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MUMMIES AND MANUSCRIPTS:
AN UPDATE ON THE LEBOLO--CHANDLER STORY

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He has a keen and analytical interest in the Pearl of Great Price, and is currently engaged in writing on that subject.

Since it is in keeping with the spirit of the times to release carefully worded official statements, I have chosen this Symposium to release the following:

Due to a recent article published in the BYU Universe dated January 23, 1980 which stated that I was looking for another mummy, I feel it is expedient to present the following statement of facts in an attempt to restore domestic tranquility.

Lest I be misunderstood and my integrity be impugned, please be informed that I am not at the present time looking for another mummy. The sixteen-year-old girl kept in my office, and who accompanied me here today, is just an old friend that I first picked up in Philadelphia three years ago.

Lest the cold printed page fails to convey the humorous intent of the above statement, it seems necessary to explain that a mummified cranium of a sixteen-year-old Egyptian girl was on display in an enclosed plexi-glass case next to the rostrum at the front of the lecture hall. The author is confident that this cranium was part of the Egyptian collection that was received by Michael H. Chandler at the Customs House in New York City in

the Spring of 1833. They had been willed to him by his Uncle Antonio Lebolo. The body of this mummy head was dissected before the Academy of Natural Science in Philadelphia December 10 and 17, 1833, by Dr. Samuel George Morton M.D., who purchased the mummy from Michael H. Chandler. The cranium is on loan to Brigham Young University from the University of Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia for one year.

A student reporter recently interviewed me pertaining to the acquisition of the mummy head. His limited knowledge of the subject matter and of Church History did not seem to hinder him in the least in writing a rather lengthy, very imaginative article.

The Pearl of Great Price has been a favorite scripture to me ever since I first discovered the value of the Standard Works. It is a course in advanced theology. It probably contains the most profound teachings in the four Standard Works. It touches upon events in eight gospel dispensations in its less than sixty pages. The prophet Joseph Smith, who was responsible for the entire contents of the Pearl of Great Price is seen in three different roles: that of a revelator, translator and of a narrator. Elder Franklin D. Richards' preface to the 1851 edition of the Pearl of Great Price identifies Joseph Smith in these three roles.

I began teaching at Brigham Young University in September 1964 following ten years of teaching young people in the Seminaries and Institutes of the Church. I was asked to teach several classes of the Pearl of Great Price at BYU. I was pleased with the opportunity and the challenge. The classes were of average size and the students were generally motivated. By Winter Semester 1968, all of that changed quite suddenly and dramatically. The enrollment and enthusiasm increased radically, and it appeared to be contagious. A news release issued by the Church leaders on November 27, 1967, had changed the status quo.

Dr. Aziz Atiya, an eminent Coptic scholar and former director of the University of Utah Middle East Center, had discovered eleven Egyptian papyri fragments which most of our Church historians and writers had assumed had been destroyed in the great Chicago fire of 1871. These fragments had been housed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City since 1947, generally unbeknown to members of the Church. Included in these ancient writings was "facsimile one," one of the three drawings contained in the Book of Abraham in the Pearl of Great Price.

The Church members were bustling with excitement. It remained a major topic of discussion for several weeks. But when the din diminished to a steady hum audible questions rang in our ears from very articulate students. Questions such as: "Since some of the papyri was not destroyed in the Chicago fire, what are the facts about the historical background of the writings of Abraham?" "Who was Antonio Lebolo?" "Who was Michael H. Chandler?" "How many mummies came into the United States?" "Where are they?" "Was any of the papyri destroyed?" "How can we be sure that the entire story pertaining to the writings of Abraham and Joseph was not fabricated?"

We as Pearl of Great Price teachers were consistent in our responses. Frankly we didn't know the answers to most of their questions. Too long we had assumed that the facts were all in and that the story had ended abruptly in a big puff of smoke and fire in the windy city of Chicago in 1871. Back we went to the academic drawing boards. Our lecture notes were stale and obsolete. We had some homework to do.

In the interim the Anti-Mormons were elated with our quandary and proceeded to focus on various aspects of the Book of Abraham and its unusual historical background which they felt were vulnerable to attack. They published with a passion.

Slowly the challenges have been met. Capable young Latter-day Saint students were being trained in the world's leading universities in Egyptology. Our researchers, historians, and genealogists, starting anew with sharpened quills, clean paper, and fresh ideas began to probe into unexplored corners. After more than a decade of searching and re-searching, we know considerably more than we did in the late sixties and the seventies. We speak with greater confidence. The lecture halls aren't as contaminated with the excessive number of "I don't know's" as they were before. In a progress report, as we begin the eighties, I feel we are in the same state as the little old lady at the prayer meeting who candidly confessed, "I ain't what I ought to be, and I ain't what I'm going to be, but anyway I ain't what I was!"

The accusations and unsubstantiated theories of those unfriendly to the Church are rapidly being replaced by the truth. A French writer worded it well: "One of the tragedies of life is the murder of a beautiful theory by a brutal gang of facts." (LaFochefoucauld)

Time does not allow me to discuss in detail many facets of this fascinating story. Therefore I have chosen to delimit my remarks to discussing the two key men through whom the Lord has worked in bringing the mummies and papyri to the attention of Joseph Smith. These two, Antonio Lebolo and Michael H. Chandler, were responsible for transmitting the writings of the great prophet Father Abraham and his equally industrious great grandson, the prophet Joseph, from Thebes, Egypt to Kirtland, Ohio.

I will be contrasting their lives (Lebolo and Chandler) as they were understood in the 1960s and 1970s with our present understanding. At the outset it is important to say that research is not done in a vacuum. There are several excellent researchers in the field, each making valuable contributions to the others' work. In discussing the lives of these two men, several pioneers and contemporaries must be recognized for their invaluable contributions. Dr. Sidney B. Sperry, whose memory we honor this day, was the great cornerstone in Pearl of Great Price research. He led many of us to know the excitement that accompanies discovery by his own enthusiasm. Dr. James R. Clark was first a student and later a colleague of Dr. Sperry's. He took the baton from Brother Sperry and has passed it on to so many of us. I was privileged to be instructed by both of these great researchers and students of the Pearl of Great Price. Dan C. Jorgensen, who was mission president in the Italy North Mission, has made a major contribution in his recent research on Antonio Lebolo and his family. Mr.

Francesco Morozzo of Castellamonte, Italy, who now lives in Antonio Lebolo's house has been most cooperative in his supplying of xeroxed documents of the Lebolo family records. The genealogical research efforts of Thomas Milton Tinney working in collaboration with Brother Thomas Truitt of the Church Historian's Office on the Michael H. Chandler family line has been extremely basic in this research.

Brother Jay Todd, who presently serves as Editor of the Ensign magazine, has written the most comprehensive volume to date in his attempt to locate and piece together the elusive parts of this complex jigsaw puzzle in light of the discovery made by Dr. Aziz Atiya back in 1966-67. His Saga of the Book of Abraham, written shortly after the Atiya find, has been consulted many, many times.

There are so many others that I'll not take time to mention, colleagues, research assistants, students who have kept the fervor alive by their encouragement, questioning, and sharing and comparing notes.

It is very exciting to be an explorer. It is even more exciting when the research leads one to meet prophets and fascinating men of history who have made major contributions to our modern civilization. Antonio Lebolo and Michael H. Chandler were used by the Lord to bring the writings of Abraham and Joseph from the pit tombs of Egypt to the latter-day prophet Joseph Smith. These are interesting men to study.

Some Unanswered Questions We Had After the Eleven Fragments Were Rediscovered

A. Was Antonio's surname Sebolo or Lebolo?

The spelling was correct in the early Church publications (Lebolo). However, in the History of the Church published in 1904, it was incorrectly spelled with an S. The incorrect spelling was perpetuated in the Comprehensive History of the Church which was published in 1930. Recall that Elder B. H. Roberts was responsible for both publications. Even though the error was detected by 1950 and explained by James R. Clark in his book The Story of the Pearl of Great Price, the larger circulation of the history volumes prolonged the error for many years. Historians were stymied in their research with an incorrect last name.

B. The antiquities dealer Antonio Lebolo was known as "the celebrated French traveler Antonio Sebolo" in the Church literature.

In 1959 Stanley Mayes referred to Lebolo as "a man from Piedmont." The district of Piedmont was on the French-Italian border many years before Italy became a united country. In 1763 the location of his birth was called Savoy and Piedmont; in 1803 it was part of the French Republic; in 1812 it was known as part of the Empire of the French, and in 1815-1839 Piedmont belonged to Sardinia in the Kingdom of Italy. One can see why

research was stymied: we had the wrong name in the wrong country although the country was French controlled while Lebolo was growing up.

C. Antonio Lebolo was labeled as a scoundrel.

When one studies what is written about Antonio Lebolo, he is portrayed as a man lacking integrity. The men who called Lebolo a scoundrel, one notices on a closer look, were his arch-rivals in a very nasty, competitive business. A colleague may choose to call one so engaged as an artifacts dealer, or an early anthropologist, or an archaeologist; while a foe may label one as a graverobber, a pillager, a looter, or a plunderer. Until very recently we have not heard from Antonio Lebolo's sympathizers.

D. Lebolo reportedly died in Trieste in 1823 or 1831 or 1832 after a ten-day illness.

The Church scholars had tried to locate Lebolo's will in the official public documents in Trieste in the dates mentioned, but they were unsuccessful. It has only been in the last three or four years that his place of death and death date have been established. It is seen that neither Trieste nor any of the suggested dates were accurate.

E. The mummies were reportedly unearthed in 1831.

Since the death date of Antonio Lebolo has been determined, the reported discovery date of the eleven mummies is in error. Could this have been a shipping date?

F. How many mummies did Michael H. Chandler receive at the New York's Custom's House?

Some writers have felt that several of the eleven Lebolo mummies ended up in Europe and Chandler only received four or maybe five. We see nothing to distract from Michael H. Chandler's statement that he received eleven mummies in the Spring of 1833.

G. One scholar reported that Michael H. Chandler lived a "gypsy-like life."

Michael Chandler is quite a real person now due to the amount of research done on him and his family. The gypsy title is overdone. He farmed the last 31 years of his life just a few miles from where he sold the last four mummies and the papyrus to the prophet Joseph Smith in Ohio.

H. Who purchased the mummies--members or non-members?

Some reports state that "certain gentlemen of Kirtland" purchased the mummies and gave them to the prophet Joseph Smith; while others report that some non-members purchased the mummies and gave them to Joseph. How can these conflicting reports be reconciled? Joseph Coe's letter to Joseph Smith helped to clarify this dilemma.

- I. How could "Italian" Antonio Lebolo and "Irish" Michael H. Chandler possibly be related?

Since tying the Italians with the Irish sounded so far-fetched, certain apologists offered possible alternatives. Recent research has not resolved the question, but we discover that the possibility of the Lebolo-Chandler blood ties is not as foolish as it was once considered.

A Brief Biography of Giovanni Pietro Antonio Lebolo

1. Antonio Lebolo was born in Castellamonte in Piedmont (now northwestern Italy) January 22, 1781. His father was Pietro Antonio Lebolo and his mother was Marianna Meuta. Antonio's grandfather was Giovanni Antonio Lebolo.
2. Antonio Lebolo was baptized January 23, 1781. This sacrament was witnessed by Pietro Morozzo and Anna Maria Meuta.
3. A brother was born (Pietro Guiseppe Maria Lebolo) March 25, 1786.
4. The following are probably Antonio Lebolo's sisters:
 - a. name Maria baptized 1778.
 - b. name ? baptized 1782.
 - c. name ? baptized 1783.
(R. Brent Bentley's letter--Saga p. 34.)
5. Antonio Lebolo married Maria Marchetti on February 26, 1797 in Castellamonte. Maria was born in 1776 to Giovanni Enrico Marchetti and Anna Allaira. Antonio was 16 and Maria was either 20 or 21 at the time of their marriage.
6. Antonio and Maria Lebolo had two sons born to them:
 - a. (son) Pietro Guiseppe Lebolo
born: _____
died: 30 July 1800
 - b. (son) Michele Pietro Antonio Lebolo
born: 20 May 1810 Castellamonte
7. Antonio Lebolo served as a gendarme (policeman) in Milan prior to 1818. (See Saga of the Book of Abraham p. 17.)
8. Antonio Lebolo was in Egypt by 1818, one of many excavators in the ancient ruins of that once mighty civilization. He served under the

authorization of the French Consul-General Bernardino Drovetti. Drovetti had served as a Colonel in Napoleon's Egyptian Campaign.

9. Antonio had several serious encounters with his competitors in an occupation which attracted the unscrupulous. He was harshly judged by his rivals and honored by his colleagues. (Rivals: Giovanni Belzoni, Edouard de Montule "an unbiased French observer" quoted by Belzoni and Giovanni d'Athanasia, a Greek excavator working for the British; Pro: Mr. M. D. Brine, an Englishman, employed by the French; Quintino, of the Museum at Turin, etc. See *Saga* pp. 13-28.) Mr. Belzoni was called a "disagreeable wanderer" by Quintino. (Archaeological Lectures "Concerning Some Monuments of the Royal Egyptian Museum of Turin" by Cavalier Giulio Di S. Quintino 1824, p. 70 Smurthwaite Translation.)
10. Maria Lebolo, his wife of 24 years, died 7 November 1821 at the age of 45 at Castellamonte.
11. Antonio Lebolo married Anna Maria Darfour on the 12th of June 1824 at Venice. She had been instructed in the Catholic faith and was baptized the day of their marriage. She is referred to as a "Donna Affricana" (an African lady) on the Church records. Mr. Lebolo said of his residence in 1824: ". . . born in Castellamonte . . . presently domiciled in Alexandria, Egypt. . ." (Jorgensen p. 11.)
12. Two daughters of Anna Maria were baptized the day she was baptized and married. (June 12, 1824 at Venice.) Their names were Rosa Maria (Rosina) about 4 years old and Maria Catterina. "The Godmother at the Sacred font, at the request of Bernardino Drovetti . . . was. . ." See Jorgensen p. 10.) This indicates that the Drovettis and the Lebolos were more than just passing acquaintances.
13. Antonio Lebolo adopted an African boy. On June 13, 1824 Giovanni Antonio Lebolo, "formerly sabs moro Affricano," about 11 years old, was baptized. He entered the "pious house of the Catecumena on the 27th of March 1823" at Venice. The godfather was Sig. Antonio Lebolo "a merchant and land owner. . ." Antonio Lebolo gave the boy his name. He most probably was his new wife's younger brother. (See Jorgensen p. 11.)
14. Antonio Lebolo was a prolific and respected antiquities dealer for several years.
 - a. "This mummy was discovered by a traveler from the Piedmont region, Signor Lebolo. . ." (Cavalier Giulio Di S. Quintino, Curator of the Royal Museum of Turin - 1824 Lectures p. 3.)
 - b. "One or two of the mummies which were distinguished by their Greek inscriptions were sold by Signor Lebolo to the Prussian general, Count Minutoli." (Ibid., p. 4.)
 - c. "Of the remaining mummies found by Signor Lebolo in that same sepulchre, some were opened with the hope that they might contain some papyrus or other precious thing. One remained

intact and is with him in Trieste where he has been for a few months. It is, as I have said, of ordinary Egyptian form and is the most beautiful because of the quality of its pictures. Finally, two others also made their way to the museum of Cavalier Drovetti and now are conserved in the Royal collection" (Ibid., p. 5. This was published in 1824.)

- d. "I am indebted to the kindness of Signor Lebolo for the preceding information." (Ibid., p. 6. Lebolo was explaining the number of the mummies that were wearing funeral crowns.)
- e. "I do not doubt that all of these masks were taken from the mummies that, as I have already said, were found by Signor Lebolo in the same tomb as that of our child, and that they were then undone by Lebolo himself; because Lebolo usually gave the things he found to Signor Drovetti, it was in this way that he expanded his private collection." (Ibid., p. 8.)
- f. The following is from a letter from Dr. Helmut Satzinger of Vienna:
 "The Egyptian collection of the Historical Art Museum is one of the best of its kind. The collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York is the only collection in the United States that is better. A portion of the objects comes from the collection of Antonio Lebolo of Alexandria."

"I refer you to the book by Egor Komorzynski Das Erbe des Alten Agypten (The Inheritance of the Old Egyptians), published by H. Bauer in Vienna, 1965. He writes the following on page 65:

"In every instance, the further additions of that collection are considered old Egyptian memorials that the Austrian doctor, Ernst August Burghart, under the direction of the emperor, King, court and state council, collected in Egypt in 1821. The largest share was bought by Burghart from a collector by the name of Antonio Lebolo in Alexandria, and the remainder was probably purchased from art dealers." (Personal correspondence from Dr. Helmut Satzinger, Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria--31 January 1977.)

- 15. "1830 Lebolo Antonio the wife of whom is Anna Dufour, African woman, son of Pietro and Marianna Meuta, aged of fifty years, provided with sacraments, died on nineteenth day of February and the next day buried." Castellamonte. (Xeroxed copy of death entry--Personal correspondence February 9, 1977 from Francesco Morozzo.) Antonio Lebolo was 49 years old, not 50. Most of the genealogical data on Antonio Lebolo and his family is documented in xeroxed copies of original entries in the Catholic parish records in Castellamonte, Italy either sent to me by Francesco Morozzo or contained in Dan C. Jorgensen's compilation in the BYU Library.

16. Today Lebolo could be referred to by various titles: an archaeologist, an anthropologist, businessman, exporter, merchant, antiquities dealer, artifacts dealer, adventurer or explorer.

17. Lebolo's will?

"I am trying to know if Mr. Lebolo made and left a written will.

Here in Italy we have two forms of testament:

Public testament, compiled and kept by a Notary;
Holographic testament, compiled by the testator and that becomes executive with the deposit by a Notary. Also in Italy this is a legal document and when the Notary closes his office or dies or etc. all his documents are consigned at a local Country Notarial Archives.

Till now nothing let us think that Mr. Lebolo has left written will; after his death we have no news of his family also.

However I continue these researches and may be a day, with good luck, I may give you some interesting informations."

(Francesco Morozzo--Personal correspondence May 20, 1977.)

18. What happened to the Lebolo family after 1830?

a. "... after his death we have no news of his family also."
(Ibid.)

b. "The priest, like the man at the cemetery, mentioned that the name Lebolo is a last-name that has disappeared." (R. Brent Bentley letter Saga p. 36.)

c. There is an interesting entry in the Library of Congress card catalog--Washington D.C.:
Message to Mankind by Joseph Lebolo-Carey, Port Talbot, South Wales. 1908. The Lebolo name was discovered in the British Isles!

I sent my research assistant, Tom Johanson, to the British genealogical birth records at the Harold B. Lee Library, looking for particulars on Joseph Lebolo-Carey. After much searching he found an entry for April-May-June 1868 which read: "*LeBono, Antonio Pancras" The entry was preceded by an asterisk. At the bottom of the page it read: "*Lebolo, Antonio, Pancras".

I contacted my good friend Ben Bloxham, an expert on British genealogy, and he directed me to Brother Geoffrey Clench, a professional genealogist and a member of the LDS Church in England. A few weeks ago I received the birth certificate of the British born Antonio Lebolo. It reads:

When and where born: Fourth May 1868 19 Drummond
Crescent

Name: Antonio

Name and Surname of Father: Antonio Lebono

Name, Surname, and Maiden Surname of Mother:

Margaret Julia Carey

Occupation of Father: Tailor (Master)

In the right column of the birth certificate a note is penned in which it states: "In No. 398. Col. 4. for 'Lebono' read 'Lebolo' Corrected on the 24th August 1918 by me. Edwn. H.P. Whenmouth Deputy Sup. Registrar on production of a Statutory Declaration made by Joseph Lebolo-Carey and Vittorio Revello." (Birth Certificate in my possession.)

19. It was explained that the surname "Carey is as much Irish as it is English." (Aubrey Mary Clench, Professional British Genealogist--Personal Correspondence, 8 January 1980.)
20. My research assistant, after going through 64 phone directories from the British Isles, located two Lebolos in the British Isles who are brothers, Eric Thomas and Albert Leon. I phoned these two brothers just yesterday. Their father was Mario Thomas Lebolo, son of Leon Lebolo. Leon Lebolo had four children:

Vittorio--born in Paris
Albert---born in England
Edward----born in Turin, Italy
Mario----born in England

It is not certain whether the above is the correct order of their births. The Lebolo brothers were most cooperative and are anxious to do all they can to trace their ancestry. This is an excellent breakthrough in the research. The Antonio Lebolo name is definitely located in the British Isles!

A Brief Biography of Michael H. Chandler

One prominent writer, Dr. John Wilson, of the Oriental Institute at the University of Chicago stated that it appears that Michael H. Chandler had "a gypsy like life." Other writers have questioned any possible blood ties with Antonio Lebolo.

1. Michael H. Chandler was born in Ireland c. 1797.
2. Michael H. Chandler married Frances F. Ludlow. Frances was born in Ireland c. 1798.
3. Four children were born to the Chandlers in Ireland: (a) Thomas 1820 (b) Ann 1822 (c) William H. 1824 and (d) George W. 1827.

4. The Michael H. Chandler family moved to Ohio between 1827 and 1829. The location is unknown.
5. The fifth child (Catharine H.) was born in Ohio in 1829.
6. The sixth, seventh, and eighth children were born in Pennsylvania: Frances F. 1831, John A. 1833, and Eliza Jane in 1834. The city was probably Philadelphia.
7. Eleven mummies, sent by Antonio Lebolo, arrived in New York harbor probably in the early part of 1833. Michael H. Chandler acquired them in the Spring of 1833.
8. Michael H. Chandler displayed the mummies in the Philadelphia Arcade May 21, 1833.
9. Michael H. Chandler sold two mummies (and possibly more) to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (Dr. Samuel George Morton, acquirer) by June of 1833. Dr. Morton listed these two accessions (Nos. 48 & 60) in his book Catalogue of Skulls of Man and the Inferior Animals, 3rd Edition 1849. Entry number 60 reads as follows:

#60 Embalmed head of an Egyptian lady about 16 years of age, brought from the Catacombs of El Gourna, near Thebes, by the late Antonio Lebolo, of whose heirs I purchased it, together with the entire body: the latter I dissected before the Academy of Natural Sciences, on the 10th and 17th of December, 1833, in presence of eighty members and others. Egyptian form, with long, fine hair. *Crania Aegyptiaca*, plate 10, fig. 6.

I was able to locate that mummy head three years ago, at the University of Pennsylvania. The museum officials have been kind enough to loan the mummy head to us for a year, that is, until this October 1980. You are invited to see the picture in Dr. Morton's book and study the mummy head here on display after the lecture.

10. Michael H. Chandler displayed the mummies and papyri in various eastern cities between 1833-1835.
11. During the last few days of June and during the first week of July 1835, Michael H. Chandler visited Kirtland, Geauga Co., Ohio. He sold the last four mummies and the papyri to Joseph Smith; et al, for \$2400. Simeon Andrews and Joseph Coe each paid \$800 while the \$800 balance was raised by residences making contributions under Joseph Smith's name. (See Joseph Coe letter to Joseph Smith, January 1, 1844. Microfilm, BYU Library.)
12. Frances Chandler purchased a farm consisting of 83.46 acres in Parkman, Geauga Co., Ohio August 10, 1836 from Francis and George Parkman of Boston, Massachusetts for \$600. (Gauga Co. Probate Records, Ohio.)

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13. Adolphus (ninth child) was born January 8, 1838 in either Philadelphia or Ohio (discrepancy in records). Michael and Frances listed Adolphus' place of birth in Ohio in the 1850 Census. Adolphus listed Philadelphia in his Civil War records. (See Tinney Research.)
14. August 23, 1839 Frances Chandler and husband sold the farm of 83.46 acres to Evander Tracy, price of sale was \$1410.
15. Lawsuit - November 13, 1838 Winthrop Sargent and William Craig versus Michael Chandler. Attempt to recover \$6000. Craig and Sargent, who were partners, were Philadelphia businessmen. The case was heard in Geauga Co., Ohio Probate Court.
16. The last three children, Henry A., Mary and Elevia (#10, #11, #12) were all born in Ohio (1839, 1840, 1842).
17. Several court trials were held between 1839-1841 in Geauga Co., Ohio. (Sargent and Craig versus Michael H. Chandler):

a. Court of Common Pleas	April 1839	To be continued
b. Court of Common Pleas	June 1839	To be continued
c. Court of Common Pleas	November 1839	To be continued
d. Court of Common Pleas	April 1840	To be continued
e. Court of Common Pleas	October 1840	To be continued
f. Court of Common Pleas	April 27, 1841	To be continued

On April 27, 1841, judgment was made in favor of the plaintiff for \$850.00 and \$50.67 court cost. Michael H. Chandler gave notice of his intention to appeal to the Supreme Court.
18. Joseph Coe wrote a letter to Joseph Smith wherein he mentioned that Chandler had been in court. How did Joseph Coe know Mr. Chandler was being sued unless it was in the local court? (Personal Correspondence of Joseph Smith January 1, 1844. Microfilm BYU Library).
19. Michael H. Chandler was naturalized an American citizen in the Court of Common Pleas on June 25, 1844 (Gauga County, Ohio Probate Records).
20. Lawsuit: October 22, 1844 Winthrop Sargent and William Craig versus Michael Chandler. The two Philadelphia partners were attempting to recover \$850.00 plaintiffs damages plus \$42.99 plaintiffs costs and \$7.68 defendants costs. (Probate Records, Geauga County.)
21. April 3, 1849 Lawsuit: David Tod and Benjamin F. Hoffman versus Michael H. Chandler. "Suit brought for money paid by plaintiff for defendant and plaintiff for the use and occupation rents and profits of land in Parkman." Damages \$600.00 sum due \$500.00. (Probate Records, Geauga County, Ohio.)
22. Lawsuit: October 10, 1853 Court of Common Pleas Geauga Co., Ohio, Sargent and Craig were still attempting to recover the money they claimed Chandler owed them.

23. Lawsuit: October 13, 1856 John D. Bridges versus Michael H. Chandler. Civil action. Judgment for plaintiff. (Probate Records, Geauga Co., Ohio.)
24. Michael H. Chandler purchases 100.53 acres of land from David Tod (R6T6 Parkman Section 15, Lots 3/4/5).
25. Michael H. Chandler died in Parkman, Geauga Co., Ohio October 21, 1866. This was the same day he signed his will. He is buried in the West Farmington, Ohio cemetery. He was 69 years old. The Chandler family headstone is one of the most impressive in the cemetery. It is approximately nine feet high.
26. Frances F. Ludlow Chandler, his widow, died August 27, 1895, at the age of 97. She is buried next to her husband in the West Farmington, Ohio cemetery as well as by two of their children, Henry A. and Eliza Jane.

Much of the credit for pointing the researchers in the right direction as to the life of Michael H. Chandler and his family must be given to Thomas Milton Tinney. Using a genealogical approach he wrote Michael H. Chandler and the Pearl of Great Price in three installments in 1975 and 1976.

In conclusion: As we continue to pool our brains, hearts and manuscripts, we'll continue to acquire additional insights. When someone occupies this position a decade from now, he'll speak with much more confidence than I have because he will have the benefit of an additional ten more years of research by his predecessors whose work is rapidly culminating in well documented facts. The facts are tumbling in. One word of caution: In all of our historic probings may we never lose sight of the great backdrop that looms behind all of this. The scriptures are precious to God and man. The restoration of the gospel is a beautiful reality. God lives, Jesus is the Christ, and Joseph Smith was taught as are we as Latter-day Saints "line upon line and precept upon precept" the truths of the Gospel. The writings of Abraham and Joseph were important in teaching Joseph Smith the Gospel. With Joseph Smith as our mentor we, too, have been blessed through his divinely inspired work. I add my amen to Mr. Francesco Morozzo's sentiment on this research when he said: "However I continue these researches and maybe a day, with good luck, I may give you some interesting informations." Of these things I bear testimony in the name of Jesus Christ, Amen.