

Alan C. Miner
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A Chronology of Thought on Book of Mormon Geography

Biographies

The information below has been taken from the following sources unless specified: Andrew Jenson, *LDS Biographical Encyclopedia*, 4 vols., Salt Lake City, Utah: Andrew Jenson History Company, 1914; Frank Esshom, *Pioneers and Prominent Men of Utah* Salt Lake City, Utah: Western Epics, Inc., 1966; Alvin Knisely, *Biographical Diction of The Latter Day Saints Ministry, Independence*, Missouri: 1948. Susan Easton Black, *Who's Who in the Doctrine and Covenants*, Salt Lake City: Bookcraft, 1997.

[A]

[B]

H. E. Baker
Hubert Howe Bancroft (N)
Vincy R. Barker
John Bernhisel
William Blood
Samuael Brannan
Edmund. C. Briggs (R)
James S. Brown

[C]

Abraham H. Cannon
George Q. Cannon-
Curtis W. Clark (R)
Benjamin Cluff Jr.
Heber Comer
Oliver Cowdery

[D]

William Dame
H. N. Davis

[E]

Rudolph. Etzenhouser (R)

[F]

Ralph W. Farrell (R)
J.B.F. (1884)

[G]

Susa Young Gates
Heber J. Grant

Jeremiah Gunsolley (R)

[H]
Hagoth 1888-Juvenile Instructor
Jacob Hamblin
Levi Hancock
Mosiah Lyman Hancock
Louis Edward Hills (R)
Robert Holmes
Lamond W. Huntsman
William Hyde

[I]
Anthony W. Ivins

[J]
Nephi Jensen
Lyman Johnson

[K]
W. A. Kelley (R)
John H. Kelson
Asa Kienke
Heber C. Kimball
ALvin Knisely (R)

[L]
J. R. Lambert. (R)
James A. Little
Lyman O. Littlefield
Francis M. Lyman

[M]
Karl G. Maeser
M. W. Mansfield
Reuben McBride

[N]

[O]
G. M. Ottinger-

[P]
John E. Page
Louise Palfrey (R)
Edward Partridge
George Pearson (R)
Ziba Peterson
W. W. Phelps
Orson Pratt-see 1840 notation
Parley P. Pratt
Zera Pulsipher

[R]

George Reynolds

Franklin D. Richards

Willard Richards

Joel E. Ricks

B. H. Roberts

George W. Robinson

[S]

S. W. L. Scott (R)

F. M. Sheehy

Charles A. Shook (Anti)

Janne Sjordahl

Don Carlos Smith

Elias Smith

George A. Smith

George Albert SMith

Hyrum Smith

Joseph Smith

Joseph F. Smith

Lucy Mack Smith

Samuel Smith

T. J. Smith (R)

William Smith

Henry A. Stebbins (R)

Edward Stevenson

James J. Strang (S)

J. Bert Sumsion

[T]

James E. Talmage

John Taylor

Moses Thatcher

Charles B. Thompson

Samuel W. Traum

[U]

[V]

[W]

Charles Lowell Walker--

Charles Wandell

G. F. WEston (R)

David Whitmer

John Whitmer

Orson F. Whitney

Frederick G. Williams

Benjamin Winchester

Walter Wolfe

William Woodhead (R)

William Woodhouse
Wilford Woodruff

[Y]

John Young-1840
Willard Young

[Z]

John M. Bernhisel: John Milton Bernhisel was born in the year 1799 in Pennsylvania. He practiced medicine in New York for many years. He was baptized there and ordained a High Priest in 1841. He moved to Nauvoo in 1843. He moved to Salt Lake Valley in July, 1851. An extensive discussion on John Bernhisel is found in geog1.leh in the 1845 notation.

William Blood: Born in 1839 in England. Embarked for America in January 1844 and arrived in Nauvoo in April 1844. William was baptized in August 1849 in the Platte river. He arrived in Salt Lake City in Oct. 1849. In 1857 he was ordained a Seventy and eventually became senior president of the 55th quorum of Seventy in 1892. (Jenson, vol. 1, p. 465.)

Edmund C. Briggs (RLDS): Born in 1835 in New York. Baptized in July 1852. Ordained one of the seven presidents of the Seventy in 1860. Ordained an Apostle in 1860. Filled a mission to Utah in 1862. He remained in the quorum of the Twelve until 1902. He died in 1913.

James S. Brown James Stephens Brown was born in North Carolina in 1828. He was converted and baptized in 1844 and joined the Mormons in Nauvoo just in time for the exodus. He enlisted in the Mormon Battalion and marched to California. After his discharge he found employment with a Mr. Sutter on the Sacramento river and was one of those who first discovered gold in California. In 1848 he returned to Salt Lake City. He was ordained a Seenty and in 1849 was called on a mission to the Society Islands. After returning to Utah he was, for a number of years, closely associated with Indian missions, in which labor he was again very successful. He made several trips of exploration with Jacob Hamblin into Arizona and New Mexico, looking to the colonization of Saints in those territories. He lectured in different parts of the Territory and in 1892 filled another successful mission to the Society Islands. He died in 1902 in Salt Lake City, leaving a large posterity. (Jenson, vol 3, p. 30)

Abraham H. Cannon: Abraham Hoagland Cannon was born in March 1859 to pres. George Q. Cannon. He availed himself of educational opportunities and eventually finished studies in the Deseret Univeristy. In 1879 he was acalled on a mission to Euruope. In 1882 he was ordained and set apart as one of the First Seven Presidents of Seventies. In that same yearl wehen 23 years old, he assumed business control of the "Juvenile Instructor" and associate publicaitons, developing what was a small lprinting office into one of the ofremost publishing houses in the west. During the time of his management,

which lasted until his death, a large number of publications were issued under his direction. He also wrote many articles for publication. In 1889 he was sustained as one of the Twelve Apostles. In 1892, in connection with his brother, John I. Cannon, he took charge of the "Deseret News" forming the publishing company which for a number of years conducted that paper, and he assumed the business management thereof. In 1892, also, he became the editor and publisher of the "Contributor." He was connected with many other business enterprises. He died in 1896. (Jenson, vol. 1, p. 167)

George Q. Cannon: George Q. Cannon was born January 11, 1827 at Liverpool, England and emigrated to Nauvoo. Following the death of both his mother and father, George Q. Cannon lived in the household of Elder (later President) John Taylor for about five years. This was the time when Elder Taylor was editing and printing the *Times and Seasons* and the Nauvoo *Neighbor*. Young George learned the printing and editing business, which he followed throughout the remainder of his life.

As a young man went on a mission to the Sandwich Islands where he translated the Book of Mormon into the Hawaiian language, afterwards printing the book. Elder Cannon became a member of the Council of the Twelve October 23, 1859.

In October, 1860, **George Q. Cannon** was appointed to preside over the European Mission. The duties assigned him by the First Presidency were to **take charge of the "Millennial Star"** and the publishing business connected therewith and with emigration. He reached Liverpool on December 21, 1860. Soon after his arrival he established a Church printing office, the printing for the Church up to that time having been done by contract with other offices.

After returning home in 1864 from England where he had presided over the European Mission and established a Church publishing office, **George Q. Cannon** became interested in the education of the young people in the Church.

With the establishment of George Q. Cannon and Sons in 1866, the modern LDS publishing and bookstore business really began. This and other companies combined in 1919 to form Deseret Book Company.

In January, 1866 he commenced the publication of the "Juvenile Instructor" designed expressly for the education and elevation of the young. He and his associates published many articles that dealt with the culture and geography of the Book of Mormon and also of the Polynesians. At the organization of the Sunday School Union in 1867, he was made general superintendent, which position he held till the last day of his earthly career. In early 1900 George Reynolds had spoken in favor of the Deseret Sunday School Union purchasing the *Juvenile Instructor* and using it as the official publication of the Union. The idea was accepted. By year's end the deal was concluded, and Cannon, who remained as editor of the publication named George Reynolds, "the devoted Sunday School worker and warm personal friend," as the assistant editor.

In the fall of **1867**, by the appointment of President Brigham Young, **George Q. Cannon took charge** of the "Deseret News" and issued a daily edition this being the commencement of the "Deseret Evening News." For a number of years he continued to occupy the position of editor and publisher of the "Deseret News" traveling as circumstances would permit, with the First Presidency and the Twelve. In 1892 the Deseret News was leased to the private company of George Q. Cannon and Sons, operating as the Deseret News Publishing Company. This arrangement came to an end in 1899 when the Church took back control.

In October, 1880, the Church having been under the presidency of the Twelve Apostles for a little more than three years, the First Presidency was re-organized with John Taylor as President, George Q. Cannon as first

fcounselor and Joseph IIF. Smith as second Couneslor. . . . On the accesssion of Wilford Woodruff to the presidency, George Q. CAnnon was chosen again as first counselor and Joseph F. SMith as second counselor. After the death of President Woodruff, and whewn President Lorenzo Snow succeeded tot he presidency Sept. 13, 1898, he also selected Geroge Q. Cannon as his first conselor, and Jose. F. Smilth as his sescond counselor.

George Q. Cannon passed away on April 12, 1901 at the age of 74. He had been a man of tremendous power and influence. In addition to founding George Q. Cannon and Sons Co. and his virtual control of the LDS publishing world, he was a director in the Union Pacific Railroad company, he was president of the Utah Sugar Co.; vice president and director of Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co.; director of the Co-op Wagon and Machine Co.; president of Brigham Young Trust Co.; president of the Utah Light and Power Co.; director of the Cullion-Beck and Champion Mining Co. and also of the Grand Central Mining Co.

Curtis W. Clark (RLDS): Born in 1880 in Ohio. Baptized in 1905. After other ordinations in the priesthood he was ordained a high priest in 1920. He was a travelliing salesman for forty-five years. He was Prsident of the Columbus Branch for over twenty years.

Benjamin Cluff Jr. Benjamin Cluff was born in 1830 in New Hampshire. He was an infant when his paresnts moved from his birthpalce to Kirtland, Ohio, where the family became converts to Mormonism. In 1840 the family moved to Nauvoo and in 1846 becmae part of the exodus to Utah, arriving there in the fall of 1850. They settled in Provo, Utah. Int he spring of 1853 Benjamin was ordained a Seventy. In 1855 he was sent on a mimssion tot he Los Vegas Indeians in Nevada where he labored two years. He was called on a mission to the Sandwich Islands in 1864 where he remained six years. In 1873 he settled in Centre Creek, Wasatch county, where he was ordained a High Preist and Bishop, a position he held for sixteen years.

Oliver Cowdery: Born in 1806 in Vermont. Moved to Manchester New York in 1825 and taught school. On April 5, 1829 he visited and met Joseph SMtih, Jr. in harmony, Pa. He acted as the Prophet's scribe. Was baptized in May, 1829. Was a member of the first missionary group to the Indians in 1830 (see 1830 notation). Wrote a series of letters detailing the early history of the Church (see the 1834 notation) Was editor of *Messenger and ADvocate*. He was expelled from the Church in April, 1838 at Far West. Was rebaptized at Kaneshville, Iowa in 1848. He visited among his relatives in Missouri until he died ini March, 1850 at Richmond.

William Home Dame: Born 1819 in New hamlpshire. Came to Illinois and was baptized in 1841. Ordained a 70 in October 1844 and began work on the Nauvoo TEmple. In 1846 he moved westward. In 1848 he moved to Utah. In 1850 he was called by the Presidency to go to Iron county. He arrived in Parawon in January 1851. He was subsequently ordained a High Priest and palced in the first High Council of Iron county. In 1852 he was called to settle Red Creek, now Paragoonah. In 1853, on account of Indian difficulties, he again moved to Parowan, and in 1855 went to Red Creek. he was set apart as

president of the Parowan Stake of Zion in 1856 in which position he labored until 1880. He died in 1884. (Jensen, vol. 1, p. 532)

Rudolph. Etzenhouser (RLDS): Born in 1856 in California. Baptized in 1867. Eventually ordained an elder in 1883 at Kirtland, Ohio. Authored some compilations. He interviewed David Whitmer. He defended the Restoration in public debate. He died in 1918 at Independence.

Susa Young Gates Susa Young Gates was born March 18, 1856, in the Lion House, Salt Lake City, Utah, the second daughter of President Brigham Young and Lucy Bigelow. Her education was begun in the private school of her father and was continued in the Deseret University (U. of U.) of which she is an alumna. Here her literary work had its beginning. Since that time she has won distinction as an organizer in intellectual lines. She organized the musical department in 1878 in the Brigham Young Academy at Provo and other organizations. Her biggest organization work, however, was the founding of the "Young Woman's Journal" in 1889 under the direction of the Y.L.M.I.A. Her early writings were printed in the "Deseret News" the "Juvenile Instructor," the "Woman's Exponent," and the "Young Woman's Journal" under the nom de plume "Homespun." She married Jacob F. Gates and accompanied him on a four years' mission to the Sandwich Islands in 1885-1889. She is the mother of thirteen children. (LDS Biographical Encyclopedia, Andrew Jensen, Vol. 2, p. 626)

Jeremiah Gunsolley (RLDS): Born in 1862 in Iowa. Baptized in 1884. Eventually ordained a High Priest in 1900. Much of his life was devoted to educational interests.

Levi Hancock: Born in 1803 in Massachusetts. Baptized in 1830 at Kirtland, Ohio and soon ordained an elder. In 1834 he was a member of Zion's Camp and marched to Missouri. Ordained a Seventy after return and later made one of the 7 Presidents. He came west and died at his home in Washington, Utah in 1882.

Louis Edward Hills (RLDS): Born in 1857 in Wisconsin. Left home at age 14 and enlisted in Custer's Cavalry in 1873 and became bugle-boy. His mother discovered his location and had him discharged as under age. He became a Texas Ranger. He sailed on the Great Lakes. He was a conductor on the Milwaukee Railroad. Baptized in 1886. Eventually ordained a Seventy in 1901. Labored in Iowa, Montana, Minnesota, Ohio, Independence. Later he gave much time to American Book of Mormon archaeology and published four books on the subject. In his map work he is said to have "discovered several locations which he knew by the Spirit's confirmation were correct," in regards to ancient American geography. Died in March, 1925.

Anthony W. Ivins Anthony Woodward Ivins was born in 1852 in New Jersey. He came to Utah with his parents in 1853 and to southern Utah in 1861. He was ordained an Elder at the age of 13. In 1875-76 he filled a mission to Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico with a group sent out by President Brigham Young to explore and report on the country for colonization purposes. They visited the Indian tribes, established friendly relations between the Indians and whites, and preached the gospel to the people. They visited the Navajos, Hopis

(Moquis), Apaches, Pimas, maricopas and Papagos. They penetrated Mexico to the city of Chihuahua, went west to the Sierra madre country, and explored the Casas Grandes district, where the "Mormon" colonies of Mexico later were established. In 1878 he filled a mission to the Navajo and Pueblo Indians of Arizona and New Mexico. In 1879 he was chosen as president--eventually Stake President of the YMMIA in St. George. In 1881 he was chosen a member of the St. George Stake High Council. In 1882 he was called to the City of Mexico to do missionary work among the Mexican people. He returned home in April, 1884, having presided for one year over the Mexican Mission. In 1888 he was called as a counselor in the St. George Stake presidency. In 1895 he was called by President Wilford Woodruff to go to Mexico and take charge of the interests of the Church in that country and later moved his family to Mexico in 1896. He was appointed president of the Juarez Stake. He also acted as general manager of the Mexican Colonization and Agricultural Company under which the "Mormon" colonies in Mexico were established, and was president of the Dublan Mercantile Company. He was chosen and sustained as a member of the Council of Twelve Apostles in October, 1907. He was a scholar and a fluent speaker of the Spanish language and a staunch friend of the Mexican saints. . . . Sustained as second counselor in the First Presidency, March 10, 1921 at the age of 68. Advanced to first counselor May 28, 1925. Died in 1934.

Lyman E. Johnson: Born in 1811 in Vermont. Baptized in Feb., 1831. Went to Missouri with Zion's Camp in 1834. Ordained an Apostle in February, 1835. Went merchandising in fall of 1836 at the cost of his ministry--suspended from Apostolic function at Kirtland in September, 1837, but restored a week later. Expelled from the Church in April, 1838 at Far West, Mo. Remained friendly to the Church and often visited Nauvoo. Moved to Davenport, Iowa and practiced law. Drowned in the Mississippi River in Wisconsin in December, 1856.

W. A. Kelley (RLDS): Born in 1841 in Illinois. His father was a member and moved to Iowa with the family. William was in the quorum of 70 from 1860 to 1873. He served as an Apostle from 1873 to 1913. He died in 1915. Interviewed a number of those people around Palmyra, New York that were acquainted with Joseph Smith and the beginnings of the Church (see Appendix B).

Asa Kienke: Ross T. Christensen, a leader in the UAS wrote the following article in *Brigham Young Alumnus*, November-December, 1955, pp. 8-11. He writes:

The last survivor of one of the most incredible archaeological expeditions of the twentieth century is Asa S. Kienke, BYU Alumnus, who lives in Salt Lake City. Asa Kienke stands erect and alert, his head crowned with handsome white hair, as he approaches his 81st birthday. Fifty-five years have passed since he took part in an adventure more remarkable than fiction. Asa S. Kienke was born January 17, 1875, at Nephi Utah. . . . As a young man, Asa went to school at Brigham Young Academy, and later joined its staff. His experience before 1900 also included a mission spent in Illinois and Indiana. Soon afterwards he studied archaeology at the University of Chicago for something less than a year. . . . see 1900 notation

Alvin Knisely (RLDS): Born in 1873 in Ontario near the north bank of Lake Erie about 70 miles west of Buffalo, New York. Baptized in 1891. Eventually

ordained an elder in 1902. Served as a missionary in various areas from 1893-1925. Returned to Independence to stay in 1932.

James A. Little Born in 1822, he was a nephew of Brigham Young. He was a missionary to England in 1854-56. He settled in St. George, Utah in 1863 and helped survey Kanab.

Francis M. Lyman Francis Marion Lyman was born in Illinois in 1840. His family moved to Iowa and then to Nauvoo in the spring of 1841. In 1843 they moved to Indiana, returning to Nauvoo after the martyrdom of the Prophet in 1844. In 1846 they went west to Winter Quarters. In July, 1848 he was baptized in the Elkhorn river. As a lad of eight, he drove a yoke of cattle and a wagon to the Great Salt Lake Valley, arriving in October, 1848. In 1851 he migrated with the family to a ranch in San Bernardino, California where for several years, he was employed principally in handling animals and freighting them between Utah and California. He returned to Utah in 1857 for the Buchanan war. He was married at seventeen, explored the wilds of Colorado at eighteen, and became a Seventy and a missionary at twenty. Upon returning from his mission in 1862 he was asked by President Young to settle in Fillmore, Milard county. He moved there and from that time on for more than fourteen years, until 1877 he became a leader in political, church, business and manufacturing enterprises. His second mission to England started in Oct, 1873 and he finally returned home in Oct, 1875. In 1877 he was called to preside over the Tooele Stake, which he did for three years. In 1880 Elder Lyman was part of a company that made a tour of southern Utah, Arizona and New Mexico, and while away on this mission he was chosen one of the Twelve Apostles. In the early part of 1883 Apostle Lyman filled an Indian mission to the Utes in Uintah and Ouray. He returned in May of that year. He was a member of the Sunday School Union Board and the General Board of Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations.

Karl G. Maeser Born in 1828 in Germany, he was educated in public school and finished his education in the normal school at Dresden in 1848. He became a teacher and later a private tutor of the prominent families in Bohemia. He soon was given the position of head teacher in the Budig institute. On October 14, 1855 he was baptized in the Elbe river by Apostle Franklin Richards, who had previously spoken to him by an interpreter. On the walk back, Elder Richards soon told the interpreter that there was no more need for him, that he and brother Maeser could communicate with perfect comfort. This was taken as a divine manifestation for Dr. Maeser, who had prayed for some sort of manifestation from heaven. Dr. Maeser soon resigned his position and went to London, he then took passage to America. In 1860 he emigrated to Utah and opened a school in Salt Lake City. In 1864 President Brigham Young made him the private tutor to his family. At this time he also acted as organist for the Tabernacle choir. In 1867 he was called to preside over the Swiss and German Mission. While there he published the mission paper called "Der Stern." In 1876 Brigham Young called Dr. Maeser to go to Provo and organize the Brigham Young academy. In 1898 he was chosen second general superintendent of all the Latter-day Saint Sunday schools. Elder Maeser died in 1901.

M. W. Mansfield Matthew Winberg Mansfield was born in 1862 just east of St. George, Utah. In 1882 he moved to Thurber, Wayne county where he would make his home. He was a High Priest and presided over the Y.M.M.I.A. and

later served as Bishop. He subsequently was named superintendent of the Y.M.M.I.A. in the Wayne Stake.

Reuben McBride Reuben McBride had been a member of Zion's Camp, which marched in 1834. He was well acquainted with the prophet Joseph Smith.

G. M. Ottinger- George M. Ottinger, an early Utah artist. He was a member of the Sunday School Board. He was very interested in the archaeology of Mexico and painted many scenes in oils of the Conquest and of the ruins. As a natural outgrowth of this interest, he also did some extremely fine paintings of scenes in the Book of Mormon. These scenes were heavily influenced, however, by the pioneer environment of which Ottinger was a part. His earliest known archaeological painting was done in 1867 and is entitled "The Last of the Aztecs." To the best of my knowledge he never visited any of the ruins but did have an extensive library of books about Mexico. In most cases, it is possible to find the illustrations in these books which provided the sketches for his paintings. He started his Book of Mormon paintings with "The Baptism of Limhi" in 1872. From that time until his death in 1917, he must have finished approximately 100 paintings on the Book of Mormon.

John E. Page (LDS/Strangite) Born in 1799 in New York. Baptized in 1833. Moved to Kirtland in 1835. Served a mission to Canada, baptizing over 600 persons in his 2 years. Moved to Carroll County, Missouri in October, 1838. Called as Apostle in July, 1838 and ordained in December, 1838. Moved from Far West to Warsaw, Illinois. He was appointed in April, 1840 to accompany Orson Hyde to Jerusalem and started with him but stopped. Confidence in him was impaired. He was restored to fellowshipp in Aril, 1842. After Joseph Smith was martyred, Page was one of the 3 of the Twelve who protested their majority action. Became a Strangite Apostle in 1846 in Wisconsin. Quit the Strangites in about 2 years. Settled in Illinois in 1851 and stayed there 17 years. Accepted Apostleship in the Hedrickite faction but quickly became disenchanted. Died at home in 1867.--See the geog1.leh 1848 notation.

Note* The following is some biographical information on John E. Page:

John E. Page was born Feb. 25, 1799 in Trenton Township, Oneida county, New York. He was baptized by Emer Harris (brother to Martin Harris) Aug. 18, 1833, in Ohio; ordained an Elder . . . in Sept., 1833, and moved to Kirtland in the fall of 1835. In May, 1836, he was called to go on a mission to Canada, to which he objected for the reason that he was destitute of clothing. The Prophet Joseph took off his coat and gave it to him, telling him to go, and the Lord would bless him. He started May 31, 1836, for Leeds county, Canada West, and returned after seven months and twenty days' absence. Feb 16, 1837, he again left Kirtland, taking with him his family consisting of wife and two children, and continued his mission in Canada. During his two years' labor there he baptized upwards of six hundred persons, and traveled more than five thousand miles, principally on foot. In May, 1838, he started for Missouri with a company of Saints, occupying thirty wagons, and arrived at De Witt, Carroll county, Mo., in the beginning of October, while that place was being attacked by a ruthless mob, which a few days later succeeded in driving all the Saints away. The exiles, including Bro. Page and his company, sought protection in Far West, Caldwell county, where they shared in all the grievous persecutions which the Saints there had to endure. Elder Page buried his wife and two children, who died as martyrs for their religion, through extreme suffering, for the want of the common comforts of life.

Having been called by revelation to the Apostleship, Elder Page was ordained one of the Twelve Apostles Dec. 19, 1838, at Far West. . . . In 1843 Elder Page, in company with his brethren of the Twelve, went to Philadelphia, New Jersey, New York and Boston; in the latter city he remained for some time. Pres. Joseph Smith, disapproving of his course in Boston, directed him to proceed to Washington and build up the branch there. He went to Washington, remained a short time, and baptized several, then returned to Pittsburgh.

Soon after Pres. Smith's death, an advertisement appeared in the Beaver (Penn.) "Argus" that Elder John E. Page was out of employment and would preach for anybody that would sustain his family. In a council of the Twelve held at Nauvoo Feb. 9, 1846, Elder Page was disfellowshipped from that quorum, after which he became very bitter against his former associates and advised the Saints to accept the apostate James J. Strang as their leader. He soon afterwards left Nauvoo, and after traveling about one hundred and twenty miles he met a company of Saints coming from Canada. He told them that he was one of the Twelve sent by council to inform them that they must turn about and go to Voree, Wisconsin, Mr. Strang's place of gathering. He deceived some, but most of the Saints would not believe him and sent a messenger to Nauvoo to find out the truth of the matter. Elder Page was excommunicated from the Church, June 26, 1846. . . .

Source: Andrew Jenson, *Latter-day Saint Biographical Encyclopedia: A Compilation of Biographical Sketches of Prominent Men and Women in the Church of Jesus Christ of Later-day Saints*, 4 vols. Salt Lake City, p. 92 (Gospelink).

Louise Palfrey (Sheldon) (RLDS): Born in Missouri. Baptized in 1891 when 19 years old. District Sunday School Superintendent for years. A prominent promoter of *Religio*; Book of Mormon quarterly work from 1990-1911. previously edited Religio dept. in *Autumn Leaves* series on archaeology. Put in book form: *Book of Mormon Proven by Archaeology*. On the First Church Archaeological Committee and remained until 1947..

Edward Partridge He was born in 1793 in Massachusetts. He was converted to the Campbellite faith in 1828 by Sidney Rigdon in Ohio. He and Sidney Rigdon travel to Fayette to see Joseph Smith. He was baptized in the Seneca River in December, 1830. He was ordained an elder and then returned to Kirtland with Joseph & Emma. He was subsequently called to be the Bishop and ordained a High Priest in 1831 (Up to December 1831 he was the only Bishop in the Church). In June of 1831 he left for Independence, Missouri. He endures the persecutions in Missouri. In 1839 he moves to Nauvoo where he died in May, 1840.

W. W. Phelps William Wines Phelps was born in 1792 in New Jersey. He received a good education for those days. Early in life Mr. Phelps was active in politics and edited a political paper, aspiring to be Lieutenant-governor of New York. Phelps came to Kirtland in 1831. Soon after that he was baptized and traveled as he had been commanded to the western country, where he arrived in July, 1831. He became a printer for the Church in Jackson county, editing the "Evening and Morning Star." In 1831 he was ordained a High Priest. He endured the mob violence in Missouri and in 1834 he was named a counselor in the Stake Presidency in Clay county. At this time he pledged \$500 towards the erection of the Kirtland Temple. In 1837 when steps were taken to build a

Temple in Far West, he also subscribed \$1000 towards its erection. IN 1838 Phelps became bitter against the Church leaders and was finally excommunicated in 1839, but early in 1841 he was received back into fellowship and after that he again took an active part in the affairs of the Church. After the death of Joseph Smith, Phelps remained loyal to the Twelve. He and his wife were among the first to receive their endowments in the Nauvoo Temple in December of 1845. He was active in the exodus of the saints from Nauvoo in 1846. In April 1847 he was sent on a special mission to the saints in the East to procure a printing press. He crossed the plains to Salt Lake Valley in 1848. In 1849 he helped to explore southern Utah. He was chosen one of the regents of the University of Deseret in 1851. He was active in government. He was a prominent member of the Deseret Theological Institute, which was organized in Salt Lake City in 1855. He died in 1872. (Andrew Jensen, "William Wines Phelps," in *LDS Biographical Encyclopedia*, vol. 3, p. 692.)

Orson Pratt: Born in 1811 in New York. Baptized at 19 years old by his brother Parley. Visits Joseph Smith at Fayette, N. Y. in October 1830. Goes to Kirtland on foot early in 1831. Ordained a high priest in 1832. Member of Zion's Camp in 1834. Chosen an Apostle in February 1835 and Ordained in April. Went to Europe in spring of 1840 with other Apostles. Returned in spring of 1841. Professor of Mathematics in Nauvoo University for a time. Outstanding debater. Died in Salt Lake City in 1881. -see 1836 & 1840 notation

Parley P. Pratt: Born in 1807 in New York. Left home in October 1826 & returned to marry his wife Thankful. Both leave for Ohio in October 1827. In 1829 Parley is converted to Sidney Rigdon's preaching. Leaves Ohio and contacts the Book of Mormon and is baptized by Oliver Cowdrey in September, 1830. A revelation directs Pratt westward in October 1830. Goes with 3 others to Lamanites and Independence. Ordained a high priest in 1831. Off to Missouri with Orson but banished in 1833. Ordained to High Council in Zion, Clay County in June 1834. In Feb. 1835 he is ordained an Apostle at Kirtland Ohio. Goes on a mission to Canada in 1836. Swayed by falling away in Kirtland in 1837 but recovered. Published *Voice of Warning* in 1837. Settled in Caldwell County, Missouri in May 1838. Escaped to Illinois in 1839. Went to Europe with the Twelve in 1840. Edited the *Millennial Star*. Returned to America in 1842. Went west in 1847. Killed in 1857 in Arkansas.--see the 1830 geog. notation.

Zera Pulsipher: Born in 1789 in Vermont. Baptized in 1832. Traveled and preached in Canada and the eastern states. Baptized Wiford Woodruff. Moved to Kirtland in 1835. Ordained in Mar, 1838 to be 70's President. Went with camp to Missouri in 1838. Went to Utah in 1847-48. Died in 1872.

George Reynolds (cont. from vol. 1 Elder Reynolds continued his activities in the Church until 1907 when he had a breakdown due to over work from which he never fully recovered. After a long suffering he passed peacefully to rest on Aug. 9, 1909. Through his extensive literary work and through his long association, a third of a century or more, with the Sunday school work and other prominent Church activities, Bro. Reynolds was as widely known as any man in Utah and wherever known, was universally esteemed for his honor, integrity and kindness of heart. He was a gifted writer. Besides writing a number of smaller works, he was the author of the "Story of the Book of Mormon," "The Dictionary of the Book of Mormon" and "The Concordance of the Book of Mormon." he was secretary to the First Presidency of the Church

during a part of the administration of President Brigham Young and filled the same position for all the First Presidencies up to the time of his demise, being constantly in the employ of the church. At the time of his death he was the oldest member of the Deseret Sunday School Union Board, being one of its officers since its inception. (LDS Biographical Encyclopedia, Andrew Jensen, Vol. 3, p. 771)

Joel E. Ricks: Joel Ricks, Jr. was born in 1858. He was raised in Logan, Utah where his family were among the pioneer settlers of that city. He attended public schools at Logan and obtained the rudiments of an education. At the age of fifteen he began the study of telegraphy and at sixteen went to Mendon as operator on the Utah & Northern railway. At eighteen he was called on a mission to the northern States and labored in Michigan, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. Upon returning, he eventually became employed with the Utah & Northern railway as an agent at Franklin, Idaho. In 1882 he was secretary of the U.O.M. & B. Co. of Logan IN 1883 he was called on a mission to the Southern States and labored in Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1884 he became employed with the Rio Grande Western railway, which took him to Murray and Provo. He became an agent at Springville, Salina, Richfield and Castle Gate. In 1901 he engaged in the produce business in Ogden and in 1902 sold his interests and returned to Logan. He was a member of the Weber Stake Sunday School Board in 1902, besides having held many other positions at various times. Elder Ricks, has always been a close student of the Book of Mormon and of American antiquities where they have a bearing on Nephite history. During the winter of 1903-4 he visited South America and traveled over the greater part of what he believed to be the Land of Zarahemla in order to familiarize himself with the country formerly occupied by the Nephites. While there he visited the sites of many old cities, temples, etc., and made a careful study of the geography of the country. On his return to Utah he published the first descriptive map of Nephite lands ever published by a member of the Church. At other times, he visited Arizona, Mexico and various parts of the eastern States in pursuance of his Book of Mormon studies and wrote articles for various Church periodicals on these topics. (LDS Biographical Encyclopedia, Andrew Jensen, Vol. 2, p. 69)

George W. Robinson (scribe): Born in 1814 in Vermont. Married Sidney Rigdon's daughter. Became clerk in Kirtland in 1837. Moved to Far West, Mo. in March 1838. Became General Recorder from 1837 to 1840. Moved to Nauvoo. Some say he denied the faith and was denounced by the Prophet in August, 1842. Left Nauvoo about 1843. Farmed in Friendship, New York. Sidney Rigdon died in his house.

F. M. Sheehy (RLDS): Francis Martin Sheehy was born in 1851 in Connecticut. Baptized when 17 years old in California. Mission to New England States in 1883. Ordained a Seventy in 1886. President of 70 in 1897. Ordained an Apostle in 1902. His ministry carried him from coast to coast. Died in Independence in 1923.

Elias Smith: Born in 1804, in Royalton Vermont, Elias Smith was a cousin of Joseph Smith. However he didn't join the Church until he was 31. He moved to Kirtland, Ohio and was a leader of the Kirtland Camp in 1838 in which the Saints (escaping the turmoil in Kirtland) went to northern Missouri to settle. His journal was one of the most detailed of the trip and was used as a source for

the *History of the Church* by B. H. Roberts. He came to Utah in 1851 and eventually became business manager and editor of the *Deseret News* and postmaster of Salt Lake City. (*Brigham Young, Letters of Brigham Young to His Sons*, edited by Dean C. Jessee, p. 347)

George A. Smith: In his *Life of Joseph F. Smith* (Salt Lake City: Deseret Book Co., 1969, p. 238) Joseph Fielding Smith writes the following:

George A. Smith was a cousin to Joseph Smith the Prophet and Hyrum Smith the patriarch, being the son of "Uncle" John Smith, brother of Joseph Smith, Sen. George A. Smith was born at Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, New York, June 26, 1817. He was one of the early converts to the Church and the youngest man ever sustained as an Apostle in this dispensation, being 22 years of age [April 26, 1839]. He was called to be first counselor to President Brigham Young, Oct. 6, 1868. He was well known for his remarkable memory and his thorough understanding of Gospel principles and the history of the Church. . . . He died Sept. 1, 1875, in Salt Lake City.

Joseph Smith Born in 1805 in Sharon, Vermont. Moved with family to Palmyra, New York in 1815. 1st vision in 1820. Messenger--1823. Receives the plates in September, 1827. Martin Harris to Prof. Anthon--Feb. 1828. Oliver Cowdery becomes the scribe in April 1829. Church organized in 1830. Moves to Kirtland in January, 1832. Arrives at FAR West in March, 1838. Arrives at Quincy, Illinois in April, 1839 and in May moves to Commerce. Moves into Mansion House in August, 1843. Dies a martyr in June, 1844.

Joseph F. Smith: -- Note* In his *Life of Joseph F. Smith* (Salt Lake City: Deseret Book Co., 1969, p. 233) Joseph Fielding Smith writes the following:

After his return from this second mission to the Hawaiian Islands [in 1864], Joseph F. Smith was employed in the Historian's Office, under the direction of his kinsman, Elder George A. Smith of the Council of the Twelve. Here he assisted in the keeping of the records of the Church and came in close contact with Elder George A. Smith. "Uncle George," as he was familiarly known, was a father to Joseph F. Smith [whose actual father Hyrum Smith had been killed] and watched over him as only a father could, teaching him and directing him in the gathering and compiling of history, for there was no one associated with the Prophet Joseph Smith who had a better fund of information and a better memory than did George A. Smith who, from 1854 to 1870, acted as the historian of the Church. Moreover, while thus engaged, Joseph F. Smith was privileged to associate with the leading brethren of the Church, acting as secretary at times for the First Presidency and the Apostles. . . . on Tuesday, the 8th [of October, 1867] he was sustained as a member of the Council of the Twelve Apostles . . .

Lucy Mack Smith: Born in 1776 in New Hampshire. Married in 1796. Gave birth to 10 children. Moved to Palmyra. Baptized in April 1830. Moved to Kirtland in 1831. Whole family moved toward Far West in 1838. Moved to Nauvoo. Her husband dies in 1840. She dies in 1855.--See 1845 notation.

Samuel Smith Samuel Harrison Smith was the 4th son of Joseph and Lucy and brother to the Prophet. He was born in 1808 in Tunbridge, Vermont. He was one of the Eight Witnesses and was the 3rd person baptized into the

Church. In 1830 he became the first missionary, setting out on foot with copies of the Book of Mormon. He died in Nauvoo on July 30, 1844, just a month following the death of his brothers Joseph and Hyrum.

T. J. Smith (RLDS) Thomas Wood Smith was born in 1838 in Philadelphia Pennsylvania. He joined the Independent Christian Church in 1853 and studied theology. He moved to Illinois in 1861 and from there to Iowa. He was baptized into the RLDS Church in 1866 and was ordained an elder at the same time. In 1873 he was ordained an Apostle. He did extensive missionary work through the United States and the Society Islands. He died in 1894.

William Smith (LDS/RLDS/Strang/?): Born in Vermont in 1811, brother of the Prophet. Baptized soon after the Church was organized. Eventually ordained a High priest in June 1833. Ordained an Apostle in Feb, 1835 at Kirtland. Moved to Far West, Mo. in spring of 1838. Suspended from Apostolic functions in May 1839 but reinstated the same month. Failed to accompany the Twelve to Europe in 1839-1840. Member of the Illinois Legislature in 1842-43. After Martyrdom he wandered about. Associated with the Reorganized Church in 1878. Later a Strangite Apostle. Later a "First President" of a church of his own (temporarily awaiting maturation of young Joseph). Settled in Iowa and died there in November 1893.

Henry A. Stebbins (RLDS): Born in 1844 in Ohio. Joined the Reorganized Church in Wisconsin in 1863. Ordained a High Priest in 1879. Temporary Church Secretary in 1874 then permanently until 1896. Church Recorder from 1874 to 1906. Died in September, 1920--see 1873 notation

James J. Strang (Strang) He was born in 1813. He came to Nauvoo as a Baptist to debate Joseph Smith and instead was baptized in 1844. He was ordained an elder and went on a mission to Voree, Wisconsin. After the death of Joseph Smith he claimed the right to lead from a letter to him by Joseph Smith. He also claimed that an angel ordained him about the hour that the Prophet was killed. He gathered people to Voree until 1847, and then part of them went to Beaver Island, Lake Michigan. Polygamy was denounced by Strang for several post-Martyr years, but about 1848 Strang claimed that he found the plates of Laban and translated them into "The Book of the Law" wherein polygamy was sanctioned. He subsequently took five wives. He was assassinated by a couple of apostates in 1856. At the time there were about 5000 members but few thereafter.

James E. Talmage James Edward Talmage was born in 1862 in England. He was baptized a member there in 1873. The entire family left England in 1876 and settled in Provo, Utah. He entered the Brigham Young Academy and completed high school and normal courses and at sixteen became a teacher of elementary science and English. In 1882-83 he took a selected course, mainly in chemistry and geology, at Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Though a special student and not a candidate for a degree, he passed during his single year of residence nearly all the examinations in the four-year course and was later graduated. In 1883-84 he engaged in advanced work at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore Maryland. He returned to Utah and served as professor of geology and chemistry at the Brigham Young Academy from 1884

to 1888. In 1884 he was ordained a High Priest and set apart as an alternate High Councilor in the Utah Stake. In 1888 he was called to Salt Lake City to take the presidency of the Latter-day Saints College, which position he held until 1893. He was president of and professor of geology in the University of Utah from 1894-97. He received numerous honorary Doctoral degrees--of Science from Lehigh University, of Philosophy from Illinois Wesleyan University, and of Science and Didactics from the LDS Church--and was a fellow in multiple scientific societies. He was also the author of numerous scientific and theological works. In 1911 he was sustained to be one of the Apostles. He died in 1834?

John Taylor: John Taylor was born on November 1, 1808 in Milnthorpe near Windemere, in the Lakes District of England. He was inspired by his father to gain a solid (although informal) education. While brought up in the Church of England, John joined the Methodist church at age sixteen and was soon given the responsibility of an "exhorter" to expound biblical doctrines and testify to those in the neighborhood. One day while hiking with a companion he stopped in the middle of the road and, turning to his companion said, "I have a strong impression on my mind, that I have to go to America to preach the gospel!" (BH Roberts, *The Life of John Taylor*, Salt Lake City: George Q. Cannon and Sons, 1892, pp . 28, 30) Although it would be another 8 years before he sailed to America, he was confident of his destiny. Upon arriving in Toronto, he obtained employment and once again became an "exhorter." In his new congregation he met his future wife Leonora Cannon (an aunt to George Q. Cannon) and they were married in 1833 and moved into quarters adjacent to his wood-turning shop. Although he related to Leonora his impression to go to America to preach the gospel, he still felt that his destiny was not fulfilled. He researched the scriptures and came to believe that many of the important truths were not being taught in their fullness, and that if the Bible were true, the religions of the day were false. Through much fasting and prayer he implored to Lord to send a messenger. Thus it was that Parley P. Pratt found and converted them in 1836, but only after John made a thorough review of the Book of Mormon and the Doctrine and Covenants. Taylor was ordained an Elder by Parley P. Pratt and was shortly set apart as presiding Elder in upper Canada. During a visit to Kirtland in 1837 (the first of several in these years in which he stayed with Joseph Smith as his guest) he was ordained a High Priest. From Canada he eventually moved to Kirtland and from Kirtland to Far West. Here John Taylor would be called as a member of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles and he was ordained in 1838. In 1839 he and other members of the Twelve departed for their missions to England. While traveling through Illinois, he was prompted to publish an eight-page pamphlet that he had previously been asked to write concerning the wrongs perpetrated on the Saints while in Missouri. Upon arriving in New York, he stayed with Parley P. Pratt. Upon arriving in Liverpool he and his companion were warmly received at the home of George Cannon (Leonora's brother). One of the sons, George Q. Cannon was 12 at the time and became one of their first converts. Elder Parley P. Pratt became editor of the *Millennial Star* and Elder Taylor was assigned to assist in publishing not only the *Star* but a hymn book and he assisted in correcting the proof sheets of the Book of Mormon. In 1841 Parley P. Pratt would remain in England while John Taylor and six of his brethren returned to America.

Upon returning to Nauvoo in 1841, Elder Taylor was put in positions of responsibility on Church Publications. The Times and Seasons had been edited by Don Carlos Smith until his death in August, 1841. Ebenezer Robinson, who had, along with Don Carlos Smith, first published the paper, reluctantly sold it to the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles after they expressed an interest in it during November and December 1841. After this, *The Times and Seasons* was edited

by Joseph Smith and John Taylor his assistant. However with Joseph being preoccupied with other responsibilities, Elder Taylor was in practice chief editor but not in name. After a year he was officially named to that position. *The Wasp* had been previously edited by William Smith who made it a vitriolic polemic newspaper, but when William decided to run for the legislature, Elder Taylor was put in charge. After a few issue, Elder Taylor renamed the paper *The Nauvoo Neighbor* and changed the tone to a lighter theme, with stories intended to poke fun at opposing ministers rather than excoriate them. Elder Wilford Woodruff was the business manager and both earned their livings from earnings generated by the papers. Elder Taylor soon acquired the printing office and the adjacent two-story brick house. When Joseph Smith ran for President in 1844, he chose John Taylor as his campaign manager. With other members of the Twelve in the field campaigning, John remained at Nauvoo and was with the Prophet when he was martyred at Carthage after the plea that John Taylor and John Bernhisel had made to Governor Ford that Joseph not be required to appear in Carthage failed. After recovering from his wounds, John Taylor continued to publish the Times and Seasons right up until the end, the last issue being in February 1846.

Over the next few years Elder Taylor was involved in moving the Saints west, in setting affairs in order in England, and in serving a mission to France from 1849-1852. During this mission the Book of Mormon was translated into French and German under his direction, . He also edited and published in France a monthly paper called "L'Etoile du Deseret," and in Germany a periodical entitled "Zions Panier." In 1854 President Young assigned him to New York to establish a newspaper that would counter the anti-polygamy articles that were being generated. He selected the name *Mormon* for his newspaper. In the same spirit, Orson Pratt was sent to Washington, D. C. and George Q. Cannon was sent to San Francisco. After returning home in 1857, the next few years would be taken up in preaching. In June 1875, Brigham Young changed the policy of seniority in the Twelve so that it was exclusively related to the date of induction into the quorum. Originally, seniority was based on the date of their ordination and setting apart, but then Joseph started to base seniority on age. With this new order, John Taylor was elevated ahead of Orson Pratt (who had been out of the quorum from August 1842-January 1843), ahead of Orson Hyde (who had a hiatus from May 1839-June 1839), and Wilford Woodruff (who was older). However, Elder Taylor was not formally sustained as president of the Twelve until Brigham Young's death in 1877. When Elder Taylor was formally sustained as President of the Church in 1880, he named George Q. Cannon (his nephew) as first counselor and Joseph F. Smith as second counselor. During his presidency he was preoccupied with legal attacks on the Church's polygamy doctrine and practice. He died in 1887. (Source: Francis M. Gibbons, *John Taylor: Mormon Philosopher, Prophet of God*, Salt Lake City: Deseret Book Company, 1985)

In June 1865

Moses Thatcher Moses Thatcher was a member of the Council of Twelve Apostles from 1879 to 1896. He was born in Illinois in 1842. He experienced the expulsion of the Saints from Nauvoo. He was taken to California in the spring of 1849 and was baptized in 1856. In 1857 he was called on a mission to be a companion to the missionary who baptized him. On this mission he experienced a number of spiritual gifts. This first mission was terminated by the "call home" pending the approach to Utah of the U.S. army. After tensions eased, he became a salesman familiarized himself with the mercantile business in Salt Lake City. He then returned to Lagan and engaged in that business with his father. In 1866 President Young personally blessed and set him apart for a

mission to England and Europe. He returned in 1868, becoming the general manager of the Logan Co-operative Institution which became a branch of Z.C.M.I. In 1870 he was chosen director and secretary of the Utah Northern Railroad Company. He subsequently became superintendent of both organizations. In 1877 he became Stake President of the Cache Valley Stake. He held that position until 1879 when he was called to fill a vacancy in the Twelve Apostles. In 1879 he was sent to Mexico to open the doors of salvation to that country. By the close of the year sixteen persons had been baptized, the Voice of Warning had been partially translated, and several articles had been written for the newspapers. Elder Thatcher was introduced to many Mexican dignitaries and received many expressions of friendship and confidence, assuring him that Mormon colonists would be welcome in the Republic. He returned to Utah in 1880. Later that year he returned to Mexico bearing a set of Church works to be gifted to the Mexican Geographical Society and the National Museum Library: in full gilt Morocco, the Book of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants, Pearl of Great Price, Key to Theology, Voice of Warning, Spencer's Letters, Hymn Book, Bound Book of Pamphlets, My First Mission, Catechism and String of Pearls. In 1881 he wrote a 32 page pamphlet entitled "Divine Origin of the Book of Mormon," which was translated into the Spanish and published. He also wrote a series on the same subject for publication in the *Contributor*, drawing evidence principally from historical works--mainly from the early Spanish historians and from Lord Kingsborough's "Mexican Antiquities." On April 6, 1881, the first Latter-day Saint conference in Mexico was held on Popocatepetl, 40 miles from the capital. Elder Thatcher returned to Utah and in 1882 was called to explore in Mexico with the view of finding and purchasing some place suitable for a settlement of the saints in that republic. In 1883 he went on a mission to the northern Indians near Yellowstone National Park, visiting the Crow Indians. In 1884 he filled another mission to the Shoshones. In 1885 he returned to Arizona and Mexico, exploring and purchasing lands. Elder Thatcher dedicated the Juarez townsite in 1887. For a number of years he acted as Pres. Wilford Woodruff's assistant in the superintendency of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations, and was also an earnest writer for the "Contributor." Not being in harmony with his brethren of the Twelve Apostles, Elder Thatcher was not sustained in his position as one of the Twelve in April of 1896. Though deprived of his position, Bro. Thatcher remained true to the gospel. FIND OUT THE REASONS

Charles Lowell Walker Charles Lowell Walker was of British ancestry, and came to reside in Fillmore, Utah. He faithfully kept a diary, which eventually ran to ten volumes. It was his practice to record summaries of sermons he especially liked.

Charles Wandell (LDS/RLDS): Charles Wesley Wandell was born in 1819 in New York. He was baptized in 1837. He became an elder in 1837 and in 1844 was in charge of the missionaries in New York state. He returned to Nauvoo after the Martyrdom and worked in the historical department. Wandered and worked in St. Louis in steamboating. Traveled to California via Cape Horn and mixed with the Brannan colony in 1846. Was rebaptized in 1851 and reordained a 70 and an Apostle [????] the last day of August, 1851. Went to Australia for two years & returned. Was ordained a High Priest by Parley P. Pratt in San Francisco in 1854. Has difficulty with Pratt and starts for Salt Lake City in 1857. Assails Brigham Young in open Letters in Utah later as late as 1862. Section 117 D&C calls him to be a Reorg. 70 in March 1873. Becomes a member of the San Francisco Reorganized Branch in March, 1873--Rebaptized in July 1873 and ordained a 70 in August, 1873. Sails for Australia. Dies there in March 1875.

David Whitmer He was born in 1805 near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. While in his infancy his father moved to about 25 miles from Palmyra, New York. He was baptized in June 1829 by Joseph Smith. He was prominent in the Church in Kirtland, Independence, and Far West. In 1834 he was elected President of the High Council of Zion. He left the Church and died in Richmond, Mo. in January, 1888.

John Whitmer: Born in 1802. Baptized in June 1829. Brother of David & Peter Whitmer. First regular Historian of the Church. Ordained a High Priest at Kirtland in June, 1831. In Nov. 1831 was called to accompany Oliver Cowdery with revelations to Jackson County, Missouri. Dwelt in Clay County. Returns to Kirtland. Member of High Council and editor of Messenger & Advocate. Expelled from the Church at Far West in March 1838. Refused to yield up the Church records in his possession. Died at Far West in July, 1878.

Orson F. Whitney (See Vol. 1) (Vol 2 cont.-- As Bishop, Orson F. Whitney presided over the Salt Lake City Eighteenth Ward for nearly twenty-eight years, and for seven years had served in the capacity of an assistant to the Church Historian, when, at the General Conference in April, 1906 he was called to the Apostleship. He entered zealously upon the discharge of his apostolic duties, severing his connection with the Historian's Office. He visited nearly all the wards and stakes of the Church and made extended trips to different parts of the United States and Canada. For one of these trips he was specially set apart by the then President of the Twelve, Francis M. Lyman. He visited scenes memorable for their connection with early Church history and described them in a series of entertaining letters, addressed to Pres. Joseph F. Smith and published in the Deseret News. This was in the summer of 1914. In the State of New York he visited for the first time Palmyra, the Smith Farm, the Sacred Grove, and the Hill Cumorah. (LDS Biographical Encyclopedia, Andrew Jensen, Vol. 3, p. 793.)

Frederick G. Williams: Born in 1787. Baptized October 1830. Ordained as Second Counselor to Joseph Smith in March 1833. Went to Missouri with Zion's Camp in 1834. In Kirtland shake-up of 1837 he was disaffected and in September he was refused sustainment. Then at Far West conference of 1837 he was rejected again. He was expelled from the Church at Kirtland but in 1838 he came to Missouri and was rebaptized. From thenceforth he practically dropped out of active life. See the 1830 & 1836 geog. notations

Benjamin Winchester He was born in 1817 in Erie County, Pennsylvania. He was baptized there in 1833 and moved to Kirtland that fall. He joined Zion's Camp in 1834 and marched to Missouri. Returning to Kirtland, he filled a mission in 1837. He was an outstanding missionary, serving multiple missions and baptizing over 800 people. In Philadelphia alone he raised up a branch of 500 members.

Wilford Woodruff Born in Connecticut in 1807 and was trained in the milling business as a youth. Went to New York in 1832 and was baptized in Dec. 1833. Went to Kirtland in the spring of 1834 and went with Zion's Camp to Missouri. Went on a mission to Arkansas and Tennessee and was ordained a 70 there in 1836. Married in 1837 to Phoebe Carter. He left on a mission to the east until October 1838. Went to Far West with the Twelve and is ordained an Apostle. Moves to Montrose, Iowa. Left with the Twelve to England and returned in October 1841. He was placed in charge of the business department of

the *Times & Seasons*. Followed Brigham Young west in 1847. Was named President of the Church in April of 1889. He died in September of 1898. (Knisley)

John Young Was probably the brother of Brigham Young (the father was named John also).

Willard Young Willard Young was born in Salt Lake City on April 30, 1852. He was the third child (and only son) of Clarissa Ross Young, and the thirtieth child of Brigham Young. In the years preceding 1920, apparently Willard Young became the first recorded LDS proponent of a limited Mesoamerican theory for Book of Mormon geography. In other words, he was the first LDS leader to claim that from Lehi's landing to the scene of the final battles in the Book of Mormon ("Cumorah"), all of the historical scenes took place in Mesoamerica. Whether or not he derived any of his ideas from noted RLDS scholar Louis Hills, who also proposed a limited Mesoamerican setting in 1917, is not known at this point in my research. The real contribution of Young was to deal with the external scene in real world terms instead of just a map. He knew and talked about the topography, climate, vegetation and travel conditions in tropical America in a more concrete way as he had worked in Panama. (Source: ^Leonard J. Arrington, *Willard Young: The Prophet's Son at West Point*, in *Dialogue: A Journal of Mormon Thought*, pp. 37-46)

Biographies not finished:

Vol 1: Lehi
J. B. Turner (anti-LDS)
Daniel P. Kidder (anti-LDS)
Samuel Brannan