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Lecture Synopsis

For, as I take it, Universal History, the history of what man has accomplished in this world, is at bottom the History of the Great Men who have worked here. They were the leaders of men, these great ones; the modellers, patterns, and in a wide sense creators, of whatsoever the general mass of men contrived to do or to attain; all things that we see standing accomplished in the world are properly the outer material result, the practical realization and embodiment, of Thoughts that dwelt in the Great Men sent into the world: the soul of the whole world's history, it may justly be considered, were the history of these.¹

This statement, written by Scottish philosopher Thomas Carlyle, served as the basis of Ronald W. Walker’s address for the 20th annual Leonard J. Arrington Mormon History Lecture: “Heroes and Hero Worship: Brigham Young and the Utah War.” In the lecture, Dr. Walker advanced the theory that great men and great events combine to make great history. Applying this to the Utah War, Mr. Walker focused on how three great men came together and shaped the course of events in the conflict. First among these was Brigham Young—the Mormon prophet who distrusted the United States and its army, and thus struggled with an internal conflict over choosing between fighting or fleeing. Next was Thomas Kane, the well-bred Philadelphia philanthropist who risked his life and sacrificed a great deal to help negotiate mediation instead of confrontation. Finally, there was Alfred Cummings—the portly and gregarious Georgian who had been chosen to replace Brigham Young as governor of Utah Territory. Together these three men stood courageously against the tide of war and prevented an armed conflict in Utah.

¹ Thomas Carlyle, On Heroes and Hero Worship and the Heroic in History (Gutenberg eBook, 2008), Kindle Locations 17-21.
Hero Worship

One aspect of Carlyle’s writing that Dr. Walker spoke of not having time to address was that of hero-worship. In his book of great men, Carlyle spoke of hero-worship in the sense of religious worship of a hero-god and then brought the idea down to the level of social interactions by stating:

Is not all Loyalty akin to religious Faith also? Faith is loyalty to some inspired Teacher, some spiritual Hero. And what therefore is loyalty proper, the life-breath of all society, but an effluence of Hero-worship, submissive admiration for the truly great? Society is founded on Hero-worship.\(^2\)

Society is founded on hero-worship in the sense that human beings have loyalty to great men and women—highly influential individuals who use their power in a way that has a decisive historical impact—and express that loyalty in carrying out the thoughts and designs of those leaders. The structure of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints with a prophet-president at its head has lent itself well to hero worship of the Mormon leaders; at least in the sense Carlyle used the term. This influences the thoughts and actions of Mormons. In many accounts of the Utah War written by nineteenth-century Mormons, hero worship of Brigham Young combined with the common experience of persecution and mob violence against Mormons to shape a tradition of portraying the war, in the words of historian Will Bagley, as “part of an epic conflict between good religion and bad government, a story of persecution and vindication, and the triumphant tale of righteous warriors who marched with orders to ‘shed no blood.’”\(^3\)

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\(^2\) Carlyle, *On Heroes*, Kindle Locations 164-166.

On Zerah Pulsipher

The purpose of this essay is to display an outstanding example of the genre of Utah War recollections outlined by Bagley through the records of Zerah Pulsipher (1789-1872)—a Mormon who shared in his people’s experiences of hero worship and persecution prior to the Utah War. Zerah was a New Englander who became an early convert to Mormonism through the efforts of missionaries such as Solomon Chamberlain and Jared Carter. He moved to the headquarters of the Church of Jesus Christ in Kirtland, Ohio in 1835, where he was ordained as one of the Seven Presidents of the Seventy—a general authority position in the Church. In that role, he helped to organize and lead an exodus of poor Latter-day Saints from Kirtland to Far West, Missouri, where Zerah arrived just in time to witness or experience many of the worst atrocities of the 1838 Mormon War. He continued to follow the main body of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints through somewhat turbulent stays in Illinois, Nebraska, and on to the Salt Lake Valley, where he lived from 1848 to 1862. After being released from his leadership position in the Church in 1862, Pulsipher lived out the remainder of his life with his families in southern Utah.

Zerah was convinced that Mormonism was the true religion, and stated later in life that since his conversion in 1832: “I <had> been through nearly all the wars and Persecution that the People called Latter day saints have past through and have not yet found any thing to shake my faith.”4 Included in this faith was the belief that Joseph Smith, Jr. was a prophet of God and the leader of the Church and Kingdom of God on earth. After the Prophet’s death in 1844, however, the matter of who was his legitimate successor was

4 Zerah Pulsipher, “Autobiographical Sketch,” undated, MS 753.3, Church History Library (Church Archives), Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah, 4.
brought into question. The strongest option that presented itself was the Quorum of the Twelve, with Brigham Young at its head. Zerah, along with his family, chose to follow Young’s leadership, leaving Illinois with him in February 1846 and remained faithful disciples until their deaths several decades later.

Zerah appears to have engaged in hero-worship of Brigham Young as the prophet-president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the sense of which Carlyle spoke. One early example of Zerah’s loyalty to Young came in a sermon preached shortly before they left Nauvoo, in which Zerah spoke of the Lord preserving the Quorum of the Twelve, and affirmed his support for following them, stating that: “Certain principles are enjoined on us at this time—to uphold the heads [the Quorum of the Twelve]—let there be a universal awareness that there is perfect safety and that they will live to a good old age and go down to their graves like shocks of corn fully ripe.”5 Later—after Brigham Young had officially become President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints—Zerah recorded his conviction that Brigham Young “stood at the head on all power on Earth for the Church of Latter day saints,”6 and consistently portrayed him as such.

As an early American convert to Mormonism, Zerah also shared many of the experiences that shaped the views the Latter-day Saints held about non-Mormons in the United States. The memories of persecution in Illinois and Missouri were burned deep into Zerah’s mentality, scarring him, causing a continuing fear of further mob violence, and leaving a distrust of non-Mormon intentions. As American historian Richard Lyman

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5 Minutes of 11 January 1846, Meeting of Seventies, notes by Thomas Bullock, in Historian’s Office general church minutes 1839-1877, CR 100 318_1_48_5, Church History Library (Church Archives), Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah.
6 Zera Pulsipher record book, circa 1858-1878 MS 753 1, Church History Library (Church Archives), Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah, 2.
Bushman has noted: “For half a century, the war [in Missouri] poisoned Mormon memory.”7 Over a decade after the events of the 1839 Mormon War, “Z. Pulsipher spoke on the pers[ecution] of L.D.S. in MO & exhorted there who [had] not passed thru the pers[ecution] to rejoice.”8 In a sermon given January of 1851 in Salt Lake City, Zerah went as far as to state that Joseph Smith’s “blood was spilt & now those very men who shot him want to shoot us.”9

The first prolonged contact with the U.S. Army in Utah—the Edward J. Steptoe expedition of 1854-1855—did not improve Zerah’s perception of the United States government and army. In a later autobiography, Zerah wrote: “About year =54 or =55 an Army came from the united states to the Valey commited some little depredations but were held at bay.” The depredations Zerah spoke of included incidents of public drunkenness and riot as well as fraternization with Mormon women. Most vexatious to the Mormons was the fact that upon departure the army was accompanied by as many as one hundred married and single Mormon women seeking an exit from the Church. This has been considered by historian William P. MacKinnon to be a “watershed in what by the end of 1855 had become an accelerating, potentially violent deterioration in Mormon-federal relations.” By the time Colonel Steptoe’s detachment left the Salt Lake Valley for California in May 1855, Brigham Young had vowed to never again allow federal troops into Utah and

8 Minutes of 1 September 1850, Meeting in Bowery, Salt Lake City, in Historian’s Office general church minutes 1839-1877, CR 100 318 2_36_8, Church History Library (Church Archives), Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah.
9 Thomas Bullock, booklet (#10), 12 January 1851, in Historian’s Office general church minutes;1846-1850, CR 100 318, Church History Library (Church Archives), Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah.
in proximity to its women. Pulsipher recalled this feeling in his own way by recollecting a friendly conversation with an officer at Camp Floyd after the arrival of the Utah Expedition in 1858. In this conversation, the officer asked: “What did your people think they could do with 3000 men armed as they were?” Zerah’s response was that: “Our people patience had been so perfectly worn threadbare in consequence of the various deprivations that had been committed by the other soldiers and strangers upon both male and female that they were hard to hold.”

**On the Utah War**

Zerah’s recollections of the Utah War are better understood when the foregoing discussion of his belief in the divinity of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and hero-worship of its leader, Brigham Young, combined with the experiences that created something of a persecution complex in Zerah are kept in mind. Throughout his autobiographies, Zerah portrays the events of the Utah War as a vindication of his religion and people against a corrupt, Gentile nation. Pulsipher’s coreligionists are generally portrayed as doing no wrong while the actions of the United States are portrayed as a series of blunders that worked to ultimately help the Mormons. In Zerah’s eyes, the initial cause of the conflict was that: “Br[other] Brigham gave some strong prophetic language relative to <the> united states of America,” following which “the President and Congress became very hostile to us and <seemed> to have a design <to> form us like themselves or destroy us[.] Therefore they sent an army to bring us too or destroy us.” To make his feelings clear that the expedition turned out to be a blunder, he noted that in time: “The

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11 Zera Pulsipher Record book, 57.
President and Congress saw their mistake in sending the army here notwithstanding they had charged us with treason and many other offenses. They sent commissioners here forgave all our sins against them and wished peace and tranquility.\textsuperscript{12}

It must be noted that in reality, while accounts of atrocities and horrors in Utah that inspired the Utah Expedition were greatly exaggerated in the States at the time, the Mormons were not completely guiltless. Poor interactions with Federal officials; mob action in Salt Lake City that resulted in the destruction of property belonging to Federal Judge George P. Stiles; the bombastic and sometimes violent rhetoric of the Mormon Reformation of 1856-1857; and the murders of William, Beeson, and Orrin Parrish along with George Potter in 1857 were causes of considerable concern to the U.S. government.\textsuperscript{13}

Still, in retrospect, those events were probably not sufficient cause to pit nearly one-third of the U.S. Army against the country’s largest, most experienced militia on the eve of the Civil War, resulting in the near-depletion of the U.S. Treasury; the forced resignation of a secretary of war; the bankruptcy of the nation’s largest freighting company; and severe damage to the reputation of the president of the United States and his nerve for confronting southern secession.\textsuperscript{14} Yet, the blameless appearance of the Mormons in Zerah’s writings says much about his about his feelings towards his own people and religion.

When it comes to relating what Bagley referred to as a “triumphant tale of righteous warriors who marched with orders to ‘shed no blood,’” Zerah portrayed the Mormons as having the upper-hand throughout the conflict with the U.S. Army at their mercy. In relating the experience of the Mormon militia raiding the army companies and ensuring

\textsuperscript{12} Zerah Pulsipher Record Book, 26-27.  
\textsuperscript{13} See Thomas G. Alexander Utah: the Right Place, revised edition (Salt Lake City: Gibbs-Smith Publisher, 1996), 125.  
\textsuperscript{14} MacKinnon, At Sword’s Point, 17.
that they stayed the winter in Wyoming, he merely said that: “We found that it was not wisdom to let them [the Utah Expedition] come in that way” because they “had some appearance of hostility” and “we did not like their hostile spirit nor their habits.” So, he continued, “we were not willing to trust them to come in to our midst with those felings [and] we held them in the Mountains till we were ready to receive them.”

During the conversation with the army officer in Camp Floyd, he told the officer that:

> It is my opinion that if the men of salt <lake> city were to fall upon you that they would destroy you at a Breakfast spell and salt lake is but one city to a great many both north and south and west[,] I recollect at one time while in our Sunday meting while you were in the Mountains in the winter that <some> of the authorities wanted to let our men fall upon you but Brigham held them back and took that influence away saying that there were many in that army that were honest men and if we should destroy <them> we should do wrong therefore they were held back for further consideration and if they pleas they may thank Brigham Young for that.

It is interesting to compare this confident assertion—written down after the War had concluded—with the journal entries of his eldest son, John Pulsipher, during the course of the war. At first, fear mixed with defiance shines through:

> The news from this day [July 26, 1857] is that Hell is boiling over and the devil is mad. The US mail is stopped and an army is coming to kill us. Parley Pratt is murdered. . . .

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15 Zera Pulsipher Record Book, 27, 56.
16 Zera Pulsipher Record Book, 57-58.
August 16 . . . This looks like former times when we have had to leave our homes and hard earned possessions—but we are very willing to prepare for safety, for we have no confidence in the government officials.\textsuperscript{17}

As events proceeded that fall, the Pulsiphers became a bit more confident: in late October, 1857, John “received a letter from brother Charles of the 17th. Says the U. S. Army, as they call themselves, are determined to come in—and say they are fully able to do so—yet he says we are whipping them without killing a man having taken their stock, burned their freight trains and now have burned Fort Supply and Bridger to save them from falling into their hands.”\textsuperscript{18} When the army began to advance again the next March, however, John was not as confident about the situation: “The U.S. Army east of us have wintered very well and are threatening to come upon us and make a final end of all that will not join them. Truly this is a trying time, Destruction stares us in the face which ever way we turn.”\textsuperscript{19} After an April 6 meeting with Brigham Young, though, John recorded that he “felt firstrate and perfectly satisfied as to the triumph of Israel.”\textsuperscript{20} On his journal entries go, cycling through being fearful, defiant, and triumphant as events unfold. It seems that with the problem settled, Zerah was able to remember the triumphs more than the fear.

As the army arrived, Zerah—as a ranking official in the Church and as a city council member—remained in Salt Lake City to watch the army’s entrance into the city while the “women and children were moved to the south.” He owned property not far from the location of Camp Floyd, where the army settled after their arrival in the Territory. This was

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\footnote{John Pulsipher, \textit{A Mormon Diary as told by John Pulsipher}, ed. Donald Neil Burgess (Idyllwild, CA: M3RDPower Press, 2006), 100-101.}
\footnote{John Pulsipher, \textit{A Mormon Diary}, 105.}
\footnote{John Pulsipher, \textit{A Mormon Diary}, 109.}
\footnote{John Pulsipher, \textit{A Mormon Diary}, 110.}
\end{footnotes}
both a blessing and a curse for the Pulsiphers. It was a blessing because Zerah was able to
meet a few officers in the army and found that “the[y] <were> disposed to be friendly” and
that they “treated me very kindly.”21 What is more, the Army provided economic
opportunities and the chance to obtain badly-needed supplies. As Zerah recalled, after the
army settled down and the Mormons were offered amnesty by the Federal government:
“We all moved back to our possessions peacefully[.] In the mean time we were rather
destitute of clothing but speculators followed the army and brought more goods to the
Valey than was ever brought before so that this people were decently clothed[.] All this we
considered direct from the hand of god to supply our wants.”22 The capstone of this
beneficial trading came when the camp was evacuated at the start of the U.S. Civil War in
1861. There followed what historian Leonard J. Arrington characterized as “probably the
largest government surplus property sale yet held in the history of the nation.” Millions of
dollars of property were sold for a fraction of their value.23 Zerah recollections of this event
were that: “After a short time they began to dwindle away Till they all left and left many
thousand dollars worth of property which they <sold> for <a> trifling sums.”24

The army’s presence was also a curse in Zerah’s eyes because of poor behavior on
the part of some of the soldiers and the moral influence they had on the people of Utah. He
recalled problems with a Camp Floyd herdsman driving cattle onto the Pulsipher farm,
causing some damage to his property, and noted “that a few [residents from Camp Floyd]
would come into town some times and commit depredations for which <we> would

21 Zera Pulsipher Record Book, 56-57.
22 Zerah Pulsipher, Record book, 26
23 Leonard J. Arrington, Great Basin Kingdom: An Economic History of the Latter-day Saints 1830-1900 (Lincoln,
NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1966), 197-199.
24 Zera Pulsipher Record Book, 56-57.
chasten them.” Historians James B. Allen Glen M. Leonard also observed that “the blessing was mixed . . . for all the vices of civilization also were introduced and nurtured by the army and its satellite community.” On a similar note, Zerah commented—quite pointedly—that:

Evils have followed the army[—]such a herd of abominable <characters> have come in the wake that lying, horeing [whoring,] gambling, robing, stealing, murdering till it seemed as thoug they were determined to break up all law and order in the territory[.] They brought with them much spurious liquor which still furthered them in their abominations and <many> of our people who were weak joined with them in their wickedness especially the rising generation who imbibed their habits this gave us some trouble to labour and keep the church in order.

Conclusion

This last statement seems to capture the motivations and drives that shaped Zerah's portrayal of the Utah War quite well. Concern for preservation of private property, morality, and order in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints with Brigham Young at its head caused Zerah to portray the Utah War as a tale of conflict between righteous faith and corrupt government. His belief in the leadership of his prophet-president Brigham Young and repeated experiences of mob violence colored his perceptions of the war as the persecution and vindication of a Godly but hated people. In this regard, Zerah Pulsipher’s recollections of the conflict match many other Mormon reminiscences of their glorious

25 Zera Pulsipher Record Book, 58.
27 Zera Pulsipher Record book, 26-27.
defeat of "Johnston’s Army." Whether right or wrong, these portrayals reflect on both shared experiences of the Utah Mormons and their hero-worship of one of those great men Thomas Carlyle spoke of—President Brigham Young.


Bullock, Thomas. Thomas Bullock, booklet (#10), 12 January 1851, in Historian's Office general church minutes;1846-1850, CR 100 318, Church History Library (Church Archives), Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah.

--- Minutes of 11 January 1846, Meeting of Seventies, notes by Thomas Bullock, in Historian's Office general church minutes 1839-1877, CR 100 318_1_48_5, Church History Library (Church Archives), Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah.

--- Minutes of 1 September 1850, Meeting in Bowery, Salt Lake City, in Historian’s Office general church minutes 1839-1877, CR 100 318_2_36_8, Church History Library (Church Archives), Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah.


Pulsipher, Zerah. “Autobiographical Sketch,” undated, MS 753.3, Church History Library (Church Archives), Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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Zera Pulsipher record book, circa 1858-1878 MS 753 1, Church History Library (Church Archives), Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah.