

# DOCTRINE & COVENANTS and CHURCH HISTORY

compiled from the Doctrine and Covenants and from "The History of the Church"  
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## Spring 1820 - January 1831: NEW YORK-PENNSYLVANIA PERIOD

Spring 1820	Joseph Smith JR, prayed for guidance and received a visitation of God the Father and Jesus Christ; <b>JS-H 1:1-26</b> .
September 1823	Moroni's visitation on the 21st & 22nd - <b>D&amp;C 2; JS-H 1:27-54</b> .
1827 - 1828	Joseph married Emma Hale on January 18, 1827; received the plates in September 1827; moved to Harmony, Pennsylvania; Martin Harris took copies of characters to New York in February 1828 - <b>JS-H 1:55-65</b> .
July 1828	Joseph allowed Martin Harris to take the 116 pages already translated; they're lost; gift of translation taken for time ( <b>D&amp;C 3</b> ); a few days later Joseph instructed not to retranslate those lost portions ( <b>D&amp;C 10</b> ).
February 1829	Joseph's father came to visit; <b>D&amp;C 4</b> given for him, describing godly attributes for righteous leaders.
March 1829	<b>D&amp;C 5</b> given at Martin Harris' request - he will be a witnesses if he is righteous.
April 1829	Oliver Cowdery arrived in Harmony on the 5th and began as scribe on the 7th; <b>D&amp;C 6</b> given. Also, Joseph and Oliver inquired concerning the death of John the Beloved; <b>D&amp;C 7</b> given. <b>D&amp;C 8 &amp; 9</b> given as Oliver requests the gift of translating.
May 1829	Aaronic Priesthood restored ( <b>D&amp;C 13; JS-H 1:68-75 &amp; fn</b> ); Hyrum Smith came inquiring of the Lord ( <b>D&amp;C 11</b> ); Joseph Knight SR, who came with provisions for Joseph, Emma, and Oliver, inquired of his duties ( <b>D&amp;C 12</b> ).
June 1829	Joseph, Emma, and Oliver invited to move to the Whitmer farm in Fayette, New York. <b>D&amp;C 14-16</b> given in answer to the Whitmers' inquiries, <b>D&amp;C 17</b> given to Oliver Cowdery, David Whitmer, and Martin Harris prior to viewing the Gold Plates. They sign a joint testimony after viewing the plates. Also, that summer the Melchizedek Priesthood was restored.
March 1830	<b>D&amp;C 18</b> is given to Joseph, Oliver, and David Whitmer while praying for guidance in reestablishing the church. <b>D&amp;C 19</b> given to Martin Harris, Also that month the Book of Mormon was published.
April 1830	Church officially organized on Tuesday, April 6th, at the Peter Whitmer home in Fayette, New York. <b>D&amp;C 20</b> given sometime prior to the meeting as a 'Revelation on Church Organization and Government". <b>D&amp;C 21-22</b> given on the 6th during the organization of the Church. Later in Manchester, New York, <b>D&amp;C 23</b> was given to several inquiring of their duty. Later in the month Joseph visited the Knight residence in Colesville, where he preached and performed the first miracle of the latter-day church.
June 1830	The first conference of the church was held at Fayette, after which Joseph returned to Colesville to baptize those converted; a mob tries to stop the proceedings by having Joseph arrested on false charges; is tried in both Chenango and Broome counties; both judges dismiss the case; he returns to Colesville to finish the baptisms and the confirmations. First portions of Joseph Smith's biblical corrections ( <b>Moses chapter one</b> ) were received by revelation and published. On the 30th Samuel Smith left on a mission, through which the Book of Mormon found its way into the hands of Brigham Young.

July 1830	<b>D&amp;C 24-26</b> were given to Joseph Smith, Oliver Cowdery, Emma Smith, and John Whitmer at Harmony, Pennsylvania concerning their various duties.	
August 1830	While preparing for a service in, Harmony, in which several previously-baptized members were to be confirmed, <b>D&amp;C 27</b> was received. After Emma's family turned against them, Joseph and Emma moved to Fayette at the urging of the Whitmers.	
September 1830	A conference of the church was held in Fayette. <b>D&amp;C 28-31</b> received in connection with the conference.	
October 1830	<b>D&amp;C 32</b> given in respect to missionary work to the Indians after several brethren expressed such a desire. The first missionaries to the Indians depart, including Oliver Cowdery and Parley P. Pratt, also teaching and baptizing Frederick G. Williams and Sidney Rigdon and his congregation at Mentor, near Kirtland, Ohio - through this, the work of conversion began at Kirtland. Also this month <b>D&amp;C 33</b> was given to Ezra Thayne and Northup Sweet concerning spiritual duties.	
November 1830	<b>D&amp;C 34</b> given in the Whitmer home, instructing newly-baptized nineteen-year-old Orson Pratt.	
December 1830	Sidney Rigdon and Edward Partridge came to Fayette to inquire of the Lord; <b>D&amp;C 35-36</b> given, More parts of what we have as the Book of Moses were revealed. <b>D&amp;C 37</b> given, commanding the Saints to assemble in Ohio. Membership at year's end numbered about seventy.	
January 1831	A conference of the church was held in Fayette, New York; <b>D&amp;C 38</b> given. <b>D&amp;C 39-40</b> given concerning James Coleville. Towards the end of the month Joseph, Emma, Sidney Rigdon, and Edward Partridge started for Kirtland.	
<b>February 1831 - July 1838: KIRTLAND &amp; MISSOURI PERIOD</b>		
February 1831	Joseph, Emma, Sidney Rigdon, and Edward Partridge arrive at Kirtland, Ohio and are housed by Newel K. Whitney and family. Edward Partridge called as bishop ( <b>D&amp;C 41</b> ). More of the "Law of the Church" given ( <b>D&amp;C 42</b> ). <b>D&amp;C 43-44</b> also received.	
March 1831	<b>D&amp;C 45-48</b> given. <b>D&amp;C 49</b> also given when Joseph inquired concerning the Shakers.	
April 1831	Joseph worked on the biblical corrections/translations.	
May 1831	<b>D&amp;C 50</b> given concerning various manifestations of diverse spirits. As more members began to arrive from New York, <b>D&amp;C 51</b> was given at the request of Edward Partridge; it further explained the bishop's role.	
June 1831	In conference the 3rd-6th the first high priests were ordained; elders called to go to Jackson County, Missouri ( <b>D&amp;C 52</b> ). <b>D&amp;C 53-56</b> given in response to various inquiries. Joseph receives letter dated May 7th from the elders who had left on mission to Indians in October 1830; they write their report from Independence, Jackson County, Missouri, after preaching to the Wyandots in Ohio and the Shawnee and Delawares in the Indian Territory. On the 19th, Joseph and Sidney, Martin Harris, Edward Partridge, W. W. Phelps, Joseph Coe, Algernon Gilbert and wife leave Kirtland for Independence.	
July 1831	<b>MISSOURI:</b> Joseph and company, arrive in Jackson County. The Lord gave instructions concerning the establishment of Zion ( <b>D&amp;C 57</b> ) in response to Joseph's prayer. Towards the end of the month: Colesville and Thompson saints begin to arrive in Jackson County.	
August 1831	<b>MISSOURI:</b> <b>D&amp;C 58-59</b> given. Sidney Rigdon dedicated the land of Zion and Joseph Smith dedicated the temple site in Independence. <b>D&amp;C 60</b> given, calling Joseph and some others to return to Kirtland; <b>D&amp;C 61-62</b> given while they	<b>OHIO:</b> <b>D&amp;C 63</b> given upon return to Kirtland, concerning the gathering of the Saints and their temporal matters in Zion.

	returned.
September 1831	<b>OHIO:</b> Joseph resumed his biblical corrections. As another group was preparing to depart for Zion, <b>D&amp;C 64</b> was received. A conference held in which W. W. Phelps was instructed to purchase a printing press and type in Cincinnati on his way to Missouri. During this month Joseph and Emma moved to the John Johnson home in Hiram, south of Kirtland.
October 1831	<b>OHIO:</b> Orson Hyde baptized. In Hiram, <b>D&amp;C 65</b> given as a prayer; the Kingdom of God and the Kingdom of Heaven spoken of separate entities. Conference held in Hiram, which adjourned to Orange, where <b>D&amp;C 66</b> was given to William E. McLellin.
November 1831	<b>OHIO:</b> Special conference of Elders at Hiram on the 1st; compilation of revelations a main topic, and <b>D&amp;C 1</b> given as a preface to the upcoming publication. <b>D&amp;C 67-68</b> given. <b>D&amp;C 133</b> given as an appendix to the upcoming volume. <b>D&amp;C 69-70</b> given in connection with upcoming " <b>BOOK OF COMMANDMENTS AND REVELATIONS</b> ".
December 1831	<b>OHIO:</b> Joseph and Sidney continued biblical translation in Hiram until <b>D&amp;C 71</b> was received on the 1st, which commanded them to leave that work to preach. On the 4th, <b>D&amp;C 72</b> was received as two revelations at a meeting of elders in Kirtland. In it, Newel K. Whitney is called as the second bishop; bishop's role further defined.
January 1832	<b>OHIO:</b> <b>D&amp;C 73</b> received on the 10th in Hiram; Joseph and Sidney were commanded to continue the biblical translation while other elders continued to preach. While translating, <b>D&amp;C 74</b> was received. On the 25th, <b>D&amp;C 75</b> was received while Joseph was in conference at Amherst, further explaining the various elders' duties.
February 1832	<b>OHIO:</b> Upon return from Amherst, Joseph and Sidney resumed biblical translation. After translating John 5:29 and asking the Lord about it, <b>D&amp;C 76</b> was given, revealing the various degrees of eternal glory.
March 1832	<b>OHIO:</b> While working on the biblical translation in Hiram, <b>D&amp;C 77</b> given, explaining portions of the Book of Revelation. <b>D&amp;C 78-81</b> were given previous to the 20th as instructions on various items including the storehouse, the calling of men to preach and of Frederick G. Williams to the First Presidency. On the evening of the 24th, a mob dragged Joseph out of the Johnson home and tarred and feathered him.
April 1832	<b>MISSOURI:</b> Joseph left for Independence on the 1st. On the 26th he was present for a general council of the church at Jackson County and was sustained President of the High Priesthood (as sustained in January in Amherst). <b>D&amp;C 82</b> given. <b>D&amp;C 83</b> given on the 30th in Independence while in council with the brethren.
May 1832	<b>MISSOURI:</b> Council in Independence continued; William W. Phelps, Oliver Cowdery, and John Whitmer to review and prepare material for the <b>Book of Commandments</b> .
July 1832	<b>MISSOURI:</b> Joseph receives the first edition of THE EVENING AND MORNING STAR, printed in June.
September 1832	<b>OHIO:</b> George A. Smith, Joseph's cousin, baptized on the 10th. Elders began returning and reporting on their missions to the eastern states. While in meeting at Kirtland, <b>D&amp;C 84</b> received as a revelation on priesthood.
November 1832	<b>OHIO:</b> Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball travel from Mendon, Monroe, New York and first meet Joseph on the 8th in Kirtland. In Kirtland on the 27th, Joseph wrote to W. W. Phelps in Independence concerning the receiving of inheritances within the Law of Consecration - <b>D&amp;C 85</b> is part of that letter.
December 1832	<b>OHIO:</b> <b>D&amp;C 86</b> given on the 6th in Kirtland as Joseph was reviewing and editing his biblical corrections. <b>D&amp;C 87-88</b> given at the end of the month, the latter being called by Joseph "The Olive Leaf".

January 1833	<b>OHIO:</b> Ordinance of the Washing of Feet instituted during the meetings of the School of the Prophets.	
February 1833	<b>OHIO:</b> Joseph completed his <b>translation of the New Testament</b> and sent it to Independence to be bound & published with the Book of Mormon, a project never completed - later in Nauvoo Joseph expressed the desire to further refine this translation. <b>D&amp;C 89</b> (the <a href="#">Word of Wisdom</a> ) received on the 27th.	
March 1833	<b>OHIO:</b> <b>D&amp;C 90</b> received on the 8th; further defining the role of the First Presidency. <b>D&amp;C 91</b> given on the 9th concerning the Apocrypha. <b>D&amp;C 92</b> given on the 15th. On the 23rd it was announced that Kirtland was to organize as a stake.	
April 1833	<b>MISSOURI:</b> Members in Missouri met on the 6th at the Ferry on the Big Blue River, Jackson County, to celebrate the Church's anniversary; the first time it was celebrated. Also this month a mob assembled in Independence to plan the removal of the Saints out of the county. Nothing came of this meeting.	
MAY 1833	<b>OHIO:</b> <b>D&amp;C 93-94</b> given on the 6th, the latter a command to build a House of the Lord and a printing shop in Kirtland.	
June 1833	<b>OHIO:</b> Circular written to encourage Saints in the building of the House of the Lord. <b>D&amp;C 95</b> given on the 1st; a continuation of Section 94's command to build. <b>D&amp;C 96</b> given on the 4th. Groundbreaking for the temple in Kirtland held on the 5th. On the 25th, Joseph wrote a description of the city and temple complex of Zion to be built in Independence (HISTORY OF THE CHURCH, vol. 1 chapter 21).	
July 1833	<b>OHIO:</b> Cornerstones for the Kirtland temple set in ceremony on the 23rd; a day of rejoicing.	<b>MISSOURI:</b> Fueled by misunderstandings over 'negro' emancipation and other social differences; mobs lead by Protestant ministers sign a manifesto to rid Jackson County of 'Mormons'. The Saints try to diffuse feelings through various editorials in THE EVENING AND MORNING STAR, to no avail. On the 20th a mob destroyed the printing press, printed materials, and residence of W. W. Phelps, tarred and feathered Bishop Partridge and Charles Allen. Others were whipped. On the 23rd a mob lead by Lieutenant Governor Boggs forced the Saints' store to close - this day the Saint's leader agreed in writing to leave the county and to discontinue printing THE EVENING AND MORNING STAR; the rest of the Saints were given until February to leave.
August 1833	<b>OHIO:</b> <b>D&amp;C 97</b> given on the 2nd, <b>D&amp;C 98</b> on the 6th - both were encouragement and instructions to the Saints in Missouri. <b>D&amp;C 99</b> also given this month. As Oliver Cowdery arrived with news from Missouri, Orson Hyde and John Gould were sent dispatched to Jackson County to advise the Saints there.	
September 1833	<b>OHIO:</b> Numerous letters begin to be exchanged between the brethren in Kirtland and the Saints and the government leaders of Missouri. On the 11th it was decided to reestablish the press at Kirtland.	
October 1833	<b>OHIO:</b> Joseph and Sidney leave for a mission to Canada on the 5th. In New York on the 12th,	<b>MISSOURI:</b> Leaders in Missouri continue to petition the state government for assistance

	<b>D&amp;C 100</b> is given.	and protection.
November 1833	<b>OHIO:</b> Joseph and Sidney return to Kirtland on the 4th.	<b>MISSOURI:</b> October 31- Nov 13th, the Saints in all their towns in Jackson County are attacked and driven out of the county. Most flee towards Clay County; those that flee to Van Buren (now Cass) and Lafayette counties are again expelled. Lieutenant Governor Boggs an observer of it all and refuses to intervene.
December 1833	<b>OHIO:</b> <b>D&amp;C 101</b> received on the 16th concerning the Missouri Saints. On the 18th a press is established at Kirtland and printing commences. Joseph advises the Missouri Saints to attempt all legal means of redress before abandoning hope of returning to their properties in Jackson County. Numerous excommunications in Kirtland; in a letter to Missouri, Joseph writes that the same violent spirit against the church is beginning to show in Kirtland; mob threats about Kirtland had forced those working on the temple to stand guard their work throughout the night hours.	<b>MISSOURI:</b> The last few aged members forced at gunpoint from their homes in Independence on the 24 <sup>th</sup> . One of the old men had been a bodyguard to General George Washington. By the end of the year the bulk of the Missouri Saints are welcomed <i>into</i> Clay County; the rest are scattered and expelled wherever they could go.
Throughout 1834 and 1835, petitions and letters flowed between the Saints in Missouri, the brethren in Kirtland, the Missouri state government, and the nation's capitol, all seeking redress for persecution. No redress ever came.		
January 1834	<b>OHIO:</b> The Saints in Kirtland begin to prepare to relieve the sufferings of the Missouri Saints.	<b>MISSOURI:</b> The Saints in Missouri voted to dispatch Lyman Wright and Parley P. Pratt on the 1st to confer with the Presidency in Kirtland.
February 1834	<b>OHIO:</b> At a meeting of the High Priests and Elders in his home in Kirtland, Joseph set forth the "Order of Ancient Councils". The First High Council of the Church was organized on the 17th; <b>D&amp;C 102</b> is minutes of that meeting. <b>D&amp;C 103</b> received on the 24th. Also that day, Elders Wright and Pratt met with Joseph and the council to report on the events in Missouri; Joseph declared his intentions to gather volunteers to redeem Zion and sets out on the 27th with Parley P. Pratt on a mission through western New York to gather volunteers and supplies.	
March 1834	<b>NEW YORK:</b> While on mission to New York, a conference with the Saints in New York is held in Avon, Livingston County, on the 17th. Joseph and party return to Kirtland on the 26th.	
April 1834	<b>OHIO:</b> A conference was held in Norton, Medina County on the 21st. <b>D&amp;C 104</b> given on the 23rd.	<b>MISSOURI:</b> Mobs burn over 150 home; and farms abandoned by the Saints that had been driven out of Jackson County, fearing they might try to return and reclaim them. One member whipped almost fatally.
May 1834	<b>OHIO:</b> The First members of Zion's Camp depart Kirtland for Missouri on the 1st. In a conference on the 2nd the church was named "The Church of the Latter-day Saints". On the 5th Joseph leaves Kirtland to join the rest of Zion's Camp; reaches them the next day. The Camp	<b>MISSOURI:</b> Mobs begin expelling all from Jackson County who will not take up arms against the Saints.

	reaches the Indiana border on the 17th and through Springfield, Illinois on the 30th.
June 1834	<b>MISSOURI:</b> Zion's Camp reaches the Mississippi River on the 4th; takes two days to cross on ferry. They cross the Grand River on the 16th. On the 19th a great storm drives off a mob from attacking Zion's Camp, leaving the Camp untouched. <b>D&amp;C 105</b> received on the banks of Fishing River in Clay County. Cholera attacks Zion's Camp.
July 1834	<b>MISSOURI:</b> Joseph crosses the Missouri River into Jackson County on the 1st. On the 3rd in Clay County, the High Council in Missouri is organized and the men of Zion's Camp are discharged. Having used all legal means to seek redress, Joseph announces that the Saints will not take their properties in Jackson County back by force and writes a formal appeal to the citizens of the world for an end of such persecution. On the 9th Joseph begins his return to Kirtland.
August 1834	<b>OHIO:</b> Joseph returns to Kirtland and faces the High Council on false charges of conduct during the march. In October the accuser publishes an apology and statement that the charges had stemmed from a misunderstanding
September 1834	<b>OHIO:</b> Work resumes in earnest on the Kirtland temple, Joseph working in the stone quarry as much as possible. In a conference of Elders in New Portage, Joseph explains false spirits and the gift of tongues (HISTORY OF THE CHURCH vol 2, pgs 162-163).
October 1834	<b>OHIO:</b> The EVENING AND MORNING STAR was discontinued and replaced with THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS MESSENGER AND ADVOCATE. On the 16th, Joseph and party left for a mission tour of Michigan, returning at month's end to prepare for a new season of the School for the Elders (also known as the School of the Prophets).
November 1834	<b>OHIO:</b> Received <b>D&amp;C 106</b> while preparing for the School For the Elders.
December 1834	<b>OHIO:</b> School for the Elders is well attended; lectures now known as Lectures on Faith were begun. On the 5th Oliver Cowdery was ordained as Assistant President of the Church, consistent with being the second elder of the Church.
January 1835	<b>OHIO:</b> School for the Elders continues; Joseph prepares the lectures for publication with the Book of Doctrine and Covenants. (They remained bound with it until 1921 and were dropped at that time along with other non-canonized material.)
February 1835	<b>OHIO:</b> The Twelve Apostles chosen, ordained, and instructed on the 14th-15th, and the 27th. The Seventies chosen and ordained beginning on the 28th.
March 1835	<b>OHIO:</b> A special blessing given upon those working on the temple construction on the 7th. On the 12th, <b>D&amp;C 107</b> was given as the newly-ordained Apostles had requested further understanding of their callings.
May 1835	<b>OHIO:</b> On the 4th the Twelve begin leave on their first missions, organizing the branches of the church scattered throughout New England into conferences (what we'd today call 'branches').
July 1835	<b>OHIO:</b> Michael Chandler exhibits four egyptian mummies and <b>two ancient scrolls</b> in Kirtland; Saints purchase the scrolls For Joseph to translate. Joseph discovers them to be the writings of Abraham and Joseph.
August 1835	<b>OHIO:</b> The newly-compiled <b>Book of Doctrine and Covenants</b> is presented to the priesthood on the 17th. Inserted at the end was a declaration of belief: "Of Governments and Laws in General", which is now <b>D&amp;C 134</b> . Joseph returned from a mission to Michigan on the 23rd.
September 1835	<b>OHIO:</b> Conference at New Portage 2nd-8th. The Twelve began returning from their first missions on the 25th.
October	<b>OHIO:</b> Joseph continued work on an Egyptian alphabet and translation of the scrolls. Warren

1835	Parrish began working as Joseph's scribe on the 28th.	
November 1835	<b>OHIO:</b> School for the Elders reopened on the 3rd.	
December 1835	<b>OHIO:</b> Joseph began the study of Hebrew and Greek in earnest. Much time is spent showing the mummies and scrolls. <b>D&amp;C 108</b> given.	
Throughout 1836, hebrew classes, biblical corrections, translating the egyptian scrolls, and showing the scrolls and mummies to the curious were a norm in the prophet's life.		
January 1836	<b>OHIO:</b> A hebrew teacher secured for the School of the Elders. On the 13th a solemn assembly held in the unfinished temple. On the 17th a pentecostal manifestation of the Spirit was had. On the 21st the ordinance of washing and anointing was first administered in the temple and blessings were given; <b>D&amp;C 137</b> received and angels ministered. Throughout the week the ordinance was continued, and similar manifestations also continued	
February 1836	<b>OHIO:</b> Vision and professing had in the temple on the 6th. In meeting on the 13th, thoughts of the Presidency and Twelve moving to Missouri to effect the gathering of the Saints there first vocalized.	
March 1836	<b>OHIO:</b> KIRTLAND TEMPLE dedicated on the 27th; great spiritual manifestations had; <b>D&amp;C 109</b> previously received to be given as the dedicatory prayer. The Presidency and the Twelve sustained as prophets, seers, and revelators. On the 29th the ordinance of the Washing of the Feet first given in the temple. A great pentecost on the 30th.	
April 1836	<b>OHIO:</b> The vision of <b>D&amp;C 110</b> occurred in the Kirtland temple on the 3rd. Joseph publishes his views on Abolition.	
June 1836	<b>MISSOURI:</b> In a public meeting at Liberty on the 29th, the citizens of Clay County requested the Saints who had settled there to move to a locale more compatible with their social life style and offered to assist them.	
July 1836	<b>OHIO:</b> On the 25th Joseph left; for a mission to New York City and Boston.	<b>MISSOURI:</b> Thanking the citizens of Clay County for assistance rendered since their expulsion From Jackson County, the Saints in Clay County countered the objections to their remaining in Clay County and then agreed to remove From the county.
August 1836	<b>SALEM, MASS:</b> <b>D&amp;C 111</b> received	
September 1836	<b>MISSOURI:</b> The Missouri Saints begin removing from Clay County to Shoal Creek in Ray County.	
October 1836	<b>MISSOURI:</b> The gathering to Shaol Creek continues.	
November 1836	<b>OHIO:</b> The Kirtland Safety Society, a banking institution, is established.	
December 1836	<b>MISSOURI:</b> The division of Clay County, creating a new county called Caldwell County out of the northern part of Clay County, is proposed by the Missouri Saints to the state; the proposal is accepted and the Saints begin to move, establishing the town of Far West. On the 22nd Joseph establishes that no more families move to Missouri unless they have prepared the way and have the' means to support themselves.	
January 1837	<b>MISSOURI:</b> Missouri Saints continue to gather to Caldwell County.	
April 1837	<b>OHIO:</b> Solemn Assembly held on the 6th, wherein Joseph spoke at length explaining the duties of the priesthood quorums.	

Summer of 1837	<b>OHIO:</b> Due to major recession, many banks failed throughout the country, the Kirtland Safety Society among them. Dissension and apostasy sprung up; many members thinking that any bank with a prophet on its board should not fail. These apostates try to take control of the temple but fail.	
June 1837	<b>OHIO:</b> Heber C. Kimball called and set apart on the 1st to preside over a mission to England. He and a party depart on the 13th.	
July 1837	<b>OHIO: D&amp;C 112</b> received On the 23rd. On the 27th Joseph and a party leave for a mission to Canada.	<b>MISSOURI:</b> By the beginning of the month some 1,500 Saints were settled in or around the town of Far West.
	<b>ENGLAND:</b> Elder Kimball and party reach Liverpool on the 20th and set up headquarters in Preston.	
August 1837	<b>OHIO:</b> Joseph returns from Canada at the end of the month.	<b>MISSOURI:</b> The High Council in Missouri resolved to build an House of the Lord in Far West.
September 1837	<b>OHIO:</b> Joseph leaves for Missouri on the 27th.	
October 1837	<b>OHIO:</b> A reformation is begun by the High Council of Kirtland, disfellowshipping and turning away unrepentant members.	<b>MISSOURI:</b> Joseph arrived in Far West at the end of month.
November 1837	<b>MISSOURI:</b> Joseph helps layout plan of Far West and advises them to hold on building of temple until the Lord instructs them to do so. He leaves for Kirtland around the 10th.	
December 1837	<b>OHIO:</b> The threat of the apostate mobs drove Brigham Young from Kirtland on the 27th - they were willing to kill him if he again proclaimed Joseph to be a prophet.	<b>ENGLAND:</b> First public conference of the church in England held in the "Cock Pit" in Preston.
January 1838	<b>OHIO:</b> On the 12th Joseph and Sidney leave Kirtland to escape mob violence. Their families join them in Medina on the 14th, and they depart for Missouri with Brigham Young.	
March 1838	<b>MISSOURI:</b> Joseph and party arrive in Far West on the 14th. Scriptural answers given through Joseph ( <b>D&amp;C 113</b> ).	
April 1838	<b>MISSOURI:</b> A general conference was held in Far West on the 6th. <b>D&amp;C 114</b> received on the 17th and <b>D&amp;C 115</b> on the 26th. On the 27th Joseph and the First Presidency begin to write a history of the Church. .	
May 1838	<b>MISSOURI:</b> Joseph traveled north on the 18th through 24th; he identified the location of Adam-Ondi-Ahman, twenty-five miles north of Far West and in Davies County ( <b>D&amp;C 116</b> ). His party begins a survey preparatory to settlement by the Saints.	
June 1838	<b>MISSOURI:</b> A stake is organized at Adam-Ondi-Ahman.	
July 1838	<b>OHIO:</b> The exodus from Kirtland to Far West began an the 6th, <b>D&amp;C 117-120</b> received on the 8th.	
The Kirtland Era of church history essentially ended with the exodus of 1838; the spotlight turning to the Saints in Missouri.		

## August 1838 - March 1839: The Final Missouri Year

August 1838	The Saints denied entrance into voting stations at Gallatin, Daviess County; fight insues; inquiry begins on the 11th. The Saints in Carroll County warned by mobs to leave.
September 1838	Mobbers continue to chafe the Saints. Generals Atchison & Doniphan (lawyers) hired to represent the Saints and to teach law to Joseph and Sidney Rigdon. Mobs begin taking prisoners and torture at will. By the middle of the month Gen. Atchison turns against the Saints but Gen. Doniphan publicly and legally defends them. State militia called out against the Saints by Gen. Atchison.
October 1838	Kirtland Saints arrive at Far West on the 2nd and camp round the temple foundation. Mobs become violent in DeWitt County and call for additional. mobbers from Howard County; Saints evacuate DeWitt County for Caldwell County on the 11th - 12th. Those mobs travel to Davies County to continue their work. Adam-on-di-Ahman and Far West prepare to defend themselves. Heavy snowstorms on the 17th & 18th while mobs destroy Adam-on-di-Ahman. Mail to Far West robbed and stopped by the 23rd. Mobbers accuse the Saints of their own crimes and Gov. Boggs supports them. Battle of Crooked River on the 25th. Acting on false reports, Gov. Boggs issued his Extermination Order on the 27th. Attack on Far West with Joseph and others arrested.
November 1838	BGen. Doniphan refuses to shoot Joseph and other prisoners. They were taken to Richmond and put through a two-week trial in which they are allowed no witnesses or defense. On the 28th Joseph and others are imprisoned at Liberty. Meanwhile mobbers commit theft, destruction, murder, and rape in Far West while holding the Saints captive in the city, forcing them to feed, house, and finance the militia that has joined in with the mobbers. Later the mobbers and militia are acquitted of any wrongs.
December 1838	The horrors of a captive Far West continue.
January 1839	Joseph and Hyrum, Lyman Wright, Caleb Baldwin, Sydney Ridgon, and Alexander McRae continue in Liberty Jail while the Saints prepare to evacuate from Missouri.
February 1839	Stripped of all possessions, the Saints begin their forced march through the Missouri winter to reach safety in Quincy, Illinois, which had condemned Missouri and offered to take in the refugees. Death by exposure common. Gov. Boggs orders property to be returned to fleeing Saints, but he doesn't enforce it. Sidney Rigdon released from Liberty Jail. A decade of petitioning for redress begins - both to the Missouri government and to the Federal government - but none ever bear fruit.
March 1839	Saints continue to evacuate Missouri for Quincy and vicinity. Joseph writes to the Saints from Liberty Jail, 20th - 25th; portions of those letters are arranged and currently known as <b>D&amp;C 121. D&amp;C 122 &amp; 123</b> also received while in Liberty Jail and dated March 1839.

## April 1839 - January 1846: THE NAUVOO ERA

April 1839	Missourian plots against Joseph are numerous. On the 6th Judge King ordered them taken to Daviess County for another trial. On the 15th they are started towards Boone County - with all their guards drunk they escape. On the 18th the mobs loot what is left in Far West as the last Saints leave. Joseph and party arrived in Quincy on the 22nd. He begins choosing sites in Iowa and Illinois for settlement of the Saints.
May 1839	Land purchases around Commerce begin. A general conference is held near Quincy, 4th-6th. Joseph starts his family towards Commerce on the 9th, arriving at their log home south of Commerce the next day.
June	First LDS home built in Commerce on the 11th. Joseph begins to compile the HISTORY OF

1839	THE CHURCH on the 11th. Land purchases in Iowa (across the river from Commerce) begin on the 24th.
June 1839	On the 2nd, the Iowa settlement is named Zarahemla and Joseph makes a major address to the Seventies and the Twelve. The Twelve address the Elders on the 3rd. The Twelve say farewell to the Church prior to beginning a mission to England.
August 1839	The Twelve begin their departures for England before the end of August.
October 1839	On the 27th, Emma Smith was appointed to compile a hymnal for the Church. On the 29th, Joseph, Sidney Rigdon, Judge Elias Higbee, and Orrin P. Rockwell leave for Washington to lay the Saints' grievances before the President and Congress
November 1839	Apostles passing through Kirtland on their way to England preach and administer in the Kirtland temple to the Saints remaining there. Joseph and party arrive in Washington on the 28th.
December 1839	Nauvoo High Council advises Saints NOT to move back to Kirtland but to remain in Nauvoo and vicinity. While in the east, Joseph visits and preaches in Philadelphia from the 21st to the 30
January 1840	Joseph and party continue to preach in Philadelphia and other eastern cities while waiting for audience in Washington. The Twelve, most of whom have arrived in England, leave Preston for various assignments throughout England, Scotland, and Wales.
February 1840	Having received no redress in Washington, Joseph and party begin their return to Nauvoo on the 20th while Judge Elias Higbee remains to continue the pursuit.
March 1840	Joseph arrived back at Nauvoo on the 4th, the same day the Senate Judiciary Committee began hearings on the case of the Saints vs. Missouri. The hearings end on the 23rd with no resolution, and Judge Higbee began his return to Nauvoo.
April 1840	The final members of the Twelve arrive in England on the 6th and begin their work. Orson Hyde given credentials to serve as a missionary to Palestine.
June 1840	First group of British Saints leave from Liverpool for Nauvoo on the 6th.
July 1840	In England the first missionaries to go to Australia were ordained and set apart. Because of apostasy, Joseph pronounces Kirtland as "forsaken" due to "aspiring men". In a letter dated the 26th, John C. Bennett first contacts Joseph with his intentions to join the Church and to move to Nauvoo - in this and following letters he is full of advise on church affairs.
September 1840	Death of Joseph Smith SR on the 14th.
October 1840	Joseph publishes article on the Priesthood on the 5th. In a letter dated the 19th the Kirtland Saints are reproved for their neglect of the Missouri Saints during their persecutions. On the same day he addressed the Twelve in England and encouraged the emigration of those with the skills best suited in Nauvoo to help pave the way for those to follow; also refers to the gathering of materials to build a temple in Nauvoo and to baptisms for the Dead.
November 1840	Stakes organized in Geneva and Springfield in Illinois.
December 1840	The act chartering the City of Nauvoo, the Nauvoo Legion, and the University of the City of Nauvoo signed by the Governor of Illinois on the 16th.
January 1841	On the 15th Joseph reprovved John Page and Orson Hyde in delaying their mission to Palestine. <b>D&amp;C 124</b> dated the 19th, Joseph to send a proclamation to the rulers of the world; Saints, commanded to build temple in Nauvoo, including a font for baptisms for the Dead, and what became known as the Nauvoo House; Hyrum Smith to be called as Patriarch. "Election and Reprobation" written by Elders Young and Richards and quoted extensively by Joseph. First European Edition of the Book of Mormon completed on the 21st.

February 1841	First city elections in Nauvoo on the 1st; City Council officially organized on the 8th with John C. Bennett as Mayor.
March 1841	Ordinances on Religious Liberty and Tolerance and on Public Meetings passed by Nauvoo City Council on the 1st. <b>D&amp;C 125</b> received. The Aaronic Priesthood in Nauvoo organized on the 21st
April 1841	Cornerstones laid for the Nauvoo temple on the 6th. The Twelve in England publish an epistle to the Saints in Great Britain and Ireland prior to the end of their mission and leave for Nauvoo on the 20th.
May 1841	The first regiments of the Nauvoo Legion organized on the 1st. The Twelve arrive in New York on the 20th. Letter from the Presidency directs the Saints living outside Hancock County, Illinois (in which Nauvoo was located) to move to that vicinity.
June 1841	While visiting the Governor in Quincy, Joseph is arrested on a Missouri warrant; Illinois courts refuse to honor the warrant.
July 1841	The Twelve begin to arrive in Nauvoo. <b>D&amp;C 126</b> received concerning Brigham Young.
August 1841	The Twelve make their formal report to Joseph concerning their mission to Great Britain on the 1st. Don Carlos Smith died on the 7th. On the 12th a large number of Sac and Fox Indians visit Nauvoo and Joseph. In a special meeting on the 16th, the Twelve are called to stand in their place next to the Presidency in carrying the burden of the Church's affairs.
September 1841	The High Council of Nauvoo passes a resolution in the 22nd to take responsibility for the temporal affairs of the Church, freeing the Presidency for spiritual affairs.
October 1841	During General Conference Joseph spoke concerning angels, ministering spirits, and translated beings. He also announced there would be no more baptisms for the dead until it could be performed in the temple. Towards the end of the month Joseph and Hyrum wrote letters closing down thy business of the Church in Kirtland and directing the faithful Saints still there to move as soon as possible; the less-obedient in Kirtland resisted. On the 24th, Orson Hyde offered a dedicatory prayer on the Mount of Olives outside Jerusalem.
November 1841	A temporary baptism font dedicated in the basement of the temple-under-construction in Nauvoo; the first ordinances being performed an the 21st.
December 1841	On the 13th the Twelve issued a statement titled "Baptism for the Dead". On the 26th, Joseph explained that the Gift of Tongues was "For the benefit of the servants of God to preach to unbelievers, as on the day of Pentecost."
January 1842	Joseph's new store in Nauvoo opened on the 5th. The stake across the river in Iowa discontinued on the 6th as the bulk of members had moved into Hancock County. On the 16th Joseph taught that "it is not right to sin that grace may abound".
February 1842	On the 21st, Joseph reemphasized the importance of completing the temple.
March 1842	Publication of the first portions of the translations of the <b>BOOK OF ABRAHAM</b> published in the TIMES AND SEASONS on the 1st. Also that day Joseph prepared a summary concerning the Church's history and beliefs for John Wentworth, editor of the CHICAGO DEMOCRAT, from which the <b>ARTICLES OF FAITH</b> were taken. Not until the 15th is Joseph introduced to Masonry by the Nauvoo Lodge of Free Masons. On the 17th Joseph began organizing the Female Relief Society, completing the organization on the 24th. On the 20th he preached concerning Life and Death and the Salvation of Little Children.
April 1842	Joseph's editorial "Try the Spirits" appeared in the TIMES AND SEASONS on the 1st. On the 10th he reproved all wickedness in a sermon in The Grove. Editorial on Baptism for the Dead published on the 15th. On the 22nd he addressed the Relief Society concerning the Rights and Privileges of Women in the Church.

May 1842	Editorial "The Temple" published on the 1st. The inauguration of the Endowment given above Joseph's store on the 4th. On the 14th it was reported in Nauvoo that ex-Governor Boggs of Missouri was shot. On the 19th John C. Bennett resigns as mayor of Nauvoo due to immorality charges. He acknowledges the Prophet's virtuous actions while confessing his own immorality.
June 1842	Editorial "The Gift of the Holy Ghost" published on the 15th. On the 16th Nauvoo's Masonic Lodge published John C. Bennett's removal from the lodge. On the 23rd Joseph published the truth about Bennett as a warning to the community. As Bennett was also an officer in the Legion, Joseph writes the Governor on the 24th concerning the affair. Because Bennett had gone to Missouri to incite mobs action, a letter was also written to that state's governor concerning the affair.
July 1842	On the 5th Nauvoo City Council passes an ordinance against forced removal of any persons by writ without the privilege of investigation before the municipal court. On the 15th the editorial "The Government of God" was published, and it was reported that Bennett was returning to the city with a mob. By the 22nd Bennett's lies concerning Joseph and others were in wide circulation around the city, and on that day the TIMES AND SEASONS published an editorial concerning the man.
August 1842	In company of several Masonic leaders on the 6th, Joseph prophesied the Saints would be driven to the Rocky Mountains. On the 8th Joseph is arrested for being an accessory to the shooting of ex-Gov. Boggs, but cannot be legally taken from Nauvoo. On the 9th Joseph begins to visit relatives outside Nauvoo, continuing for some time as to avoid illegal attempts supported by Illinois's Governor Carlin to remove him from Nauvoo. He secretly returns home on the 19th. On the 20th John C. Bennett was disposed as Chancellor of Nauvoo University. Essay titled "Happiness" written. On the 29th Joseph is in public for the first time in three weeks.
September 1842	Instructions concerning Baptism for the Dead written ( <b>D&amp;C 127</b> ). Another attempt to arrest Joseph made on the 3rd; he again goes into hiding until the 10th. Further directions on baptism for the dead given on the 6th ( <b>D&amp;C 128</b> ). Apostate Bennett writes book about Church but publishers refuse it
October 1842	Reward, for Joseph's arrest established. By the 7th Missourians crossed the river to join in the search and Joseph again in hiding. John C. Bennett traveled east to drum up support against the Saints but insults are all he met. In a letter dated the 20th, the U.S. District Attorney sided against Governor Carlin in favor of Joseph in refusing to be arrested! and handed over to the state of Missouri, stating <i>"It is the duty of the Executive before yielding a blind obedience to the letter of the law, to see that the case comes within the spirit and meaning of the Constitution."</i> Joseph visited his family on the 20th and returned home on the 28th. Temporary flooring in the temple placed on the 28th and meetings held there on the 30th.
November 1842	Joseph receives another visit from various Indians on the 5th. On the 14th the City Council passes further ordinances concerning writs of Habeas Corpus. Orson Hyde returned from mission to Palestine on the 7th and Thomas Ford became Governor of Illinois on the 8th.
December 1842	In a letter dated the 17th, Governor Ford advised Joseph he will not interfere in Missouri's attempts to return Joseph to Missouri. On the 26th Joseph is arrested and begins journey to Springfield.
January 1843	Joseph's hearings before the Illinois Legislature began on the 2nd; he was released by Executive order on the 6th. He arrived back at Nauvoo on the 10th. John C. Bennett immediately begins new proceedings in an attempt to force Joseph's return to Missouri. Miscellaneous sermons given throughout the rest of the month.
February 1843	<b>D&amp;C 129</b> given on the 9th. Letter to the TIMES AND SEASONS titled "Lions of the Press" published on the 15th. Address, "Views an Constitutional Powers", given on the 25th.

March 1843	Illinois Legislature begins action to repeal Nauvoo City Charter on the 3rd; was defeated the following day. On the 17th word reached Nauvoo that Bennett had found new indictments against Joseph and other leaders.
April 1843	Items of instruction given on the 2nd, now compiled to make <b>D&amp;C 130</b> . On the 13th Joseph addressed the newly-arriving Saints from England. Three chiefs of the Pottawattamie tribe visit Joseph on the 18th.
May 1843	Joseph remarked on the Kinderhook Plates on the 1st. On the 14th he preaches "Salvation through Knowledge". <b>D&amp;C 131</b> dated the 15th & 16th. On the 18th he pronounces a prophecy upon Judge Stephen A. Douglas.
June 1843	Discourse "The Purpose of the Gathering of Israel" delivered on the 11th. On the 23rd and while in Dixon, Illinois, Joseph arrested by a Missouri sheriff with no authority in Illinois; was released on a writ of Habeas. Corpus the following day. On the 24th, the York Masons laid cornerstones for a Masonic Temple in Nauvoo. Plans to kidnap Joseph and abduct him to Missouri came to light. He returns to Nauvoo by 30th for hearings on the writ of Habeas Corpus; preaches in the Grove on the subject.
July 1843	A hearing on the 1st releases Joseph from illegal arrest. On the 2nd Joseph has interview with several Pottawattamie chiefs who had come to see him while he was away; they state they were sent by the Great Spirit to listen to him. On the 9th Joseph delivered discourse titled "Cause of the Prophet's Success - Love For His Fellow-Man". On the 12th Joseph dictated the contents of <b>D&amp;C 132</b> ; it is generally accepted he'd received this revelation some 10 years previous and it is fact he had been privately preaching the concept for at least two years before this time. At this time only the Presidency, the Twelve, and a few trusted others were privy to this revelation.
August 1843	Joseph preached at the funeral of Judge Elias Higbee on the 13th. Also that day Sidney Rigdon was disfellowshipped. Anti-Mormon rally held in Carthage on the 19th. Jonathon Dunham returned on the 26th from a month-long exploration of countries west and reported his findings to Joseph. On the 27th Joseph addressed the people concerning Sidney Rigdon and also the Three Orders of the Priesthood. On the 28th he was again visited by another delegation of Pottawattamie Indians.
September 1843	Further Anti-Mormon rallies occur this month in Carthage, the mobbers vowing to return Joseph to Missouri. An important conference of the Twelve was held in Boston on the 9th - 11th. On the 20th, after several months imprisonment, Orrin Porter Rockwell was acquitted by a Missouri jury for the shooting of ex-Gov. Boggs.
October 1843	Joseph preaches concerning Spirits and Ministering Spirits on the 9th. On the 15th he preaches concerning the "Constitution of the United States and the Bible - Temporal Economics".
November 1843	Letters of inquiry written to the presidential candidates on the 4th concerning their stand on assisting the Saints in their redresses against the state and people of Missouri. A poisoning attempt made against Joseph on the 5th. Work to complete a history of the church increased on the 7th. Joseph received his first letter from James Bennett on the 11th, wherein he offers his help to Joseph and Nauvoo; his reply is dated the 13th. Joseph restated his stand on chastity and morality on the 25th. On the 29th a new memorial to Congress began circulation in Hancock County to petition for redress from the Missouri affair. Joseph also made an "Appeal to His Native State" that day, and stated in a city council he would not stop the Saints from fighting the mobs again.
December 1843	Various Apostles received their endowments on the 2nd. Also this date Daniel and Philander Avery were kidnapped by a Missouri mob and taken to that state. As mayor, Joseph begins a trail of legal papers and petitions to get them released from a Missouri jail. On the 8th he proposed petitioning Congress to acknowledge the Nauvoo Legion as U.S. troops. On the 13th an editorial concerning Missouri's continued aggression was printed. Philander Avery returned to

	<p>Nauvoo on the 14th, having escaped while Governor Ford gave little encouragement for legal protection to the citizens of Nauvoo. Around the 18th mobs began to gather near Warsaw and test Nauvoo's resolve; no amount of petitions to the state and Federal government brought relief, and on the 21st a city ordinance forbidding unlawful search or seizure of person or property by foreign (outside Nauvoo) process. On the 25th, Orrin Porter Rockwell arrived in Nauvoo after a year's imprisonment in Missouri without conviction for the alleged shooting of ex-Gov. Boggs. Daniel Avery returned on the 26th and swore out an affidavit on the 28th.</p>
January 1844	<p>A special city council meeting was held on the 3rd to hear William Law's difficulties with the city policemen; Law and Joseph were reconciled. William Law and William Marks' fears heard by the city council on the 5th. Carthage's citizens complaints toward the Nauvoo ordinance concerning search and seizure also considered. Francis M. Higbee's threats against Joseph kept the council busy on the 15th and 16th. The sermon, "The Sealing Power of the Priesthood", was delivered on the 21st at the temple site. Nauvoo House leased to Ebenezer Robinson on the 22nd; Joseph's family continue to board as part of the lease. On the 29th Willard Richards proposes Joseph run as the Saints' candidate for the White House as the Saints cannot morally support either party's candidate. That day Joseph dictates a pamphlet: "Views on the Powers and Policy of the Government of the United States". Also that day Governor Ford writes a letter, refusing to get involved in Hancock County's problems (the mobs harassing the Saints living around Nauvoo).</p>
February 1844	<p>Joseph's pamphlet "Views on the Powers and Policy of the Government of the United States" completed and signed on the 7th. An article, "Who Shall Be Our Next President?" appeared in the TIMES AND SEASONS on the 15th. On the 20th, Joseph instructed the Twelve to send delegations to investigate possible sites in Oregon or California where the Saints could go and live without interference. On the 25th Joseph prophesied that in five years the Saints would be out of the power of their enemies.</p>
March 1844	<p>Sermon, "Elias, Elijah, Messiah", delivered on the 10th. Also that day letters were received from Lyman Wright and party from the Wisconsin Territories concerning their mission to the Indians, they proposing the Church move to Texas. Throughout this month Joseph's candidacy for President gained great notoriety in the press. On the 24th Joseph addressed the various conspiracies then going on in Nauvoo. As mayor, he drafted a petition on the 26th to Congress, proposing an ordinance for the protection of U.S. citizens emigrating to the territories. Also that day several affidavits were sworn out. concerning conspiracies against Joseph.</p>
April 1844	<p>Francis M. and Chauncey L. Higbee brought up on charges of assault on the 1st; they file complaint of false imprisonment. Nauvoo's Masonic lodge dedicated on the 5th. Several pivotal sermons given during general conference: Funeral sermon For Brother King Follett given on the 7th; on the 8th Joseph teaches that the whole of America is the land of Zion. Sermons by' Sidney Rigdon, Brigham Young, and Heber C. Kimball are extremely noteworthy. On the 13th charges were brought against Dr. Robert D. Foster concerning his conduct, abuse of character, and slander. Dr. Foster, Wilson and William Law were excommunicated on the 18th. These three, with Charles Foster, were arrested while trying to shoot Joseph's on the 26 ; trials began on the 29th.</p>
May 1844	<p>On the 6th, Sidney Rigdon nominated to be candidate for vice-presidency with Joseph, The case "Francis M. Higbee verses Joseph Smith" began on the 8th. On the 9th a court-martial of the Nauvoo Legion was held against Wilson Law; he was cashiered. The same was held against Robert Foster on the 10th with the same results. On the 12th Joseph preached concerning the Resurrection of the Dead and a Fullness of Blessings for the Living and the Dead. On the 13th a letter was received from Orson Hyde in Washington - among other things he was discouraged concerning the Saints moving to Oregon as most of the early settlers there were from Missouri; a second letter is also received. Presidential Convention began in Nauvoo on</p>

	the 17th. On the 18th Francis M. Higbee was excommunicated. On the 22nd, Sac and Fox Indians arrived to meet with Joseph, which they did on the 23rd. In Carthage that day, a bill of adultery was issued on the testimony of William Law, who with Robert Foster had sworn several false accusations before a grand jury, which Joseph traveled voluntarily to Carthage to face on the 27th, also facing the excommunicated accusers and is told of yet another conspiracy against his life. On the 26th he bore testimony from the pulpit against the dissenters. At the end of this month, U.S. mail into Nauvoo is cut off by an outside source.
June 3, 1844	Joseph warned of an impending invasion of Nauvoo. Also that day the appealed cases against Augustine Spencer, Chauncy Higbee, and Charles and Robert Foster came up in Municipal court but the defendants failed to appear.
June 7-8, 1844	Robert Foster makes veiled attempts at reconciliation, but Joseph would not meet the concessions he demanded. Also on the 8th, the NAUVOO EXPOSITOR, a violently anti-Mormon anti-Joseph Smith paper, was published.
June 10, 1844	The EXPOSITOR was declared a nuisance by the city council, and as mayor Joseph ordered it destroyed. The marshal carried out the order immediately with the aid of the Nauvoo Legion. The city council also passed an ordinance against libel to try to prevent the same sort of lies and slanders the EXPOSITOR circulated. The council also discussed the known conspiracies of the Laws, Higbees, and Fosters, of which the EXPOSITOR was to have been one of their tools.
June 11, 1844	Francis Higbee threatens Nauvoo with its demise over the ruin of the EXPOSITOR.
June 12, 1844	Arresting Sheriff comes for Joseph over the EXPOSITOR affair with a writ sworn out by Francis Higbee; he stands behind Nauvoo's HABEAS CORPUS ordinance.
June 13, 1844	Warrants for the rest of the city council arrive from Carthage, sworn out by Francis Higbee. A mob of about 300 gathered in Carthage with the intention of riding against Nauvoo.
June 14, 1844	Joseph and other write to Governor Ford, explaining the actions of the city council against the EXPOSITOR.
June 15, 1844	Attempt is made to force the Saints in Lima to give up their arms; Joseph instructs them to refuse.
June 16, 1844	Joseph delivers sermon: "The Christian Godhead - Plurality of Gods", which explains the Godhead to be three personages. Judge Thomas From Carthage advised Joseph on legal defense, and 40 men from Madison come to investigate the EXPOSITOR affair and leave satisfied with the action of Nauvoo's city council. Joseph advises Nauvoo's citizens to remain cool but prepared to defend their homes. Due to mobs forming in several counties, Joseph appeals to Governor Ford to intervene (affidavits are included). He also issues a proclamation as mayor to state the city council's case against the EXPOSITOR.. He also begins to receive communiqué from Saints in out-lying areas concerning movements of mobs.
June 17, 1844	Letter written to Brigham Young, recalling the Twelve from their various missions in the east. Joseph and others arrested on another writ over the EXPOSITOR affair but were discharged after examination by Judge Wells. Nauvoo marshal ordered to ready the city for coming attack! the Legion being put at his disposal. Mobs continue to gather at Carthage and other locations.
June 18, 1844	Marshal Law declared as the marshal and the Nauvoo Legion secured the city. Joseph addressed the Legion for the last time. The Carthage mob supposedly received word from Governor Ford that he would not interfere with their actions. Joseph also receives word of mobbers coming from Missouri.
June 19, 1844	Mobs began trying to force Saints in outlying towns to join them.
June 20, 1844	Further preparations for attack were made, and Joseph makes a written appeal to the President of the United States (affidavits are included). Letter written on the 17th to Brigham Young, recalling the Twelve from their various missions, officially issued

June 21, 1844	Governor Ford arrived in Carthage and requested a delegation from Nauvoo in an attempt to mediate. A delegation was chosen and they prepared to leave, loaded with many affidavits.
June 22, 1844	Joseph sends letter to Governor Ford, inviting him to Nauvoo. Affidavits concerning mob action continue to be sworn. Letters were exchanged between Joseph and the Governor concerning the legalities of the EXPOSITOR affair. John Taylor met with Governor Ford in an attempt to correct erroneous information. Joseph decided to travel to Washington DC and lay the matter before the President but abandons the thought as he decides that he and Hyrum will start west immediately so the rest of the Saints might be left alone; they crossed the river about 10 P.M. with Willard Richards and Orrin P. Rockwell; William W. Phelps being instructed to petition the President in person.
June 23, 1844	Rockwell returned to Nauvoo for horses. A posse arrived in Nauvoo, but, unable to find Joseph, left a lookout and returned to Carthage and was advised the Governor was prepared to guard the city for three years if needed to find Joseph. Emma Smith sends plea to Joseph through Rockwell for him to give himself up to the authorities. Joseph writes Governor Ford with the intention of offering himself to him at Carthage on the following day.
Jun 24, 1844	Francis Higbee swore out more writs in Carthage against the defendants in the EXPOSITOR affair. Joseph returned to Nauvoo and started for Carthage, but returned to Nauvoo to assist in the surrender of state weapons used by the Nauvoo Legion as the Governor had disbanded the Nauvoo Legion and ordered the surrender of state arms. Taking leave of his family again, he headed for Carthage, arriving at 11:55 P.M.
June 25, 1844	Joseph and party voluntarily surrendered to the constable, and Governor Ford pledges protection and legal counsel. They are then arrested on a charge of treason against the state sworn out by his enemies. At 8:30 A.M., Governor Ford makes a speech, inflaming the troops against Joseph and party. He then refuses all requests to meet with Joseph. Carthage Greys rebel and appoint a mobber as their commander, and the Warsaw troops advance on Carthage.
June 26, 1844	Joseph and party were forced to set bonds against \$500 bail each; most of the party then returned to Nauvoo, but Joseph and Hyrum were still detained on raise treason charge - without being presented with specific charges. When finally shown them, they were immediately proven raise, but Governor Ford used the Carthage Greys to continue to detain Joseph and Hyrum while continuing to refuse interviews with the prisoners. The Governor finally saw Joseph; the interview is recorded in HISTORY OF THE CHURCH vol 6 pgs 577-585. Joseph's party spent the rest of the day preaching to the guards, who one by one are relieved or duty as they become convinced of the party's innocence. Joseph continues to dictate letters to church and city leaders. That afternoon a hearing on the treason charges began, but examination was postponed until the 29th so witnesses could be brought from Nauvoo. Word reached Joseph that the Governor and the militia would be marching to Nauvoo the next day, leaving only 500 troops in Carthage.
June 27, 1844	Dan Jones delivered his famous warning to Governor Ford. Joseph sent instructions to Nauvoo for the reception of the Governor. Carthage Greys were assigned to guard Joseph and party. Marshal Greene of Nauvoo also warned the Governor of conspiracies against Joseph, but the Governor ignored it and started for Nauvoo. At Four p.m. the guards were relieved, only eight guards remained for the night. At Five p.m. the jailer suggested the party move upstairs (to his own bedroom), where they would be safer. Martyrdom of Joseph and Hyrum Smith occurred at 5:16 P.M. <b>D&amp;C 135</b> was written by John Taylor as a personal, eyewitness statement of events and as his testimony of Joseph and Hyrum's mission. At that same time, the Governor was in Nauvoo, berating the Saints for their use of weapons in protecting themselves; he leaves for Carthage at 6:30 P.M.
June 28, 1844	The Governor orders the removal of all public records from Carthage and the citizens flee, fearing an army of Saints was on its way from Nauvoo; such an army never materializes. The

	Governor and his party make for Quincy. Joseph's and Hyrum's bodies are taken home.
June 29, 1844	The bodies are secretly buried while coffins filled with sand are buried publicly. The Governor, in Quincy, refuses requests from Warsaw to expel the Saints from the state. He also orders out the militia in 10 surrounding counties for a period of 12 days to insure peace. Remnants of the Nauvoo Legion remain on guard against mobbings. Gen. Swazey of Iowa offers assistance to the people of Nauvoo.
July 1844	Governor Ford sent messengers on the 1st to forbid the militia in assisting Nauvoo and to order the remains of the Nauvoo Legion to stand down. A wounded John Taylor is returned to Nauvoo on the 2nd. Throughout this month the Governor still refuses to expel the Saints from the state. On the 9th and 10th the Twelve began to hear word of the deaths while still in the east. On the 12th the Governor demanded the state arms in Warsaw to dampen the mobs but was refused. Friends to the Saints continue to write to church leaders, advising them of the mobs' movements around Hancock County. By the 28th many of the traveling elders began to return. Samuel Smith died on the 30th from illness caught while trying to reach Joseph and Hyrum the night of the killings.
August 1844	Sidney Rigdon arrived on the 3rd from Pittsburgh. The majority of the Twelve reach Nauvoo on the 7th, relieving Willard Richards of the affairs of the Church. On the 8th a special meeting was held, where in a great manifestation it was revealed that Brigham Young was to head the Church.
September 1844	On the 3rd, in an interview with Brigham Young, Sidney Rigdon defied the authority of the Twelve. He claimed revelations for the church but would not share them. He was excommunicated on the 8th. Affidavits against Joseph's and Hyrum's killers began to be sworn on the 22nd. This month, anti-Mormon leaders sent printed invitations to all militia captains in Hancock and surrounding counties in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri to join the "Wolf hunt" against Nauvoo citizens. The Democratic party joined in, but the Whigs defended the Saints. The state militia, headed by a Whig, dispersed the hunt on the 25th of September. The Governor returned to Nauvoo the 27th, claiming he was ready to proceed against the killers.
October 1844	Epistle goes out on the 1st, calling on a gathering of the Saints to Nauvoo. On the 2nd the Governor disbanded his troops as the two principal members of the mob that killed Joseph and Hyrum gave themselves up in Quincy under a contract with the Governor. General Conference held on the 6th through 8th; several important addresses given. On the 9th Governor Ford authorizes the use of the Nauvoo Legion in protecting the courts for the upcoming trials of Joseph and Hyrum's killers. On the 21st, 150 Saints traveled to Carthage as witnesses for the trial; they returned on the 24th as the trials were put off until the spring court term. Indictments were handed out on the 28th, however.
November 1844	Edward Hunter ordained a bishop on the 23rd.
December 1844	Last capitol of the temple set in place on the 6th. On the 14th a movement was begun in Springfield to repeal the Nauvoo charter. Dedication of the Seventies' Hall and conference of the Seventies held on the 26th through 30th; important addresses given.
January 1845	Movement of the Saints to California considered. By the 14th the temporary font in the temple was removed and installation of the permanent font begun. On the 21st all Saints still remaining in Kirtland are told to gather to Nauvoo to assist with the temple. By the 26th word reached Nauvoo that the city charter was repealed by the state legislature. On the 28th Brigham Young considered seeking land grants in Michigan for the use of the Saints.
February 1845	On the 2nd President Young received letter from a state official concerning the city charter and his personal advise for the benefit of the Saints.
March 1845	Mobs began to be active again; on the 11th Brigham proposed sending those the mobs would swear writs against on missions to get them out of harm's way. On the 26th word came that the

	<p>mobs were making ready to actively come against the Saints in May - just as the cases against Joseph and Hyrum's killers were to come to court.</p>
<p>April 1845</p>	<p>The sheriff of Carthage is told by the mobs on the 4th to leave town; friends of the Saints defend him. Brigham receives a reply to his letter to the Governor concerning the reorganization of the Nauvoo charter and the Legion - the Governor advised the Saints to move to California. Brigham appeals to the President of the United States and the various state governors for tolerance and assistance.</p>
<p>May 1845</p>	<p>Orson Pratt preaches on the 18th, covering several important subjects. A letter was sent to the Illinois attorney-general concerning the difficulty of gathering evidence for the upcoming trial. On the 24th the capstone of the Nauvoo temple was put in place. On the 30th the defendants in the case of Joseph and Hyrum's murder were all acquitted, although by this time it was common knowledge who was guilty. At this, the Saints determine to complete the temple, receive their ordinances, and quit Illinois as soon as possible.</p>
<p>June 1845</p>	<p>Attempted arrests made against church leaders on the 23rd; William Smith's disagreement with the Twelve and the police on the 25th; his ill feelings continue to grow through the month.</p>
<p>August 1845</p>	<p>Work increased on the Nauvoo House.</p>
<p>September 1845</p>	<p>On the 9th the Great Salt Lake Valley considered as a possible settling place. About this time, 10 LDS homes were burned in Lima, On the 12th Brigham wrote to Yelrome and told the Saints to leave their homes for the safety of Nauvoo; on that day those Saints had agreed with the mobs to leave. By the 15th the Saints in Green Plain were burned out; Sheriff Backenstos of Carthage, a friend of the Saints, went to Warsaw to raise a posse to stop the mobs but was unsuccessful; he wrote Brigham and warned him and Nauvoo to be ready at a moment's notice to defend themselves. He was driven from Carthage that day, stayed overnight in Warsaw, and fled to Nauvoo on the 16th. General Hardin and troops arrived in Nauvoo on the 30th and began questioning the citizens in an attempt to find Joseph and Hyrum's bodies.</p>
<p>October 1845</p>	<p>The church leaders outline their plan to leave Nauvoo to a group of civic leaders of the surrounding counties which includes Stephen A. Douglas. The Saints are encouraged to settle on Vancouver Island, and the surrounding communities accept the Saints' plan. The Saints begin in earnest to ready themselves with wagons and supplies while completing the temple. On the 5th the usable portions of the temple were dedicated and general conference begun. During this conference William Smith was rejected as an Apostle and as Patriarch. During this conference Lucy Mack Smith recounted the history of the Church and her family. School books for the departure from Nauvoo were purchased. On the 11th the final captains of 25 companies for the journey were chosen. On the 17th Brigham received a letter from Oliver Cowdery, offering to act as agent for the church in dealings with the government in removal to the west. On the 18th homes in the Morely Settlement were burned. On the 19th William Smith was excommunicated. On the 22nd word was received that apostate mobbers had seized the Kirtland temple. On the 24th the Carthage judge hearing cases of house-burning prohibited the Saints " from testifying.</p>
<p>November 1845</p>	<p>Orson Pratt completes mission in the eastern states; his farewell message full of warnings against apostasy. Lucy Mack Smith completes her history, although it isn't published until 1901. Burning-out of Saints is joined by fatal shootings. Plastering of the temple attic completed on the 22nd, painting completed on the 26th., and dedicated on the 30th.</p>
<p>December 1845</p>	<p>During the first part of the month a group representing the Catholic Bishop of Chicago visited Nauvoo with intentions to buy the land and properties. Ordinance work in the temple began on the 10th, and from then until February 7, 1846, 5,669 ordinances were performed. Also that day Brigham received word from Samuel Brannan that the Secretary of War and other cabinet members were preparing to prevent the Saints from moving west as it was illegal for an armed</p>

	body of men to go from the U.S. to another country. They were also not going to allow the Saints to stay, meaning' plans ,of extermination were under way. Several attempts made this month by Federal officers to arrest the Twelve; none were successful. Brigham and the Twelve continue to study travelers' reports of the West.
<b>1846 - 1847: THE TREK WEST BEGINS</b>	
January 1846	Saints scramble to complete the temple, receive ordinances, and ready wagons for evacuating the city. On the 7th word was received that the Catholic leaders wishing to buy properties in Nauvoo hadn't been able to raise the money and proposed renting the property. Temple altar dedicated on the 7th, and sealing of families' began in earnest. Dancing in the lower levels of the temple discontinued on the 9th. Even though treaties with the mobs give the Saints until spring to leave, they begin to prepare for instant evacuation. Weather vane in shape of a flying angel blowing a trumpet put in place on the temple tower on the 30th.
February 1846	On the 4th Samuel Brannan leaves New York, leading a party of Saints by ship to Yerba Buena (San Francisco), arriving there JUL 29th. Although some left on the 4th, Bishop George Miller and family the first Saints called to cross the Mississippi, doing it on the 6th. <b>Ordinance work in the temple, which began Dec 10th, 1845, ends on Feb 7th - 5,669 ordinances having been performed.</b> John E. Page of the Twelve disfellowshipped on the 9th. Brigham Young and family cross the river on the 15th; many Saints preceding him.
March 1846	Saints began leaving the camp at Sugar Creek and headed West.
April 1846	With Nauvoo nearly deserted, the temple was dedicated on the 30th by Orson Hyde.
June 1846	Enough Saints reached the Missouri River on the other side of Iowa to establish settlements at Council Bluffs and Winter Quarters. The U.S. Army meets with Brigham Young to raise a Mormon Battalion for the war with Mexico, this plan having been arranged by the Eastern States mission president in Washington.
July 1846	Five-hundred men join the army and depart to raise money for their families; they are not reunited until the end of 1847 (or until the men travel back to Winter Quarters to bring their families west.) They arrive in San Diego JAN 29, 1847 and are discharged JUL 16, 1847; they work their way to Salt Lake.
January 1847	<b>D&amp;C 136</b> was given as the "word and will of the Lord" through Brigham Young near Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the 14th, concerning the organizing of the Saints into pioneer companies.
April 1847	First body of Saints leave Winter Quarters for the western regions.
July 1847	The main body of the first pioneer train reached the Great Salt Lake Valley on the 24th. Brigham Young pronounced "THIS IS THE PLACE". On the 28th the first city blocks were marked and the temple site selected.
August 1847	On the 2nd, Orson Hyde began surveying the city site. Also that day a company of men, including Brigham and other members of the Twelve, leave to return to Winter Quarters to bring their families and to help others in the journey.
October 1847	Brigham and others arrive back at Winter Quarters.
December 1847	On the 27th a new First Presidency and Quorum of Twelve was is sustained in a conference at Winter Quarters.

**The DOCTRINE and COVENANTS  
Since 1847:**

October 9, 1890	Wilford Woodruff, as prophet, seer, and revelator, and as the presiding priesthood authority on earth, issued an official statement suspending the practice of plural marriage; now known as <b>OFFICIAL DECLARATION-1</b> .
October 3, 1918	On the 3rd Joseph F. Smith was pondering the scriptures, especially the atonement and the plan of salvation, following the death of his wife and several of his children. While doing so, <b>D&amp;C 138</b> was received.
June 8, 1978	After much fasting and prayer and after divine confirmation, the First Presidency and the Twelve issued what is known as <b>OFFICIAL DECLARATION-2</b> , opening the priesthood to all worthy men of all races.