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Joseph Smith Chronology

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Abstract: BYU Studies is happy to announce that its upcoming issue is devoted entirely to presenting a unique chronology of the life of the Prophet Joseph Smith. This comprehensive chronology allows readers to track the life of Joseph Smith, week by week and year by year, as he functioned as prophet, revelator, husband, father, brother, friend, citizen, city builder, public speaker, and religious leader.

Seeing his life as a single sequence helps readers to place the events of his life in interesting contexts and to uncover various connections and interrelationships. The color-coded entries in this chronology attractively categorize the Prophet's activities and show trends day by day in the following areas: ecclesiastical duties, visions and revelations, writings, personal life, legal events, travels, political events. This issue will be a valuable resource for years to come.



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STUDIES

INVOLVING READERS
IN THE LATTER-DAY SAINT
ACADEMIC EXPERIENCE



Joseph Smith, artist unknown, circa 1842. Courtesy Community of Christ Library-Archives, Independence, Missouri.

Introduction

Joseph Smith lived a remarkable life. His experiences were expansive, as evidenced in this chronology that introduces readers to the energetic pace and broad scope of concerns that characterized his daily activities. His endeavors ranged from the normal and mundane to the unpredictable and sublime.

This chronology sheds light on the Prophet in the following areas: personal life, visions and revelations, writings, ecclesiastical duties, legal events, travels, and political events. Seeing his life as a single sequence helps readers to place the events of his life in context and to uncover various connections and patterns.

This chronology lists events that can be tied to specific days or weeks. Of course, other events could be added, including many that cannot be tied down to specific dates. Each entry contains a brief summary along with references for further information. These sources are historical documents, most of which have been published, though a few reside only in archives.

A close examination of this chronology yields interesting insights. For example, on December 25, 1832, Joseph Smith received a revelation (D&C 87) containing prophecies about wars, most notably the forthcoming American Civil War. Only three days later, the revelation known as the “Olive Leaf” (portions of D&C 88) was received, containing “the Lord’s message of peace to us.” On June 29, 1840, William W. Phelps wrote a letter to the Prophet, admitting the wrongs

he had committed against him and asking for his forgiveness. Less than two weeks later, on July 11, Joseph Smith gave instructions to the high council about how to conduct disciplinary councils. Even if a cause-and-effect relationship cannot always be established between such events, these juxtapositions and continuities are revealing.

The color-coding in this chronology helps categorize the Prophet's activities and shows trends during these years. For example, in 1834 travel dominated Joseph's life, as he was involved with Zion's Camp; in 1835, entries related to ecclesiastical duties and writing activities occupied his life. In other years, such as 1842, his life was filled with a balance of activities from his many responsibilities. To see these trends in the color-coded categories presents a picture that mere words cannot convey.

The outside margins of this chronology contain information to help place the Prophet in his era. Some of these entries list his contemporaries, including several prominent politicians (Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson), notable writers (Victor Hugo, Edgar Allan Poe), composers (Ludwig van Beethoven, Johann Strauss), artists (Carl Heinrich Bloch, George Catlin), scientists (Charles Darwin, James Joule), and philosophers (Georg Hegel, William James). Other entries highlight inventions from the early nineteenth century (the lawnmower was patented in 1830 and the ice cream freezer in 1843). These innovations had their beginnings in Joseph Smith's time. Still other entries note nineteenth-century historical events, such as the deciphering of Egyptian hieroglyphs using the Rosetta Stone in 1822, the incorporation of the city of Chicago in 1837 (three years before the incorporation of Nauvoo), or the forced relocation of the Cherokees on the Trail of Tears beginning in May 1838 (just months before Missouri Governor Lilburn W. Boggs issued the Extermination Order to remove the Mormons from Missouri). Though much of this supplemental information can be found in history books and on the Internet, Chad M. Orton and William W. Slaughter have published a readily accessible and highly

recommended study of Joseph Smith's era that discusses many topics such as these.¹

As extensive as this chronology already is, it is still a work in progress. A few dates and locations differ from what has been published in traditional histories because we have relied on primary sources for such information. Moreover, dozens of scholars are busily researching the Prophet's life in connection with the Joseph Smith Papers Project. The series seeks to compile, annotate, and publish all known documents the Prophet wrote, dictated, or signed his name to. This research has located new documents and has added to our understanding of Church history. As further work is done, perhaps scholars will be able to pinpoint the dates of many other events in Joseph's life for which reliable information is lacking today.

An earlier version of this Joseph Smith chronology was published at josephsmith.byu.edu in connection with the celebration of his bicentennial in 2005. On that website, still available, readers can search entries by day, month, and year. Also, visitors may elect to receive daily emails showing Joseph Smith's activities for that day.

This issue of *BYU Studies* contains an updated and enhanced version of the online chronology. For example, a sampling of the Prophet's many legal encounters has been added, stemming from the recent research by the editors of the forthcoming legal volumes in the Joseph Smith Papers—Gordon A. Madsen, Jeffrey N. Walker, John W. Welch, Morris A. Thurston, and Joseph I. Bentley. We express appreciation also to the Joseph Smith Papers Project, Dean C. Jessee, Larry C. Porter, Scott H. Faulring, Kelsey Draper Lambert, Alex Smith, Joseph Darowski, Kay Darowski, and many staff members at BYU Studies for their work on this chronology.

1. Chad M. Orton and William W. Slaughter, *Joseph Smith's America: His Life and Times* (Salt Lake City: Deseret Book, 2005).

1805–1829

July 10, 1804
Emma Hale, wife
of Joseph Smith
and the first Relief
Society president,
was born.

December 23, 1805

Sharon, Vermont

Personal Life—Joseph Smith Jr. was born to Lucy Mack Smith and Joseph Smith Sr. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:2

1813

West Lebanon, New Hampshire

Personal Life—Joseph Smith’s leg was operated on by Dr. Nathan Smith of Dartmouth Medical School. In convalescence Joseph traveled with his uncle Jesse Smith to Salem, Massachusetts. ♦ Lucy Smith, *History of Joseph Smith*, ch. 16; Wirthlin, *BYU Studies* 21.2: 131–54



Monument at Joseph Smith’s birthplace in Sharon, Vermont.



The Sacred Grove.

Late 1816

Palmyra, New York

Personal Life—Joseph Smith moved with his mother and siblings to Palmyra, New York, from Norwich, Vermont. Joseph Smith Sr. had gone to Palmyra earlier in the year to investigate the move. ♦ *Lucy Smith, History of Joseph Smith*, ch. 16; *Porter, Origins of the Church*, 10

February 6, 1819

Palmyra, New York

Legal Events—Joseph Smith Jr. appeared as a credible witness in the case of *Joseph Smith Sr. v. Jeremiah Hurlbut*. The jury awarded the Smiths \$40.78. ♦ *LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series*

Spring 1820 Farmington, New York (it was not until April 16, 1822, that Manchester Township was divided off from Farmington)

Visions and Revelations—God the Father and Jesus Christ appeared to the fourteen-year-old Joseph Smith in answer to his prayer about which church he should join. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:3–8; *JS–H 1:5–26*; *Opening the Heavens*, 1–75

September 21–22, 1823

Palmyra, New York

Visions and Revelations—The angel Moroni visited Joseph Smith three times in the night in the Smith family log home, telling Joseph Smith about the gold plates (the Book of Mormon) and the Lord's divine mission for him. Some of his instruction about the coming of Elijah is recorded in D&C 2. ♦ *JS–H 1:27–47*; *D&C 2*; *Rich, BYU Studies* 10.3: 257

1818

Illinois became the twenty-first state in the U.S.

Feb. 22, 1819

Spain ceded Florida to the U.S.

1822

Hieroglyphs were deciphered by Thomas Young and Jean-François Champollion using the Rosetta Stone.



Replica of the Smith family log home in Palmyra, New York.

Dec. 2, 1823
The Monroe Doctrine, proclaiming that European powers should not colonize or interfere with countries in the Americas, was issued.

May 7, 1824
Ludwig van Beethoven's Symphony No. 9 premiered in Vienna.

September 22, 1823 Palmyra and Manchester, New York

Visions and Revelations—The angel Moroni visited Joseph Smith again during the day and “related unto [him] all that he had related to [him] the previous night,” after which Joseph Smith went to the hill and first saw the plates. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:14–16; JS–H 1:48–54

About November 19, 1823 Palmyra, New York

Personal Life—Joseph Smith’s brother Alvin died at age 25. He had been ill with “bilious colic” and was given a dose of calomel, which may have killed him. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:2, 16–17; Lucy Smith, *History of Joseph Smith*, ch. 20

September 22, 1824 Manchester, New York

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith met with Moroni at Hill Cumorah one year after Moroni’s initial visits. ♦ JS–H 1:54; Baugh, *Opening the Heavens*, 308

September 22, 1825 Manchester, New York

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith met with Moroni at Hill Cumorah two years after Moroni’s initial visits. ♦ JS–H 1:54; Baugh, *Opening the Heavens*, 308

November or December 1825

Manchester, New York

Personal Life—Joseph Smith’s family moved into the frame home that Joseph’s brother Alvin had begun before his death in 1823. The home was completed sometime after October 25, 1825. ♦ Porter, *Origins of the Church*, 27

November 17, 1825

Harmony, Pennsylvania, and near South Bainbridge, New York

Personal Life—Joseph Smith’s employment for Josiah Stowell at the mining excavations in Harmony, Pennsylvania, ended. Joseph then continued to work for Stowell at his farm near South Bainbridge, New York. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:17; Porter, *BYU Studies*, 10.3: 367

December 20, 1825

Manchester, New York

Legal Events—The Smiths’ home and 99.5-acre farm were sold to Lemuel Durfee, who kept the Smiths as tenants. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

March 20, 1826

South Bainbridge, New York

Legal Events—Joseph Smith was tried and acquitted by Justice of the Peace Albert Neely Jr. of a charge of being a disorderly person, meaning not acceptably employed and “pretending to discover

Oct. 26, 1825

The Erie Canal opened, allowing passage from Albany, New York, to Lake Erie.

Feb. 13, 1826

The American Temperance Society was founded, and by 1831 it had over two thousand chapters.

July 4, 1826

Former U.S. Presidents Thomas Jefferson and John Adams died.



The Hill Cumorah.

where lost goods may be found.” ♦ Madsen, *BYU Studies* 30.2: 106; LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

September 22, 1826

Manchester, New York

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith met with Moroni at Hill Cumorah three years after Moroni’s initial visits. ♦ JS–H 1:54; Baugh, *Opening the Heavens*, 308

January 18, 1827

South Bainbridge, New York

Personal Life—Joseph Smith was married to Emma Hale by Esquire Zacharia Tarble, Justice of the Peace. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:17; Jessee, *BYU Studies* 17.1: 32

Aug. 12, 1827

William Blake,
English poet and
artist, died.

September 22, 1827

Manchester, New York

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received the gold plates from the angel Moroni on the hill where they were buried. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:18; JS–H 1:59

December 1827 to February 1828

Harmony, Pennsylvania

Writings—Joseph Smith copied characters from the book of Lehi on the plates and translated them using the Urim and Thummim. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:19

Feb. 8, 1828

Jules Verne, French
author, was born.

About February 15, 1828

Harmony, Pennsylvania

Writings—Joseph Smith gave Martin Harris a transcript of characters from the book of Lehi on the gold plates and their translation, which Harris took to show scholars in Albany and New York City. ♦ JS–H 1:63–65; *History of the Church* 1:20; Welch, *Opening the Heavens*, 86; Kimball, *BYU Studies* 10.3: 325

April 12, 1828

Harmony, Pennsylvania

Writings—Martin Harris returned to Joseph Smith’s home in Harmony, where he began to help with the translation of the 116 Book of Mormon pages from the book of Lehi that were later lost. ♦ *History of the Church* 1:20; Welch, *Opening the Heavens*, 86

May 19, 1828

Congress passed
the Tariff of 1828,
which Southerners
called the “Tariff of
Abominations.”

June 14, 1828

Harmony, Pennsylvania

Writings—Joseph Smith completed the translation of the book of Lehi, and Martin Harris took the 116 manuscript pages to Palmyra, New York, to show selected members of his family as bound by covenant. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:20–21; Welch, *Opening the Heavens*, 88



Smith family frame home in Manchester, New York.

June 15, 1828

Harmony, Pennsylvania

Personal Life—Joseph and Emma Smith’s first child, a boy later named Alvin, was born but died within hours. ♦ Porter, *Origins of the Church*, 146; Welch, *Opening the Heavens*, 87; Lucy Smith, *History of Joseph Smith*, ch. 24

About July 1, 1828

Manchester, New York

Writings—Joseph Smith arrived at his father’s farm and learned from Martin Harris that the 116 manuscript pages of the book of Lehi had been lost. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:20–21; Lucy Smith, *History of Joseph Smith*, ch. 24; Preface, *Book of Mormon* (1830)

About July 8, 1828

Harmony, Pennsylvania

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received through the Urim and Thummim Doctrine and Covenants 3, a revelation calling him to repentance after entrusting Martin Harris with 116 pages of translation from the book of Lehi, which were lost. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:21–23; D&C 3

About July 9, 1828

Harmony, Pennsylvania

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 10, a revelation about the designs of wicked men who

Sept. 9, 1828

Leo Tolstoy, Russian writer, was born.

had made alterations to the 116 lost manuscript pages. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:23–28; D&C 10

About February 1, 1829

Harmony, Pennsylvania

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 4, a revelation for his father, Joseph Smith Sr., containing qualifications for missionary service. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:28; D&C 4

Feb. 26, 1829

Levi Strauss, clothing designer, was born.

March 2, 1829

Harmony, Pennsylvania

Visions and Revelations—At the urging of Martin Harris, who sought assurance that Joseph Smith had the gold plates, Joseph received the revelation found in Doctrine and Covenants 5. Three witnesses to the Book of Mormon are promised. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:28–31; D&C 5

Mar. 4, 1829

Andrew Jackson succeeded John Quincy Adams as U.S. President.

April 5, 1829

Harmony, Pennsylvania

Personal Life—Joseph Smith met Oliver Cowdery for the first time. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:32; Welch, *Opening the Heavens*, 163

April 6, 1829

Harmony, Pennsylvania

Legal Events—Joseph Smith incurred a debt in purchasing a small home and land from his father-in-law, Isaac Hale. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

About April 7, 1829

Harmony, Pennsylvania

Writings—Joseph Smith began dictating the translation of the Book of Mormon to Oliver Cowdery. At about this time, Joseph also received Doctrine and Covenants 6, a revelation to Oliver concerning translation. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:33–35; D&C 6

About April 9, 1829

Harmony, Pennsylvania

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery received through the Urim and Thummim Doctrine and Covenants 7, a revelation answering their inquiry as to whether John the Beloved had tarried in the flesh or had died. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:35–36; D&C 7

Apr. 10, 1829

William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, was born.

About April 10, 1829

Harmony, Pennsylvania

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 8, a revelation for Oliver Cowdery granting to him the gift of translation. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:36–37; D&C 8

April 14, 1829

Harmony, Pennsylvania

Writings—Joseph Smith commenced the second week of dictating the translation of the Book of Mormon to Oliver Cowdery. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:35–36

About April 16, 1829

Harmony, Pennsylvania

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 9, a revelation directing Oliver Cowdery to be content to write rather than attempt to translate. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:37–38; D&C 9

April 21 to about May 10, 1829

Harmony, Pennsylvania

Writings—Joseph Smith continued dictating the translation of the Book of Mormon to Oliver Cowdery. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:35–36, 39

About May 10, 1829

Harmony, Pennsylvania

Writings—Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery ran out of supplies during the translation of the Book of Mormon and went to Colesville, New York, to obtain provisions from Joseph Knight Sr. ♦ *Jessee, BYU Studies* 17.1: 36; *Welch, Opening the Heavens*, 93

About May 13, 1829

Harmony, Pennsylvania

Visions and Revelations—After Joseph Smith’s brother Hyrum arrived in Harmony, Joseph received Doctrine and Covenants 11, a revelation admonishing Hyrum to be patient and to “obtain” the Lord’s word before declaring it. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:39–46; D&C 11

About May 14, 1829

Harmony, Pennsylvania

Writings—Joseph Smith translated the account of the appearance of the resurrected Savior in 3 Nephi 11 in the Book of Mormon. ♦ *Welch, Opening the Heavens*, 93

May 15, 1829

Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery received the Aaronic Priesthood from John the Baptist. Joseph proceeded to baptize Oliver, after which Oliver baptized Joseph. Joseph was then instructed to ordain Oliver to the Aaronic Priesthood, after which Oliver ordained Joseph. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:39–44; D&C 13; *Cannon, Opening the Heavens*, 216–18

1829

Ireland’s government restored religious freedom.

May 17, 1829

John Jay, first U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice, died.



Susquehanna River near Harmony, Pennsylvania.

1829
British Parliament
gave Catholics full
political rights in
Great Britain.

About May 24, 1829

Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania

Visions and Revelations—After Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery received the Aaronic Priesthood, the Melchizedek Priesthood was also conferred upon them by the ancient Apostles Peter, James, and John along the banks of the Susquehanna River between Colesville, New York, and Harmony, Pennsylvania. It should be noted that some historians place the Melchizedek Priesthood restoration at a later date. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:39–46; Cannon, *Opening the Heavens*, 218–25

May 25, 1829

Harmony, Pennsylvania

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith baptized his brother Samuel H. Smith just ten days after Joseph and Oliver Cowdery had received the Aaronic Priesthood and were baptized. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:44

About May 28, 1829

Harmony, Pennsylvania

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 12, a revelation to Joseph Knight Sr. about laborers wishing to assist in the vineyard. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:47–48; D&C 12

May or June 1829

Lyons, New York

Legal Events—Martin Harris's wife, Lucy, filed a complaint against Joseph Smith, attempting to prove that he never had gold plates.

♦ Lucy Smith, *History of Joseph Smith*, ch. 28

About June 1, 1829

Harmony, Pennsylvania

Personal Life—David Whitmer arrived, met Joseph Smith for the first time, and satisfied himself of the Prophet's divine inspiration.

♦ Welch, *Opening the Heavens*, 94

About June 1, 1829

Fayette, New York

Writings—Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery moved into the home of Peter Whitmer Sr., where Joseph resumed translation of the Book of Mormon. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:49–51

About June 2, 1829

Fayette, New York

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 14, 15, and 16, revelations for David, John, and Peter Whitmer Jr., respectively, concerning their calls to missionary labor. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:49–51; D&C 14, 15, 16

1829

The accordion was patented by Cyrill Demian in Vienna.



Replica of the Peter Whitmer home in Fayette, New York.

June 16, 1829
Geronimo, Apache
leader, was born.

June 27, 1829
British mineralogist
James Smithson
died, leaving money
to the U.S. that was
used later to fund
the Smithsonian
Institution.

About June 10, 1829

Fayette, New York

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 17, a revelation to Oliver Cowdery, David Whitmer, and Martin Harris that prepared them to become witnesses of the gold plates and other sacred objects. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:52–53; D&C 17

June 11, 1829

Utica, New York

Legal Events—Richard R. Lansing, clerk of the Northern District Court, entered Joseph Smith’s copyright application for the Book of Mormon. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:58–59; Wadsworth, *BYU Studies* 45.3: 77–99

About June 20, 1829

Fayette, New York

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith was present as the Three Witnesses were shown the plates by the angel Moroni. About this same time, Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 18, a revelation to himself, Oliver Cowdery, and David Whitmer. The mission and calling of the Twelve Apostles were revealed, and Oliver and David were directed to “search out” the Twelve. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:56, 62–64; D&C 18

About June 24, 1829

Palmyra, New York

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith showed the Eight Witnesses the gold plates near the Joseph Smith Sr. log home. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:57; Testimony of the Eight Witnesses, Book of Mormon

June 26, 1829

Palmyra, New York

Writings—Egbert B. Grandin published the title page of the Book of Mormon as a “curiosity” in the *Wayne Sentinel*. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:71; *Wayne Sentinel* (Palmyra, New York), June 26, 1829

About July 1, 1829

Fayette, New York

Writings—On or before this date, Joseph Smith completed the translation of the Book of Mormon. ♦ Welch, *Opening the Heavens*, 148

August 25, 1829

Fayette, New York

Legal Events—Martin Harris mortgaged his farm in order to assure payment to Egbert B. Grandin of \$3,000 to print 5,000 copies of the Book of Mormon. ♦ Welch, *Opening the Heavens*, 98



Printing Press in the Grandin Building, Palmyra, New York.

October 22, 1829

Harmony, Pennsylvania

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a letter to Oliver Cowdery about his safe arrival in Harmony on October 4 and progress made toward the publication of the Book of Mormon. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 251–52

November 6, 1829

Manchester, New York

Writings—In a letter to Joseph Smith at Harmony, Pennsylvania, Oliver Cowdery wrote, “The printing goes rather Slow yet as the type founder has been sick but we expect that the type will be in and Mr. Granden still think he will finish printing by the first of February.” ♦ Welch, *Opening the Heavens*, 98

Nov. 28, 1829

Anton Rubinstein, Russian pianist and composer, was born.

1830

1830
Temperance activist
Sylvester Graham
advocated a diet
based on vegetables
and whole wheat.

1830
Camorra, a secret
Italian criminal
association in
Naples, came
to light.

January 1830

Palmyra, New York

Legal Events—*Joseph Smith v. Abner Cole*. Joseph won an arbitration against Cole, who had copied passages from the Book of Mormon he had found at Grandin's print shop and included them in his newspaper, *The Reflector*. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

About March 14, 1830

Palmyra, New York

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote what became the preface to the first edition of the Book of Mormon. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 253–54

About March 21, 1830

Palmyra, New York

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 19, a revelation to Martin Harris concerning repentance and the Atonement of Jesus Christ. Martin was commanded to pay the debt that he had contracted with the printer for the publication of the Book of Mormon. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:72–74; D&C 19

March 26, 1830

Palmyra, New York

Writings—The Book of Mormon was advertised for sale at Egbert B. Grandin's bookstore. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:75–76; *Wayne Sentinel*, March 26, 1830

April 6, 1830

Fayette, New York

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph officially organized the Church of Christ in Peter Whitmer Sr.'s home and recorded Doctrine and

Covenants 20 concerning Church organization and government. Joseph also received Doctrine and Covenants 21. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:62–80; D&C 20, 21; Peterson, *BYU Studies* 35.4: 222; Carmack, *Ensign* (Feb. 1989): 14–19

April 11, 1830

Fayette, New York

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith attended the first public sermon given after the organization of the Church, preached by Oliver Cowdery in the Peter Whitmer Sr. home. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:81

April 13, 1830

Palmyra, New York

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 22, a revelation directing converts who had been previously baptized in other churches to be rebaptized as members of the Church. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:79–80; D&C 22

April 14, 1830

Palmyra, New York

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 23, a revelation to Oliver Cowdery, Hyrum Smith, Samuel H. Smith, Joseph Smith Sr., and Joseph Knight Sr., calling them to preach the gospel and strengthen the Church. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:80; D&C 23

1830

Bohemian peasants developed the polka.



Grandin Building, Palmyra, New York.



Colesville, New York.

May 28, 1830
 President Andrew Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act, forcibly removing tens of thousands of Native Americans to the West.

About April 25, 1830

Colesville, New York

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith performed the first miracle after the organization of the Church by casting a devil out of Newel Knight. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:82–83

June 1830

Colesville, New York

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received by revelation what is now the first chapter of the book of Moses in the Pearl of Great Price. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:98–101; Matthews, “A Plainer Translation,” 26–27

June 9, 1830

Fayette, New York

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith conducted the first conference of the Church since its organization, with about thirty members assembled. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:84–86

June 28, 1830

Colesville, New York

Personal Life—Joseph Smith’s wife, Emma, and twelve others were baptized by Oliver Cowdery at the Joseph Knight farm. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:87–88

Between June 28 and July 2, 1830 Colesville and South
Bainbridge, New York

Legal Events—Joseph Smith was arrested in Colesville on a charge of being a “disorderly person.” This arrest took place in the evening of June 28 before those who had been baptized that day could be confirmed, and he was taken to South Bainbridge, Chenango County, for trial. Joseph was acquitted by Justice of the Peace Joseph Chamberlain, but as soon as he was acquitted, he was arrested on a second warrant and was taken to Colesville, where he was tried and again acquitted. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:85–96; Walters, *Westminster Theological Journal* 36.2: 124–25; LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

June 30, 1830 Fayette, New York

Travels—Joseph Smith’s brother Samuel departed on one of the first missions for the Church, traveling into Ontario, Monroe, and Livingston counties in New York. ♦ Lucy Smith, *History of Joseph Smith*, ch. 33

About July 4, 1830 Harmony, Pennsylvania

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 24, a revelation relating to his and Oliver Cowdery’s callings. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:101–3; D&C 24

About July 5, 1830 Harmony, Pennsylvania

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 25, a revelation directing Emma, the “elect lady,” to assemble the first hymnbook for the Church. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:103–4; D&C 25; Poulter, *BYU Studies* 37.2

About July 6, 1830 Harmony, Pennsylvania

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 26, a revelation regarding scripture study and common consent. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:104; D&C 26

About August 5, 1830 Harmony, Pennsylvania

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 27, a revelation concerning the sacrament. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:106–8; D&C 27

August 25, 1830 Montrose, Pennsylvania

Legal Events—*George H. Noble v. Joseph Smith*. Joseph Smith executed a promissory note payable to George H. Noble for \$190.95

1830

The cancan became popular in Paris.

July 20, 1830

Jews received citizenship in Greece.

Aug. 9, 1830

Louis-Philippe, the “Citizen King,” accepted the crown in France in the wake of the July Revolution.

to enable Joseph to purchase from his father-in-law, Isaac Hale, thirteen acres and the home where Joseph and Emma had been living and where he had translated much of the Book of Mormon. See entry for April 6, 1829. ♦ Porter, *Origins of the Church*, 134, citing Deed Book 8, 59–60, Susquehanna County Courthouse, Pennsylvania; LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

August 26, 1830

Harmony, Pennsylvania

Legal Events—*George H. Noble v. Joseph Smith*. An amicable judgment was entered in favor of George H. Noble to secure his creditor rights for the \$190.95 owed to him by Joseph Smith. Jesse Lane was judge as well as notary on the deed, filed with Court of Common Pleas in Montrose, Pennsylvania. Satisfied in full June 3, 1831. ♦ Porter, *Origins of the Church*, 134, citing Deed Book 8, 59–60, Susquehanna County Courthouse, Pennsylvania; LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

August 29, 1830

Between Colesville, New York,
and Harmony, Pennsylvania

Travels—While traveling to Colesville, New York, from Harmony, Pennsylvania, Joseph Smith and his company were miraculously delivered from their enemies, who were blinded and unable to identify them. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:108–9; Newel Knight, *Autobiography*, 63

Aug. 31, 1830

The lawnmower
was patented
by Edwin Beard
Budding.

About September 20, 1830

Fayette, New York

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 28, a revelation to Oliver Cowdery, in response to Hiram Page's professed revelations, directing that no one was to receive revelation for the Church save the Prophet. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:109–11; D&C 28

About September 21, 1830

Fayette, New York

Visions and Revelations—In the presence of six elders, Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 29, a revelation concerning the Millennium. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:111–15; D&C 29

About September 24, 1830

Fayette, New York

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 30, a revelation for David Whitmer, Peter Whitmer Jr., and John Whitmer concerning their callings and duties in the Church. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:115–16; D&C 30

September 26, 1830

Fayette, New York

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith conducted the second conference of the Church at the Peter Whitmer Sr. home. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:110, 115

About September 27, 1830

Fayette, New York

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 31, a revelation calling Thomas B. Marsh to “declare glad tidings of great joy unto this generation.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:116–17; D&C 31

About October 8, 1830

Fayette, New York

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 32, a revelation regarding the mission of Parley P. Pratt and Ziba Peterson to teach the Lamanites. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:118–20; D&C 32

October 21, 1830

Fayette, New York

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 33, a revelation calling Ezra Thayre and Northrop Sweet to serve proselyting missions. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:126–27; D&C 33

November 4, 1830

Fayette, New York

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 34, a revelation calling Orson Pratt to the ministry. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:128; D&C 34

November 30, 1830

Fayette, New York

Visions and Revelations—The Lord revealed to Joseph Smith what is now Moses 5:62–6:18 in his inspired translation of the Bible. ♦ Faulring, Jackson, Matthews, eds., *Joseph Smith’s New Translation of the Bible*, 57; Moses 5–6

December 1, 1830

Harmony, Pennsylvania

Visions and Revelations—The Lord revealed to Joseph Smith what is now Moses 6:19–52 in his inspired translation of the Bible. ♦ Faulring, Jackson, Matthews, eds., *Joseph Smith’s New Translation of the Bible*, 57; Moses 6

About December 8, 1830

Fayette, New York

Visions and Revelations—While working on his inspired translation of the Bible, Joseph Smith received by revelation the latter

1830

Alexander Duff, Scottish missionary to India, opened a mission college in Calcutta.

Oct. 4, 1830

The Provisional Government in Brussels declared the independent state of Belgium, in revolt against the Netherlands.

Dec. 10, 1830

Emily Dickinson,
American poet,
was born.

portion of chapter 6 in the book of Moses. ♦ Faulring, Jackson, Matthews, eds., *Joseph Smith's New Translation of the Bible*, 57; Moses 6

About December 10, 1830

Fayette, New York

Personal Life—Joseph Smith welcomed Sidney Rigdon and Edward Partridge from Mentor and Painesville, Ohio, respectively. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:12

December 11, 1830

Seneca River, Seneca County, New York

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith baptized Edward Partridge, who later became the first bishop of the Church. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:129

About December 12, 1830

Fayette, New York

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received by revelation extracts from the prophecy of Enoch, which later became Moses 7 in the Pearl of Great Price. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:133–39; Faulring, Jackson, Matthews, eds., *Joseph Smith's New Translation of the Bible*, 57; Moses 7

About December 15, 1830

Fayette, New York

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 35, a revelation calling Sidney Rigdon to be the Prophet's scribe for the translation of the Bible. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:129–31; D&C 35

About December 19, 1830

Fayette, New York

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 36, a revelation containing a blessing and calling for Edward Partridge. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:131; D&C 36

About December 21, 1830

Fayette, New York

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon received Doctrine and Covenants 37, a revelation calling the Saints to gather in Ohio. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:139; D&C 37

1830

Frédéric Chopin
composed his Piano
Concerto in
E Minor.

1831

January 2, 1831

Fayette, New York

Visions and Revelations—During the third conference of the Church, which was held at the Peter Whitmer Sr. home, Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 38, a revelation calling the Saints to gather in Ohio. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:140–43; D&C 38

January 5, 1831

Fayette, New York

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 39, a revelation calling James Covill to be baptized and labor in Zion. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:143–44; D&C 39

About January 6, 1831

Fayette, New York

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 40, an additional revelation concerning James Covill, who had broken his covenant with the Lord. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:145; D&C 40

About January 15, 1831

Fayette, New York

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith reportedly saw in vision the face of Newel K. Whitney, who would later receive Joseph and his wife, Emma, in Kirtland, Ohio. ♦ Baugh, *Opening the Heavens*, 311; *History of the Church*, 1:146 n.

About February 1, 1831

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith and his wife, Emma, arrived in Kirtland, Ohio (from New York) and were kindly received into the house of Newel K. Whitney. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:145–46; Staker, *BYU Studies* 42.1: 100

Jan. 1, 1831

William Lloyd Garrison published the first issue of *The Liberator*, an abolitionist newspaper.

1831

The electromagnetic current generator was developed by Michael Faraday.



Newel K. Whitney store in Kirtland, Ohio.

1831

The reaper was
invented by Cyrus
McCormick.

February 4, 1831

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 41, a revelation calling Edward Partridge to be the first bishop of the Church. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:146–47; D&C 41

February 9, 1831

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 42, a revelation containing the law of the Lord to his Church, including the law of consecration and stewardship of property. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:148–54; D&C 42

About February 14, 1831

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—In response to a visit by a woman who claimed to receive commandments, laws, and other curious matters, Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 43, a revelation about the Lord's pattern of revelation. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:154; D&C 43

About February 25, 1831

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 44, a revelation about the duties of elders. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:154–56; D&C 44

March 3, 1831

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a letter to his brother Hyrum, living in Colesville, New York, asking that he come to Kirtland and bring Joseph Smith Sr. from Fayette, New York. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 255–62

March 7, 1831

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 45, a lengthy revelation concerning the salvation of mankind and the calamities of the last days. He also completed his translation work on the book of Genesis through chapter 24. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:158–63; D&C 45; Faulring, Jackson, Matthews, eds., *Joseph Smith's New Translation of the Bible*, 57

About March 8, 1831

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith began his translation work on the Gospel of Matthew. ♦ D&C 45:60–61; Matthews, *BYU Studies* 11.4: 408

March 8, 1831

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 46, a revelation concerning the gifts of the Spirit, and Doctrine and Covenants 47, a revelation calling John Whitmer to be the Church historian and recorder. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:163–66; D&C 46, 47

About March 16, 1831

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 48, a revelation for the Saints gathering in Kirtland about purchasing land. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:166–67; D&C 48

About March 19, 1831

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 49, a revelation concerning the teachings of Ann Lee and the Shakers. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:167–69; D&C 49; Flake, *BYU Studies* 20.1: 94–99

April 7, 1831

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith translated Matthew 9:1–11 in his work on the New Testament. ♦ Faulring, Jackson, Matthews, eds., *Joseph Smith's New Translation of the Bible*, 65

Mar. 10, 1831

French Foreign Legion, an elite unit of the French Army, was founded.

Mar. 12, 1831

Clement Studebaker, American automobile pioneer, was born.

1831

Xavier University was founded as “The Athenaeum” in Cincinnati, Ohio.

April 30, 1831

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith’s wife Emma gave birth to twins, a son and daughter, who lived only three hours. They were later identified in family records as Thadeus and Louisa. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:260

About May 1, 1831

Thompson, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 51, a revelation concerning the responsibilities of Bishop Edward Partridge. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:173–74; D&C 51; Partridge, *BYU Studies* 42.1

About May 9, 1831

Hiram, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph and Emma Smith adopted the twin children of John Murdock, whose wife, Julia, had died during childbirth. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:260

May 10, 1831

Hiram, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith baptized Luke S. Johnson. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:260; “History of Luke Johnson by Himself,” *Millennial Star* 26:835

About May 30, 1831

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 50, a revelation in response to Elder Parley P. Pratt’s descriptions of strange spiritual manifestations that were sweeping through the Church. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:170; D&C 50; *Autobiography of Parley P. Pratt*, 48

1831

Victor Hugo published *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*.

June 3, 1831

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith saw God and Jesus Christ at a conference of elders where the first high priests were ordained. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:175–77; *Diary of Levi W. Hancock*, 1883

June 7, 1831

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 52, a revelation organizing pairs of elders to proselyte en route to the next Church conference to be held in Missouri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:177–79; D&C 52

About June 8, 1831

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 53, a revelation to Algernon Sidney Gilbert, telling him of his calling to be an agent of the Church and to travel with the Prophet and Sidney Rigdon. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:179–80; D&C 53

About June 12, 1831

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 54, a revelation directed to Newel Knight concerning difficulties in the branch at Thompson, Ohio. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:180–81; D&C 54

About June 16, 1831

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 55, a revelation calling William W. Phelps to preach the gospel and to assist in making books of instruction for the children of the Church. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:185–86; D&C 55

About June 18, 1831

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 56, a revelation concerning Thomas B. Marsh and Ezra Thayer. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:186–88; D&C 56

June 19, 1831

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—After receiving the commandment by heavenly vision to travel to western Missouri, Joseph Smith started on his first journey to Independence, Missouri, with Sidney Rigdon and others, arriving on July 14. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:188; Baugh, *Opening the Heavens*, 311

About July 14, 1831

Independence, Missouri

Travels—Joseph Smith and his party arrived in Independence from Kirtland, Ohio, after being shown in vision where the temple at Independence and the city of Zion would be located. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:188–89, 2:254

July 20, 1831

Independence, Missouri

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 57, a revelation concerning the building up of Zion in Independence, Missouri. ♦ D&C 57

July 4, 1831

Former U.S. President James Monroe died.



Temple lot in Independence, Missouri.

1831

Robert Brown, Scottish botanist, identified and named the cell nucleus.

August 1, 1831

Jackson County, Missouri

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 58, a revelation concerning the Saints in their new place of gathering. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:191–95; D&C 58

August 2, 1831

Kaw Township, Missouri

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith assisted the Colesville Branch in laying the first log of the first house in the establishment of Zion in Missouri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:196

August 3, 1831

Independence, Missouri

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith dedicated the first temple site in this dispensation just west of Independence. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:199

1831

The first horse-drawn buses appeared in New York.

August 4, 1831

Kaw Township, Missouri

Ecclesiastical Duties—At the home of Joshua Lewis, Joseph Smith attended and conducted the first conference of the Church in Missouri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:199

August 7, 1831

Kaw Township, Missouri

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith attended the funeral of Sister Polly Knight, the first Church member to pass away in Missouri, and received Doctrine and Covenants 59, a revelation about Sabbath observance. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:199–200; D&C 59

August 8, 1831

Independence, Missouri

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 60, a revelation concerning the elders called to serve missions to the East. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:201–2; D&C 60

August 9, 1831

Independence, Missouri

Travels—Joseph Smith and ten other elders left in canoes on the Missouri River for Kirtland, Ohio. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:202

August 12, 1831

McIlwaine's Bend, Missouri River

Visions and Revelations—After Brother William W. Phelps saw the destroyer riding on the face of the river in an open vision by daylight, Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 61, a revelation concerning Satan's power over the waters. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:203–5; D&C 61

August 13, 1831

Chariton, Missouri

Visions and Revelations—On the banks of the Missouri River, Joseph Smith had a chance meeting with several elders who were on their way to the land of Zion, and he received Doctrine and Covenants 62, a revelation concerning their journey. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:205–6; D&C 62

August 27, 1831

Kirtland, Ohio

Travels—Joseph Smith and his company arrived in Kirtland from Independence, Missouri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:206

About August 30, 1831

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—In response to the anxiety of the Saints, Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 63, a revelation concerning the gathering of the Saints and the purchase of land. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:206–11; D&C 63

September 11, 1831

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 64, a revelation containing the Lord's law of forgiveness and the promise "he that is tithed shall not be burned." ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:211–14; D&C 64

Aug. 21, 1831

Nat Turner began a slave rebellion in Virginia.



The John Johnson home in Hiram, Ohio.

1831

William Goodell, American missionary, traveled to Constantinople and there established a mission for the local Armenians. He later translated the Bible into Armeno-Turkish.

September 12, 1831

Hiram, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith moved with his family to Hiram, Ohio, to live with John and Alice Johnson. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:215

September 26, 1831

Hiram, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith completed Matthew 26:1–23 in his work on the inspired translation of the Bible. ♦ Faulring, Jackson, Matthews, eds., *Joseph Smith's New Translation of the Bible*, 305–6

October 2, 1831

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Sidney Rigdon baptized Orson Hyde. Joseph Smith confirmed Orson and ordained him an elder in the Church that same day. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:219–20; *Times and Seasons* 5:481

About October 4, 1831

Hiram, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 65, a revelation on the Lord's Prayer, in which the Lord confirmed that the keys of the kingdom of God were established upon the earth so that the kingdom of heaven may come. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:218; D&C 65; Welch and Packer, *BYU Studies* 33.2: 330–36

October 11, 1831

Hiram, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—At a conference at John Johnson’s farm, Joseph Smith taught the brethren about the “ancient manner of instructing meetings.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:219

October 26, 1831

Hiram, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—En route from Orange to Hiram, Ohio, Joseph Smith healed William McLellin’s ankle. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:220–22; Shipps and Welch, eds., *Journals of William E. McLellin, 1831–1836*, 45

October 29, 1831

Hiram, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith attended a follow-up to the conference held on October 11 and received Doctrine and Covenants 66, a revelation giving conditional blessings to William E. McLellin and calling Samuel H. Smith to preach the gospel. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:219–21; D&C 66; Shipps and Welch, eds., *Journals of William E. McLellin, 1831–1836*, 45–46

November 1, 1831

Hiram, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—At a special conference of the Church, Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 1, a revelation that later became the Lord’s preface to the Doctrine and Covenants. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:221–24; D&C 1

About November 2, 1831

Hiram, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 67, a revelation containing the Lord’s testimony of the truth of the Book of Commandments. This later became known as the Doctrine and Covenants. William E. McLellin tried to write a revelation but was unable to do so. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:224–26; D&C 67

November 3, 1831

Hiram, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 133, a revelation concerning the Lord’s preparations for the Second Coming, which is sometimes called the appendix of the Doctrine and Covenants. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:229–34; D&C 133

About November 3, 1831

Hiram, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 68, a revelation concerning the true nature of revelation,

1831

Wesleyan University in Middletown, Connecticut, was founded.

1831

The new London Bridge opened.

Nov. 7, 1831
Brazil forbade the
slave trade.

the powers of the Aaronic Priesthood, and the responsibilities of parents to their children. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:226–29; D&C 68

November 9, 1831

Hiram, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith spent much of his time reviewing and arranging the commandments and revelations in preparation for Oliver Cowdery to take them to the printing press in Independence, Missouri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:229, 235

About November 10, 1831

Hiram, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 69, a revelation appointing John Whitmer to accompany Oliver Cowdery to Missouri for the printing of the compiled commandments and revelations. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:234–35; D&C 69

Nov. 11, 1831
Slave rebel Nat
Turner died.

November 12, 1831

Hiram, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 70, a revelation in which the Lord appointed stewards to have the revelations published as the Book of Commandments. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:235–37; D&C 70

Nov. 14, 1831
Georg Wilhelm
Friedrich
Hegel, German
philosopher, died.

November 16, 1831

Hiram, Ohio

Writings—After Oliver Cowdery and John Whitmer left for Missouri with the compiled revelations and commandments, Joseph Smith resumed his inspired translation of the scriptures with Sidney Rigdon as his scribe. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:238

December 1, 1831

Hiram, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 71, a revelation in which the Lord promised to confound the enemies of Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon as they proclaimed the gospel. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:238–39; D&C 71

December 3, 1831

Kirtland, Ohio

Travels—Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon traveled from Hiram to Kirtland, Ohio, in order to follow the instructions in Doctrine and Covenants 71, a revelation about their duty to proclaim the gospel. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:239

December 4, 1831

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 72, a revelation for Church members in Kirtland who desired to know their duty. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:239–41; D&C 72

About December 9, 1831

Northern, Ohio

Travels—Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon preached in various towns as they traveled through northern Ohio. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:241

1832

Jan. 13, 1832
Horatio Alger Jr.,
Unitarian minister
and author,
was born.

Jan. 27, 1832
Lewis Carroll,
English author,
was born.

January 10, 1832

Hiram, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 73, a revelation concerning preaching and the translation of the Bible. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:241–42; D&C 73

January 13, 1832

Hiram, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith talked considerably with a Mr. Bennett, a Campbellite priest. ♦ Shipp and Welch, eds., *Journals of William E. McLellin*, 69

About January 24, 1832

Hiram, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 74, a revelation answering some of his questions about Paul's teachings in 1 Corinthians 7:14. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:242; D&C 74

January 25, 1832

Amherst, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—At a conference of high priests, elders, and other members, Joseph Smith was sustained and ordained as President of the High Priesthood. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:242–43; D&C 107:91–92

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 75, a revelation concerning the office of an elder. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:243–45; D&C 75

February 16, 1832

Hiram, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith worked through John 5:20–40 in his inspired translation of the Bible. ♦ Faulring, Jackson, Matthews, eds., *Joseph Smith’s New Translation of the Bible*, 58; Baugh, *Opening the Heavens*, 313

Visions and Revelations—While at the John Johnson home, Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon received a vision recorded in Doctrine and Covenants 76, in which they saw the Son of Man on the right hand of God as well as events in the premortal life and postmortal glories. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:245–52; D&C 76

About March 1, 1832

Hiram, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—While laboring on his inspired translation of the Bible, Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 77, a revelation answering questions about the book of Revelation, chapters 4–11. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:253–55; D&C 77

March 8, 1832

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith ordained Sidney Rigdon and Jesse Gause as counselors in the presidency of the High Priesthood. ♦ Kirtland Revelation Book, 10

Before March 20, 1832

Hiram, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 78, a revelation on caring for the poor, and Doctrine and Covenants 79 and 80, revelations extending callings to individuals. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:255–58; D&C 78–80

March 24, 1832

Hiram, Ohio

Personal Life—A mob violently tarred and feathered Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:261–63

March 25, 1832

Hiram, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith preached at a Sabbath meeting the day after he had been tarred and feathered. He also baptized three people that afternoon. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:264

March 29, 1832

Hiram, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith Murdock, adopted son of Joseph and Emma Smith, died. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:260–65

Mar. 3, 1832

U.S. Supreme Court decided *Worcester v. Georgia*, entitling the Cherokee to federal protection from states that infringed on the tribe’s sovereignty.

Mar. 22, 1832

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, German writer, died.

1832

George Catlin,
American artist,
began living among
the Sioux.

April 1, 1832

Warren, Ohio

Travels—Joseph Smith and several brethren went from Hiram to Warren, Ohio, on their way to Jackson County, Missouri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:265–66

April 2, 1832

Wellsville, Ohio

Travels—Joseph Smith traveled from Warren to Wellsville, Ohio. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:266

April 3, 1832

Steubenville, Ohio

Travels—Joseph Smith traveled from Wellsville to Steubenville, Ohio. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:266

April 4, 1832

En route to Wheeling, Ohio

Travels—Joseph Smith took passage aboard a steamboat while traveling from Steubenville, Ohio, to Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia). ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:266

April 24, 1832

Independence, Missouri

Travels—Joseph Smith arrived in Independence after traveling first by steamboat and then an additional 300 miles by stagecoach. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:266

April 26, 1832

Independence, Missouri

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith called a general council of the Church, where he received Doctrine and Covenants 82, a revelation about the responsibilities of Church members, and was acknowledged as President of the High Priesthood. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:266–69; D&C 82

April 28–29, 1832

Kaw Township, Missouri

Travels—Joseph Smith visited the Church members living above the Big Blue River. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:269

April 30, 1832

Independence, Missouri

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith sat in council with the brethren and received Doctrine and Covenants 83, a revelation regarding the care of women and children without husbands or fathers. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:269–70; D&C 83

1832

The first school
for blind children
in the U.S., the
Perkins School for
the Blind, opened
in Watertown,
Massachusetts.

May 6, 1832

En route to Kirtland, Ohio

Travels—Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, and Newel K. Whitney departed Independence by stagecoach. On their return to Kirtland, Ohio, near Greenville, Indiana, the horses became frightened. Joseph jumped safely from the coach, but Newel’s foot caught in the wheel as he jumped. His leg and foot were broken in several places. Joseph tended him at Mr. Porter’s public house in Greenville for four weeks. Sidney continued on to Kirtland alone. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:271

June 6, 1832

Greenville, Indiana

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a letter to his wife, Emma, while at the Porter tavern, telling her of his meditation and prayers in a nearby grove. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 263–68

July 1832

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith completed his work on the inspired translation of the New Testament. ♦ Jackson and Jasinski, *BYU Studies* 42.2: 35

July 31, 1832

Hiram, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to William W. Phelps concerning the brethren in the settlement of Zion in Jackson County, Missouri. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 269–76

About August 19, 1832

Hiram, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 99, a revelation calling John Murdock to proclaim the gospel in the eastern countries. ♦ D&C 99

September 22–23, 1832

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 84, a revelation containing instructions about the priesthood as well as scripture in poetic form called “the new song of Zion.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:286–95; D&C 84

October 13, 1832

Manhattan Island, New York

Writings—On a trip with Newel K. Whitney, Joseph Smith wrote to his wife, Emma, describing his fascination with Manhattan Island. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 277–83

Aug. 1–2, 1832
Black Hawk Indian War, which began in April, ended with a massacre at Bad Axe River.

- 1832**
Congress passed the protectionist Tariff of 1832.
- November 6, 1832** Kirtland, Ohio
Personal Life—Joseph and Emma Smith’s fourth natural child, Joseph Smith III, was born on the day the Prophet returned to Kirtland from a hurried journey to Albany, New York, and Boston, Massachusetts. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:295
- November 8, 1832** Kirtland, Ohio
Personal Life—Joseph Smith met Brigham Young for the first time. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:295–97; *Comprehensive History of the Church*, 1:289
- Nov. 24, 1832**
South Carolina nullified the Tariff Acts of 1828 and 1832.
- About November 27, 1832** Kirtland, Ohio
Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a letter to William W. Phelps in Independence, Missouri, about consecration, an extract of which appears in *Doctrine and Covenants* 85. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 284–91; D&C 85
- Nov. 29, 1832**
Louisa May Alcott, American author, was born.
- December 3, 1832** Kirtland, Ohio
Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith recorded that his counselor Jesse Gause had been excommunicated from the Church. ♦ Quinn, *BYU Studies* 23.4: 492
- December 6, 1832** Kirtland, Ohio
Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received *Doctrine and Covenants* 86, a revelation explaining the parable of the wheat and tares. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:300; D&C 86
- December 25, 1832** Kirtland, Ohio
Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received *Doctrine and Covenants* 87, a revelation containing prophecies about wars, most notably the forthcoming American Civil War. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:301–2; D&C 87
- December 27–28, 1832, and January 3, 1833** Kirtland, Ohio
Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received *Doctrine and Covenants* 88, a revelation often known as the “Olive Leaf” and which he called “the Lord’s message of peace to us.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:302–12; D&C 88

1833

January 4, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—In a letter to N. C. Saxton, editor of the *American Revivalist* and *Rochester Observer*, Joseph Smith taught about the gathering of Israel and prophesied of pestilence and civil war. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:312–16; *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 294–98

January 5, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received a revelation that was never published, naming Frederick G. Williams a counselor in the Presidency to replace Jesse Gause. ♦ *Quinn, BYU Studies* 23.4: 492

January 11, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—In a letter to William W. Phelps containing the text of the revelation in Doctrine and Covenants 88, Joseph Smith talked of the great blessings awaiting the Saints but also prophesied that if they persisted in iniquity they would “feel [the Lord’s] wrath.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:316; *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 292–93

January 22, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith was at a conference of high priests where the brethren experienced the gift of tongues. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:322–23

About January 24, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—At the beginning session of the School of the Prophets, Joseph Smith washed the feet of the brethren and administered the sacrament. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:323–24

1833

Congress passed the Compromise Tariff of 1833 to resolve the Nullification Crisis.

1833

Oberlin College, the first American institution to admit women and blacks, was founded in Ohio.

February 2, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith finished reviewing his inspired translation of the New Testament. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:324

February 6, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a letter from the First Presidency to the Church members in Thompson, Ohio, encouraging them to “continue in brotherly love, walk in meekness, watching unto prayer, that you be not overcome.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:324–25

February 12, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a strongly worded letter to N. C. Saxton, editor of the *American Revivalist* and *Rochester Observer*, who had printed only part of the letter Joseph had sent for publication on January 4. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 299–300

February 17, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—During a conference, Joseph Smith ordained John Johnson an elder. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:327

February 27, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 89, a revelation containing the dietary code known as the Word of Wisdom. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:327; D&C 89

March 8, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 90, a revelation stating that his counselors in the presidency, Sidney Rigdon and Frederick G. Williams, were to have increased authority and be “accounted as equal with thee in holding the keys of this last kingdom.” They were ordained to their new responsibilities on March 18. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:329–31; D&C 90

March 9, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 91, a revelation concerning the Apocrypha, books which at that time were included in many editions of the Bible. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:331–32; D&C 91

Mar. 4, 1833

U.S. President Andrew Jackson, was sworn in for a second term.

March 15, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 92, a revelation concerning Frederick G. Williams. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:333; D&C 92

March 18, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—At a meeting of high priests, Joseph Smith ordained Sidney Rigdon and Frederick G. Williams as counselors in the presidency of the Church, to which they had previously been called, as recorded in Doctrine and Covenants 81. Many of those present saw visions. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:334–35; D&C 81; Williams, *BYU Studies* 12.3: 312; Baugh, *Opening the Heavens*, 312

March 23, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith met with a council of high priests and elders to discuss purchasing land in Kirtland. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:335

About April 13, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith responded by letter to Jared Carter's brother, who had inquired about the duties of Church officers and preparations for going to Zion. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:338–39

April 21, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith responded to an epistle the brethren in Missouri had sent in February. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:340–42

May 6, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 93, a sublime revelation about mankind's eternal existence and relationship to God, and Doctrine and Covenants 94, a revelation about the construction of a house for the presidency and also a printing house. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:343–47; D&C 93, 94

June 1, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 95, a revelation giving a continuation of instructions for building the temple in Kirtland. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:350–52; D&C 95

1833

President Jackson began placing federal deposits in pet banks around the country, laying the foundation for the Panic of 1837.

May 7, 1833

Johannes Brahms, German composer, was born.



The Kirtland Temple.

1833
The Whig Party
was established
in the U.S.

June 3, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—A conference of high priests convened in the translating room, where Joseph Smith received a revelation on the size of the house to be built for worship and for the School of the Prophets. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:352

June 4, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—At a conference assembled in the translating room, Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 96, a revelation concerning the Lord’s order for dividing certain properties. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:352–53; D&C 96

June 6, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith and an assembly of high priests voted to instruct the building committee to proceed immediately to obtain materials for the construction of the Kirtland Temple. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:353–54

June 21, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith attended a council to hear the appeal of Doctor Philastus Hurlbut, who was excommunicated two days later. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:354–55

July 2, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Although the major portion of the inspired translation of the Bible was completed by this date, Joseph Smith continued until his death in 1844 to make modifications while preparing a manuscript for the press. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:369

About July 10, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith clarified to the Saints that the “hot drinks” spoken of in the Word of Wisdom included tea and coffee. ♦ McConkie, *Remembering Joseph*, 253–54; Joel Johnson reminiscence 1881

July 23, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith participated in laying the cornerstones of the Kirtland Temple. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:400

August 2, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 97, a revelation about the Saints in Jackson County, Missouri, who were suffering great persecutions. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:400–402; D&C 97

August 6, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 98, a revelation regarding the persecution of the Church in Missouri and including instruction on how the Saints should react to their enemies. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:403–6; D&C 98

August 10, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to William W. Phelps, John Whitmer, Edward Partridge, Isaac Morley, John Corrill, Sidney Gilbert, and others. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 304–6

August 18, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a letter to the brethren in Missouri concerning the violence there. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 307–16

July 5, 1833

Joseph Niépce,
French photography
pioneer, died.

Aug. 20, 1833

Future U.S. Presi-
dent Benjamin Har-
rison was born.

1833

William Lloyd Garrison and Arthur Tappan founded the American Anti-Slavery Society.

1833

Lucretia Coffin Mott, American feminist and reformer, organized the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society.

September 4, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to Vienna Jacques, thanking her for her monetary offerings. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:407–9; *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 317–20

September 11, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith and other council members consented to establish a press in Kirtland to publish the *Latter-day Saints' Messenger and Advocate* and *The Evening and the Morning Star* until they could be published in Missouri again. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:409

September 26, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a letter to Silas Smith at Stockholm, St. Lawrence County, New York. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 321–24

September 28, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith and the Kirtland High Council decided by unanimous vote “that it was the will of the Lord for all who were able and willing, to build up and strengthen the stake in Kirtland.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:410

October 5, 1833

Ashtabula, Ohio

Travels—Joseph Smith started on a journey to the eastern United States and Canada. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:416–17

October 12, 1833

Perrysburg, New York

Visions and Revelations—While at Freeman Nickerson’s, Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 100, a revelation concerning his and Sidney Rigdon’s missionary labors. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:419–21; D&C 100

October 15, 1833

Lodi, New York

Travels—Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon were refused entrance to preach in a Presbyterian meetinghouse. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:421

October 18, 1833 Mount Pleasant, Upper Canada (now Ontario)

Travels—Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, and Freeman Nickerson arrived at the house of Eleazer Freeman Nickerson. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:421

October 20, 1833 Brantford, Upper Canada (now Ontario)

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon preached in the morning and evening to attentive congregations. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:421

October 23, 1833 Colburn, Upper Canada (now Ontario)

Ecclesiastical Duties—At a candlelight meeting, Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon were challenged by a Wesleyan Methodist who “exhibited a great lack of reason, knowledge, and wisdom, and gave [them] no opportunity to reply.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:421–22

October 24, 1833 Mount Pleasant, Upper Canada (now Ontario)

Travels—When Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon returned from preaching in Waterford, Eleazer Freeman Nickerson and his wife “declared their belief in the work, and offered themselves for baptism.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:422

October 27, 1833 Mount Pleasant, Upper Canada (now Ontario)

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith had great success while preaching in Mount Pleasant; twelve people requested baptism and others desired another meeting for the next day. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:422

October 28, 1833 Mount Pleasant, Upper Canada (now Ontario)

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith held another meeting and confirmed fourteen people who had been baptized in the previous two days. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:422

October 29, 1833 En route to Kirtland, Ohio

Travels—Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon departed for their return trip to Kirtland, Ohio. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:422

November 1, 1833 En route to Kirtland, Ohio

Travels—While Joseph was en route to Kirtland, mobs attacked the Gilbert and Whitney Store in Independence, Missouri, partially destroying it, as well as the homes of many Saints. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:426–29

November 13, 1833 Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith arose at 4:00 A.M. and beheld a meteor shower, which he interpreted as a sign from God that the coming of Christ was close at hand. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:439

Oct. 21, 1833

Alfred Nobel, creator of the Nobel Prize and inventor of dynamite, was born.

Nov. 12–13, 1833

The Leonid meteor shower was observed.

1833
British Parliament
forbade child labor
for children under
nine in the textile
industry.

November 19, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to Moses Nickerson in Mount Pleasant, Upper Canada, relating some of his travel experiences and his testimony of the gospel. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:441–43; *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 325–27

November 22, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith’s brother Don Carlos came to live with him and learn the printing trade. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:446

November 25, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Orson Hyde and John Gould arrived from Missouri and told Joseph Smith and the other brethren about the expulsion of the Saints from Jackson County, Missouri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:446

December 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Doctor Philastus Hurlbut returned to Kirtland from a fact-finding mission (an attempt to prove that the Book of Mormon was a work of fiction and that Joseph Smith was not an honest man), began to lecture on his findings, and threatened the life of Joseph Smith. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:448–51

December 5, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a letter to Bishop Edward Partridge in Liberty, Missouri, concerning the persecution of the Saints there. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:448–51

December 6, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith and others prayed that the newly arrived printing press would be a means to bring “about the restoration of the house of Israel.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:451

December 10, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a consoling letter to the Saints in Missouri who had been exiled from their homes in Jackson County. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:453–56; *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 328–32

December 12, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Legal Events—Word was received that the Saints who had already fled from northwestern Jackson County, Missouri, were

also about to be expelled from a southern area of that county.

♦ *History of the Church*, 1:456–57

December 16, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 101, a revelation concerning the Saints’ afflictions in Jackson County, Missouri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:458–64; D&C 101

December 18, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith saw in vision Jehovah appearing to Adam at Adam-ondi-Ahman in ancient times. ♦ Baugh, *Opening the Heavens*, 312

Ecclesiastical Duties—The elders assembled, and Joseph Smith dedicated the printing press. Later he pronounced blessings on his parents and siblings. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:465–67

December 21, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Legal Events—*Ohio v. Doctor Philastus Hurlbut*. Joseph Smith filed a complaint against Hurlbut, stating that he had reason to fear that Hurlbut would “wound, beat, or kill him.” ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

December 26, 1833

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith rebuked Elder Ezekiel Rider and Bishop Newel Whitney, who had been saying hard things to each other. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:469–70

1833

The first enzyme, diastase, was discovered by Anselme Payen.

1834

January 13–15, 1834

Painesville, Ohio

Legal Events—*Ohio v. Doctor Philastus Hurlbut*. Sixteen witnesses gave testimony concerning the alleged threat against Joseph Smith. Joseph testified on at least two of the three days. The court ordered Hurlbut to enter recognizance to keep the peace. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

January 16, 1834

Chardon, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith visited his sister Katherine’s husband, Wilkins Jenkins Salisbury, and spent the night. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:4

January 28, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Legal Events—Joseph Smith, Oliver Cowdery, and Frederick G. Williams prayed that Doctor Philastus Hurlbut would not prevail against them in a pending lawsuit. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:24

January 31, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Before departing on a mission to recruit and raise funds for the Zion’s Camp march, Joseph Smith prayed for more subscribers to the Church newspaper *The Evening and the Morning Star*. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:24

February 9, 1834

New Portage, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith attended a conference of high priests, elders, priests, teachers, and deacons at the house of Brother Kirlins. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:24–25

Feb. 8, 1834

Dmitri Mendeleev, Russian chemist and creator of the first version of the periodic table, was born.

February 12, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—At a meeting of high priests and elders at his home, Joseph Smith spoke of the dignity of his office, and he taught the brethren, according to a vision he had of the pattern and organization of the Church, how a council of the Church should be organized. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:25–36; Baugh, *Opening the Heavens*, 312

February 17, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith recorded Doctrine and Covenants 102, which contained minutes from a high priests' meeting held at his home where he organized the first high council of the Church. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:28–31; D&C 102

February 19, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—During a meeting with the high council, Joseph Smith blessed other members of the council and received a blessing from his father. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:31–34

February 20, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—At a high council meeting, the brethren discussed whether a transgression of the Word of Wisdom should “deprive an official member from holding office in the Church.” Joseph Smith rendered a decision in the affirmative. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:34–35

February 24, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 103, a revelation about the persecution and redemption of Zion in Missouri, with instructions to organize companies, called Zion's Camp, to go to the relief of the Saints in Jackson County. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:36–40; D&C 103

February 26, 1834

En route to New York and Pennsylvania

Travels—Joseph Smith started from Kirtland to New York and Pennsylvania to gather volunteers for Zion's Camp. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:40

February 27, 1834

Elk Creek, Pennsylvania

Travels—Joseph Smith stayed at Shadrach Roundy's home while traveling to New York to gather volunteers for Zion's Camp. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:40

Feb. 12, 1834

Friedrich Schleiermacher, German theologian and father of modern Protestant theology, died.

Mar. 2, 1834

José Cecilio del Valle, first president of the United Provinces of Central America and author of the Central American Declaration of Independence, died.

1834

The combine harvester was patented by Hiram Moore.

February 28, 1834

Wesleyville, Pennsylvania

Travels—Joseph Smith stayed with kind strangers on his journey to New York to gather volunteers for Zion’s Camp. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:41

March 2, 1834

Westfield, New York

Travels—While traveling with Parley P. Pratt to enlist men to help the Saints return to their land in Jackson County, Missouri, Joseph Smith preached in the evening to a small congregation that “seemed strong in the faith.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:41

March 5, 1834

Perrysburg, Cattaraugus County, New York

Travels—Joseph Smith and Parley P. Pratt traveled to the home of the Freeman Nickerson family in Perrysburg, New York, where they held a meeting to recruit volunteers to help the Missouri Saints return to their homes in Jackson County, Missouri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:420; 2:41–42

March 6, 1834

Perrysburg, Cattaraugus County, New York

Travels—Joseph Smith and Parley P. Pratt held another meeting at Freeman Nickerson’s home but gained no volunteers to help the Missouri Saints return to their homes in Jackson County, Missouri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:420; 2:42

March 7, 1834

Ellicottville, New York

Travels—While traveling in the eastern states, Joseph Smith, Parley P. Pratt, and Freeman Nickerson experienced difficulties finding lodging. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:42

March 8, 1834

Farmersville, New York

Travels—Joseph Smith, Parley P. Pratt, and Freeman Nickerson traveled to Farmersville, New York, where they spent the evening in the home of an Esquire Walker. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:42–43; *Autobiography of Parley P. Pratt*, 117; *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 38

March 9, 1834

Farmersville, New York

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith and his traveling companions held a meeting in a schoolhouse and afterward had difficulty leaving because many who believed in their message were eager to speak with them. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:42

March 10, 1834

Freedom, New York

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith preached to two large congregations with much success. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:42–43

March 11, 1834

Freedom, New York

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith held a meeting at which he baptized Heman T. Hyde, a young man whose entire family later joined the Church and formed part of the Freedom Branch. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:43

March 12, 1834

Livonia, New York

Travels—Joseph Smith rode thirty-six miles to Edmund Bosley’s home in Livonia, New York. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:43

March 17, 1834

Avon, New York

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith attended a conference of elders at which he recruited men to assist the Saints who had been driven from Jackson County, Missouri. He also appealed for funds to buy land in Missouri and to pay debts owed by the Church’s leaders in Kirtland. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:44

March 19, 1834Bennington Township,
Wyoming County, New York

Travels—Joseph Smith traveled to Bennington Township, Wyoming County, New York, where he stayed the night at Isaac McWithy’s tavern. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:44–45

March 22, 1834

Perrysburg, New York

Travels—Joseph Smith arrived in Perrysburg and stayed at Vinson Knight’s home. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:45

March 25, 1834

Westfield, New York

Travels—Joseph Smith traveled to Job Lewis’s home in Westfield, New York. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:45

March 27, 1834

Near Painesville, Ohio

Travels—Joseph Smith traveled to Springfield, Pennsylvania, where he found Sidney Rigdon, then continued his homeward journey, stopping sixteen miles east of Painesville, Ohio. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:45

Mar. 24, 1834

John Wesley Powell, explorer of the American West, was born.

Mar. 28, 1834

The Senate censured President Jackson for withdrawing federal funds from the Bank of the United States the previous year.

March 28, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Travels—Joseph Smith praised the Lord that he found his family well when he returned from his journey to western New York. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:45

March 30, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to Edward Partridge, William W. Phelps, and other members of the United Firm, a business Joseph established to oversee the Church's properties and commercial interests in Ohio and Missouri. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 333–39; Parkin, *BYU Studies* 46.3: 4–66

March 31, 1834

Chardon, Ohio

Legal Events—Joseph Smith went to Chardon, Ohio, to attend court as a witness for the prosecution in the case of *Ohio v. Doctor Philastus Hurlbut*. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:46

April 1, 1834

Chardon, Ohio

Legal Events—While preparing subpoenas for witnesses at Ezekiel Rider's house, Joseph Smith prophesied that the Lord would not allow Doctor Philastus Hurlbut to prevail in court against Joseph. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:46; Grua, *BYU Studies* 44.1: 42

April 2–3, 1834

Chardon, Ohio

Legal Events—*Ohio v. Doctor Philastus Hurlbut*. Joseph Smith attended court in the matter of his complaint against Hurlbut. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:47; LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

April 5, 1834

Chardon, Ohio

Legal Events—Joseph Smith served as a witness for John Johnson. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:47

April 7, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith met with Newel K. Whitney, Oliver Cowdery, Frederick G. Williams, and Heber C. Kimball in the council room and prayed for means to reconcile debts and to prevail against Doctor Philastus Hurlbut. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:48

April 7–9, 1834

Chardon, Ohio

Legal Events—*Ohio v. Doctor Philastus Hurlbut*. The trial continued with seventeen prosecution witnesses and four defense witnesses

1834

Twenty-eight million acres of public lands were offered for sale in a land boom driven by immigration and also by speculative interests.

testifying. Judge Birchard ruled that Joseph Smith had sufficient cause to file a complaint. Hurlbut was ordered to pay the court costs and enter into a \$200 recognizance to keep the peace for six months. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:47; LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

April 10, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith held a council of the United Firm in Ohio in which he dissolved the economic order among the members who were involved in the firm. ♦ Parkin, *BYU Studies* 46.3: 4–66; *History of the Church*, 2:49

April 11, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith attended a meeting where Andrews Tyler was restored to the fellowship of the Church. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:50

April 12, 1834

Near Lake Erie, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith went from Kirtland to a place near Lake Erie to go fishing and visit some brethren. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:50

April 15, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith plowed fields and planted oats on Brother Frederick G. Williams’s farm. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:50

April 17, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith attended a meeting where Elder Sidney Rigdon discussed the “deliverance of Zion” and the building of a temple in Kirtland. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:50

April 18, 1834

New Portage, Ohio

Travels—Joseph Smith left for New Portage with Sidney Rigdon, Oliver Cowdery, and Zebedee Coltrin to attend a conference. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:50

April 19, 1834

Norton, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, Oliver Cowdery, and Zebedee Coltrin gave one another priesthood blessings to gain strength and wisdom for their upcoming labors. According to Coltrin’s account, they saw Adam and Eve in vision. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:50–51; Zebedee Coltrin in Andrus and Andrus, *They Knew the Prophet*, 28

1834

The first practical refrigerator was invented by Jacob Perkins.

1834

Charles Babbage, English mathematician, invented the principle of the “analytical engine” (modern computer).

April 20, 1834

Norton, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Elder Sidney Rigdon entertained a large congregation of Saints, including Joseph Smith, with an interesting discourse on the fullness of times. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:52

April 21, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Legal Events—*Ohio v. Joseph Smith*. The state of Ohio brought an action against Joseph for assaulting Calvin Stoddard, his brother-in-law (married to his sister Sophronia). ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

April 21, 1834

Norton, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—At a conference of elders at the home of Brother Carpenter, Joseph Smith spoke these famous words: “Take away the Book of Mormon and the revelations, and where is our religion? We have none.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:52

April 22, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Travels—Joseph Smith returned home, traveling from New Portage to Kirtland, Ohio. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:54

April 23, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—While assembled in council with the brethren, Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 104, a revelation concerning the United Firm and the care of the poor. ♦ Parkin, *BYU Studies* 46.3: 4–66; *History of the Church*, 2:54–60; D&C 104; Pykles, *BYU Studies* 41.1: 179

April 27, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—As Wilford Woodruff remembered, Joseph Smith prophesied in a testimony meeting before the departure of Zion’s Camp that the Church would fill the Rocky Mountains, North and South America, and the whole earth. ♦ Conference Report, April 1898; *Discourses of Wilford Woodruff*, 39; Cowley, *Wilford Woodruff*, 38–39

May 3, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith presided over a conference of elders that discussed the name by which the Church was to be known. The name was changed to The Church of the Latter-Day Saints (from Church of Christ) to distinguish it from other churches. The name was changed again by revelation on April 26, 1838, to

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:62–63; *Evening and Morning Star* 2.20: 160; D&C 115:4

May 4, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith preached to the Saints in the shade of the new schoolhouse. ♦ *Millennial Star* 27:406–8, 423–35, 438–41

May 5, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Travels—Joseph Smith started from Kirtland as the leader of Zion’s Camp. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:63–69; Crawley, *BYU Studies* 14.4: 413

May 6, 1834

New Portage, Ohio

Travels—Continuing his trek with Zion’s Camp, Joseph Smith went from Streetsborough to New Portage, Ohio. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:64

May 7, 1834

New Portage, Ohio

Travels—Joseph Smith and the Zion’s Camp brethren prepared for their journey to Missouri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:64

May 8, 1834

Chippewa, Ohio

Travels—Joseph Smith continued on the Zion’s Camp march to Missouri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:65; Radke, *BYU Studies*, 39.1: 150

May 9, 1834

Wooster, Ohio

Travels—Continuing with Zion’s Camp, Joseph Smith went from Chippewa to Wooster, Ohio. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:65

May 10, 1834

Richfield, Ohio

Travels—Continuing with Zion’s Camp, Joseph Smith passed through Mansfield on the way from Wooster to Richfield, Ohio. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:65

May 11, 1834

Richfield, Ohio

Travels—On the Zion’s Camp march led by Joseph Smith, Elder Sylvester Smith preached to the brethren, after which they received the sacrament and were joined by eight more men. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:65

1834

Historian George Bancroft published *History of the United States, from the Discovery of the American Continent*.

May 12, 1834

Sandusky Plains, Ohio

Travels—Zion’s Camp, led by Joseph Smith, continued traveling through Indian settlements on the Sandusky Plains. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:65

May 13–16, 1834

Ohio

Travels—Joseph Smith continued on the Zion’s Camp march, traveling from Sandusky Plains, Ohio, to a location between Springfield and Dayton, Ohio. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:65–68

May 17, 1834

Wayne Country, Indiana

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith warned discontented Zion’s Camp members that misfortune would befall them if they did not change their disobedient behavior. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:68

May 18, 1834

Richmond, Indiana

Travels—Joseph Smith’s warning to the brethren in Zion’s Camp concerning their disobedience was evidenced when their horses foundered. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:68–69

May 19, 1834

Franklin, Indiana

Travels—Zion’s Camp, led by Joseph Smith, traveled thirty-one miles, going from Richmond to Franklin, Indiana. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:69

May 20, 1834

Greenfield, Indiana

Travels—Joseph Smith led the Zion’s Camp march from Franklin to Greenfield, Indiana. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:69–70

May 21, 1834

Indianapolis, Indiana

Travels—By temporarily dispersing, Joseph Smith and the Zion’s Camp brethren passed through Indianapolis without attracting the attention of their enemies. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:70

May 22, 1834

Belleville, Indiana

Travels—The Zion’s Camp march, led by Joseph Smith, went from Indianapolis to Belleville, Indiana, and encamped near “a small stream of water in a grove.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:70

May 20, 1834

Marquis de Lafayette, French nobleman and volunteer soldier in the American Revolution, died.



The National Road between Ogden and Raysville, Indiana. Zion's Camp followed this road for part of its trek.

May 23, 1834

Near Greencastle, Indiana

Travels—Joseph led the Zion's Camp march from Belleville to Greencastle, Indiana, and after a hard drive, the group encamped about four miles from Greencastle. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:70

May 24, 1834

Edgar County, Illinois

Travels—The ongoing Zion's Camp march, led by Joseph Smith, left Greencastle, crossed the Wabash River in ferry boats, and pushed on to the Illinois state line at Edgar County. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:70

May 25, 1834

Edgar County, Illinois

Travels—Joseph Smith and the other brethren on the Zion's Camp march spent Sunday in camp, not on the road. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:70

May 26, 1834

Near the Embarras River, Illinois

Travels—Joseph Smith demonstrated great care for the wild animals the brethren encountered on the Zion's Camp march and then tested the readiness of the brethren by sounding a false alarm. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:71–72

May 23, 1834

Carl Heinrich Bloch, Danish artist, was born.

1834
Spanish Inquisition,
which began in the
thirteenth century,
was suppressed.

May 27, 1834 Okaw branch of the Kaskaskia River, Illinois

Travels—As Joseph Smith’s history records, he and the brethren of Zion’s Camp experienced the protection of angels on their journey. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:73

May 28, 1834 Decatur, Illinois

Travels—Joseph Smith continued to lead the brethren on the Zion’s Camp march, even though they suffered from want of food and water. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:74

May 29, 1834 Decatur, Illinois

Travels—Joseph Smith organized a sham battle for the Zion’s Camp marchers in order to alleviate growing tension and unrest due to low provisions in the camp. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:74–75

May 30, 1834 Springfield, Illinois

Travels—Zion’s Camp passed through Springfield, and Ezra Thayre administered his own concocted medicine to the sick horses. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:76–77

May 31, 1834 Jacksonville, Illinois

Travels—Zion’s Camp moved on to Jacksonville after a man from Springfield, Illinois, gave Joseph Smith \$100 for their march. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:77

June 1, 1834 Jacksonville, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith and some of the brethren in Zion’s Camp preached all day to a crowd just outside of Jacksonville. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:78

June 2, 1834 Illinois River, Illinois

Travels—Joseph Smith and the Zion’s Camp marchers went from Jacksonville to the banks of the Illinois River and ferried over without difficulty, despite threats from enemies that the company would not cross the river. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:79

June 3, 1834 Illinois River, Illinois

Travels—While the Zion’s Camp marchers were encamped on the banks of the Illinois River, Joseph Smith visited a burial mound and examined a skeleton. He identified the man as a righteous Lamanite warrior who had been called Zelph. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:79–80; Godfrey, *BYU Studies* 29.2: 31–56

June 4, 1834

Mississippi River, Missouri

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to his wife, Emma, giving news of Zion's Camp and recounting how their enemies had perceived their band of 170 men to be from five to seven hundred.

♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 344–46

Travels—Joseph Smith and the Zion's Camp marchers went from Atlas, Illinois, to the banks of the Mississippi River, where it took two days to cross into Missouri because they had only one ferry.

♦ *History of the Church*, 2:82–83

June 7, 1834

Salt River, Missouri

Travels—The Zion's Camp march, led by Joseph Smith, encamped in the woods near a spring of water at Salt River.

♦ *History of the Church*, 2:87

June 8, 1834

Salt River, Missouri

Travels—Joseph Smith and the Zion's Camp brethren enjoyed preaching on the Sabbath and were joined later that day by the Prophet's brother Hyrum and Lyman Wight with a company of volunteers they had gathered from Michigan.

♦ *History of the Church*, 2:87–88; Mancill, *BYU Studies* 39.1: 171, 174

June 9, 1834

Salt River, Missouri

Travels—Joseph Smith and the Zion's Camp marchers remained at the Salt River for three days, resting themselves and reorganizing the camp.

♦ *History of the Church*, 2:88

June 13, 1834

Near the Salt River, Missouri

Travels—On the Zion's Camp march led by Joseph Smith, Heber C. Kimball's horses got loose through the negligence of the guards, and he had to pursue the horses for ten miles.

♦ *History of the Church*, 2:90

June 14, 1834

Near the Salt River, Missouri

Travels—Joseph Smith and the Zion's Camp marchers encamped in an unsafe and unpleasant situation in a ravine because it was the only place to get water for several miles.

♦ *History of the Church*, 2:91

June 15, 1834

Chariton River, Missouri

Political Events—While on the Zion's Camp march, Joseph Smith received word that Daniel Dunklin, governor of Missouri, would

1834

British East India Company's monopoly on trade with China ended.

not fulfill the expectation to reinstate the Saints to their lands in Jackson County, Missouri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:94

1834

Abraham Lincoln entered politics at age twenty-five as an assemblyman in the Illinois legislature.

June 16, 1834

Grand River, Missouri

Travels—Joseph Smith and the Zion’s Camp marchers suffered from thirst and fatigue as they went from the Chariton to the Grand River. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:95

June 17, 1834

Near Wakenda River, Carroll County, Missouri

Travels—The Zion’s Camp marchers, led by Joseph Smith, experienced some divisions while trying to decide where to camp after crossing the Wakenda River. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:100

June 18, 1834

Outside of Richmond, Missouri

Travels—On the Zion’s Camp march, Joseph Smith was in poor health and had no provisions, but he managed to travel seventeen miles before eating. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:101

June 19, 1834

C. H. Spurgeon, an influential British Reformed Baptist preacher who founded the Spurgeon’s charity, was born.

June 19, 1834

Between Little and Big Fishing Rivers, Missouri

Travels—A violent hailstorm came upon a large mob of about 300 who had just commenced their attack on Joseph Smith and the brethren of Zion’s Camp. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:102–5

June 20, 1834

Fishing River, Missouri

Travels—Joseph Smith counseled the brethren of Zion’s Camp to discharge all their firearms because of possible moisture; they then marched five miles onto the prairie where they could procure food and defend themselves from their enemies. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:105

June 21, 1834

Fishing River, Missouri

Travels—While encamped on the Fishing River, Joseph Smith and the brethren of Zion’s Camp were visited by three men from Ray County who became their allies after hearing about the Mormons’ afflictions firsthand. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:105–6

June 22, 1834

Fishing River, Missouri

Visions and Revelations—While on the Zion’s Camp march, Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 105, a revelation concerning the delay in the redemption of Zion in Jackson County. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:107–11; D&C 105

June 24, 1834

Rush Creek, Missouri

Travels—Joseph Smith and many of the Zion’s Camp marchers were taken sick as cholera swept through the camp. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:114

June 26, 1834

Rush Creek, Missouri

Travels—Zion’s Camp was dispersed to homes of Saints in the area, and Joseph Smith left with David Whitmer and two other brethren for the western part of Clay County. The first deaths from the cholera outbreak occurred. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:114–15

July 2, 1834

Liberty, Missouri

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith told the brethren of Zion’s Camp that they could avoid a second plague of cholera by humbling themselves and covenanting to obey the Lord’s commandments. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:114–20

July 3, 1834

Liberty, Missouri

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith organized a high council from members of the assembled high priests; he also organized the first Missouri stake with presidents David Whitmer, William W. Phelps, and John Whitmer. Zion’s Camp was disbanded. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:122–23

July 7, 1834

Liberty, Missouri

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith assembled with the high council in the home of Lyman Wight and gave them instructions pertaining to their callings. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:124

About August 1, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Travels—Joseph Smith arrived in Kirtland from Missouri “after a tedious journey from the midst of enemies, mobs, cholera, and excessively hot weather.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:139

August 11, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Elder Sylvester Smith accused Joseph Smith of criminal conduct during his journey to and from Missouri but later confessed that his accusation was false and asked Joseph Smith for forgiveness. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:142

July 10, 1834

James McNeill Whistler, American painter and etcher, was born.

Aug. 1, 1834

Slavery was abolished in the British Empire.

Aug. 2, 1834

Frédéric Bartholdi, French sculptor of the Statue of Liberty, was born.

Aug. 11–12, 1834

A Protestant mob burned down a convent of Roman Catholic Ursuline nuns near Boston, Massachusetts.

August 16, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Legal Events—Joseph Smith dictated instructions for the high council of the Church in Missouri and urged them to sign a petition to Missouri Governor Daniel Dunklin requesting his protection. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:144–46; *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 347–50

August 21, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith sent Dr. Frederick G. Williams to Cleveland, Ohio, to administer to those who were sick with cholera. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:146

August 23, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—The Kirtland High Council read and adopted resolutions concerning Joseph Smith’s conduct toward Sylvester Smith, saying that Joseph Smith was “worthy of [their] esteem and fellowship.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:147–49

August 28, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—During a special council assembled for the trial of Sylvester Smith, Joseph Smith was cleared of Sylvester Smith’s false accusations from the Zion’s Camp march. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:150–60

About September 1, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith labored with other Church members to build the Kirtland Temple, acting as the foreman in the stone quarry. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:161; Crary, *Pioneer and Personal Reminiscences*, 32–33

September 5, 1834

New Portage, Ohio

Travels—Joseph Smith traveled with Oliver Cowdery to New Portage, Ohio, to attend a conference of the Church. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:162–64; *Times and Seasons* 2:201

September 8, 1834

New Portage, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—At a conference of elders, Joseph Smith answered questions regarding the gift of tongues and told the brethren “that it was particularly instituted for the preaching of the Gospel to other nations,” and not for governing the Church. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:162

Sept. 9, 1834

James Weddell, who explored Antarctica in the 1820s, died.

September 24, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a letter to Oliver Cowdery about Alexander Campbell’s “Millennial Harbinger” and its misrepresentations of “Joe Smith! false prophet!” ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 351–53

About October 8, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Despite limited funds and means, Joseph Smith spent the first half of the month furthering the work on the Kirtland Temple. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:167

October 16, 1834

En route to Pontiac, Michigan

Travels—Joseph Smith left Kirtland with his brother Hyrum and others to visit some Saints in Pontiac, Michigan, arriving there four days later. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:168

October 17, 1834

En route to Michigan

Travels—While on board the steamer *Monroe*, a man called Ellmer claimed to know about “Joe Smith” and insisted, even in the Prophet’s presence, that Joseph Smith was a liar and that he was dead. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:168–69

October 31, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—After returning to Kirtland from Michigan, Joseph Smith prepared a meeting place for the School of the Prophets. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:169–70

November 24, 1834

Geauga County, Ohio

Legal Events—*Dennis Lake v. Joseph Smith*. A summons, issued by Dennis Lake as plaintiff, was served on Joseph Smith by Constable J. Ames. Lake alleged that Joseph had promised him a lot in Missouri if he would march with Zion’s Camp, which he had done. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

November 25, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 106, a revelation calling Warren Cowdery as a high priest in the Church. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:170–71; D&C 106

Oct. 16, 1834

Palace of Westminster in London was destroyed by fire.

1834

Congress officially created the Indian Territory, which was to be a settlement for Native Americans from the East. It included parts of present-day Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska.

November 29, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith said that he had never been more “busily engaged” than he was during the month of November.

♦ *History of the Church*, 2:170

About November 30, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith and the brethren received a prophecy by revelation that the Lord would deliver them from their current financial troubles and debt. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:175

About December 1, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—The School of the Prophets was established and well attended, and Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon gave regular lectures on theology that later became known as the Lectures on Faith. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:175–76

December 4, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Legal Events—*Dennis Lake v. Joseph Smith*. Judgment was rendered in favor of Lake for \$63.67 in addition to \$8.04 for the costs of the suit. Joseph Smith appealed the case to the Geauga County Court of Common Pleas. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

December 5, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith ordained Oliver Cowdery to be an Assistant President of the Church, a position that no longer exists. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:176; Arrington, *BYU Studies* 12.4: 412

About December 27, 1834

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a letter to Oliver Cowdery, providing details about his birth and early life for a history of the Church Oliver intended to publish in the *Messenger and Advocate*. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 354–56; *Messenger and Advocate* 1.3: 40

Dec. 16, 1834

Leon Walras, French economist who created the general equilibrium theory, was born.

Dec. 23, 1834

Thomas Malthus, English economist and political philosopher, died.

1835

January 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—During the month of January, Joseph Smith was engaged in work at the School of the Prophets and in preparing a set of lectures on theology for publication in the *Doctrine and Covenants*. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:180

February 8, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—The Spirit of the Lord was poured out when Brigham Young and his brother Joseph Young came to Joseph Smith's home and sang for him. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:180–81

About February 8, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith saw in vision the order of the priesthood and the postmortal condition of those who died in Zion's Camp. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:181 n. 1; Baugh, *Opening the Heavens*, 313

February 14, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith presided at a meeting where the Quorum of the Twelve was organized and the Twelve Apostles were chosen. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:180–89

February 17, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith and his counselors approved the publication of the 1835 edition of the *Doctrine and Covenants*. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:250–51

Jan. 30, 1835

The first assassination attempt against a U.S. President, which ended unsuccessfully, was against Andrew Jackson.

February 21, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith ordained Parley P. Pratt as one of the Twelve Apostles and blessed him with great promises of health and capability in his calling. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:191–92

February 27, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith met with nine of the Twelve Apostles at home and gave them counsel on the authority of the apostleship and the importance of keeping records. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:198–200

February 28, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith organized the First Quorum of the Seventy. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:201–4

March 1, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith met with the high council and ordained many of the newly called members of the First Quorum of the Seventy, including George A. Smith, who later became a member of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:203–4

March 7, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith participated in a meeting held for the purpose of giving blessings to 119 men who had helped build the Kirtland Temple. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:205–6

March 12, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith met with members of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles and proposed that they take their “first mission through the Eastern States, to the Atlantic Ocean.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:209

Mar. 15, 1835

Eduard Strauss,
Austrian composer,
was born.

March 28, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received the final portions of Doctrine and Covenants 107, a revelation concerning the order and offices of the priesthood. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:210–17; D&C 107

March 29, 1835

Huntsburg, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith preached for about three hours on the divinity of the Book of Mormon. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:218

April 26, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith assembled in the Kirtland Temple with the Apostles and Seventies to give them a charge and instructions relating to their missions and other duties. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:218

April 28, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Members of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles met together to finalize preparations for their mission to the eastern states in May. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:219

May 2, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith presided at a conference with the First Presidency, the Twelve, part of the Seventy, and other elders of the Church. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:219–22

May 7, 1835

Geauga County, Ohio

Legal Events—*Dennis Lake v. Joseph Smith*. Lake's declaration was filed, stating that Joseph Smith was indebted to Lake for \$800 as of November 21, 1834, consisting of \$200 for labor performed, \$200 for the use of property, and two \$200 loans made to Joseph Smith. Joseph responded the same day that no such promise occurred. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

May 31, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith spoke for three and a half hours on the subject “This Is My Beloved Son: Hear Ye Him.” ♦ Van Orden, *BYU Studies* 33.3: 547, 553

June 2, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to Almira Mack Scobey, daughter of his maternal uncle, Stephen Mack. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 357–59

Apr. 21, 1835

Samuel Slater, English textile engineer and founder of the American Industrial Revolution, died.

May 5, 1835

The first railway in continental Europe opened between Brussels and Mechelen in Belgium.

June 15, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a letter to the brethren in Independence, Missouri, informing them of plans to print the “New Translation” of the Bible and requesting donations and loans to enable them to accomplish the work “as a great means towards the salvation of men.” ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 363

June 15, 1835

Geauga County, Ohio

Legal Events—*Dennis Lake v. Joseph Smith*. Both parties appeared before the Court of Common Pleas. Before the jury deliberated, the court ruled that Lake failed to provide evidence in support of his claim, requiring the court to order a nonsuit of the case. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

June 16, 1835

Chardon, Ohio

Legal Events—*State of Ohio v. Joseph Smith*. Assault and battery charges were brought against Joseph Smith in the Court of Common Pleas by Calvin W. Stoddard, Joseph’s brother-in-law (married to Sophronia). Joseph was acquitted. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

June 25, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith attended a meeting to raise money for the Kirtland Temple and pledged \$500. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:234

July 3, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith viewed four Egyptian mummies and two or more rolls of papyrus exhibited in Kirtland by Michael H. Chandler. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:235

About July 5, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Some Saints at Kirtland purchased from Michael H. Chandler the Egyptian mummies and papyri, which contained the writings of Abraham and Joseph of Egypt. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:236; Nibley, *BYU Studies* 11.4: 350–99

July 6, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith received a certificate from Michael H. Chandler affirming that Joseph’s translation of the Egyptian hieroglyphics corresponded with information Chandler received from learned men in “eminent cities.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:235

July 6, 1835

John Marshall,
influential American
chief justice, died.

July 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith “was continually engaged in translating an alphabet to the Book of Abraham, and arranging a grammar of the Egyptian language as practiced by the ancients.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:238

July 20, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a letter to Sally Phelps and offered reassurance that her husband, William, would return safely from his mission. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 360–62

August 1835

Michigan

Travels—Joseph Smith visited Michigan; he returned to Kirtland on August 23, 1835. *History of the Church*, 2:253

August 17, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—A general assembly of the priesthood and of the Church approved the Doctrine and Covenants as scripture. Joseph Smith was in Michigan and was therefore not in attendance. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:243; 1835 Doctrine and Covenants, 255–57

Writings—The assembled body of the Church voted unanimously to accept the declaration of belief regarding governments and laws in general now contained in Doctrine and Covenants 134. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:247–49; D&C 134

August 28, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith preached to the Saints on the duty of wives. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:253

August 31, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a letter to brethren in Missouri with a postscript to Hezekiah Peck. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 364–67

September 1, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote an extensive letter to the elders in Missouri, explaining his actions and motives in settling the Saints there. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:253–72; *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 368–74

1835

Alexis de Tocqueville's *Democracy in America* was published.

September 2, 1835

New Portage, Ohio

Travels—Joseph Smith traveled from Kirtland to New Portage, Ohio, to attend a Church conference and remained there until September 8. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:273

September 14, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Under Joseph Smith’s direction and in accordance with instructions in Doctrine and Covenants 25, the high council instructed Emma Smith, the Prophet’s wife, to prepare a new selection of sacred hymns to be printed by William W. Phelps. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:273

September 22, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Oliver Cowdery recorded the words to multiple blessings that Joseph Smith had given. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:281

September 23, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith continued to give blessings but was continually interrupted by throngs of visitors. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:281

September 24, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Legal Events—Joseph Smith met with the high council and, through the voice of the Spirit, decided to petition Missouri Governor Daniel Dunklin to restore lands to the Saints who had been driven off. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:281–82

September 29, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith met with the high council and acted in defense of and pleaded for mercy for those who had been accused of offenses against the Church. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:286

October 1, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith studied the Egyptian alphabet with Oliver Cowdery and William W. Phelps, and the principles of astronomy that Abraham understood were revealed to them. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:286

1835

Fort Cass, which became the largest internment camp during the 1838 Trail of Tears, was established.

October 3, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith exhibited and explained some ancient Egyptian records to the high council. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:287

October 4, 1835

Perry, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith saw two deer in the forest on the way to a meeting with John Corrill and rejoiced in God’s creations. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:287

October 5, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—At a meeting with the Twelve Apostles, Joseph Smith told them it was the Lord’s will that they move with their families to Missouri in the coming season. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:287

October 7, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith recommenced translating the ancient Egyptian records. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:289

October 11, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—The Lord revealed to Joseph Smith that his sick father would live, and the Prophet and David Whitmer administered a blessing of healing to Joseph Sr. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:289

About October 17, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Because of growing problems due to nonpaying boarders, Joseph Smith dismissed all of his boarders. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:290

October 19, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith exhibited to a number of visitors the ancient Egyptian records he had been translating. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:290

October 23, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith united with a group of the brethren to pray to the Lord for special blessings on the Saints. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:291

1835

William Fox Talbot, English mathematician, invented the negative/positive photographic process.

1835
The incandescent
light bulb was
patented by James
Bowman Lindsay.

October 27, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith prayed concerning his brother Samuel’s sick wife and received a promise from the Lord that she would “be delivered of a living child, and be spared” from death. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:292–93

October 31, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith’s brother William commenced a period of rebellion after a disagreement he and Joseph had on October 29. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:296–98

About November 3, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith assisted in organizing the School of the Prophets and then dedicated the school in the name of Jesus Christ. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:301

November 5, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith healed Thomas Burdick through the laying on of hands. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:301–2

November 6, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith met a man from the eastern United States who was disappointed that Joseph Smith the Prophet “was nothing but a normal man.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:302

November 8, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—After Sunday meetings, Joseph Smith convinced his uncle John Smith and Sidney Rigdon of the error of some accusatory remarks they had made at the afternoon meeting regarding a confession by Isaac Hill. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:303

About November 9, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith received a visit from a man called “Joshua, the Jewish Minister,” who remained the entire day discussing religion. Later that day Joseph’s thoughts were confirmed that “Joshua” was really “Robert Mattias,” who had been on trial for multiple crimes in New York. However, even this was an alias for his real name, Robert Matthews. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:304–6

About November 10, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith continued in conversation with “Robert Mattias” (Robert Matthews) and told him his doctrines were of the devil. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:307

November 11, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith believed “Robert Mattias” (Robert Matthews) to be a murderer and directed him to leave immediately after breakfast. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:307

November 12, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith spoke to nine of the Apostles about the ordinance of washing of feet and of the forthcoming endowment for which they must prepare. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:307–10; Jesse, *Papers of Joseph Smith*, 2:75–77

November 13, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith spent the evening at Sidney Rigdon’s conversing with George Messinger Jr., a Universalist minister from Bainbridge, New York, who tried to object to Joseph’s teachings but was unable to say anything for “the force of truth bore him down.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:311

November 14, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received a revelation calling Warren Parrish as his scribe. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:311–12

About November 16, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith received and responded to a letter from Harvey Whitlock, in which Brother Whitlock asked for forgiveness of his past sins. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:312–16

November 18, 1835

Mentor, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith preached about the resurrection at the funeral of Martin and Preserved Harris’s father, Nathan Harris. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:316–17

Nov. 16, 1835

Halley’s Comet made its closest approach to the sun.

- November 19, 1835** Kirtland, Ohio
Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith visited the Kirtland Temple and saw that the stonemasons were putting on the finishing coat of plaster. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:318
- November 20, 1835** Kirtland, Ohio
Writings—At home, Joseph Smith made rapid progress translating the Egyptian records, and he received a Hebrew Bible, Greek and Hebrew lexicons, and a Webster’s dictionary from Oliver Cowdery, who had recently returned from New York. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:318
- November 21, 1835** Kirtland, Ohio
Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith and the other members of his Hebrew class decided to request a Jewish teacher from New York. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:318–19
- November 24, 1835** Kirtland, Ohio
Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph performed the marriage ceremony of Newel Knight and Lydia Goldthwaite, and Emma was also in attendance. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:320; Hartley, *BYU Studies* 39.4: 16
- November 25, 1835** Kirtland, Ohio
Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith and his scribe Warren Parrish healed each other, through the laying on of hands, of severe colds. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:321
- November 27, 1835** Kirtland, Ohio
Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith and his scribe Warren Parrish healed each other, through the laying on of hands, of severe colds. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:321
- Nov. 25, 1835**
 Andrew Carnegie, American industrialist and philanthropist, was born.
- Nov. 30, 1835**
 Mark Twain, American author, was born.
- December 2, 1835** Painesville, Ohio
Personal Life—Joseph Smith had a fine sleigh ride with his family to visit Sister Harriet Howe in Painesville, Ohio. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:323–24
- Dec. 1, 1835**
 Hans Christian Anderson published his first book of fairy tales.
- December 3, 1835** Kirtland, Ohio
Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith and his wife, Emma, visited at Thomas Carrico’s, where Joseph talked on matrimony and married Warren Parrish to Martha H. Raymond. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:324

December 4, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith spent the evening talking with a visitor, Mr. John Hollister, who acknowledged the next morning that “he knew but little” about religion. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:325

December 9, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith rejoiced in gratitude for the brethren who had donated money to help him (the total was \$64.50). ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:326–27

December 10, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith labored with the brethren to put out a fire in the Kirtland board kiln. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:328

December 12, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith attended a debate at his brother William’s house on the following question: “Was it necessary for God to reveal Himself to mankind in order for their happiness?” ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:330

December 13, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith officiated in the marriages of Ebenezer Robinson to Angeline Works and Edwin Webb to Eliza Ann McWhithy. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:330–31

December 16, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith attended the debating activity begun on the 12th. Joseph’s brother William became angry when the group decided not to continue such debates. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:334

December 17, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—After Orson Hyde read aloud to Joseph Smith his letter of complaint, the Prophet addressed “the objections he had set forth in it, and satisfied his mind upon every point, perfectly.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:337

December 18, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith received and promptly replied to a letter from his brother William in which William asked forgiveness for his abuse at a debate on December 16. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:338–43

Dec. 16–17, 1835

The Great Fire of New York destroyed over five hundred buildings, including the New York Stock Exchange.

1835

Félix Dujardin,
French zoologist,
first described
protoplasm in uni-
cellular animals.

December 26, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith resumed his Hebrew studies with Warren Parrish and Frederick G. Williams. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:345

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 108, a revelation forgiving Lyman Sherman for his sins and calling him to serve in the Church. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:345; D&C 108

December 29, 1835

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith preached for three hours to a large crowd at the Kirtland school, some of whom were Presbyterians. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:347

1836

January 1, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith reconciled differences with his brother William and healed George A. Smith of inflammatory rheumatism. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:338–43, 346–47, 353–54

January 4, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—In the translating room of the Kirtland Temple, Joseph Smith met with and organized a school for the study of the Hebrew language. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:355–56

January 7, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith attended a feast at Bishop Newel K. Whitney’s to which the poor were invited. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:362–63; Luke 14:12–14

January 8, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith made rapid progress at the Hebrew school. The plastering and hard-finishing of the outside of the Kirtland Temple was finished. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:363

January 9, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith accepted an invitation from Bishop Newel K. Whitney to attend a dinner party similar to the one on January 7 “for the poor and the lame.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:363

1836

Boers in South Africa began the Great Trek across the Orange River.

1836
The British Parliament began making census data available to the public.

January 12, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith called on the First Presidency in the morning and met with Russell Weaver, a Unitarian preacher, in the afternoon. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:364

January 13, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith presided over a meeting with Church leaders from Kirtland and Clay County, Missouri. The brethren sang William W. Phelps’s hymn “Adam-ondi-Ahman,” and new members of various councils were called and ordained in preparation for the coming solemn assembly. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:364–68

January 14, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith met with a council to draft the rules and regulations for the Kirtland Temple in preparation for its completion. He then performed two marriages in the evening. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:368–69

January 17, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith performed three marriages: William F. Cahoon to Maranda Gibbs, Harvey Stanley to Larona Cahoon, and Tunis Rapley to Louisa Cutler. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:376

January 18, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—The School of the Prophets, instructed by Joseph Smith, moved into a third-floor room of the Kirtland Temple. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:376

January 20, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith performed the marriage of John F. Boynton and Susan Lowell. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:377–78

January 21, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—While in the Kirtland Temple with the First Presidency, Joseph Smith saw a vision of the celestial kingdom and the Father and the Son, which is recorded in Doctrine and Covenants 137. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:379–82; D&C 137; Baugh, *Opening the Heavens*, 313

January 22, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Visions and revelations were poured out when Joseph Smith and other brethren performed anointing ordinances for the Quorum of the Twelve and the Presidency of the Seventy. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:382–83

January 23, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Visions of God attended Joseph Smith from the night of the 22nd until the early morning of the 23rd. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:383–84; Baugh, *Opening the Heavens*, 313

January 26, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joshua Seixas, the new teacher Joseph Smith hired for the Hebrew school, arrived in Kirtland. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:385–86

January 28, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith, his counselors, the Twelve Apostles, and the seven Presidents of the Seventy saw glorious visions in the Kirtland Temple. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:386–87

January 29, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—In the evening Joseph Smith made a feast for his father's family. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:387–88

January 30, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith received several visitors and showed them the Abraham papyri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:388

January 31, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith organized quorums of the Church in preparation for the solemn assembly at the dedication of the Kirtland Temple. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:389

February 2, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—In the evening Joseph Smith attended a meeting at a schoolhouse where Sidney Rigdon preached about the gathering of Israel. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:390

February 3, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith received many visitors and showed them the Abraham papyri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:390–91

1836

James Pollard Espy, American meteorologist, presented his convection theory of storms to the American Philosophical Society.

Jan. 30, 1836

Betsy Ross, creator of the American flag, died.

1836

William Holmes McGuffey, American educator, published the first and second *McGuffey Eclectic Readers*.

February 6, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith labored to teach each priesthood quorum the revealed order by which they should conduct their meetings and be able to receive spiritual blessings. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:391–92

February 10, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith tended to his brother Hyrum, who had wounded his arm with an axe. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:393–94

February 11, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith spent the afternoon reading and showing the Egyptian records to those who came to call. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:394

February 14, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith performed a baptism and confirmed others who had already been baptized. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:395–96

February 21, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith spent the day at home in meditation and prayer. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:398

February 22, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith baptized John O. Waterman and filled out records on eleven marriages he had performed in the last three months. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:398

February 23, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith blessed the sisters who were sewing the veil for the Kirtland Temple “for their liberality in giving their services so cheerfully.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:399

Feb. 25, 1836

Samuel Colt patented the Colt revolver, the first revolving barrel multishot firearm.

February 25, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith visited and blessed Sidney Rigdon’s wife, Phebe, who was ill. She began to recover within the hour that the blessing was given. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:400



Kirtland Temple interior.

March 13, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith met with the First Presidency and some of the Quorum of the Twelve to discuss moving to Jackson County in Missouri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:406–7

March 18, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith attended the funeral of a faithful Church member, Susan Johnson, the daughter of Ezekiel Johnson. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:407

March 21, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Legal Events—Joseph Smith prepared elders' licenses to send to Medina County for the Saints to obtain licenses to perform marriages, since the court in Geauga County had refused permission. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:408; Bradshaw, *BYU Studies* 39.4: 24

March 26, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Oliver Cowdery, Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, Warren A. Cowdery, and Warren Parrish met to receive by revelation the prayer for the dedication of the Kirtland Temple. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:420–26

March 27, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith dedicated the Kirtland Temple, and the prayer was later published as Doctrine and Covenants 109. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:410–28; D&C 109

Mar. 2, 1836

Texas declared independence from Mexico.

Mar. 23, 1836

The coin press was invented by Franklin Beale.



Kirtland Temple interior.

1836
 Ralph Waldo Emerson published his essay *Nature*, making him the central figure of the Transcendentalists.

March 29, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith ministered in the Kirtland Temple overnight with the Church presidents and bishops, who washed each others' feet in preparation for the solemn assembly. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:429–30

March 30, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith continued the meetings in the Kirtland Temple, where he and other Church leaders washed the feet of those in attendance and experienced an outpouring of spiritual gifts and revelation. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:430–33

March 31, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith held a second dedicatory session of the Kirtland Temple for those who were unable to attend the first session. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:433

April 1, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Legal Events—Leman Copley confessed to Joseph Smith that he had testified falsely against him in the Hurlbut case. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:433

April 3, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Jesus Christ, Moses, Elias, and Elijah appeared to Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery in the Kirtland Temple. This vision is recorded in Doctrine and Covenants 110. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:434–36; D&C 110; Ricks, *BYU Studies* 23.4: 483

April 6, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith, with his brother Hyrum and Sidney Rigdon, participated in bestowing patriarchal blessings upon Amasa M. Lyman, Nathan Tanner, and Tanner’s father. ♦ Nathan Tanner, *Biographical History, 1831–1846*, 18

May 17, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Mary Duty Smith, Joseph Smith’s ninety-three-year-old grandmother, arrived in Kirtland. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:442–43

May 27, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith’s grandmother Mary Duty Smith died. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:443

June 22, 1836

Painesville, Ohio

Travels—Joseph Smith took his mother and aunt Clarissa Smith in a carriage to Painesville, Ohio, where they partook of the sacrament together before his father and uncle John Smith started on a mission to the branches in the eastern United States. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:446–47

July 25, 1836

Fairport Harbor, Ohio

Travels—Joseph Smith left Kirtland and boarded the steamboat *Charles Townsend* at Fairport Harbor, Ohio, beginning the first leg of his proselyting journey to Massachusetts. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:463

July 29, 1836

En route to Massachusetts

Travels—On his way to Massachusetts, Joseph Smith took the line boat on the Erie Canal to Utica, the railroad car to Schenectady, and a luggage car to Albany, New York. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:463–64

About August 3, 1836

Salem, Massachusetts

Travels—Joseph Smith arrived in Salem with Sidney Rigdon, his brother Hyrum, and Oliver Cowdery. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:463–64

Apr. 20, 1836

The Territory of Wisconsin was created.

June 15, 1836

Arkansas became the twenty-fifth state in the U.S.

June 28, 1836

James Madison, fourth U.S. President, died.

Sept. 14, 1836

Aaron Burr, U.S. Vice President famous for dueling with Alexander Hamilton, died.

1836

Charles Darwin returned to England with biological data which he later used to develop his theory of evolution.

August 6, 1836

Salem, Massachusetts

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants III, a revelation concerning his journey to Salem with Sidney Rigdon, his brother Hyrum, and Oliver Cowdery. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:465–66; D&C III

August 19, 1836

Salem, Massachusetts

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a letter to his wife, Emma, letting her know of his concern for her well-being in his absence. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 389–90

October 2, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Travels—Joseph Smith's father and his uncle John Smith returned from their successful mission to the eastern United States. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:467

About November 2, 1836

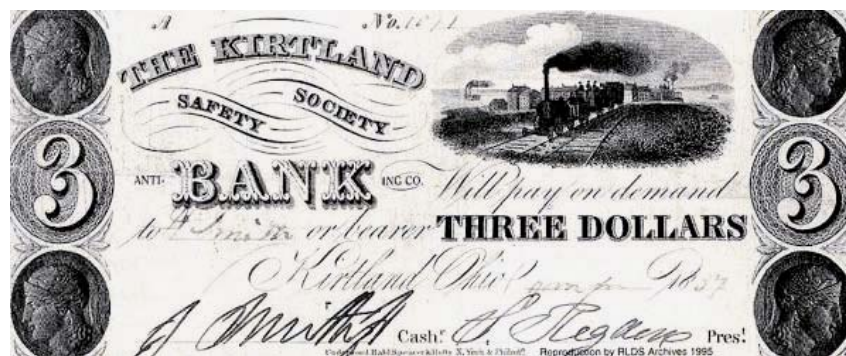
Kirtland, Ohio

Legal Events—Joseph Smith and other brethren drew up the articles of agreement for the Kirtland Safety Society Bank, a financial institution of the Church. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:467; Adams, *BYU Studies* 23.4: 469

December 22, 1836

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith held a conference of the Church in the Kirtland Temple. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:468–69



A banknote printed by the Kirtland Safety Society.

1837

January 2, 1837

Kirtland, Ohio

Legal Events—*Bank of Geauga v. Smith, Whitney, and Rigdon*. Joseph Smith, Newel K. Whitney, and Sidney Rigdon obtained a loan for \$3,000 from the Bank of Geauga and gave the bank a promissory note stating that they would return (“pay jointly and severally”) the money “forty five days after date” at the Bank House in Painesville, Ohio. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

January 6, 1837

Kirtland, Ohio

Legal Events—Joseph Smith gave instructions concerning the Kirtland Safety Society that were later published in the Church periodical *Messenger and Advocate*. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:470–73; *Messenger and Advocate* 3.4: 441

February 16, 1837

Geauga County, Ohio

Legal Events—*Martindale v. Smith*. A writ of *capias* was filed against Joseph Smith and others for damages totaling \$7,500. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

February 19, 1837

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith addressed the Saints in the Kirtland Temple by the power of God. ♦ *Wilford Woodruff Journal*, 1:124–25

February 22, 1837

Geauga County, Ohio

Legal Events—*Martindale v. Smith*. Joseph Smith and others were arrested and released on \$10,000 bond each. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

Jan. 26, 1837

Michigan became the twenty-sixth state in the U.S.

Feb. 7, 1837

Florence Nightingale claimed that God spoke to her and called her to his service.

Mar. 4, 1837
City of Chicago, Illinois, was incorporated.

1837
Louis Agassiz proposed that the Earth had been subject to a past ice age.

March 2, 1837

Kirtland, Ohio

Legal Events—*Bank of Geauga v. Smith, Whitney, and Rigdon*. Defendants owed the bank \$4,000 and promised to pay the money on request. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

March 21, 1837

Gauga County, Ohio

Legal Events—*Martindale v. Smith*. Joseph Smith appeared before the court to enter special bail. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

March 22, 1837

Kirtland, Ohio

Legal Events—*Bank of Geauga v. Smith, Whitney, and Rigdon*. The bank sued for a writ of *habeas corpus* to have Smith, Whitney, and Rigdon brought before the Geauga Court of Common Pleas to pay damages of \$4,000. The court clerk signed the writ, which was returned to the sheriff. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

March 24, 1837

Kirtland, Ohio

Legal Events—*Bank of Geauga v. Smith, Whitney, and Rigdon*. Vinson Knight and Ira Bond entered into a recognizance of special bail on behalf of Smith, Whitney, and Rigdon, promising \$8,000 to the bank. The court ordered that the cause be continued until



Joseph Smith's home in Kirtland, Ohio.

the next term of the court. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

About June 1, 1837

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith set apart Elder Heber C. Kimball to preside over a mission to England, the first mission of the Church outside continental North America. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:489–90

June 5, 1837

Geauga County, Ohio

Legal Events—*Martindale v. Smith*. All parties appeared before the court and settled by mutual agreement. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

June 5, 1837

Kirtland, Ohio

Legal Events—*Bank of Geauga v. Smith, Whitney, and Rigdon*. The parties appeared before the court. The case was settled and discontinued. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

June 11, 1837

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith gave special instructions to Elders Heber C. Kimball and Orson Hyde and to Joseph Fielding concerning their mission to England. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:491–92

June 13, 1837

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Due to sickness, Joseph Smith was unable to raise his head from his pillow to bid farewell to a group of missionaries. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:492

June 14, 1837

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—After Joseph Smith had been extremely sick and weak for a few days, Dr. Levi Richards attended to him, and the Prophet regained his strength immediately. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:493

July 23, 1837

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 112, a revelation to Thomas B. Marsh about his duties as the President of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:499–501; D&C 112

May 10, 1837

Panic of 1837 began in New York City.

1837

Charles Dickens's *Oliver Twist* appeared in serialized form.

June 20, 1837

Queen Victoria, monarch of the United Kingdom, ascended to the throne.

1837

American John Deere developed and manufactured the first commercially successful cast-steel plow.

1837

Thomas Davenport patented the first electric motor, which he used to drive a rotary printing press.

July 27, 1837

Painesville, Ohio

Legal Events—On their journey to visit the Saints in Canada, Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, and Thomas B. Marsh were detained all day in Painesville, Ohio, because of malicious lawsuits. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:502

July 29, 1837

Ashtabula, Ohio

Travels—On his journey to Canada, Joseph Smith walked on the beach and bathed in the beautiful, clear water of Lake Erie at Ashtabula before boarding the steamer for Buffalo, New York, in the afternoon. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:502–3

August 8, 1837

Kirtland, Ohio

Legal Events—*Allen v. Granger* (originally *Allen v. Smith, Cowdery, Knight, Orton, Cahoon*). Justice of the Peace Frederick G. Williams rendered judgment against Joseph Smith, Oliver Cowdery, Vinson Knight, Roger Orton, and Reynolds Cahoon (being the Kirtland Steam Company) for \$23 plus court costs. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

August 1837

Canada

Travels—Joseph Smith spent most of August in Canada, where he preached, baptized, blessed the Saints, and strengthened the branches. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:502–8

August 24, 1837

Kirtland, Ohio

Legal Events—*Moses Usher v. Joseph Smith*. A judgment was issued against Joseph Smith when he did not appear before the justice of the peace. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

September 3, 1837

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith held a conference for the whole Church to reorganize its leadership. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:509–10

September 4, 1837

Kirtland, Ohio

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to John Corrill and the Church in Missouri. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 391–92

September 10, 1837

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith attended an assembly of Saints in the Kirtland Temple, where the sacrament of the Lord’s Supper was administered. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:512

September 17, 1837

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith presided at a conference of elders in the Kirtland Temple to discuss the gathering of the Saints. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:513–14; *Elders’ Journal*, November 1837, 17

September 27, 1837

Kirtland, Ohio

Legal Events—Oliver Granger became the agent of Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon and held power of attorney on their behalf to settle their business affairs in Kirtland after their departure. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

September 27, 1837

En route to Missouri

Travels—Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon left Kirtland to travel to Missouri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:518

October 13, 1837

En route to Missouri

Personal Life—While Joseph Smith was traveling to Far West, Missouri, his brother Hyrum’s wife, Jerusha Barden Smith, died in Kirtland. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:519

November 7, 1837

Far West, Missouri

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith held a conference to reorganize Church leadership, and his brother Hyrum was sustained as the Second Counselor in the First Presidency, replacing Frederick G. Williams who was rejected by a vote of the members. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:522–25

About November 10, 1837

En route to Kirtland, Ohio

Travels—Joseph Smith left Far West to return to Kirtland, Ohio. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:525

About December 10, 1837

Kirtland, Ohio

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith returned to Kirtland from Missouri and found that Warren Parrish, John F. Boynton, Luke S. Johnson, Joseph Coe, and others had apostatized and were trying to overthrow the Church. ♦ *History of the Church*, 2:528

1837

Louis Daguerre developed the daguerreotype.

Dec. 15, 1837

George B. Post, architect who designed the first building to use elevators and made substantial contributions to building skyscrapers, was born.

1838

Jan. 4, 1838

General Tom Thumb, American circus performer and entertainer, was born.

January 1838

Kirtland, Ohio

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith prophesied to a council of brethren that he would live at least another five years. ♦ Lucy Smith, *History of Joseph Smith*, ch. 46.

January 12, 1838

Kirtland, Ohio

Personal Life—Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon fled Kirtland to escape mob violence. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:1

About January 16, 1838

Dublin, Indiana

Travels—Fleeing mob violence in Ohio, Joseph Smith traveled to Dublin, Indiana, where he tarried nine days. He was then given \$300 from the sale of Brother Nathan Tomlinson’s farm, which allowed him to continue his journey. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:2–3

About March 1838

Geauga County, Ohio

Legal Events—*Lory Holmes & Charles Holmes v. Joseph Smith Jr. & Reynolds Cahoon*. Court of Common Pleas, Geauga County. The plaintiffs sued on two promissory notes of \$5,000 each. A default judgment rendered was for \$10,071. Satisfied in full. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

March 13, 1838

Eight miles from Far West, Missouri

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a journal entry that was included with his “Scriptory Book,” which described his various activities. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 393–94

March 14, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Travels—Joseph Smith arrived in Far West at the conclusion of a difficult journey from Kirtland, Ohio, and was “immediately received under the hospitable roof of Brother George W. Harris, who treated us with all possible kindness.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:8–9

March 16, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Writings—At about this time, Joseph Smith composed what later became known as “The Political Motto of the Church of Latter-day Saints,” proclaiming a love of “peace and good order in society.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:9

March 1838

Far West, Missouri

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 113, a revelation identifying the “stem of Jesse” and the “rod” and “root of Jesse” in Isaiah 11. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:9–11; D&C 113

March 29, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to the Presidency of the Church in Kirtland, giving them news about the Church in Far West. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 395–97

April 17, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 114, a revelation instructing David W. Patten to prepare for a mission the coming spring. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:23; D&C 114

April 26, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 115, a revelation commanding the Church to build a house unto the Lord in Far West. This revelation also established the name of the Church as The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:23–25; D&C 115

April 27, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Writings—Joseph Smith spent the day working on a history of the Church from its beginnings, which would eventually be published as *History of the Church*. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:25; *Jessee, BYU Studies* 11.4: 462

Apr. 8, 1838

Regular Atlantic steamship service began with the SS *Great Western*.

Apr. 21, 1838

John Muir, American ecologist who founded the Sierra Club, was born.

Apr. 30, 1838
Nicaragua declared independence from the Central American Federation.

May 10, 1838
John Wilkes Booth, American actor and assassin, was born.

May 1838
The People's Charter, drawn up in the United Kingdom, demanded universal suffrage for women.

May 26, 1838
The Trail of Tears forced the Cherokee tribe to relocate, killing at least eight thousand.

April 28, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon attended the high council by invitation and filled in as councilors in an appeals case. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:25–26

May 5, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith learned from Brother Bailey that 200 families and wagons would arrive in three weeks from Canada. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:27

May 9, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith preached at the funeral of James G. Marsh, son of Thomas B. Marsh. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:30

May 11, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith attended the trial of William E. McLellin and Dr. McCord before the bishop's court. Both were excommunicated. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:31

May 12, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Personal Life—Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon were suffering financially and did not have enough money to provide for their families. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:31–32

May 14, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Personal Life—Joseph Smith plowed his garden. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:33

May 19, 1838

Spring Hill, Missouri

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 116, a revelation that identified Spring Hill as the site of Adam-ondi-Ahman and the place where Adam would again come to meet with his people. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:35; D&C 116

June 2, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Personal Life—Joseph and Emma Smith's son Alexander Hale Smith was born. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:37



Southeast cornerstone of the Far West Temple that was never built.

June 28, 1838

Adam-ondi-Ahman, Missouri

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith held a conference where he organized the high council and a stake of Zion, with his uncle John Smith as president. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:38

July 4, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith participated in laying the cornerstones for the Far West Temple. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:41–42

July 8, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received four revelations: Doctrine and Covenants 119 and 120 on tithing; Doctrine and Covenants 117 concerning the duties of William Marks, Newel K. Whitney, and Oliver Granger; and Doctrine and Covenants 118 on the will of the Lord concerning the Twelve Apostles. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:44–46; D&C 117–20

About July 10, 1838

Adam-ondi-Ahman, Missouri

Travels—Joseph Smith visited Adam-ondi-Ahman with other members of the First Presidency, which consisted of Sidney Rigdon, Joseph's brother Hyrum, and clerk George W. Robinson. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:47

1838

Friedrich Bessel made the first accurate measurement of the distance to a star.

Aug. 1, 1838
Slavery was officially abolished in Trinidad and Tobago.

July 26, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Ecclesiastical Duties—The First Presidency, high council, and bishop’s court were assembled to determine what to do with surplus property and how the First Presidency was to be supported. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:47–48

July 28, 1838

En route to Adam-ondi-Ahman, Missouri

Travels—Joseph Smith left Far West for Adam-ondi-Ahman, Missouri, to transact business and to help some of the Canadian brethren who were settling there. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:48

July 31, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Legal Events—Joseph Smith attended court and received a visit from Judge Austin A. King. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:48–49

August 6, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Writings—Joseph Smith met with the citizens of Far West in the schoolhouse, where his suggestion that they start a weekly newspaper was welcomed. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:56

August 7, 1838

Gallatin, Missouri

Legal Events—Joseph Smith went with a group of about fifteen brethren to Colonel Lyman Wight’s house in Gallatin, Missouri, and met with the Saints who had been beaten while trying to vote. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:58–59

August 8, 1838

Daviess County, Missouri

Legal Events—Joseph Smith met with Justice of the Peace Adam Black, who gave a written agreement to the Saints to uphold the law. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:59–60

August 9, 1838

Adam-ondi-Ahman, Missouri

Legal Events—Joseph Smith and other Saints met in Adam-ondi-Ahman with a citizens committee from Millport and entered into a covenant of peace with them. Joseph then rode to Far West. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:60

August 11, 1838

En route to Grand River, Missouri

Travels—Joseph Smith traveled with members of the high council to visit the Canadian brethren who had settled on the Grand River at Three Forks, Gentry County, Missouri, contrary to the Church’s counsel. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:62



Adam-ondi-Ahman.

August 13, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Legal Events—Joseph Smith was chased by “evil designing men” on his journey back to Far West from the Grand River and upon arrival was informed of a writ for his arrest. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:63

August 16, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Legal Events—Joseph Smith told Sheriff William Morgan of Daviess County that he wished to be tried in Caldwell County according to the law. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:63

August 20, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Legal Events—Joseph Smith met with various inhabitants of Caldwell County who formed themselves into “Agricultural Companies.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:63–64

August 30, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith spent the day in an interview with Brother John Corrill, whose “conduct for some time had been very unbecoming.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:65–66

September 1, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Travels—Joseph Smith traveled with the First Presidency to the half-way house of Waldo Littlefield in the Daviess County, Marrowbone

Sept. 1, 1838

William Clark, American explorer of the West, died.

Sept. 2, 1838
Liliuokalani, the last
Queen of Hawaii,
was born.

Settlement, for the purpose of appointing another city of Zion as a place of refuge for the Saints. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:67

September 2, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Legal Events—Joseph Smith visited with a man from Livingston County, who gave him reports of a growing mob in Daviess County. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:68–69

September 4, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Legal Events—Joseph Smith engaged Generals David R. Atchison and Alexander W. Doniphan as his lawyers. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:69; Anderson, *BYU Studies* 26.3: 3–47

September 6, 1838

Daviess County, Missouri

Legal Events—Joseph Smith's hearing at the home of Waldo Littlefield before Judge Austin A. King could not proceed because of the absence of the plaintiff. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:72

September 7, 1838

Daviess County, Missouri

Legal Events—In a hearing at John Raglin's home, Adam Black claimed his life had been threatened by Church members, and Joseph Smith was required to post a \$500 security bond despite the lack of evidence against him. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:72–73

September 8, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Legal Events—Joseph Smith received news that a mob planned to attack Adam-ondi-Ahman, Missouri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:74

September 9, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Legal Events—A mob was frustrated in its attempts to attack Adam-ondi-Ahman, Missouri, but the mobbers continued to send taunting reports of tortured prisoners to Joseph Smith and the Saints, trying to provoke them to commit the first act of violence. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:74–75

September 12, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith received a report that citizens from Daviess County, Missouri, sent a letter to the governor, Lilburn W. Boggs, filled with lies and falsehoods about the Saints in Missouri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:76

September 18, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Legal Events—Joseph Smith was at home with an illness when Missouri Governor Lilburn W. Boggs issued orders to General David R. Atchison of the state militia to march into Daviess and Caldwell Counties in Missouri and assist in the apprehension of certain Church leaders. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:81

September 26, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Legal Events—A committee of the Church related to Joseph Smith that it had entered into an agreement with a mob to purchase the lands of all non-Mormon citizens wishing to leave Daviess County. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:84–85

October 5, 1838

Caldwell County, Missouri

Travels—Joseph Smith was interrupted on his journey to lower Caldwell County, Missouri, when some brethren from De Witt, Missouri, told him that the Saints in De Witt were in danger. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:152–53

October 6, 1838

De Witt, Missouri

Legal Events—Joseph Smith arrived in De Witt and found the Saints surrounded by an armed mob. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:153

October 9, 1838

De Witt, Missouri

Legal Events—An armed mob held the Saints in De Witt under siege for a period of days, during which time Joseph Smith saw several brethren die from starvation. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:157–60

October 12, 1838

Caldwell County, Missouri

Travels—Joseph Smith arrived in Caldwell County after having buried some of the Saints who died of fatigue and privation during the evacuation from DeWitt, Missouri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:160

October 14, 1838

Caldwell County, Missouri

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith preached about the scripture “Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his brethren,” and requested the support of all who would stand by him to meet on the public square the next day. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:162

Oct. 1, 1838

Charles Tennant, Scottish chemist and industrialist who discovered bleaching powder, died.

1838

Proteins were discovered by Jöns Jakob Berzelius.

1838
Duke University
was established in
North Carolina.

1838
Britain opened the
first consulate in
Jerusalem.

October 15, 1838

Adam-ondi-Ahman, Missouri

Legal Events—Joseph Smith traveled to Adam-ondi-Ahman with a militia company of about 100 men under the command of Colonel George M. Hinckle to protect the Saints from the Daviess County mob. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:162

October 25, 1838

Log Creek near Far West, Missouri

Legal Events—At the Battle of Crooked River, David W. Patten received a fatal gunshot wound. Joseph Smith attended to him as he was dying. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:171–72

About October 27, 1838

Jefferson City, Missouri

Legal Events—Missouri Governor Lilburn W. Boggs issued an extermination order concerning the Saints: “The Mormons must be treated as enemies and must be exterminated or driven from the state.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:175; Anderson, *BYU Studies* 26.3: 3–47

October 30, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Legal Events—About 3,500 mob members and Missouri militia approached Far West, acting on orders from Governor Lilburn W. Boggs. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:182; Stevenson, *Reminiscences of Joseph the Prophet*, 36–37

About October 31, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Legal Events—Colonel George M. Hinkle, on the pretense that the hostile militia surrounding Far West desired a truce, escorted Joseph Smith and other Church leaders to a supposed parley with militia officers. Instead, they were taken prisoner and marched to the enemy camp on Goose Creek. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:188–90

November 1, 1838Goose Creek Camp,
Caldwell County Missouri

Legal Events—Officers of the Missouri militia held a court martial and sentenced Joseph Smith, his brother Hyrum, and others to be shot at 9:00 A.M. General Alexander W. Doniphan refused to carry out the sentence. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:190–92

November 2, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Legal Events—Joseph Smith’s wife and children wept as the guards thrust them away with their swords and took the Prophet under heavy guard toward Independence, Missouri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:192–95

November 3, 1838 Crooked River, Ray County, Missouri

Visions and Revelations—While traveling under heavy guard toward Independence, Missouri, Joseph Smith prophesied to his fellow prisoners that none of their lives would be taken. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:200; *Autobiography of Parley P. Pratt*, 210

November 4, 1838 Ray to Clay County, Missouri

Ecclesiastical Duties—While en route to Independence with other prisoners, Joseph Smith preached the gospel of Jesus Christ to a woman who inquired whether he “professed to be the Lord and Savior.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:200–201

November 4, 1838 Independence, Missouri

Writings—From a house in Independence where the prisoners stayed before being moved to Richmond, Joseph Smith wrote a letter to his wife Emma at Far West. “I have great anxiety about you, and my lovely children, my heart morns <and> bleeds for the brotheren, and sisters, and for the slain <of the> people of God,” he wrote. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 398–404

November 5, 1838 Independence, Missouri

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith and other prisoners were able to explain their doctrines to many people, thus removing “mountains of prejudice, and enlist[ing] the populace in our favor.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:202

November 6, 1838 Geauga County, Ohio

Legal Events—*Joseph Smith, Jr. for the Use of Julius Granger v. John Coltrin & Cyrus Smalling*. In the Court of Common Pleas, Geauga County, Joseph Smith filed an action on a promissory note for \$500. The defendants counterclaimed against Joseph Smith for \$2,000 allegedly owed for “various goods and merchandise” as well as \$1,500 for Kirtland Safety Society notes, an “unauthorized bank paper.” A jury trial was held. The defendants recovered their costs of \$23.24. The plaintiffs gave notice of intent to appeal. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

November 9, 1838 Richmond, Missouri

Legal Events—Colonel Sterling Price chained Joseph Smith and the other prisoners together in an old vacant house. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:205–6

Nov. 5, 1838

The Central American Civil War began.

1838

Yucatan declared independence from Mexico.

1838

Religious philosopher Christian Hermann Weisse proposed the two-source hypothesis, stating there were two sources to the Gospel of Matthew and the Gospel of Luke, which is still widely accepted today.

November 11, 1838

Richmond, Missouri

Personal Life—After listening most of the night to the guards elaborate and boast about the atrocities they had committed against the Saints, Joseph Smith stood and rebuked them, in the name of Jesus Christ, to be still or die. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:208; *Autobiography of Parley P. Pratt*, 210–11

November 12, 1838

Richmond, Missouri

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a letter to his wife, Emma. “Oh God grant that I may have the privilage of seeing once more my lovely Family . . . tell the children that I am alive and trust I shall come and see them before long,” he assured. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 405–9

Legal Events—On the first day of Joseph Smith’s hearing before Judge Austin A. King, a group of armed men was sent out, without any civil proceedings, to obtain witnesses. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:209; Madsen, *BYU Studies* 43.4: 92–137

November 13, 1838

Richmond, Missouri

Legal Events—Over forty witnesses appeared at court and bore false witness against the Prophet. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:209–10

November 18, 1838

Richmond, Missouri

Legal Events—All of the witnesses Joseph Smith and his brethren requested for their trial (between forty and fifty persons) were arrested, thrown in prison, and prohibited from testifying. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:210–11

November 29, 1838

Richmond, Missouri

Legal Events—After being abused and enduring an unjust preliminary hearing, Joseph Smith and five of the other brethren were committed to Liberty Jail in Liberty, Missouri, by Judge Austin A. King. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:212–15

About November 30, 1838

Liberty, Missouri

Travels—Joseph Smith and five other brethren were en route as prisoners to Liberty Jail. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:215

About December 1, 1838

Far West, Missouri

Legal Events—Heber C. Kimball and Alanson Ripley were appointed by the brethren in Far West, Missouri, to visit Joseph

Smith and the others in Liberty Jail “as often as circumstances would permit.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:244

December 1, 1838

Liberty, Missouri

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a letter to Emma announcing that he and his fellow prisoners were admitted to Liberty Jail. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 410–14; Arrington, *BYU Studies* 13.1: 20–35

December 16, 1838

Liberty, Missouri

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter of comfort to the Saints from Liberty Jail. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:226–33; *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 415–22

December 20, 1838

Liberty, Missouri

Personal Life—Emma Smith visited Joseph in Liberty Jail. ♦ Newell and Avery, *Mormon Enigma*, 77

1838

Ralph Cudworth, English theologian and philosopher, published *A Treatise on Freewill*.

1839

Jan. 19, 1839

Paul Cézanne,
French painter,
was born.

January 1, 1839

Liberty, Missouri

Personal Life—Joseph Smith’s history proclaimed the irony that he was imprisoned in a land of liberty due to his worship of God. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:244–45

January 16, 1839

Liberty, Missouri

Writings—From Liberty Jail Joseph Smith dictated a letter signed by himself, Sidney Rigdon, and Hyrum Smith to Heber C. Kimball and Brigham Young. The letter counseled them that even if they took their families out of the state of Missouri, they must return “and leave as before designed on the 26 of Apriel” on a mission to England. In the letter, Joseph, Sidney, and Hyrum also nominated George A. Smith and Lyman Sherman to replace Orson Hyde and Thomas B. Marsh in the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles. Hyde and Marsh had left the Church during the Missouri difficulties. George A. Smith was ordained an Apostle in April 1839, but Lyman Sherman died eleven days after this letter was written. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 423–25; D&C 118:4–5

January 31, 1839

Liberty, Missouri

Personal Life—Joseph Smith’s history records: “I sent the poor brethren [in Far West, Missouri] a hundred dollar bill from jail, to assist them in their distressed situation.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:254

About February 1839

Liberty, Missouri

Legal Events—All six inmates in Liberty Jail petitioned Judge Joel Turnham for a writ of habeas corpus. Only Sidney Rigdon’s was granted. They were all returned to jail; Rigdon was released that

night and was pursued but succeeded in arriving in Illinois. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

February 7, 1839

Liberty, Missouri

Legal Events—After much rude treatment in jail and lack of due respect from the law, Joseph Smith considered escaping from Liberty Jail and received a confirmation that he and the brethren could go that night if they all assented. Lyman Wight objected, however, so they delayed the attempt. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:257

February 8, 1839

Liberty, Missouri

Legal Events—After Joseph Smith's failed escape attempt, local citizens gathered outside of Liberty Jail and threatened to kill him and his fellow inmates. Joseph prophesied that they would be kept safe. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:257–58

March 15, 1839

Liberty, Missouri

Visions and Revelations—While in prison, Joseph Smith predicted his own release in a letter and sent a petition to the judges of the Missouri supreme court. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:277–81, 285–86

Writings—From Liberty Jail, Joseph Smith dictated a letter to Presendia Huntington Buell, who had tried to visit the prisoners but was refused entrance. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 426–28

March 20, 1839

Liberty, Missouri

Visions and Revelations—From jail Joseph Smith dictated a letter to the Saints who had found refuge in Quincy, Illinois, and elsewhere, after they had been driven from Missouri. The letter included what is now known as Doctrine and Covenants 121, 122, and 123. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:289–303; D&C 121–23; *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 429–47; Jessee and Welch, *BYU Studies* 39.3: 125–45

March 21, 1839

Liberty, Missouri

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a letter to his wife, Emma, living in Quincy, Illinois. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 448–53

March 22, 1839

Liberty, Missouri

Writings—Joseph Smith sent a letter to landowner Isaac Galland informing him of the Church's desire to purchase land in the Commerce, Illinois, vicinity, thus saving the Church from fragmentation. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 454–62; Cook, *BYU Studies* 19.3: 261–84

Feb. 11, 1839

Josiah Willard Gibbs, American engineer, mathematician, and scientist, was born. He laid the basis for a large part of modern-day science and invented vector analysis.

Feb. 24, 1839

William Otis received a patent for the steam shovel.

Mar. 9, 1839

Phoebe Knapp, American hymn writer who composed melodies for over five hundred Protestant hymns, was born.

Mar. 23, 1839

The first recorded use of OK (“o.k.—all correct”) was published in the *Boston Morning Post*.

1839
The world's first commercial electric telegraph line came into operation alongside the Great Western Railway line from Paddington station to West Drayton.

April 4, 1839

Liberty, Missouri

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a letter from Liberty Jail to his wife. “My dear Emma,” he wrote, “I think of you and the children continually, if I could tell you my tale, I think you would say it was altogether enough for once, to grattify the malice of hell that I have suffered.” ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 463–69

April 6, 1839

Liberty, Missouri

Travels—Joseph Smith traveled with other prisoners by a dangerous route from Liberty to Gallatin, Daviess County. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:308–9

April 8, 1839

Daviess County, Missouri

Travels—Joseph Smith arrived in Daviess County on Monday after being transferred from Liberty Jail and was turned over to Sheriff William Morgan and his guard. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:309

April 9, 1839

Gallatin, Missouri

Legal Events—Joseph Smith’s trial commenced before a drunken grand jury and judge. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:309–10

April 10, 1839

Gallatin, Missouri

Legal Events—Joseph Smith spent the day in court as witnesses were examined. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:310

April 11, 1839

Gallatin, Missouri

Visions and Revelations—During the night, Joseph Smith saw in a vision a means of escape from his own unjust imprisonment and that Brother Stephen Markham, a witness for the defense, must flee for his life. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:316

April 12, 1839

Millport, Missouri

Travels—Joseph Smith and other prisoners left the home of Judge Josiah Morin en route to Boone County with an escort of five guards. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:319; Baugh, *Mormon Historical Studies* 2.1: 59–82

About April 16, 1839

Gallatin, Missouri

Travels—While traveling to Boone County under the guard of Sheriff William Morgan and four other men, Joseph Smith and his company were encouraged to escape from the guards, who then all became drunk. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:320–21

April 22, 1839

Quincy, Illinois

Travels—Joseph Smith arrived at Quincy after escaping from his unjust imprisonment in Missouri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:327–32

April 25, 1839

Iowa

Travels—Joseph Smith went to Iowa with a committee of the Church to select a place for the relocation of the Saints from Missouri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:336

May 10, 1839

Commerce, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith moved his family into a small log house purchased from Hugh White. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:349, 375

May 21, 1839

Montrose, Iowa

Travels—With the First Presidency and several others, Joseph Smith rode out on a land excursion to view the territory for many miles in the regions round about Montrose. ♦ Wilford Woodruff Journal, 1:333

June 1, 1839

Quincy, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith held a conference and taught that bishops are the authorities God appointed to take care of the poor. ♦ Watson, *Manuscript History of Brigham Young*, 42

1839

Mississippi became the first state to allow women to own property.



Nauvoo, Illinois.

June 22, 1839

Louis Daguerre received a patent for his camera, which became commercially available by September.

June 11, 1839

Commerce, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith began dictating his personal history to James Mulholland. ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:375

June 23, 1839

McDonough County, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—While visiting his brother Don Carlos, Joseph Smith preached to a congregation so eager to hear “that a part of them stood out in the rain during the sermon.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 3:378

July 2, 1839

Montrose, Iowa

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith counseled with and blessed the Twelve Apostles and certain of the Seventies before their missions to Great Britain. ♦ Wilford Woodruff, *Leaves from My Journal*, 106

July 6, 1839

Daviness County, Missouri

Legal Events—*State of Missouri v. Joseph Smith et al.* William Morgan, Sheriff of Daviness County, Missouri, filed a statement that on July 6, Joseph Smith and the others escaped without the “connivance, consent or negligence” of Morgan and the other officers. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

July 7, 1839

Commerce, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith attended a farewell meeting for members of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles who were about to leave on missions to Great Britain. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:1–3

July 8, 1839

John D. Rockefeller, American industrialist and philanthropist, was born.

About July 9, 1839

Commerce, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Over the course of a few days, Joseph Smith spent time with the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles selecting hymns for a new hymnbook. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:3

July 21, 1839

Commerce, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith and the Saints did not hold their Sunday meetings because of rain and sickness. However, elders of the Church healed many of the sick through the power of God. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:3

July 22, 1839

Commerce, Illinois, to Montrose, Iowa

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith, Wilford Woodruff, and others miraculously healed the Saints of illnesses that had taken

hold on both sides of the Mississippi River; this day is known as a great day of healing in Church history. ♦ McConkie, *Remembering Joseph*, 123–24; Wilford Woodruff Journal, 1:347–48; Esplin, *BYU Studies* 15.4: 425–34; Ament, *Joseph Smith's Prophetic Gifts*, 78

July 28, 1839

Commerce, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Despite the great number of Saints still sick, the Sunday meeting was held as usual. Joseph Smith admonished the Saints to set their houses in order, so that by obedience the sick might be healed. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:4–5

August 4, 1839

Commerce, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith instructed the entire congregation of Saints in Commerce “concerning the necessity of being righteous, and clean at heart before the Lord.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:5

About September 9, 1839

Commerce, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith spent much of his time attending to the settlement of the Saints in the Hotchkiss purchase in the northwest part of the city. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:7

October 27, 1839

Commerce, Illinois

Writings—The high council voted that Joseph Smith’s wife, Emma, select and publish an updated hymnbook for the Saints. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:17–18

October 29, 1839

Commerce, Illinois

Travels—Joseph Smith left for Washington, D.C., seeking redress from the U.S. Congress for the grievances and losses of the Saints in Missouri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:19

November 1839

Commerce, Illinois.

Writings—While Joseph Smith traveled, the first issue of the Church newspaper *Times and Seasons* was published; it included one of Joseph’s journal entries. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 470–82; *Times and Seasons* 1:2–9

November 4, 1839

Springfield, Illinois

Travels—Joseph Smith and his company arrived in Springfield on their journey to Washington, D.C., and met up with William Law and a number of Saints coming from Canada. Robert D. Foster, a

1839

The New York Philharmonic was established.

Aug. 28, 1839

William Smith, English geologist and cartographer who created the first nationwide geological map, died.

1839

The first pedal-driven bicycle was invented by Scottish blacksmith Kirkpatrick MacMillan.

physician, joined the company in Springfield and cared for Sidney Rigdon, who had fallen ill. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:20

November 9, 1839

Springfield, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a letter to his wife, Emma, telling her of Sidney Rigdon's illness. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 485–88

November 18, 1839

Columbus, Ohio

Travels—Because of illness among the group traveling to petition the government, Joseph Smith and Judge Elias Higbee went on ahead in order to make better time by stagecoach to Washington, D.C. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:21

November 27, 1839

En route to Washington, D.C.

Travels—Just before arriving in Washington, D.C., the horses on the stagecoach ran off at full speed while the coachman was getting a drink. Joseph Smith climbed outside the door of the coach and regained control of the horses after a two to three mile run, saving the passengers from injury. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:23–24

November 28, 1839

Washington, D.C.

Legal Events—Joseph Smith arrived in the capital to present the Saints' petition to the United States government seeking redress for losses in Missouri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:24–38; Johnson, *BYU Studies* 26.2: 31–44

December 1839

Washington, D.C.

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith gave a public sermon on Latter-day Saint beliefs to an audience that included several members of Congress. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:78–79

December 5, 1839

Washington, D.C.

Writings—Joseph Smith sent a letter to his brother Hyrum in Nauvoo, Illinois, reporting his visit with U.S. President Martin Van Buren. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:39–42

December 7, 1839

Washington, D.C.

Legal Events—Joseph Smith consulted with the Illinois delegation about how to get the Church's petition for redress brought before Congress. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:43–44

Nov. 27, 1839

The American Statistical Association was founded in Boston, Massachusetts.

Dec. 5, 1839

George A. Custer, American cavalry officer, was born.

December 21, 1839

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Travels—Joseph Smith arrived in Philadelphia by railway and “spent several days preaching and visiting from house to house, among the brethren and others.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:47

December 23, 1839

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Ecclesiastical Duties—Although a small branch had been organized already in Philadelphia, Joseph Smith established a more extensive organization there. ♦ *Historical Atlas of Mormonism*, 16

December 30, 1839

Monmouth, New Jersey

Travels—Joseph Smith left Philadelphia and spent a few days visiting a branch of the Church in New Jersey. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:49

1839

Abd al-Kader, Algerian military and religious leader, proclaimed a Muslim holy war against the French.

1840

Feb. 29, 1840
John Philip Holland,
Irish engineer who
developed the first
submarine formally
commissioned by
the U.S. Navy,
was born.

January 20, 1840

Chester County, Pennsylvania

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a letter to his wife, Emma, expressing his anxiety to see his family again and his hope of their petition going before Congress in a few days. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 489–92

January 22, 1840

Brandywine, Pennsylvania

Writings—In response to false rumors, Joseph Smith wrote a letter to the editor of the Chester County Register and Examiner relating the Church's beliefs concerning civil governments. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 493–96

About February 22, 1840

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote his autograph in the family album of the Wilkinsons, nonmembers in Philadelphia who later joined the Church. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 497–98

Early March 1840

Between Washington, D.C.,
and Nauvoo, Illinois

Travels—On his way home from a fruitless visit to Washington, D.C., to seek redress for injustices the Saints suffered in Missouri, Joseph Smith proclaimed the iniquity and insolence of Martin Van Buren, the president of the United States, with whom he had visited. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:89

March 6, 1840

Montrose, Iowa

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith attended a meeting of the high council in Iowa and addressed the issue of the law of consecration. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:93–94

March 11, 1840

Commerce, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to Robert D. Foster, who had spent four months with the Prophet on his journey to the nation’s capital. Foster and Joseph Smith had returned to Illinois together, after having left Sidney Rigdon in Philadelphia, Elias Higbee in Washington, D.C., and Orrin Porter Rockwell in Dayton, Ohio. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 499–500

About April 7, 1840

Commerce, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Talitha Garlik Avery Cheney recorded that the Prophet baptized her in the Mississippi River the evening after the Tuesday session of the Church’s conference. ♦ McConkie, *Remembering Joseph*, supplemental CD-ROM

About April 8, 1840

Commerce, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith and his clerk Robert B. Thompson prepared credentials for Orson Hyde, recommending him as a worthy representative of the Church to the Jews in foreign lands. Hyde’s ultimate destination was Jerusalem, Palestine. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:112–13

April 21, 1840

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Pursuant to Joseph Smith’s direction, the postmaster general officially changed the name of Commerce to Nauvoo. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:121

June 18, 1840

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to the Nauvoo high council, petitioning for a release from attending to temporal concerns. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:137; *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 501–3

June 29, 1840

Nauvoo Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith later received a letter written by William W. Phelps on this date, wherein Phelps admitted the wrongs he had committed against Joseph and asked for his forgiveness. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:141–42

May 1, 1840

Britain issued the Penny Black, the world’s first adhesive postage stamp.

May 7, 1840

Pyotr Ilych Tchaikovsky, Russian composer, was born.

June 2, 1840

Thomas Hardy, English writer, was born.

1840
 Christian Friedrich
 Schönbein,
 German chemist,
 discovered ozone.

July 11, 1840

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith gave instructions to the high council about how to conduct disciplinary councils. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:154

July 14, 1840

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote to the Saints at the Crooked Creek Branch in Illinois (later Ramus, Hancock County), approving the organization of a stake there. The stake was later discontinued by Hyrum Smith at a conference on December 4–5, 1841. ♦ *Times and Seasons* 2:222

About July 19, 1840

Nauvoo, Illinois

Visions and Revelations—While giving a discourse, Joseph Smith prophesied that the “time would come when the nations of the whole earth, even this nation [the United States], will be on the very verge of crumbling to pieces,” and the United States Constitution would hang by a thread. ♦ Ehat and Cook, eds., *Words of Joseph Smith*, 415–16; Jessee, *BYU Studies* 19.3: 390–94

July 22, 1840

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—After William W. Phelps requested forgiveness, Joseph Smith dictated a letter granting that forgiveness and inviting him to return to the Church. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:162–64; *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 508–10

About July 26, 1840

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to Oliver Granger, the agent assigned to settle Church debts at Kirtland, Ohio. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 511–14

August 9, 1840

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a letter to a friend of the Church, John C. Bennett, of Wayne County, Illinois, inviting him to come visit Nauvoo. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:177–79

August 15, 1840

Nauvoo, Illinois

Visions and Revelations—While preaching a funeral sermon for Colonel Seymour Brunson, Joseph Smith first announced the doctrine of baptism for the dead. ♦ Ehat and Cook, eds., *Words of Joseph Smith*, 49; *History of the Church*, 4:179

September 1, 1840

Independence, Missouri

Legal Events—The successor to Lilburn W. Boggs, Missouri Governor Thomas Reynolds, initiated extradition proceedings against Joseph Smith and others by sending a requisition to Illinois Governor Thomas Carlin. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

September 14, 1840

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith's father, Joseph Smith Sr., died. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:189

About September 15, 1840

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—The funeral for Joseph Smith Sr. was held. An editorial printed in the Church newspaper *Times and Seasons* on this date reported that Lilburn W. Boggs, former governor of Missouri, had demanded the extradition of Joseph Smith Jr. as a fugitive from justice. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:191, 198–99; *Times and Seasons* 1:170

October 3–5, 1840

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith presided at a three-day general conference of the Church. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:204–14

Sept. 11, 1840

Jean-Gabriel Perboyre, a French Catholic missionary, was martyred in China.

1840

The afternoon tea ritual was introduced in Britain by the Duchess of Bedford.



The Joseph Smith homestead in Nauvoo.

- Nov. 12, 1840**
Auguste Rodin,
French sculptor,
was born.
- Nov. 14, 1840**
Claude Monet,
French painter,
was born.
- 1840**
Elizabeth Cady
Stanton omitted
the word *obey* from
her marriage vows.
- October 19, 1840** Nauvoo, Illinois
Writings—Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum wrote a letter to the Saints in Kirtland reproving them for neglect of their brethren and sisters during the Missouri persecutions. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:225–26
- December 12, 1840** Nauvoo, Illinois
Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a letter to Newel K. Whitney requesting some dry wood to burn in his stove. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 504–5
- December 15, 1840** Nauvoo, Illinois
Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to the Twelve Apostles on missions in Great Britain. Joseph expressed his pleasure at the spread of truth throughout England and agreed with their request to return in the spring. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 515–22
- December 16, 1840** Nauvoo, Illinois
Legal Events—The city of Nauvoo was granted its charter from the state of Illinois, making it an official city with various government rights and protections. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:239–49
- December 30, 1840** Nauvoo, Illinois
Writings—Joseph Smith’s history included an extensive list of books, pamphlets, and letters published for and against the Latter-day Saints during the past year. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:253–56, 487–89

1841

January 19, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 124, a revelation giving extensive instructions regarding specific callings as well as the building of the Nauvoo Temple and the Nauvoo House (a hotel). ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:274–86; D&C 124

January 26, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to Oliver Granger, the Church’s agent at Kirtland. Under the impression that Granger was planning to return to Nauvoo in fall 1840, Almon Babbitt had been called to preside over the stake at Kirtland. If Granger’s letters making his intentions known had been delivered to the Prophet promptly, Granger would likely have been called to preside over the Kirtland stake. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 523–25

January 30, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—At a special conference, Joseph Smith was unanimously elected sole Trustee-in-Trust for the Church. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:286

February 3, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Political Events—The first general elections of the newly chartered city of Nauvoo were held on this date. At a meeting organizing the city council, Joseph Smith gave the opening prayer, presented bills concerning the University of Nauvoo and the Nauvoo Legion, and was sworn in as a member of the city council. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:288–95

<p>Feb. 10, 1841 The Act of Union merged Upper and Lower Canada into the Province of Canada.</p>	<p>February 4, 1841 Nauvoo, Illinois <i>Political Events</i>—Joseph Smith attended a court martial organizing the Nauvoo Legion and was elected lieutenant general. ♦ <i>History of the Church</i>, 4:295–96</p>
<p>Feb. 18, 1841 The first ongoing filibuster in the U.S. Senate began and lasted until Mar. 11.</p>	<p>February 11, 1841 Nauvoo, Illinois <i>Ecclesiastical Duties</i>—Joseph Smith performed the marriage of Philo Dibble and Hannah Ann Dubois Smith at his home. Joseph’s wife, Emma, prepared a wedding supper for a large party of friends assembled. ♦ Lambert, <i>Early Scenes in Church History</i>, 92–93; Life History of Philo Dibble, 6</p>
<p>Feb. 25, 1841 Pierre-Auguste Renoir, French painter, was born.</p>	<p>About February 21, 1841 Nauvoo, Illinois <i>Visions and Revelations</i>—Joseph Smith prophesied to John Taylor’s worried mother that her son John would safely return from jail within a week after having been imprisoned in Missouri for six months; he returned six days later. ♦ John Taylor, <i>Juvenile Instructor</i> 27:202</p>
<p>Mar. 4, 1841 William Henry Harrison succeeded Martin Van Buren as U.S. President.</p>	<p>March 1, 1841 Nauvoo, Illinois <i>Legal Events</i>—At the Nauvoo City Council meeting, Joseph Smith presented a bill for an ordinance allowing “free toleration and equal privileges” to all religious sects and denominations. ♦ <i>History of the Church</i>, 4:306</p>
<p>Mar. 8, 1841 Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr., U.S. Supreme Court Justice, was born.</p>	<p>March 16, 1841 Nauvoo, Illinois <i>Writings</i>—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to Amos Keeler, a New York City dry-goods merchant. After his Missouri imprisonment, Joseph once again turned his attention to his unpaid Kirtland debts. ♦ <i>Personal Writings of Joseph Smith</i>, 526</p>
<p>Apr. 4, 1841 President Harrison died and was succeeded by Vice President John Tyler.</p>	<p>About March 26, 1841 Nauvoo, Illinois <i>Visions and Revelations</i>—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 125, a revelation concerning the Saints gathering in Iowa Territory. ♦ <i>History of the Church</i>, 4:311; D&C 125</p>
	<p>April 5, 1841 Nauvoo, Illinois <i>Personal Life</i>—Joseph Smith married Louisa Beaman. This is the first of Joseph’s plural marriages for which there is documentable evidence. Joseph B. Noble, Louisa’s brother-in-law, performed the ceremony as it was dictated to him by Joseph. ♦ Roberts, <i>Rise and Fall of Nauvoo</i>, 116; Newell and Avery, <i>Mormon Enigma</i>, 95</p>

April 6, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith supervised the laying of the four Nauvoo Temple cornerstones and attended a military parade celebrating the eleventh anniversary of the Church. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:326–27; *Times and Seasons* 2:375–83

May 4, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to Oliver Granger, his agent in Kirtland, Ohio, expressing his eagerness to have “matters which concern the First Presidency settled as soon as possible.” ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 527–28

June 4, 1841

Quincy, Illinois

Legal Events—After Joseph Smith had an agreeable meeting with Illinois Governor Thomas Carlin, the governor sent Sheriff Thomas King of Adams County to arrest Joseph. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:364

June 5, 1841

Quincy, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith was arrested in Bear Creek, Illinois, on a warrant from Thomas Carlin, governor of Illinois, and was charged as a fugitive from justice. Joseph returned to Quincy and obtained a writ of habeas corpus. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:365

June 7, 1841

En route to Monmouth, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith started very early for his court hearing in Monmouth, Illinois, a seventy-five-mile journey, accompanied by Sheriff Thomas King, the arresting officer from Adams County. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:365–66; *Times and Seasons* 2:447–49

June 8, 1841

Monmouth, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith arrived at Monmouth for his hearing before Judge Stephen A. Douglas and “found great excitement prevailing in the public mind, and great curiosity was manifested by the citizens who were extremely anxious to obtain a sight of the Prophet, expecting to see me in chains.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:366

June 9, 1841

Monmouth, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith was represented at his hearing by Orville H. Browning, who eloquently defended him. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:369

Apr. 28, 1841

Pierre Chanel, Catholic priest and missionary, was martyred on Futuna Island.

1841
The Preemption Act of 1841 allowed settlers to claim up to 160 acres and then purchase them after fourteen months for \$1.25 an acre.

June 10, 1841

Monmouth, Illinois

Legal Events—On a technicality, Judge Stephen A. Douglas ruled that Joseph Smith's writ was illegal and discharged him from the arrest warrant. Joseph returned to Nauvoo the next day. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:370–71

July 3, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Political Events—Joseph Smith made a patriotic speech to the Nauvoo Legion troops in which he declared his willingness to lay down his life in defense of the United States. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:382

July 9, 1841

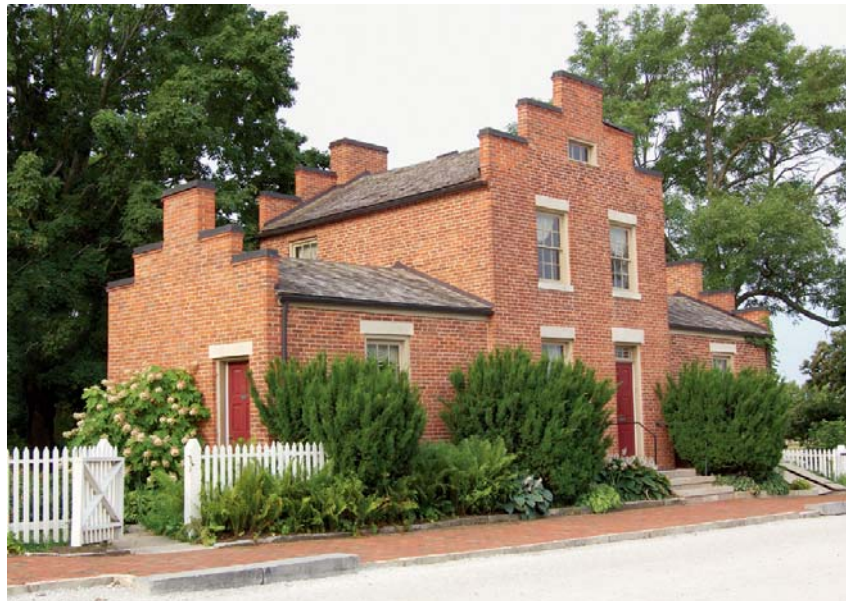
Nauvoo, Illinois

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 126, a revelation stating that Brigham Young would no longer be required to leave his family. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:382; D&C 126

July 12, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith appointed John Patten to be the recorder of baptisms for the dead in Iowa. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:382



The Brigham Young home in Nauvoo.

July 18, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith and the Nauvoo Saints spent the day in fasting and prayer to mourn the death of Senator Sidney H. Little. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:389; *Times and Seasons* 2:481

July 25, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith attended a meeting in a grove where he preached a sermon on the Resurrection. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:389

August 1, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith and the Saints heard reports from all the members of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles who had recently returned from missions. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:390–91; *Times and Seasons* 2:487

August 5, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith received a letter from his brother William Smith regarding the Hotchkiss land purchase on which Nauvoo was built. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:391–92

August 7, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith's brother Don Carlos died. He was twenty-five years old. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:393–99

August 8, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—A large group of friends and relatives attended the funeral of Joseph Smith's brother Don Carlos, who was buried with military honors. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:399

August 10, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith held a council with some of the Apostles to plan the next phase of missionary work. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:400

August 12, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith met with about a hundred chiefs, braves, and their families, of the Keokuk, Kis-ku-kosh, and Appanoose tribes. Joseph instructed them about their fathers and the promises made concerning them in the Book of Mormon. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:401–2

1841

New England intellectuals founded Brook Farm, a Transcendentalist commune and school.

Aug. 16, 1841

President John Tyler vetoed a bill to establish a federal bank and Whigs rioted, causing a violent demonstration on the White House grounds.

August 15, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph and Emma Smith’s son Don Carlos died at fourteen months and two days old. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:402

August 16, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—On account of the death of his son Don Carlos, Joseph Smith was absent from the morning session of a special conference of the Church. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:402–4

August 25, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith responded to a letter from Horace R. Hotchkiss regarding the purchase of the land that Joseph called “a deathly sickly hole.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:406–8

August 27, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith’s clerk Robert B. Thompson died. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:411; Van Orden, *BYU Studies* 32.1–2: 86–91

September 5, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith spoke to a large congregation concerning the science and practice of medicine. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:414

Sept. 8, 1841

Antonin Dvořák, Czech composer, was born.

September 13, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Political Events—Joseph Smith received an invitation from the militia of Lee County, Iowa, to attend a military parade on September 14 in Montrose, Illinois. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:416

September 14, 1841

Montrose, Iowa

Political Events—Joseph Smith went from Nauvoo to Montrose, Illinois, with a few of the brethren and was courteously received by General Ezekiel Swazey, along with other officers and militia. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:416

September 25, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith’s nephew Hyrum Smith, son of Hyrum and Jerusha, died at the age of seven. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:418



The Nauvoo House.

September 30, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith sent the deputy sheriff of Adams County a statement detailing the total costs (\$685) from his arrest and trial while in the sheriff’s custody. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:419–20

October 2, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—During a general conference of the Church, Joseph Smith laid the southeast cornerstone of the Nauvoo House (a hotel) and placed the original manuscript of the Book of Mormon and other important documents inside a square-cut chest hewn in the center of the cornerstone and covered with a stone lid. ♦ *History of the Church*, 1:75; 4:423–29

October 9, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to Smith Tuttle of New Haven, Connecticut. Tuttle was a land speculator who, along with Horace R. Hotchkiss and John Gilbert, had owned the largest section of land upon which Nauvoo was being built. The Church had obtained 500 acres from these men in August 1839. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 529–32

1841

John Augustus developed the concept of probation.

1841

Dorothea Dix encountered the cruel treatment of the mentally ill and began working for reforms.

Nov. 13, 1841
James Braid first saw a demonstration of animal magnetism, which led to his study of hypnosis.

November 7, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith spoke to the Saints about the danger of accusing and pointing out the sins of others. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:445–46

November 8, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith attended the dedication of the baptismal font built in the cellar of the Nauvoo Temple. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:446–47

November 14, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Under Joseph Smith’s direction, the members of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles met in council to prepare an epistle to the Saints in Europe. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:448–53

November 16, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to John M. Bernhisel in New York City. Bernhisel had sent Joseph a copy of Stephens’s *Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas, and Yucatan*, which Joseph read with “greatest interest & pleasure.” ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 533–34

November 21, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—The first baptisms for the dead in the Nauvoo Temple were performed in the temple font in compliance with Joseph Smith’s instructions regarding the ordinance. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:454

November 26, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith presented and passed a bill at the Nauvoo City Council meeting for “an Ordinance in relation to Hawkers, Pedlars, Public Shows, and Exhibitions, in order to prevent any immoral or obscene exhibition.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:461

November 28, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—At a meeting with the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, Joseph Smith told the brethren “that the Book of Mormon was the most correct of any book on earth, and the keystone of our religion, and a man would get nearer to God by abiding by its precepts, than by any other book.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:461



Joseph Smith's Red Brick Store in Nauvoo.

December 5, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith began to proof a new edition of the Book of Mormon prior to its being stereotyped. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:468

December 7, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to Nehemiah Browning and Orville H. Bushnell, law partners who were attempting to collect debts for some of Joseph's Kirtland creditors. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 535–36

December 13, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith appointed Willard Richards as the recorder for the Nauvoo Temple and as his personal scribe. This date marks the first journal entry in Joseph's journal that would continue virtually unbroken until the week of his death. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:470; Searle, *BYU Studies* 31.2: 41–62

December 14, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith began unpacking and sorting the dry goods for his Red Brick Store on the corner of Granger and Water Streets. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:476

1841

The University of Missouri opened.

December 18, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith sent a statement to James Gordon Bennett of the *New York Weekly Herald*, expressing gratitude for an unbiased publication concerning the Saints. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:477–78

December 19, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith spoke about the parable of the vine and its branches at a meeting with the Twelve Apostles in his home. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:478–79

December 22, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith received the first supply of groceries for his store in thirteen wagonloads that had been detained in St. Louis, Missouri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:483

December 24, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—In the evening, Joseph Smith consulted “with President [Brigham] Young and Bishop [Newel] Whitney about establishing an agency in England for the cheap and expeditious conveyance of the Saints to Nauvoo.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:484

December 26, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—At a public meeting of the Saints in his home, Joseph Smith explained that the gift of tongues is the ability to hear and preach the gospel in a different language. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:485–86

December 27, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—In a meeting with the Twelve Apostles, Joseph Smith discussed seer stones and showed his seer stone to the brethren. ♦ McConkie, *Remembering Joseph Smith*, 232

December 28, 1841

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith baptized Sidney Rigdon for and in behalf of Elder Rigdon’s parents. The Prophet also baptized Reynolds Cahoon and others. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:486

1841

A Philadelphia store began using a life-size model of Santa Claus.

1842

January 5, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to Edward Hunter at West Nantmeal, Pennsylvania, describing the opening of his new store. “The store has been filled to overflowing . . . & I have stood behind the counter <all day myself> dealing out goods as steady as any clerk you ever saw.” ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 541–44; *History of the Church*, 4:491–92

January 8, 1842

Caldwell County, Missouri

Legal Events—*George Boosinger v. Joseph Smith & Hyrum Smith*. George Boosinger sued Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith for non-payment of loan evidenced by a promissory note signed in Tallmage, Ohio, on May 26, 1836. Court proceedings were signed by Austin King on February 28, 1842. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

January 9, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith attended the marriage of William Moore Allred and Orissa Angelia Bates in the house of Elder Orson Pratt. ♦ *A Short Biographical History and Diary of William Moore Allred*, 3

January 13, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith’s clerk Willard Richards commenced boarding with him. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:494

Jan. 11, 1842

William James, American psychologist and philosopher who studied educational and religious psychology, was born.

1842
Sir Richard Owen
invented the
term *dinosauria*.

January 15, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith commenced reading the first American stereotype edition of the Book of Mormon to make a few corrections for the second stereotype edition. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:494

January 21, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith’s history records: “I read the Book of Mormon, transacted a variety of business in the store and city, and spent the evening in the office with Elders John Taylor and Willard Richards interpreting dreams.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:501

January 22, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Political Events—Joseph Smith revised the rules of the Nauvoo City Council and, due to John C. Bennett’s absence, was elected mayor pro tem of Nauvoo at the council meeting. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:501

January 27, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith attended to business, put carpet on the floor of his office, and spent the evening in council. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:502–3

January 28, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Visions and Revelations—At his office, Joseph Smith received a revelation directed to the Twelve Apostles concerning the Church newspaper *Times and Seasons*. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:503

1842
The Sons of Temperance
fraternity was founded in
New York City.

February 4, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—The Church closed a contract to purchase the printing office of Ebenezer Robinson. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:513

February 15, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—The newspaper *Times and Seasons* published its first issue with Joseph Smith listed as the editor, although he later claimed no responsibility for the content of this issue. ♦ *Times and Seasons* 3:696, 702, 719; Leonard, *Nauvoo*, 219

February 17, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—The Nauvoo City Council passed an ordinance that allowed marriages to occur without marriage licenses or public notice. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

February 18, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—*Joseph Smith v. Thomas J. Shearer*. Joseph Smith filed a complaint against Shearer for “Forcible entry & detainer.” Shearer had entered and taken up abode on lands belonging to Smith. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

Political Events—In a city council meeting, Joseph Smith expressed his confidence in the privileges afforded by the Nauvoo charter. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:516

February 23, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith visited the printing office and gave instructions regarding the book of Abraham to be printed in the Church newspaper *Times and Seasons*. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:518

February 24, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a note authorizing Ebenezer Robinson to use the stereotype plates to make another impression of the Book of Mormon and print 1,500 copies. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 545–46

March 1, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith’s letter to Chicago newspaper reporter John Wentworth was published in the Church newspaper *Times and Seasons*, telling of the rise of the Church, giving an account of the First Vision, and including statements of belief that would become the Articles of Faith. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:535–41

March 4, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—In preparation for the publication of the book of Abraham in the Church newspaper *Times and Seasons*, Joseph Smith showed the book of Abraham papyri to Reuben Hedlock and gave him instructions about preparing facsimiles for printing. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:543

March 5, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith wrote a resolution for the Nauvoo City Council, moving that city inhabitants “shall keep their children home <except on lawful business> on Sundays and from skaying on the ice and from marauding upon their neighbours property and any persons refuseing to do the same shall pay five dollars fine for every offence for the same &c.” ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 547–48

1842

Alfred Tennyson published *Poems*.

Mar. 9, 1842
Giuseppe Verdi's
third opera,
Nabucco, premiered
in Milan.

Mar. 13, 1842
Henry Shrapnel,
English soldier
and inventor of
the shrapnel
shell, which was
referred to in
"The Star-Spangled
Banner," died.

March 6, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith preached at Orson Spencer's house on the hill near the Nauvoo Temple. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:543

March 9 and 11, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to Edward Hunter at West Nantmeal, Pennsylvania, who had sold one of his farms and intended to donate \$400 toward the construction of the Nauvoo Temple and \$400 for stock in the Nauvoo House. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 549–50

March 11, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Political Events—Joseph Smith commanded the Nauvoo Legion on parade through the streets of Nauvoo. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:549–50

March 15, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—An installment of Joseph Smith's translation of the book of Abraham, including facsimile 2, was published in the Church newspaper *Times and Seasons*. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:519–34; *Book of Abraham*

March 17, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith organized the Relief Society of Nauvoo with his wife Emma as the president. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:552–53, 567

March 20, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith preached a sermon on death and resurrection, baptized a large number of individuals in the river, confirmed many of them in the grove near the temple, and then performed additional baptisms in the font of the temple. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:553–58

March 24, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith attended the Relief Society meeting to complete its organization. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:567–68

March 27, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith witnessed the landing of Latter-day Saint immigrants from England on the steamboat *Ariel*

and performed ordinances for 107 individuals after speaking on baptism for the dead. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:568

April 1, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith published a lengthy editorial in the Church newspaper *Times and Seasons* titled “Try the Spirits,” about the gift of discernment. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:571–81

April 9, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith preached at the funeral of Brother Ephraim Marks in the morning. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:586–87

April 10, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—While preaching in a grove near the Nauvoo Temple site, Joseph Smith “reproved and rebuked” the Saints for wickedness and all forms of iniquity. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:587–88

April 14, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith and others met with attorney Calvin A. Warren to consider declaring bankruptcy under the new federal law made effective February 1, 1842. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

April 15, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith published an editorial in the Church newspaper *Times and Seasons* concerning baptism for the dead. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:595–99; *Times and Seasons* 3:759–61

April 24, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith preached on the hill near the Nauvoo Temple concerning the building of the temple. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:601

April 28, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith met with the members of the Relief Society and lectured on the privileges and blessings of the priesthood. ♦ *History of the Church*, 4:602–7

May 4, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith met with Hyrum Smith, Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Willard Richards, Judge James

Mar. 30, 1842
Anesthesia (ether) was used for the first time in an operation by Dr. Crawford Long.



The Nauvoo Temple at night.

Adams, Bishops Newel K. Whitney and George Miller, and Elder William Law in the upper room of the Red Brick Store, where he gave them instructions and the endowment. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:1–2, 9; Brown, *BYU Studies* 19.3: 364

May 6, 1842 Independence, Missouri

Legal Events—Joseph Smith later learned that on this date, former Missouri Governor Lilburn W. Boggs was shot and seriously wounded at his home. For several days he was not expected to live. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

May 7, 1842 Nauvoo, Illinois

Political Events—Joseph Smith commanded drills for the Nauvoo Legion throughout the day. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:3–5

May 12, 1842 Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith attended an overflowing meeting of the Relief Society. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:6

May 14, 1842 Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Orrin Porter Rockwell arrived in Nauvoo, having traveled from Independence, Missouri, where he had been staying with his wife and her family at the time of the Lilburn W. Boggs shooting. Joseph Smith received word on this day that Boggs had

1842

Henry Wace, American clergyman instrumental in the founding of Unitarianism, published *An Inquiry into the Foundation, Evidences, and Truths of Religion*.

been killed at Independence. These early reports proved untrue, as Boggs eventually recovered from his wounds. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series; *History of the Church*, 5:8

May 15, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith spoke at a meeting and told the assembly that Boggs had been murdered. Soon thereafter rumors began circulating, fanned by John C. Bennett, that Rockwell had been the shooter and that he had been ordered or encouraged to do so by Joseph Smith. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series; *History of the Church*, 5:9

1842

John C. Frémont mapped the Oregon Trail.

May 16, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith published facsimile 2 and the remaining verses from the book of Abraham in the Church newspaper *Times and Seasons*. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:11; 4:525

May 17, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—A city ordinance banned brothels and punished adultery and fornication by imprisonment up to six months and fines from \$500 to \$50,000. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

May 19, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Political Events—Joseph Smith was elected by the Nauvoo City Council to replace John C. Bennett as mayor. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:12

May 27, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith stayed at home and took medicine for a bilious attack. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:21

June 1, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Truman Gillette would later swear (on June 18, 1844) that on this date he heard that William Law and a Missouri band were plotting to kidnap Joseph Smith. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

June 9, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith attended the Relief Society meeting and taught about avoiding strife and building unity. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:23–25

June 23, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to Jennetta Richards, wife of Willard Richards, informing her that he was sending her husband to Richmond, Massachusetts, to bring his family to Nauvoo. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 551–52

June 29, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith appointed William Clayton as his new scribe to replace Willard Richards, who was leaving to bring his family to Nauvoo. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:49

June 29, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith married Eliza Roxcy Snow, sister of Lorenzo Snow, as a plural wife. ♦ Derr, *BYU Studies*, 36.1: 87; www.familysearch.org

July 11, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith bought a horse, which he named Jo Duncan after Joseph Duncan, Whig candidate for Illinois governor, who had attacked Mormon charters. Joseph Smith supported Duncan's opponent, Democrat Thomas Ford. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:60; Widtsoe, *Joseph Smith—Seeker after Truth, Prophet of God*, 366

July 15, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—After finding a despairing letter by Orson Pratt and fearing that he intended to take his own life, Joseph organized a search for him. Elder Pratt returned that evening. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:60–61; Jessee, *Papers of Joseph Smith*, 2:398

July 16, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith rode out to the prairie with his clerk William Clayton, hoed some potatoes, and dined with Cornelius P. Lott, who maintained Joseph Smith's farm. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:66

July 17, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith attended a meeting at a grove near the Nauvoo Temple but became sick and stayed at home the rest of the day. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:67

1842

P. T. Barnum
began exhibiting
Tom Thumb.

July 22, 1842

Independence, Missouri

Legal Events—Missouri Governor Thomas Reynolds issued a requisition to Illinois Governor Thomas Carlin for the extradition of Joseph Smith and Orrin Porter Rockwell in connection with the Boggs shooting. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

July 27, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith took Sarah Ann Whitney, daughter of Newel K. and Elizabeth Ann Whitney, as a plural wife. The ceremony was performed by Sarah Ann’s father. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 566; Newell and Avery, *Mormon Enigma*, 125

August 4, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith and fifteen other brethren practiced fencing with Colonel Brewer. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:84

About August 6, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith prophesied that the Saints would be driven to the Rocky Mountains, endure many afflictions, and become a mighty people. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:8

August 8, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith was arrested on a charge of being “an accessory to an assault with intent to kill” ex-Governor Lilburn Boggs of Missouri and was placed under custody of the city marshal after the court issued a writ of habeas corpus. Joseph went into hiding on this date and would remain in hiding intermittently for the next few months to avoid further arrest attempts—ultimately resulting in his going to Springfield in late December and early January for a habeas corpus hearing. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:86–88

August 11, 1842

Mississippi River between Nauvoo, Illinois, and Montrose, Iowa

Personal Life—Joseph Smith held a private council after dark with his wife Emma, his brother Hyrum, and a few others at the lower end of an island in the river. His legal position was discussed and lawyers were retained to represent him in Iowa and Illinois. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:89–90, 106–9

July 25, 1842

Dominique Jean Larrey, a French surgeon who established battlefield hospitals and ambulance corps for Napoleon’s army, died.

Aug. 9, 1842

The Webster-Ashburton Treaty, which settled the disputed border between the U.S. and Canada, was signed.

1842
The British Empire
annexed
Hong Kong.

August 13, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith’s wife Emma eluded detection by the sheriff while taking a carriage to visit her husband, who was in hiding. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:91–92

August 14, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith spent an enjoyable afternoon talking and reading his history with his wife Emma. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:92

August 16, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—In a letter to his wife Emma, Joseph Smith considered the possibility of escaping with her and “20 or 30 of the best men we can find” to the Wisconsin pine country. Joseph discouraged Emma from visiting Governor Carlin, whom he considered to be “a fool.” Joseph also dictated some personal reflections, which his clerk William Clayton recorded in Joseph’s journal. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 553–56, 559–65

August 16–17, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith exchanged several letters with Wilson Law, who first advised him to retire away from Nauvoo until the next governor took office, then changed his counsel and advised Joseph to return to Nauvoo. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:110–12; *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 557–58

August 17, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith continued to receive letters from his wife and various others at his secret retreat at Brother Edward Sayer’s. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:114–17

August 18, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith’s wife Emma encouraged him to change his hiding spot immediately, and they accordingly traveled together to Carlos Granger’s place. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:117–18

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a letter to the Newel K. Whitney family from his hiding place at Carlos Granger’s on the outskirts of Nauvoo. Joseph requested Newel, his wife, and their daughter, Sarah Ann, to come and comfort him in his loneliness. Sarah Ann had been sealed to Joseph on July 27, 1842. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 566–69

August 20, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith had a meeting with his brother Hyrum and four others; they discussed the illegal proceedings of their prosecutors. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:119–29

August 24, 1842

Quincy, Illinois

Legal Events—Illinois Governor Thomas Carlin sent a letter to the Prophet’s wife Emma Smith, assuring her that all of his actions concerning Joseph had “been prompted by a strict sense of duty.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:130–31

August 26, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith had a meeting with the Twelve in which he stressed the importance of continued missionary work, despite the persecutions against the Church. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:131–32

August 29, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith gave a talk in which he promised the Saints there would be no lives lost if they would listen to his counsel. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:136–39

August 31, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith rode to a grove near the Nauvoo Temple with his wife Emma to attend a meeting of the Relief Society. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:139–41

September 1, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Visions and Revelations—While in seclusion, Joseph Smith dictated a general epistle to the Church concerning the work of baptisms for the dead, which was later canonized as Doctrine and Covenants 127. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:142–44; D&C 127; *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 570–73

September 2, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith received a report that the sheriff was on his way to Nauvoo with a posse. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:144

September 3, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith escaped out the back door of his home from Deputy Sheriff Pitman and others who had come to arrest him. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:145

Aug. 29, 1842

The Treaty of Nanking was signed, ending the First Opium War.

Sept. 15, 1842
 Francisco Morazan,
 President of the
 Federal Republic of
 Central America
 and one of the most
 important military
 leaders of the
 region, died.

September 7, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith wrote a letter to the Church containing further instruction concerning baptisms for the dead, which was later canonized as Doctrine and Covenants 128. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:148–53; D&C 128; Joseph Smith journal entry for September 7, 1842

September 8, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—In a letter to James Arlington Bennet, Joseph Smith bore his testimony and described his persecutions. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:156–59; *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 574–79; Cook, *BYU Studies* 19.2: 247–49

September 10, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith remained in hiding the entire day and returned home at night. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:161

September 16, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith was at home sitting for his portrait painted by David Rogers. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:164

September 19, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith continued to sit for his portrait being painted by David Rogers. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:165

September 20, 1842

Quincy, Illinois

Legal Events—Illinois Governor Thomas Carlin, embarrassed by the inability of his state law enforcement officers to capture Joseph Smith, issued a “proclamation” setting forth the legal basis for issuing the arrest warrants for Smith and Rockwell, reciting that they had “resisted the laws by refusing to go with the officers who had them in custody,” and offering a reward of \$200 for their apprehension. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

September 25, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith spoke at a grove in Nauvoo for two hours concerning persecutions. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:165

September 29, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith stayed at home all day nursing his wife Emma, who was sick. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:166

About November 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—*City of Nauvoo v. Thomas J. Hunter* and *City of Nauvoo v. Amos Davis*. Charges, respectively, were for slandering Joseph Smith and for using ridiculous and abusive language against Joseph Smith. Hunter was found guilty, but Joseph forgave the judgment. Davis was convicted, but the County Circuit Court reversed the conviction on May 24, 1843. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

November 1, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith, three of his children, and William Clayton were miraculously preserved after being thrown from their carriage, which overturned on their way to Joseph's farm. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:182–83

November 5, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith received a visit from some Native Americans, who “expressed great friendship for the Mormon people, and said they were their friends.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:183

November 8, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith issued writs and affidavits in order to clear up problems with fraud and irregularity at the Nauvoo Post Office. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:184

1842

Christian Doppler, Austrian physicist, published “On the Colored Light of Binary Stars” (about the Doppler effect).

Nov. 10, 1842

The Fleet Prison for debtors in London was abolished.



The Nauvoo post office.

November 15, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith resigned as editor of the Church newspaper *Times and Seasons* and appointed John Taylor in his place. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:193; *Times and Seasons* 4:8

November 26, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—For six hours, Joseph Smith attended to Brigham Young, who was sick with a severe fever. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:196; Watson, *Manuscript History of Brigham Young*, 124; McConkie, *Remembering Joseph Smith*, 171

November 28, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith held a daylong trial at his house concerning the unequal distribution of provisions among the temple workers. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:196–97

December 2, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—*City of Nauvoo v. Amos Davis*. The city court under Joseph Smith convicted Amos Davis for illegally “selling spirits by the small quantity” and of assaulting Joseph’s employee William H. Walker and insulting another employee, Ira Miles. Rulings were confirmed by the Circuit Court on May 24, 1843. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

Legal Events—Joseph Smith dispatched a delegation to visit Springfield to sound out new Illinois Governor Thomas Ford on the possibility of dismissing the outstanding warrant for Joseph’s arrest. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

December 9, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith spent the day chopping wood. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:200

December 14, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith’s delegation at Springfield, Illinois, made an affidavit that he was in Illinois on May 6, the day of the assassination attempt of former Missouri Governor Lilburn W. Boggs. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:204–5

December 15, 1842

Springfield, Illinois

Legal Events—Hyrum Smith was discharged in bankruptcy by Judge Nathaniel Pope, and U.S. Attorney Justin Butterfield attempted to settle Joseph Smith’s bankruptcy application. This matter was

1842

Commonwealth v. Hunt made strikes and unions legal in the U.S.

still unresolved when Joseph was murdered. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

December 17, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Illinois Governor Thomas Ford wrote Joseph Smith a letter refusing to interfere with the acts of his predecessor, Governor Thomas Carlin, but encouraged Joseph to come to Springfield to have his extradition case heard. He offered Joseph protection while traveling to and from his court trial. U.S. Attorney Justin Butterfield also encouraged him to come to Springfield and assured Joseph he would represent him. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series; *History of the Church*, 5:205–7

December 26, 1842

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith was arrested for being an accessory to attempted murder in the Lilburn W. Boggs case, for the second time, on an extradition order. This time, however, he was arrested by Wilson Law, a friend, for the purpose of conveying him safely to Springfield. Henry Sherwood and William Clayton went to Carthage to obtain a writ of habeas corpus. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:209

December 29, 1842

En route to Springfield, Illinois

Travels—Joseph Smith and his company traveled thirty-two miles in the cold. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:210–11

December 31, 1842

Springfield, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith appeared before Judge Pope of the U.S. District Court and posted bail in connection with Missouri's extradition demand relating to the Boggs assault. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:212–13

Dec. 20, 1842

The Citadel, a military college in South Carolina, was established.

1843

1843

Andrew Jackson Davis, American spiritualist, became a clairvoyant known as the “Poughkeepsie Seer.” He was popular among abolitionists, feminists, and those in the temperance movement.

January 2, 1843

Springfield, Illinois

Legal Events—Regarding the outcome of the ongoing trial against him, Joseph Smith prophesied that he would not go to Missouri, dead or alive. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:216–20

January 3, 1843

Springfield, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—While in Springfield awaiting trial, Joseph Smith called upon Sister Crane and blessed her baby, Joseph Smith Crane. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:219

January 4, 1843

Springfield, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith appeared in a packed federal court and afterward had dinner and visited with U.S. Marshall William Prentice before retiring to Judge James Adams’s. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:220–23

January 5, 1843

Springfield, Illinois

Legal Events—After Judge Nathaniel Pope discharged him from his arrest, Joseph Smith prophesied to him that Nauvoo, Illinois, would become a great city. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:223–32

January 6, 1843

Springfield, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith went to see Judge Nathaniel Pope in the morning and blessed his son. The judge wished him well and hoped he would no longer be persecuted. Joseph then visited Illinois Governor Thomas Ford, who signed an executive order rescinding Governor Carlin’s earlier order for Joseph’s arrest.

♦ *History of the Church*, 5:232–33; LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

January 11, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith had a mishap with his sleigh while on an outing with his wife Emma. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:248

January 17, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—At an overflowing public meeting at his home, Joseph Smith spoke at length on the kingdom of God and the manner of baptism performed by John the Baptist. ♦ Wilford Woodruff Journal, 2:212; *History of the Church*, 5:252

January 20, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith attended a meeting with the Twelve, where he told them that from April 6, 1844, he would prepare for a mission with them throughout the United States, England, and other countries. The council also considered the case of Orson Pratt and his reinstatement in the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:255–56

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith rebaptized Orson Pratt and his wife, Sarah, confirmed them in the Church, and ordained Brother Pratt to his former office in the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:256

January 28, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith played ball with the brethren and rode around the city with Mr. Taylor, a land agent visiting from New York. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:260

February 3, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith read German and a proof copy of the second edition of the Doctrine and Covenants (published in 1844). ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:264

February 6, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Political Events—After spending the forenoon at the city election held at his brother Hyrum's office, Joseph Smith was re-elected mayor of Nauvoo. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:264

Jan. 11, 1843

Francis Scott Key, American lawyer who wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner," died.

1843

Congress granted Samuel F. B. Morse \$30,000 to build the first telegraph line (Washington, D.C.—Baltimore).

February 8, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—After visiting with a man and woman from Michigan, Joseph Smith recorded, “I went out with my little Frederick, to exercise myself by sliding on the ice.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:265

February 9, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 129, a revelation about the nature of heavenly beings, stating “there are two kinds of beings in heaven,” resurrected angels who have bodies of flesh and bones and “the spirits of just men made perfect.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:267; D&C 129

February 11, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Political Events—At a city council meeting, Joseph Smith reproved the judges for closing the polls at six o’clock at an election the week before, “when there were many wishing to vote.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:270

February 13, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—In the course of an evening at Elder Orson Hyde’s home, Joseph Smith remarked that “those brethren who came here having money, and purchased without the Church and without counsel, must be cut off.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:272–73

February 15, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith published a letter in the *Times and Seasons* containing a parable about the libel and persecutions he had received from the press. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:273–77

February 18, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith taught that the earth would eventually be a Urim and Thummim. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:279; D&C 130

February 20, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith stopped two boys from fighting in the street and instructed them about their inappropriate behavior, after which he lectured bystanders for not interfering. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:282–83

February 26, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith stayed at home all day nursing his mother, who was “sick with inflammation of the lungs.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:290

February 28, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith saw a notice in the *Chicago Express* about the signs of the Son of Man and wrote to the editor of the Church newspaper *Times and Seasons* on this topic. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:290–91

March 2–3, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—*Charles A. Dana v. William B. Brink*. Brink had been charged with malpractice while delivering the Danas’ baby. Joseph Smith spent most of these two days examining “many witnesses,” hearing “many lawyers’ pleas,” and reading “much law.” This lawsuit “excited much feeling among the people.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:293–94

March 4, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—In the evening, Joseph Smith said, “For a man to be great, he must not dwell on small things, though he may enjoy them.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:298

March 10, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—*Charles A. Dana v. William B. Brink*. Joseph Smith opened court at 10:00 A.M. and rendered a decision against Brink for malpractice. That night Joseph and others observed rays of light in the sky in the shape of a sword. The following day he prophesied that the sword was a sign of a “speedy and bloody war” to come. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:300–301

March 11, 1843

Ramus, Illinois

Travels—Joseph Smith traveled with Brigham Young from Nauvoo to Ramus, where with one hand Joseph pulled up the strongest man in the town in a stick-pulling contest. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:302

March 13, 1843

Ramus, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith wrestled with and threw “the most expert wrestler in Ramus” and later, with “great fervency,” blessed nineteen children. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:302–3

1843

Sir George Everest, British surveyor, worked on the trigonometrical survey of India from 1806 to 1843. Mt. Everest was named for him.

Mar. 15, 1843

Victoria, British Columbia, was founded by the Hudson's Bay Company as a trading post and fort.

March 14, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—After Joseph Smith returned from Ramus, Illinois, he explained to Jedediah M. Grant why he (Joseph) had turned pale and lost strength the previous day while blessing nineteen children. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:303

March 18, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith spent most of the morning in the office in “cheerful conversation” with Willard Richards and others. About noon he lay down on the writing table with his head on a pile of law books and said, “Write and tell the world I acknowledge myself a very great lawyer; I am going to study law, and this is the way I study it.” He then fell asleep. Later that day he played ball with some boys. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:307

March 27, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to Sidney Rigdon expressing suspicions of Elder Rigdon’s involvement with those working against the Church. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:312–14; *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 580–82

March 28, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith moved his office from the smokehouse to the small upper room of his Red Brick Store. Josiah Butterfield (stepfather of the Lawrence sisters who were later sealed to Joseph) came to Joseph’s house and insulted him so outrageously that Joseph kicked Butterfield “out of the house, across the yard, and into the street.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:316

April 2, 1843

Ramus, Illinois

Visions and Revelations—After hearing Orson Hyde preach on the Second Coming, Joseph Smith kindly corrected him in private and at a public meeting. Some of his instructions to Elder Hyde became Doctrine and Covenants 130. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:323–26; D&C 130; Paulsen, *BYU Studies* 35.4: 7

Apr. 4, 1843

William Henry Jackson, American painter, photographer, and explorer who became famous for his images of the West, was born.

April 5, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith sat with several brethren in the municipal court on a writ of habeas corpus. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:326

April 6, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—At the afternoon session of the annual conference of the Church, Joseph Smith taught about the Second Coming of Jesus Christ. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:336

April 8, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith asked the congregation to pray to calm the winds while he spoke to them at the morning session of conference. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:339–45

April 12, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith was the first on board the steamer *Maid of Iowa* to welcome 240 members from England, as well as Parley P. Pratt and his family. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:354–57; Enders, *BYU Studies* 19.3: 326

April 18, 1843

Near Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—On the prairie, Joseph Smith talked with three Pottawattamie tribal chiefs concerning stolen horses and cattle. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:365

April 19, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith located a site in Nauvoo for a music hall. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:368

April 24, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith took his children on a pleasure ride in a carriage. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:369

May 1, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith paid Lucien Woodworth, general contractor, monies toward the building of the Nauvoo House. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:366, 372

May 17, 1843

Ramus, Illinois

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith received Doctrine and Covenants 131, a revelation containing requirements for obtaining the celestial degree of glory. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:392–93; D&C 131

May 18, 1843

Carthage, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith dined with Judge Stephen A. Douglas and prophesied that the judge would aspire to the presidency of

Apr. 17, 1843

Samuel Morey, inventor of the internal combustion engine and pioneer in steamships, died.

the United States but that if he ever turned against the Saints, he would feel the hand of the Almighty. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:393–94

May 20, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith sent an explanation of the word “Mormon” to the Church newspaper *Times and Seasons* in response to erroneous views held by “men that profess to be learned.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:399–400

May 23, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—With Emma’s approval and in her presence, Joseph Smith was married to sisters Emily and Eliza Partridge by Judge James Adams, a high priest in the Church. About this time, Emma also approved Joseph’s marriage to two other sisters, Maria and Sarah Lawrence. ♦ Newell and Avery, *Mormon Enigma*, 143–44; Young, *Woman’s Exponent* 14.5: 38

May 24, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—To Joseph Smith’s pleasant surprise, the *Boston Bee* published a favorable letter about him. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:406–8

May 28, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph and Emma Smith were sealed as husband and wife for time and all eternity in the Red Brick Store after Emma had given approval for Joseph to take the Partridge sisters and Lawrence sisters as additional plural wives. ♦ Newell and Avery, *Mormon Enigma*, 143

June 2, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith paid Dan Jones \$1,375 to become half-owner of the steamboat *Maid of Iowa*. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:417–18

June 3, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith took his family and a large group on a pleasure voyage on the steamboat *Maid of Iowa* to Quincy, Illinois, with a live band on board. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:418

June 10, 1843

Independence, Missouri

Legal Events—A letter was sent from Missouri to Illinois Governor Thomas Ford, informing him that Joseph Smith had been indicted for treason. A special agent, Joseph Reynolds, was sent to apprehend Joseph. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:422

May 22, 1843

The first major wagon train traveling northwest set out with a thousand pioneers from Elm Grove, Missouri.

May 28, 1843

Noah Webster, American lexicographer and textbook author, died.

June 11, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith gave a discourse on the gathering of Israel and also interpreted Bible passages about post-mortals life and the Godhead. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:423–27

June 13, 1843

En route to Dixon, Illinois

Travels—Joseph Smith departed Nauvoo with his wife Emma and their children to visit Emma’s sister, Elizabeth Wasson, who lived near Dixon, Illinois. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:431

June 17, 1843

Springfield, Illinois

Legal Events—Illinois Governor Thomas Ford issued an arrest warrant for Joseph Smith in connection with the Missouri treason charge of June 10. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

June 21, 1843

Near Dixon, Illinois

Legal Events—Stephen Markham and William Clayton, having been sent by Hyrum Smith to warn Joseph about the arrest warrant, arrived at the Wassons’ home at about 4 p.m. Joseph decided not to set out for Nauvoo, fearing that if he were arrested where he had no friends, he would be kidnapped into Missouri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:435–39

June 23, 1843

Near Dixon, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith sent William Clayton to Dixon to try to find out what was going on there. Clayton met Joseph H. Reynolds, sheriff of Jackson County, Missouri, and Constable Harmon T. Wilson of Carthage, Illinois, both of whom were masquerading as Mormon missionaries. They found Joseph at the Wassons’ and arrested him. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:439–43

June 24, 1843

Dixon, Illinois

Legal Events—Although Reynolds and Wilson sought to prevent Joseph Smith from obtaining legal counsel, they were unsuccessful, and Joseph obtained a writ of habeas corpus, returnable before Judge John D. Caton at Ottawa, Illinois. Cyrus Walker, candidate for U.S. representative, agreed to serve as Joseph’s lawyer only after securing Joseph’s promise to vote for him. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

1843

James Joule quantified the conversion of work into heat.

June 26, 1843

Dixon, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith and his entourage returned to Dixon and obtained a second writ of habeas corpus, this one returnable before the nearest tribunal in the Fifth Judicial District. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

June 27, 1843

Fox River near Geneseo, Illinois

Legal Events—Still in custody of Reynolds and Wilson, Joseph Smith was joined by members of the Nauvoo Legion and, shedding tears of joy, said, “I am not going to Missouri this time. These are my boys.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:449–52

June 29, 1843

Honey Creek, Daviess County, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith consulted with his lawyers and told them that Nauvoo was the nearest place where writs of habeas corpus could be heard. They agreed, and the party turned toward Nauvoo. Joseph and his company of roughly 100 men made it to Michael Crane’s on Honey Creek, where a flock of turkeys and chickens were killed for a feast for the company. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:454–56

June 30, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith rode into Nauvoo for his hearing, where he wept tears of joy together with his family and friends and was greeted with a band and processional. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:458–60

July 1, 1843
Ulysses S. Grant
graduated from
West Point.

July 2, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—After a hearing on the return of habeas corpus pertaining to Joseph Smith’s arrest, the Nauvoo Municipal Court ordered Joseph to be discharged “for want of substance in the warrant . . . as well as upon the merits of the case.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:474

July 12, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith dictated Doctrine and Covenants 132, a revelation about the eternal marriage covenant, in the presence of his brother Hyrum and William Clayton, his recorder. This revelation may have been received as early as 1831. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:500–507; D&C 132

July 13, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith spent most of the day in conversation with his wife Emma. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:509

July 15, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith went with his family and 100 others on a pleasure excursion on the steamship *Maid of Iowa*. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:510

July 16, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith preached in a grove near the Nauvoo Temple concerning traitorous thoughts harbored by some in Nauvoo who professed to be Saints. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:510

July 17, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith spent much of the day at home with his brother Hyrum conversing about the priesthood. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:510

July 18, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith spent the day preparing hay on his farm. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:511

July 24, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith conversed with Mr. Joseph P. Hoge, the Democratic candidate for U.S. Congress. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:518

July 30, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith felt very ill, so he called for his brother Hyrum, William Law, and Willard Richards to give him a priesthood blessing. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:522

August 6, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith preached to the Saints about politics and the current elections. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:525–26

August 13, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith spoke at the funeral of Judge Elias Higbee. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:529–31

1843

The Economist, a magazine partly inspired by the American financial crisis of the 1830s, was first published.

Aug. 15, 1843
Tivoli Gardens, one of the oldest extant amusement parks in the world, opened in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Sept. 9, 1843
The hand-cranked ice cream freezer was patented by New England housewife Nancy Johnson.

August 14, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith attended the funeral of Lydia Walker, who had died at his house the previous day. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:532

August 21, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith received a letter written by Mr. J. Hall of Independence, Missouri, “breathing hard things against us as a people,” which he forwarded along with some additional remarks to Illinois Governor Thomas Ford. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:538–40

August 22, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith continued hearing rumors that people in Carthage, Illinois, were determined to raise a mob “to drive the Mormons out of the state.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:541

August 27, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith preached about the Aaronic and Melchizedek priesthoods and their respective powers. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:553–56

August 31, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith began his move into the new Mansion House. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:556

September 10, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—George W. Taggart, later a musician in the Mormon Battalion, described the Prophet Joseph Smith as “one of the warmest patriots and friends to his country and laws.” ♦ McConkie, *Remembering Joseph Smith*, 37.

September 11, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith appointed William W. Phelps, Henry Miller, and Hosea Stout to try to persuade Illinois Governor Thomas Ford to provide public firearms for the Nauvoo Legion. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:31

September 13, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith spoke a few words in reply to a lecture at a grove near the temple by Mr. John Finch, a socialist from England. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:33



The Mansion House in Nauvoo.

September 15, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith put up a sign outside his home, explaining his decision to use the “Nauvoo Mansion” as a hotel. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:33

September 16, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Political Events—Joseph Smith went in company with his staff to view the parade of the Nauvoo Legion, who saluted Joseph as their commanding officer. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:34

September 17, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith made some remarks following the sermon of Mr. Blodgett, a Unitarian minister, and disagreed with some of his ideas concerning persecution. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:34

September 19, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith had William W. Phelps reply to a recent letter from Illinois Governor Thomas Ford and send him “a copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting of the mobocracy at Carthage.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:35

1843

Sojourner Truth, American abolitionist and freed slave, claimed to hear heavenly voices. She then traveled in the North, where she advocated emancipation and women’s rights.

1843

Søren Kierkegaard wrote *Either/Or*, which contained philosophies that became the basis for existentialism.

About September 20, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—After hearing a boarder at the Smith home insult one of the hired servants, Joseph Smith demanded that he leave. ♦ *McConkie, Remembering Joseph Smith, 99–100*

September 28, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith was chosen president over a special council of elders that met above the Red Brick Store. ♦ *History of the Church, 6:39*

October 1, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith published in the Church newspaper *Times and Seasons* an invitation to donate money for Elder George J. Adams’s mission to Russia. ♦ *History of the Church, 6:41*

October 2, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a letter to Lucien Adams, son of James Adams, co-owner with Joseph of the steamboat *Maid of Iowa*. James Adams had died of cholera in August 1843, and his son Lucien was handling his affairs, at least concerning the steamboat. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith, 583–84*

October 3, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph and Emma Smith hosted a dinner at their new Mansion House for about 100 brethren and their wives. ♦ *History of the Church, 6:42–43*

Oct. 13, 1843

The Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, the oldest continually operating Jewish service organization, was founded in New York City.

October 13, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith allowed Dr. Turner, a phrenologist, to examine his head for about an hour. ♦ *History of the Church, 6:56*

October 15, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—From the speaker’s stand east of the Nauvoo Temple, Joseph Smith preached about the Constitution of the United States, the Bible, and Nauvoo’s economy. ♦ *History of the Church, 6:56–59; Melville, BYU Studies 28.2: 65–74*

October 19, 1843

Macedonia, Illinois

Travels—Joseph Smith and William Clayton started for Macedonia (now Webster), Illinois, to visit Benjamin F. Johnson, and arrived at sundown. They returned two days later. ♦ *History of the Church, 6:59–60*

October 23, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—After receiving more means from those of the Twelve who had returned from the eastern United States, Joseph Smith immediately gave directions to send for groceries and supplies for the Nauvoo Temple and the workmen. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:60–61

November 2, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith and some of the brethren agreed to write to five leading candidates for the presidency of the United States, to inquire “what their course of action would be in relation to the cruelty and oppression that we have suffered from the State of Missouri, if they were elected.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:63

November 4, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Elders Willard Richards and John Taylor spent the day helping Joseph Smith write letters to presidential candidates. These letters were sent to John C. Calhoun, General Lewis Cass, Hon. Richard M. Johnson, Hon. Henry Clay, and U.S. President Martin Van Buren. Calhoun, Clay, and Cass responded to Joseph’s queries, but their answers were considered unsatisfactory. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:64–65

November 7, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith instructed Joseph C. Cole to move the tables for his school from the hall above the Red Brick Store, so Elders Willard Richards and William W. Phelps could continue working on the Prophet’s history undisturbed. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:65–66

November 13, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a reply letter to James Arlington Bennet in which he addressed a mathematical approach to religion brought up in Bennet’s letter. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:73–78

November 15, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—At a mayor’s court, Joseph Smith told the brethren of his intention to write a proclamation to the kings of the earth. Joseph had been commanded in a revelation (now D&C 124) almost three years earlier on January 19, 1841, to write this proclamation. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:79; D&C 124:2–3, 7, 107

1843

Edgar Allen Poe published “The Tell-Tale Heart.”

Nov. 28, 1843
The Kingdom of Hawaii was officially recognized as an independent nation by the United Kingdom and France.

November 23, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Political Events—Joseph Smith suggested “petitioning Congress for a grant to make a canal over the falls [around the Des Moines rapids], or a dam to turn the water to the city, so that we might erect mills and other machinery.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:8

November 28, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith and the brethren prepared a “memorial” for Congress that included an account of their history and grievances with the state of Missouri. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:84–97

December 3, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—In the assembly room above the Red Brick Store, Joseph Smith and the others present prayed for his brother Hyrum, who had injured his leg. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:98–99

December 8, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Political Events—At a city council meeting, Joseph Smith suggested petitioning Congress to have Nauvoo placed under the protection of the United States government. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:105–7

December 9, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a letter to William Clayton, asking him to pay \$60 from city funds to the commandants of the Nauvoo Legion for the protection of Nauvoo. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 585–86

December 11, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith sent an affidavit to Illinois Governor Thomas Ford reporting conditions surrounding the recent kidnapping of Daniel Avery. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:109–10

December 14, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith received a letter from Illinois Governor Thomas Ford in which he claimed no place to interfere in individual crimes committed against the Saints in this matter and that punishment belonged to the judicial power and not to the executive. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:113–15

December 15, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—After becoming ill in the morning, Joseph Smith was administered herbs and mild drinks by Levi Richards and was considerably revived by evening. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:115–16

December 16, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith signed a “Memorial to Congress for redress of losses and grievances in Missouri” and prophesied that if Congress would not hear the petition, the administration in power would be broken up. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:116

December 25, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith was serenaded in the morning by Sister Lettice Rushton’s family. Later that evening Joseph and his wife Emma hosted a dinner for fifty couples. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:134

December 29, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith pronounced a blessing on the Nauvoo Police and offered to pay twice the amount of any bribe offered to them for information about the briber. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:149–53

December 31, 1843

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—About fifty musicians and singers performed William W. Phelps’s New Year’s hymn under Joseph Smith’s window. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:153

Dec. 19, 1843

Charles Dickens published *A Christmas Carol*.

1843

The first commercial Christmas cards were printed by Sir Henry Cole in London.

1844–1845

1844
James K. Polk used the phrase “Fifty-four forty or fight,” referring to the longitude and latitude of the Oregon country, as a campaign slogan in the presidential election.

January 1, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a letter to Illinois Governor Thomas Ford relative to the kidnapping of certain Saints who were falsely imprisoned in Missouri. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 587–89

January 5, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith dreamed the night before that two serpents were swallowing each other by the tail, but he gave no explanation for this dream in his history. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:166

January 8, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith interviewed William Law in the street and dropped him from the First Presidency. Later, on June 8, Hyrum Smith testified that Law had confessed to Hyrum that he had committed adultery. ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:458–60

January 10, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith received a letter from Francis M. Higbee, who falsely accused him of slandering his character. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:174, 178

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith ordained his uncle John Smith as a patriarch; he became the fourth presiding patriarch of the Church on January 1, 1849. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:173

January 16, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Political Events—Joseph Smith attended a city council meeting and forgave Francis M. Higbee for writing a slanderous letter on January 10. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:178

January 18, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated letters to Reuben McBride and Joseph Coe. McBride had become the Church’s agent to regulate business affairs in Kirtland after Oliver Granger’s untimely death. Coe had written Joseph claiming an interest in the Egyptian mummies. Joseph found Coe’s “pretended claim” astonishing. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 590–94

January 19, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith gave a lecture on the U.S. Constitution and on the candidates for the presidency of the United States. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:180

January 21, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith preached to several thousand people on sealing the hearts of the fathers to the children and the hearts of the children to the fathers. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:183–85

January 23, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith sold the printing establishment to John Taylor for \$2,832. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:185

January 29, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Political Events—Joseph Smith was nominated as a candidate for president of the United States. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:187–88

February 3, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Visions and Revelations—In the assembly room above the Red Brick Store, Joseph Smith related a dream about his efforts to save friends on a steamboat and walking on the water with his brother Samuel. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:194–95; Wilford Woodruff Journal, 2:346–48

Jan. 15, 1844

The University of Notre Dame received its charter from Indiana.

Feb. 1844
Karl Marx
described religion
as the opium of the
people and the sigh
of the oppressed.

February 5, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith reported to architect William Weeks that he had seen in vision the pattern for the Nauvoo Temple, which had been under construction since April 1841. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:196–97; Arrington, *BYU Studies* 19.3: 337–59; Baugh, *Opening the Heavens*, 316

Legal Events—At the Nauvoo Municipal Court, where Joseph Smith presided as chief justice, he spent the whole day listening to different city wards present their tax lists; then he remitted the taxes of the widows and poor who were unable to pay. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:196

February 7, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Political Events—Joseph Smith met with his brother Hyrum and the Twelve Apostles “to devise means to promote the interests of the General Government.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:197–209

About February 7, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith prayed that the Saints would be delivered from the harassment of Thomas Reynolds, governor of Missouri. Within two days, Joseph learned that Reynolds had committed suicide. ♦ *Journal of Discourses*, 24:55

February 8, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Political Events—At a political meeting in the assembly room above the Red Brick Store, Joseph Smith gave his reasons for running for the office of president of the United States. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:210–11

February 10, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith attended a prayer meeting in the assembly room above the Red Brick Store where he prayed for Sister Jennetta Richards and others who were sick. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:211

February 12, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—At a city council meeting, Joseph Smith signed the memorial to Congress, a document outlining the afflictions of the Saints in Missouri, and he blessed Orson Pratt to prosper in presenting the memorial before government officials in Washington, D.C. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:212



The Nauvoo Temple, rebuilt 1999–2002.

February 13, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to Joseph L. Heywood, an LDS merchant in Quincy, Illinois. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 595–96

February 17, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote an article called “Pacific Innuendo,” which explained the Church’s desire for peace with all peoples. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:218–20

February 21, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith attended a lecture in the assembly room above the Red Brick Store given by an Episcopalian reverend, Mr. De Wolfe, and spoke afterward on the importance of obeying all commandments to receive salvation. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:223

February 23, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith met with the Twelve Apostles in the assembly room above the Red Brick Store and gave them specific instructions regarding supplies for the Oregon and California Exploring Expedition. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:224

Feb. 17, 1844

Aaron Montgomery Ward, American mail-order merchandiser, was born.

1844
Ralph Waldo
Emerson published
his second series
of essays.

February 25, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith prophesied at a temple block prayer meeting that within five years the Saints would be out of the power of old enemies. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:225

February 26, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—The first meeting to organize a conspiracy to destroy the Smiths was held at William Law's home. This meeting was reported later by Dennison Harris and Robert Scott, who lived at the Law home. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

February 29, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith directed Brother William W. Phelps to write a reply to an article printed on January 31 in the *Zanesville Gazette* on a speech by Cassius M. Clay (a Kentucky abolitionist) about annexing Texas to the United States. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:227

March 4, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith held a council with the First Presidency, the Twelve Apostles, the temple committee, and others, emphasizing the importance of finishing the Nauvoo Temple and having it paid for. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:230–31

Political Events—Joseph Smith proposed James Arlington Bennet as his vice-presidential running mate. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:230–31

March 11, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith attended an organizational meeting of the Council of Fifty, a group assigned to assist with strategic planning for the Church. ♦ Wilford Woodruff Journal, 2:366

March 12, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith told Brother Joseph C. Cole that the upstairs room in the Prophet's Red Brick Store was needed for more important purposes than the school, which could be moved to Henry Miller's house. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:262

March 22, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith advised the Seventies to rebuild the Seventies' Hall by demolishing the existing walls and building a more permanent two-story edifice on the foundation. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:271

March 23, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith and William Clayton requested donations of supplies for Latter-day Saint lumbermen laboring in Wisconsin. Robert D. Foster’s wife denied to Joseph Smith, Alexander Neibaur, and William Clayton that Joseph had ever tried to seduce her or commit any immoral act or preach the plurality of wives. She later recanted after being threatened by her husband.

♦ *History of the Church*, 6:271

March 30, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith prepared a written message for U.S. President John Tyler, requesting permission to enlist 100,000 men to help protect Americans seeking to settle in Oregon and other areas within U.S. territory and to help provide security for the independent republic of Texas. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:281–82

Legal Events—Joseph Smith investigated a robbery of the Keystone Store. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:281

March 31, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith signed two petitions to the United States Congress and one to U.S. President John Tyler that he had written the previous day. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:282

April 4, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith had an interview with eleven visiting Indians “who wanted counsel.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:286

April 7, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith delivered the King Follett Discourse about the nature of God and man, memorializing a friend who had died on March 9, 1844. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:302–17; Cannon, *BYU Studies* 18.2: 179–92

About April 14, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith again preached on board the recently landed steamer *Maid of Iowa*. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:333

April 18, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith and other Church leaders excommunicated William, Jane, and Wilson Law and Robert D. Foster for “unchristianlike conduct.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 5:341

Mar. 25, 1844

Adolf Engler, German botanist and inventor of the Engler system of plant classification, was born.

April 25, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith told a reporter from the *St. Louis Gazette* that he had gained his power by the principles of truth and virtue. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:343

April 26–27, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith issued a warrant against Robert D. Foster for slandering Willard Richards. The next day, Foster accused Joseph “with many crimes and said that Daniteism was in Nauvoo.” Joseph tried to settle, but when Foster refused, Joseph “shook his garments” against Foster. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:344–45

April 28, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—The Reformed Church was organized at Wilson Law’s home, with William Law as president and Wilson Law as a counselor, Robert D. Foster and Francis M. Higbee as apostles, and Keokuk hotelier Charles Ivins as bishop. This church’s purpose was to destroy the Smiths and take control of Nauvoo. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

May 1, 1844

Carthage, Illinois

Legal Events—Francis Higbee sued Joseph Smith in Carthage for being slandered on January 5, 1844, as a thief, fornicator, whore-master, murderer, adulterer, and perjurer, with a “rotten stinking [venereal] disease” that kept Joseph from coming near him; he also claimed that Joseph urged other young people in Nauvoo to stay away from him. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

May 2, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith could not collect his July 2, 1843, debt from Wilson Law, as Law tried to offset claims Joseph had already paid, leaving Joseph “no remedy but the glorious uncertainty of the law.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:350.

About May 3, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a rhyming verse in Barbara Matilda Neff’s autograph book. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 597–98

May 5, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Political Events—Joseph Smith addressed a large company of friends at his home on the Saints’ course of dealings with the national government. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:356

1844

Alexander Dumas published *The Three Musketeers*.

1844

The first international cricket match was played in New York City between the U.S. and Canada.



The Wilford Woodruff home in Nauvoo.

May 6, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—An arrest warrant was served to Joseph Smith on complaint of Francis M. Higbee, but Joseph petitioned for and obtained a writ of habeas corpus answerable before the Nauvoo Municipal Court. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:356

May 8, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith went before the municipal court in the case of *Francis M. Higbee v. Joseph Smith*. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:357–61

May 9, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith blessed Elders Wilford Woodruff and George A. Smith before their journeys to the eastern United States. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:362

May 15, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith was visited at home by Josiah Quincy, former mayor of Boston, and Charles Francis Adams, son of former U.S. President John Quincy Adams. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:377; Woodworth, *BYU Studies* 39.4: 71–87

1844

Hugh Bourne, English founder of the Primitive Methodists, visited the U.S. and organized several congregations.

May 17, 1844
Julius Wellhausen,
German biblical
scholar who hypo-
thesized the Penta-
teuch originated
from four independ-
ent texts dating
several centuries
after the time of
Moses, was born.

May 21, 1844
Henri Rousseau,
French artist,
was born.

May 24, 1844
Samuel F. B. Morse
sent the first elec-
trical telegram,
from Washington,
D.C., to Baltimore,
Maryland, saying,
“What hath God
wrought.”

May 17, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Political Events—Joseph Smith was nominated as a U.S. presidential candidate for the National Reform Party at the Illinois state convention. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:386–97

May 18, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith and other Church leaders excommunicated Francis M. Higbee, Charles Ivins, and two others for apostasy. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:398

May 23, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Visions and Revelations—Joseph Smith prophesied to his brother Hyrum that their enemies would lie about Hyrum the same as they had about Joseph. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:403

Personal Life—Joseph Smith spoke with the Sac and Fox Indians who had arrived the previous day. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:402

May 25, 1844

Carthage, Illinois

Legal Events—A grand jury indicted Joseph Smith for adultery with Maria Lawrence “and other diverse women,” based on William Law’s testimony. Joseph considered suing him for perjury and slander on behalf of Maria Lawrence. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

May 25, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Sidney Rigdon resigned as postmaster and recommended Joseph Smith as his successor. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:407

May 27, 1844

Carthage, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith, accompanied by friends, went to Carthage, Illinois, to attend the circuit court in answer to perjury and adultery indictments against him. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:412–13

May 31, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith administered to Sister Richards, who was sick. Joseph also issued a warrant for Thomas B. Johnson’s arrest for threatening the peace of the city. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:423–24

June 1, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to Joel Hamilton Walker of Boston, Massachusetts. Walker had learned that Joseph had petitioned Congress for authority to raise 100,000 volunteers to protect the southern and western borders of the United States. He wrote to offer his services, but Joseph had not received authority from Congress. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 599

June 4, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith sent a letter to Abijah Tewksbury of Boston, Massachusetts, who had been cut off from the Church. Joseph invited him to be rebaptized. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 600–601

June 7, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—The first issue of the *Nauvoo Expositor* appeared, attacking the political powers in Nauvoo and specifically Joseph and Hyrum Smith. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:430; LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

June 10, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Political Events—The Nauvoo City Council passed an ordinance declaring the *Nauvoo Expositor* a public nuisance, and Joseph Smith, as mayor, agreed to have that newspaper destroyed. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:432; Barnett, *BYU Studies* 19.2: 244–46

June 11, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith wrote a proclamation that was published in the *Nauvoo Neighbor* regarding the promulgation of false statements injurious to the people of Nauvoo. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 602–3

June 12, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith was arrested by officers from Carthage and charged with riot for the destruction of the *Nauvoo Expositor*, and he went before Justice Aaron Johnson in Nauvoo on a writ of habeas corpus. He was “honorably discharged from the accusations and of the writ.” ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:453–58

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to Washington Tucker of Eldorado, Arkansas, who had written Joseph expressing interest

June 6, 1844

George Williams founded the Young Men’s Christian Association (YMCA) in London.

June 13, 1844

Thomas Charles Hope, Scottish chemist who discovered the chemical element Strontium, died.

in the Church. Joseph promised to send an elder to him as soon as the Twelve could make the necessary arrangements. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 606

June 13, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith presided over the Nauvoo Municipal Court and discharged all of the other sixteen defendants in the *Nauvoo Expositor* matter. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:460–61; LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

Personal Life—Joseph Smith received the report that a mob of about 300 was assembled at Carthage, Illinois, and was ready to attack Nauvoo. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:462

June 14, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to Illinois Governor Thomas Ford explaining the destruction of the *Nauvoo Expositor* printing press. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:466–67; *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 604–5

June 15, 1844

Charles Goodyear received a patent for vulcanization, a process to strengthen rubber.

June 15, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph Smith was at home examining Benjamin West’s painting *Death on the Pale Horse*, which had been in his reading room for three days. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:471

June 16, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Ecclesiastical Duties—Joseph Smith gave a sermon in the grove east of the Nauvoo Temple about the Godhead. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:473–79

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated letters to Illinois Governor Thomas Ford and Isaac Morley. Joseph informed Ford of a published account of an organized effort to exterminate the Saints from Illinois by force of arms. Joseph asked the governor for “immediate council and protection.” Morley was an officer in the Nauvoo Legion. Joseph advised him to “cause all the troops of said Legion in your vicinity, to be in readiness to act at a moments warning” to defend the Saints against the mob. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 607–9

June 17, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—Joseph Smith was arrested again (see June 12) along with sixteen others for the destruction of the *Nauvoo Expositor* and

taken before Daniel H. Wells, justice of the peace, who discharged the prisoners. The *Warsaw Signal* called for the extermination of the Latter-day Saints from Illinois. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:487–91; LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to John Smith, his uncle, at Macedonia, Illinois, informing him “that we feel determined in this place not to be dismayed if hell boils over all at once. We feel to hope for the best, and determined to prepare for the worst.” Joseph counseled his uncle to retreat to Nauvoo if the mob fell upon them “with a superior force.” ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 610–11

June 18, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Political Events—Joseph Smith stood in full military uniform on the frame of a building and gave his final address to the Nauvoo Legion. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:496–503

June 19, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Political Events—Joseph Smith met the Nauvoo Legion at the front of his home and gave orders to have a picket guard posted on all the roads leading out of the city, to have all the powder and lead in the city secured, and to have all the arms put into use. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:504–5

June 20, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Political Events—Joseph Smith prepared for the defense of Nauvoo against the growing mob, wrote letters telling those on missions to come home immediately, and advised his brother Hyrum to take his family on the next steamboat to Cincinnati, Ohio. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:507–20

June 21, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith exchanged letters regarding the growing crisis in Nauvoo with Illinois Governor Thomas Ford and prepared affidavits for him. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:520–27

June 22, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Political Events—Joseph Smith was visited by John C. Calhoun Jr. and his brother Patrick, sons of John C. Calhoun, a senator from South Carolina whom Joseph had met in Washington, D.C., in February 1840 and who was now a candidate for United States president. ♦ Cannon, *BYU Studies* 33.4: 772–80

1844

Alexander Fichet invented the first safe.

Writings—Joseph Smith sent a letter to Illinois Governor Thomas Ford explaining the difficulties in Nauvoo and asking Ford to visit. Governor Ford addressed his reply to the mayor (Joseph Smith) and the Nauvoo City Council and concluded that the destruction of the *Nauvoo Expositor* was a violation of the laws protecting freedom of the press in the United States. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:532–41; *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 612–14

June 23, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Legal Events—With the promise of full protection pledged by Illinois Governor Thomas Ford, Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum decided to turn themselves in at Carthage, Illinois, for a hearing. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:548–52

June 24, 1844

Four miles west of Carthage, Illinois

Travels—Joseph Smith rode from Nauvoo to Carthage, Illinois, turning back, however, to deliver up to Captain James A. Dunn the state arms of the Nauvoo Legion before his final arrival in Carthage. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:553–55

June 24, 1844

Outside Carthage, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to Illinois Governor Thomas Ford explaining that his arrival in Carthage would be delayed as he was assisting Captain James A. Dunn with the retrieval of state arms from the Nauvoo Legion. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 619

June 25, 1844

Carthage, Illinois

Legal Events—After Joseph and Hyrum Smith surrendered to the authorities in the morning, Illinois Governor Thomas Ford paraded the brothers through the ranks of the troops assembled by his orders from the surrounding counties. The Smiths and the other defendants were arraigned before Justice of the Peace Robert F. Smith, also Captain of the Carthage Greys. The case was postponed until October because Francis Higbee, a key witness, failed to appear. All the defendants posted bail, even in excessive amounts. Joseph and Hyrum were served writs charging them with treason, a nonbailable offense. Despite having no hearing on that new charge, the defendants were taken to Carthage Jail that evening under protective custody. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:561–74; LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter to his wife Emma from Carthage Jail, informing her of the new treason charge and of

1844

The anonymously written *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation* was published, which was a forerunner for Charles Darwin's book *The Origin of Species*.



Statue of Joseph and Hyrum Smith at Carthage Jail.

his interactions with Governor Ford. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 620–23

June 26, 1844

Carthage, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter from Carthage Jail to Illinois Governor Thomas Ford, requesting an interview. He also dictated a letter to Judge Jesse B. Thomas, associate justice of the Illinois Supreme Court, stating that he and Hyrum were being held illegally and requesting Thomas to go to Nauvoo, obtain a writ of habeas corpus, and bring their case before an impartial judge. ♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 624–28

Legal Events—In court, Joseph Smith moved for a change of venue on the charge of treason brought against him. The motion was denied, and the case was continued until noon the next day, allowing time to bring witnesses to Carthage. Joseph and Hyrum were then taken back to jail, where they had an extensive interview with Illinois Governor Thomas Ford, who promised protection to him and the other prisoners. The hearing was changed to June 29, apparently without consulting the defendants. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:575–601; LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

June 27, 1844

Carthage, Illinois

Writings—Joseph Smith dictated a letter from Carthage Jail to his wife Emma. In his own hand he penned a postscript that included

1844

Wood pulp paper was invented by Friedrich Gottlob Keller.

the following: “I am very much resigned to my lot knowing I am Justified and have done the best that could be done give my love to the children and all my Friends.” Joseph then dictated a letter to lawyer Orville H. Browning, requesting his professional services.

♦ *Personal Writings of Joseph Smith*, 629–35

Personal Life—While in protective custody at Carthage Jail, Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum Smith were shot and killed by an armed mob just after 5 p.m. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:602–26; D&C 135; Shipps, *BYU Studies* 14.3: 389–92; Jessee, *Journal of Mormon History* 8:3–19

June 28, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—Joseph and Hyrum Smith’s bodies were brought on two wagons through Nauvoo to the Mansion House (the Prophet’s home), where thousands of Saints were gathered to lament their death. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:627–28; Van Wagoner and Walker, *BYU Studies* 23.1: 3–18

June 29, 1844

Nauvoo, Illinois

Personal Life—The bodies of Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were buried. ♦ *History of the Church*, 6:627–28

Aug. 8, 1844

Brigham Young was chosen to lead the Church.



Death masks of Joseph and Hyrum Smith.

October 1844

Carthage, Illinois

Legal Events—*State of Illinois v. Levi Williams, Jacob C. Davis, Thomas C. Sharp, Mark Aldrich and Thomas Grover*. This suit was filed for the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

June 1845

Carthage, Illinois

Legal Events—*State of Illinois v. Levi Williams, Jacob C. Davis, Thomas C. Sharp, Mark Aldrich and Thomas Grover*. All defendants were acquitted for the murders of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. ♦ LDS Church Archives, Joseph Smith Legal Papers series

Oct. 22, 1844

Samuel S. Snow, a Millerite, predicted that Christ's Second Coming would occur on this date, which led to the "Great Disappointment" on Oct. 23, 1844.

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Roger Terry: p. 7

John W. Welch: pp. 8, 11, 15, 17, 26, 32, 83, 84, 88, 97, 132, 171

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