Diary of Howard Egan (September, 1841-June, 1842)
Together with his General Work While Travelling the
Children of the Prophet Joseph and Brigham Young
at Nauvoo; and W. M. Egan. This is the title sheet pasted in the front of this book. "Thorough writer of the diary which William M. Egan kept from 1841 to 1844, his father, Howard Egan, kept James M. Munroe. Refers to diary written pages 97 and 126, and to Nauvoo Sessions for July 15, 1842, to print this. (Munroe was murdered by Howard Egan in Utah for seducing his wife, 28.)
Begin on page 82 of a book with the title, "Diary of
Howard Egan" by W.M. Egan."

Page 1:

"A Memorial Meeting of friends, 2 weeks later, was
baptized. His mother, two sisters, and three aunts also joined. He was baptized Oct. 3rd. On Nov. 8, he
was ordained to the Aaronic Priesthood by James
"Blake," Presiding Elder of the Utica Branch.

Page 92:

On June 11, 1842, a Conference was called in
Utica. "On the 13th, by unanimous vote of the
conference, I was ordained an Elder."

Page 94:

A list of the names of the students attending
his "Common School," which commenced Aug. 27, 1842. (Apprentice of Nauvoo, Illinois; had not mentioned
moving there from Utica, and they were no entries
between June 13 and Aug. 27."

Among the highlights:
- Diana Egan, Emma Egan, Enoch Clark, James Smith,
- John Smith, Joseph Smith, Delaiah Smith, Sarah
- Smith, Nancy Clavon, John Little, Sidney Rogers,
- John W. Rigdon, Eliza Rigdon, H. Rigdon, Rigdon Rigdon,
- B. Hartley, E. D. Hall, James Smith, John Smith.
J. R. Hawelius Diary (cont.)

"I was called upon by the President of the Church, Brigham Young. He was not at home, and his wife, bearing me well from Missouri, told me for assurance that she herself informed no one business must be made known to any one of the leaders of the Church had already been murdered.

p. 44 - Aug. 18. " Called immediately after breakfast upon Brigham Young, and found him quite agreeable, though talking very much on the opposite order. He laughed heartily at the state of his wife and gave me every assurance that we would be well treated if we made the plainly long journey. The city is blessed with as many handsome young ladies as any other of the same age. Their 'suites' as junks and limbs are clean,' create a feeling of self-overflowing, indescribable. Two ladies with me declared the favor of taking me by 'one's arm,' and if I defined that 'like a fit for a warm punch,' you are at liberty to think so. "Thread, etc." (Here are other men brought together for the same purpose.) They returned and met the main party, which reached Salt Lake on Aug 4th.

p. 48 - Aug. 9. " Entered the city about noon and immediately commenced offering goods."

p. 58 - Aug. 18. "Not finding a force sufficiently large to contain all my goods, went to work exciting platoon."

p. 82 - Aug. 18. "Hired 75 church services. About 2000 present, most of them in black dresses. 'A good band of music was in attendance, and before the commencement of service martial music played.' The band and choir then gave Old Hundred in beautiful style." Then after prayer, "President Brigham..."
J. P. Hanbelin Diary (cont.)

"months, their hands to gain bond and security for their good conduct in future..."

p. 59 - Sept. 19: "Went to San and W. W. Higgins. Tolled me love of course. Wanted I had joined the church, married one wife and expected to unite with two more."

p. 60 - Sept. 20: "Hear about church, which began with announcements concerning a newly arrived company of Mormons. Brigham said they act and went on in a string of blasphemy which would beat the head of an average bully. He insulted every member of his church, cursed, abused and (p. 61) used the most vulgar language. Every decent person must have been disgusted."

p. 63 - Oct. 6th. Left for Cal by the mittens, about 400."

p. 74 - Feb. 3: They were about half way between the Little Salt Lake valley and the Missouri basin. They met or overtook a party of about 40 men. They learned of a new pass to the country which would shorten his distance considerably, but which attempt failed unsuccessful. He had remained with them 15 men, the other portion of his party having turned back as far as the Spanish Trail and then joining this course. They had suffered much from want and exposure."

J. P. Hanbelin Diary (cont.)

"food we could spare and took in three of their number, they had a wild manner, and were devoted the more after we had no hand with a genteel genteel act."

Day Book of W. F. - June 25 - 1844:

p. 2 - Nov. 9, 1844 - Credited to John Smith, $48.37, on order of 24 men. These men were then charged with the amount they had indeed credited to John Smith.

p. 3 - May 4, 1844 - Jno. S. credited with $20.00, men of 9 men, who were charged with that amount.

p. 4 - May 5, 1844 - Jno. S. credited with $35.00 for 14 men, as charged.

p. 5 - May 6, 1844 - $45.22 and Jno. S. charged of $14 men.

p. 6 - May 8, 1844 - #36.68 credited to Jno. S. same way.

p. 7 - May 9, 1844 - $53.99 credited to Jno. S.

Almost all of this book consisted of such credits to Joseph Smith, charged against the ordering them.

The Thomas C. Sharif Anti-Mormon Papers 1844-1846 - Zephaniah

Letter to the editor of the Nauvoo Message from Stafford, Orange County, State of New York, Feb. 15, 1844, unsigned.

"I believe that while you were in Illinois you wrote a public declaration of your fellow citizens that the government of the U.S. to state, I am not aware that after you got to Nauvoo you could impose upon the people. The Mormon must and should rule this continent for the best had told you so..." Not about Mormon aggression in Illinois.

p. 6 - "As for your spiritual reformation, if we had not themselves to work to discover a mode of more effectually destroying whatever comes.
"Peaceful, or permanent in domestic life — they could not first invest in a more effective plan…"

A. June 10, 1844 (Mavor) letter of Charles A. Foster to Hor. C. Sharf, letter of destruction of NanciscoEsperanto.

"Tells of order for destruction then. "Accordingly, a company consisting of 5000, 200 armed men, agreed (?!) equipped withe Murder, Swords, Pistols, Brave-knives, Sledge Hammers &c armed by a conscription of several hundred Germans, who volunteered their services on the occasion, marched to the building, & breaking the door open with a Sledge Hammer, commenced the work of desanctification, destroying the windows, lamplights, etc. Materials into the street & set fire to them & demolished the machinery with Sledge Hammers, injuring the building very materially. We made no resistance but looked on & held revenge, but left it for the Public to average the climax of insult & injury."

On Oct. 27, 1844 letter of R.F. Madison (from Plymouth, Ct.) to Hor. C. Sharf.

"To Mr. Hor. C. Sharf,

Sir — I yesterday had conversation with Mr. J. B. Smith living near Augusta, who stated to him the evidence, which a full was found against you and Cpt. Will-iams. He stated to me that Daniels could be induced for 65 — to swear falsely, and that he had confidentially stated to Coleman Gentry, who lives about 4 miles from this city that he was to receive the Marmur $1000 to affirm an evidence at the present court in belpo

"that the information will be of service to you. I subscribe myself your friend,

R.T. Madison"

Letters of Albert P. Backwood.

p.2 From a Mr. West Oct 6, 1837 letter to "Dear Sister."

...the mob have now retired from Davis County with shame and disgrace; great, very great fear existe when the Missourians, in Davis Co. they were selling their property very low to the Baltham in many cases they sold their Real Estate with their houses and corns on the ground, for less than the crop is worth; Davis County is now in the possession of the Baltham Real Estate of the Baltham families while that of the Missourians has fallen 34 (63) in 3 months' time. He is preparing the way for his children; one of the causes of the affair was the Missourians refusing to allow the Baltham the right of suffrage at an election, the Missourians commited beating of some when the Baltham defended them exclude and sent for an express to Fair-Field and in 12 hours the armes of S (Baltham) were at the place of contention demanding since which was resisted for a few days only when that mob began to gather Joseph Smith & Pravin White were the head of the company (Army of Bears) that went up to the relief of the Baltham in Davis Co. This Company that went up was considered as breaking the peace... During the campaign they was & states in very few miles, of new and forces between the cities & carry the news, this city was guarded of every entrance, &
O. Hyde Letter (cont.)

"...manifested in one of our Councils at Nauvoo, there you would see all the men's wisdom, even fully his strength in weakness, and a Republican form of government, it is a commonwealth in the hands of the people, as a "living" in the hands of a school boy." He addresses Page sent from Washington to labor, adding that he does "not wish to be understood as taking the responsibility to countermand the directions of the Council of City." Original Certificate of appointment of John B. Page as agent to collect funds for the Nauvoo House dated at Nauvoo, 27 August 1845, signed by Geo. Miller, Peter House, C. A. Young & Geo. Smith, "Treasurers of the Nauvoo Hotel Association." It said that a $250 contribution would entitle the contributor to one share of stock in the Nauvoo House. Original Letter dated at Salem City, Iowa, Nov. 27, 1845, from "Mr. Byron Ingalls" to Miss Isabella Miller Smith, enclosing an 18-page Mss., "Mormonism Unveiled," which is signed "Sarah Melissa Ingalls," pp. 8 of 1845 - "In a book written by our Sidney Rigdon, a New York" Palmyra, NY, Rigdon claimed to have written and published the same place (place of Byron Ingalls of Davis City, Iowa) as one of the first believers in Mormonism.

"Peter Ingalls and Joseph Smith were intimate friends and Joseph prepared to have the 'Joseph' word head and last revelations. Ingalls being very fond of fun and amusement encouraged Smith in his undertaking. Ingalls being married Smith said they had a good deal of the truth, and sometimes worked for his. Although it was never wise of Smith that he should write."
of the President, the Secretary, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, the Commissioner of Education, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor. The President has power to remove any officer from office. The Secretary of State is the head of the State Department. The Attorney General is the chief legal officer of the government. The Postmaster General is the head of the Post Office Department. The Commissioner of Education is responsible for the supervision of public schools. The Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor is responsible for the supervision of agricultural and labor matters.

The Senate consists of 100 members, representing the various states in proportion to their population. Each state has two senators. The House of Representatives consists of 435 members, also representing the various states in proportion to their population. Each state has a number of representatives equal to its number of senators, plus one for every 50,000 people above 600,000. The President of the Senate is the Vice President of the United States. The Speaker of the House is the presiding officer of the House of Representatives. The Senate has the power to try impeachments, and the House of Representatives has the power to impeach. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the land. It is composed of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices. The President appoints the Supreme Court justices, with the consent of the Senate. The Supreme Court has the power to interpret the Constitution and to decide questions of law. The Court also has the power to hear cases appealed from lower courts. The Court meets for six months each year, beginning on the first Monday in October.
Republican Monitor (cont.)

"Batavia in Ward county, and that the eurchs-,
nerials and obligations as contained in said
book are substantially correct and true." Says
Harris also signed "The Declaration of Inde-
pendence from the Mexican constitution," -
"Also from the "Mexican Mirror." At a regular commu-
nication of Batavia lodge, no. 439, held Aug. 25th
1836, George W. Harris was expelled by a unio-
nique vote of said lodge, for the excess,
perjury of his masonic conduct. Lodge and
Brethren throughout the United States are satisfactorily
informed that they may go on thereunder.

New York Post, Society Library - 6/19/53

The Western Argus, April 3, 1830.

JUNE 27, 1831 (July 10, 1831), "The Golden Book," from the俄国
Bulgarian, begins: "We have the pleasure of giving some account of the impostors. The book
had generally spread it as if it should speak, in
terms of reproving or declaiming. It is but re-
cently, however, that a demonstration has
been made that such a theory carrying with it
from the commencement to ending and so
painfully evidences (sic) imposters, a cheat
so easily detected, and traced upon every page,
and delivered, could gain credence, or obtain
believers ----- the story so fabulously, familiar
so much of our readers - now it may be
new. Briefly it is as follows: The principal
feigned, in this fashion, a certain to Smith,
an ignorant, and nearly unlettered young
man, living in a valley, the village of

Western Argus (cont.)

"Palmyra; the second, a leisurely and pleasant
feud, and occasionally a journeymanUnity,
named Oliver Cowdery. The third, Martin Harris,
a respectable farmer, at Palmyra. Other less
important actors, have been brought in, as the es-
 crawl of the three first named, required.
A few years since, Smith pretended to have been
directed, in a dream, or under a certain sign,
located between the village of Palmyra and
Manchester. A slight examination of facts, en-
abled him to arrive at his new revelation, written
in mysterious characters, from golden plates, fo-
undate for this embryo of a new religious faith.

A part of spectacular stunts and fanciful con-
struction, were found with the plates, to add to
the optics of Jo. and his associates, in after-
years. The new fortune circumstances required.
(just) as was the introduction of a person named
their Oliver Cowdery, to whom, and whom only, was
given the ability - with all of the plates - to
translate the mysterious characters. At his agency
hitherto they were wanting to promulgate the new
revelation - MONEY - Martin Harris was possessed
of a valuable farm acquired by industry and
economy; in his religious sentiments, free
a credulous zeal. His liability and his money,
were the conjuring device, forever marked by the
modern grotesque. He duties acting in "love and
had to Harris, through Jo. to devote his
property, and all that was due to the project.
Harris' farm was mortgaged, and the printing of the
book executed. It is a book of over 200 people, and
1860 Census for Salt Lake County (end)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Husband/Wife</th>
<th>Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>John Smith</td>
<td>House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Wm. Clayton to Geo. Book (cont)

--- Page 108 ---

Wm. Clayton to Geo. Book (cont)

--- Page 109 ---

Wm. Clayton to Geo. Book (end)

--- Page 109 ---

Journal of Albert King Whittaker 1847 - 1850

--- Page 109 ---

Wm. Clayton to Geo. Book (end)

--- Page 109 ---

Library of Congress 1947 - 1950

--- Page 109 ---
[Text not clearly visible or legible]
Memorials of the War (cont.)

back of the river or from vicinity, so that they could
not again be used. This increase was also caused
with both written and printed tales torn into the
finest fragments, apparently to destroy evidence
of the identity of the guilty. At the opening and long
trail leading down from the canoes were four
bodies, one nearly a woman and two little girls,
doubtless killed while attempting to get water. It
was a heart-rending picture of the Hidatsa still present,
except that women had fished out the year.

p. 89. He said that in the sand clays they found 4,000
Indians, fairly well topped out in the second hand
of clothing of the warriors and traders.

p. 94. Said that at far Vega, "the general sound about
indicated that the Indians had cultivated the soil
some centuries past and a large acreage still has
Mission grapes vines."

p. 85. San Juan territory, McNeil in 1869 and 1870
journeyed for $25,000 - because he had been captured by the
Smith in winter of 1870-71. During that time McNeil
was shot and killed by parties unknown.

p. 94. Says that while the army was at San Juan Fork, Mr. Bridge-
was led from J. Bridges of $60.00 per year. "So they were
never able to get the majority of Bridges to live there
and the contract was so drawn that no payment was to be
made until Bridges should establish his title."

p. 134. Says it was thought that the pictorial was only for pictures to a
good, "until much time has been spent in securing the picture."

[Further text not legible due to image quality]
J. F. Bunting Journal (cont.)

"Monday and Tuesday were occupied in horse racing and it affected many persons' incomes of the town."...

J. F. Bunting Journal (cont.)

"They started for the Farm accompanied by his daughter Alice, who had been doing Temple work with her and of others. They arrived at the Farm and other relatives to get her 3 children, aged 10, 7, and 6. (Bunting, apparently it was a surprise when he arrived.)"

J. F. Bunting Journal (cont.)

"They took a notion to (sic) take a turn at Asbury's (sic) when they did not wish to be under the restrictions of my family. They spent the night with young men of worthless characters. I fear the consequences. It is necessary (sic) to cancel them and restrict them."

J. F. Bunting Journal (cont.)

"On Sunday, Sept. 6, 1876 - "The High Council" met on Friday evening the 4th and tried a case between J.W. Blazier & Nelly Johnson. It is a hearing was continued to Saturday (sic) night for Sunday after. Meet the first case as a (sic) decision in writing requesting Nelly Johnson to ask forgiveness for Mrs. J.W. Blazier of the 12- Center below decereted (sic) from the decretal (sic)."

J. F. Bunting Journal (cont.)

"April 15, 1877 - "Attended Meeting afterward at 8:30 a.m. (sic) at the home of Mr. J. F. Bunting. He was present at the funeral of the latter's father, took place in the afternoon."

J. F. Bunting Journal (cont.)

"Sent to work the next Monday for Joseph Bridges, Jr. on a large farm of about 250 acres (sic) which he and others gave to the woman of 12,000 dollars..."
J. F. Bunting Journal (cont.)

They started from the bank accompanied by his daughter Alice who had been doing Temple work with him and of others.

They went directly to Teresa's home to get her 3 children aged 10, 7 and 5. (Updating apparently on a verdict when he married Teresa.)

July 29, 1896 - "My daughter Alice and Teresa (an) took a train to (160) (p. 207) have been served by two judges. To understand the restrictions of my family they had been staying out every late at nights with young men of worthless character. I fear the consequences. I have ordered them to vacate them and return them.

She found the restrictions of my family so healthy and wholesome."

Oct. 29, 1896 - "During one week this newspaper was full of political news excitement caused by remarks of Joseph Smith in the fire this meeting on the 8th instant at Salt Lake (p. 208) to-day said. In one week. Ed. Bunting told the people in meeting that the Democratic had thrown out this ticket from the field and offered statehood..."

Oct. 29, 1896 - "E. H. Spooner and J. O. Andrews addressed Democratic Relief of Kansas and Arkansas. At the Nov. 6 election the Kansas vote was..."

Feb. 10, 1896 - "During Temple work. I... During the week we continued our labors in the Temple till Saturday 13th when we agreed to change arrangements that accompanied two scribes..."

Feb. 16th, 1896 - "I received her at her Sister's house of St. George. Sister Esther and I walked out for a short time."

March 10, 1896 - "Sister Esther and I walked out for a short distance for the purpose of getting into a recess, I agreed upon and I was in the Temple during the week till Friday 21st of this month in the Temple."

April 15, 1896 - "Attended meeting afternoon. J. E. B. was present. The founder of the latter's father took place in the afternoon."

Joseph K. Butterfield Letters - Typed Copy in 1974

Letter dated 1896, Oct. 11, 1896. "Dear Mother" - He arrived in Kirtland from Salt Lake, Oct. 11, 1896 (Wednesday) - Started to work the next Monday for Joseph Smith Jr. as a large farm of a half 200 acres (acres) which he and others gave the farms of 1 12000 dollars..."
J. K. Butterfield Letter (cont.)

Letter dated Milledgeville, July 24, 1837, to "Dear Brother in the Lord": "I renew my request upon the Bank that it is not altogether correct."

(At the July 1837 issue of the Messengers Advocate, had an eleven page editorial explaining why the Kittrell Bank had suspended payment of its notes)

Letter to his mother dated Aug. 7, 1837, at Fort Lamarworth, where he was with the Missouri Battalion. After he reached
General Blefko, "The Missouri Battalion received an invitation from the President of the United States to raise five hundred Missouri volunteers for the western war.
 attacked California by the way of Santa Fe (sic)."

"Help that poor country and settle in there in peace.
We are paid handsomely for our services (sic).
Set to the very things which must be done for the salvation of the church."

"I once more letter. Uncle Elihu and Methodist had no
word to send but bad from them. You wanted to know
if adultery (sic) is upheld by the authorities (sic) of the church.
I am sure (sic) it is not in any wayWhatever.
The Scripture are righteous men on the commandments of God in plain thus.
Those who are not enemies in the church are the very men who are engaged in it up to their middle..."

Letter to his mother dated Oct. 1st, 1837, and sent by way of Santa Fe (sic).
"Uncle Elihu came here this summer with (sic) hurriedly,
went to California for gold—shop with them, I believe..."

Utah Secy. of State Office (cont.)

A statement of expenses for the 1850-51 session

The total war $ 4359.40

Utah Secy. of State Office (cont.)

A statement of expenses for the 1850-51 session

The total war $ 4359.40
A Quaker Forty-niner (cont.)

[Text continues]

[At least two columns of text are visible, with the first column beginning at the top left and continuing to the middle right, and the second column starting from the middle right and continuing to the bottom right.]

[The text is handwritten, with visible signatures and dates, which are not clearly legible due to the handwriting style and quality of the image.]

[The text discusses historical events,人物, and locations, relating to the California Gold Rush and its impact on society and the environment.]
Journal of Abraham A. Kimball - Typed copy
Utah State Historical Society Library.

He was born at Hero, Aug. 16, 1846. His mother was
Labruce, daughter of George Emery, who
had married Abie E. Kimball. When Kimball came to Utah in
1849 he left Georgian Emery at Winter Quarters with their
daughter, Abie E. Currin.

My father (as best I can learn) was very much
impressed from his former living with the belief that his
mother would never come to Utah, and also from not giving
a blessing.

After an interview, Mr. Kimball looked over the
section of the land on south side of Bear Creek, and
was pleased with it.

Upon this I visited the community, and a few
months later my infant Emily died... (p. 3).... We shortly
afterwards removed to Santa, County of county, Iowa, where
my grandfather established his claim and constituted himself
a leader, calling it "The True Church of Latter-day Saints.".

He was energetically denounced for vagary and the
laws of itinerring, and taught his followers that Joseph
Smith was a true prophet of God, but that Brigham
Young was the head of the church and that he (Abie E. Currin)
was the true leader and held
the authority to carry on the latter-day work...

When he was young, he and his half brother became
an "influence in the world" and were twenty-one
years of age, and he agreed in his own church for us and
our great parents, the unknown Abie E. Currin.

He became a member of the Latter-day Church, and Abraham did not...
Journal of Abraham Kimball (cont.)

"over the moon (p. 245) meetsable among men. Her face
is in all who see it and do wrong."
p. 246-282, 282-287. "Intactly reached ice 22 miles
away. Met W.C. Moody's daughter-in-law
on the way. She had instructed her at meeting Sunday. She
came with an impression on me, so much so, I
enquired what she was, and became acquainted
with her..."
p. 248. Jan. 1883. "We had two invitations to dinner, being
both together and accepted them both. One from W.C. Moody,
and one from W.J. Black. We decided to go to Bro.
Moody's first. I found no acquaintance to become acquainted with
the Moody's daughter... On arriving all the girls
were busy in the kitchen but Laura... was not a
mother as usual, but she would not speak only
when forced for an answer to her son's prayers.
"I am baffled forever, but I did not intend to write up.
Bro. Moody said when asked how the girls were, and he
did not take me where his wife was. We began to think
it was true, when dinner was ready, they brought out
the room we wanted, so we did not go to see them
at all."
p. 263. Sunday, 8, 1883. "Rev. Mr. Salt Lake for Conference.
Home with his youngest brother from Welford.
I had not met them for a long time, their mother worked
her maiden name was Mary Smith, father's youngest
wife. Before Mary was born father's brother was mother's
while in England, and when confirming, or blessing her,
pronounced he she would become the mother of a daughter
and the daughter should become his (father's) wife, which
proved correct."

In the evening a meeting was held in Salt Lake,

Journal of Abraham Kimball (cont.)

"the providence of God, as a godly and holy man, not being read in
Conferring on the former duty, our meeting was taken advantage
of the Jan. 8th, 1883. "I am called to see if any injury
or damage was there. Some were called in question, but
all were identified and prepared to trip."
arrangements for Anthony, Taylor, and his second wife, Ellen
Woodward... Before leaving, Rev. Taylor gave me
order many letters of ref. in Millard County for the
sum (p. 263) of three hundred dollars for services
rendered the church in time past.

p. 262. Sunday, 8, 1883. "At 10:00 A.M., after my service to
had quite a number of questions. The men answered
in the cemetery, only a few feet from the church, made
the seventh of the sabbath, which meant death in
the grave, the minister, beguining himself a master
of death. Consequently the authorities were accused of
having the sabbath violated, and in order to clear our
selves we had to find the man who died."
p. 263. May 4, 1883. "Wanted his new farm. "Remember my
friends, this land would destroy the land forever."
and "I am fully persuaded, by the help of the Lord, to
speak to the people, being a firm believer in the Lord.
I will remember hearing of C. Kimball's say among
occasion that we are to go to the field, and we
were not to be made by men of our elders.
It was our duty as individuals and want to assist in
making him a trip further."
p. 271. June 5, 1883. "I said he remembered hearing his father say
about his crops causing shooting in deadly weapons, that
they are no need for me good man to kill another, as they