

A Chronology of Thought on Book of Mormon Geography

A Selective List of Pertinent Periodicals (Chronological Order)

1832 *The Evening and The Morning Star:* (1832-1834) Beginning in the early 1830s, the Church published several periodicals for the sake of informing the members and defending Church doctrines. The first of these was *the Evening and the Morning Star* (June 1832-June 1833) The Star was printed monthly and included the text of many of the revelations given to the Prophet Joseph Smith. Originally **published in Independence, Missouri**, this paper lasted 14 numbers (or issues) before an angry mob ordered its **editor, W. W. Phelps**, to discontinue publication. When he refused they destroyed the press. The periodical's headquarters were then **moved to Kirtland, Ohio**, where an additional 10 numbers (December 1833-September 1834) were produced, **edited by Oliver Cowdery**. In October 1834 *The Latter Day Saints' Messenger and Advocate* began as a continuation of the *Star*. (Encyclopedia of Latter-day Saint History-1)

1832 *Upper Missouri Advertiser:* (1832-1833) Aside from many of the early doctrine-oriented periodicals, the communities of the Church produced several papers that were, more or less, secular journals. Important among these were the *Upper Missouri Advertiser*, edited by W. W. Phelps, in Independence from 1832 until 1833. (Encyclopedia of Latter-day Saint History-1) The *Advertiser* was a weekly single-sheet paper intended for the community.

1834 *The Latter Day Saints Messenger and Advocate:* (1834-1837) In October 1834 *The Latter Day Saints Messenger and Advocate* began as a continuation of the Evening and Morning Star. It was **published in Kirtland** and **edited by Oliver Cowdery (two different times), John Whitmer, and Warren A Cowdery** before it was suspended in September 1837. (Encyclopedia of Latter-day Saint History-1)

1835 *Evening and Morning Star:* (1835-1836) Between January 1835 and October 1836, all 24 numbers of *The Evening and the Morning Star* were edited and reprinted under the abbreviated name *Evening and Morning Star at Kirtland*. (Encyclopedia of Latter-day Saint History-1)

1835 *Northern Times:* (1835) Aside from many of the early doctrine-oriented periodicals, the communities of the Church produced several papers that were, more or less, secular journals. Important among these were the *Northern Times*, edited by Frederick G. Williams in Kirtland during 1835. (Encyclopedia of Latter-day Saint History-1)

1837 *The Elders' Journal:* (1837-1838) "*Elders' Journal of the Church of Latter Day Saints*. This periodical succeeded the *Messenger and Advocate* in 1837. **Edited by Joseph Smith Jr.** and published by Thomas B. Marsh, two numbers (October and November) appeared in **Kirtland** before the press was destroyed by fire. Numbers 3 and 4 appeared in July and August 1838 at Far West, Missouri. Forced to flee **Far West**, the Saints buried the type in a Church member's backyard until the following spring, when it was taken to Illinois and used for publishing *The Times and Seasons*. (Encyclopedia of Latter-day Saint History-1)

1839 *Times and Seasons:* (1839-1846) This periodical was published in **Nauvoo** from November 1839 until February 1846. The first year it was published monthly, and then semi-Monthly until 1846. It parallels the history of the Church at Nauvoo. **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* was edited by Joseph Smith and John Taylor.** (Encyclopedia of Latter-day Saint History-1)

1840 *Latter Day Saints' Millennial Star:* (1840-1970) During the last half of the nineteenth century, the Church allowed or caused its leaders to establish several periodicals to serve the needs of members in various missions. The purpose of these periodicals was to share with the Saints living in peripheral areas information, doctrine, and sermons readily available to those residing nearer the center of the Church. The first of the mission periodicals, and the only international one published during Joseph Smith's life, was the *Millennial Star*. Established by the Quorum of the Twelve on their mission to Great Britain in 1840, this periodical contributed to the conversion of more than 5,000 people in a year's time. It was **edited first by Parley P. Pratt (1840-1842) except for a brief period when he traveled to visit America and left the editing responsibilities in the hands of Willard Richards and Brigham Young; after him each British Mission president** acted as editor until the periodical was discontinued in 1970. (Encyclopedia of Latter-day Saint History-1) It was published in **Manchester, Liverpool and London, England**. First issued for the fast-growing British membership, it later served American Saints as the most substantial Church periodical between their Nauvoo exodus in 1846 and the commencement of the weekly newspaper Deseret News in 1850. From 1850 to 1971 it continued as a substantial missionary periodical read worldwide. It was **edited by Orson Pratt (1848-1851) and George Q. Cannon (1860-1864)**

1841 *The Gospel Reflector* Was Benjamin Winchester the editor? Where did this originate?

1842 *The Wasp:* (1842-1843) Aside from many of the early doctrine-oriented periodicals, the communities of the Church produced several papers that were, more or less, secular journals. Important among these were the *Wasp*, published weekly in Nauvoo from April 1842 until April 1843. (Encyclopedia of Latter-day Saint History-1)

1843 *Nauvoo Neighbor:* (1843-1846) This secular paper was a continuation of the *Wasp*, edited by William Smith and John Taylor from 1843 until 1846. (Encyclopedia of Latter-day Saint History-1)

1844 *Prophet*: (1844-1845) During the last half of the nineteenth century, the Church allowed or caused its leaders to establish several periodicals to serve the needs of members in various missions. The purpose of these periodicals was to share with the Saints living in peripheral areas information, doctrine, and sermons readily available to those residing nearer the center of the Church. A few early periodicals served specific missions in the United States. In **New York City** during 1844 and 1845, the *Prophet* was **edited by Parley P. Pratt, Samuel Brannan, and William Smith**. (Encyclopedia of Latter-day Saint History-1)

1846 *Prophwyd y Jubili*: (1846-1848) As the Church expanded into other lands, its missions often established periodicals in their respective languages. The earliest was the Welsh *Prophwyd y Jubili*.

1846 *Voree Herald*: (1846) (Strangite) This paper was published monthly by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Strangite) from Voree, Wisconsin Territory. Volume 1 was started in January of 1846 and ran through October, 1846 when the name of the paper was changed to *Zion's Reveille*..

1846 *Star in the East*: (1846- ????) (Strangite) A Strangite periodical

1846 *Zion's Reveille*: (1846-1847) (Strangite) This paper was published twice a month and then weekly by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Strangite) from Voree, Wisconsin Territory. Volume 1 was started in November, 1846. Editors were John Greenbow (Dec. 1846), James J. Strang (April, 1847). In September 23, 1847 the name was changed to *Gospel Herald*.

1847 *Gospel Herald*: (1847-1850) (Strangite) This periodical was a continuation of *Zion's Reveille* and published weekly. It was still edited by James J. Strang. On August 30, 1849 it appears that Francis Cooper took over at least some of the operation of the paper. The last issue was in June, 1850.

1850 *Deseret News*: (1850- Present) The longest running of any Church-related publications and by far the largest of the Church's secular periodicals, the *Deseret News* was established in 1850 in **Salt Lake City** and is one of the most important newspapers in the Intermountain West. **Among its editors have been three apostles: Willard Richards, George Q. Cannon, and Charles W. Penrose**. (Encyclopedia of Latter-day Saint History-1) 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 Sons, operating as the *Deseret News Publishing Company*. This arrangement came to an end in 1899 when the Church took back control.

1850 *L'Etoile du Deseret*. (1850) In 1849 John Taylor was called on a mission to France. He arrived in 1850. While there he edited and published a monthly paper called "L'Etoile du Deseret.

1851 Zions Panier(1851) In 1849 John Taylor was called on a mission to France. He arrived in 1850. After a time he extended his preaching of the Gospel into Germany. There in Hamburg he published a periodical entitled "Zions Panier."

1851 *Skakndinaviens Stjerne* (1851-1956) As the Church expanded into other lands, its missions often established periodicals in their respective languages. The longest running was this Danish periodical.

1853 *The Seer* (1853-1854) Soon after the Church formally announced the practice of plural marriage, Brigham Young appointed several men to go to various cities to establish periodicals to respond to antipolygamy polemic. These periodicals all affirmed the notions that "it is better to represent ourselves than to be represented by others" (quote in Garr, 32). *The Seer* was edited by Orson Pratt and published from 1853 to 1854 in both Washington, D. C. and Liverpool, England. (Encyclopedia of Latter-day Saint History-1)

1854 *St. Louis Luminary*: (1854-1855) *The Seer* was followed by another polemic periodical called the *St. Louis Luminary* (November 1854-December 1855), established by Erastus Snow. (Encyclopedia of Latter-day Saint History-1)

1854 *Journal of Discourses*: (1854-1886) During the last half of the nineteenth century, the Church allowed or caused its leaders to establish several periodicals to serve the needs of members in various missions. The purpose of these periodicals was to share with the Saints living in peripheral areas doctrine and sermons readily available to those residing nearer the center of the Church. Based in Great Britain, *The Journal of Discourses* was published as a periodical in **Liverpool** to share general authorities' sermons given in Utah with British and European members.

1855 *The Mormon*: (1855-????) The polemic periodical *Mormon* was founded by John Taylor in New York City in February 1855. (Encyclopedia of Latter-day Saint History-1)

1856 *The Western Standard*: This polemic periodical was established in San Francisco and edited by George Q. Cannon, beginning in February 1856. (Encyclopedia of Latter-day Saint History-1)

1856 *Daily Northern Islander* (1856) (Strangites) A daily added to the *Weekly Northern Islander*. It began on April 1, 1856 and ended on June 20, 1856 because of the death of James J. Strang.

1860 *The True Latter Day Saints' Herald*: (1860-1877) (RLDS) This was a publication of the Reorganized Church. It was apparently first published in Cincinnati, Ohio, but later published in **Plano, Illinois** and was **edited by Joseph Smith III**. VERIFY & FINISH

1860 Church Printing Office (England): 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.

1864 *The Truth Teller* (1864, 1868-1896?) (Church of Christ) periodical. Volume 1 began in July of 1864, and continued for one year. It was published in Illinois. Volume 2, number 1 was delayed until June of 1868-presumably interrupted while the Saints were relocating in Independence. It was later replaced by *the Searchlight*, which was published in 1896, after many years of no church paper.

1866 George Q. Cannon and Sons: 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.

1866 ***Juvenile Instructor:*** (1866-1930) 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. In January, 1866 he commenced the publication of the "Juvenile Instructor" designed expressly for the education and elevation of the young. 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. The *Juvenile Instructor*, established and **edited by George Q. Cannon in Salt Lake City, Utah** was bought by the Sunday School in 1901 and became their official organ. 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. As the Sunday School added more adult classes, the scope of this periodical also changed, and in 1930 its name was changed to, simply, the *Instructor*. George Q. Cannon was editor of the *Juvenile Instructor* from 1867 to 1901. In 1901 we find the following: "Editors: George Q. Cannon, Lorenzo Snow, Joseph F. Smith; Assistant Editors: George Reynolds, Joseph M. Tanner. From 1903 Joseph F. Smith became editor, with George Reynolds and J. M. Tanner assistant editors until 1907. After 1909 no editors appeared on the title page.

1867** ***Deseret Evening News: (1867-) In the fall of 1867, by the appointment of President Brigham Young, **George Q. Cannon** took charge of the "Deseret News" in **Salt Lake City** and issued a daily edition this being the commencement of the "Deseret Evening News."

1869 *Der Stern* (1869--) As the Church expanded into other lands, its missions often established periodicals in their respective languages. One early journal was *Der Stern*

1872 *Woman's Exponent:* During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the various auxiliaries of the Church began printing their own materials. Generally the periodicals were first edited and published by private individuals in behalf of the auxiliaries, then taken over by the auxiliaries

themselves. The first of these was the *Woman's Exponent* (1872-1914), (Encyclopedia of Latter-day Saint History-1)

1877 *Nordstjrnan* (1877--) As the Church expanded into other lands, its missions often established periodicals in their respective languages. One early journal was the Swedish *Nordstjrnan*

1877 *The Saints Herald:* (1877-2002) (RLDS) This is a Reorganized Church publication. Apparently published in Independence, Missouri as a semi-monthly paper. FINISH

1877 *The Amateur* (1877-1879) This periodical was published in Ogden, Utah by the Office of Ogden Junction. November, 1877-July 15, 1879? 2v. weekly, semi-monthly. It was the official organ of the Mutual Improvement Association of Weber County and the predecessor of the *Contributor*.

1879 *The Contributor:* (1879-1896) This periodical was originally edited by Junius F. Wells and published in Salt Lake City (Ogden, Utah ?) by the Contributor Company for the Young Men's and Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association. In 1897 it was replaced by the *Improvement Era*. (Encyclopedia of Latter-day Saint History-1)

1888 *The Deseret Weekly: (1888-1898) For a time the Deseret News was published as a daily, a semi-weekly, and a weekly newspaper.

1888 *Autumn Leaves*(1888-1928) (RLDS) periodical for youth. Published in Lamoni, Iowa. It was continued by *Vision: a magazine for youth* 1929-1932

1889 *Young Woman's Journal:* (1889-1929) This periodical was originally published by Susa Young Gates for the Young Women's auxiliary as a literary outlet. It was slowly merged with the *Improvement Era*. (Encyclopedia of Latter-day Saint History-1) It was later presented to the Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association.

1889? *Zion's Ensign* 1889??--1932??? (RLDS) newspaper printed in Independence, MO. Hyrum O. Smith was the editor to begin with.

1890 *The Utah Monthly Magazine:* (1890-1895) It was published by Magazine Publishing Company in Salt Lake City.

1896 *The Searchlight* (1896-1900) (Church of Christ) periodical. Replaced *the Truth Teller*. It was first published in 1896 and continued until March, 1900.

1896 *De Ster* (1896--) As the Church expanded into other lands, its missions often established periodicals in their respective languages. One early journal was the Dutch *De Ster*.

1897 Improvement Era: (1897-1970) The *Improvement Era* began as a replacement for *The Contributor*, published by the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association coupled with a slow merging with the *Young Woman's Journal*, so that by 1930 it became the sole periodical not just for the young men & women of the Church, but more and more for adults. It became the "voice of the Church." In 1971 it was replaced by the *Ensign* and the *New Era*.

1900 The Evening and Morning Star (1900-1916) (Church of Christ) monthly periodical. John R. Haldeman editor.

1901 Deseret News Bookstore: After the death of George Q. Cannon in 1901, the George Q. Cannon and Sons Company was purchased by the Church's *Deseret News* and renamed the Deseret News Bookstore. Meanwhile, the Church Sunday school organization began publishing its own lesson manuals and supplementary instructional materials in the early 1870s and later included book publishing and a retail bookstore. The two companies were merged in 1919 and subsequently named the Deseret Book Company. (Encyclopedia of Mormonism, ed. by Daniel H. Ludlow, New York: Macmillan, 1992, p. 374.)

1902 *Children's Friend:* (1902-1970) From 1902 until 1970, the *Children's Friend* served as the official Primary organ.

1903 The Elders' Journal: 1903-1907 A few periodicals served specific missions in the United States. The *Elders' Journal* (not to be confused with the 1837 periodical of the same name) was established in 1903 in Chattanooga, Tennessee to serve the Southern States Mission. In 1907 it merged with the recently established *Liahona* as *Liahona the Elders' Journal*. (Encyclopedia of Latter-day Saint History-1)

1907 Liahona the Elders' Journal: (1907-1945) In 1907 the *Elders' Journal* merged with the recently established *Liahona*, a multimission publication printed by the Central States Mission, under the title *Liahona the Elders' Journal*. It was modeled after its Great Britain counterpart, the *Millennial Star*. This new periodical served all North American missions. (Encyclopedia of Latter-day Saint History-1) It was published in Independence.

1907?-- *Journal of History* (RLDS) quarterly publication

1910 Utah Genealogical and Historical magazine: (1910-1940)

1914 Relief Society Magazine: (1914-1970) In 1914, the *Woman's Exponent* was replaced by the *Relief Society Magazine* in disseminating information to the women of the Church. Titled the *Relief Society Bulletin* for its first year of publication, by the time it was discontinued in 1970 the *Relief Society Magazine* had the largest circulations of any auxiliary Church periodical.

1919 Deseret Book Company: In 1919 the Deseret News Bookstore and other companies combined to form Deseret Book Company, which dominated the Latter-day Saint market during most of the twentieth century as the largest LDS publisher and bookstore chain in North America.

1922 *Zion's Advocate* (1922----> Present) (Church of Christ) periodical. Started on May 15, 1922.

1929 *Vision: a magazine for youth* (1929-1932) (RLDS) Published by the RLDS Church in Independence, Missouri. In 1933 it was absorbed by the *Saints Herald* in Independence.

1930 ***Instructor***: (1930-1971) In 1930 the name of the *Juvenile Instructor* was shortened to the *Instructor*. In 1971, under the direct supervision of the First Presidency and the Quorum of the Twelve, all auxiliary periodicals were consolidated into three periodicals published by the Church.

1931 ***Church News***: (1931- Present) Beginning in 1931 the *Deseret News* contained a supplement titled the *Church News*, with the purpose of updating Church members on the activities of the growing Church. This supplement was also sent out separately to members worldwide. (Encyclopedia of Latter-day Saint History-1)

1942 Bookcraft: In 1942 John K. Orton established Bookcraft, which soon became the second largest LDS publisher.

1949 ***UAS Newsletter***: (1949-1961) The University Archaeological Society (UAS) was founded in Provo, Utah on the BYU campus on April 18, 1949, as a result of suggestions by Dr. John A. Widtsoe, a long-time advocate of its field of study among Latter-day Saints. The Society was created as an adjunct or affiliate of the Department of Archaeology and was considered to be a continuation of the old Itza Society founded at Los Angeles, California, in 1938. They used Department people, facilities and supplies to further research and publication. Wells Jakeman became the first chairman, succeeded by Ross Christensen. In 1961 SEHA was formed in place of UAS.

1959 ***BYU Studies***: (1959-Present) During the last half of the twentieth century, several scholarly non-Church sponsored periodicals and journals dealing with LDS topics emerged. Among these, several were published by Brigham Young University and its dependents, such as *BYU Studies*.

1961 ***SEHA Newsletter***: (1961-1988) The Society for Early Historic Archaeology was formed in place of the University Archaeology Society in 1961 but was registered with the State of Utah rather than being part of BYU.

1963 *The Liahona*: Over the years, the Book of Mormon term *Liahona* has been used as the title for several Latter-day Saint publications. From 1963 to 1971 the Indian Committee of the Church published a periodical known as *The Liahona* for American Indians.

1966 *Dialogue*: (1966-Present) During the last half of the twentieth century, several scholarly non-Church sponsored periodicals and journals dealing with LDS topics emerged. One of these was *Dialogue: A Journal of Mormon Thought* which sought an unbiased viewpoint.

1971 *Ensign*: (1971-Present) In 1971, under the direct supervision of the First Presidency and the Quorum of the Twelve, all auxiliary periodicals were consolidated into three periodicals published by the Church. The *Ensign* was established for adults (18 and older).

1971 *New Era*: (1971-Present) In 1971, under the direct supervision of the First Presidency and the Quorum of the Twelve, all auxiliary periodicals were consolidated into three periodicals published by the Church. The *New Era* was established for youth (12 to 17).

1971 *Friend*: (1971-Present) In 1971, under the direct supervision of the First Presidency and the Quorum of the Twelve, all auxiliary periodicals were consolidated into three periodicals published by the Church. The *Friend* was established for children (11 and under).

1974 *Journal of Mormon History*: (1974-Present) During the last half of the twentieth century, several scholarly non-Church sponsored periodicals and journals dealing with LDS topics emerged. One of these was from the Mormon History Association's *Journal of Mormon History* presenting scholarly treatments of historical topics.

1975 ***Sunstone*:** (1975-Present) During the last half of the twentieth century, several scholarly non-Church sponsored periodicals and journals dealing with LDS topics emerged. One of these was *Sunstone* dedicated to an intellectual representation of differing viewpoints.

1980? *Insights*: (1980-Present) FARMS began to disseminate information about the Book of Mormon with their periodical newsletter

1981 *Signature Books*: *Signature Books* was established as a publisher of LDS works.

1981 *JWHA Journal*: (1981-Present) During the last half of the twentieth century, several scholarly non-Church sponsored periodicals and journals dealing with LDS topics emerged. One of these was the *John Whitmer Historical Association Journal* with a core interest in Reorganized Latter Day Saint history.

1988 *AAF Newsletter*: (1988-present) In 1988 SEHA affiliated itself with Ancient America Foundation led by Rick Hauck and T. Michael Smith.

1989 *Nauvoo Journal*: (1989-1999) During the last half of the twentieth century, several scholarly non-Church sponsored periodicals and journals

dealing with LDS topics emerged. One of these was from the Mormon Historic Sites Foundation which published *Nauvoo Journal* beginning in 1989 through 1999. In 1999 the name was changed to *Mormon Historical Studies*. The primary interest of this periodical was the nineteenth-century Latter-day Saint experience.

1991 Book of Mormon Archaeological Digest (1991, 1997-2003, 2005 - present) Joseph Allen
editor.

1992 Journal of Book of Mormon Studies: (1992-Present) During the last half of the twentieth century, several scholarly non-Church sponsored periodicals and journals dealing with LDS topics emerged. Among these, several were affiliated with Brigham Young University and its dependents, such as Foundation for Ancient Research and Mormon Studies which published *Journal of Book of Mormon Studies*.

1993 *Liahona:* Over the years, the Book of Mormon term *Liahona* has been used as the title for several Latter-day Saint publications. Since June 1993, all new language editions of the Church's international magazine have been titled *Liahona*, beginning with Russian, Czech, and Hungarian. In January 1999 and January 2000, the titles of all remaining non-English language editions were changed to *Liahona*.

1999 *Mormon Historical Studies:* (1999-Present) In 1999 the Mormon Historic Sites Foundation changed the name of its publication from the *Nauvoo Journal* to *Mormon Historical Studies*.

2000 *Religious Educator:* (2000-Present) During the last half of the twentieth century, several scholarly non-Church sponsored periodicals and journals dealing with LDS topics emerged. Among these, several were published by Brigham Young University and its dependents, such as the Religious Studies Center which published *Religious Educator*

J. H. Parry & sons
The Contributor Company, 1889.
Herald House Publishing

TRACE THE OWNERSHIP AND EDITORSHIP OF THE COMPANIES AND
THE PERIODICALS

Zarahemla Record
The Witness
B of Mormon Foundation