

Prisoners of War
Missouri Mormon War 1838-1839
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November 2, 1838 (Friday)
Headquarters Camp near Far West
General Samuel D. Lucus
to Governor Lilburn W. Boggs

To His Excellency L. W. Boggs Commander in Chief Mo. Mi. Sir: On Monday October 29th., the troops ordered out by Major General (David R.) Atchison and myself (as per our report to you of said date) took up their line of March from Camp near Richmond, for Far West. We encamped the Night of the 29th. at Linville's Creek, (a short distance from the Road) about sixteen miles from Far West, at which point we received an express from Brig. Gen. (Alexander) Doniphan, informing us that he was then encamped on Log Creek with a force of five hundred men, and that he would join us at the crossing of said Creek on the Road from Richmond to Far West, by 10 o'clock a.m. the next morning. [HC 3:195]

On the 30th. October, the troops got together at the last named point when we mustered about eighteen hundred men. Whilst at this place we received your orders of the 26th. ult, and I received an order of the 27th. ult, and a letter from you of the same date. At this point Maj. Gen. Atchison left me for Liberty, when I was left in sole command. I then took up my line of march for Goose Creek, one mile South of Far West, which point we reached about one hour by sun in the evening. Just as the troops were encamping, I received intelligence from Gen Doniphan, from his position on the right that he had discovered a party of mounted Mormons approaching Far West from the East, and requested permission to intercept them if possible. Leave was granted and his Brigade started off at nearly full speed to accomplish the Order, but the Mormons succeeded in reaching the fort. Gen Doniphan approached within two hundred yards of their fortress, when they displayed a force of about eight hundred men. [150] At this juncture I ordered, Gen. Graham's brigade (holding Gen. (Hiram) Parks' and part of Gen. (Moses) Wilson's mounted in reserve) to march full speed to the relief of the 1st. Brigade 3rd. Division, but from the inequality of



Cold Missouri Night
by Joseph F. Brickey

Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, Parley P. Pratt, George W. Robinson and Lyman Wight were arrested October 31, 1838 at Far West. The following day the militia arrested Hyrum Smith and Amasa Lyman.

the force of the first detachment. (being only two hundred and fifty strong at that time and the Mormons 800 [150] it was considered prudent to withdraw the troops, and march against them in the morning, which was accordingly done, and they all returned, as dark set in, to camp. At this place I established my head quarters, and continued there during the expedition against the Mormons. The detachment under General Wilson returned about 9 o'clock P.M. The next morning 31st. of October, I received a message from Col. (George M.) Hinkle, the Commander of the Mormon forces (Caldwell Militia) requesting an interview with me, on an eminence near Far West, which he would designate by hoisting a white flag. I sent him word I would meet him at 2 o'clock p.m. being so much engaged in receiving and encamping fresh troops, who were hourly coming in, that I could not attend before. Accordingly at that time, I started with my staff officers and Brig. Gens. Wilson, Doniphan, and Graham, Gen Parks being left in command We met him and some other Mormons at the point before mentioned. He stated that his object in asking me to meet him there was to know if there could not be some

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compromise or settlement of the difficulty without a resort to arms. After giving him to understand the nature of your orders, I made him the following propositions, which I furnished him a copy of, also a copy of your order. viz:

- 1st. To give up their (the Church) leaders to be tried and punished. [HC 3:196]
- 2nd. To make an appropriation of their property, all who had taken up arms, to the payment of their debts, and indemnity for damage done by them.
- 3rd. That the balance should leave the State, and be protected out by the Militia, but to be permitted to remain under protection until further orders were received from the Commander in Chief.
- 4th. To give up the arms of every description to be receipted for.

Col. Hinkle agreed to the proposition readily, but wished to postpone the matter until morning. I then told him that I would require Jos. Smith Jr., Sidney Rigdon, Lyman Wight, Parley P. Pratt, and George W. Robinson, as hostages for his faithful compliance with the terms, and would pledge myself and each one of the officers present, that in case he, after reflecting and consulting upon the proposition during the night, declined acceding to them, that the hostages should be returned to him in the morning, at the same point they were received, but it was understood in case they did comply, they were to be held for trial as part of the leaders called for by the first stipulation; I then gave him until one hour by Sun in the evening to produce and deliver them. We then returned to Camp, and I directed the troops to make preparations to march to Far West by an hour and a half by sun, with a determination, in case the hostages were not produced, to make an attack upon the Town forthwith. I directed Gen. Parks brigade to be mounted, and to form on the right of the Division, to act as flankers if necessary, and if required to pass entirely around the Town, and form on the north side, with instructions to make the attack at the report of the Cannon, which was to be the signal for the general attack. General Graham's brigade was mounted and formed on the extreme left to act as flankers, and if re-

quired to form the line on the West side, with similar instructions as to the commencement of the attack. Genl. Doniphan's brigade was ordered to parade on foot, and to form on the left of General Parks, with instructions to form the line of battle on the South side, with same instructions as to commencement of attack. The Artillery Company with one piece of Ordinance was placed at the head of Gen. Doniphan's and Gen. Wilson's brigade, with instructions to occupy an eminence within three hundred yards of the Town. The army being disposed of in this manner, at the appointed time I took up the line of march in direction of Far West. When the troops got within about six hundred yards I discovered the Flag and the hostages advancing. I immediately halted the army, and rode out and met them, received the hostages and placed a guard over them for their safety and protection, and ordered the forces back to our encampment. [HC 3:197]

I cannot forbear, at this point, expressing my gratification and approbation of the good conduct and gallant bravery evinced by all the officers and men under my command. They marched up with as much determination, and deliberation as old veterans— not knowing but that the charge would be sounded every moment for surrounding the Town. There was no noise or confusion, nothing but an eager anxiety upon the countenance of every man to get at the work. When the hostages were received, the troops, with some slight exceptions, marched back in profound silence.”

Joseph Smith

The wicked flee when no man pursueth. This saying was truly verified in the first retreat of this army. They fled precipitately through fear, and a great proportion of the men were anxious to get back to the Creek, where they could dispense with some of their clothing and wash themselves in the Water.

“Gallant bravery,” that some thousands of men should be so anxious to wash their hands in the blood of 500 poor Saints, I claim not the honor of commanding such a brave army. “profound silence”— It might have been silence to the General for aught I know, for the

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shoutings, bellowings and yells of this army of Mobocrats was sufficient to deafen any one, not guarded by some higher Spirit, and could only be equalled in the savage war whoop, and the yells of the damned.

November 1, 1838 (Thursday)
Major General Samuel D. Lucas

I ordered the whole forces amounting to twenty five hundred men to parade at 9 o'clock A.M. and to take up the line of March for Far West, at half past 9 o'clock, to receive the prisoners and their arms. The troops marched out and formed in the prairie about 200 yards south east of the Town. Gen. Wilson's Brigade formed the West line, Gen. Doniphan's the East line, Gen. Graham's and Gen. Parks the South line, with the Artillery Company and the Cannon in the centre of the two latter, leaving one side of the square open. The Mormon army reduced to about 600 men by desertion and otherwise, under their Commander Col. Hinkle, marched out of their town, through the space into our square, formed a hollow square, and grounded their arms. Col. Hinkle then rode forward and delivered up to me his sword and pistols, I then directed a company from the respective Brigades, to form a front, rear, right and left, plank guards, and to march the Prisoners back to Far West, and protect and take charge of them until the next morning. I then detailed a Company from Gen. Doniphan's command, to take charge of the arms. Then, in order to gratify the army and to let the Mormons see our forces, marched around the Town, and through the principal Streets, and back to head quarters. [HC 3:198]

Considering the war at an end in this place, I issued orders for Gen. Doniphan's Brigade, with the exception of one Company and Gen. Graham's Brigade, to take up their line of March for their respective head Quarters, and dismiss their men and directed Gen. Wilson to take charge of the prisoners (demanded for trial) and arms, and to march them to my Head Quarters at Independence, to await further orders, and to dismiss all except a guard for the prisoners and arms. Novr 2nd. I relieved the guard placed over the Prisoners at Far West by 4 Companies of Gen. Parks Brigade, and placed them un-

der the command of Col. Thompson, 2 Brig, 3 Div. with instructions to report to Gen. (John B.) Clark. The balance of Gen. Parks brigade with Capt. (Cornelius) Gilliam's Company, of Gen. Doniphan's Brigade under the command of Gen. Parks, I ordered to Adam-ondi-ahmon, a Mormon Town in Daviess County, with instructions to disarm the Mormon forces at that place, and to leave a guard of 50 men for the protection of prisoners, and to report to Gen. Clark. In order to carry the treaty and stipulation, into effect, I have required your Aid de-camp, Col. Williams, together with Col. Burch and Maj. A[mos] Rees, of Ray, to attend to drawing up the papers legally, and directed Col. Thompson to wait on them with a portion of his command, and to cause all their orders and requirements, consistent with the stipulations to be carried into effect. This day about 12 o'clock there was a Battalion of 100 men from Platte arrived at Far West, which I ordered back, having understood that Maj. Gen. Clark would be on in a day or two, with sufficient force to operate in Daviess and Livingston, and for any service that may be required." "Samuel D. Lucas - Major General - Commanding" [HC 3:199]

November 3, 1838 (Saturday)
Parley P. Pratt

As we arose and commenced our march on the morning of the 3d of November, Joseph Smith spoke to me and the other prisoners, in a low, but cheerful and confidential tone; sad he: "Be of good cheer, brethren; the word of the Lord came to me last night that our lives should be given us, and that whatever we may suffer during this captivity, not one of our lives should be taken."

Source: Autobiography of Parley P. Pratt, page 239.

November 3, 1838 (Saturday)

We continued our March and arrived at the Missouri River which separated us from Jackson County, where we hurried across the ferry when but few troops passed. The truth was General (John B.) Clark had sent an express from Richmond to General (Samuel D.) Lucas, to have the Prisoners sent to him, and thus prevent our going to Jackson County, both armies being com-

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petitors for the honor of possessing the “Royal Prisoners” - Clark wanted the privilege of putting us to death himself, and Lucas and his troops were desirous of exhibiting us in the Streets of Independence.

November 4, 1838 (Sunday)
Joseph Smith

We were visited by some Ladies and Gentlemen. One of the Women came up and very candidly enquired of the troops, which of the prisoners was the Lord whom the Mormons worshipped? One of the guard pointed to me with a significant smile, and said “this is he.” The woman then turning to me, inquired whether I professed to be Lord and Savior? I replied, that I professed to be nothing but a Man, and a minister of Salvation sent by Jesus Christ to preach the Gospel. This answer so surprised the woman, that she began to inquire into our doctrine; and I preached a discourse both to her, and her companions, and to the wondering soldiers who listened with almost breathless attention while I set forth the doctrine of Faith in Jesus Christ, and repentance, and baptism for remission of sins, with the promise of the Holy Ghost, as recorded in the second Chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. The woman was satisfied and praised God in the hearing of the Soldiers, and went away praying that God would protect and deliver us. Thus was fulfilled a prophecy which had been spoken publicly by me, a few months previous; that a sermon should be preached in Jackson County, by one of our Elders, before the close of 1838. [HC 3:200]

The troops having crossed the River (Arrived at Independence) about ten o'clock we proceeded on and arrived at Independence past noon - in the midst of great rain, and a multitude of Spectators who had assembled to see us, and hear the bugles sound a blast of triumphant joy, which echoed through the Camp as we were ushered into a vacant house prepared for our reception, with a floor for our beds, and blocks of wood for our pillows.

November 4, 1838 (Sunday)
Far West

General Clark arrived at Far West with one thousand

six hundred men and five hundred more were within eight miles of the City. Thus Far West has been visited by six thousand men in one week, when the Militia of the City (before any were taken prisoners) amounted only to about five hundred, whose arms having been secured, the Mob continued to hunt the brethren like Wild Beasts, and shot several, ravished the women, and killed one near the City, No Saint is permitted to go in or out of the City, and they lived on parched Corn.

General Clark ordered General (Samuel D.) Lucas who had previously gone to Adam-ondi-ahman with his troops “to take the whole of the Men of the Mormons prisoners; and place such a guard around them and the Town as will protect the prisoners and secure them until they can be dealt with properly” and secure all their property, till the best means could be adopted for paying the damages the Citizens had sustained.

November 5, 1838 (Monday)
Joseph Smith at Independence

We were kept under a small Guard, and were treated with some degree of hospitality and politeness while many flocked to see us. We spent most of our time in preaching and conversation, explanatory of our doctrines and practice, which removed mountains of prejudice, and enlisted the populace in our favor, notwithstanding their old hatred and wickedness towards our Society.

November 5, 1838 (Monday)
Parley P. Pratt
Independence, Missouri

In the meantime we were kept under a small guard, and were treated with some degree of humanity, while hundreds flocked to see us day after day. We spent most of our time preaching and conversation, explanatory of our doctrines and practice. Much prejudice was removed, and the feelings of the populace began to be in our favor, notwithstanding their former wickedness and hatred. In a day or two we were at liberty to walk the streets without a guard. We were finally removed from our house of confinement to a hotel, where we boarded at the public table, and lodged on the floor, with a block

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of wood for a pillow. We no longer had any guard; we went out and came in when we pleased – a certain keeper being appointed merely to watch over us, and look to our wants.

With him we walked out of town to the westward, and visited the desolate lands of the Saints, and the place which, seven years before, we had dedicated for the building of a Temple. This was a beautiful rise of ground, about half a mile west of Independence centre. When we saw it last it was a noble forest, but our enemies had since robbed it of every vestige of timber, and it now lay desolate, or clothed with grass and weeds.

While at Independence we were once or twice invited to dine with General Wilson and some others, which we did.

While thus sojourning as prisoners at large, I arose one morning when it was very snowy, and passed silently and unmolested out of the hotel, and as no one seemed to notice me, or call me in question, I thought I would try an experiment. I passed on eastward through the town; no one noticed me. I then took into the fields, still unobserved. After travelling a mile I entered a forest; all was gloomy silence, none were near, the heavens were darkened and obscured by falling snow, my track was covered behind me, and I was free. I knew the way to the States eastward very well, and there seemed nothing to prevent me pursuing my way thither; thoughts of freedom beat high in my bosom; wife, children, home, freedom, peace, and a land of law and order, all arose in my mind; I could go to other States, send for my family, make me a home and be happy.

On the other hand, I was a prisoner in a State where all law was at an end. I was liable to be shot down at any time without judge or jury. I was liable to be tried for my life by murderous assassins, who had already broken every oath of office and trampled on every principle of honor or even humanity. Hands already dripping with the blood of aged sires, and of helpless women and children, were reaching out for my destruction. The battle of Crooked River had already been construed into murder on the part of the brave patriots who there defended their lives and rescued their fellow citizens from kid-

nappers and land pirates, while the pirates themselves had been converted into loyal militia.

To go forward was freedom, to go backward was to be sent to General Clark, and be accused of the highest crimes, with murderers for judge, jury and executioners.

“Go free!” whispered the tempter.

“No!” said I, “never, while brother Joseph and his fellows are in the power of the enemy. What a storm of trouble, or even of death, it might subject them to.”

I turned on my heel, traced by steps, and entered the hotel ere they had missed me. As I shook the snow off my clothes the keeper and also brother Joseph inquired where I had been. I replied, just out for a little exercise. A walk for pleasure in such a storm gave rise to some pleasantries on their part, and there the matter ended.

There was one thing which buoyed up our spirits continually during our captivity: it was the remembrance of the word of the Lord to brother Joseph, saying, that our lives should all be given us during this captivity, and no one of them should be lost. I thought of this while in the wilderness vacillating whether to go or stay, and the thought struck me: “He that will seek to save his life shall lose it; but he that will lose his life for my sake shall find it again, even life eternal.” I could now make sure of my part in the first resurrection, as I had so intensely desired when about eleven years old. But, O, the path of life! How was it beset with trials!

Source: Autobiography of Parley P. Pratt, pages 244-246.

November 5, 1838 (Monday)

Far West

The brethren at Far West were ordered by General (John B.) Clark to form a line when the names of fifty six present were called, and made prisoners to await their trial for some thing, they knew not what. They were kept under a close guard.

November 6, 1838 (Tuesday)

General John B Clark – Far West

“Gentlemen— You whose names are not attached to this list of names, will now have the privilege of going

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to your fields and of providing corn, wood &c for your families— Those who are now taken will go from this to prison, be tried, and receive the due demerit of their crimes. But you (except such as charges may hereafter be preferred against) are now at liberty, as soon as the troops are removed that now guard the place, which I shall cause to be done immediately. It now devolves upon you to fulfil the treaty that you have entered into - the leading items of which I shall now lay before you. The first requires that your leading men be given up to be tried according to law, this you have already complied with. The second is, that you deliver up your arms - this has been attended to. The third stipulation is, that you sign over your properties to defray the expenses of the War - this you have also done. Another article yet remains for you to comply with: and that is, that you leave the State forthwith, and whatever may be your feelings concerning this, or whatever your innocence, it is nothing to me. [HC 3:202]

General (Samuel D.) Lucas, who is equal in authority with me, has made this treaty with you. I approve of it. I should have done the same, had I been here, I am therefore determined to see it fulfilled. The Character of this State has suffered almost beyond redemption - from the character, conduct and influence that you have exerted, and we deem it an act of justice to restore her character to its former standing among the States by every proper means. The Orders of the Governor to me were, that you should be exterminated, and not allowed to remain in the State, and had your leaders not have been given up and the terms of the treaty complied with, before this, you and your families would have been destroyed and your houses in ashes. There is a discretionary power vested in my hands which I shall exercise in your favor for a Season, for this lenity you are indebted to my clemency. I do not say that you shall go now, but you must not think of staying here another Season, or of putting in crops - for the moment you do this the Citizens will be upon you. If I am called here again in case if a noncompliance of the treaty made, do not think that I shall act any more as I have done - you need not expect any mercy, but extermination - for I

am determined the Governor's order shall be executed. As for your leaders, do not once think - do not imagine for a moment - do not let it enter your mind - that they will be delivered, or that you will see their faces again, for their fate is fixed, their die is cast - their doom is sealed." I am sorry, Gentlemen, to see so great a number of apparently intelligent men found in the situation that you are; and oh! that I could invoke that Great Spirit - The unknown God to rest upon you and make you sufficiently intelligent to break that chain of Superstition, and liberate you from those fetters of fanaticism with which you are bound. That you no longer worship a Man. I would advise you to scatter abroad and never again organize yourselves with Bishops, Presidents etc. lest you excite the jealousies of the people, and subject yourselves to the same calamities that have now come upon you. You have always been the aggressors you have brought upon yourselves these difficulties by being disaffected, and not being subject to rule - and my advice is, that you become as other Citizens, lest by a recurrence of these events you bring upon yourselves irretrievable ruin." [HC 3:203]

November 6, 1838 (Tuesday)

Governor Lilburn W. Boggs to General Clark

"It will also be necessary that you hold a military Court of inquiry in Daviess County, and arrest the Mormons who have been guilty of the late outrages, committed towards the inhabitants of said County. My instructions to you are to settle this whole matter completely, if possible, before you disband your forces; if the Mormons are disposed voluntarily to leave the State, of course it would be advisable in you to promote that object, in any way deemed proper. The ringleaders of this rebellion, though, ought by no means (to) be permitted to escape the punishment they merit."

November 6, 1838 (Tuesday)

The Prisoners at Far West were started off for Richmond under a strong guard.

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November 7, 1838 (Wednesday)
General John B. Clark
to General Robert Wilson
Far West

“Brig. Gen. Robert Wilson will take up the line of March with his Brigade on this morning, for Adam-on-di-ahman, in Daviess County, and take possession of the Prisoners at that place, and proceed to ascertain those who committed crimes, and when done to put them under close guard, and when he moves, take them to Keytesville, after leaving them recognized by the proper authority.”

November 8, 1838 (Thursday)
General Robert Wilson
Adam-on-di-Ahman

There was a severe snow storm yesterday and to day. General Wilson arrived at Adam-on-di-Ahmon, he placed guards around the Town, so that no person might pass out or in without permission. All the men in Town were then taken and put under guard, and a court of inquiry was instituted, with Adam Black on the bench; the said Adam Black belonged to the Mob and was one of the leaders of it from the time mobbing first commenced in Daviess County. The attorney belonged to General Clark’s army. [HC 3:204]

November 8, 1838 (Thursday)
Independence

Shortly after our arrival in Jackson County, Colonel Sterling Price from the army of Gen. Clark, came with orders from Gen. Clark, who was commander in Chief of the expedition, to have us forwarded (forth) with to Richmond. Accordingly on Thursday (started for Richmond) morning we started with three guards only, and they had been obtained with great difficulty, after laboring all the previous day to get them. Between Independence and Roy’s ferry, on the Missouri River, they all got drunk, and we got possession of their arms and horses. It was late in the afternoon, near the setting of the Sun. We travelled about half a mile after we crossed the River, and put up for the night.

November 9, 1838 (Friday)
Missouri River to Richmond

This morning there came a number of men, some of them armed, their threatenings and savage appearance were such as to make us afraid to proceed without more guards. A messenger was therefore dispatched to Richmond to obtain them. We started before their arrival, but had not gone far before we met Col. (Sterling) Price with a guard of about seventy four men, and were conducted by them to Richmond and put into an old vacant house, and a guard set. Sometime Gen. (John B.) Clark came through the course of that day, General Clark came in and we were introduced to him. We enquired of him the reason why we had been thus carried from our homes and what were the charges against us. He said that he was not then able to determine, but would be in a short time, and with very little more conversation withdrew. [HC 3:205]

Some short time after he had withdrawn, Col Price came. (Brought chains and Padlocks) in with two chains in his hands, and a number of padlocks. The two chains he fastened together. He had with him ten men armed, who stood at the time of these operations with a thumb upon the cock of their guns. They first nailed down the windows, then came and ordered a man by the name of John Fulkerson whom he had with him, to chain us together with chains and padlocks, being seven in number.

After that, he searched us, examining our pockets to see if we had any arms; finding nothing but pocket knives, he took them and conveyed them off.

November 10, 1838 (Saturday)

“I permit David Holman to remove from Daviess to Caldwell County there to remain during the winter or to pass out of the State - R(ober) Wilson - Brig. Gen. by F. G. Cockner Aid - Novr. 10th. 1838.” [p. 856]

November 10, 1838 (Saturday)

The foregoing is a true specimen of Missouri Liberty General (John B.) Clark had spent his time since our arrival at Richmond in searching the Laws to find authority for trying us by Court Martial. Had he not been

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a Lawyer of eminence I should have supposed it no very difficult task to decide that quiet, peaceful, unoffending and private Citizens too, except as Ministers of the Gospel, were not amenable to a military tribunal in a Country governed by civil laws. But be this as it may General Clark wrote the Governor that he had: "detained Gen. White and his field officers here, a day or two, for the purpose of holding a Court martial if necessary. I this day made out charges against the Prisoners, and called on Judge (Austin A.) King to try them as a Committing Court, and I am now busily engaged in procuring Witnesses, and submitting facts. There being no civil officers in Caldwell, [HC 3:206]

I have to use the Military to get witnesses from there, which I do without reserve. The most of the Prisoners here I consider guilty of Treason, and I believe will be convicted, and the only difficulty in law is, can they be tried in any County but Caldwell? If not they cannot be there indicted, until a change of population. In the event the latter view is taken by the civil courts, I suggest the propriety of trying Jo Smith and those leaders taken by Gen (Samuel D.) Lucas, by a Court Martial for mutiny. This I am in favor of only as a dernier resort. I would have taken this course with Smith at any rate; but it being doubtful whether a court martial has jurisdiction or not, in the present case - that is, whether these people are to be treated as in time of war, and the mutineers as having mutinied in time of War - and I would here ask you to forward to me the Attorney General's opinion on this point. It will not do to allow these leaders to return to their treasonable work again, on account of there not being indicted in Caldwell. They have committed treason, murder, arson, burglary, robbery, larceny and perjury"

November 10, 1838 (Saturday)

The Three days investigation having closed at Adam-ondi-ahmon every man was honorably acquitted. Adam Black being judge. General Wilson then ordered every family to be out of Diahman in ten days, with permission to go to Caldwell, and there tarry until Spring, and then leave the State under pain of extermination, the weather was very cold, more so than usual, for that

season of the year; and in keeping this order of General Wilson's they had to leave their crops and houses, and to live in tents and waggons in this inclement season of the year. As for their flocks and herds the mob had delivered them from the trouble of taking care of them, or from the pain of seeing them starve to death, by stealing them. An arrangement was made in which it was stipulated that a committee of twelve which had been previously appointed should have the privilege of going from Far West to Daviess County for the term of four weeks for the purpose of conveying their crops from Daviess to Caldwell. The committee were to wear white badges on their hats for protection. [HC 3:207]

November 10, 1838 (Saturday)

Thirty of the brethren have been killed, A multitude wounded, about a hundred are missing, and about Sixty at Richmond, awaiting their trial, for what they know not.

November 11, 1838 (Sunday)

While in Richmond, we were under the charge of Colonel (Sterling) Price from Chariton County, who suffered all manner of abuse to be heaped upon us. During this time my afflictions were great, and our situation was truly painful. [HC 3:208]

General [John B.] Clark informed us that he would turn us over to the Civil authorities for trial Joseph Smith Jr., Hiram (Hyrum) Smith, Sidney Rigdon, Parley P. Pratt, Lyman Wight, Amasa Lyman, George W. Robinson, Caleb Baldwin, Alanson Ripley, Washington Voorhees, Sidney Turner, John Buchanan, Jacob Gates, Chandler Holbrook, George W. Harris, Jesse D. Hunter, Andrew Whitlock, Martin C. Al(l)red, William Al(l)red, George (D.) Grant, Darwin Chase, Elijah Newman, Alvin G. Tippetts, Zedekiah Owens, Isaac Morley, Thomas Beck, Moses Clawson, John J. Turnur, Daniel Shearer, Daniel S. Thomas, Alexander Mc.Ray (McRae), Elisha Edwards, John S. Higby, Ebenezer Page, Benjamin Covey, Ebenezer Robinson, Lyman (Luman) Gibbs, James M. Henderson, David Pettigrew, Edward Partridge Francis Higby (Francis M. Higbee) David Frampton, George Kimball Joseph W. Younger, Henry Zabriski, Al-

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len J. Stout, Sheffield Daniels, Silas Ma(y)nard, Anthony Head, Benjamin Jones, (brought to Trial) Daniel Carn, John T. Earl, and Norman Shearer were brought before Austin A. King at Richmond for trial charged with the several crimes of High Treason against the State, murder, burglary, arson, robbery and larceny.

November 12, 1838 (Monday)

Monday 12. The first act of the Court was to send out a body of armed men, without a civil process to obtain witnesses.

November 13, 1838 (Tuesday)

We were placed at the bar Austin A King presiding and Thomas C. Burch States Attorney, Witnesses were called and sworn at the point of the bayonet. Dr. Sampson (Avard a witness) Avard was the first brought before the Court. He had previously told Mr. Oliver Olney,

“that if he (Olney) wished to save himself, he must swear hard against the heads of the Church, as they were the ones the court wanted to criminate; and if he could swear hard against them they would not, (that is, neither court or mob) disturb him. I intend to do [HC 3:209] it, said he, in order to escape, for if I do not they will take my life.”

This introduction is sufficient to shew the character of his testimony and he swore just according to the statement he had made, doubtless thinking it a wise course to ingratiate himself into the good graces of the mob. The following witnesses were examined in behalf of the State, (many of) whom, if we may judge from their testimony, (Witnesses) swore upon the same principle as Avard, namely, Wyatt Cravens, Nehemiah Odle, Capt. Samuel Bogart, Morris Phelps, John Corrill, Robert Snodgrass, George Walton, George M. Hinkle, James C. Owens, Nathaniel Carr, Abner Scovell, John Cleminson, Reed Peck, James C. Owens, re-examined, William Splawn, Thomas M. Odle, John Raglin, Allen Rathbun, Jeremiah Myers, Andrew J. Job, Freeburn H. Gardner, Burr Riggs, Elisha Camron, Charles Bleckley, James Cobb, Jesse Kelly, Addison Price, Samuel Kimball William W. Phelps, John Whitmer, James B. Turner, George W. Worthington, Joseph H. Mc.Gee, John Lock-

hart, Porter Yale, Benjamin Slade, Ezra Williams, Addison Green, John Taylor, Timothy Lewis, and Patrick Lynch.

November 18, 1838 (Sunday)

While our suit was going forward, General (Robert) Wilson gave the following Permit in Daviess County.

“I permit the following persons as a Committee on the part of the Mormons, to pass and repass in and through the County of Davies during the winter (to wit) William Huntington, John Read, Benj. S. Wilber, Mahue (Mayhew) Hillman, Z. Wilson, E(lijah) B. Gaylord, Henry Herriman, Daniel Stanton, Oliver Snow, William Earl, J(onathan) H. Hale, Henry Humphrey, upon all lawful business. Novr. 18. 1838. R. Wilson Brig. Genl. Commanding by F. G. Cocknu Aid.”

(Samuel) Bogart arrested our Witnesses & put them in prison. We were called upon for our witnesses, and we gave the names of some forty or fifty, Captain Bogart was despatched with a Company of Militia to procure them, arrested all he could find, thrust them into prison, and we were not allowed to see them. [HC 3:210]

We were again called upon most tauntingly for witnesses. We gave the names of some others and they were also thrust into prison so many, as were to be found. In the mean time (Witnesses for the Defendants) Malinda Porter, Delia F. Pine, Nancy Rigdon, Jonathan W. Barlow, Thorit Parsons Ezra Chipman, and Arza Judd Jr. volunteered and were sworn, on the defence, but were prevented by threats from telling the truth as much as possible. We saw (Allen sworn) a man at the window by the name of Allen, and beckoned him to come in, and had him sworn, but when he did not testify to please the Court, several rushed upon him with their Bayonets, and he fled the place; and three men took after him with loaded guns, and he barely escaped with his life. It was of no use to get any more witnesses if we could have done it.

November 24, 1838 (Saturday)

Thus this mock investigation continued from day to day till Saturday when several of the brethren were discharged by Judge (Austin A.) King as follows.

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“Defendants against whom nothing is proven viz Amasa Lyman, John Buchhannan, Andrew Whitlock, Alvah L. Tippitts (Tippets), Jedediah Owens, Isaac Morley, John J. Tanner, Daniel S. Thomas, Elisha Edwards, Benjamin Covey, David Frampton, Henry Zabriskiy, Allen J. Stout, Sheffield Daniels, Silas Maynard, Anthony Head, John T. Earl, Ebenezer Brown, James Newberry, Sylvester Hulett (Hulet), Chandler Hobbrook, Martin Alread (Allred), William Al(l)red.

The above defendants have been discharged by me there being no evidence against them, Novr. 24th. 1838.”

Austin A King Judge

Joseph Smith

Our church organization was converted by the testimony of the Apostates, into a temporal Kingdom, which was to fill the whole Earth, and subdue all other Kingdoms. Much was inquired by the Judge (Daniels prophecies) (who, by the bye was a Methodist,) concerning the Prophecy of Daniel.

“In the days of these Kings shall the God of Heaven set up a Kingdom which shall break in pieces all other Kingdoms and stand for ever” &c “And the kingdom and the greatness of the kingdom, under the whole Heaven, shall be given to the Saints of the Most High” &c just as though it was treason to believe the bible. [HC 3:211]

November 28, 1838 (Wednesday)

Daniel Ashby a Member of the State Senate wrote General (John B.) Clark that he was in the battle (mob)] at Hauns Mills, that thirty one mormons were killed and seven of his party wounded

November 29, 1838 (Thursday)

The remaining prisoners were all released or admitted to bail, except Lyman Wight, Caleb Baldwin, Hyrum Smith, Alexander Mc.Rae, Sidney Rigdon and myself, who were sent to Liberty, Clay County, to jail, to stand our trial for treason and Murder. The treason for having whipped the Mob out of Daviess County, and taking their Cannon from them; and the murder for the man killed in the [Samuel] Bogart battle. Also Parley P. Pratt, Morris Phelps, Luman Gibbs, Darwin Chase, and

Norman Shearer, who were put into Richmond (Confined in Chains) Jail, to stand their trial for the same crimes - during the investigation we were mostly confined in Chains, and received much abuse. The matter of driving away witnesses or casting them into prison, or chasing them out of the County, was carried to such a length that our Lawyers Gen. (Alexander) Doniphan and Amos Rees, told us not to bring our witnesses there at all, for if we did there would not be one of them left for final trial, for no sooner would Bogart and his men know who they were, than they would put them out of the County. [HC 3:212]

As to mak(ing) any impression on (Austin A.) King, if a Cohort of angels were to come down, and declare we were clear, Doniphan said it would all be the same, for he (King) had determined from the beginning to cast us into prison; we never got the privilege of introducing our witnesses at all; if we had we could have disproved all they swore.

M. Arthur Esqre.

to the Representatives from Clay County

Liberty Novr. 29. 1838.

Respected Friends: Humanity to an injured people prompts me at present to address you thus. You were aware of the treatment (to some extent before you left home) received by that unfortunate race of beings called the Mormons, from Daviess, in the form of human beings inhabiting Daviess, Livingston, and a part of Ray County; not being satisfied with the relinquishments of all their rights as Citizens and human beings, in the treaty forced upon them by General (Samuel D.) Lucas, by giving up their arms, and throwing themselves upon the mercy of the State, and their fellow Citizens generally, hoping thereby protection of their lives and property, are now receiving treatment from those demons, that makes humanity shudder, and the cold chills run over any man, not entirely destitute of any feeling of humanity. These demons are now constantly strolling up and down Caldwell County, in small companies armed, insulting the women in any and every way, and plundering the poor devils of all the means of subsistence

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(scanty as it was) left them, and driving off their horses, cattle, hogs &c and rifling their houses and farms of every thing therein, taking beds, bedding, wardrobe and all such things as they see they want, leaving the poor Mormons in a starving and naked condition. These are facts I have from authority that cannot be questioned, and can be maintained and substantiated at any time. There is now a petition afloat in our Town, signed by the Citizens of all parties and grades, which will be sent you in a few days, praying the Legislature to make some speedy enactment applicable to their case— they are entirely willing to leave our State, so soon as this inclement season is over, and a number have already left, and are leaving daily, scattering themselves to the four winds of the Earth.

Now, Sirs, I do not want by any means to dictate to you the course to be pursued, but one fact I will merely suggest. I this day was conversing with Mr. George M. Pryer, who is just from Far West, relating the outrages there committed daily. I suggested to him the propriety of the Legislature's placing a guard to patrol on the lines of Caldwell County, say of about twenty five men,

and give them, say, about one dollar or one and a half per day, each man, and find their provisions &c, until, say, the first day of June next. Those men rendering that protection necessary to the Mormons, and allowing them to follow, and bring to justice any individual who has heretofore, or will hereafter be guilty of plundering or any violation of the laws. I would suggest that George M. Pryer be appointed Captain of said Guard, and that he will be allowed to raise his own men (if) he is willing thus to act. He is a man of correct habits, and will do justice to all sides, and render due satisfaction. Should this course not be approved of, I would recommend the restoration of their arms, for their own protection. One or the other of these suggestions is certainly due the Mormons from the State. She has now their leaders prisoners to the number of fifty or sixty, and I apprehend no danger from the remainder in any way, until they will leave the State.

M. Arthur

Joseph Smith

Mr. Arthur is not a Mormon but a friend of Man.
[HC 3:213]

