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MARCH 2024

Mormon List Eighty-Six

Containing 11.525 acres ³

Entered by Isaac Gallaus April 11-31-

1. Isaac Gallaus to Geo. M. Robinson June 9-39-

2. Geo Robinson to Joseph Smith Nov 24-41-

3 Adms of Jo Smith to Wm. Clayton July 1 - 45-

4. Jos Clayton to Jos A. Young - Brig S. Young & Jno W Young July 5 - 45-

5. A. W. Babbitt as comr under decree of Cir Court, H. Co-
 on petition presented by Brigham Young father and
 natural guardian .of. J. A. B.S. & J. W Young
 infants to D S Baron Nov 31-48-

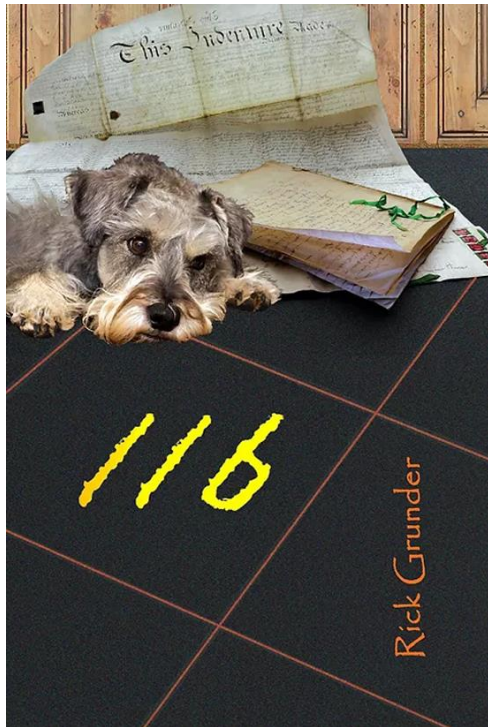
Adm[inistrato]rs of Jo Smith to Wm. Clayton July 1 - 45 ...

A. W. Babbitt as com[missione]r under decree of Cir[cuit] Court, H[ancock]. C[ounty] -
on petition presented by Brigham Young father and natural guardian .of. J. A. B.S. & J. W Young
infants to D S Baron Nov 31/ - 48 - See item 5.

Like MORMON LISTS 66-85, this catalog is issued as a digital file only, which allows more illustrations than a printed catalog. Browse like usual, or click on the linked item OR page numbers below to go to pages containing these SUBJECTS. Enjoy!

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ITEMS \$1,000 or higher,
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 15, 17, 20
**SIGNED or MANU-
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 14, 15, 17
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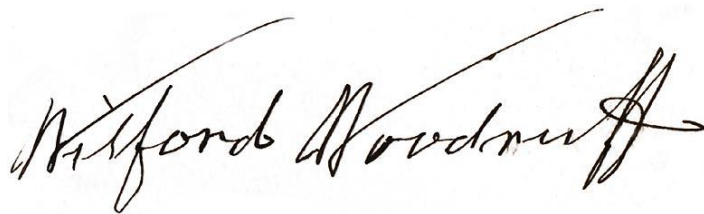


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 Association for Mormon Letters

"I am having SUCH a good time reading 116!!! ...
 The plot is definitely thickening - you are terrific!"
 –Diane DeBlois, editor, *The Ephemera Journal*.



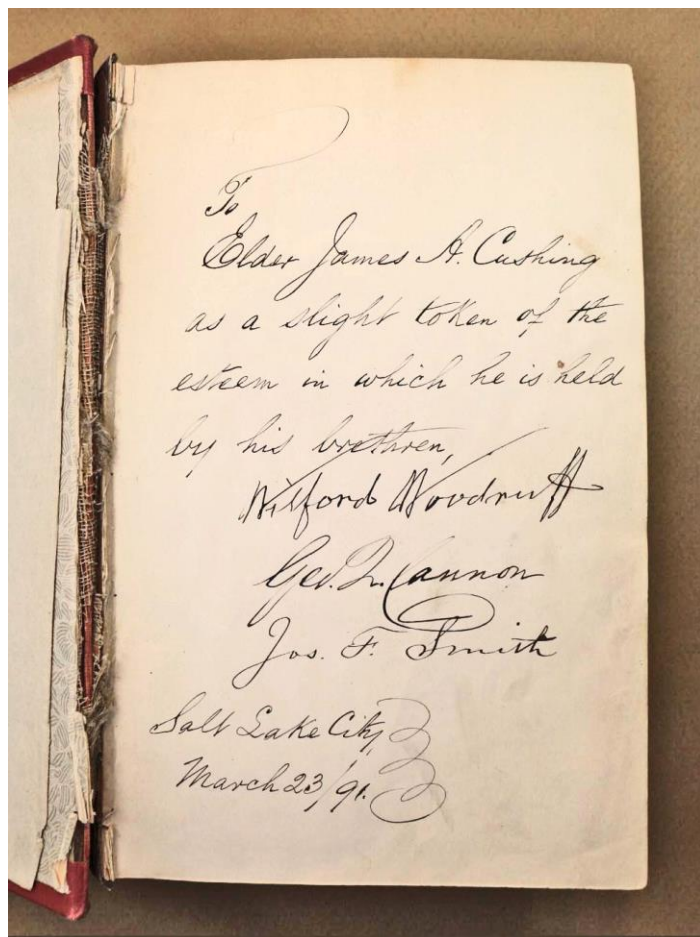
- 1 **BANCROFT, Hubert Howe.** *HISTORY OF UTAH* By Hubert Howe Bancroft, 1540-1887. San Francisco: The History Company, Publishers, 1890.

22 cm. (binding, 23½ cm.), [1 (extra engraved title illustrated in color)]f.; xlvii, 808 pp.; several added color plates throughout the text, not included in the pagination.

Flake 287, the "fancy" version. Original gilt-decorated red cloth. Medium wear and the BINDING SHAKEN with inner hinges weak, the *front hinge nearly separated* and the decorated front free endpaper present but loose. Text very good (moderately toned uniformly, as always, with the engraved and the colored plates on whiter paper remaining generally fresh and striking). *condition noted: \$2,250*

SIGNED AND INSCRIBED BY THE FIRST PRESIDENCY of the LDS Church:

"To Elder James A. Cushing as a slight token of the esteem in which he is held by his brethren," (in a secretary's hand, followed by the actual signatures:)



Wilford Woodruff
Geo. Q. Cannon
Jos. F. Smith

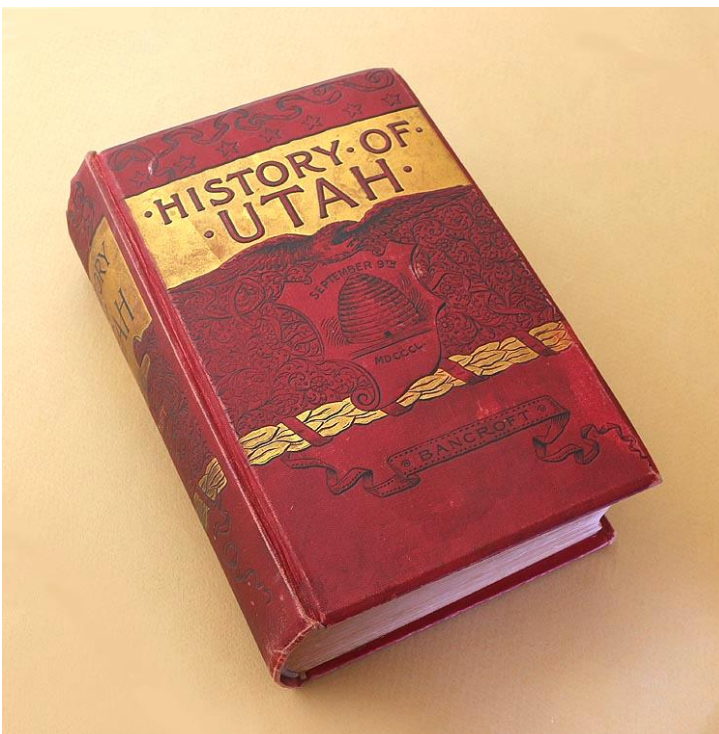
Salt Lake City,
March 23/91

The only James A. CUSHING I find was British-born James Arthur Ayers Cushing, 1843-1912, married Rhoda Sandals Parsons and emigrated to Utah where they had eleven children. **There must be a story here.** The best I can find for now is that Cushing assisted Woodruff's secretary John Nuttall to find a place of "safety" for Nuttall's polygamous wife Sophia to reside out of sight in June 1889. ". . . [A]rranged with Bro [James] A. Cushing to go with

his horse & buggy tonight to move her," recorded Nuttall on June 26, adding two days later that "Sophia has been arranging to-day with Bro. [James A.] Cushing for a safe and proper place to go to, and finally decided to go to Sister Emma Birds, 226 I St., City. She goes there this evening. This seems to be very opportune." —*In the President's Office: The Diaries of L. John Nuttall, 1879-1892* (Salt Lake City: Signature Books, 2007), 355-56.

Whatever else may have impressed Church leaders here, it seems not to have been financial: A curious entry appears in Nuttall's diary more than two years later (and less than seven months after the First Presidency gave Cushing the interesting volume now at hand) . . .

Bro James A Cushing asked me to [co-] sign a [loan] note with him for \$ 150.00 at Zions Savings Bank & Trust Co. Bank, which I did, payable in 3 months. I do not like to do such a thing, but to befriend Bro Jimmy, I did do so, on his positive declaration to see the note paid on time. [ibid., 476 (October 8, 1891)]



Wilford Woodruff

Engraved PORTRAIT (with its facsimile signature) of Woodruff, ABOVE, facing page 435.

WOODRUFF became president of the LDS Church on April 7, 1889, with Cannon as his first counselor and Joseph F. Smith as his second counselor. All three of them signed this book.

- 2 **BURR, David H.** *MAP OF THE COUNTY OF WAYNE [New York] By David H. Burr, Published by the Surveyor General pursuant to an Act of the Legislature. Entered according to Act of Congress Jan^y 5th 1829 by David H. Burr of the State of New York. Ithaca, New York: Stone & Clark, Republishers, 1839.*

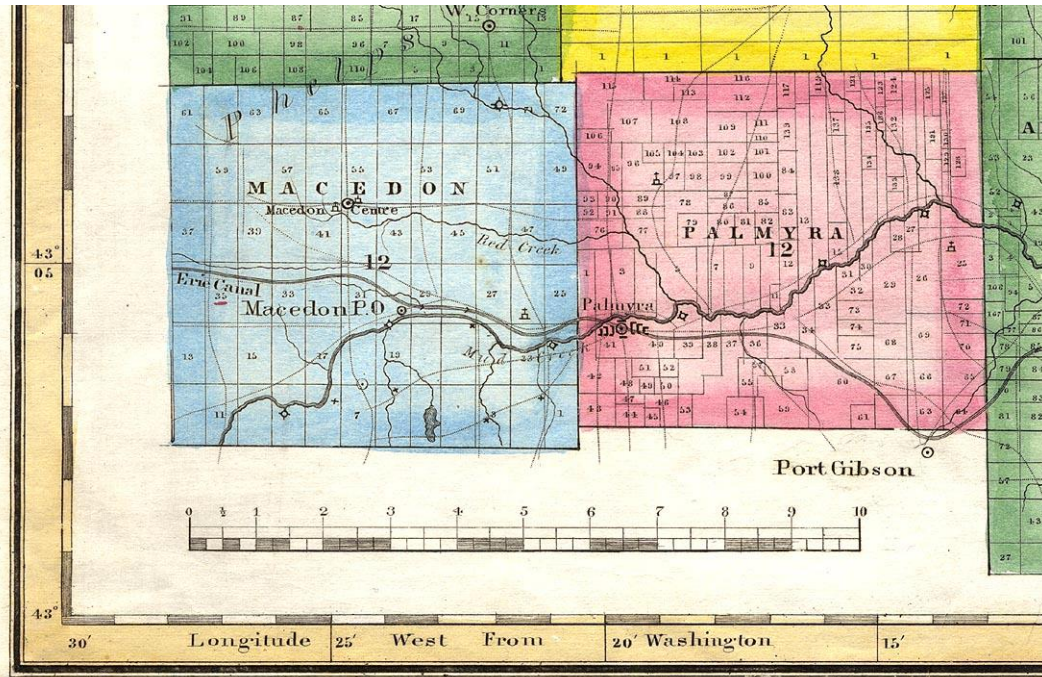
ENGRAVED MAP (verso blank); full plate, never trimmed. The map's printed border measures approximately 12 X 15 inches + copyright note, etc. Plate mark measures nearly 13½ X 17 inches. **The full sheet measures approx. 22¼ X 17½ inches.** Printed on substantial, bright paper. The vibrant **HAND COLORING** is ORIGINAL to the time, as issued when published. **\$250**



Originally published in New York and Ithaca in 1829, and here restruck from the same plate with the Stone & Clark imprint added to the upper right blank area in 1839. The 1829 map was originally placed vertically (or "sideways") on its tall sheet, but is here turned horizontally, leaving massive margins above and below. Despite some rumpling and light semi-fold marks (perhaps from being rolled up and stored casually), this example is unusually striking and attractive.

HISTORICALLY INDISPENSABLE. It is to the Burr maps that a researcher turns, instinctively, to identify precise locations of so many events of interest to earliest Mormon history. The Joseph Smith family lived on **Palmyra lot 43** at first (the southwest corner lot of the township), through which passes the dotted line representing the [Stafford] road on which the **Joseph Smith Sr. home** still stands.

See the **DETAIL ENLARGEMENT** below . . .



Entered according to Act of Congress Jan^y 5th 1829 by David H. Burr of the State of New York

The traditional **Moroni cabin** was just feet north of Palmyra's bottom town line with Manchester, Ontario County, on the west side of the road. (The [Smith farm](#) was in Manchester Lot 1, bordering Palmyra on its north, and Macedon to the west.) The **Erie Canal** meanders through the town and through **Lyons**, where W. W. Phelps would be imprisoned for debt two years after this map was engraved and copyrighted.

EARLY WINE COUNTRY RARITY PLUS GOOD MORMON CONTENT

"Grapes. — Allow those that are intended for wine to remain upon the vines until thoroughly ripe." —Oct. 6, 1871 front page

3 **CALISTOGA TRIBUNE** (weekly California newspaper). TWENTY-SEVEN EXTREMELY RARE MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES beginning with Volume 1, number 2. Calistoga, Napa County, California, June 22, 1871 – June 20, 1872.

Folio, (18½ X 12 – 20 X 14 inches). [4] pages each. In very good to nearly fine condition. Moderate toning, faint old horizontal folds, a little edge distress to a few issues and other light flaws, yet in all a quite pleasing group.

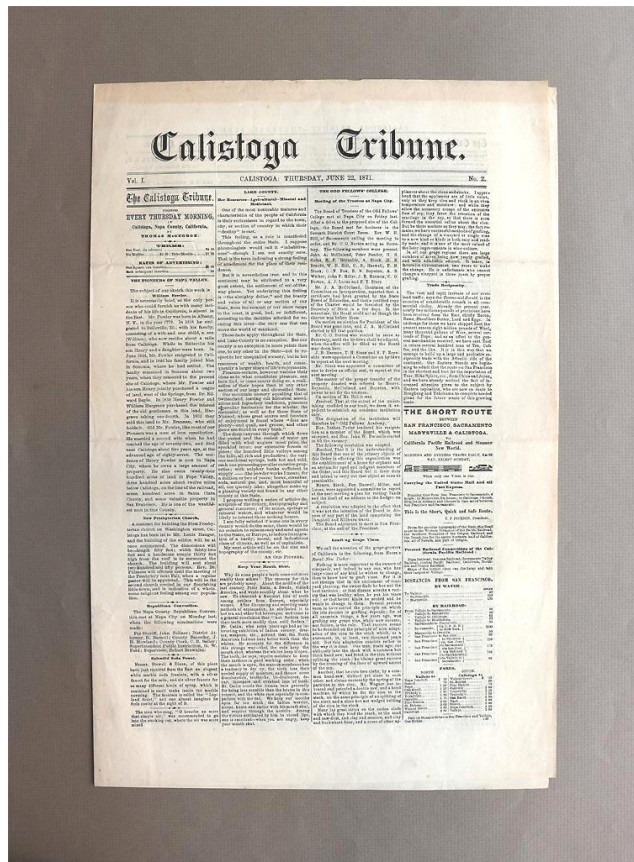
the 27 rare issues: \$2,250

APPARENT UNIQUE SURVIVALS. OCLC finds no original hard copies (from this early date range) in any library worldwide, but only microfilm. The American Antiquarian Society's holdings do not run as early as the issues preserved here. Not in the LDS Church History Library catalog (which does show articles about **Sam Brannan's** important role in [the town of Calistoga](#) where he owned more than 2,000 acres). I have not offered this title for sale before.

"The Calistoga Tribune.
Published Every Thursday
Morning, at Calistoga, Napa
County, California, by
Thomas McGeorge" (at head
of first column of each issue).

INVENTORY of the twenty-seven issues present in this lot:

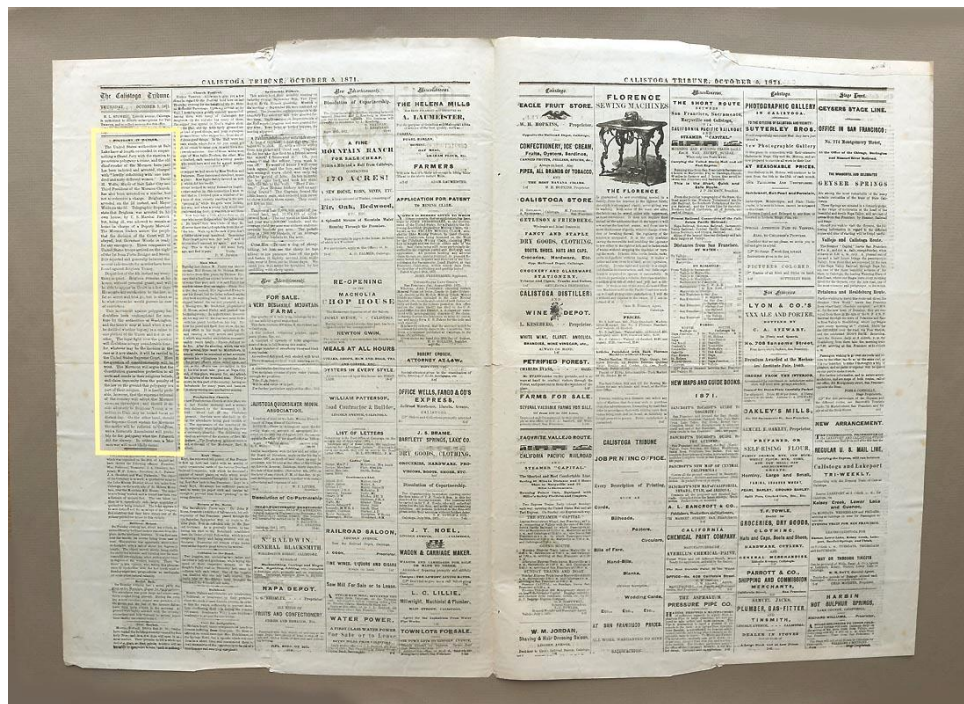
1871: June 22, 29	[I:2-3]
July 6; Sept. 28	[I:4; 15]
October 5	[I:16]



Issue for June 22, 1871

1872: January 4, 18, 25; [I:26, 27, 28 (so numbered in masthead
 February 15, 22, 28 [I:29, 30-31] despite gaps in issue dates)]
 March 7, 14, 21, 28 [I:32-35]
 April 4; 18, 25 [I:36; 38-39]
 May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30 [I:40-44]
 June 6, 13, 20, 27 [I:45-48]

LOTS of local events, news, biography and interesting ads as expected. The quality of the writing and coverage strikes me as somewhat better than many early Western papers I handle. The Mormon articles are also more interesting than in the usual run of such periodicals. To me they feel fresh, as follow:



INTERIOR OF THE OCTOBER 5 ISSUE WITH MORMON EDITORIAL OUTLINED DIGITALLY

... a rebellion in Utah may be looked for at no distant day.
 ... a Mormon war will most likely ensue [p. 2, col. 1]

- "POLYGAMY IN DANGER," the lead editorial for October 5, 1871 (page 2, col. 1; 9½ column inches) may well be ORIGINAL TO THIS ISSUE. Checking multiple exact phrases from this text on Google, I find no match. It begins as follows:

The United States authorities at Salt Lake have at length succeeded in empannelling a Grand Jury with the stamina to pronounce polygamy a crime, and the old chief rooster of the Mormon barn-yard has been indicted and arrested, charged with "lewdly cohabiting with one hundred and sixty different women." David [sic] H. Wells, Mayor of Salt Lake City and Third

President [sic] of the Mormon Church, has also been arrested on a similar, but not so extensive a charge. . . .

- "**Brigham Young's Wives.**" UNUSUAL FRONT-PAGE ARTICLE in the issue for March 28, 1872 (column 2; **12 column inches**) is taken from "the Utah correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial*" and includes the text of a lengthy conversation between the unnamed writer and an "Elder Smith" . . .

". . . Because I marry a woman it is no sign that I am going to live with her. She is sealed to me for eternity. For instance, a lady whom, perhaps, I have never seen before, comes to me with a letter of introduction from some of our church officers, saying that she is a good, deserving lady, and desires to be united to a man for eternity, why, I should consider it my duty to marry that lady, although I might never see her again in this world."

"But suppose the lady already has a husband?" I added.

"That don't make any difference; she can be sealed to me just the same. Perhaps her husband is a worthless fellow, and in every way unworthy of her."

"Wouldn't your wives object?"

"Oh, no, we understand all that; there isn't so much objecting going on as you think, whether we marry to cohabit or simply for the next world. I didn't marry my second wife until my first had consented. I said I wanted some more children, some sons to bear my name. It was the Lord's will that I should have them. My first wife consented, and told me to do the Lord's will, and I married, selecting a much younger woman than my first wife, and she bore me some fine boys."

I give this as a specimen of the sort of talk one will hear among the elders and those high in authority in the Mormon Church. They talk as freely about their families as they would about their oxen.

- "**Brigham Young's Children.**" The next issue features this similar article on its front page, taken from the same Cincinnati source (April 4, page 1, col. 4; **8 column inches**). This one is fairly complimentary or tolerant of much-marrying Mormons. The writer was impressed by one of BY's daughters acting in the Salt Lake Theater. He observes that if one is going to marry several wives, then ". . . I think he is a wise man who would marry sisters, if possible." However, one of Brigham's daughters has eloped, since her father objected to her marrying a man who loved lager beer too much. Young tried to keep her at home, "but his home has so many doors to it that he could not watch them all at once, and she got away. If this teaches any moral at all, it is to have fewer daughters or fewer doors."
- "**The Mormon Indictments.**" Short blurb in the issue for April 18 (p. 2, col. 1; 1½ column inches) reports that the Supreme Court has rejected recent indictments against Mormons due to a technicality of jury selection in the test case. "The Mormons may therefore go on," complains the editor, "with their promiscuous polygamy."

The Calistoga Tribune.

THURSDAY, - - - - - JUNE 22, 1871.

H. L. STOWELL, Lincoln Avenue, Calistoga, is authorized to receive subscriptions for the **TRIBUNE**, and to collect moneys due this office.

HAAS BROTHERS are our Agents in Napa City.

OUR COUNTY—THE PRESENT OUTLOOK—ITS FUTURE.

Napa, the sweetest vale in California, is situated between two extremes—the cold and humid sea breeze, and the burning heat of the valleys more remote from the sea. The climate is equable and tempered to health, comfort and pleasurable labor. The soil is generally rich, and is underlaid with a retentive subsoil.

It is not our boast, but of our good fortune that we speak when making favorable and comparative mention of our growing crops. Here he who sows shall reap. Where properly tilled, our soil has never failed to richly reward the husbandman. In seasons like the present, with a limited rainfall, our crops have proven best, while in less favored localities, failures and partial failures often occur, rendering farming a precarious business. Failure is a word unknown in the Napa farmer's vocabulary.

The growing wheat crop gives unusual promise. Rust is unknown in the vale of Napa. The breadth of oats and barley sown is limited, but the crops will be fine. The fruit crop will be full an average one. The farmers of Napa may well rejoice over their flattering prospects. When they shall have instituted a thorough system of draining their low and richest lands, learned to fallow their wheat lands, rotate and diversify their crops, improve their live stock, select appropriate soils and aspects for the different kinds of fruits, to plant fruit trees sufficiently distant from each other, as to prevent premature ripening, to desist from butchering (called pruning) fruit and ornamental trees, in fine, to give more attention to skillful farming and beautifying their homes, then Napa county will become what nature has destined it should be, the Garden of California and the home of the country gentleman.

WINE COUNTRY INTEREST

The column shown AT LEFT appears in the earliest issue of this lot (the second issue of the newspaper's existence) as its lead editorial (p. 2). With high hopes for Napa County, it is both colorful and prophetic.

Another quite lengthy example which I noticed while inventorying these papers appears as the lead article on the front page of the issue for March 28, 1872, entitled "**Good Wines vs. Bad Spirits.**" The lengthy analysis fills more than a column's length, beginning with a report that the WINE AND BRANDY MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION meeting was held the previous Thursday (thus, March 21) in Sacramento.

There is a movement afoot, it says, "to establish a State Association of Grape Growers and Wine Makers," and "the time is not far off when the grape-growing and winemaking interests will rank as the foremost [sic] of our agricultural resources."

The last issue in this lot (June 27, 1872; I:48) announces an improved "**Grape Crusher and Stemmer**" machine developed by G. Johnston of Sacramento and W. A. Johnston of Folsom, California, by which - unlike previous versions of such equipment - "the grapes can be continuously fed into the machine at one end, while the stems are automatically discharged from it at the other end." (front page, column 3; three column inches).

- 4 **GUNNISON, John Williams.** *THE MORMONS, OR, LATTER-DAY SAINTS, in the Valley of The Great Salt Lake: A History of Their Rise and Progress, Peculiar Doctrines, Present Condition, and Prospects, Derived from Personal Observation, During a Residence Among Them.* By Lieut. J. W. Gunnison, of the Topographical Engineers. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo & Co., 1852.

18½ cm. [1 (frontispiece)]f.; ix, [13]-168 pp. Collated COMPLETE. Original cloth boards with extremities rubbed, rebacked with black buckram cloth & red spine label; TEXT OVERSEWN (making the book difficult to hold open). A few moderate stains to the text. *condition noted: \$200*

FIRST EDITION. Flake 3746, Howes G463, Graff 1694; Wagner-Camp 213:1, saying:

Lieutenant Gunnison had been assigned as assistant to Captain Howard Stansbury in the first exploration of the Great Salt Lake Basin by the Army's Topographical Engineers. While Stansbury led a party north to Fort Hall and then south through Cache Valley and around the lake itself, Gunnison and his men surveyed the Jordan River and Utah Valley south of the Lake. Both of the officers were favorably impressed by the organization and communal spirit of the Saints. Gunnison's book reflects his views of the Mormons.

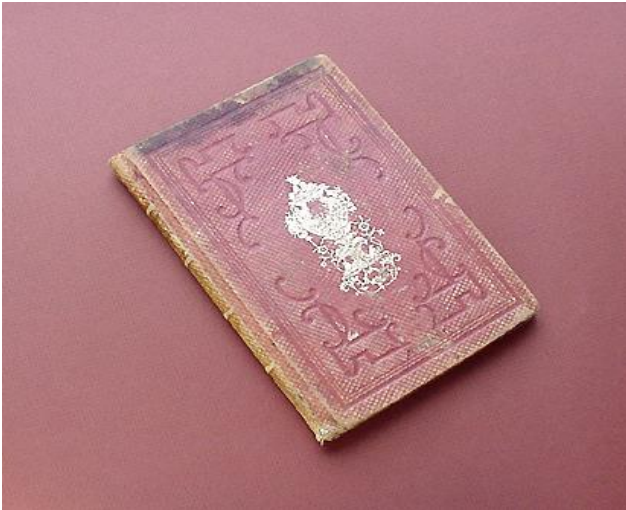
John Williams GUNNISON (1812-53; West Point, 1837) fought in two campaigns against the Seminoles and helped relocate the Cherokees to the Indian Territory. From 1840 until his death, he was a government surveyor (as lieutenant & captain of topographical engineers), including service with Howard Stansbury, resulting in Gunnison's book, *The Mormons, or, Latter-Day Saints, in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake . . .* (numerous editions, 1852-90). A subsequent expedition to southern Utah in 1853 ended his life:

On the morning of [October] 23rd, while at breakfast in their camp [near Sevier Lake, southwest of Great Salt Lake], his party of ten was attacked by a band of Pahvant Indians. Gunnison and six others were killed and their bodies horribly mutilated.

. . . He was highly regarded both for his character and his professional attainments, and the news of his death and the desecration of his body was received with sorrow and indignation throughout the land. Charges were made that a party of Mormons had aided in the crime . . . These charges were, however, discredited by further investigation, and it is generally conceded that the act was committed solely by the Indians in revenge for certain aggressions by parties of emigrants. [*Dictionary of American Biography*]

a few good names . . .

- 5 [HANCOCK COUNTY, Illinois] MANUSCRIPT LAND OWNERSHIP INVESTIGATION book relating to prospective railroad construction (on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad ?), including shares of stock sold or given for land or rights-of-way, railroad crossings to be built, and extensive plat or land-record research in Hancock County, Illinois. In a clear and careful but unidentified hand, not signed. A few entries bear dates of 1854.



18½ X 12 cm. (7½ X 5 inches), 144 hand-numbered pages (many blank, but others filled with small writing giving extensive historical landholder information). In a contemporary stationer's blank book bound in reddish brown roan leather. Medium wear and stains to boards, but complete, with the pages in very good, generally clean condition. **\$1,600**

Evidently commissioned by a railroad concern, with laborious analysis of many properties throughout Hancock County and elsewhere. A number of Mormon or Mormon-related names occur. On page 75, **Amos DAVIS** is credited with a \$200 subscription to the project, likely in exchange for land or right-of-way. Old Hancock names including **White, GALLAND, "Davidison [sic] Hibbard"** and one "John Bennett" are prominent. Page 59 presents an interesting plat history, reading in part as follows:

N ½ 10 — 7 — 8

Containing 10.52 acres

Entered by **Isac Gallans [sic]** April 15 - [18]31 -

1. Isac Gallans to Geo. W. Robinson Jun 9 - 39 -
2. **Geo Robinson to Joseph Smith** Mch 24 - 41 -
3. Adm[inist]r[ator]s of [the estate of] **Jo Smith** to **Wm. Clayton** July 1 - 45
4. Jos Clayton to Jos A. Young - Brig S. Young & Jno W. Young July 5 - 45
5. A. W. Babbitt as com^r under decree of Cir[cuit] Court, H[ancock]. C[ounty]-
on petition presented by Brigham Young father and natural guardian of J.A. BS.
& J. W Young[,] infants[,] to D S. Baron Nov 3 // [?] - 48 -
6. David Scott[?] to Fred Prentice Nov 22 - 52 . . .

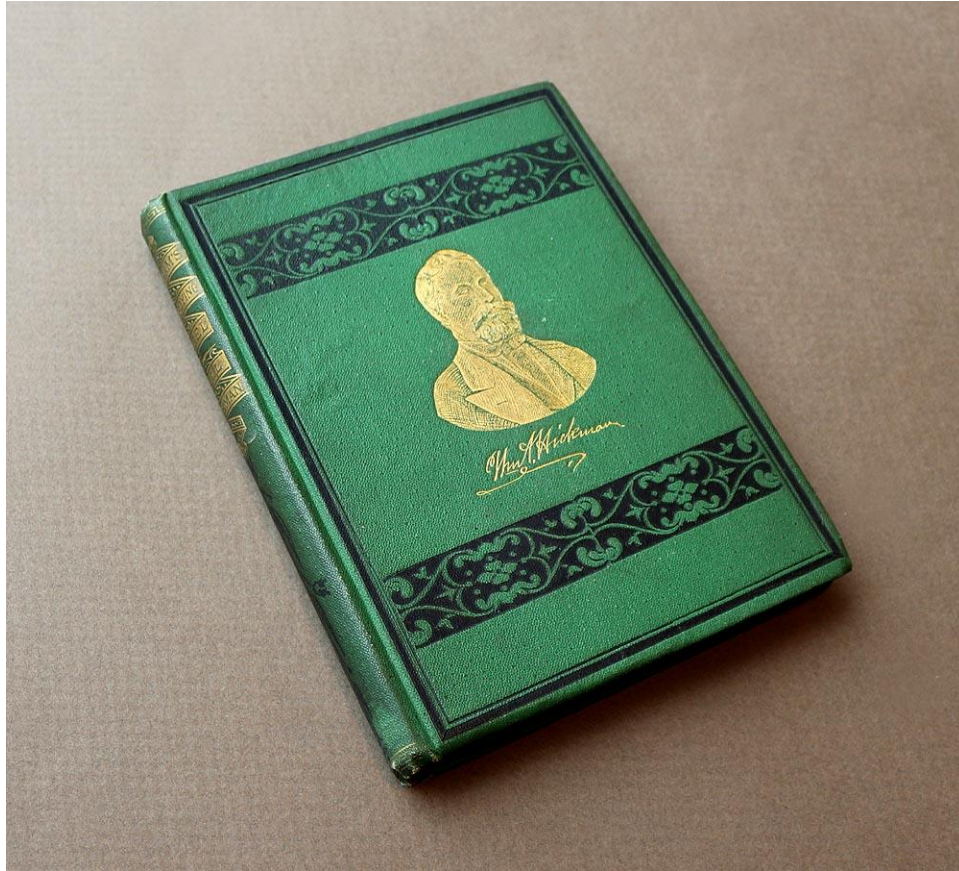
If the first line above indicates the north half of section ten of township 7 north, range 8 west (according to typical usage seen in other items in this collection),

this would be choice real estate indeed, lying on or very near the Mississippi River in the township of Appanoose, northeast of Nauvoo, in the Niota district. Interestingly, a few weeks before Joseph Smith acquired land there (entry 2 in my transcription above), he received "the will of the Lord concerning the saints in the Territory of Iowa" to build up a city" opposite Nauvoo, named Zarahemla, just west of Montrose, Iowa, south of Fort Madison (D&C 125).

On page 41 of this manuscript, for land originally acquired by Joseph White in 1835 (located on or near the river in section 18 of Sonora, immediately southeast of Nauvoo), a pencil note at the bottom reports that "[John] **Bennett asks \$1700 for farm** [or] \$600 for right of way—" and at head of this entry, in pen: "Lovell Davis Kimball & Hibbard" I do not know if this was John Cook Bennett, but future researchers may find much of interest, here.

an exceptional copy

- 6 **HICKMAN, William A.** *BRIGHAM'S DESTROYING ANGEL: Being the Life, Confession, and Startling Disclosures of the Notorious Bill Hickman, The Danite Chief of Utah. Written by Himself, with Explanatory Notes by J. H. Beadle, Esq., of Salt Lake City. Illustrated.* New York: Geo. A. Crofutt, Publisher, No, 138 Nassau Street, (Park Hotel.), 1872.



17 cm. vii, [i], [9]-219, [5 (ads)] pp. Collated COMPLETE; illustrations included in the pagination. Original green cloth decorated in black and gilt. Nearly-fine, tight, clean and attractive. \$850

FIRST EDITION. Flake 3990, Howes 465, Graff 1879. Oft-reprinted to the present day. Very worn copies sometimes sell for hundreds of dollars.

"ORIGINAL EDITION," boasted the famous Anderson Galleries more than a century ago in their Catalog 1686 of "A Great Collection of Original Source Material Relating to the Early West and the Far West" (New York, November 1922) . . .

Despite the weird title (which, together with some "explanatory notes," was the contribution of Hickman's editor), this autobiography is **one of the essential documents of Western history**. Hickman here narrates his trip across the Plains



Hickman killing Yates, by order of Brigham Young,—Hosea Stout holding the lantern.
Page 125.

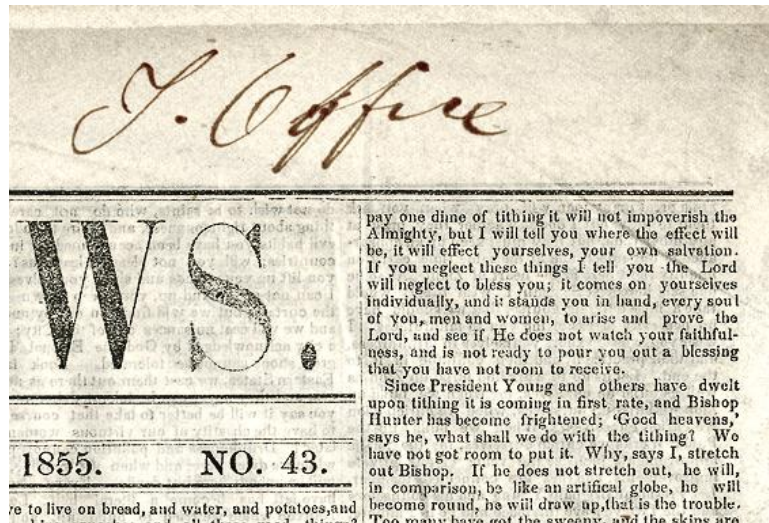
to Salt Lake in 1849; the journey from thence to California with the Watson train; his experiences among the miners and in the mining camps to 1852; return to Salt Lake and work during the Mormon war; Massacre of the Aiken Party; Trip into the Montana Country in 1862; Gold discoveries there; services as Guide to Gen. Connor in the Snake River Region, etc.

[Anderson Galleries p. 100, entry 547 (emphasis added). Illustration ABOVE from page 109 of the book offered here]

*future Saints' vision of armies
marching across heaven in 1827 New York*

- 7 **KIMBALL, Heber C[hase].** "DISCOURSE By Prest. Heber C. Kimball, Tabernacle, Nov. 26, 1854." **DESCRIBING AN 1820S VISION SEEN IN COMPANY WITH JOHN P. GREENE AND MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG FAMILY** in the evening sky above **MENDON, NEW YORK.** In: *DESERET NEWS. Truth and Liberty.* Great Salt Lake City, for Thursday, January 4, 1855. Vol. 4, No. 43.

Folio, 55 X 40 cm., [4] pages (complete issue). Very good; medium wear and soiling; once folded in eighths. This is **THE TITHING OFFICE COPY**, with recipient designation written at head, coincidentally just above Kimball's comments on the importance of paying tithing, and noting that "Since



President Young and others have dwelt upon tithing it is coming in first rate, and Bishop Hunter has become frightened; 'Good heavens,' says he, what shall we do with the tithing? We have not got room to put it. Why, says I, stretch out Bishop."

"On the night of the 22d of September, 1827," according Vilate Kimball,

while living in the town of Mendon, after we retired to bed, John P. Green[e], who was then a traveling Reformed Methodist preacher, living within one hundred steps of our house, came and called my husband to come out and see the sight in the heavens. Heber awoke me, and Sister Fanny Young (sister of Brigham), who was living with us, and we all went out-of- doors.

It was one of the most beautiful starlight nights, so clear we could see to pick up a pin. We looked to the eastern horizon, and beheld a white smoke arise towards the heavens. As it ascended, it formed into a belt, and made a noise like the rushing wind, and continued southwest, forming a regular bow, dipping in the western horizon.

The phenomenon was transformed into a fantastic panorama of spirit soldiers dressed in the style of the War of 1812, seen in detail and heard marching across the sky for hours. Rhoda Young said she saw it, and her father, John Young, as well. (Vilate Kimball autobiography quoted in Edward W. Tullidge, *The Women of Mormondom* [New York: (Tullidge and Crandall), 1877], 107-8)

THIS WAS AN ERA OF VISIONS for certain types of people, including many who would soon accept the revelations of Joseph Smith. Brigham Young claimed to have seen the same sights in Port Byron that night, a number of miles from Mendon. Here is Heber telling his version now, in his own words . . .

In Europe all the troops that are enlisted have to be taken and drilled, and when they are drilled for many years they have to learn to march with heads up, and eyes right, or left, and all stept alike; after they can do this first rate they must then be examined by the best military men, and when they are approved they are sent to different parts of the earth to take their stations. That is good, is it not?

The Saints have to come to as careful discipline, and the day will come when the wicked will have to come to it, and if they do not learn to step right, they will be made to do it. I was speaking about it yesterday, when I went with br. Brigham to see the review; they are improving no doubt, though our troops were not all there. We were speaking about an open vision that we saw some years ago; it was not seen in the dark, but we saw it with our natural eyes; President Young, myself, br. Phineas Young, and many others saw it. We saw an army start from the east, and go to the south, and there were twelve men in a column, and one column came right after the other, so that when the first stepped the next stepped in their track; and they had swords, guns, knapsacks caps, and feathers. and we could see them march with a uniform step from one side of the heavens to the other. This we saw with our natural eyes, and looked upon it for hours; it was the very night that the angel delivered the plates to Joseph Smith.

This army marched to the south-west, and they marched as if there was a battle to take place; and we could hear the clashing of their swords, and guns, and the measured tread of their march just as plain as I ever heard the movements of troops on the earth. John P. Greene came to wake me up to look upon it. I am speaking of this to show you how exact in our discipline and government we must be to prepare us for a celestial being; we have got to begin to come to it, and I would like to know when you will begin to prepare yourselves. The whole world have got to see and feel the armies of heaven, and when they come, they will come with order, and when they are commanded to act there will be no running away, and there will be no traitors in that army, but it will be composed of virtuous saints, who are clothed with the power of God, and have the integrity of heavenly beings. They will not sell whisky and stick up grogeries, and establish distilleries, and engage in various other operations to pollute this people among whom they have enlisted, even under the banners of Christ. Among the wicked there will be disorder, but in the armies of heaven there will be order. Things in heaven are in order, there is a pure government there, and it must be observed, and strictly adhered to; this you read in your Bibles.

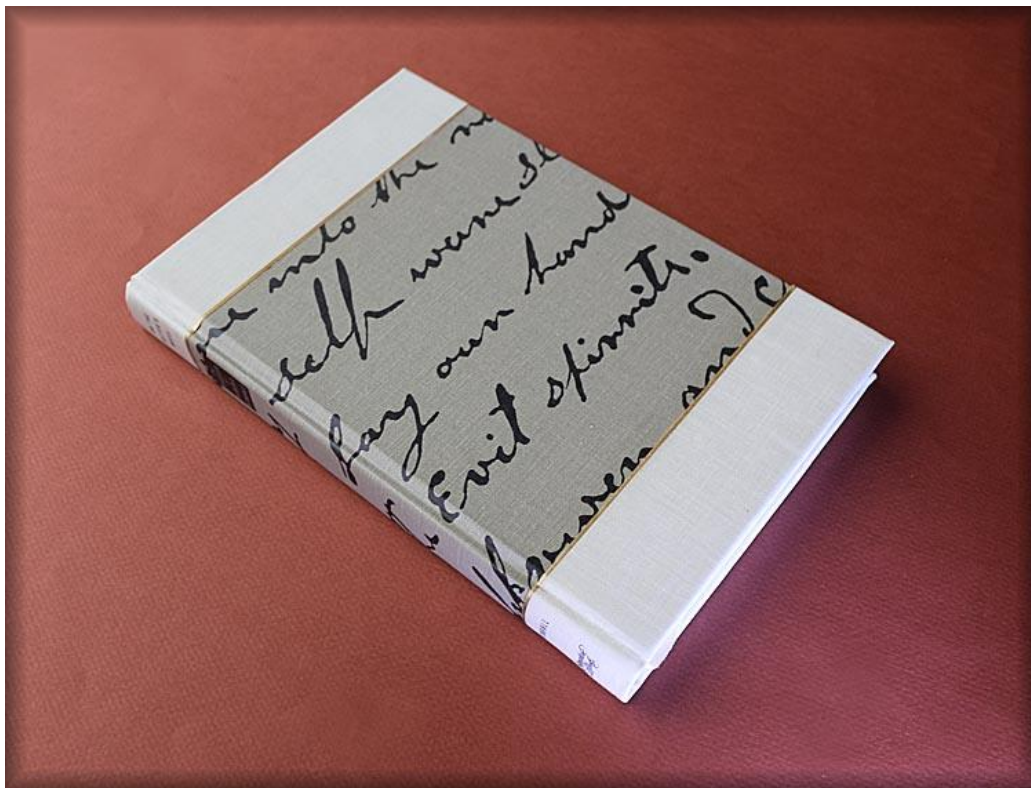
[page 2, column 1]

On page two also appear substantial letters from Hawaii to George A. Smith, sent from the "SANDWICH ISLANDS" by **Joseph [F.] SMITH** (designated by the editor as "Joseph, son of Hyrum Smith," date-lined "Lahaina, Maui, Oct. 20, 1954

[sic]), Benjamin Johnson, and others. "Items of the China Mission" are supplied by James Lewis (writing from Parowan). **Parley P. PRATT** sends Brigham Young a lengthy "CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE" from Santa Clara under date of October 25, 1854.

"The collectors all bought them up."

- 8 **KIMBALL, Heber C[hase].** *ON THE POTTER'S WHEEL [:] THE DIARIES OF HEBER C. KIMBALL* Edited by Stanley B. Kimball. Salt Lake City: Signature Books in association with Smith Research Associates, 1987.



23 cm. [xxx], [1]-224 pp., [2] ff. Original three-toned cloth with large facsimile of Kimball handwriting; the blue endpapers are particularly vibrant and attractive. In very fine condition, *essentially AS NEW*. No marks, flaws or wear. A single-owner copy: I purchased this directly from the publishers in 1987. **\$1,200**

Never reprinted, "This edition of *On the Potter's Wheel: The Diaries of Heber C. Kimball* is strictly limited to five hundred copies, of which this is copy number 475" This is one of the most difficult titles to find from the acclaimed Signature "Significant Diaries" series . . .

. . . About *On the Potter's Wheel*, Signature Books occasionally prints documentary things, like journals, so they asked me to edit the journals of Heber C. When those books came out, ten years ago or so, they sold for thirty-five dollars a piece, hardback. Within a week they were selling them for seventy-five dollars, and within a month there weren't any books left. The collectors all bought them up. And now [2002] they're going for 425 dollars.

MAURINE [Carr Ward]: And they didn't reprint?

STAN[ley B. Kimball]: No. I have fussed and fussed and fussed with the powers that be, bring out a paperback for heaven's sakes. Well, at the recent Tucson Conference, MHA, Mormon History Association [May 2002], I cornered Gary Bergera and George Smith, and I said, "You know very well what I'm going to say, but I'm going to say it anyway. When are you going to bring out another edition, paper or something, of *On the Potter's Wheel*?" I said, "It's now going for 425 dollars. And Bergera said, "Well, I think it's about time we did do something." And I said, "Bless you, brother." So maybe a paperback will come out.

MAURINE: What did George Smith say?

STAN: Well, he didn't say no. I don't remember, but if it weren't acquiescence it was pretty close to it. So, who knows, maybe that will come out.

[Maureen Carr Ward, "*The Maverick Historian: A Conversation with Stanley B. Kimball*," [on June 4, 2002], *Mormon Historical Studies* 3:1 (Spring 2002), 112.]

Maybe. But as Chad Flake commented to me more than once, to read a rare book in facsimile format is like kissing your girlfriend through a pane of glass.

*Major Higbee said,
"The boys have acted admirably, they took good aim,
and all of the d—d Gentiles but two or three fell at the first fire." [p. 244]*

- 9 **LEE, John D. *MORMONISM UNVEILED; Or The Life and Confessions of the Late Mormon Bishop, JOHN D. LEE; (Written by Himself) Embracing a History of Mormonism from its Inception Down to the Present Time, with an Exposition of the Secret History, Signs, Symbols and Crimes of the Mormon Church. Also the History of the Horrible Butchery known as THE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS MASSACRE. Illustrated.*** St. Louis: Bryan, Brand & Company; New York: W. H. Stelle & Co., 1877.

21 cm. xiv, [15]-406, [1 (ad)] pp. + frontispiece and the 13 plates (Appendix, pp. [391]-406). Collated COMPLETE. Original FULL SHEEP binding with four raised bands on spine, gilt-lettered spine label. Binding very strong, but **about ½ inch of the LEATHER has been LOST from the back half** (or "left" side) **of the top spine**

cap area. Light to moderate edge wear and a little typical skinning of some leather from board surfaces, but not excessive.

The TEXT and the 13 plates are particularly clean and free from wear throughout; slight darkening as expected to the edges of the first leaf, which contains Lee's frontispiece portrait. Original pink endpapers in very good condition. **\$425**

FIRST EDITION, SECOND ISSUE with Appendix added. Flake 4852, Howes L209 (specifying the frontis. & 13 plates in both issues), *Six-Guns and Saddle Leather* 1311 (both issues). Edited by Lee's attorney, William W. Bishop. Some of the illustrations are sensationalistic; that of Lee's execution captures his body in mid-air, tipping back into the coffin as he was shot by the firing squad at the site of the massacre twenty years after the crime. It looks like the last time I offered this title was in *Mormon List* 36 (January 1991). Sorry if the price has gone up a bit since then. From pages 245-46 . . .

Colonel Dame was silent for some time. He looked all over the field, and was quite pale, and looked uneasy and frightened. I thought then that he was just finding out the difference between giving and executing orders for wholesale killing. He spoke to Haight, and said:

"I must report this matter to the authorities."

"How will you report it?" said Haight.

Dame said, "I will report it just as it is."

"Yes, I suppose so, and implicate yourself with the rest?" said Haight.

"No," said Dame. "I will not implicate myself for I had nothing to do with it."

Haight then said, "That will not do, for you know a d—d sight better. You ordered it done. Nothing has been done except by your orders, and it is too late in the day for you to order things done and then go back on it, and go back on the men who have carried out your orders. You cannot *sow pig* on me, and I will be d—d if I will stand it. You are as much to blame as any one, and you know that we have done nothing except what you ordered done. I know that I have obeyed orders, and by G—d I will not be lied on."

Colonel Dame was much excited. He choked up, and would have gone away, but he knew Haight was a man of determination, and would not stand any foolishness.

As soon as Colonel Dame could collect himself, he said:

"I did not think there were so many of them, or I would not have had anything to do with it."

- 10 [MACKAY, Charles] *THE MORMONS: OR LATTER-DAY SAINTS. With Memoirs of the Life and Death of Joseph Smith, the "American Mahomet."* Illustrated with Forty Engravings. London: Office of the National Illustrated Library, n.d. [but 1851].

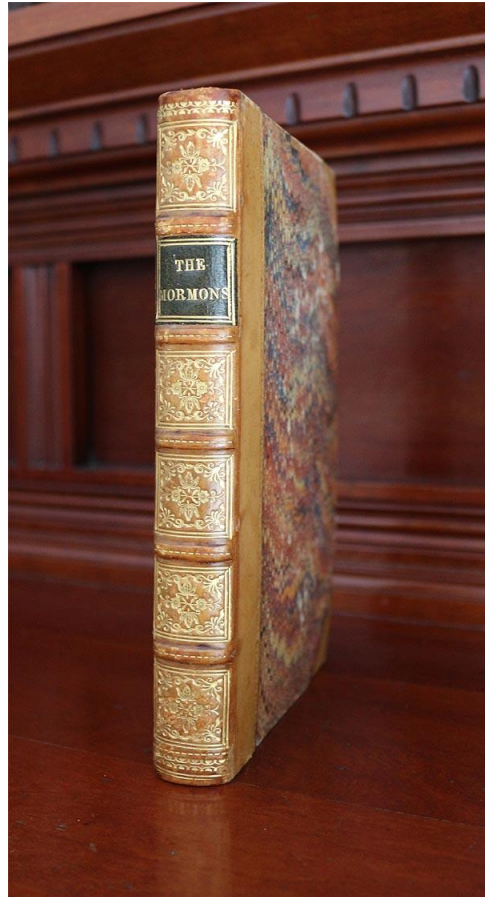
18 cm. [2 (frontispiece and extra-illustrated title page, on heavy paper)] ff., [1 (title)] f.; [10 preliminary pp. with erratic numbering], [15]-326 pp. COLLATED thus and apparently COMPLETE. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards with matching marbled edges on the text block; gilt-decorated spine. Nearly fine: a strong, tight and attractive copy from a distinguished British collection. **\$650**

THIS HANDSOME VOLUME once resided at Eshton Hall (Craven, North Yorkshire) in one of the greatest private libraries of England, the property of book collector **Frances Mary Richardson CURRER** (1785-1861). It bears her engraved bookplate on the front pastedown, which explains the fancy binding.

Flake 5179, first of a number of editions in England and America. The interesting illustrations were quickly picked up by various periodicals and other publications of the time, and may still be recognized by collectors today.

Often attributed to Henry Mayhew, this title is credited by Flake to Charles MACKAY (1814-89), a poet and journalist educated at Brussels. Mackay edited the *Glasgow Argus* in the 1840s, and the *Illustrated London News* at the time when the volume offered here was published, later serving as a correspondent of the *New York Times*. He was the author of the widely popular song, "The Good Time Coming," 1846 (DNB). Here is a taste of his style taken from this book, describing a well-known incident which took place during the March of Zion's Camp near the Missouri border, 1834 . . .

On their arrival in June at the Illinois river, the people were very anxious to know who and what they were. Many questions were asked, but the Mormons evaded them all, and gave no information as to their names, profession, business,

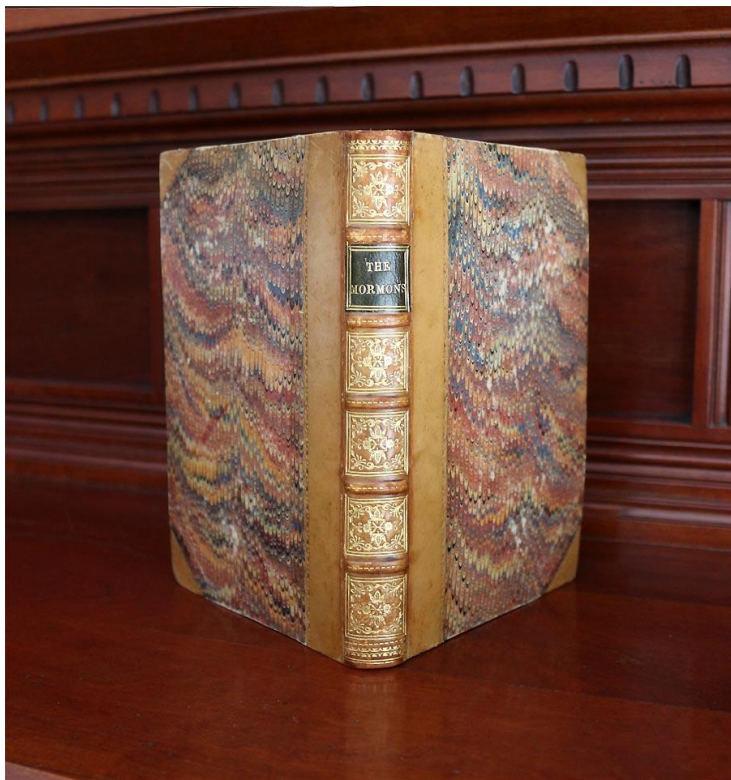


or destination. Joseph himself travelled *incognito*, and though the settlers in Illinois vehemently suspected the band to be Mormons, they did not think it prudent to molest them. Having been safely ferried over the river, with all their baggage, they encamped two days afterwards amid some mounds, or ancient burial-places of the Indians. Here Joseph played the "prophet," and gave his followers an additional proof of the authenticity of the Book of Mormon, and of the history of the Lamanites, the descendants of the Jews, therein recorded. This was a master-stroke of policy. "The contemplation of the scenery," says Joseph, "produced peculiar sensations in our bosoms. The brethren procured a shovel and a hoe, and removing the earth of one of the mounds, to the depth of about a foot, discovered a skeleton of a man almost entire, and between his ribs was a Lamanitish arrow. The visions of the past being opened to my understanding, by the spirit of the Almighty, I discovered that the person whose skeleton was before us was a white Lamanite, a large thick-set man, and a man of God. He was a warrior and chieftain under the great prophet Omandagus, who was known from the hill Cumorah, or Easter [sic] Sea, to the Rocky Mountains. His name was Zelph. He was killed in battle by the arrow found among his ribs, during the last great struggle of the Lamanites and Nephites." On the next day, refreshed by this incident, and marvellously confirmed in the faith by the wisdom and knowledge of their Prophet, they moved onwards, and crossed the Mississippi river, into the limits of the State of Missouri. [pp. 75-76]

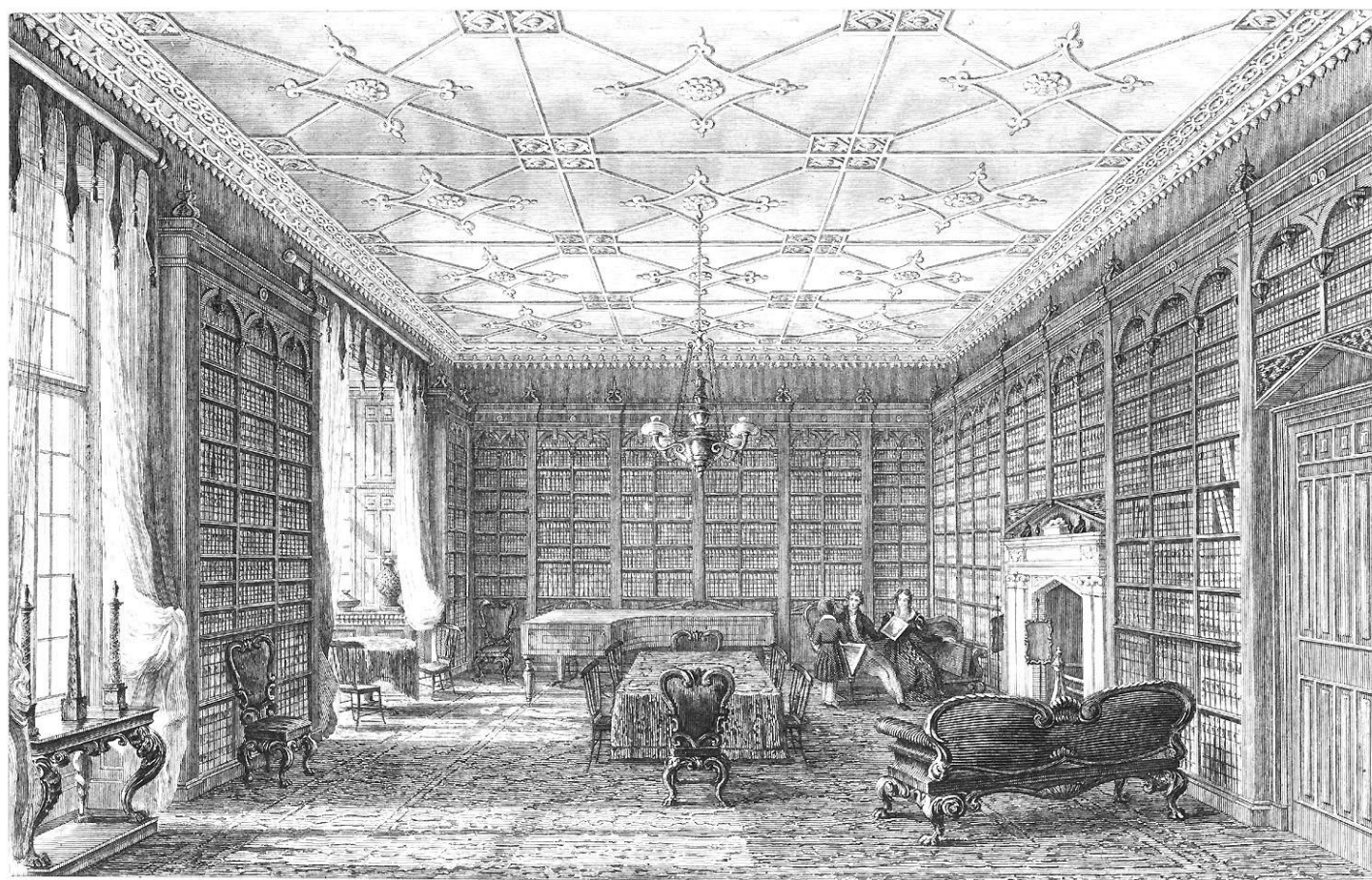


THE MOB TARRING JOSEPH SMITH.

ILLUSTRATION, P. 55, OF JOSEPH SMITH BEING TARRED & FEATHERED



THE BOOK, THE LADY, AND HER LIBRARY. "It has been speculated that her philanthropy was the reason that Charlotte Brontë chose the nom de plume of 'Currer Bell' for her 1847 novel *Jane Eyre*." –Wikipedia





- 11 [MAP OF UTAH] United States Geological Survey. Topographic Branch. ["UTAH SALT LAKE SHEET, U. S. Geological Survey, J[ohn]. W[esley]. Powell, Director. . . . Triangulation and Topography by the King and Powell Surveys." (1885)].

THE ORIGINAL FULL SET OF THREE COPPER PLATES ENGRAVED BY HAND FOR THE FIRST TOPOGRAPHIC MAP of the one-degree quadrangle of Utah encompassing **SALT LAKE CITY, PROVO** and surrounding towns, mountains and lakes (within 40-41° North and 111-112° West).

THREE HAND-ENGRAVED COPPER-ALLOY PLATES measuring 19½ X 16 inches (for the brown-ink printing plate showing topography, and the black-ink printing plate showing legends and man-made developments); and 20⅞ X 17 inches (for the blue-ink printing plate showing water features). **\$9,500**

In near-fine, untouched condition, as received from the U. S. G. S. offices. Light tarnish to surfaces, more so to the topography (brown-ink) plate which may also have a few light scratches or marks of some kind which appear to be superficial and amenable to conservation. No other damage or warping. No attempt has been made to clean or polish the plates, which still exhibit their grease-pen identifier notations in black ink, and occasional other ink smudges.

The original USGS *printed result* in 1885 can be viewed online [HERE](#). Click below to download my [FULL ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTION OF THESE PLATES](#).



SALT LAKE CITY, Fort Douglass, City Creek, Emigration Creek, Red Butte Creek. Detail from the original 1885 black-ink plate, with its seamless 1896 relocation of the word "Creek" in "Emigration Creek," at lower left of image.

THE SALT LAKE QUADRANGLE PLATES AND MAP were AMONG THE FIRST HUNDRED OR FEWER topo maps produced by the United States Geological Survey, ENGRAVED AND PRINTED DURING ITS FIRST YEAR OF REGULAR PRODUCTION - out of thousands to chart the entire nation by the middle of the twentieth century.

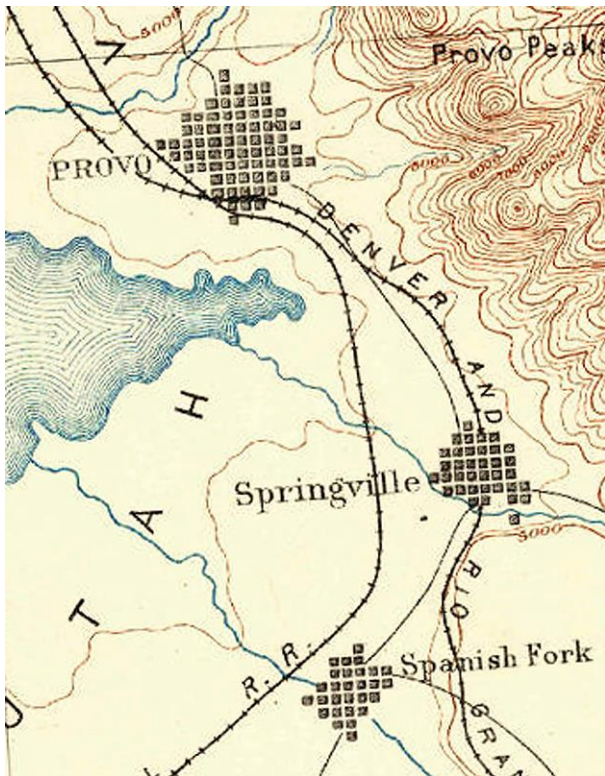
Besides Salt Lake City and Provo, this quadrangle includes all of Utah Lake, a small portion of the Great Salt Lake, and the towns of Farmington in the north to Payson in the South, plus Park City, Springville, Spanish Fork, Coalville, Heber, Kamas and other contiguous settlements. Striking contours depict steep mountains more than 11,000 feet high in places. Each line represents an elevation difference of 250 feet. Below is an *area west of Park City* (remember that the engraving is in reverse) . . .



Detail from the original 1885 brown-ink plate. I have heightened the contrast of this photograph significantly in order to show the lines more clearly. The same approximate area appears in satellite view on Google Maps [HERE](#).



Utah Lake (detail from the original "reverse" 1885 hydrographic "blue-ink" plate)



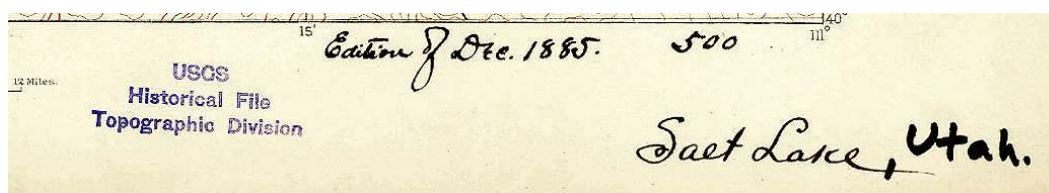
The image ABOVE-RIGHT (photographed at an oblique angle to catch the light) shows the original 1885 black-ink plate's engraving for the area around Provo, Utah. I have "flipped" that image for a mirror-view and enhanced its contrast in order to make it easier to compare with the 1885 black-ink-portion printing of the same area, ABOVE-LEFT.



Hydrography detail from the original 1885 blue-ink plate, showing a region centered southwest of Coalville, draining (at upper center) off Lewis Peak (image "flipped" horizontally from the reverse)

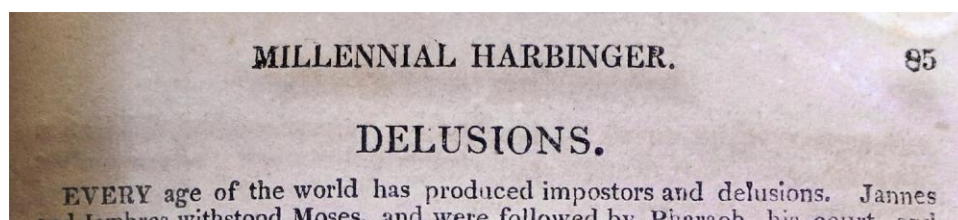
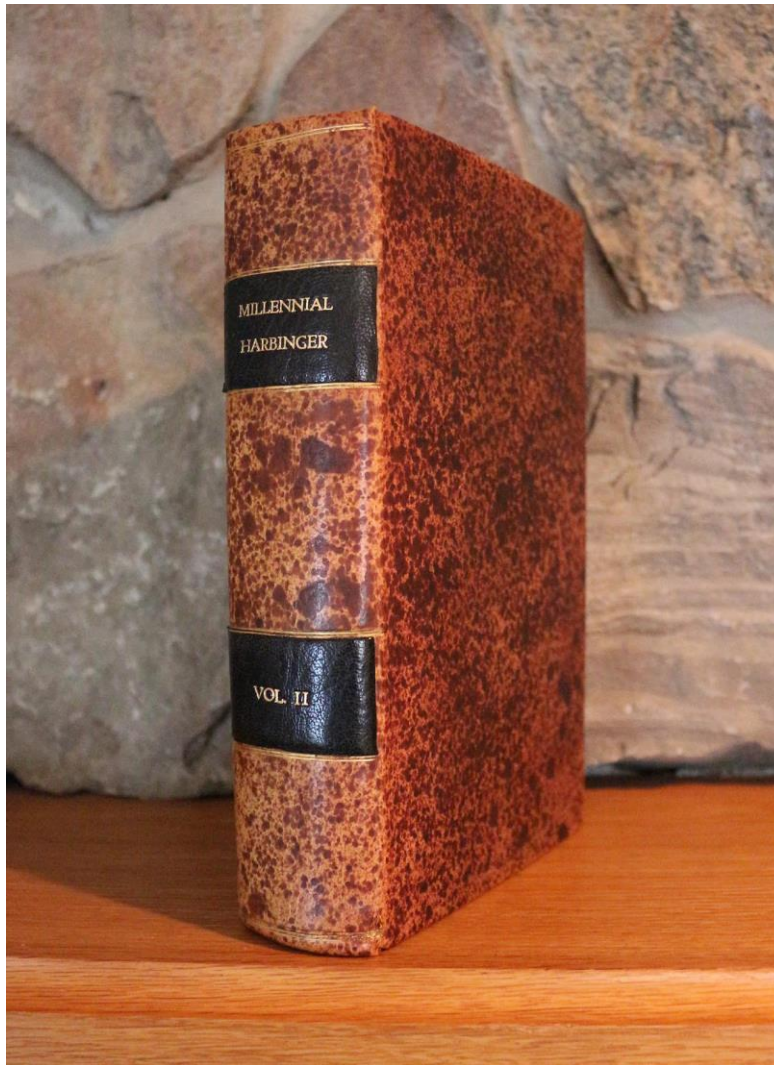
engraving to show correct layout, but displaying the copper surface as photographed in bright natural light without contrast or sharpness enhanced).

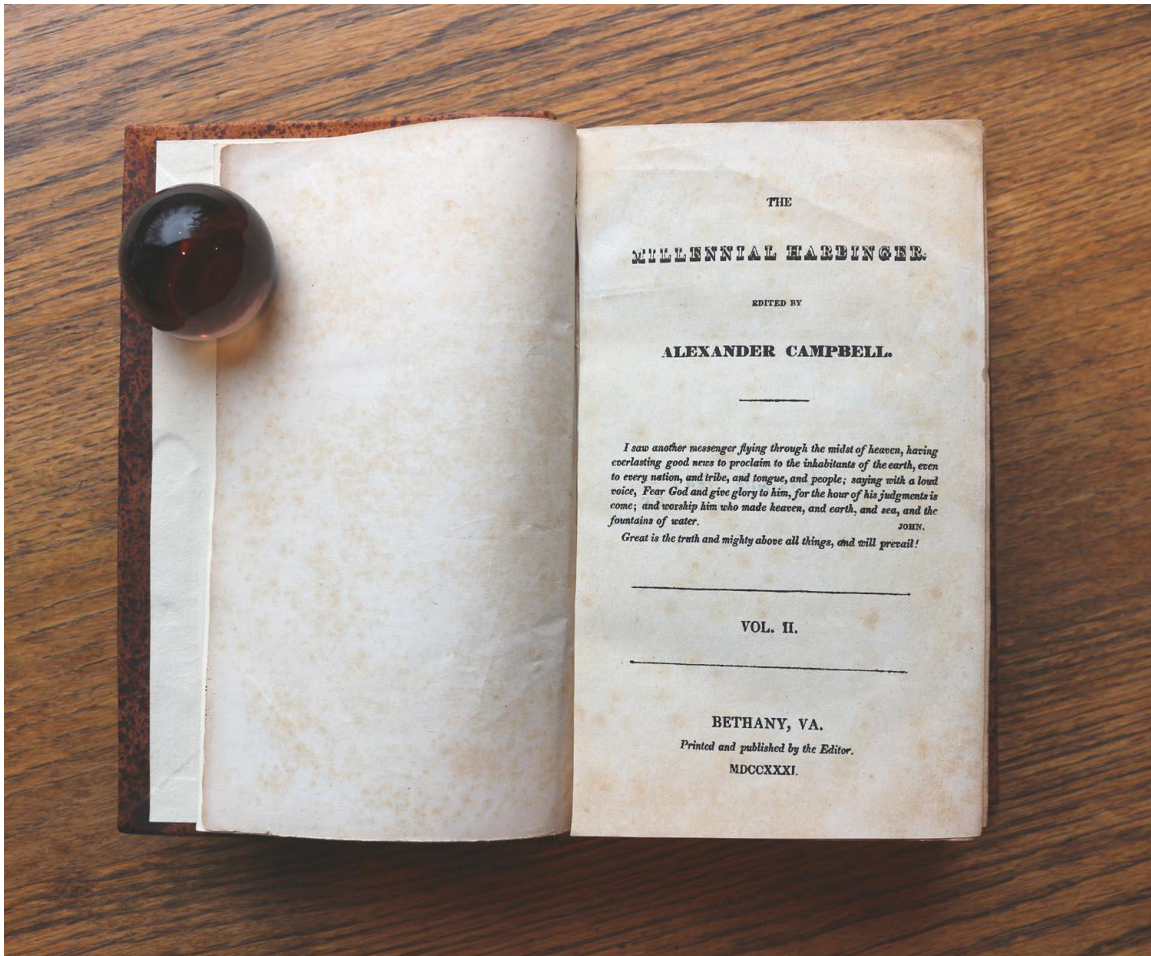
MAJOR JOHN WESLEY POWELL (1834-1902) explored the Colorado River and southern Utah, among other challenging locations, and is remembered as the respected head of the first combined entity for officially mapping and charting the nation's topographic and geological features. By the time that his "survey of the Colorado Plateau was completed in 1879," according to Gustave O. Larson and Charles S. Peterson, "A virtually unknown land had been made known, given boundaries, and labeled. Of all who gave names to the region—Indians, Spaniards, mountain men, government officials, explorers, and Mormons—none but the Mormons gave as many as did John Wesley Powell." ("Opening the Colorado Plateau," Chapter 20 of *Utah's History*, ed. Richard D. Poll et al. (Provo, Utah: BYU Press, 1978), 377-78. Image BELOW shows the inscription on the USGS retained copy of the original 1885 printing of the map generated from these plates.)



*the all-important HARBINGER volume containing
the first appearance of Campbell's
DELUSIONS*

- 12 **THE MILLENNIAL HARBINGER.** Edited by ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. *I saw another messenger flying through the midst of heaven, having everlasting good news to proclaim to the inhabitants of the earth, even to every nation, and tribe, and tongue, and people; saying with a loud voice, Fear God and give glory to him, for the hour of his judgments is come; and worship him who made heaven, and earth, and sea, and the fountains of water. JOHN. Great is the truth and mighty above all things, and will prevail!* VOL. II. Bethany, VA.: Printed and published by the Editor, 1831. **\$3,850**

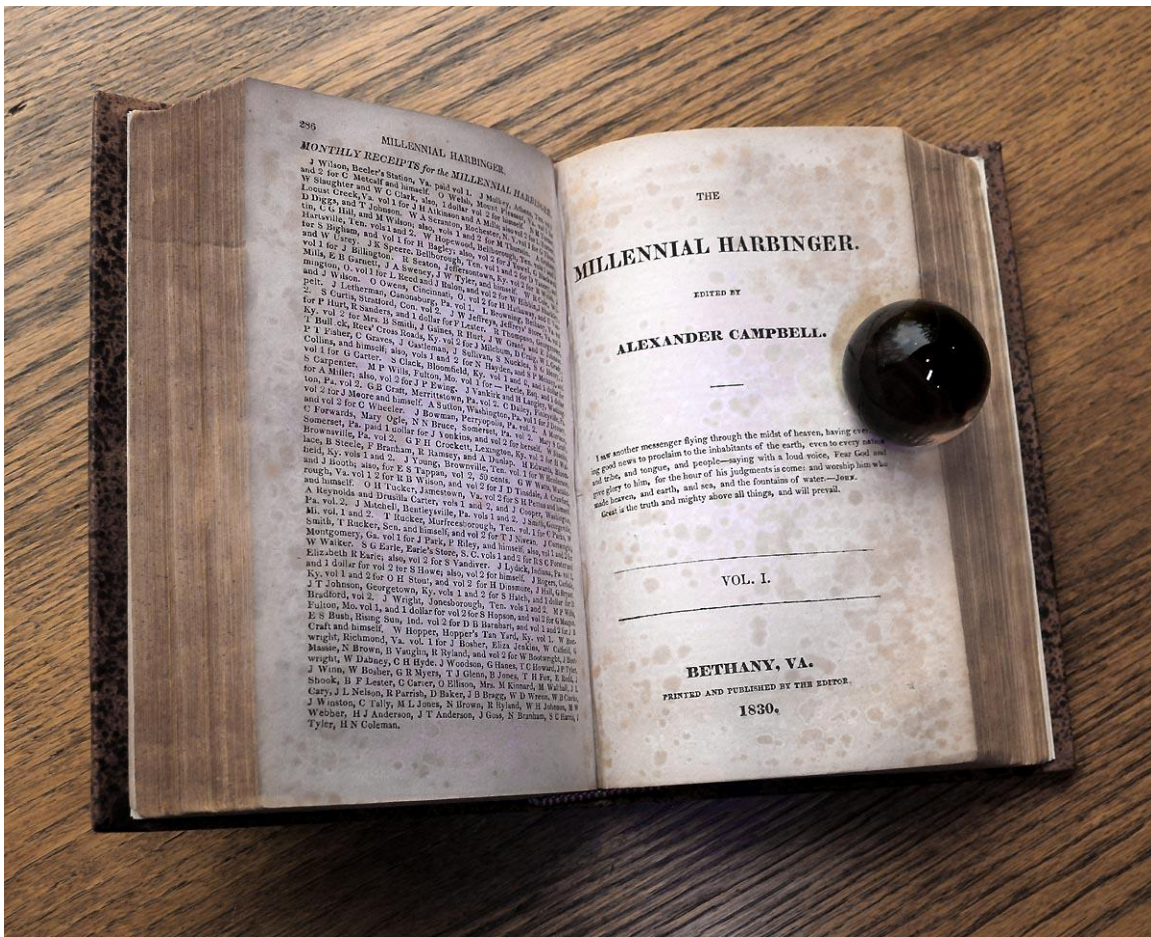




FACSIMILE TITLE PAGE by Rick Grunder, 2000

20 cm. [1]f. (general title page *IN NICE FACSIMILE*); 1-286, [2], [289]-574 pages as issued, plus the *Extra* issue paged [1]-48 at the end, dated October 10, 1831. TEXT collated COMPLETE, with the stipulation of the general title page being in modern facsimile, but noting that one leaf (unnumbered pages [287-88]) is THE GENERAL TITLE PAGE FOR THE PREVIOUS, 1830 VOLUME, printed here where there was space for it as the final leaf of the June 6, 1831 issue.

Subscribers would normally have used that original Volume I title page when having their 1830 volume bound up, but it is still present here in this copy. It is also interesting to note that pages 289-[290] have their page numbers reversed (as issued), so that the first page of the July 4, 1831 issue (which should be page [289]) is unnumbered, as one would expect of a first leaf of an issue, but the back of it is numbered "289" instead of its correct number 290. The following page is "291," as it should be. Page 565 was mis-numbered by the printer as "555."



AN ORIGINAL TITLE PAGE FOR THE PREVIOUS VOLUME I OF 1830, supplied here for the subscriber at the end of Vol. II, issue 6, 1831

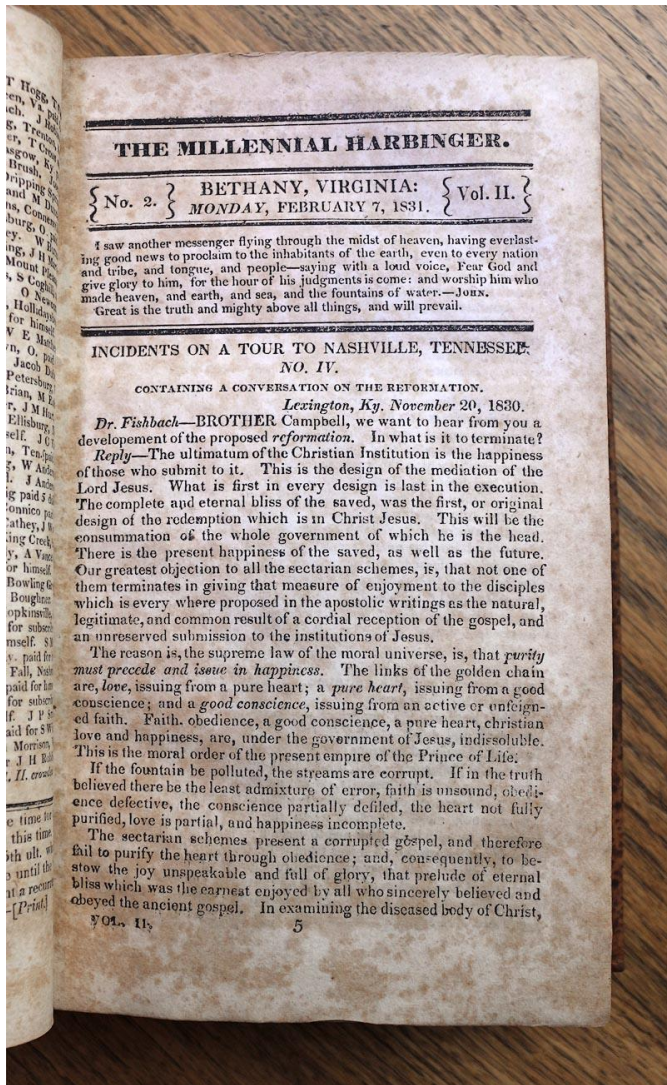
In summary, this volume is correct and COMPLETE throughout, as issued, except for the general title page (which is lacking - printed subsequently, just like the 1830 title page which *IS* present here), and includes the *EXTRA* issue. There is one old free endpaper at the front, and another at the back (though probably not strictly contemporary). NO TEXT IS MISSING, AND THERE IS ONLY THE SLIGHTEST, LIGHT PENCIL MARKING IN A VERY FEW MARGINS. There is the occasional primitive rough edge to a leaf here and there, but no indication of heavy use. Mixed foxing - expected in this title - is prevalent throughout, sometimes irritating but not really extreme. There are no shocking individual stains or significant tears. A faint to light dampstain area, less than half the size of a dime coin, persists through the blank upper margins of the *Delusions* pages.

A VERY NICE, SOLID COPY - certainly more attractive than one usually sees of this difficult title. I purchased this copy at the end of the previous century, directly from the DISCIPLES OF CHRIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY. I made the facsimile title page myself on attractive original paper of the period, clearly

marked on its blank verso in indelible ink to prevent misrepresentation: "facsimile leaf RG 2000."

Modern full sprinkled brown calf with handsome black gilt-lettered labels on the spine. This REBIND was done in 2000 by the venerable Fred Jordan in Ontario County, New York, a highly experienced expert in the restoration of 1830 Books of Mormon and similar period treasures. This now-strong volume will not break or fall apart before we do. The important *Delusions* text is in nicer condition than my other copy of this volume at the bank, but why do I need two of them? It may be time to let this one go.

THE FAMOUS REVIEW OF THE BOOK OF MORMON appears in the issue for February 7, 1831 (Volume II, Issue 2). This is a much-quoted critique of the new



scripture, by Alexander Campbell himself. Campbell was formerly the mentor of Sidney Rigdon (who jumped ship to espouse Mormonism a few weeks before this review came out). Richard Van Wagoner sets the scene, describing 1830 as "a watershed year in American religious history" . . .

. . . the Enlightenment was at a close and evangelical Protestantism prevailed throughout the country. In addition to the inauguration of his *Harbinger*, Campbell was close to establishing his momentous alliance with Barton Stone and founding the Disciples of Christ. Elsewhere, preacher Charles G. Finney traveled to Rochester, New York, then the fastest growing community in the United States, launching a revival that eventually shook the nation. Robert Matthews (also known as Robert Matthi-

as or Joshua, the Jewish Minister) received the revelation that turned him into a wandering prophet predicting the imminent end of civilization. The Shakers were at the apex of their history. And what would prove to be one of the most signifi-

cant events in American religious history, Joseph Smith's publication of the Book of Mormon, also occurred in this eventful year. [Richard S. Van Wagoner, *Sidney Rigdon, A Portrait of Religious Excess* (Salt Lake City: Signature Books, 1994), 51-52]

How could one exaggerate the influence of SIDNEY RIGDON in the development of early Mormonism? In terms of doctrine, priesthood organization, the Word of Wisdom, Missouri persecutions, and so many other factors, Rigdon's alliance with the new faith was of prime importance. The Campbellites, on their part, resented the loss of a leading colleague, and it shows in this review which Rigdon's defection undoubtedly sparked.

"IT was with mingled emotions of regret and surprize," adds Campbell in his concluding two-page editorial following *Delusions*,

that we have learned that Sidney Rigdon has renounced the ancient gospel, and declared that he was not sincere in his profession of it: and that he has fallen into the snare of the Devil in joining the Mormonites. He has led away a number of disciples with him. His instability I was induced to ascribe to a peculiar mental and corporeal malady, to which he has been subject for some years. Fits of melancholy succeeded by fits of enthusiasm accompanied by some kind of nervous spasms and swoonings which he has, since his defection, interpreted into the agency of the Holy Spirit, or the recovery of spiritual gifts, produced a versatility in his genius and deportment which has been increasing for some time. . . .

. . . .

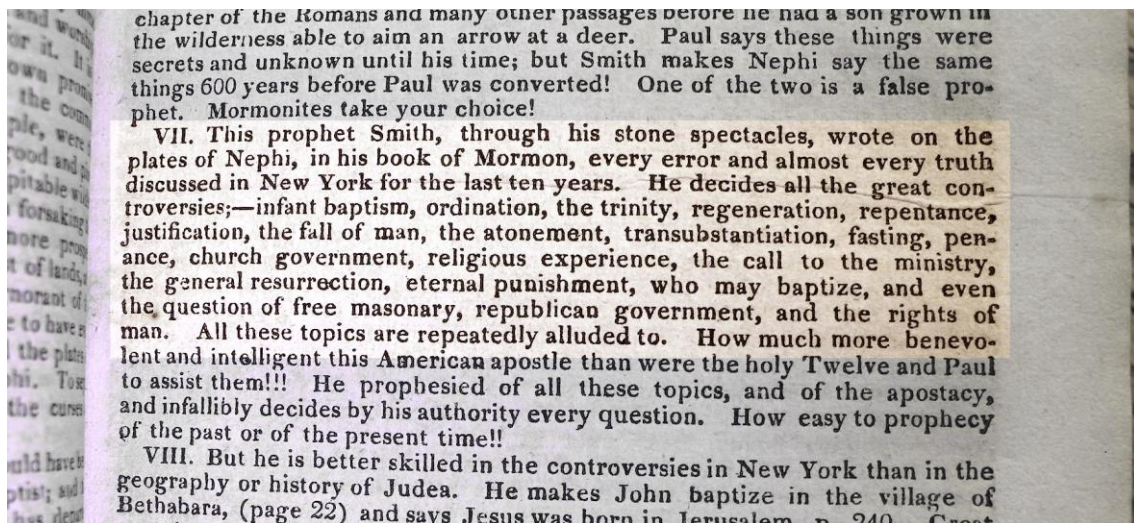
He who sets out to find signs and omens will soon find enough of them. He that expects visits from angels will find them as abundant as he who in the age of witchcraft found a witch in every unseemly old woman. I doubt not but that the irreverence and levity in speaking of the things of God, which have been too apparent in Sidney's public exhibitions for some time past, and which he has lately confessed, may yet be found to have been the cause of this abandonment to delusion.

This and much more will be found in the volume now offered here for sale, on pages 100-101. These are not the words of a casual acquaintance, but of a man who traveled with Rigdon, and who once styled Rigdon as the "Bishop of Pittsburgh." In 1823, Rigdon even took the notes at one of Campbell's famous debates (see *Mormon Parallels* entry 82). If Rigdon was bi-polar, as Campbell seems essentially to suggest, that might help explain his excesses which made the lives of early Latter-day Saints more difficult, including the disastrous Salt Sermon and the alienation of Oliver Cowdery from the Church.

It is CAMPBELL'S REVIEW OF THE BOOK OF MORMON, however, which has been quoted by every stamp of Mormon student and scholar since it was printed, and

which provided a model of anti-Mormon critique for decades to follow. It is entitled, "**DELUSIONS**," (and was soon reprinted in Boston as the first anti-Mormon pamphlet in history by Joshua V. Himes). This ambitious undertaking fills twelve entire pages (85-96) with small type. This issue of the *Harbinger* is for February 7, 1831, but the review is dated at the end, February 10, suggesting that the issue was held up until Campbell could complete the review. There was probably a sense of urgency to combat the growing "delusion." Indeed, following the review is a 3½ page "letter . . . written by the congregation of Christ in Wellsburg, Va., . . . upon hearing that Sidney Rigdon and some of the disciples in the congregation with him had apostatized from the faith once delivered to the saints." The whole production, including the editorial on Rigdon's personality traits, thus fills pages 85-101, and constitutes by far the most important and probing analysis of Mormonism published up to that time.

In the review, Campbell provides a detailed synopsis of the Book of Mormon, which runs for several pages. He then presents complex "Internal Evidences" that the Book of Mormon betrays basic premises of the Bible, so that the two cannot both come from God. He shows errors in the text, both grammatical and historical. **But it is on page 93 that we find the paragraph which guaranteed Campbell's immortality in the literature of early Mormonism:**



BRIGHTNESS AND CONTRAST HEIGHTENED FOR EASIER READING

VII. This prophet Smith, through his stone spectacles, wrote on the plates of Nephi, in his book of Mormon, every error and almost every truth discussed in New York for the last ten years. He decides all the great controversies;-infant baptism, ordination, the trinity, regeneration, repentance, justification, the fall of man, the atonement, transubstantiation, fasting, penance, church government, religious experience, the call to the ministry, the general resurrection, eternal punishment, who may baptize, and even the question of free masonary [sic],

republican government, and the rights of man. All these topics are repeatedly alluded to. How much more benevolent and intelligent this American apostle than were the holy Twelve and Paul to assist them!!! He prophesied of all these topics, and of the apostacy, and infallibly decides by his authority every question. How easy to prophecy of the past or of the present time!! [p. 93]

Whether or not one agrees with Campbell, this famous review has not been ignored. Even modern-day computerized text analyses by FARMS at BYU hark back to dispute what Campbell wrote in 1831, when he said:

The book professes to be written at intervals and by different persons during the long period of 1020 years. And yet for uniformity of style, there never was a book more evidently written by one set of fingers, nor more certainly conceived in one cranium since the first book appeared in human language, than this same book. If I could swear to any man's voice, face, or person, assuming different names, I could swear that this book was written by one man. And as Joseph Smith is a very ignorant man and is called the author on the title page, I cannot doubt for a single moment but that he is the sole author and proprietor of it.

[p. 93]

IF THESE ARGUMENTS SOUND REPETITIVELY FAMILIAR TODAY, let us remember that *they began in 1831 with the book now at hand.* Campbell goes on to analyze the textual style of the Book of Mormon and its weaknesses. He even records being "credibly informed" that the Three Witnesses, on a missionary venture "in the Sandusky country, having bartered horses three times for once preaching, represented Walter Scott [another prominent Campbellite] and myself as employed in translating these plates, and as believers in the book of Mormon." – p. 96.

Whatever one may think of Campbell's conclusions, this review stands not merely as a major foundation stone of contra-Mormon writing, but as the impetus for countless Mormon defense responses from 1831 to the present day.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES OF INTEREST:

The *Delusions* and Sidney Rigdon articles described above fill pages 85-104. A periodical of such length also contains a vast wealth of general religious thought and controversial theology. And additional Mormon-related surprises await here as well:

- **Pages 331-332** (issue for July 4, 1831 [II:7]): "**MORMONISM**" by Alexander Campbell reports that many Mormon converts are now falling away, having only been sustained temporarily by the conversion of Ezra Booth and others. Yet, some remain unreachable . . .

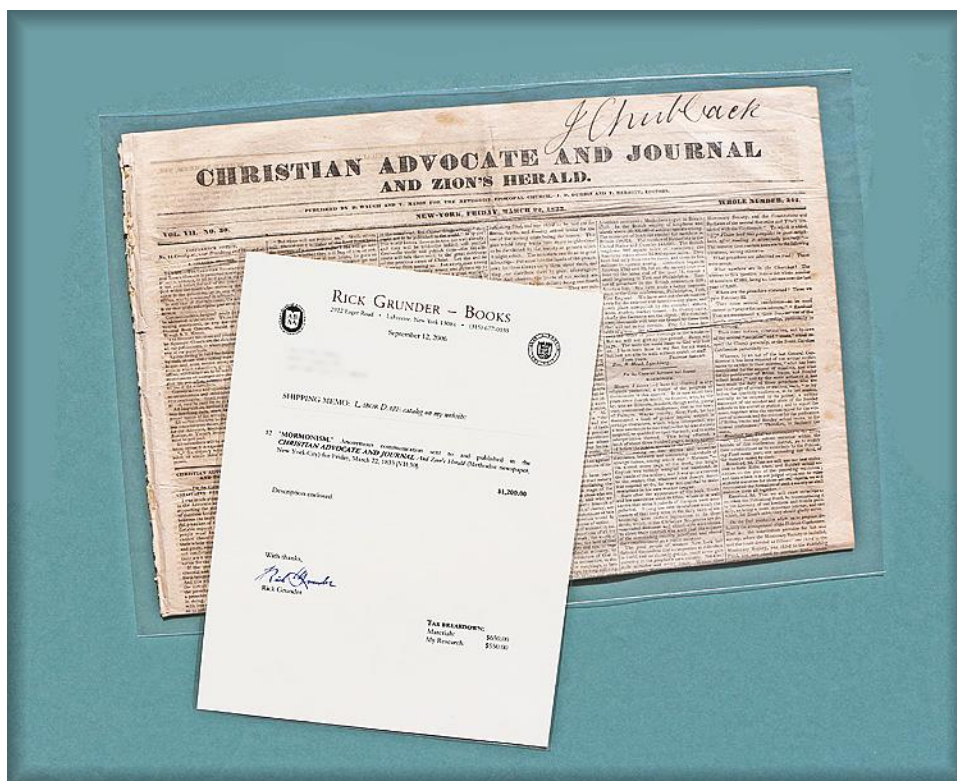
So far gone are some of his [Smith's] adherents that nothing but starvation can cure them. Even **Sidney Rigdon told me that "were Joseph to be proved a liar, or say himself that he never found the Book of Mormon as he has reported, still he would believe it,** and believe that all who do not believe it shall be damned." But a very few, however, have attained to this faith of assurance; and it is more than probable that none of the late converts ever will. EDITOR.

[332 (emphasis added)]

- **Pages 356-57** (issue for August 1, 1831 [II:8]): "**MORMONISM IN VERMONT**," taken from the *Burlington Sentinel* and dated at the end, "Fairfield, June 3, 1831" is not about Mormons at all, but surely gave them bad press. It relays the antics of one Davidson, follower of an Ohio fanatic named Dilks: religionists rolling naked on the ground and performing unspecified sexual sacraments, whatever. You can read the text of this article here:
<http://www.sidneyrigdon.com/dbroadhu/oh/paintel2.htm>
- **Pages 523-24** (issue for November 7, 1831 [II:11]): "**MESSRS. RIDER AND BOOTH**" by Alexander Campbell, is short and satisfied, now that "THESE gentlemen . . . have publicly renounced the delusion, and returned to the societies from which they had seceded." Campbell quotes Ezra Booth briefly from the Painesville *Telegraph*, reporting that after traveling "*one thousand miles* in quest of the site for the New Jerusalem, in company with Smith and his Prophets, . . . his eyes were opened." Booth now regards "the plotters of this mercenary and wicked scheme" as designers of "a society in Missouri, over which the contrivers of this delusive system are to possess unlimited and despotic sway."

- 13 "MORMONISM." Anonymous communication sent to –and *here first published* in– the **CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL** *And Zion's Herald* (Methodist newspaper, New York City) for Friday, March 22, 1833 [VII:30].

Folio, 23 X 17 inches. Paged [117]-120 (four pages, complete issue). In very good condition; expected moderate raggedness along back fold, a few faint stains. Clean and very presentable. Recipient's name in upper margin of front page. (I sold this actual copy from my website's "Labor Daze" catalog to a late friend & customer in September 2006 for \$1,200. Sadly, it is now available again.) **\$1,500**



FRONT PAGE (col. 5) article "For the Christian Advocate and Journal" addressed to "Messrs. Editors" and signed in type at the end, "WESTERN TRAVELLER. *March 4, 1833.*" **Eight column inches** of the the typical small type of the day. The writer does not give his or her location, but seems to have lived in western New York State. I note the date with some fascination –only a few weeks before my own ancestors were converted to Mormonism in that same region by Amasa Lyman and others proselyting there . . .

The good people of western New-York had flattered themselves that an imposture so ridiculous in itself, and so clumsily got up, could never gain currency in the *prophet's own* country. But alas! such miracles will never cease.

Within three months past, Mormonism has made rapid advances, even in this goodly land, where Providence seems to have shed down his choicest blessings, and where the lights of science and religion have been diffused into every hamlet. Only four miles from where I now write, a band of forty or fifty has sprung up within a few weeks. Immersions of new converts are almost daily taking place, and the work, whatever it be, is still progressing.

Among the peculiarities of their creed are the following:—

1. The book of Mormon is a part of Divine revelation, agreeing with, confirming, and being confirmed by the Bible.

2. There is a land of promise, called Sion, west of the Mississippi, where the faithful will all be assembled, when God will destroy the Atlantic and middle states.

3. The miraculous gift of tongues is again restored to the Church, with power to communicate the Holy Ghost by laying on of hands.

4. Most of their leaders are endowed, not only with the gift of prophecy, but have power to work miracles, heal the sick, &c, &c.

It is, indeed, melancholy to reflect, that in the nineteenth century, and in a land made luminous by learning and religion, that so dark a cloud should pass over us; refuting our boast of intellectual and moral improvement, and demonstrating the truth, that nothing short of the goodness and power of God, can save frail man from delusion and destruction.

The first half of the article gives a brief history of Mormonism and the "book of golden leaves, written in strange characters, which, when interpreted, was a new revelation to mankind . . .," with a wry observation that,

On almost every page of the work, the king's English was terribly mangled and murdered, in the hands of the author; and it was quite apparent to the reader, that whatever else Joseph Smith was inspired to do, he was not qualified to make revelations in his *own mother tongue*.

The only other occurrence which I find of this article (of course copied from the original publication now offered here) was a reprinting in *The Aurora* (newspaper, New Lisbon, Ohio) on May 2, 1833, transcribed online at:

<http://www.sidneyrigdon.com/dbroadhu/oh/miscoh02.htm>

14

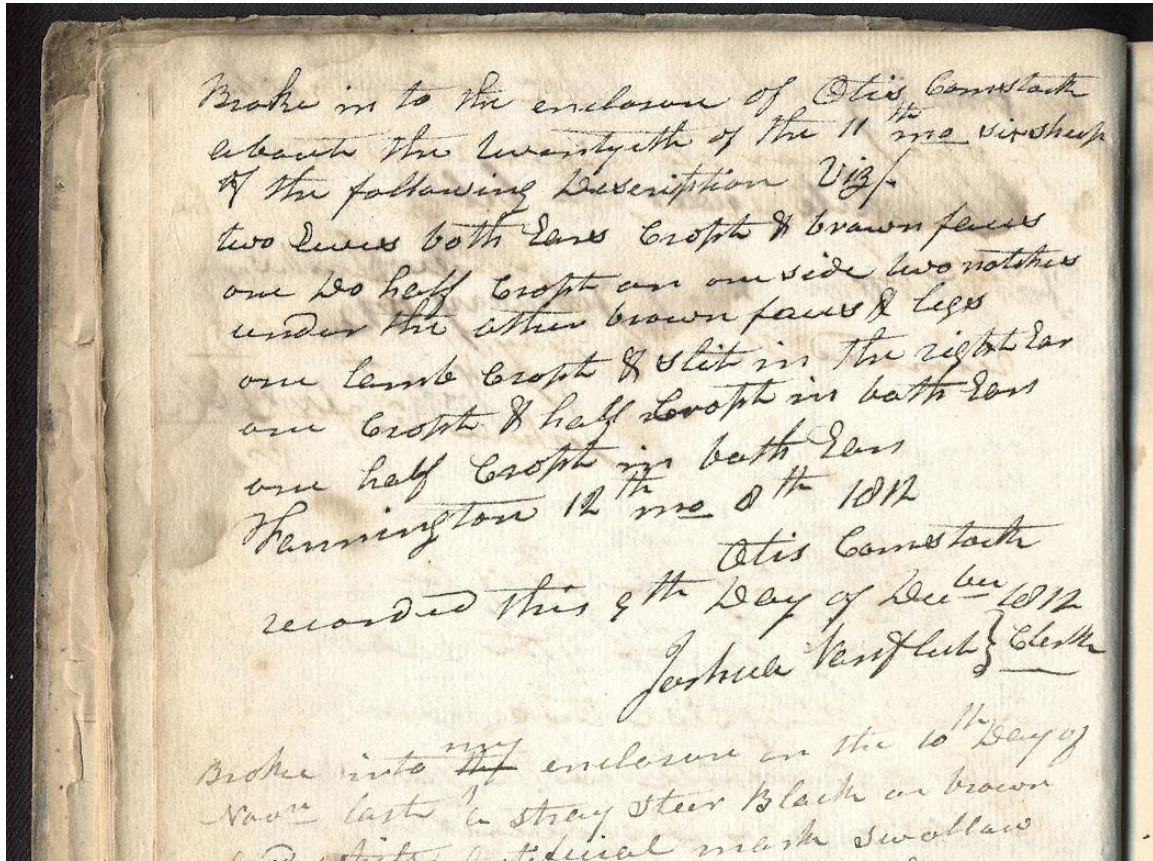
[**FARMINGTON, Ontario County, New York**] **RECORD OF STRAYS**
(manuscript cover title). MANUSCRIPT STRAY ANIMAL REGISTER kept by a succession of clerks in the town where the Hill Cumorah, the Sacred Grove and the Joseph Smith home are located. Farmington, New York, 1803-48.



19½ X 16 cm. 160 unnumbered pages of writing, plus a few intermittent pages left blank. Appears to be complete without any tear-outs. The first and final leaves are present but loose, separated from the text block. Written in a stationer's blank book without lines or ruling. Contemporary boards with calf spine later secured by three primitive leather straps glued horizontally around the back. Expected wear, covers a bit shaken, and uniform toning of the paper with occasional medium stains, but intact and fully usable. **\$2,500**

A COLORFUL ORIGINAL RECORD by some of the earliest citizens of the town in which the Joseph Smith family lived. "My father," wrote the Mormon prophet, ". . . left the State of Vermont, and moved to Palmyra, Ontario . . . county, in the State of New York, when I was in my tenth year, or thereabouts. In about four years after my father's arrival in Palmyra, he moved with his family into Manchester in the same county . . ." (JS-History 1:3). In fact, MANCHESTER, NEW YORK did not exist then, but was formed from Farmington in 1821 (as *Burt*, finally receiving its name of *Manchester* in the spring of 1822).

The very first permanent settler of Farmington was Otis COMSTOCK, a Quaker teenager left alone over the winter of 1789-90 "a few miles west of the [future] Joseph Smith farm" until his family and a few more settlers could rejoin him there (Milton V. Backman, Jr., *Joseph Smith's First Vision*, [second edition; SLC: Bookcraft, 1980], 12). He appears in the book now at hand . . .



Broke in to the enclosure of Otis Comstock about the twentyeth of the 11th mo six sheep of the following Description Viz/. two Ewes both Eares Cropt . . . Farmington 12th mo 8th 1812
 Otis Comstock recorded this 9th day of Dec^{ber} 1812 Joshua Vanfleet } Clerk

Despite the general format seen above (used fairly consistently through most of this volume), it is by no means clear if any of the citizens' "signatures" are actually written by their own hands. In most cases, it appears to me that the people reporting stray animals simply sent or personally related their information to the clerk, who then arranged and wrote out everything himself. As an example, the Otis Comstock name above looks quite similar to a separate signature of this man which I own from another source, yet it also matches the rest of the handwriting here, including the attest by the clerk - and this is usually the case throughout. Yet if this is not an autograph collector's piece, it is certainly **VALUABLE CONTEXTUAL HISTORY**. It not only brings early pioneer names to life, but sets them in time and place. It also credits these people as precise and

disciplined citizens who were eager to see strange animals properly identified and returned to their rightful owners.

People generally described stray animals in careful detail in this book, yet the same record also reveals that citizens often waited weeks or even months to report them. Most of the entries occurred during the winter, with virtually none in summer. Perhaps stray animals did not wander to farms until weather cooled and they needed food and shelter. Or maybe it was too much trouble for farmers to go see the town clerk to report strays during busier months of farming. What seems clear, at least, is that there was nothing disreputable about taking one's time to report a stray.

Another thing which we learn from this volume is that there does not seem to have been a traditional animal pound in this area. Instead, people kept strays in their own "enclosures" with their other animals until rightful owners could claim them and make reparation for costs. These factors now set a nice **BACKGROUND FOR A CURIOUS INCIDENT MENTIONED WITH CARE BY LUCY MACK SMITH**, describing an event which transpired shortly after her son Joseph claimed to have obtained the golden plates in September 1827. Overhearing that Joseph's fellow treasure seekers were conspiring to get the plates, Joseph Smith Sr. hurried home to ask Emma if her husband had secured them somewhere safe . . .

Upon this Emma said that she did not know what to do, but she supposed if Joseph was to get the record, he *would* get it, and, that they would not be able to prevent him.

"Yes," replied Mr. Smith, "he will, if he is watchful and obedient; but remember, that for a small thing, Esau lost his birthright and his blessing. It may be so with Joseph."

"Well," said Emma, "if I had a horse I would go and see him."

Mr. Smith then said, "you shall have one in fifteen minutes; for although my team is gone, there is a stray on the place, and I will send William to bring him immediately."

In a few minutes William brought up the horse with a large hickory withe [flexible branch] round his neck (for it was according to law, to put a withe round the neck of a stray before turning it into an inclosure;) and Emma was soon under way for Macedon.

. . . Emma immediately informed him of what had transpired, whereupon he looked in the Urim and Thummim, and saw that the Record was as yet safe; nevertheless, he concluded to return with his wife, as something might take place that would render it necessary for him to be at home where he could take care of it.

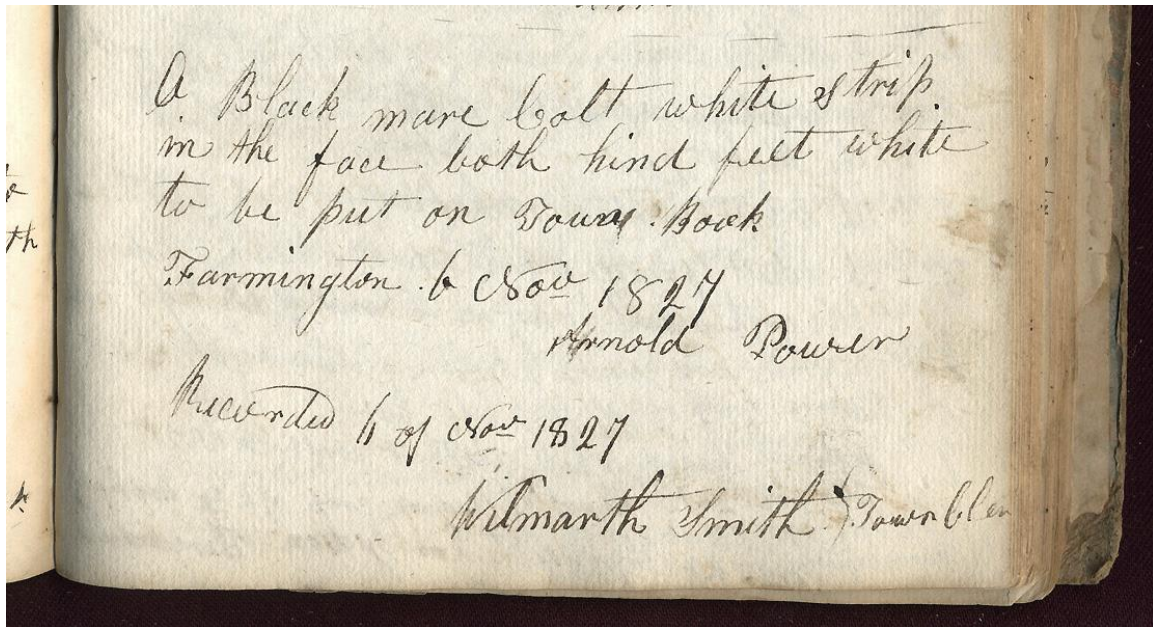
. . . with his wife by his side on her horse decorated as before with a hickory withe round his neck, he rode through the village of Palmyra, which was on the way home.

On arriving at home, he found, his father pacing the ground near his door in great anxiety of mind. Joseph spoke to him, saying, "Father, there is no danger— all is perfectly safe—there is no cause of alarm."

[Lucy Mack Smith, *Biographical Sketches of Joseph Smith the Prophet . . .* (Liverpool and London, 1853), 103-104]

THE RECORD NOW AT HAND lends perfect respectability to the Smiths' handling of their stray horse. There was likely no requirement to take it to a pound, or practical expectation to report its presence immediately. In the meantime, it was quite proper for the family to ride it a bit in exchange for cost and labor of keeping it. (We may even hope that - properly marked and paraded along the roads of Palmyra - the Smiths' stray was eventually claimed by its rightful owner.) BELOW is an entry regarding another stray horse that same season, reported by a man who would eventually live just south of the old Smith farm

...



A Black mare Colt white strip in the face both hind feet white to be put on Town Book
Farmington .6 No^v 1827 Arnold Power
Recorded 6 of No^v 1827 Wilmarth Smith } Town Cler[k]

Arnold POWER (1799-1882; md. Harriet Fowler) is buried in the Palmyra Cemetery. "Leaving the [Joseph Smith Sr.] Mormon farm and passing on to the south, we come to the Dennis farm, where Mr. Dennis lived in the 40's. In the late 50's the late Arnold Powers sold his farm in Farmington and bought the Dennis farm."

—Thomas L. Cook, *Palmyra and Vicinity . . .* (Palmyra, 1930), 220.

THE CLERKS: This volume was kept for nearly half a century by the nine following Farmington town clerks:

- Silvester DAVIS (beginning the volume on December 6, 1803);
- Peter McLOUTH (from November 14, 1805);
- Joshua VANFLEET (from November 5, 1810);
- Peter MITCHELL (from November 20, 1814);
- Gahazi GRANGER (from November 12, 1821);
- Edward HERENDEEN (from November 23, 1822);
- Wilmarth SMITH (from November 5, 1822);
- Webster SHELDON (from November 3, 1846);
- N[icholas?] HOWLAND (ca. 1847-48)

THIS VOLUME contains approximately **340 entries** in all, with a total of some **230 separate names**. My table below lists *only the first occurrence of each name in the volume*, even if it recurs several times. *Those names which I follow with an asterisk are clearly signed by the people themselves - generally being clerks who kept this record.

NAME	DATE	NOTES
Abrams, Walter	1826-11-7	"signed" (presumably by the clerk), "Walter Abraims"
Adams, Parker	1810-12*-22	*Dated "December 22, ^d 1810" but occurs in recording sequence between entries for December 28, 1809 and January 15, 1810.
Aldrich, Ahaz	1812-11-26	
Aldrich, Calvin	1813-11-2	
Aldrich, Darius	1827-12-24	
Aldrich, Esek	1825-1-15	
Aldrich, Frederick	1824-1-17	
Aldrich, John	1836-12-10	
Aldrich, Nathan	1809-11-20	Mentioned by Milton V. Backman, Jr., in <i>Joseph Smith's First Vision</i> (second ed.; SLC: Bookcraft, 1980), 12.
Aldrich, Reuben	1837-1-21	
Aldrich, Stephen	1810-1-15	
Aldrich, Thomas	1809-11-20	
Allen, Timothy	1816-3-28	
Andesdale [?], Roger W.	1809-11-19	
Antisdah [?], George M.	1816-11-21	
Arnold, Jacob	1812-2-7	entry written and "signed" by clerk Joshua Vanfleet, but clearly not written in Vanfleet's hand
Averill, Fitch	1821-3-10	
Baker, Joseph M.	1819-12-7	
Bement, Titus	1807-3-23	
Booth, Ama[_?_]	1818-2-27	<i>not</i> Sharon Booth
Booth, Isaac	1819-12-4	
Booth, Rowland	1809-11	
Booth, Rowling	1807-11-14	

Bowerth [sic], Seth W.	1842-11-28	joint report with Hugh Pound
Briggs, Charles	1807-11-21	
Brown, Ballou	1816-12-12	
Brown, David (for Peter Smith)	1809-11-20	
Brown, Ichabod	1814-12-16	
Brown, Levi A.	1842-11-25	
Brown, William	1804-1-2	
Butler, David	1830-3-12	
Caithamer [?], John H.	1845-1-25	entered as "John H Catkamer"
Callahan, Hugh	1846-11-3	"signed" with his X, over name entered as "Hugh Collehan"
Carter [?], Jacob	1810-12-4	
Chase, Abel	1819-2-18	This cannot be Abel Durfee Chase (born 1814), brother of Willard and Sally Chase.
Coats, Caleb	1818-11-20	
Coleman [?], Orin	1812-12-17	
Compton, David	1814-12-12	
Comstock, Otis	1806-12-17	Mentioned by Backman, 12, 19
Coon, Ezra	1812-11-11	
Coon, Valentine	1813-12-2	
Cooper, Samuel	1822-2-1	
Cooper, Samuel (by William P. Power)	1817-11-29	
Cory, Robert J[?], and Jackson Cory	1835-12-14	Joint report, "Came into our Enclosure in October last thirteen sheep . . ."
Cost, Jacob	1821-11-24	
Cowden, Samuel, Jr.	1814-12-6	
Crislar, Nicholas	1811-12-21	
DAVIS, Silvester *	1803-12-6	Began this volume with his first entry as town clerk on December 6, 1803.
Debow, Gerrit	1836-11-8	
Dennis, Job S.	1837-4-4	"signed," presumably by clerk, as "Jobe S. Dennis"
Dennis, Moses	1827-3-23	see transcription below
Dewey[?], Edmun B.	1821-11-27	
Dillingham, Jeremiah	1831-11-23	
Dillon, Benjamin	1833-11-27	
Dillon, Phebe (by Peter B. Hollister)	1829-11-12	
Dillon, William	1807-5-30	
Douglass, Asa	1821-1-29	
Downes], Joshua	1817-1-6	
Durfee, Daniel	1817-1-6	
Eddy, Caleb	1825-11-10	
Edmenston, Thomas	1811-1-30	
Elsworth, John	1825-1-5	
Fish, Zuriel	1805-11-1	see transcription below
Fliuewallen [?], Jesse	1821-12-26	
Follanbee, Thomas	1821-11-20	
Frederick, Peter *	1848-2-28	Appears to be his actual signature on a slip of blue paper probably written out by Town Clerk N[icholas?] Howland, who signs as clerk at the end.
Freeman & Shafner (Jerusalem, New York)	1838-1-12	Clerk Edward Herendeen records that ". . . a Couple of spotted shoats are now in the care of Freeman and Shafner of Jerusalem . . ."
Fuller, Levi	1807-11-24	
Furman, William	1834-11-29	
Gardner, Elisha W.	1825-11-15	

Gilbert, Obid	1821-2-3	
Gleason, Beraleel	1815-11-15	
GRANGER, Gahazi *	1821-11-12	Entries in his hand as town clerk begin November 11, 1812.
Granger, Jacob	1807-12-4	
Grant, Alexander	1839-5-2	
Grinnel, John	1804-11-19	
Hammond, Caleb D.	1807-12-4	
Hance, Benjamin	1819-1-7	one of the first Quaker elders in Farmington, 1804
Hanna, James	1821-12-1	
Hannay, Jackson	1809-11-13	
Harland, James	1819-12-29	
Harvey, Barzilla	1828-2-26	
Harvey, Stimpson	1825-11-9	
Hathaway, Isaac	1814-12-21	
Hathaway, Perez	1825-1-15	"signed" (presumably by the clerk), "Peris Hathaway" but spelled correctly in subsequent entries; lived 1805-54 (and a distant in-law to Susan B. Anthony?)
Hawkins, John	1832-12-1	
Hayward, Henry	1822-12-18	
Hayward, Stephen	1805-11-18	
HERENDEEN, Edward *	1822-11-23	Entries in his hand as town clerk begin on November 4, 1833.
Herendeen, Gideon	1827-3-13	
Herendeen, James	1824-12-28	
Herendeen, Nathan	1817-2-18	Mentioned by Backman, 23
Herendeen, Nathan G [?].	1842-11-21	
Herendeen, Welcom	1803-12-6	
Herendeen, Welcom	1800-12-8	"A true Cobby" entered into this book on the second page by clerk Silvester Davis.
Herendeen, Welcome W.	1838-11-20	
Herington, James	1841-7-8	
Herington, Jonathan	1828-1-4	
Herington, Lyman	1839-11-24(or 29) (between 1841 entries)	
Hoag, George	1833-1-16	Was a wagon maker.
Hoag, John	1824-11-15	
Hoag, Lewis W.	1847-12-6	Text reads like a short autograph letter signed, on light blue paper, tipped into the book without clerk's name or any recording note. However, handwriting matches that of the subsequent report on similar paper (for Jerome E. Rapalje, April 4, 1848), thus both probably written by the clerk (Nicholas Howland?).
Hollister, Peter B.	1829-11-12	Reporting on behalf of Phebe Dillon that a stray red heifer has joined her herd. His name is recorded as "Peter .B. Holster."
Howard, Stephen	1807-12-1	
Howland, Benjamin	1805-11-18	
HOWLAND, N[icholas?] *	1848-2-28	Signs as Town Clerk in the report of February 2, 1848 from Peter Frederick.
Hull, Joseph	1830-12-18	
Jenks, George	1813-2-26	
Johnson, [Abigail?] Z.	1828-1-10	"signed" as "Abay Z. Johnson," with the first name carefully over-written
Johnston, Robert	1844-3-2	

Jones, Nathan	1807-1-12	
Jones, Samuel	1811-11-29	
Ketchum, Germand [sic]	1845-12-13	
Knop, Jared	1813-12-13	
Knuth, James	1814-11-17	
Langdon, Benjamin	1811-1-1	
Lapham, Isaac	1804-11-1	
Lapham, Isaac S.	1843-12-11	
Lapham, John	1823-11-5	
Lapham, William G.	1843-11-21	
Latting, John	1825-11-21	
Magown, Mary	1820-11-10	
Mason, Gardner	1825-12-15	
McCumber, Caleb	1814-12-6	
McGinnerly, Charles	1808-11-19	
McKenelley, Charles	1814-12-31	
McLouth, Frederic	1823-11-17	
McLouth, John	1810-11-5	
McLouth, Lanson	1835-11-26	
McLOUTH, Peter *	1805-11-14	Entries in his hand as town clerk begin on November 14, 1805.
Melvin, Jonathan	1813-12-6	
Mills, John	1811-11-29	
Mitchel, William	1809-11-3	
MITCHELL, Peter *	1814-11-20	Entries in his hand as town clerk begin on November 15, 1815.
Moore, John	1821-1-23	
Paterson, S., Jr.	1829-1-6	
Patterson, Sunderland	1822-12-1	The clerk accidentally entered the year as 1823.
Payne, Calvin	1829-10-28	
Payne, Gideon	1814-1-25	entry written and "signed" by clerk Joshua Vanfleet, but clearly not written in Vanfleet's hand
Payne, John	1806-11-15	
Payne, Reuben	1837-7-8	
Peek, John H.	1831-12-9	
Pendry[?], James	1814-3-24	
Peters, Benjamin	1812-1-6	
Phillips, Eldrige	1819-11-23	"signed" with his X, "Witness, Peter Mitchell"
Piper, John B.	1816-12-9	
Pixley, Ira	1816-12-9	
Pomeroy, Aaron	1825-11-1	
Pomeroy, Theodore	1826-11-12	
Pound, Hugh	1842-11-29	joint report with Seth W. Bowerth
Pound, John	1806-12-2	
Pound, Joseph	1809-12-26	
Power, Abiathar	1805-11-18	
Power, Arnold	1827-11-6	Illustrated further above. Arnold Power eventually moved just south of the former Joseph Smith Sr. farm.
Power, Moses	1808-11-10	
Power, Moses, Jr.	1845-12-26	
Power, William P.	1816-12-27	
Powers, William P.	1844-11-26	
Pratt, Ebenezer	1805-12-29	Manchester village tavern owner (Backman, 29, 32)
Pratt, Elkanah	1813-12-13	

Pratt, John	1811-12-2	"In January, 1817, also, settlers of Manchester village established a public library. For many years the Manchester library was located in the home of the librarian, John Pratt." Backman, 48
Price, Henry	1821-10-12	
Putnam, John	1835-12-3	
Rapalje, Abra[ham]. B.	1832-10-15	
Rapalje, Jerome E.	1848-4-4	On a slip of light blue paper tipped into the volume; compare to the Lewis W. Hoag slip of December 6, 1847. Probably written by the unnamed town clerk (Nicholas Howland?); no recording note.
Redfield, Peleg	1808-2-20	Noted pioneer and friend of Oliver Phelps, featured by Orsamus Turner in his history of the Phelps & Gorham Purchase.
Reed, Hugh	1842-1-1	Reporting for Sealy Reed.
Reed, Sealy [?] (by Hugh Reed)	1842-1-1	Entered in the text as "Seley Reed" and "signed" (ostensibly by Hugh Reed) as "Sealy Reed."
Rice, Jacob	1808-11-26	
Royce, Gideon	1807-11-10	
Royer, Jacob	1818-1-9	
Rush, David C.	1810-12-2	
Rush, Samuel	1806-12-4	
Rush, Samuel F [?].	1810-12-7	
S[_?_], Abraham	1811-12-4	
Sawyer, Joseph	1810-2-3	
Sheffield, George	1828-1-18	
Sheffield, John	1825-11-1	
Sheldon, David	1846-12-5	
Sheldon, John	1822-12-10	
Sheldon, Nathaniel	1814-12-15	
SHELDON, Webster *	1846-11-3	Entries in his hand as town clerk begin on November 3, 1846.
Smith, Barclay	1847-11-2	Written in the book with text addressed to "Town Clerk of the town of Farmington." Reads like a short letter signed, without actual clerk's name or recording note. May be copied in from a letter received by the clerk.
Smith, David	1805-11-28	
Smith, George	1818-2-8	
Smith, Ira	1842-11-8	
Smith, Jacob	1835-2-25	
Smith, Jacob, Jr.	1810-11-27	
Smith, Jonathan	1809-11-25	
Smith, Levi	1805-11-20	
Smith, Levi 2nd	1814-12-12	
Smith, Lindley W.	1845-11-6	
Smith, Orin	1833-1-22	
Smith, Peter	1806-12-22	
Smith, Shubal	1811-12-14	
Smith, Welcome	1821-1-30	
Smith, Wharton [?]	1841-1-3	The name is entered as "Wa'tan Smith"
Smith, William	1829-3-5	
Smith, William "the first"	1819-4-3	
SMITH, Wilmarth *	1822-11-5	Entries in his hand as town clerk begin on November 5, 1822.
Speaker, W[_?_]	1807-12-1	
Spear, Robert	1821-3-20	

Spear, Stephen	1823-11-10	
Stafford, Joshua	1806-11-1	
Stafford, William	1821-2-19	Knew the Smiths and later gave a first-hand description of their treasure seeking activities. "William Stafford (c. 1786-1863), after whom Palmyra's Stafford Street was named, was one of the first settlers in that town. Later he moved farther south on Stafford Road, locating in Manchester on a farm about a mile south of what subsequently became the Smith's land." –EMD 2:59 Discussed by Backman, 44, 118-19 See entry transcription below
Teachout, Absalom [?]	1820-1-27	name over-written and very difficult to read
Thomas, James	1827-1-10	
Thomas, Richard	1823-2-5	
Throop, Azel	1818-1-12	
Toms, Samuel	1819-2-18	
Trittp [sic], Isaac	1835-6-18	
Vail, Edmund *	1846-1-7	Portion of an original letter signed on light blue paper, sent to clerk Sheldon Webster, here cut down and tipped into the book. Reads in part (as clipped), "A two year old Stear . . . my premacys that I wish to . . . entered on the Town Book . . ." Entered by Sheldon on February 7, 1847
Vanderhoof, Jacob	1821-2-8	
Vanderhoof, John	1805-11-30	
VANFLEET, Joshua *	1810-11-5	Entries in his hand as town clerk begin on November 5, 1810.
Warner, Russell	1818-12-1	
Weeks, William	1822-11-23	
Wells, Cromwell	1807-11-12	
Wells, Jencks	1829-3-4	
Wells, Joseph	1841-1-8	written as "Joseph Weells"
Wells, Joseph, Jr.	1823-11-4	
Wells, Peter	1813-12-11	
Wells, Sally	1813-12-7	ostensibly "signed" with "her mark"
Whipple, Henry	1806-12-19	
Whipple, Israel	1818-12-26	
Whipple, James	1844-12-6	
White, Jac[o]b	1820-1-7	
Wright, William	1821-12-17	"signed" (presumably by the clerk), "W <u>m</u> Right–"

SAMPLE ENTRIES FROM THE VOLUME:

- November 1, 1805 (**Zuriel FISH**): "Came in to the inclosure of the Subscriber a yellow or a pale Dun four year old cow with no artificial mark excepting one Ear that was sore when she first came which was supposed to be toarn by doggs — I likewise think s[ai]^d is a cow that I sold Gudge [*i.e.*, Judge] Phelps about one year ago as witness my hand Zuriel Fish . . ." Recorded by Peter McLouth
- February 19, 1820 (**William STAFFORD**): "Came into my inclosure about four months ago a weather lamb with no artificial mark —" Recorded by Peter Mitchell

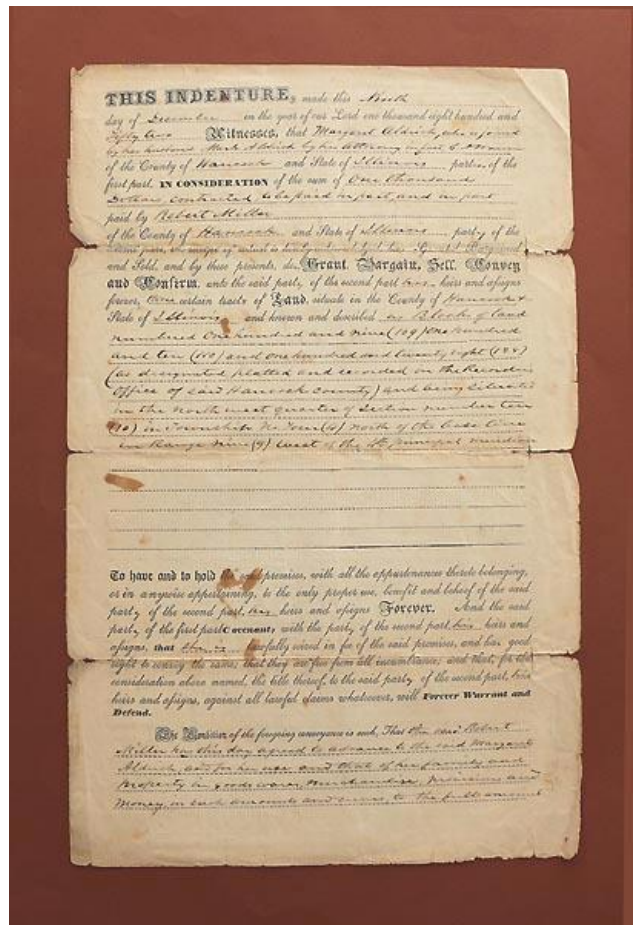
- March 23, 1827 (Moses DENNIS): "Farmington 23^d of 3 Month 1827 Their was a brown short tail Cow with white hind feet Broke into my Enclosure the 17th of this month and I wish the owner to come prove property pay Charges and take her away Moses Dennis" Recorded by Wilmarth Smith

Thos. C. Sharp S. C.

15 **SHARP, Tho[ma]s. C[oke]., Calvin A. Warren, and Margaret ALDRICH.**

Partly-printed DOCUMENT SIGNED, by which **Mark ALDRICH** (whose "signature" is written "by Calvin A. WARREN, his attorney in fact") and Margaret ALDRICH hereby mortgage substantial real estate to Robert MILLER for a loan of "goods wares, merchandise, provisions and money, in such amounts and sums, to the full amount of one thousand dollars, as her wants and necessities may require during the term to be fully ended on the first day of January A.D. 1854 . . ." Warsaw, Illinois, December 9 and 14, 1852.

33½ X 21½ cm. Two tall pages on one leaf, printed and accomplished in manuscript front and back. Soiled and worn, folds weak, but complete; the signatures are very good and appear on the same page for easy display.



\$1,750

love written.

Mark Aldrich

By Calvin A. Warren Seal
 His Attorney in fact
 Margaret Aldrich Seal

The lower portion of the back page is **SIGNED by Thomas C. SHARP** and **FILLED OUT IN HIS HAND** as Justice of the Peace (former editor of the *Warsaw Signal*, and one of the five 1845 defendants, including Mark Aldrich, who were were tried for the murder of the Smiths and defended by Calvin A. WARREN) . . .

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
 Hancock COUNTY, } Sct.

Be it remembered, That on this fourteenth
 day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five
two Margaret Aldrich who is
 personally known to the undersigned a Justice of the Peace
 of the said county, to be the identical person who created, and whose name she subscribed to the
 foregoing Deed of Conveyance, as having executed the same, came before me and acknowledged the same to be
 her voluntary act and deed for the purposes therein expressed.

And the said Margaret Aldrich
 being by me made acquainted with the contents of said Deed of Conveyance, and examined separate and apart
 from her husband, acknowledged that she executed the same, and relinquished her dower in the premises therein
 mentioned, voluntarily, freely, and without the compulsion of her husband, and that she does not wish to retract
 the same.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my Seal
 at my office, at Warsaw, the day and year first
 above written.

Thos. C. Sharp J. P. Seal

THIS DOCUMENT was clearly prepared to take care of Mark Aldrich's wife and children while he was prospecting for gold in California. Except for the portion written by Sharp (illustrated above), the rest of the document was **ACCOMPLISHED IN MANUSCRIPT by Calvin A. WARREN**. This was a difficult

period in Margaret's life. During her youth, she had been raised in somewhat elevated society. Her grandfather's brother James Wilkinson had been commander-in-chief of the American Continental Army. Now, Margaret's husband Mark (tried but acquitted for the murders of Joseph and Hyrum Smith) was long absent from Illinois, having signed over his power of attorney to Calvin Warren on April 23, 1850, just before leaving for the West. "You should not allow your spirits to become depressed," wrote an old friend *from the Senate Chamber* in Washington D.C. in late January 1852,

in consequence of the temporary absence of your husband. He will, I hope, soon return to you with increased health & such a share of this world's treasure as will tend to render more comfortable . . . the days (& I hope those may be many, very many of them) which are allotted to him & you & your children.

.....

I recollect my dear Margaret how beautiful you were, what black ringlets you exhibited & how your diamond like black eye would pierce to the heart all who dared to look into it. I recollect the delightful time we had at your Uncles' in Perry County, & many other agreeable circumstances. [George Wallace Jones, Senator from Iowa, college roommate of Jefferson Davis; autograph letter signed to Mrs. Margaret Aldrich, Washington, January 29, 1852 (emphasis added)]

The most recent prior money I find coming to Margaret from her husband was a draft for \$300 sent from San Francisco on October 4, 1851 with his hurried note as the bell was ringing on the steamer. That draft reached her in December of that year, whereupon she gave it to the same Robert MILLER (further above) who had probably been lending her cash and goods all along. Aldrich had mentioned Miller as her practical provider in an early letter sent home from Sacramento City, California Territory on August 22, 1850 (originals of all these letters in my possession).

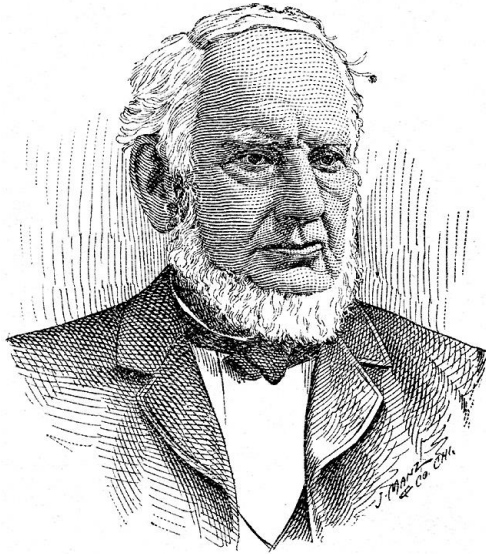
DALLIN OAKS AND MARVIN HILL characterized Miller as an "anti-Mormon" member of the grand jury which indicted Sharp, Aldrich and the others, as well as a former Hancock County commissioner. "He and other grand jurors had served in the Warsaw militia on the day the Smiths were killed." (Oaks and Hill, *Carthage Conspiracy*, 77).

no unkind word for any human being ever passed his lips

16 [SHARP, Thomas C.] *IN MEMORIAM. Thomas Coke Sharp* [caption title]. N.p., n.d. (but ca. 1894).

19½ cm. (approx. 7½ X 4¾ inches). [2 (dedication, portrait)], (1)-10 ff., printed on rectos only. Orig. black cloth over flexible boards, gilt-lettered title on front board. Separating at front, and repaired along the inside front (hinge) with heavy library cloth tape. Other moderate wear and soil.

\$850



Thomas C. Sharp.

VERY RARE. OCLC locates only two copies, preserved at Western Illinois University and the Huntington Library. Not in the LDS Church History Library catalog. The first leaf bears a printed dedication "To the relatives and friends of the late Thomas C. Sharp" by the deceased's second wife, Anna E. (Hewitt) Sharp. I presume that she assembled these tributes, comprised of three segments:

The first and longest is by "M. P. Berry." The second, filling only the bottom half of page 7, comes from Bishop Thomas Bowman in St.

Louis. The final segment is an obituary taken "FROM THE CARTHAGE REPUBLICAN." My guess is that this *Memoriam* booklet would have been printed by that newspaper office. The fine ENGRAVED PORTRAIT is credited in the image to J. Manz & Co. in Chicago.

NOT IN FLAKE, but with pithy if brief Mormon content on pages 2 and 8. For Mormons accustomed to nothing but the blackest denigration of this man, here are a couple of passages which I found intriguing.

He was by nature and education an honest, pure-minded, upright and honorable man. He was quiet in manner, pure in character, upright in all his dealings with his fellow men, kind-hearted, charitable and a devoted father, husband and friend. . . . His hand and purse were ever open to the needy, and his heart was a great temple in which daily thronged myriads of tender thoughts and kindly emotions. His generosity prevented him from ever becoming a rich man and he only sought to accumulatae [sic] a competency, which he succeeded in doing. In a long, personal and close business acquaintance and relationship with deceased, the writer can testify to his exalted character, his purity of thought and motive, his sweet, even-tempered disposition, and his kind and sympathetic nature, and in sorrowing over his death the writer wants to add the deep feeling of his own heart, and drop a tear of sympathy and sorrow with those who loved him best.

Judge Sharp's life and history from boyhood down to old age, should be an inspiration to every young man. . . . [M. P. Berry, p. 6]

Judge Sharp's long illness was accompanied by no complaints, no repining. He enjoyed the visits of friends greatly[.] At times he would repeat instances and anecdotes of pioneer life and character; but no unkind word for any human being ever passed his lips. About two weeks ago he received a second stroke of paralysis resulting in increasing prostration. Family and friends then knew that a long and useful life was rapidly closing. The last week of his life was one of much suffering. Yet his closing hours were peaceful. He was unconscious for several hours and died without pain. [obituary, p. 9]

[Catalog continues . . .

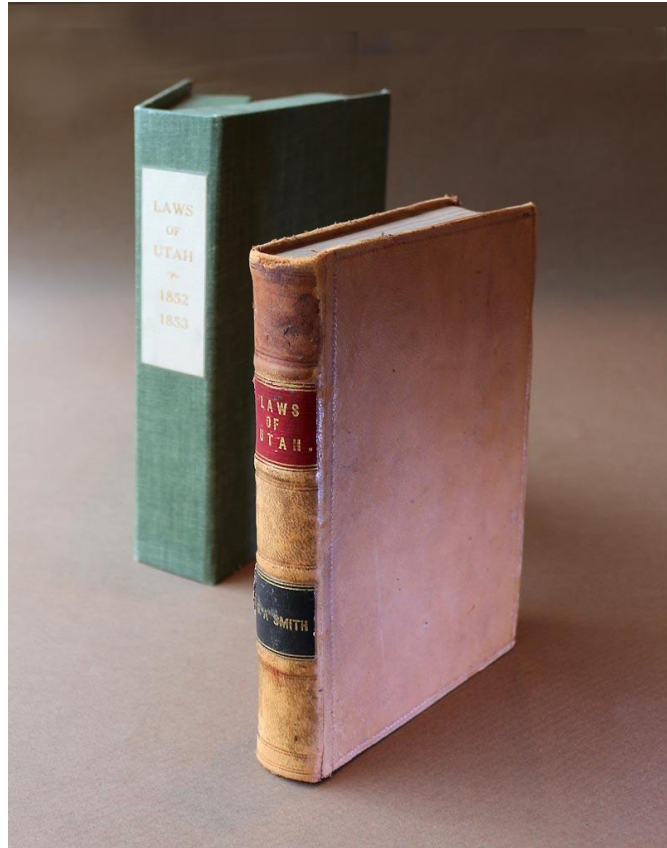
GEORGE A. SMITH'S COPY

with his handwritten legislative comparisons and markings

- 17 [SMITH, George A. (1817-75; first cousin to Joseph Smith Jr., Apostle, Church Historian, First Counselor to Brigham Young, Member of Utah Territorial Supreme Court, Iron County Territorial Legislator 1851-70, President of Utah Territorial Legislative Committee 1865-70.)]

Utah (Territory) Laws, statutes, etc. *ACTS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS, Passed by the First Annual, and Special Sessions, of the Legislative Assembly, of the Territory of Utah, Begun and Held at Great Salt Lake City, on the 22nd Day of September, A.D., 1851. Also the Constitution of the United States, and the Act Organizing the Territory of Utah. Published by Authority of the Legislative Assembly. G. S. L. City, U. T.: Brigham H. Young, Printer, 1852.*

18 cm. (binding, 18¾ cm.) 258 pp. Collated COMPLETE.



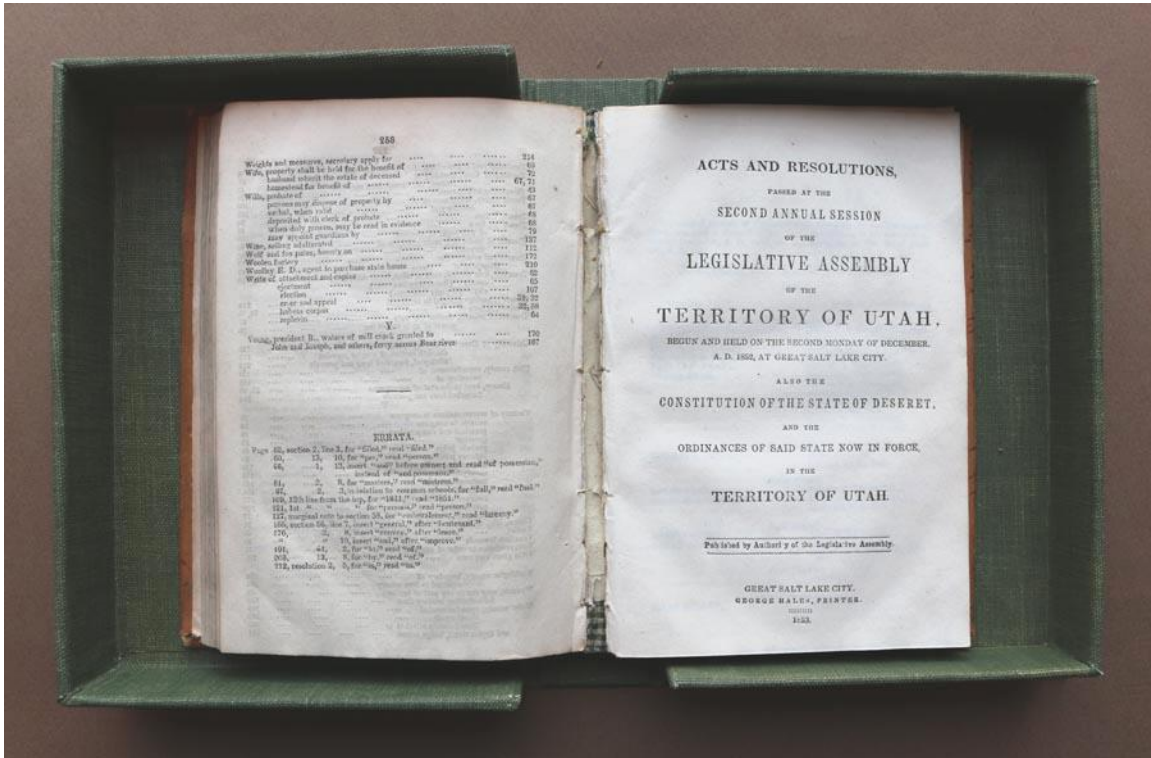
:: BOUND WITH ::

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS, Passed at the Second Annual Session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, Begun and Held on the Second Monday of December, A.D. 1852, at Great Salt Lake City. Also the Constitution of the State of Deseret, and the Ordinances of Said State Now in Force, in the Territory of Utah. Published by Authority of the Legislative Assembly. Great Salt Lake City, George Hales, Printer, 1853.

iv, [5]-168, [1] pp. (indices, pp. [159-end]). Collated COMPLETE (pages of the eighth gathering, 113-128 are bound out of order but are all present). There is slight textual loss to portions of the two bottom lines of page 72 resulting from a torn area in the bottom margin of the leaf.

BINDING: Nineteenth-century sheep with simple blind-decorated borders to the boards. Spine with four raised bands and two original leather labels gilt-lettered

"LAWS OF UTAH." and "G. A[.] SMITH" on red and black (respectively) skivers, each with simple double gilt lines at top and bottom. The binding remains strong and in very good condition. However, the sewing has separated between the two session volumes, with the final signature of the first volume sprung and barely holding (though not worn or soiled) and the second title page cleanly detached recently (and remaining in very fine, clean condition: can be reattached easily with archival paste at the future owner's discretion). \$3,750



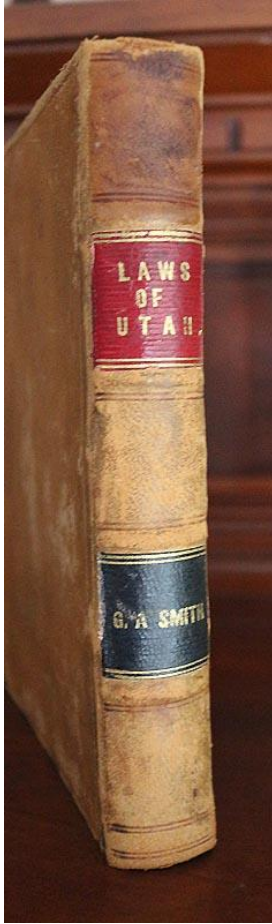
CONTAINED in a fitted cloth CLAMSHELL FOLDING BOX with an attractive printed paper label on the box's backstrip.

Crawley 714 and 834; Flake 9384c and 9384a (respectively), noting for the first title that, "With Brigham Young as governor and the Legislative Assembly totally Mormon, the laws passed were in accordance to church values. Probate courts were very important."

THE FIRST PRINTING OF THE LAWS OF UTAH TERRITORY (1852 item). 2,000 copies were ordered to be printed. "The *Deseret News* of September 4," notes Crawley,

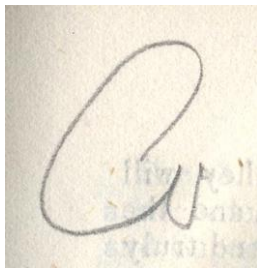
announced that the officers of Great Salt Lake County should obtain copies by calling at Willard Richards's office, that the officers of the other counties who had not yet received them would get their copies when the county clerks submitted the returns of the county elections, and that the members and officers of the legislature would be issued copies as fast as the books were bound. Brigham Young reported in his message to the legislature of December 13, 1852, that lack

of funds delayed the publication and distribution of the book. [Crawley entry 714, p. 338]

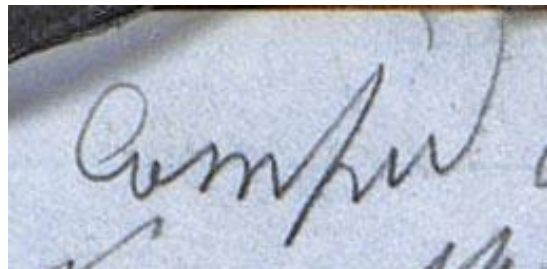


GEORGE A. SMITH'S COPY, with his name on the spine, and old ink stamping of the "Historian's Office" name and address on the endpapers and at the top of page [3]. There are **EXTENSIVE MARKINGS** and a very few word notes, particularly in the 1853 title. *All are in pencil*, and very simple. The fewer notes in the first title (1852) strike me as being in another hand, and at least one note in each title disappears into a margin (fore-edge or gutter), suggesting these notes were made on the loose sheets before this volume was bound for Smith.

This looks to me like Smith's Legislative working copy. Many of the acts or articles have been crossed out with a large penciled X. Many others are marked with a large Capital C in the margin. Judging from two occurrences of a full word beginning with that same letter, I am guessing that (in Smith's interesting rough handwriting), he may be saying "Compared." Below are comparisons of my own, between a few of the many notes in the volume offered here, and on a page from Smith's pocket journal entry of April 23, 1856, preserved at the Church History Library (MS 1322, box 2, folder 10) . . .

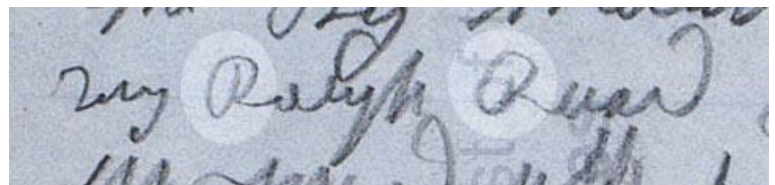
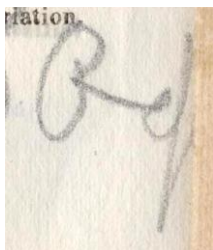


Note on p. 23 (1853 title)

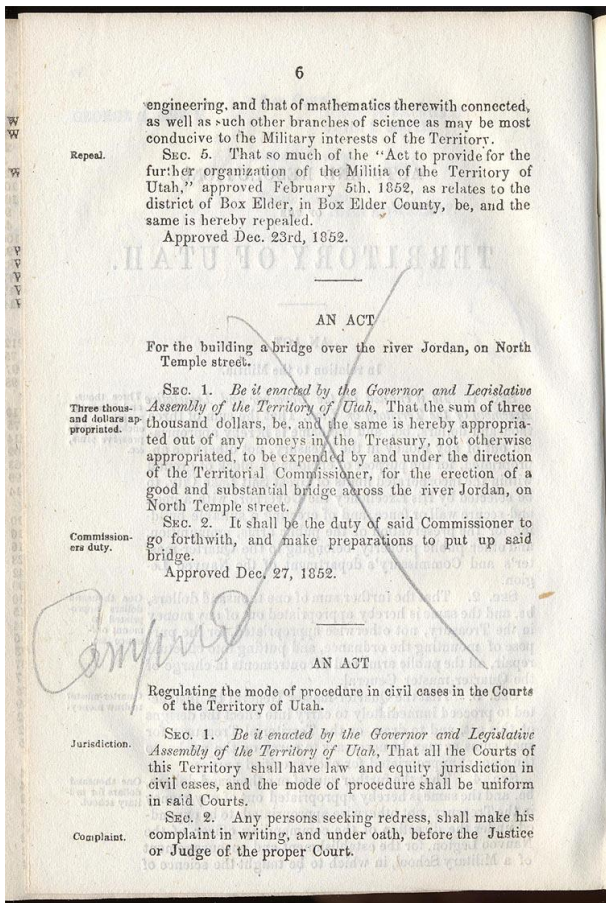


"Camped" in G. A. Smith journal (1856)

Note on p. 93:
(trimmed)



"very Rough Road" in journal



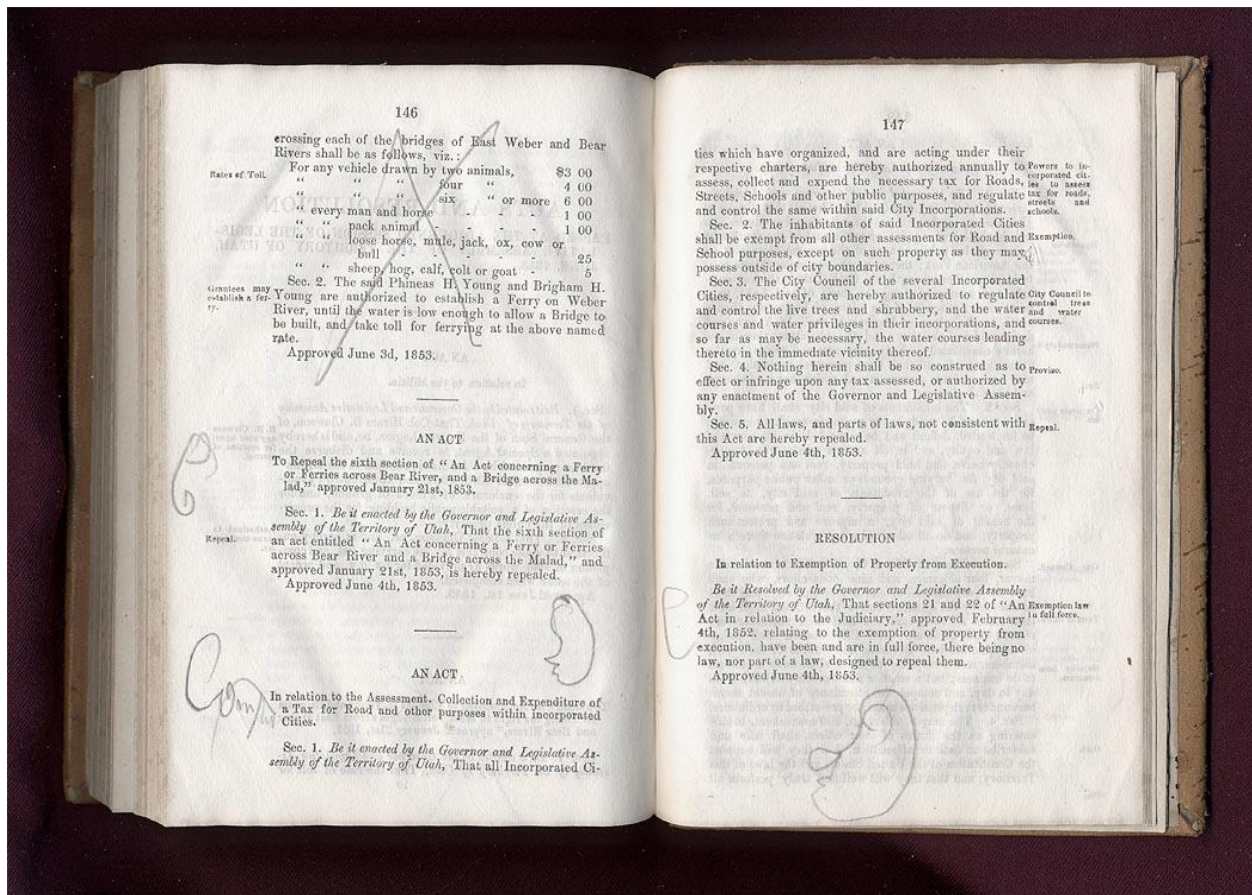
INVENTORY OF MARKINGS
found in this book
(most being simple C's or large X's)

First title, 1852 (some or all notes apparently in another hand):

Pages 38 (with note saying "See 31 & 32 Se . . ."), 41, 43, 44, 64 (note in another hand), 109 (correction of an 1850s date), 121.

Second title, 1853 (all appear to be in George A. Smith's hand):

Pages 5, 6 (full word, "Compared" ?, shown AT LEFT), 10, 12-14, 17, 20, 23, 30, 33, 34, 36-41, 48, 55, 59-82 (all of these marked), 92, 93, 94-97, 107, 136, 138, 140-42, 145, 146-47 (with two simple, curious-looking doodles or special marks), 155-58.



Clearly, some researcher will have fun with this, and may possibly make much of it by studying the affected acts and statutes in relation to other published laws and Smith's duties as Church Historian or President of the Utah Territorial Council.

SLAVERY IN UTAH: These early books are always interesting for their very specific content, often specifying grants and appointments or privileges to names both familiar and obscure. And of course morés were vastly different then. A particularly unexpected example occurs in "AN ACT IN RELATION TO SERVICE," Section 4 . . .

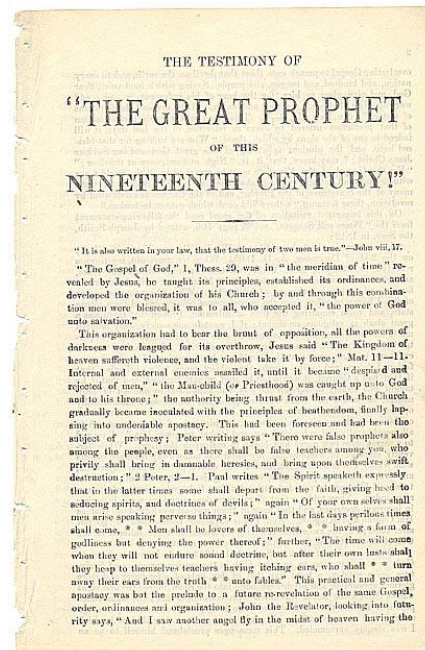
Sec. 4. That if any master or mistress shall have sexual or carnal intercourse with his or her servant or servants of the African race, he or she shall forfeit all claim to said servant or servants to the commonwealth; and if any white person shall be guilty of sexual intercourse with any of the African race, they shall be subject, on conviction thereof to a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than five hundred, to the use of the Territory, and imprisonment, not exceeding three years. [p. 81]

18 **SMITH, Joseph Jr. (1805-44).** *THE TESTIMONY OF "THE GREAT PROPHET OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY!"* [caption title]. [Liverpool: Printed and Published by Joseph F. Smith, at the Latter-Day Saints' "Millennial Star" Office, n.d. (but 1879?)].

20.4 cm. 4 pp. Clean and nearly fine except that the inner (gutter) edge is rough with small sewing holes remaining after being removed from a bound volume. There is an original difference in darkness of the printing impression whereby the outer edge areas are darker than the large inner portions of each page. \$45

Flake 7997 (earliest version listed, saying "1879?"). Flake and OCLC locate only a few copies of this missionary tract published by Joseph F. Smith. It reproduces interesting text of Joseph Smith's story from the *Times and Seasons*, and then concludes with an invitation to join the worldwide message of Mormonism, which . . .

. . . has spread into England, and over most of Continental Europe; Australia and New Zealand, China, Siam and the East Indies, have heard the sound thereof;



Africa has been visited and "the Islands of the Sea" have also been made glad . . .
". . . Persecutions may rage, mobs may combine, armies may assemble, calumny
may defame, but the truth of God will go forth boldly, nobly, and independently,
till it has penetrated every continent, visited every clime, swept every country,
and sounded in every ear, till the purposes of God shall be accomplished, and
the great Jehovah shall say the work is done." [p. 4]

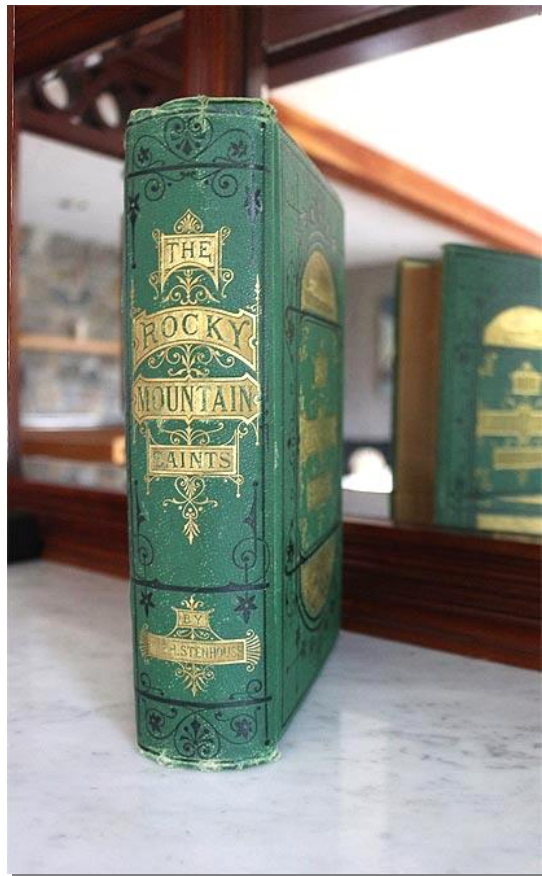
- 19 **STENHOUSE, Thomas Brown Holmes.** *THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN SAINTS: A Full and Complete History of the Mormons, From the First Vision of Joseph Smith to the Last Courtship of Brigham Young; Including the Story of the Hand-Cart Emigration—The Mormon War—The Mountain-Meadow Massacre—The Reign of Terror In Utah—The Doctrine of Human Sacrifice—The Political, Domestic, Social, and Theological Influences of the Saints—The Facts of Polygamy—The Colonization of the Rocky Mountains, and the Development of the Great Mineral Wealth of the Territory of Utah.* By T. B. H. Stenhouse, twenty-five years a Mormon elder and missionary, and editor and proprietor of the Salt Lake Daily Telegraph. Illustrated with twenty-four full-page engravings, a steel plate frontispiece, an autographic letter of Brigham Young and numerous woodcuts. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1873.

23 cm. xxiv, [1]-761 pp. + engraved frontispiece, and double-fold plate of the Book of Abraham hypocephalus between pp. 514-15. Collated **COMPLETE** <gasp!> including all plates as called for in the title [frontispiece and 26 plates [one being the double plate] - with all but the frontis. and the double-plate being counted in the pagination).

Original green cloth decorated in black and gilt. Medium wear to extremities plus a short tear to the top spine cap cloth without loss. **THE TEXT BLOCK IS ENTIRELY CLEAN, WITHOUT MARKINGS OR WEAR**, but with *staining to the frontispiece plate's blank areas* and to its tissue guard which is loose and foxed.

\$350

FIRST EDITION. Flake 8404, *Scallawagiana Hundred*, 63. Shocking to read, but very



thorough. Here is a snippet which caught my attention in particular, if at random . . .

“During a meeting of the faithful missionaries held in the Historian’s office, presided over by Brother Brigham, when zeal ran high and testimonies were delivered, and determination of faithfulness expressed in the warmest manner, several brethren walked out to perform some mission that had been pre-arranged. That same evening the house and store of Mr. H. J. Jarvis was entered by some brethren in disguise. They walked into his store, and when he had served a customer present, they suddenly caught him by the hair of his head and dragged him over the counter, pulled him into the street, and threw him on to the snow, threatening his life if he made a noise. They reëntered his store, took what they pleased to the amount of \$750, set fire to the place, besmeared the parlor furniture with their own filth, and decamped, 'breathing threatenings and slaughter.' His wives (for he had two sweetly-dispositioned, good women) rushed up stairs to save the children, and after returning with them succeeded in extinguishing the fire, which had now reached to within one foot of the powder, but not without burning their arms and hands. Mr. Jarvis and family went to a neighbour’s house occupied by elder ——, the representative of ‘ God ’ in the Endowment House, for protection, but were refused shelter, Brother —— saying that they could not remain there.

“‘Why ? ’ asked Mr. Jarvis.

“‘Because Israel is at work.’”

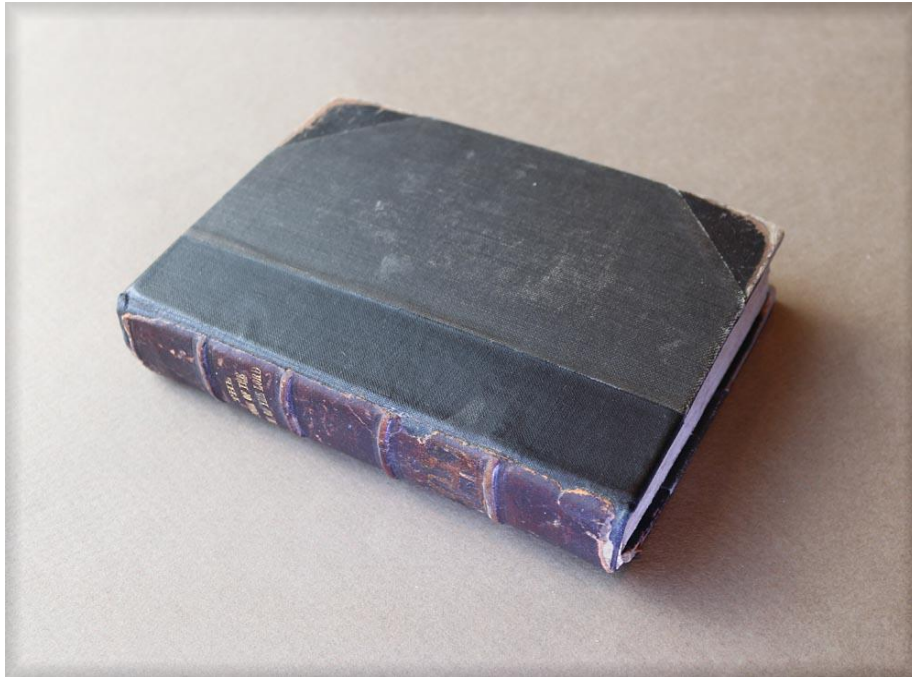
[p. 207, with small woodcut illustration of the scene, captioned "Reforming a Heretic."]

[Catalog continues . . .

. . . James . . . the heir of David, . . .
Prophet of the Most High God . . . [p. 224]

20 [STRANG, James Jesse]. [THE BOOK OF THE LAW OF THE LORD . . .
*Printed by Command of the King, at the Royal Press, Saint James, A. R. I. (St. James,
Michigan, 1856)].*

Begins (as issued) with page [17]: "BOOK OF THE LAW. CHAPTER I. THE
DECALOGUE."



ANTHONY W. IVINS' COPY, received in 1924 as a gift from its previous owner,
SAMUEL O. BENNION. Flake 8498; Morgan 31; Graff 4004; Howes S1061.

SECOND, EXPANDED EDITION, (Howes "c" rarity: "quite rare, obtainable only with
much difficulty") preceded only by the superlatively rare and much shorter
version of 1851 –of which, personally, I have never even seen a copy. The last
time I had a copy of this expanded 1856 version was twenty-nine years ago, in
1995, (*Mormon List 50*, item 47, R. C. Evans' copy with his penciled notes).

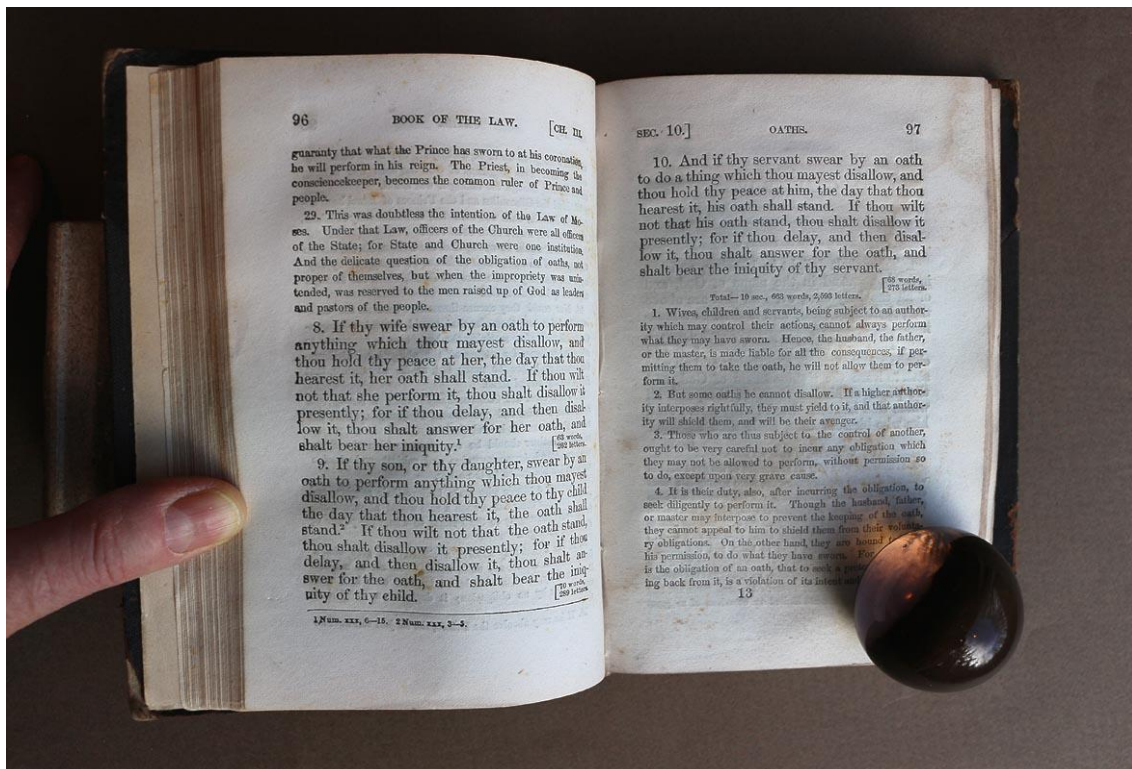
16.2 cm. (binding, 17 cm.) [17]-336 pp. (collated COMPLETE, as issued; only pages
[17]-336 were printed during Strang's lifetime). Nineteenth-century three-quarter
leather with black cloth boards; green floral endpapers. The old gilt-lettered
spine with four raised bands has been laid back down over a later black cloth
spine repair. The back board is neatly detached but present; remainder of the
binding quite strong. Front inner hinge strengthened long ago with heavy black
cloth tape. **\$4,000**

First leaves with a little wear and foxing; occasional stains. The text is generally very good, and sometimes nearly pristine. However, this interesting example exhibits, quite clearly, something which famed bibliographer Dale Morgan wrote in 1950 . . .

Among the many publications of the Strangite church, none bulks so large in its doctrinal system or its complex bibliographical history as this expanded edition of the *Book of the Law of the Lord*. The unbound sheets comprising the book were carried along when Strang's followers left the islands after his death, and for safekeeping these sheets were deposited in small lots in the homes of various members. Over a period of years, portions of these sheets were bound for use . . .

.
 In a narrative written for the *Coldwater, Mich., Reporter* in September, 1896, seven months before his death, the apostle L. D. Hickey asserted that at the time of Strang's death there were 1,500 copies of the *Book of the Law* in the printing office ready for the binder. . . . 'As no one was able to get them bound,' Hickey recalled, 'we stored them with our people for safety. **Some of them have been faithful and taken good care of them: others have been careless and let the mice and rain destroy them.**' Just when Strang's followers began having copies of the book bound for their own use is not known . . .

[Dale L. Morgan, *II Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints {Strangite}* by Dale L. Morgan ("Reprinted from *The Western Humanities Review*, Vol. V, No. 1, Winter 1950-51, as the second in a series of bibliographies of the lesser Mormon churches)," entry 31; quote above from pp. 62-63 (bold emphasis added)]

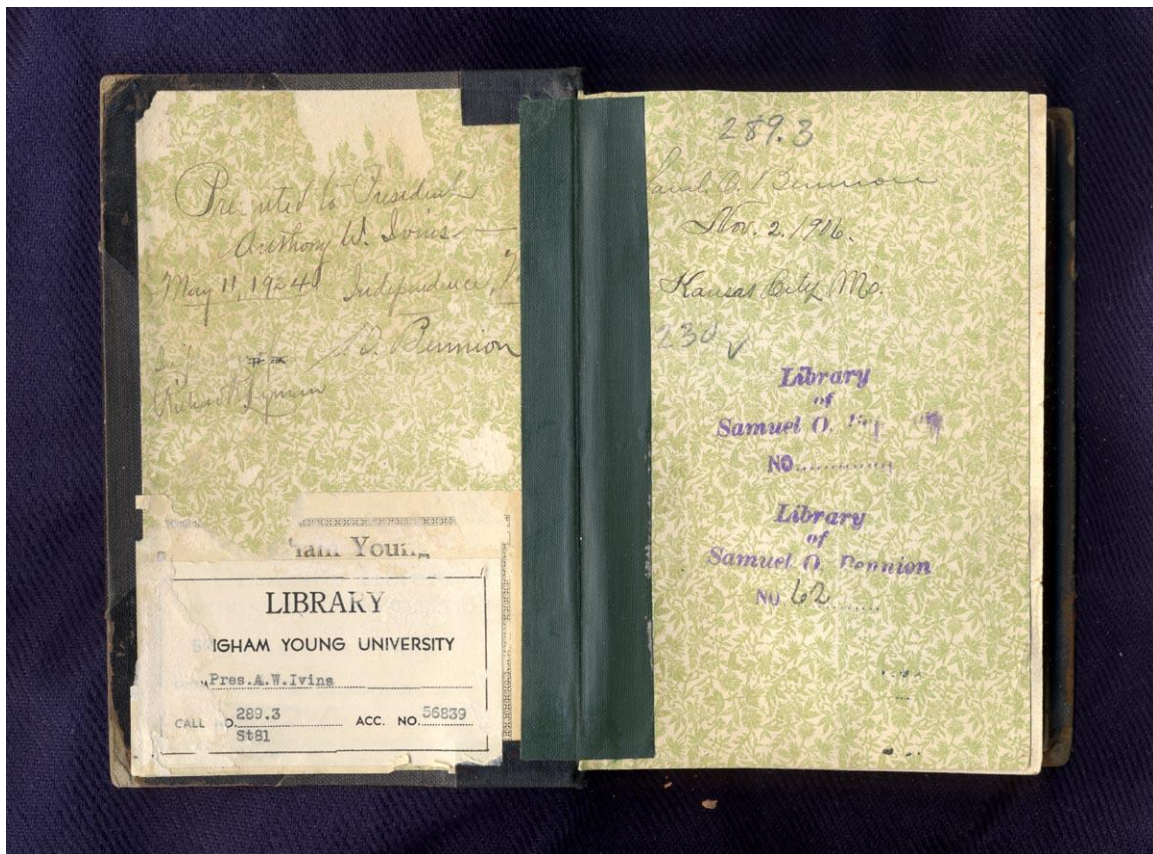


DAMPSTAINED SIGNATURE 13, AT RIGHT, FACING A CLEAN PRECEDING GATHERING

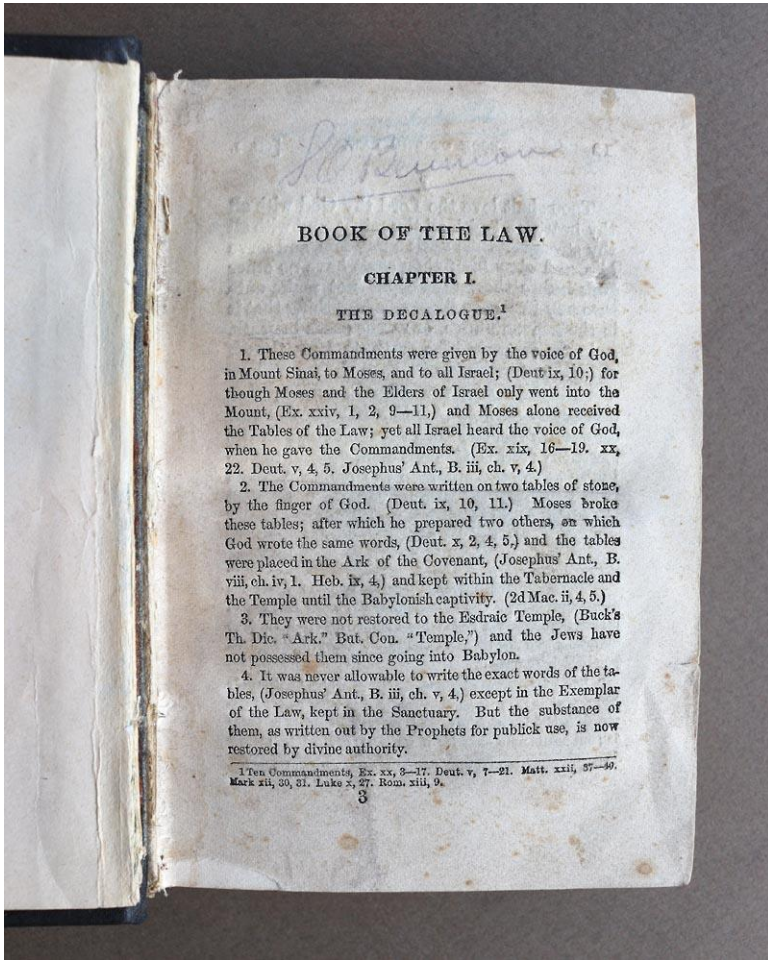
Accordingly, while collating this book, I saw that it was assembled from the caches of at least two different early Strang followers. Most notably, the gatherings with signatures 13-18 (pages 97-144) repeat a large, uniform dampstain pattern (illustrated ABOVE) with considerable fading to the text of some of their pages. Yet the adjacent pages immediately before and after these gatherings are in nearly perfect condition, showing they were stored under different conditions before this volume was assembled to be bound.

Laid in loosely at the front is a ca. 1891 section with **title page, Testimony (of seven witnesses), Preface and Table of Contents comprising 8 pages** in two small bi-folds of 4 pages each, never bound (toned, else nearly fine but for a couple of short clean tears without loss). These loose preliminary pages correspond to Dale Morgan's variant C style, matching those in Strang's son Charles's own copy of this book which he received from the binder on June 30, 1891.

The **PROVENANCE** of this copy, finally, is multi-layered, and a book often tells its own story . . .



Samuel O. BENNION (1874-1945) presided over the LDS Central States Mission where he published and presided from 1906-1935, becoming a member of the First Council of the Seventy in 1933. He has signed the first page of the book in



pencil, likely finding this volume during his service in that region. He also signs the first free endpaper (ABOVE): "Saml. O. Bennion, Nov. 2. 1906. Kansas City Mo."

Then appears his inscription at top left:

"Presented to President Anthony W. Ivins — May 11, 1924 Independence, M[o.], S. O. Bennion" There is also the name of *Richard R. Lyman* there, below some obscured writing.

Next, the book clearly went to the Brigham Young University Library, probably while it was located at the Heber J. Grant building there, judging from the old bookplate be-

neath the second one seen here which clearly designates this as coming from "Pres. A. W. Ivins."

ANTHONY W. IVINS (1852-1934) was an LDS apostle who became a member of the First Presidency in 1921. Having worked at the BYU Library for years (a generation later), I can very easily imagine this copy having been upgraded subsequently by one in better condition, and withdrawn for sale. Indeed, the Lee Library online catalog presently shows **three variant 1856 copies** of this book in their vault.