(Jensen claimed that all but three of the following plural wives were married to Joseph Smith, Jr.).

On the map:
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D & E (D) Sarah M. Cleveland (wife of John Cleveland) and (E) Lucinda Harris (wife of George Harris). George Harris is the Award-winning author of "The Prophet's Wife," which describes the Smiths' experiences. [8] Pavone Brosius believed: the Smith/Harris marriage occurred in 1838 (at Far West, Missouri); the Smith-Cleveland union occurred sometime in 1842 at Nauvoo.[9] LDSVC records connect: a "Jno Cleveland" (possibly spelled 'Cleaveland') with the northwestern quarter of city block 147 ('lot 2'),[10] the Harris family with block 118, lot 2.


G — Louisa Beam (or Beman—sister-in-law of Joseph Noble) married Smith on April 5, 1841 while she was...living in...[the Noble] family...[15] "The Noble-Smith home is near the southeast corner of Kimball and Hyde streets; Noble "acquired the lot for the present house in 1841 and erected in it"[16] 1853.

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J — Nancy Marinda (Johnson) Hyde (wife of Apostle Orson Hyde) is not listed by Jensen as a wife of Smith. Bachman tells the Smith/Hyde union as occurring during May of 1843, explains: "...Jenson may have skipped [Nancy] Johnson because of embarrassment at her having had a child...[in 1840]"...[20] This information indicates that Nancy Marinda Hyde was sealed to Joseph Smith, Jr. by proxy in the Salt Lake Endowment House on July 31, 1857.[21] "The...Hyde home is at the northwest corner of Hotchkiss and Hyde streets...From Nauvoo [Apostle Hyde] left on a mission to...Israel...[22]

K — Helen Mar Kimball (fifteen-year-old daughter of Apostle Heber C. Kimball) married Smith during May 1843.[23] "The Kimball home is at the northeast corner of Munson and Partridge streets...The main two-story structure was erected in 1845...Kimball originally built a log house with three lower rooms and one upstairs."[24]

L — Zina Huntington Jacobs (wife of Henry B. Jacobs).[25] Bachman claims that she married Jacobs on March 7, 1843 and then married Smith on October 27, 1841.[26] LDSVC records connect Jacobs with city blocks 59 and 88.

M — Martha McBride Knight. According to Bachman, Martha (Knight's widow) married Smith during the summer of 1842.[27] "...Knight's home is on the west side of Main between Kimball and Parley streets."[25]

N — Flora Ann Woodworth (daughter of Lucien [sic] Woodworth).[29] Bachman gives a "supposed" date for the Smith/Woodworth union as the spring of 1843.[30]. One extensive study of Nauvoo residents connects a "Lucian [sic] Woodworth" with block 120, lot 3, 311.

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Not located on the map:
Desdemona W. Fullmer (daughter of Peter Fullmer) married Smith in 1842.[34] LDSVC records connect the Fullmers with several "lots" some six blocks east of Durphy (on Munson).[35] Melissa Lott (daughter of Cornelius Lott, manager of Joseph Smith's farm). Melissa married Smith on September 20, 1843.[36] The Smith farm is "on the north side of Parley just beyond the Old Nauvoo Burial Ground...two miles east from Durphy [Highway 96]."[37] Endnotes

1. Joseph Smith, History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Vol. 1, (Salt Lake City: Deseret, 1978), p. 17. 2. Andrew Jenson, Historical Record, Vol. VI, (Salt Lake City: Andrew Jenson, 1887), pp. 233-234. 3. According to Linda King Newell and Valeen T. Avrey, Mormon Aesthetics: Eliza R. Snow's" houses have traditionally placed the Smith [move from their Homestead to the Mansion House] in the summer of 1843 when the hotel wing was completed and Joseph hung the sign Nauvoo Mansion out front. Architectural studies of the building confirm that it was constructed in two stages. On November 2, 1842, Joseph moved his desk, books, and papers from the red brick store 'to the new house. Since the old Homestead was already overcrowded, he apparently referred to the new home where he could have an office on the first floor. People would sometimes call this the Prophet's House until August 31, 1843, when Joseph said they 'commenced removing into the Nauvoo Mansion,' or the hotel wing. From that time the building would be called the Mansion House." Eliza R. Snow, Eliza and Emily Partridge [one pair of sisters and...Sarah and Maria Lawrence [a second pair of sisters and]...Lucy Walker and others] moved several times. - Linda K. Newell and Valeen T. Avrey, Mormon Enigma: Emma Hale Smith (Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1984), pp. 132, 160. Also see Fawn Brodie, No Man Knows My History (New York: Alfred Knopf, 1977), p. 345. For additional statements concerning where: Lucy Walker, Emily Eliza Partridge lived before Nauvoo; pp. 230 and 240. Brodie, p. 477; Maria and Sarah Lawrence, Eliza Snow lived before Brodie, pp. 470 & 480. 4. In addition to the specific dates cited for the sending of Smith and the selection of Smith's Prophet, Joseph C. Kingsbury, and Heber C. Kimball (Salt Lake City: Utah Lighthouse Ministry, Revised edition, n.d.), p. 7. Holzapfel, p. 144. Records at the Latter-day Saints Visitor Center (LDSVC) connect Mr. Whitney with other properties in Nauvoo. 5. Jenson, pp. 233-234. Jenson believed that Lucinda Harris was the "one of two women sealed to the Prophet Joseph" (ibid., p. 223). 6. Brodie, pp. 459-460, 472. 10. "A May 24, 1839" letter states in part: "Dear Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland...: We [Emma and Joseph Smith] have selected a lot for you, just across the street from our own, beside Mr. Harris; and in the orchard..." (History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Vol. III, p. 362). Block 147 is diagonally across the street (at the corner of Main and Water) from the Homestead. Brodie believed that the "Harris" mentioned in this letter refers to Lucinda Harris' family (Brodie, p. 460). According to LDSVC records, John Cleveland is also connected with block 160. 11. Jenson, p. 234. 12. Daniel W. Bachman, "A Study of the Mormon Practice of Platual Marriage Before the Death of Joseph Smith" (Master's thesis, Purdue University, 1975), p. 133. 13. Brodie, pp. 466-467. Block 154 (where the Locaters are located is due west of the Smith Homestead (on block 155) and is thus below the Smith Homestead when one is referring to the higher bluffs to the east throughout the entire land grant.

References:

Andrew Jenson, assistant Mormon Church historian in the 1880s, publicly claimed that Joseph Smith, Jr., the Mormon Prophet, had many plural wives. A lot of these "polygamous" wives lived in Nauvoo, Illinois, during the 1840s. After touring Nauvoo many times, I began to ask:

"Where did these women live in relation to their Prophet husband? Did they live 'just down the block' from him or 'just around the corner' from him?"

This map is the fruit of my attempts to answer these questions. I hope that it will help you to answer the same questions when you tour historic Nauvoo, "the City of Joseph" – Author.

- Eliza R. Snow
- Lucy Walker
- Emily Partridge
- Eliza Partridge
- Sarah Lawrence
- Maria Lawrence
- Sarah Ann Whitney
- Sarah M. Cleveland
- Lucinda Harris
- Mary Rollins Lightner
- Louisa Beaman
- Patty (Barlett) Sessions
- Sylvia Sessions
- Nancy (Johnson) Hyde
- Helen Mar Kimball
- Zina Huntington Jacobs
- Martha McRide Knight
- Flora Ann Woodworth
- Eliza Cowles
(Jenson claimed that all but three of the following plural wives were married to Joseph Smith, Jr.). On the map:

"A" and "B" represent Joseph Smith's two Nauvoo residences. Smith married his lifelong, legal wife Emma on January 18, 1827.[1] According to Andrew Jenson, six plural wives of Smith and their dates of marriage to him are: Eliza R. Snow—June 29, 1842; Lucy Walker—May 1, 1843; Emily Partridge—May 11, 1843; Eliza Partridge—May 11, 1843; Sarah Lawrence—1843; Maria Lawrence—1843.[2] Each of these women seemed to have lived for a while in both of these residences.[3] Joseph Smith's Homestead "is near the southwest corner of Main and Water streets...[Smith's Mansion House] is at the northeast corner of Main and Water streets."[4]

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"L"—Zina Huntington Jacobs (wife of Henry B. Jacobs).[25] Bachman claims that she was married to Jacobs on March 7, 1841 and then to Smith on October 27, 1841.[26] LDSVC records connect Jacobs to city blocks 159 and 88.

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(Brodie, p. 460). According to LDSVC records, John Cleveland is also connected with block 160.


13. Brodie, pp. 466-67. Block 154 (where the Lightners are located) is due west of the Smith Homestead (on block 155) and is thus below the Smith Homestead when one is referring to the higher bluffs on the eastern part of the city. For the year 1842, some LDSVC records list Adam Lightner as a "Tenant" between blocks 149-2 and 154-2; he may have paid county taxes for block 154.


15. Holzapfel, p. 87.


21. See Susan Easton Black, Membership of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints: 1830-1848, Vol. XXV, IRE-JON, p. 679 (a set of this multi-volume work is available at the Nauvoo Latter-day Saint Visitor's Center).


24. Holzapfel, p. 83. "List of Residents in Nauvoo 1840-1846," p. 4 (B. A. Chapman—date "PREPARED 08" Dec--87) also connects Heber Kimball to block 118. (A copy of this document was available at the LDSVC during the summer of 1993)


27. Bachman, p. 334. Jenson does not list Martha as a wife of Smith.


32. Elvira was "afterwards the wife of Jonathan H. Holmes"—Jenson, p. 234. Yet, Bachman places her marriage to John Holmes on "Dec. 1, 1842" and then her marriage to Joseph Smith on "June 1, 1843." (Bachman, p. 334).


34. Jenson, p. 234.

35. "Kimball 2 Blk 3 Lots 22,23."


37. Holtzapfel, pp. 174-175.

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If you have any comments or suggestions to help in the further development of this map, write: 292 Farmer Rd. Clarksville, Tennessee 37043
Dear and beloved Brother and Sister Watson and Co.

I take this opportunity to communicate some of my feelings, induced at this time which I want you all to bear in mind, to keep in your own bosoms for my feeling and to give encouragement and courage to others. I have written to you that the time of my absence from you seems so long, and knowing that it seems as if I might not live long in this way, and there would be few and see the in this my last visit, it would afford me great relief of mind if these could know of this visit, do not me now the time to afford me succor in the days of distress for your kind. I have told you of these things and now at Cross Gristmill, just back of Brother Watson's home, during my blank from town, the nights are very pleasant, indeed, all three of us come and see me in the first part of the night, brother Watson comes a little ahead and back at the South East corner of the house at the window, it.night to the corner of the house a room to myself, the whole matter can be attended to with most perfect ease, for it is the will of God that we should comfort one another in this time of affliction, or not at all, now is the
Plural Marriages not in George D. Smith's, "Nauvoo Roots of Mormony Polygamy"

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The Spring 1994 issue of *Dialogue: A Journal of Mormon Throught* contained George S. Smith's excellent article on the origins and expansion of plural marriage in Nauvoo in the 1840s. He also included an extensive listing of known Nauvoo polygamists and their wives.

Smith consulted a wide variety of sources to compile this list. Apparently one source he did not consult is the typescript of the Book of Anointings (the original in the LDS Church Archives is restricted). These selections have been widely circulated for a number of years.

The typescript indicates that there were a few additional men who had wives anointed to them, indicating that the women were also married (sealed) to them, who do not appear in Smith's article. The typescript usually only includes the women's given name (presumably the original is the same). I have attempted to more fully identify the women named in typescript. The following names do not appear in Smith's list:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men/Wives</th>
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<td>Allred, Isaac</td>
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<td>Julia Ann Taylor</td>
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<td>Mary Polly Henderson</td>
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<td>Mary Calvert</td>
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<td>Lucy Matilda Johnson</td>
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Abbreviations:
- **In NRMP** = name is listed in Smith, "Nauvoo Roots of Mormon Polygamy"
- **Not in NRMP** = name is NOT listed in Smith, "Nauvoo Roots of Mormon Polygamy"