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PREFACE

UNLIKE most religious movements such as Judaism, Islam, Hinduism, and Buddhism, whose origins are somewhat veiled in antiquity, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints developed in a time of modern record keeping. Rather than being obscured by the passage of centuries or millennia, the origins of the church are situated in recent historical time. A written record has been kept at nearly every major step of the church's organization and growth.

The pattern of keeping records dates back to the earliest days of the church, when Joseph Smith, the church's founding prophet, announced the divine decree, "Behold, there shall be a record kept among you" (D&C 21:1). Leaders of the church have strived to obey that command. Contemporaneous records were kept of revelations received by the prophet, the calling and interaction of early leaders, missionary assignments, the building of temples, and much more.

The Latter-day Saints continue to be a record-keeping people. In fact, there may be no other people on earth of comparable

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size who have a richer record-keeping tradition than the people nicknamed Mormons. It is a part of the church's administrative system, reaching from small committees to the church's general conferences and from new members to the most senior leaders. Because of this tradition, scholars can readily evaluate Latter-day Saint history from a wealth of primary documents.

On February 27, 2009, professional historians and students of church history gathered for the fourth annual Brigham Young University Church History Symposium. It featured presentations on preserving the history of the Latter-day Saints and was a cooperative effort between the Religious Studies Center at BYU and the Church History Department at the church's headquarters in Salt Lake City.

Marlin K. Jensen, church historian and recorder of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, delivered the symposium's keynote address. Assistant church historian and recorder Richard E. Turley Jr. spoke on the significance of his predecessors in that office. One of those former assistant church historians, James B. Allen, spoke on William Clayton's influential role in the preservation of the Latter-day Saint past. Other scholars addressed a variety of relevant topics that ranged from the church's earliest efforts at record keeping to the challenging task of preserving its increasingly global and complex history.

Many of the symposium's presentations are published in this volume. Readers will find these papers filled not only with research about the church's past but also the experiences and adventures of many who have taken seriously the commission to preserve the history of the Latter-day Saints.