

to advocate, through the columns of the EXPOSITOR, the UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL OF THE NAUVOO CITY CHARTER—to restrain and correct the abuses of the UNIT POWER—to wot off the Iron Rod which is held over the devoted heads of the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country—to advocate unmitigated DISOBEDIENCE to POLITICAL REVELATIONS, and to censure and decry gross moral imperfections wherever found, either in the Plebeian, Patrician, or SELF-CONSTITUTED MONARCH—to advocate the pure principles of morality, the pure principles of truth, designed not to destroy, but strengthen the main-spring of God's moral government—to advocate, and exercise the freedom of speech in Nauvoo, independent of the ordinances abridging the same—to give free toleration to every man's Religious sentiments, and sustain ALL in worshipping their God according to the monitions of their consciences, as guaranteed by the Constitution of our country, and to oppose, with uncompromising hostility, any UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE, or any preliminary step tending to the same—to sustain ALL, however humble, in their equal and Constitutional Rights—and oppose the sacrifice of the Liberty, the Property, and the Happiness of the MANY, to the Pride and Ambition of the FEW. In a word, to give a full, candid, and succinct statement of FACTS, AS THEY REALLY EXIST IN THE CITY OF NAUVOO—Fearless of whose particular case the facts may apply—being governed by the laws of Editorial courtesy and the inherent dignity which is inseparable from honorable minds, at the same time exercising their own judgment in cases of flagrant abuses, or moral delinquencies—to use such terms and names as they deem proper, when the object is of such high importance that the end will justify the means. In this great and indispensable work, we confidently look to an enlightened public to aid us in our laudable effort.

The columns of the Expositor will be open to the discussion of all matters of public interest, the production of all correspondents subject to the decision of the Editor alone, who shall receive or reject at his option. National questions will be in place—but no preference given to either of the political parties. The Editorial department will contain the political news of the day, proceedings of Congress, election returns, &c., &c. Room will be given for articles on Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Commercial transactions, &c.

The first number of the Expositor will be issued on Friday, the 7th day of June, 1844. The publishers bind themselves to issue the paper weekly for one year, and forward 52 copies to each subscriber during the year. Orders should be forwarded as soon as possible, that the publishers may know what number of copies to issue.

The publishers take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have engaged the services of SYLVESTER EYMANS, Esq., who will have entire charge and supervision of the Editorial department. From an acquaintance with the dignity of character, and literary qualifications of this gentleman, they feel assured that the 'Nauvoo Expositor' must and will sustain a high and honorable reputation.

All letters and Communications must be addressed to CHARLES A. FOSTER, Nauvoo, Ill., post paid, in order to insure attention.

- WILLIAM LAW,
 - WILSON LAW,
 - CHARLES IVINS,
 - FRANCIS M. HIGBEE,
 - CHAUNCEY L. HIGBEE,
 - ROBERT D. FOSTER,
 - CHARLES A. FOSTER,
- Publishers.

Nauvoo, Ill., May 10th, 1844.
I read the statements of Francis M. Higbee from the 'Expositor' and asked, 'Is it responsible against all chartered rights and privileges, and against the peace and happiness of the city?'

Councillor H. Smith was in favor of declaring the 'Expositor' a nuisance.
Councillor Taylor said no city on earth would tolerate such a nuisance, and he would not bear it, and was decidedly in favor of active measures.

Mayor made a statement of what William Law had before the City Council under oath, that he was a friend to the Mayor, &c., and that there were any present who recollect the statements when scores responded, 'yea!'

Councillor Taylor continued: Wilson Law was president of this Council during the passage of many ordinances, and referred to the Mayor, William Law, and Higgins were members of the Council, and Higgins has never objected to any ordinance while in the Council, but has been more like a cipher, and is the Editor of a libellous paper, and is determined to destroy our charter and ordinances, and to bring the Constitution of the State into disrepute, and to publish libels; the Mayor is a nuisance, and stands in the way of the peace and happiness of the city.

Councillor Siles said a nuisance was any thing that disturbs the peace of a community, and read Blackstone on private wrongs, vol. 2, page 4, and the whole community has to rest under the stigma of these falsehoods—referring to the 'Expositor'; and if we can prevent the issuing of any more slanderous communications, he would go in for it; it is right for this community to show a proper resentment, and he would go in for suppressing all further publications of the kind.

Councillor H. Smith believed the best way was to smash the press, and 'pi' the type.
Councillor Johnson concurred with the councillors who had spoken.

Alderman Bennett referred to the statement of the 'Expositor' concerning the Municipal Court in the case of Jeremiah Smith as a libel, and considered the paper a public nuisance.

Councillor Warrington considered his peculiar situation, as he did not belong to any church or any party; thought it might be considered rather harsh for the council to declare the paper a nuisance, and proposed giving a few days' limitation and assessing a fine of \$3,000 for every libel, and if they would not cease publishing libels to declare it a nuisance, and said the statutes made provisions for a fine of \$500.

Mayor replied that they threatened to shoot him when at Carthage, and the women and others dare not go to Carthage to prosecute; and read a libel from the 'Expositor' concerning the imprisonment of Jeremiah Smith.

Councillor H. Smith spoke of the Warsaw Signal, and disapproved its libellous course.

Mayor remarked he was sorry to have one dissenting voice in declaring the 'Expositor' a nuisance.
Councillor Warrington did not mean to be understood to go against the proposition; but would not be in haste in declaring it a nuisance.

Councillor H. Smith referred to the mortgages and property of the proprietors of the Expositor, and thought there would be little chance of collecting damages for libels.

Alderman Elias Smith considered there was but one course to pursue, that the proprietors were out of the reach of the law; that our course was to put an end to the thing at once; believed by what he had heard that if the city council did not do it, others would.

Councillor Hunter believed it to be a nuisance; referred to the opinion of Judge Pope on Abbas corpus, and spoke in favor of the charter, &c.; asked Francis M. Higbee before the jury if he was not the man he saw at Joseph's house making professions of friendship; Higbee said he was not; (hundreds know this statement to be false); he also asked R. D. Foster if he did not state before hundreds of people that he believed Joseph to be a prophet; 'no,' said Foster. They were under oath when they said it. (Many hundreds of people are witness to this perjury.)

Alderman O. Spencer accorded with the views expressed that the 'Nauvoo Expositor' is a nuisance; did not consider it wise to give them time to trumpet a thousand lies; their property could not pay for it; if we pass only a fine or imprisonment, have we any confidence that they will desist? none at all we have found these men covenant breakers with God!

with their wives!! &c., have we any hope of their doing better? their characters have gone before them, shall they be suffered to go on, and bring a mob upon us; and murder our women and children, and burn our beautiful city? No! I had rather my blood would be spilled at once, and would like to have the press removed as soon as the ordinance would allow; and wish the matter might be put into the hands of the Mayor, and every body stand by him in the execution of his duties, and hush every murmur.

Councillor Levi Richards said he had felt deeply on this subject, and concurred fully in the view General Smith had expressed of it this day; thought it unnecessary to repeat what the council perfectly understood; considered private interest as nothing in comparison with the public good; every time a line was formed in Far West he was there, for what? to defend it against just such scoundrels and influence as the Nauvoo Expositor and its supporters were directly calculated to bring against us again. Considered the doings of the council this day of immense moment; not to this city alone, but to the whole world; would go in to put a stop to the thing at once; let it be thrown out of this city, and the responsibility of our remaining such a people be on our shoulders and fall on the State, if corrupt enough to sustain it.

Councillor Elias Richards said that he had not forgotten the transaction at Hama's Mill, and that he recollects it at Hama's Mill. Spencer then lay in the well known on the day previous, without a word of notice, or calling him out, and he would not attend to it; saw the paper in the city, and in this place; he considered the publication of the Expositor a nuisance, and that it was a public nuisance.

*Witness
Foster of Perjury*

27 JUN 1843

Monday, June 27 Under this date Joseph the Prophet
Journalizes as follows:

Transacted a variety of business. Borrowed money of brothers Woolley, Spencer, &c., and paid Hiram Kimball for the mound.

When the council assembled in the evening, brothers Hunter, Ivins, Woolley, Pierce, and others being present, the adjourned council was postponed till Tuesday evening, and I proceeded to lecture at length on the importance of uniting the means of the brethren for the purpose of establishing manufactories of all kinds, furnishing labor for the poor, &c. Brothers Hunter and Woolley offered their goods towards a general fund, and good feelings were generally manifest.

This morning little Frederick G. W. Smith told his dream to all the house, "that the Missourians had got their heads knocked off."

25 JAN 1842

Tuesday, January 25 . Joseph the Prophet signed deed for lots to the Laws, transacted a variety of business in the city and office. In the evening he debated with John C. Bennett and others to show that the Indians had ~~greater~~ cause to complain of the treatment of the whites ^{out} [then the negro^s, or sons of Cain.]

The following order was issued:

"Nauvoo Legion Head Quarters, Nauvoo
Legion, City of Nauvoo, Ill., Jan. 23, 1842.
General Orders. All the public arms will be re-
quired to be in the best possible condition at the
general inspection, and parade on the 7th May
proximo; and no deficiency whatever will be
countenanced, overlooked, or suffered to pass
without fine on that occasion. All persons,
therefore, holding said arms, will take notice, and
govern themselves accordingly; and in order that
the general inspection may pass off in a truly
military style, alike honorable to the Legion, and
creditable to the citizen soldier, the Brigadiers are
required to attend the battalion parades with
their respective commands, and inspect said arms
in propria persona, prior to the general parade.
Persons disregarding these general orders, whether
officers or privates, will find themselves in the
vocate. The invincibles (Captain Hunter's
Company of Light Infantry), will be detailed for
fatigue duty, on escorts and special service, and
will take post by assignment, and receive their
orders direct from the Major General, through
his herald and armor bearer. His Excellency the
Governor of Illinois, the Circuit Judge of the
Judicial Circuit, and the members of the Bar, the
officers of Hancock county, Col. Williams and
Col. Denning, with their respective field and staff
officers of the Illinois Militia, and General Suzar
and Col. Fuller, with their respective field and
staff officers, and Captains Davis and Avery's
companies of cavalry of the Iowa Militia, are
respectfully invited to attend, and participate in
the general parade on the 7th of May.
JOSEPH SMITH, Lieutenant General."

On this day a meeting of the saints in Springfield, Ill., was held, of which the following are the minutes:

" Springfield, Jan. 25, 1842.

The members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in this place met agreeable to previous notice at Bro. David Dickson's.

Bro. Arnold Stephens stated the object of the meeting.

Bro. A. Hodge was unanimously chosen president and R. J. Coal secretary of said meeting.

After the organization of the meeting the following resolutions were offered and accepted.

1. Resolved that we consider that the officers of this Branch of the Church ceased at the time Bro. Joseph Smith jun., discontinued this Stake.

2. Resolved that Bro. James Adams shall be the President of this Branch.

3. Resolved that Bro. R. J. Coal be the clerk of this branch.

*Maurice
Swigg*

Previous to leaving Nauvoo the Latter-Day Saints entered into a solemn covenant in the Temple, that they would not cease their exertions until every individual of them who desired and was unable to gather to the Valley by his own means, was brought to that place. This engagement was not forgotten, but as soon as the Saints in the Valley began to reap the rewards of their toil, and stock and the produce of the earth accumulated in their hands, the pledge was sacredly redeemed. The subject was introduced at the October Conference, in 1849, by President H. C. Kimball, and the unanimous vote was there and then taken, to raise a fund for the fulfillment of the promise. A committee, consisting of Willard Snow, John S. Fullmer, Lorenzo Snow, John D. Lee, and Franklin D. Richards, was appointed to raise the money, and Bishop Edward Hunter was appointed to carry it to the States to purchase wagons and cattle, and to bring the poor Saints from the Pottowattomie Lands. About \$5,000 were raised this season. It was resolved, at the same conference, that Elders A. Lyman and C. C. Rich, be appointed agents to gather up means for the fund in California; and that the perpetual emigrating fund for the poor be under the direction of the First Presidency of the Church.

The objects of this fund are set forth at length in the following extracts of letters from President B. Young, to Orson Hyde and Orson Pratt--

"Great Salt Lake City, October 16, 1849

"President Orson Hyde,

"Beloved Brother:

"We write you more particularly at this time, concerning the gathering and the mission of our general agent, for the perpetual emigrating fund, for the coming year, Bishop Edward Hunter, who will soon be with you, bearing the funds already raised in this place; and we will here state our instructions to Bishop Hunter, so that you may the more fully comprehend our designs.

"In the first place, this fund has been raised by voluntary donations, and is to be continued by the same process, and by so managing as to deserve the same, and cause them to multiply.

"Bishop Hunter is instructed to go directly to Kanessville, and confer with the General Authorities of the Church at that place, and by all means within his reach, procure every information so as to make the most judicious application of the funds in the purchase of young oxen and cows, that can be worked effectually to the Valley, and that will be capable of improving and selling after their arrival so as to continue the fund the following year.

"We will give early information, to those whom we have directed to be helped, and such others as he shall deem wisdom being aided in his judgment by the authorities among you, so that they may be preparing wagons, &c., for the journey.

"Wagons are so plenty here, that it is very desirable not to purchase with the perpetual fund; but let those to be assisted make wagons of wood, when they can not get iron, such as will be strong and safe to bring them here, so that all the funds may be appropriated to the purchase of such things as will improve in value, by being transferred to this place.

"The poor can live without the luxuries of life, on the road and in the Valley as well as in Pottowattomie and other places; and those who have means to purchase luxuries have monies to procure and outfit of their own and need no help, therefore let such as are helped, receive as little assistance in food and clothing, wagons &c., as can possibly make them comfortable to this place, and when they arrive, they can go to work and get their outfit, of all things necessary for comfort and conveniences, better than where they are, and even luxuries.

"As early in the spring as it will possibly do, on account of feed for cattle, Brother Hunter will gather all his company, organize them in the usual order and preside over the camp, travelling with the same to this place; having previously procured the best teamsters possible, such as are accustomed to driving, and will be gentle, kind and attentive to their teams.

"When the Saints are thus helped arrive here, they will give their obligations to the Church to refund to the amount of what they have received as soon as circumstances will permit and labor will be furnished, to such as wish, on the public works and good pay; and as fast as they can procure the necessary supplies, and the surplus, that surplus will be applied to liquidating their debt, and thereby increasing the perpetual fund.

"By this means, it will readily be discovered, that the funds are to be appropriated in the form of a loan, rather than a gift; and this will make the honest in heart rejoice, for they love to labor, and be independent by their labors and not live on the charity of their friends, while the lazy idlers, if any such there be, will find fault and want every luxury furnished them for their journey, and in the end pay nothing. The perpetual fund will help no such idlers; we have no use for them in the Valley, they had better stay where they are, and if they think they can devise a better way of appropriating the emigrating funds, then we propose let them go to work, get the funds, make the appropriation, set us a better pattern, and we will follow it; and by that time we are confident they will have means of their own and will need no help.

"Brother Hunter will return all the funds to this place next season, when the most judicious course will be pursued to convert all the cattle and means into cash, that the same may be sent abroad as speedily as possible on another mission, together with all that we can raise besides to add to it; and we anticipate the Saints at Pottowattomie and in the States, will increase the funds by all possible means the coming winter so that our agents may return with a large company.

"The few thousands we send out by our agent, at this time is like a grain of mustard seed in the earth; we send it forth into the world, and among the Saints, a good soil, and we expect it will grow and flourish and spread abroad in a few weeks so that it will cover England, cast its shadow on Europe, and in the process of time compass the whole earth: that is to say, these funds are designed to increase until Israel is gathered from all nations, and the poor can sit under their own vine, and inhabit their own house and worship God in Zion.

"If for any cause there should be a surplus of funds in the hands of our agent when he leaves the States with the Company, he will deposit the same with some good house, subject to our order, or bring it with him as wisdom dictates.

"We remain your brethren in the gospel,

(Signed)

BRIGHAM YOUNG
HEBER C. KIMBALL
WILLARD RICHARDS

Taken from "ROUTE FROM LIVERPOOL TO GREAT SALT LAKE VALLEY".

By Frederick Piercy

Published in Liverpool by Franklin D. Richards, 36 Islington. 1855.

Tuesday, December 21 Joseph the Prophet received from

Edward Hunter a letter on business, to which the Prophet wrote the following reply:

Nauvoo, December 21, 1841.

Mr. E. Hunter: Beloved Brother:—Yours of the 27th of October came to hand at a late date, but I am now able to say to you that the power of attorney is executed and sent up to the Clerk's office for the seal of state, and will be forwarded direct from them; it is now on the way most probably.

Your letter did not arrive till after Mr. Potter returned with the goods, which I received in safety; and brother Potter has started on a mission to the inhabitants of Jamaica, one of the West India Isles.

I will accept the goods as you propose, on your debt, so far as it goes, and answer the remainder on the payments which you mention, as they become due.

I have purchased thirty acres of timber land in the vicinity of Nauvoo, a little up the river, and have made proposals to Mr. Fall, but as yet am waiting for him to receive answers from his correspondent in the East. I shall be able to purchase all the wood land you will want, in a little time.

As it respects steam engines and mills, my opinion is, we cannot have too many of them. This place has suffered exceedingly from the want of such mills in our midst, and neither one nor two can do the business of this place another

season. We have no good grain or board mill in this place; and most of our flour and lumber has to be brought twenty miles; which subjects us to great inconvenience.

The city is rapidly advancing, many new buildings have been created since you left us, and many more would have arisen, if brick and lumber could have been obtained. There is scarce any limits which can be imagined to the mills and machinery and manufacturing of all kinds, which might be put into profitable operation in this city, and even if others should raise a mill before you get here, it need be no discouragement either to you or to bro. Buckwalter, for it will be difficult for the mills to keep pace with the growth of the place, and you will do well to bring the engine. If you can persuade any of the brethren who are manufacturers of woollens or cottons to come on and establish their business, do so.

I have not ascertained definitely as yet how far the goods will go towards liquidating Dr. Foster's note, or finishing your house; but this I can say, I will make the most of it, and benefit you every possible way.

Your message is delivered to Mrs. Smith, and she will be glad to have returns on her letter of attorney, as speedily as circumstances will permit, according to the understanding thereof.

I am happy to hear of your welfare, and the health of your family; and also to inform you that the health of Nauvoo has much improved since last summer, and considering the very mild state of the weather most of the time, it is excellent.

Myself and family are in health, and our enemies are at peace with us, as much as can be expected in this generation. Should anything new occur, which may be for our advantage, you will please write, and I will do the same.

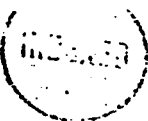
I remain, yours in the gospel of Christ,

JOSEPH SMITH.

P.S. You will endeavor to have the money on your letter of attorney from Mrs. Smith, ready to furnish a fresh supply of goods early in the spring. J.S.

14 JAN

Monday, Jan. 14



Cambridgeport, Mass., to Orson Pratt in England, 1850.

Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, Jan. 14, 1850.

Brother Pratt,—I wish to inform you that I have of late received an Epistle and letters from the presidency in the Valley, under date of the 16th October, 1849, which abound in good news. But, I presume, you will have received a copy by the time this reaches you; but lest you should not, I will give you the substance of a few items of their contents. They have universal health—no sickness or death of late; good crops—enough to eat; union and prosperity throughout Zion; all things prosper in their hands; are laying out three new cities, one at Brownsville, another at Utah Valley, and another at Sand Pitch Valley, two hundred miles south of Salt Lake Valley. One hundred families, under the presidency of Father Morley, form the settlement at Sand Pitch Valley. They are laying the foundation of a perpetual fund for the purpose of gathering all the poor Saints from the States, and all the world, to Zion. Bishop Hunter is now in Kanesville with 6000 dollars, as the first fruits of the fund, which was obtained in the Valley by voluntary donations, for the purpose of buying oxen, and to take the poor Saints from the Bluffs to the Valley next spring. They are also determined to send the gospel to all the world as soon as possible. Four of the Twelve, with about twenty Elders, have arrived at St. Louis from the Valley, on missions to England, France, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, &c. I expect you will soon see them in England, on their way. They call loudly upon me to gather up all the Saints in this eastern country, and take them to the Valley in the spring. They want cotton and woollen manufacturers to come and set up business; also, iron founders (plenty of coal and iron in good locations); they want men to come speedily to the Valley—farmers and mechanics of all kinds. They will raise wool enough another season to sustain a considerable factory. They expect to form a settlement in the spring, south of the rim of the basin, where cotton, rice, and sugar cane will flourish. They will have a good supply of provisions for themselves and emigrating Saints, sufficient to last until they raise for another year. All the companies of Saints that went out this season arrived safely and in good health. O. Spencer, D. Jones, G. A. Smith, E. T. Benson, and all the companies with them, are safe in the Valley. No difficulties with Government officers or gold diggers—all goes on in harmony. Our prospects for a State government also seem quite good. Elder Orson Pratt is spoken of as doing a great work in England, and the cause of truth is rapidly advancing in all her home dominions, and the rejoicing of the Saints there causes Satan to howl for being compelled to be subject to the power of the highest.

P. P. Pratt is opening a new road through the mountains, from the Weber river to the Valley. There are many other things spoken of which you will see by the Epistle. Charles C. Rich, one of the Twelve, has gone to join A. Lyman, at San Francisco. Addison Pratt, and Co., have gone back to the Pacific Islands.

W. Y. 12:62

I remain, yours truly,

WILFORD WOODRUFF.

we had cut a deal of timber, he wanted us to use it. He would not ask for powder and lead if he had means to buy it.

^{B.} Pres. Young talked of hiring a piece of land from them.

^{W.} The Historian, Dr. Richards, was crowded off the ground, and was unable to take further minutes.

Bishop George Miller and about forty teams from Funca were reported near this place.

At seven ^{P.}p.m. Pres. Young met with the high council at Col. Rockwood's tent; several of the ^{men}Twelve present.

* The following list of the Bishops of the several wards was read: First ward, Levi E. Piter; Second ward, William Fossett; Third and fourth Benj. Brown; fifth and sixth, John Vance; Seventh ward, Edward Hunter; Eighth ward, David Fairbanks; Ninth ward, Daniel Spencer; Tenth ward, Joseph Mathews; Eleventh ward, Abraham Hougland; Twelfth ward, David G. Yearsley; thirteenth ward, Joseph B. Noble.

They severally reported their transactions in their wards, relieving the poor and sick and helping the ^{men}families of those in need out of their own pockets, and expressed their determinations to attend to their callings faithfully.

^{B.} Pres. Young addressed the council and Bishops, said I had pledged myself that the families of the brethren in the ^{army}battalion should be taken care of. I wished the brethren to help me in doing so.

^{B.} Pres. Young said he wanted the Bishops to see to the people and number them; find how many can go to making willow baskets; if houses are ^{wanted}wanted, have them built, and if the bishops need help, they can appoint counselors.

^{B.} Pres. Young gave a synopsis of the council with ^{the}Indians, and said, he had better picket our city; and that this council would have to decide on the property of deceased persons. *

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streets, that if he did not leave, they would cut his d--d throat. Presently your committee was informed by the Macomb committee that our safety depended only upon our immediate departure from the town, as there was no one man or set of men who could stay the excitement, as we were obnoxious to the people, but the committee felt to sympathize with us and deplore the unpleasantness of the scene previous to our leaving. We were assured by a member of the Macomb committee that a copy of all the proceedings of that committee should be dispatched to us at Macedonia this evening; we left word at that place to have the same forwarded to Carthage.

Alnon W. Babbitt,

E A. Bedell,

David Candland, Secretary."

*Scouts wanted
to leave Nauvoo
Edwards Hunt selected
to help move families*

"Names of committee selected by the council to move families, goods, etc. into Nauvoo, Sept. 24, 1845: Parley P. Pratt, Orson Spencer, Charles C. Rich, Benjamin F. Johnson, Lucian Woodworth, George Miller, Erastus Snow, Peter Haws, Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Amasa M. Lyman, Willard Richards, Geo. A. Smith, John Taylor, Joseph Young, Newel K. Whitney, Alnon W. Babbitt, Theodore Turley, George P. Dykes, William Clayton, John D. Lee, Hosea Stout, John Scott, Isaac Morley, John D. Parker, Shadrach Roundy, Solomon Hancock, Levi W. Hancock, Henry Harriman, William Snow, Noah Packard, Jonathan H. Hale, Rufus Beach, Jesse P. Harmon, Reuben Miller, Edward Hunter, Edwin D. Woolley, Henry W. Miller, Erastus H. Derby, Hazen Kimball, Chester Loveland, George Coulson, Erastus Bingham, Andrew H. Perkins, Wm. G. Perkins, Lucius A. Bingham, Libeus T. Coons, Stephen Markham, Winslow Farr, Ira Rice, James M. Adams, Eleazer Miller, James Allen, Gilbert D. Goldsmith, Daniel Russell, Jefferson Hunt, Samuel Gates.

The above are a committee to assist with teams northwith, the brethren in the country to remove their best goods, grain and families into Nauvoo, commencing at Camp Creek, La Harpe, etc., till all who wish to come in are here. And the brethren in the different neighborhoods must protect themselves the best way they can and come in as quick^{ly} as possible, for we shall send no more assistance to the brethren abroad, only with teams to remove them.

Brigham Young, Pres.

8 OCT 1845

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dicted. And if we do not circulate them abroad, we can do none, in the neighborhood. There are reasons for it. First, many are anxious about items of doctrine which the saints want; and many want to have the volume completed. As to the "Neighbor," it is more connected with temporal matters, news, etc., and we don't care so much about that. The world don't wish any news from us and we don't wish to urge it upon them. I have read papers until I have become tired, for they are all villainy, corruption, deceit and abomination; and I shall be glad when we get to a place where we can be at peace. In regard to discontinuing the papers, I will do as I am counselled. Some may consider that they will be injured by stopping the paper; but I will give four or five dollars worth of obligations for every one they can present against me. No man can say that I have asked pay for a paper, though hundreds here are owing me for it. I will abide counsel, but am willing to publish the "Times and Seasons" until the end of the volume.

Elder Kimball moved that we discontinue the "Neighbor" after one number; and that the "Times and Seasons" continue, from time to time, till the volume is closed; seconded and carried.

The next item of business is to appoint committees to sell houses, farms, lots, etc., that they can be referred to for sales.

Hauvoo. Winslow Farr, Edward Hunter, Rufus Beach, Alton W. Ebbitt, Joseph L. Heywood, John Burrow and Daniel Russell.

La Harpe. Lyman Corey, John Clark and John L. Bartolph.

Macedonia. Wm. C. Perkins, Isaac Clark and Andrew H. Perkins.

Camp Creek. L. A. Fingham.

Bear Creek. Nelson Higgins, Samuel Sheppard and Daniel Allen.

Knowlton's Settlement. Sidney A. Ingham, Eleazer Brown and James Rawlins.

Highland Branch. James Duncan, Wm. A. Duncan and John Loveless.

Manakello. Eleazer Miller and Jesse Spurgin.

Yelrome. Solomon Hancock and Horace Farnon.

In Iowa, every man is appointed to act as a committee of the whole for the sale of lands.

Elder H. C. Williams:

Resolved, that the following be appointed to sell the lands of the church in Iowa, to-wit:

presented them some crackers, dried meat, tobacco, etc. which they partook, sat down and talked, and thus everything concluded amicably. We then unharnessed up our horses and pursued our journey. They very courteously filled to the right and left, and escorted us on our road till we came opposite their village. They were about two hundred in number and were of the tribe of Shyanns, (as they pronounce it.)

They presented the most respectable appearance of any Indians I have met with. Many of them were dressed in American style with clothes of the best broadcloth, beaver hat, caps, etc. and those who were dressed in Indian costume displayed the greatest elegance of taste in their attire. They were adorned with head dresses of feather of the richest hues- and their various insignia's of office displayed a taste which is at once wild, romantic and beautiful. They were mounted on excellent horses- richly caparisoned in many instances, and painted off in the most fantastic style- they pawed ~~the~~ the ground and champed their bits, and seemed as impatient of restraint as their riders. The whole affair was truly grand, and notwithstanding the peculiar situation in which we were placed, we could not but admire the magnificent display which the lords of the prairie presented, as they dashed with lightning speed upon us, arrayed in all the gaudiness and pride of Indian holiday attire. The scene was rich, and exceeded any theatrical representation we have ever witnessed. Messrs Edward Hunter, Lorenzo Snow and myself, at the request of their chief, visited their encampment which was about three miles off the road- we found there a large number of lodges, and was informed by a Frenchman that they numbered six hundred warriors, they appeared to be wealthy, and I should think had about three thousand horses seen by us. We visited many of their lodges- they appeared very friendly, but a little chagrined at the occurrence of the morning.

The same evening the Crows made a break upon two of their outpost and stole twelve horses from one and nine from the other. One of the places where the Crows stole from was within a quarter of a mile of our encampment, and nothing saved us from a like fate but the strictness and faithfulness of our guard. These Crows stole a number of horses from a trader in our neighborhood the same night. Mr. Chas. L.

profits; so much so, that if you had been at
you would have thought the ladies were bees and their stores
the hives- though unlike in one respect, for the bee goes in
full and comes out empty, but in this case it was reversed.

I am assured by Mr. Pack who rented a store to Messrs
Livingston & Kirkade that they took from two to three thousand
dollars a day for several days after they commenced sale. Col
Reese of ^{new} Mont, and others were partaking at the same time with
them of the Golden Harvest. And as the yellow stream continues
to flow from the Pacific coast to the Valley, the cry of people
is goods! Goods! GOODS!!

While on the subject of goods I may as well mention that
we, ^{were} accompanied here by Messrs Roundy, Gract, Smoot, and others,
who have associated for the purpose of forming a carrying com-
pany, to convey goods from this place to the Valley. They also
interd establishing a Swifsure Passenger line to convey per-
sons from this place to Cutter's Fort. The company were selected
and organized by the Government of the State of Deseret; part of
their number are in the Valley, part of them here, and part of
them are going to the Pacific coast. And as their location and
knowledge of the route afford them a facility of obtaining horses
mules, etc to recruit with- and as they are men of energy, enter-
prise and respectability, they are more competent to carry out an
enterprise of this kind and to establish a cheap, speedy and safe
conveyance to and from the diggings than any company that could
be organized on this side of the plains.]

It is not at present necessary for us to say anything about
the "Perpetual Fund" which is under the direction of Elisha
Hunter, who came out with us; further than we would remind our
brethren who have entered into a covenant along with us, in the
Temple of the Lord to emulate our example and fulfil their coven-
ants in helping to gather the poor to Zion. The plan adopted is
the best and most satisfactory for those that give and those
that receive blessings of any that has yet been designed. As
the funds will principally if not entirely be laid out in cattle,
which soon after their arrival at the Valley will command full
as high a price as they do here. The cattle can be sold and the

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As together with the additions both there and ^{elsewhere} will furnish fresh outfits from year to year in an increased ratio according to the exigency of those requiring aid, and the liberality of the Saints, without being subject to so heavy a loss in cattle and breakage of wagons as we have heretofore sustained. And as Ero Hunter is every careful and thorough business man, and in every way, competent for the arduous task reposed in him.

It appears to be the general conceived opinion of the people in the States that there would be a large ^{body} ~~swarm~~ of gold diggers who would have to winter in the Valley- this idea is incorrect- there are scarce any of them remaining, as the South-thern route has been taken by those who arrived too late for the Northern one.

In relation to the various missions in which we are engaged, the peculiar position in which we are placed in the Valley- the little time we have had to settle our families, and the inconveniences we had to labor under, make these as great and important as any that have been entered upon since the commencement of this work. A few years ago a few of the Twelve accompanied by three or four Elders visited England for the first time. The Church of Latter-day Saints was then unknown in that kingdom, now they number in that country as near as we can judge, about 50,000.

In the ^{then} ~~then~~ infantile state of the Church a mission of that kind seemed Herculean; but the power of truth prevailed, superstition and darkness fled before the luminous beams of the Son of Righteousness. And where darkness once reigned, many thousands now rejoice in the fulness of the gospel of peace. That mission, however, was to a people whose language we were acquainted with whose habits and customs were congenial with our own; whose commercial relations rendered them familiar; and whose blood still flowed in our veins. It was a visit to our father land, the home of our grandsires and friends. It was started from Kirtland, Ohio. But now we have left our friends and homes in the Valley of the distant west; we left on six days notice, wound up our business affairs, bid farewell to our wives and families, and started without purse or scrip in an inclement season of the year to cross a howling

11 JAN 1842

Wednesday, January 11 Under this date Joseph the Prophet

journalizes as follows:

-I rode out with Emma this morning, designing to go to brother Isaac Russels, and apologize for breaking his carriage on our return from Springfield, but broke a sleigh shoe, and returned home, where I received a visit from a company of gentlemen and ladies from Farmington, on the Des Moines river, who left at 2 1/2 in the evening.

I directed letters of invitation to be written from myself and lady for a dinner party at my house on Wednesday next, at 10 in the morning, to be directed to brothers Wilson, Law, William Law, Hyrum Smith, Samuel Bennett, John Taylor, William Marks, Peter Haws, Orson Hyde, Henry G. Sherwood, William Clayton, Abaza Darphy, H. Tate, Edward Hunter, Theodore Turley, Shadrach Roundy, Willard Richards, Arthur Millikin, Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith, Al-

phens Cutler, Reynolds Cahoon, and ladies, also Mr. Levi Moffatt and Charles Granger and ladies, my mother Lucy Smith, and sisters Eliza R. Snow and Hannah Ellis.

On hearing of my invitation for dinner, the Twelve Apostles issued the following

"PROCLAMATION

TO THE SAINTS IN NAUVOO. — Feeling a deep sense of gratitude to our Heavenly Father for the great blessings which he has conferred on us in the deliverance of our beloved President Joseph Smith from the oppression with which he has so long been bound, the traveling high council invite the brethren in Nauvoo, to unite with them in dedicating Tuesday the 17th day of January instant, as a day of humiliation, fasting, praise, prayer and thanksgiving before the great Eloheim, that he will continue the outpouring of his Holy Spirit upon this people that they may ever walk humbly before him, seek out and follow the councils given through his servant, and ever be united heart and hand in building up this stake of Zion and the Temple, where God will reveal himself to this people; that no strife or confusion may ever be found in our midst, but peace and righteousness may be our companions, and as he has hitherto sustained his Prophet in all the difficulties he has had to encounter, so he will continue to do, until he has finished the great work committed to his charge, and that all those who have been called to his assistance in the holy ministry may be diligent and faithful in all things, that his hands may be staid on high, like unto Moses; that our enemies, if such we have, may repent, and turning away from their enmity, get forgiveness and salvation, and that they may have no dominion over the servants of God or his saints, but that Zion may flourish upon the mountains and be exalted on the hills, and that all nations shall flow unto it and be saved, we will humble ourselves with fasting and supplication, and sing praises unto our God with the voice of melody and thanksgiving for the deliverance he has wrought out for his servant Joseph, through the legally constituted authorities of our government.

The bishops of the several wards are requested to see that meetings are appointed sufficient for the accommodation of the brethren and make a report to us immediately of the same, and it may be expected that some one of the brethren who visited Springfield will be present at the different meetings and give a history of their proceedings.

In our fastings, humiliations and thankgivings let us not forget the poor and destitute, to minister to their necessities, and respectfully would we suggest to the consideration of the brethren the situation of our President, who has long had all his business deranged, and has been recently obliged to expend large sums of money in procuring his release from unjust persecution, leaving him destitute of necessaries for his family, and of means for prosecuting the history of the church and the translations which he is anxious should be in the hands of the brethren as speedily as possible. We therefore recommend that collections be taken at the different meetings, for his benefit, and such as have not cash will recollect that provisions will be an excellent substitute whenever it is convenient to bring them in; and we hope our brethren who are farmers in La Harne, Ramus, Zarahemla, &c., and the region around, will have the opportunity of reading these few hints. A word to the wise is sufficient. The Lord loveth a cheerful and a bountiful giver, and will restore an hundred fold, for the laborer is worthy of his hire.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, President.

W. RICHARDS, Clerk.

Nauvoo, Jan. 11, 1842.

*Edward Hunter
to be the guest at a dinner party
at Brigham Young on
Wed morning at 10 AM*

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goods, groceries, good oxen and good milk cows from four to nine years old, good beef cattle and sheep, good wagons, mules and harness, a few good horses at a fair price, deeds given on payment in full. We are also desirous to aid by every lawful means in our power the execution of the laws and the preservation of the peace while we tarry, and will operate with all good citizens for the maintenance of the same. And if the people wish to purchase our property and have us leave the country, we want all men to stay their vexatious lawsuits and give us time to do our business quietly, for we have broken no law.

We are also prepared to receive any propositions from the citizens, if they wish to sell to us and leave us in quiet possession of this county, and further, we wish all communications to us to be made in writing. For the council,

Brigham Young, Pres.

Willard Richards, Clerk."

Pres. Young received a letter from Col. Stephen Markham that two baggage wagons were wanted at Carthage, and several persons, viz: Charles C. Rich, John Taylor, Daniel Spencer, Stephen Markham, Wm. W. Phelps, Orson Spencer, Jonathan Dunham, (William Clayton,) Willard Richards, Edward Hunter, Reynolds Cahoon, Alpheus Cutler, Dinick B. Huntington, John Scott and Hosea Stout, to be tried for treason. These brethren concluded to go to Carthage on the morrow.

(Doc. Hist. 1845:86)

Saturday, May 25, Under this date Joseph the prophet journalizes as follows:

-At home, keeping out of the way of the expected writs from Carthage. Towards evening Edward Hunter and William Marks, of the grand jury returned from Carthage; also Marshal John P. Greene and Almon W. Babbitt, who informed me there were two indictments found against me, one charging me with false swearing on the testimony of Joseph H. Jackson and Robert D. Foster, and one charging me with polygamy or something else, on the testimony of William Law, that I had told him so the particulars of which I shall learn hereafter. There was much false swearing before the grand jury. Francis M. Higbee swore so hard that I had received stolen property, &c., that his testimony was rejected. I heard that Joseph H. Jackson had come into the city; I therefore instructed the officers to arrest him for threatening to take life, &c.

I had a long talk with Edward Hunter, my brother Hyrum, Dr. Richards, William Marks, Almon W. Babbitt, Shadrach Roundy, Edward Bonney and others, and concluded not to keep out of the way of the officers any longer.

At 2 p.m., I was in council in my north room, and heard the letters from Elder O. Hyde read, and instructed Dr. Richards to write an answer, which he did as follows:-

Orson Hyde, Esq.: - Nauvoo, May 25, 1844.

Sir: - Yours of April 30th is received. The council convened this afternoon, and after investigation directed an answer, which must be brief to correspond with a press of business.

All the items you refer to had previously received the deliberation of the Council. Messrs. Lyman Wight and Heber C. Kimball will doubtless be in Washington before you receive this, from whom you will learn all things relative to Texas, &c. Our great success at present depends upon our faith in the doctrine of election; and our faith must be made manifest by our works, and every honorable exertion made to elect Gen. Smith.

Agricultural pursuits will take care of themselves, regulating their own operations, and the rich also; but the poor we must gather and take care of, for they are to inherit the kingdom.

Nauvoo will be a 'corner stake of Zion' for ever we most assuredly expect. Here is the House and the ordinances, extend where else we may.

Press the bills through the two Houses, if possible; if Congress will not pass them, let them do as they have a mind with them. If they will not pass our bills, but will give us 'something,' they will give what they please, and it will be at our option to accept or reject.

Men who are afraid of 'hazarding their influence' in the council or political arena are good for nothing; 'tis the fearless, undaunted, and persevering, who will gain the conquest of the forum.

Sidney Rigdon, Esq., is about to resign the Post Office at Nauvoo, in favor of Gen. Joseph Smith, the founder of the city; he has the oldest petitions now on file in the General Post Office for that station, and has an undoubted claim over every other petitioner by being the founder and supporter of the city, and by the voice of nineteen twentieths of the people, and every sacred consideration; and it is the wish of the council that you engage the Illinois delegation to use their influence to secure the office to Gen. Smith without fail, and have them ready to act on the arrival of Mr. Rigdon's resignation, and before too, if expedient.

We are also writing to Justin Battersfield, Esq., Attorney for the district of Illinois, who has kindly offered his services, to secure the Post Office to the General, he having been here and seen for himself the situation, and probably his letter to the department will arrive nearly as soon as this.

The Election, on the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, free trade, and protection of industry and property, is gaining ground in every quarter. All is well at Nauvoo, although some of the parties are trying to do us injury; but their efforts are palsied, and they make very little head way. You remember the Preston motto, 'Truth will prevail,' therefore we go ahead.

You have the best wishes of the council and friends here.

I am, sir, most respectfully yours, W. RICHARDS, Recorder.

In order of the Council. N.B. Your families and friends were well & in health.

Sidney Rigdon resigned the office of Postmaster at Nauvoo, and recommended me as his successor.

My letter arrived at 5 p.m.

The Council having directed the following to be published in the Neighborly with the editor's remarks, to

seeking to destroy my life and usefulness, and overthrow the work of the Lord which he has commenced through my instrumentality:-

"Testimony of Margaret J. Nyman, vs Chauncey L. Higbee, before the High Council of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in the city of Nauvoo, May 21st, 1842.

Some time during the month of March last, Chauncey L. Higbee came to my mother's house early one evening, and proposed a walk to a spelling school. My sister Matilda and myself accompanied him; but changing our design on the way, we stopped at Mrs. Fuller's. During the evening's interview, he, (as I have since learned) with wicked lies, proposed that I should yield to his desires, and indulge in sexual intercourse with him, stating that such intercourse might be freely indulged in, and was no sin; that any respectable female might indulge in sexual intercourse, and there was no sin in it, providing the person so indulging keep the same to herself; for there could be no sin where there was no accuser;—and most clandestinely, with wicked lies, persuaded me to yield by using the name of Joseph Smith; and, as I have since learned, totally false and unauthorized; and in consequence of those arguments, I was influenced to yield to my seducer, Chauncey L. Higbee.

I further state that I have no personal acquaintance with Joseph Smith, and never heard him teach such doctrines as stated by Chauncey L. Higbee, either directly or indirectly. I heartily repent before God, asking the forgiveness of my brethren.

MARGARET J. NYMAN."

"State of Illinois, County of Hancock, } ss. City of Nauvoo, } ss. Nauvoo, May 24th, 1842.

Personally appeared before me, George W. Harris, alderman, of the city aforesaid, Margaret J. Nyman, the signer of the above instrument, and testified under oath, that the above declaration is true.

GEO. W. HARRIS, Alderman."

"Nauvoo, May 21st, 1842.

During this spring Chauncey L. Higbee kept company with me from time to time, and, as I have since learned, wickedly, deceitfully, and with lies in his mouth, urged me vehemently to yield to his desires; that there could be no wrong in having sexual intercourse with any female that could keep the same to herself; most villainously and lyingly stating that he had been so instructed by Joseph Smith, and that there was no sin where there was no accuser; also vowing he would marry me.

Not succeeding, he, on one occasion, brought one, who affirmed that such intercourse was tolerated by the heads of the Church. I have since found him found him also to be a lying conspirator against female virtue and chastity, having never received such teachings from the heads of the church; but I was at the time partially influenced to believe in consequence of the source from whom I received it.

I yielded and became subject to the will of my seducer, Chauncey L. Higbee; and having since found out to my satisfaction, that a number of wicked men have conspired to use the name of Joseph Smith, or the heads of the Church, falsely and wickedly to enable them to gratify their lusts, thereby destroying female innocence and virtue. I repent before God and my brethren, and ask forgiveness.

I further testify that I never had any personal acquaintance with Joseph Smith, and never heard him teach such doctrines as Higbee stated, either directly or indirectly.

MATILDA J. NYMAN."

"State of Illinois, } ss. City of Nauvoo, } ss. May 24th, 1842.

Personally appeared before me, George W. Harris, alderman, of said city, Matilda J. Nyman, the signer of the above instrument, and testified under oath, that the above declaration was true.

GEO. W. HARRIS, Alderman."

"Nauvoo, May 24th, 1842.

Some two or three weeks since, in consequence of brother Joseph Smith's teachings to the singers, I began to be alarmed concerning myself, and certain teachings which I had received from Chauncey L. Higbee, and questioned him (Higbee) about his teaching; for I was pretty well persuaded from Joseph's public teachings that Chauncey had been telling falsehoods; but Chauncey said that Joseph now taught as he did through necessity on account of the prejudices of the people, and his own family particularly, as they had not become believers in the doctrine.

I then became satisfied that all of Chauncey's teachings had been false, and that he had never been authorized by any one in authority to make any such communication to me.

Chauncey L. Higbee, of the city of Nauvoo, Mo.

Edward Hunter member of the Grand Jury met Charles J. Adair & Co. Prof. H. & Co. not meeting with any success.

Copy letter on 4th

Joseph's body guard. (June 28, 1844.) Shadrack Roundy says that Vinson Knight was one of Joseph Smith's first body guard; so also was Albert P. Rockwood. Alpheus Cutler was captain, but not captain of the guard. Each of the guards were captains (A. P. Rockwood), William Marks was nominated as one of Joseph guards, but did not accept the nomination, and never was qualified, so states Shadrack Roundy, who was nominated by Joseph in Mark's stead and who was ^{qual} ~~qualified~~. (R. L. C.) Albert P. Rockwood was Colonel of heavy Dragons, commander of the guard and consolidated staff and drill master of the Nauvoo legion, so he says himself, Sept. 1866.

(The above was copied from lead pencil notes on the margin of the Deseret News of Dec. 9, 1857.)

Friday, 28.—News arrived in Nauvoo at daylight, that Joseph and Hyrum were murdered yesterday while in jail, committed upon an illegal mittimus by Robert F. Smith, justice of the peace and captain of the company stationed at the jail.

General Deming issued the following proclamation:

"Head Quarters, June 28, 1844. }
4 o'clock, a.m. }

To the citizens of Carthage and Hancock County:

In pursuance of an order from Gov. Ford, instructing me to the exercise of such discretionary powers as I may deem necessary for the preservation of the public safety, and the lives and property of our citizens; I hereby invite all citizens to remain at their several homes in Hancock County and co-operate with me in establishing tranquility and safety throughout the county.

The most efficient means have been put in requisition for concentrating the military force of the neighboring counties at Carthage, and in twelve hours there will be a sufficient force for the protection of every citizen in the county.

I confidently believe there is no just apprehension of an attack upon any place by the Mormon citizens of our county. And I hereby strictly command all citizens of Hancock County to abstain from violence towards the Mormon population, under penalty of the severest inflictions of military law, and act in no case only on the defensive.

The corpses of the murdered men will be forthwith removed to Nauvoo, under an escort from Head Quarters.

Given under my hand this 28th June, 1844, 4 o'clock, a.m.

M. R. DEMING, Brig. Gen.,
4th Brigade and 5th Division.

It is hoped and expected that the Governor will be at head quarters in a few hours."

At 7 1/2 a.m., Gen. Dunham issued orders for the whole of the Legion to meet on the parade ground, east of the Temple, at 9 a.m. They met accordingly, when addresses were deliv-

ered, and exhortations given to the Saints to keep quiet, and not to let their violently outraged feelings get the better of them.

About noon a council of officers of the Legion was held, and from thence they went to meet the sad procession that accompanied the bodies of the murdered Prophet and Patriarch.

At 2 1/2 p.m., the corpses arrived at Mullhalland Street, on two wagons, guarded by a few men from Carthage, and nearly all the citizens collected together and followed the bodies to the Mansion, where the multitude were addressed by Dr. Richards, W. W. Phelps, and Messrs. Woods and Reid, who exhorted the people to be peaceable and calm, and use no threats.

We here insert the names of Joseph's body guard:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Alpheus Cutler, capt. | John Snyder, |
| Amos C. Hodge, | Christian Kreymer, |
| James Alfred, | Lewis D. Wilson, |
| Thomas Grover, | William Marks, |
| Reynolds Caboon, | James Emmet, |
| Shadrack Roundy, | John R. Butler, |
| | Samuel H. Smith, |
| Edward Hunter, | herald and armor bearer. |

The following are the names of the martial band:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| E. P. Duzette, major, | |
| L. W. Hancock, lieut. major, | |
| Dimick P. Huntington, drum major, | |
| Elisha Everett, leader, | |
| William Carter, | Lyron, |
| Domestus Carter, | Aroet Hale, |
| James W. Cummings, | Abram Day, |
| Joseph Richards, | L. W. Hardy, |
| Geo. W. Taggart, | Willard Smith, |
| William D. Huntington, | Stephen Wilber, |
| Jesse Est, | Lewis Hardy, |
| J. M. King, | James Lathhead, |
| H. P. Jacobs, | J. H. Frink, |
| A. J. Clahier, | Eleazer King, |
| Sylvester Duzette, | — Sprague, |
- In the afternoon Elders H. C. Knaball, Lyman Wight, William Smith and wife, went by railway cars and steamboat to Boston.

Edward Hunter - shown body guard for the prophet J.S. Spauld - assign as herald & armor bearer

State of Illinois.)
City of Nauvoo.)
Hancock County.)

On the 28th day of June 1844 personally came before me.

Aaron Johnson a Justice of the peace within and for said country, James C. Owens, and after being duly sworn deposed and saith that he met John Eagle this side of Carthage, when Eagle asked him, if he had been at Carthage and deponent said, "No, but nigh

7 April, 1845

1845 (April 7, continued)

- 5.* David Fullmer
6. Aaron Johnson
7. Henry G. Sherwood
8. Thomas Grover
9. Newel Knight
- 10.* Wm. Huntington Sen., born March 28th, 1784.
11. Lewis B. Wilson
12. Ezra T. Benson

Calvin C. Pendleton is clerk of the High Council.

All marked thus * are the hand-writing of the individuals themselves.

The presiding officers of the quorum of High Priests are as follows:

<u>George Miller,</u>	<u>President,</u>
<u>William Snow,</u>	<u>Counselor,</u>
<u>Noah Packard,</u>	<u>Counselor,</u>
<u>Lucian R. Foster,</u>	<u>Clerk.</u>

The following are the presiding officers of the first presidency of the Seventies:

Joseph Young, ^(Absent) President, Levi W. Hancock, Henry Herriman, Zerah Pulsipher, Jedediah M. Grant, Daniel S. Miles, Roger Orton has been appointed the other president, but he has not yet received his ordination.

The president of the Elders quorum is Samuel Williams. His counselors are Jesse Baker and Joshua Smith.

Stephen M. Farnsworth is president of the Priests quorum. His counselors are William Gamichael and William Cox.

Elisha Averett is president of the Teachers quorum. His counselors are Daniel Hendrix and John Berry.

The City, ^{by 11 wards} having been organized into ten wards, Bishops were appointed over each. Their names are as follows:

<u>John S. Higbee,</u>	<u>Bishop of 1st Ward</u>
<u>Chandler Rogers,</u>	<u>" " 2nd "</u>
<u>Isaac Higbee,</u>	<u>" " 3rd "</u>
<u>Farlton Lewis,</u>	<u>Bishop over the 4th Ward.</u>
<u>Edward Porter,</u>	<u>" " 5th "</u>

Bishop of 4th Ward

26 DEC 1844

Thursday, December 26 The Seventies Hall in Nauvoo was dedicated; Following are the minutes of the meeting as published in the "Times and Seasons" 5: 794-798.

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DEDICATION OF THESEVENTIES HALL.

Thursday December 26th, A. D. 1844.

The services commenced under the direction of Pres. Joseph Young, who organized the meeting in the following order:

The stand was occupied by the seven presiding Presidents of the seventies, and the Twelve for as many of them as were present. The senior President of each Quorum was seated on the right, the Choir of singers on the left and the Brass Band in front. The second and third Quorums in order, with their families, occupied the other seats for the day. Each day afforded a new congregation, that all the seventies, with their families, might in turn, participate in the privilege of the dedication, according to their respective Quorums, there being fifteen Quorums, whose claims were equal, which convened in the Hall each day, beginning with the second and third.

The excellent melody of the Choir and Band, mingling with the devout aspirations of a congregation of all saints, gave the commencement of their services an air of interest, felicity and glory, at once feeling, touching, pathetic, grand, sublime.

A hymn, composed by Elder W. W. Phelps, for the dedication, entitled "A voice from the Prophets Come to me," was sung; and a supplication to the throne of grace made.

The dedication prayer by President Brigham Young, was in substance as follows:

Thou God who dwellest in the midst of thine own kingdoms, and doest thy pleasure in the midst of the same. We realize that we are thy children, although we have long wandered from thee. Yet we feel that it is thy good pleasure to bless us, when we come unto thee with hearts of humility. Therefore we desire to present ourselves before thee as dutiful children to an earthly parent, knowing that we are thine and ask thee for those things we need. We feel, our Father, that we are in a world of darkness; and trouble, and death, where we cannot behold thy glory; yet we come unto thee in the name of Jesus Christ, thy son, and ask thee to forgive our sins and past offenses. Fill us with thy spirit, and accept our praise, while we dedicate ourselves unto thee, and as we have approximated to behold this beautiful morning, the day in which begins a new year, do thou, our heavenly Father, look down in compassion upon us, the creatures of thy care and protection, who dwell upon thy footstool. Increase our knowledge, wisdom, and understanding, that we, thy servants, may be enabled to administer salvation to thy people, even as thou hast committed a dispensation of the same unto us; and while we call on thy name we desire union in thy presence, our Father, to dedicate unto thee this hall, the ground upon which it stands, and all things that appertain unto it. We ask thee to let thy blessing rest upon thy servant Edward Hunter, our beloved brother, who has donated to us the ground upon which this sacred edifice has been erected. We pray thee to enrich him and his family, not only with the good things of this world, but with the riches of eternity also. We ask thee, our Father, to accept the dedication of our hearts this morning, and may we feel the prelude of that power and authority with which thy servants shall be clothed, when they shall go forth and open the door of salvation to the nations and kingdoms of the earth; even thy servants, the seventies, upon whom the burden of thy Kingdom does rest, and to whom

Edward Hunter
donated ground
for Seventies Hall

24 SEP 1845

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Wednesday, September 24. At 10 a. m. Pres. Brigham Young, Elder Heber C. Kimball, Parley P. Pratt, Willard Richards, John Taylor, Geo. A. Smith, Amasa M. Lyman, with about fifty others, started for Carthage and arrived at the Court House about noon. They found that Col. Markham had been tried before Justices Thomas L. Barnes and E. A. Bedell and acquitted.

The court not being ready for trial, the company proceeded to the jail where Joseph and Hyrum Smith were martyred. The blood of Hyrum still stained the floor where he fell and breathed his last; the walls were marked with bullet holes. Elders John Taylor and Willard Richards showed the other brethren the position in which the brethren stood to defend themselves at the time of the martyrdom.

The company returned to the Court House where the following brethren were put under arrest by the sheriff, viz: Daniel Spencer, Orson Spencer, Willard Richards, John Taylor, Wm. W. Phelps, Charles C. Rich, Alpheus Cutler, Reynolds Cahoon, John Scott, Hosea Stout, Edward Hunter and William Clayton. Jonathan Dunham, Stephen Markham and Dimick B. Huntington were also named in the writ; but Dunham was dead, Markham was discharged the day before, and Huntington was sick.

These brethren were taken to Justice Barnes' office for examination and asked if they wanted witnesses subpoenaed; they replied "No."

The witnesses against them being called for, Dr. Backman made his appearance, who was the person that made the affidavit on which the writ was issued.

On being sworn and asked if he personally knew the defendants or any of them, he answered, that he did not, and stated that he had made affidavits on the strength of the rumors which he heard at the time and on account of his great prejudice against the "Mormons." He believed their reports and did then think that the "Mormon" leaders were guilty of treason. He also stated that the affidavit was written out by George Backman, and presented to him to sign without his wishing to do so.

The court discharged the brethren according to law. The examination was held before Justice Barnes ^{M. B.} assisted by Justice

Arrested
after
martyrdom
of Prophet
J.S.

Friday, September 9 Under this date Joseph the [] het

wrote as follows:

At 10 P.M. I received a very interesting visit from Emma, Amasa Lyman, George A. Smith, and Wilson Law. I counseled George A. Smith, and Amasa Lyman to stay in Illinois and preach in the principal cities against polygamy; and to notify the Twelve it was my wish they should also labor in Illinois. After a conversation of two hours I accompanied the brethren and Emma to my house, remaining there a few minutes to offer a blessing upon the heads of my sleeping children; then called a few minutes at the house of my cousin George A. Smith, on my way to my retreat at Edward Hunter's; John D. Parker accompanied me as guard, and I returned at midnight.

Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Amasa Lyman, George A. Smith, and Charles C. Rich declared to the city council their intention of absence for three months for snore, and others were appointed to fill their places during their absence; John P. Green, Lyman Wright, and William Law were absent and their places were filled. The object of the absence of these brethren was to preach the gospel in different States, and show up the wickedness and falsehood of the impostate John C. Bennett.

AN ORDINANCE relative to the returns of writs of Habeas Corpus was passed by the city council, as follows:—

Sec 1. Be it, and it is hereby ordained by the city council of the city of Nauvoo, that the Municipal Court, in issuing writs of Habeas Corpus, may make the same returnable forthwith.

Sec 2. This ordinance to take effect, and be in force from and after its passage, passed Sept. 9th, 1842.

GEO. W. HARRIS, President pro tem.

JAMES SLOAN, Recorder of the said city.

President Young started on his mission; and

9 Mar 1842

Wednesday, March 2 Under this date Joseph the Prophet

journalizes as follows:

—Examining copy for the Times and Seasons, presented by Messrs. Taylor and Bennett, and a variety of other business in my office, in the morning; in the afternoon continued the translation of the Book of Abraham, called at Bishop Knight's and Mr. Davis, &c., with the Recorder, and continued translating and revising, and reading letters in the evening, Sister Emma being present in the office.

I also wrote Edward Hunter, as follows:—
"Dear Sir:—I yesterday had the pleasure of receiving your letter of Feb. 10, am much pleased that you have effected a sale, and are so soon to be with us, &c.

I have purchased the lands you desired, and will use my influence to have the improvements made which you wish. Bro. Weiler received your letter, and says he will do what he can, to have all done.

The eight hundred dollars for the Temple and Nauvoo House, I wish you to bring in goods, for which I will give you stock and credit, as soon as received.

I wish you to invest as much money as you possibly can, in goods, to bring here, and I will purchase them of you when you come, if we can agree on terms; or you can have my new brick store to rent. I wish the business kept up by some one, in the building, as it is a very fine house, and cost me a handsome amount to build it. Some eight or ten thousand dollars worth of goods would be a great advantage to this place; therefore, if you or some of the brethren would bring them on, I have no doubt but that I can arrange for them in some way to your, or their advantage.

As to money matters here, the State Bank is down, and we cannot tell you what bank would be safe a month hence. I would say that gold and silver is the only safe money a man can keep these times, you can sell specie here for more premium than you have to give; therefore, there would be no loss, and it would be safe. The bank you deposit in, might fail before you had time to draw out again.

I am now very busily engaged in translating, and, therefore cannot give as much time to public matters as I could wish, but will nevertheless do what I can, to forward your affairs.

I will send you a memorandum of such goods as will suit this market.

Yours affectionately, JOSEPH SMITH.

*Edward Hunter
advised: by The Prophet*

7 MAY 1844

(C)

Tuesday, May 7. Joseph the Prophet rode out on the prairie at 9 a.m. with some gentlemen to seek them some land. A tremendous thunder shower occurred in the afternoon with strong wind and rain, which abated about sunset, and Joseph staid at his farm all night.

Esquire Daniel H. Wells issued a writ of ejectment against all persons who had bought land of Dr. R. D. Foster on the block east of the Temple, Foster having given them warranty deeds, but not having paid for the land himself.

An opposition printing press arrived at Dr. Foster's.

The following notice was issued by the recorder:

State of Illinois,
City of Nauvoo.

To the Marshal of said city, greeting:
You are hereby required to notify Phineas Richards, Edward Hunter, and Levi Richards, that they have been elected members of the city council of said city; and Elias Smith that he has been elected alderman of said city by said city council; and the said councilors and alderman, and Gustavus Hills, are required to appear, receive their oath of office, and take seats in said council on Saturday the 8th June, 1844, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the council chamber.—By order of the council.

Witness my hand and corporation seal this 7th May, 1844,
W. RICHARDS,
Recorder.

Edward Hunter appointed to City Council for the City of Nauvoo.

3 SEP 1842

Saturday, September 3. Joseph the Prophet was at home in the forenoon, in company with John Boynton.

A letter was received from br. Hollister to the effect that the Missourians were again on the move, and that two requisitions were issued, one on the Governor of this State and the other on the Governor of Iowa. Their movements were represented as being very secret and resolute. Soon after 12 o'clock, Pitman the Deputy Sheriff and two other men came into the house. It had appeared that they had come up the river side, and hitched their horses below the Nauvoo House, and then proceeded on foot, undiscovered until they got into the house. When they arrived, President Joseph was in another apartment of the house, eating dinner with his family. John Boynton happened to be the first person discovered by the Sheriff, and they began to ask him where Mr. Smith was. He answered that he saw him early in the morning; but did not say that he had seen him since.

While this conversation was passing, President Joseph passed out at the back door, and through the corn in his garden to br. Newel K. Whitney's. He went up stairs, and undiscovered. Meantime Sister Emma went and conversed with the Sheriff. Pitman said he wanted to search the house for Mr. Smith. In answer to a question by sister Emma, he said he had no warrant authorizing him to search, but insisted upon searching the house. She did not refuse, and accordingly they searched through, but to no effect.

This is another testimony and evidence of the mean, corrupt, illegal proceedings of our enemies. Notwithstanding the constitution of the United States says, Article 4th, "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Yet these men audaciously, impudently, and altogether illegally demanded, and searched the house of President Joseph, even without any warrant or authority whatever. Being satisfied that he was not in the house, they departed. They appeared to be well armed, and, no doubt, intended to take him either dead or alive; which we afterwards heard they had said they would do; but the Almighty again delivered his servant from their blood thirsty grasp.

It is rumored that there are fifteen men in the city along with the Sheriff, and that they dined together to-day at Amos Davis's. Soon after sun down Thomas King and another person arrived at the house and demanded to search, which they immediately did, but finding nothing they also went towards Davis's. Some of them were seen about afterwards, but at about 10 o'clock all was quiet.

It is said that they started from Quincy yesterday, expecting and fully determined to reach Nauvoo in the night, and fall upon the house unawares, but report says, they lost the road; and got scattered away one from another, and could not get along until daylight. This, in all probability is true, as they appeared much fatigued, and complained of being weary and sore from riding.

President Joseph, accompanied by brother Prastus H. Darby, left brother Whitney's about 9 o'clock, and went to brother Edward Hunter's, where he was welcomed, and made comfortable by the family; and where he can be kept safe from the hands of his enemies.

The High Council met in Nauvoo at 4:30 p.m. There were present Pres. Marks, Austin Cowles, Charles C. Rich, James Allred, Alphens Cutler, George W. Harris, Aaron Johnston, Wm. Huntington, Joshua Smith, James Sloan, Samuel Bent, Lewis Wilson, David Fullmer, Simeon Carter, Newel Knight, and Leonard Soby.

A charge was preferred against Gustavus Hills, by the Teachers of the Church for illicit intercourse with a certain woman by the name of Mary Clift, by which she is with child, and for teaching the said Mary Clift that the heads of the Church practised such conduct, and that the time would come when men would have more wives than one, etc.

*Edward Hunter's House
for the Prophet
Sept 3/1842*

Friday, May 17. The State Convention met in the Assembly Room, in Nauvoo. Following are the minutes:-

Convention met according to appointment, and was organized by appointing Gen. Driah Mason to the chair, and Dr. F. Merryweather, secretary.

Dr. G. Goforth presented the following letter, and took his seat in the Convention. Several letters of the same character were presented by other gentlemen, but we have not room to insert them.

Muscotah, St. Clair Co., Ill., May 4th, 1844.

Mr. G. W. Goforth:- Sir.-At various meetings held in this county, where I have had the honor of attending; and the interesting topic of the selection of a suitable person for the high station of President of the United States being at this time the most important to Americans, and with the names that are now before the people, Joseph Smith of Nauvoo is recognized respectfully as a candidate, declarative in the principles of Jeffersonianism, or Jefferson Democracy, Free Trade and Sailors' rights, and the protection of person and property.

A Convention being about to be held in the city of Nauvoo on the 17th of this month, (May) your name has been on every occasion given as a delegate to said convention, and through me the message to be imparted you, asking you to represent our expressions in the case.

Please say for us as Americans, that we will support Gen. Joseph Smith in preference to any other man that has given, or suffered his name to come before us as a candidate. And that at the great Baltimore Convention, to be held on the 13th of July, our delegation to said convention be authorized to proclaim for us submission to the nominee as may be by them brought before the people in case of a failure to nominate Joseph Smith, (our choice) and unite approbatively for his support.

Respectfully, sir, this communication and authority usward is forwarded you as your voucher at said convention, with our hearty prayers for the success of him whose special name is given in the important affair.

HENRY B. JACOBS, Agent for the friends of Gen. J. Smith.

Mr. Clay's letter to General Joseph Smith was then read by Mr. Phelps, and also General Joseph Smith's rejoinder, which was applauded by three cheers.

It was moved and seconded that the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the adoption of this convention:-

Dr. G. W. Goforth, John Taylor, Wm. W. Phelps, William Smith, and Lucian R. Foster.

It was moved and seconded that the correspondence of the central committee for government reform of New York be read by W. W. Phelps, also General Joseph Smith's answer to the same.

New York, April 20, 1844.

Joseph Smith, Esq.:- Sir.-The subscribers, the Central Committee of the National Reform Association, in accordance with a duty prescribed by their constitution, respectfully solicit an expression of your views as a candidate for public office, on a subject that, as they think, vitally affects the rights and interests of their constituents.

We see this singular condition of affairs, that while wealth in our country is rapidly accumulating; while internal improvements of every description are fast increasing, and while machinery has multiplied the power of production to an immense extent, yet, with all these national advantages, the compensation for useful labor is getting less and less.

We seek the cause of this anomaly, and we trace it to the monopoly of the land, which places labor at the mercy of capital. We therefore desire to abolish the monopoly, not by interfering with the conventional rights of persons now in possession of the land, but by arresting the further sale of all lands not yet appropriated as private property, and by allowing these lands hereafter to be freely occupied by those who may choose to settle on them.

We propose that the public lands hereafter shall not be owned, but occupied only, the occupant having the right to sell or otherwise dispose of improvements to any one not in possession of other land; so that by preventing any individual from becoming possessed of more than a limited quantity, every one may enjoy the right.

This measure, we think, would gradually establish an equilibrium between the agricultural and other useful occupations, that would enable to all full employment and fair compensation for their labor.

An answer, as soon as convenient, will much oblige Your fellow citizens,

- JOHN WINDT, EGBERT S. MANNING, JAMES MAXWELL, LEWIS MASQUERIER, DANIEL WITTO, GEORGE H. EVANS, ELLIS SMALLEY.

Nauvoo, Ill., May 15th, 1844.

To John Windt, Egbert S. Manning, James Maxwell, Lewis Masquerier, Daniel Wittor, George H. Evans, and Ellis Smalley, Esqrs. Gentlemen:-

Your communication of April 20th, soliciting views relative to the public lands is before me; and I answer, that as soon as the greater national evils could be remedied by the consolidated efforts of a virtuous people, and the righteous legislation of wise men, so that slaves could not occupy one half of the United States for speculation, competition, prodigality and fleshy capital, and so that enormous salaries, stipends, fees, perquisites, patronage, and the wages of spiritual wickedness in 'craft and guile' could not swallow up forty or fifty millions of public revenue, I would use all possible means to bring the wages of mechanics and farmers up, and the salaries of public servants down; increase labor and money judiciously, and advise the people to be the only sovereigns of the soil-to petition Congress to pass a uniform land law; the air, the water, and the land of the common of the oppressed might be free to free men.

With considerations of the highest regard to unadulterated freedom,

I have the honor to be Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SMITH.

After which the meeting adjourned for one hour.

It was moved and seconded that the following gentlemen be constituted a committee to select electors for this State:

Dr. G. W. Goforth, E. Robinson, L. N. Smith, Peter Hawes, and John Reid.

It was moved and seconded that the following gentlemen be constituted a central committee of correspondence, having power to increase the number:

Wm. Willard Richards, Dr. J. M. Bernhisel, Wm. W. Phelps, and Lucian R. Foster.

The following delegates from the different States of the Union were then received by vote:

Table with columns: NAMES, COUNTIES, STATES. Lists delegates from various states including Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Delaware, and Vermont.

Delegates to represent Westchester Co. Pa.

30 APR 1844

Monday, April 29. The following is Joseph the Prophet's journal entry for this day:

—At home; received a visit from L. R. Foster of New York, who gave me a gold pencil case, sent me by brother Theodore Curtis, who is now in New York, and the first words I wrote with it, were "God bless the man."

At 11 a.m., Robert D. Foster came up for trial. I transferred the case to Alderman William Marks. Foster objected to the jurisdiction of the court, also to an informality in the writ, &c.

The court decided he had not jurisdiction. Esq. Noble, from Rock river, assisted the city attorney. Esq. Patrick was present.

I called a special session of the city council at 3 1/2 p.m., when it was voted that W. W. Phelps take the place of John Taylor during his absence this season; also Aaron Johnson in place of Orson Hyde; Phineas Richards in place of Heber C. Kimball; Edward Hunter in place of Daniel Spencer; Levi Richards in place of Brigham Young as councilors in the city council, and Elias Smith as alderman in place of George A. Smith.

Levi Richards filed his affidavit versus Major General Wilson Law, and he was suspended from office to await his trial before a court martial of the Nauvoo Legion, for ungentlemanly conduct, &c., and he was notified of his command in the Legion being suspended, and Charles C. Rich was notified to take command, and also notified seven officers to sit as a court martial.

William Law was suspended for trial about the same time.

Steamer "Mormon" touched at Nauvoo House-landing at 5 p.m., for a short time when going down.

John P. Greene published the following in the Neighbor:

"All is peace at Nauvoo among the Saints: But, Mr. Taylor, I wish you to give the following outrage an insertion in the Neighbor, that the public mind may be disabused and the disgrace and shame fall on those who have justly deserved it and merited the people's rebuke!

On Friday morning the 26th inst. I was informed by M. O. P. Rockwell that one Mr. Augustus Spencer had committed an assault on the person of Alderman Orson Spencer, and the mayor of the city had sent for A. Spencer and found him in Mr. Marr's law office; made him a prisoner and informed him he must go with me to the mayor's office, when he said he would not go.

I then called upon R. D. Foster, C. L. Higbee and C. A. Foster, to assist me in taking said Spencer to the mayor's office; but they swore they would not, and used many threatening oaths and aspersions, saying they would see the mayor and the city damned and then they would not, but soon followed me and Mr. A. Spencer to the office door, when the mayor ordered me to arrest those three men for refusing to assist me in the discharge of my duty, and when attempting to arrest them they all resisted and with horrid imprecations threatened to shoot.

I called for help, and there not being sufficient, the mayor laid hold on the two Fosters at the same time. At that instant C. A. Foster drew a double barrel pistol on Mr. Smith, but it was instantly wrenched from his hand, and afterwards he declared he would have shot the mayor if we had let his pistol alone, and also he would thank God for the privilege of riding the world of a tyrant! C. L. Higbee responded to Foster's threats and swore that he would do it.

However, the three were arrested and brought before the mayor, whereupon O. P. Rockwell, Joseph Coolidge, J. P. Greene and C. Tufts testified to the amount of the above statements, upon which evidence the court assessed a fine of one hundred dollars to each of the above named aggressors, who appealed to the municipal court.

I wish the public to know who it is that makes insurrections and disturbs the peace and quiet of the people of the city of Nauvoo, and I would not do this I need only to tell the world that this R. D. Foster is a county magistrate, and the same R. D. Foster that was fined for gambling a few weeks since, and that this C. L. Higbee is a lawyer and notary public of Hancock county, and the same C. L. Higbee that was fined for insulting the city officers (the marshal and a constable) when in the discharge of their official duties, a few weeks since.

"When the wicked rule the people mourn, but righteousness exalteth any nation."—[Solomon]

J. P. GREENE, City Marshal.
N.B. We wish it to be distinctly understood that neither of the three above named individuals are members of the Church of Latter Day Saints, but we believe C. A. Foster is a Unitarian.

*Filed and Hunter
To sit on city council
with alderman Daniel Spencer*

TESTIMONIAL.

At the Old Folks' Excursion, June 22d, 1881, was presented, to Bishop Edward Hunter, a splendid gilt frame containing the likenesses of Presidents Joseph Smith, Brigham Young, and John Taylor, and Bishop Edward Hunter, also the poem of Sister E. R. Snow Smith. This was presented by Richard Ballantyne (founder of Sunday Schools in Utah), and donated by the Sunday School children of Ogden City. It being Bishop Hunter's eighty-eighth birthday, and thirtieth year of his presidency. Executed (all but the likenesses) by the pen of Professor Phelps, in the most workmanlike manner.

TO THE PRESIDING BISHOP, EDWARD HUNTER.

On the eighty-eighth Anniversary of his Birthday.

Hail, our worthy, aged Bishop,
On your Anniversary!
You have won unfading laurels
Thro' your staunch integrity.
Rich in gifts of grace and wisdom—
With celestial light imbued,
By supernal beams of knowledge,
From the Eternal Source of Good.

Our first Prophet loved you dearly—
Well your sterling worth he knew;
He, in holy bonds of friendship,
Still retains his love for you.
Your large heart, with gen'rous impulse,
Unrestrained by selfish greed,
From your ample store, imparted
Freely to the Prophet's need.

When unhallowed persecution,
Waged against the Saints of God;
You, unflinching and undaunted,
Firmly as a bulwark stood.

Men of trust—of faith and courage,
When the sky was dark and drear,
Were esteemed most choice and precious,
By our noble, martyr'd Seer.

You have blessed the lonely widow—
Soothed and cheered the orphan's heart;
You, with kindness, faith and patience,
Have performed a brother's part.
As a fond and loving father,
You alleviate distress—
When officially presiding,
You decide in righteousness.

You have made a noble record,
Filled with useful service here,
Where the name of Edward Hunter,
Many "hearts and homes" hold dear.
You have reached a mark of honor,
Far above all earthly fame—
You require no sculptured marble,
To immortalize your name.

I have been 10 days with

Dated Saty 22/11/33

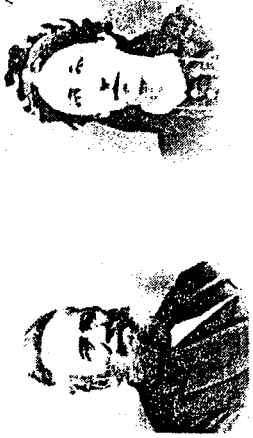
Mr Hunter Dear Sir
I received your good letter ~~two~~
days before your absence & see
you have not received the 50/-
50/- Dollars I sent you of
your money by your request
I regret that time has not admit
of calling to - Mrs has been
no longer yet, but is very that
a safe to you cannot occur the
money in the bank all right
what I sent was the 50/- interest
concerning to you, I sent the 50/-
letter, are we not of your place
Your child was sick but at night
Dr Greenwood said with two
days ago, he soon will be looking
for you home from your first
with the letter he wanted you to
remain a while said the wife be

have this summer - he wants
young men & Miss Brown as you
of old men cannot walk as well
Rachel has a pretty good farm up
I do not know all right - Mr
good friend of yours, you should
called a hard labourer the first, you
Mrs Brown will be an hundred fold
to you helping through the
I would like to come - I am failing, ex
Mrs Brown is old age, my limbs fall
I have a good man with me, Mr
do as you want - I am do without
I believe you know him - the
either Mr Edy I have got them in
the best shop ever had of a
trade, off of your morning good
hope - please Mrs - My family
riding pretty well - I am
of the 10/11/33, 15/11/33, 20/11/33

Had an old Batchelor call
right with him, had a little of
work handy all well. Every want
to write to you but was at his
every pretty well and decayed
111. the Conference was, very
can for some money to the
the expect the Conference was
days. He received a good
at present, things have
at present, what the
is going to do we know not
his opinion is very different
the this sent them they were
to hear looking for some
come, B. Carey was in
the party had been
enough & you please, in
but you will get the
I think you will get the
orders sent & have got
the safest way to

Providence & Battle
sell pretty well. I
as good as anything. You
watch over your
You will comfort
I have many well
if you want
I would bless you
often from your
C. W. G. W.

One thing I neglected saying
all the urgency about our
times in so far as I have
and fail I expect the way they
left makes it hard to
were respectful & the
E. H.



Bishop Edward Hunter &
Susanna Wann



Home of Bishop Edward Hunter in Nauvoo, Illinois. This is the home that he left when the Saints were driven from Nauvoo.



Wallace Seminary School which was Nantmeal Seminary on corner of Edward Hunter's farm in Glen Moore, Pa. He speaks of this seminary in his diary. It was here that Edward Hunter first heard the Mormon missionaries. This building is still being used as a school for kindergarten or primary group.



Home of Bishop Edward Hunter in Glen Moore, Pennsylvania. "Delight." It is the home in which Edward Hunter was living when he heard the Mormon missionaries. It is now called Valhalla, Brandywine Farm.



St. David's of Radnor church in Radnor, Pa. near Wayne, Pa. John Hunter, who came to America in 1722 is buried here. He died in April 1732 at age 67. The grave is to the right of the front door. Within a few feet is the grave of Anthony Wayne - died 1739, age 73 - probably the grandfather of General Anthony Wayne. Longfellow wrote a poem of this church.



Edward Hunter's Home in Nauvoo, Ill.

SEMINARY SCHOOL

Wallace township one mile south from fairview church.

Prior to the time of the erection of the church this school was known as West Nantmeal Seminary. The following account is from Wm. Boyd's History of Fairview, but much has been verified by folks of surrounding community.

This building was the scene of many lively meetings in the interest of the Latter-Day Saints. Joseph Smith, the Mormon Prophet, is said to have preached within its walls. And here it was that a famous discussion took place between a Methodist Minister and a representative of the Mormon Church. Several were converted to the new faith, and were baptized in Brandywine Creek near Acklands Mill. Many of these followed the Prophet to Nauvoo, and a few even underwent the hardships to which the sect was subjected to before it settled in the valley of the Salt Lake. Some of them, however, became badly frightened at the fate of Joseph Smith and renouncing at once their creed and its causes, returned to Chester County wiser, but I fear no better men. The most valuable accession to the ranks of Mormonism was Edward Hunter, who sold his farm, the one near Cornog Station known as the Cornog Farm. Going West he was soon elevated to the ~~XXXXX~~ office of Bishop, a high dignity in his adopted church.

then act and deed and closed the same night, be recorded as such
Recorded March 23 1835

Abraham Kellin

This Indenture

Made the twenty third day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty five Between Edward Hunter of the Township of West Point in the State of Pennsylvania, his wife of the one part and Samuel G. Cropper of the Township of Hillier in the State of Maryland of the other part (Whereas Edward Hunter, Father of the before named Edward Hunter by virtue of sundry goods conveyances or assurances in the law duly had and executed, became in his life time and he has devised as of fee, amongst other lands, of and in three contiguous tracts or parcels of land with the same situate lying and being in the Township of West Point in the County of Delaware, the first whereof being a part of land held by the said Edward Hunter in fee, which said part is bounded and described as follows to wit, a post a corner now or late of Edward Woodward's land, thence South fifty four degrees West, one hundred and thirty five feet to a post, thence by land of William Hunter South thirty degrees East seventy three perches and three quarters to a line of land of Robert Mendenhall, dec'd. thence North fifty four degrees East — perches by land of Mendenhall, dec'd. to a post, thence North twenty four degrees West, eighty perches to the place of beginning containing three acres more or less; The second whereof being the same land which William Hunter gave to his son Edward Hunter under their hands and seal bearing date the twenty first day of September A.D. 1790 for the purpose mentioned did grant and confirm unto their son Edward Hunter father of the said Edward Hunter the said land, and bounded and described as follows to wit, Beginning according to an old survey at a black oak tree, in the line of the said William Hunter's land thence North fifty four degrees East to a black oak tree, six perches to a post in the line of John Hawker's land, thence South twenty five degrees East to a black oak tree, the land late of Capt. Jones, ninety three perches to a Black Oak, thence South fifty four degrees East to the land of Joseph Pennell sixty three perches to a Hickory sapling, thence North twenty five degrees East to the land of the said Robert Cropper seventy six perches to a white oak sapling, thence North twenty degrees West to the land of the said Robert Cropper twenty one perches to the place of beginning containing thirty seven acres and a quarter, be the same more or less. The third and last whereof, being the same tract or parcel of land which William Hunter by Indenture, under his hands and seal, bearing date the fifteenth day of April A.D. 1811 for the purpose mentioned did grant and confirm unto Edward Hunter aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows Beginning at a stake in the Chester road thence by land of Robert Mendenhall, deceased, South fifty four degrees East twenty three perches and a half to a hickory tree, thence by land of Edward Hunter North twenty nine degrees and a half West sixty eight perches to a white oak, thence North twenty seven degrees West ten perches and three fourths of a perch to the aforesaid road, thence along the middle of the same road following courses and distances viz: South eight degrees and a half East seventeen perches and six tenths of a perch and South twenty eight degrees East twelve perches and half of a perch to the place of beginning containing (five acres) and ninety eight, five hundred of land, which said several contiguous tracts of land containing in all ninety five acres, be the same more or less, (and the said Edward Hunter being as above mentioned in his last will & testament in writing bearing date the nineteenth day of the seventh month of Decr 1811 did devise and whereby (amongst other things) he did give and devise as follows, as in and by the said will fully and amply proved and remaining on file in the Register's Office at Chester, record being thereunto made, appears to wit that I give devise and bequeath to my son Edward Hunter the rest and residue of my real estate, being the same I now live on, situate in the Township of West Point joining lands of the said Joseph Cropper, Joseph Wood, and the Township line Road & other, and the lots of ground I lately purchased of William Beaumont, the same being given to him his heirs & assigns forever. The said plantation & lots of land being the same land & premises in the above mentioned & described contiguous tracts of land

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G. Hoopes, at and before the sealing and delivery hereof, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge and they do acquit and forever discharge the said Samuel G. Hoopes, his heirs, executors and administrators by these presents have granted, bargained, sold, aliened, conveyed, released and confirmed unto these presents do grant bargain sell alien convey release and confirm unto the said Samuel G. Hoopes and to his heirs and assigns, all that meadow plantation tract of land with the hereditaments thereunto longing situated in the Township of Newburg in the County of Delaware bounded by lands of William Hunter, Alice Hunter and others containing about ninety five acres be the same more or less, being all above mentioned bounded and described three several and contiguous tracts or parcels of land with the appurtenances together with all and singular other, the houses, out houses buildings barns, stables, woods, waters, water courses, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining (excepting and reserving a right of way to or along a Road twenty feet wide, extending along the south East side of the herein described premises and land of Robert Hendenhall, deceased, as by a certain lease bearing date the twentieth day of June here A. D. 1833 will appear), and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, together with all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demands whatsoever of them the said Hunter and his wife, in law, equity or otherwise howsoever of in to or out of the same, I have to hold the said meadow plantation and tract of ninety five acres of land hereditaments and appurtenances hereby granted or mentioned or intended as to be with the appurtenances (excepting and reserving the of way as aforesaid) unto the said Samuel G. Hoopes his heirs and assigns, to the only proper use and behoof of the said Samuel G. Hoopes his heirs and assigns forever. And the said Edward Hunter for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators doth covenant promise grant and agree to and with the said Samuel G. Hoopes his heirs and assigns, by these presents that he the said Edward Hunter and his heirs all and singular, the premises hereby granted with the appurtenances unto the said Samuel G. Hoopes his heirs and assigns against them the said Edward Hunter and his heirs and their heirs and against all and every other person and persons whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim by, from or under him her, them or any of them shall and will, warrant and forever defend by these presents. In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals. Dated the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed & delivered in the presence of
The words "Robert Hendenhall dec'd in the month and the word 'eighty' seven in the same line was written before signing - and the date of the year in the thirty eighth line was written before signing.
(Ann Caspin Luke Caspin John Caspin

Edw. Hunter
Ann Hunter

Received on the day of the date of the above Indenture of the above named Samuel G. Hoopes the full consideration money therein mentioned.

Signed in the presence of Mrs Caspin Luke Caspin John Caspin }
Delaware County, D. De. it is remembered that on the twenty third day of March A. D. 1835

Edw. Hunter

the subscriber one of the justices of the peace and for the County of Delaware aforesaid personally came Edward Hunter and Ann his wife, the grantors above named and severally acknowledged the above written indenture to be their act and deed and desired the same might be recorded as such according to law, the said Ann being of full age and by me duly examined separately and apart from her said husband, the contents thereof being first fully made known to her, declared, on said separate examinations that she did so voluntarily and of her own free will and accord seal, and as her act and deed deliver the said indenture without any coercion or compulsion of her said husband. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.

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made the twenty third day of March in the year of our
eight hundred and thirty five Between Edward Hunter of the Township West Kenton in the
State of Pennsylvania his wife of the one part and Samuel G. Cooper of the Township Melliston
State of Maryland of the other parts Whereas Edward Hunter, Father of the before named Edward Hunter
by virtue of sundry good conveyances or assurances in the law duly had and executed became in his life
in his devise as of fee, amongst other lands, of and in three contiguous tracts or parcels of land with
retaining and being in the Township of Weston in the County of Delaware, the first whereof, being
part of land held by the said Edward Hunter in fee, which tract is bounded and described as follows
of a post, a corner, now late of Edward Harpards land, thence South fifty four degrees west, one hundred
feet to a post, thence by land of William Hunter South thirty degrees East seventy three perches and three ten
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degrees West ten perches and three fourths of a perch to the aforesaid road, thence along the middle of the same
following courses and distances viz: South eight degrees and a half East seventeen perches and six tenths
perch and South twenty eight degrees East twelve perches and half of a perch to the place of beginning (con
taining five acres) and ninety eight perches of land. Which said several contiguous tracts of land contain
the aggregate ninety five acres, be the same more or less, (and the said Edward Hunter being as thereof
in his last will & testament in writing bearing date the nineteenth day of the seventh month A.D. 1817
thence and whereby (amongst other things) he did give and devise as follows, as in and by the said rec
ited will since he deceased duly proved and remaining in the Register Office at Chester, recourse being thereunto
made, to wit: I give devise and bequeath to my son Edward Hunter the rest and residue of my
plantation being the same I now live on, situate in the Township of Weston joining lands of the said Ja
cob Jones, Joseph Hood, and the Township line Road & other, and the lot of ground I lately purchased
of William Beaumont, the same being given to him his heirs & assigns forever. The said plantation, which was
devised, being the same land & premises in the three above mentioned & described contiguous tracts
of land Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said Edward Hunter and his heirs forever

18 MAY 1845

Friday, May 16. Pres. Brigham Young spent the day at Brother Edward Hunter's, in company with Brothers Heber C. Kimball, Willard Richards, Geo. A. Smith and Newel K. Whitney, revising history; Thomas Bullock read for them. Pres. Young wrote a letter to the Temple architect, directing him to place a stone in the west end (front) of the Temple with the inscription "Holiness to the Lord" thereon. Isaac Chase agreed to let the Church have one thousand dollars. Elder Orson Pratt called and reported that four hundred men had gone up the opposite side of the river.

(Doc. Hist. 1845:73)

*Brother's meeting
at home of Edward
Hunter.*

BISHOP EDWARD HUNTER

Edward Hunter was born June 22, 1793, in Newtown Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, the second son and eleventh child of Edward and Hannah Maris Hunter. His paternal ancestors were from North of England and his Mother's side was of Welch extraction. The original Hunter family is supposed to have been "William the Hunter" of Medomsley Hall, near Newcastle on the Tyne, the village of Medomsley existing as early as 1183 A.D.

Bishop Edward Hunter's grandfather was William Hunter and his Grandmother's name was Hannah Woodward. His great grandfather was John Hunter who passed over to Ireland sometime in the 17th Century. He served as Lieutenant under William of Orange at the Battle of the Boyne, where he was wounded. He afterwards came to America and settled in Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Edward Hunter, Esquire, the Bishop's father, was Justice of the Peace of Delaware County for forty years.

Edward Hunter was trained in his youth to become a tanner and currier, but he turned to surveying in which he received a complete education. Circumstances, however, led him into the business world and he established himself at Philadelphia, where he was unusually successful.

His early religious experiences were singularly like those of Joseph Smith and Edward Partridge. He wrote in his diary- "I always had an inquiry of the Lord as to how I could worship him acceptably. My father told me to belong to no religious sect but to keep sacred that all men have the right to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience." He attended different places of worship and sustained all sects in the right to worship God in their own way, but ~~but~~ he did not join any of them.

Edward Hunter tells of the good counsel that his father always gave him and that he adhered to it all his life. When he was twenty-two years old, his father passed away. He inherited an excellent farm and through his diligence and ability, he prospered. He held the confidence of the people who elected him to the office of County Commissioner of Delaware County. When he was twenty-five years old, he sold his holdings in Delaware County and purchased a five hundred acre farm in Chester County.

At one time he had a severe sickness (Typhoid Fever), and would have died if it had not been for the faith that he had in God. When the fever left he was so weak that he could not sit up without fainting. He said, "I was fully in the knowledge and power of a superior being but did not know how to approach Him." Afterwards I was in a situation that no earthly power could assist me and by my faith in God I was greatly benefitted and blessed." These events have

always been remembered and kept sacred.

Edward Hunter tells of his sister who was a great reader of the scriptures and she would often say, "How is it we cannot join any of the professions of the day?" I would tell her, "They are all hewing out cisterns that would not hold water, that the history of sectarianism was one scene of bloodshed and strife, but we should look on and see if they could make anything else out of it." Such was his state of mind on the subject of religion.

In the spring of 1839 he heard of the strange sect called "Mormons." It was at this time that Edward Hunter was asked to give permission for a seminary to be built upon his land. It was called the West Nantmeal Seminary. He agreed to give a free lease for 99 years with provision that, "All persons and persuasions were to be granted the use of the building to worship God." When the Mormons heard of this building, they asked to hold meetings there. Immediately a tumult was raised. It was declared by some of the leading residents that it would not do to have the "Mormons" there. "Why?" inquired Mr. Hunter. "Oh, they are such a terrible people," was the reply. "Mr. Davis says they are a very dangerous people and it will no do to let them preach here." Mr. Hunter said, "when I gave the lease for the land and helped to build that house, it was particularly agreed and stated in the lease that people of every religion should have that privilege of meeting there to worship God. Now those "Mormons" are going to have their rights, or else the lease is out and I'll take the Seminary." This determined speech brought the bigots to their senses and no further objection was raised. The unusual circumstances surrounding the denial caused Edward Hunter to investigate, with the result that he joined the church.

His home was always open for the elders even before he joined the church.

In 1833 when he was forty years of age he was married to Ann Standley.

It was after the winter of 1839-40 that Joseph Smith came to Chester County, held meetings at the Seminary and also came to Hunter's home. In fact, his home was open to the Mormons to come and go when they pleased.

The following October 8th, 1840 Edward Hunter was baptized by Bro. Orson Hyde. Bro. Hyrum Smith and Dr. Gallon visited his home. They all attended conference in the seminary. Edward gave Bro. Hyrum \$400 for the Temple and the Nauvoo House which was being built.

In September 1841 he visited Nauvoo and purchased a farm near the city. He returned to Pennsylvania, sold his holdings, and moved to Nauvoo in June 1842. It was said he took \$7,000 in money with him which he presented to the Prophet Joseph Smith for the benefit of the church. From his diary we read,

"My wife and myself had made up our minds to let Joseph have all our means until he came to me and said, "Keep it". Bro Joseph said to me when we were together, "I prophesy you shall bring in all your father's house to His Kingdom if you desire it." Said, "This is said by the Spirit of the Lord."

Then at another time he said, "I know your genealogy, you are near of kin to me. I know what brought you into this church. It was to do good to your fellow men and you can do much good".

His attention was again turned to farming. One year he raised 7,000 bushels of grain. His farm was east of Nauvoo.

Enemies were really on the trail of the Prophet Joseph around this time. Porter Rockwell and Bro. Hunter were sent to Springfield, Illinois to the governor to plead the prophet's case. Bro. Joseph gave them his promise, "You shall return safe." When they arrived at Springfield, the governor had gone to Carthage. "On our return we crossed the Thomas River all was a commotion. We met hundreds rejoicing and drunk. They said, "We have Joe and Hyrum in Jail." The Prophet Joseph and Hyrum were Killed June 27, 1844. The next day the bodies were brought from Carthage to Nauvoo. "We formed two lines to receive them. Crowds of mourners were there lamenting the great loss of our Prophet and Patriarch, almost to melt the soul of man. Mr. Brewer, myself and others took Bro Joseph's and Hyrum's bodies into the Mansion house. When we went to the wagon for their bodies, Colonel Brewer U.S. officer said, "Mr. Hunter, look here," jerking up the coat and hat of Bro. Joseph which was mingled with blood and dirt," vengeance and death await the perpetrators of this deed." At midnight Bro. D. Huntington and his brother William, Gilbert Goldsmith and myself carried the bodies of the Prophet and Hyrum from the Mansion House to the Nauvoo House. We put the Prophet Joseph and Hyrum in one grave. Their death was hard to bare. Our hope was almost gone not knowing that Joseph had prepared for the Kingdom to go on."

Soon after the Prophet Joseph's death Edward Hunter was ordained a high priest. Nov. 23, 1844 he was set apart as Bishop of the Nauvoo 5th Ward by President Brigham Young, H.E. Kimball, and Bishop Newell K. Whitney. At this time President Young spoke and among the many blessings conferred on Bishop Hunter were that he should have the power to raise the drooping spirit. He continued to be Bishop for three years. The Temple was being built in Nauvoo. The Saints were driven from there.

Edward Hunter married Laura Lovina Shimer Kaufman, born March 27, 1827, in Charlestown, Chester Co., Penn. They were married Dec 15, 1845 and sealed June 29, 1846 in the Nauvoo Temple by Heber C. Kimball. Brigham Young and J. Brown

and Franklin D. Richards were witnesses.

The twelve and some other brethren left in the winter of 1845. Edward said, "I was counceled to remain." He was appointed captain over 100 wagons. It was called the Edward Hunter Company. He left in the summer of 1846. He let part of his property go for a "fit out," for on tenth of its worth. Other property he made over to a Trustee-in-Trust and some was just left without conveying it to any person. It was said that his home and other property was a loss of more than \$30,00.

He crossed to Iowa with his family. Becoming ill, he remained there for one month. After recovering he went on to Winter Quarters. It was here that a son, Rudolph, was born Oct. 26, 1847. This place was called Omaha Nation. They proceeded on their traveling a trackless path part of the way. They met with many Indians. Bishop Hunter made friends with them and were given some buffalo meat, also buffalo robes and moccasins in exchange for food and a few trinkets. It seemed an endless journey.

They arrived in Salt Lake City, October 1, 1847. Edward Hunter was chosen to preside over the west side of the Old Fort. He was made Bishop of the 13th Ward in Salt Lake City, Feb. 22, 1849.

Also in 1849, he was called by the First Presidency to go to the Missouri River and supervise the emigration of the poor saints to the Salt Lake Valley. It was said that he gave \$5000 to assist the emigrants at this time. During his absence the death of one of his dearest friends took place, Presiding Bishop Newell K. Whitney. The business and organizational ability of Edward Hunter, his sense of justice, and his experience as a Bishop especially, qualified him to succeed his dear friend Bishop Whitney. He was fifty-eight years old when he became Presiding Bishop of the Church, April 7, 1851. It was just eleven years after he had joined the Church. During his administration he placed great emphasis upon the payment of tithing and offerings. His favorite theme was, "Pay your tithes and be blessed." "To Bishop Hunter belongs the distinction of having served as Presiding Bishop longer than any other person—a term of over thirty two years."

The following children were born: a son, William Wallace, April 8, 1851. Next came Oscar Fitzallen, May 8, 1852, and Laura Lovina was born February 8, 1853. All were born in Salt Lake City, except Rodolph, whose birth is mentioned earlier.

April 6, 1853, during a general conference of the Church, Bishop Hunter and others laid the southwest cornerstone of the Salt Lake Temple, and he also delivered the oration.

In closing his record the Bishop said, "I have acted in the Priesthood and in the part allotted to me, with love and fear of God before my eyes, to the best of my ability, and I hope acceptably in the sight of God and those who preside over me in this latter-day work."

May 14, 1875, he was named member of the original committee for Old Folks Day. "At the Old Folks' Excursion, June 22nd, 1881, was presented to Bishop Edward Hunter a splendid gift frame containing the likenesses of Presidents Joseph Smith, Brigham Young and John Taylor, and Bishop Edward Hunter, also the poem of Sister E.R. Snow Smith. This was presented by Richard Ballantyne and donated by the Sunday School children of Ogden City. It being Bishop Hunter's eighty-eighth birthday, and thirtieth year of his presidency.

To the Presiding Bishop, Edward Hunter
On the eighty-eighth Anniversary of his Birthday.

Hail, our worthy, aged Bishop,
On your Anniversary!
You have won unfading laurels
Thro' your staunch integrity.
Rich in gifts of grace and wisdom--
With celestial light imbued
By supernal beams of knowledge
From the Eternal Source of Good.

Our first Prophet loved you dearly--
Well your sterling worth he knew;
He, in holy bonds of friendship,
Still retains his love for you.
Your large heart, with gen'rous impulse,
Unrestrained by selfish greed,
From your ample store, imparted
Freely to the Prophet's need.

When unhallowed persecution,
Waged against the Saints of God;
You, unflinching and undaunted,
Firmly as a bulwark stood.
Men of trust-of faith and courage,
When the sky was dark and drear,
Were esteemed most choice and precious,
By our Noble, martyr'd Seer.

You have blessed the lonely widow--
Soothed and cheered the orphan's heart;
You, with kindness, faith and patience,
Have performed a brother's part.
As a fond and loving father,
You alleviate distress--
When officially presiding,
You decide in righteousness.

You have made a noble record,
Filled with useful service here,
Where the name of Edward Hunter,
Many "hearts and homes" hold dear,
You have reached a mark of honor,
Far above all earthly fame--
You require no sculptured marble,
To immortalize your name.

He passed away at his home in Salt Lake City on Tuesday, October 16, 1883.

He was ninety years, three months, and twenty-three days of age. The immediate cause of his death was internal inflammation, an ailment from which he had suffered for years and which he anticipated would finally prove fatal. His health had been feeble for a long time. though his mind was unimpaired, and for the last month he had frequently been absent from his office. Several members of his family were present at his passing, and it was thought that his final words were "O my God."

Funeral services were held in the Tabernacle, Friday October 19, at 2 P.M. Thousands who had known and loved him in life assembled to pay their last respects to his memory. Elder Erastus Snow, one of the speakers at his

funeral said that, "Few men of his acquaintance had so uniformly maintained their integrity, discharging their duties with fidelity and faithfulness, with credit to themselves and with honor to God as had Bishop Edward Hunter." O.F. Whitney said of him- "His name is written in the Lamb's Book of Life, never to be blotted out, and his memory on earth will endure as long as the great work with which he is identified, and which he labored so long and faithfully to establish."

He was buried in the Salt Lake City Cemetery.

Andrew Jensen, assistant Church Historian, said of Bishop Hunter, "It would require a volume to tell all that could be told, even briefly, of the life and character of this good and noble man. He was honest, straightforward in his dealings and candid even to bluntness in his speech. His heart overflowed with kindness and he enjoyed the love and confidence of all. Childlike and humble, he was nevertheless shrewd and discerning. He was charitable and openhanded to all, even to tramps and vagrants."

Dedication ceremony of the Seventies Hall on Dec 26, 1844 in Nauvoo.

President Brigham Young gave the dedicatory prayer which follows in part:

"And while we call on they name we desire union in thy presence, our Father, to dedicate unto thee this hall, the ground upon which stands, and all things that appertain unto it. We ask thee to let thy blessing rest upon they servant, Edward Hunter, our beloved brother, who has donated to us the ground upon which this sacred edifice has been erected. We pray thee to enrich him and his family, not only with the good things of the world, but with the riches of eternity also."

Feb 7th 1860 Social Hall in Salt Lake City Exerpt from Desert News

"Among those present were President Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, D.H. Wells, F.D. Richards, Bishop Edward Hunter, President D. Spencer and other prominent members of our community."

First Conference in the Salt Lake Tabernacle Fall of 1867

"On the stand at the opening meeting were President Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Daniel H. Wells, beside them Elder Brigham Young, Jr. On the Bishop's seat, in front of the stand, was Bishop Edward Hunter, the Presiding Bishop, with his counselors Leonard W. Hardy and Jesse C. Little."

Copy of letter to Bishop Edward Hunter at Salt Lake City Dated Jan 11, 1873

"My health is much improved since I left your city. I am having a good rest, both mentally and physically, in this mild climate. We had a most beautiful rain a few days ago. The weather since has

Saltwarts of Mormonism

Edward Hunter Served 33 Yrs. As Presiding Bishop of Church

By PRESTON NIBLEY

EDWARD HUNTER was a native of Pennsylvania, a convert to the Church, resident of Nauvoo, friend and confidant of the Prophet Joseph Smith, pioneer of Utah, first bishop of the 13th Ward in Salt Lake City, and for 33 years Presiding Bishop of the Church.

Edward Hunter was born in Newtown Township, Delaware County, Penn., on June 22, 1793. He was the son of Edward and Hannah Merris Hunter.

When Edward was 22 years of age his father died. The young man inherited an excellent farm and through his diligence and ability he prospered. He held the confidence of the people and was elected to the office of County Commissioner of Delaware County.

When Edward was 25 years of age he sold his holdings in Delaware County and purchased a 500 acre farm in Chester County. In 1833 when he was 40 years of age he was married to Ann Standley.

EDWARD HUNTER FIRST HEARD of the LDS Church in 1839 when missionaries visited his neighborhood. He attended their meetings

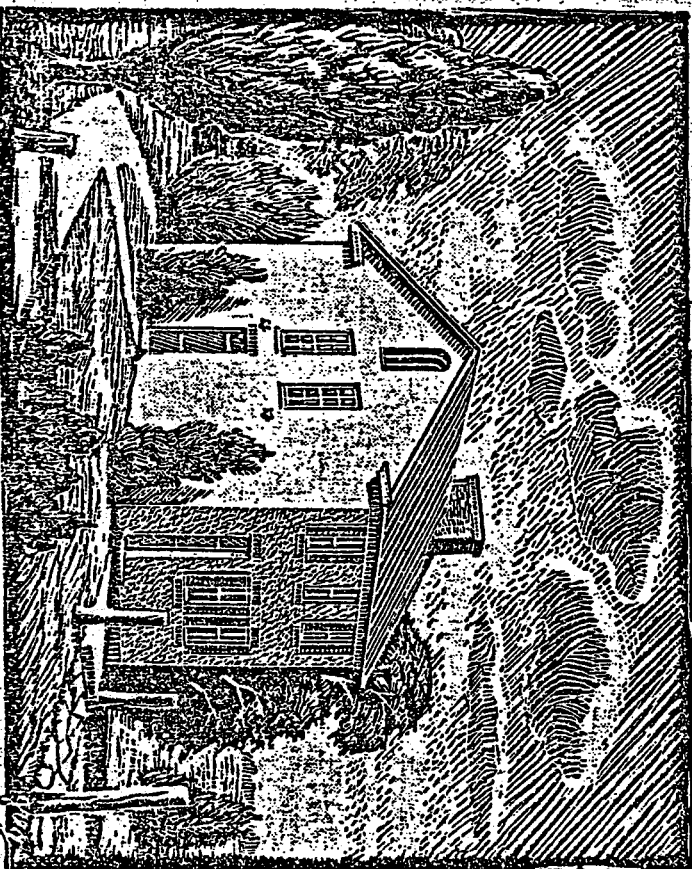
and became greatly interested in their teachings. The following year the Prophet Joseph Smith, who was then on his return trip from Washington D. C., was a guest in Edward Hunter's home for several days.

On October 8, 1840, Edward, was baptized by Elder Orson Hyde. In September 1841 he visited Nauvoo and purchased a farm near that city. He returned to Pennsylvania, sold his holdings, and moved to Nauvoo in June 1842. It is said that he took \$7,000 in money with him, which he presented to the Prophet Joseph Smith for the benefit of the Church. In Nauvoo Edward Hunter became a prominent merchant. He also served as a member of the Nauvoo City Council. In November 1844 he was set apart as bishop of Nauvoo Fifth Ward.

IN THE EXODUS OF THE SAINTS

to the west Edward Hunter followed the leadership of President Brigham Young. He crossed Iowa, with his family, in the summer of 1846, and after spending the winter on the Missouri River he proceeded on his journey to Salt Lake Valley where he arrived on September 29, 1847.

In February 1849, he was appointed Bishop of the 13th Ward. In September 1850, he succeeded



The old home of Edward Hunter in Nauvoo

Novel K. Whitney as Presiding Bishop of the Church. On April 6, 1853, he assisted in laying the corner stones of the Salt Lake Temple, and on that occasion said: "I have acted in the priesthood and in the part allotted to me, with the love and fear of God before my eyes, to the best of my ability, and I hope acceptably in the sight of God and those who preside over me in this latter-day work!"

Bishop Hunter died at his home in Salt Lake City on October 16, 1883. He was 90 years of age. At his funeral held in the Assembly Hall on October 19th, Erasmus Snow said that few men of his acquaintance had so uniformly maintained their integrity, discharging their duties with fidelity and faithfulness, with credit to themselves and with honor to God, as had Bishop Edward Hunter.

winter at Winter Quarters somehow.

Next spring fitted out for the West six or eight weeks after the pioneers. Travelled a trackless course part way. Met with many Indians. Got some bufalow meat. Bot bufalow roabs and mocissons cheap. Something new every day. Arrived in Salt Lake 30th of September 1847. All well but teams worn down. Had an open winter. Teams recruited. Our bredstuff verry timated. Used to get roots from the Indians and dig ourselves sego and other roots. Flour would sell for 50 cents per pound, fall of 49.

I was sent by the Presidency to take about 5,000 dollars in gold to bring in the poor bretheren. Met by the

The next year was the year of gold diggers and collars. Had great difficulty of getting teams. All were bot up by gold diggers. Got fitted out this side of Missouri River 4th July. Wild oxen, poor drivers, little interest in the teams .. did not own them, but had a few good men that will be ever remembered. Got to Salt Lake on 10th October. My acct. audited and sale of cattle, wagons and assistance of bretheren in emegrating was some 700 dollars better than when I started. After the accounts were made out and presented, President Young said, "This way we will bring in all our bretheren from this day. March 7, 1871. I have been employed more than twenty-one years (George Goddard and Clark) in the emigration of our bretheren from U. S. and eastern world.

In April 7, 1851, I was appointed Presiding Bishop of the Church, Bishop Newel K. Whitney deceased. I acted with President Young and H. C. Kimball as counselors for some time .. one year and more. Bishop I. W. Hardy and J. C. Little was appointed my counselors and have acted as such and have rendered me great assistance and verry particular in keeping a record.

I have acted in the part of the Priesthood allotted me, with the love and fear of God before my eyes and His spirit, to the best of my ability and hope acceptable in the sight of God and him that presides over me in this latter-day work.

THE DEATH OF BISHOP EDWARD HUNTER

Copied from

"The Contributor"

April 1885

"It would require a volume to tell all that could be told, even briefly, of the life and character of this good and noble man. Honest and straightforward in his dealings, and candid even to bluntness in his speech, his heart overflowed with kindness and he enjoyed the love and confidence of all who knew him. Childlike and humble in spirit, he was nevertheless shrewd and discerning, and no one ever succeeded in covering up the real design in approaching him. He was charitable and open-handed to all, even to tramps and vagrants. He would sometime quote them in his humorous way: "Hunting work, hunting work, yes, yes, but they don't want to find it very bad. Feed them brethren, feed them--mustn't let them starve." He was not only quick to perceive, but ready and witty at retort, and had an eccentric way, which many will remember, of turning a conversation sprung upon him, into a channel utterly foreign to the purpose of the other party, and as the visitor arose to leave, thinking he had come on a fruitless errand, would suddenly revert to the original theme and give the answer which he had all along been cogitating, while his speech was pursuing an entirely different course. He was a great exhorter to faithfulness, particularly in the payment of tithes and offerings, and other temporal matters with which he had immediately to do. His familiar speech at the Bishop's meetings: "Pay your tithing and be blessed," has passed into a proverb.

"The death of the Bishop occurred on Tuesday, October 16, 1883, at ten minutes to eight o'clock p.m. The immediate cause was internal inflammation, an ailment from which he had suffered for years, and which he anticipated would finally prove fatal. His health had been feeble for a long time, though his mind was unimpaired, and for the last month he had frequently been absent from his office. Among those who visited his bedside during his illness were President John Taylor, Apostle Erastus Snow, Bishops William Thorne, Jacob Weiler and Alexander McRae. He expired in the presence of several members of his family, and it was thought

that his final words were "O my God." His funeral obsequies were solemnized at the Salt Lake Assembly Hall on Friday, October 19, at two o'clock p.m., when thousands who had known and loved him in life assembled to pay respect to his memory. So passed from this stage of action, where for over ninety years he had acted well and faithfully every part assigned him, a man of God as noted for his uprightness and unflinching integrity, as for his genial nature and overflowing kindness of heart. His name is written in the Lamb's book of life, never to be blotted out, and his memory on earth will endure as long as the great work with which he was identified, and which he labored so long and faithfully to establish.

O. F. Whitney"

Note: My father, Edward W. Hunter, said the place of the funeral services was changed from the Assembly Hall to the Tabernacle.

BISHOP EDWARD HUNTER'S FAVORITE POEM:

THE TINGLE OF THE SHINGLE

When the angry passions rising on my mother's face I see,
 When she leads me to the bedroom - lays me gently on her knee,
 Then I know that I will catch it and my flesh in fancy itches,
 As I wait for the tingle of the shingle on my britches.
 Every tingle of the shingle brings an echo and a sting,
 And a thousand burning fancies into active being spring,
 And ten-thousand bees and hornets neath my coattail seem to swarm
 As I listen to the tingle of the shingle, oh, so warm.
 In a sudden intermission which appears my only chance
 I said, "Strike gently, mother, or you'll split my Sunday pants."
 She stops a moment, draws a breath, the shingle holds aloft,
 And says, "I hadn't thought of that, my son, just take them off."
 Holy Moses, and the Angels cast your pitying glances down,
 And, thou, oh, family doctor, put a good soft poultice on,
 And may I with rogues and witches ever tasting mingle,
 If again I say a word when my mother wields a shingle.

"Treasures of Pioneer History" by Kate B. Carter-Vol. I p. 432.
 One of Bishop Edward Hunter's favorite poems which is submitted
 by Helen H. Winward, his granddaughter.

LETTER TO BISHOP EDWARD HUNTER FROM BROTHER J. C. RICH:
 Carthage, Hancock Co., Illinois
 December 25th, 1858

Bishop Edward Hunter,
 Dear Brother,

Having a few hours leisure while awaiting the arrival of the train for Springfield, I feel that the time cannot be better appropriated than writing you, as I have recently visited places once familiar to you. I have recently visited Galesburg, in this state, where I stayed a week with Mr. John F. Edgerton, a portrait painter, who spent the winter of 50 and 51 in Salt Lake City, and Mr. John T. Barnett, an old settler of Nauvoo. They were exceedingly kind and sociable, friendly toward our people and particularly inquired concerning your welfare. Galesburg has grown to be a place of considerable importance, its citizens being thoroughly loyal judging by the number of "niggers" that infest the place and the Republican rule that a "nigger" is just as good if not a trifle better than a white man.

From Galesburg I went to Burlington in Iowa, where I spent a week, stopping the most of the time with J. Wilson Williams, formerly surveyor of Hancock Co., and of the city of Nauvoo. He also was very kind and wished to be remembered to you. Near his place I visited Mr. Matthew Peck, a son of Bishop Peck, who, I ascertained, had renounced Mormonism and grafted himself into the Methodist Church. They were very much opposed to polygamy & attacked me rough shod on that subject before I had been in the house ten minutes. They were so pious that their faces hung down longer than mules and their righteous groans resembled the woe-full lamentations of a Pi-ute squaw in the loss of her last "pappose."

As they expressed great faith in the Scriptures I gave them a short essay on the polygamic history therein contained, but before I had proceeded far the lady informed her husband it was time for bed (about 8 o'clock) and to prevent any further discussion on religion subjects they had breakfast ready by half-past two the next morning and I footed it five miles before daylight to the railroad station. They were evidently determined I should not be too late for the train.
 Brethren let us pray.

From Burlington I came down the river to Montrose, stopping

at the hotel kept by old Sister Bowen, who could not do too much for the son-in-law of her old friend, Bishop Hunter. She had a hundred questions to ask concerning yourself and family. She still continues strong in the "Salt Lake Mormon Faith" notwithstanding the prevalence of Josephites in that vicinity.

The next day I crossed over to Nauvoo, experiencing some little trouble as the river was almost blocked up with ice, which at times completely hemmed in our skiff. I went to the Mansion House for dinner and there, as all the time I stayed in the city, I experienced feelings that I never felt before. I always have venerated the name of the Prophet and the impressions made on my mind in reading the Church History have caused me to look upon Nauvoo and the places frequented by Joseph as almost holy ground. Judge then my feelings when I crossed the threshold of the Mansion House where once the Spirit of God seemed to animate even the very building itself. I stepped into the office where, angels once visited and there sat three men, two were playing checkers and the third, old Bidamon, the present husband of Emma, sat spitting tobacco on the stove. Pictures of the assassination of Lincoln and steamboat and railroad notices adorn the walls, while the furniture and general appearance of the room was old, unclean and decidedly shabby. Dinner was announced and I passed through the hall, once familiar to the Saints, into the kitchen. Here I beheld for the first time that I can remember, Emma, the youthful wife of one of God's most honored Prophets. I sat down at the table to eat, but my thoughts was on other times. Emma looks very old and broken; she never spoke while I was in the room only to give direction to the hired girl who waited on the table. While in conversation with Bidamon at the table, I stated in answer to his questions that I was from Salt Lake City at the same time telling who I was. I looked over to where Emma was sitting, knowing that she was well acquainted with my parents, but she never raised her eyes or said a word while I remained there. I could not help thinking what a change has come over that woman; Now she is the wife of a man whose character, even among his friends, is reproached as a drunkard and an adulterer. Only recently an illegitimate child has been sent him that calls Emma grandmother. My God, I thought, has not the spirits of martyrs the power in the spirit world to wield an influence over their dear ones on earth and then I knew while they were constantly with them on earth it was all they could do to govern and control

them. Truly we are creatures of our own agency and are left to choose for ourselves between the good and the evil. The outside of the Mansion House looks even more dilapidated & forsaken than the inside. It does not seem that one improvement has been made since the prophet left it.

I next visited the Nauvoo House which still stands as it did when the work on it ceased. It has the appearance of recent work in its masonry. The bricks are as good as the day they were made and the finishing touch of the trowel indicates that it was done but yesterday. Old Bidamon claims to have purchased the property and expects in case of the removal of the capital here that he will yet experience from it a handsome fortune. The old Masonic Hall still stands, but looks old. Prest. Youngs house remains in good repair and Bro. Kimball's as good as the day he left it.

I went all through your home just below the temple, now owned by a German. It stands as you left it in splendid condition. The barn, though weatherbeaten and old, is still good and the old oaken bucket still hangs in the well. I stood upon the spot where once stood the temple of the Lord. "Not one stone is left upon another," a few fragments only remaining, while the cellar has been filled and a vineyard now luxuriates where the Saints once attended to the ordinances for their dead. The temple rock can be seen all over the city, converted into wine cellars and basements for stores, drinking saloons and residences. I took dinner with Doctor Wells, who also inquired about you. I visited the Old Mormon graveyard - now a complete forest of oak and hickory. There is probably fifty tomb-stones standing, among the number I found one to the memory of my sister. The fence around the graveyard is down and exposed. The ground was bought by the city in Mormon days from Wm. Marks, but no deed for it exists on record and many of the old settlers here at Nauvoo are anxious that a deed should be made either to the present corporation or some responsible party that the "Mormons" might name in order that the ground may be enclosed and held sacred from agricultural advancements. At present it belongs to no one and having a fine forest of timber thereon the probability is that are on some one will enclose it and forever obliterate its existence as a graveyard. Application has been made by Barnett, Chauncey Robinson and others to Marks for a quit claim deed to the property in order that it might be taken care of but he refuses

to make one, although he has once received his pay for the land from the old city of Nauvoo.

I stayed an hour or two with old Kreamer, who, flatfooted, asserts that you are an honest man. He is very friendly and would walk forty miles to shake hands with you. I also visited your farm on the Carthage road - the house stands good, but the barn and outbuildings show old age. The double ditch has been ploughed down and a young osage orange hedge taken its place. Cottonwood trees have grown up in the hollows and wet places east of the house but otherwise it looks as you left it. The settlers in this co. are generally of the opinion that land once occupied by the Mormons, no matter as to the richness of the soil, has never seemed profitable to the owners since the Saints were driven way. They say the curse of God is visibly manifested in the earth's production. I have told some of them that I wished to God it would refuse to produce even white beans, but I realize it would not do for me to judge these matters.

The old mob spirit has about died out and a general feeling of regret at the manner of treating the Mormons is very prevalent. Lawyer Morrill in Nauvoo says the mobocrats of this county are nearly all dead and in Hell, while the few remaining wish themselves there speedily, Old Tom Sharp is here but persons have told me that he has not ventured out after night for ten years for fear of being murdered.

I wish you would tell Heber John Richards that his mother lies buried in the southeast corner of the square where the old graveyard was, south of the temple. Last summer while an old Frenchman was making an excavation for a wine cellar he came upon the vault containing the remains of his (Heber's) mother. Everything was in splendid preservation, my informant stating that she had not decayed one particle, even the gloves on her hands being as clean and white as the day she was buried. She was removed to the above mentioned place easily designated as the slab engraved with name, birth, marriage and death remains over the spot.

Nauvoo does not progress in improvements; while the whole country is going ahead it stands still. Palmer, one of the two men who fired the Temple, is now in the Fort Madison penitentiary for life. The man that was president of Rigdon's Twelve Apostles, Butterfield by name, fell down in the street

the night I stayed in Montrose and broke his neck. I subscribed 25 cents to bury him. Dr. Bennett died in Iowa, a "vagabound on the earth." Carthage Jail stands as it did when the Prophet was murdered, but efforts are being made for the erection of a new building.

In the course of ten days I shall be in Kentucky, thence to Pennsylvania. I have not heard a word from Ann Etiza since I left or a particle of news from Utah except what I see in the papers.

Uncle Benny Riter is also your particular friend and says he is not "troubled a damd bit with the kind of divine grace they have in this country." Kind love to all. As ever.

J. C. Rich

P.S. I sent you an engineer and survey work from Burlington for Edward, Jr.

Walt & G. City Jan 23rd / 83

Mr. W. Hunter I don't rec. Your good letter of
Dr. 2/22. A good Missionary letter, Best foreign
speaks well of you, Good boys as the man the man
with him was not ~~the~~ but a good man, a safe reli-
able man. All right, I see B. Wood this day & ^{say} to me
he was at Truck Fork, looking at cattle, & called of you
please see Ranch & little ones - and as going there
with his wife soon. No encouragement to search for our
Welsh relatives, but even was our ^{my} grand father, Jesse Mair
is my grand father - This George Mair was of England, when
I wrote to you the Mair is English, they left Europe out
of bad treatment & that broke off inquiry or relationship
& that, makes hard to trace, where you find of affairs an
island place. If I get any information I will write, I will
send you Twenty Dollars a little write, do not ex-
pose yourself, Make your self comfortable - all as well
as usual, My limbs (legs) fail me much, your Depart
in thank right, I see the Bank 4 or 5 days past unanimous
cold weather, at present moderated, Building 3 Temples
good thing paid the best for years, all the way
will be used up this year Cattle sell well. ⁸ Mil. here
Gave Moderate price the R Roads & Mining make
wages high - property keeping up in price - The great
out

Edward Hunter

'A pioneering bishop'

"Edward Hunter earned a reputation as a great man because he learned how to be a good number two man to the strong-willed Brigham Young."

This assessment of the Church's third presiding bishop was offered by William G. Hartley of the Church Historical Department in a lecture at the Joseph Fielding Smith Institute of Church History at BYU.

Hartley said Bishop Hunter was a pioneering presiding bishop in at least two ways

First, he presided during most of the Mormon pioneering years and longer, from 1851 to 1883," he said. "His firm hand on the Church's temporal reins helped steer it through dramatic transformation in size and procedures.

"He also pioneered in terms of the office and calling of presiding bishop. The office had barely evolved beyond an embryonic stage when Hunter's predecessor, Bishop Newell K. Whitney, died in 1850. During the next decades, Bishop Hunter firmly carved

the presiding bishopric's niche in the General Authority hierarchy."

Hartley examined Bishop Hunter's labors in terms of the presiding bishop's two general areas of responsibility — tithing supervision and the presidency over the Aaronic Priesthood.

When he was called to be presiding bishop, Hunter was known to be a "careful and thorough businessman," a person with "great knowledge in temporal things," Hartley said. He was by profession a farmer, leather curer, cattle expert and businessman.

His business background served him well, Hartley said. While Hunter's predecessor often was chastised by President Brigham Young, he himself was never so reprimanded. President Young said he didn't need to chasten Hunter because "I knew he came into this Church and had transacted business on a large scale, was a good and competent judge of horses, cattle, cows, grain, etc.; and therefore did not need those severe chastisements

that some of you bishops are obliged to take from time to time."

As president of the Aaronic Priesthood, Hunter gave common sense counsel to bishops and Aaronic Priesthood workers.

"An 1877 instruction letter from Bishop Hunter advises about such matters as tithing, meetings ('let them be short and spiritual'), fast offerings, testimony meetings ('have no preaching sermons'), selecting block teachers ('select the best and wisest men') and solving disputes ('have all grievances and disputes settled by the lesser priesthood'," Hartley said.

He said Bishop Hunter ably filled both general areas of responsibility, and proved to be a valuable asset to the two Church presidents he served under, Brigham Young and John Taylor.

"Hunter played his team part well," Hartley said. "He was an able man who conscientiously sought to perform well and 'delighted to labor in the Kingdom.'"

CITY OF NAUVOO - MAY 6, 1841

Respected Uncle:

I arrived here last Saturday after a tedious journey of three weeks from the time I left Philadelphia. I am well at present and I hope that these lines will find you enjoying the same blessings. Nauvoo is situated in a very pleasant place. The soil is of the first quality and improvements are going on at a rapid rate.

I should suppose that there is something like 400 houses here and the chief has been created in the short space of two years.

The brethren seem very kind.

They have a battalion of men here called the Nauvoo Legion. They are determined that they will no more submit to mobs. They can raise 700 men, efficient for military duty already.

There have something like 400 brethren arrived here in about a fortnight. Some from England, others from Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Philadelphia, etc.

The corner stones of the temple have been laid. The Nauvoo House is to be commenced immediately.

Board here is \$2.50 per week.

It is quite sickly here. Several have died within a few weeks with the winter fever and dysentary. ~~Fever and Ague is quite prevalent here.~~

I'm going up the Mississippi River about 600 miles to help get timber for the Nauvoo House. I get \$20 per month ~~and found~~, and take my pay in land as money here is very scarce.

I am very well pleased with the place, it exceeds my expectation. Capitalist is wanted here very bad. I should like you to come out here after the harvest if you can and see the place. Any person bringing \$2,000 here could, I think, in a few years double the same.

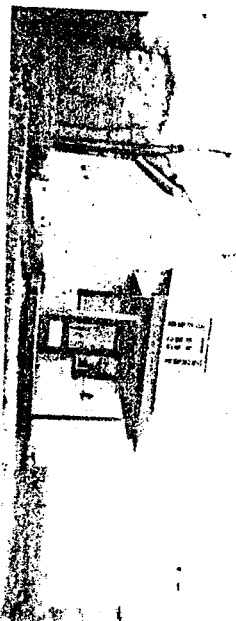
I do not feel anything like denying the faith, but I hope through my service to increase it. Baptism for the dead is going on here every week, more or less. There was 450 baptized last fast day week and yesterday I saw Brother Appleby from New Jersey baptized 34 times for his departed relatives. No more at present but I remain yours, etc.

Edward Hunter

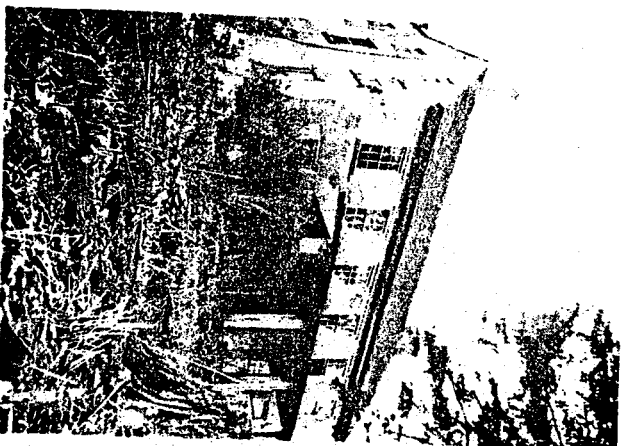


St. David's

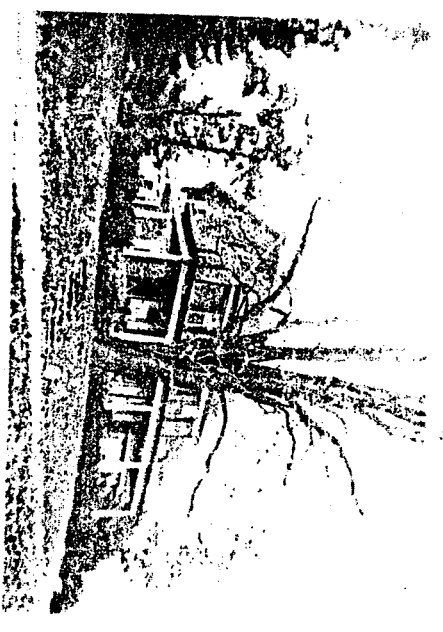
St. Davids Cemetery.
 Reading left to right:
 John Hunter - Died 1847
 age 64.
 Ann Hunter (wife) - born
 5/26/1785. Died 12/6/1865
 Last of family.
 Thomas Hunter - Died
 11/28, 1811. Age 20.
 Hanriah Hunter - Died
 11/10/1812. Age 26
 Ann Hunter - Died
 11/3/1813.
 Job Hunter - Died
 12/3/1821.



Wallace Seminary built on Farm of Edward
 Hunter (Presiding Bishop) near Downington,
 Pennsylvania.



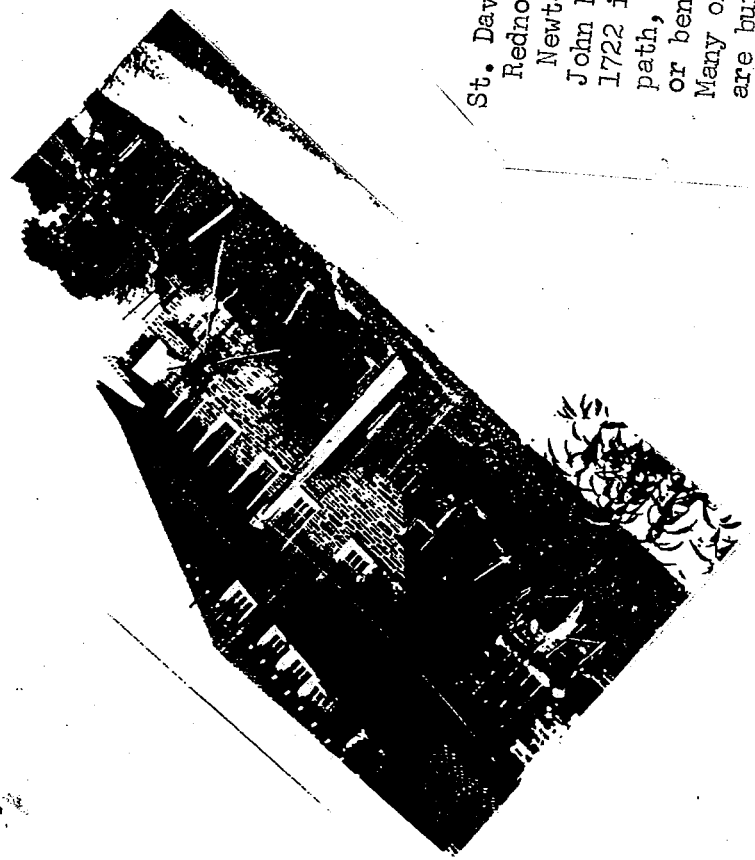
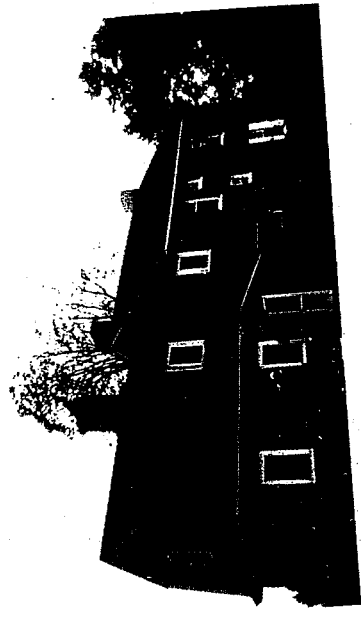
Home of
 Edward Hunter
 (Pres. Bishop)
 near Downington,
 Pa. This is the
 original Brandy-
 wine Manor.



Newton Square, Pa. Home of Edward Hunter
 (Judge). Born Sept. 16, 1747. Murdered
 in attempt to break a will he was
 administering.



Barn where Edward Hunter (Judge) was
 murdered.



St. David's Church
Rednor, near West Chester Pa. and
Newtown Square.
John Hunter, who came to America in
1722 is buried to the right of the
path, under an old-fashioned table
or bench type of tombstone.
Many of the Hunter and Wayne family
are buried in the old section of the
churchyard.



1,4,5, 9

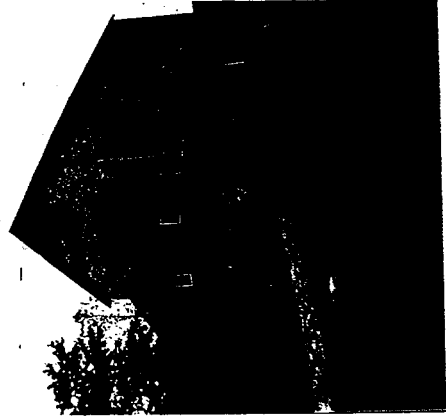
Home of Edward Hunter born in 1747, my great, great-grandfather. His father was William who was born in Ireland. His father was John Hunter.

Edward was a justice and was murdered by a hired killer because of disension over a will that he was called on to administer. The heirs must have thought the will would be broken if Edward was killed. He was murdered at an old stone barn at the back of the house.



#7

The stone barn and stable door where Edward Hunter was murdered.



Blessing

Bro. Wm. H. Hunter, in the
Name of the Lord Jesus Christ
and by authority of the holy priest-
hood we lay our hands upon your
head to set you apart to the mission
unto which you have been called
by the voice of the priesthood to
~~go forth and proclaim~~ the Gospel
of eternal truth to the inhabitants
of the earth. And we say unto
you, Receive ye the spirit ^{and}
the power of this holy Calling ^{and}
ministry, that ye may go forth
trusting in God, having the spirit
and power of God to be with you,

that you may be preserved from
the power of the destroyer, and from
harm and evil of every kind in
your sojourning and in your
labors among the people, and in the
field of labor wherunto you shall
be appointed.

We say unto you, dear Brother
lift up your head and rejoice, ^{and}
go forth, trusting in the living
God, for he will sustain you ^{and}
will uphold you, and inspire
your heart, and fill you with
wisdom and knowledge and
with understanding, and will

Blessing pronounced on the head
of Wm. W. Hunter under the
hands of President Jos. P. Cannon
and Jos. Smith (who was mouth) and
Bp. E. Hunter, setting him apart
to him for wisdom and intelligence
that cometh from above, that
your memory may be strengthened
and your mind may be enlightened,
and that your heart may swell
with gratitude to God, and with
love towards the human family, that
you may become an instrument in
the hands of God, and be filled
with a desire to gather out those
that shall be worthy of ever-
lasting life.

O God, bless this thy
servant and preserve him from
the power of the destroyer; pre-
serve him from all evil and disease

and affliction of every kind;
preserve him from accident and
danger by sea and by land or
by whatever mode of travel he may
use to go from place to place; that
no accident may befall him, that
his life may be precious in thy eyes
and his health preserved and all
his mental and physical powers
may be invigorated and strengthened
and developed; that he may be-
come an instrument in thy hand
of doing great good while he
shall be absent upon this mission.

We promise you, dear Brother,
that you shall be preserved, and
the angels of God shall watch
over you and go before you;
we feel to promise you that you
shall have power to overcome
all enemies and every evil influence
that may beset you, and you

shall have power to resist the
adversary and to rise above every

all enemies, and every evil influence
that may beset you, and you

shall have power to resist the
adversary and to rise above every
obstacle that may lie in your path,
and you shall be successful in
accomplishing a good work and
of bringing souls to the knowledge
of the truth inasmuch as you
are diligent and faithful and
persevering before God. And
you shall be preserved from the
powers of the adversary; and you
shall have joy in your labors
and have satisfaction in your
ministry; and inasmuch as you
raise your head in humility of heart,
yet with faith and lift up your
voice, your tongue shall be
loosed, and your heart and mind
shall be filled with wisdom and
the Spirit of the living
God will rest upon you, and you
shall be able to satisfy your de-

this labor.

All of these promises we
make unto you and seal upon you
head, through your faithfulness,
by virtue of the holy priesthood,
in the name of the Lord Jesus

Christ, Amen. Amen

June 6th 1881

Natt & City May ~~183~~

Mrs M. Huntley Sr. Son, we are much pleased
with your Good Morning Missions letter,
missed on your work, as it should be, Altho we
as usual, Laura was at your place last week
all well (but that wild out on what you hope to
of you got your money all right and got quite
lively for my success in the State of Michigan
some that ~~are~~ ^{some} ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~efficient~~ ^{efficient} for improvement
quite large printing in New Paper, which is more
3 of the Commissioners, has a view, No business done
yet, Now in respect of Money to Make I will pay, all
the expense, & send, or deposit, in the office the
minutes I know, I wish to know all my relations
that my Family may be Baptised for them a
Blessing pertaining to eternal life, one of the
greatest Blessings of the latter day work, & so much
neglected - them that have a chance, & can if ne-
glected cannot commune with their Relations in
the spirit, ~~As~~ as was blessed, in getting names of
our Family, in Mass it will be hard to get a start -
the first

The friends know I had enquired of Medes by letter
by Mr Andrew Galoway, & got names, & I have then
you are in the ~~the~~ Europe & know better than I
do, as far as the good spirit directs you, if you can
accomplish anything we can bless & be helped by
I expect I will never send another boat to England
had place, preached to enough I went to your
friend of Mr Whites he is used up not old and
the journey has gone against him, Marney is old
men of 65. Speaks well of you, says a good safe older,
while writing one of the upper blocks ~~from Marney's~~
the expense from where you are to the Waters & back
10 Dollars there will be other expense which I will
expose if here immediately if you can get it in
your place do what the good spirit directs & all
will be right - ~~Business~~ ~~of~~ ~~Business~~ ~~of~~
drags, goes slow, this summer a very impor-
tant summer what the Commission is, we
do not yet know, you are going to see by this
in the Waters, if you love I shall pass away
but I have done what my Parents could not do
for me will redeem them, Baptized for them
according to the order of God, Made known by

by the Prophet Joseph Smith, for the redemption
of the Dead - read in the Book of Doctrines &
Covenants - I sat by him heard the words from
his Mouth, presented the sayings of John, Paul,
Peter What you Record & do but to make more
plain what you Record on Earth of Who on the
Earth could tell so but him I heard that
words from his Mouth, have a Record that will
agree with the Record in Heaven - I feel thank-
ful, & have kept a good record of the Mis-
deeds & Lesser Priesthood - now as the Gen-
eral Authority, direct you - write me as soon as you
get my letter your time is coming to a close.

Love bless you

Your Father
Edwin Murray

Programme

The Opening Song
B. H. Coby, Sr. Brown & Brown, the Son of God
S. Emma, and Song, ^{Come} ^{Lord}
B. H. Coby, Alice, Baxter Park, Governess, Scholar
S. Sarah, Coby, Song, The flee to Zion's Land
S. Emma, and Song, See that my gaze is on
S. Brown, Resurrection, An Honest Heart
S. Emma, and Song, See that my gaze is on

