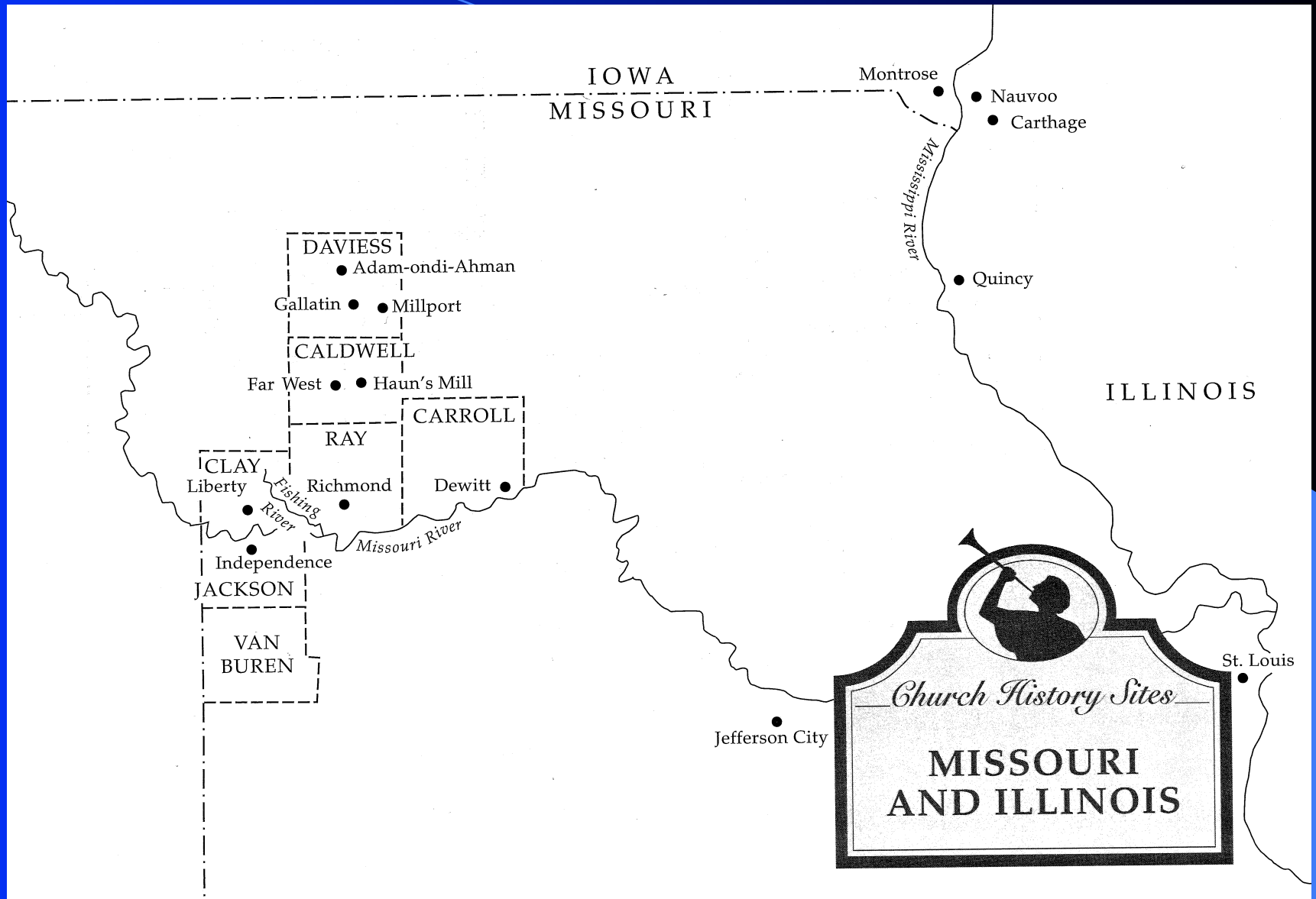


1836 – A Good Year Overall

- Temple Built and Dedicated
 - Spiritual Outpourings
 - Keys restored on April 3rd (D&C 110)
- Quorums are all in place
- Saints are moving ("friendly" expulsion) from Clay and other Missouri counties into Caldwell and Davies counties, which were established (particularly Caldwell) by the Missouri legislature in 1836 as "a haven for the Mormons"
- Begin settling city of Far West in Caldwell County
- However, Church is in significant debt from
 - Kirtland Temple
 - Loss of assets and aid required in Missouri, Zion's camp, etc.



1837 – Difficulties Arise

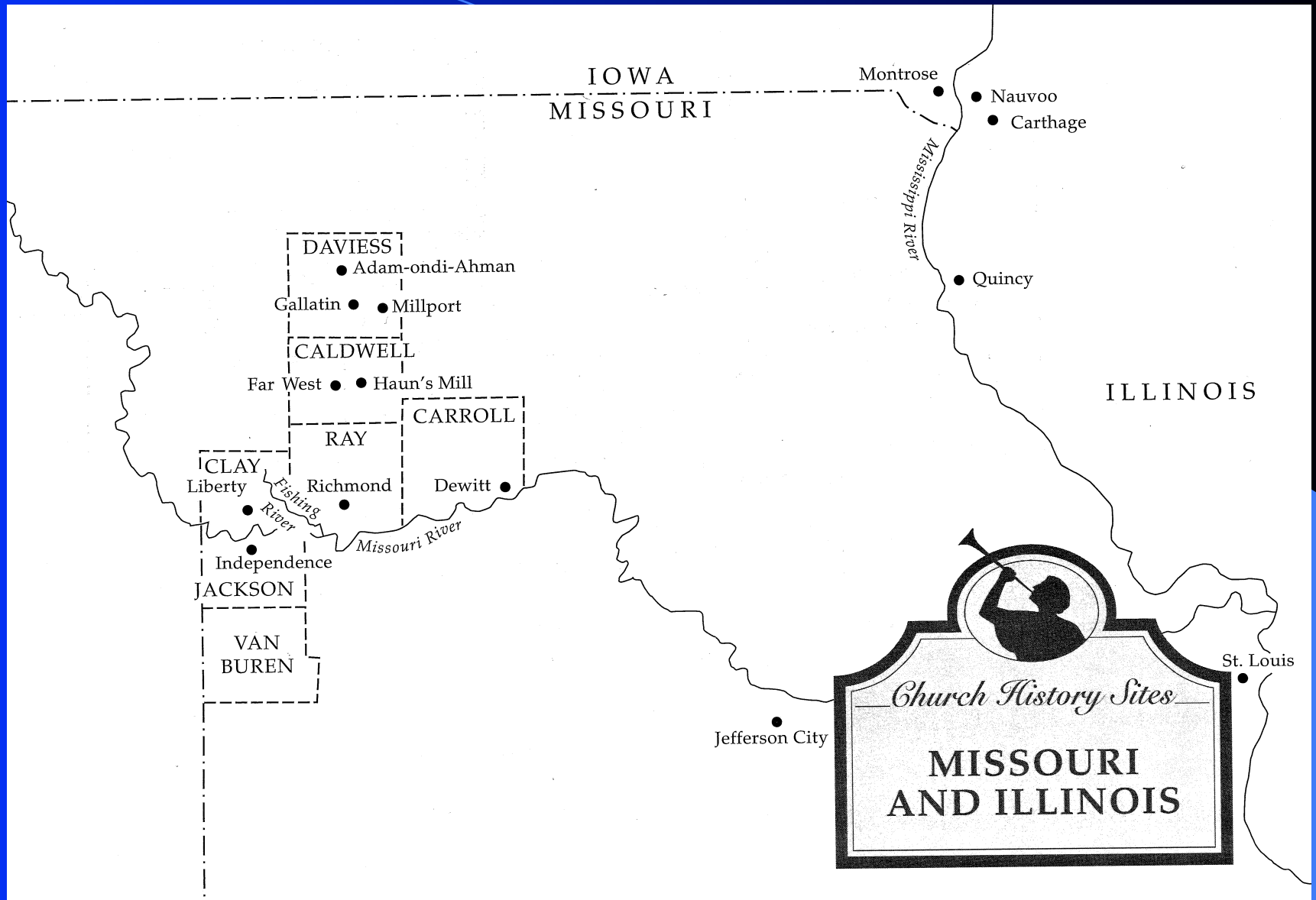
- Many Saints actually begin to prosper as land values increase in Ohio
 - Many members get spirit of speculation, greed
 - So soon after outpourings!
- Joseph wants to start a bank so they can lend amongst themselves to help overcome debts
 - Bank charter is denied
 - Create Kirtland Safety Society – Similar to a bank
 - People can buy stock in the KSS
 - However, people take stock without paying off full value, and begin to use it like cash, including in dealings with non-members

Apostasy

- Kirtland Safety Society Fails in Summer 1837
 - Churches Financial Inexperience/Naïveté
 - "And in temporal labors thou shalt not have strength, for this is not thy calling." D&C 24:9
 - Greed – People spending without backing stock
 - Anti-Mormon law suits
 - Nationwide Bank panic of 1837
 - Many lost all they invested
- This and a speculative/worldly spirit leads to apostasy
 - 10-15% of Saints and close to a 3rd of the leadership
 - Frederick G. Williams, Oliver Cowdery, Martin Harris, 4 apostles, etc.
 - Note: Seeing visions, etc. is not the key to lasting faith (DC 63:9)
- In the midst of this Joseph is inspired on June 1, 1837 to send Heber C. Kimball to a mission in England together with fellow apostle Orson Hyde and others

Decline of Kirtland

- Internal persecution intensifies in Kirtland
 - Brigham Young forced to flee to Missouri in December 1837
- In January 1838 Lord commands Joseph and faithful to go to Missouri
 - He leaves that very night under mob duress – Faithful follow
 - Arrives in Far West on March 14, 1838
- Kirtland Temple falls into the hands of apostates and eventually to the Reorganized LDS Church (Community of Christ), who owns it at this time
- The center of the Church is now Far West (and soon Nauvoo) and Kirtland fades away from church history



Far West – 1st half 1838

- Joseph arrived in Far West Mar 14, 1838
 - about 5,000 in Far West and another 5-10,000 in local settlements such as Adam-ondi-Ahman and Dewitt
- Spring of 1838 a peaceful slice – D&C 117-120 all received at last day of a conference on July 8
- In early summer, contrary to the Prophet's counsel, Sydney Rigdon gets a bit too emotional in some speeches regarding apostates and mobs
 - At the July 4 celebration, he closes an animated speech with "... And that mob that comes on us to disturb us, it shall be between us and them a war of extermination..."
 - At the time it all seemed in an appropriate spirit, and even non-member Missourians in attendance applauded
 - But when printed in local newspapers, etc., it gave one more excuse to relight a smoldering fuse

Missouri Troubles

- On August 6, Mormons go to Gallitan, Davies County to vote, and a mob will not allow them
 - A fight breaks out in which the mobbers get the worst of it
 - Communications are word of mouth, and this and later events get exaggerated to great extent leading to disproportionate reactions
- Non-Mormons of Davies County go into adjoining counties recruiting assistance against the Mormons
- By September mobs are burning houses at Adam-ondi-Ahman and other outlying settlements including some outside of Caldwell and Davies Counties
- In October there is a multi-day armed skirmish and siege at Dewitt, Carroll County, with casualties on both sides. Mobs spread stories that Mormons are burning houses and murdering old settlers, which leads to more panic and retaliations
- Joseph goes to Dewitt and all citizens of Dewitt flee to Far West with a number dying along the way

Extermination Order

- Some apostates (including Thomas B. Marsh) testify that the Mormons are a danger to Missouri
- The Mormons had some groups of registered Missouri Militia and local authorities encourage them to defend themselves against the mob
- In the battle of Crooked River, Oct. 25, Apostle David Patten and two other Saints were killed, and one mobber was killed
- Missouri riders spread false word that Mormons were marching on Missouri cities to burn them down and murdering citizens. They take these stories to the Governor.
- Governor Lilburn W. Boggs extermination order (Oct 27, 1838):
"The Mormons must be treated as enemies and must be exterminated or driven from the State."
 - Officially rescinded in 1976

Atrocities Increase

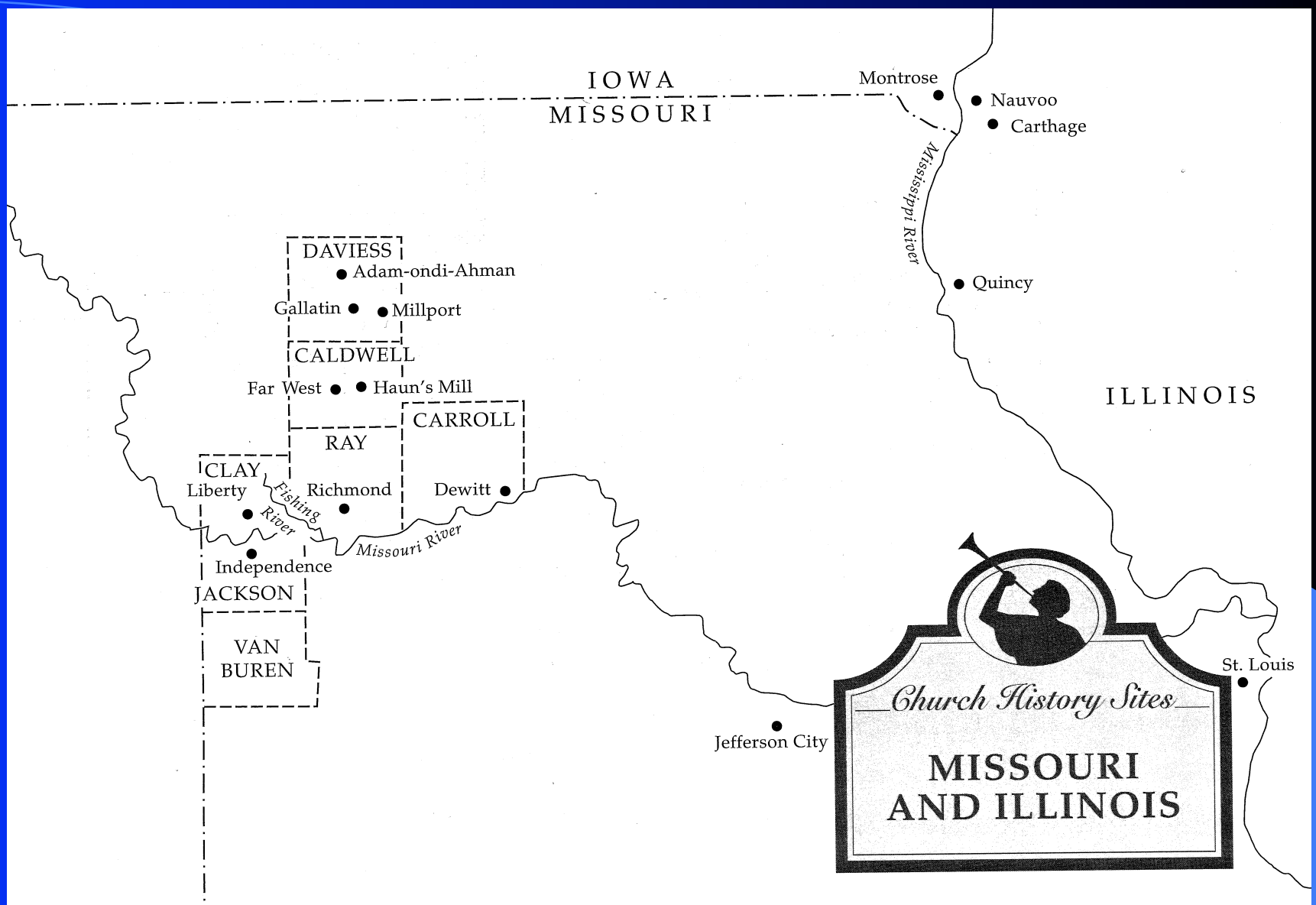
- With the extermination order, the Mobbings worsened
- Joseph had counseled settlements to gather to Far West, but the leaders of Haun's Mill thought it unnecessary
- 3 days after the extermination order on Oct. 30, 17 men and boys were massacred at Huan's mill, and 14 others wounded
- Throughout the countryside burnings of property and murders of Mormons increase
- At the same time the largest group of Missouri militia/mobsters, led by General Lucas, had seiged Far West

Joseph Taken and Fall of Far West

- Colonel Hinkle was the leader of the Mormon militia. He made a deal with Lucas, and brought out Joseph and other church leaders under a supposed flag of truce, and delivered them as prisoners to General Lucas on Oct. 31.
- Colonel Hinkle then had the unknowing Mormon militia march out and stack all their guns. He then surrendered. The guns were confiscated by the mobbers who then sacked the defenseless Far West.
- General Lucas ordered that Joseph and the other prisoners be shot that day, but he was stopped by his Assistant General Alexander Doniphan, who was a fair and good man throughout
- Joseph and prisoners are paraded through the streets of Far West and then are imprisoned for 5½ months, first in Richmond and then in Liberty
- The Saints in Far West are warned that they must give up all their lands, etc, and be out of the state before Spring or else they will be massacred

Exodus to Illinois

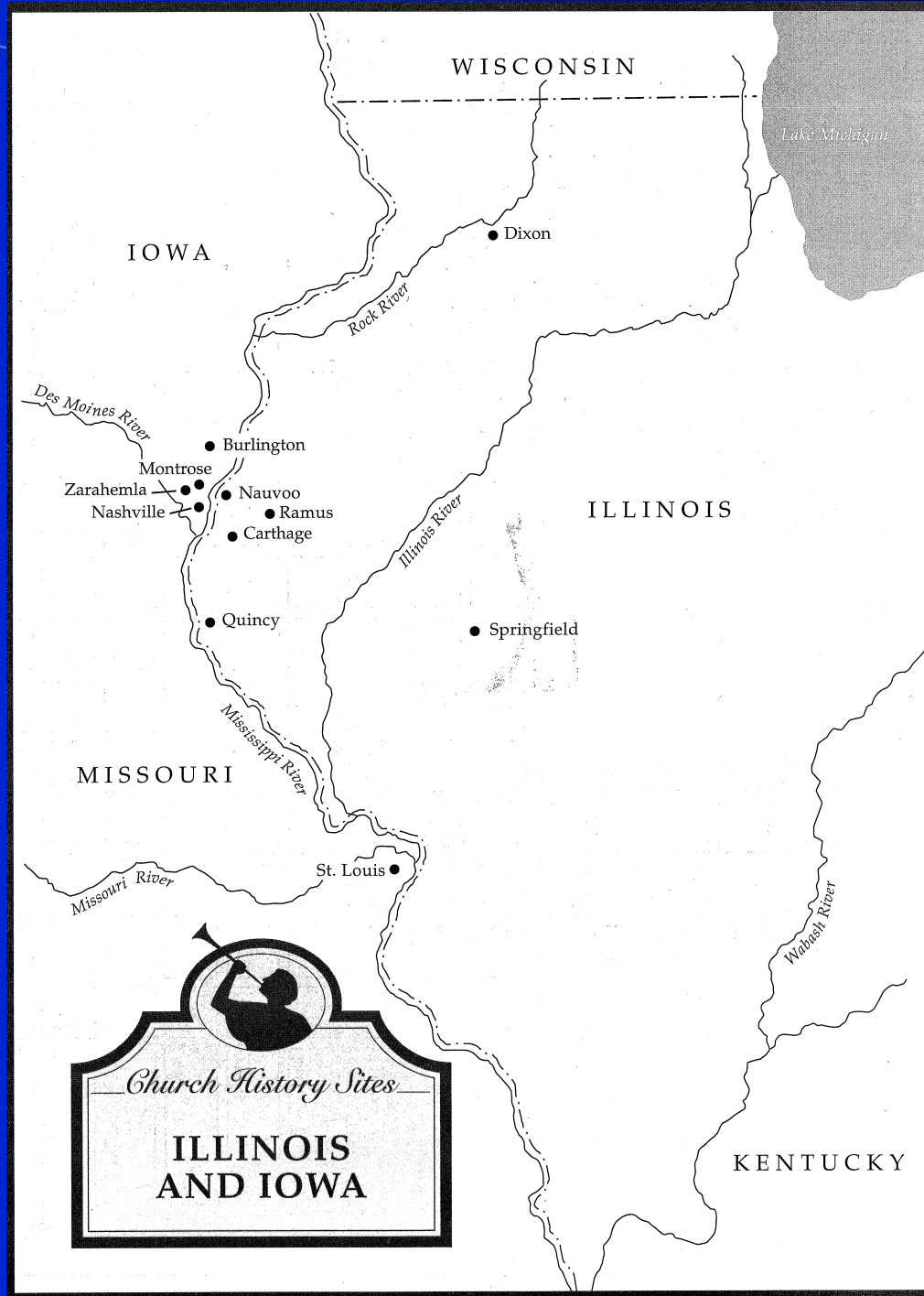
- During winter and early spring of 1838-1839 around 15,000 saints flee to Illinois, initially to Quincy where they are received sympathetically
- Joseph and brethren remain in prison at Liberty (Sec 121-123)
- Sec 118:4,5 prophecies that the 12 will leave from Far West to their mission in England on Apr 26, 1839
 - 115:11 states that the cornerstone of the temple will also be laid that day
 - Mobs swear that this will not happen, but it does
 - The 7 available members of the 12 travel into Missouri, meet in the early morning hours, at the temple lot, sing and pray, ordain two new members of the quorum, etc., and depart before sunrise
- Joseph and brethren are allowed to escape in late April and are in Quincy when the 12 return on their way to England



Far West to Quincy – 150 miles
 Quincy to Nauvoo – 40 miles

Founding Nauvoo

- Shortly after Joseph's return from Missouri in April 1839, the saints are scattered in and around Quincy, who gave friendly care. Why initially accepting? In part:
 - Sympathies for the oppressed
 - Initial financial benefits when large groups move in
- Saints bought land north of Quincy in Hancock County and across the river in Iowa
 - Much land bought from Isaac Garland and Daniel H. Wells. Both were later baptized and Daniel H. Wells (baptized 1846) became an apostle and mayor of Salt Lake City.
- There was a small village called Commerce in the swamp land they bought
- They began clearing the swamps to build Nauvoo, but there was much sickness that first spring and summer of 1839



Nauvoo "The Beautiful"



- Granted a liberal "Nauvoo Charter"
 - Motivated by sympathies for past injustices and desire for Mormon vote
 - Nauvoo had its own municipal court (quite independent from state)
 - Nauvoo Legion, Joseph was Commander-in-Chief
 - Charter for a Nauvoo University

Early Nauvoo Events

- The 12 leave to England in Aug/Sep 1839 even though most were sick when they left
 - They have tremendous success baptizing 7-8,000 people and building branches in many cities
 - Most of the 12 leave England Apr 20, 1841
 - Many saints from England migrate immediately to Nauvoo giving much strength to the Church
- Constant Missouri harassment and attempts to extradite Joseph to Missouri for trial
 - Many times Joseph had to be in hiding
 - Sections 127 and 128 were written while in hiding

Nauvoo Temple

- 5th Temple initiated in this dispensation (DC 124:25-28)
 - Kirtland, Independence, Far West, Adam-ondi-Ahman, Nauvoo
- Started February 1841 and cornerstone laid Apr 6, 1841
- Baptismal font dedicated Nov 8, 1841 and first Baptisms for the dead in the temple done on Nov 21, 1841
 - The doctrine of baptism for the dead was introduced May 15, 1840, and baptisms were done in the Mississippi river until early Oct 1841, at which point they waited until the temple font was completed
- Temple endowment was taught and given by Joseph to the 12 on May 4, 1842 in the upper room of his store
 - Joseph felt inspired to do this so 12 would be ready when the temple was finished. Joseph died in 1844 before temple was completed. The 12 were trained and ready to officiate in the endowment.
- Dedicated Apr 30, 1846, and saints anxiously received their endowments up until they were driven from Nauvoo
- Burned Nov 18, 1848
- Rebuilt and Dedicated June 2002

Nauvoo Temple Then and Now

