

Iowa-1841

Doctrine and Covenants 125-126

*Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock,
and it shall be opened unto you:
Matthew 7:7*



Across the River



Not all of the Saints who were driven from Missouri found refuge in Illinois.

Some settled across the Mississippi River from Nauvoo, in Iowa.

Student Manual



“Mr. Galland in a communication to David W. Rogers, suggested that the Saints locate in Iowa, which was a territory; for he thought they would be more likely to receive protection from mobs under the jurisdiction of the United States, than they would be in a state of the Union, ‘where murder, rapine and robbery are admirable (!) traits in the character of a demagogue; and where the greatest villains often reach the highest offices.’ He also wrote to Governor Robert Lucas of Iowa, who had known the ‘Mormon’ people in Ohio, and who spoke very highly of them as good citizens.”

Elder Joseph Fielding Smith

Isaac Galland

He was born on May 15, 1792, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, Son of Matthew Galland and Hannah Fenno. Married first Nancy Harris, 22 Mar. 1811, second Margaret Knight, by 1816, third Hannah Kinney, 5 Oct. 1826, fourth Elizabeth Wilcox, 25 Apr. 1833

He was a medical practitioner and a land dealer

He founded the first school in what later became Iowa Territory

He was a colonel in the Black Hawk War in 1832

He purchased land in Half-Breed Tract in Lee Co. and sold some 19,000 acres of it to Latter-day Saints, 1839

Having been acquainted with Joseph Smith, he had an interest in the church and was baptized by the Prophet on July 3, 1839, then ordained an elder on the same day

He encourage the Prophet to settle in Commerce, Illinois, later renamed Nauvoo

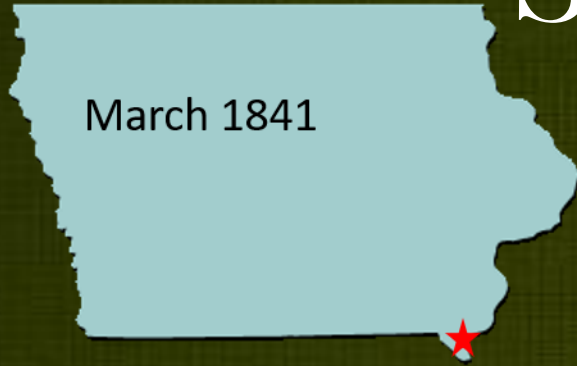
He was appointed land agent for the Church (D&C 124:78-79)

He slipped into apostasy and later moved to Iowa. He lived in Sonoma, California between 1853-1856

Moving back to Iowa, he died on September 27, 1858 at Fort Madison County, Iowa leaving writings of frontier history and other themes



Settling in Lee County



March 1841

Already settled across the Mississippi River the Saints had purchased land in Iowa

The Church had purchased more land in Iowa than in Illinois, suggesting that Church leaders did not intend that all the Saints would settle in Nauvoo.



Before the Saints arrived, there were 2,839 residents in Lee County, Iowa. By 1846 the population had swelled to 12,860—many of whom were Latter-day Saints

Doctrine and Covenants 125 revealed the will of the Lord concerning the Saints who lived in the Iowa Territory and those who planned to go there.

Further Light And Knowledge

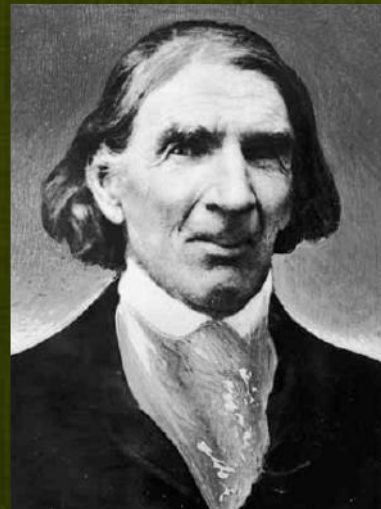


Nauvoo was the central point of gathering at this time



Old Fort Madison

A Stake was organized in 1839 with John Smith (Joseph Smith Sr.'s brother) as president



The Saints were to gather and build cities in Iowa. They built up:

Montrose
Zarahemla
Ambrosia
Augusta
Keokuk

Zarahemla



In this revelation the Lord directed the Saints to gather and build up the places the Lord would appoint through the Prophet Joseph Smith, including a city in Iowa to be named Zarahemla.

Zarahemla was founded by the Saints in 1839, on the upland about a mile west of the Mississippi River, near Montrose and opposite Nauvoo, Ill.

The Church had bought an extensive tract of land here.

At a conference held at Zarahemla, August 7, 1841, 750 church members were represented, of whom 326 lived in Zarahemla. But when the Saints left for the Rocky Mountains, that city was lost sight of.

Nauvoo



Nashville



“A little town, pleasantly situated on the Mississippi River, at the head of Des Moines Rapid, in Lee County, Iowa, three miles by rail southeast of Montrose, and 8 miles north of Keokuk, was purchased by the Church, together with 20,00 acres of land adjoining it.

June 24th 1839...it continued to exist as a “Mormon” town until the general exodus in 1846”

History Record p. 983



Settled by Isaac Galland, 1829.
Undeveloped town site purchased by LDS church, 1839.
Laid out and incorporated, 1841, but charter never adopted.
Featured one of nine branches within Iowa Stake (later Zarahemla Stake).
Branch consisted of eighty members, Aug. 1841. Joseph Smith Papers

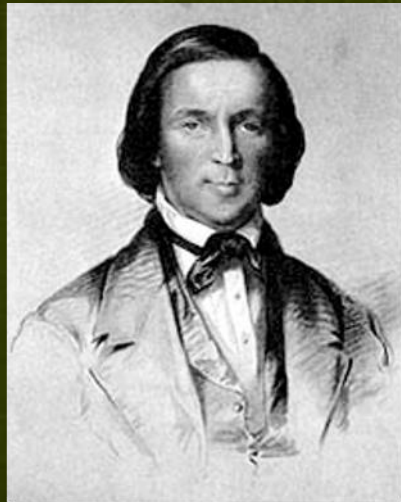
One of the early Mormon families who settled in Nashville was that of Asahel Smith, brother to Joseph Smith Sr., with his wife Betsey and sons Elias and Silas. Other children included Esther, married to Amos Botsford Fuller, Mary Jane, married to George Washington Gee; Julia Priscilla, married to Moses Martin and Emily, married to Samuel Pierce Hoyt while in Iowa, Elias married Lucy Brown, Martha married Hiram B. Bennett and Silas married Elizabeth Orton.

Mormon Historic Sites

Brigham Arrives in Nauvoo

After leading the missionary work of the Church in Great Britain, Brigham Young arrived in Nauvoo, Illinois, on July 1, 1841

8 days later Joseph Smith received a revelation which is now section 126



Portrait by Frederick Piercy

I have seen your labor and toil in journeyings for my name.

I therefore command you to send my word abroad, and take especial care of your family from this time, henceforth and forever. Amen.

Sources:

Doctrine and Covenants Who's Who by Ed J. Pinegar and Richard J. Allen pg. 35

Doctrine and Covenants Student Manual Religion 324-325 Section 125

Elder Joseph Fielding Smith (*Essentials in Church History*, p. 220.)

Isaac Galland:

Research confirms that Dr. Isaac Galland was clearly a Mormon benefactor. His correspondence with political leaders and his extensive landholdings combined in assisting the Saints to gather again. Joseph Smith declared that the distinguished Dr. Galland was the “instrument of the Lord” in providing a place of refuge for the homeless, persecuted Saints. Although his primary motivation for aiding the Saints appears to have been financial gain, it is quite possible that without Isaac Galland there might never have been a Nauvoo.

<https://byustudies.byu.edu/showtitle.aspx?title=5376>

Fort Madison dates to the war of 1812. Lee County was the location of the Half-Breed Tract, established by treaty in 1824. Allocations of land were made to American Indian descendants of European fathers and Indian mothers at this tract. Originally the land was to be held in common. Some who had an allocation lived in cities, where they hoped to make better livings.

Large-scale European-American settlement in the area began in 1839, after Congress allowed owners to sell land individually. Members of the Church of Christ (Latter Day Saints) fled persecutions in Missouri to settle in Illinois and Iowa. Nauvoo, across the border in Hancock County, Illinois, became the main center of Latter-day Saints settlement, but there was also a Latter Day Saints stake organized in Lee County under the direction of John Smith, the uncle of Joseph Smith, land that was sold to them by Isaac Galland in 1839.

Lee has two county seats — Fort Madison and Keokuk. The latter was established in 1847 when disagreements led to a second court jurisdiction. Lee county was named for Marsh, Delevan & Lee, of Albany, New York, and the 'New York Land Company', who owned extensive interests in the Half-Breed Tract in the 1830s.

Lee County's population grew to about 19,000 in 1850, the first US census, to 37,0000 per the 3rd census in 1870, peaking at 44,000 people in 1960. It has continuously decreased since and as of 2010, 35,862 people lived there, comparable to the years between 1860-1870. ^{Wikipedia}

Nashville Saints:

Samuel P. and Emily Smith Hoyt first moved to Nauvoo after they were driven from Missouri, living for one year in part of the home owned by Daniel H. Wells. In the spring of 1840, the Hoyts moved to Nashville. Emily was so ill at the time she could barely sit up, but she wanted to be near her family. Samuel built a small cabin where they lived the first year, then, as mentioned in Elias's letter, Samuel built a larger home. Emily later described her home as having ten well-finished and painted rooms; six good fireplaces; closets, cupboards, and drawers in the walls; an attic over the whole; and a cellar under the house. The house was painted white on the outside and painted and varnished on the inside. Emily's journal describes their life in Nashville, Iowa.

The Hoyt family lived peacefully among friendly non-Mormons for eleven years. Emily recorded on 23 April 1851 that upon final loading of wagons and gathering of animals, the neighbors came in to say goodbye. "They had been in the habit of coming in nearly every day for sometime not knowing when we could get started. Father who was now gone, mother whom they all knew when alive, and all our folks had left from this very point Br E was an old friend whom all respected who knew him In anticipation of this time I had written some poetry." http://mormonhistoricsites.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/NJ8-2_Ward.pdf

Excerpts from Brigham Young in Great Britain:

At the time of their arrival, there were more than sixteen hundred Latter-day Saints in Britain. More than five hundred of them were assembled to greet the members of the Twelve their first Sunday in the country. A week later, the Apostles presided over the first British general conference, where they presented for a sustaining vote an ambitious program not only of missionary labor but also of publication. The conference approved the publication of a hymnal and, after a sufficient number had subscribed, a monthly periodical, thus authorizing and agreeing to support what would become one of Elder Young's central preoccupations in the months ahead.

By April 17, the Twelve had laid the groundwork for publishing, ordained local member Peter Melling as the first patriarch in England, concluded to quietly encourage emigration without public announcement, decided where each would begin his individual ministry, and agreed to convene a second conference July 6.

In May the Apostles first announced a policy of encouraging the Saints to emigrate to America, and on 1 June 1840, President Young and Elder Kimball organized the first of several companies of Latter-day Saints to sail for America. (Earlier two small groups of members had emigrated on their own.) For this small group of forty-six, they appointed priesthood leaders to preside at sea—a pattern that would endure for decades with the thousands of LDS emigrants to follow. President Young gathered letters from members of the Council of the Twelve to their own families and sent them with the emigrants. For his family, he prepared two letters and a box of small gifts.

Their mission concluded, all members of the Quorum of the Twelve except Elder Parley P. Pratt boarded the train for Liverpool, where they joined two hundred Saints who were immigrating to the United States. On Sunday, 19 April 1841, President Young preached to the Saints in Britain for the last time. The following day he and his associates boarded the *Rochester*, one of the fastest ships in the harbor, and set sail. Well-dressed, each with gold in his pockets (a gift from one of Elder Woodruff's wealthy converts), they were a sharp contrast to the poorly dressed, penniless group that had landed the year before.

Soon after President Young's return to Nauvoo, Joseph Smith visited him at home. Not only did he extend warm personal greetings, but he also delivered to him the word of the Lord:

“Dear and well-beloved brother, Brigham Young, verily thus saith the Lord unto you: My servant Brigham, it is no more required at your hand to leave your family as in times past, for your offering is acceptable to me. I have seen your labor and toil in journeyings for my name.” (D&C 126:1–2).

The following month the Prophet had news of a different sort for the Twelve: the time had come to expand their role within the Church. Seasoned by their English mission, the Quorum of the Twelve had come of age. Now Joseph Smith and the entire Church needed their skills and maturity. The time had come for them to take their place next to the First Presidency in governing the whole Church, whereas previously their assignment primarily had been to direct missionary work and to preside away from the headquarters of the Church. After the success of their English mission, they took their place at the Prophet's right hand in all matters of importance, a position that prepared them to step forward and lead the Church when the Prophet was gone.

Brigham Young in England by Ronald K. Esplin June 1987 Ensign