

## CLAIM

“But it came to pass, in the same year, that the people of *Columbia* were revenged of the evil. (34:10)

“And it came to pass that in the same year that the people of *Nephi* had peace restored unto them. (Alma 50:37)

**COMMENT:** “It came to pass” is ubiquitous in both books (and the Bible) and not a meaningful comparison. The phrase “same year” appears 16 times in the Book of Mormon and 15 times in The Late War. For example,

“And it came to pass, on the tenth day of the forth month, **in the same year**, that the Chesapeake, a strong vessel of the United States, arrived in the haven of Boston.” (TLW, 18:27)

“And it came to pass that in this same year, behold, *Nephi* delivered up the judgement seat, to a man whose name was Cezoram. (Helaman 5:1)

## CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES

“It was likewise remarked from her consort the *Breskens*, a Dutch vessel , which navigated the coasts of *Jesso* **in the same year, that the people** leaving the south part in a boat, had long stiff black beards. (Edinburgh Encyclopedia, 1832)

“It subsequently appears, by a proclamation **of the same year, that the people** were discharged from paying the eightieth part.” (Frazier’s Magazine, 1831)

## CLAIM

“And if, peradventure, the people of *Columbia* go out not to battle against the king, then will the manifold wrongs committed against them be increased tenfold, and they shall be **as a mock and a bye-word among all nations.**” (2:9)

“And because they turned their hearts aside, saith the prophet, and have despised the Holy one of *Israel*, they shall wander in the flesh, and perish, and **become a hiss and a by-word, and be hated among all nations.**” (1 *Nephi* 19:14)

**COMMENT:** I’ve looked into “hiss and byword” previously. We often find it as “byword and hissing.”

**SOURCE:** “And thou shalt become an astonishment, **a proverb, and a byword, among all nations** whither the LORD shall lead thee. (Deuteronomy 28:37)

“Then will I cut off *Israel* out of the land which I have given them; and this house, which I have hallowed for my name, will I cast out of my sight; and **Israel shall be a proverb and a byword among all people:** And at this house, which is high, every one that passeth by it shall be astonished, and shall **hiss;** and they shall say, Why hath the Lord done thus unto this land, and to this house? (1 *Kings* 9:7-8)

## CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES

“thy flesh hath no rest, but troubles are on every side; without are fightings, within are fears; thou hast been covered as with a cloud, and art for **a byword and hissing to passersby.**” (A Sober Inquiry, Or Christ’s Reign, 1842)

“Although they delighted to employ the fine graphical powers with which they were gifted in picturing him to view as the Prince of Peace, meek, lowly, altogether lovely,” as the messenger of truth into whose lips peace was breathed from the fullness of the divine nature, as aiming only at

spiritual victories and conquering the world by light and love, yet they declare that he shall be despised and rejected of men, the dread of kings, the butt of malice; and they prepare the mind of the reader to expect that his followers would be **hated among all nations** for his name's sake. (Christianity and Statesmanship, 1865).

“He loved His Son, as God only can love, but He hated His crucifiers, and gave their beautiful city to the destroying Romans, and their descendants to be scattered and **hated among all nations.**” (Probation and Punishment, 1886)

## CLAIM

“Now the smooth words of Satan tickled Caleb mightily, and **he hearkened unto the counsel of the wicked one.** For the good counsel given unto him was as water thrown upon a rock. (3:33-34)

“Laman was angry with me, and also with my father; and also was Lemuel, for **he hearkened unto the words of Laman.** (1 Nephi 3:28)

**COMMENT:** Very common phrase in contemporary literature.

**SOURCE:** “And unto Adam he said, Because thou hast **hearkened unto the voice of thy wife,** and hast eaten of the tree.. (Genesis 3:17) / “Thou shalt not **hearken unto the words of that prophet,** or that dreamer of dreams.” (Deuteronomy 13:3)

## CLAIM

“The officers and soldiers of Columbia fought bravely, and **there were many slain and wounded on both sides; Nevertheless, the army** of the United States rested nigh unto the place. (23:24-25)

“And it came to pass that they fought on both hands with exceeding fury; and **there were many slain on both sides;** yea, and Moroni was wounded and Jacob was killed..(Alma 52:35)

“And it came to pass that he fought with Lib, in which Lib did smite upon his arm that he was wounded; **nevertheless, the army** of Coriantumr did press forward upon Lib, that he fled to the borders upon the seashore. (Ether 14:12)

## CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES

“Several were **kill'd and wounded on both Sides,** but more of the King's Troops than of the Rebels, who were every where under Cover.” (The History of England, Isaac Kimber, 1746)

“As soon as we had sheered clear of one another, we exchanged our broadfides, which proved very fatal to us both, for there were a **great many killed and wounded on both sides.**” (John Entick, A General History of the Late War 1763)

The Boyds of Kilmarnock, and the Stuarts of Darnley had also a sanguinary contest during the regency of James the Second, in which **many were slain on both sides.** (The History of Scotland, Alexander Cullen, 1815)

The next day Agamemnon led the Greeks and the troops of Achilles to the field; and Troilus the Trojans, who were in high spirits. The armies fought, and **great numbers were slain on both sides.** (Chronicles of the Kings of England, 1811)

“The foregoing authorities appear to me sufficient to convince A Friend to the Military,' and all your other readers, who have a doubt about the matter, that if the parliament should not next year pass the mutiny bill, that, **nevertheless, the army** would not thereby be disbanded ipso facto; (Letters on the Impolicy of Standing Armies, 1793)

“Nevertheless the army began to march, and advanced to St. Albans within twenty miles of London.”  
(The History of England, 1733)

## CLAIM

“Then shall thy name be **proclaimed** with the sound of the trumpet throughout all the earth ; and thou shalt be a **prince and a ruler over this people**. (3:32)

“...on the morrow I shall **proclaim** unto this my people out of mine own mouth that **thou art a king and a ruler over this people**, whom the Lord our God hath given us. (Mosiah 1:10)

**COMMENT:** This phrase seems to have been regularly misquoted in contemporary writings, with exegetes using “ruler” in the place of “judge,” as we see in *The Late War*.

**SOURCE:** “And he said, Who made thee a **prince and a judge over us**? intendest thou to kill me, as thou killedst the Egyptian? And Moses feared, and said, Surely this thing is known. (Exodus 2:17)

“And David said unto Michal, It was before the Lord, which chose me before thy father, and before all his house, to **appoint me ruler over the people of the Lord**, over Israel: therefore will I play before the Lord.’ (2 Samuel 6:21)

## CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES

“And he **crowned** his brother, and made him **ruler over this people**, while the streets of their cities were yet reeking with the blood of the brave defenders of their lawful king and native land. (The First Book of Napoleon, 1809)

“This opinion, however, the Jews had generally entertained, from the frequent descriptions of him, **as a king and a ruler**, and having a government and dominion, and it prevailed among the disciples, and continued with them a long while.” (The Self-Explanatory History and Life of Our Blessed Lord, 1813)

“Israel is not yet thoroughly humbled under their affliction; and, therefore, it is but just, they should continue under it they refused the deliverer, when he offered himself unto them, with, “**Who made thee a prince and a ruler over us** ?” (The Whole Works: Rules for Students of the Holy Scriptures, 1822)

“And David said unto Michal, It was before the Lord, which chose me before thy father, and before all his house, **to appoint me ruler over this people of the Lord**, over Israel: therefore will I play before the Lord.” (Quoted in Blackwoods Edinburgh Magazine, 1866)

## CLAIM

“Nevertheless, the lamb shall **not be slain**; for the Lord will be his deliverer. (2:8)

“Now we see that Ammon could **not be slain**, for the Lord had said unto Mosiah, his father: I will spare him, and it shall be unto him according to thy faith—therefore, Mosiah trusted him unto the Lord. (Alma 19:23)

**COMMENT:** This one seems hardly worth doing, but we find the following in the Bible:

“And Saul hearkened unto the voice of Jonathan: and Saul sware, As the Lord liveth, he shall **not be slain**. (1 Samuel 19:16)

## CLAIM

“So it came to pass, that they gathered together their army ... and the name of the **chief captain** of the navy was Cochrane.” (53:4)

“**And it came to pass that they gathered themselves together**, and did consecrate Amlici to be their **king**. (Alma 2:9)

“**And it came to pass that they gathered together all their people**; yea, all the people of the Lord ... (Alma 27:14)

**COMMENT:** Again, “And it came to pass” is ubiquitous on both books. “Gathered themselves together” is found 35 times in the Hebrew Bible and one time in the New Testament.

## CLAIM

“For although the king, who calleth himself our father, **across the great waters**, did put the instruments of death into our hands, and give us the black dust in abundance; nevertheless he deceived us;” (35:42)

“And they journeyed in the wilderness, and were brought by the hand of the Lord **across the great waters**, into the land where Mosiah discovered them.” (Omni 1:16)

## CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES:

“After the GREAT SPIRIT first formed the world, he made the various birds and beasts which now inhabit it. He also made man; but having formed him white and very imperfect as well as illtempered; he placed him upon one side of the earth where he now inhabits, and whence he has lately found a passage **across the great waters**, to be a plague to us.” (Newry Magazine, 1817)

“I happened to hear about BAVIAN'S KLOOF from some travelling Hottentots, who told me, that teachers were come **across the great waters** to the Hottentots, and described to them a great person, who came down from heaven, and would bring us after death into a pleasant place, and not into the black kloof, of which we had heard such terrible accounts.” (Historical Sketches of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel to the Heathen, 1818)

“Your fathers once possessed all the country, East and South, to the great waters. They were very numerous and powerful, and lived chiefly by hunting and fishing. They had brave warriors, and orators, eloquent in Council. Two hundred years ago, a mortal pestilence spread wide among the Indians on the coast of the great Ocean to the East, and swept away a great part of them. In some villages all died—not one was left. Just after this great desolation, the white people began to come **across the great waters**. They settled first on lands where no Indians lived; where they all had died. Other white people, about the same time, settled at the South.” (A Report to the Secretary of War of the United States on Indian Affairs.. 1822)

“I told them that there were many good people **across the great waters**, who had compassion on them, and had sent me up into their mountains, where no white man had ever before been, to teach them how to love God and go to heaven when they died.” (Baptist Missionary Magazine, 1839)

## CLAIM

“And the vessels of war of Columbia that were **upon the waters** of the lake called Ontario, were commanded by a brave man, whose name was Chauncey. ... On the same day the sails of the vessels were spread to the **winds of heaven**, and they moved towards a place called Little York, in the province of Canada. (19:3,7)

“And it came to pass that the **wind did never cease to blow** towards the promised land, while they were **upon the waters**; and thus they were driven forth before the wind.” (Ether 6:8)

**COMMENT:** “Winds of heaven” and “wind did never cease to blow” aren’t similar at all. “Winds of heaven” is found in *Hamlet*. “Wind did never cease to blow” appears to be unique to the Book of Mormon. “Upon the waters” is far too common to list below.

**SOURCE:** “Daniel spake and said, I saw in my vision by night, and, behold, the four **winds of the heaven** strove upon the great sea. (Daniel 7:2) / “Therefore the he goat waxed very great: and when he was strong, the great horn was broken; and for it came up four notable ones toward the four **winds of heaven.**” (Daniel 8:8)

## CLAIM

“And in the hope that the war might speedily cease, and an end be made of the shedding of blood, the great Sanhedrim of the people wished to **push their armies into the heart of the provinces** of the king, even to Montreal.” (36:5)

“And it came to pass that Moroni and Pahoran **went down with their armies into the land of Zarahemla**, and went forth against the city, and did meet the men of Pachus, insomuch that they did come to battle.”

**COMMENT:** These two don’t strike me as similar. “Went down with their armies” appears to be unique to the Book of Mormon.

## CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES:

“But if by people be understood the Jewish nation, as we suppose, the syntax of grammar is duly preserved, and the particular means pointed out, by which the excision, before spoken of in general terms only, was to be effected, namely, by the invasion of hostile armies. For who knows not, that in the language of prophecy it is usual to describe the marching of great **armies into the heart of a country** by the inundation of mighty waters, which fweeps away all before it.” (A Dissertation on Daniel’s Prophecy, 1773)

“The Queen's brother, the Emperor of Gera many, and the others, whom you call tyrants and despots of Europe, considered the King as in duress, and were urging **their armies into the heart of the kingdom**, while city after city, was falling into their hands.” (The Altar of Baal Thrown Down; Or the French Nation Defended, 1795)

“The affairs of his other kingdoms, he faid, obliged him to be often absent from Germany; the growing disorders occasioned by the controveraies about religion, as well as the formidable neighbourhood of the Turks, who continually threatened to break in with **their desolating armies into the heart of the Empire...** (History of the Emperor Charles V, 1771)

## CLAIM

“Now when the men of Columbia heard that Ross, the chief captain of the king, was slain, and the host of Britain was compelled **to flee from before the city, they were exceedingly rejoiced.** And the brave defenders of Baltimore had great praise and honor given them throughout the land. (48:34-35)

“And it came to pass that when the servant of Laban beheld my brethren, he began to tremble, and was about to **flee from before me** and return to the city of Jerusalem.” (1 Nephi 4:30)

“and they were **exceedingly rejoiced** because of the liberty which had been granted unto them.” (Mosiah 29:39)

“Behold, now it came to pass that the people of Nephi were **exceedingly rejoiced**, because the Lord had again delivered them out of the hands of their enemies; therefore they gave thanks unto the Lord

their God.” (Alma 45:1)

**COMMENT:** Joseph Smith had to break up one quote across several hundreds of pages to make this work. “Flee from before” is a common expression. I used a wildcard (\*) in the search: “flee from before \*” which returned too many variations to list. “Rejoiced exceedingly” is found in Job. “Exceedingly rejoiced” isn’t found in the Bible, but is found in many contemporary works.

#### CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES:

“5. "And ye shall flee to the valley of the mountains." -When the mountain is split, they shall **flee from before** the voice of the earthquake, and they shall flee to the valley of the mountains.” (Rabbi Kimchi’s Commentary on the Prophecies of Zechariah..., 1837)

“But thou haft not exercised this thy almighty power, but haft showed thy mercy, in patiently bearing, bearing all for a time, that thy beloved might be freed, and **flee from before the bow**; that is, that they would prevent a horrible judgment by a sincere conversion. (Viator Christianus, or The Christian Traveller, 1804)

“Great Being, who art every where present, if thou hearest me, deign likewise to grant my request; that I may never forget that thine eyes are upon me; that I may always think and act as being in thy presence, to the end that when summoned to appear at the tribunal of my Judge with the whole world of spirits, I may not be constrained to **flee from before the face of the Holy of holies**. (Reflections for Every Day of the Year, Christoph Christian, 1813)

“This would make the woman's flight into the wilderness, as it were from the face of the serpent, 1410 years; but though the time may be much longer than that in a wilderness, he is to **flee from before the Serpent** only 1260 years, ver. 14.” (Remarks on the Prophetic Part of the Revelation of St. John, 1778)

“THEN sent they deputies unto the priests, even Garshubah and Arlani: and they told unto the priests the words of the assembly; and the priests were **exceedingly rejoiced**, and said, now praised be the Lord...” (The Miscellaneous Works of Tim Bobbins, 1812)

“He, being **exceedingly rejoiced** at the circumstance, gave gifts to the army.” (Exempla minora Græca, 1851)

#### CLAIM

“Lo! we are stronger than the host of Columbia; therefore, let us **go with all our might against** their chief city, and make capture thereof.” (44:21)

“And thus we did **go forth with all our might** against the Lamanites, who were in the city of Manti...” (Alma 58:13)

**COMMENT:** “Go forth with all our might” appears to be unique to the Book of Mormon. This is the most problematic one yet. I do not find any hits for “go with all our might” or “with all our might against.” However, “with all our might against” is very common. This could theoretically be a plagiarism by JS.

The earliest example I found was from 1577: “we must resist and sette our selves manfully **with all our might against it**, as abraham did: and staye our selves (as he did) wholly vpon this, that god alway hath both will, and might to performe what soeuer he hath promised.”

#### CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES:

“We raise our voice **with all our might against** the miserable cant that matrimony is essential to the

feebler sex-that a woman's single life must be useless or undignified.” (The Presbyterian Review, 1868)

“Let us protest **with all our might against** the dressing up of our clergy in in the guise of an harlot, and repudiate with no less energy that jumblement of ceremonial which is being pilfered from apostate Rome!” (The Ritualism of Oxford Popery, 1867)

## CLAIM

“**Now Lloyd**, who commanded the Plantagenet, was the **chief captain of the squadron** of the king. And thirty of the barbarians were slain, among whom was their **chief captain**, whose name was Rais Hammida. (49:15)

“**Now Gid** was the **Chief Captain over the band** which was appointed to guard them down to the land. (Alma 57:29)

“**Zerahemnah**, who was their **Chief Captain**, or their chief leader and commander. (Alma 43:44)

**SOURCE:** “And as they went about to kill him, tidings came unto the **chief captain of the band**, that all Jerusalem was in an uproar.” (Acts 21:31)

**COMMENT:** The Book of Mormon appears to be pulling from the Bible. “Chief captain of the squadron” is not attested outside “The Late War.” I’m unable to search with “Now” to see if “Now\_\_\_” is attested.

## CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES

“And presently after the **Chaftellain of Ampofta, who was the chief Captain** of the Cardinal's Men, being taken Prifoner, the Prince gave Command that his Head fhould be ftricken off. (The Life and Glorious Adventures of Edward, Prince of Wales, 1740)

“The report of this tumult being carried to the castle, **Claudius Lysias, who was the chief captain**, hastened to the scene, with soldiers and centurions, that he might instantly still the tumult.” (Devotional Comments, Maria Stevens, 1830)

“And when **Lee, who was the chief captain** of the hosts of the Rebels, knew that Meade drew nigh, he commanded his officers that they should lead the soldiers unto the borders of the land of Pennsylvania.” (Chronicles of the Great Rebellion, 1864)

## CLAIM

“The huge engines of destruction roared as the loud thunder, **and the blaze thereof was like unto flashes of lightning.**” (41:10)

“**...and the brightness thereof was like unto the brightness of a flaming fire**, which ascendeth up unto God forever and ever, and hath no end.” (1 Nephi 15:30)

**COMMENT:** This is the most fascinating one yet. The two passages above draw from different Hebrew prophets:

**SOURCES:** The Late War draws from Ezekiel: “As for the likeness of the living creatures, their appearance was like burning coals of fire, and like **the appearance of lamps**: it went up and down among the living creatures; and the **fire was bright, and out of the fire went forth lightning.**” (Ezekiel 1:13)

The Book of Mormon draws from the 1750 New Translation from the Latin Vulgate, not the KJV:

"And the Lord will create upon every place of mount Sion, and where he is called upon, a cloud by day, and a smoke and **the brightness of a flaming fire** in the night: for over all the glory shall be a protection." The KJV uses "the shining of a flaming fire."

## CLAIM

"Now, **after the servants of the king** were taken from the wreck." (15:27)

"And it came to pass that all they who loved the king, when they heard these words, came forth and pursued **after the servants of the king.**" (Alma 47:28)

**COMMENT:** Two different things here. The Late War "after" is an adjective. In the BOM "after" is a preposition. The similarities are coincidental when we consider context.

**SOURCE:** "Servants of the king" is found in 2 Samuel 16:6 and I Kings 20:2

## CLAIM

"Nevertheless, the same day a mighty host of savages and soldiers of the king, came forth **again to battle**, and rushed upon the people of the United States. (10:19)

"And it came to pass that on the morrow they did go **again to battle**, and great and terrible was that day." (Ether 15:17)

**COMMENT:** Very common expression.

**SOURCE:** Found in the Hebrew Bible: "And the children of Israel went up and wept before the Lord until even, and asked counsel of the Lord, saying, Shall I go up **again to battle** against the children of Benjamin my brother? And the Lord said, Go up against him." (Judges 20:23)

## OTHER EXAMPLES:

"Thus spake the God, and mingled with the Tumult: Then to his Tent Idomeneus return'd And drefs'd himself in Arms; two dreadful Spears Aloft he bore, and ruff'd **again to Battle:** As when the Thund'r'er from Olympus' Heights. (Homer, The Ilyad)

## CLAIM

"However, he fought bravely **against them, and slew numbers of them;** (53:17)

"[Moroni] did cause that his men should march forth **against them, and slew many**, and surrounded many others, and took them prisoners. (Alma 62:25)

**COMMENT:** Seems like a common way to describe combat.

**SOURCES:** Hebrew Bible: And Cain talked with Abel his brother: and it came to pass, when they were in the field, that Cain **rose up against Abel** his brother, **and slew him.** (Genesis 4:8)

## CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES:

"But whosoever they were, the Jews prevailed **against them, and slew so many thousands**, that thereby we may judge what a great number of Jews still remained in other countries, and did not return to their own. (Critical Commentary and Paraphrase on the Old and New Testament, 1822)

"The Midianites, who had brought upon them this terrible calamity, Moses was commanded to smite; and **Israel warred against them, and slew their Kings.**" (The Youth's Instructor, 1830)



## CLAIM

“However, when he saw the strong ships of Columbia were **about to destroy** the town, he paid the money...”(55:36)

“And now it came to pass that while he was going **about to destroy** the church of God...” (Mosiah 27:10)

**COMMENT:** Very common expression

### CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES:

“And therefore if the King doth not only exert his Hatted against fome fingle Perfons, but also shall **go about to destroy** the Body of the Commonwealth...” (Bibliotheca Politica, 1718)

“O most Blessed Lord God, who art infinitely Glorious in Holiness, ten thousand times more Bright than the raies of an Earthly Sun, and purer than all the Powers above, look down on thy Church Militant here on Earth and thoroughly cleanse it from unworthy Professours, who go **about to destroy its Constitution**, by raising Feuds amongst its Members...” (Meditations of a Divine Soul, 1713)

## CLAIM

“when a **mighty and a blood-thirsty** enemy appeared before his battlements (P. 44)

They were a wild, and **ferocious, and a blood-thirsty** people. (Mosiah 10:12)

**COMMENT:** Very common description. No need to further investigate.

## CLAIM

“He looked around, **and behold! he saw** two of the strong ships of Britain approaching. (38:23)

“And it came to pass that he turned him about, **and behold, he saw** through the cloud of darkness the faces of Nephi and Lehi

**SOURCE:** “And Isaac went out to meditate in the field at the eventide: and **he** lifted up his eyes, **and saw, and, behold**, the camels were coming. (Genesis 24:63) / “And I saw, and behold a white horse.” (Revelation 6:2)

### CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES:

“...and, by the light of the torches, **he looked** also upon the face of his companion, and, **behold! he saw** upon him too, the mark that shewed him to be a Demon.” (The Mirror of Literature, 1827)

“And one of the memlooks called out to him; whereupon the eunuch **looked** towards him, to see who **he was; and behold, he saw** the fisherman.” (One Thousand and One Nights, 1841)

“And she hearkened unto him, and her ears drunk in his burning speeches, even as the ox drinketh in water; and she delighted therein; and **he looked** into her eye, and **behold he saw** his own image impressed in it, as in a glass.” (The Three Perils of Man, 1822)

## CLAIM

“And the place where the host of Columbia landed was to the west of the town, about **twenty and four**

**furlongs.**" (19:11)

"Therefore, when ye are **about twenty and four years old** I would that ye should remember the things that ye have observed concerning this people,"

**COMMENT:** Distance vs. Age. Not really comparable.

## **CLAIM**

"And they were eager to be led onto the battle ; but the term for which their services were engaged expired, and **they returned every man to his own house.**

"[King Benjamin] dismissed the multitude, and **they returned, every one, according to their families, to their own houses.**" (Mosiah 6:3)

**SOURCE:** "Then all the children of Israel returned, **every man to his possession, into their own cities.**" (2 Chronicles 31:1)

## **CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES**

"A mighty Year of grace, deliverance, and happiness is proclaimed; which the Prophet represents by an allusion to the periodical observance of every fiftieth year, as ordained by the Law of Moses, when the trumpet of Jubilee sounded through the land, and liberty was proclaimed to all its inhabitants, and **they returned every man to his own possession, and every man to his own family.**" (Sermons on the Mission and Character of Christ, 1804)

"This procedure was a sore grief to those that came from the cities into Egypt, who were utterly disappointed; and **they returned every one to their own country** with shame." (The Works of Flavius Josephus, printed 1830)

## **CLAIM**

"Nevertheless, they prevailed over him, **and slew seven of his men,** and wounded others." (21:33)

"I defended thy servants and thy flocks, **and slew seven** of their brethren with the sling and with the sword." (Alma 18:16)

**COMMENT:** Coincidence.

**SOURCE:** "So they fought the Romans briskly when they least expected it, being both many in number, and prepared for fighting, and of great alacrity, as esteeming their country, their wives, and their children, to be in danger, and easily put the Romans to flight, and wounded many of them, **and slew seven of them.** (The Works of Flavius Josephus)

## **CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES**

"...these three accompanied Captain Wheeler and Captain Hutchinson, and were with them at the swamp near Quabage, when the Nipmuck Indians perfidiously set upon our men and **slew seven of our men** and wounded others;" (American Antiquarian Society, 1836)

Again, "seven" is a coincidence. I'm sure one could find example of many numbers of slain men. Such is war.

## **CLAIM**

"Moreover, they were a nation of **savages** that dwelt in the back-woods and **the wilderness round**

**about** the states of Georgia, Tennessee, and the Mississippi Territory.

“Therefore the **Lamanites** could have no more possessions only in the land of Nephi, **and the wilderness round about...** (Alma 22:34)

**COMMENT:** A rare, but not unknown expression. Could conceivably have been borrowed from *The Late War*, but unlikely.

#### CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES

“When the dew was exhaled by the Sun, the Manna appeared; which covered the **Wilderness round about** them.” (A Commentary Upon the Second Book of Moses, called Exodus, 1702)

“...and, in fine, seems to believe, that the quails which fell in the **wilderness, round about** the camp of the Hebrews, was a miraculous production, like that of the flies and frogs which Moses brought upon the land of Egypt. (A Commentary Upon the Old and New Testaments, 1804)

“On the Descent of the Heavenly Food, the Manna, upon the **Wilderness, round about the Tents** of the Israelites, when journeying from The Red Sea to the Promised Land, it is recorded by Moses, that on the several quantities being severally measured, he that gathered much had nothing over...” (Reflections on the Epistles, 1847)

“We have on the seaboard and on the frontier a population so numerous, that not the slightest difficulty would be experienced in raising an army in the very neighborhood of the invader wherever he might first step on the country's soil, an army outnumbering his own, and superior in point of discipline to the one that arose so mysteriously from the **wilderness round about** Bennington.” (Graham's Magazine, 1856)

“...long, long while I wandered about, growing, proportionately as the sunlight grew fainter, nervous and in doubt,-eager to find the brook, which I felt if I could only discover its whereabouts would prove the thread to guide me out of this mystery, each fresh endeavor proving unsuccessful, as I attempted to stray aside from the path into the tangled **wilderness round about...** (Marguerite Kent: A Novel, 1870)

#### CLAIM

“**Now when** Carden heard **these words, his heart** leaped **with joy;**” (13:20)

“**Now when** he had said **these words, his heart** was swollen within him, and he sunk again **with joy;** (Alma 17:29)

**COMMENT:** “heard these words, his heart” appears to be more popular today than at any other time. Very common. “His heart was swollen” is well-attested, but “his heart was swollen within him” appears to be unique to the Book of Mormon

#### CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES

“**Now when Uric heard these words, his heart beat no more with fear, but for joy,** and he said ‘what price? be it the body, or be it the soul, it shall be paid’.” (The Unholy Promise, A Norwegian Legend, published 1831)

“When **Bayard heard these words, his heart** became great as that of the lion, whose cognisance he bore.” (The London and Paris Observer, 1836)

“So **when Iorwerth heard these words, his heart was filled with a great joy;**” (Wales, A National Magazine, 1896)

“**Now when the Sultan heard these words his heart softened** to the old man and he pitied him, while the Sultanah, who sat behind the curtain fell to weeping aloud.” (The Book of a Thousand Nights and a Night, 1894)

“When the rider **heard these words, his heart gladdened**, and, setting deep the spurs into his noble steed, he leaped right into the court-yard. (Asgard and the Gods, 1886)

“**Now when** the student **heard these words, his heart was lifted up**, and he longed greatly to enter the palace, and join in the festival.” (Harvard Advocate, 1902)

## CLAIM

“And the place was inhabited by *wild savages, and they were naked.*”

“Now the heads of the **Lamanites** were shorn; **and they were naked**, save it were skin which was girded about their loins.” (Alma 3:5, Mosiah 10:8)

## COMMENT:

The above is Alma 3:5. They include Mosiah 10:8 which reads, “and they had their heads shaved that they were naked; (Mosiah 10:8)

## CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES:

“They were in rags and would not cover them; filthy rags and defile them; **and they were naked**, without house or harbor, for they were without God; and he has the been the dwelling-place of his people in all ages.” (An Exposition of the New Testament, Matthew Henry, 1721)

“From the observations made on these people, they appeared to be about the common size, and well made, their complexion was brown, **and they were naked.**” (The Gentleman’s and London Magazine, 1794)

“The canoe contained a turtle, fome other fish, and a fruit between the apple and plumb, of a species unknown. These negoes had woolly hair, powdered; **and they were naked, except the shells about their legs and arms.**” (The Town and Country Magazine, 1774)

## CLAIM

“Then began their destroying engines to utter their voices, and it was **like unto the voice of mighty thunders.** (46:18)

he hath spoken unto you in a still small voice, but ye were past feeling, that ye could not feel his words; wherefore, he has spoken unto you **like unto the voice of thunder**, which did cause the earth to shake as if it were to divide asunder.” (1 Nephi 17:45)

**COMMENT:** “Like unto the voice of thunder” is unique to the Book of Mormon. “Voice of thunder” appears five times in the Book of Mormon and is well-attested in the time period.

**SOURCE:** “And I heard as it were the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and **as the voice of mighty thunderings**, saying, Alleluia: for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth.”

(Revelation 19:6)

## CLAIM

“And so the **judgment of the Lord fell upon them** for their unrighteousness, and for their wicked and murderous deeds. (35:32)

“...and the **severity of the Lord fell upon them according to his judgments**, which are just.” (Omni 1:22)

**COMMENT:** This is another interesting one. “Severity of the Lord” dates back to the 1650s, but is not a common expression, best I can tell. “Judgment of the lord fell” first appears in The Late War (best I can tell) and gains popularity midway through the 19th century. “Severity of the Lord” and “according to his judgments” are both attested in JS’s day.

## CLAIM

“Moreover, the captain of the Hornet was a **valiant man, and his name was** Lawrence.” (18:9)

“Now the leader of those who were wroth against their brethren was a large and a **strong man; and his name was Amalickiah**. (Alma 46:3)

**COMMENT:** Common construction.

## CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES:

“On a sermon at St. Paul's, which first stated, there was a **great man, and his name was** Moses; and then a second **great man, and his name was** Jesus Christ; and then a third **great man, and his name was** Luther.” (The Foreign Quarterly Review, 1841)

“At last, a Mr. Dow came to Corinna, saw Luther, and said that he knew this **young man, and his name** was Luther Hause, and no mistake, and that he belonged in Troy.” (The Western Law Journal, 1849)

“Who was this old man? He was a very **good man, and his name was** Simeon.” (Steaks of Light, 1862)

“But among the scribes there was a **learned man, and his name was** Saul.” (Toward the Light, 1920)

“The other was not a **well-to-do man, and his name was** Elisey Bodrdv.” (Fables, Tolstoy, 1902)

## CLAIM

Not many days after those things, **it came to pass, that the hearts of** the lords and the counsellors of Britain were **rejoiced**. (13:28)

“And **it came to pass that the hearts of** the sons of Mosiah, and also those which were with them, **took courage** to go forth unto the Lamanites. (Alma 17:12)

**COMMENT:** We have two clauses: “it came to pass” and “that the hearts of \_\_\_\_.” “It came to pass is ubiquitous in both books. “That the hearts of” is well-attested in the time period.

## CLAIM

“Inasmuch as it may cause **the people to rise up** one **against** another, and spill the blood of their own children.” (3:29)

“Therefore, he was about to flatter away **those people to rise up** in rebellion **against** their brethren.” (Helaman 1:7)

**COMMENT:** Common expression

**CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES:**

“They are, in the first place out of the reach of conspiracies, or of being any ways surpriz'd on the part of the inhabitants; it is not possible for **those people to rise up** in arms all at once, and form themselves into a body.” (A Treatise on the Safety and Maintenance..., 1747)

“Observe, these new Evangelists were well assured of their extraordinary mission from above, to cause **the people to rise up against** their Bishops, to preach in spite of them, to take upon themselves the administration of the Sacraments contrary to their prohibition.” (The History of the Variations of Protestant Churches, 1742)

“...but if we insert in the constitution some obligatory clause, you will cause the **people to rise up against** it, and we will lose all at one blow that we have gained in years. (Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, 1839)

**CLAIM**

“For, verily, shall we **suffer these cunning** Yankees to beard the mighty lion ... ? (3:5)

And Alma cried, saying: How long shall **we suffer these great afflictions**, O Lord?

**COMMENT:** In *The Late War* “suffer” means to allow or permit. In the Book of Mormon “suffer” is personal distress. Not the same.

**CLAIM**

“Nevertheless, David said unto the captains of the king, Come singly, and not like cowards, upon me; **then shall ye receive the** thunders of the freemen of Columbia abundantly;” (38:26)

“by following your Lord and your Savior down into the water, according to his word, behold, **then shall ye receive the** Holy Ghost; yea, then cometh the baptism of fire and of the Holy Ghost;” (2 Nephi 31:13)

**COMMENT:** Not as common as I suspected. “Receive the thunder” is attested later in the mid-19th century. I don’t know of another way to say “and ye shall receive.”

**SOURCE:** “Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and **ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost.**” (Acts 2:38)

**CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES:**

“The second is, that the Holy Ghost is given us, the which doth spread abroad the love of God in our hearts, whereby we may keep God's commandments according to this saying of Saint Peter, 'Let every one of you be baptized in the name of CHRIST, and **then ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost.**' (What Says the Church of England, 1845)

**CLAIM**

“Even as the wickedness of the war, which the great Sanhedrim have made, against the king, cannot prosper, **so shall ye fall a prey** to the folly thereof.” (15:12)

“Even as this scalp has fallen to the earth, which is the scalp of your chief, **so shall ye fall** to the earth except ye will deliver up your weapons of war and depart with a covenant of peace.”

**COMMENT:** Uncommon phrase, but “fall a prey” is a very common.

#### **CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES:**

“The uncultivated inhabitants of many Indian islands from experience of the nutritive qualities of fshell fish, use them as their principal food when other provisions are scarce; to which perhaps they may have been at first induced from observing them **fall a prey** to other animals.” (New Royal Encyclopedia, 1788)

“Gallant Nation! May ye never **fall a prey** to intestine commotion or foreign invasion.” (An Essay on Ecclesiastical Establishments in Religion, 1791)

“yet, men disregard the prophecies and the judgments of God; therefore they must **fall a prey** to the fires, which will come upon them.” (A scriptural treatise on the fall of man, 1835)

#### **CLAIM**

“So **their chiefs and their counsellors** rose up and made war against the province of Canada, and fought against the hired savages of the king of Britain.” (26:24)

“...for [their laws] were established according to the minds of them which was **their chiefs and their leaders**. (3 Nephi 7:14)

**COMMENT:** “Chief,” says Webster, is the “Highest in office or rank; principal; as a *chief* priest; the *chief* butler.”

#### **CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES**

“What Men could endure all this, if they did not perceive **their Chiefs and their Officers** endured equally the fame with Conftancy and Alacrity?” (The London Magazine, 1744)

““And they are likewise singularly distinguished by the Honours done them by our Modern Patriots, who have very judiciously chosen most of **their Chiefs, and their Writers** to a Man, from amongst them.” (Genteman’s Magazine, 1738)

You are not ignorant that Poland owes much to us; but learn from me to-day, that we owe much more to the Poles: they preferred us and our ancestors to princes who were much superior to us by their property, by their power, by their birth, "and by their talents; and **elected us to be their chiefs and their masters** and in the course of a century and half...” (THE RISE, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT STATE OF THE NORTHERN GOVERNMENTS, 1777):

“The right view was given by Bossuet, ‘It is the totality of the saints of the Old and the New Testament, who are here represented by **their chiefs and their leaders**. Those of the Old appeared in the twelve patriarchs, and those of the new in the twelve apostles.’” (The Revelation of St. John, 1842)

“As I understand that question, its import is, whether the good feeling of the people would be a counterbalance to the disloyalty of **their chiefs and their leaders**.” (Great Britain House of Commons, 1851)

## CLAIM

“And the flames and the smoke arose! and **their cries and their groans** reached the high chancery of heaven...” (14:40)

“they did *rend the air* with **their cries, and their howlings**, and their mournings, for the loss of the slain of their people.” (Ether 15:17)

**COMMENT:** Common expression. “Rend the air” is also well-attested from 1725-1850. “Howlings and shrieks” is also attested. “Their cries and their howlings” appears to be unique to the Book of Mormon.

**SOURCE:** A marriage of Exodus 2:24: “And God heard **their groaning**, and God remembered his covenant with Abraham, with Isaac, and with Jacob,” and colonial poet Anne Bradstreet, who wrote in “Meditations Divine and Moral, “who by their cries and their groans obliged me to have compassion upon their sufferings.”

“but should I wait the general defection of a people, ‘who by their **cries and their groans** obliged me to have compassion upon their sufferings; and at a time too, when one of my provinces was ready to be torn from my states, and engaged me to succour it?” ( (THE RISE, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT STATE OF THE NORTHERN GOVERNMENTS, 1777)

“The yoke of oppression upon this afflicted people became intolerable, and ‘**their cries and their groans** came up unto God, who remembered his covenant with Abraham, with Isaac, and with Jacob’.” (Scripture Biography, 1802)

“Husbands are separated from their wives, parents from children, friend from friend, and lover from lover, and every endearing tie of nature and affection is most unfeelingly sundered, causing the heavens to resound with **their cries and their groans.**” (Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, 1838)

## CLAIM

“the captains and the host of Britain arrayed **themselves in their might** to go against the hold of Jackson with their whole force.” (53:24)

“and they did exert **themselves in their might**, to do according to the words of Lachoneus.”

**COMMENT:** Best I can tell, unknown prior The Late War, but appears in several books after, not just the Book of Mormon.

## CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES:

“We sincerely hope we shall - for the honor of the cause -- for the sake of bushing slander - let there be a tremendous turn out , let 40,000 Washingtonians **show themselves in their might.**” (Crystal Fount; Or Young Washingtonian, 1842).

But while, in Boston, the reception of the glad tidings called out an instant movement among the leaders of the people, it was in New York, that THE PEOPLE **themselves in their might**, and, with one voice, created the first really republican ruler that ever attained to power in America. (The Rover, 1845)

“That the Farmers, whom Jefferson has called the chosen people f God, should **rouse themselves in their might**, is not matter of astonishment, when we consider that they who labor the pristine vocation of Adam, and ike good patriarchs support the whole human family, are denounced as criminals! (A Few Reasons Why a Maine Liquor Law Should Not Be Passed, 1851)



“At present she seems poetical and gentle; but she would be enchanting were she to burst into passion, and all the feelings she possesses **display themselves in their might** and fulness. (St James Magazine and United Empire Review, 1865)

## CLAIM

“And on the fifteenth day of the month, after they had prepared themselves, **they rushed forth with all their might** against the strong hold of Columbia.” (42:6)

“And they did follow Ammon, and **they rushed forth with much swiftness**, and did head the flocks of the king.” (Alma 17:32)

**COMMENT:** Common expression.

## CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES:

“The unfortunate women remained in their tent, in dreadful fufpence; till rouzed by the clashing of arms, **they rushed forth with dishevelled hair**. (The History of Hindostan, 1772)

“Which manner being noted of the Danes, and perceiving that there was no hope of life but in victorie, **they rushed forth with such violence** upon their adversaries, that first the right, and then after the left wing of wings of the Scots, was constrained to retire and flie backe, the middle-ward stoutlie yet keeping their the Scots ground. (The Scottish Chronicle, 1805)

“The Roman historians bear teftimony to this. They all agree that the inhabitants of Britain, and the north of Europe, retreated to their woods on every emergency. There they rallied; from thence **they rushed forth with impetuous fury** upon the foe. Cæfar mentions many instances of this. Cssibelaunius, after his defeat, retired beyond the Thames, and took refuge in the woods and marshes; the Silures, when attacked by Agricola, did the fame: Venutius, king of the Brigantines, imitated their example.” (The British Critic, 1813)

“We read of such being compelled to go forth into wild and lonely places, and take up their abode in the tombs, without house and without clothing; and from these desolate hiding places **they rushed forth with amazing strength**, on all that passed by that way, handling them with the greatest violence. (A Summary of Biblical Antiquities, 1849)

## CLAIM

“when the Prince Regent, and the chief counsellors, and the wise men of Britain, heard the tidings, for a truth, that their fleet and their army were captured, **they were astonished beyond measure**”. (33:30)

“Now it came to pass that after Alma and his brethren, and his sons, had heard these prayers, **they were astonished beyond all measure**.” (Alma 31:19)

**COMMENT:** Common phrase.

**SOURCE:** “And were **beyond measure astonished**, saying, He hath done all things well: he maketh both the deaf to hear, and the dumb to speak.” (Mark 7:37). Frequently misquoted as “astonished beyond measure.”

## CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES:

“That the disciples understood our Lord to mean this, is evident from the following words:— They were **astonished beyond measure**, saying among themselves, who then can be saved?” (A Sequel to the Essays on Covetousness, 1838)

“His Lordship fixed a sum of three lakhs per annum for the expenses of his household; and the Amir, in seeing all the curiosities of Calcutta, and the improvements introduced by the British in all the imaginable and useful departments, together with the command and management of the military and naval stores, **was astonished beyond all measure.**” (Life of the Amir Dost Mohammed Khan of Kabul, 1846)

“The gardener looked **astonished beyond all measure.** How I looked cannot be told; but how I felt, no mortal pen could possibly describe.” (The Wonderful Story of Ravalette, 1863)

## CLAIM

“In the meantime, Downie, the chief captain of the fleet of Britain upon the lake, had **prepared** himself to assist Prevost on a certain day appointed. When he was **to come out against** the fleet of Columbia, which was commanded by the gallant Macdonough.” (46:9-10)

“And when we saw that they were making **preparations to come out against** us, behold, I caused that Gid, with a small number of men, should secrete himself in the wilderness. (Alma 58:16)

**COMMENT:** Common phrase meaning “to go to battle or conflict,” well-attested back to at least the early 18th century.

**SOURCE:** KJV Bible: “And Edom said unto him, Thou shalt not pass by me, lest **I come out against thee** with the sword.” (Numbers 22:18) / “The Lord shall cause thine enemies that rise up against thee to be smitten before thy face: they shall **come out against** thee one way, and flee before thee seven ways. (Deuteronomy 28:7).

## CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES:

“Much time was by this means lost: And all the country was summoned **to come out against him.**” (Bishop Burnet’s History, 1724)

“if the judgments of God fell so heavy on his own people, what might they not expect? and the rather, as they had been the means of drawing them into idolatry, which had provoked the Lord **to come out against them;**” (Exposition of the Old Testament, 1810)

“..and then, anticipating such a result, they had their song all ready, and were **prepared to come out against** the whole party as enemies to the country, and refusing to the Administration the requisite means to maintain its honor.” (The Congressional Globe, 1847)

## CLAIM

“Inasmuch as they were **compelled to flee before** the arms of Columbia: and Miller gat great honor thereby.” (7:26)

“And their armies were so numerous, that the remainder of the people of Nephiah **were obliged to flee before** them. (Alma 59:8)

**COMMENT:** Common expression. “Compelled” and “Obliged” are both attested in contemporary works.

## CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES:

“During the revolutionary troubles of that period the banker was one day visited by the Prince of Hesse Cassel, who had been compelled to flee before the republican army.” (The Mother’s Treasury 1723)

“Monfieur Kérvélligan was proscribed, with many other deputies, on the 31st of May, when the Brissotine party was overthrown, and **compelled to flee before** that of the Mountain. (Letters Written in France to a Friend in London, 1794)

“TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF ARLES, June 29, 1791. O console the most unfortunate of kings, you recal, my lord archbishop, the example of David, **compelled to flee before** his son...” (New Annual Register, 1804. Letter dated June 29, 1871)

“And Abner was beaten, and the men of Ifrael before the fervants of David] The army under him had the worst of it, and were routed, and **obliged to flee before** the army of David under the command of Joab...” (An Exposition of the Whole Old Testament, 1780)

“but the inhabitants of the mountains again met him with their bows and arrows, and so superiour were they in numbers to his little force, that he was **obliged to flee before them.**” (Collections, Massachusetts Historical Society, 1810)

“Both he and his venerated friend were soon **obliged to flee before** that storm of persecution, which descended with such fury upon the devoted heads of the Puritans, and drove from the shores of England some of the master spirits of her people. (The Christian Review, The Life of John Eliot, 1837)

## CLAIM

“Now on the third day of the seventh month, it came to pass, that **Jacob, the chief captain of the host of Columbia**, on the borders of the river Niagara.” (40:9)

“And it came to pass that **Jacob, being their leader**, being also a Zoramite, and having an unconquerable spirit, he **led the Lamanites forth to battle** with exceeding fury against Moroni.” (Alma 52:33)

**COMMENT:** In *The Late War*, Jacob Brown leads the righteous armies of Columbia He is mentioned seventeen times. At one point he is wounded, but recovers. He is last mentioned on page 155: “Now the valiant deeds of Jacob, and his brave men, are they not written in all the books of the chronicles of the land of Columbia of that day?”

In the Book of Mormon, Jacob leads the hostile Lamanites. Two verses after he is mentioned, we read, “And it came to pass that they fought on both hands with exceeding fury; and there were many slain on both sides; yea, and Moroni was wounded and **Jacob was killed.**” (v. 35)

Given the sheer number of names in both books, the name “Jacob” seems entirely coincidental considering how many “chiefs” and “leaders” are mentioned.

## CLAIM

“Now the art of printing **was not known among** the ancients ; for it was invented in these latter days”. (45:23)

“therefore Kishkumen **was not known among** the people of Nephi, for he was in disguise at the time that he murdered Pahoran.” (Helman 1:12)

**COMMENT:** Comparing two different things: the art of printing and Kishkumen’s disguise. “Not known among” is a common expression.

## CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES:

“As to the infected whites and mulattoes of this island, we were informed, that **the disease was not**

**known among the whites** till about twenty-five or thirty years ago.” (The Critical Review, 1758)

“Greeks and Romans,’ says he, used honey only for sweetning, **sugar was not known among them.**” (Monthly Review, 1755)

“**Quarrelling and contention**, which too frequently takes place among children, **was not known among them.**” (Jonathan Edwards, 1805)

“However sinful the Jews might have been at this time, we have reason to believe they did not take the name of the Lord in vain; and **blasphemy was not known among them.**” (Adam Clark, Commentary on the Holy Bible, retrieved from 1833 publication)

## CLAIM

“But, that the host of Britain might be discomfited at the onset, Jackson **went out with his army against them**; but the men of war of the king were twofold greater than the men of Columbia, so Jackson was unable to drive them away. However, he fought bravely against them, and slew numbers of them; albeit, the slain and maimed of Columbia were about two hundred, so Jackson **drew back** to his entrenchments, and **strengthened** himself there. (53:16-17)

“And it came to pass that Teancum made preparations to make an attack upon the city of Mulek, and **march forth with his army against the Lamanites**; but he saw that it was impossible that he could overpower them while they were in their fortifications; therefore he abandoned his designs, and **returned again** to the city Bountiful, to wait for the coming of Moroni, that he might **receive strength** to his army.” (Alma 52:17)

**COMMENT:** Similar description of battle, which is more meaningful than the common expressions describing those battles.

“Out with his army” and “forth with his army” and its variations are common.

In *The Late War*, the Jackson turn back because the opposing army had twice their number. In the Book of Mormon, Teancum turns back because of the impenetrable Lamanite fortifications. Jackson strengthens himself. Teancum waits for strength from Moroni and his troops.

Superficially similar, but the details reveal two different scenarios. Both field generals made the correct decision.

## CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES:

“but rather to **march out with his Army**, trust Fortune, put it to a Battle, there to die valiantly, or conquer honourably,” (History of Scotland, 1728)

“Sennacherib going **forth with his army against** Egypt, it came to pass one night, that a plague of mice came upon him, and defamed his whole army, by gnawing in pieces their harnesses of leather.” (Moral Instructions of a Father to Son, 1743)

“The Duke of Cumberland having marched to Edinburgh, **set out with his Army** to the Relief of Sterling Castle.”

“From thence the Mongal army marched to fight against the Christians in king of that country, known by the name of Prester John, **came forth with his army against them.** (A General History and Collection of Voyages, 1811)

“He then commanded them to provide themselves with armour and weapons, and appointed them to **march forth with his army.** (A Romance of History: England, 1828)

“As soon as Halfdan had returned to Westfold, King Eystein **went out with his army** to Raumarige, and laid the whole country in subjection to him.” (The Heimskringla: Or, Chronicle of the Kings of Norway, 1844)

## CLAIM

“Although Hardy, the chief captain of the king's ships, had threatened to destroy the place ; saying, Remove from the town **your women and your children**, who are innocent and fight not. (43:6)

“may the peace of God rest upon you, and upon your houses and land, and upon your flocks and herds, and all that you possess; **your women and your children**, according to your faith and good works. (Alma 7:27)

**COMMENT:** Two different scenarios. I don't know how else either book is supposed to describe “women and children.” That's what they are.

“You see these warriors. They are well armed, well clothed, well disciplined, full of courage and bravery. And well will these warriors be your protectors if you live peacefully in your cabins. But if you dare to take up the hatchet, they will go to burn your dwellings and massacre you, **your women and your children**.” (Writings of George Washington, 1779)

“But in order to confute what might be faid, and give affurances of our brotherly friendship; we invite anew your old men, **your women and your children**, to take refuge under our protection, and between our arms, where you will be plentifully maintained.” (The Mystery Reveal'd, 1759)

“You must fight to protect your property, **your women and your children**. Fight to protect your property-you who have never owned a dollar beyond your daily needs, and never expect to.” (Hearings Before the Special Committee, 1919)