

Addenda – 3 items

CIRCULAR. TO THE CITIZENS OF UTAH. [Salt Lake City, 1864], broadside printed on blue paper, approx. 7 ½ x 12 ½ inches. Dated at bottom in ink, "G S L City, July 5, 1864." Very good. *During the early 1860s excessive amounts of grain and goods were being exported outside the territory. Brigham Young did not approve of trading with outsiders in general and he was concerned that food supplies could be depleted if action were not taken. Seeing the trade would continue, he decided that farmers should be organized in a way that would assure them of receiving the highest possible price for their produce. "Price Conventions" were called during which farmers and mechanics throughout farming areas of the territory met to discuss raising and fixing the prices of wheat and other food products. The circular discusses the need for such action and announces the price of flour at "twelve dollars a hundred in gold," (which was about double the going price at the time), at which the attendees agreed to sell, also making a "covenant" to "reserve at least a year's supply" for themselves and their families before selling grain to anyone else. This convention system was in place for another two years before being replaced with a Church-owned company (Utah Produce Company) which attempted to accomplish the same goals. It ceased to be after the coming of the intercontinental railroad in 1868-69. An important and scarce document.*

\$2750

Bell, James Ferguson. **A REPLY TO THE BARE-FACED FALSEHOODS AND MISREPRESENTATIONS OF MR. JOHN THEOBALD.** [N. p., 1851?], 8 p. Disbound, three folds, very good. Flake-Draper 390a, Crawley 578. *James F. Bell was a convert to Mormonism in England in about 1847 who served as a missionary first in England and later on the island of Malta where he became the mission president. In this pamphlet he responds to Mormonism Dissected, a 32-page tract written by John Theobald, a "Primitive Methodist" lay preacher who, during the 1850s, made a career of writing, lecturing, and debating against the Latter-day Saints.* – Crawley 578. *An excellent example of an early defense of Mormonism – quite scarce.*

\$1950



OFFICIAL DECLARATION. Salt Lake City, 1889. 3 p. Very good. Flake-Draper 1410. *In late 1889, Federal Judge Thomas J. Anderson refused a petition for naturalization for John Moore, a British Mormon emigrant, at the same time virtually indicting the LDS Church for "the preaching of blood atonement, dictation of the priesthood in political and judicial matters, and the continued practice of polygamy," among other things. He said that practicing Mormons could not be loyal Americans. Church leaders responded with the "Official Declaration," drafted by Charles W. Penrose and edited by the First Presidency and the Twelve Apostles, which denied these charges and explained their position on each. The declaration stated "that there is nothing in the ceremony of the Endowment, or in any doctrine . . . of this Church . . . which is hostile to the Government of the United States." It went on to declare a separation of church and state, political and religious freedom to all citizens, and pled for the American press and people not to condemn or misjudge the Saints. It was signed by Wilford Woodruff, his counselors, the Twelve Apostles, and, interestingly, two counselors to the Twelve. See Alexander, Thomas G., Utah The Right Place, 2nd Revised Edition, (Salt Lake City, 2003), pp. 197-198.*

\$350

OFFICIAL DECLARATION

Small, dense text block, likely containing a formal declaration or official statement. The text is too small to be legible.