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Joseph Smith's Translation of the Book of Mormon

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The Translation of the Book of Mormon: Basic Historical Information

John W. Welch and Tim Rathbone

Joseph Knight's Recollection of Early Mormon History

Dean Jessee

Summary:

In the first two papers Stephen Ricks, John Welch, and Tim Rathbone discuss what Joseph Smith and his companions said about translating the Book of Mormon. They document the intense period of activity from April to June 1829, during which nearly all the translation took place. In the third paper, Dean Jessee presents and supplements Joseph Knight's firsthand account of early church history events involving Joseph Smith and others.

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Joseph Knight's Recollection of Early Mormon History

DEAN JESSEE

Joseph then went to Mr Stowels [Stowell] where he had lived some time before. But Mr Stowel Could not pay him money for his work very well and he came to me perhaps in November and worked for me until about the time that he was Married, which I think was in February.⁸ And I paid him the money and I furnished him with a horse and Cutter to go and see his girl Down to Mr. Halls. And soon after this he was Married and Mr Stowel moved him and his wife to his fathers in Palmyra Ontario County.⁹

Nothing material took place untill toard fall the forepart of September. I went to Rochester on Buissness and returned By Palmyra to be there about the 22nd of September. I was there several Days. I will say there [was] a man near By the name Samuel Lawrence. He was a Seear [Seer] and he had Bin to the hill and knew about the things in the hill and he was trying to obtain them. He [Joseph Smith] had talked with me and told me the Conversation he had with the personage which told him if he would Do right according to the will of God he mite obtain [the plates] the 22nd Day of September Next and if not he never would have them. Now Joseph was some affraid of him [Samuel Lawrence] that he mite be a trouble to him. He therefore sint his father up to Sams¹⁰ as he Called

⁸ Josiah Stowell, born in Winchester, New Hampshire, 22 March 1770, had extensive property holdings on the Susquehanna River near South Bainbridge, New York. The Stowells moved to the area from southeastern Vermont where, because of their New York allegiance during the Revolutionary War, they had been deprived of their property and forced to leave the state.

⁹ The spelling of Stowell's name follows a 7 February 1843 Josiah Stowell letter written by a son to John S. Fullmer. The letter is in the Church Archives.

¹⁰ Joseph Smith married Emma Hale on 18 January 1827 at South Bainbridge, New York.

¹¹ Joseph Smith records that at the time of his marriage he was employed by Josiah Stowell, HC, 1:17.

¹² Lucy Smith records this incident as follows: "My husband soon learned that ten or twelve men were clubbed together, with one Willard Chase, a methodist class leader, at their head; and what was still more ridiculous, they had sent sixty or seventy miles for a certain conjuror, to come and divine the place where the plates were secreted."

"We supposed that Joseph had taken the plates, and hid them somewhere, and we were apprehensive that our enemies might discover their place of deposit. Accordingly, the next morning, after hearing of their plans, my husband concluded to go among the neighbours to see what he could learn with regard to the plans of the adverse party. The first house he came to, he found the conjuror and Willard Chase, together with the rest of the clan. Making an errand, he went in and sat down near the door, leaving it a little ajar, in order to overhear their conversation. They stood in the yard near the door, and were devising plans to find 'Joe Smith's gold bible,' as they expressed themselves. The conjuror seemed much animated, although he had travelled sixty miles the day and night previous."

"Presently, the woman of the house, becoming uneasy at the exposures they were making, stepped through a back door into the yard, and called to her husband, in a suppressed tone, but loud enough to be heard distinctly by Mr. Smith, 'Sam, Sam, you are cutting your own throat.' At this the conjuror bawled out at the top of his voice, 'I am not afraid of any body—we will have them plates in spite of Joe Smith or all the devils in hell.'"

"When the woman came in again, Mr. Smith laid aside a newspaper which he had been holding in his hand, and remarked, 'I believe I have not time to finish reading the paper now.' He then left the house, and returned home."

"Mr. Smith, on returning home, asked Emma, if she knew whether Joseph had

him near night to see if there was any signs of his going away that night. He told his father to stay till near Dark and if he saw any signs of his going you till him if I find him there I will thrash the stumps with him. So the old man came a way and saw no thing like it. This is to shoe [show] the troubles he had from time to time to obtain the plates.¹¹

So that night we all went to Bed and in the morning I got up and my Horse and Carriage was gone. But after a while he Came home and he turned out the Horse. All Come into the house to Brackfirst [breakfast]. But no thing said about where they had Bin. After Brackfirst Joseph Cald me into the other Room and he set his foot on the Bed and leaned his head on his hand and says, "Well I am Dissappointed. "Well," say I, "I am sorry." "Well," says he, "I am grateley Dissappointed; it is ten times Better then I expected." Then he went on to tell the length and width and thickness of the plates, and said he, "they appear to be Gold." But he seemed to think more of the glasses or the urim and thummim then [than] he Did of the Plates, for, says he, "I can see any thing; they are Marvelus. Now they are written in Characters and I want them translated."

Now he was Commanded not to let no [any] one see those things But a few for witness at a given time. Now it soon got about that Joseph Smith had found the plates and peopel Come in to see them But he told them that they Could not for he must not shoe [show] them. But many insisted and oferd money and Property to see them. But, for keeping them from the Peopel they persecuted and abused them [him] and they [the Smiths] were obliged to hide them [the plates], and they hid them under a Brick harth in the west Room. About this time Came this Samuel Lawrence and one Beerman's a grate Rodsman¹² and wanted to talk with him.

taken the plates from their place of deposit, or if she was able to tell him where they were. She said, she could not tell where they were, or whether they were removed from their place. My husband then related what he had both seen and heard." Lucy Smith, *Biographical Sketches*, pp. 102-103.

"On the trouble that attended his obtaining of the plates, Joseph Smith recorded, 'I soon found out the reason why I had received such strict charges to keep them safe, and why it was that the messenger had said that when I had done what was required at my hand, he would call for them. For no sooner was it known that I had them, than the most strenuous exertions were used to get them from me. Every stratagem that could be invented was resorted to for that purpose. The persecution became more bitter and severe than before, and multitudes were on the alert continually to get them from me if possible.'" Joseph Smith, HC, 1:18.

"Knight may have been confused on this point. According to Lucy Smith, Alvah Beaman helped Joseph Smith conceal the plates, *Biographical Sketches*, p. 108. This work spells the name "Braman . . . of Livonia," however, the manuscript at p. 115 reads "Beaman . . . of Livonia."

Brigham Young probably had the rodsman in mind when he said: "I well knew a man who, to get the plates, rode over sixty miles three times the same season they were obtained by Joseph Smith. About the time of their being delivered to Joseph by the angel, the friends of this man sent for him, and informed him that they were going to lose that treasure, though they did not know what it was. The man I refer to was a fortune-teller, a necromancer, an astrologer, a soothsayer, and possessed as much talent as any man that walked on the American soil, and was one of the wickedest men I ever saw. The last time he went to obtain the treasure he knew where it was, and told where it was, but did not know its value. Allow me to tell you that a Baptist deacon and others of Joseph's neighbors were the very men who sent for this necromancer the last time he went for the treasure. I never heard

And he went into the west Room and they Proposed to go shares with him and tried every way to Bargain with him But Could not. Then Beeman took out his Rods and hild [held] them up and they pointed Down[n] to the harth where they ware hid. "There," says Beeman, "it is under that harth." So they had to garde the house until some time in November. He obtained fifty Dollars in money and hired a man to move him and his wife to Pennsylvania to hir Fathers, his wife Being onwell and wanted to go to her Fathers. He Bout [bought] a piece of Land of hir Father with a house and Barn on it. Here the People Began to tease him to see the Book and to offer him money and property and they Couoded so harde that he had to hide it in the Mountain.

He now Began to be anxious to gi them translated. He therefore with his wife Drew off [f] the Caricters exactly like the ancient and sent Martin Harris¹⁴ to see if he Could git them Translated. He went to Albany and to Philadelphia and to new york and he found men that Could Translate some of the Caricters in all those places. Mitchell [Samuel L. Mitchell] and Anthony [Charles Anthon] of New York¹⁵ ware the most Larded [learned]. But there ware some Caricters they could not well understand. Therefore Anthony told him that he thot if he had the original he could translate it. And he rote a very good picke to Joseph and said if he would send the original he would translate it. But at Last Martin Harris told him that he Could not have the original for it was Commanded not to be shone. And he was mad and said what Does this mean, and he tore the

a man who could swear like that astrologer: he swore scientifically, by rule, by note. To those who love swearing, it was musical to hear him, but not so to me, for I would leave his presence. He would call Joseph everything that was bad, and say, 'I believe he will get the treasure after all.' He did get it, and the war commenced directly."

"When Joseph obtained the treasure, the priests, the deacons, and religionists of every grade, went hand in hand with the fortune-teller, and with every wicked person, to get it out of his hands, and, to accomplish this, a part of them came out and persecuted him." *Journal of Discourses*, 26 vols. (London: Latter-day Saints Book Depot, 1834-86), 2:180-181. See also 3:35 where, in another reference to the same individual, Brigham Young stated that he had forgotten the man's name.

"Barnes Frisbie describes the activity of "rodmen" in the area of Middletown, Vermont in the early 19th century. The "rods" were fashioned from witch hazel bushes that grew abundantly in the vicinity. A branch was "cut with two prongs, in the form of a fork, and the person using it would take the two prongs, one in each hand, and the other end [pointing away] from the body." The rodman would lead his followers over the countryside until the rod "tell us made some motion." This was taken as evidence that precious metal was buried there and the signal for the rodman and his followers to commence digging. Others used the rod as a "medium of revelation, claiming to divine the thoughts and intentions of men." Frisbie notes that some people became so caught up in the craft that they devoted their whole time to it. Barnes Frisbie, *The History of Middletown, Vermont* (Rutland, Vermont: Tuttle & Co., 1867), pp. 47-54.

"On the obscure matter of the motivation for Martin Harris's trip to New York, Joseph Smith, in his 1832 Autobiography, p. 5, says that Harris had stated that "the Lord had shown him that he must go to New York City with some of the characters. So we proceeded to copy some of them. And he took his Journey to the Eastern Citys and to the Learned."

"Stanley B. Kimball deals with Harris's trip to New York and identifies the men involved in "The Anthon Transcript: People, Primary Sources, and Problems," *BYU Studies* 10(Spring 1970):323-332.

paper that he wrote all to pieces and stampid it under his feet and says Bring me the original or I will not translate it. Mr Harris, seeing he was in a passion, he said, "well I will go home and see, and if they can be had I will wright to you immediately." So he Came home and told how it was and they went to him no more. Then was fulfilled the 29th Chapter of Isiah. Now he [Joseph Smith] Bing [being] an unlearned man did not know what to Do. Then the Lord gave him Power to Translate himself. Then ware the Lamed men Confounded, for he, By the means he found with the plates, he Could translate those Caricters Better than the Lamed.

Now the way he translated was he put the urin and thummin into his hat and Darkened his Eyes then he would take a sentence and it would apper in Britie Roman Letters. Then he would tell the writer and he would write it. Then that would go away the next sentence would Come and so on. But if it was not Spelt rite it would not go away till it was rite, so we see it was marvelous. Thus was the hol [whole] translated.¹⁶

Now when he Began to translate he was poor and was put to it for provisions and had no one to write for him But his wife, and his wives Brother would sometimes write a little for him through the winter." The Next Spring Oliver Cowdry a young man from palmyra Came to see old Mr Smith, Josephs father, about this work and he sent him Down to pennslyeny to see Joseph and satisfy him self. So he Came Down and was soon Convinced of the truth of the work. The next Spring Came Martin Harris Down to pennslyeny to write for him and he wrote 116 pages of the first part of the Book of Mormon. And about this time Martin wanted to go home a Bout some Business and he wanted to take the writings with him But Joseph put him off [f]. But he urged him By fair promises that he would be Careful and he would Return it again. But he Being free with it some person go[] hold of it and Cept [kept] it so that he never Could obtain it again. There fore Joseph Lost his privilege for a while. But after Repenting he again received the privilege of translating again, as in Book of Covenants page 163.¹⁷

Now he Could not translate But little Being poor and nobody to write for him But his wife and she Could not do much and take Care of her house and he Being poor and no means to live But work. His wives father and family ware all against him and would not h[]p him. He and his wife Came up to see me the first of the winter 1828 and told me his Case.

"Joseph Smith's explanation was that he translated the Book of Mormon through the medium of the Urim and Thummin . . . by the gift and power of God." *HC*, 4:537. The issue has been discussed by B. H. Roberts, "Translation of the Book of Mormon," *Improvement Era* 9(April, May, July 1906); and James E. Lancesier, "By the Gift and Power of God: The Method of Translation of the Book of Mormon," *The Saints Herald* 109 (15 November 1962):14-33.

"In his 1832 Autobiography, p. 6, Joseph Smith, in addition to his wife, Emma, lists his brother, Samuel H. Smith, as having written for him during the Book of Mormon translation. In response to a question in 1879 regarding those who were scribes for Joseph during the translation, Emma Smith named herself, Oliver Cowdery, Martin Harris, and her brother, Reuben Hale. Joseph Smith, "Last Testimony of Sister Emma," *The Saints Herald* 26 (1 October 1879):290.

"Doctrine and Covenants 10:3. In stating that Cowdery came to see Joseph Smith prior to Harris's loss of the 116 pages of the Book of Mormon manuscript, Joseph Knight is clearly in error. See *HC*, 1:20-22, 32.

But I was not in easy Circumstances and I did not know what it mite amount to and my wife and family all against me about helping him. But I let him have some little provisions and some few things out of the Store apair of shoes and three Dollars in money to help him a little. In January his father and Samuel [Smith] came from Manchester to my house when I was Buisey a Drawing Lumber. I told him they had traviled far enough. I would go with my sleigh and take them down to morrow. I went Down and found them well and the[y] were glad to see us. We conversed about many things. In the morning I gave the old man a half a Dollar and Joseph a little money to Buoy paper to translate, I having But little with me. The old gentleman told me to Come and see him once in a while as I Could I went home followed teaming till the last of March the slaying [sleighbing] Being good. I told my wife I must go Dow[n] and see Joseph again. "Why Do you go so soon, for," said she. Says I, "Come go and see." And she went with me. Next morning we went Down and found them well and were glad to see us. Joseph talked with us about his translating and some revelations he had Received and from that time my wife Began to Beleve and Continued a full Believer untill she Died and that was the 7 Day of August 1831.¹⁰

In the spring of 1829 Oliver Cowdry a young man from Palmyr went to see old Mr Smith about the Book that Joseph had found. And he told him about it and advised him to go Down to Pensylvania and see for him self and to write for Joseph. He went Down and Received a Revelation Concerning the work and he was Convinced of the truth of the work and he agreed to write for him till it was Done. Now Joseph and Oliver Came up to see me if I Could help him to some provisions, [they] having no way to Buy any. But I was to Catskill. But when I Came home my folks told me what Joseph wanted. But I had ingaged to go to Catskill again the next Day and I went again and I Bought a Barral of Mackrel and some lined paper for writing. And when I Came home I Bought some nine or ten Bushels of grain and five or six Bushels taters [potatoes] and a pound of tea, and I went Down to see him and they were in want. Joseph and Oliver were gone to see if they Could find a place to work for provisions, But found none. They returned home and found me there with provisions, and they were glad for they were out. Their family Consisted of four, Joseph and wife, Oliver and his [Joseph's] Brother Samuel. Then they went to work and had provisions enough to Last till the translation was Done. Then he agreed with Martin Harris to print. They therefore agreed with E Grandin to Print five thousand Coppies which was Printed and Bound at Palmyr in the Spring of 1830.

Now in the Spring of 1830 I went with my Team and took Joseph out to Manchester to his Father. When we was on our way he told me that there must be a Church formed But did not tell when. Now when we got near to his fathers we saw a man some Eighty Rods Before us run across

¹⁰Joseph Smith's History records the death of Polly Knight and the Prophet's attendance at the funeral: "On the 7th, I attended the funeral of Sister Polly Knight, the wife of Joseph Knight, Sen. This was the first death in the Church in this land, [Missouri] and I can say, a worthy member sleeps in Jesus till the resurrection." HC, 1:199.

the street with a Bundle in his hand. "There," says Joseph, "there is Martin going a Cros the road with some thing in his hand." Says I, "how Could you know him so far? Says he, "I Believe it is him," and when we Came up it was Martin with a Bunch of morman Books. He Came to us and after Compliments he says, "The Books will not sell for no Body wants them. Joseph says, "I think they will sell well." Says he, "I want a Commandment." "Why," says Joseph, "fullfill what you have got." "But," says he, "I must have a Commandment." Joseph put him off. But he insisted three or four times he must have a Commandment.

We went home to his fathers and Martin with us. Martin stayed at his Fathers and slept in a Bed on the flor with me. Martin awoke me in the nite and asked me if I felt any thing on the Bed. I told him no. Says I, "Did you?" "Yes, I felt some thing as Big as a grat Dog Sprang upon my Brest." Says I, "Was you not mistekened." "No," says he. "It was so." I Sprang up and felt, But I Could see nor feel nothing. In the morning he got up and said he must have a Commandment to Joseph and went home. And along in the after part of the Day Joseph and Oliver Received a Commandment which is in Book of Covenants Page 174.²⁰ I stayd a few Days waiting for some Books to Be Bound. Joseph said there must Be a Church Bitup. I had Ben there several Days. Old Mr Smith and Martin Harris Come forrod [forward] to Be Babtise[d] for the first. They found a place in a lot a small Stream ran thro and they were Babtized in the Evening Because of persecution. They went forward and was Babtized Being the first I saw Babtized in the new and everlasting Covenant. I had some thots to go forrod, But I had not re[a]d the Book of Morman and I wanted to oxeman [examine] a little more I Being a Restorationar and had not oxaminod so much as I wanted to. But I should a felt Better if I had a gone forward. But I went home and was Babtised in June with my wife and family.

There was one thing I will mention that evening that old Brother Smith and Martin Harris was Babtised. Joseph was fild with the Spirit to a grate Degree to see his Father and Mr Harris that he had Bin with so much he Bast [burst?] out with greaf and Joy and seemed as tho the world Could not hold him. He went out into the Lot and appeared to want to git out of site of every Body and would sob and Crie and seemed to Be so full that he could not live. Oliver and I went after him and Came to him and after a while he Came in. But he was the most wrot upon that I ever saw any man. But his joy seemed to Be full. I think he saw the grate work he had Begun and was Desirus to Carry it out. On the sixth Day of April 1830 he Begun the Church with six members and received the following Revelation Book of Covenants Page 177.²¹ They all kneeld down and prayed and Joseph gave them instructions how to Bild up the Church and exorted them to Be faithfull in all things for this is the work of God.

Now after he had set things in order and got a number of morman Books we Returnd home. Then in June as I Before said I and my familey and a number more ware Babtised, Joseph Being present and Confirmed them. And through that season there ware many Babtised in many places

²⁰Doctrine and Covenants 19.
²¹Doctrine and Covenants 21.

and the Church grew and multiplied. But soon after the Church Began to gro the People Began to Be angry and to persecute and Cald them fools and said they ware Deceived. But along toards fall Joseph and Oliver Cowdray and David Whitmore [Whitmer] and John Whitmore Came from Harmony in Pennsylvania to my house on some Buissness. And some of the Vagabonds found they ware there and they made a Catspaw of a young fellow By the name of Docter Berton in Chenengo County to sware out a warrant Against Joseph for as they said pertruding ~~him~~ ^{he} to be under ground. A little Clause they found in the york Laws ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~found~~ ^{found} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~York~~ ^{York} ~~Laws~~ ^{Laws} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~found~~ ^{found} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~York~~ ^{York} ~~Laws~~ ^{Laws} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~found~~ ^{found} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~York~~ ^{York} ~~Laws~~ ^{Laws} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~found~~ ^{found} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~York~~ ^{York} ~~Laws~~ ^{Laws} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~found~~ ^{found} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~York~~ ^{York} ~~Laws~~ ^{Laws} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~found~~ ^{found} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~York~~ ^{York} ~~Laws~~ ^{Laws} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~found~~ ^{found} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~York~~ ^{York} ~~Laws~~ ^{Laws} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~found~~ ^{found} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~York~~ ^{York} ~~Laws~~ ^{Laws} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~found~~ ^{found} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~York~~ ^{York} ~~Laws~~ ^{Laws} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~found~~ ^{found} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~York~~ ^{York} ~~Laws~~ ^{Laws} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~found~~ ^{found} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~York~~ ^{York} ~~Laws~~ ^{Laws} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~found~~ ^{found} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~York~~ ^{York} ~~Laws~~ ^{Laws} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~found~~ ^{found} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~York~~ ^{York} ~~Laws~~ ^{Laws} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~found~~ ^{found} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~York~~ ^{York} ~~Laws~~ ^{Laws} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~found~~ ^{found} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~York~~ ^{York} ~~Laws~~ ^{Laws} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~found~~ ^{found} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~York~~ ^{York} ~~Laws~~ ^{Laws} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~found~~ ^{found} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~York~~ ^{York} ~~Laws~~ ^{Laws} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~found~~ ^{found} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~York~~ ^{York} ~~Laws~~ ^{Laws} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~found~~ ^{found} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~York~~ ^{York} ~~Laws~~ ^{Laws} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~found~~ ^{found} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~York~~ ^{York} ~~Laws~~ ^{Laws} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~found~~ ^{found} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~York~~ ^{York} ~~Laws~~ ^{Laws} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~found~~ ^{found} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~York~~ ^{York} ~~Laws~~ ^{Laws} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~found~~ ^{found} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~York~~ ^{York} ~~Laws~~ ^{Laws} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~found~~ ^{found} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~York~~ ^{York} ~~Laws~~ ^{Laws} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~found~~ ^{found} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~York~~ ^{York} ~~Laws~~ ^{Laws} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~that~~

Soon after this Joseph Left the Susquhannah river and went to Manchester to his Fathers. Then about the first thing Sidney Rigdin came from Ohio to see Joseph and they Baath Came Down to Brown County and Joseph and Sidney went Down to Harmony to settle some Buissness. And the Mob found they ware gone and they found when they ware expected Back and we found they had a plan laid to take Joseph and Sidney and me. Now Sidney had Ben at my house several Days and had preached there several times and he was too smart for them therefore they wanted to trouble him. And the Day we expected them I sent my son Down to meet them and told them of their Plan and they turned acrost to Chenango point. and so went to the Lakes. And I Loaded up what I Could Cary and went away that nite for the Lakes. I also took my wife and Daughter for we war[e] calcalating to go soon for we a litle Before had a revelation to go to Ohio. So the Mob watched all nite at the Bridge. But Behold we all Came up missing and the poor mob Lost all their trouble. Now Joseph and I went rite on to Kirtland Ohio But did not stay long there for in March we went to the town of Thompson a bout twenty miles and in the spring the Collevill Church all Came on. But Joseph remained in Kirtland and Sidney soon Came to Kirtland.

Now this Spring Joseph received a number of revelations. One was to purchase a thousand acres of Land which was Claimed by Leman Copley²⁴ and

²³James Davidson and John Reid were neighbors of Joseph Knight, "respectable farmers, men renowned for their integrity, and well versed in the laws of their country." *HC*, 1:89.

²³Joseph Smith's account of this trial is found in HC 1:88-96.

²⁶Further references to the situation in Ohio involving Leman Copley is found in HC, 1:167-169, 180-181.

not paid for. He had a little Before Come into the Church and appeared to Be zealous and faithful. We all went to work and made fence and planted and sowed the fields. About this time we were Cald upon to Consecrate our properties. But Brother Copley would not Consecrate his property therefore he was Cut off from the Church. Then we was Commanded to take up our Journey to the Regions westward to the Borders of the Lamanites. And we sold out what we Could But Copley took the advantage of us and we Could not *git* any thing for what we had done. So we left Copleys in June and moved our things to-wellsvill on the ohio river which was about ninety miles. Then we went on Board the Steamer the third Day of July and we landed in uper Misouria the 26th of the same Month. We found our selves among strangers But the people seemed to Be frindley with us. And we found the Country to be Butifull rich and plesent and we made our selves as Comfortable as we Could. And in a few Day Joseph and Sidney and a number of Brotherin came and they looked out and Entered a Considible of Land, for the People to Settle on.²⁵ We found it a new Country with some settlers on it.

There was one Joshua Lewis³² that had Come into the Church the winter Before, he and his wife. And they were faithful and good to us and took us in to their house, my wife Being sick as befor stated. She Died the Seventh Day of August and Joseph and Sidney attended her funeral on the Eighth. She was Burried in the woods a spot Chosen out By our selves. I was along By where she was Buried a few Days after and I found the hogs had Began to root whare she was Buried. ¶ Being verry unwell But I took my ax the nex Day and went and Bilt a pen round it. It was the Last I done for her.

Joseph at this time Looked out the Country and found the place for the City and Temple and set a mark, and after giving all other necessary instructions he Returned Back for Kirtland.²⁷ But as time Came along we often heard from him and Received Revelations. The next year in 1832 he Came again to Missouri²⁸ and set things in order and Cald the Colletswill Church to gather and seal them up to Eternal Life. And this made some little feeling among others But I think he [k]new Best. So that passed off [] and he Returned to Kirtland again and I think he Did not Come to Missouri the next year for the Mob Began to sho their Black heads in 1833. But Joseph Sent and Counsiled During our troubles in Jackson County and after the worst Came to the worst that we had Better leve the County.

²The arrival of Joseph Smith in Jackson County, Missouri on this occasion is noted in HC, 1:188.

³⁰Joseph Knight, Jr., states that when he and his father arrived in Independence, Missouri "we found one family named Joshua Lewis living there: Oliver Cowdery, Parley P. Pratt and one or two others had come before us preaching; as we came by water, we had no tents, and my father and I slept in a hen coop two weeks, till we got a shelter." Joseph Knight, Jr., Autobiography, p. 3.

Missouri on August 27, 1831. HC, 1:202, 206.

24. ^{Joseph left Kirtland on April 1, 1832 and arrived in Independence on April} HC, 1:265-266.