Excellency George L. Woods, Governor of this Territory of the 15th instant addressed to you and the of Mr. John Chislett of the 18th inst. also addressed to you are before me. I understand you to say that you were elected Territorial Treasurer by the joint vote of the Legislative Assembly February 1870. That soon thereafter you gave bonds and took the oath required by law and that his Excellency S. A. Mann, Acting Governor, gave you a commission. I further understand you to say that you have not been superseded by an election of the Legislature. You ask, has the Governor a right to remove you without cause and appoint another Treasurer in your stead? And you say the Governor claims that he must nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Council appoint the Treasurer and therefore you are not a legal incumbent as you were elected, not appointed. The Act of Utah approved Jan. 20th 1852 (see Utah Laws, page 75, Sec. 1st) provides that a Treasurer shall be elected by the joint vote of both houses of the Legislative Assembly whose term of office shall be one year and until his successor is elected and qualified. Section 2nd provides for his oath and bond.

By this it appears that the Treasurer is to be elected in the manner you inform me you were elected. From January 1852 till the present time a period of a little more than twenty years it has been the uniform practice to elect the Treasurer as provided in this Act. By another Act of Utah, approved January 19th 1866 (see Utah Laws, page 127, Sec. 1) the term of the Treasurer's office is extended to four years and until his successor is elected and qualified unless sooner superseded by Legislative election.

There is a maxim of law which says, the expression of one thing is the exclusion of another. Apply this maxim to the last clause of this sentence and we find the manner and the only manner of superseding the Treasurer, viz: Legislative election, not Gubernatorial appointment. But you say His Excellency is of the opinion that you are not a legal incumbent. This opinion of his arises out of the seventh section of the Organic Act which provides that all township, district, and county officers not herein otherwise provided for shall be appointed or elected as the case in such manner as shall be provided by the Governor and Legislative Assembly. The Governor shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for. The argument arising from this is the township, district, and county officers are to be included in the first clause of this section and all other officers in the last, which is not without a fair show of reason but it still requires the word "others" to be inserted between the words "all" and "officers" so as to make it read "all other officers," a phrase not found in the Act. Besides the contemporaneous construction of the Act of Congress as evidenced by the Legislative Acts and the uniform acquiescence of all branches of the government for twenty years nearly. In my judgment, the Governor has no power of removal unless for public offenses actually committed affecting the safety of the public funds.

Zerubbabel Levi Snow (1809-1888), a native of Vermont, converted to Mormonism in 1832 and was an older brother of Apostle Erastus Snow. He served several proselytizing missions including one to Australia (1856-1858). He served Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah from 1851 to 1854; as probate judge of Iron County, 1859 to 1862; prosecuting attorney of Utah County from 1862 to 1865; prosecuting attorney for Salt Lake County from 1865-1866 and again from 1876 to 1884. Snow also served as Attorney General of the Territory of Utah from 1869 to 1877. He died in Salt Lake City.

James Jack (1829-1911), a native of Scotland, converted to the Church in 1851, married Jemima Innes in 1853, and emigrated to Utah that same year. He was elected Treasurer of the Territory of Utah (1870-1890) and for more than fifty years (overlapping his term as Territorial Treasurer) as clerk and treasurer for the LDS First Presidency. Jack also served as one of the directors of Zion's Saving Bank and Trust Company, treasurer of the Utah Central Railroad Company, treasurer of the Salt Lake City Railroad Company, Notary Public for Salt Lake County (1889), treasurer of the Salt Lake Gas Company, treasurer of the Deseret News Company, and treasurer the Salt Lake Theatre. He died in Salt Lake City.



The Walker House.
G. S. Erb,
Proprietor

Salt Lake City, Apl 20th 1891

Genl Henry M. Cist
Cincinnati
Ohio

Dear Sir
Yours of the 31st ult
reached me here shortly after my
return from California, & would have
answered before now it not, that I
wanted to learn from one of my old
soldiers the address of Col Pollock,
Pollock served with me here during the
war as Major Lieut Col and Col
of my old Regiment 3d Infty Cal
Vols some time after the war he
was appointed a first Lieut of Infty
in the Regular Army, afterwards
promoted to Captain, and is now on
the retired list, and is residing at
Corneling Oregon

Very Respt Yours
P. E. Connor

Patrick Edward Connor Letter
To General Henry M. Cist
April 20, 1891

251. ALS. Letter of Patrick Edward Connor, Salt Lake City, Utah, April 20, 1891, to Henry M. Cist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

$3,500

Patrick Edward Connor (1820-1891) was a soldier, building contractor, mining entrepreneur, and political leader. He was born in Ireland in 1820 and left Killarney for New York City at the age of twelve. Patrick E. O'Connor (his name then) enlisted in the U.S. Army at the age of eighteen. After serving a five-year term in Iowa Territory as a private in the First Dragoons, Connor returned to New York City to enter the mercantile business for a short time before moving to the new state of Texas, probably in 1846. With the outbreak of the Mexican War, he volunteered for duty in a company of Texas volunteers, who elected him as their captain. He was wounded at the Battle of Buena Vista where he distinguished himself for this courage and military skill.

Following the war, he traveled to California early in 1850 to engage in various projects, including attempting to found a settlement at the mouth of the Trinity River. In May of 1853 he joined a group of twenty "California Rangers" who were commissioned to hunt down and kill the famous bandit, Joaquin Murieta. After this success, he settled down in Stockton, California, where he entered the road-building and construction business. He married a woman with the same last name, Johanna Connor of Redwood City, on 14 August 1854 and was soon recognized as one of the leading citizens of Stockton.

When the Civil War started, Connor volunteered for service in the Union army and was appointed Colonel of the Third California Infantry with instructions to guard and secure the overland mail route across the West. In October 1862 he moved his command to Salt Lake City, where he founded Camp Douglas and at once engaged in an acrimonious and bitter cold war with Brigham Young and the Mormon people, whom he accused of being disloyal and immoral. Connor won a brigadier general's star for his destruction of 250 northwestern Shoshoni at Bear River near Franklin, Idaho, on 29 January 1863. In the spring of 1865, he was named commander of the District of the Plains and placed in charge of the Powder River Expedition, whose goal was to pursue and punish the Sioux, Arapaho, and Cheyenne Indians in what is today Wyoming. The expedition was unsuccessful except for a band of Arapaho Connor defeated at Tongue River on 29 August 1865. Connor then returned to the military District of Utah where he was discharged as a Brevet Major-General in the spring of 1866.

From this time until his death in 1891 he devoted himself to the development of mining property in Utah and Nevada. Successful at first, he eventually lost his most valuable mines and died relatively poor. He was also involved in politics and ran unsuccessfully for major offices in Nevada while also combating Mormon economic and political control in Utah. He lived long enough to see the Saints renounce their practice of polygamy (which he abhorred) and to watch the non-Mormon population succeed in gaining political offices. Connor is remembered as the founder of the Gentile "Liberal Party" in Utah and as the "Father of Utah Mining" (Quoted or adapted from Brigham D. Madsen, "Patrick Edward Connor," in Allan Kent Powell, *Utah History Encyclopedia* published by University of Utah Press, 1994).

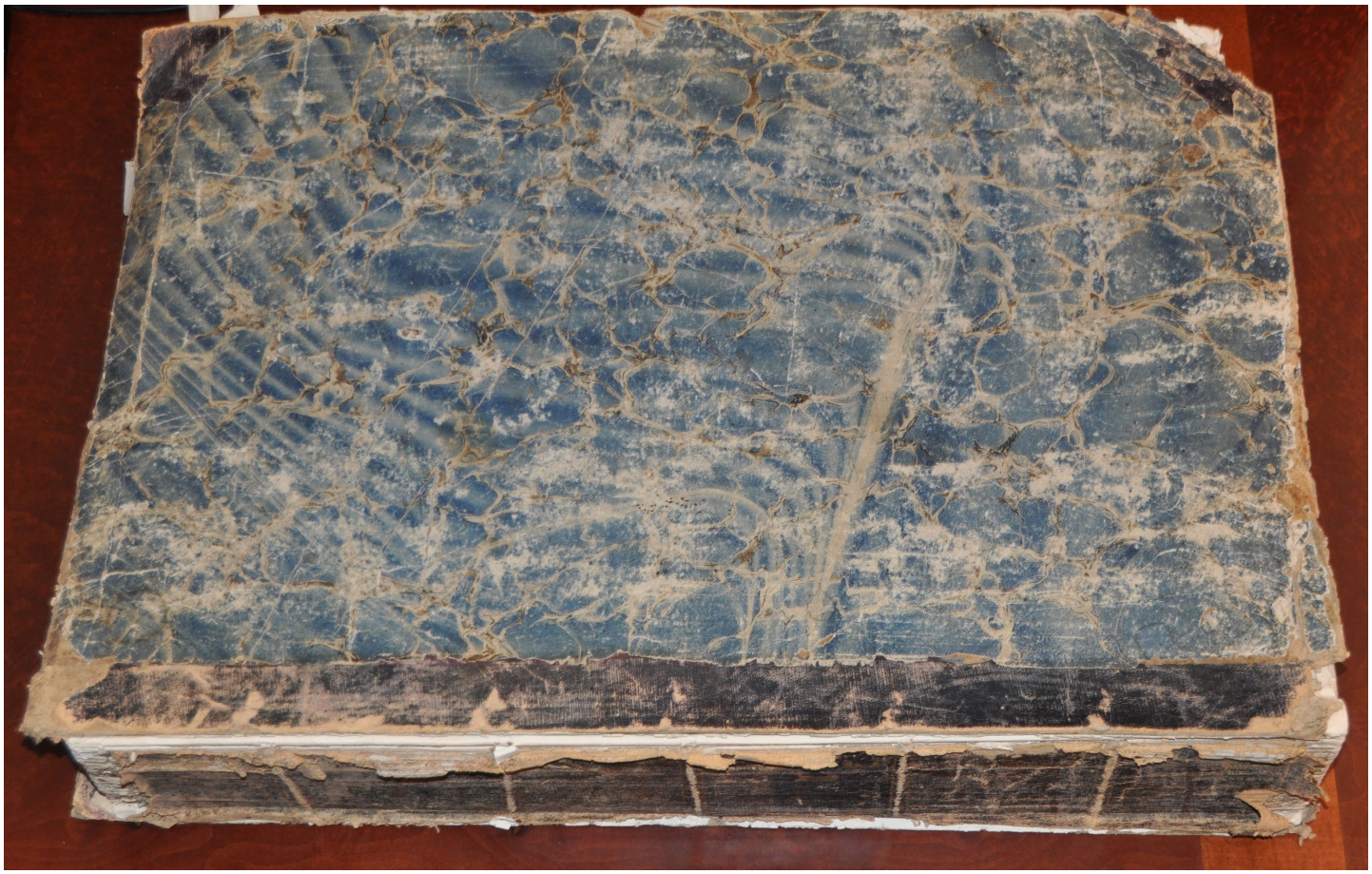
Henry Martyn Cist (1839-1902), a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, was an American soldier, lawyer, and author who was a Union Army captain and staff officer during the Civil War. He achieved the rank of Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers in 1867.



Patrick Edward Connor



Henry Martyn Cist



Brigham Young Scrapbook Of Newspaper Articles

252. Scrapbook. Brigham Young Scrapbook of Newspaper Articles. Size: 15 X 24 inches. Quarter bound in leather and marbled paper. Boards detached. $100,000



Brigham Young

This oversized, bound scrapbook, containing roughly 2,500 newspaper clippings dating from 1846 to 1857, was the property of President Brigham Young. For example, a frontpage clipping from The Oregonian contains the written name of "Brigham Young" as its addressee in the top margin.

A few of the articles were clipped from papers printed in Oregon and California, but most of the newspapers originated in the Eastern United States. Quite obviously, these papers were transported to Utah by horse-and-rider or overland stage since they all precede by a dozen years the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad.

From all evidence, care was taken by President Young's secretaries to arrange the clippings in topical divisions, with blank pages between each section. These sections include (1) clippings relating to wars, conflicts, and disasters around the globe (i.e., "the signs of the times") which signaled the final events of history and the nearness of the Second Coming of Christ; (2) articles relating to national events which ultimately led to the breakdown of State's Rights and culminated in the American Civil War in the 1860s (the fulfillment of a prophecy by Joseph Smith); (3) humorous articles that are evocative of the age but no longer have resonance; (4) clippings that report Utah events; and (5) printed reports of Brigham Young's speeches primarily in the Eastern papers.

The scrapbook as a whole is an intriguing look into what Brigham Young and his secretaries found important enough to save from newspapers around the nation and the world at large. Quite a number of the clippings retain written marginal notes from Young's secretaries in their own handwriting, as well as a few in Brigham Young's own handwriting, which make them important as a research tool and historical resource from Utah's pioneer period.



First Edition
Pearl of Great Price
Liverpool, England, 1851

253. [Smith, Joseph, Jr.]. *The Pearl of Great Price Being A Choice Selection from the Revelations, Translations, and Narrations of Joseph Smith, First Prophet, Seer, and Revelator to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints*. Liverpool: Published by F[ranklin]. D. Richards, 1851. 56 pp. Includes 3 illustrations, one folding. Size: 5-1/2 x 8 inches. Bound in ¾ leather with cloth boards. Bibliographic Reference: Crawley 599, Flake-Draper 6166, Mormon Fifty 36, British Imprints 33.

$35,000

"The following compilation has been induced by the repeated solicitations of several friends of the publisher, who are desirous to be put in possession of the very important articles contained therein. Most of the Revelations composing this work were published at early periods of the Church, when the circulation of its journals was so very limited as to render them comparatively unknown at present, except to a few who have treasured up the productions of the Church with great care from the beginning. A small portion of this work has never before appeared in print; and altogether it is presumed that true believers in the divine mission of the Prophet Joseph Smith, will appreciate this little collection of precious truths as a Pearl of Great Price that will increase their ability to maintain and to defend the holy faith by becoming possessors of it" (Franklin D. Richards, compiler, Liverpool, 1851).

Other publications bound in with the *Pearl of Great Price* are:

Orson Pratt, *Series of Pamphlets including Portrait*, Liverpool: Published by Franklin D. Richards, 1851, which includes Pratt's First Series of Seven Pamphlets, including *Divine Authority*, *Kingdom of God*, *Remarkable Visions*, and *New Jerusalem* (pp.); Pratt's Second Series of Six Pamphlets titled *Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon* (96 pp); and Pratt's Third Series of Pamphlets including *Remarks on Mormonism*, *Absurdities of Immaterialism*, and *First Great Cause*, 48 pp.; *Report of Three Nights' Public Discussion in Bolton Between William Gibson and Woodville* Woodman (46 pp.); and *Three Nights' Public Discussion between Revds. C. W. Cleeve, James Robertson, and Philip Cater and Elder John Taylor with* Portrait, Liverpool, 1850, 49 pp.; Facsimile of Kinderhook Plates; Franklin D. Richards, comp., *The Pearl of Great Price* with half title page, Liverpool, 1851 (56 pp.); Lorenzo Snow, *The Only Way to Be Saved*, London, 1851 (8 pp.); J.H. Flanigan, *Mormonism Triumphant*, Liverpool, 1849 (32 pp.); Lorenzo Snow, *The Italian Mission*, London, 1851 (28 pp.);

Erastus Snow, *One Year in Scandinavia*, Liverpool, 1851 (24 pp.); John Jaques, *Exclusive Salvation*, Liverpool (8 pp.); *Latter-Day Saints in Utah. Opinion of Hon. Z. Snow*, etc., Liverpool, 1852 (24 pp.); *Minutes of the London Conferences, Held at Aldenham Street & Theobald's Road, 22-23 December, 1849 and 1-1 June 1850,* London, 1850 (16 pp.); *Half-Yearly Report of the London Conference Held in City of London, May 21 and June 1, 1851*, Eli B. Kelsey, President, Thomas C. Armstrong, Secretary, London, 1851 (24 pp.); *The Programme of the London Conference Festival Held in Freemason's Hall, June 2, 1851*, London, 1851 (8 pp.*); Half-Yearly Report of the London Conference Held in London Dec 6-7, 1851*, Eli B. Kelsey, President, London, 1852 (16 pp.).

Owners' names written on first free endsheet: "William Wood, Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 6, 1883"; "Misi Uota, Sauniatu, Upolu, Samoa, Aug. 78, 1915"; "Geo G. Wood, Moscow, Idaho, Northwestern States Mission, Spokane, Wash., Oct. 1920**." Owner's name written on front pastedown**: "M. Douglas Wood."

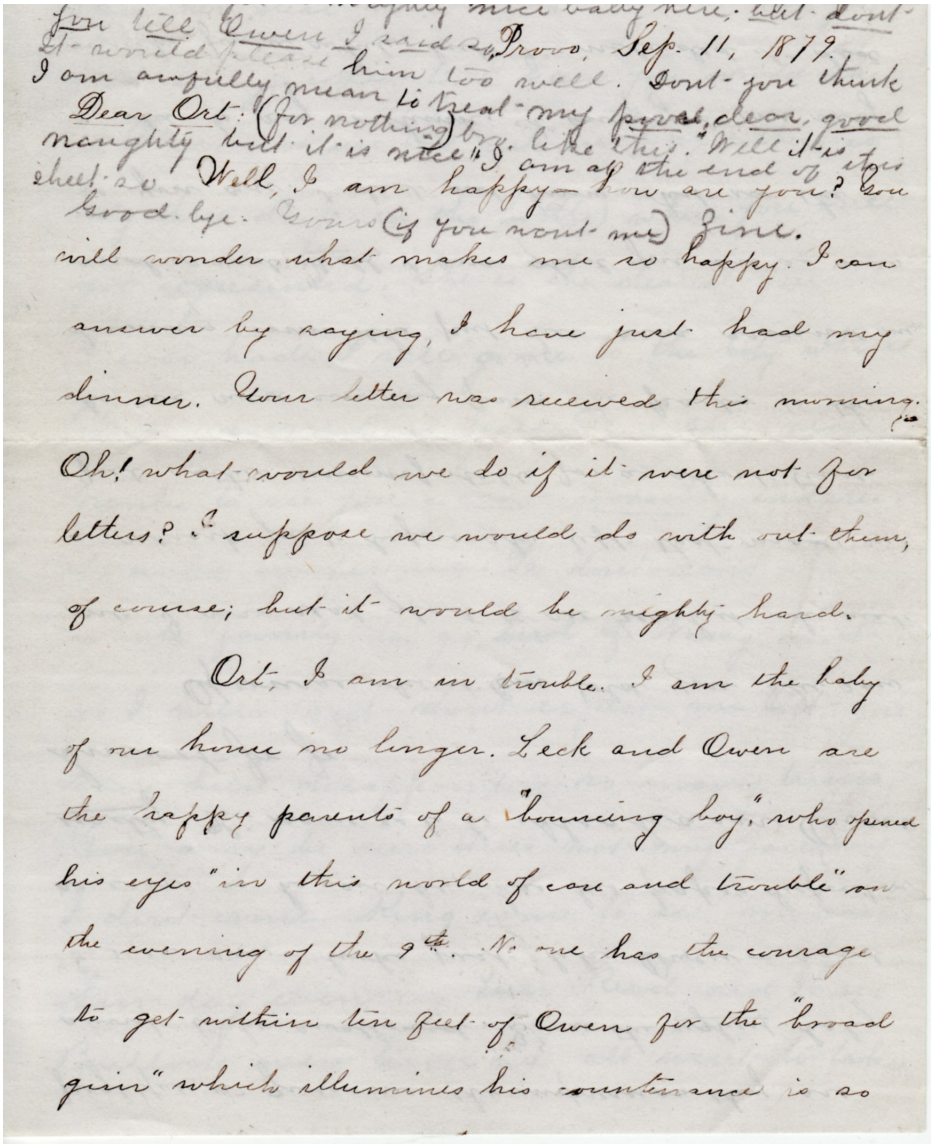
This book was owned by William Wood, Jr. (1863-1949), then by William's son, George Goddard Wood (1897-1984), and finally by William's son, Myron Douglas Wood (1903-1987). Myron Douglas Wood served as missionary to the Swiss and German Mission, 1925 to 1927 and as mission president of the West German Mission, 1938 to 1939. And it was during M. Douglas Wood's tenure as mission president (August 25, 1939) that LDS missionaries were evacuated to Holland and Scandinavia in the face of growing Nazi power.



Franklin D. Richards



M. Douglas Wood



Provo, Sep. 11, 1879.

Dear Ort: (for nothing) bro. like this. Well it is nice. I am at the end of this sheet so Well, I am happy — how are you? You Good bye. Yours (if you want me) Zine.

will wonder what makes me so happy. I can answer by saying, I have just had my dinner. Your letter was received this morning. Oh! what would we do if it were not for letters? I suppose we would do with out them, of course; but it would be mighty hard.

Ort, I am in trouble. I am the baby of our house no longer. Leck and Owen are the happy parents of a "bouncing boy," who opened his eyes "in this world of care and trouble" on the evening of the 9th. No one has the courage to get within ten feet of Owen for the "broad grin" which illumines his countenance is so

Love Letter of Zina B. Smoot to Future Husband Bishop Orson F. Whitney

254. ALS. Letter of Zina Beal Smoot, Provo, Utah, September 11, 1879 to Orson F. Whitney, Salt Lake City, Utah. 4 X 6 inches (1 sheet folded). Partly written in pen and pencil. $7,500

Zina (Zine) Beal Smoot (1859-1900) was the daughter of Abraham Owen Smoot and Almira Emily Hill. She grew up in Provo, Utah, and attended Brigham Young Academy. Zine married Orson F. Whitney on December 18, 1879, in Salt Lake City, and they were the parents of nine children. She was a writer and authored poetry, biographies, and articles about the Church and Mormon women. Zine died of stomach cancer at age forty-one after an unsuccessful operation and a stint at St. Marks Hospital.

Orson (Ort) Ferguson Whitney (1855-1931) was the son of Horace Kimball Whitney and Helen Mar Kimball. He was called as Bishop of the Salt Lake City 18th Ward on July 14, 1878, and served in that capacity for 28 years. Whitney was married to Zina Beal Smoot on December 18, 1879, and after her death in 1900, he married Mary Minerva Wells. On April 9, 1906 Whitney was called to Quorum of the Twelve Apostles.

Dear Ort: Well, I am happy—how are you? You will wonder what makes me so happy. I can answer by saying, I have just had my dinner [meaning she had just received and read Whitney's letter]. Your letter was received this morning. Oh! What would we do if it were not for letters? I suppose we would do without them, of course; but it would be mighty hard.

Ort, I am in trouble. I am the baby of our home no longer. Leck [Electa Bullock] and Owen [Abraham Owen Smoot, II] are the happy parents of a "bouncing boy," who opened his eyes "in this world of care and trouble" on the evening of the 9th. No one has the courage to get within ten feet of Owen for the "broad grin" which illumines his countenance is so frightful that it gives one the impression they are going to be swallowed. It is the ugliest baby I ever saw—looks just like Owen—and as cross as he can be; has his papa's disposition exactly. His name is to be Abraham Owen Smoot, Jr. Jr. [Abraham Owen Smoot, III].

Of course Aunt Em[meline B. Wells] told you she saw me. I was real glad to see her, but she made a remark just before she left that made me feel rather uncomfortable for a short time. As we were coming from the parlor to the dining room she put her arm around me and said: "Well, I am glad you are as nice as you are." I did not know what in the world to say or think. It annoyed me very much for a while, but I concluded it did not make any difference whether she thought I was nice or not, [just] so you thought so; and you do think I will do [as a wife] don't you? —Aunt Em spoke just like she thought I was not nice enough for you, but I was thankful it was no worse. I am so glad you have been to see Clare, she will appreciate it so much. Bless her dear little soul, I do love her yet; and always expect to. I knew you would like her [switches from pen to pencil at this point] (I cannot use that ink any longer there is only three drops in the bottle) when you once got acquainted. She is the dearest friend I ever had.



Orson F. Whitney

I will go to the city [Salt Lake] when Lib [Elizabeth Smoot] is married if possible [Elizabeth married Milton Henry Hardy on October 16, 1879]. I am nearly frantic to see you—can't possibly endure it until conference. Pa don't' want the whole family to go, but if Nancy [Diana Smoot] don't go, I will. But, don't expect me, Ort.—you have been disappointed so many times. You may be sure it is not my fault if I don't come. King came to see me again Sunday evening. Teen [Anna Christina Smoot], Reed [Smoot] and Han[na] Bullock were here—we went to take Han home and spent the evening down there. Ma Smoot [Margaret Thompson McMeans] is (not Mother) very sick. Has not been well for a week, but we hope it is nothing serious. Pa has got home and is going to Salt Lake this afternoon. How I wish I was going with him!

It does seem like this last letter is the sweetest I have received from you but it is not, for I was reading them over last night and they are all so dear and loving! I cannot say of one of them it is the sweetest. After receiving a letter from you, I feel just like I had had a good meal. They really are food for me. I don't want you to think I send this as an answer to your letter, for it is not. You know in a home where there is sickness, there is not much time for writing, but I will write you a good long letter as soon as possible. I just feel splendidly to-day. [I] so wish you were here. I could squeeze you harder than you ever did me. Mag [Margaret Thompson Smoot] says to tell you she expects to see you down here Sunday. I wish I could expect you without being disappointed.

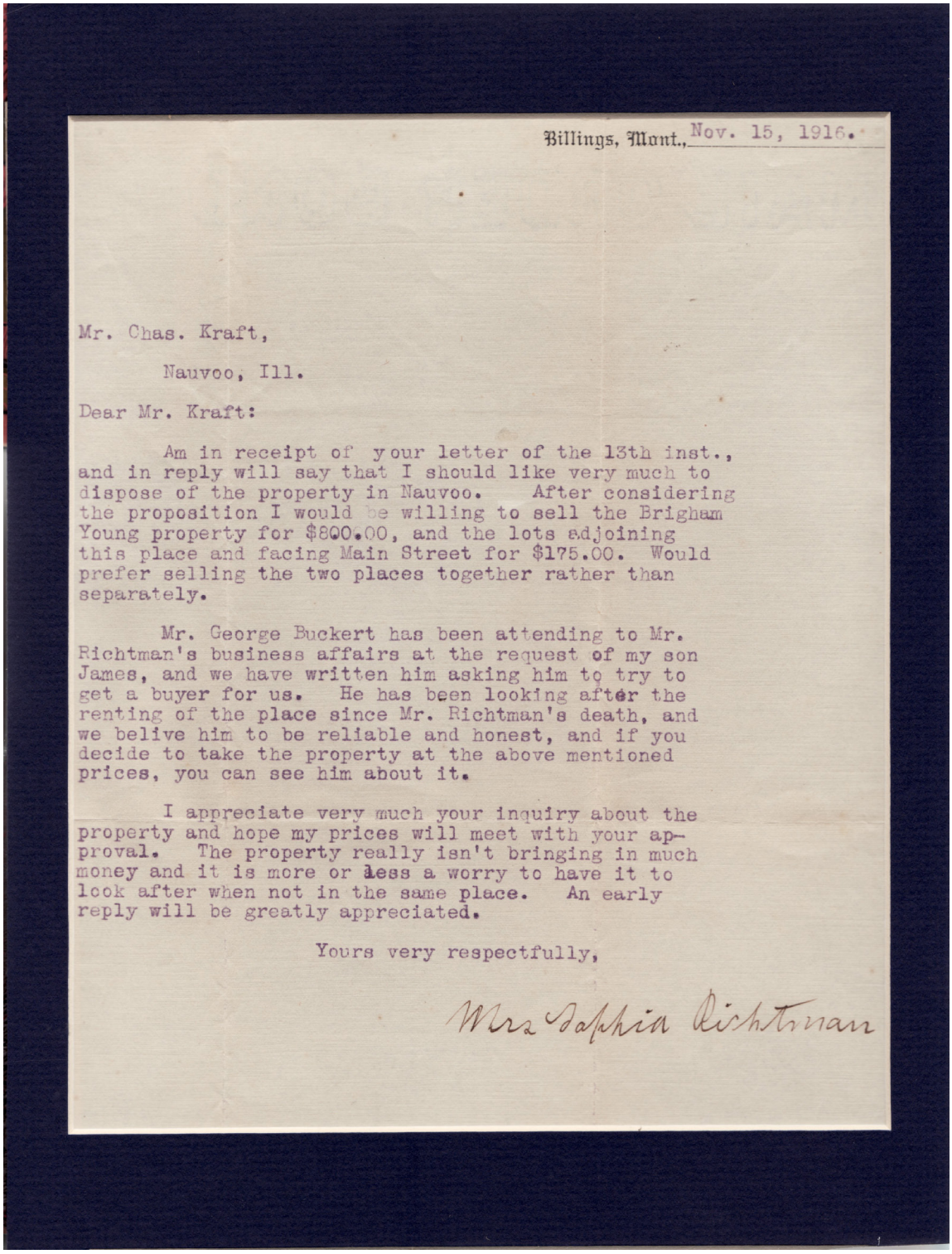


Zina Beal Smoot

Ort. I love you, I love you. I love you and that is all there is about it. I can't say any more. Mother and Mag send kind regards. I send bushels of love and kisses. Who to? Well to Ort when you see him if you think he wants any. I will not be surprised if you don't get this for a week, as I am going to once more trust to Pa to mail it. Have not seen Judge [Phillip H.] Emerson yet. Think I will call on him. The Judge "smells a mice" [i.e., "smells a rat"]. So does Judge [Warren Newton] Dusenberry.

Honestly, Ort, between you and I (and the gate post) we have got a mighty nice baby here, but don't you tell Owen I said so. It would please him too well. Don't you think I am awfully mean to treat my poor, dear, good (for nothing) bro[ther]. like this? " Well it is naughty but it is nice." I am at the end of this sheet so

Good-bye. Your (if you want me) Zine.



Billings, Mont., Nov. 15, 1916.

Mr. Chas. Kraft,

Nauvoo, Ill.

Dear Mr. Kraft:

Am in receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., and in reply will say that I should like very much to dispose of the property in Nauvoo. After considering the proposition I would be willing to sell the Brigham Young property for $800.00, and the lots adjoining this place and facing Main Street for $175.00. Would prefer selling the two places together rather than separately.

Mr. George Buckert has been attending to Mr. Richtman's business affairs at the request of my son James, and we have written him asking him to try to get a buyer for us. He has been looking after the renting of the place since Mr. Richtman's death, and we belive him to be reliable and honest, and if you decide to take the property at the above mentioned prices, you can see him about it.

I appreciate very much your inquiry about the property and hope my prices will meet with your approval. The property really isn't bringing in much money and it is more or less a worry to have it to look after when not in the same place. An early reply will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very respectfully,

Mrs Sophia Richtman

Sale of the Old Nauvoo Home of Brigham Young in 1916

255. TLS. Letter of Sophia Richtman, Billings, Montana, November 15, 1916, to Charles Kraft, Nauvoo, Illinois.

$5,000

Am in receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., and in reply will say that I should like very much to dispose of the property in Nauvoo. After considering the proposition I would be willing to sell the Brigham Young property for $800, and the lots adjoining this place and facing Main Street for $175.00. Would prefer selling the two places together rather than separately.

Mr. George Buckert has been attending to Mr. Richtman's business affairs at the request of my son James, and we have written him asking him to try to get a buyer for us. He has been looking after the renting of the place since Mr. Richtman's death, and we believe him to be reliable and honest, and if you decide to take the property at the above mentioned prices, you can see him about it.

I appreciate very much your inquiry about the property and hope my prices will meet with your approval. The property really isn't bringing in much money and it is more or less a worry to have it to look after when not in the same place. An early reply will be greatly appreciated.

Sophia Charlotte Kirchich Richtman (1852-1926), the daughter of John Kirchich and Mary Schreier, was a native of Sheboygan, Wisconsin. She married German-born Jacob Richtman (1843-1916) in 1868 at Buffalo, Wisconsin, and they were the parents of eight children. After Jacob's death in Milwaukee in 1916, Sophia moved to Billings, Montana, where she died in 1926.

George John Buckert (1861-1938), a native of Warsaw, Illinois, resided his entire life in Hancock County, Illinois.

Charles Kraft (1872-1939), a native of Nauvoo, Illinois, was the son of John Kraft and Christine Albright. He was employed as Nauvoo bartender for many years before turning to farming. Kraft married Emma Morrill (1865-1937), the daughter of Milton Lot Morrill and Elizabeth Snyder, in 1904. Charles died at Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa.

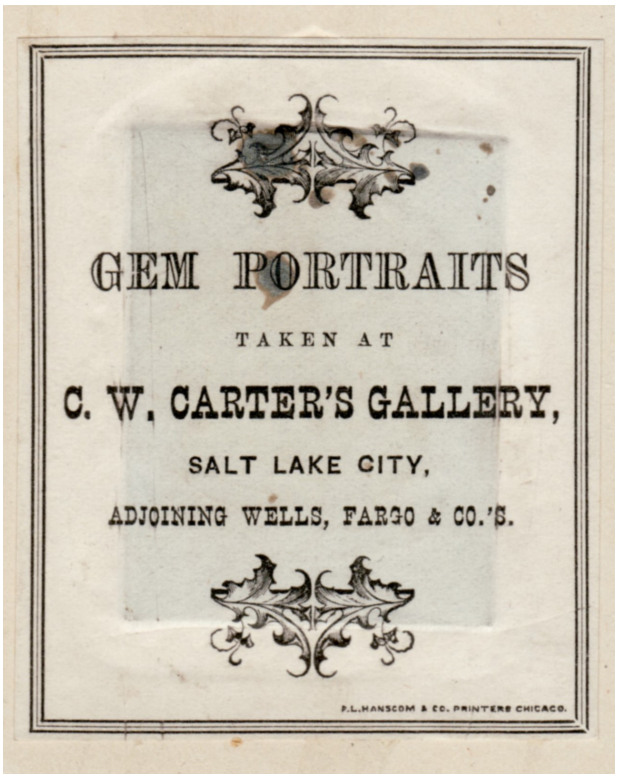


Signed Photograph of Ezra Taft Benson

256 SP. Photographic film print of Ezra Taft Benson. Photograph Taken by U.S. Department of Agriculture. Circa 1955. Size: 8 x 10 inches. $750

Ezra Taft Benson (1899-1994), a native of Whitney, Idaho, was a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles (1943-1985), the 15th U. S. Secretary of Agriculture during both presidential terms of Dwight D. Eisenhower (1953-1961), and the 13th president of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (1985-1994).



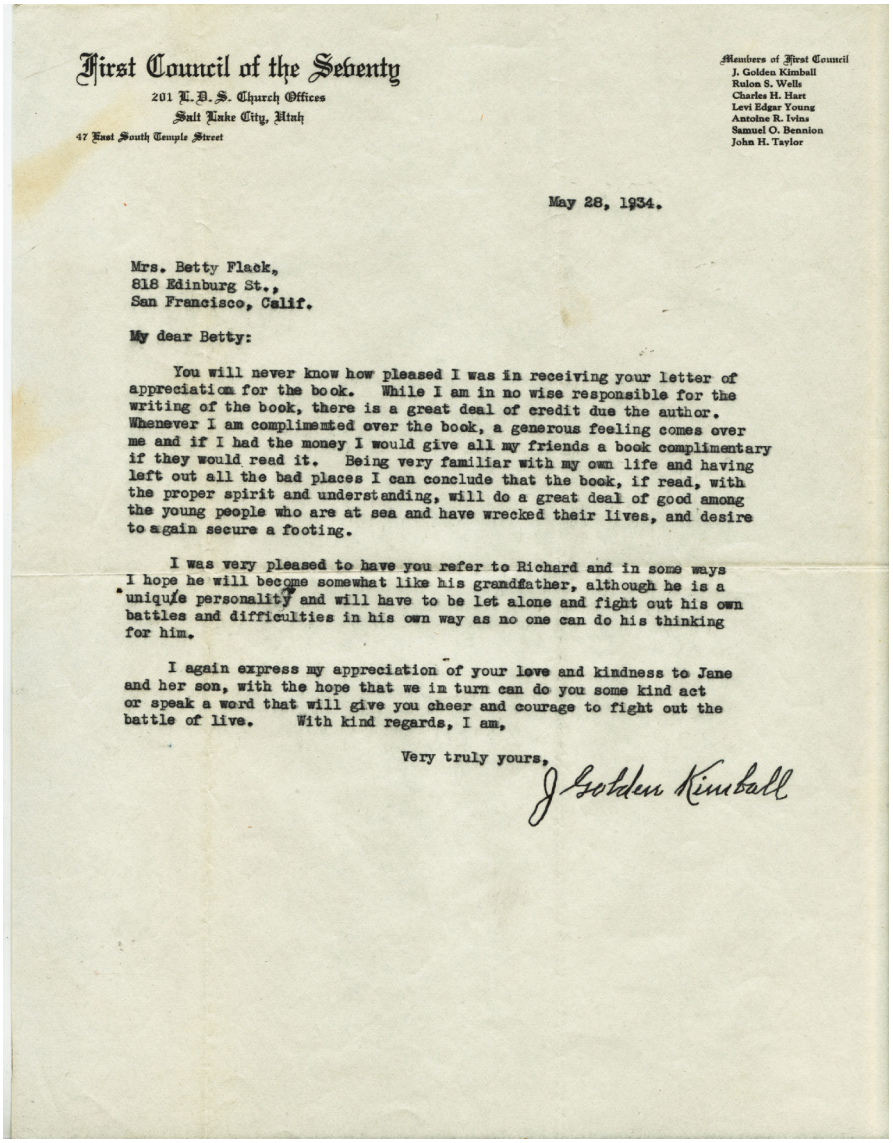


Excessively Rare Tintype
President Brigham Young

257. Photograph. Tintype image of President Brigham Young. Paper cover has ornamental design around the image. Size: 2 X 3 inches. C. W. Carter Gallery, Salt Lake City, circa 1870. $35,000

Charles William Carter (1832-1918) was a native of London who married Sarah Stockdale, a Mormon, in 1863 and then was baptized himself in May 1864. The family emigrated to America the same year, and they arrived in Great Salt Lake City in November 1864. Carter's 35-year career as a Salt Lake City photographer began with the Savage and Ottinger Gallery, but by 1867 Carter had established his own shop on the west side of East Temple Street (now Main Street) between First and Second South Street. He opened his Mammoth Gallery at 89 East Temple Street in 1873, on the west side of the street, directly opposite his old studio. Importantly, Carter was interested in photography as history—apparently to him, the photographic image was a historical document.

Tintypes were photographs with the image on a metal surface as opposed to glass or paper. The process evolved from the ambrotype (collodion negatives on glass viewed against a black surface) and was invented in 1856 by Hamilton Smith of Ohio who patented the process. In fact, tintypes were negatives on iron *not tin*, coated with black paint, lacquer or enamel. Both processes (ambrotype and tintype) were based on the fact that a collodion negative appeared as a positive image when viewed against a dark surface. A tintype was much cheaper to produce than an ambrotype, and, importantly, it was more durable. Tintypes were exposed while the sensitized collodion on the metal was still wet, and could be processed immediately after being exposed, thus producing an early version of the "instant" photo (like the Polaroid). Collodion is a highly flammable, colorless, syrupy solution of pyroxylin, alcohol and ether, used for coating the tin or glass photographic surface.



First Council of the Seventy
201 L. D. S. Church Offices
Salt Lake City, Utah
47 East South Temple Street

Members of First Council
J. Golden Kimball
Rulon S. Wells
Charles H. Hart
Levi Edgar Young
Antoine R. Ivins
Samuel O. Bennion
John H. Taylor

May 28, 1934.

Mrs. Betty Flack,
818 Edinburg St.,
San Francisco, Calif.

My dear Betty:

You will never know how pleased I was in receiving your letter of appreciation for the book. While I am in no wise responsible for the writing of the book, there is a great deal of credit due the author. Whenever I am complimented over the book, a generous feeling comes over me and if I had the money I would give all my friends a book complimentary if they would read it. Being very familiar with my own life and having left out all the bad places I can conclude that the book, if read, with the proper spirit and understanding, will do a great deal of good among the young people who are at sea and have wrecked their lives, and desire to again secure a footing.

I was very pleased to have you refer to Richard and in some ways I hope he will become somewhat like his grandfather, although he is a unique personality and will have to be let alone and fight out his own battles and difficulties in his own way as no one can do his thinking for him.

I again express my appreciation of your love and kindness to Jane and her son, with the hope that we in turn can do you some kind act or speak a word that will give you cheer and courage to fight out the battle of live. With kind regards, I am,

Very truly yours,
J. Golden Kimball

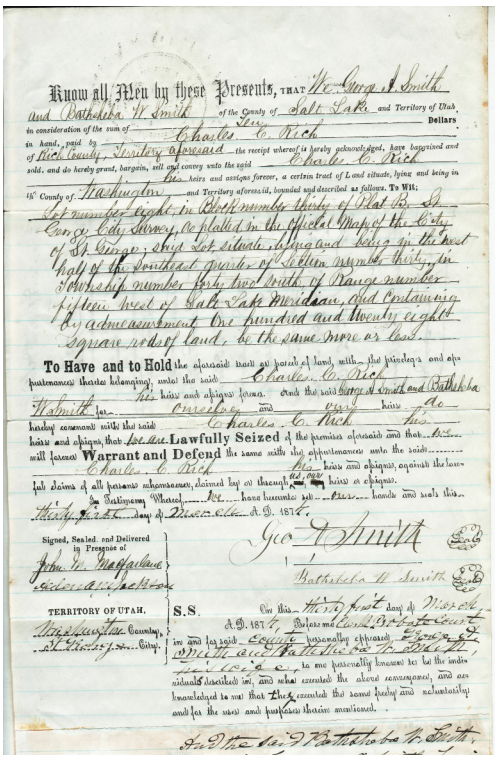
Letter of
J. Golden Kimball
Regarding the Publication of His Sermons

258. TLS. Letter of J. Golden Kimball, Salt Lake City, Utah, May 28, 1934, to Betty Flack, San Francisco, California. $7,500

The book, if read with the proper spirit and understanding, will do a great deal of good among the young people who are at sea having wrecked their lives and desire to again secure a footing

I hope we can do you some kind act or speak a word that will give you cheer and courage to fight out the battle of life

Jonathan Golden Kimball (1853-1938) was the son of Heber C. Kimball and Christeen Golden. He served as a president of the First Quorum of Seventy from 1892 until his death at age 85, the result of a single-driver automobile crash near Reno, Nevada. A book containing biographical information about Kimball's life and excerpts from his sermons was compiled by Claude Richards and published by Deseret News Press in 1934.



Know all Men by these Presents, THAT We George A. Smith and Bathsheba W. Smith of the County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, in consideration of the sum of Dollars in hand, paid by Charles C. Rich of Kane County, Territory aforesaid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have bargained and sold, and do hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Charles C. Rich his heirs and assigns forever, a certain tract of Land situate, lying and being in the County of Washington and Territory aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, To Wit:

Lot number eight in Block number thirty of Plat B. of Corp. City Survey, as platted in the Official Map of the City of St. George; said Lot situate, lying and being in the West half of the Southeast quarter of Section number thirty, in Township number forty two South of Range number fifteen West of Salt Lake Meridian, and containing by admeasurement One hundred and twenty eight Square rods of land, be the same more or less.

To Have and to Hold the aforesaid tract or parcel of land, with the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, unto the said Charles C. Rich his heirs and assigns forever. And the said Grantors George A. Smith and Bathsheba W. Smith for themselves and their heirs do hereby covenant with the said Charles C. Rich his heirs and assigns, that Lot No. Eight Lawfully Seized of the premises aforesaid and that they will forever Warrant and Defend the same unto the said Charles C. Rich his heirs and assigns, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, claimed by or through them or any of their heirs or assigns.

In Testimony Whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this Thirty first day of March A.D. 1874.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in Presence of John M. Macfarlane, Alden A. Jackson

Geo A Smith Seal
Bathsheba W Smith Seal

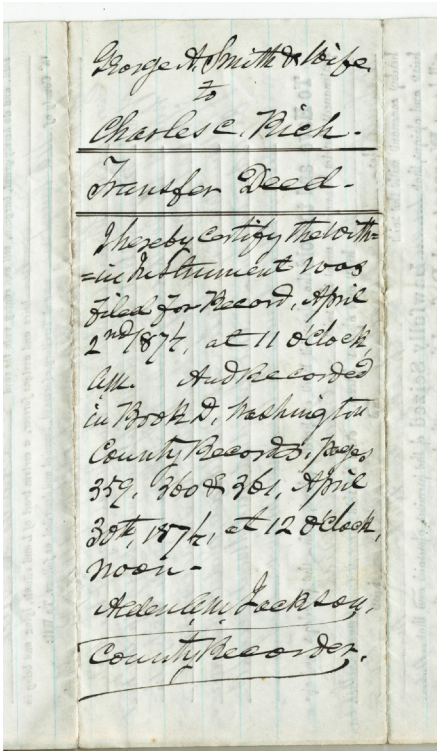
TERRITORY OF UTAH, } S.S.
Washington County, } S.S.
St George City, }

On this Thirty first day of March A.D. 1874, Before me Alden A. Jackson Probate Court in and for said County personally appeared George A. Smith and Bathsheba W. Smith wife of the said George A. Smith to me personally known to be the individuals described in, and who executed the above conveyance, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same freely and voluntarily and for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

And the said Bathsheba W. Smith, wife of the said George A. Smith, having been by me first duly examined touching the same, and having had the said Conveyance, and the contents thereof, fully explained to and made known to her by me, on examination, apart from and without the hearing of her said husband, declared that she executed the same freely and voluntarily, without fear or compulsion, or undue influence of her said husband, and that she does not wish to retract the execution of the same.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Court, the day and year in this Certificate first above Written.

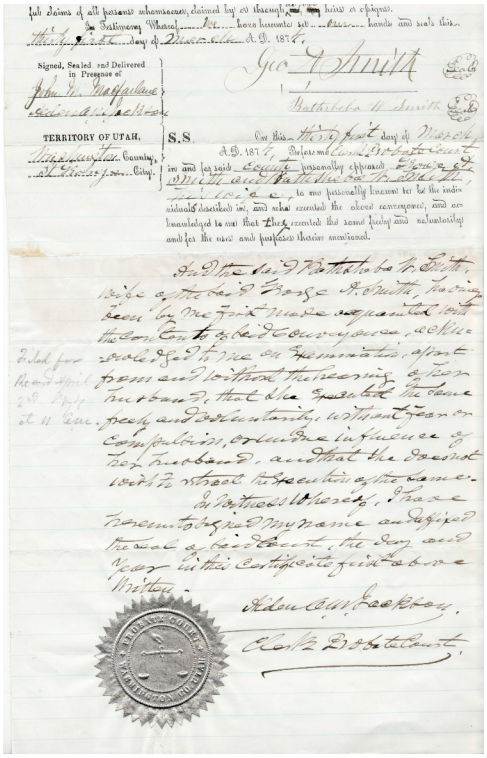
Alden A. Jackson
Clerk Probate Court



George A. Smith & Wife
to
Charles C. Rich.
Transfer Deed.

I Hereby Certify that the within instrument was filed for Record, April 2nd 1874, at 11 o'clock A.M. and Recorded in Book D, Washington County Records, pages 359, 360 & 361, April 30th 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Alden A. Jackson,
County Recorder.



fair claims of all persons whomsoever, claimed by or through them or any of their heirs or assigns.

In Testimony Whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this Thirty first day of March A.D. 1874.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in Presence of John M. Macfarlane, Alden A. Jackson

Geo A Smith Seal
Bathsheba W Smith Seal

TERRITORY OF UTAH, } S.S.
Washington County, } S.S.
St George City, }

On this Thirty first day of March A.D. 1874, Before me Alden A. Jackson Probate Court in and for said County personally appeared George A. Smith and Bathsheba W. Smith wife of the said George A. Smith to me personally known to be the individuals described in, and who executed the above conveyance, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same freely and voluntarily and for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

And the said Bathsheba W. Smith, wife of the said George A. Smith, having been by me first duly examined touching the same, and having had the said Conveyance, and the contents thereof, fully explained to and made known to her by me, on examination, apart from and without the hearing of her said husband, declared that she executed the same freely and voluntarily, without fear or compulsion, or undue influence of her said husband, and that she does not wish to retract the execution of the same.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Court, the day and year in this Certificate first above Written.

Alden A. Jackson
Clerk Probate Court

George A. and Bathsheba W. Smith Sell City Lot in St. George to Charles C. Rich

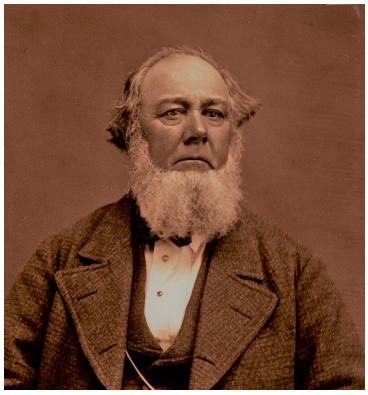
259. Partially Printed DS. Warranty Deed of George A. Smith and Bathsheba W. Smith, March 31, 1874, to Charles C. Rich. Washington County, Utah. Signed and sealed by John M. Macfarlane and Alden A. M. Jackson. Filed April 2, 1874 by Alden Apollos Moore Jackson, Clerk of the Probate Court. $5,000



George A. Smith



Bathsheba W. Smith



Charles C. Rich



Camp Floyd Jan 23d/58

Dear Mother

In compliance with My promis to write once a Month I have commenced this and hope it may find you enjoying as good health as I am at present I have not much to write about this time

Rebellion again there is considerable Speculation as to the Destination of our Battery and the prevailing Opinion among the other Regiments is that we will remain here but I think the contrary We have had some very cold Weather since I last wrote the Thermometer being generaly at daybreak from twelve to sixteen degrees below Zero and as we have to be at the Picket Rope about that time pretty severely it

he has Borrowed Money enough from Brigham Young and We will be paid during the Week but it makes to most of the Soldiers as they already owe the most of thier pay to the Sutlers I send you with this a copy of the Valley Tan a paper published here and opposed to Mormonism and I hope you wont forget to send me the Banner as I requested in my last I cannot think of anything else at present that will interest you so I might as well close My Love to Lizzy Charley and all my Relations and recieve the same from your ever

Affectionate Son
John C Ruddick

Utah War Letter
Camp Floyd, Utah, 1859
Private John Ruddick to His Mother

260. ALS. Letter of John Carman Ruddick, Camp Floyd, Utah, January 23, 1858[9], to "Dear Mother" [Sarah Stevens Ruddick]. 3 pp. $3,500

In compliance with my promise to write once a month, I have commenced this and hope it may find you enjoying as good health as I am at present. I have not much to write about this time, things go on so regular with us that there is little or no variation worth recording.

On the last day of the Old Year [1858], we had a Grand Review by Gen Johnston. There was more than three thousand troops paraded and the line extended more than a mile in length. Our battery fired a salute of eleven guns in honor of the General, and after the review was over, we went through battery drill, and it was amusing to see how we kept the crowd running in all directions to get out of the way of our horses.

There was about as many spectators present as there was troops. It was the largest review we have had since the Mexican War. I expect that the Mormons that were present must have come to the conclusion that it is useless for them to try rebellion again.

There is considerable speculation as to the destination of our battery and the prevailing opinion among the other regiments is that we will remain here, but I think the contrary. We have had some very cold weather since I last wrote, the thermometer being generally at daybreak from twelve to sixteen degrees below zero. And as we have to be at the picket rope about that time we have felt it pretty severely.

It is awful the way sutlers charge for goods of any description out here. All that a soldier can buy for his month's pay he can put in his pocket. For instance, tobacco is two dollars per pound. Buckskin gloves $5.00 a pair. Ink a dollar for a small bottle, and every thing else at the same rate. I have seen a Mormon trade a whole wagon load of produce to a sutler and all that he had in return was a pair of pants and boots.

The troops have not been paid off for four months on account of the Paymaster not having money enough on hand, but I understand that he has borrowed money enough from Brigham Young, and we will be paid during the week but it makes [it difficult for] most of the soldiers as they already owe the most of their pay to the sutlers. I send you this with a copy of the Valley Tan, a paper published here and opposed to Mormonism, and I hope you won't forget to send me the Banner as I requested in my last. I cannot think of anything else at present that will interest you so I might as well close. My love to Lizzy, Charley and all my relations and receive the same from you ever affectionate son, John C. Ruddick.

John C. Ruddick (1834-1901) was the son of Thomas Ruddick and Sarah Stevens. An apprentice machinist and native of Bordentown, New Jersey, he enlisted in the U. S. Army in 1855 at West Newbury, Massachusetts. Ruddick was attached to the 4th Regiment of the U. S. Regular Army Artillery Brigade and marched to Utah with Johnston's Army in 1858. The 5'4"-hazel eyed-brown haired-dark complected soldier was honorably discharged as a Private at Camp Floyd, Utah, on April 21, 1860, and returned home to Massachusetts to marry Abbie Elvira Josephine Eaton. He worked as a machinist in a shoe repair shop his entire life and died at Groveland, Essex County, Massachusetts.



St George 15th March 1866

Elder John Steele

Dear Brother You name has been talked of between Elder G. A. Smith & myself as a suitable person to commence a settlement at the Mouth of Bear creek or near Mammoth Spring creek on the Sevier, but as we failed to see you at Toquerville or at the Muster in Kane County as we expected, the matter was forgotten by me until we were seperated & returned home. Whatever action G. A. may have taken or advised in the matter, will meet my hearty approval. Further if he has not decided anything further about it, I would feel myself to say to you that if you could leave your family & others to attend your garden & home matters & take the rest of your boys who are old enough to be serviceable with you & enlist volunteers from Beaver & Iron Counties to go with you & begin operations at once so as to put in some wheat & Corn Barley, Potatoes &c taking every means

safe as a military post. meet with sufficient volunteers a new settlement you are at Join the new settlement near end of Long Valley.

Respectfully Your Brother in the Gospel

Erastus Snow

John Steele standing in front of his home in Toquerville, Utah

Letter of Erastus Snow to John Steele
March 15, 1866
To Commence a Settlement in Long Valley, Kane County, Utah

261. ALS. Letter of Erastus Snow, St. George, Utah, March 15, 1866, to John Steele. 2 pp. $25,000

Your name has been talked of between Elder G. A. Smith and myself as a suitable person to commence a settlement at the mouth of Bear Creek or near Mammoth Spring Creek on the Sevier [River], but as we failed to see you at Toquerville or at the muster in Kane County as we expected, the matter was forgotten by me untill we were separated and I returned home. Whatever action G. A. may have taken or advised in the matter will meet my hearty approval, and further if he has not decided anything further about it, I would feel myself to say to you that if you could leave your family and one boy to attend your garden and home matters and take the rest of your boys who are old enough to be serviceable with you and enlist volunteers from Beaver and Iron Counties to go with you and begin operations at once so as to put in some wheat, oats and barley, potatoes &c., taking every means to make the settlement safe as a military post.

If however you do not meet with sufficient volunteers to enable you to commence a new settlement, you are at liberty with your sons to join the new settlement now being made in the lower end of Long Valley.

John Steele (1821-1903), a native of Ireland, converted to Mormonism in 1843 and emigrated with his wife and family to Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1845. Steele was ordained a Seventy in September 1845 and joined the 29th Quorum of Seventies. His family crossed the plains and settled in Salt Lake Valley in 1847. In 1849, John was called by George A. Smith to establish an agricultural base for a projected iron factory at Cedar City, Iron County, Utah. Steele, with others, founded Parowan in 1851. He served as marshal two terms, served as counselor in the Stake Presidency (1852), and was elected mayor in 1853. Later he served as County Recorder and Judge of Iron County and was commissioned Major in the Utah Nauvoo Legion in 1854. In 1855 Steele was called by Brigham Young to the Las Vegas Mission to investigate the prospects of opening lead mines in the area. At Las Vegas, John set up a fort, started a garden, served as postmaster, and by 1856 was President of the Las Vegas Mission.



Erastus Snow

In 1861 Steele moved from Parowan to Toquerville, Utah, and then relocated his family there in 1862. And it was while residing in Toquerville that John served a mission to the Moqui Indians in northeastern Arizona (1861-1863) and commissioned as a Major in the 6th Battalion of the Iron Military District (1868). Steele was appointed Justice of the Peace (1869) and elected County Surveyor for Kane County (1873) and County Assessor (1874-1875). It was in the 1860s, in Toqueville, that John Steele began practicing his own style of botanical medicine, and was, thereafter, referred to as "Doctor Steele." In 1877, John and his son Mahonri Moriancummer Steele were called to serve mission to England. They returned to Utah in October 1878. John was ordained Patriarch in 1903, and died in Kanarraville, Utah (buried at Parowan).



STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
Hancock County.

Whereas, by virtue of a Fieri Facias Execution to me directed, from the Circuit Court of Hancock County, bearing date the Twenty third day of April one thousand eight hundred and forty four in favor of Ralston Warren and Wheat and against Brigham Young

I did on the 29th day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty four in pursuance of public notice given, and the statute in such cases made and provided expose to public sale, at the door of the Court House in Carthage, in said County, the following described property:

Lots Number two (2) in Block Number One hundred & twenty six (126) in the City of Nauvoo Hancock County and State of Illinois

with the appurtenances and improvements thereto belonging, seized and taken in Execution as the property of Brigham Young

And Whereas, at the time and place aforesaid, William H. Ralston by O. C. Skinner, bid the sum and fifty cents and property; for the sum of Eighteen fifty cents, tha

Now, therefore, I, WILLIAM BACKENSTOS, Sheriff of William H. Ralston will be entitled to a Deed for the property so sold to from the 29th day of July the day of sale, unless the same be sooner redeemed, accor

Given under my hand and seal, this 29th of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty four

Dublicate Certificate of Purchase Shff H.C. Illo.

To Wm H. Ralston

264 Ex'd

Ralston Warren & Wheat vs B. Young

...led in my Office 30th July 1844

...made to Jno. C. Bidamon ...assigned May 28th 1847 by M. Couchman Shff H.C.

...ordid in Book of old ...tificates Page 133,

Brigham Young, 1845

1844 Writ of *Fieri Facias* Authorizing Sale of Brigham Young Property To Satisfy Debt

262. Partially Printed DS. A writ of *Fieri Facias* authorizing the sheriff to obtain satisfaction of a judgment against Brigham Young in favor of Ralston, Warren and Wheat, Attorneys at Law. April 23, 1844, Circuit Court of Hancock County, Illinois. Signed by William Backenstos, Sheriff of Hancock County, Illinois.

$15,000

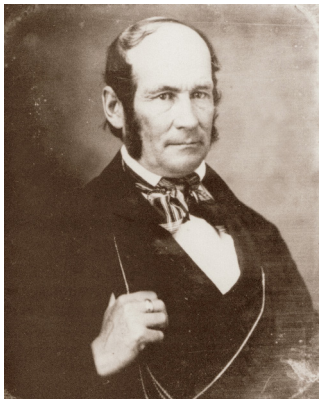


Photograph of
Heber C. Kimball Home
Salt Lake City

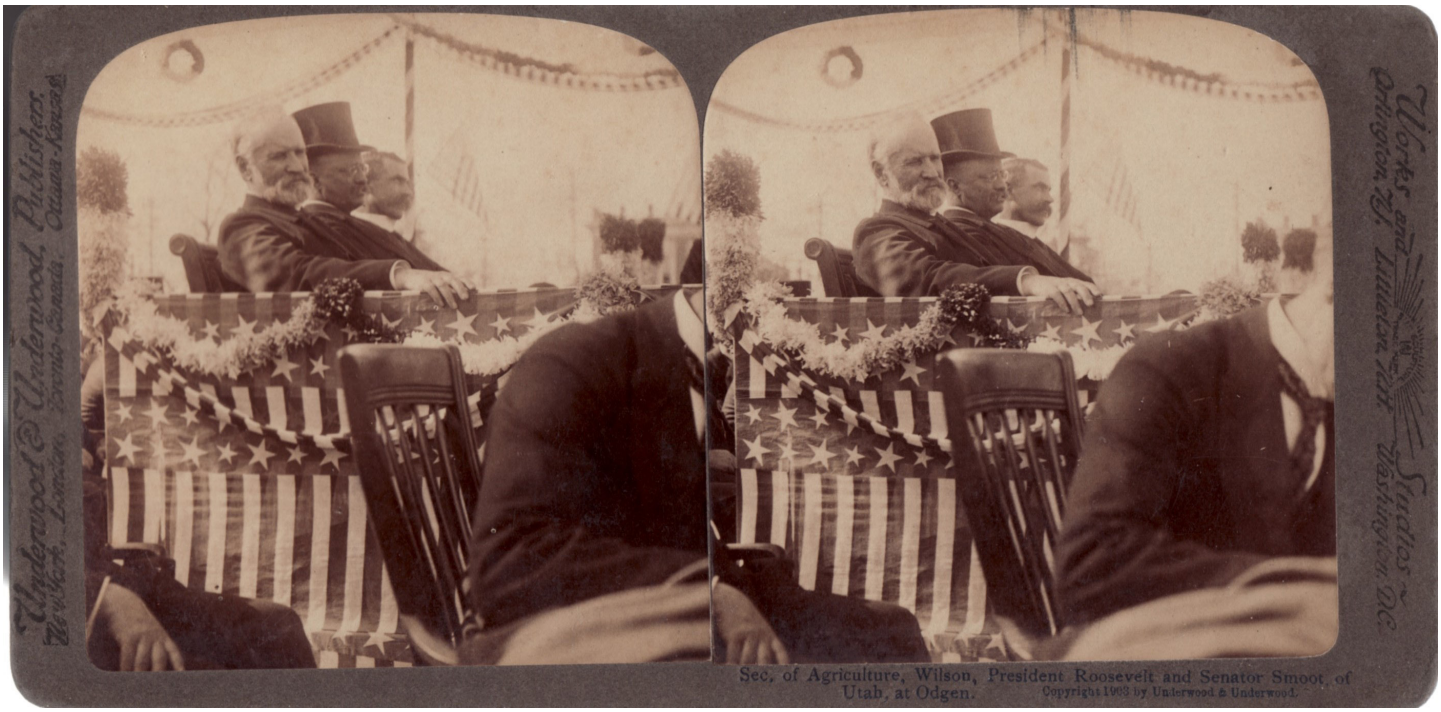
263. Photograph. Mounted albumen print of Heber C. Kimball in Salt Lake City, Utah. 3-1/2 X 3-1/2 inches.

$1,000

The original Heber C. Kimball home was located on a ten-acre lot in Salt Lake City on the northeast corner of North Temple and Main Streets. Surrounding the original home was a nine-foot-high stone wall which was built by immigrants who needed the work.



Heber C. Kimball



Photograph
James Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt, Reed Smoot
Ogden, Utah 1903

264. Stereograph. Gelatin silver print of James Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Reed Smoot, Ogden, Utah, May 29, 1903. Underwood & Underwood, New York, 1903. $1,000

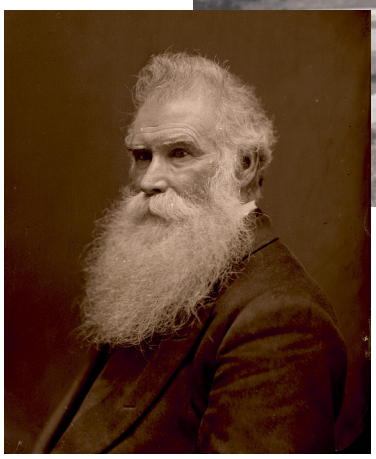
This photograph was taken at an open air event held in Ogden, Utah, to discuss the National Irrigation Congress, an organization that met periodically in the Western United States from 1891 to 1916. The first congress was organized in Salt Lake City in 1891 by William Ellsworth Smythe, the editor of the publication *Irrigation Age*; Elwood Mead, a Wyoming irrigation engineer; Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming and as many as 500 participants and attendees. As a result, irrigation and irrigation technology became a substantial national issue. At the inaugural meeting, the Irrigation Congress passed a resolution urging that public lands controlled by the federal government be turned over to the states that were "needful of irrigation."

James Wilson (1835-1920), a Scottish-born American and Iowa farmer, served as U. S. Secretary of the Agriculture under four consecutive presidents (1897-1913).

Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919) was the 26th President of the United States, 1901-1909.

Reed Smoot (1862-1941), a native of Salt Lake City, Utah, was a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles (1900-1941) and U. S. Senator from Utah (1903-1933).





Orson Pratt

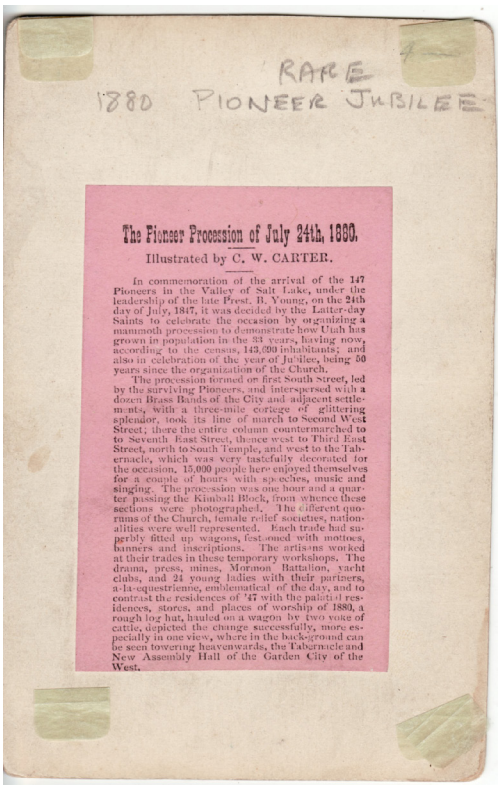
Photograph of Orson Pratt's Astronomical Observatory Temple Square, Salt Lake City

265. Photographic Print. Black and white photograph of Orson Pratt's Observatory on the Temple Block, circa 1897. $3,500

Professor Orson Pratt's astronomical observatory built for computing time in 1871. It was located on the southeast corner of the Temple Block (now known as Temple Square). The slots on the roof (closed in this photograph) offered a full view of the sky when opened.

Ten days after the first company of pioneers entered the Valley (August 3, 1847), Orson Pratt, with the instruments he had carried across the plains, established the Salt Lake base meridian and latitude at the southeast corner of the Temple Block. Salt Lake City was surveyed from this point. Twelve years later, U.S. government surveyors, with more complete equipment, established the point a few rods to the north and west, but the survey of the city was never changed. Orson Pratt's observatory was built over the official base meridian marker in 1871. The observatory stood until after the death of Orson Pratt in 1881, when it was torn down to make way for the landscaping of Temple Square.





Pioneer Parade
July 24th, 1880
Salt Lake City

266. Photographs. Two albumen photographs of the Pioneer Procession held in Salt Lake City, July 24, 1880. Each photograph measures 3 x 4 inches. C. W. Carter, Photographer, 1880. $5,000

In commemoration of the arrival of the 148 Pioneers into the Salt Lake Valley, under the leadership of the late President Brigham Young, on the 24th day of July, 1847, it was decided by the Latter-day Saints to celebrate the occasion by organizing a mammoth parade to demonstrate how Utah had grown in population in the 33 years, having then, according to the census, 143,690 inhabitants; and also in celebration of the year of Jubilee, being 50 years since the organization of the Church.

The procession was so long that it required one hour and a quarter to pass the Kimball Block, from whence the images offered here were photographed. The different quorums of the Church, female relief societies, and different nationalities of the immigrant members of the Church were well represented. The artisans and craftsmen worked at their trades in their temporary workshops, superbly fitting up wagons and festooning them with mottoes, banners and inscriptions. Among the groups represented were the dramatic arts, the press, the mines, the Mormon Battalion, the yacht clubs, and 24 young ladies with their partners, a-la-equestrienne. Emblematic of the day, and to contrast the residences of 1847 with the palatial residences, stores, and places of worship of 1880, a rough log hut, hauled on a wagon by two yoke of oxen, depicted the dramatic change.

The procession formed on first South Street, led by the surviving Pioneers and interspersed with a dozen Brass Bands of Salt Lake City and adjacent settlements. A three-mile cortege of glittering splendor took its line of march to Second West Street; there the entire column countermarched to the Seventh East Street, thence west to Third East Street, north to South Temple, and west to the Tabernacle. Fifteen thousand people here enjoyed themselves for a couple of hours with speeches, music and singing.



Remarkable Photograph
Squaw Mountain, Rock Canyon, "Y" Mountain
Looking Northeast

267. Photographic Print. Mounted photograph of Provo, Utah, area. Circa 1900. 7 X 9 inches

$3,500



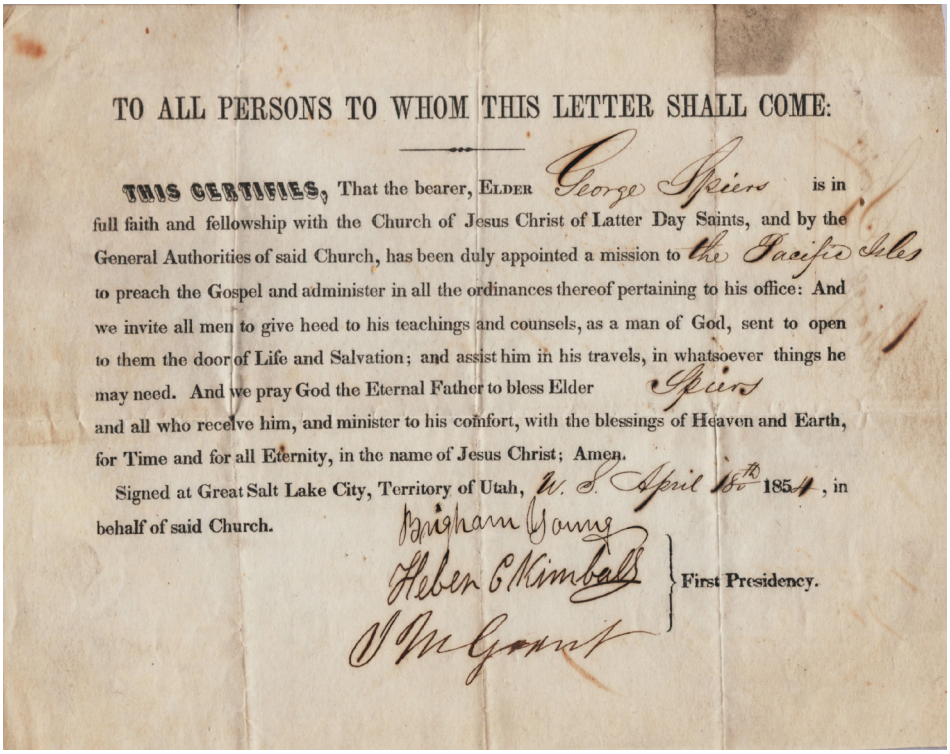


Rare Photograph of Manti Temple Under Construction

268. Cabinet Card. Albumen photograph of the Manti Temple, Manti, Utah, 1887. George E. Anderson, Portrait & Landscape Photographer. $5,000

Brigham Young announced the decision to build an LDS temple in Manti on June 25, 1875, and dedicated the site on April 25, 1877. On the day of the dedication, Young took Warren S. Snow to the southeast corner of the temple site and told him, "Here is the spot where Moroni stood and dedicated this piece of land for a Temple site, and that is the reason why the location is made here, and we can't move it from this spot."

The site for the temple was the Manti Stone Quarry, a large hill immediately northeast of town. The temple was completed in 1888, and a private dedication was held on May 17, 1888, with a prayer written by Wilford Woodruff. Three public dedications were held on May 21, 22, and 23, 1888, under the direction of Lorenzo Snow.



TO ALL PERSONS TO WHOM THIS LETTER SHALL COME:

THIS CERTIFIES, That the bearer, ELDER George Speirs is in full faith and fellowship with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and by the General Authorities of said Church, has been duly appointed a mission to the Pacific Isles to preach the Gospel and administer in all the ordinances thereof pertaining to his office: And we invite all men to give heed to his teachings and counsels, as a man of God, sent to open to them the door of Life and Salvation; and assist him in his travels, in whatsoever things he may need. And we pray God the Eternal Father to bless Elder Speirs and all who receive him, and minister to his comfort, with the blessings of Heaven and Earth, for Time and for all Eternity, in the name of Jesus Christ; Amen.

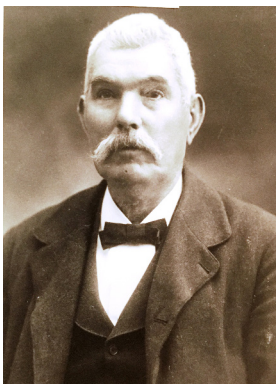
Signed at Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, G. S. April 18th 1854, in behalf of said Church.

Brigham Young
Heber C Kimball
J M Grant
} First Presidency.

Rare 1854 Mission Call to the Pacific Islands

269. Partially Printed DS. Mission Call to George Speirs. Signed by Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Jedediah M. Grant. April 18, 1854, Salt Lake City, Utah. 6 x 8 inches. $15,000

George Speirs (1836-1911), a native of Bridgewater, Pennsylvania, was the son of Thomas Speirs and Mary Cochran. His parents were converted to the Church in September 1836 (through the efforts of Orson Pratt) and then relocated at Commerce (later Nauvoo), Illinois, in early 1839. George was baptized a member of the Church at the age of 8 in Nauvoo. The family came to Utah in 1848 and settled in the Salt Lake City 10th Ward where father and sons operated a blacksmith shop. George was called to serve a mission in Hawaii at the April General Conference of the Church in 1854 along with Joseph F. Smith and others. He served from 1854 to 1858. Returning to Salt Lake City, Speirs opened the Red Butte Quarries which he operated until the early 1890s. Later he was employed as custodian of the abandoned cooper mill in North Salt Lake where he also made his home. Speirs married Adeline Pamela Harris (1845-1896) in 1861, and they were the parents of 8 children. He died in Salt Lake City.



George Speirs



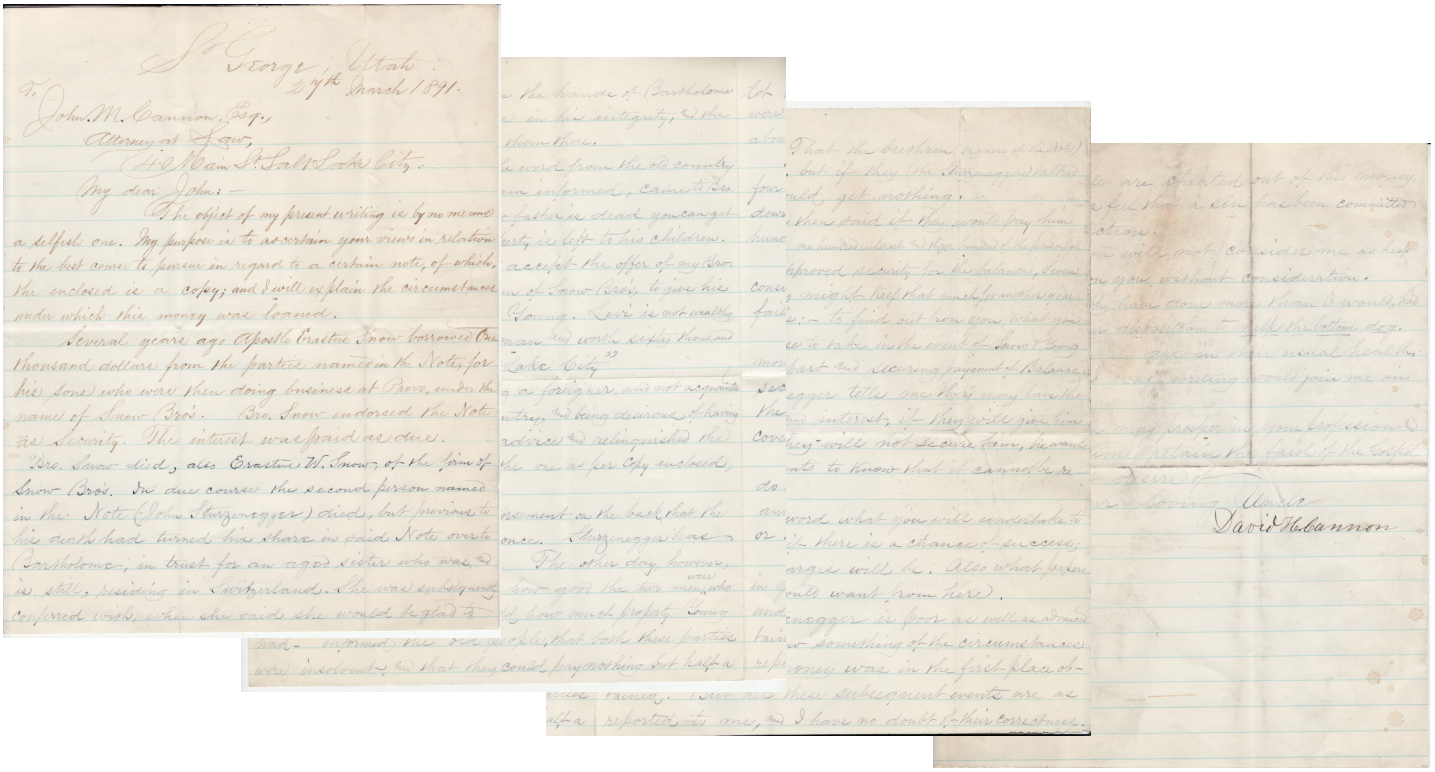
Brigham Young



Heber C. Kimball



Jedediah M. Grant



Letter of David H. Cannon
To his Nephew John M. Cannon
Regarding an Unsatisfied Promissory Note of Erastus Snow

270. ALS. Letter of David H. Cannon, St. George, Utah, March 27, 1891, to John M. Cannon, Salt Lake City, Utah. 4 pp. $2,500

The object of my present writing is by no means a selfish one. My purpose is to ascertain your views in relation to the best course to pursue in regard to a certain note, of which the enclosed is a copy, and I will explain the circumstances under which this money was loaned.

Several years ago, Apostle Erastus Snow borrowed one thousand dollars from the parties named in the Note, for his sons who were then doing business at Provo under the name of Snow Bros. Bro. Snow endorsed the Note as Security. The interest was paid as due. Bro. Snow died, also Erastus W. Snow, of the firm of Snow Bros. In due course the second person named in the Note (John Sturzenegger) died, but previous to his death had turned his share in said Note over to Bartholome [Sturzenegger, 1828-1900] in trust for an aged sister who was, and is, still residing in Switzerland. She was subsequently conferred with, when she said she would be glad to have the money remaining in the hands of Bartholome as she had full confidence in his integrity and the money was worth more here than there.

But previous to getting the word from the old country, one of Bro. Snow's sons, I am informed, came to Bro. Sturzenegger and said "Now father [Erastus Snow] is dead, you can get nothing from him, as his property is left to his children. I would recommend you to accept the offer of my Bro. Levi [Snow, 1861-1933], who is one of the firms of Snow Bros., to give his Note secured by A. D. Young. Levi is not wealthy, but Young is a good man and worth sixty thousand dollars in property in Salt Lake City."

Bro. Bartholome [Sturzenegger] being a foreigner [from Switzerland] and not acquainted with the customs of the country, and being desirous of having the money used, accepted the advice and relinquished the Original Note, accepting the one as per copy enclosed, in its stead. You will see by the endorsement on the back that the interest

has been paid but once. Sturzenegger has written but received no reply. The other day, however, the same person who stated how good the two men were who signed the Note and who told how much property Young had, informed the old people that both these parties were insolvent, and that they could pay nothing but half a lot in Provo City. That the brethren, the signers of the Note, were desirous to pay, but if they (the Sturzeneggers) talked about this [to Church authorities or the courts], they would get nothing.

Bro. [Bartholome] Sturzenegger then said if they would pay him four hundred dollars (one hundred interest and three hundred of the principal) down, and give him approved security for the balance, seven hundred dollars, they might keep that much for another year. The idea is to find out from you what you consider the best course to take in the event of Snow & Young failing to paying part and securing payment of balance. Bro. Sturzenegger tells me they may use the money, principal and interest, if they will give him security, but if they will not secure him, he wants the money back or wants to know that it cannot be recovered by law.

Please send word what you will undertake to do in this matter, if there is a chance of success; and what the charges [for your services] will be. Also what papers or evidence you would want from here. Bro. Sturzenegger is poor as well as advanced in years, and I know something of the circumstances under which the money was in the first place obtained. But all these subsequent events are as reported to me, and I have no doubt of their correctness.

If these people are cheated out of this money, I will always feel that a sin has been committed in the transaction. I trust you will not consider me as heaping burdens upon you without consideration. I may possibly have done more than I would, had I not known your disposition to help the bottom dog. My family are in their usual health, and if they knew I was writing would join me in [sending] kindest love.

David Henry Cannon (1838-1924), a native of Liverpool, England, was the younger brother of George Q. Cannon, the Mormon apostle and member of the First Presidency. David emigrated with his parents to Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1842 and crossed the plains in 1849. He was employed at the Deseret News Office for many years as a printer and then called to assist in colonizing Utah's Dixie in October 1861. As it turned out, St. George, Utah, became Cannon's permanent home. He thereafter served in multiple Church capacities including President of the St. George Temple (beginning in 1893) which position he held for 30 years. He was the husband of three wives and the father of 32 children. He died at St. George.

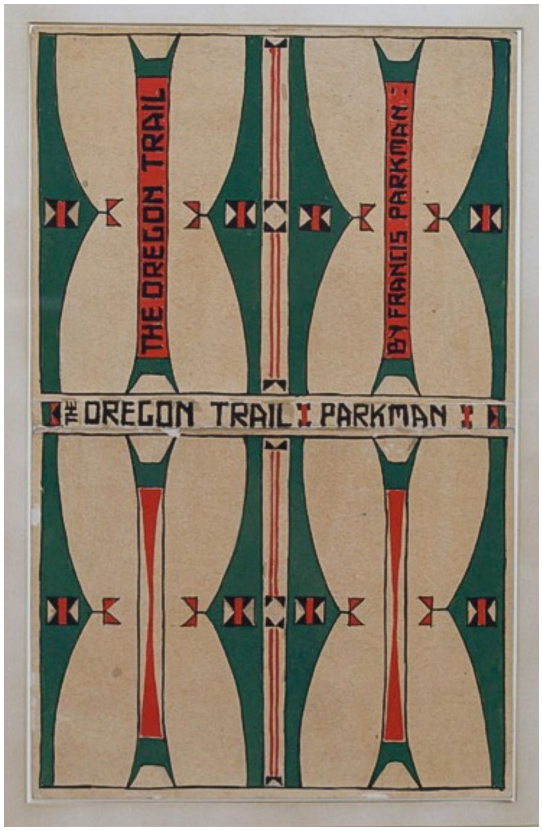


David H. Cannon

John Mousley Cannon (1865-1917), a native of St. George, Utah, was the son of Angus Cannon and Sarah Ann Mousley. He graduated from law school at the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor) in 1890 and was a practicing attorney in Salt Lake City until his death. He married Zina Bennion in 1893, and they were the parents of 11 children. Then, in 1900, Cannon entered polygamy by marrying two additional wives. He died in Salt Lake City.



John M. Cannon



Maynard Dixon Oil Painting for Dustjacket of The Oregon Trail.

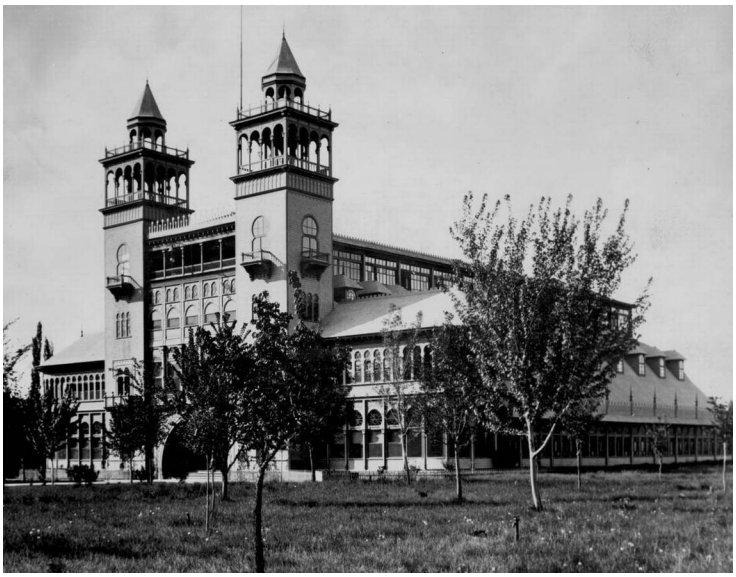
271. Oil on Canvas. Maynard Dixon's artwork for the dustjacket of Francis Parkman's *The Oregon Trail.* Size: 12 X 24 inches. $50,000

Lafayette Maynard Dixon (1875-1946), a native of Fresno, California, is considered to be the premier artist of the American West. His paintings of the land and its peoples—the Indians, the early settlers, and the cowboys—captured the true shapes and colors of the desert Southwest as no other artist before or since. Heavy impasto and bold colors are typical of his work in his teens. By his twenties, Dixon expanded his technique, experimenting with both post-Impressionism and Cubism. Surrounded by the landscape and people of the Southwest, as he was in the 1930s and 1940s, Dixon created works with a sparing use of paint and subdued color scheme. They represented a style that was uniquely modern—one that gave the West a new language of expression. Dixon had a deep sense of place in the American West, and the focus of his energy during the last decade or so of his life was to be an original voice of its subject matter.


Maynard Dixon

In 1938 Dixon left California to spent his winters in Tucson, Arizona, and his summers in Mount Carmel, Utah. "Big news," he wrote to his friend, Joe, "we are going to quit California and build us a log house in Utah, far from any large town. Mormons are simple, honest farming people. We like them. Beautiful country but cold in winter." Dixon and his third wife, Edith Hamlin, lived near cotton trees along an old irrigation ditch. They took short hikes to a plateau where Dixon enjoyed the quiet. Although he died at his winter home in Tucson, in the spring of 1847, his widow took his ashes to Mount Carmel where she buried them on a high bluff overlooking Dixon's art studio. This had been his final request and was a fitting tribute to the people of Utah and to the land he loved. Given his affection for Utah, it seems appropriate that Brigham Young University has the largest museum collection of Maynard Dixon lifework paintings—most dating from 1933 to 1945.





Boise Natatorium

Souvenir Ribbons
Mormon Pioneers
of Southeastern Idaho

272. Souvenir Ribbons. Annual Meeting of Idaho Pioneers, 1904 and 1906, Boise, Idaho. $600

The Annual Meeting of Idaho Pioneers at Boise, 1904

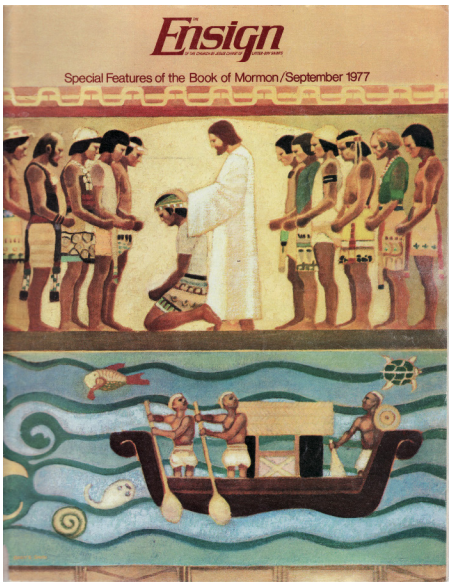
The Historical Society of Idaho Pioneers will hold their annual entertainment Natatorium on the evening of October 19, 1904. They will seat themselves at 6 p.m., and from that hour until weariness overtakes the old timers, there will be a continuous round of entertainment.

The Boise Natatorium, 1892-1934, was a landmark health and bathing (i.e., swimming) resort. It was 2nd largest pool in the United States at the time and the largest geothermal heated pool in the world.

The Annual Meeting of Idaho Pioneers at Boise, 1906

The Historical Society of Idaho Pioneers will hold their annual entertainment October 17, 1906, Boise, Idaho in I. O. O. F. (Odd Fellows) Hall, corner 13th and Main Streets. All persons are eligible to membership who came to Idaho prior to January, 1876. Also sons and daughters of pioneers. For further information address Mrs. Ross Carter, 517 N. 5th St., Boise, Ida.





Scenes from the Book of Mormon
by Gary E. Smith
Cover Art for *The Ensign*

273. Oil on Canvas. Scenes from the Book of Mormon" by Gary E. Smith, 1977. Size 31 X 51 inches. Published as the cover art for *The Ensign*, September 1977. $15,000

The four panels represent (1) Kishkumen assassinates the chief judge; (2) Christ ordains his Nephite disciples; Alma preaches to the poor Zoramites; and Hagoth, the shipbuilder, sails northward.

Gary Ernest Smith (1942-living), a native of Baker City, Oregon, was educated at Eastern Oregon College and Brigham Young University (BYU)—earning both a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in fine art. While a student at BYU, he was drafted into the Viet Nam war. After basic training Gary was assigned to teach at an Non-Commissioned Officers' Academy at Ft. McLellan, Alabama. Thereafter, he served six months in Korea and was released from active duty. In the meantime, Gary married Judy Asay, a musician, and they became the parents of four children. Gary returned to BYU, completed his Master's Degree, taught as adjunct professor, and served as gallery director at the Harris Fine Arts Center. In the early 1980s, he turned his back on teaching art and commissioned work to launch his own career as a professional artist. Gary's work is grounded in his Mormon faith as well as the unpretentiousness of rural and farm life, the beauty of hard work, and a romantic longing for a way of life that is at risk of fading away. According to Smith, Maynard Dixon was the most influential artist in the development of his own painting.

Gary emerged onto the national art scene in 1983 and has had more than forty one-man and group shows in galleries and museums in the United States and throughout the world. Gary's paintings have been displayed in such museums as the Brooklyn Museum of Art in New York, Butler Institute of American Art, Youngstown, Ohio, Eiteljorg Museum of American Art, Indianapolis, Indiana, Denver Museum of Art, Denver, Colorado, Phoenix Museum of Art, Phoenix, Arizona to name a few. Gary has been featured in numerous publications such as South West Art, Art of The West, Western Art Collector, Western Art and Architecture. A book on his life, authored by Donald Hagerty and titled *Holding Ground: The Art of Gary Ernest Smith*, was published in 1999.



Real Photo Postcard
Jordan River Bridge
Salt Lake County

274. RPPC. Gelatin silver print of Jordan River Bridge, Salt Lake County, Utah. Circa 1905.

$1,000

There were any number of bridges built and re-built across the Jordan River in the 19th and 20th centuries, and the location of the bridge shown in the photo offered here for sale is unknown. However, the main bridge that crossed the river in Salt Lake City proper was located at 1300 West and North Temple Streets.

There's a (perhaps apocryphal) story about the Jordan River Bridge that has J. Golden Kimball and some other brethren at a meeting to determine how the church budget should be allocated. The meeting dragged on and on about trivial matters, and J. Golden was getting very annoyed. When it was proposed that the church provide funds to help build a bridge over the Jordan River, Elder Kimball exclaimed, "We don't need to waste our money on this project. Hell, I could piss half way across the Jordan River." Elder Stephen L. Richards replied, "Elder Kimball, you are out of order." "I know I am," quipped, Kimball, "and if I weren't, I could piss all the way across."



Photograph
Salt Lake Tabernacle
Decorated for an Event

275. Photograph. Mounted gelatin silver print of Salt Lake Tabernacle. C. R. Savage, Photographer. Circa 1889. Size: 5 X 8 inches. $2,500

On the back of the photo are written the following words:

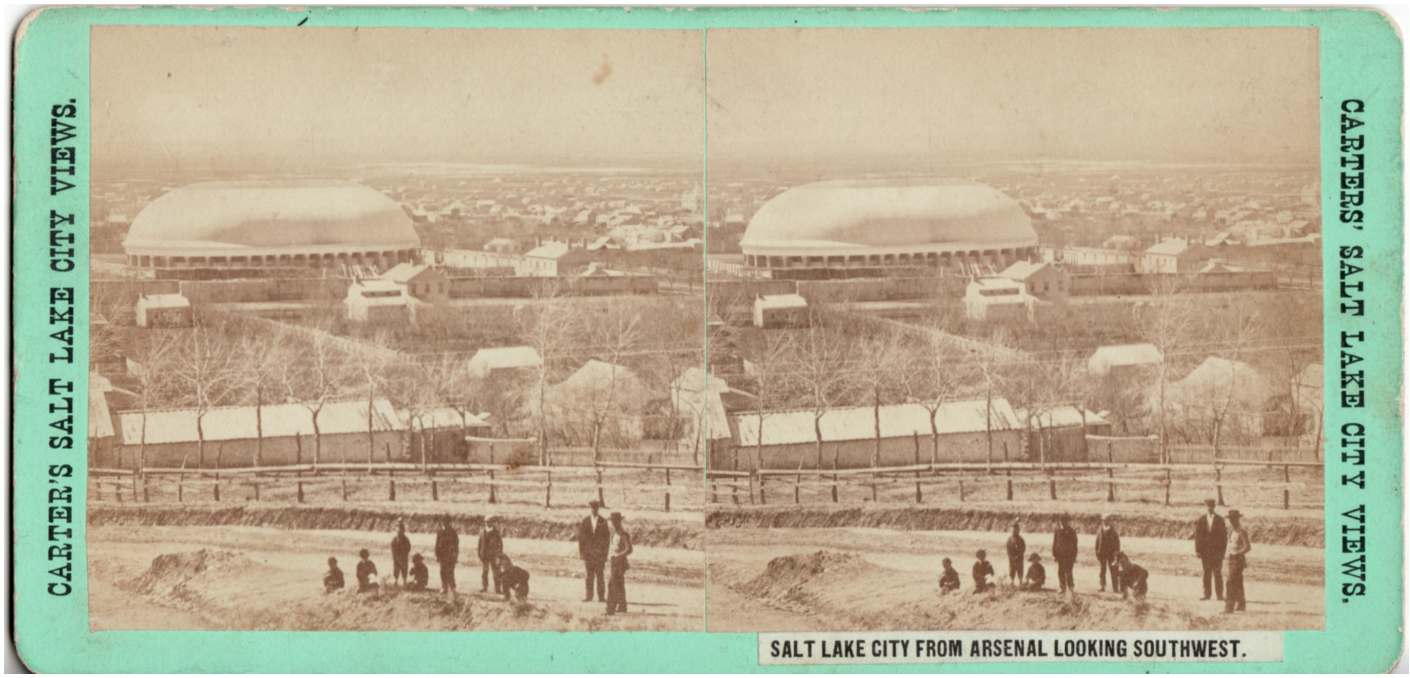
"The largest Whispering Gallery in the world. When a common pin was dropped into a hat, striking on paper, I heard it distinctly 200 ft away. Directly opposite to it, in the centre of gallery, the gent dropping the pin, standing on platform & afterwards, I dropped the pin into the hat & 2 gentlemen opp[osite] hear it. The festoons [i.e., ceilings decorations] are made of the foliage of pine trees that in the centre has been 14 yrs & the rest 13 years. The organ was made here & one of the pipes is 32 ft long. 195 steps, I made it, from one end of gallery round to the other end. Monday, April 15, 1889."





Photograph of
Salt Lake Temple Under Construction
View from the Southwest

276. Stereograph Mounted gelatin silver print of the Temple Block in Salt Lake City. C. R. Savage, Photographer. Circa 1885. $2,500

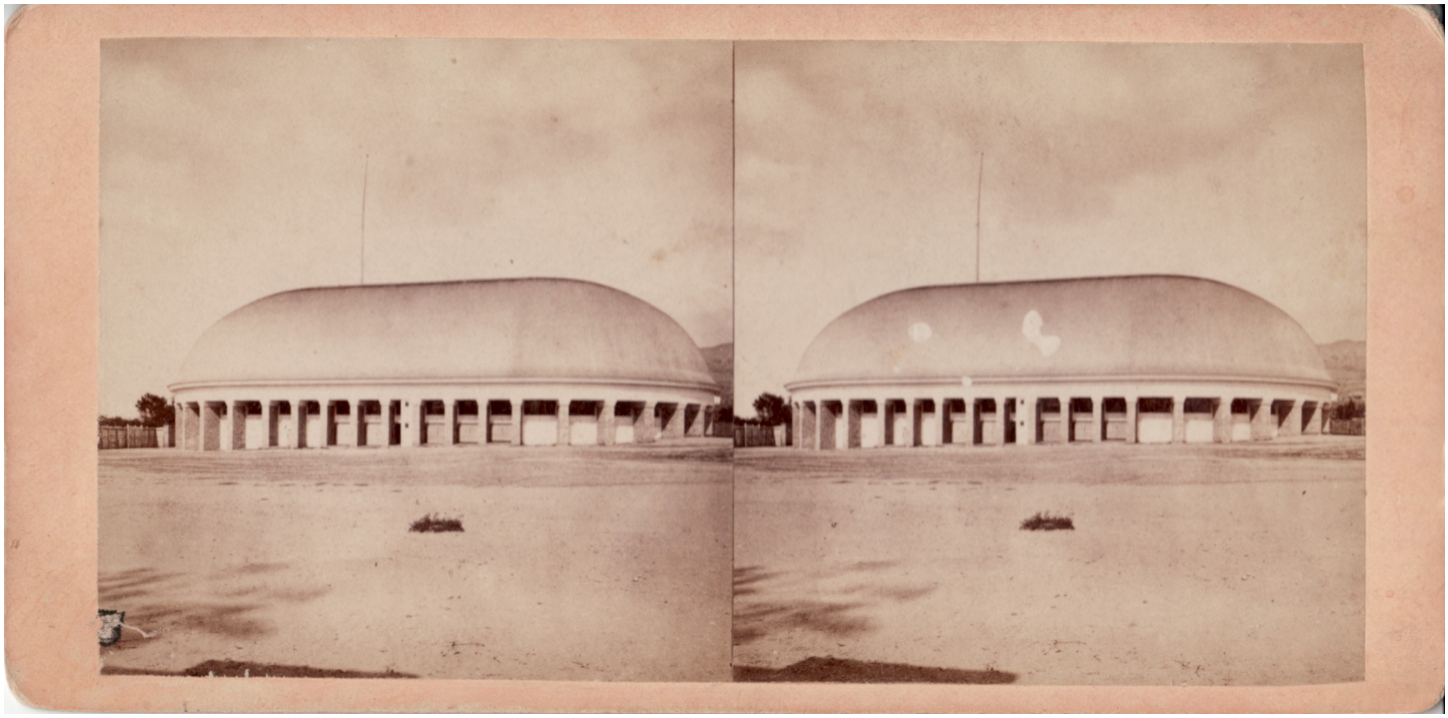




Photograph of Salt Lake Temple Block Taken from Arsenal Hill

277. Stereograph. Mounted albumen print of Salt Lake Temple Block from Arsenal Hill. C. W. Carter, Photographer. Circa 1875. $1,500

Looking southwest from Arsenal Hill. Capitol Hill, the home of the Utah State Capitol, was formerly known as Arsenal Hill.



Photograph of Salt Lake Tabernacle Looking North

278. Stereograph. Mounted albumen print of the Salt Lake Tabernacle. Circa 1870.

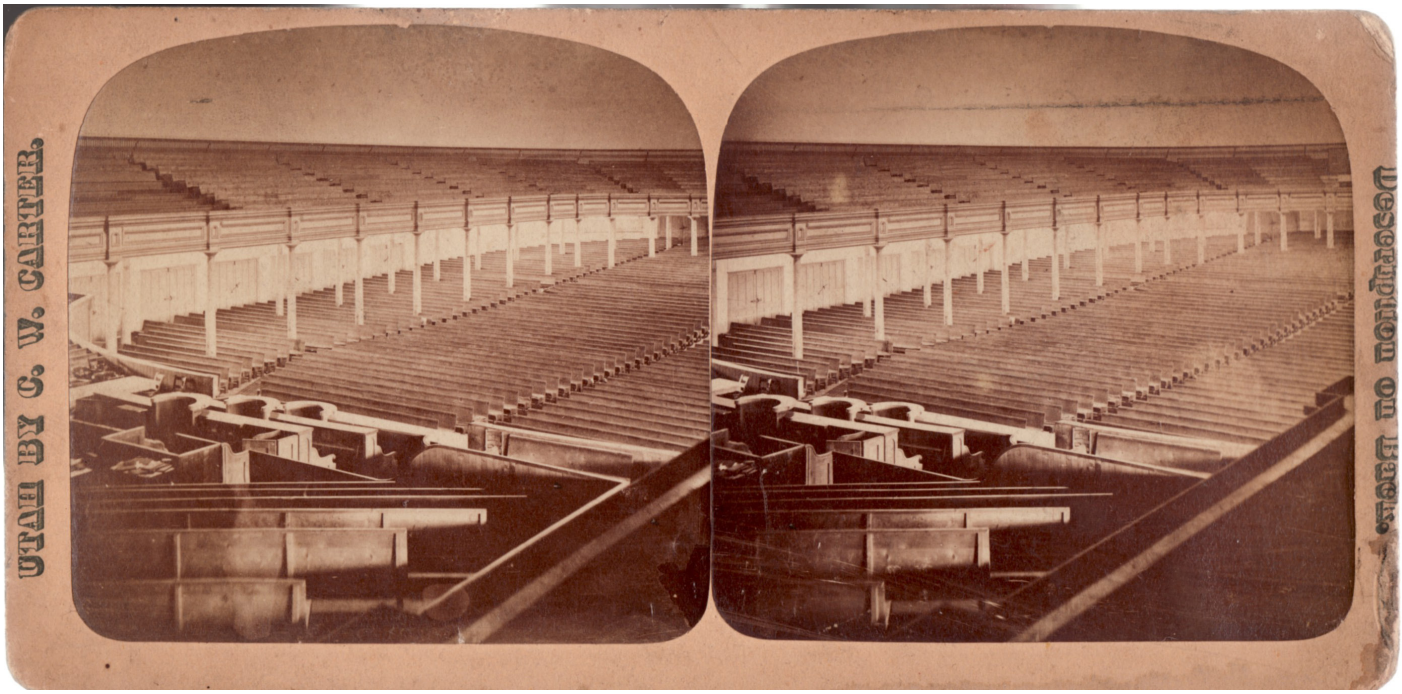
$1,500



Stereoscopic View
Eagle Gate
Brigham Young Estate, Salt Lake City

279. Stereograph. Mounted albumen silver print of Eagle Gate. Salt Lake City, Utah. European and American Views, Keystone View Company. Circa 1860s. $1,500

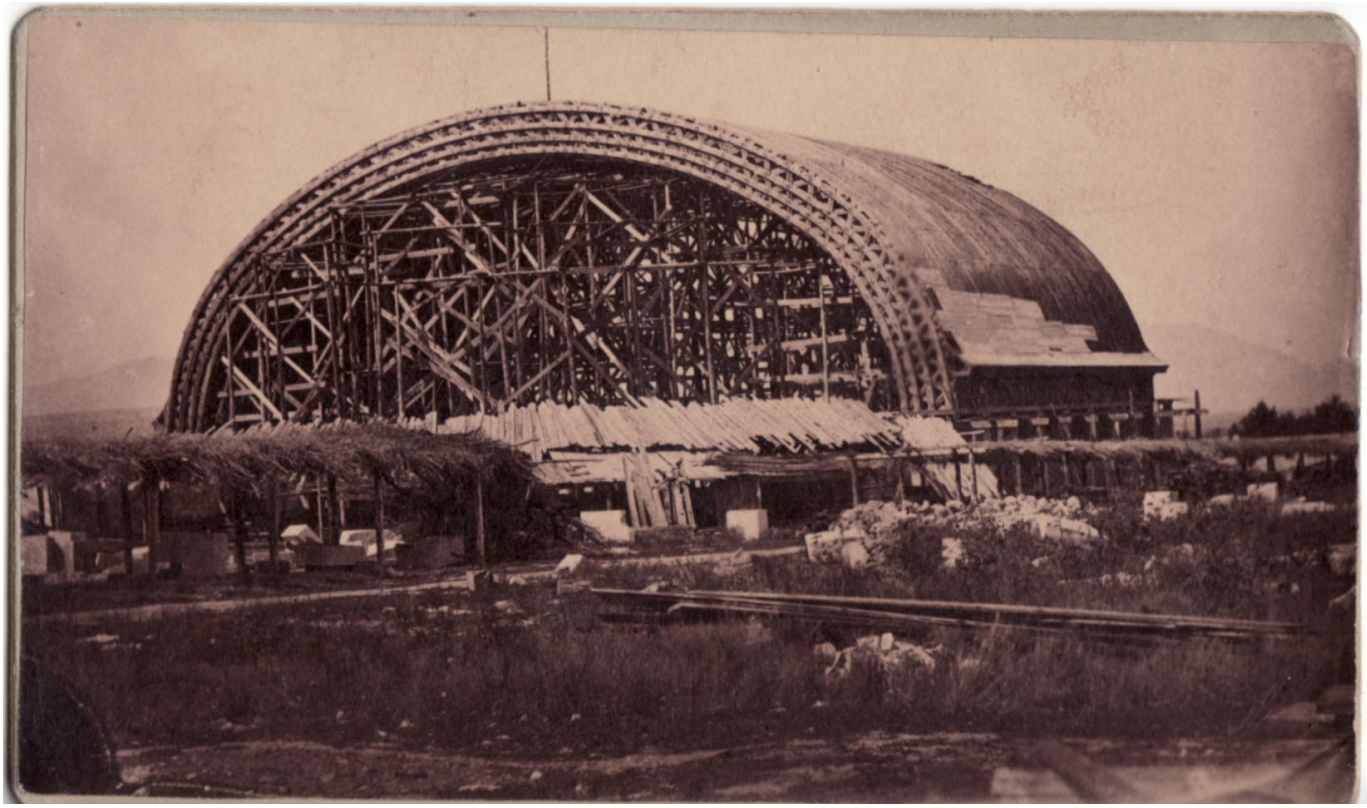
The historic Eagle Gate was erected in 1859 and marked the entrance to Brigham Young's property at the mouth of City Creek Canyon. It was originally topped by a wooden eagle carved by Ralph Ramsay.



Stereoscopic View
Interior Salt Lake Tabernacle
Salt Lake City

280. Stereograph. Mounted albumen silver print of interior of Salt Lake Tabernacle. C. W. Carter, Photographer. Salt Lake City, Utah.

$1,000



Photograph
Salt Lake Tabernacle
Under Construction

281. CDV. Mounted albumen photograph of the Salt Lake Tabernacle Under Construction. Circa 1866.

$2,500

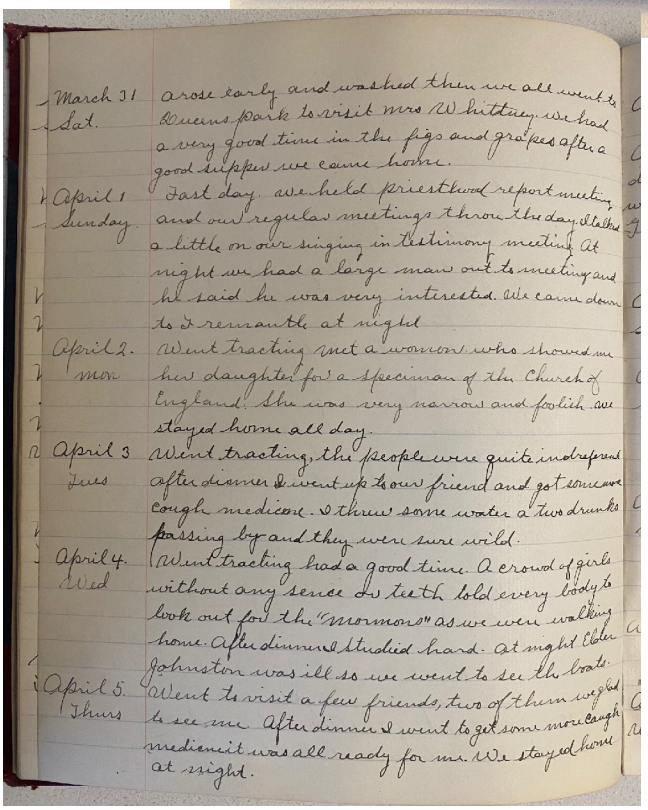


Photograph
Cardston Temple
Under Construction

282. Photograph. Black and White Photographic Film Image of Cardston, Alberta Temple Under Construction. Circa 1916. $750

The exterior of the Cardston, Alberta Temple was under construction from 1913 to 1917. The interior of the temple was under construction from 1917 to 1923, and the edifice dedicated August 26, 1923.





March 31 Sat. arose early and washed then we all went to Queens park to visit Mrs Whittney we had a very good time in the figs and grapes after a good supper we came home.

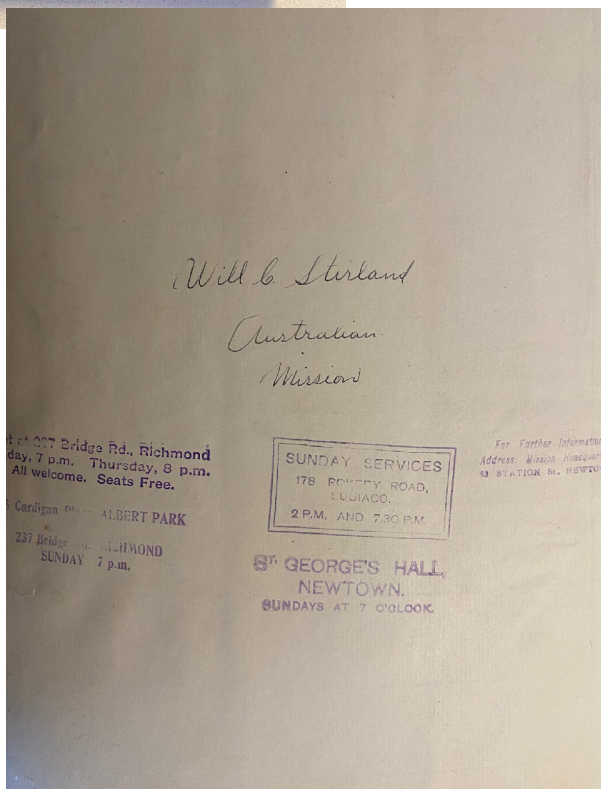
April 1 Sunday. Fast day. we held priesthood report meeting and our regular meetings throughout the day. I talked a little on our singing in testimony meeting At night we had a large man out to meeting and he said he was very interested. We came down to Fremantle at night

April 2. Mon. Went tracting met a woman who showed me her daughter for a specimen of the Church of England. She was very narrow and foolish we stayed home all day.

April 3 Tues Went tracting, the people were quite independent after dinner I went up to our friend and got some more cough medicine. I threw some water at two drunks passing by and they were sure wild.

April 4. Wed Went tracting had a good time. A crowd of girls without any sense or teeth told every body to look out for the "mormons" as we were walking home. After dinner I studied hard. At night Elder Johnston was ill so we went to see the boats.

April 5. Thurs Went to visit a few friends, two of them were glad to see me. After dinner I went to get some more cough medicine was all ready for me. We stayed home at night.



William Charles Stirland
Mission Diary
Australia 1916-1917

283. Diary. Mission Diary of William Charles Stirland, January 10, 1916 to May 27, 1917, Australia. 90 pp. Size: 8 ¼ X 10 ½ inches.

$5,000



William Charles Stirland

Daily Diary Entries

William Charles Stirland (1892-1820), a native of Providence, Utah, was the son of Thomas Stirland and Rosina Schenk. He served in areas of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth and regularly gave haircuts to fellow missionaries as well as to President Don Carlos Rushton. Stirland contracted tuberculosis on his mission and came home after a year and a half. He died of the disease three years later.

May 18, 1916: "**Went tracting and the first place I went to was a minister's home. We had it up and down for a while, and then he shut the door. The doctrine was a little too strong for him**."

May 19, 1916: "**Went tracting. Met a woman that wanted to know how we explained some of the scriptures. I talked with her for 1 hour and answering her many questions. She said that sounded more like the Gospel than she had ever heard and invited me back again**."

August 18, 1916: "**Tracting. The first lady I met turned me down. She handed my tract back as quickly as she could. I asked he why? She told me her uncle had just come from Salt Lake City. He said it was a clean city and all that, but she would rather a man have only one wife**."

July 14, 1916: "**At night we went out to Brunswick for a street meeting. We all had a go at them. After meeting, I stood and listened to a man preach. When he got through, I stepped up and asked him what church he represented. He asked me the same question, and I told him The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. 'Latter Day Saints?' he said, 'Mormons?,' 'Thirty or forty wives?' 'Depart far from a civilized Christian,' he cried, and then walked off**."

January 26, 1917: "**At night we held a street meeting. One man said we all ought to be shot**."

February 8, 1917**: "One year ago today I landed in Sydney. I feel well with my success this past year but little did I think the prejudice of the people would be so bad against us."**

February 14, 1917: "**We held the largest street meeting I ever attended in my life and I went home feeling fine**."

April 4, 1917**: "A crowd of girls without any sense or teeth told everybody to look out for the Mormons."**

April 18, 1917: "**Went to see the Doctor again, and he said I must get out of Australia. We sent a telegram to Pres. Rushton**."

April 19, 1917: "**Went tracting. Came home and received a telegram from President Rushton to leave at once so after dinner we went to Perth to get my ticket**."



Stereoscopic View
Salt Lake City Courthouse & Jail

284. Stereograph. Albumen silver print of old Salt Lake City Courthouse and Jail. XLNT (S & L) series.

$1,500

The first county courthouse was erected on the northeast corner of 2nd South and 2nd West. The contract was awarded on May 12, 1855 and the project completed in the fall of 1856. The dimensions of the two-story adobe building were 45 wide X 50 feet long X 73 feet high to the top of the cupola.

Deseret News, September 24, 1856: "The Court House is receiving its dome-capped cupola."

Painting by Paul Fjellboe
Mount Olympus in Early Spring

285. Oil Painting. "Mount Olympus in Early Spring," by Paul Fjellboe. Oil on canvass. Dimensions: 36 X 50 inches (Frame size: 43 X 57 inches). $15,000



Paulmar Thorsten Jansen was born in Odalen, Norway on August 11, 1873. His father, but not his mother, converted to Mormonism, and, as it happened, three of the seven children, including Paulmar himself, were eventually baptized into the Church. By some financial maneuvering on the part of the family, Paulmar was sent to the Royal Art Academy in Oslo (then known as Christiania) at age 17 where he studied 4 years under his masters: Elof Peterson, Carl Larson and Christian Krog. "It was figure work mostly," he remembered, and "we also studied sculpture, modeling the same figures we had formerly drawn." Paulmar said he did not study landscape at the Academy because "it was not considered important."

Paulmar's father and two siblings emigrated to Utah in the late nineteenth century, and Paulmar himself followed in 1905. He landed in Boston where he remained a year learning the language and then came west residing four years in Ogden before moving to Salt Lake City where he lived the rest of his life a single man. According to his own account, Fjellboe actually only came to Utah to visit, but "the inspiration of the country [was] too great to resist. Figures, portraits and sculpture were forsaken in the great thrill of painting nature in her magnificent moods."

Paul was a tall, well-built, handsome man with blue-gray eyes and jet black hair. By 1910, if not earlier, he had assumed something of a new identity by changing his name to Paul Fjellboe (his mother's maiden name was Fjellbu), wearing black-rimmed glasses and sporting what became his signature lampshade moustache. As it turned out, his family was musically inclined and Paul, who sang baritone and bass, soon joined the Salt Lake Norwegian Male Chorus and the Salt Lake Orpheus Club.

Fjellboe supported himself by teaching art privately and personally selling his oil on canvass compositions to prominent Salt Lake businessmen from his studio at 54 South Main Street. His love of colors is brilliantly reflected in his paintings—Wasatch and Uinta peaks, rocky streams, lakes, trees. Nearly all of them are of early spring and fall, when nature is at her colorful best. With respect to putting trees in his landscape paintings, it was the Quaking Aspens that stirred him most. You find one or more in nearly every Fjellboe canvas. And there are often majestic mountains, perhaps snow covered, but always lightened with warm, glowing tints. He died in Salt Lake City in 1948. (See "Scene Painting Is His Only Occupation, Paul Fjellboe, in U. S. 20 Years, Longs for Norway," *Salt Lake Telegram*, September 23, 1928). He died in Salt Lake City in 1948.



Earliest Known Letter of Edward Partridge First Bishop of the Church

286. ALS. Letter of Edward Partridge, August 24, 1825, Painesville, Ohio, to "Dear Cousin," James B. Ward, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. 3 pp.

$35,000



Edward Partridge

Edward Partridge (1793-1840), a native of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, was a Painesville, Ohio, merchant and the first Bishop of the Mormon Church. He died at Nauvoo, Illinois.

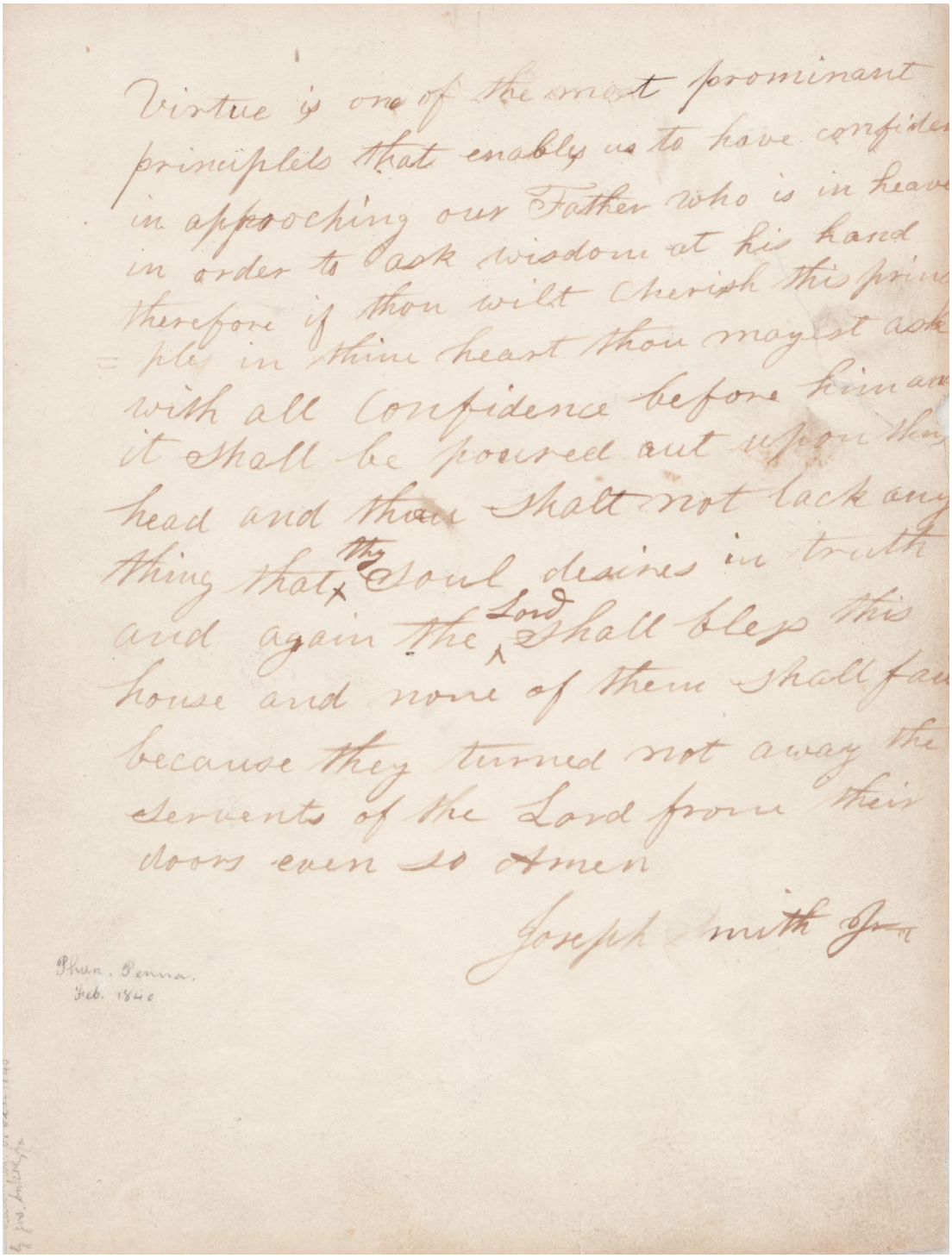
I received your letter dated July 23d the 5th August and have delayed answering to obtain information respecting your enquiries but have been able to collect but little. As it respects the prices of the land generally, especially that back from the Lake [Erie] or [Ohio & Erie] Canal (as you state them), they are altogether too high – 3 or 4 dollars is as high as back land will sell for even that that is good and well situated as to roads &c. Whitney's land in Chagrin & Euclid I have had no correct information of. They are too small lots to make you a farm. His land in Portage must be near where the Canal passes & (if good) consequently will be valuable. Mr. Burnham's land in Brooklyn I think from its nearness to Cleveland must eventually be valuable. I would think that for to select a farm that had all the desired qualities of land & was well watered that Mr. Chittenden's land in Clarksfield is the best of any described. But there are disadvantages in that part of the country, that is, it being back from the Lake and likewise it being near Congress land which must impede the settlement consequently the society must be bad for a number of years.

Although I never was in Pierpoint or Vienna, from the best information that I have, they would not suit me for farming. Brecksville must be eventually valuable if good land for the Canal will pass through it. You will perceive by the papers that the National Canal is now surveying & that by some means or other they have no instructions to survey the Grand River to this place. This is not right, & I think the people of this section of country will try at least to have this rout[e] surveyed. Off Ashtabula there is no safe anchoring. The Lake is rock bottom which circumstances along ought to condemn that place which I think would [be] was government appraised of the same.

It is thought by some that the National Canal will cross from Warren to the State Canal at or near Portage & so come into the Lake [Erie] at Cleveland. But should not this take place, they have it in contemplation to unite the two across that route.

Undoubtedly the lines of these Canals will settle more rapid than the back lands, but many are of opinion that these Canals will cause sickness & I am of that opinion as our waters are, you know, generally black like swamp water so that when confined in a Canal they will become stagnant like many mill dams about this country. As it respects that part of the [Western] Reserve which eventually will be the best, all things considered, I have no hesitancy in saying that I believe the Lake towns will always be preferable. Although there are steam boats & schooners constantly running up & down the Lake, yet we have a stage that runs up & down 3 times pr week & does good business if I can judge by its loads.

Should Ashtabula be the termination of the N[ational Erie]. Canal, it will undoubtedly hurt this place, but should it come here I think you could do no better than to take Chittenden's land in Mentor. Was I going to locate myself on a farm at this time, unless I could get some well situated place by exchanging, I would rather sacrifice on property and go on to Congress land where land is cheap. Remember that $625.00 brings 500 acres Congress land, whereas it takes 3 times as much to buy lands in our back country. I shall look for you out here in 3 or 6 weeks & then I will tell you all my mind on the subject.



Extremely Rare Autograph Manuscript Signed on Virtue by The Prophet Joseph Smith Jr.

287. AMS. Autograph Manuscript Signed by Joseph Smith to Miss Susan Conrad, February 1840, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1 page.

Price on Request



Joseph Smith

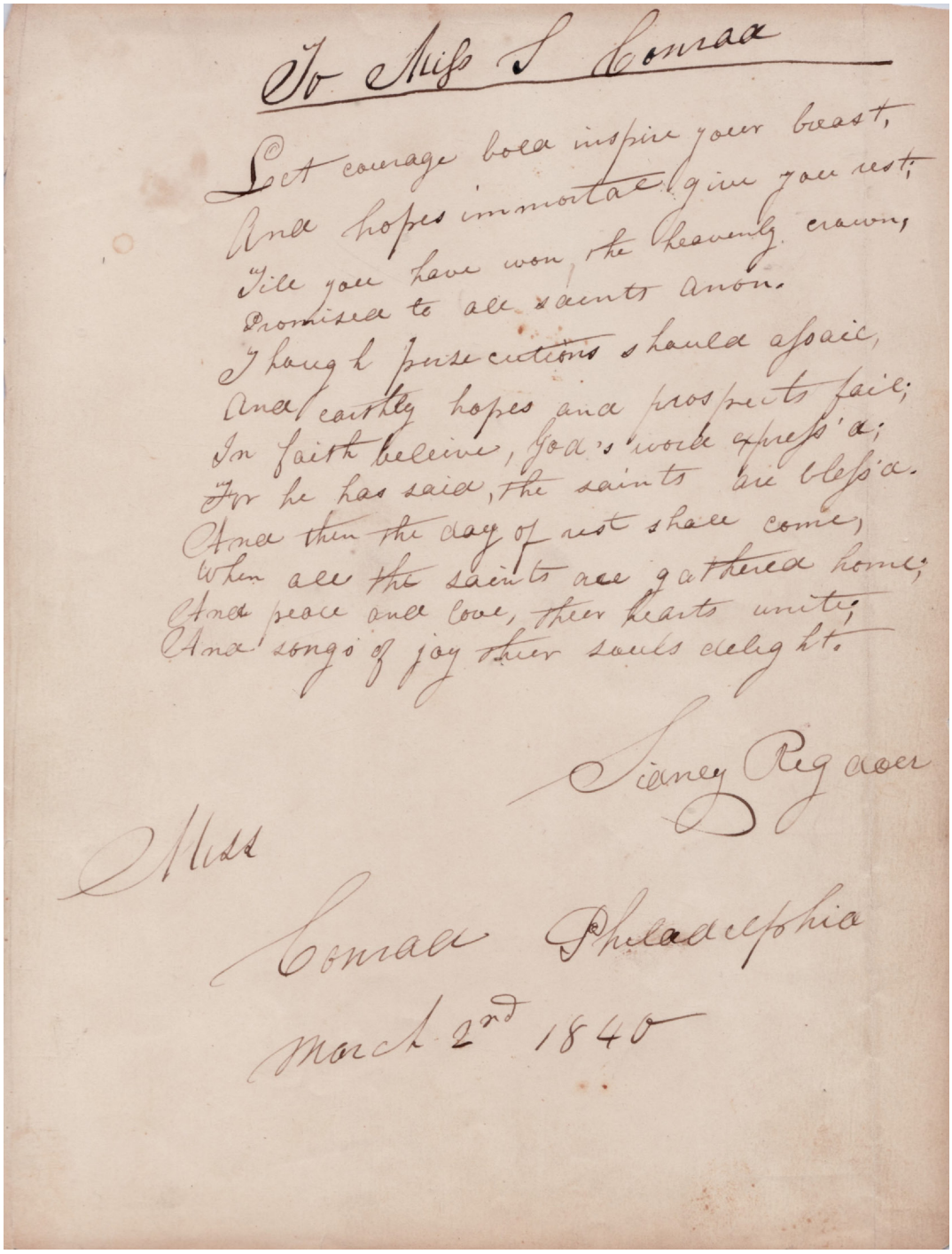
This holograph manuscript was written by Joseph Smith for Susan Conrad while he and Judge Elias Higbee were staying at her home for a month in February, 1840, following the visit to Washington, D.C. and their unsuccessful negotiations with U.S. President Martin Van Buren and the Congress the month before regarding reparations for Mormon losses in Missouri. The Prophet and Judge Higbee went on to Philadelphia, where the Prophet spoke at a Jewish Synagogue and assisted in the conversion and baptizing of a number of new converts. From all evidence, it was during this time that Miss Conrad asked the Prophet to compose an inspirational thought for her autograph album. The result was the Prophet's statement on the principle of virtue.

Virtue is one of the most prominent principles that enables us to have confidence in approaching our Father who is in heaven in order to ask wisdom at his hand therefore if thou wilt cherish the principle in thine heart thou mayest ask with all confidence before him and it shall be poured out upon thine head and thou shalt not lack anything that thy soul desires in truth and again the Lord shall bless this house and none of them shall fail because they turned not away the servants of the Lord from their doors even so Amen.

Susannah Hough Conrad (1818-1888) was a native of Doylestown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and the daughter of John Conrad (1776-1835) and Elisabeth Grove (1780-1851). She and her mother began welcoming Mormon Elders into their home in the late 1830s to receive rest and refreshment or to stop overnight. Not surprisingly, this warm and inviting hospitality brought many of the leading lights of early Mormonism to their home including Joseph Smith, the Mormon Prophet. We now know the Prophet, Sidney Rigdon, and perhaps Elias Higbee lodged at the Conrad home in Philadelphia while they conducted their business in the nation's capitol. And it was during this period of time that Smith and Rigdon each inscribed messages for Susan's autograph album. Moreover, it was also in March 1840, that Susan Hough Conrad was baptized a member of the Church.

Susan married William Brian Wilkinson (1820-1889), also of Philadelphia, in 1844, and they were the parents of three children who survived infancy. Wilkinson and his three sons operated a wholesale and retail grocery business at the southeast corner of Lawrence and George Streets, a mile and a half northeast of city center and less than a mile west of the Delaware River. The family occupied the upper two floors of a three-story brick building, and the grocery store was located on the ground level. When or if William converted to Mormonism is unknown, but, from all evidence, the Wilkinson family was as generous and hospitable to Mormon Elders as was the Conrad family.

William sold his grocery business in 1862, and the family emigrated to Utah. They took up residence in Salt Lake's 14th Ward, four blocks south of what is now Temple Square, and, soon thereafter, William opened a general merchandise store in the downtown area. In 1873, Susan launched a millinery business called the "Ladies Bazar" at 31 West on First South Street, just west of ZCMI. And in addition to offering a large assortment of hats and bonnets, Susan also inventoried wigs, curls, switches, and real ladies' hair. On account of poor health, the entire stock, good will, and fixtures were offered for sale in early 1888, and Susan died on April 6, 1888. Speakers at her funeral included John Henry Smith, of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles; Daniel H. Wells, Counselor to the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles and former member of the First Presidency; and Stake President Angus M. Cannon. The dedicatory prayer was offered by John Morgan of the First Quorum of the Seventy. William Wilkinson was injured by being thrown from his wagon during a wild runaway on May 31, 1889. He largely remained unconscious from that day until his death on June 28, 1889.


To Miss S Conrad

Let courage bold inspire your breast,
And hopes immortal give you rest;
Till you have won the heavenly crown,
Promised to all saints anon.
Though persecutions should assail,
And earthly hopes and prospects fail;
In faith believe, God's word expres'd;
For he has said, the saints are bless'd.
And then the day of rest shall come,
When all the saints are gathered home;
And peace and love, their hearts unite;
And songs of joy their souls delight.

Sidney Rigdon

Miss

Conrad Philadelphia

March 2nd 1840

Sidney Rigdon's Autograph Manuscript Poem Written for Susan Conrad of Philadelphia

288. AMS. Autograph Manuscript Poem Signed by Sidney Rigdon to Miss Susan Conrad, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1840. $300,000

This unique Autograph Manuscript Poem Signed by Sidney Rigdon, First Counselor in the First Presidency, was written for Susan Conrad in Philadelphia and dated March 2, 1840. It was probably intended to be included in her autograph album, now housed in the Church History Library. It is a priceless relic of Sidney Rigdon's thoughts at that critical time in Church History.


Sidney Rigdon

Let courage bold inspire your breast,
And hopes immortal give you rest.
Till you have won the heavenly crown,
Promised to all Saints Anon.
Though persecutions should assail,
And earthly hopes and prospects fail,
In faith believe God's word express'd;
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And then the day of rest shall come,
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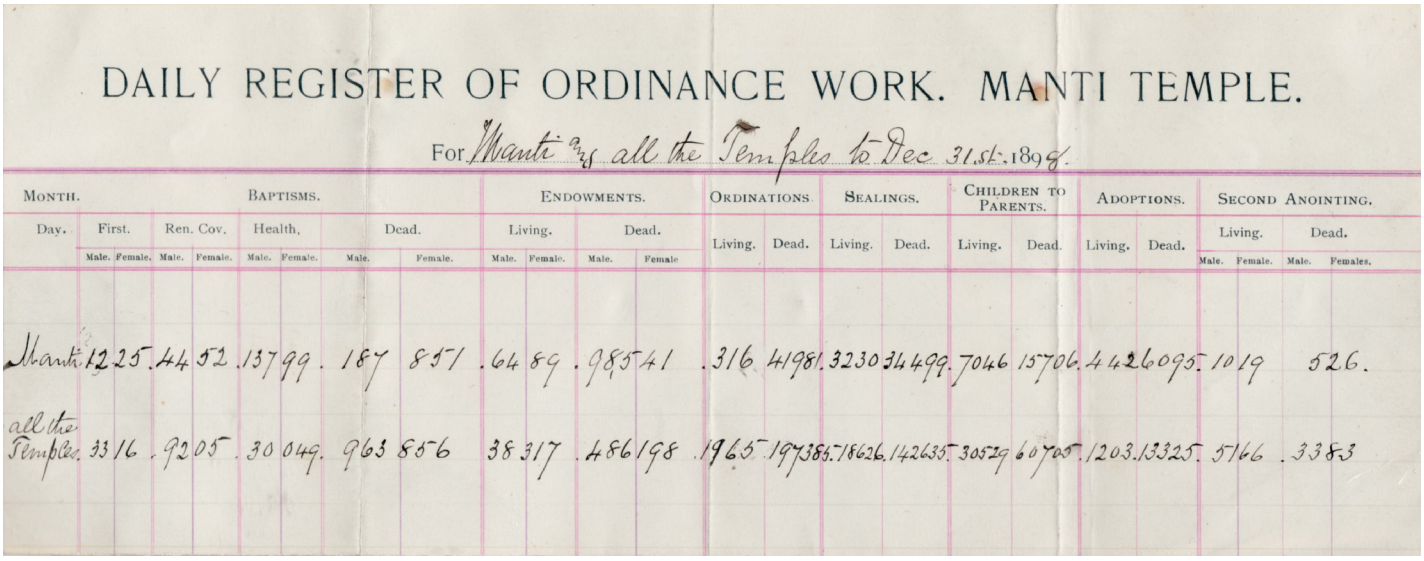


DAILY REGISTER OF ORDINANCE WORK. MANTI TEMPLE.

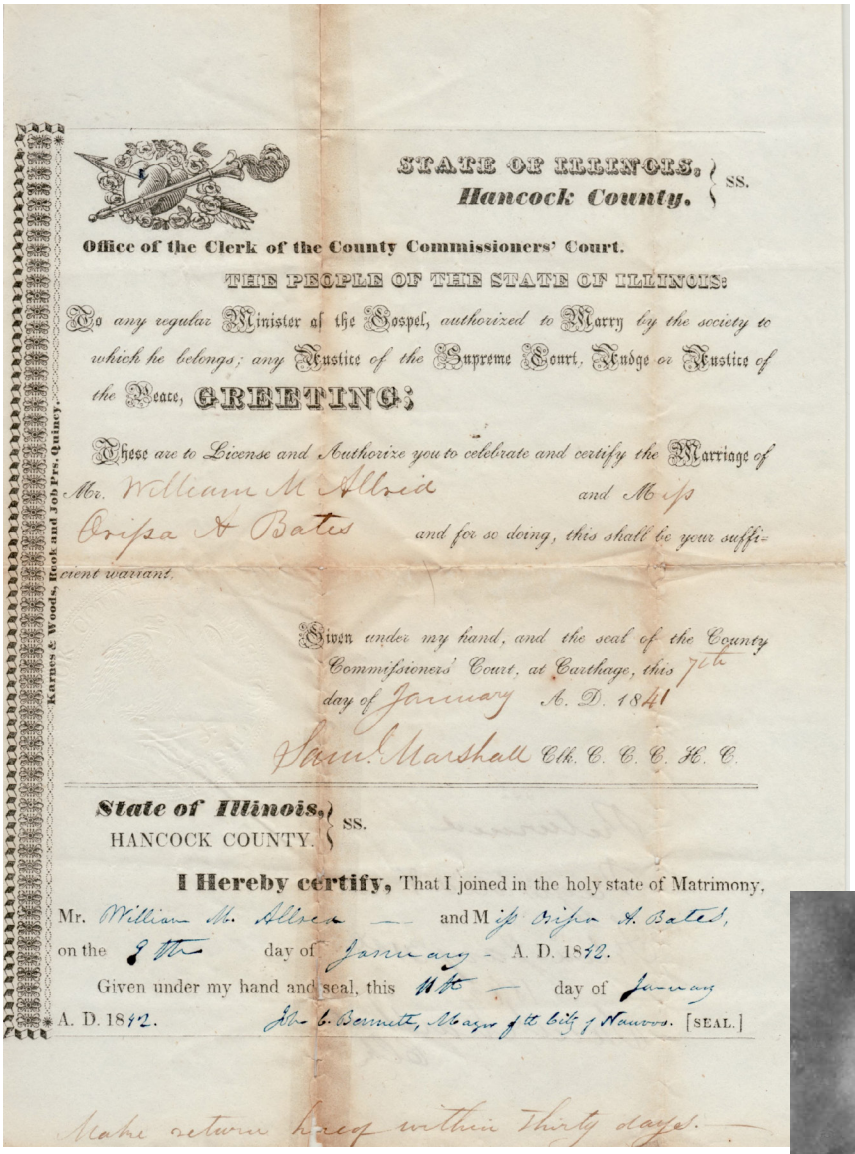
For Manti and all the Temples to Dec 31st. 1898.

Month.	Baptisms.								Endowments.				Ordinations.		Sealings.		Children to Parents.		Adoptions.		Second Anointing.			
Day.	First.		Ren. Cov.		Health,		Dead.		Living.		Dead.		Living.	Dead.	Living.	Dead.	Living.	Dead.	Living.	Dead.	Living.		Dead.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female									Male.	Female.	Male.	Females.
Manti	12	25	44	52	137	99	187	851	64	89	985	41	316	41981	3230	34499	7046	15706	442	6095	10	19	5	26
all the Temples	33	16	92	05	30	049	963	856	38	317	486	198	1965	197385	18626	142635	30529	60705	1203	13325	51	66	33	83

Register of Ordinance Work For Manti and all the Temples To December 31, 1898

289. Partially Printed DU. Report of Ordinance Work for Manti Temple and all of the Temples to December 31, 1898. This came from the papers of Temple President James Wareham. $15,000

	Manti Temple	All Other Temples
First Baptisms		
Males	12	33
Females	25	16
Baptisms to Renew Covenants		
Males	44	92
Females	52	05
Baptisms for Health		
Males	137	30
Females	99	49
Baptisms for the Dead		
Males	187	963
Females	851	856
Endowments for the Living		
Males	64	38
Females	89	317
Endowments for the Dead		
Males	985	486
Females	41	198
Ordinations		
Living	316	1965
Dead	4198	197,785
Sealings of Spouses		
Living	3230	18,626
Dead	34,499	142,635
Sealings of Children to Parents		
Living	7046	30,529
Dead	15,706	60,705
Adoptions		
Living	442	1203
Dead	6095	13,325
Second Anointings		
Living	1019	5166
Dead	526	3383



STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
Hancock County, }

Office of the Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS:

To any regular Minister of the Gospel, authorized to Marry by the society to which he belongs; any Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge or Justice of the Peace, GREETING:

These are to License and Authorize you to celebrate and certify the Marriage of Mr. William M Allred and Miss Orissa A Bates and for so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the County Commissioners' Court, at Carthage, this 7th day of January A. D. 1841

Saml. Marshall Clk. C. C. C. H. C.

Karnes & Woods, Book and Job Prs. Quincy.

State of Illinois, } ss.
HANCOCK COUNTY. }

I Hereby certify, That I joined in the holy state of Matrimony, Mr. William M. Allred and Miss Orissa A. Bates, on the 9th day of January A. D. 1842.

Given under my hand and seal, this 9th day of January A. D. 1842. John C. Bennett, Mayor of the City of Nauvoo. [SEAL.]

Make return hereof within Thirty days.



William Moore Allred and Orissa Angelia Bates

Marriage License and Certificate of Marriage of William M. Allred and Orissa A. Bates John C. Bennett, Mayor of Nauvoo, Officiator

290. Partially Printed DS. Marriage License and Certificate of Marriage of William M. Allred and Orissa A. Bates. License signed by Samuel Marshall, Clerk County Commissioner's Court Hancock County, January 7, 1841[2]. The Certificate of Marriage signed by John C. Bennett, Mayor of the City of Nauvoo, January 9, 1842 $20,000

William Moore Allred (1819-), a native of Bedford County, Tennessee, was the son of Isaac Allred (1788-1870) and Mary Calvert (1793-1851). He and his parents converted to the Church in 1832 and were members of the Salt River Branch in eastern Missouri. The family resided in Jackson, Clay, and Caldwell counties in western Missouri before the Mormons were expelled from the state in 1839 when the Allred moved to Adams County, Illinois, and then to Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1840. He married Orissa Angelia Bates January 9, 1842, and they were the parents of 12 children. Allred emigrated with his family to the Great Salt Lake Valley in 1851, and removed to Tooele in 1855 where he took a plural wife. They moved south to Spring Lake in 1858 with the arrival of Johnston's Army and then made a final move to St. Charles, Idaho, in 1864. At St. Charles, Allred served as Justice of the Peace, County Clerk, Pound Keeper, and Superintendent of the Sunday School (both Ward and Stake) He died in Fairview, Lincoln County, Wyoming.

Orissa Angelia Bates (1823-1878), a native of Henderson, Jefferson County, New York, was the daughter of Cyrus Bates and Lydia Harrington. She was baptized by Orson Pratt on April 14, 1838 and settled in Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1840. Orissa was a full sister of Sarah Marinda Bates (1817-1888), the wife of Orson Pratt. Orissa and William and their children emigrated to Salt Lake Valley in 1851 and were among the first settlers of Bear Lake Valley. She died in St. Charles, Bear Lake County, Idaho.

Dr. Samuel Marshall (1790-1845). An anti-Mormon who served as Clerk of Hancock County, Illinois; Clerk of the Commissioner's Court of Hancock County, Illinois; Bankruptcy Commissioner, and Justice of the Peace of Hancock County, Illinois. On June 24, 1845, the day set for the trial of the defendants indicted for the murder of Hyrum Smith, Minor Rudd Deming, Sheriff of Hancock County, Illinois (and a friend to the Mormons), was surrounded in the Carthage courthouse by a group of anti-Mormons and assaulted by Dr. Samuel Marshall. Deming drew his weapon, discharged a bullet into Marshall's navel, and the wound was mortal. Deming was taken into custody and indicted for manslaughter by a sitting grand jury. Richard M. Young, associate justice of the supreme court of Illinois, who was presiding at the circuit court that day, appointed coroner George W. Stigall to assume Deming's duties while his case was pending. Deming's Mormon friends immediately signed bonds as surety for him, and he was promptly released on bail. And in spite of a cloud of controversy surrounding the Marshall affair, Deming was easily re-elected to a second term as county sheriff on August 4, 1845 (on the strength of the Mormon vote). But believing that it would be impossible for Deming to serve effectively until a verdict was rendered in his case, Brigham Young convinced Deming to resign on August 6, 1845. Deming died of congestive fever at his farm in St. Mary's Township in eastern Hancock County, Illinois, September 10, 1845, before his case came to trial.


John Cook Bennett

John Cook Bennett (1804-1867), a native of Fairhaven, Massachusetts, was licensed as a physician in Ohio as early as 1825 and practiced medicine in Ohio and West Virginia. He converted to the Church in September 1840, and in less than a year ascended to the top echelon of Mormon authority and political life. Bennett was elected major general and inspector general in the Nauvoo Legion (1841), appointed assistant president in the First Presidency (1841-1842), elected mayor of Nauvoo (1841-1842), elected chancellor of the University of Nauvoo (1841-1842), appointed master in chancery of Hancock County, Illinois (1841-1842), and elected Grand Secretary of the Nauvoo Masonic Lodge (1842). However, his descension from status, respect, and prestige occurred at equally dizzying speed. He was excommunicated on May 11, 1842 for adultery, cashiered from the Nauvoo Legion in June 1842, and expelled from the Nauvoo Masonic Lodge shortly thereafter. Bennett published *The History of the Saints; or, An Expose of Joe Smith and* Mormonism (Boston: 1842). He briefly associated with the breakaway movements of George M. Hinkle, Sidney Rigdon, and James J. Strang (1843-1847) and thereafter turned attention to breeding chickens. He is credited with either creating or popularizing the barred Plymouth Rock variety. Bennett organized the first hen show in Boston, 1849 and moved to Iowa to farm by 1853. He received Mackay swine from Senator Daniel Webster to introduce in the State of Iowa, 1853. Bennett published *The Poultry Book: A Treatise on Breeding and General Management of Domestic Fowls* (Boston: 1856). He was appointed Surgeon General of the State of Iowa (June 24, 1861) and died in Polk City, Iowa.



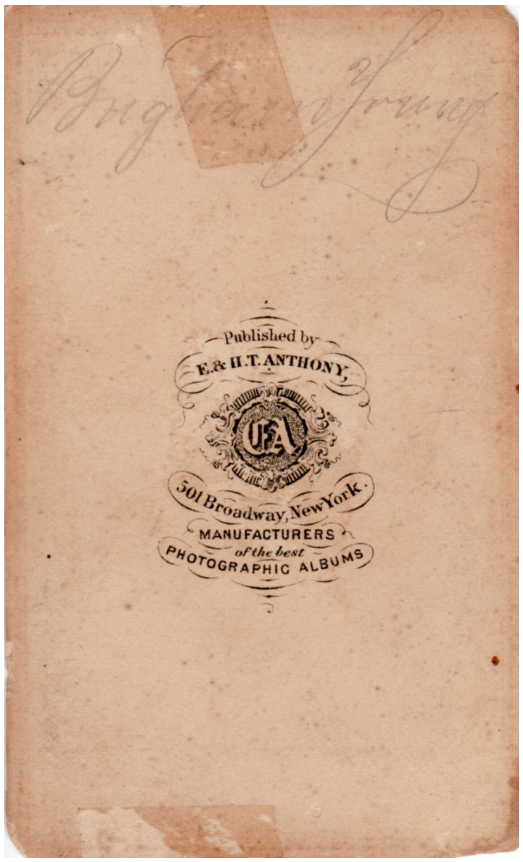
Photograph
Susa Young Gates
Brigham Young's Daughter

291. Cabinet Card. Albumen print of Susa Young Gates. Salt Lake City, Utah, circa 1870. $2,000

Susan (Susa) Amelia Young Gates (1856-1933), a native of Salt Lake City, Utah, was the daughter of Brigham Young and Lucy Bigelow. She entered the University of Deseret at age 13, and by age 14, she had become the editor of the student newspaper, *College Lantern*. She married Alma Dunford in 1872, and they were the parents of two children, Bailey and Leah. However, the couple divorced in 1877, Susa gaining custody of their son, Bailey, and Dunford was awarded custody of Leah, later the wife of John A. Widtsoe.

In 1878, Susa Young entered Brigham Young Academy in Provo, where she founded the music department. In 1880, she married Jacob Forsberry Gates, the son of Jacob Gates of the First Quorum of the Seventy, and they were the parents of 11 children. In 1889, Susa founded the *Young Woman's Journal*, a periodical targeted to adolescent Latter-day Saint females. In 1897, the journal was adopted by the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association. In 1915, she founded the *Relief Society Magazine*, a periodical targeted to members of the Church's Relief Society. The magazine became the official publication of Relief Society, and Gates edited it until 1922. She and her husband, Jacob Gates, died in Salt Lake City but were interred in Provo City Cemetery.

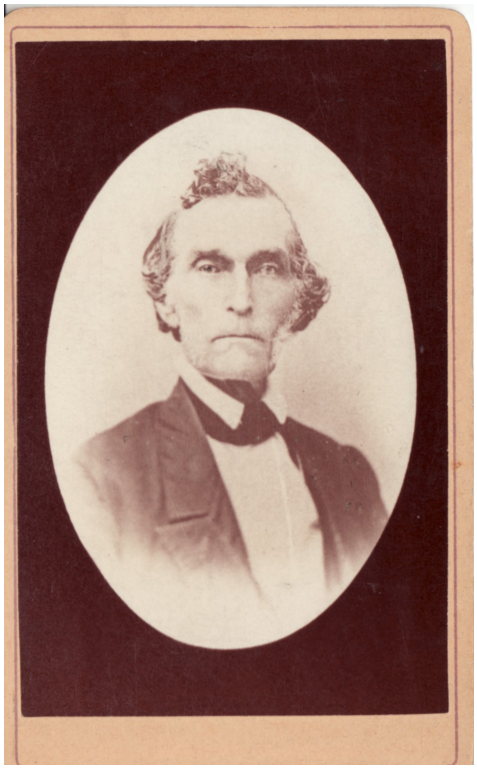




Rare Early Photograph of Brigham Young

292. CDV. Albumen silver print of Brigham Young. E. & H. T. Anthony, New York City. Circa 1851-1852.

$10,000



Photograph of Daniel Spencer

293. CDV. Albumen silver print of Daniel Spencer. Circa 1867 by Charles R. Savage and George M. Ottinger.

$1,500

Daniel Spencer (1794-1868), a native of West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, was baptized a member of the Church in March 1840 and moved to Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1841. He was a member of the Nauvoo City Council and served as interim mayor of Nauvoo from August 1844 to February 1845. He was admitted to the Council of Fifty in March 1845, served as bishop at Winter Quarters, and migrated to the Salt Lake Valley in September 1847. He entered plural marriage in 1847 and was the father of 26 children. Spencer served as president of Salt Lake Stake from 1849 to 1868, was elected and reelected to the Utah Territorial Legislature from 1851 to 1868, and served a mission to Great Britain Mission from December 1852 to May 1855. He died in Salt Lake City.



This a group portrait taken of missionaries in England in 1855 who met to discuss the idea of using handcarts to transport emigrants from the Missouri River to the Salt Lake Valley.

Top row, L-R: Edmund Ellsworth, Joseph A. Young, William H. Kimball, George D. Grant, James Ferguson, James A. Little, Philemon Merrill
Middle row, L-R: Edmund Bunker, Chauncey G. Webb, Franklin D. Richards, Daniel Spencer, Dan Jones, Edward Martin
Bottom row, L-R: James Bond, Spicer Crandall, W. C. Dunbar, James Ross, Daniel D. McArthur



Crescent Float
Mid-Summer Carnival, July 3, 1896
Salt Lake City

294. Photograph. Gelatin silver print of Crescent Float, Mid-Summer Carnival, July 3, 1896. Size: 5 ½ X 7 ½ inches.

$2,500

The Mid-Summer Carnival was a series of events (3 day-time parades; 1 evening parade; band concert, bicycle race, hot-air balloon ascension, and parachute jump at Garfield Bach; rodeo; concert in the Tabernacle; masquerade ball at Saltair; patriotic speeches at the City and County Building) which took place in Salt Lake City on July 2nd and 3rd culminating in the celebration of the Fourth of July in 1896. The Carnival was Utah's first celebration as a state of the United States.



Chock-Full Scrapbook of Miss Verna Walker 1915-1942

295. Scrapbook. The Scrapbook of Verna Walker, 1915-1942. 76 pp. 11 X 15 ½ inches. $1,500

Memorabilia of

North Davis High School, Agricultural College, Carbon High School, Richfield High School, Milford High School

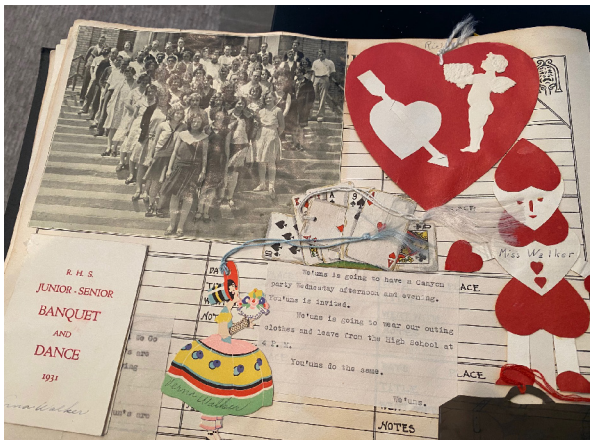
Verna Walker (1900-1993), the daughter of Daniel Henry Walker and Minnie Beard, was a native of Syracuse, Utah. She attended schools in Davis County, graduating from North Davis High School in 1918. After high school Verna attended Brigham Young University in Provo but transferred to Utah Agricultural College in Logan in 1925, graduating with a degree in Home Economics. She pursued graduate work at both the University of Utah and the University of Washington, Seattle. Verna was a dedicated member of Sigma Theta Phi, forerunner of Chi Omega Sorority, Phi U Home Economics Club, and Art Club.

She taught Home Economics at Carbon High School, 1927-1929; Richfield High School, 1929-1933; Milford High School, 1933-1937, Bingham High School, 1937-1962; and Hillcrest High School, 1962-1969. Verna married Mark Abraham Jones in Pocatello, Idaho, on May 9, 1842. They did not have children. She was active in the Copperton LDS Ward serving in several capacities. She died in Midvale and was buried in Kaysville, Utah.

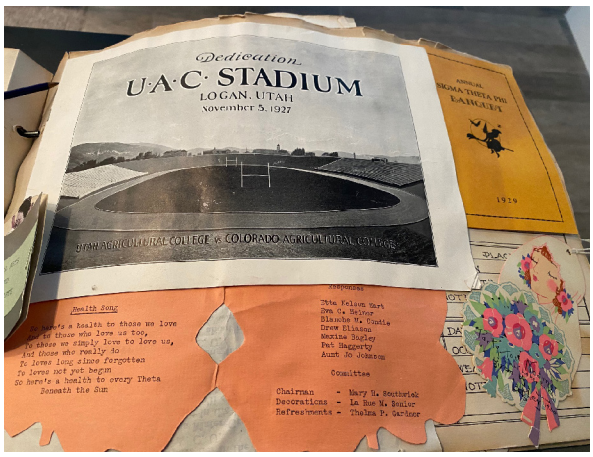
The Scrapbook roughly covers the period of time from 1915, when Verna was a student at North Davis High School (Syracuse, Utah), until she was married in 1942. It is a treasure trove of photographs, news-clippings, and scores of ephemera: dance cards, programs, advertisements, announcements, etc.


MEMORIES
Name Verna Walker
Address Theta House
Enrolled
Finished
Alma Mater
U.A.C. Affiliations


THEATRES
"IS ZAT SO"
R.H.S. FACULTY PLAY
ZAT SO?"


R. H. S.
JUNIOR - SENIOR
BANQUET
AND
DANCE
1931
NOTES


Junior Promenade
1929
NOTES

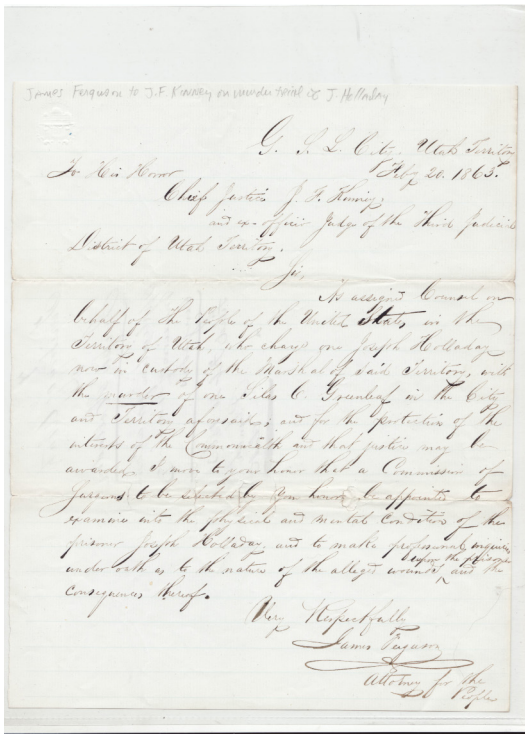

Dedication
U·A·C· STADIUM
LOGAN, UTAH
November 5, 1927
UTAH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE vs COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
1929
Health Song
Committee
Chairman - Mary M. Southwick
Decorations - Le Rue M. Beller
Refreshments - Thelma P. Gardner


Verna Walker
Sterling Reece


The Utah Agricultural College


The Y's Guy
June, 1923
DARDY NUMBER


Territory of Utah
vs
Joseph Holladay
Application for a Commission of Examining Surgeons
Filed Feb 20 1863
Plynch
Clerk


James Ferguson to J.F. Kinney on murder trial of J. Holladay

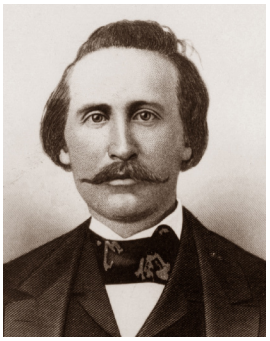
G. S. L. City, Utah Territory
Feby 20, 1863.

To His Honor
Chief Justice J. F. Kinney
and the other Judges of the Supreme judicial
District of Utah Territory.

Sir

As assigned Counsel on behalf of the People of the United States, in the Territory of Utah, to charge one Joseph Holladay now in custody of the Marshal of said Territory, with the murder of one Silas C. Greenleaf in the City and Territory aforesaid; and for the protection of the interests of the Commonwealth and that justice may be awarded, I move to your honor that a Commission of Surgeons to be selected by your honor be appointed to examine into the physical and mental Condition of the prisoner, Joseph Holladay, and to make professional inquiries under oath as to the nature of the alleged wounds upon the prisoner and the Consequences thereof.

Very Respectfully
Your
James Ferguson
Attorney for the People


James Ferguson


John F. Kinney

Letter of Attorney James Ferguson to Chief Justice John F. Kinney Territory of Utah

296. ALS. Letter of James Ferguson, February 20, 1863, Salt Lake City, Utah, to John F. Kinney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah. 1 p. with docketing notation on verso.

$15,000

Application for a Commission of Examining Surgeons

As assigned counsel on behalf of the People of the United States in the Territory of Utah, who charge one Joseph Holladay now in custody of the marshal of said Territory, with the murder of one Silas C. Greenleaf in the city and territory aforesaid; and for the protection of the interests of the Commonwealth and that justice may be awarded, I move to your honor that a commission of surgeons to be selected by your honor [and] be appointed to examine into the physical and mental condition of the prisoner, Joseph Holladay, and to make professional inquiries under oath as to the nature of the alleged wounds upon the prisoner and the consequences thereof.

James Ferguson (1828-1863), a native of Belfast, Ireland, was converted to the Church at the age of 14. He emigrated to Nauvoo, Illinois, that same year (1842) and in 1846 served as Private in Company "A" of the Mormon Battalion. Ferguson married Lucy Nutting in 1848 in San Francisco and from there traveled to Utah that same year. The following year, he became a polygamist and eventually was the husband of four wives. Ferguson was appointed by Brigham Young as first sheriff of Salt Lake County. He served as Utah Territorial Attorney General and was a noted Shakespearean actor. Ferguson served a mission to England in 1854-1856. On his return to Utah, he was named Adjutant General of the Utah Nauvoo Legion, continued acting at the Salt Lake Theatre, and practiced law. In 1859, Ferguson, Seth Blair, and Hosea Stout founded and published *The Mountaineer* at Salt Lake City. He died at age 35 in Salt Lake City and is buried in Salt Lake Cemetery. At his funeral fellow members of the Utah Territorial Bar expressed their sorrow that his "devotion to the inebriating cup brought him to a premature grave."

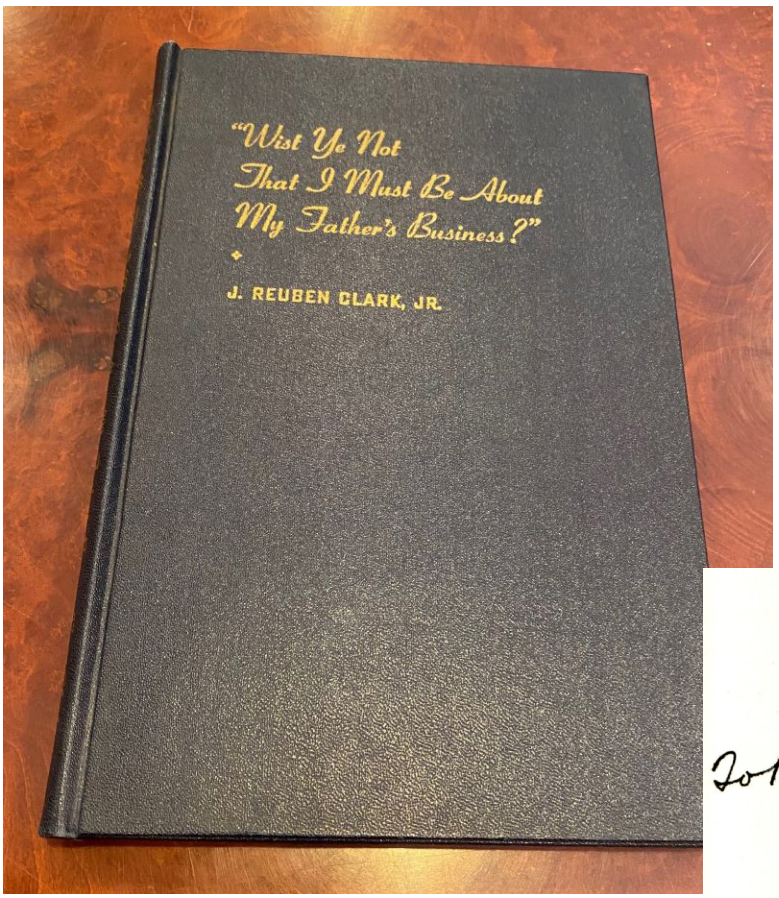
John F. Kinney (1816-1902), a native of New Haven, New York, was a prominent American attorney, judge, and Democratic politician. He served as Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa, twice as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, and one term as the Territory of Utah's Delegate in the House of Representatives, 1863-1865. He died in Salt Lake City.

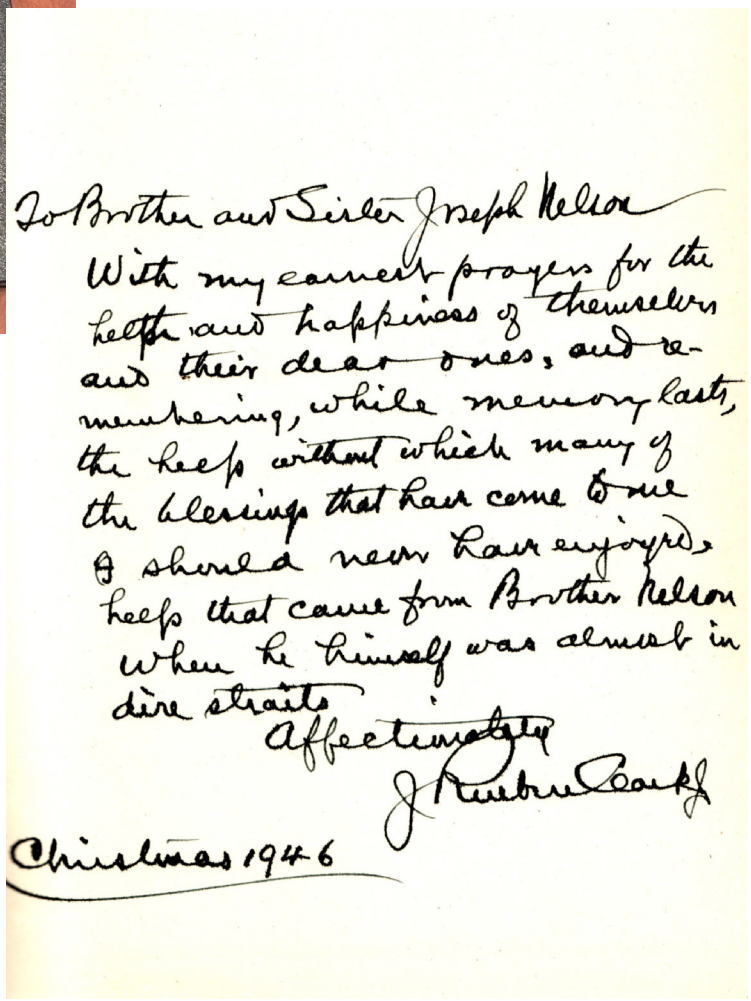
Silas C. Greenleaf (?-1863), who had previously been in the service of U. S. mail contractors Russell, Majors, and Waddell, was an employee of Ben Holladay (1819-1887), the freighting and U. S. mail contractor and the so-called "Stagecoach King" of the West. For at least a year or so, Greenleaf had worked as messenger for the Holladay Overland Stage Line East between Salt Lake City and the Missouri River under the direction of Ben's younger brother and business agent, Joseph Holladay (1821-1898). From all evidence, Greenleaf was quiet and reliable and much respected by the mail drivers. In fact, he had shot and killed a notorious murderer and horse thief who had ambushed a mail stagecoach in 1862 and for which he received the sincere thanks of the Holladay brothers. Apparently, Greenleaf's future plans were to leave the employ of the stage line and try his luck at Grasshopper Gold Mine near Bannack, Montana. But, in the meanwhile, he had business in Weber, Utah, and presented himself at Holladay's Salt Lake City office previous to the departure of the 4 a.m. stagecoach to Ogden on the morning of February 12, 1863. Greenleaf tendered no money but asked permission to ride the stage free of charge as he was a company employee. The office clerk consulted with Joseph Holladay and received for an answer that Greenleaf could ***not*** go without paying the fare. With that, Greenleaf returned to his room at the National Hotel on First South Street, where coincidentally Holladay was also lodging. Around 7 a.m. Greenleaf and Holladay took their breakfast together at the same table at the hotel.

When Holladay left the National for the stage line office (around 8 a.m.), Greenleaf followed him into the street, and, coming up behind him, seized Holladay's overcoat collar with his left hand, and, with his right, struck him 5 or 6 times forcefully on the head with a pistol. Holladay managed to escape leaving his attacker holding his overcoat. Greenleaf returned to the hotel to find his friend, Mr. Tannock, and the two walked to the police station where Greenleaf turned himself in. Alderman Jeter Clinton set a hearing on the matter at 2 p.m. the same day. In the meantime, Holladay got his wounds dressed by a doctor and returned to the hotel to rest. Then, at the appointed hour, Joseph Holladay rose from his bed, took a Colt navy revolver from a drawer, and with his bookkeeper, Thomas Janney, proceeded to the police office where they found Greenleaf and a few others seated around Justice Clinton's desk. Upon entering, Clinton offered the prominent stagecoach operator a seat which was quickly declined. Then, when Clinton turned his attention to the paperwork of the case, Holladay, who was still standing, drew his Colt and shot Greenleaf point blank through the heart. Greenleaf managed to get to his feet then collapsed in the arms of Tannock who held him until he breathed his last. Holladay fled, leaped over the lower half of a split door, and ran a few yards into the street where police officers took him into custody. He was booked into jail and charged with murder.

Holladay's preliminary hearing was set for the next day, Friday, February 13th, before Judge John F. Kinney in the large room of the Council House at the corner of Main and South Temple Streets. The court appointed James Ferguson prosecuting attorney in the case. Holladay's attorneys were Aurelius Miner, Frank Fuller (Secretary of Utah Territory), and William I. Appleby (Clerk of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory). However, the hearing was postponed until February 17th because, as Holladay's physician, Dr. W. F. Anderson, testified, Holladay was severely injured and could only appear by putting his life in peril.

Judge Kinney's examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and the defense the following Tuesday occupied seven and a half hours. Although no new facts were introduced at the hearing, Holladay's attorneys presented an elaborate defense based on "aberration of intellect" (i.e., temporary insanity) resulting from Greenleaf's violent assault. A full-blown trial was scheduled for March 19, 1863, and Holladay was released on his own recognizance. Over the ensuing weeks, a grand jury was empaneled to hear the evidence in the case, and, after being persuaded that Holladay was directly provoked by the Greenleaf, the august body handed down an indictment of manslaughter. Joseph Holladay was arraigned on March 19, 1863, and while Judge Kinney had ordered the parties to be ready for trial, three key defense witnesses were out of town. As it turned out, the court decided to continue the case "provided that security be given in the sum of $10,000" guaranteeing Holladay's appearance at the next term of the Court. In the end, Holladay was found not guilty for killing Greenleaf as there was little appetite in Utah to punish a man who had been brutally attacked and nearly murdered by his own victim.




To Brother and Sister Joseph Nelson
With my earnest prayers for the
health and happiness of themselves
and their dear ones, and re-
membering, while memory lasts,
the help without which many of
the blessings that have come to me
& should never have enjoyed,
help that came from Brother Nelson
when he himself was almost in
dire straits
Affectionately
J. Reuben Clark
Christmas 1946

J. Reuben Clark, Jr. Book Inscribed to the Man Who Paid Clark's Tuition to Columbia Law School.

297. Clark, J. Reuben, Jr. *Wist Yet Not That I Must Be About My Father's Business*. Salt Lake City: Relief Society Magazine, 1946. 87 pp. Inscribed and Signed by J. Reuben Clark, December 25, 1946. $2,000

"With my earnest prayers for the health and happiness of themselves and their dear ones, and remembering, while memory lasts, the help without which many of the blessings that have come to me I should never have enjoyed, help that came from Brother Nelson when he himself was almost in dire straits."

J. Reuben Clark, Jr. (1961), a native of Grantsville, Utah, served as U. S. Under Secretary of State from 1928 to 1929; U. S. Ambassador to Mexico from 1930 to 1933; Second Counselor in the First Presidency under President Heber J. Grant from 1933 to 1934; member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles from 1934 to 1961; First Counselor in the First Presidency under President Heber J. Grant from 1934 to 1945; First Counselor in the First Presidency under President George Albert Smith from 1945 to 1951; Second Counselor in the First Presidency under President David O. McKay from 1951 to 1959; and First Counselor in the First Presidency under President David O. McKay from 1959 to 1961.

Joseph Nelson (1861-1955), a native of Moroni, Utah, attended Brigham Young University, graduating in 1885, and then taught there for two years under Karl G. Maeser. In 1888, he moved to Salt Lake City where he founded and served as president of what became the LDS Business College which became an integral part of Latter Day Saints University. A salary dispute in February 1900 caused President Nelson, J. Reuben Clark, Jr., and the entire LDS Business College faculty to resign and accept positions at the Church's rival, the Salt Lake Business College. And by the summer of 1900, Joseph Nelson had purchased the Salt Lake Business College and moved it into the Templeton Building. Nelson and his faculty were so beloved that most of the students at LDS Business College quit the school to attend Salt Lake Business College, so the Church, in order to compete, bought the Salt Lake Business College in 1903 and merged it with the LDS Business College. From 1903 to 1908, Nelson simultaneously served as cashier of Utah National Bank (predecessor to the First National Bank of Salt Lake City), and then became the first treasurer of Beneficial Life Insurance Company and was director of the company for 20 years. He was simultaneously a partner, and later owner-manager, of Saltair Beach Co. Nelson was instrumental in changing the Salt Lake and Garfield Railroad from steam to electricity and was the driving force in founding the Republican Party in Provo. He married Leonora Smith, daughter of Joseph F. Smith, in 1893. Leonora died in 1907, and Nelson married Edith Miller in 1917 who died in the influenza epidemic of 1918. In 1919 Nelson married Pearl Udal, and she died in 1949. Speakers at Nelson's funeral in the Salt Lake 21st Ward Chapel included J. Reuben Clark, jr., a lifelong friend, and Nelson's brother-in-law, Joseph Fielding Smith.



J. Reuben Clark, Jr.



Joseph Nelson

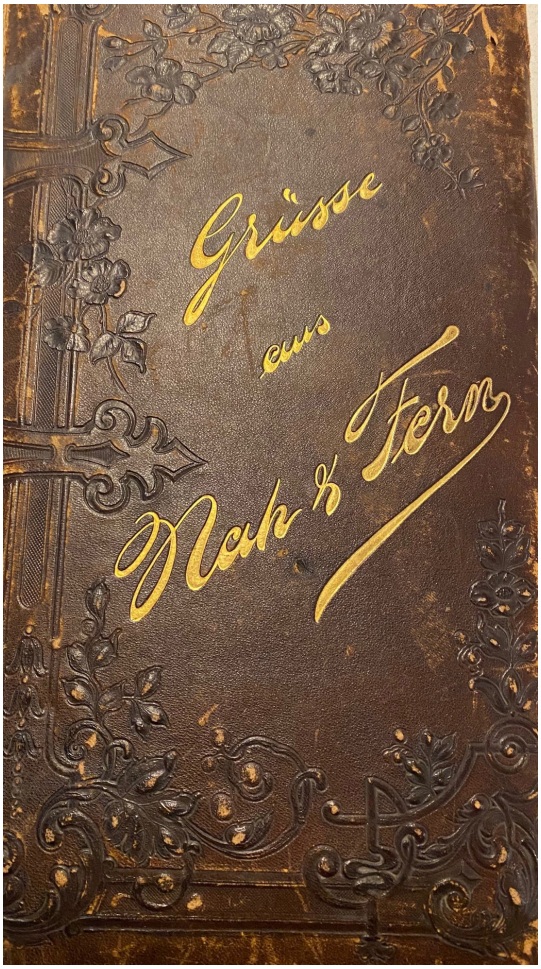


The National Game Photograph of Utah Territorial Base Ball Champions

298. Cabinet Card. Albumen silver print of Utah Territorial Base Ball Club. Circa 1870. In pencil on the back "Utah Territorial Base Ball Champs." $2,000

Base Ball (two words in the nineteenth century) was universally known as "The National Game" in Territorial Utah. The item for sale is either a photograph of the "Corrines," Utah's first the first baseball champions (1870-1872) from Corrine, Utah, or the "Deserets," a ball club from Salt Lake City, that was undefeated from 1874 to 1878. The earliest games in Salt Lake City, to which there was general admission, were played on Arsenal Hill (now Capitol Hill), but by 1874 the contests were routinely played at Washington Square (previously known as Salt Lake 8th Ward Square). For several years the Deserets (consisting of LDS and non-LDS players) easily vanquished the Alert Club, the Wasatch Club, the Fort Douglas Club, the Logan Club, the Longstrikes of Willard City, the Salt Lake Rough & Readys, the Metropolitans, the Draper Boys, the Tooele Club, the West Jordan Club, the Red Stockings of Cheyenne, Wyoming, and the Denver Brown Stockings. But it was the Salt Lake Red Stockings that took away their title in 1878. By the summer of 1877, the Deserets began charging admittance to their games in Washington Square: 25 cents for seats on the eastside and 50 cents for seats on the west. Smoking at the event was prohibited beginning July 1878.

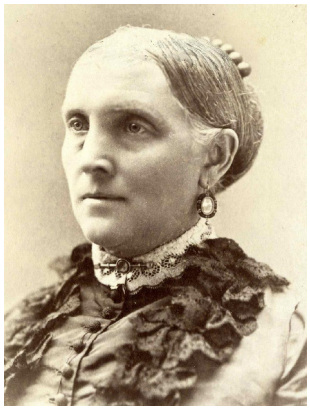




Postcard Album of
Lucy Bigelow Young
Widow of President Brigham Young

299. Postcard Album. Red leather Postcard Album of Lucy Bigelow Young, 1900-1901. 75 postcards addressed to "Dear Sister Young" and "Dear Grandmother." $5,000

Lucy Bigelow Young (1830-1905), a native of Coles County, Illinois, was baptized a member of the Church in January 1838 and sealed as a plural wife of Brigham Young in 1847 at Winter Quarters. The couple was the parents of three daughters including Susan Amelia Young, better known as Susa Young Gates. In 1898, Lucy Bigelow Young accompanied her granddaughter, Emma Lucy (Lulu) Gates (1880-1950), the daughter of Susa Young Gates and Jacob Forsberry Gates, to Gottingen, Germany while her granddaughter studied music. Lulu studied violin, piano, and vocal performance. Emma Lucy (Lulu) Gates became an American opera singer and later wife of Albert E. Bowen, a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles. In 1899 Lulu began studies at the Berlin Conservatory, and nearly all of the postcards offered here for sale were mailed to Lucy B. Young while she was residing with her granddaughter in Berlin.



Lucy Bigelow Young



Mary Jane Mount Tanner
Letter to New President of
The Provo Third Ward Relief Society

300. ALS. Letter of Mary Jane Mount Tanner, Provo, Utah, March 1, 1881, to the new President of the Third Ward Relief Society. 4 legal pages.

$5,000



Mary Ann Mount Tanner

Mary Jane Tanner "To Her Successor in Office"

This being the year of Jubilee, it has been decided to make a memorandum of the Relief Society to be delivered to our successors in office on the next year of Jubilee. The 21st of the coming May will be thirteen years since I was called to the presidency of this ward. I have tried to live humbly and uprightly before God, and magnify my calling.

The present members of the Society are honorable, upright women, striving to keep the commandments of God and live their religion. We have labored hard to accumulate means for the benefit of the poor and other calls. In building the Provo Woolen Factory which is at present the largest Woolen Factory in the Territory.

The women of the R. S. assisted all in their power by furnishing vegetables, clothing, quilts and such things as were needed by the hands for which we received as an equivalent shares in the capital stock, thereby serving two purposes. We assisted in building the house and secured an income for the use of the Society. We also accumulated means to assist in founding the West Branch of the Provo Co-operative Mercantile Institution, which on that account was for several years known as the Relief Society Store.

We assisted in building a Ward House for meetings and other purposes, and the Bishop will in return assist us in the erection of a house for our especial use, to be joined on the west end of the Ward House. To that end we are now turning all our energies, also to assisting the poor. To feed the hungry, and comfort the sick and sorrowing is our mission. To build ourselves up in the principles of the Gospel and live subservient to the laws of God. To train up our children in the way they should go and teach them the principles of our religion. To live in obedience to our husbands and sustain the authorities of the Church. To honor the law of Celestial Marriage, to te4ach it and abide by it.

These and all other good principles we are striving to live by, and hope our successors will magnify their callings and carry them out more fully than we in our humble efforts have been enabled to do.

Mary Jane Mount Tanner (1837-1890), a native of Toledo, Ohio, was the daughter of Joseph Mount and Elizabeth Bessac. Her parents converted to Mormonism in 1839 and Mary Jane was baptized in Nauvoo in February 1845. The Mount family emigrated to the Salt Lake Valley in September 1847 intending to farm, but the crickets destroyed their crops in 1848, and so Joseph Mount put up a cabin and a sawmill in the canyon. By 1849, Mary Jane's father had gotten a bad case of gold fever, left his family in the care of his business partner, and left for California. Mary Jane's mother, Eliz abeth, following the general counsel of Brigham Young to stay away from the gold fields, refused to leave Utah and filed for divorce. Mary Jane was understandably torn between her parents who each requested she live with them. She was married to Myron Tanner (1826-1903) in 1856, and they were the parents of 9 children. They resided for a time in Payson, Utah, then moved to Provo where they remained the rest of their lives. Myron served as Bishop of the Provo 3rd Ward for many years, and Mary Jane was President of the Relief Society for 15 years. From all evidence, Mary Jane showed a strong inclination toward literary pursuits, was a voracious reader of history and literature and in the intervals of her domestic calls wrote short poems which were published in the *Woman's Exponent*. Her poems were collected and published in a small volume titled *A Book of Fugitive Poems* (1880). Mary Jane also penned an introspective life history which was edited and published posthumously. A vein of sadness ran through much of her poetry and narrative history, but her writings also evidence deep thought and philosophic reflection. Mary Jane's own marriage rescued her as a pawn between her waring parents, but, in many ways, led her into an equally complicated family dynamic. Myron Tanner took a plural wife in 1866 and fathered 8 more children which created an intolerable polygamous relationship. But even in the face of these hardships, she defended the Church's practice of plural marriage. Mary Jane dreamed of a writing career and struggled to achieve it, but she was plagued by the constant round of chores, raising children, visiting friends and neighbors, church meetings, housework, illnesses, accidents, and deaths. Prior to her death was elected President of the Woman's Suffrage Association of Utah County. She died in Provo of a heart attack. Mary Jane nicely summed up her frustrated aspirations to be a writer in the following quatrain:

Farewell, hopes of fame and fortune,
I must bid you all good bye;
While I go to boil potatoes,
And prepare the chicken pie.



Walker House
Main Street
Salt Lake City

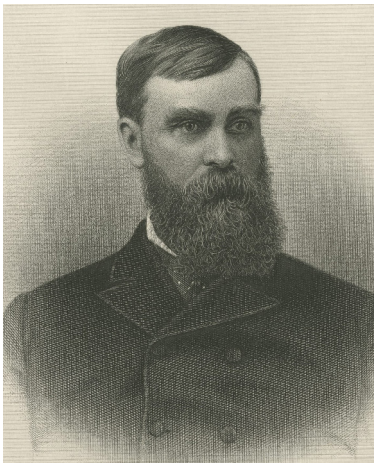
301. Cabinet Photograph. Albumen image of the Walker Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah. Alex Martin's Rocky Mountain Scenery, Georgetown, Colorado. $750

The Walker House was a hotel, situated on the west side of Main Street between Second and Third South, Salt Lake City.



The Walker Brothers. **L-R**: David Frederick ("Fred") Walker, Joseph Robinson ("Rob") Walker, Samuel Sharp ("Sharp") Walker, and Matthew Henry ("Matt") Walker

A Sampling of
Joseph Robinson Walker and Mary Ann Carson Walker Letters, 1869-1886





Joseph Robinson Walker



Mary Ann Carson Walker

Joseph Robinson (Rob) Walker (1836-1901), the son of Matthew Walker and Mercy Long, was a prominent Salt Lake City businessman (merchant, banker, and mining entrepreneur) and known nationally as the "Jay Gould of Utah." He was a native of Yeadon, a village near Leeds, Yorkshire, England, having been born there August 29, 1836. Rob's father was self-employed as a merchant when the Walkers converted to Mormonism in 1845, and, within five years, the family emigrated to America. Landing at New Orleans, the Walkers ascended the Mississippi River to St. Louis, and settled there until they could earn sufficient means to complete the final leg of their journey. Rob's father immediately went into business, but cholera was raging up and down the Mississippi River, and as it turned out, the patriarch of the family and Rob's two sisters, Mary Ann and Ettie, died of the dreaded disease. Rob and his three brothers all secured employment in and around St. Louis, and by 1852 the Walkers were able to cross the plains, traveling with the James McGaw Company and arriving September 20th. The Walker brothers, in order of age, were Samuel Sharp (Sharp) Walker (1834-1887), Joseph Robinson (Rob) Walker (1836-1901), David Frederick (Fred) Walker (1838-1910), and Matthew (Matt) Henry Walker (1945-1916).

In 1859, Patrick J. Hickey, who freighted goods out of San Francisco, assisted the Walker brothers in establishing the first Walker Bros. Store (fancy goods and notions) at Fairfield, Utah, where the U. S. Army had established Camp Floyd. The brothers purchased a safe and began to keep gold and other valuables for their customers. By 1860, the safe had become so popular the brothers opened a banking section in their store. In 1860, the brothers established another store in Salt Lake City, and when the Army auctioned off its assets at Camp Floyd the following year, the brothers were among those who benefited by buying up the goods and freighting them to Salt Lake. The growing economic success of the Walker brothers troubled Brigham Young who believed their support of the Church was inadequate and unsatisfactory. The Walkers did contribute to the Perpetual Emigration Fund, but paid little tithing, and the antipathy these allegations engendered between Young and the Walkers resulted in the excommunication of the four brothers from the Church by 1865. Thereafter, Young issued a proclamation that "good" members of the Church should not do business with the Walkers, and this embargo was intensified in the post-Civil War years. However, the Walkers diversified their portfolio to include banking, life insurance, and mining among other enterprises, and the brothers' businesses not only survived economically but thrived.

Rob Walker was married **Mary Ann (Annie) Carson** (1841-1897) in Fairfield on December 18, 1859 by Bishop Allen Weeks. They were the parents of 8 children: Mary Ann Walker (1861-1939), Joseph Robinson Walker Jr (1863-1944), Emma Etta (Ettie) Walker (1866-1883), William (Willie) Carson Walker (1868-1895), Charles Alfred Walker (1874-1938), Albert Edmund Walker (1877-1902), George Raymond Walker (1880-1960), and Sibyl Walker (1883-1893).

In 1868, the Walker brothers funded Emma Mining venture in Alta, Utah, but were lucky enough to get out before the scandal involving inflated shares being sold to English investors. By 1870, the brothers were developing mining claims in the Mercur Mining District (Silveropolis and Tampico at Ophir) and opened a mill (to separate the waste rock from the metal) at Ophir. It was also in 1870 that a branch of the Walker Bros. Store was opened in Ogden, Utah.

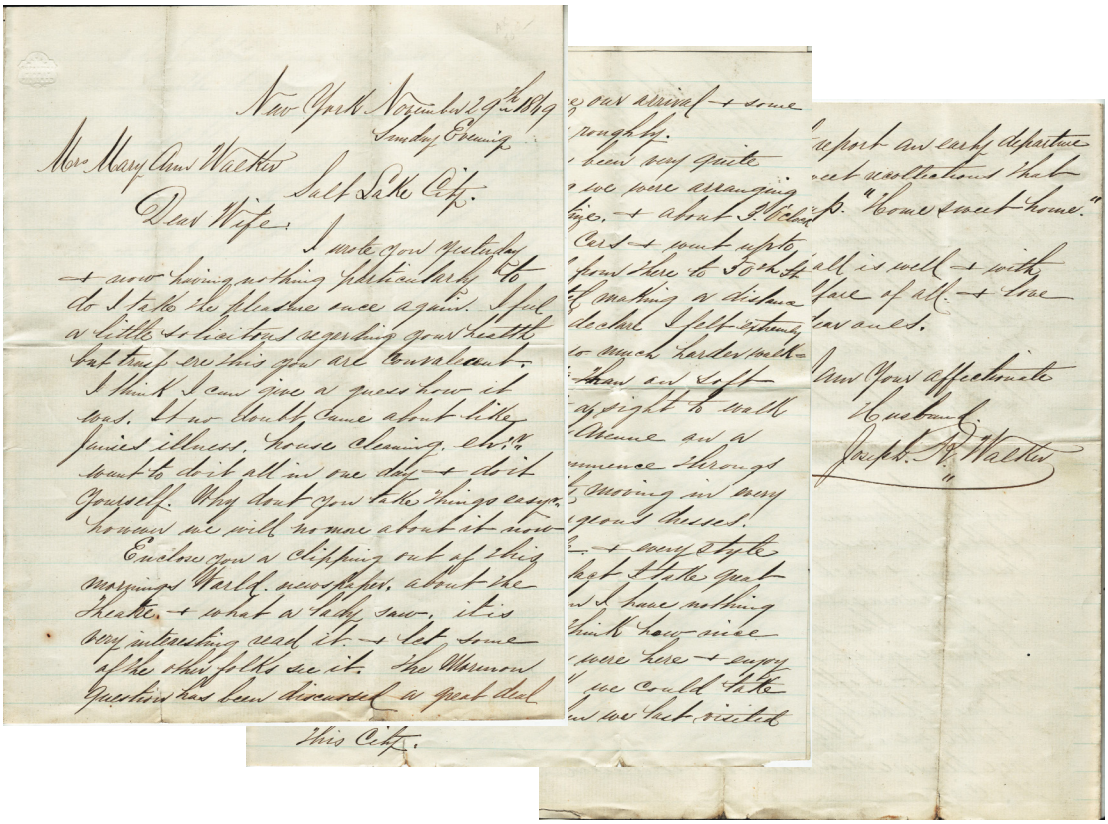
The hostility between the non-Mormon merchants in Salt Lake City and the Mormon Church resulted in the creation of the Utah Liberal Party in 1870. And while the Walkers brothers definitely voted the Liberal ticket they were not naturally men of politics and often preferred to remain neutral so as not to offend their Mormon clientele.

Against all odds, the brothers continued to prosper and built a group of lavish homes on the block between Fourth and Fifth South and Main Street, invested in horse breeding, and built the Walker Hotel in 1873 and the opulent Walker Opera House in 1882, an important cultural center of Salt Lake City (the latter was one of the first buildings in Salt Lake City to be illuminated by electric lights). By 1881 they had founded Walkerville, Montana (a suburb of Butte) and established the Alice Gold and Silver Mining and Milling Company. In 1885 the brothers secured a national charter for their bank which became known as the Union National Bank of Salt Lake City (later Walker Brothers Bankers).

In February 1886, the Walker brothers dissolved their partnership of four and divided up the assets among themselves. Even so, new partnerships which included at least two Walker brothers (Rob and Matt) were subsequently formed. But the dissolution of the partnership of the four strangely coincided with dramatic changes to the Walker family. Sharp Walker, who was largely interested in mining and owned a cattle ranch in Corrine, Utah, died in Salt Lake City in 1887. He was 53 years old, and left a wife and 7 children. Fred Walker's first wife, Emeline Holmes, died in 1876, and he married Althea Hunt, a member of a well-known New York family in 1883. Fred did not retain his share of the partnership of four when it dissolved in 1886 but sold out to his three brothers and moved to San Francisco where he launched a mercantile business of his own making. He built a magnificent country home at San Mateo where he remained until his death.

Mary Ann Carson Walker died of a heart attack on July 8, 1897 in Salt Lake City. And, from all evidence, her passing completely broke Rob physically and emotionally. Unsettled at home, he traveled about the country and to his native home in England where he visited the school, church, and remaining friends of his childhood. By that time Rob had passed his business responsibilities onto his son and namesake, Joseph Robinson Walker, Jr. Rob Walker died at his home in Salt Lake City of "la grippe" (the name for the flu in the nineteenth century). "The news will cause great sorrow to all who have known him for nearly half a century," reported *The Salt Lake Tribune,* "for he was a sterling citizen and his life here has been an open book with success recorded on every page." The funeral services were held in his residence on Main and Fourth South Streets.

Matthew Henry Walker was the last to pass away of the four brothers who came to Utah in 1852. He died July 28, 1916 in Salt Lake City. Prior to Rob's death in 1901, Matt had largely taken over the major part of the banking interests, and incorporated the holdings as Walker Brothers Bankers in 1903. He purchased the Salt Lake City branch of Wells Fargo in 1905, built a 16-story bank building at Second South and Main Streets, and bought out McCornick Bank in 1921. Walker Brothers Bank and Trust was purchased by TransAmerica in 1956. In 1981 the name Walkers Brothers Bankers disappeared into First Interstate Bank.





Mary Ann Carson Walker

Letter of Joseph Robinson Walker
To his wife
Mary Ann Carson Walker

302. ALS. Letter of Joseph Robinson Walker, New York City, November 29, 1869, to Mary Ann Walker, Salt Lake City, Utah. 3 pp. 7 ¾ X 10 inches. Includes news clipping from *The World* (New York City), dated Sunday, November 28, 1869. $2,500

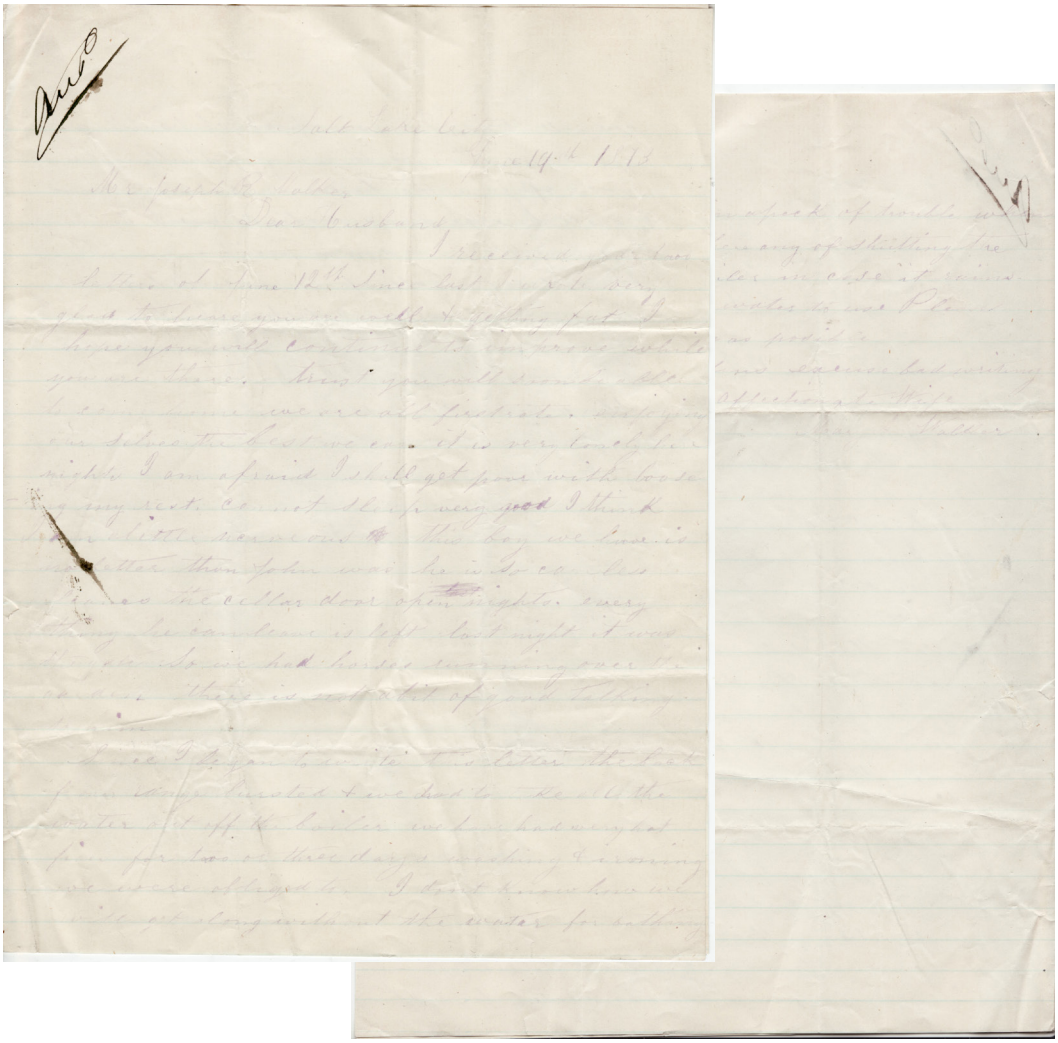
I wrote you yesterday & now having nothing particularly to do, I take the pleasure once again. I feel a little solicitous regarding your health but trust ere this you are convalescent. I think I can give a guess how it was. It, no doubt, came about like Janie's illness, house cleaning, ever want[ing] to do it all in one day & do it yourself. Why don't you take things easy'r. However we will [k]no[w] more about it now.

Enclose you a clipping out of this morning's *World* newspaper about the Theatre & what a lady saw. It is very interesting, read it & let some of the other folks see it. The Mormon Question has been discussed a great deal in all the papers since our arrival & some of them handle it rather roughly.

Matt [Walker] and myself have been very quite today all this morning we were arranging our papers until dinner time, & about 3 O'clock we went out, took the cars & went up to 30th St., then walked from there to 50th St, thence back to the Hotel making a distance of several miles & I declare I felt extremely tired after it. It is so much harder walking on the pavement than on soft ground. It is quite a sight to walk on Broadway & 5th Avenue on a Sunday afternoon. Immense throngs of people incessantly moving in every direction & such gorgeous dresses, every style imaginable & every style of person also. In fact I take great pleasure in it when I have nothing else to do. I often think how nice it would be if you were here & enjoy it with me. I think we could take more pleasure than when we last visited this city.

I hope to be able to report an early departure for home. What sweet recollections that little word calls up. "Home sweet home." Indeed it is.

Trusting all is well & with prayers for the welfare of all & love for you & the dear ones.





Mary Ann Carson Walker

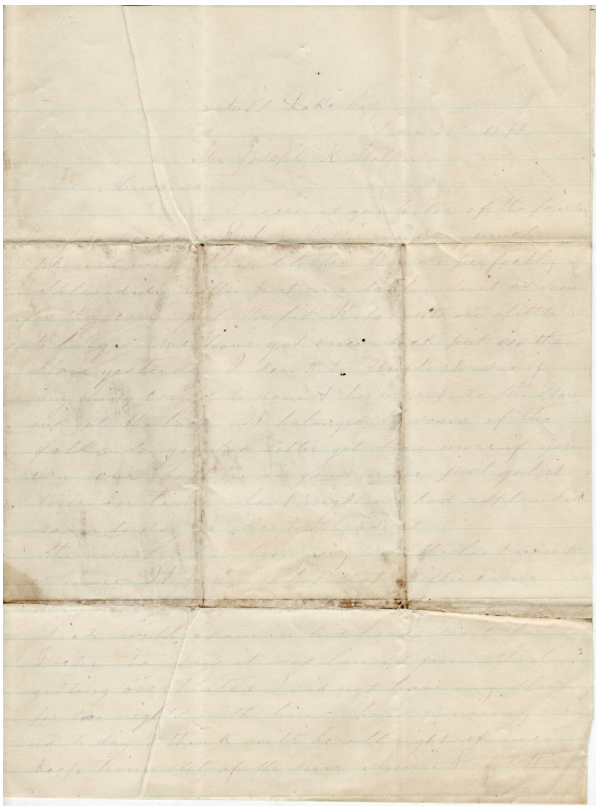
Letter of Mary Ann Carson Walker to Joseph Robinson Walker Salt Lake City, 1873

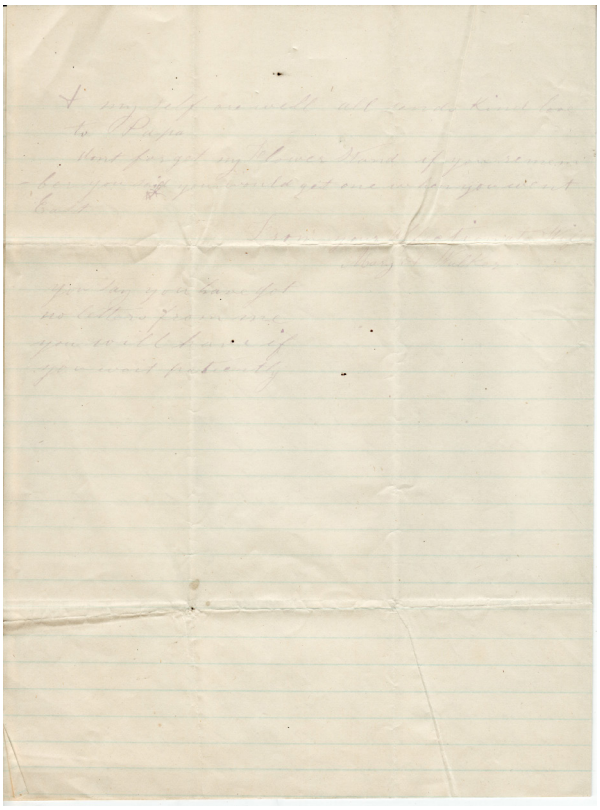
303. ALS. Letter of Mary Ann Carson Walker, June 19, 1873, Salt Lake City, Utah, to "Dear Husband" (Joseph Robinson Walker). 4 pp [2 blank]. 7 ¼ X 10 inches. $1,000

I received your two letters of June 12th since last I wrote very glad to hear you are well & getting fat. I hope you will continue to improve while you are there. Trust you will soon be able to come home. We are all first rate, enjoying ourselves the best we can. It is very lonely here nights. I am afraid I shall get poorly with loosing my rest. Cannot sleep very good. I think I am a little nervous. This boy we have is no better than John was. He is so careless [and] leaves the cellar door open nights. Every thing he can leave is left. Last night it was the gate. So we had horses running over the garden. There is not a bit of good talking to him.

Since I began to write this letter the back of our range bursted and we had to take all the water off the boiler. We have had very hot fires for two or three days. Washing & ironing we were obliged to. I don't know how we will get along without the water for bathing. You will think I am in a pack of trouble when you read this. Is there any way of [unclear] the water off from the boiler in case it rains & still have the cold water to use? Please let me know as soon as possible. Love from all of us, excuse bad writing. From you affectionate wife, Mary Walker

P. S. Fannie [Frances] is expecting Sharp home tonight.





Letter of Mary Ann Carson Walker to Her Husband Joseph Robinson Walker

304. ALS. Letter of Mary Ann Carson Walker, June 22, 1873, Salt Lake City, to Joseph Robinson Walker, New York City, New York. 2 pp. Size: 7 ½ X 10 inches. $2,000

Dear Husband,
I received your letter of the fourteenth, also package. Rob & Willie are very much pleased with their clothes. They are perfectly splendid. Willie put on a sailor suit as soon as they came – just the fit. Rob's pants are a little too long. We have got a new back put in the stove yesterday. I sent to Uncle to see if anything could be done, and he went to the store and got the back. It belonged to some of the folks, so you better get some more if you can. Our bath is in good order – just got it done in time. Last night we had a splendid rain. Today is nice & pleasant. The weather has been very hot for the last week or more. It was so hot that Willie came very near getting sun stroke two days ago - very sick with a pain in his head. Sent for the Doctor – he says it was caused from the brain over heated. I did not have any sleep for two night with him. He is running around today. I think will be all right if we can keep him out of the sun.

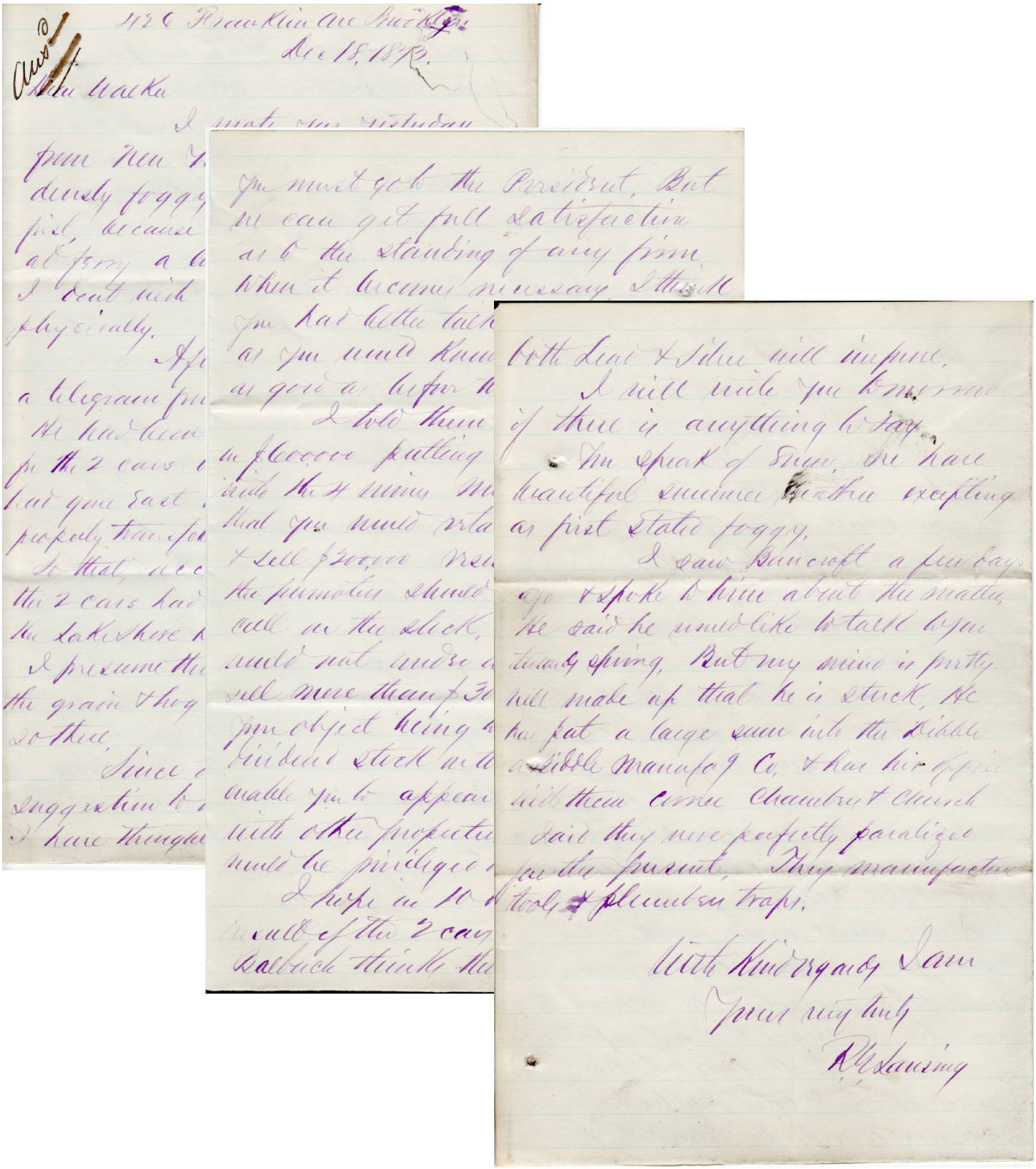


Mary Ann Carson Walker

Annie, Rob, Ettie & myself are well. All send kind love to Papa. Don't forget my flower stand. If you remember you said you would get one when you went East.

From your affectionate wife, Mary A. Walker

You say you have got no letters from me. You will have if you wait patiently.



Letter of Robert G. Lansing
To Joseph Robinson Walker

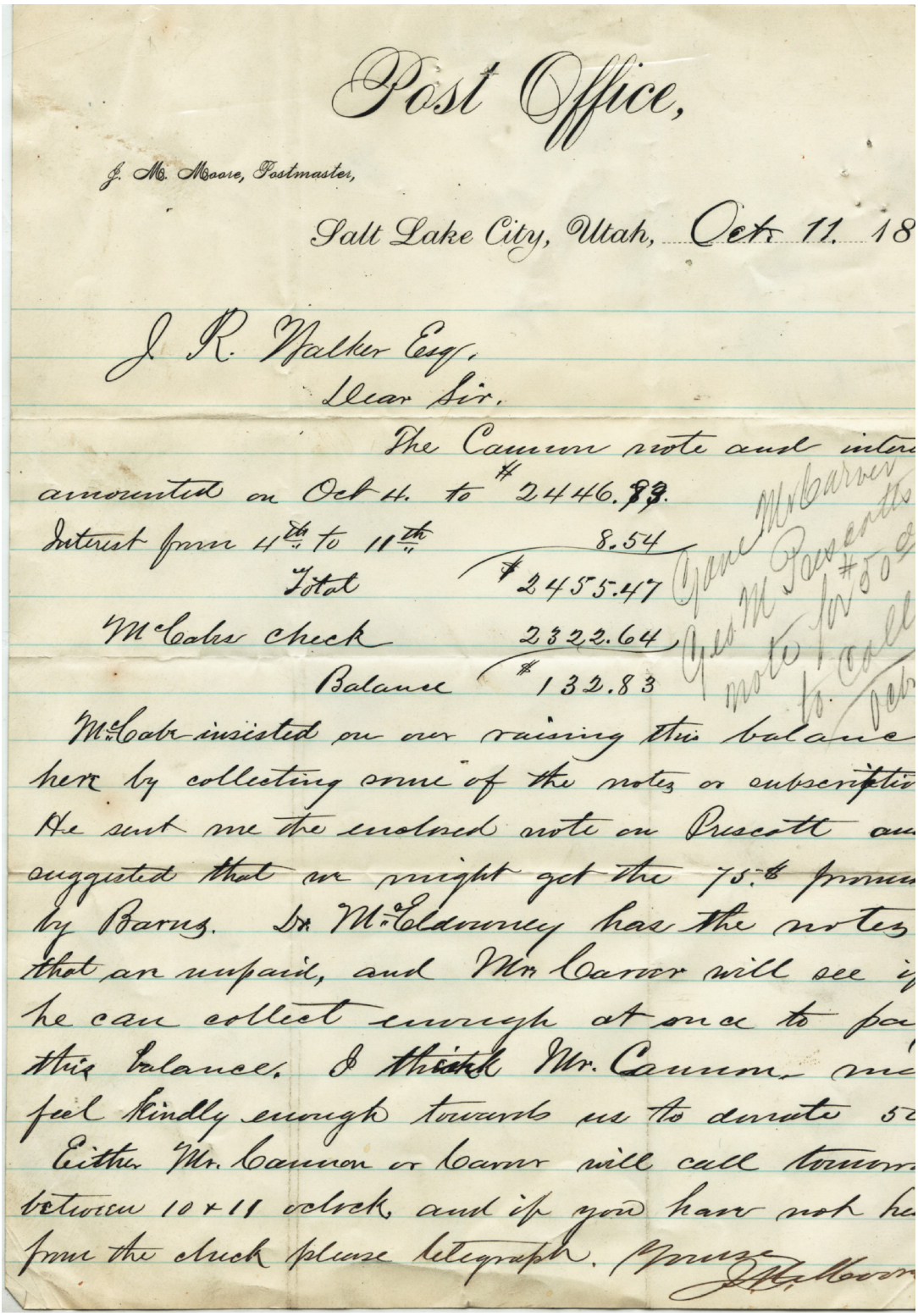
305. ALS. Letter of R. G. Lansing, December 18, 1873, Brooklyn, New York, to Joseph Robinson Walker, Salt Lake City, Utah. 3 pp. Size: 5 ½ X 8 ½ inches. $3,500

Robert Garrett Lansing (1827-1903), a native of New York, was a business associate of Joseph Robinson Walker and his brothers. Lansing was employed as manager of the Walker Hotel in Salt Lake City in 1876; was Secretary of the infamous Emma Silver Mining Company at Alta, Utah; Assistant Secretary of the Alice Gold and Silver Mining Company in Walker, Montana; and a stockholder of the Winsor, Utah, Silver Mining Company. He died in Chicago and buried in the Bronx.

I wrote you yesterday from New York. Today being densely foggy, I shall not go over, first because I may be detained at ferry a long time, and 2d, because I don't wish to hinder my progress physically. After writing you I got a telegram from [Mr.] Kile of Chicago. He had been looking backward for the 2 cars but finally found they had gone East or rather had been properly transferred a long time ago so that, according to his dispatch, the 2 cars had been between here & the Lake Shore Depot in Chicago 22 days. I presume the detention was in Chicago. The grain & hog interests [unclear].

Since thinking of Osgood's suggestion to make you a proposition, I have thought it barley possible you must go to the President. But we can get full satisfaction as to the standing of any firm when it becomes necessary. I think you had better talk to Osgood just as you would knowing there to be as good as before the collapse. I told them you would capitalize in $600,000 putting in the $130,000 with the 4 mines, mill & real estate - that you would retain $310,000 stock & sell $200,000 issuing $90,000 for the promoter? Should they want a call on the stock. But that you would not under any circumstances sell more than $300,000 at present your object being to put a big dividend stock on the market to enable you to appear here again with other properties in which they would be privileged to participate.

I hope in10 days to have the result of the 2 cars bullion. [Edward] Balback thinks the market for both lead and silver will improve. I will write you tomorrow if there is anything today. You speak of snow, we have beautiful summer weather excepting as first stated foggy. I saw Bancroft a few days ago & spoke to him about the matter. He said he would like to talk to you towards spring. But my mind is pretty well made up that he is stuck. He has put a large sum into the Dibble & Dibble Manufa[cturin]g Co. & has his office with them and Chambers & Church. Said they were perfectly paralyzed for the present. They manufacture tools & plumbing traps.



Post Office,

J. M. Moore, Postmaster,

Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 11. 18

J. R. Walker Esq.

Dear Sir.

The Cannon note and inter
amounted on Oct 4. to $2446.83
Interest from 4th to 11th 8.54
Total $2455.47
McCabe check 2322.64
Balance $132.83

McCabe insisted on our raising this balanc
here by collecting some of the notes or subscriptio
He sent me the enclosed note on Prescott an
suggested that we might get the 75.$ promi
by Barns. Dr McEldowney has the notes
that are unpaid, and Mr Carver will see i
he can collect enough at once to pa
this balance. I think Mr. Cannon ma
feel kindly enough towards us to donate 5
Either Mr. Cannon or Carver will call tomorr
between 10 & 11 oclock and if you have not he
from the check please telegraph. Yours
J. M. Moore

Gave Mr Carver
Geo M Prescotts
note for $50
to call
Oct

Letter of John Mellete Moore to Joseph Robinson Walker

306. ALS. Letter of John Mellete Moore, October 11, 1877, Salt Lake City, Utah, to Joseph Robinson Walker. 1 p. Size: 8 X 10 ½ inches.

$2,500

The Cannon note and interest amounted on Oct. 4, to $2445.93

From 4th to 11th	$8.54
Total	$2455.47
McCabe's check	$2322.64
Balance	$132.83

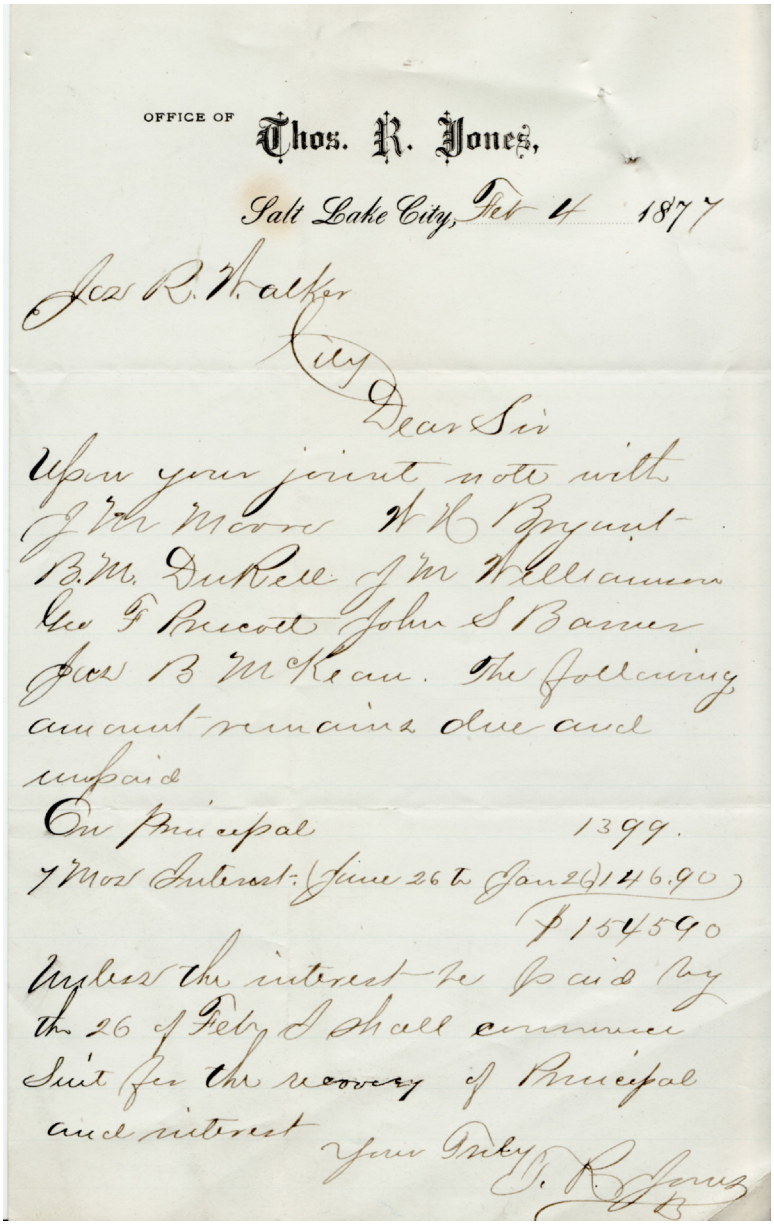
McCabe insisted on our raising this balance here by collecting some of he notes or subscriptions. He sent me the enclosed note on Prescott and suggested that we might get the $75 promised by Barns. Dr. [Rev. John] McEldowney [Methodist Church] has the notes that are unpaid, and Mr. Carver will see if he can collect enough at once to pay this balance. I think Mr. Cannon may feel kindly enough towards us to donate $50. Either Mr. Cannon or Carver will call tomorrow between 10 & 11 o'clock and if you have not heard from the [unclear] please telegraph.

In pencil: along the right margin: "Gave Mr. Carver Geo M. Prescott's note for $50 to collect. Oct. 17/77"

Captain John Mellete Moore (1840-1918), a native of New Castle, Indiana, served as Postmaster of Salt Lake City from 1870 to 1878. Moore raised a company of 100 men and served as their captain in the Civil War. He fell at the Battle of Chickamauga, pierced by many bullets, but survived his wounds to return home to marry Sarah Margaret Grose (1864), the daughter of Major General William Grose who served with Major General William Tecumseh Sherman. Moore and his family came to Salt Lake City in 1868 where he was engaged in business with Dan Scribner, a mining prospector. Aside from that, Moore and Joseph Robinson Walker were very close friends.

"In 1868, I came over the mountains on an old mail stage. I remember when I came to town, we all stopped at the old Salt Lake House. There we were accosted by policemen who insisted on knowing all about us, whence we came, where we were going, and what business brought us to Salt Lake City. I lived in Salt Like and was interested somewhat in mining and real estate. In 1870, I was appointed by President Grant as the first Republican Postmaster for Salt Lake. I served as Postmaster from 1870 to 1878." (Statement of John M. Moore)

Moore moved his family home to New Castle, Indiana, after his stint as Postmaster, but subsequently relocated in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he operated the John M. Moore Realty Company with his sons, John, Jr., and Raymond. Due to poor health, Moore and his wife moved in 1916 to be near three of their children who resided in Atchison, Kansas. John Mellete Moore died December 14, 1918, at the Soldier's Home, Leavenworth, Kansas, and his wife, Sarah Grose Moore, died the next day, December 15, 1918, 20 miles away at the home of their daughter in Atchison, Kansas.



OFFICE OF Thos. R. Jones,

Salt Lake City, Feb 4 1877

Jos R. Walker

City

Dear Sir

Upon your joint note with J M Moore W H Bryant B.M. DuRell J M Williamson Geo F Prescott John S Barnes Jas B McKean. The following amount remains due and unpaid

On Principal 1399.

7 Mos Interest: (June 26 to Jan 26) 146.90

$1545.90

Unless the interest be paid by the 26 of Feby I shall commence suit for the recovery of Principal and interest

Your Truly

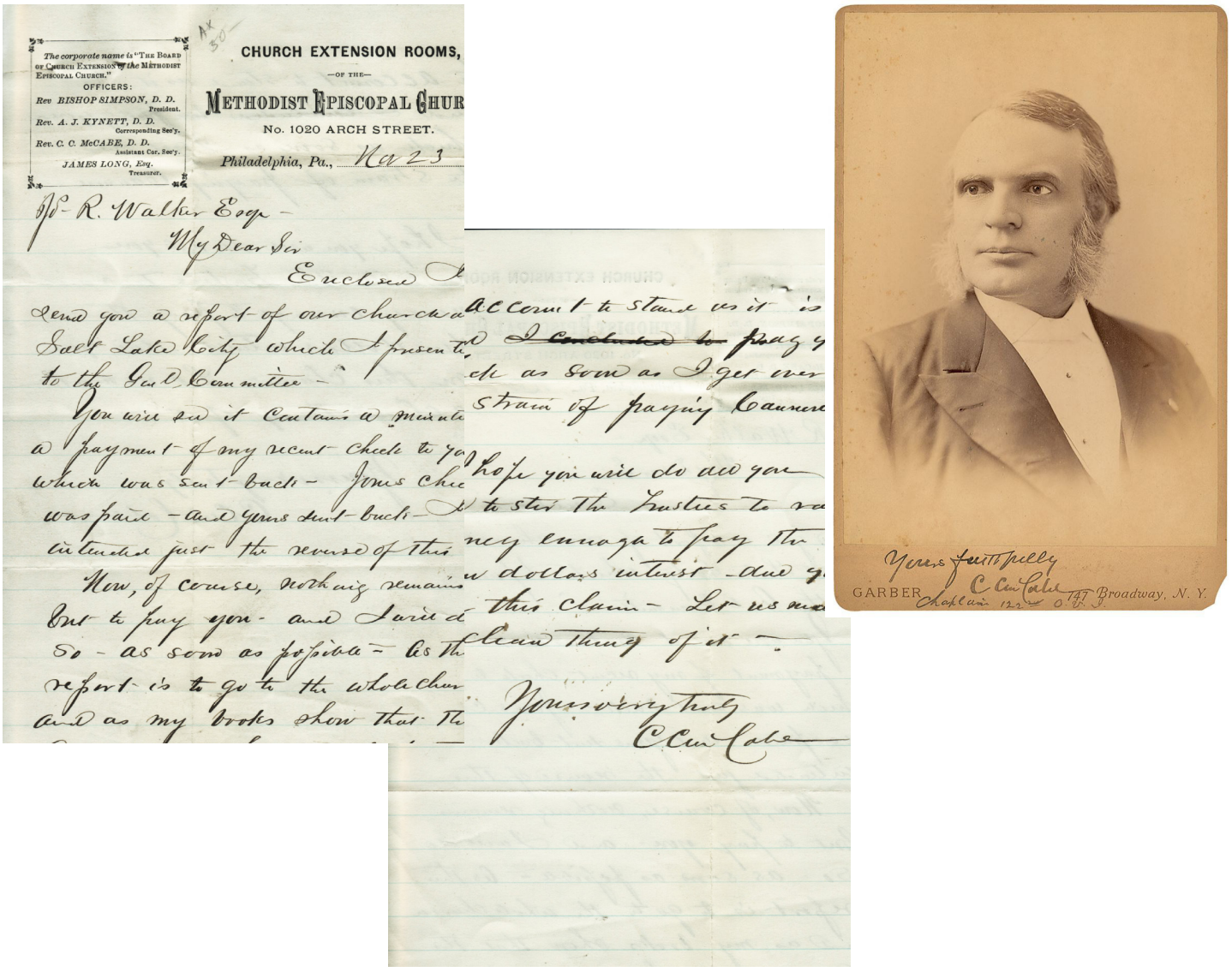
T. R. Jones

Letter of Thomas R. Jones To Joseph Robinson Walker RE: Promissory Note

307. ALS. Letter of Thomas R. Jones, Salt Lake City, February 4, 1877, to Joseph Robinson Walker. 1 p. Size: 5 X 8 inches. $1,500

Unless the interest be paid by the 26 of Feby, I shall commence suit for the recovery of principal and interest.

Thomas R. Jones (1832-1914), a native of New York, was a Salt Lake City Banker. He married Clementina Crawford at Carson City, Nevada, in October 1866. During his career he was an officer of various mining companies, manager of the Germania Smelter (Utah), and president of the Utah Board of Trade. Jones partnered with William S. McCornick as members of the Utah Board of Trade to change the public image of Utah and show that there were healthy benefits of living and investing in Utah. He died in Salt Lake City.



Letter of Rev. Charles C. McCabe to Joseph Robinson Walker RE: Methodist Church in Utah

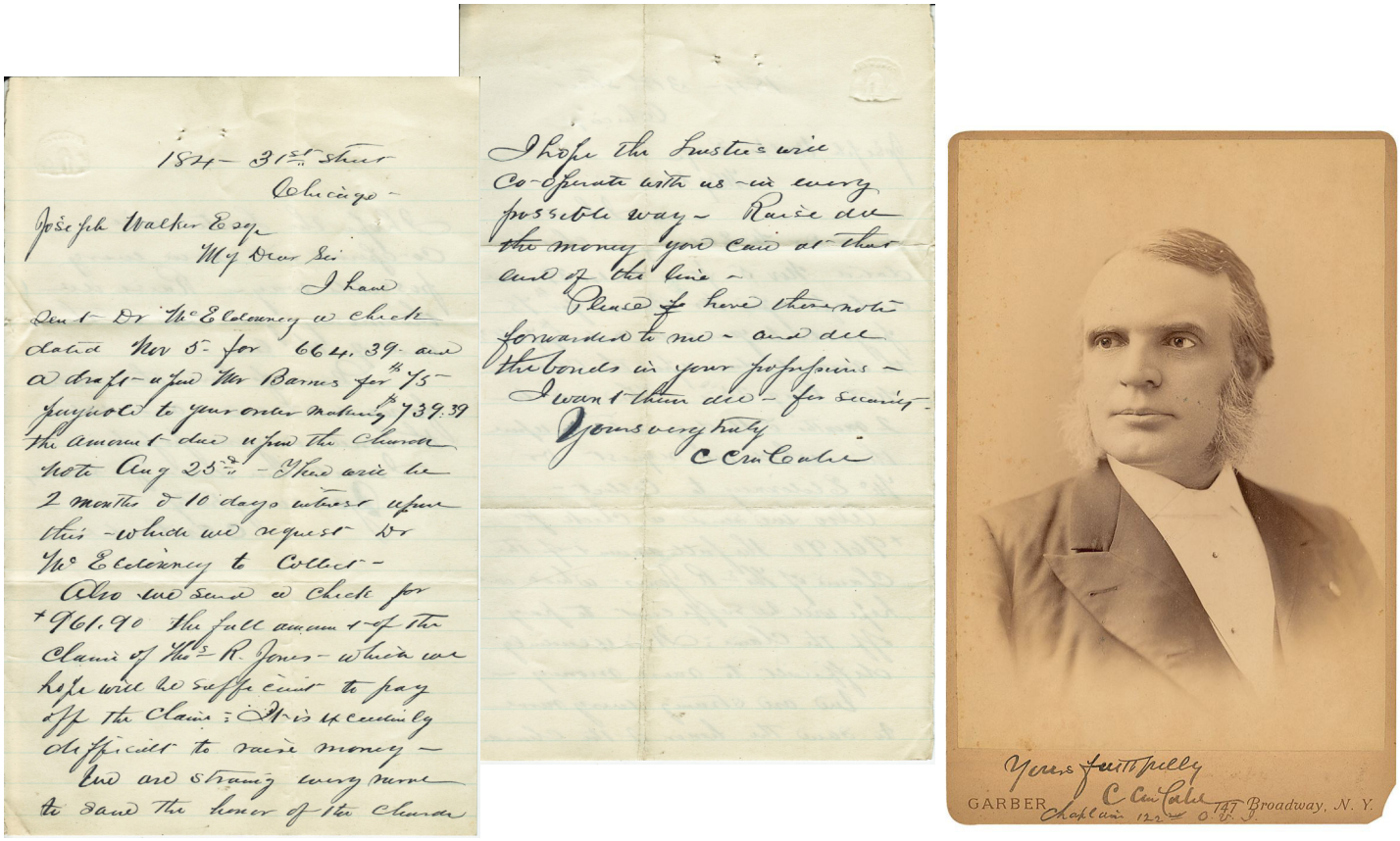
308. ALS. Letter of Rev. Charles Cardwell McCabe, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1877, to Joseph Robinson Walker, Salt Lake City, Utah. 2 pp. $2,000

Enclosed I send you a report of our Church at Salt Lake City which I presented to the Gen[era]l Committee.

You will see it contains a minute of a payment of my recent check to you which was sent back. [Thomas R.] Jones' check was paid and yours sent back. I intended just the reverse of this.

Now, of course, nothing remains but to pay you, and I will do so as soon as possible. As this report is to go to the whole Church and as my books show that the amount is charged up to the church, I concluded to allow the account to stand as it is and pay your check as soon as I get over the strain of paying Cannon.

I hope you will do all you can to stir the Trustees to raise money enough to pay the few dollars interest due you on this claim. Let us make a clean thing of it.



Letter of Rev. Charles C. McCabe
to Joseph Robinson Walker
RE: Methodist Episcopal Church in Utah

309. ALS. Letter of Rev. Charles Cardwell McCabe, Chicago, Illinois, to Joseph Robinson Walker. 2 pp. Size: 5 X 8 inches. $1,500

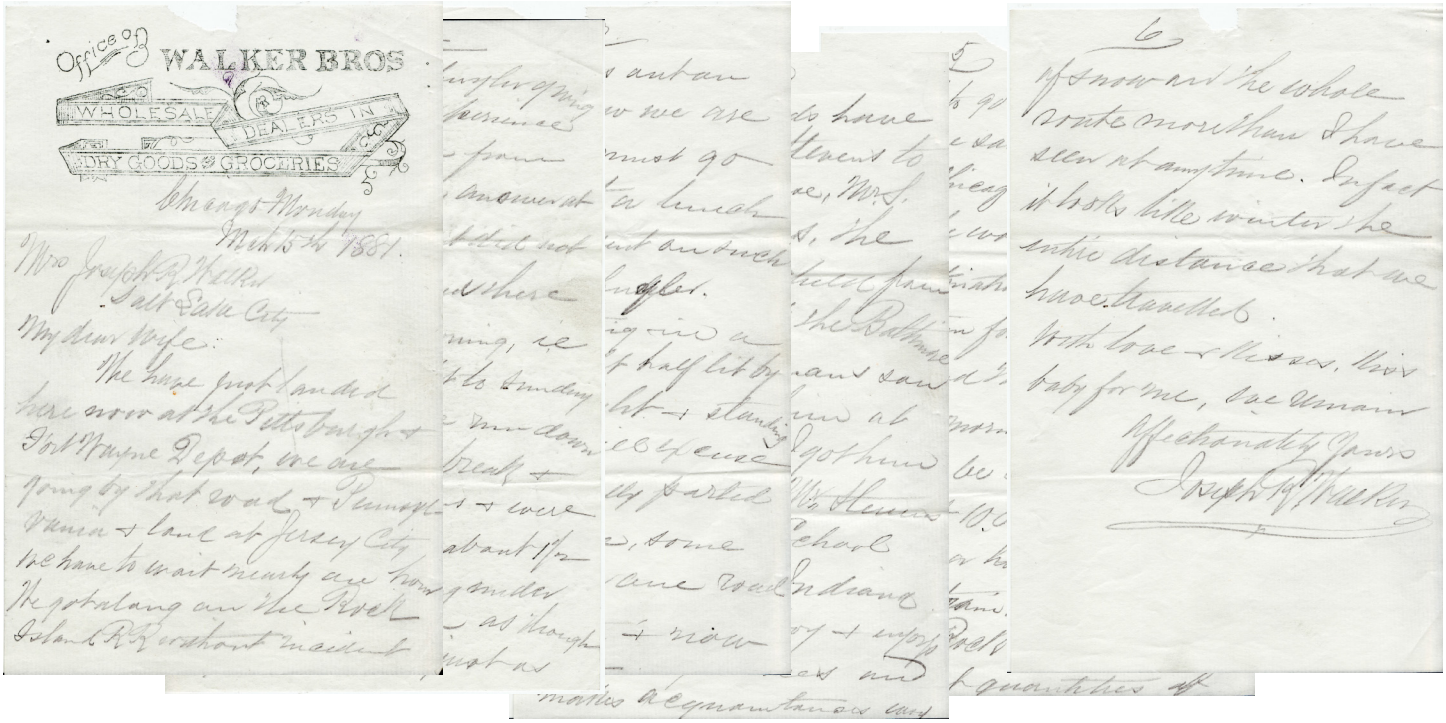
Charles Cardwell McCabe (1836-1906), a native of Athens, Ohio, was a Civil War chaplain and Methodist Episcopal Bishop. He was also a Gospel singer and is perhaps best known for popularizing Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic." He served as chancellor of American University in Washington, D. C. from December 1902 until his death in December 1906.

Dr. Rev. John McEldowney (1824-1904), a native of Ireland, was the Pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Salt Lake City in the 1870s.

I have sent Dr. [Rev. John] McEldowney a check dated Nov 5, for $664.39 and a draft to Mr Barnes for $75 [&] pay note to your order making $4739.39 the amount due from the Church. Note August 2d. There will be 2 months & 10 days interest upon this which we request Dr. McEldowney to collect. Also we send a check for $961.90, the full amount of the claim of Thos R. Jones [Salt Lake City banker] – which we hope will be sufficient to pay off the claim. It is exceedingly difficult to raise money – and are straining every nerve to save the honor of the Church.

I hope the Trustees will co-operate with us in every possible way – Raise all the money you can at that end of the line.

Please have these notes forwarded to me – and all the bonds in your possession. I want them all for security.



Letter of Joseph Robinson Walker To His Wife Mary Ann Carson Walker

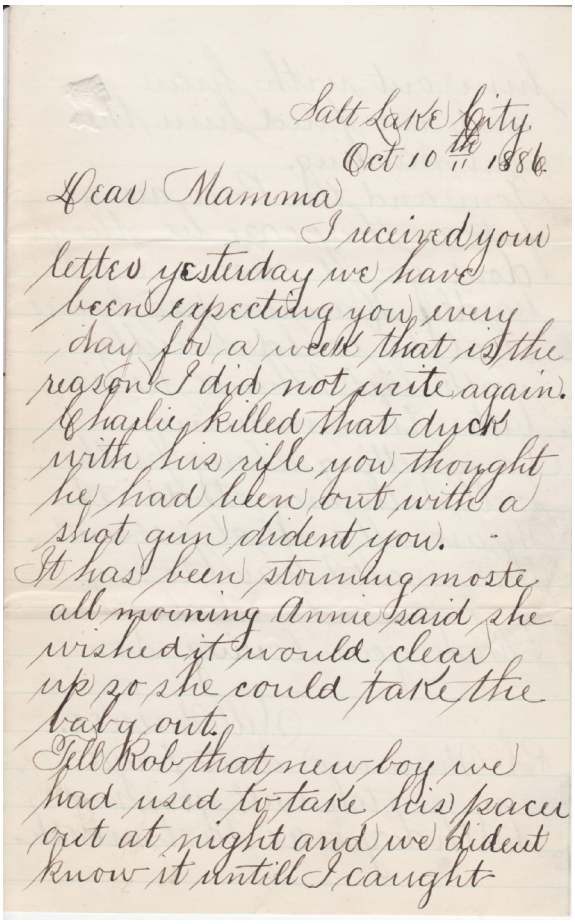
310. ALS. Letter of Joseph Robinson Walker, Chicago, Illinois, March 15th, 1881, to Mary Ann Carson Walker, Salt Lake City, Utah. 6 pp. Size: 5 ½ X 8 ¼ inches. $2,500

We have just landed here now at the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Depot. We are going by that road & Pennsylvania & land at Jersey City. We have to wait nearly an hour. We got along on the Rock Island R[ail] R[oad] without incident. I wrote you from Schuyler [Nebraska] giving you some of our experience. I also telegraphed you from here & expected an answer at Council Bluffs but did not get it. We remained there until yesterday morning, i.e. from Friday night to Sunday morning finally we were down in the train to the break & then got into wagons & were transferred around about 1 ½ miles, the track being under water. It does seem as though they could have just as well have sent us out on Saturday. Anyhow we are here. Next we must go prepared with a lunch & not be dependent on such a place as Schuyler.

I am now writing in a very bad light half lit by gas & daylight & standing up, so you will excuse haste. We finally parted with [unclear], some first going on one road, then on another & now we are alone. Our English friends have gone with Mr. Stevens to the Palmer House. Ms. S[tevens] came with us. The lady with the child from S[alt]. Lake she took the Baltimore & Ohio. Pat Luman's son, we parted with him at the Depot here. I got him his tickets from Mr. Stevens, he's going to school at South Bend, Indiana, he is a sharp boy & enjoys everything he sees and makes acquaintances easy.

Tell Rob [Joseph Robinson Walker, Jr] to go & see Mr Luman & say we saw him safe to Chicago & in the Depot where he would take cars to his destination. We take the slow train for New York & will not land there until Wednesday morning, thought it would be better than landing at 10 O'clock at night. There is a hotel car attached to this train. We fared nicely on the Rock Island [meaning the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad]. There is vast quantities of snow on the whole route, more than I have seen at any time. In fact it looks like winter the entire distance that we have traveled.

With love & kisses. Kiss baby for me.



Salt Lake City.
Oct 10th 1886

Dear Mamma

I received your letter yesterday we have been expecting you every day for a week that is the reason I did not write again. Charlie killed that duck with his rifle you thought he had been out with a shot gun didnt you. It has been storming moste all morning Annie said she wished it would clear up so she could take the baby out. Tell Rob that new boy we had used to take his pacer out at night and we didnt know it until I caught him out with him and we fired him the next morning. Tom and the Pacer are as fat as they can be they dont go out once a week hardly Dan went so lame that he could hardly walk but I think he is better this morning. I am getting along pretty well with my studdies. We are all well at present this is all I have to say so I guess I will close From your loving Son

Will Walker.

P.S. Mamma dont forget my watch will you my birthday was last month.

Letter of
Will Walker to His Mother
Mary Ann Carson

311. ALS. Letter of William Carson Walker, Salt Lake City, Utah, October 10, 1886, to "Dear Mamma" (Mary Ann Carson Walker). 2 pp. Size: 5 x 8 inches. $1,000



Mary Ann Carson Walker

William (Will) Carson Walker (1868-1886) was the son of Joseph Robinson (Rob) Walker and Mary Ann Carson.

I received your letter yesterday, we have been expecting you every day for a week, that is the reason I did not write again. Charlie killed that duck with his rifle, you thought he had been out with a shot gun didn't you? It has been storming most all morning. Annie said she wished it would clear up so she could take the baby out. Tell Rob that new boy, we had used to take his pacer out at night and we didn't know it until I caught him out with him and we fired him the next morning.

Tom and the Pacer are as fat as they can be, they don't go out once a week hardly. Dan went lame that he could hardly walk but I think he is better this morning. I am getting along pretty well with my studies. We are well at present. This is all I have to say, so I guess I will close.

P. S. Mamma don't forget my watch will you, my birthday was last month.



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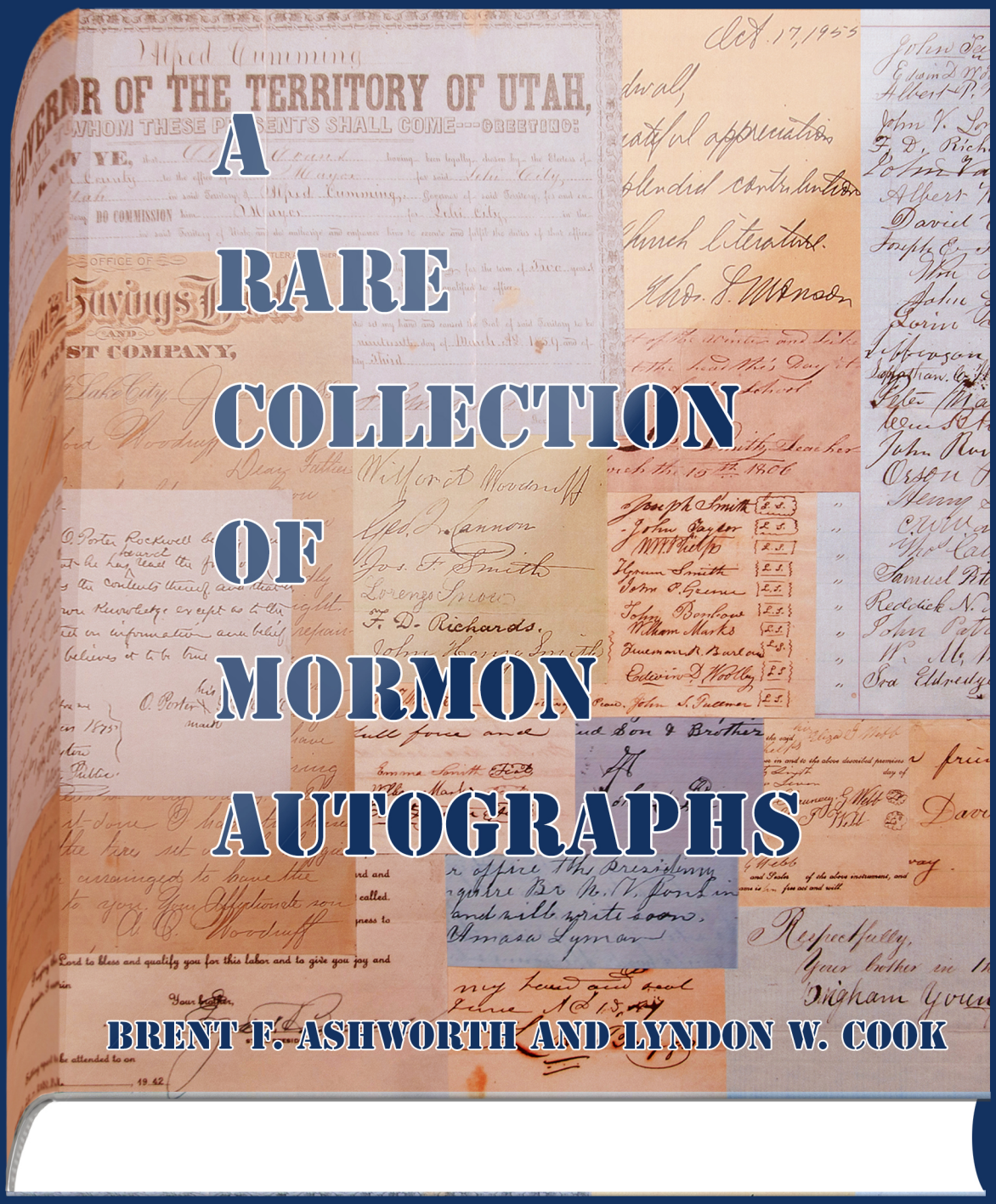

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