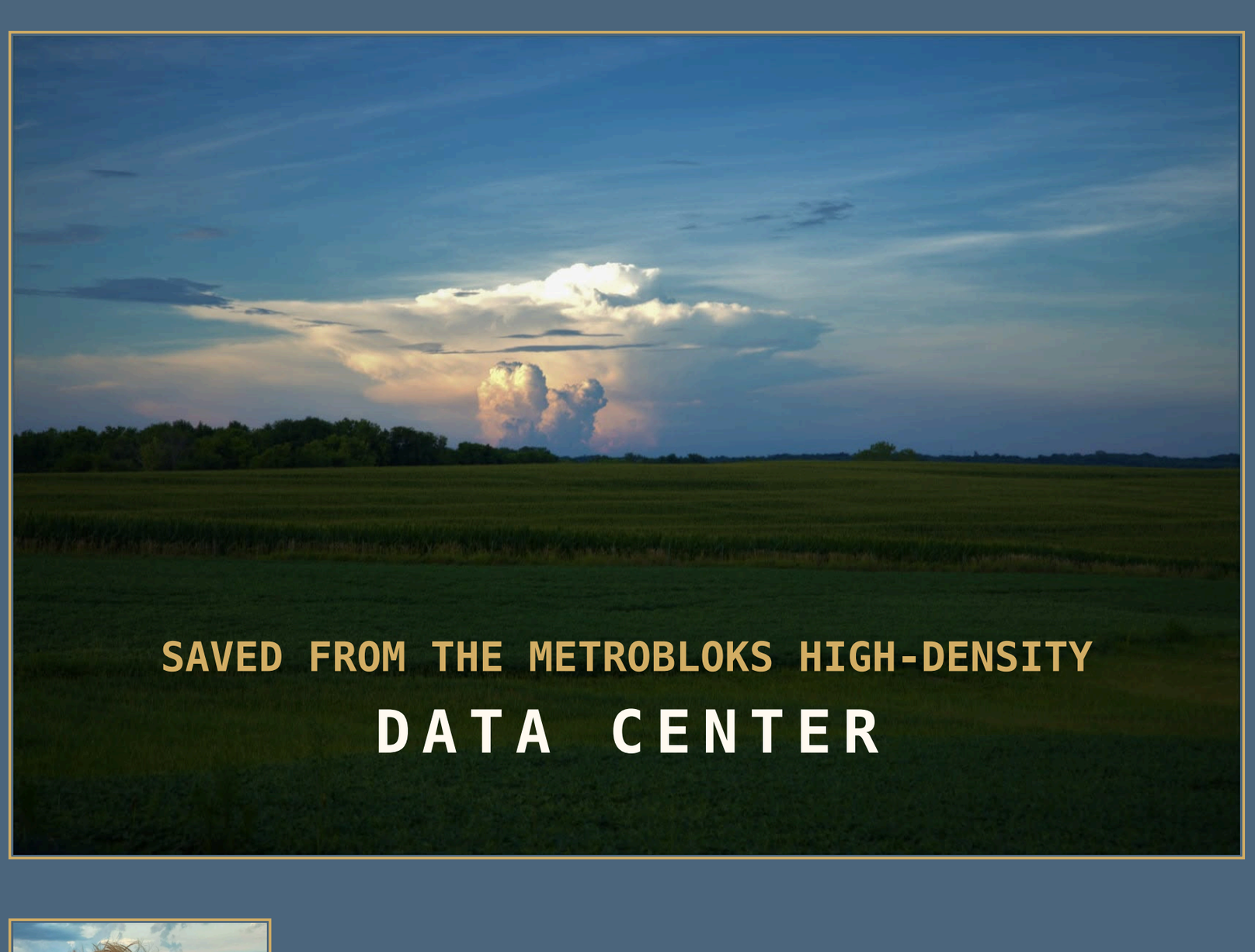
LIBERTY, MISSOURI

Liberty, the Mormons,
and the
Slave Plantation

Saving the Graves of The Eight Witnesses,

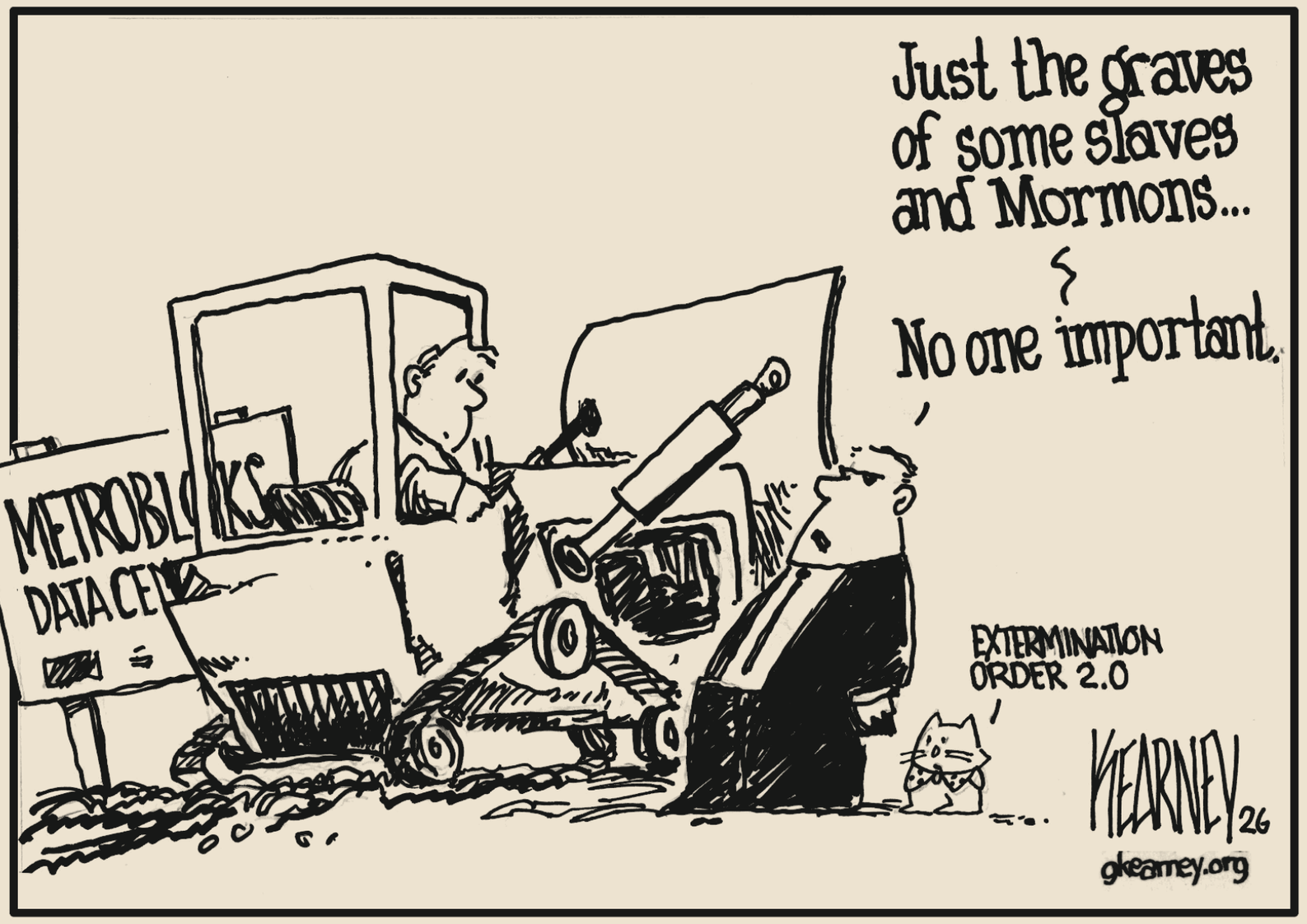
Other Mormon Refugees,
Indigenous and Legendary “Zelph,” *&*
Forgotten Slaves of Forty Years on the Plantation





John Hajicek

Version: November 6, 2026, 9 o’clock p.m.
Collected Historic Site Studies, Maps, and Documentary Exhibits


Just the graves of some slaves and Mormons...
No one important.
METROBLOCKS
DATA CE
EXTERMINATION ORDER 2.0
KEARNEY 26
gkearney.org

JOHN HAJICEK / THE ARTHUR PLANTATION

The graves lie behind Slave Cabin Row.

Liberty, Missouri: the landscape beneath Metrobloks' data-center plan

2,000
ACRES

HEMP PLANTATION

Hemp fields, timber, corn, and pasture spread across Arthur's estate. Enslaved labor planted, cut, dried, and broke hemp for rope, cordage, and baling fiber. Wagons and livestock linked the fields to the mill, farmyards, and Missouri River landings.

500
ACRES

FARM AT ITS HEIGHT

470.72 + 31 acres mapped in 1877. Orchards, cornfields, and pasture supplied the household. Around the mansion stood stables, livestock barns, the mill, smokehouse, kitchen, and work buildings. Bricks were burned; meat smoked; fruit dried; cloth spun and woven; candles and soap made.

31
ACRES

THE INHABITED FARMSTEAD

The enslaved community stood in the front yard of the mansion. The Kentucky horses, stables, cabins, gardens, springs, ponds, and work yards made this thirty-one-acre farmstead the center of activity. Mormon refugees lodged and worked among that community. Behind Slave Cabin Row lay their burial ground. The later 404-acre crop-farm remnant does not identify this earlier residential core.

MY CONCLUSION

The center of activity was the 31 acres: the Kentucky horses and the enslaved households, and therefore the Mormon lodging, labor, deaths, and graves. My research identifies the ground behind Slave Cabin Row as the burial ground of the enslaved community and Mormon refugees, including Christian Whitmer and Peter Whitmer Jr.

Norman Page's directions, the 1830s deaths, the brick and marble fragments, the roads and water, and comparative burial evidence converge here. The Arthur family cemetery of 1846–1860 came later. Woodruff placed Zelph's reburied bone near the refugee dwelling.

Metrobloks markets MCI-A as a 35.1-acre campus at 2505 Old Hughes Road in Liberty, co-developed with Lincoln Property Company.

Metrobloks' data center threatens this inhabited farmstead and burial ground. Preserve and investigate the ground before construction destroys its record.

The evidence and the reasons occupy these 835 *pages.*

Historical reconstruction and conclusion: John Hajicek. Household and plantation sources: pp. 68–134; site evidence: pp. 146–197; burial comparisons: pp. 197–285. Acreage figures are rounded.

Company specifications: Metrobloks, "Kansas City / MCI-A," metrobloks.com/sites/kansas-city, accessed 6 November 2026.

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Preface

THE CASE FOR PRESERVATION

This situation is an indictment of Metrobloks for planning a data center over the Arthur plantation’s earlier burial ground. My research locates the graves of Christian Whitmer, Peter Whitmer Jr., other Mormon refugees, and enslaved African Americans on that ground.

It is an indictment of the Liberty City Council for desecrating Mormon holy land and disturbing African American graves. The city that persecuted Mormon refugees and enslaved African Americans has approved Metrobloks’ data center on their burial ground.

It is an indictment of the Confederate history enthusiasts who tried to bury this story.

It is an indictment of the Mormon historians working in classrooms, cubicles, conferences, and committees, who erected a monument honoring the Book of Mormon witnesses on one face and Michael Arthur, one of their persecutors and the county’s largest slaveholder, on another.

It is an indictment of the rusting iron press of Mormonism.

About this compilation

This volume brings together historical site studies, presentations, maps, photographs, and documentary exhibits concerning Liberty, the Arthur plantation, and the Metrobloks data-center development. Individual studies identify their dates, evidence, and sources.

The nine chapter openings guide the argument; the contents and bookmarks lead to the complete evidence. PDF page references identify locations in this volume. Exhibits retain their proportions and their own printed pagination.

835 total PDF pages

Authorship and source attribution, page 835.

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Dedication

To those who honored the eight Book of Mormon witnesses on one side and Clay County's slave dealer on the other; and to those who, by approval or acquiescence, permitted Metrobloks to desecrate the graves of the Mormons exiled from Independence and the slaves held in bondage in Liberty.

Greg Canuteson
Mayor of Liberty, Missouri

Harold A. Phillips
Councilman, First Ward

Shelton Ponder
Councilman, First Ward

Kelley Wrenn Pozel
Councilwoman, Second Ward

Adam Travis
Councilman, Second Ward

Jeff Watt
Councilman, Third Ward

Kevin Graham
Councilman, Third Ward

Gene Gentrup
Councilman, Fourth Ward

Michael Hagan
Councilman, Fourth Ward

Ernest Popescu
Chief Executive Officer of Metrobloks data centers

Kim R. Wilson
Chairman, Ensign Peak Foundation

Gail Miller Wilson
Philanthropist and historic-site benefactor

John and Kipp Craig
Purchasers of the Arthur cemetery.

Alexander L. Baugh
Inscription co-drafter[1]

Ronald E. Romig
Inscription co-drafter[1]

Kyle S. McKay
Executive Director, Church History Department

Peggy Fletcher Stack
Senior Religion Reporter, The Salt Lake Tribune

[1] Source: Alexander L. Baugh's projected lecture slide, photographed on page 250.

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The case and the route

PRESERVE THE BURIAL GROUND BEFORE MOVING THE EARTH

My research identifies the earlier Arthur settlement as the burial ground of Christian Whitmer and Peter Whitmer Jr., other Mormon refugees, and enslaved Black people. Woodruff records the Indigenous reburial associated with Zelph near the Arthur-owned house occupied by Lyman Wight. These histories converge in an inhabited landscape: houses and cabins and gardens and work yards and water and roads. The later Arthur family cemetery and the modern monument do not contain the whole history.

I ask the public to follow the evidence in that order. First understand why I know this place and its records. Then reconstruct the community that lived here. Then compare the two burial periods and the surviving ground and the roads and the development boundaries. The disagreement concerns an identified burial ground; archaeology must locate and document the individual graves within it.

Metrobloks' data-center plan makes this a public decision. Preserve the earlier settlement and burial landscape, and investigate it before grading or trenching destroys its physical record. This book presents my conclusion and the grounds for it, and the original documents by which readers can examine it.

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Begin with the experience and family knowledge I bring to this ground.

Guided argument by John Hajicek. Source studies, maps, photographs, and the full chronology remain integrated in this volume. Follow the nine numbered openings for the public argument; use the contents and bookmarks for the complete evidence.

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ARTHUR PLANTATION / LIBERTY, MISSOURI

Mormon Headquarters to be Bulldozed



Photography and flight courtesy of Carrie Lonsdale supplied October 10, 2026.

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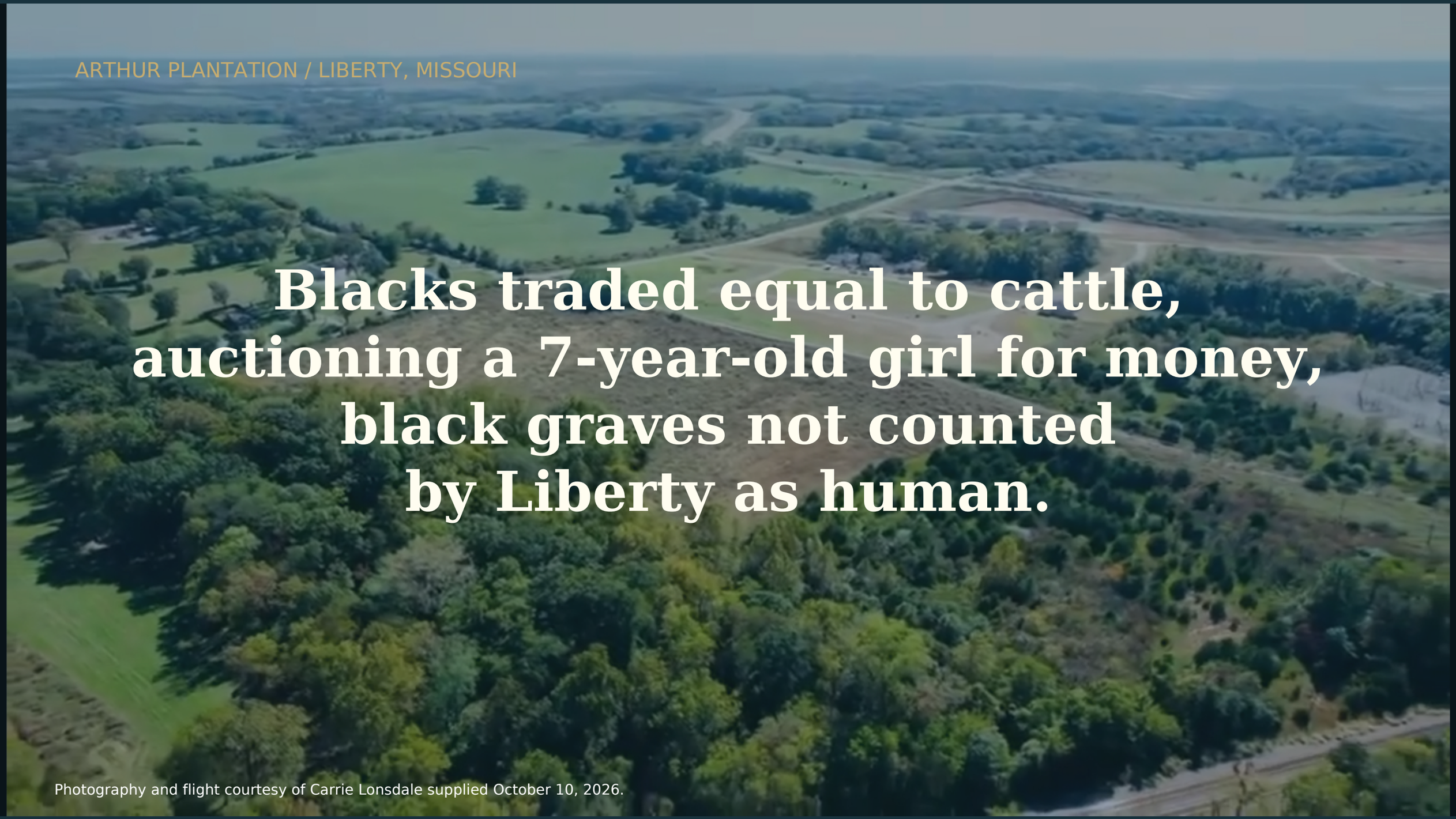

Blacks traded equal to cattle, auctioning a 7-year-old girl for money, black graves not counted by Liberty as human.

Photography and flight courtesy of Carrie Lonsdale supplied October 10, 2026.

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Michael Arthur offered children for cash

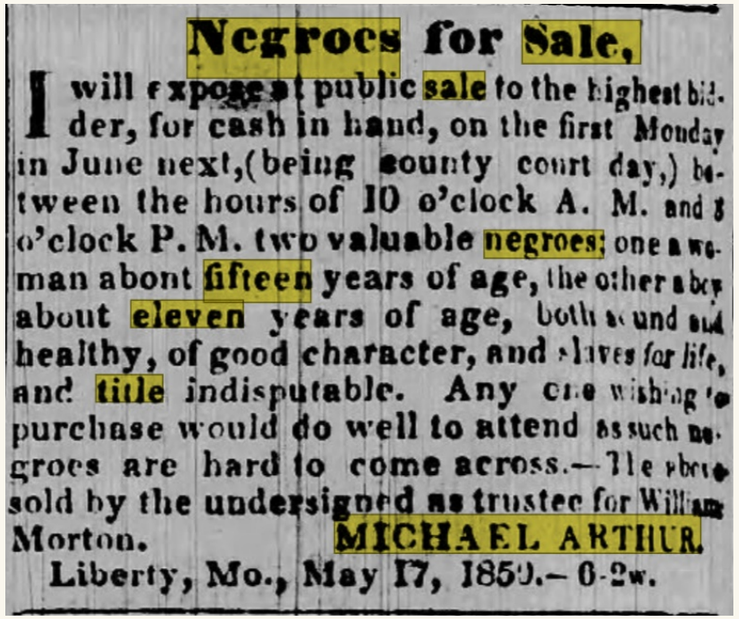
1838: SEPARATING PARENTS FROM CHILDREN



The American Anti-Slavery Almanac, for 1838, vol. I, no. 3, pp. 16–17. N. Southard, editor; Boston: Isaac Knapp. Engraving: New York Public Library, Schomburg Center; image 413001.

“Who is a robber, if the man who takes children from their mothers and sells them is not a robber?”

1850: ARTHUR’S SIGNED NOTICE



Negroes for Sale,

I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on the first Monday in June next, (being county court day,) between the hours of 10 o’clock A. M. and 3 o’clock P. M. two valuable negroes; one a woman abont fifteen years of age, the other a boy about eleven years of age, both sound and healthy, of good character, and slaves for life, and title indisputable. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to attend as such negroes are hard to come across.—The above sold by the undersigned as trustee for William Morton.

MICHAEL ARTHUR.

Liberty, Mo., May 17, 1850.—6-2w.

Fifteen and eleven years of age

Michael Arthur signed as trustee for William Morton. He advertised a girl of about fifteen and a boy of about eleven for public sale to the highest bidder, for cash.

“slaves for life, and title indisputable.”

Sale notice: Liberty Tribune, May 17, 1850, p. 2; the John Hajicek digital archive. Antislavery quotation: the June leaf, p. 17, beneath the engraving.

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EIGHT WITNESSES ON ONE FACE; A SLAVE TRADER ON ANOTHER.

Baugh’s projected slide (p. 246) credits the purchasing brothers, Ronald Romig, and Alex Baugh with drafting the inscriptions.



THE EIGHT WITNESSES



MICHAEL ARTHUR: A SLAVE DEALER[3]

THEY PUT THE WHITMERS IN A CEMETERY THAT DID NOT YET EXIST.

“In 1835 and 1836, Christian Whitmer and Peter Whitmer Jr. died and were likely buried **in the cemetery** on the Arthur land.”[5]

Christian Whitmer died in **1835**; Peter Whitmer Jr. died in **1836**. The Arthur family cemetery dates to **1846–1860**.[1] They have placed the earlier Whitmer burials in a cemetery that did not yet exist when the brothers died. “Likely” supplies neither a burial record nor evidence that the cemetery existed.

“MICHAEL ARTHUR’S KINDNESS”[5]

Kindness to Mormon refugees is commemorated in stone; his enslavement of Black people disappears from that praise. A monument that celebrates a slave dealer’s kindness must answer for the people he bought, sold, and held in bondage.

WHO WERE THE CRAIG BROTHERS?

John and Kipp Craig, brothers from Calgary, Canada, acquired the Arthur cemetery in 2011 for their church, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Utah), according to Church News. It also names them as buyers and donors of the Richmond site commemorating Joseph Smith’s rebuke of the guards.[5]

160 ACRES VERSUS 1,920

Baugh described a **160-acre purchase in 1827**.[2] Hajicek’s land reconstruction totals **1,920 acres**.[1] The 1836 tax list alone records **1,016.17 acres**.[4]

THE CONSENSUS ON DISPLAY

Utah and Missouri historians from multiple churches endorsed this narrative.[1] Turley spoke as assistant Utah church historian ; Area Seventy Donald D. Deshler dedicated the monument on 19 November 2011.[2]

Are these experts naïve, or did they know Arthur was a plantation owner?

[1] John Hajicek: funding by Ensign Peak Foundation and John and Kipp Craig; cross-church endorsement; Arthur family cemetery chronology (1846–1860); and the 1,920-acre reconstruction.
[2] R. Scott Lloyd, “Eight Witnesses memorialized by new monument,” Church News, 26 November 2011.
[3] City of Liberty, Historic Preservation Plan, October 2020, p. 66: “a local slave dealer.” [4] Joseph Smith Papers, Phelps letter, 1 May 1834, tax-list annotation.
[5] R. Scott Lloyd, “Tour of Missouri sites caps Mormon History Association Conference,” Church News, June 2017. Emphasis added to the burial quotation.

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THE ARTHUR PLANTATION · LIBERTY, MISSOURI

RON ROMIG AND ALEX BAUGH MADE AN EMBARRASSING MISTAKE.

MORMON PERIOD: 1833–1836

FAMILY DEATHS: 1846–1860

CHILDREN, DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, AND GRANDCHILDREN

James Arthur* Son	23 August 1846 18 years
Clay Arthur† Son	23 September 1847 11 years
Ann F. Young Arthur Daughter-in-law; wife of Dr. John Arthur	21 August 1849 19 years
Clay Arthur Grandson; son of John and Ann	31 August 1849 7 months, 15 days
Flora Wood Granddaughter; daughter of Joseph and Corinne Wood	3 September 1860 1 year, 4 months, 12 days



Photograph by John Hajicek, 22 October 2026.

On a knoll beside the front drive, where it crosses the creek.

No evidence establishes that this front-yard family plot began as a burial ground for Arthur’s Mormon servants or enslaved people.

The monument is a commemoration, not a tombstone.

Sources: contemporary family death notices and photographed markers; cemetery setting: John Hajicek’s field identification.
* James: death at his father’s residence; grave unlocated. † Clay: newspaper 23 September; marker 25 September 1847.

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THE EARLIER BURIAL GROUND

Burials near the cabins and water

Near **“Negro Cabin Row” and water**, within the approximately **thirty-acre tract proposed for the data center**.

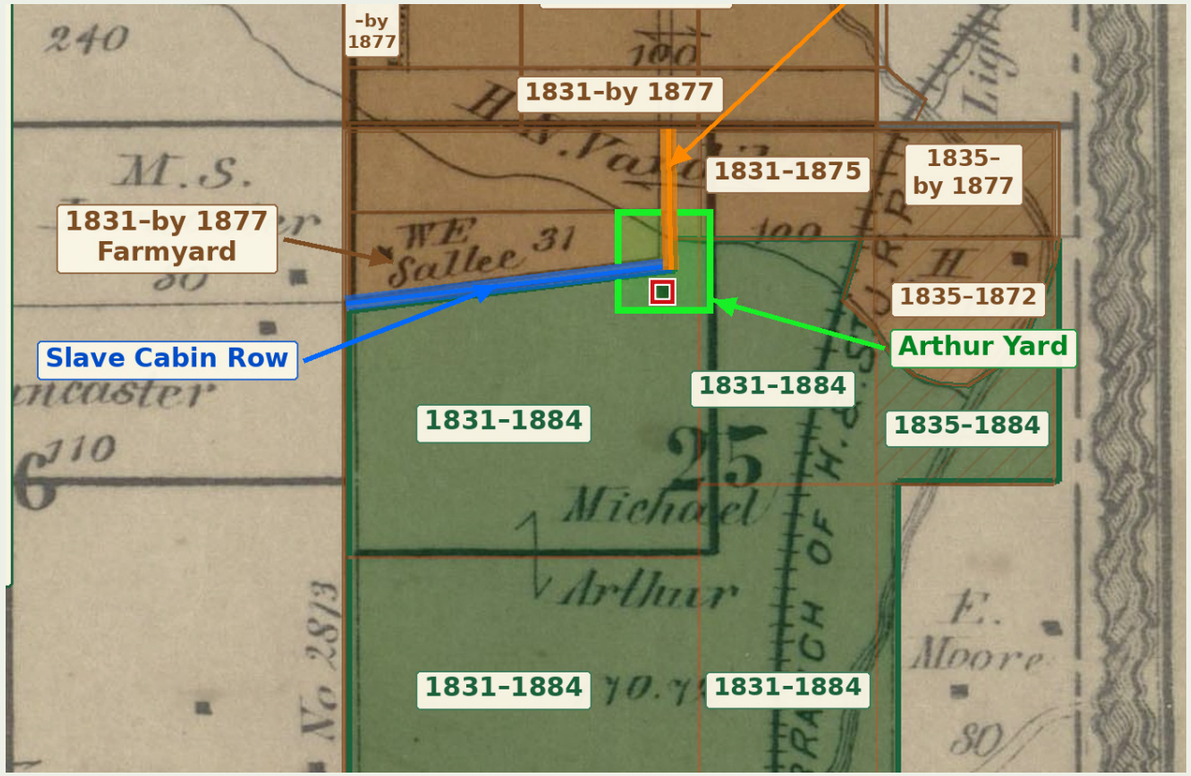
The slave cabins also housed Mormon refugees. My research identifies this earlier settlement area as the burial ground.

MY RESEARCH ESTIMATES

2–25 Mormon burials

Up to 100 burials of enslaved people

Zelph’s thighbone: Indigenous reburial



Detail of John Hajicek’s annotated 1877 atlas. Blue: cabin-row reconstruction; green: Arthur Yard. Individual grave positions remain unlocated.

Location and burial ranges: John Hajicek’s research assessment. Development tract described as 29–35 acres; rounded here as thirty acres.
Indigenous reburial: Wilford Woodruff, Autobiography, vol. 1, p. 31 (Zelph’s thighbone). Map: annotated 1877 Clay County atlas.

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THE EIGHT WITNESSES MONUMENT · DEDICATED 19 NOVEMBER 2011

The monument commemorates all EIGHT Witnesses

WITNESS	BORN	DIED	BURIAL LOCATION	MILES FROM MONUMENT
Christian Whitmer	18 January 1798	27 November 1835	Thirty-acre development tract* Arthur plantation, Liberty	**Unknown***
Peter Whitmer Jr.	27 September 1809	22 September 1836	Thirty-acre development tract* Arthur plantation, Liberty	**Unknown***
Hiram Page	1800†	12 August 1852	Page family farm gravesite Ray County, Missouri	**≈ 18 mi**
Jacob Whitmer	27 January 1800	21 April 1856	Pioneer Cemetery Richmond, Missouri	**≈ 26 mi**
John Whitmer	27 August 1802	11 July 1878	Kingston Cemetery Kingston, Missouri	**≈ 38 mi**
Joseph Smith Sr.	12 July 1771	14 September 1840	Smith Family Cemetery Nauvoo, Illinois	**≈ 186 mi**
Hyrum Smith	9 February 1800	27 June 1844	Smith Family Cemetery Nauvoo, Illinois	**≈ 186 mi**
Samuel Harrison Smith	13 March 1808	30 July 1844	Smith Family Cemetery Nauvoo, Illinois	**≈ 186 mi**

* Christian and Peter: the thirty-acre tract is John Hajicek’s research identification. Individual grave positions remain unlocated; distances are unknown.
Dates: documentary biographies; Jacob’s birth: Whitmer family record, transcribed by Jenson (1888), p. 622.
† July 8, 1800 is an uncorroborated modern theory: Gary Merrill, “Using DNA to Discover the Origins of Hiram Page, Witness to the Book of Mormon,” John Whitmer Historical Association Journal 35, no. 2 (Fall/Winter 2015): 184, n. 9; citing a descendant’s correspondence, September 11, 2012.
Distances: straight-line miles from the monument to the published burial-site coordinates.

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Where was I? That question is backward.

The city approved the project without first consulting the experts.

01 The city knew the history. It failed to call the experts.

This was a plantation for forty years and a Mormon refuge for four years. The city knew both histories. Its responsibility was to seek historians, preservationists, and archaeologists to investigate the site and its burial grounds before approving an industrial development. It was not acceptable to omit that consultation and then blame the experts for not appearing.

02 A zoning agenda is not meaningful notice of a threatened historic site.

How were people in the community to understand what was at stake if the project was presented as industrial zoning without clearly identifying the historic plantation and Mormon refuge? How were specialists across the county, across Missouri, or across the country supposed to know? Historians cannot monitor every zoning agenda to discover which historic sites are threatened.

03 Secrecy cannot excuse the failure to consult historical experts.

The city cannot conduct development behind a cloud of secrecy, discourage scrutiny, or leave the public uninformed about the site’s history, and then defend its conduct by asking why historians did not intervene. If residents themselves did not understand what was happening, expecting outside experts to discover it is backward. My absence from earlier meetings does not answer the evidence now before the city.

It was the city’s duty to consult historians, preservationists, and archaeologists. It was not their duty to discover a concealed threat and seek out the city.

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Where are the graves? Investigate before you dig.

Forty years of plantation slavery. Four years of Mormon refuge.

04 A count of the living is not a count of the dead.

Family testimony describes hundreds of enslaved people across Arthur’s forty years of slaveholding. A census counts the living on one date; it does not count everyone who died across four decades. Mormon refugees also lived and died in this landscape. Missing markers do not erase their graves; the burial grounds require investigation before construction.

05 Church affiliation is no substitute for a site investigation.

My membership in a particular church does not determine where human remains lie. The reported absence of concern from a history department in Utah does not settle the evidence. Reassurances from Liberty must not produce institutional silence that Liberty then cites as proof that there is no problem. Private ownership and the absence of local historic designation do not answer the burial question.

06 Do not shift responsibility onto the dead or those defending them.

The historical evidence identifies a burial landscape occupied by enslaved African Americans and Mormon refugees. Locating each unmarked grave is the work of a site investigation. The absence of a complete grave survey is no warrant to treat the ground as empty or authorize its destruction.

07 Historical evidence requires a public answer.

The preservation case concerns the dead, their surviving graves, and the history of the site. Courtesy at a council meeting does not discharge the city’s responsibility to examine the evidence. The city must protect the ground while that investigation proceeds.

Protect the burial ground. Investigate before construction.

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Private property; public subsidy.

The city cannot become a partner and then pretend it is a bystander.

Once the city granted these tax abatements, it became a collaborating partner. The mayor's own words were "excited to partner with Metrobloks."[1] This is a publicly subsidized project; private ownership does not erase public responsibility.

The city's defense amounts to slipping past families while we slept, then blaming us for sleeping. A zoning notice does not absolve that betrayal. It recalls the companions of Proverbs: "let us lurk privily for the innocent without cause"; "let us all have one purse."[2]

When land contains the dead bodies of a persecuted religious minority, an enslaved racial minority, and an ancient Indigenous warrior, there are other stakeholders. Private property does not cancel their claims upon our conscience.

There are also other stakeholders when a development causes blight through visual pollution, sound pollution, air pollution, water pollution, heat pollution, and more. The entire community participates, whether or not it consented.

Subsidies artificially stimulate demand for utilities. When the resulting costs are shifted to other customers, their bills rise; those customers must not be made to subsidize the project twice. The city's promises of protection must be enforced, not merely announced.[3]

Metrobloks lists 150 MW total power and 107 MW critical IT; its Evergy agreement covers the first 24 MW, with a further 126 MW power envelope.

Source: Metrobloks, "Kansas City / MCI-A," accessed 6 November 2026.

THE PUBLIC SUBSIDY

$202,749,920

City-estimated property-tax abatement over 25 years.[1]

75%	REAL PROPERTY: YEARS 1–25
100%	PERSONAL PROPERTY: YEARS 1–5
90%	PERSONAL PROPERTY: YEARS 6–25

STATE AND LOCAL SALES / USE TAX

Missouri confirms Metrobloks' participation. The program provides a 100% sales/use-tax exemption for eligible construction, equipment, computer and utility purchases for up to 15 years, subject to statutory limits.[4]

FEDERAL PROVISIONS

100% first-year depreciation is available for qualifying equipment; it accelerates tax deductions.[5]

Executive Order 14318 directs an initiative for grants, loans, guarantees and tax incentives for qualifying infrastructure. No project-specific federal award or debt forgiveness was located.[6]

The city projects $48,982,136 in payments in lieu of taxes, plus a $27.75 million community-benefit agreement. Its $1.401 billion bond authorization is developer-repaid financing, not a cash grant from the city.[1]

While the property is private, this is enslavement through oligarchy and oligopoly, not a free market. Its public burdens are carried on the backs of other hardworking taxpayers, just like the ones buried there, who, like us, had no voice in the bargain.

1. Liberty City Council minutes, 23 March 2026, pp. 3–6, Ordinances 12276–12277; Missouri DED announcement, 24 March 2026.
2. Proverbs 1:11, 14 (KJV). Public-notice context: Liberty, Metrobloks FAQs; KSHB, Fernanda Silva, 25 February 2026.
3. City/Evergy position: developer pays direct infrastructure costs; a large-load tariff applies at 75 MW. City predicts no rate increase.
4. RSMo § 144.810; Missouri DED, Data Center Sales Tax Exemption Program. 5. IRS Notice 2026-11 and IR-2026-06, 14 January 2026.
6. Executive Order 14318, § 3, 23 July 2025. Federal provisions are identified separately from verified project-specific incentives.

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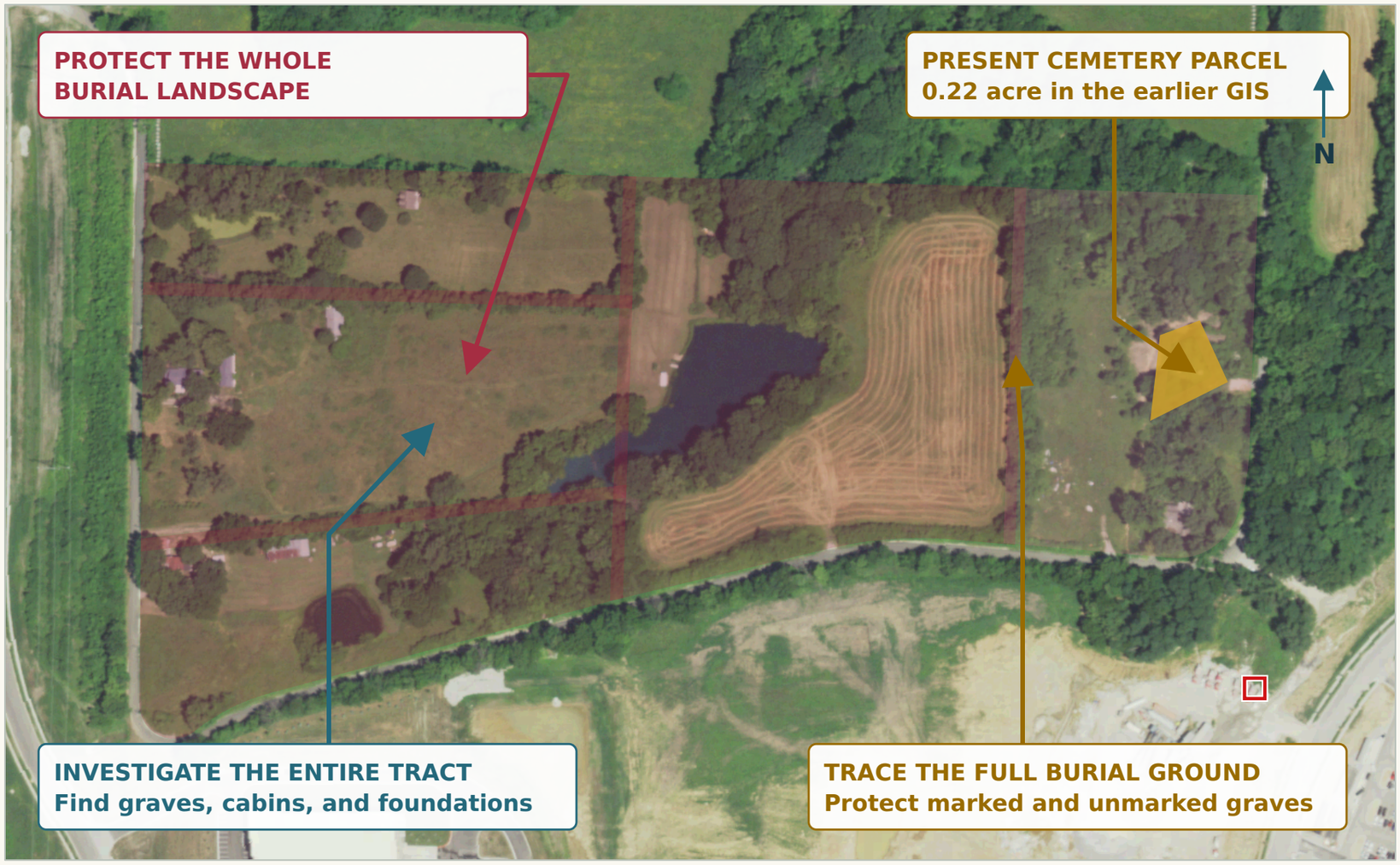
ARTHUR FARM / LIBERTY, MISSOURI

Protect the Arthur burial ground

Burial ground and plantation: aerial map

Protect the Whitmer witnesses, Zelph’s reburial, graves of the enslaved, cabins, and the 1834 headquarters.



Red: original project parent parcels Pink: additional developer-owned parcel Gold: present cemetery parcel

GIS parent parcels provide contemporary context. Reconstruct the historic plantation and burial-ground boundaries before grading.

Unmarked graves are still graves. Failure to locate them is no finding that the tract is free of burials.

WHITMER WITNESSES

Christian and Peter Jr. were buried side by side on Arthur’s property. Protect their graves and the full burial ground, including unmarked graves. [S1, S2]

ZELPH: PROTECT THE REBURIAL

Woodruff recorded burying Zelph’s thighbone near the Arthur-owned house occupied by Wight. Follow the house-and-yard lead; protect the burial. [S3]

HUNDREDS OF SLAVES: PROTECT THEIR HISTORY

Hajicek’s newspaper research identifies Michael Arthur’s slaveholding in the hundreds. Protect the graves, cabins, and plantation remains; investigate the whole tract. [S4, S5, S9]

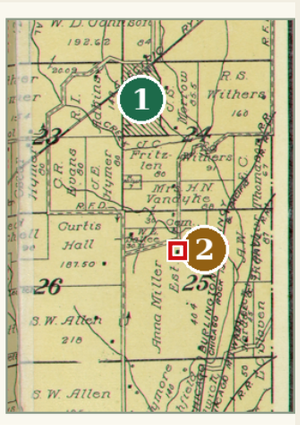
HEADQUARTERS, CABINS, AND WORK AREAS

Wight’s residence hosted early Mormon councils. Locate houses, cabins, yards, and foundations before grading destroys the surviving evidence. [S6]

PROTECT THE DEAD BEFORE MOVING THE EARTH.

A missing marker does not erase a grave. Locate the burials; protect the cabins and foundations; preserve the evidence.

Historical research: John Hajicek. Contemporary parcel context: county GIS. 16 October 2026.
The accompanying evidence sheet identifies the sources and distinguishes the acreage figures.
Background: USDA NAIP imagery dated 29 June 2022. Source key and acreage distinctions: accompanying evidence sheet.



Place-name locators: Glenaire and Glenn Arbor

1 Glenaire: later community in western Section 24; Urban Heights / Belleview locality.

2 Glenn Arbor: Glen Arbor railroad locality printed in Section 25 on the 1914 plat.

Adkins, 1835: reported 320-acre purchase. Tracts N/O/P/Q account for 320 nominal acres within the mapped holdings. The matching deed remains unidentified.

Later place names provide orientation; they are not established for the 1820s–1830s. Sources: Ogle atlas (1914), p. 53; 1836 tax page 0492; 1922 county souvenir, p. 63.

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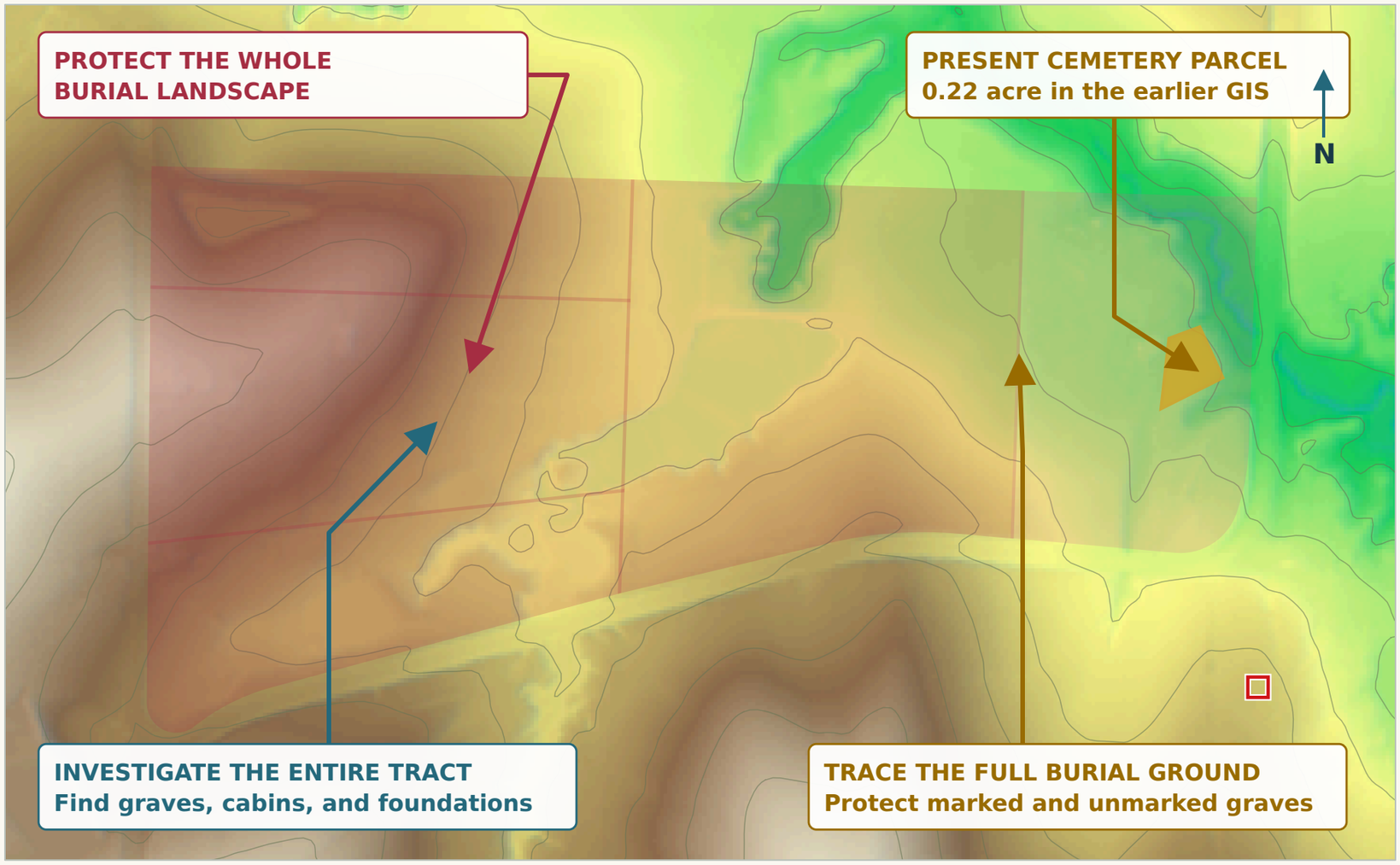
ARTHUR FARM / LIBERTY, MISSOURI

Protect the Arthur burial ground

Burial ground and plantation: terrain map

Protect the Whitmer witnesses, Zelph’s reburial, graves of the enslaved, cabins, and the 1834 headquarters.



Red: original project parent parcels Pink: additional developer-owned parcel Gold: present cemetery parcel

GIS parent parcels provide contemporary context. Reconstruct the historic plantation and burial-ground boundaries before grading.

Unmarked graves are still graves. Failure to locate them is no finding that the tract is free of burials.

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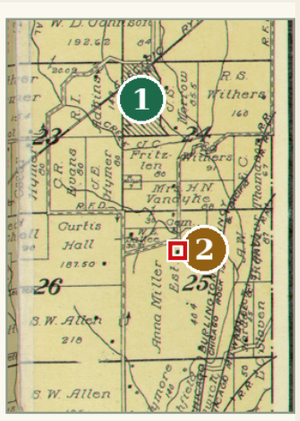
HEADQUARTERS, CABINS, AND WORK AREAS

Wight’s residence hosted early Mormon councils. Locate houses, cabins, yards, and foundations before grading destroys the surviving evidence. [S6]

PROTECT THE DEAD BEFORE MOVING THE EARTH.

A missing marker does not erase a grave. Locate the burials; protect the cabins and foundations; preserve the evidence.

Historical research: John Hajicek. Contemporary parcel context: county GIS. 16 October 2026.
The accompanying evidence sheet identifies the sources and distinguishes the acreage figures.
Background: existing USGS 3DEP relief. Modern relief cannot establish historic grave or house positions. Source key and acreage distinctions: accompanying evidence sheet.



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Later place names provide orientation; they are not established for the 1820s–1830s. Sources: Ogle atlas (1914), p. 53; 1836 tax page 0492; 1922 county souvenir, p. 63.

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Unlocated does not mean absent

A missing marker does not erase a grave. Failure to identify its precise position is no finding that the land is free of burials. The preservation case follows John Hajicek’s historical research and calls for investigation of the entire project tract before grading can destroy graves, cabins, foundations, or associated evidence.

MICHAEL ARTHUR: HUNDREDS OF SLAVES

Arthur’s granddaughter Virginia Miller wrote, “He owned several hundred slaves.” The fourteen-person entry cited for the 1836 tax year contradicts that family testimony. Hajicek’s argument is that the tax returns concealed the plantation’s true scale; the family said hundreds.

ACREAGE AND GEOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

28.9262 acres	Gross area in the earlier January 2026 plat transcription.
27.2867 acres	Lot 1 in that plat.
35.1 acres	Metrobloks’ currently advertised campus; its expanded legal boundary requires the current survey.
31 acres	W. F. Sallee’s separate holding labeled on the 1877 atlas.

The maps place the modern parcels through county GIS and identify the earlier burial landscape through John Hajicek’s research. The monument describes Arthur’s brick house south of the memorial. Its enclosure does not define the earlier burial ground.

SOURCE KEY

S1 2011 monument: Whitmer burial ground; Arthur brick house south of monument.
https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=311688

S2 Official Eight Witnesses history: Christian buried on Arthur’s property; Peter buried beside him.
https://www.churchofjesuschrist.org/learn/locations/monument-to-the-eight-witnesses?lang=eng

S3 Woodruff, Autobiography, vol. 1, p. 31: Zelph thighbone buried near the Arthur-owned house occupied by Wight.
https://wilfordwoodruffpapers.org/documents/ec46888c-8181-4b0b-895e-0c3763ebcb19/page/958e5a4a-4226-4f86-a2c4-b7d10af1fae2

S4 Joseph Smith Papers, Phelps letter, 1 May 1834, note 3: fourteen enslaved people in the 1836 tax record.
https://www.josephsmithpapers.org/paper-summary/letter-from-william-w-phelps-1-may-1834/1

S5 Clay County Centennial, 1822–1922: photograph caption identifies a slave pen or jail on Michael Arthur’s place.
https://clay.mogenweb.org/misc_centennial_1822-1922.pdf

S6 Joseph Smith Papers, Minutes, 3 July 1834: councils at Wight’s residence on Arthur’s land.
https://www.josephsmithpapers.org/paper-summary/minutes-3-july-1834/1

S7 January 2026 final plat, earlier transcription; current Metrobloks campus advertisement.
https://libertymo.portal.civicclerk.com/event/554/files/attachment/3714 | https://www.metrobloks.com/sites/kansas-city

S8 The separate published two-cabin account concerns Dr. John M. Arthur’s northwest farm.
https://martincitytelegraph.com/how-a-mother-sold-into-slavery-was-presented-to-her-son-as-a-christmas-gift/

S9 Virginia Miller, Liberty Advance, 12 November 1934, p. 2: “He owned several hundred slaves.” Newspaper research: John Hajicek.
Research credited to John Hajicek.

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The site as a place people encounter today.





The entrance and road belong in the preservation discussion alongside the monument, cemetery, utilities, and the wider former plantation.

Photographs by John Hajicek.

© 2026 John Hajicek

The approach and the industrial landscape in one frame.





The two oblique views show the road corridor, wooded ground, and large industrial buildings together. They establish visual context, not cadastral boundaries.

Photographs and flight courtesy of Carrie Lonsdale; supplied October 10, 2026.

© 2026 John Hajicek

The wooded ground is more than a backdrop.





These overhead and oblique views preserve the relationship between the clearing and its surrounding trees. A visible clearing is not a survey of the extent of burials beneath it.

Photographs and flight courtesy of Carrie Lonsdale; supplied October 10, 2026.

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The memorial and its surroundings from two directions.





The monument occupies a small clearing within the wider wooded landscape. Remembering the witnesses requires protecting their burial ground and investigating the surrounding plantation evidence.

Photographs and flight courtesy of Carrie Lonsdale; supplied October 10, 2026.

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Look beyond the monument’s clearing.



The broader view connects wooded slopes, open fields, roads, and development. Preservation requires reading the landscape at this scale as well as at the scale of the stone monument.

Photographs and flight courtesy of Carrie Lonsdale; supplied October 10, 2026.

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The Arthur family cemetery



Photograph by John Hajicek.

© 2026 John Hajicek

The Arthur family marker



Photograph by John Hajicek.

© 2026 John Hajicek

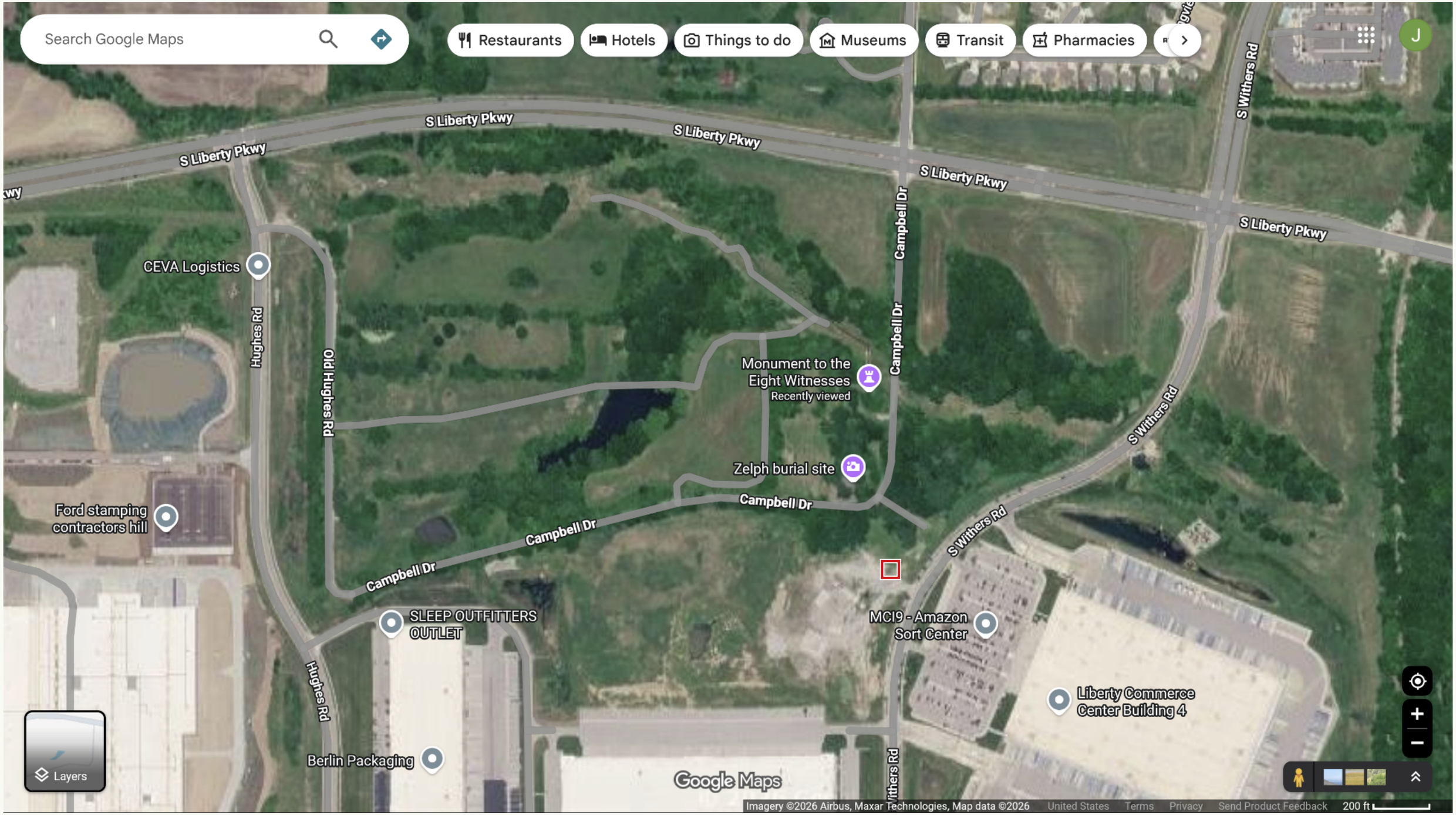
The monument and cemetery setting



Photograph by John Hajicek.

© 2026 John Hajicek

ARTHUR TRACT AND THE PROPERTIES ACROSS THE ROADS



Google Maps, 31 October 2026. John Hajicek digital archive.

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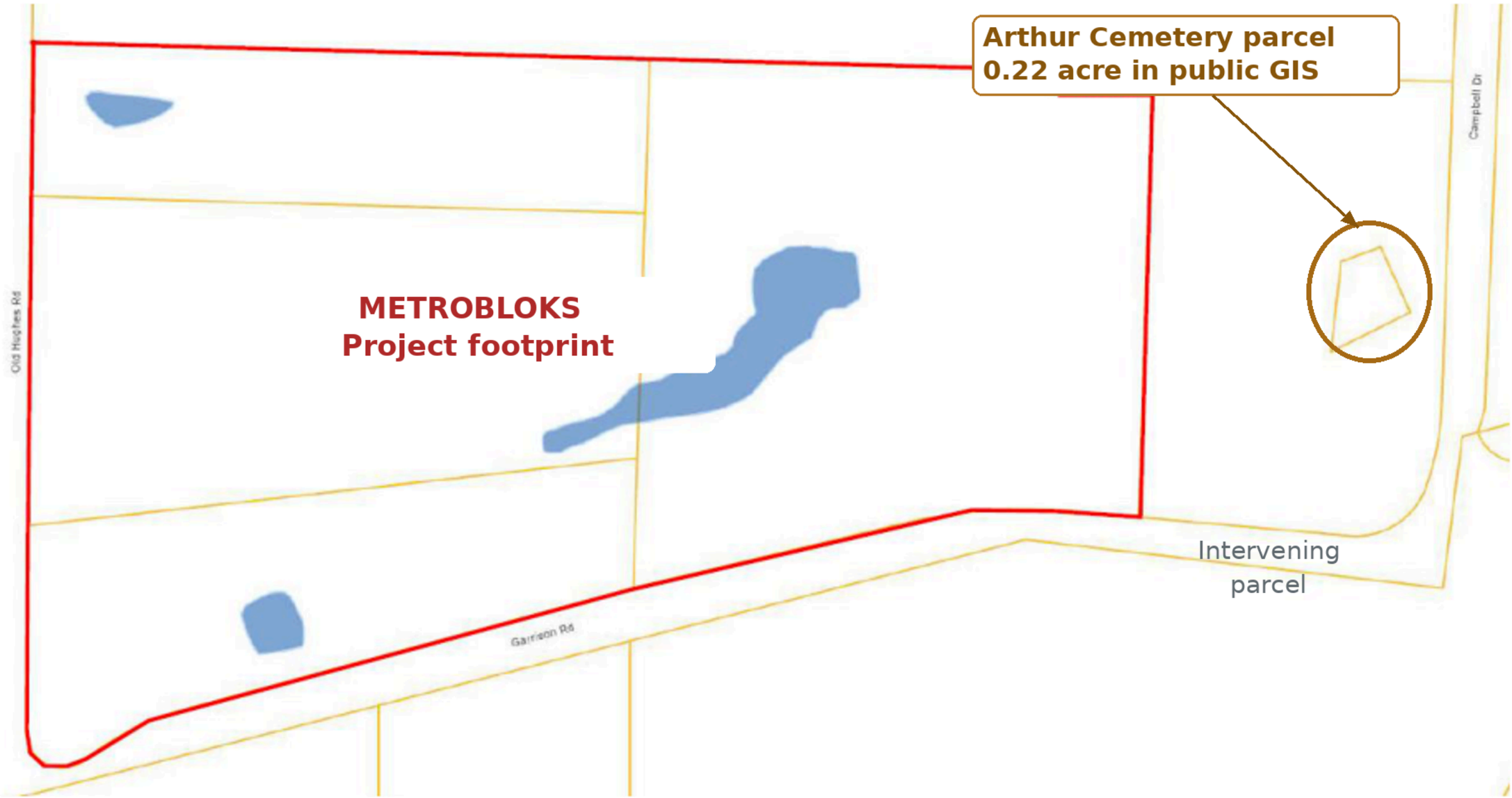
Arthur Cemetery beside the Metrobloks project

The cemetery lies outside the footprint shown in the March 2026 city document.



Source: City of Liberty, Metrobloks industrial development plan; March 23, 2026 council packet.

Cemetery identification: Clay County public parcel data. The city plan and parcel record describe different boundaries.

Area references: the city plan covers about 28 acres; the developer advertises 35.1 acres. Later boundaries remain unverified.

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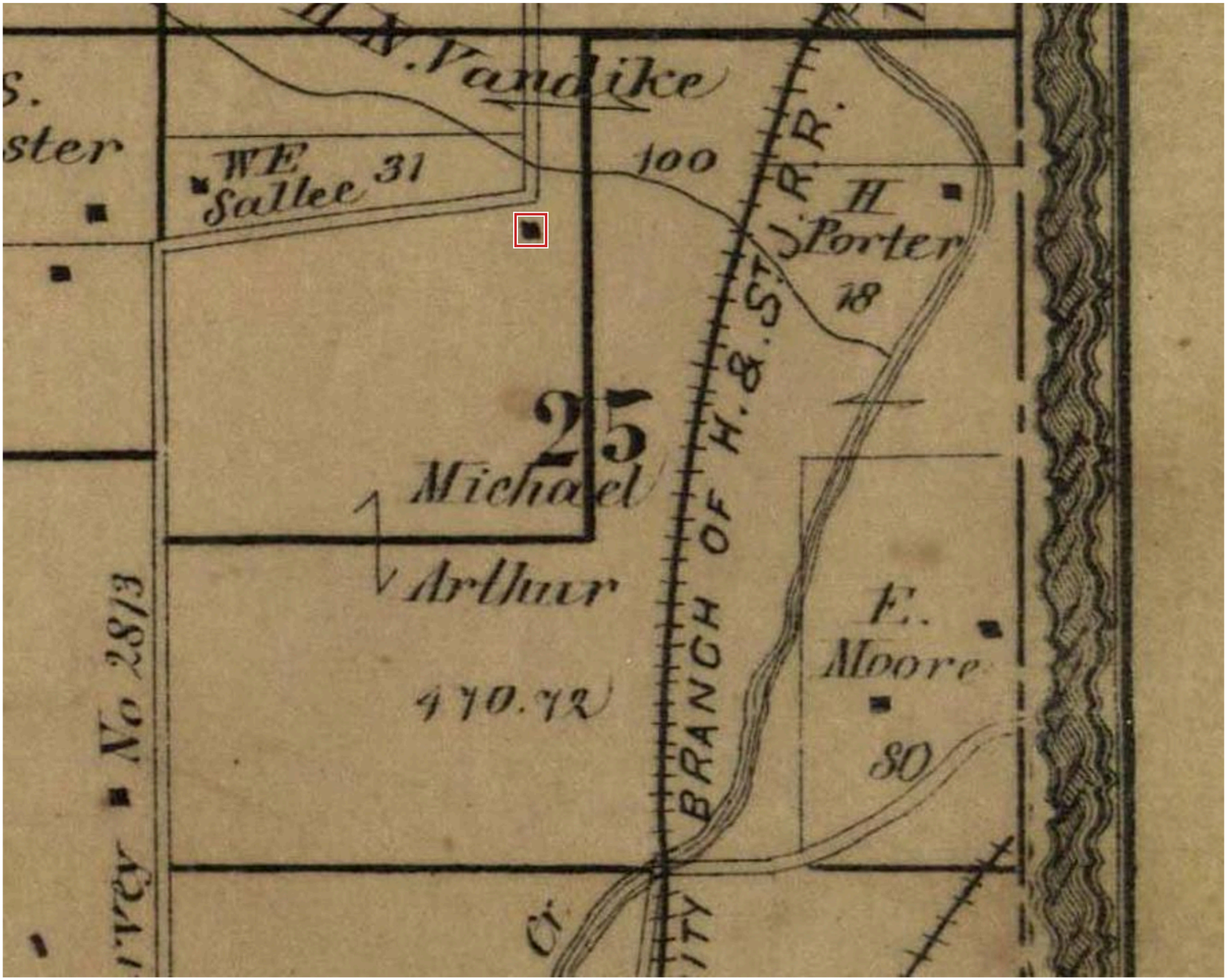
Arthur land in the 1877 atlas

Section 25, Township 51 North, Range 32 West



The map labels Michael Arthur: 470.72 acres; W. E. Sallee: 31 acres.

These are 1877 ownership labels; they do not establish the 1834 boundaries.

Source: State Historical Society of Missouri; Clay County atlas, p. 31, item 1078.

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Why I can read this ground

FORTY-FOUR YEARS AT THE SITE; A LIFETIME WITH ORIGINAL EVIDENCE

I first visited this Liberty site in 1982. In November 1995, Norman Page took me south along Campbell Drive and then west to the vicinity of his family’s graves. Norman was a great-great-grandson of Hiram Page, one of the Eight Witnesses to the Book of Mormon, and Catherine Whitmer Page, sister of two fellow witnesses, Christian Whitmer and Peter Whitmer Jr. I knew Norman and his wife through repeated visits. I knew the family’s books and papers.

My work requires me to distinguish an original object from its reproduction, and to date the object before comparing the likeness it represents. I date a daguerreotype before judging a facial resemblance; I date a map before using its boundaries. I examine paper and printing and worked stone and buildings and photographic processes. Years of preservation work and expert testimony have taught me to recognize evidence in fragments that others dismiss. That experience bears directly upon the brick and marble and surviving lanes at Arthur.

My education in economics also matters. I read a plantation as an organized estate of land and labor and capital and households. My professional work has involved tangible property and intangible rights: objects and buildings, contracts and reproduction rights. I know that a photograph, a monument, a deed, and the ground answer different questions. I bring those distinctions together when I identify this burial landscape.

- Sources, descendants, and provenance
- Reconstructing buildings and landscapes
- Recognizing and preserving fragments
- Stewardship across institutions and generations

Photographic portfolio: pages 783–834. Continue with the inhabited estate on page 68.

Basis: John Hajicek’s declaration and recorded statements; Norman Page recollection, November 1995; photographic portfolio of books, buildings, maps, and fragments. Full declaration: pp. 36–55.

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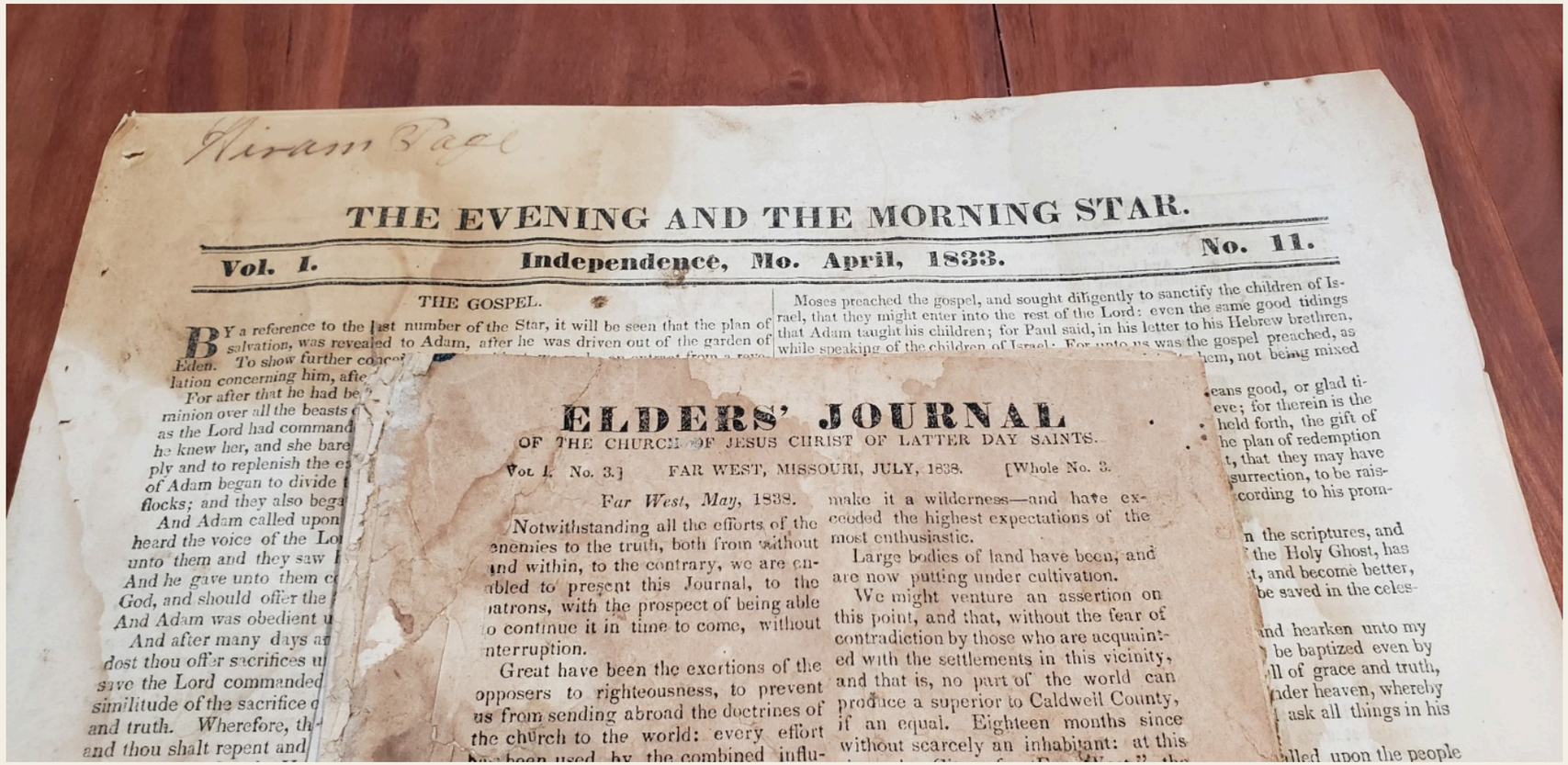
THE HAJICEK LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

Original publications of early Mormon history


Hiram Page

THE EVENING AND THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. I. Independence, Mo. April, 1833. No. 11.

THE GOSPEL.

BY a reference to the last number of the Star, it will be seen that the plan of salvation, was revealed to Adam, after he was driven out of the garden of Eden. To show further co... lation concerning him, afte... For after that he had be... minion over all the beasts ... as the Lord had command... he knew her, and she bare... ply and to replenish the e... of Adam began to divide ... flocks; and they also bega... And Adam called upon ... heard the voice of the Lo... unto them and they saw ... And he gave unto them c... God, and should offer the ... And Adam was obedient u... And after many days a... dost thou offer sacrifices u... save the Lord commanded ... similitude of the sacrifice ... and truth. Wherefore, th... and thou shalt repent and ...

Moses preached the gospel, and sought diligently to sanctify the children of Israel, that they might enter into the rest of the Lord: even the same good tidings that Adam taught his children; for Paul said, in his letter to his Hebrew brethren, while speaking of the children of Israel: For unto us was the gospel preached, as ...hem, not being mixed ...eans good, or glad ti... ...eve; for therein is the ... held forth, the gift of ... he plan of redemption ...t, that they may have ...surrection, to be rais... ...cording to his prom... ...n the scriptures, and ... the Holy Ghost, has ...t, and become better, ...be saved in the celes... ...nd hearken unto my ... be baptized even by ...ll of grace and truth, ...ader heaven, whereby ... ask all things in his ...lled upon the people

ELDERS' JOURNAL

OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS.

Vol. I. No. 3.] FAR WEST, MISSOURI, JULY, 1838. [Whole No. 3.

Far West, May, 1838.

Notwithstanding all the efforts of the enemies to the truth, both from without and within, to the contrary, we are enabled to present this Journal, to the patrons, with the prospect of being able to continue it in time to come, without interruption.

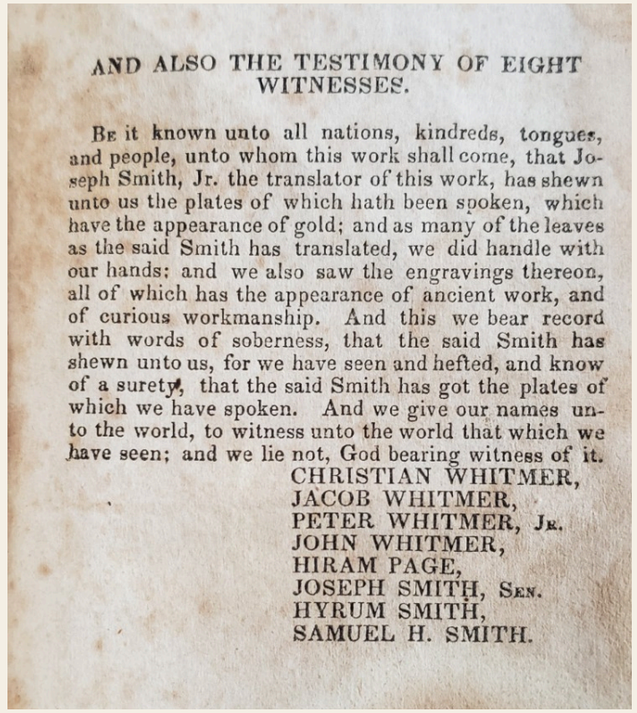
Great have been the exertions of the opposers to righteousness, to prevent us from sending abroad the doctrines of the church to the world: every effort ...been used by the combined influ-

make it a wilderness—and have exceeded the highest expectations of the most enthusiastic.

Large bodies of land have been, and are now putting under cultivation.

We might venture an assertion on this point, and that, without the fear of contradiction by those who are acquainted with the settlements in this vicinity, and that is, no part of the world can produce a superior to Caldwell County, if an equal. Eighteen months since without scarcely an inhabitant: at this

The Evening and the Morning Star, 1832–1834
Elders' Journal, 1837–1838


AND ALSO THE TESTIMONY OF EIGHT WITNESSES.

BE it known unto all nations, kindreds, tongues, and people, unto whom this work shall come, that Joseph Smith, Jr. the translator of this work, has shewn unto us the plates of which hath been spoken, which have the appearance of gold; and as many of the leaves as the said Smith has translated, we did handle with our hands; and we also saw the engravings thereon, all of which has the appearance of ancient work, and of curious workmanship. And this we bear record with words of soberness, that the said Smith has shewn unto us, for we have seen and hefted, and know of a surety, that the said Smith has got the plates of which we have spoken. And we give our names unto the world, to witness unto the world that which we have seen; and we lie not, God bearing witness of it.

CHRISTIAN WHITMER,
JACOB WHITMER,
PETER WHITMER, JR.
JOHN WHITMER,
HIRAM PAGE,
JOSEPH SMITH, SEN.
HYRUM SMITH,
SAMUEL H. SMITH.

Hiram Page's copy of the
Book of Mormon
The testimony of Eight Witnesses

I own the largest Mormon history library in the world and the third-largest Mormon document archive; my archives are the largest Mormon archives in Missouri and the largest relating to Mormon historic sites in Missouri.

Originals: Hajicek library, archives, museum.

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Sworn Statement of John Hajicek

Graves and historical landscape of the Michael Arthur plantation

Submitted for the consideration of the Liberty City Council

STATE OF MISSOURI

COUNTY OF JACKSON

I, John Hajicek, being first duly sworn, depose and state as follows:

Purpose and personal declaration

1. I am John Hajicek, a resident of Independence, Jackson County, Missouri, and a bibliographer, archivist, and curator specializing in the material history of the Latter Day Saint movement. I submit this statement to the Liberty City Council concerning the graves and historical landscape of the Michael Arthur plantation, including Christian Whitmer and Peter Whitmer Jr.; other Mormon refugees; the Indigenous human remains carried to Missouri by Wilford Woodruff and associated with the name Zelph; and the African American men, women, and children enslaved on the plantation.

2. My purpose is to place my name, experience, personal recollections, and historical judgment before the Council and the public. I am willing to affirm these statements under oath. This is a public statement of historical knowledge and professional opinion prepared for the Council’s consideration, rather than a pleading in a pending court proceeding.

3. My conclusion is that the threatened Arthur farmstead is a burial landscape whose historical significance extends beyond the small Arthur family cemetery and the modern Eight Witnesses Monument. My research identifies the Whitmer graves, additional Mormon and enslaved African American burials, and the Indigenous reburial recorded by Woodruff within the threatened plantation landscape.

4. I personally knew Melvin Norman Page, known as Norman Page, who was born May 4, 1920, at Richmond, Ray County, Missouri, and died May 10, 1999, at Independence, Missouri. He was a great-great-grandson of Hiram Page, one of the Eight Witnesses to the Book of Mormon, and of Hiram’s wife, Catherine Whitmer Page, the sister of Christian Whitmer and Peter Whitmer Jr. Norman served as a missionary Seventy in the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and returned to Independence following his retirement from church appointment in 1982. His family relationship connected him directly to the witnesses whose graves he showed me. [13] I state my own observations as observations; information given to me by Norman as information he personally conveyed to me; and conclusions drawn from historical records, physical evidence, and the terrain as my professional opinions. The opinions are mine, and I accept responsibility for them.

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Personal history and the beginnings of my work through 1982

5. I am a father of three children and a grandfather. I first visited Liberty, Clay County, Missouri, and nearby counties for research in 1982 and moved part-time to Independence, Jackson County, in 1988 to work on Mormon history.

6. I have been immersed in contested Mormon history since 1973, when I was nine years old. My father's interest in the succession following Joseph Smith's death contributed to my early interest. My present chronology therefore begins in 1973, fifty-three years before this statement.

7. From that early period my interests developed around Mormon origins before 1830; the first church period, 1830–1844; the presidential succession crisis of 1844–1848; the family of Joseph Smith before 1830 and after 1844; and the partnership between the Smith and Whitmer families during the early decades of the 1800s. Those interests required me to distinguish the experiences of the people who remained in the Midwest from the later historical narrative of those who went to Utah.

8. I date my experience examining Mormon documents to 1978. My work developed through examination of actual books and documents, their paper and printing, their ownership, their historical language, and their relationship to the people and places that produced them.

9. On March 19, 1980, I moved to Voree, a ghost town in and near Burlington, Wisconsin, and lived on a part of Mormon Road. My experience living at church historic sites therefore began forty-six years ago. I subsequently lived in the St. Petersburg–Tampa area before moving to Independence; thereafter, I also reestablished property rights in Burlington Township on Mormon Road.

10. I became a Latter Day Saint in 1981 and was ordained an elder in 1982. My religious affiliation is with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints associated with James Strang and the historic communities at Voree and at St. James, Beaver Island, Lake Michigan. I have never joined the Utah-based Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. My scholarship concerns the whole movement and is not confined to the institutional history of that church.

11. Since 1981, I have been writing about early Mormon documents, Mormon origins, and the succession following Joseph Smith's death. Since 1982, I have been collecting rare Mormon books and artifacts and publishing Mormon books or articles. My interest in the printed and material record was already established while I was a teenager.

12. In 1981, I challenged purported Joseph Smith documents on grounds of language, voice, style, and historical consistency, and wrote to Time and Newsweek about my objections. My early judgments preceded the later public exposure of the Mormon forgeries in 1985. My present expertise in materials and authentication developed further through the decades that followed.

13. In 1982, I first visited the Liberty site that is the subject of this statement, traveling alone for research. I have now been visiting this place for forty-four years. My familiarity with it began decades before the present data center controversy and before the modern witnesses monument was erected.

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14. Beginning in 1982, I also repeatedly visited Nauvoo and Carthage, Illinois, for research. I have made nearly one hundred such research visits. I studied the architecture of the early Mormons with a specialty in the original Nauvoo temple and examined its broken and defaced architectural stones.

15. In 1982, senior missionaries showed me broken sunstones and moonstones on the Nauvoo Temple Block. I observed their exposure to humidity, freezing weather, and rain. That early experience helped establish my continuing interest in the survival of historically significant fragments that other people dismissed because they were incomplete.

Education and professional work from 1981 through 1992

16. From 1981 through 1991, I attended business programs and graduate school at state universities in Wisconsin, Florida, and Missouri. My emphasis included institutional economics and the history of economic thought. My economics-related coursework totals approximately fifty-one credits; I earned a 3.8 as an upperclassman and a 4.0 in my graduate work.

17. My academic training helps me examine property, labor, institutional behavior, incentives, transactions, and the economic circumstances behind historical records. I apply that training both to the evaluation of rare art and artifacts and to the reconstruction of a working plantation. The relationship between a proprietor, enslaved laborers, impoverished refugees, skilled trades, land, and improvements is an economic relationship as well as a historical one.

18. From 1981 through 1989, I worked in executive management for three Chicago multinational corporations. This experience contributed to my understanding of corporate records, management, delegated authority, and the difference between an institution’s public presentation and its internal operations.

19. I moved to Independence, Missouri, in 1988, arriving at Labor Day. I have lived in this area for thirty-eight years. This residence places my work among the surviving Missouri sites, family memories, descendants, local archives, and historical communities involved in the events I study.

20. Since 1981, I have corresponded with the First Presidency and historical staff of the Utah church. Beginning in 1988, I visited its headquarters in Salt Lake City dozens of times. I have also participated in approximately one hundred telephone calls to or from headquarters. I have met with historians, museum staff, members of the Quorum of the Twelve, and the Presiding Bishop, and have maintained friendships with people who served as seventies, stake presidents, mission presidents, and university presidents.

21. I began full-time professional historical work in 1990. I have now worked professionally in this field for thirty-six years. Since 1991, my work has prominently included the discovery, acquisition, identification, preservation, and interpretation of rare Mormon books, manuscripts, artifacts, paintings, photographs, maps, and diaries.

22. In 1991, I saved an 1840s Mormon house on Mormon Road at Voree from a bulldozer and restored it. My work has thus involved the preservation of historic

© 2026 John Hajicek

buildings and places as well as personal historic objects. I was also consulted on monument placement in both Wisconsin and Missouri. Traveling between my Wisconsin and Missouri locations also gave me repeated opportunities to conduct research at the Mormon historic sites in Nauvoo and Carthage, Illinois.

23. My publishing on contested church historic sites includes my 1992 work on Wisconsin Mormon history. That work gives me thirty-four years of publishing experience specifically concerning controversial church sites, in addition to the writing and publishing I began in 1981 and 1982.

Family sources and preservation work from the 1980s through 2000

24. Since the early 1990s, I have participated in the John Whitmer Historical Association, the Mormon History Association, the Sunstone symposium, and regional scholarly groups in the Midwest and Utah. In the mid-1990s, for example, I presented papers on the Carthage Jail crime scene, the burning of the Nauvoo temple, the Mormon trail, and other subjects of tangible history.

25. During the 1980s and 1990s, I became acquainted with Garland E. Tickemyer, Roy E. Weldon, and Wayne E. Simmons, older men with long experience in the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and an interest in the Book of Mormon. I acquired an 1830 Book of Mormon from each of their families. I went on to discover and purchase more than one hundred previously undiscovered copies of the first edition of the Book of Mormon. These relationships brought me into direct contact with people who had preserved books and historical information within the Missouri religious community.

26. Although our religious backgrounds differed, we moved in overlapping social circles and shared an interest in preserving the early record. My background was in the earlier branch associated with James Strang; theirs was in the Reorganization. I served on the board of the Book of Mormon Roundtable, a group founded by the Weldons.

27. I also personally knew Norman Page and his wife. Norman belonged to the descendant family of both Hiram Page, a Book of Mormon witness, and the Whitmer witnesses. My association with them was sustained and personal; I visited repeatedly, at times several times in a week. My information from Norman did not arise from a single remote quotation encountered during the present controversy.

28. During that association, Norman Page personally took me to the Arthur plantation vicinity and showed me where the witnesses' graves were understood within his family to be located. That visit took place in November 1995.

29. The route and direction are important. We came south along Campbell Drive and then followed Campbell Drive west. The location Norman showed me was along that westward segment. It is the vicinity on the north side of Campbell Drive that I identify in this statement and in my present investigation.

30. I remember Norman showing me the location and identifying it with the graves of Christian Whitmer and Peter Whitmer Jr. My firsthand knowledge is of that visit, that

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identification, and the place he showed me. His knowledge belonged to the surviving Page and Whitmer family memory, which I consider in conjunction with the historical record and the physical site.

31. My relationship with the family also involved its historical library, books, and papers. The materials I have described include a Book of Mormon associated with Hiram Page, The Evening and the Morning Star, a Doctrine and Covenants associated with David Whitmer, and letters belonging to Hiram Page. These acquisitions and relationships gave me experience with the transmission of family history through both people and objects.

32. I was a charter member of the Missouri Mormon Frontier Foundation. My involvement in Missouri historical interpretation and memorial work predates the present controversy. I was not involved in the planning for the cooperative effort surrounding the witnesses monument dedicated in 2011, though I was a financial contributor to the organization before then.

33. Prior to the mid-1990s, I was established as a collector of rare books and documents from the 1830s, but as I expanded the breadth of my experience in material culture, the 1840s in the Midwest became paramount. In 1994, I purchased in California a Nauvoo temple moonstone previously owned by the Hotel Nauvoo. In 1996, I purchased portions of three sunstones from the Hotel Nauvoo. I subsequently found smaller pieces elsewhere and sought to bring separated fragments back together. I also acquired other ornamental carved stones.

34. Since 1996, I have specialized in original 1840s paintings by Sutcliffe Maudsley and original artifacts of the Nauvoo temple, also from the 1840s. My work requires distinguishing originals from copies, studying provenance, recognizing the toolwork and materials of an object, and understanding the significance of a fragment within the larger work from which it came. The paintings and stones together became part of my legacy as I developed a proficiency in Mormon material culture, from delicate egg tempera paintings to powerful stone sculptures; the juxtaposition was sharp, but the skills were the same.

35. From 1990 to 1993, I reprinted more than 100 rare Mormon book titles, building on a foundation of printing that I began in 1982. In 1996, I moved to Internet publishing and eventually to social media.

36. I built Mormonism.com in 1996 and have published historical material on the Internet since that time. It is the longest continuous Mormon website under the same name, currently being updated. By 2026, my Internet publishing history spans thirty years, and I own more than 1,500 domain names.

37. I write every day, although I do not customarily write for the public. Most of my writing concerns law and bibliography and takes the detailed documentary form exemplified by this statement.

38. In November 1996, I communicated with the facilities manager at Nauvoo about the surviving temple stones. I visited repeatedly in 1997. In June 1997, I submitted a written proposal to purchase the stones. My purpose was to preserve material that I considered historically important and that was deteriorating in institutional custody.

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39. In 1999, I returned to examine the Nauvoo stones and photographed their deteriorating condition. I found them in a field, on crushed rock, subject to further handling and exposure. I was told that they were to be bulldozed and buried. I followed that examination with further visits, correspondence, telephone calls, photographs, and preservation proposals. These efforts were part of my avocation to prevent the bulldozing of historic materials. I now face the same threat to historic materials in Missouri.

40. In February 2000, I expressly told the Nauvoo representatives that I wanted the stones preserved and wanted to stop their being moved about with bulldozers. My preservation concern was for the surviving original material, including damaged carvings, rather than merely for complete examples suitable for an exhibition.

41. In February 2000, I worked out an arrangement with entities of the Utah church for me to rescue and preserve the stones. The arrangement was agreed to by the Church History Museum, Nauvoo Facilities Management, and President Gordon B. Hinckley of the Corporation of the President.

Acquisitions scholarship and testimony from 2000 through 2026

42. In 2004, I commenced an Illinois proceeding concerning the Nauvoo temple stones, John Hajicek v. Nauvoo Restoration, Inc., and related church corporations. That proceeding required extensive examination of architectural fragments, photographs, provenance, correspondence, institutional records, and sworn testimony.

43. I have seventeen years of experience giving expert testimony in a single case concerning historic-site artifacts. I have given expert evidence in written testimony and depositions, setting out my opinions and their factual foundations in detail. My experience includes defending my own historical conclusions in an adversarial setting.

44. My work has included assistance to writers and movie producers, service as a reviewer, and public presentations. I have been paid for work by Smithsonian magazine. I have been cited by writers associated with the Utah church and Brigham Young University, even where my conclusions differ from theirs.

45. At a Salt Lake City screening of the 2019 film Out of Liberty, I was invited to address an audience of approximately 280 people associated with the Joseph Smith Jr. and Emma Hale Smith Historical Society. I spoke without notes and presented books, artifacts, and paintings associated with Joseph Smith Jr. That engagement concerned the tangible history of Joseph Smith and Liberty, Missouri.

46. In 2026, my historical work has also included participation in the John Whitmer Historical Association’s gathering in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and discussion of early portraiture and daguerreotypes in the 2026 film Brother Joseph Again. My continuing research embraces both fine art and vernacular photography, as well as the books and manuscripts on which I first concentrated.

47. I also organized an unsuccessful coalition to purchase the Kirtland temple before a different sale was made. That effort was part of my continuing avocation to preserve Mormon historic sites.

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48. My work in 2026 includes service for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints at Burlington, Wisconsin, and its nonprofit activities involving libraries, archives, museums, and historic properties. My work includes philanthropy, the transportation and preservation of important artifacts, and historical presentations.

49. I curate a library, archives, and museum whose holdings I describe as approximately one million items. They encompass rare books, newspapers, manuscripts, diaries, maps, photographs, original paintings, architectural fragments, and other artifacts.

50. I have described these holdings as the largest Mormon history library in the world and the largest Mormon document archive in Missouri and about the Missouri Mormons. Their comparative strengths include Mormon books, manuscripts outside Utah, original Maudsley portraits, and rare Mormon photographs. Those descriptions reflect my professional knowledge of the materials I have assembled and the repositories with which I have worked.

51. My resources include first editions of Mormon scriptures, Joseph Smith-period documents, early Missouri Mormon maps, and photographs and art associated with the Smith and Whitmer families. My work with the Page family's books is particularly pertinent to the witnesses whose graves are at issue here.

52. I have maintained memberships in principal Mormon historical organizations, attended their meetings, subscribed to professional journals, and worked with historians employed by institutions whose historical interpretations I sometimes dispute. My competence is grounded in the original evidence and in decades of work, not in agreement with a particular institution.

53. As of October 2026, my relevant experience comprises fifty-three years of study; experience living at church historic sites beginning forty-six years ago; forty-four years of visits to this Liberty site; thirty-eight years of residence in the area; thirty-six years of professional historical work; thirty-four years of publishing on controversial historic sites; and seventeen years of expert testimony in the historic-artifact case.

54. For the current Arthur plantation project alone, I have devoted approximately 160 hours to research and investigation. That recent work supplements my earlier knowledge of the place, my relationship with Norman Page, and my decades of study of the people and records involved.

How I form my historical opinions

55. My specialty is material culture: tangible history and the relationships among documents, books, paintings, photographs, maps, buildings, and objects found in the landscape. A brick, a worked stone, a broken grave marker, or a surviving lane can contribute to an understanding that is lost when history is reduced to a modern screen or an institutional summary.

56. I examine provenance, date, authorship, material, geographical context, and consistency with other evidence. I weigh contemporary records, family testimony, and material evidence together. Family memory preserves history omitted from official returns. I assess each source on its merits.

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57. I do not regard majority acceptance as a substitute for investigation. Contradictory accounts require judgment, and a consensus of historians all repeating a single flawed study does not resolve conflict. My interdisciplinary study of competing schools of economic thought has informed my method of examining the assumptions behind a historical interpretation.

58. I use comparative evidence where a particular record is incomplete. Accounts of other Clay County plantations explain the functions of cabins, kitchens, barns, work areas, water, and burial places. I use that evidence with the Arthur records and my investigation of the terrain to reconstruct the plantation's inhabited landscape.

59. The lack of an individual gravestone or surviving burial register does not make a long-established residential community a place without deaths. My work considers who lived there, how long they lived there, their material circumstances, the landscape available to them, and the evidence of burial practice.

The plantation and the Mormon refuge from 1825 through 1833

60. Michael Arthur established himself in Clay County in 1825 and accumulated land and wealth through a plantation economy that included enslaved labor. His estate changed over time. Its full agricultural acreage must be distinguished from the much smaller residential farmstead that is the immediate subject of the present development dispute.

61. Unless there were extraordinary circumstances, no record of a death was made or survives. For example, an indexed December 9, 1830 inquest concerns the suicide of Pompey, an enslaved man, and lists Michael Arthur as a person mentioned in the case. [12]

62. The plantation included more than a proprietor's house. A substantial enslaved community required living quarters, cooking arrangements, access to water, space for children and domestic work, and places connected with field labor, livestock, storage, and skilled work. Those functions are essential to understanding the physical arrangement of the site.

63. In my reconstruction, the north–south portion of Campbell Drive follows the former plantation approach, which I call Plantation Lane. The lane rose uphill toward the Arthur mansion. The mansion, with its palatial columns, overlooked the head of the lane from the higher ground. The approach, the elevation, and the residence were parts of one organized landscape.

64. The east–west alignment, which I call Slave Cabin Row, occupied a different functional part of that landscape. I associate it with the enslaved residents' cabins and the working farmyard near water. In my interpretation, the east–west portion of Campbell Drive developed along that earlier alignment.

65. In November 1833, approximately 1,200 Mormons were expelled from Jackson County. Many crossed the Missouri River into Clay County as winter approached, having lost their homes, property, and ordinary means of support. The Arthur plantation became the center place of their refuge in Clay County.

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66. I conclude that the accommodation Arthur made available to Mormon refugees included cabins belonging to the plantation's enslaved community, together with other available shelter. The broader refugee settlement included cabins, tents, shanties, barns, and other agricultural buildings. My reconstruction treats the enslaved community's living space as an essential part of the Mormon refuge, rather than separating these two populations from one another in the history of the property.

67. John Whitmer's daybook records his taking possession of one of Mr. Arthur's houses on November 16, 1833, at two dollars a month, and Solomon Daniels's taking possession of the chamber on December 10. On January 11, 1834, John recorded his own move into the chamber. These dated entries establish actual housing and rental arrangements within the refuge period. [10]

68. Arthur's assistance gave displaced people shelter and opportunity to work. It also provided him with labor and improvements. As an economist and historian, I examine both sides of that relationship. Contemporary gratitude for assistance does not eliminate the value of the labor furnished by impoverished refugees.

69. The Arthur plantation was the center place for the Mormon refugees in Clay County: a place of shelter, employment, residence, councils, and church leadership. Its importance extended throughout the displaced community. The refugees' use of surrounding farms and settlements formed part of that larger refuge landscape, with the Arthur plantation at its center.

The events of 1834 and the Indigenous reburial

70. In 1834, Joseph Smith led the expedition of more than two hundred men aided by select women from Ohio and Michigan to Clay County: a militia commonly called Zion's Camp. The expedition's efforts to assist the displaced Mormons and its subsequent dispersal form part of the setting in which the Arthur property became a place of meetings, work, and residence.

71. On June 3, 1834, members of the expedition examined human remains in an Illinois mound. The accounts associated the remains with a man called Zelph. One thigh bone attracted attention because of an earlier injury. Wilford Woodruff carried that bone onward to Missouri.

72. Woodruff's later autobiographical account states that he intended to bury the bone in Jackson County but instead buried it in Clay County near the house owned by Colonel Arthur and occupied by Lyman Wight. That first-person account supplies a specific connection between the Indigenous human remains and Arthur's property. The object described is a thigh bone. [1]

73. Zelph's identity in antiquity, and the interpretation placed upon him in 1834, do not exhaust the significance of this burial. Zelph is now a religious symbol and icon, part of a prophecy and of the sacred geography of Mormon history. In my historical judgment, the reburial belongs to the religious landscape of the 30.5 acres: part of a holy land whose meaning survives the loss of buildings, markers, and living witnesses. That religious significance is itself a reason to preserve the place.

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74. The house occupied by Lyman Wight and the later mansion must be considered separately when reconstructing the location. Woodruff identified the occupied house as a landmark. In my judgment, that landmark and its surrounding ground must be located through the early residential pattern, rather than by simply assigning the reburial to the modern monument enclosure.

75. My interpretation places the Indigenous reburial within the religious landscape of the 30.5-acre Arthur farmstead tract. Woodruff's account connects the burial to the house occupied by Lyman Wight. I reconstruct that setting through the early residential pattern, terrain, and subsequent changes to buildings, roads, and parcel boundaries. The religious and historical significance of this landscape extends beyond the precise point where the bone was buried.

76. The familiar count of fifteen cholera deaths concerns the Rush Creek outbreak: thirteen members of Zion's Camp and two local church members. It is not a count of cholera deaths on the Arthur plantation among enslaved people and Mormon refugees during the whole period of enslavement, 1825–1865, or Mormon refuge, 1833–1836. The plantation population and its mortality must be examined separately; the Rush Creek total supplies neither a total nor a limit for deaths on the Arthur plantation.

77. Algernon Sidney Gilbert died of cholera on June 29, 1834, at his home in the Rush Creek vicinity. Phebe Murdock, the young daughter of John and Julia Murdock who was living with Gilbert's family, also died in that outbreak. Their deaths belong to the Rush Creek account and must be distinguished from mortality among the enslaved people and Mormon refugees on the Arthur plantation. [2]

78. On July 3, 1834, a council at the Arthur property selected David Whitmer to preside over the church in Missouri, with William W. Phelps and John Whitmer as assistants, together with a high council. Christian Whitmer was among its members. This institutional activity is just one foundation for my description of the site as Mormon headquarters during the Clay County refuge. [3]

79. Lyman Wight contracted to make one hundred thousand bricks and build a dwelling for Michael Arthur. Woodruff recorded that he joined in the work about the beginning of July 1834 and that the undertaking provided labor for several men. His record also describes the location as a place for councils and church business. [4]

80. I place the principal brickmaking and construction activity in 1834, following the refugees' arrival in November 1833. This chronology is important because an earlier dwelling occupied by refugees and a brick residence under construction are distinct features. A later image of the mansion cannot be substituted without analysis for every reference to a house on the property in 1833 or 1834.

81. On October 7, 1834, John Whitmer recorded moving to Liberty, to Peter Whitmer's. Lyman Wight's later letter of August 24, 1857, recalled completing the building work and moving seven miles east in December 1834. These movements matter in distinguishing Arthur's several buildings and the successive residences of the Mormon families. [10, 12]

82. The physical labor included making bricks and constructing buildings; it also belonged to a larger economy of agricultural, domestic, and skilled work. The Mormon

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residents included tradespeople. Christian Whitmer was a shoemaker; Peter Whitmer Jr. was a tailor. They were working men as well as signatories to a religious testimony. [5]

Christian Whitmer and Peter Whitmer Jr in 1835 and 1836

83. Christian Whitmer and Peter Whitmer Jr. were two of the Eight Witnesses whose testimony appeared in the 1830 Book of Mormon. Their names belong to the founding documentary record of the movement. My work with early editions and with the Page and Whitmer family materials gives me a direct professional familiarity with that record.

84. Christian Whitmer was born on January 18, 1798, and died in Clay County on November 27, 1835, aged thirty-seven. Peter Whitmer Jr. was born on September 27, 1809, and died in Clay County on September 22, 1836, five days before his twenty-seventh birthday. Oliver Cowdery reported both deaths in the December 1836 Messenger and Advocate. [5–6]

85. But there were also other untold Mormon deaths among the 1,200 Mormon refugees living in Clay County from 1833 to 1836, exposed to cold, dampness, hunger, and disease. For example, Nancy Whitmer, the infant daughter of John and Sarah Whitmer, was born May 28, 1834, and died June 3, 1834, at six in the morning. John's daybook records the birth and death; the family Bible supplies Nancy's name and the hour. The residence sequence supports my inference that this death occurred while the family was in Arthur-associated accommodation. I regard her as an important additional death to investigate in connection with the plantation burial landscape. [12]

86. Alta Hancock's contemporary obituary records her death in Clay County on January 31, 1836, aged forty, from chills and fever. She is another named death within the refugee period. Her relationship to a particular burial place requires its own evidence; I include her in the wider mortality history rather than silently assigning her grave to Arthur's land. [12]

87. The Whitmer brothers' deaths occurred during the Clay County exile, after the 1834 cholera outbreak. They were not casualties of the earlier outbreak. Their own death dates establish the distinction.

88. The historical account places Peter beside Christian in burial near Liberty. I identify their graves in the Arthur farmstead from that history, the Page family information personally conveyed to me, and my investigation of the site. [7]

89. My research identifies Christian Whitmer and Peter Whitmer Jr.'s graves within the surviving farmstead threatened by the data center, in the Campbell Drive vicinity. I affirm that identification under my own name and am prepared to affirm it under oath.

90. The remaining witnesses must be distinguished from these two. Five of the Eight Witnesses are buried in Missouri: Christian Whitmer, Peter Whitmer Jr., Jacob Whitmer, John Whitmer, and Hiram Page. Two of the Three Witnesses, David Whitmer and Oliver Cowdery, are also buried in Missouri. Thus seven Book of Mormon witnesses are buried in Missouri; my claim about the Arthur site concerns Christian and Peter.

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91. The Whitmer brothers are the named and particularly well-known losses. From the refugee community's exposure, poverty, disease, pregnancies, infancy, and ordinary mortality, I conclude that additional residents died and were buried in the plantation community. The names of famous men are not a complete register of those who lived and died there.

92. Mormon residence in the Clay County refuge extended from late 1833 into 1836, before the movement northward. Mormon families lived and worked in the plantation's enslaved residential community. My research identifies that shared landscape as their burial ground.

Enslaved families, mortality, and the common burial ground

93. The African American history of the property extends beyond the Mormon refuge. Enslaved residents lived and worked in the plantation community over decades, from the antebellum development of the estate to emancipation. The history includes men and women, children and parents, skilled labor and field labor, domestic service, family life, illness, and death.

94. Arthur's 1850 slave schedule records thirty-four people, including twenty children under eighteen and four people aged sixty-two to eighty. The 1860 schedule records thirty people, including at least fifteen under eighteen, and four occupied slave dwellings. The legible ages extend down to six months in both enumerations. This is evidence of a residential population extending from infancy to old age. [11]

95. The 1850 entry lists twenty-four males and ten females; the 1860 entry lists twenty-two males, six females, and two infants or young children whose sex was not entered. Six people in 1850 and two in 1860 were classified as "mulatto"; most other entries were classified as Black. The records preserve Arthur's name but omit the names of the people enumerated under him. [11]

96. Tax rolls and census schedules record the minimum number of enslaved people acknowledged in those records. My argument is that Arthur's tax returns were lies: the low official counts contradict the family's testimony that he owned hundreds. The reported numbers are evidence to challenge, not a ceiling to impose on the plantation's population.

97. Family testimony preserved in obituaries, reminiscences, and historical articles, including accounts from Arthur's grandchildren, describes him as having "hundreds of slaves." Virginia Miller wrote, "He owned several hundred slaves" (Liberty Advance, November 12, 1934, p. 2). She said hundreds. That testimony describes the scale of the plantation community. It is not a calculation of everyone who passed through the property over forty years.

98. One named enslaved man connected directly to Arthur is Dick. A December 9, 1857 advertisement described him as about twenty-three years old and offered a reward for his capture. Dick's name restores an individual to a record otherwise dominated by unnamed census entries. He is a documented member of Arthur's enslaved population, not a person I can identify as buried at the site. [11]

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99. The Clay County newspaper notices I have studied describe the sale, hiring, pursuit, and exchange of enslaved people, including children. They reveal the commercial treatment of human beings while preserving fragments of individual lives: names, ages, family relationships, appearance, and skills. They also provide comparative evidence for the conditions surrounding Arthur’s plantation.

100. An 1852 advertisement by William Mitchell offered a farm and an enslaved man for sale and named Michael Arthur as a person to contact. Its description of a two-story log dwelling, separate kitchen houses, orchard, springs, and outbuildings is pertinent comparative evidence for the organization of a Clay County farm. Its offer to accept cash or cattle exposes the commercial treatment of human life within that same economy. I use it as evidence of the surrounding economic world and Arthur’s named connection to the transaction, rather than assigning Mitchell’s buildings to Arthur’s own homestead.

101. Mortality was severe. One historical summary places enslaved life expectancy at birth at approximately twenty-one or twenty-two years and the corresponding white figure at approximately forty to forty-three years. These are broad historical estimates, not measurements of the Arthur population. Infant and childhood deaths exert a strong influence on such averages. [8]

102. White refugees also faced severe mortality from epidemic disease, displacement, exposure, and poverty. Their circumstances were not identical to enslavement, but both populations lived with conditions that produced deaths well before old age. The Whitmer brothers, dying at thirty-seven and twenty-six, exemplify the early adult losses within the Mormon community.

103. My research identifies the burial ground of enslaved residents beside Slave Cabin Row and the working farmyard. Archaeology must locate the individual graves within that ground.

104. Mormon refugees occupied the same residential area. My research identifies Mormon and enslaved African American burials in that shared landscape. Separate clusters and adjoining burial areas belong to the same community history.

105. Arthur settled in Missouri in 1825, bringing enslaved people from Kentucky. His slaveholding in Missouri extended from 1825 to 1865. My research estimates up to one hundred burials of enslaved people and two to twenty-five Mormon burials. Those figures describe a substantial burial population beyond the two named witnesses. The unrecorded names do not diminish the presence or importance of those graves.

106. The absence of names for many of those people is itself a reason to examine the surviving ground carefully. It is not a reason to omit them from the site’s history. Their claims upon public memory do not depend upon being famous or belonging to a religious institution that now possesses funds for a monument.

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The later family cemetery and the surviving landscape

107. I distinguish the later Arthur family cemetery from the earlier refugee and enslaved community's burial ground. My research places the identified later family burials principally within the 1846–1860 period, in the front-yard setting on a knoll near the drive and creek crossing. That chronology is later than the Whitmer deaths in 1835 and 1836.

108. The later family death chronology includes James Arthur, eighteen, who died at his father's residence on August 23, 1846; Clay Arthur, Michael's son, who died in September 1847; Ann F. Young Arthur, wife of Dr. John Arthur, who died August 21, 1849; her infant son Clay, who died ten days later on August 31; and Flora Wood, daughter of Joseph and Corinne Wood, who died September 3, 1860. James's individual grave remains unlocated. This family history must be distinguished from the earlier refugee burials. [12]

109. The social and physical organization matters. The mansion occupied the more imposing ground at the head of Plantation Lane. The cabin community and working farmyard had different functions and a different relationship to water and daily labor. My research identifies the Mormon and enslaved burial ground beside the cabin community.

110. The modern monument is a commemoration, not a tombstone marking an excavated and identified Whitmer grave. Its existence does not determine the limits of the nineteenth-century burial ground. A memorial's placement cannot substitute for determining where their bodies lie.

111. The 1877 plat identifies a Sallee tract of 31 acres, while the later 1898 description gives 30.75 acres. These later land descriptions help trace the surviving farmstead. They must be read chronologically, along with the intervening roads and subdivisions, rather than treated as the entire original Arthur plantation.

112. The 1922 Clay County centennial souvenir published a photograph identifying a slave pen or jail on the Michael Arthur place southwest of Liberty. A confinement structure and ordinary residential quarters served different purposes, but both belong to the plantation's history. [10]

113. The February 4, 1943 Liberty Chronicle account describes "the street of negro cabins with their little gardens," together with vanished stables, barns, and a smokehouse. That description establishes a remembered residential arrangement, with gardens and a street. My placement of that arrangement along the east–west Campbell alignment is my reconstruction from the additional geographical evidence. [10]

114. My research into Glenn Arbor concerns the later village arrangement of houses, streets, and properties over the earlier plantation landscape. I interpret the Sallee tract in that setting. A later village street may preserve an earlier plantation lane or cabin alignment even after the original buildings have disappeared.

115. My study of the 1940 topographic sheet, later mapping, and the surviving terrain considers the house site, slopes, water, farmyard, and road alignments together. This is why I emphasize the north–south approach climbing to the mansion and the east–west

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cabin and working area. The arrangement makes functional sense as a plantation landscape, just as it fits the memory and descriptions.

116. The Missouri River's course and the local water landscape have changed since the 1830s. I consider historical waterways and access when reconstructing the plantation; present-day distances from the river alone are insufficient to explain the earlier settlement.

My observations on Campbell Drive and the present investigation

117. In October 2026, during my investigations of the Arthur site, I found brick pieces and fragments of marble tombstones in the same general vicinity along Campbell Drive after proceeding south and then turning west. These are physical observations I make from my own experience.

118. I recognized the marble fragments as tombstone material on the basis of my experience with historical artifacts and worked stone. My observation of tombstone fragments is distinct from assigning an individual fragment to a particular person. I have not supplied an inscription naming either Whitmer brother on those fragments.

119. The bricks are pertinent to historical construction and occupation. Pearl Wilcox's 1960 account records C. G. Estabrook's repeated plow finds in his garden across the road from the Arthur mansion, where he identified a possible brickyard site. [10] The marble tombstone fragments are pertinent to the burial history. Their occurrence in the vicinity identified by Norman Page makes the convergence of the family information, physical objects, and terrain important to my judgment.

120. My experience with broken Nauvoo temple carvings is relevant here. Incomplete stone can retain evidence of its original function even after its inscription or carving has been damaged. A fragment's incompleteness does not erase its historical identity or justify treating it as meaningless rubble.

121. I identify the burial ground from the historical residence of the witnesses, the accounts of their deaths and burial, Norman Page's personal identification of the location, the physical material I observed, the plantation's residential organization, and my study of the maps and terrain.

122. My research identifies the burial ground. Archaeology must locate each grave within it. The inability to draw every grave's outline does not make the burial ground disappear or license its destruction.

123. For the present project, four acreage figures must remain visible: 31 acres on the 1877 Sallee plat; 30.75 acres in the 1898 description; 28.93 acres in the City's 2026 Metrobloks final-plat description; and the 35-acre figure I have reported from the developer's advertising. These figures describe different records and potentially different boundaries. My references to approximately thirty acres or twenty-nine to thirty-five acres concern this developing comparison. [9]

124. Changes to the road explain the changing acreage: road adjustments reduced the tract from approximately thirty-one acres to approximately twenty-nine acres; incorporating road area into the proposed development now enlarges its advertised extent to thirty-five acres. These figures describe successive boundaries around the

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same historical landscape. Changing a road or a parcel boundary does not move the graves. The City of Liberty has closed the road but has not yet vacated it to the developer.

125. The relationship between the construction footprint and the westward portion of Campbell Drive is especially important because that is the vicinity described in my account of Norman Page and my observations of bricks and marble. Investigation confined to the modern memorial enclosure would fail to address the place about which I am testifying.

Public notice and my conclusions for the Liberty City Council

126. On October 12, 2026, I addressed the Liberty City Council about the Arthur plantation. The recording consists of my three-minute presentation followed by two minutes of questions and answers. That presentation and exchange provide the public context for this fuller account of my experience, observations, research, and historical conclusions.

127. My council presentation identified the graves and historical importance of the property and was followed by a request for written information. I now provide that information under my own name. The Council must address the witnesses, other refugees, enslaved residents, and the Indigenous reburial together with the terrain that connects their histories.

128. This is one of the most important surviving places in the history of the Latter Day Saint movement in Missouri. It was a refuge after expulsion, a place of labor and church government, and a place associated with the dead. Its significance extends across the branches of the movement and also belongs independently to African American and Indigenous history.

129. My objection is to the location of this development. I am a libertarian and an economist by training; I support private property and productive enterprise. Those convictions do not require me to ignore historical evidence or to approve the destruction of a burial landscape.

130. Protecting a small memorial enclosure while excavating the surrounding farmstead would not answer the concern I have raised. It would preserve the commemoration while risking the physical evidence, the graves outside the enclosure, and the setting that gives the monument its meaning.

131. I call on the Council to protect the burial ground from disturbance while it is investigated through historical, archaeological, and appropriate noninvasive methods. That investigation must address Campbell Drive, Slave Cabin Row, the working farmyard, Wight’s early house, and the later Arthur family cemetery.

132. I favor a preservation solution that protects the graves and the meaningful historical setting. Preservation options include a suitable land exchange, acquisition for a memorial landscape, or relocation of the development. Any discussion of development on a portion of the property must follow an adequate investigation of that portion and of the effects on the surrounding burial landscape.

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133. My conclusion concerning Christian Whitmer and Peter Whitmer Jr. is supported by the combination of historical records, family transmission, and direct investigation described above. I identify the Mormon and enslaved African American burial ground through its residents, mortality, physical evidence, and landscape. Woodruff's account records the Indigenous reburial.

134. I am willing to put my name under oath to what I know, what I remember, what I observed, and what I conclude from my expertise and research. I offer this statement so that the Council and the public can evaluate the actual basis of my warning before the surviving evidence is destroyed.

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FURTHER AFFIANT SAITH NAUGHT.

_____ John Hajicek

Date signed: _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me on _____, by John Hajicek.

_____ Notary Public

My commission expires: _____

COPY

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Source notes

The personal and professional chronology rests on John Hajicek’s autobiographical records, correspondence, expert testimony, and firsthand recollections. The following references identify the historical documents and research studies supporting the plantation narrative.

[1] Wilford Woodruff, Autobiography, volume 1, circa 1842–1865, p. 31. Account of the thigh bone’s reburial near the Arthur-owned house occupied by Lyman Wight.

https://wilfordwoodruffpapers.org/p/mX43

[2] Joseph Smith Papers, Minutes, 23 June 1834, p. 42, note 7. Gilbert’s death at Rush Creek and Phebe Murdock’s death in the same epidemic.

https://www.josephsmithpapers.org/paper-summary/minutes-23-june-1834/2

[3] Joseph Smith Papers, Minutes, 3 July 1834; and Minutes and Discourse, circa 7 July 1834.

https://www.josephsmithpapers.org/paper-summary/minutes-3-july-1834

[4] Wilford Woodruff, Journal, December 29, 1833–January 3, 1838, p. 26, July 1834 entries. Brickmaking, dwelling construction, and council business.

https://wilfordwoodruffpapers.org/p/54v

[5] Church History in the Fulness of Times, chapter 5, witness biographical table; dates and occupations.

https://www.churchofjesuschrist.org/study/manual/church-history-in-the-fulness-of-times/chapter-five?lang=eng

[6] Oliver Cowdery, “The Closing Year,” Messenger and Advocate 3, no. 3 (December 1836), p. 426, within pp. 425–429. Contemporary notice of both Whitmer deaths. Transcription reproduced in Life, Character and Testimonies of the Eight Witnesses to the Book of Mormon.

https://doctrineandcovenantscentral.org/history/life-character-and-testimonies-of-the-eight-witnesses-to-the-book-of-mormon-and-other-statements-and-testimonies-relating-to-the-book-of-mormon/

[7] B. H. Roberts, New Witnesses for God, volume 2 (1909), biographical account of Peter Whitmer Jr. Later historical account of burial beside Christian.

https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/47316/pg47316-images.html

[8] Digital History, “What Was Life Like Under Slavery,” ID 3040, for the attributed life-expectancy-at-birth estimate. This is a general historical summary, not an Arthur plantation mortality table.

https://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/disp_textbook.cfm?psid=3040&smtid=2

[9] City of Liberty, agenda, P&Z Case 26-04FP, final plat for Metrobloks at 2515 Old Hughes Road: one lot on 28.93 acres. The 31-acre and 30.75-acre descriptions and the reported 35-acre advertising figure are documented in John Hajicek’s parcel research.

https://libertymissouri.gov/Archive/ViewFile/Item/3896

[10] Michael Arthur Slave Cabins and Quarters, research register prepared October 24, 2026, pp. 2–5 and 8–10. Sources include Liberty Chronicle, February 4, 1943, p. 2; Clay

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County Missouri Centennial Souvenir (1922), printed p. 155; John Whitmer daybook, MS 1159, folder 1; Lyman Wight to Wilford Woodruff, August 24, 1857, CHL CR 100 93; and Pearl Wilcox, Liberty Tribune, June 13, 1960, p. 4, reprinted from the Saints' Herald. This statement uses the prior register; it does not represent a new examination of every underlying original.

[11] Michael Arthur Slave Schedules Transcribed, , pp. 2–5. Original schedules: 1850, Platte Township, Clay County, p. 24, folio 437; 1860, Liberty Township, pp. 8–9, June 9–10. Named individual: St. Louis Missouri Republican, December 9, 1857, advertisement concerning Dick.

[12] Arthur Plantation Deaths 1826–1864 Research Register, , pp. 1–7; and Arthur Family Cemetery and Burial Ground, three-page study. Nancy: John Whitmer daybook, MS 1159, folder 1, images 11–21, and Whitmer Bible excerpt, MS 13505, reel 2. Alta: Messenger and Advocate 2, no. 5 (February 1836), p. 272. Family deaths: contemporary notices and photographed markers identified in the register.

[13] Norman Page: Social Security application and death-index transcription under Norman Page, also known as Melvin Norman Page, at SortedByName; David Wayne Page obituary, McGilley & George Funeral Home, May 2020, corroborating his father's May 4, 1920 birth date; Aleta Mae Page obituary, Speaks Chapel, September 3, 2004, for his ministry and return to Independence; William D. Russell, "The Fragmentation of the Restoration Church" (2002), for his May 10, 1999 death. The great-great-grandson relationship is part of my knowledge of the Page family.

https://sortedbyname.com/letter_p/page/norman_page.html

https://www.dignitymemorial.com/obituaries/grandview-mo/david-page-9173501

https://www.speakschapel.com/obituaries/page-aleta-mae

https://www.jstor.org/stable/43200385

COPY

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Six edited video transcripts

01 Seven Witnesses and the Arthur Plantation

John Hajicek
Recorded in Liberty, Missouri, October 22, 2026
Edited transcript

Hi, I am John Hajicek. I am in Liberty, Missouri, today. I live in Independence, Missouri. Liberty and Independence are twin cities on the Missouri River, one on the north and one on the south. Seven of the Book of Mormon witnesses were buried around here. Of the three primary witnesses, both David Whitmer and Oliver Cowdery are buried here. Then there are five more of the Eight Witnesses who are buried here: Christian Whitmer, Peter Whitmer Jr., Jacob Whitmer, John Whitmer, and Hiram Page. So there are seven Book of Mormon witnesses buried in Missouri. Two of them are buried very near where I am standing right now.

1,200 Mormons were driven out of Independence, and they came right here to where I am standing for refuge. A lot of them died. They sought refuge on the plantation I am standing on. I am somewhere in the front yard. There is a 30-acre piece and parcel here that was the farmstead or village where the slaves lived here on the plantation. The slave owner had hundreds of slaves.

When the Latter Day Saints came across the river and came ashore, this man named Michael Arthur let the Latter Day Saints live in his slave cabins and work like servants and build him a home and make the bricks and make the mill work and make his clothing. When they were done serving him, he pushed them along and pushed them back out of the county northward, farther northward. This village where he had a row of slave cabins is right next to me, and it is where the Book of Mormon witnesses were buried. They are not buried at this monument that I am standing next to. They are buried in the land that I am standing next to, on 30 acres.

Church headquarters was established in the 1830s. Right here was actually the site of the church headquarters. We are standing in the front yard of church headquarters. Zelph’s thigh bone is buried here. He had a healed leg bone like Joseph Smith. Probably a hundred slaves are buried here. Zion’s Camp, Joseph Smith’s expedition to help the refugees, terminated here. This was the ending point.

There was a church headquarters here in 1834, and every internet crank wants to jump onto my social media and say, “No, a church headquarters was in Kirtland.” They just absolutely do not know anything. Let them go. Let them talk.

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Listen to me. I am telling you that the Book of Mormon witnesses are buried out here on these 30 acres where they are going to put a data center right on top of them. The Book of Mormon witnesses are not buried at this monument. This is worth saving.

02 My Background and the 1981 Forgeries

John Hajicek
Recorded in Liberty, Missouri, October 22, 2026
Edited transcript
Institutional references: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Utah).

Hi, I am John Hajicek. I have been immersed in conflicted and contested Latter Day Saint history since 1973, when my mother was Catholic. My father became a researcher in Latter Day Saint history in this succession crisis. We moved to a church history site in 1980, and I lived on a road called Mormon Road.

By the way, as a teenager, I was collecting Joseph Smith period Books of Mormon already. I had been completely immersed and had learned about Mormon history looking at rare documents from the 1830s and 1840s, and rare books from the 1830s and 1840s.

In 1981, when I was living at a church history site, some famous Mormon documents were announced. They were going to change Mormon history. Every professor was on board. They knew exactly what they wanted to do with these documents. The church was buying the documents. The church historians were on board. The church leadership was on board, and multiple churches were on board.

I was the only person who refuted those documents. I immediately said and wrote to Time and Newsweek: Those are not authentic Joseph Smith documents.

You know, it was not Joseph Smith’s voice. It was not Joseph Smith’s writing. It was not his style. It was not his grammar. Where were these guys? They were sitting in their cubicles, excited that they had something new to seize upon.

Now, I did not know then what I know now about ink and paper, but I knew that was not written by Joseph Smith because it was not Joseph Smith’s writing. It just was not.

So they accepted those forgeries for four years, until deaths, until it all blew up, until there were bombs involved. Nobody listened to me, and they learned the hard way. Because why? I was an outsider. Who is going to listen to me?

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03 A Third View of Mormon History

John Hajicek

Recorded in Liberty, Missouri, October 22, 2026

Edited transcript

Institutional references: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Utah).

I am John Hajicek, and I do not do consensus history. I do not do popularly held views. I do not do widely accepted Mormon history. I do not do textbook history. I do not care what your credentials are. I do not care what conference you are in. I do not care what convention you are in. I do not care what cubicle you are in. I do not care what classroom you went to. I do Mormon history that I can touch, and I bring a unique view. I went to school for economics, not history. I try to think more logically than historians.

So I am here to tell you a different side to Latter Day Saint history than you will hear anywhere else. I know what the church narrative is. I know what the consensus is. I know what the popularly held views are. I know what the majority view is.

I present a third view of Mormon history, meaning I am not telling you what the church thinks. I am not telling you what the church’s enemies think. I am telling you what the artifacts say. I like to tell people what the documents say, what the artifacts say: the rare books, the newspapers, the photographs, the architectural drawings, the diaries, the maps. I can tell you what actually happened in Latter Day Saint history without telling you what I think.

I will challenge the traditional narratives about how the church was organized in the 1830s. I will challenge the traditional narrative on the succession crisis. I will challenge the traditional narrative about objects, photographs that are authentic or not. I will challenge that traditional narrative about certain documents, certain sacred objects. I will challenge always because I am a material culture historian. It is my job.

I want to tell the story of Mormon history that you have never heard, and I do it every day. My view is unique. You will have to listen to 200 other historians to get as much new information as you can get from me because they are simply not doing anything but continuing to repeat again and again and again the same standard narrative they heard at a conference or they read in a book or they got in a manual.

They are not telling you Mormon history. Mormon history is so complicated. It is so complex. It is so fascinating and interesting and so important.

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04 Preserving Mormon History

John Hajicek
Recorded in Liberty, Missouri, October 22, 2026
Edited transcript
Institutional references: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Utah).

Hi, I am John Hajicek, here to talk to you about a very grave situation.

I spent 25 years trying to save four sunstones from the Nauvoo Temple, four starstones from the Nauvoo Temple, and two moonstones from the Nauvoo Temple, which their historians wanted to bulldoze into the Mississippi River or into a ravine or use as landfill. This is what I do.

Oh, and did I mention gutting all of your pioneer temples and taking down your mid-century modern masterpieces that you had in Ogden and Provo? Just completely gutting Logan, gutting Manti, gutting Salt Lake, gutting St. George. Historians. It is absolutely unbelievable.

That is why I have a house full of art. I buy things that other people do not value. I preserve things that other people do not value. I fight for things that other people do not value, and I am here today fighting for this historic site against a huge pushback from institutionalists who do not want this to be a big deal. They do not want this to embarrass the church, but you know what? Somebody dropped the ball already.

The church bought most of the Arthur plantation here, and they developed the land, and they did not buy this spot where the Book of Mormon witnesses were buried, these 30 acres. Instead, somebody else came along and bought it and is putting a data center here.

It is just incredible that the historians have never stepped up and said, “Who owns that land? Why do we not own it? What are we going to do about it? Where are the Book of Mormon witnesses, actually?”

Is it really okay to just say, “Well, they are here in the vicinity. We do not know where they are, so just let it go. We have a marker there that is good enough”?

Do you know what it is going to be like when the data center is right here? Not a hundred feet from me. And you are going to come here and listen to that hum of a data center. And you are going to remember: John Hajicek said the graves are over there. And then he proved it. But we were too late because we did not help him. You think about that.

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05 Why I Release Evidence on My Own Schedule

John Hajicek
Recorded in Liberty, Missouri, October 22, 2026
Edited transcript

Hi, I am John Hajicek. I am in Liberty, Missouri. I live in its twin city, Independence, Missouri.

So I am here in Missouri at this church history site, and I am getting pushback. I got a story that got a million views last week.

And I am not showing all my cards right now until I get a willing ear from somebody who has power, somebody who has authority. I am not presenting all of my evidence to every Confederate crank on the internet who is commenting on my material. My research is my research. It will be shared with the appropriate people at the appropriate time.

I have testified in court as an expert witness. I can tell you that a certain photograph is not a Nauvoo photograph, and I am not just telling you what I think, like I am studying his eyes or his ears or his eyebrows. I am telling you: we know. Hold off. I will explain it in my time, on my schedule.

Now, I do not always reveal all my cards right away. Sometimes it has to be an ambush. I will show all my cards at once, and that is my brand.

I am not making it up. I know something, and I am just biding my time because I have got my own project in the works.

When I tell you a specific artifact or an object is not authentic, you can count on me. I may not tell you why. I may tell you I am working on a bigger project. I may tell you I am working on a book. I may tell you I am working on an article. I have different reasons for waiting. Sometimes they are legal reasons. They are strategic.

Right now I am waiting, and you know I enjoy this. This is my brand. This is what I do. I challenge the traditional narrative of church history, and I know what the traditional narrative is. Nobody needs to tell me. There are historians, lots of pedigreed historians, lots of credentialed historians, right now challenging what I am saying. They are going to be embarrassed.

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06 Why I Am Speaking Up

John Hajicek
Recorded in Liberty, Missouri, October 22, 2026
Edited transcript

Hi, I am John Hajicek. You see my hand shaking? I was canceled today by Fox News because the church in Utah said I was not a Mormon historian.

I am Mormon. I am an economist. I think logically. I studied the history of economic thought at the undergraduate and graduate levels.

I only speak up when something is wrong, and something is very wrong here. The church historians are saying that they agree with the city of Liberty that there are no Book of Mormon witnesses buried on the 30 acres where they intend to have a data site built.

I am just so absolutely mad as a hornet. I do not know what to do next.

I rely on documents. I am a document historian. I am a material culture historian. I have collected rarities since the early 1980s. I know the difference between a forgery and an authentic document better than they do. They ought to listen to me.

These people are so stupid. You know, there is actually no such thing as a smart historian, because if you were smart you would not be a historian. Historian: that is like the degree you get when you cannot finish something that pays money.

I do not get these guys sitting in their cubicles and sitting in their classroom and sitting in their committees and their conferences and their conventions talking about Mormon history. They are learning Mormon history on a flat screen, and they actually let something like this happen.

The church owned all the land around here and did not buy the spot where the Book of Mormon witnesses were buried. Why? Because there were also African-American slaves buried there, because it was on an African-American slave plantation. What were they doing? Christian Whitmer and Peter Whitmer Jr. are buried here. What are they doing? Why are they fighting me? Why are they canceling me?

What are they doing? Why? Why? Why are they so stupid?

I am so mad right now. I am just so disappointed. I am so frustrated. I need somebody to help me. I need somebody to speak up for Peter Whitmer Jr. and for Christian Whitmer and for the Whitmer family and for the Smiths. This is a serious issue.

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THE JOHN WHITMER CONFERENCE

Voree, Wisconsin, 2008











Inside the old church on Mormon Road

I present early documents at the Mormon historic site. Historian D. Michael “Mike” Quinn sits in the audience and later converses with me.

Photographs from the John Hajicek digital archive

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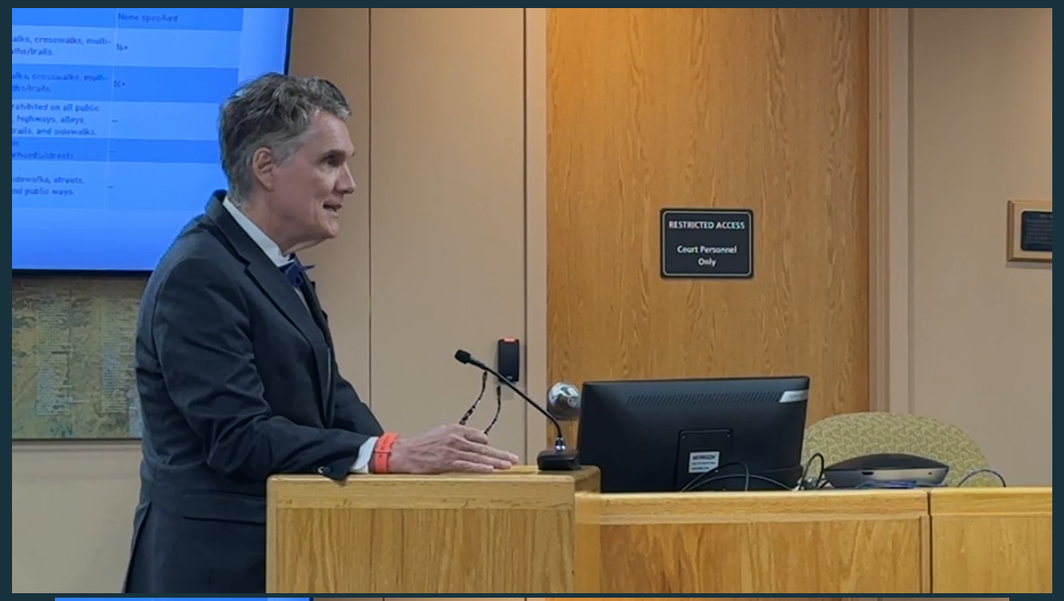
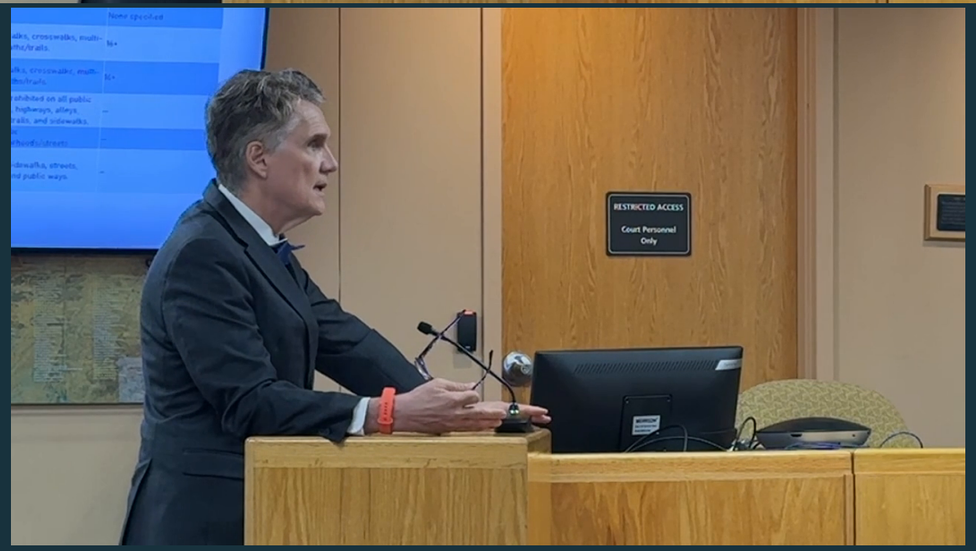
Before the Liberty City Council

Liberty, Missouri, October 12, 2026









Videography courtesy of Greg Nauman, October 12, 2026.

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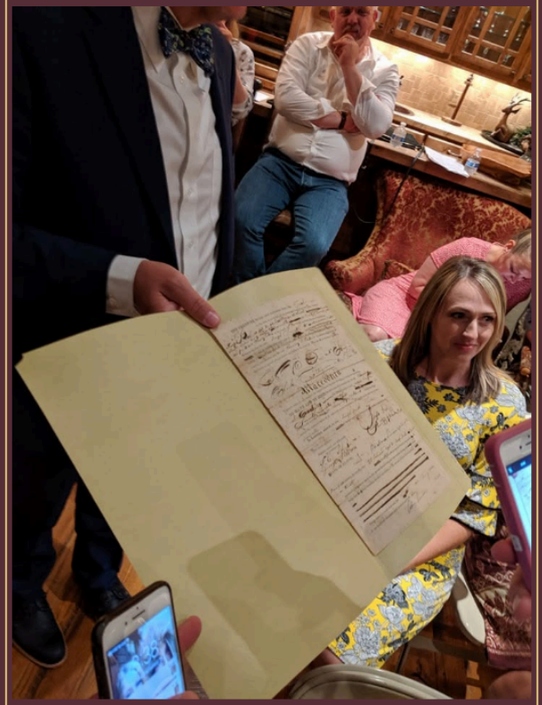
MACEDONIA’S EARLY DOCUMENTS

A private presentation to Glenn Beck and his family







Hancock County, Illinois

I present documents from the historic site of Macedonia during a gathering at a residence.

© 2026 John Hajicek

HISTORY ON FILM

John Hajicek before the camera and at the theater



Filmed at home for an upcoming documentary on slave uprising before the Civil War.



Photographs from the John Hajicek digital archive

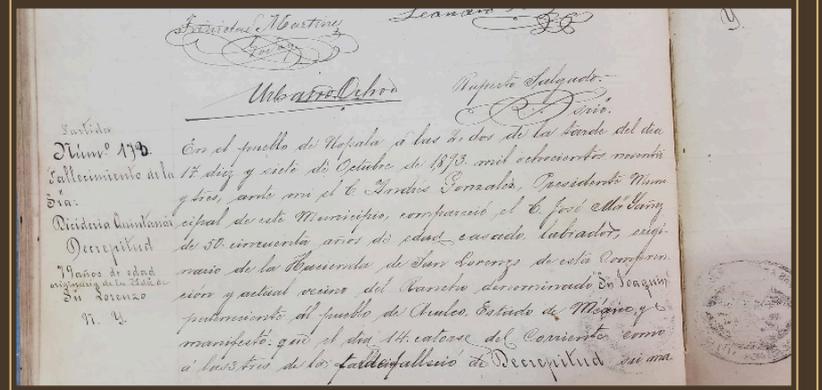
© 2026 John Hajicek

DESIDERIA QUINTANAR DE YÁÑEZ

Researching the first Latina Mormon

5,000 miles through Mexico

I drove through Mexico researching her haciendas, estates comparable to plantations, and photographing historical documents.



Libro Nro. 178

Fallecimiento de la Sra. Desideria Quintana

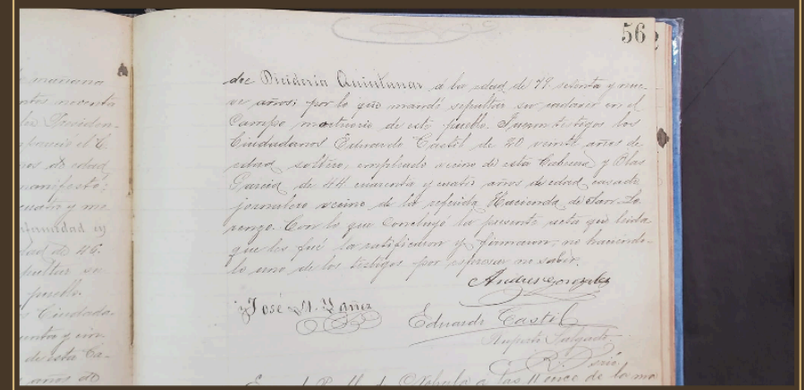
Decrepitud

74 años de edad originaria de la Ciudad de San Lorenzo

No. 4

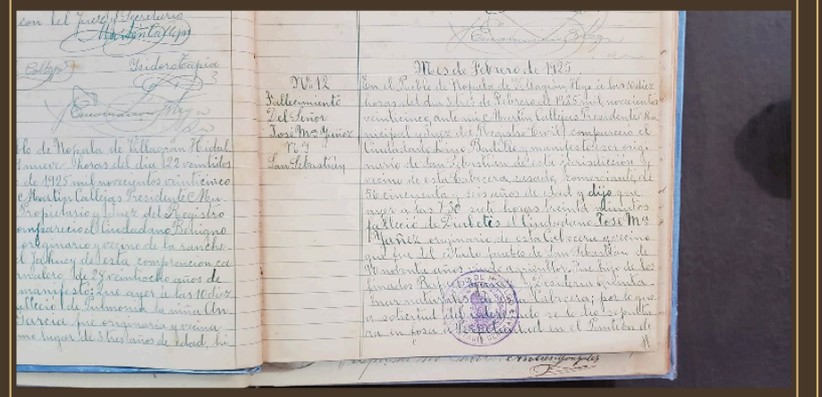
Ulo. Nro. Ocho

En el pueblo de Nopala á las 2 de dos de la tarde del dia diez y siete de Octubre de 1873 mil ochocientos noventa y tres, ante mi el C. Jenaro Gonzalez, Presidente Municipal de este Municipio, compareció el C. José Mc Cuny de 50 cincuenta años de edad casado labrador originario de la Hacienda de San Lorenzo de esta Comprension y actual vecino del Rancho denominado de Joaquin perteneciente al pueblo de Otates Estado de Mexico y manifestó que el dia 14 catorce del Corriente como á las tres de la tarde falleció de Decrepitud la señora



56

de Desideria Quintanar a la edad de 74 setenta y cuatro años por lo que mandó sepultar su cadaver en el Campo mortuorio de este Pueblo. Fueron testigos los Ciudadanos Edmundo Castel de 40 cuarenta años de edad soltero empleado vecino de esta Cabecera y Blas Garcia de 44 cuarenta y cuatro años de edad casado jornalero vecino de la referida Hacienda de San Lorenzo. Con lo que concluyó la presente acta que leida que les fue la ratificaron y firmaron con el Suscrito Juez y Secretario.



Mes de Febrero de 1925

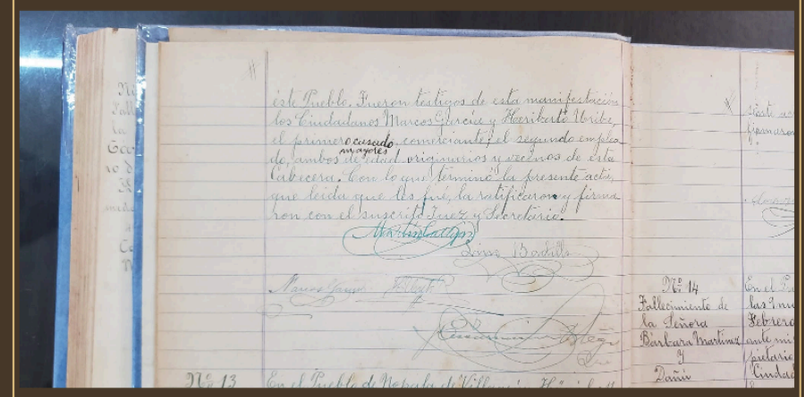
No. 12

Fallecimiento de la Señora Josefa Mora

No. 4

Sin Celebrating

En el Pueblo de Nopala de Villagran Hgo. á las diez horas del dia 5 de Febrero de 1925 mil novecientos veinticinco, ante mi C. Martin Vallejo Presidente Municipal y Oficial del Registro Civil compareció el Ciudadano Isidro Mendez manifestando ser originario de San Sebastian del Oeste Municipio de esta Jurisdiccion, viudo de 56 cincuenta y seis años de edad y dijo que ayer a las 7.30 siete horas treinta minutos falleció de Decrepitud el Ciudadano José Ma. Jaimes originario de esta Localidad siendo el que fue del Estado Pueblo de San Sebastian de 90 noventa años de edad viudo hijo de los finados Benjamin Jaimes y Josefa Cardenas y habia contraido



este Pueblo. Fueron testigos de esta manifestacion los Ciudadanos Marcos Garcia y Heriberto Uribe el primero comerciante y el segundo empleado, ambos de estos vecinos y originarios de esta Cabecera. Con lo que terminó la presente acta que leida que les fue la ratificaron y firmaron con el Suscrito Juez y Secretario.

Document photographs from the John Hajicek digital archive

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John Hajicek at Out of Liberty

Invited speaker at a screening of the film about Joseph Smith in Liberty Jail



John Hajicek with the microphone at center stage

Photograph and account: John Hajicek digital archive

Salt Lake City, Utah

Visiting from Liberty and Independence, Missouri, Hajicek accepted an invitation to address the Joseph Smith Jr. and Emma Hale Smith Historical Society.

He spoke without notes before an audience of 280 people.

He presented books, artifacts, and paintings that had belonged to Joseph Smith Jr.

© 2026 John Hajicek

The inhabited estate

THE SLAVES WERE IN THE FRONT YARD; THE 31 ACRES WERE THE CENTER OF ACTIVITY

> Arthur’s own family remembered a street of cabins with little gardens, stables for Kentucky horses, livestock barns, a smokehouse, spinning and weaving, candles, stored meat, and preserved fruit. Attendants stood behind the dinner chairs. Virginia Stewart recorded her mother’s memories in November 1942; the Liberty Chronicle published them on February 4, 1943. Begin with that household and the work that sustained it.

The slave village was in the mansion’s front yard. The people and the horses displayed Arthur’s wealth along the approach to his house. This was the inhabited farmstead: the place of service, supervision, lodging, food production, children, and daily life. The thirty-one-acre Sallee tract preserves that center of activity. The later 404-acre crop farm belongs to another scale and another period.

Thorstein Veblen’s The Theory of the Leisure Class explains conspicuous consumption and vicarious leisure: personal attendants and a costly domestic establishment exhibited the master’s wealth; fine horses also served as visible display. His chapters III, IV, and VI provide the economic framework. Arthur’s household testimony supplies the local historical evidence. My application of Veblen locates the social center around the house and its approach.

The Kentucky horses and the enslaved households belonged to this front-yard community; the Mormon refugees lodged and worked there. Their deaths and graves belong to that inhabited core. The ground behind Slave Cabin Row was still part of the community in front of the mansion. A burial ground behind the cabins is not a slave village behind the great house.

I performed baptisms in a cow pond on Birmingham Road, on Mormon land now developed. I know this land. Its water and its routes belong to my experience, as they belong to my reading of the earlier settlement.

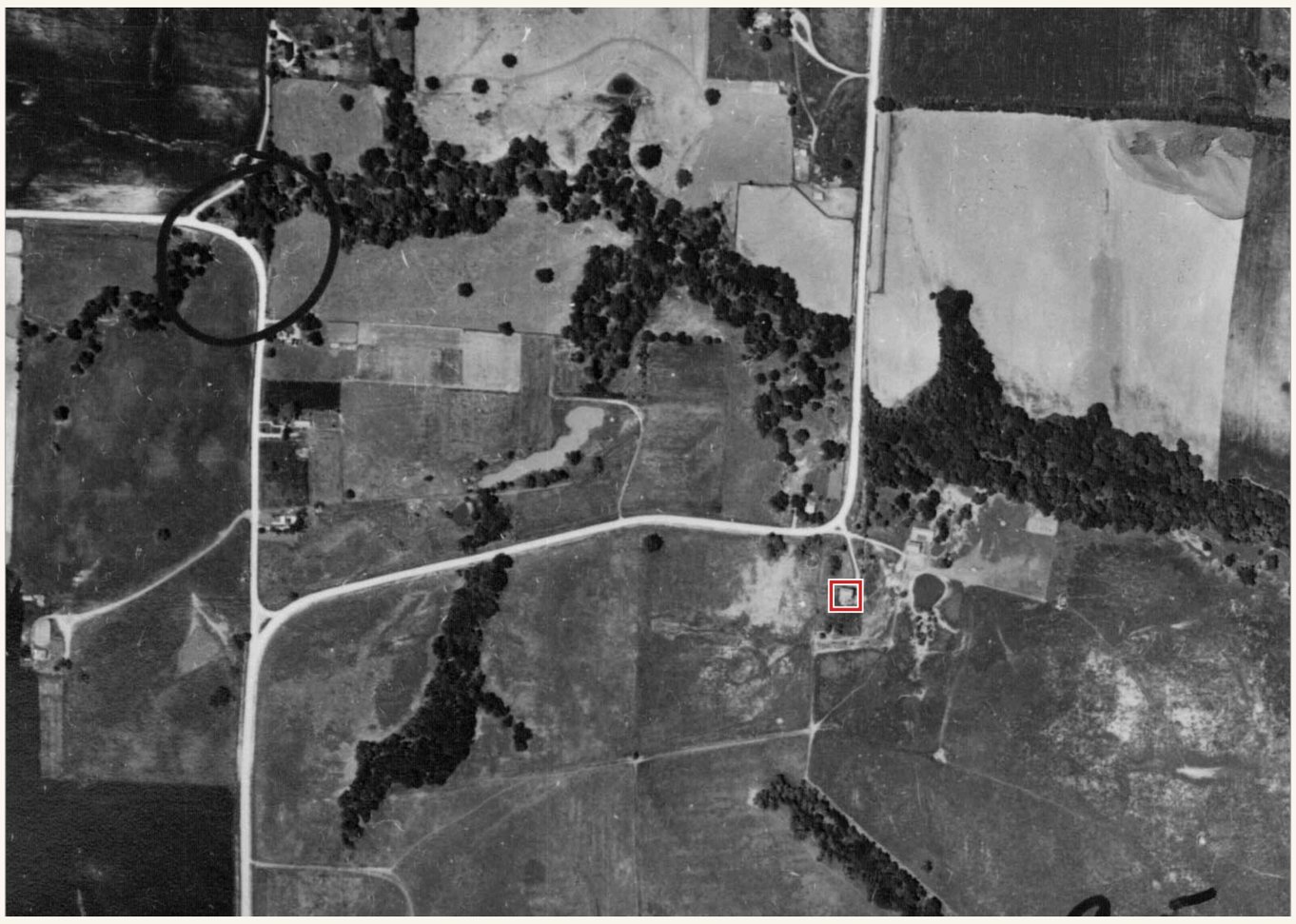
Arthur household: Virginia Stewart, Liberty Chronicle, February 4, 1943, p. 2; reproduced on pp. 101–103. Thorstein Veblen, The Theory of the Leisure Class: An Economic Study of Institutions (New York: Macmillan, 1899), ch. III, pp. 35–67; ch. IV, pp. 68–101; ch. VI, pp. 115–166. Landscape interpretation and Birmingham Road recollection: John Hajicek.

© 2026 John Hajicek

I am somewhere in the front yard.

The plantation’s inhabited center: people, horses, work, and graves

> 1,200 Mormons were driven out of Independence, and they came right here to where I am standing for refuge. A lot of them died. They sought refuge on the plantation I am standing on. I am somewhere in the front yard. There is a 30-acre piece and parcel here that was the farmstead or village where the slaves lived here on the plantation. The slave owner had hundreds of slaves.
>
> **John Hajicek, Facebook, October 24, 2026**



The 31 acres explain the burial question.

The 1877 map records the tract as 31 acres; my spoken description rounded it to 30. This was the inhabited farmstead in front of Arthur’s mansion: the Kentucky horses, the enslaved households, and the yards where Mormon refugees lodged and labored. The later 404-acre crop-farm remnant does not replace that smaller, earlier center of activity.

The cabins stood in the mansion’s front yard. The graves lay behind the cabins. Those two relationships belong to the same occupied landscape.

Author’s text: John Hajicek, Facebook, October 24, 2026; retained in John-Hajicek-Mormon-History-Facebook-Archive-First-Gathering, entry 447. Aerial: USDA CA-4T-199, June 10, 1957; SHSMO P0335. Interpretation and historical alignment: John Hajicek.

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Sol: the man behind Arthur’s farm and mill

Judge Joseph Thorp’s recollections of 1883 • Reprinted in the Liberty Tribune, 7 September 1917, p. 4

A BLACK WORKER IS CREDITED IN THE MAKING OF ARTHUR’S ESTATE

“by the aid of old Sol, his boss darkey”

Thorp links Sol’s aid, the farm, the mill, and Arthur’s careful trading with his ability to “accumulate a large estate.”

ARTHUR’S MILL: PLACE AND MACHINERY

Thorp locates the mill **southwest of Liberty, on the Arthur farm**. He writes: “He made the first mill that was run by an inclined wheel, which was at that time considered a great improvement.” The farm was a place of processing and mechanical work as well as cultivation.

SOL: LABOR, SKILL, AND RESPONSIBILITY

The phrase “his boss darkey” places Sol in a position of responsibility. Thorp names a Black man whose labor sustained Arthur’s productive operations and wealth. Sol belongs at the center of the plantation’s human history.

THE WITNESS AND THE DATE

The newspaper identifies these as articles by the late **Judge Joseph Thorp, first published in 1883**. Thorp recalls visiting the elderly Arthur, finding him confined to his room, and discussing earlier days. The 1917 printing preserves an account written while Arthur was still living.

RECONSTRUCTING THE WORKING COMMUNITY

For the enslaved community and the Mormons later quartered on Arthur’s land, reconstruct a plantation with **cabins, fields, a mill, work yards, and connecting paths**. Sol’s remembered role helps restore the skilled and supervisory labor that a history centered on the mansion leaves out.

A POINTER FOR THE SEARCH: RESTORE THE WHOLE INHABITED LANDSCAPE

Locate Arthur’s mill alongside the cabin row, gardens, roads, and water sources. These features help reconstruct where people worked, lived, and moved: the setting within which to investigate Mormon quartering and the burial places of the plantation community.

SOURCE: Joseph Thorp, “Early Days in Missouri,” Liberty Tribune (Liberty, Missouri), 7 September 1917, p. 4; reprinting his 1883 series. Scan in the John Hajicek digital archive. Quoted historical terminology is retained from the newspaper.

Research by John Hajicek • 25 October 2026

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Solomon Arthur, called Sol

Michael Arthur’s enslaved foreman: farm, mill, commerce, faith and family

Birth unrecorded • In Missouri by 1825 • Death reported in 1861

ORIGINS: REMOVAL TO MISSOURI, 1825

His birth date, birthplace and parents are unrecorded in the located accounts. The 1913 narrative brings Solomon from Kentucky to Liberty in 1825 with Michael Arthur, Arthur’s wife and a wagon party carrying livestock and enslaved people; the journey reportedly took six months. [1]

THE ENSLAVED FOREMAN: FARM AND MILL

Judge Joseph Thorp writes that Arthur managed his farm and mill “by the aid of old Sol, his boss darkey,” accumulating a large estate through these operations and careful trading. Arthur’s inclined-wheel mill and Sol’s supervisory labor belong at the center of the plantation’s economic history. [2]

THE WAGONER: A CARGO DESTROYED

In the 1913 account, Solomon drove two yoke of oxen with three barrels of whisky and sacks of flour toward Chouteau’s trading post in 1832. An armed man, reportedly hired by a Westport competitor Arthur had undersold, destroyed the cargo on the ferry. Solomon stayed with the oxen; the account says a slave could not interfere with a white man. He returned to Liberty and reported the attack; no assailant was apprehended. The Mormon press reported a similar attack, including a death threat, in 1834; its driver is unnamed, and the dates differ. [1, 3]

THE BAPTIST: HIS FAITH AND HIS SON

The 1913 account remembers Solomon as strictly honest and a devout Baptist in Clay County. Standing in the water for immersion, he asked the minister’s permission to pray for the Black members of the Baptist church. It names his son Wallace Arthur, later an active Black politician in Wyandotte County, Kansas. [1]

CIVIL WAR: VALUABLES IN THE CORNFIELDS

In her account written in 1942, Virginia Stewart repeats her mother Mary (Mollie) Wood’s childhood stories of Arthur and “old Sol—his boss negro” carrying silver, money, jewelry and other valuables into the cornfields after dark. They buried them to conceal them from Union soldiers; the recollection supplies no particular year. [4]

DEATH IN 1861: HIS GRAVE UNIDENTIFIED

The 1913 narrative states that Solomon died in 1861, before Missouri’s emancipation in 1865. His wife, age at death, cause of death and burial place remain unidentified in the located accounts. [1, 4]

His labor and skill helped create Arthur’s fortune. Arthur held him as property.

[1] Liberty Tribune, March 28, 1913, p. 1; extracts credited to the Kansas City, Kansas, Sun. Reproduced in MissouriMormon, pp. 97–98 .

[2] Joseph Thorp, “Early Days in Missouri,” Liberty Tribune, August 17, 1883, p. 1; reprinted September 7, 1917, p. 4. MissouriMormon, pp. 73 and 70 .

[3] “The Outrage in Jackson County, Missouri,” The Evening and the Morning Star, May 1834, p. 159; W. W. Phelps, letter, May 1, 1834, p. 160; Joseph Smith Papers annotation.

[4] Virginia Stewart, account written November 1942, in Edna McKinley, “The Changing Years … Or Liberty That Was,” no. 23, The Liberty Chronicle, February 4, 1943, p. 2. MissouriMormon, pp. 101–103.

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LIBERTY LANDING: HEMP AND SLAVERY

Missouri River, circa 1850 • historical reconstruction



A mounted foreman representing Sol oversees enslaved women and children cutting and bundling hemp. The smaller bound bundles are **sheaves**; the upright groups are **hemp shocks**.

Interpretive details include Sol’s appearance, horseback pose, whip, the workers and the riverfront buildings. Agricultural reference: A. Beatty, “An Essay on the Cultivation of Hemp,” Nauvoo Neighbor, May 24, 1843, p. 1, cols. 2–4, reprinting the Kentucky Farmer.

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Arthur’s plantation: labor, milling, and daily life

Judge Joseph Thorp • “Early Days in Missouri” • Liberty Tribune, 17 August 1883, p. 1

ARTHUR AND SOL: THE ORIGINAL 1883 ACCOUNT

“Next was built, I believe, by M. Arthur, southwest of Liberty, on what is yet known as the Arthur farm.”

Thorp describes Arthur’s inclined-wheel mill, then credits “old Sol, his boss darkey” in the management of farm and mill and the accumulation of Arthur’s estate. This is the original passage reprinted in 1917.

SLAVE LIFE INCLUDED RESPONSIBILITY

Direct Arthur reference: Sol is remembered by name and by his position as “boss.” His work belongs at the center of the plantation’s economic history. **Presumed parallel:** the slave community included people entrusted with machinery, production, and oversight, alongside field and household labor.

MILLS BROUGHT PEOPLE TOGETHER

At Humphrey Smith’s mill on Smith’s Fork, customers might wait **“3 or 4 days to get their grinding”**; Smith fed visitors while they waited. **Presumed Arthur parallel:** milling brought customers, wagons, animals, waiting, conversation, and meals into the plantation’s working landscape.

LOG BUILDINGS AND COMMUNAL FOOD

Smith’s mill was made of **round white-oak logs, 12–16 inches thick**. Its raising drew more than a hundred people, with dancing and food: corn cakes, beef, pork, honey, and whiskey. **Presumed Arthur parallel:** substantial log work buildings and communal meals accompanied construction and production.

ROADS, FERRIES, AND SUPPLY JOURNEYS

Thorp recalls wagons crossing hills and hollows without bridges, sometimes laid over for days; travelers camped with fires and kept watch. **Presumed Arthur parallel:** plantation life required hauling, provisioning, animal care, storage, and road access, with labor extending well beyond the fields.

READ THE CABINS AS PART OF A WORKING SETTLEMENT

Reconstruct Arthur’s cabins in relation to the mill, work yards, gardens, paths, and water sources. This inhabited landscape supplies the context for Mormon quartering and guides the search for the burial places of the people who lived and labored there.

SOURCE: Judge Joseph Thorp, “Early Days in Missouri,” Liberty Tribune (Liberty, Missouri), 17 August 1883, p. 1. Scan in the John Hajicek digital archive.

Research by John Hajicek • 25 October 2026

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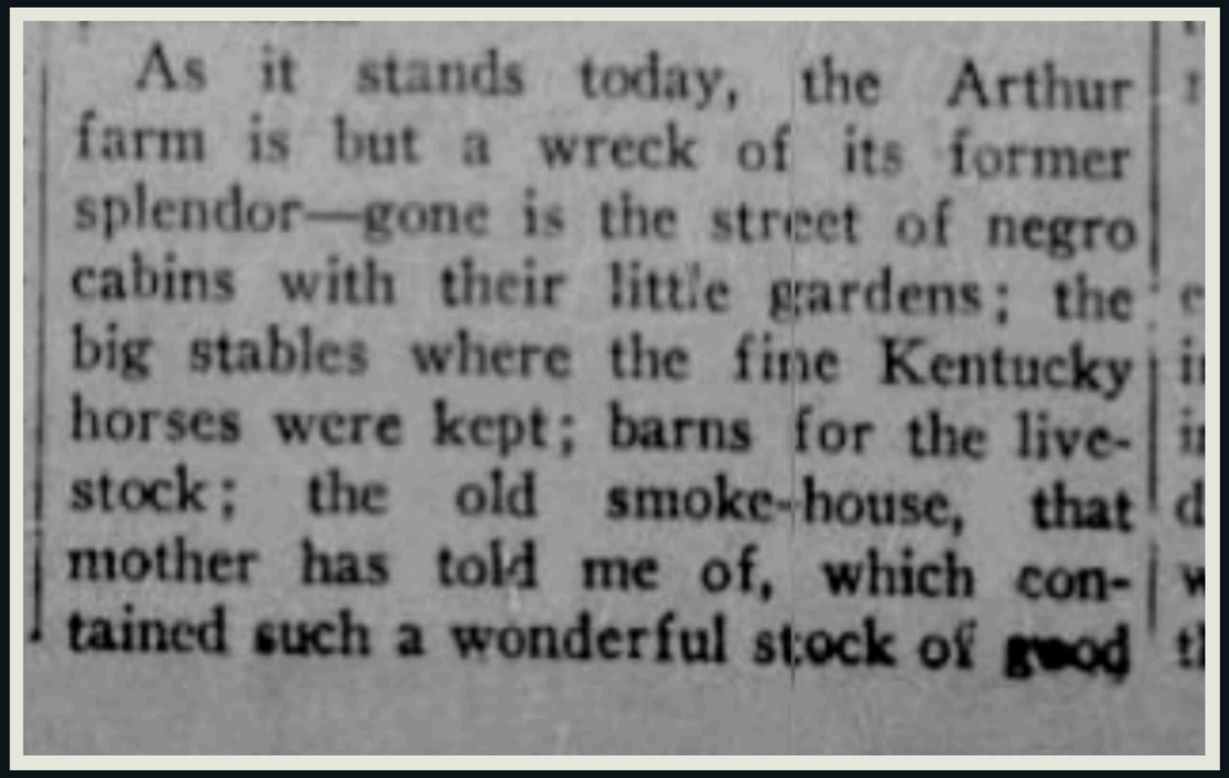
The cabins in the newspaper record

the street of negro cabins with their little gardens


As it stands today, the Arthur farm is but a wreck of its former splendor—gone is the street of negro cabins with their little gardens; the big stables where the fine Kentucky horses were kept; barns for the live-stock; the old smoke-house, that mother has told me of, which contained such a wonderful stock of good

Arthur Plantation | The Liberty Chronicle, 4 February 1943, p. 2 | Retrospective account

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The slave pen was photographed, not merely remembered.



Pen or Jail on the Michael Arthur Place. 3½ miles
of Liberty, as it is in 1922. The Arthur Place is
by Dr. E. H. Miller. Mrs. John M. Newlee and Rola
grandchildren and great-grandchild. Michael A
to Clay County about 1822. The brick house, built in
is still in fine condition.

The 1922 caption identifies the ruined structure as the slave pen or jail on the Michael Arthur place, southwest of Liberty. The photograph and its caption document the building and its historical identification.

Clay County centennial publication, 1822–1922, p. 155: photograph and caption identifying the Arthur slave pen or jail.

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The mansion and its approach

THE HOUSE REMEMBERED

The tall white columns rose from ground to roof. The later house lost its columns, received a replacement roof, and suffered the demolition of storm-damaged portions.

THE APPROACH RECONSTRUCTED

Cross the little creek by its bridge; pass the five tiny family stones on the right-hand knoll; then the cabin row; then the westward road. Beyond stands the mansion.

A LANDSCAPE OF PLENTY

Fresh brick and white columns; gardens and orchards; Kentucky horses, cattle, barns, stored harvests, and the labor that sustained the estate.

Conceptual and evocative reconstruction directed by John Hajicek; imagery composed to convey the feeling of the plantation and its inhabited landscape.

Historical descriptions: Virginia Stewart, Liberty Chronicle, 4 February 1943, p. 2; Pearl Wilcox, Liberty Tribune, 13 June 1960, p. 4; mansion photographs, Liberty Tribune, 23 September 1963, p. 1.

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The cabin street and working farm

THE CABIN STREET REMEMBERED

The 1943 family account describes a street of cabins with little gardens, together with a smokehouse, livestock barns, and stables for Kentucky horses.

THE VIEW RECONSTRUCTED

The road branches left; the cabins stand across it, with wooden crosses and ponds behind. Farther down the lane, the five family stones occupy a little knoll; beyond lies the creek and bridge.

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR WORK

Enslaved families, children, household production, skilled trades, and field labor animate this conceptual scene: a residential and working community beneath the mansion.

Conceptual and evocative reconstruction directed by John Hajicek; imagery composed to convey the feeling of the plantation and its inhabited landscape.

Historical descriptions: Virginia Stewart, Liberty Chronicle, 4 February 1943, p. 2; Pearl Wilcox, Liberty Tribune, 13 June 1960, p. 4; mansion photographs, Liberty Tribune, 23 September 1963, p. 1.

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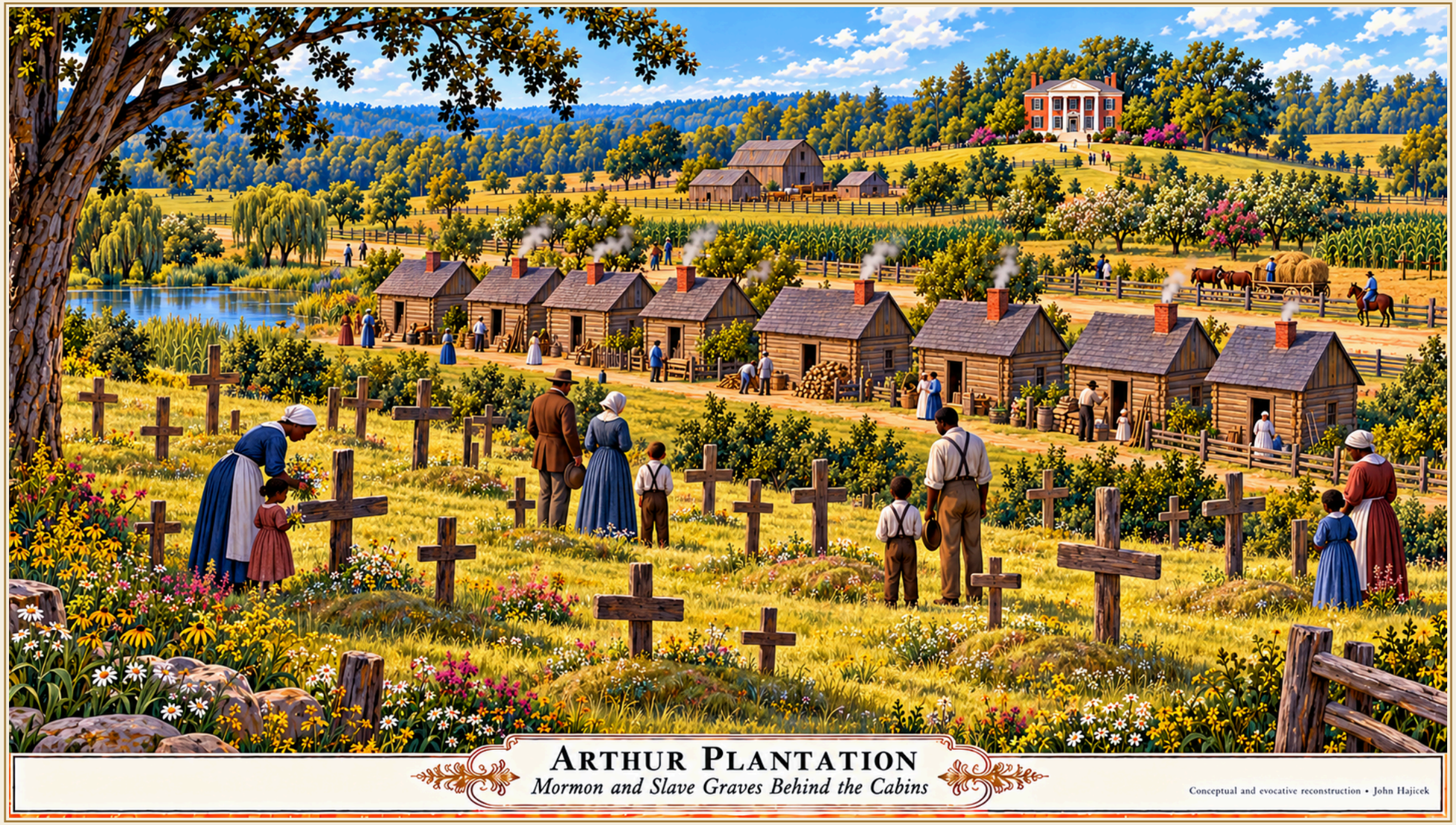

Mormon and slave graves

THE BURIAL GROUND ENVISIONED

Behind the cabins along the southern stretch of Campbell Drive, wooden crosses mark the resting places of Mormon refugees and enslaved people in this reconstruction.

HUMBLE MARKERS

Every grave bears a wooden cross. The simple markers stand among grass and wildflowers beside the cabins and pond: a burial ground within the inhabited plantation landscape.

A LANDSCAPE OF MEMORY

Families gather among the crosses, with the cabin row and road beyond. This evocative scene gives human presence to the lives and deaths remembered here.

Conceptual and evocative reconstruction directed by John Hajicek; imagery composed to convey the feeling of the plantation and its inhabited landscape.

Cabin-street context: Virginia Stewart, Liberty Chronicle, 4 February 1943, p. 2. Burial-ground placement, wooden crosses, and pictured gathering: conceptual reconstruction directed by John Hajicek.

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Houses on Michael Arthur’s plantation

The occupied log dwelling and the new brick mansion were separate buildings

Clay County, Missouri. The entries trace houses and successive occupancies; they are not a count of separate buildings.

BUILDING OR REFERENCE	DATES, CONSTRUCTION, AND OCCUPANTS	IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION
Earlier Bartleson dwelling	Dinah Allen’s 1883 recollection places an earlier Bartleson dwelling where Arthur later built. [1]	A predecessor at the later building site. Its material, dimensions, and footprint have not been established.
Arthur–Adkins farm: old log house and later brick house	Two rooms; two stories; the old log cabin still served as a storehouse in 1922. The account says Adkins bought the 320-acre farm from Arthur in 1835. Darwin Adkins built a separate brick home in 1859 with bricks burned on the premises. [2]	The earlier farm is associated with Sections 14 and 23. The 1877 house symbol may represent the 1859 home. The old cabin has not been independently identified as Wight’s lodging.
Whitmer’s rented Arthur house: 1833–1834	John took possession 16 November 1833 at $2 per M, probably month. Daniels took a chamber 10 December; John moved into a chamber 11 January 1834. A June entry reckons rent from 10 January, probably owed to Wight. John moved to Peter Whitmer’s in Liberty on 7 October. [3]	The daybook supplies no building material or parcel. The chamber and rent entries support a Wight connection; they do not establish one unchanged dwelling throughout.
Wight–Woodruff log lodging: summer and fall 1834	Woodruff recalled “the old log cabin in Clay county” while making bricks for Arthur’s house. His journal records councils and Sabbath meetings at Wight’s. His 1889 memoir names Tilton Hyde, Milton Holmes, Elias Higbee, and some Whitmers as fellow lodgers. Orange Wight recalled a large two-story house and other buildings obtained from Arthur. [4, 5]	Woodruff’s autobiography identifies the occupied house as Arthur’s. John Whitmer’s history places the conference house three miles west of Liberty. Whether it was Arthur’s former home or a slave cabin remains to be connected by documents.
Arthur’s new brick mansion: principally 1834	Wight contracted for 100,000 bricks and a dwelling. Woodruff began about 1 July and worked through summer and fall; Hancock made sash before leaving in September. Wight recalled all house jobs finished before Woodruff’s mission departure, dated 13 January 1835 by the diary. [4, 6]	**The construction evidence points to completion in late 1834. The later 1922 caption’s “built in 1833” conflicts with the documented 1834 work. Wight’s 1857 chronology contains errors; Woodruff’s contemporary diary supplies the firmer sequence. [2, 6]**
Residential slave quarters	The original 1860 return records thirty enslaved people and **four occupied slave houses** on 9–10 June. A 1943 clipping remembers a vanished street of cabins with small gardens. [7, 8]	Materials, room plans, dates, and exact positions are unestablished. The four houses cannot yet be assigned one-for-one to the earlier street or to named Mormon occupants.
Slave pen or jail	A 1922 photograph and caption identify a masonry confinement structure on the Michael Arthur place, about 3½ miles southwest of Liberty. [2]	A separately documented structure. No examined record identifies it as a residential cabin or one of the four census dwellings.

Other structures and location clues: Arthur’s stillhouse was raised 27 November 1833; mill construction appears in 1834. Later memory adds stables, barns, and a smokehouse. The 1831 “bridge below Arthur’s house” survives here through a modern court-record abstract; the original remains uninspected.

Separate properties: Wight recalled moving seven miles east in December 1834; John Whitmer built his own log house in March 1835, site unlocated. Arthur’s town house at 316 East Franklin and Dr. John M. Arthur’s northwest farm are separate sites.

[1] Dinah Allen, Missouri Republican, 28 February 1883; newspaper clipping.
[2] Clay County Centennial Souvenir (1922), pp. 63, 155.
[3] John Whitmer daybook, CHL MS 1159, images 11–12, 17, 21, 26.
[4] Woodruff journal, pp. 25–28; autobiography, pp. 31, 35; letter, 1 July 1857, p. 469.
[5] Woodruff, Contributor 10 (1889), p. 143; Orange Wight memoir (1903), pp. 4–6.
[6] Wight to Woodruff, 24 August 1857, p. 8; Hancock autobiography, p. 149.
[7] 1860 slave schedule, Clay County, Liberty Township, pp. 8–9.
[8] Liberty Chronicle, 4 February 1943, p. 2; newspaper excerpt.
House locations and documentary limits: source register.

Evidence reviewed.

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Which “Arthur house” did the witnesses mean?

Arthur’s own household

If Arthur occupied his first log home until the new mansion was ready late in 1834, his household still required a place to live while Wight and Woodruff made the bricks. The 1922 account places a two-room, two-story log house on the farm purchased by Robert Adkins in 1835. It distinguishes that cabin from the brick house Darwin J. Adkins built in 1859. The account does not name Wight as an occupant of the Adkins cabin.

An earlier dwelling on the mansion farm

Dinah Allen remembered hearing a sermon at John Bartleson’s residence, where Arthur afterwards built his brick house southwest of Liberty. Her recollection supplies an independent reason to look for an earlier dwelling at the mansion farm itself. The statement describes the place. It leaves open whether the two houses shared a footprint and who occupied the Bartleson dwelling during construction. Arthur’s purchase of the earlier farm and its sale in 1835 do not establish where he slept in the intervening years.

The house occupied by the refugees

John Whitmer recorded taking possession of a house belonging to Arthur on November 16, 1833. His rate of two dollars per M is most naturally read as monthly rent. His daybook records a chamber occupied by Solomon Daniels in December, his own move into a chamber in January, and rent associated with Lyman. “Arthur’s” could identify the proprietor while another family occupied the house. Orange Wight remembered a large two-story house and other buildings obtained from Arthur, sufficient to shelter many refugees. His recollection does not supply a deed or a surveyed location.

The brick contract distinguishes the buildings

Woodruff’s journal puts him in Wight’s household while Wight held a contract for 100,000 bricks and a dwelling for Arthur. In his 1857 letter to Wight, Woodruff remembered their old log cabin, milking Harriet Wight’s cows, and making the bricks. Hancock made sash for Arthur’s house before his September departure. The occupied log dwelling and the new brick mansion existed in different capacities during the same season.

Why I identify a third dwelling

I distinguish Arthur’s earlier residence, the Arthur-owned log house occupied by Wight and the refugees, and the brick mansion then under construction. Estabrook placed the brickyard in his garden across the road from the mansion and described the evidence his plow brought up. That is the 31-acre working farmstead I identify with Slave Cabin Row and the data-center site. A log house there puts the households, cattle, brickmakers, and work yard together. The Adkins farmstead symbol H lies about 1.3 miles away. That distance permits a walk to work. It does not require one. Shared quarters or successive occupancy of the same log building remain possible because the records give no floor plan, lease boundaries, or cabin footprint.

Where the events belong

The camp began dispersing at Rush Creek on June 25–26. The July 3 proceedings and subsequent July councils belong to the concluding work in Clay County, with Wight’s residence identified in the accounts of the meetings. Woodruff placed Zelph’s reburial near Arthur’s house occupied by Wight. Neither statement fixes a grave beneath the brick mansion. The Whitmer brothers died after the 1835 Adkins sale. Norman Page’s directions to their graves concern the westward stretch of Campbell Drive beside the mansion farmstead. These are independent reasons to investigate the proposed data-center ground. The 1831 bridge clue and the later Adkins purchase establish no contrary burial location.

Evidence: Whitmer daybook, Nov. 16 and Dec. 10, 1833, Jan. 11 and June 18, 1834 (pp. 648, 654–655). Woodruff, journal, pp. 25–28, and 1857 letterbook, p. 469 (pp. 649–650). Orange L. Wight, reminiscence (p. 657). Dinah Allen’s account (pp. 116, 452–460). Clay County Centennial Souvenir (1922), p. 63. Estabrook’s testimony (pp. 104, 419). Atlas comparison (p. 169).

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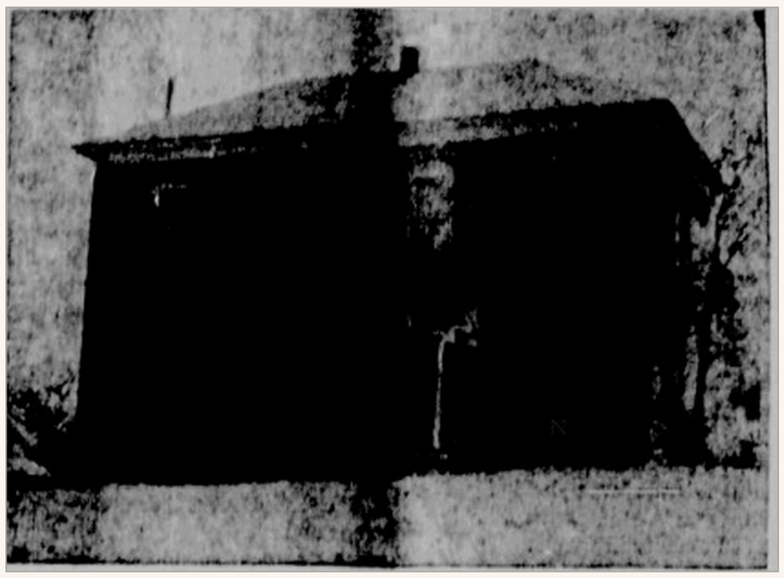
THE ARTHUR MANSION AFTER MAJOR ALTERATIONS

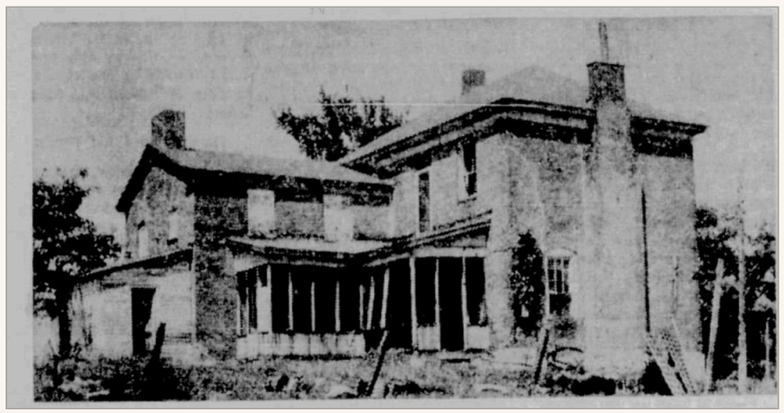
Three published views of the surviving house; original columns, roof and storm losses explained below each image

Published 13 June 1960



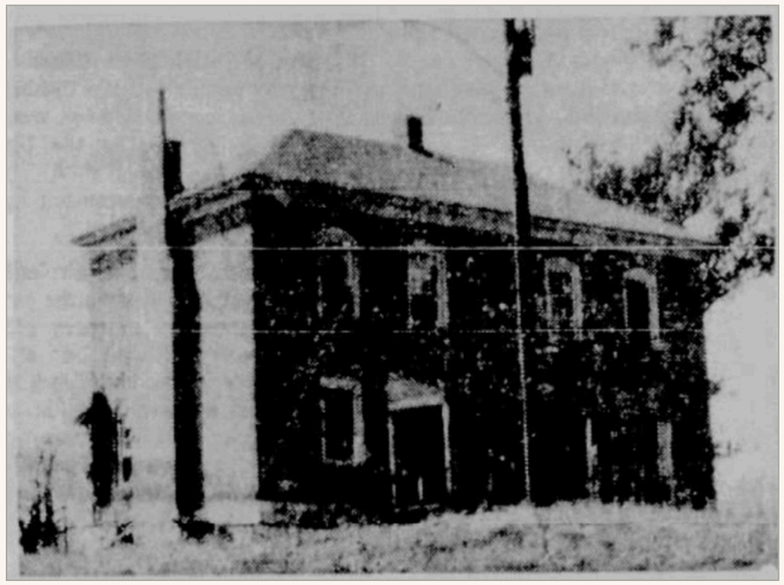
THE MANSION HAD BEEN GREATLY ALTERED: ITS TALL WHITE FRONT COLUMNS HAD BEEN REMOVED; ITS ROOF REPLACED; AND STORM-DAMAGED PORTIONS DEMOLISHED.

East side: published 23 September 1963



THE MANSION HAD BEEN GREATLY ALTERED: ITS TALL WHITE FRONT COLUMNS HAD BEEN REMOVED; ITS ROOF REPLACED; AND STORM-DAMAGED PORTIONS DEMOLISHED.

Front: published 23 September 1963



THE MANSION HAD BEEN GREATLY ALTERED: ITS TALL WHITE FRONT COLUMNS HAD BEEN REMOVED; ITS ROOF REPLACED; AND STORM-DAMAGED PORTIONS DEMOLISHED.

The 1943 account describes the west wing razed after cyclone damage, the former full-height front columns removed, and a new roof. The 1960 account describes large rear rooms forming an “L” torn down after tornado damage. Time and weather also erased many buildings of the surrounding plantation.

1960 view: Liberty Tribune, 13 June 1960, p. 4, photographer uncredited. 1963 views: photographs by Medora Chrane, Liberty Tribune, 23 September 1963, p. 1. Publication dates are shown; the camera exposure dates are unrecorded.

Scans: the John Hajicek digital archive. Photograph credits appear above. Historical captions and comparative arrangement John Hajicek.

Project area references: Sallee 31 acres (1877); 30.75 acres on the 1898 atlas scan; modern approved plat 28.93 acres; advertised site 35.1 acres.

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The mansion and its setting: the wider source foundation

Date	Source	What the account contributes
1833–1834	Whitmer daybook; Woodruff journal; Hancock autobiography	Arthur-owned accommodation; occupied log quarters; brickmaking, building work and window sash.
1857 recollections	Lyman Wight to Woodruff, 24 August; Woodruff, 1 July	The earlier dwelling and mansion-building campaign, described by participants.
1883	Dinah A. Allen; Joseph Thorp	Bartleson’s predecessor dwelling at the later Arthur house site; worship in dwellings; Arthur’s mill and Sol’s productive role.
1884	Liberty Tribune, 15 August, p. 2	Arthur’s farm and residential sequence, including the improved Bartleson property and later move into Liberty.
1889	Amanda Arthur obituary, Liberty Advance, 26 April, p. 3; Woodruff, Contributor 10, p. 143	A large brick mansion and plantation hospitality; separately remembered log accommodation and fellow lodgers.
1903; 1922	Orange Wight memoir, pp. 4–6; Clay County Centennial, pp. 63, 155	Multiple Arthur buildings and accommodation; the Centennial’s report that the mansion remained in fine condition.
1934	Virginia Miller, Liberty Advance, 12 November, p. 2	An airy, elegant house with fine furnishings, landscaped lawns, flower gardens, attendants and stables.
1943	Virginia Stewart / Edna McKinley, Liberty Chronicle, 4 February, p. 2	West wing razed after cyclone damage; full-height white front columns removed; a new roof added.
1960	Pearl Wilcox, Liberty Tribune, 13 June, p. 4	Rear rooms forming an L removed after tornado damage; the approach road entered the driveway. A mansion photograph accompanied the article.
1963	Medora Chrane, Liberty Tribune, 23 September, p. 1	East-side and front photographs; mansion on rising ground; original caption confirms its former columns were gone.

Column removal, roof replacement and demolition had changed the mansion before the later published photographs. The image labels identify the publication date of each view.

Project areas: Sallee 31 / 30.75 acres; modern approved plat 28.93 acres; advertised site 35.1 acres.

Scans: the John Hajicek digital archive.

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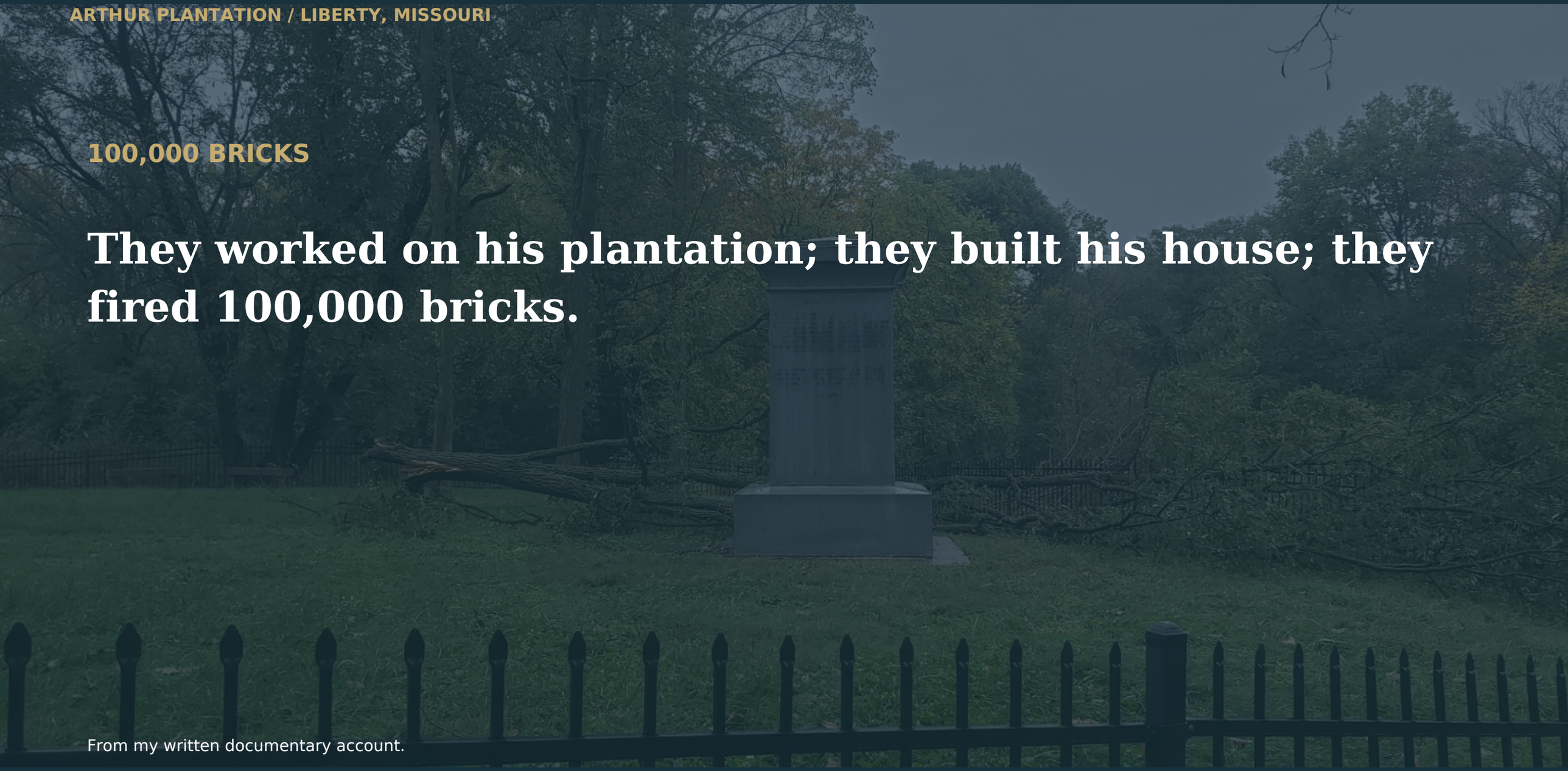

100,000 BRICKS

They worked on his plantation; they built his house; they fired 100,000 bricks.

From my written documentary account.

Photograph by John Hajicek.

© 2026 John Hajicek

Clay County Landmarks

Michael Arthur Mansion



Clay County Landmarks

Michael Arthur Mansion Was One Time Center Of Clay County 'Plantation'

Arthur Plantation | Liberty Tribune, 23 September 1963, p. 1 | Article and photographs by Medora Crane

THE ALTERED REMNANT: columns removed, roof replaced, and storm-damaged portions demolished.

© 2026 John Hajicek

Liberty-area context: 24 July 1940

A reproduction published in Missouri Times, August 2013



SURROUNDING-AREA CONTEXT

The published 1940 crop appears to stop north of the Sallee tract; it does not establish coverage of the tract or the house position.

THE MANSION SOUTH OF THE BEND

The red square in the June 10, 1957 aerial locates the Arthur mansion. This is the earliest confirmed aerial in this collection covering the entire Sallee tract.



Source: Missouri Times, August 2013, vol. 9, no. 2, p. 9. Locator: USDA CA-4T-199, June 10, 1957; SHSMO P0335. Historical comparison: John Hajicek.

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The full aerial frames: 10 June 1957

CA-4T-199: the Sallee tract and surrounding area. CA-4T-201: the adjoining northern landscape.





Both full frames show their original borders, dates, and identifiers. The photographs were taken on 10 June 1957.

Source: USDA, 1:20,000; State Historical Society of Missouri, P0335, aerial/528 and aerial/529.

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The farm site in 2008 and 2011

Photographs by Kenneth Mays; Ensign Peak Foundation





2008: two views of the farm site.



2011: Alex Baugh at the Michael Arthur farm site.

Why I reproduce these photographs

I reproduce the Kenneth Mays / Ensign Peak Foundation photographs as evidence for my discussion of Alex Baugh’s interest in the Arthur site. The 2011 photograph documents his presence and engagement. I use my own photographs for general illustrations of the site.

Photographs: Kenneth Mays / Ensign Peak Foundation. Dates and identification follow the source record. Historical discussion and arrangement: John Hajicek.

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The modern landscape: 2024

Clay County, Missouri, aerial imagery



THE COUNTY AERIAL

The Arthur farm vicinity in its modern setting.

Full aerial view. Source: Clay County GIS, 2024 aerial imagery.

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ARTHUR PLANTATION NEWS

John Hajicek, Editor and Publisher

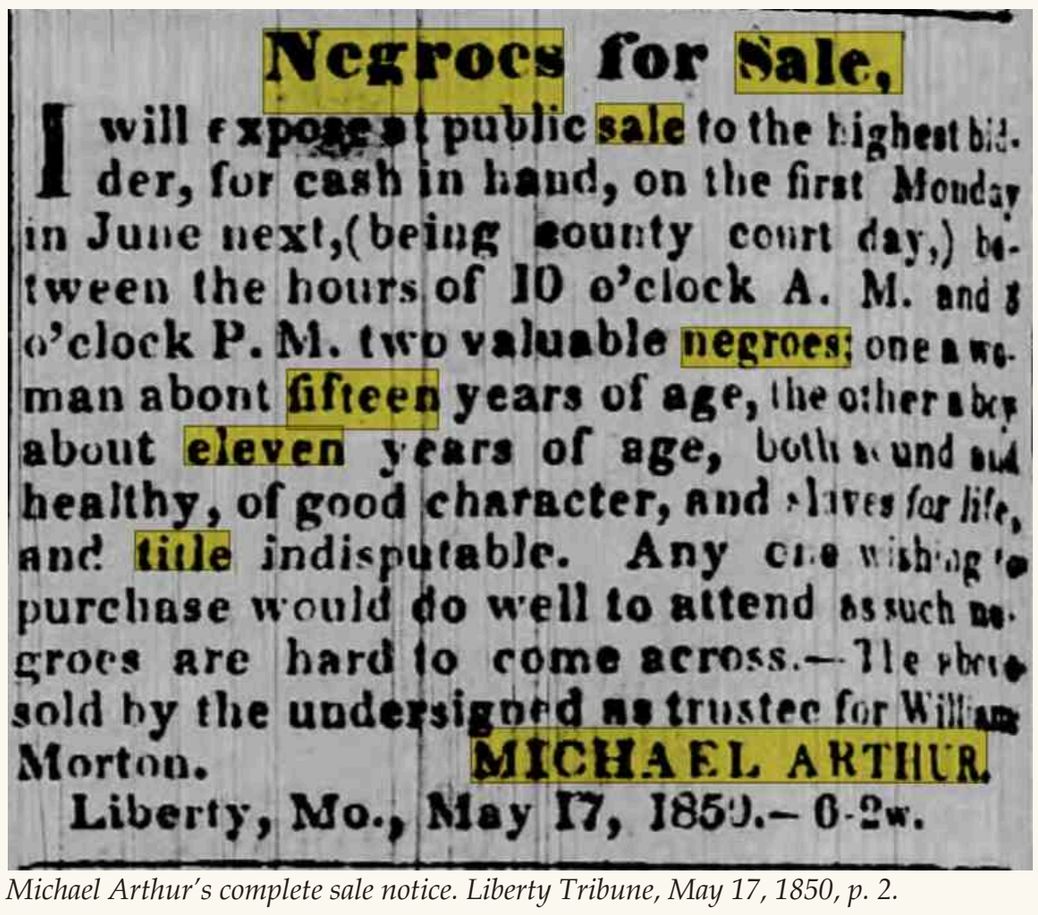
CLAY COUNTY, MISSOURI 1850–1857

Michael Arthur Advertises a Public Sale

A documentary newspaper of the Arthur farm

The houses, cabins, fields, gardens, workshops, and graves of the Arthur plantation emerge from its newspaper record. Notices involving Arthur and the Arthur family's own accounts lead this edition; later observers describe what remained. Articles follow their publication dates. Historical wording is retained in the selected passages; ellipses and printer's ornaments separate selected passages.

Liberty Tribune, May 17, 1850, p. 2



Negroes for Sale,

I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on the first Monday in June next,(being county court day,) between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. two valuable negroes; one a woman abont fifteen years of age, the other a boy about eleven years of age, both sound and healthy, of good character, and slaves for life, and title indisputable. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to attend as such negroes are hard to come across.—To be sold by the undersigned as trustee for William Morton.

MICHAEL ARTHUR.

Liberty, Mo., May 17, 1850.—6-2w.

Michael Arthur's complete sale notice. Liberty Tribune, May 17, 1850, p. 2.

Fifteen and eleven years of age

Michael Arthur signed as trustee for William Morton. The notice offered a fifteen-year-old girl, described as a "woman," and an eleven-year-old boy at public sale for cash.

I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on the first Monday in June next, (being county court day,) between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. two valuable negroes; one a woman about fifteen years of age, the other a boy about eleven years of age, both sound and healthy, of good character, and slaves for life, and title indisputable. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to attend as such negroes are hard to come across.—To be sold by the undersigned as trustee for William Morton.

MICHAEL ARTHUR.
Liberty, Mo., May 17, 1850.—6-2w.

Children separated by sale



The American Anti-Slavery Almanac, for 1838, vol. I, no. 3, pp. 16–17. N. Southard, editor; Boston: Isaac Knapp. Engraving: New York Public Library, Schomburg Center; image 413001.

"Who is a robber, if the man who takes children from their mothers and sells them is not a robber?"

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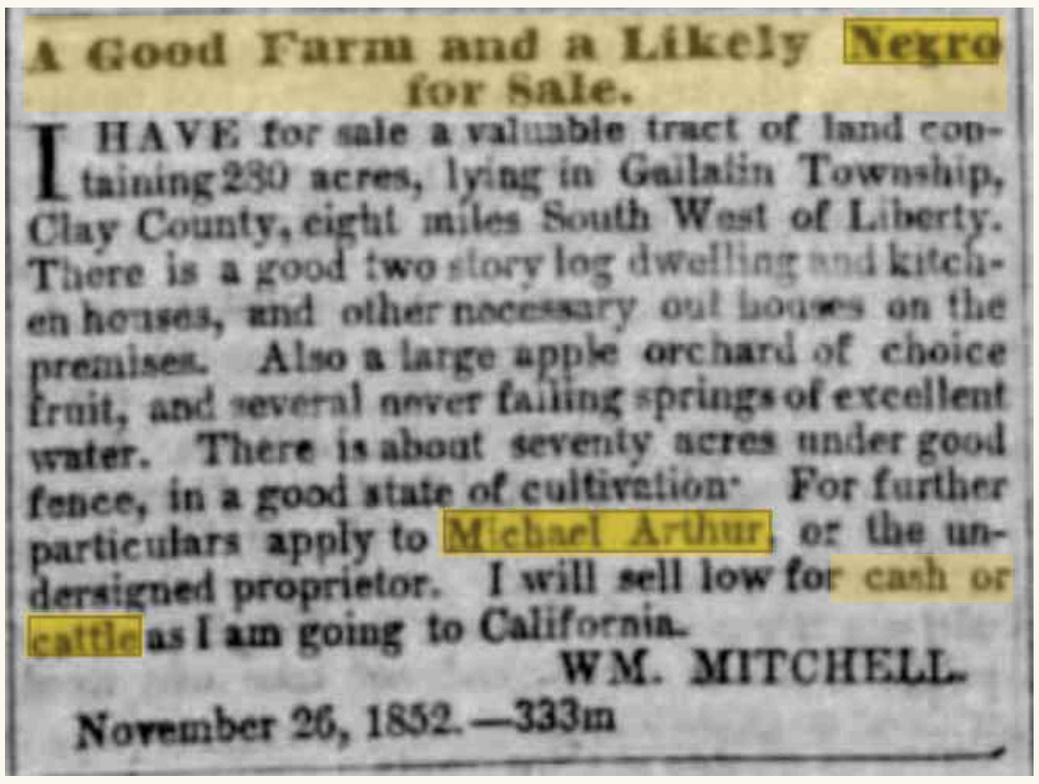
Cash or Cattle

A human being advertised for sale; Michael Arthur named as the contact



A Good Farm and a Likely Negro for Sale.

I HAVE for sale a valuable tract of land containing 230 acres, lying in Gallatin Township, Clay County, eight miles South West of Liberty. There is a good two story log dwelling and kitchen houses, and other necessary out houses on the premises. Also a large apple orchard of choice fruit, and several never failing springs of excellent water. There is about seventy acres under good fence, in a good state of cultivation. For further particulars apply to Michael Arthur, or the undersigned proprietor. I will sell low for cash or cattle as I am going to California.

WM. MITCHELL.

November 26, 1852.—333m

Complete notice.
Added highlighting.

Liberty Tribune, December 24, 1852, p. 3; advertisement dated November 26, 1852.

I HAVE for sale a valuable tract of land containing 230 acres, lying in Gallatin Township, Clay County, eight miles South West of Liberty. There is a good two story log dwelling and kitchen houses, and other necessary out houses on the premises. Also a large apple orchard of choice fruit, and several never failing springs of excellent water. There is about seventy acres under good fence, in a good state of cultivation. For further particulars apply to Michael Arthur or the undersigned proprietor. I will sell low for **cash or cattle** as I am going to California.

WM. MITCHELL. November 26, 1852.—333m

THE OFFER

The heading offers a farm and an enslaved person for sale. The payment terms accept cattle as well as cash. Michael Arthur is expressly named as a person to whom a prospective purchaser should apply.

“I will sell low for cash or cattle”

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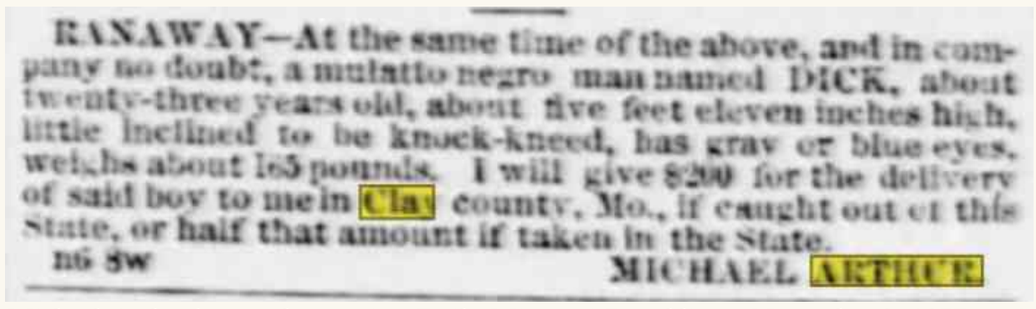
Dick: Michael Arthur’s Reward Notice

Daily Missouri Republican (St. Louis), November 9, 1857, p. 4

Michael Arthur offered $200 for Dick’s return from outside Missouri, or half that amount within the state. The notice describes Dick as about twenty-three years old.



RANAWAY—At the same time of the above, and in company no doubt, a mulatto negro man named DICK, about twenty-three years old, about five feet eleven inches high, little inclined to be knock-kneed, has gray or blue eyes, weighs about 165 pounds. I will give $200 for the delivery of said boy to me in Clay county, Mo., if caught out of this State, or half that amount if taken in the State.
n6 8w MICHAEL ARTHUR

Michael Arthur’s complete notice. Daily Missouri Republican, November 9, 1857, p. 4.

RANAWAY—At the same time of the above, and in company no doubt:, a mulatto negro man named DICK, about twenty-three years old, about five feet eleven inches high, little inclined to be knock-kneed, has gray or blue eyes, weighs about 165 pounds. I will give $200 for the delivery of said boy to me in Clay county, Mo., if caught out of the State, or half that amount if taken in the State.

MICHAEL ARTHUR.

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ARTHUR PLANTATION NEWS

John Hajicek, Editor and Publisher

CLAY COUNTY, MISSOURI 1860–1889

The Family and Its Estate

Arthur Among the Bank Directors

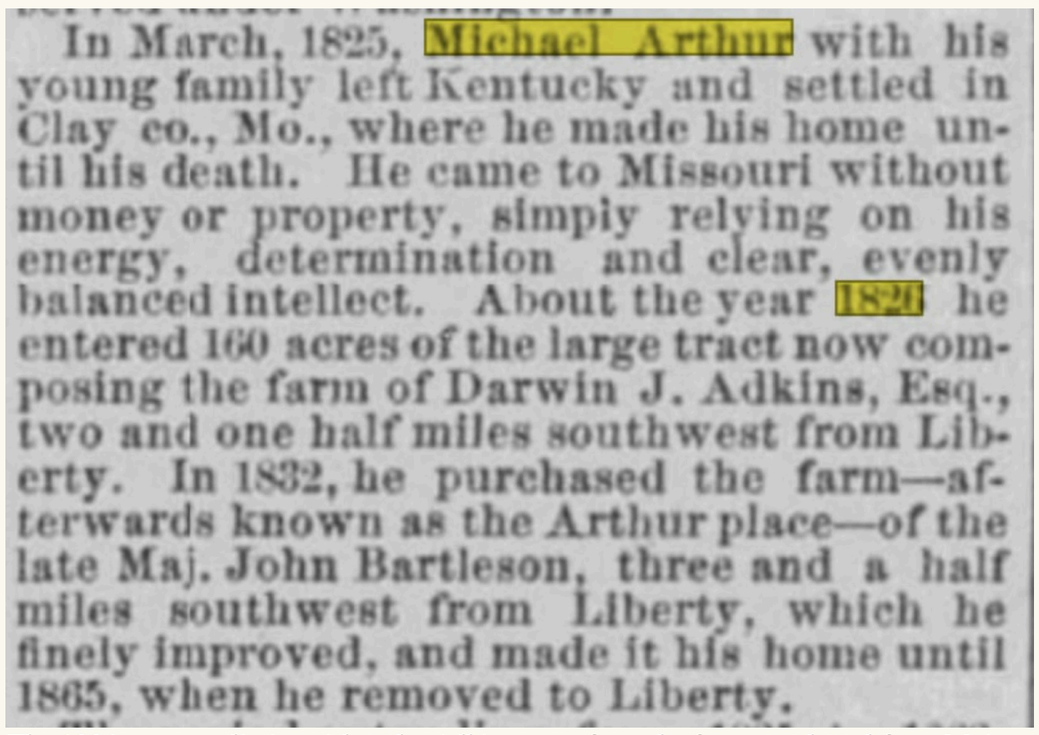
Daily Missouri Republican (St. Louis), April 6, 1860, p. 2; credited there to the Liberty Tribune

BANK OFFICES.—At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank at Liberty, on the 2d inst., E. M. Samuel, Esq., was re-elected President; Greenup Bird, Cashier; Oliver P. Moss, Clerk, and James H. Moss, Bank Attorney—all by a unanimous vote. The Board consists, as heretofore, of Michael Arthur, E. M. Samuel, Joseph T. Field, John Dougherty, D. J. Adkins, James H. Moss, W. E. Price, Mildner Haynes and S. R. Shrader.—[Liberty Tribune.

From Kentucky to the Arthur Place

Liberty Tribune, August 15, 1884, p. 2; excerpt

In March, 1825, Michael Arthur with his young family left Kentucky and settled in Clay Co., Mo., where he made his home until his death. He came to Missouri without money or property, simply relying on his energy, determination and clear, evenly balanced intellect. About the year 1824 he entered 160 acres of the large tract now composing the farm of Darwin J. Adkins, Esq., two and one half miles southwest from Liberty. In 1832, he purchased the farm—afterwards known as the Arthur place—of the late Maj. John Bartleson, three and a half miles southwest from Liberty, which he finely improved, and made it his home until 1865, when he removed to Liberty.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The 1884 account distinguishes the Adkins tract from the farm purchased from Major John Bartleson.

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Mrs. Amanda M. F. Arthur

The Liberty Advance, April 26, 1889, p. 3

Amanda Melvina FitzAlan Martin Arthur (1804–1889), Michael Arthur's wife, governed the plantation household. Her obituary describes its hospitality and names the children, including the two sons who died young.

This venerable lady died at Liberty, Mo., on Sunday, April 21st, 1889. Her last illness was brief and painless. She was born in Jessamine county, Ky., January 5th, 1804. …

Michael Arthur and wife,—both young and full of hope and determination,—in 1825 bade farewell to their native State, and turned their faces to Missouri for their after home and to achieve a fortune. They became permanent citizens of Clay county, Mo., in that year, and here both resided until their respective deaths. That of Mr. Arthur occurred in August, 1884. In 1827 he purchased the nucleus of what became—and is now—known as the "Arthur Plantation," four miles southwest from Liberty, where something over fifty years ago he built a large brick mansion house, and he and his wife dispensed a princely hospitality until his removal to Liberty in 1865. …

Of the marriage between herself and Michael Arthur, Esq., there were born seven children. Of these, two,—James and Clay,—died in early youth. One, Arabella,—famous in Missouri for her exquisite beauty,—married the late Wm. H. Dorsey, of Baltimore, and died in 1866. Another, Corinne E., married the late Dr. Joseph M. Wood, of Kansas City. Another, Ann, married the late Madison Miller, Esq., of Liberty, Mo. The youngest, Cordelia, was first married to the late David S. Miller, Esq., of Clay county, Mo., and is now the wife of Capt. Jas. H. Lloyd, of Liberty, Mo. The only living son is Dr. John Arthur, of Wyandotte, Kansas. Mrs. Arthur's descendants are quite numerous and she lived to see her great-grand-children.

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ARTHUR PLANTATION NEWS

John Hajicek, Editor and Publisher

CLAY COUNTY, MISSOURI 1860–1889

Mrs. Amanda M. F. Arthur (continued)

She was born under conditions which have all passed away, and can no more be reproduced in America, or elsewhere, and hence her type of womanhood has, excepting a very few frail specimens yet lingering on the shores of time, forever disappeared. She was of the generation that followed the Revolution, and hence, in childhood, was often thrilled by tales of its trials. That generation was instinct with the manly simplicity, high personal courage, and general integrity of colonial times, and had caught the daring and adventurous spirit of pioneers and builders of communities and States. She belonged by birth to that class of her generation whose circumstances in life were easy, and whose fathers of families entered the mighty forests of the West and explored its rivers, like the patriarchs of old, taking with them all their substance—their household goods, their oxen and horses, their men servants and and their women servants, together with the memories and traditions of their fathers, handed down for a hundred years.

In aiding her husband to accumulate wealth and preserve it she was worthy of him; and she governed his large household, embracing in the old days many negroes, with a prudent liberality and compassionate firmness peculiarly characteristic of the women of her day and rearing. In these days, even in very rich families, except on other than ordinary occasions, a large board full of children and casual guests is not an every day occurrence. Not so with her in the days of her earlier and middle life. It was the delight of both herself and husband to have their friends about them, and the fame of their hospitality and the excellence of Mrs. Arthur's housewifery were familiar throughout the country. She was, indeed, a matron and mother of a family in the dignified, kindly, old-fashioned sense, full of employment, yet willing at all times to relax for the sake of friends or to meet the requirements of social life. No one who was ever in her house will forget her gentleness towards all, her tender, consoling speeches to children, looking carefully after their enjoyment, the motherly, affectionate tones of her voice, or her watchfulness of the comfort of those around her. It is certain that she had the esteem of those who knew her, and, what is higher, better and purer evidence of the possession of sterling, personal qualities, the life-long affection of the neighbor ladies.

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ARTHUR PLANTATION NEWS

John Hajicek, Editor and Publisher

CLAY COUNTY, MISSOURI 1860–1889

Mrs. Amanda M. F. Arthur (continued)

The period extending from 1825 to 1889 spans the history of Clay county except some five or six earlier years, and hence Mrs. Arthur saw it from its emergence out of the forest to the bursting-forth of the new development. Perhaps, there are not a dozen other persons living who have witnessed the same wonderful transformation. In a few years, or less, we will have only traditions of the earlier times.

She was buried Monday evening, April 22d, 1889, … in the old cemetery in Liberty, Mo., by the side of her husband …

D. C. A.

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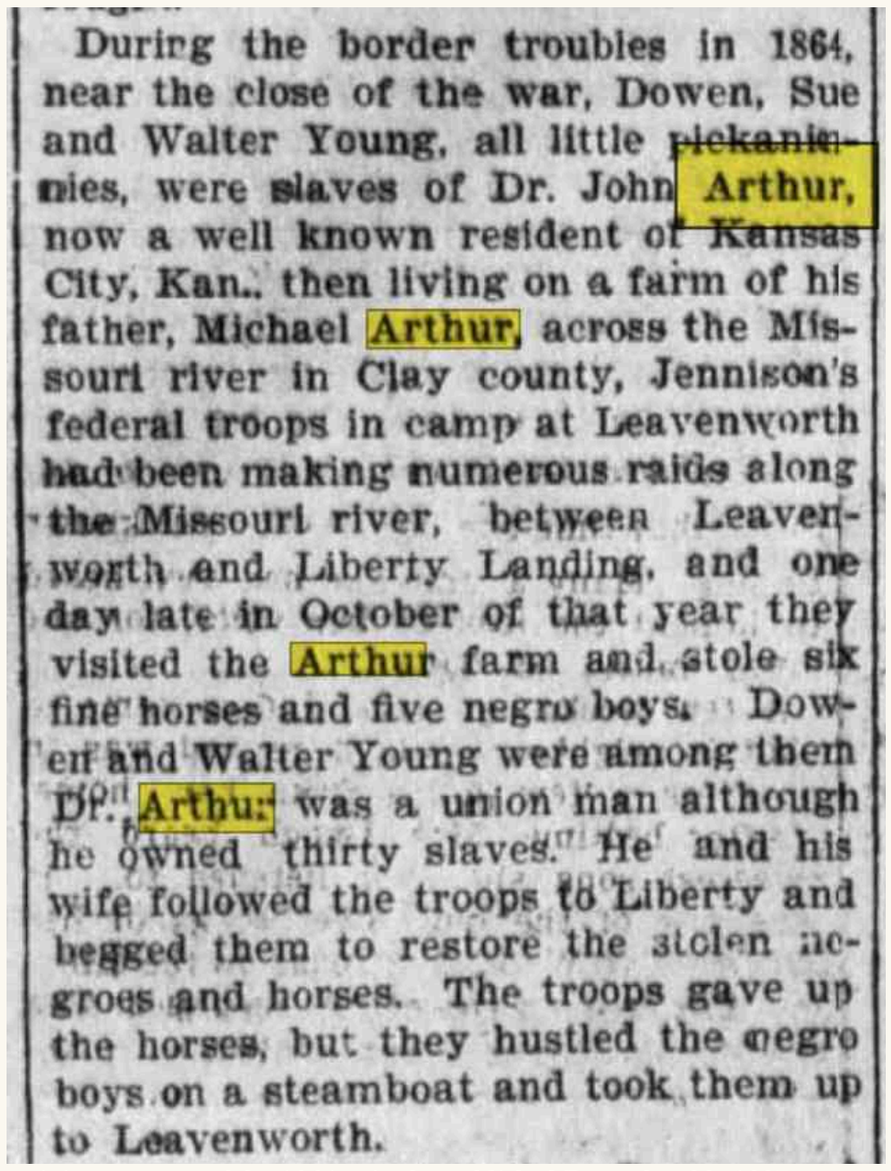
Dowen, Sue & Walter Young

The Meriden Daily Republican, December 23, 1897, p. 2; excerpt

This account names children enslaved by Dr. John Arthur on a farm belonging to his father, Michael Arthur, and recounts the removal of boys to Leavenworth during the Civil War.

During the border troubles in 1864, near the close of the war, Dowen, Sue and Walter Young, all little pickaninnies, were slaves of Dr. John Arthur, now a well known resident of Kansas City, Kan., then living on a farm of his father, Michael Arthur, across the Missouri river in Clay county. Jennison's federal troops in camp at Leavenworth had been making numerous raids along the Missouri river, between Leavenworth and Liberty Landing, and one day late in October of that year they visited the Arthur farm and stole six fine horses and five negro boys. Dowen and Walter Young were among them. Dr. Arthur was a union man although he owned thirty slaves. He and his wife followed the troops to Liberty and begged them to restore the stolen negroes and horses. The troops gave up the horses, but they hustled the negro boys on a steamboat and took them up to Leavenworth.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The surviving account of the 1864 episode, published December 23, 1897.

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ARTHUR PLANTATION NEWS

John Hajicek, Editor and Publisher

CLAY COUNTY, MISSOURI 1897–1913

Solomon Arthur: Wagoner, Church Member & Father

Liberty Tribune, March 28, 1913, p. 1; extracts credited to the Kansas City, Kansas, Sun

In 1825 there came to Liberty a party of emigrants in wagons from Kentucky, bringing their belongings such as cattle, horses and slaves. In this party was Michael Arthur, his wife, and Solomon Arthur, his servant or slave. They were about six months on the way and in 1826, about six months after the party arrived, a son, John Arthur, was born. (For many years Dr. John Arthur has been an influential citizen of Wyandotte county and still resides just west of this city.)

Michael Arthur was one of those enterprising men who came West to make a home, and develop the country. He soon built a small mill for grinding corn and wheat. He also established a "still house," (very common in those days), for the purpose of making whisky. He soon had more flour and whisky than could be disposed of at home, so in 1832 he sold one wagon load of merchandise to the Choteau trading post, located about seven miles up the Kansas river, in what now is Wyandotte county, Kansas.

Michael Arthur loaded three barrels of whisky into a wagon, finishing the load with sacks of flour and sent his slave, Solomon Arthur, a most trusty servant, with a team of two yoke of oxen to deliver the goods. When he arrived at the ferry there was a man there from Westport carrying a gun and an ax, who wanted to go across the river also. (This man, it was afterwards learned, had been hired by a man in Westport who had been selling flour and whisky to the trading post at a higher price than Arthur was supplying the goods). One yoke of oxen with the loaded wagon was put on the boat and the other yoke for want of room on the boat was left on the shore. When the boat was ready to push off from the shore, this Westport man paid his fare and got aboard, and as soon as the boat got away from shore he got onto the wagon, knocked in the heads of the whisky barrels, ripped open the sacks and poured the flour into the whisky barrels, thus destroying both the whisky and the flour and as soon as the boat touched the west shore of the river he immediately jumped off and bid the men goodbye.

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Solomon Arthur: Wagoner, Church Member & Father (continued)

The two men at the oars and Mr. Challise at the rudder, could not interfere, as the boat would have got from under their control and would have drifted down the river. And Solomon Arthur, the driver, was a negro, a slave, and the ethics of the Southern people was that a slave must not interfere with a white man. Besides, if he had left his yoke of oxen there was great danger that they would jump overboard and perish. So Solomon Arthur returned to Liberty and reported to his master. The authorities of Clay county could do nothing, as the deed was committed outside of the county. No effort was made to apprehend the man; neither did Mr Arthur make any more shipments of flour and whisky.

It is not too much to add that Solomon Arthur was strictly honest in all his dealings and was one of the most devout members of the Baptist church in Clay county. After he went into the water to be immersed, he asked permission of the minister to allow him to pray for all the colored people who belonged to the Baptist church. He died in 1861. He was the father of Wallace Arthur, a conspicious character, who for many years was an active colored politician in Wyandotte county, Kansas.

The 1913 account identifies Solomon’s son as Wallace Arthur, later active in Wyandotte County politics. Its account of the flour and whisky shipment places Solomon within the plantation’s commercial work as well as its religious life.

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ARTHUR PLANTATION NEWS

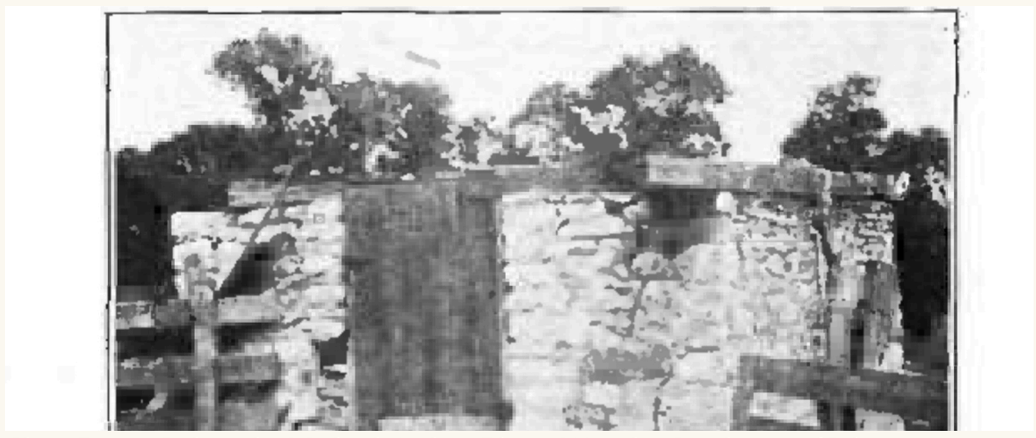
John Hajicek, Editor and Publisher

CLAY COUNTY, MISSOURI 1922–1934

The House, the Grounds and the Memory

A Surviving Slave Pen or Jail

Clay County centennial publication, 1822–1922; photographic plate



Slave Pen or Jail on the Michael Arthur Place, 3½ miles Southwest of Liberty, as it is in 1922. The Arthur Place is now owned by Dr. E. H. Miller, Mrs. John M. Newlee and Roland A. Peace, grandchildren and great-grandchild. Michael Arthur came to Clay County about 1822. The brick house, built in 1833, is still in fine condition.

A Granddaughter Remembers the Plantation

The Liberty Advance, November 12, 1934, p. 2; by Virginia Miller

Virginia Miller

Miller identifies herself as Michael Arthur’s granddaughter and writes from Kansas City after a return visit to Liberty. Her account joins family memories of the early log cabin to descriptions of the fourteen-hundred-acre plantation, its gardens, horses, servants, and hospitality.

I did not happen to be born in a log cabin, but my grandparents lived in a log cabin raised amid the hills of Clay County, Missouri at a period so early that when the smoke rose first from its rude chimney and curled over the hillside there was no similar evidence of a white mans habitation between it and the settlements of Kentucky and New York State and I might say Canada. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections and the touching narratives and incidents which mingle with all I know of their primitive family abode.

They watched the building of primitive shelters and listened to the sound of axe and hammer as they cleared the forests and founded a settlement. With their coming history begins, houses are builded, a city is founded. The giant forests melt before the axes of their strong arms.

The period extending from 1827 to 1865 was one of great activity with him, and in it he achieved one of the largest fortunes ever owned by a citizen of that county.

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ARTHUR PLANTATION NEWS

John Hajicek, Editor and Publisher

CLAY COUNTY, MISSOURI 1922–1934

The House, the Grounds and the Memory

His enterprises embraced large contracts for supplies furnished the Government at Fort Leavenworth, the erection of the factory and other improvements at Liberty Landing, the organization and letting of contracts for the construction of the Kansas City Branch of the H. and St. Joe R. R. and became the first president of that road. His mind was peculiarly adopted to all transactions of business. In that regard no citizen of the county was his superior. He built the first hotel ever erected in Liberty, known for many years as the "Arthur House." A large red brick building located on the southeast corner of the square.

In the middle sixties he extended the town of Liberty south, opening up an addition extending south from the H. and St. Joseph R. R. to what is now Arthur street. Arthur's second addition was due south from Arthur street to the Milwaukee R. R.

Michael Arthur gave the first $500 towards establishing "Old William Jewell College." He gave the first $500 to establish "Old Clay Seminary" a ladies college.

His first investment in Clay County was to enter 100 acres of land two and a half miles southwest of Liberty. In 1832 he purchased other land which was the nucleus to the plantation which he opened four miles southwest of Liberty and which he finely improved, and on which he resided until 1865, in that year he purchased the residence in Liberty where he continued to reside until his death.

The Plantation of Michael Arthur southwest of Liberty, embracing fourteen hundred acres might be seen a large airy elegant house filled with every luxury and comfort, the abode of hospitality and leisure. Company always coming and going, bountiful tables spread with every delicacy of sea and land, choice cookery, old wines, massive plate, splendid curtains and pictures, all combined to give the impression of a joyous and abundant life.

Well dressed trained servants, chosen for good looks and good manners, formed an obsequious array of attendants behind the chair of guests at the dinner hour, or waited on them in their apartments. The shrubbery, the flower gardens, the ample lawns were laid out with European taste. The stables had the finest blood horses at the disposal of guests. All was culture and refinement. He owned several hundred slaves but they were treated as helpers and were paid each Saturday for their work.

After the war two of his trusted slaves came to Kansas City and invested in land in and around Westport and became quite wealthy. Michael Arthur was ever ready in the upbuilding of this western country and his visions of a boy eighteen years were fully realized.

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ARTHUR PLANTATION NEWS

John Hajicek, Editor and Publisher

CLAY COUNTY, MISSOURI 1943

A Street of Cabins with Little Gardens

The Liberty Chronicle, February 4, 1943, p. 2; historical series no. 23, by Miss Edna McKinley; account by Virginia Stewart, written November 1942

Virginia Stewart and Mary (Mollie) Wood

Virginia Stewart, Michael Arthur's great-granddaughter, wrote this account in November 1942. She identifies her mother, Mary (Mollie) Wood, as the source of the childhood recollections: Mollie had grown up at her grandfather Arthur's home. Edna McKinley published the account in her historical newspaper series.

The first house

Arriving at Liberty, Mo., they built their first home on a knoll which is now just south of the Interurban station, and it was made of solid substantial logs; in it the Arthurs lived for several years. In the meanwhile Michael Arthur had acquired large tracts of fine land, his holding subsequently amounting to several thousand acres.

Brick, barns, cabins, and Saturday pay

… a colonial house, the Mormons doing the labor for him. The bricks of which the mansion was built were baked from clay on the place; stables, barns, and many cabins were also erected for his "help" as Grandfather Arthur called his negroes. "Slaves" was a term, I'm told, he never used in speaking of them. He always treated them with consideration and kindness; and they were paid for their labor. My mother has told me she could remember as a small girl, his paying them gold dollars, every Saturday night. After supper he would call the men to the house, and beside him would be a large tin box of bright gold dollars, and each man would receive what he had earned that week, or else he would take what he wanted to spend, then give the rest to grandfather to save for him. It is said when the slaves were liberated after the Civil War, that many received considerable sums of money which had been saved for them this way, through their master's kindness—and those that had nothing, were given acres of land.

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ARTHUR PLANTATION NEWS

John Hajicek, Editor and Publisher

CLAY COUNTY, MISSOURI 1943

A Street of Cabins with Little Gardens (continued)

Joanna and Jim

Joanna, the seamstress of the Arthur plantation, married Jim, a favorite slave of the household, and after the war, grandfather gave them property in Kansas City, Mo., which subsequently made them rich. In speaking of Jim—he was the negro preacher of the plantation, and every Sunday, church services were held, at which Jim, would preside; except occasionally when grandfather would preach as he was most persistent in his efforts to give his negro helpers a religious training.

The customs and luxury of old Virginia

During the heyday of its existence, the Arthur plantation was famous for its colonial hospitality, the customs and luxury of old Virginia greeted you at its portals; at the table, old Scotch, rare wines, with the season's finest delicacies, were dispensed to its guests, with a servant standing behind each chair to attend to the individual wants of its occupants. …

The family cemetery

… There were two little sons who died in infancy, James and Clay, they were buried in the family cemetery on the Arthur plantation.

The vanished street

As it stands today, the Arthur farm is but a wreck of its former splendor—gone is the street of negro cabins with their little gardens; the big stables where the fine Kentucky horses were kept; barns for the livestock; the old smoke-house, that mother has told me of, which contained such a wonderful stock of good things to eat—the many outer buildings—all effaced by the hand of time and the ravages of the elements. Some years ago the west wing of the house was badly damaged by a cyclone, and had to be razed. The great white pillows which used to run across the front of the building, from the ground to the roof, have been removed; a new roof added and it can no longer be recognized as the once properous mansion of the thirties, forties and fifties. However, the large rooms can be seen with their great fireplaces, which are now boarded up! But one curious thing can still be noted, the several staircases to rooms above! There was a main staircase in the front of the house, then in other rooms narrow flights of stairs built inside the partitions—which were about four feet thick—led to the bedrooms above. Certainly, ample exits in case of fire, or an Indian scare, though the latter were harmless and usally came in quest of food.

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ARTHUR PLANTATION NEWS

John Hajicek, Editor and Publisher

CLAY COUNTY, MISSOURI 1943

A Street of Cabins with Little Gardens (continued)

Work within the plantation

My mother, Mary (Mollie) Wood, spent her childhood years at her Grandfather Arthur's home, and all that I'm relating here, she has told me, and a great deal more, which would take up too much space in this limited sketch, though a brief mention of some of the varied activities of the plantation might not be amiss. Most every thing that was used or needed on the place was made right there. All slaughtering, and the curing of meat was done by the negroes, each man was trained to do a certain thing, just as you see in the big packing houses of today; the meat was duly cured and put away. And the material of which the dresses were made, especially that of the negroes, was woven at the plantation. There were certain hours a day for spinning, weaving, and cording the wool. Bolts of woolen goods were made in this way. The only lights they had, especially during the earlier period of the mansion, were candles, and it took hundreds of these a day. Two grades were made, a fine white one for the house and family, and a second quality for the negro help. Tallow was used to make these; it was first melted, prepared, then poured into the molds. All vegetables and fruits were grown; and vast quantities of these delicious foods were put up for the winter. There were fields upon fields of wonderful golden corn, so high, one could hide and never be found, and which later served as a splendid hiding ground for silver and money during the war.

The war remembered

During the period of the Civil War, the plantation was not destroyed in any way by the soldiers, other than the constant stealing of horses and livestock—and finally, at the end of the war, the loss of so many slaves. The northern soldiers took them away in wagon loads, separating the families, and causing pitiful scenes, many never seeing each other again.

Many "creepy" stories mother has told me of the war times—how Grandfather Arthur would wait till a dark night, then he and old Sol—his boss negro—would steal out into the corn field, carrying a box of silver or money or jewelry or some valuable, which they wanted to conceal from the marauding "bluecoats" who were constantly foraging the land; then under cover of the darkness would stealthily dig a hole, fearful lest even the sound of the spade might reach the ear of a sneaking soldier. In this way all the household valuables were secreted.

From the second story windows of the house, mother has watched with the family, the soldiers coming over the hill in the night, going to their stables, and stealing the fine horses for the army, also taking the cattle—and strange, too, the animals would set up a wild cry—they seemed to know that danger lurked, that they were being taken from their home—never to return!

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ARTHUR PLANTATION NEWS

John Hajicek, Editor and Publisher

CLAY COUNTY, MISSOURI 1960

A Haven for the Exiled

Liberty Tribune, June 13, 1960, p. 4; Mrs. Pearl Wilcox, reprinted from the Saints' Herald

Pearl Wilcox's history, first published in the Saints' Herald, combines an account of Mormon refuge with her observations at the surviving Arthur farm. The extracts below preserve her descriptions of the buildings, labor, gatherings, and burial ground.

The farm and its brickyard

This farm still contains four hundred acres of land, after several small acreages have been sold. The farm across the road from the Arthurs' brick home was a part of the original land, and is now owned by Mr. C. G. Estabrook. He pointed out that his garden plot was the possible location of the brickyard where the bricks were molded and baked for the buildings on the Arthur farm. Over a period of years he has plowed up evidence that points to these facts.

This was the type of hospitality that awaited some of the Latter Day Saints as they came ashore in November, 1833, landing near the Michael Arthur farm that adjoined the Missouri River in Clay County.

Michael Arthur had large holdings of land which assumed the proportions of a plantation. He was a Southerner and a large slave holder; his wealth was based on the number of slaves he had, not on his landholdings. Slaves were tremendously important during the first forty years of settlement of Clay County.

To reach this farm one must drive three and a half miles southwest of Liberty on Highway 10 to the junction of Highway 71, then turn left on Withers road and continue to follow it, veering to the south, until the road runs directly into the driveway of the old Arthur farm with the large brick house.

After 125 years this old brick home is still standing, although it is not in good repair, and there is talk of removing it from the land. Several large rooms forming an "L" at the rear were torn down after being damaged by a tornado, but still the home is large.

Mormon workmen

Brother Lyman Wight, who came to the county with Zion's Camp, was engaged by Mr. Arthur to build this home. Brother Robert Rathbun, who had previously operated a blacksmith shop in Independence, was then operating a shop in Liberty and was engaged to build the iron work. There is no evidence left of it on the house today.

The 31-acre farmstead in front of the mansion

> *"I read Estabrook's repeated plow finds as evidence of the working plantation across the road from the mansion. His identification of the brickyard also supports my placement of the slave cabins in this tract. The 31 acres in front of the mansion formed the farmstead around which plantation life and work revolved: the cabins, brickyard, gardens, and working yards belonged to that occupied landscape."*
>
> John Hajicek

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ARTHUR PLANTATION NEWS

John Hajicek, Editor and Publisher

CLAY COUNTY, MISSOURI 1960

A Haven for the Exiled (continued)

Close neighbors of Mr. Arthur were Colonels Shubael Allen and John Thornton, who operated a horse-powered grist mill and distillery. But Mr. Arthur engaged Brother Lyman Wight and Mr. Durfee to build his new mill and distillery, using an improved method of an "inclined wheel" for power.

This consisted of a treadwheel built of wood forty feet in circumference, placed at an angle of 45 degrees. It was floored about eight feet from the outer edge for the oxen to keep in step and the wheel in motion. The oxen traveled about three miles each hour, ten hours a day, so they walked the equivalent of thirty miles each day while the mill was operating.

Shelter on neighboring farms

To these neighborhood farms—Allen's, Thornton's and Arthur's the Saints came seeking shelter. Mr. Shubael Allen was the first to receive them at his landing as they came across the river into Clay County; some found shelter and employment on the other farms. This hospitality made the Jackson County people very antagonistic to their Clay County neighbors.

Mr. Arthur, who depended on selling some of his mill products in Jackson County, sent his boss darky, "Old Sol," across the river with a load of whisky and flour. As soon as the wagon landed on shore, men with axes mounted the load, cutting the barrels, letting the contents spill on the ground. They did this because of the friendship Mr. Arthur had shown the exiled Saints.

Meetings in the front yard

This destruction of property did not prevent Arthur's friendship for the Saints. On July 3, 1834, in his large front yard, an assembly of high priests gathered and held meetings for three days. They came from all parts of Clay County where they were now living. Here they discussed a variety of subjects pertaining to the situation of the church and its members. They formed documents of appeal to the people of the United States, and to men everywhere, imploring assistance in securing and maintaining their rights. They declared their devotion to the laws of their country, and their faith in God and the final establishment of Zion in Jackson County.

The Prophet Joseph Smith organized a high council, as directed in revelation given at Kirtland, for the purpose of settling important difficulties which could not be settled by Bishop Edward Partridge and his council.

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ARTHUR PLANTATION NEWS

John Hajicek, Editor and Publisher

CLAY COUNTY, MISSOURI 1960

A Haven for the Exiled (continued)

David Whitmer was elected president; W. W. Phelps and John Whitmer were the assistant presidents. The following high priests were elected: Christian Whitmer, Newell Knight, Lyman Wight, Calvin Beebe, William E. McLellin, Solomon Hancock, Thomas B. Marsh, Simeon Carter, Parley P. Pratt, Orson Pratt, John Murdock, Levi Jackman; Frederick G. Williams acted as clerk of the meeting.

I felt a degree of reverence as I walked about this farm, since these important pioneers of our church sang, prayed, and received council on this same ground over one hundred years ago.

The slave pen

On the Arthur farm as late as 1922 there was still standing a brick house earlier called a "slave pen," about one hundred yards from the family home. Mr. Arthur found it necessary to put unruly slaves there at times.

Since 1824 it had been necessary for the county to have salaried patrols to watch the highways for escaping slaves and those found away from home after nine o'clock without written permission.

The family burying ground

Wilcox places the old Arthur family burying ground in the pasture near a pool of water. She describes broken monuments and a preserved stone that had been used as a doorstep at the Estabrook home; Mr. Estabrook intended to preserve it in a more appropriate position.

"I felt a degree of reverence as I walked about this farm …"

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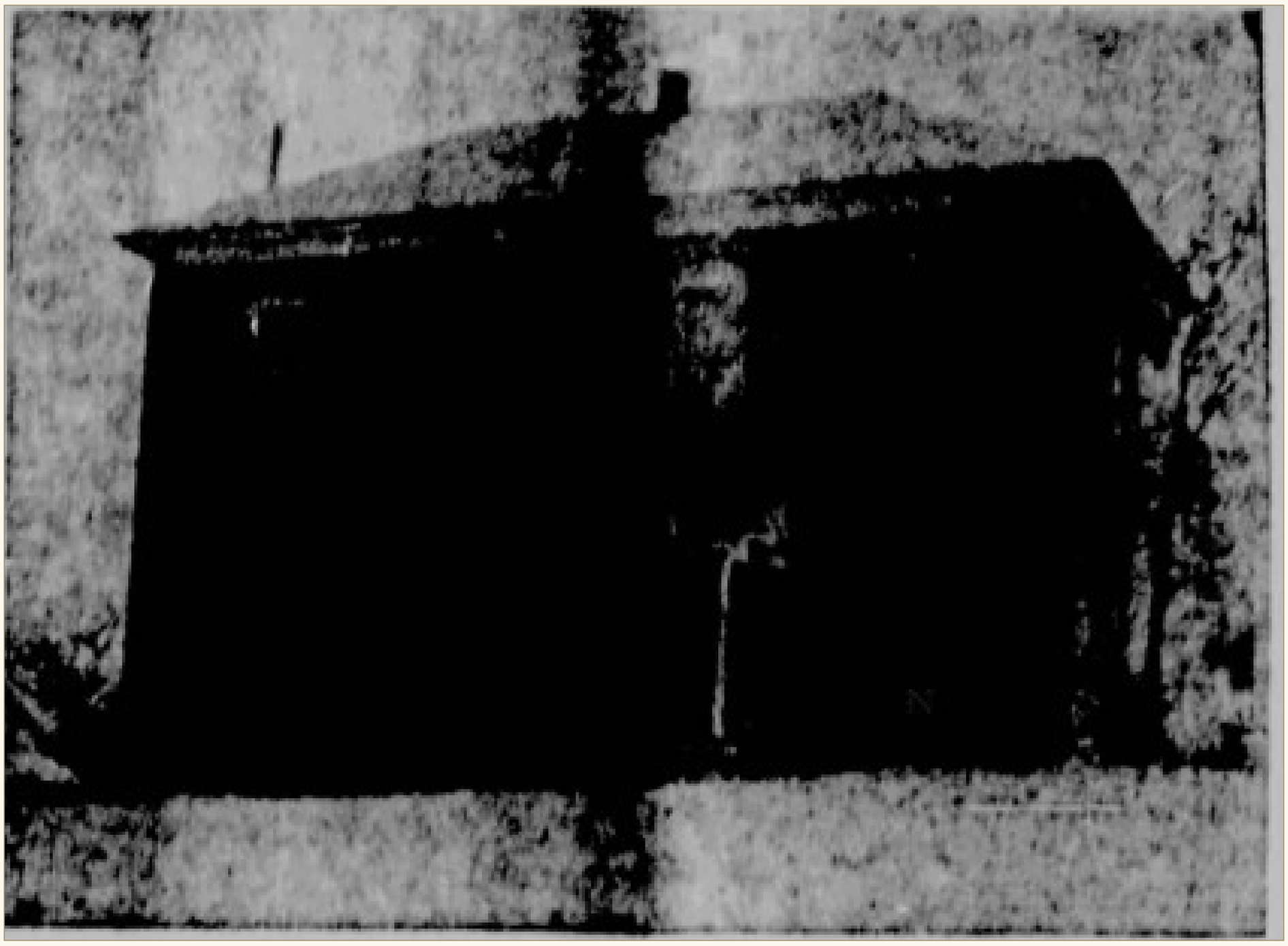
The mansion view published in 1960

PUBLISHED 13 JUNE 1960 | LIBERTY TRIBUNE, P.4



Original newspaper caption: "The Michael Arthur home (Lyman Wright assisted in building it)."

THE ALTERED REMNANT OF A MUCH GRANDER MANSION: ITS TALL WHITE FRONT COLUMNS HAD BEEN REMOVED, ITS ROOF REPLACED, AND STORM-DAMAGED PORTIONS DEMOLISHED AFTER A CYCLONE OR TORNADO.

The 1943 family account describes the west wing razed after cyclone damage, the removal of the ground-to-roof white front columns and a new roof. Wilcox's account published with this view in 1960 describes the removal of damaged rear rooms forming an L.

This view of the altered mansion was published in 1960, before the views published by Medora Chrane in 1963.

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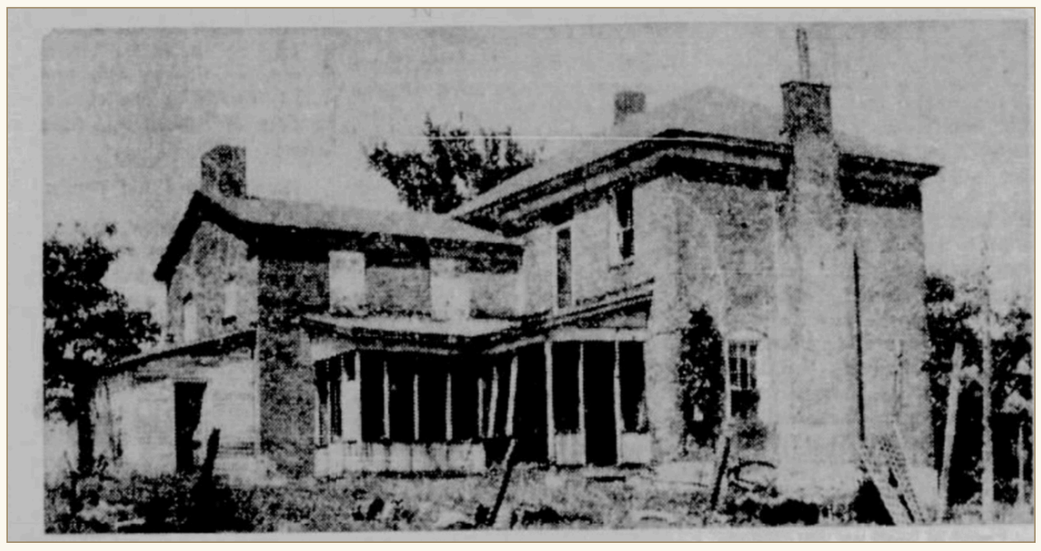
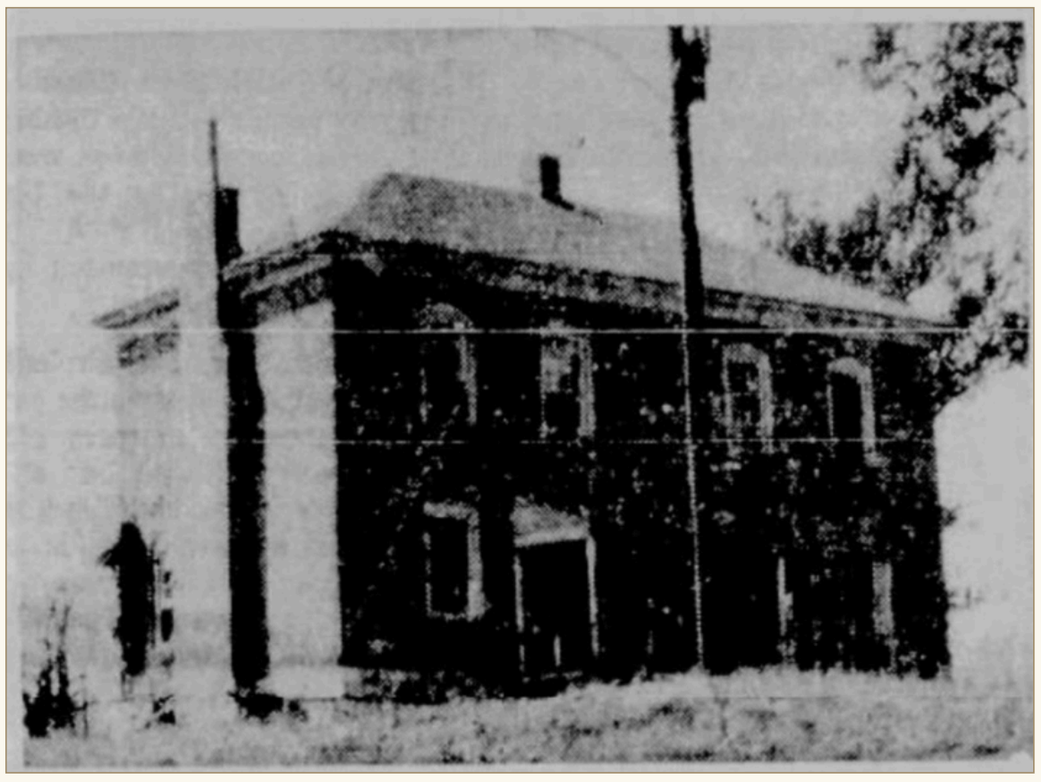
The Mansion Still Stood

Liberty Tribune, September 23, 1963, p. 1; "Clay County Landmarks," Medora Chrane



EAST SIDE

The east side of the former Arthur mansion. Photograph by Medora Chrane.



FRONT

The front of the mansion; its tall columns had disappeared. Photograph by Medora Chrane.

The altered remnant of a much grander mansion

The tall white front columns were removed, the roof replaced, and storm-damaged portions demolished after a cyclone or tornado. These two photographs show the surviving altered building.

Standing in silent dignity on a rise of ground three miles southwest of Liberty is a mansion whose construction dates back to the years when Liberty was a frontier town. The great fire places are cold and the fat candle which shed its warm light on the family of Michael Arthur has long since guttered out.

Medora Chrane, 1963

Photographs and quoted account: Liberty Tribune, September 23, 1963, p. 1. Stewart's 1943 account describes west-wing cyclone damage and a new roof; Wilcox's 1960 account describes removed rear L rooms after tornado damage.

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ARTHUR PLANTATION NEWS

John Hajicek, Editor and Publisher

CLAY COUNTY, MISSOURI 1963

The Mansion Still Stood (continued)

According to published accounts of this plantation, Michael Arthur came to Clay County and Liberty in 1825. He came with his wife, two infant daughters, his household goods, his household servants, his livestock, his gold, and, being from Kentucky, his blooded horses. He came by wagon.

Michael Arthur, during his life in the Liberty area, made an imprint on local history which comes down to the present. He was, according to available information, the first insurance agent in Liberty, and he operated the first hemp factory in Liberty. The hemp and rope business was a very large and lucrative operation locally during the golden years of steamboating on the Missouri. Ropes and lines of all kinds were used on the vessels. Michael Arthur was instrumental in getting a railroad into Liberty. He was the principal stockholder in a Liberty hostelry, famous in western Missouri for its accommodations and cuisine and known as the Arthur House. A street in Liberty bears his name.

The tangible signs of history

A landmark may be many things—a feature of the land, a house, or a fixed object to mark a boundary. The implication is that a landmark is something out of the past which identifies a bit of the history or a record of a piece of land or locality.

In Clay County landmarks are disappearing at a rapid rate. Fire, population explosion, apathy, transportation changes, and an uninformed public have and are erasing the tangible signs and objects of people and events that make up history.

Without this past, there would be no present. Without the progress of yesteryear and its visible remains there would be no progress tomorrow.

In contemplating this, a series of discussions of the Landmarks of Clay County has resulted. Where ever possible, photographs will be taken to record what has been in this locality to preserve it on paper for the future. The first of the series appears in the Tribune herewith.

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ARTHUR PLANTATION NEWS

John Hajicek, Editor and Publisher

CLAY COUNTY, MISSOURI 1963

Sources in this issue

Liberty Tribune, May 17, 1850, p. 2.

Liberty Tribune, December 24, 1852, p. 3; advertisement dated November 26, 1852.

Daily Missouri Republican (St. Louis), November 9, 1857, p. 4.

Daily Missouri Republican (St. Louis), April 6, 1860, p. 2; credited there to the Liberty Tribune.

Liberty Tribune, August 15, 1884, p. 2; excerpt.

The Liberty Advance, April 26, 1889, p. 3.

The Meriden Daily Republican, December 23, 1897, p. 2; excerpt.

Liberty Tribune, March 28, 1913, p. 1; extracts credited to the Kansas City, Kansas, Sun.

Clay County centennial publication, 1822–1922; photographic plate.

The Liberty Advance, November 12, 1934, p. 2; by Virginia Miller.

The Liberty Chronicle, February 4, 1943, p. 2; historical series no. 23, by Miss Edna McKinley; account by Virginia Stewart, written November 1942.

Liberty Tribune, June 13, 1960, p. 4; Mrs. Pearl Wilcox, reprinted from the Saints' Herald.

Liberty Tribune, September 23, 1963, p. 1; "Clay County Landmarks," by Medora Chrane.

About this edition

Selected historical texts are arranged by publication date, with editorial headings, introductions, and biographical notes. The accompanying transcription archive preserves the longer source texts and identifies incomplete or damaged passages. Duplicate scans have been collated. The 1943 account's photograph depicts the Liberty city house; the 1963 photographs depict the plantation mansion.

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A grand house and a lived working landscape

John Hajicek’s reconstruction - direct Arthur memories read with neighboring household accounts

Two connected settings

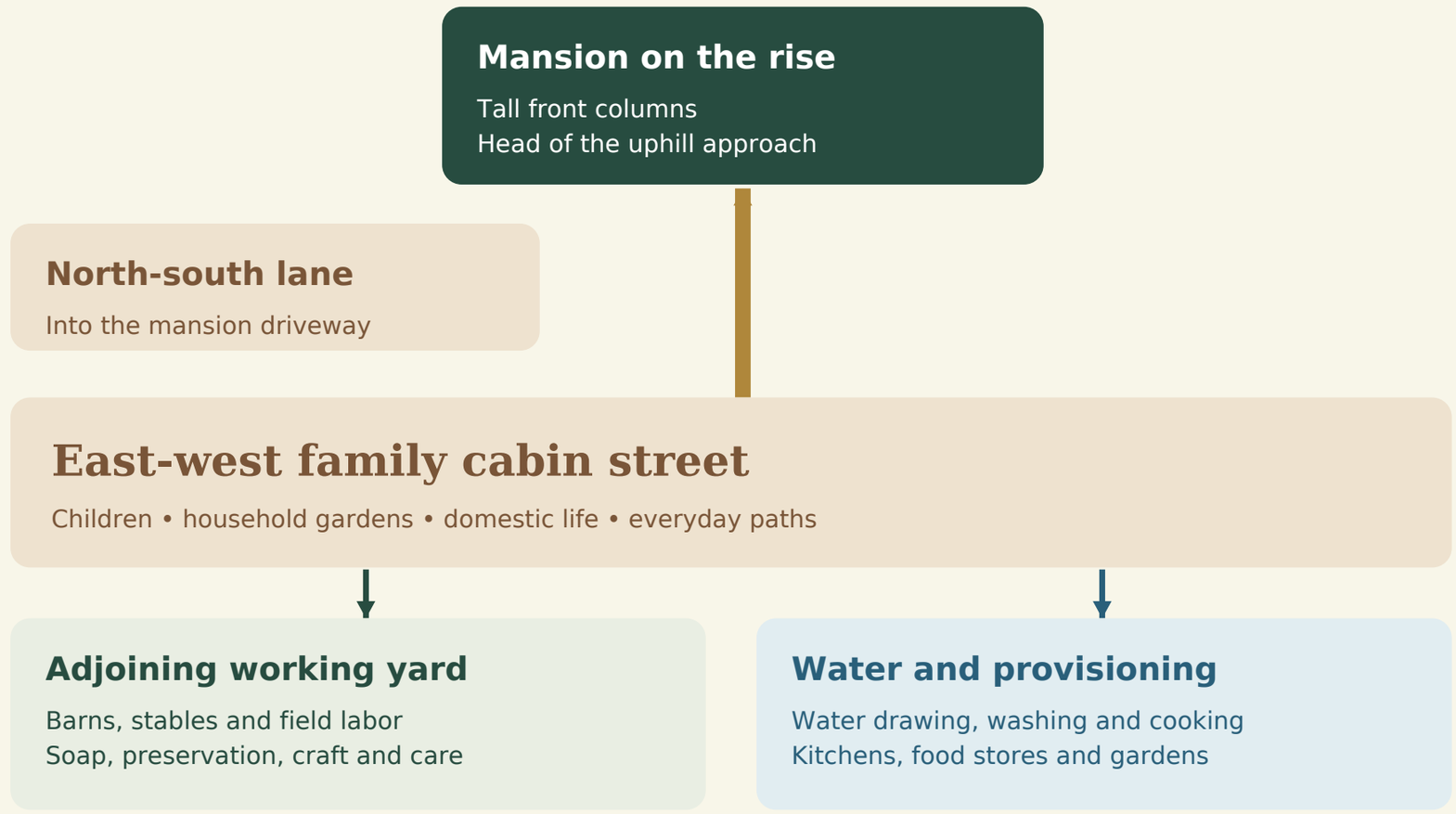
North-south: the plantation approach climbed toward the grand mansion on the rise, with its tall front columns overlooking the head of the lane.

East-west: a street of cabins, gardens and adjoining barns and stables formed the residential and working community beside water.

Presumed everyday connections

Family cabins and children; regular paths to water, kitchens, food storage and gardens; soap making, fruit drying, preservation, domestic care, craft work and stable or field labor.

RELATIONAL LAYOUT



Why the community matters

The residential and working spaces belong together: Mormon lodging, the cabin community, and the burial ground Hajicek identifies. Allen’s Bartleson-house worship account connects the site’s earlier religious life with the plantation landscape.

Earlier house foundation: Whitmer, Woodruff and Hancock, 1833–1834; Wight and Woodruff, 1857; Allen, 1883; Arthur, 1884; Amanda Arthur and Woodruff, 1889; Orange Wight, 1903; Centennial, 1922; Virginia Miller, 1934. These add log lodging, brick construction, an airy elegant house and landscaped grounds. Area references: 1877 Sallee tract: 31 acres; 1898 Sallee tract: 30.75 acres; approved 2026 plat: 28.93 acres; advertised project: 35.1 acres.

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What each account contributes

Direct Arthur accounts anchor the layout; other Clay County households supply concrete presumed parallels.

SOURCE HOUSEHOLD / ACCOUNT	FEATURES DESCRIBED	PRESUMED ARTHUR APPLICATION
Arthur family memories and later observers **Chronicle, 4 Feb 1943, p. 2; Tribune, 13 June 1960, p. 4; Tribune, 23 Sept 1963, p. 1**	A street of cabins and small gardens; smokehouse, barns and stables; tall white columns, the rise and the road entering the mansion driveway. The columns were removed, a new roof added, and storm-damaged portions razed.	The uphill north-south mansion approach and the separate east-west family cabin street with gardens and a working yard. The views published in 1963 show the altered remnant of the larger house.
Arthur / Thorp 1883 recollection; Tribune reprint, 7 Sept 1917, p. 4	Thorp names Sol’s aid to Arthur and an inclined-wheel mill on the farm, linking work, milling and trade with the growth of Arthur’s estate.	Skilled enslaved labor, mill work and provisioning belong in the working landscape alongside the mansion, fields and stables.
Keller household / Betty Harper Evans Liberty Advance, 23 Oct 1933	The nineteenth-century household remembered Cindy’s separate family cabin and children, Jim at the kitchen fire, well-bucket water and the smokehouse.	Reconstruct the cabin street as a family residential community with repeated paths to the well or spring, kitchens, food stores and household gardens.
Keller household / Evans Liberty Advance, 23 Oct 1933	Ash-hopper soap making, fruit drying, a drying house, cider press and grindstone. The pioneer brick home was built with slave-made bricks.	Presume outdoor washing and soap work, drying and preservation, yard tools and domestic care. Enslaved craft labor is part of the comparison as well as agricultural labor.
Dinah Allen Liberty Tribune, 23 Feb 1883; Missouri Republican, 28 Feb 1883, p. 6	A two-room log house with a passage, two families and the Big Shoal spring; a Black female attendant and John hunting provisions; looms, milling and preservation. A Bartleson-house worship episode ties the narrative to Arthur’s later brick-house site.	Shared residential space, care, water carrying and provisioning support the community model. Domestic buildings also served lodging and religious gatherings in the surrounding settlement history.
Watkins / Smokey Row Liberty Chronicle, 5 Sept 1935	The row of cabins and chimneys had disappeared while large plantation buildings survived.	Investigate the cabin street and domestic working ground alongside the surviving grand-building footprint: lost cabins can leave paths, garden ground and subsurface domestic remains.
	A general Southern account, locally reprinted: cabin families and children, well-water carrying, nursing and care, and evening music.	Presume a lived family community with childcare, mutual care, rest and social life as well as compelled work. This supplies a broader Southern parallel alongside the local accounts.

Broader Southern comparison “The Old Plantation, ” attributed to Atlantic Monthly; Liberty Advance, 21 June 1877, p. 4

1943 attribution: Mary (Mollie) Wood’s childhood memories, written by her daughter Virginia Stewart in November 1942; published in Edna McKinley’s column, 4 February 1943, p. 2.

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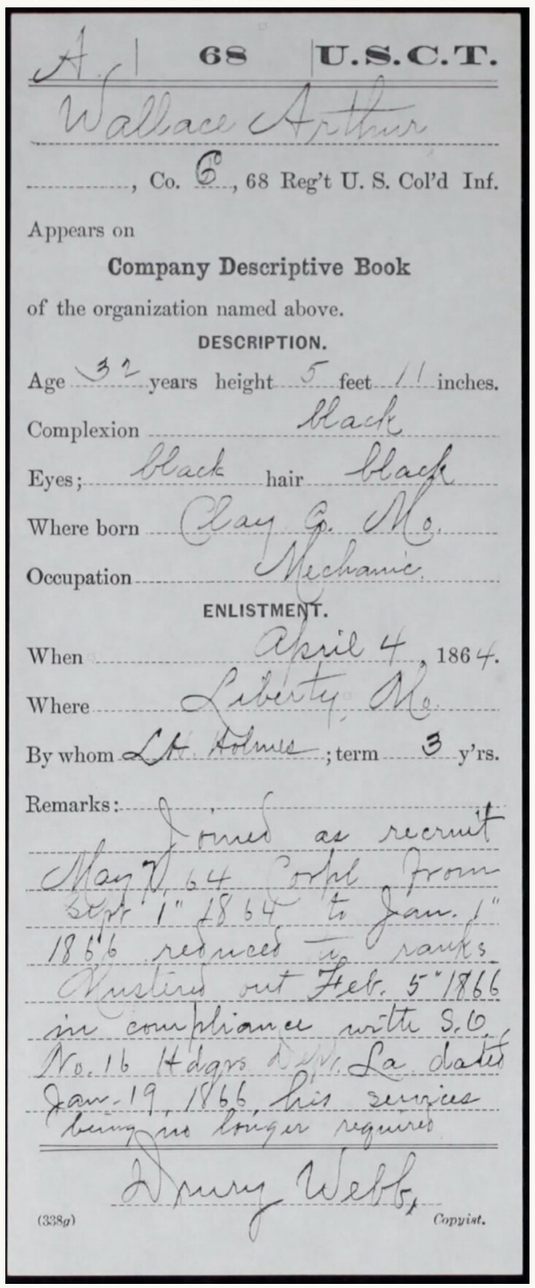
Wallace Arthur: the dated record

Military service and marriage entries, 1859–1866; supplementary to the 1913 account.

COMPANY DESCRIPTIVE BOOK


A | 68 U.S.C.T.

Wallace Arthur

....., Co. C, 68 Reg't U. S. Col'd Inf.

Appears on

Company Descriptive Book

of the organization named above.

DESCRIPTION.

Age 31 years height 5 feet 11 inches.

Complexion Black

Eyes; Black hair Black

Where born Clay Co. Mo.

Occupation Mechanic

ENLISTMENT.

When April 4, 1864.

Where Liberty, Mo.

By whom Lt. Holmes; term 3 y'rs.

Remarks: Joined as recruit May 7, 64 Corpl from Sept 1" 1864 to Jan. 1" 1866 reduced to ranks Mustered out Feb. 5" 1866 in compliance with S.O. No. 16 H'dqrs D. W. La dated Jan. 19 1866 his services being no longer required

Drury Webb,

(338g) Copyist.

Company C, 68th U.S. Colored Infantry

MILITARY SERVICE: 1864–1866

April 4, 1864	Enlisted at Liberty, Missouri, age 32; birthplace: Clay County; occupation: mechanic.
May 7, 1864	Joined as a recruit in Company C, 68th United States Colored Infantry.
September 1, 1864 to January 1, 1866	Recorded as a corporal; the card then records reduction to the ranks.
February 5, 1866	Mustered out under an order dated January 19, 1866; his services were no longer required.

MARRIAGE RECORDS: 1859–1866

1859	Wallace and Elizabeth married while enslaved in Clay County; the 1866 entry records this earlier marriage.
May 15, 1866	Wyandotte County marriage entry for Wallace Arthur and Elizabeth Arthur; register page 59.

WYANDOTTE COUNTY NEWSPAPERS

Wallace Arthur was prominent in Wyandotte County newspapers for decades.

[1] National Archives, compiled service record, Wallace Arthur, Co. C, 68th U.S.C.T., company descriptive book; image published by the Liberty African American Legacy Memorial.
[2] Wyandotte County Historical Museum, Marriage Licenses 1859–1921, by groom, PDF pp. 31–32; Wallace and Elizabeth Arthur, register page 59.

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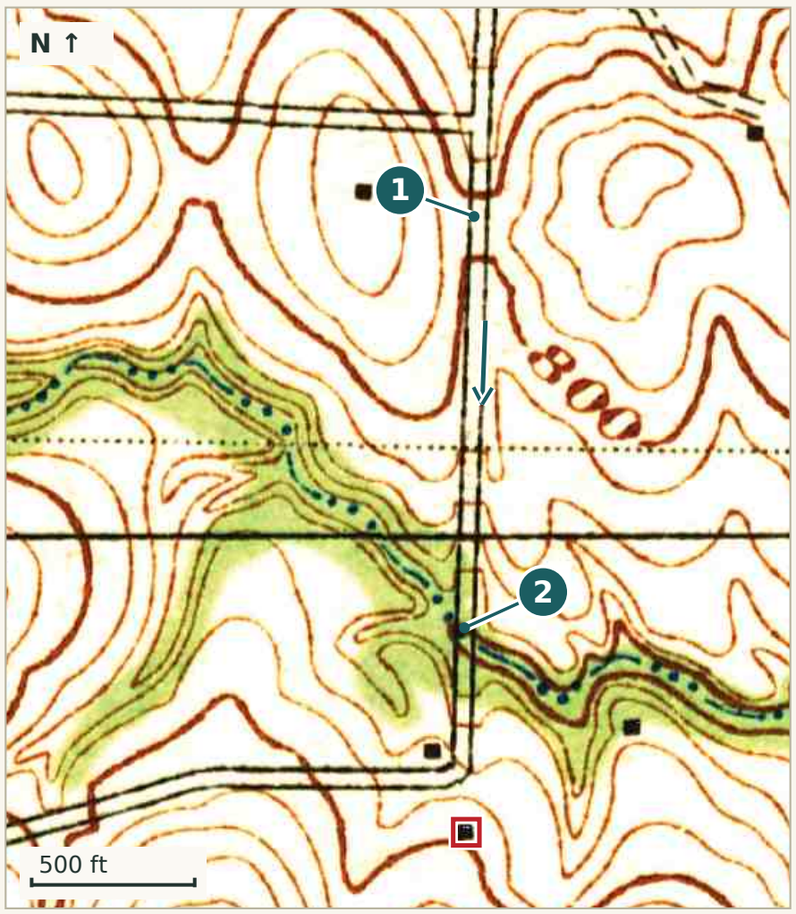
JOHN HAJICEK / 2 NOVEMBER 2026

What Mary Wood saw from the Arthur mansion

Mary (Mollie) Wood watched with her family from the second story. Her daughter Virginia Stewart told the story in 1942.

> “the soldiers coming over the hill in the night, going to their stables”

01 THE CONTOURS



1940 USGS Liberty sheet. Ten-foot contours. Numbers mark the saddle and creek crossing.

02 THE ROAD AND DRIVEWAY



USDA aerial, June 10, 1957. Red squares mark the mansion in both views. The bracket marks part of the yard I would examine.

03 THE VIEW FROM UPSTAIRS

I favor the approach from the north. At the saddle (1), the lane passes between two higher knolls. It descends to the creek (2), then climbs to the bend in front of the house.

The saddle is about 0.35 mile from the mansion. The crossing is about 625 feet from the house. The ground drops between the house and the crest, where soldiers could have appeared against the skyline.

In 1960 Pearl Wilcox directed visitors south along a road that led straight into the old driveway. The 1957 photograph shows that alignment. A western approach also crosses rolling ground.

WHERE I WOULD LOOK FOR THE STABLES

I would look first in front of the mansion, off the lane along the westward arm of Campbell Drive. There the soldiers could turn toward the horses before reaching the house and remain in view from upstairs. Stewart distinguishes the horse stables from the livestock barns. Her account gives neither a compass bearing nor a building footprint.

Virginia Stewart, November 1942, in Edna McKinley, Liberty Chronicle, February 4, 1943, p. 2. Pearl Wilcox, Liberty Tribune, June 13, 1960, p. 4.
USGS Liberty, surveyed 1934–1935, map 324605. USDA exposure CA-4T-199, SHSMO P0335. Measurements from the map scale.

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Gold dollars do not make a slave dealer a saint

The gold-dollar story asks us to admire the man who signed this advertisement.

Family apologetics in place of documentary proof

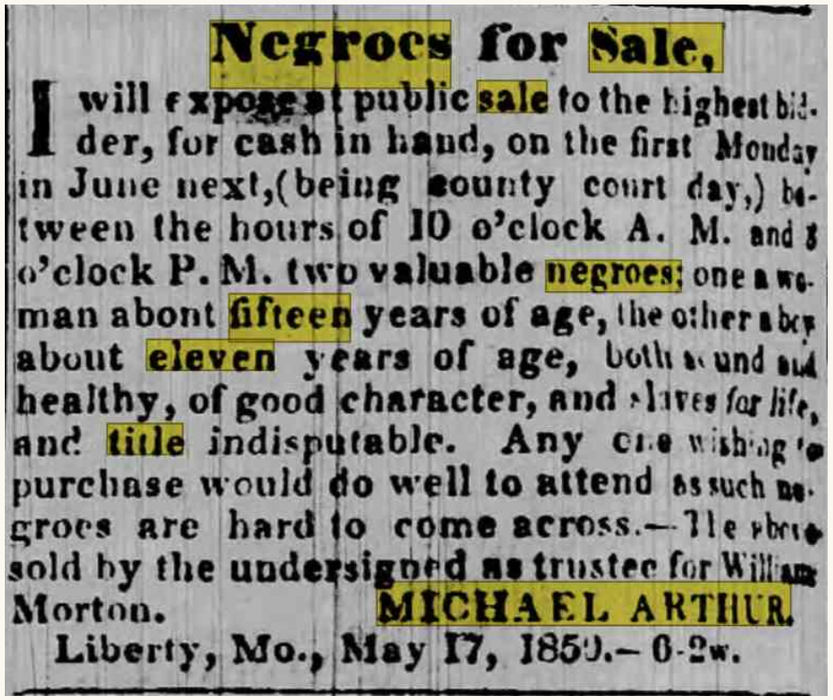
Writing in 1942, Virginia Stewart recasts her great-grandfather's slaveholding as "consideration and kindness." The gold-dollar scene comes from her mother's childhood memories; the supposed savings and gifts of land begin, "It is said." The article produces no payroll, receipt, or deed. Family praise becomes the slave dealer's moral alibi.

The master is praised; emancipation is blamed

The same account describes the "lure" of "freedom," laments the owners' financial losses, and blames Union soldiers for carrying enslaved families away. Its sympathies belong to the master; emancipation becomes a calamity.

Gold dollars cannot rewrite the earlier record

Federal U.S. gold dollars began in 1849. They did not exist during Arthur's first twenty-four Missouri years; the family anecdote cannot be read back into 1825–1848 or used to whitewash his record.



Negroes for Sale,

I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on the first Monday in June next,(being county court day,) between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. two valuable negroes; one a woman abont fifteen years of age, the other a boy about eleven years of age, both sound and healthy, of good character, and slaves *for life*, and title indisputable. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to attend as such negroes are hard to come across.—The above sold by the undersigned as trustee for William Morton. MICHAEL ARTHUR.

Liberty, Mo., May 17, 1850.—6-2w.

Michael Arthur, trustee for William Morton
Girl about 15; boy about 11; public sale for cash.
Liberty Tribune, May 17, 1850, p. 2.
Original scan: the John Hajicek digital archive.

"slaves for life, and title indisputable"

Slavery was coerced, unpaid labor: the opposite of free enterprise. A slaveholder's handout gave his human property no right to negotiate, refuse work, or leave.

Sources: Virginia Stewart, account dated November 1942, in Edna McKinley, "The Changing Years ... Or Liberty That Was," no. 23, *The Liberty Chronicle*, February 4, 1943, p. 2. Michael Arthur, "Negroes for Sale," *Liberty Tribune*, May 17, 1850, p. 2. U.S. Mint, Act of March 3, 1849, and "Gold Dollar (1849–1889)."

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DIRECT TESTIMONY & INFORMED RECONSTRUCTION

Life on Arthur’s plantation

Dinah A. Allen: a neighbor recalling Clay County life from 1822 onward

PREACHING IN DWELLINGS AT THE FUTURE ARTHUR HOUSE SITE

“Col. B. resided where Michael Arthur afterwards built his brick residence, southwest of Liberty. Preaching then was at dwellings, because there were no church edifices.”

Allen heard a Black preacher in Col. John Bartleson’s residence, approximately 1826 by her remembered sequence.

THE HOUSE AS A PLACE OF WORSHIP

Direct testimony: worship occurred in a dwelling at the place of Arthur’s later brick residence. Arthur parallel: Mormon preaching at Arthur’s fits an established local practice of using homes for religious meetings. An earlier dwelling could serve a congregation before a mansion or church existed; the house site already had a religious history.

SLAVE LIFE: SERVICE, FOOD & SKILL

Dinah traveled with her “black waiting girl”; Black John supplied two families with game. She describes looms, homespun, milling, cooking, cattle, corn, pork, and preserved venison. Arthur plantation context: enslaved labor extended beyond fields into domestic service and provisioning; households combined farming, food preparation, and manufacture.

HOUSES, WATER & SHARED QUARTERS

Dinah’s household occupied a two-room log house with a passage , beside a spring; two related families lived there together. Thornton’s later brick house stood half a mile away. Arthur plantation context: log accommodation near dependable water, shared or crowded quarters, and successive buildings. The later mansion need not locate the earliest domestic community.

A CABIN COMMUNITY, NOT ISOLATED HUTS

Related local evidence: Arthur’s “street of negro cabins with their little gardens”; Watkins’s “Smokey Row,” identified in 1935 as slave cabins. **Reconstruction:** a recognizable residential community organized along a lane, with gardens, household activity, and access to water. Together, these accounts restore the residential community to our understanding of plantation life.

IMPLICATION FOR MORMON QUARTERING AND THE SEARCH FOR GRAVES

The whole plantation matters: meeting houses, earlier homes, cabin rows, gardens, lanes, and water. Hajicek reconstructs that inhabited landscape and identifies its burial ground. Investigation must address the cabin community and working farmyard, beyond the later mansion.

SOURCES: Dinah A. Allen, “Early Days in Clay County, Mo.,” Missouri Republican (St. Louis), 28 February 1883, p. 6; Liberty Tribune, 23 February 1883, p. [4], cols. 3–4. Arthur cabin street: Liberty Chronicle, 4 February 1943, p. 2, housing register. Watkins: Liberty Chronicle, 5 September 1935;

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“Smokey Row”: the missing slave community

Watkins farm • The Liberty Chronicle, 5 September 1935 • A local parallel for Arthur’s plantation

THE NEWSPAPER’S EXPLICIT DESCRIPTION

“The negro slave cabins, known as ‘Smokey Row’, because of the smoke coming from their chimneys all in a row, are the only buildings lacking from the present day scene.”

A RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY, NOW ABSENT

The article describes **multiple cabins, a row of chimneys, and a collective place-name**. Chimney smoke gave the settlement its identity. By 1935, the cabins had vanished while the home, church, school, and mill remained: the surviving buildings no longer represented the whole community.

THE ARTHUR PLANTATION PARALLEL

Compare this with the Arthur account of a **“street of negro cabins with their little gardens.”** Both descriptions preserve a residential row absent from the later landscape. Reconstructing Arthur’s cabin community is relevant to Mormon quartering and the search for graves; the vanished homes remain central to the historical landscape.

THE RESIDENTIAL LANDSCAPE MUST BE RESTORED TO THE HISTORY

The newspaper preserves what the surviving buildings could no longer show: a named community of cabins, identified as slave homes, with chimneys standing in a row. Arthur’s remembered cabin street and gardens belong in the same reconstruction of plantation life. The mansion alone cannot represent the people who lived and worked on the land.

The important parallel: a plantation’s prominent buildings can survive while the homes of its laboring community disappear.

SOURCES: “Ask Watki’s Farm to Be Made State Park” [headline as visible], The Liberty Chronicle (Liberty, Missouri), 5 September 1935. Arthur comparison: Liberty Chronicle, 4 February 1943, p. 2, Arthur housing register.

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PLANTATION LIFE • CABIN COMMUNITIES • HISTORICAL RECONSTRUCTION

“The Old Plantation”: life along the cabin rows

The Liberty Advance, 21 June 1877, page 4 • Reprinted with attribution to the Atlantic Monthly

THE CABINS WERE HOMES WITH CHILDREN, WATER, MUSIC, AND SOCIAL LIFE

“of the long rows of negro cabins with little pickaninnies playing about them; of the old well with its beam and of the women with pails of water on their heads; of the wild old field airs ringing out from the cabins at night”

A RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY

Long cabin rows contained a community of adults and children. The recollection places children’s play outside the dwellings and music within them at night. These were places of family and social life as well as housing for a plantation’s workforce.

WATER AND DAILY MOVEMENT

An old well and women carrying water connect the homes to the daily work of provisioning. Arthur parallel: paths between dwellings, water sources, work areas, and gardens were integral to the occupied plantation landscape.

LABOR INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE HOUSE

The writer remembers field workers, a nurse who raised children, and a servant bringing boots. The nurse also had a dwelling where the narrator ate. Arthur parallel: domestic service and caregiving accompanied field labor; enslaved people maintained homes of their own.

RESTORING ARTHUR’S CABIN COMMUNITY

Read with Arthur’s cabin street and gardens, Watkins’s “Smokey Row,” and Dinah’s household recollections, this account supplies a fuller reconstruction: **rows of homes, children, food, caregiving, water routes, and evening gatherings**. These inhabited grounds belong in the search for graves.

THE WRITER’S OWN VERDICT ON THE PLANTER’S COMFORT

“the most exquisite happiness shall be founded on the intensest misery of others.”

The account moves from remembered leisure and household service to an explicit acknowledgment of the suffering beneath them.

SOURCE: “The Old Plantation,” The Liberty Advance (Liberty, Missouri), 21 June 1877, p. 4; attributed in the clipping to Atlantic Monthly. A general Southern plantation recollection used to reconstruct the domestic and working world of Arthur’s plantation. Quoted historical terminology retained. Scan in the John Hajicek digital archive.

Research by John Hajicek • 25 October 2026

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The Keller plantation: a family in the cabin

Betty Harper Evans • The Liberty Advance, 23 October 1933

CINDY’S CHILDREN HAD THEIR OWN HOME WITHIN THE PLANTATION

“the grandchildren would congregate there to listen to Cindy’s ghost stories before she left for the cabin where she had put her children, Julie and Sarah to bed.”

The kitchen was an evening gathering place; Cindy’s cabin was a separate family dwelling.

NAMED PEOPLE AND DAILY WORK

The granddaughter identifies **Cindy, her son Jim, and her children Julie and Sarah**. Jim kept the kitchen fire burning and tended hickory smoke in the smokehouse; he also ran errands. Cindy carried water in a cedar bucket on her head and prepared lye from the ash hopper for kitchen soap.

CABIN, WELL, KITCHEN & FOOD STORAGE

The account places a **cabin near the well, cider press, and grindstone**; a drying house stood near the cabin, with slatted shelves for apples, peaches, and pears. The kitchen had a great fireplace and an iron kettle for apple butter. This was a connected landscape of homes, food, water, and work.

SLAVE LABOR BUILT THE BRICK HOUSE

James Madison Keller arrived from Kentucky in **1836 with his family and slaves**. His granddaughter described the house three miles east of Liberty as built with bricks **“burned by his slaves.”** Plantation labor encompassed construction as well as domestic service and agricultural production.

ARTHUR HOUSEHOLD PARALLEL

This nearby household supplies a concrete reconstruction for Arthur: **family cabins, children, domestic work, water carrying, food preservation, and brickmaking**. Cindy’s separate home also shows how work in the principal house could coexist with family life in a cabin elsewhere on the property.

FOLLOW THE RESIDENTIAL AND WORKING LANDSCAPE

For Arthur’s plantation, reconstruct the cabins and their relationships to water, kitchens, gardens, storage buildings, and paths. These were inhabited family spaces. Their locations matter when investigating Mormon accommodation and the burial grounds of the people who lived there.

SOURCE: Betty Harper Evans, “Early Day History Recalled in History of J. M. Keller Family by Granddaughter,” The Liberty Advance (Liberty, Missouri), 23 October 1933. Scan in the John Hajicek digital archive. Quotations retain the newspaper’s wording; Arthur applications are historical reconstruction from a neighboring Clay County household.

Research by John Hajicek • 25 October 2026

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Reconstructing Arthur’s farm

Thomas M. Morton’s farm advertisement • Liberty Tribune, 1 August 1851, p. 3

THE SLAVE QUARTERS WERE PART OF THE FARM’S BUILT LANDSCAPE

“a good well in 30 ft. of the house”

“good kitchen, negro quarters, hemp house and other improvements.”

HOUSE, KITCHEN, QUARTERS, AND WELL

Morton describes a house **50 × 20 feet inside, with a 30-foot ell, passages, and cellars**; it faced north toward the road. A kitchen, slave quarters, hemp house, and well formed the associated improvements. **Presumed Arthur parallel:** a cluster of residential and working buildings connected by daily foot traffic.

FENCED FIELDS AND A HEMP ECONOMY

Of Morton’s **480 acres, 300 were fenced**: 75 in bluegrass, 53 in hemp, 20 in clover, 20 in timothy, and the balance in wheat and corn. **Presumed Arthur parallel:** a divided landscape of crop fields, pasture, and hay, with a hemp house and sustained labor for growing, handling, and storing crops.

ORCHARD, LIVESTOCK, AND HAULING

The farm had **200 fruit trees**, including peaches and damsons; water for stock in each pasture or field; **20 horses, 60 cattle, 150 hogs, and 150 sheep**; a wagon, carts, and farm implements. **Presumed Arthur parallel:** orchard work, animal care, hauling, food preparation, and maintenance shaped daily life.

WHAT THIS MEANT FOR SLAVE LIFE

The advertised quarters place enslaved residents within this working settlement. **Presumed Arthur parallel:** people moved between their cabins and the kitchen, well, fields, livestock, and processing buildings. Their homes belonged to a network of paths and work spaces, with water carrying and provisioning recurring daily.

THE ARTHUR RECONSTRUCTION: FOLLOW THE CABINS AND THE WATER

Picture Arthur’s house within a larger settlement: slave cabins and gardens, kitchen and well, mill and crop buildings, orchard, fences, fields, and lanes. Reconstructing these relationships helps locate the community that accommodated Mormon refugees and directs the search for its burial grounds.

SOURCE: Thomas M. Morton, “Fine Farm for Sale,” Liberty Tribune (Liberty, Missouri), 1 August 1851, p. 3; notice dated 20 June 1851. Morton’s farm was advertised as eight miles from Liberty on the road to Kansas. Scan in the John Hajicek digital archive.

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THE PLANTATION COMMUNITY

Slave cabins and quarters

A family residential and working community

Presumed reconstruction from Clay County accounts - John Hajicek’s reconstruction

The north-south Arthur plantation lane climbed uphill to the columned mansion on the rise, overlooking the head of the lane. The east-west cabin street is reconstructed as a family residential community beside gardens, water and an adjoining working barnyard. Comparisons with Clay County households supply regular paths to water, kitchens, food stores and gardens, together with soap making, drying and preservation, domestic care, stable work and field labor. Hajicek identifies this inhabited landscape as the setting of Mormon lodging and the burial ground.

The recovered 1943 family testimony

The family account records Mary (Mollie) Wood’s childhood memories of her grandfather Arthur’s household, written by her daughter Virginia Stewart in November 1942 and published in Edna McKinley’s column in the Liberty Chronicle, 4 February 1943, p. 2. It describes the street of cabins and small gardens, smokehouse, barns and stables, and the mansion’s former ground-to-roof white columns. It also recounts a replacement roof and the razing of a storm-damaged west wing.

Reading the comparison accounts positively

Keller, Watkins and Dinah Allen supply the household functions in the comparative reconstruction: family cabins, children, water carrying, kitchens, smokehouses, drying and preservation, soap making, care and yard labor. Thorp’s account places Sol and mill work on Arthur’s farm. These details make the residential community relevant to Hajicek’s identification of Mormon lodging and the burial ground. The locally reprinted “Old Plantation” account adds a separately identified general Southern comparison.

The following pages present the evidence register and comparative reconstruction.
The new comparative reconstruction and source-to-feature key follow at the end.

From the John Hajicek digital archive.

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Slave cabins and quarters on Michael Arthur’s plantation

Liberty and Clay County, Missouri
Evidence register by John Hajicek

Arthur’s residential slave quarters are documented. A 1943 account describes a street of cabins with small gardens; the 1860 census records four occupied slave houses. A 1922 photograph separately identifies a slave pen or jail. These records establish an inhabited plantation community, with homes, gardens, labor, and confinement. Archaeology must determine the individual building footprints.

Source	Finding	Evidentiary status
1850 census	34 enslaved people; Platte Township.	Original examined; no house-count field.
1860 census	30 enslaved people and four slave houses; Liberty Township.	Original examined across two pages.
1922 county souvenir	Photographed slave pen or jail; names contemporary owners.	Original photograph and caption examined.
1943 newspaper clipping	Street of cabins and small gardens had disappeared.	Complete 1943 family account recovered and reproduced.
1833–1834 Mormon records	Arthur-owned housing occupied by Mormon refugees.	Arthur-owned refugee housing; its place in the cabin community is reconstructed from the combined evidence.
1960 newspaper photograph	Catalogue lists an Arthur slave-pen photograph.	1960 article and photograph recovered and reproduced.

The four census dwellings and the remembered cabin street establish substantial residential quarters. Their individual footprints and occupants require further identification; that task does not negate the documented community or the burial landscape associated with it.

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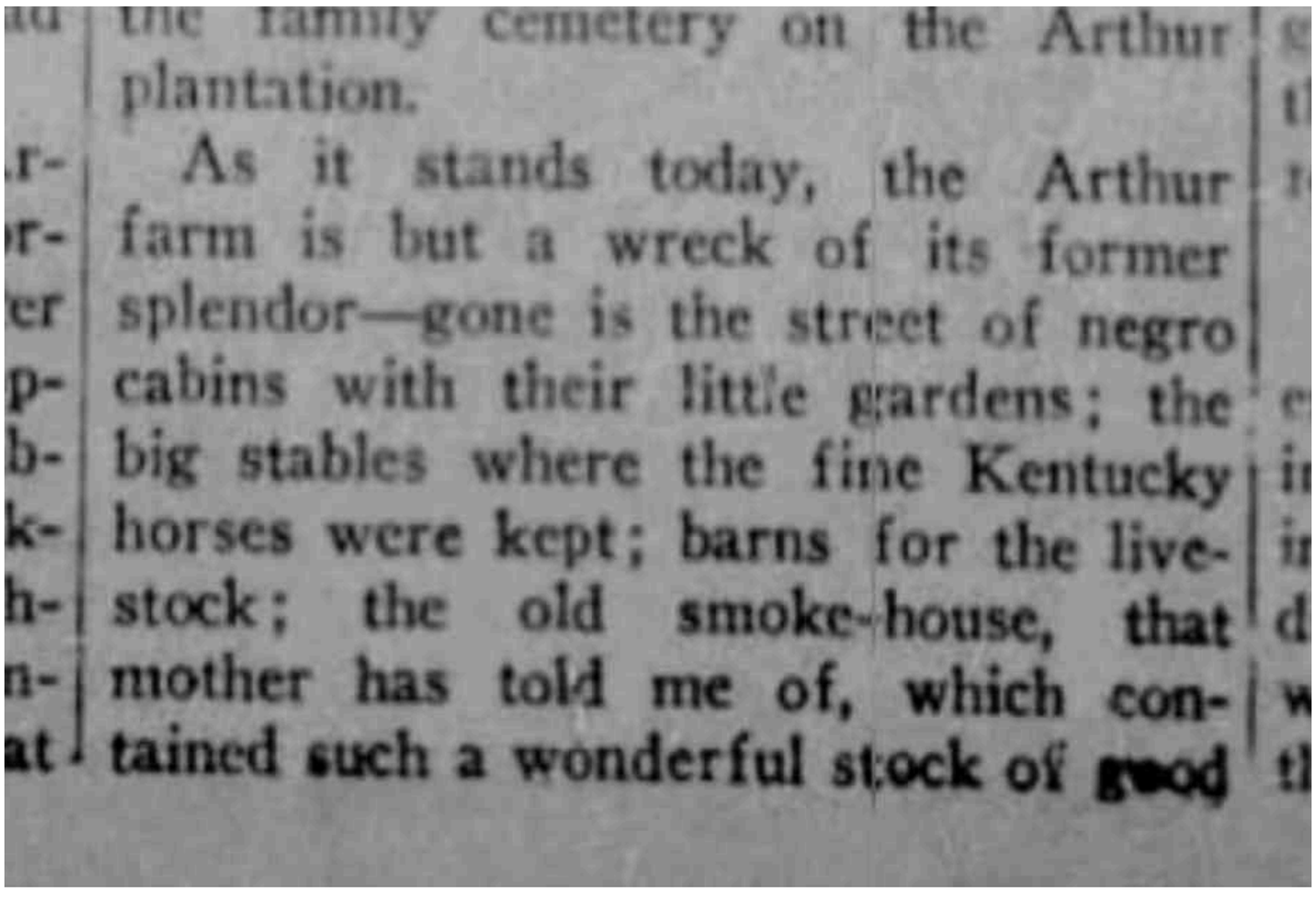
The street of cabins and gardens

The Liberty Chronicle, 4 February 1943, page 2; newspaper clipping [1]


the family cemetery on the Arthur plantation.

As it stands today, the Arthur farm is but a wreck of its former splendor—gone is the street of negro cabins with their little gardens; the big stables where the fine Kentucky horses were kept; barns for the live-stock; the old smoke-house, that mother has told me of, which contained such a wonderful stock of good

The passage describes the former plantation as depleted and identifies “the street of negro cabins with their little gardens.” It places the vanished cabin street among other lost plantation features: Kentucky-horse stables, livestock barns, and a smokehouse.

What this establishes: plural residential cabins; an arrangement described as a street; associated small gardens; and disappearance before the account was published in 1943. The wording supplies more physical information than a simple assertion that Arthur owned enslaved people.

What it does not supply: the number of cabins; building materials, dimensions, or room plans; compass orientation; distances from the mansion, road, creek, or cemetery; dates of construction; or the year of removal. A preceding fragment mentions the family cemetery, but adjacency in the printed text does not establish adjacency on the ground.

The smokehouse account comes expressly through the writer’s mother. The cabin street and gardens are preserved in the same family account. The source records the plantation’s inhabited community and the disappearance of its buildings.

Confirmed attribution: Virginia Stewart, written November 1942, preserving her mother Mary (Mollie) Wood’s memories; published by Edna McKinley, “The Changing Years … Or Liberty That Was,” no. 23, Liberty Chronicle, 4 February 1943, p. 2. The complete family testimony is reproduced in this volume, pp. 101–103. The nomination and newspaper-directory references remain useful bibliographical context. [8, 9]

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Four occupied slave dwellings in 1860

A count verified from both original census pages [2, 3]

Record	Exact locator	Result
1850 slave schedule	Platte Township, Clay County; 5 October; handwritten page 24, folio 437; left-column lines 3–36.	34 people. No house-count column.
1860 slave schedule	Liberty Township, Clay County; pages 8–9, headings dated 9–10 June; page 8 right-column lines 21–39 and page 9 left-column lines 1–11.	30 people. The number 4 is entered under “No. of Slave houses.”

Michael Arthur’s entry begins on page 8, where nineteen people appear, and continues onto page 9 with eleven more. The number four is written in the houses column beside the last person on page 9, line 11. The continuation is essential: nineteen is only the first page’s subtotal.

The federal instructions expressly directed enumerators to place the house total on the final person’s line. The field counted occupied separate tenements or dwellings. Thus the four is a housing count, rather than the age of a person or the number of people in one dwelling. [3]

“Slave houses” does not establish that all four were detached log cabins. The record does not specify construction material, the number of rooms, the allocation of residents among houses, or a street plan. It also does not identify a legal subdivision or modern parcel.

The two schedules should retain their different township headings. The Joseph Smith Papers biography identifies Arthur in Platte by 1850 and Liberty by 1860, citing the corresponding population schedules. Whether this reflects a residential move, a different holding, or another geographical circumstance requires examination beyond the slave schedules. It must not be silently treated as a fixed site throughout the decade. [12]

The original 1850 entry lists thirty-four people; the complete 1860 entry lists thirty. Nineteen is only the first page of the 1860 entry. The family’s testimony says hundreds. The smaller official returns are the discrepancy Hajicek exposes; they do not overrule the family’s account. [2, 10]

Complete facsimiles of the 1850 page and both 1860 pages follow the source references. In the 1860 original, one age is overwritten and uncertain; the final two people’s sex and color fields are blank. Those omissions have not been silently completed.

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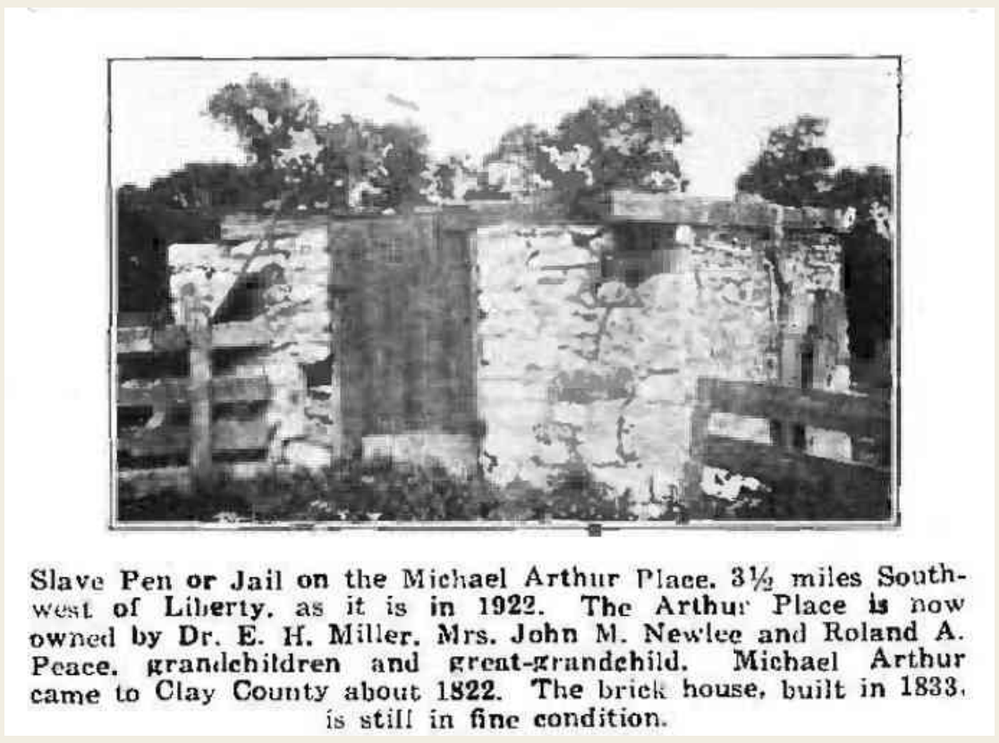
The photographed slave pen or jail

The Arthur slave pen beside Liberty Jail



Liberty Jail / Clay County Jail

John Hajicek digital archive.



Slave Pen or Jail on the Michael Arthur Place, 3½ miles Southwest of Liberty, as it is in 1922. The Arthur Place is now owned by Dr. E. H. Miller, Mrs. John M. Newlee and Roland A. Peace, grandchildren and great-grandchild. Michael Arthur came to Clay County about 1822. The brick house, built in 1833, is still in fine condition.

Arthur slave pen or jail, 1922

Clay County Missouri Centennial Souvenir, p. 155.

I compare the Arthur slave pen with Liberty Jail: both photographs show substantial masonry confinement buildings with restricted openings.

The caption identifies the structure as “Slave Pen or Jail on the Michael Arthur Place” and locates the place approximately three and one-half miles southwest of Liberty. It names the then owners as Dr. E. H. Miller, Mrs. John M. Newlee, and Roland A. Peace, identifying them collectively as grandchildren and a great-grandchild.

The photograph shows rough masonry walls, a narrow planked door, and a small high opening; wooden fencing stands beside it. Its appearance is consistent with the caption’s identification as a confinement structure. Neither the photograph nor the caption establishes its dimensions, construction date, precise use, or distance from the mansion and cabin street.

The pen or jail must be distinguished from ordinary residential quarters. No examined record establishes that it was one of the four dwellings enumerated in 1860, or that the residential cabins resembled this masonry structure. The 1943 disappearance of the cabin street does not establish when the pen was removed.

Additional photograph references: the county master index lists photograph 0090-000685-A, depicting the pen or jail as it stood in 1922, with a digital image available. Its medium is Newspaper; it may be a clipping of the published image. The index also lists “Michael Arthur slave pen [Photo]” in the Liberty Tribune, 13 June 1960, volume 115, number 70, page 4. That image remains unexamined; its publication date does not establish survival until 1960. [5]

The caption also supplies arrival and house-construction dates. Those dates require separate verification and are not necessary to the photograph’s identification of the structure. The named 1922 owners are a useful route for tracing the parcel and family photograph provenance.

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Mormon refugee accommodation

The original evidence establishes Arthur-owned housing [6, 7, 13]

John Whitmer’s daybook: the research register records his taking possession of Mr. Arthur’s house on 16 November 1833 at two dollars a month; Solomon Daniels’s possession of the chamber on 10 December; and Whitmer’s move into the chamber on 11 January 1834. The underlying manuscript is MS 1159, folder 1, digital images 11–12. These entries identify a house and chamber. [13]

Wilford Woodruff: his autobiographical account distinguishes work on Arthur’s new house from residence with Lyman Wight. He describes councils meeting in Wight’s residence and elsewhere identifies that residence as a house owned by Colonel Arthur. This is evidence of an Arthur-owned dwelling in Mormon use. [6]

Lyman Wight: his letter to Woodruff of 24 August 1857 recalls completion of the construction work and his own removal seven miles east in December 1834 to a farm he bought. Levi Hancock’s account of making window sash for Arthur’s house concerns building work. [7]

Clay County refugee housing accounts

Later church histories describe Clay County refugees taking shelter in abandoned slave cabins, huts, and tents. The passage applies generally to the county. Warren Jennings’s 1962 dissertation, page 201, describes abandoned Negro cabins, then quotes the occupation of every vacant cabin. Footnote 104 follows that quoted sentence and cites the 1885 History of Clay and Platte Counties, page 133. The cited page identifies vacant cabins in the southern half of the county. [14]

The Joseph Smith Papers annotation to Edward Partridge’s November 1833 letter also gives a general slave-cabin description. Its Emily Austin citation supports a tent account. Another cabin in the Partridge material, formerly used as a stable, is attributed to Mr. Bess; the account places it on Bess’s property. [14]

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Source criticism and property distinctions

The 1934 plantation description contains borrowed prose [11, 15]

The Liberty Advance clipping, identified as 12 November 1934, page 2, describes Arthur’s luxurious house, elaborate entertaining, servants, landscaped grounds, and horses. Much of that passage closely follows Harriet Beecher Stowe’s Men of Our Times (1868), in the Frederick Douglass chapter, chiefly page 387. Stowe’s subject there is Colonel Lloyd’s plantation in Maryland.

Shared wording	Reason it matters
“bountiful tables”	Part of the same sequence of meals, furnishings, and hospitality.
“massive plate”	An unusual phrase appearing within the same descriptive sequence.
“European taste”	The landscaped-grounds passage follows the earlier account.

The shared architectural prose cannot independently establish Arthur’s plantation layout. It does not cancel Miller’s separately stated family testimony that Arthur owned several hundred enslaved people. Her claim of Saturday payments likewise does not change their enslaved status. The sale notices and fugitive advertisements document continued bondage. The family said hundreds. Hajicek identifies the conflicting official counts as evidence of false returns.

Three sites must remain distinct

Michael Arthur’s southwest plantation: the 1943 cabin street, the photographed pen, and the Mormon refuge research concern this property or its historical identification. Exact building positions remain to be established.

Dr. John M. Arthur’s northwest farm: the published account of two slave cabins housing ten enslaved people by 1859 concerns Michael’s son, on a separate farm northwest of Liberty, called Arthur’s Folly. It is not an additional count for Michael’s southwest plantation. [10]

316 East Franklin, Liberty: the city walking tour records a tradition of an upstairs slave room reached by an exterior stair in Michael Arthur’s town residence. Built by Marion Estes in 1859 and reportedly purchased by Arthur in 1860, it is separate evidence of urban accommodation. [16]

The later Miller ownership must also be read with the family relationship intact: D. S. Miller married Michael Arthur’s daughter Cordelia in 1854. This makes Miller records relevant to Arthur-family land history; it does not identify an otherwise unspecified Miller cabin or establish a particular conveyance. [13]

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Archival photographic references

Arthur’s plantation: buildings, cabins, and cemetery evidence

Slave pen photograph, 1922

Clay County Archives 0090-000685-A. Category: Farms & Farming; medium: Newspaper; location: Liberty. A digital image is catalogued.

Slave pen photograph, 1960

Liberty Tribune, 13 June 1960, vol. 115, no. 70, p. 4. Clay County Archives: Basement West Room, Shelf Unit 9, Shelf I, Volume 127.

Plantation house photographs

0090-000042-A: Michael Arthur Home south of Glenaire. 0090-000684-A: home photograph associated with Pearl Wilcox articles in the Mormon files.

Cabin catalogue entry

“Miller Negro Cabin,” Gazetteer collection. The catalogue supplies no date, location, or identifying reference; it does not independently identify an Arthur cabin.

Displaced tombstone photograph

0193-000001-A. The catalogue describes a marker found across the road from the plantation, north of a house, and removed from a hog-pen site. Photograph from Jay Thorn; tentatively identified as Mrs. Ann Arthur.

Cabin street account, 1943

Liberty Chronicle, 4 February 1943, p. 2; SHSMO newspaper reel 26644. The account describes the vanished street of cabins and its small gardens.

The residential landscape

The cabin street is documented. Hajicek’s reconstruction places Slave Cabin Row along Campbell Drive and relates it to gardens, water, and the working farmyard. The exact positions of individual structures and graves require archaeological investigation. Those boundaries do not determine whether the plantation community existed.

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Sources and examination record

[1] Virginia Stewart, written November 1942, in Edna McKinley, “The Changing Years … Or Liberty That Was,” no. 23, The Liberty Chronicle, 4 February 1943, p. 2. The complete family account is reproduced in this volume.

[2] U.S. census, Slave Inhabitants: Clay County, Missouri, 1850, Platte Township, p. 24/folio 437; 1860, Liberty Township, pp. 8–9/folio 183 on p. 9. Three original pages visually examined. 1860 county original.

[3] Eighth Census, Instructions to U.S. Marshals and Assistants (1860), Schedule 2, sections 1–2 and 9; Census Bureau transcription. Official instructions.

[4] Clay County Missouri Centennial Souvenir (1922), Ethel Massie Withers, editor, printed p. 155; PDF page 153. Original photograph and caption visually examined. Complete souvenir.

[5] Clay County Archives Master Index, extract dated 14 December 2023; photograph, newspaper, and gazetteer entries. Index examined; unviewed underlying items identified individually. Index access.

[6] Wilford Woodruff, Autobiography, vol. 1, circa 1842–1865, displayed pp. 33–34 and associated 1834 recollections. Published manuscript transcript examined. Transcript.

[7] Lyman Wight to Wilford Woodruff, 24 August 1857; CHL, CR 100 93, pp. 1–18. Full transcript examined. Levi Hancock autobiography independently records sash work, not quarters. Wight transcript. Hancock transcript.

[8] Mt. Memorial Cemetery National Register nomination (2012), section 8, p. 9; bibliography, section 9/10, p. 14. Cites Edna McKinley’s 4 February 1943 article. Nomination.

[9] SHSMO, Clay County Newspaper Directory, 16 December 2025, printed p. 31; Chronicle reel 26644. Directory.

[10] Diane Euston, “How a mother, sold into slavery, was presented to her son as a Christmas gift,” Martin City Telegraph (2020). Secondary account; distinguishes Dr. John M. Arthur’s farm. The 1860 total follows the original census schedule. Article.

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Additional sources; scope of the result

[11] The Liberty Advance, 12 November 1934, p. 2; newspaper excerpt. The complete issue was not examined. Newspaper clipping.

[12] Joseph Smith Papers, Michael Arthur biography, citing 1850 population census, Platte Township, p. 352[B], and 1860 Liberty Township, p. 894. Biography.

[13] John Whitmer daybook, MS 1159, folder 1, images 11–12; cited through the Arthur plantation death register rather than a separate examination of the original manuscript. Miller’s marriage: Liberty Tribune, 14 July 1854, p. 2; discussed in the dated-parcel study. Source register.

[14] Warren A. Jennings, Zion Is Fled (University of Florida dissertation, 1962), pp. 201–202, especially note 104; original p. 201 visually examined. Its cited History of Clay and Platte Counties (1885), p. 133, names vacant cabins generally. Later church-manual and JSP annotations supply no Arthur-specific identification. Jennings original page. 1885 county-history text. JSP letter and annotations. Later manual.

[15] Harriet Beecher Stowe, Men of Our Times (Hartford, 1868), chapter XII, pp. 386–387, chiefly p. 387. Primary text compared with the 1934 crop. 1868 text.

[16] City of Liberty, walking tour of the Jewell and Lightburne districts, entry for 316 East Franklin. Source explicitly presents the upstairs room as a tradition. City walking tour.

Other related leads recovered; no additional housing details verified

The 1857 escape advertisement identifies Dick as Arthur’s slave; Napoleon, Sandy, and John belonged to Mace Rust. The notice is reproduced below. Trexler’s Slavery in Missouri (1914), p. 16, reports thirty enslaved people under Arthur in the 1858 tax book; the underlying tax page was not examined. Neither reference locates a cabin.

The 23 September 1963 Liberty Tribune clipping, p. 1, by Medora Crane, illustrates the mansion and distinguishes its east side from its front; the visible portion supplies no cabin identification. Dinah Allen’s 1883 recollection identifies an earlier Bartleson dwelling where Arthur later built; it does not identify that earlier dwelling as slave quarters.

The documented residential community

The records establish a cabin street, small gardens, four occupied dwellings in 1860, and a separate confinement structure. Together they support reconstruction of an inhabited plantation landscape. The exact footprint of each cabin and the assignment of particular occupants require a site investigation; the existence of the community does not.

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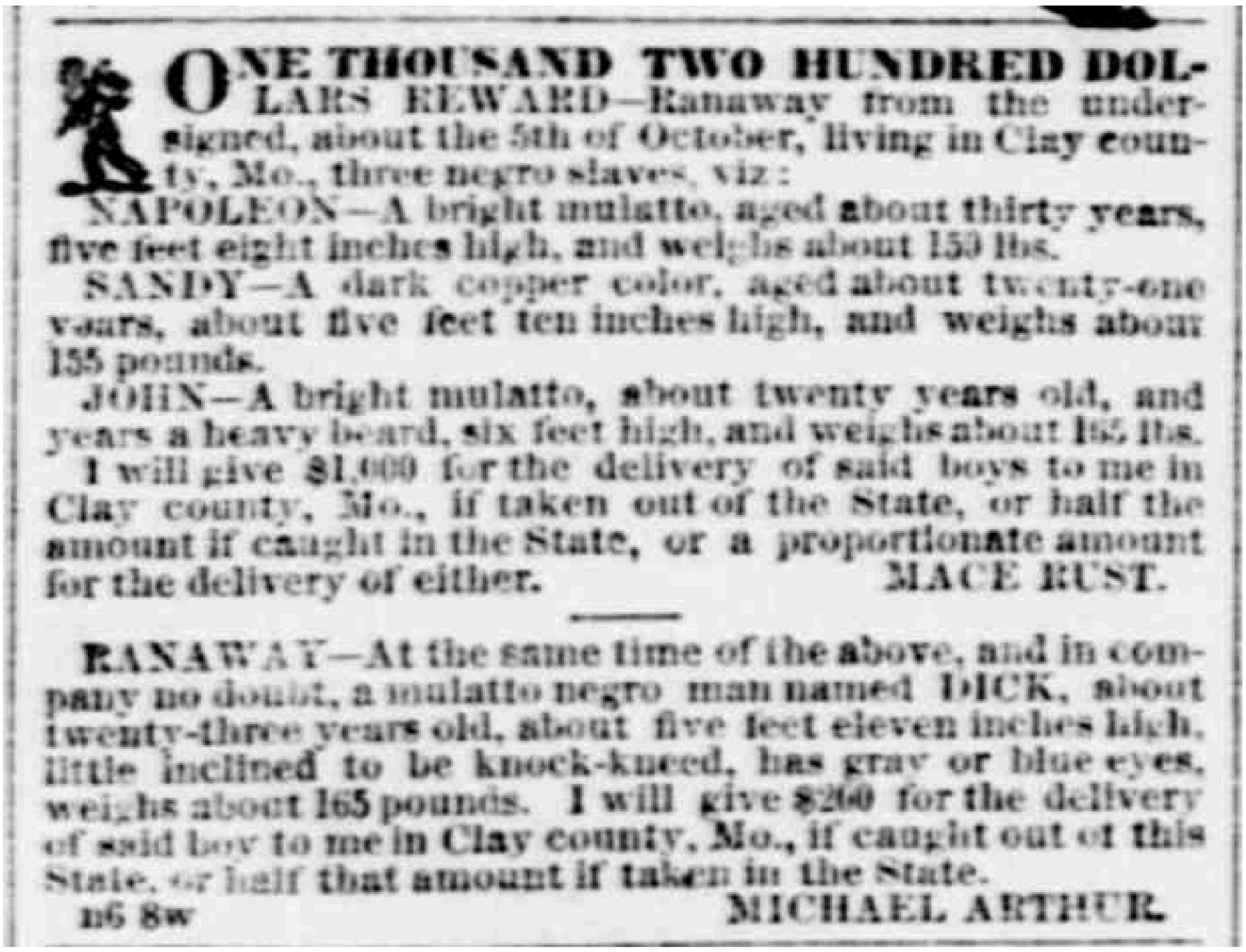
Dick and the census marks

Original advertisement examined; 1850 page compared across owners



ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD—Ranaway from the undersigned, about the 5th of October, living in Clay county, Mo., three negro slaves, viz:

NAPOLEON—A bright mulatto, aged about thirty years, five feet eight inches high, and weighs about 150 lbs.

SANDY—A dark copper color, aged about twenty-one years, about five feet ten inches high, and weighs about 155 pounds.

JOHN—A bright mulatto, about twenty years old, and years a heavy beard, six feet high, and weighs about 165 lbs.

I will give $1,000 for the delivery of said boys to me in Clay county, Mo., if taken out of the State, or half the amount if caught in the State, or a proportionate amount for the delivery of either. MACE RUST.

RANAWAY—At the same time of the above, and in company no doubt, a mulatto negro man named DICK, about twenty-three years old, about five feet eleven inches high, little inclined to be knock-kneed, has gray or blue eyes, weighs about 165 pounds. I will give $200 for the delivery of said boy to me in Clay county, Mo., if caught out of this State, or half that amount if taken in the State.

n6 8w MICHAEL ARTHUR.

The 9 December 1857 Missouri Republican advertisement identifies Arthur's man as Dick, about twenty-three. Arthur's reward was separate from Rust's. This is a named individual connected directly to Arthur; it supplies no description of his quarters.

A comparison of the complete 1850 census page finds eighteen entries classified M, all accompanied by ticks in the adjacent fugitives column: Arthur's six, plus twelve under other owners. This strongly supports a racial-tally interpretation. IPUMS's April 2026 documentation independently describes clerical use of slave-schedule fugitive and manumission columns for totaling other characteristics; its example concerns 1860. The interpretation of the 1850 marks remains an inference.

The complete 1943 Chronicle family account and the 1960 Tribune article and photograph are reproduced in this volume. They describe the plantation household and its buildings; individual cabin footprints require field identification. Catalogue entries 0212-000009-A, 0212-000010-A, and 0212-000011-A identify additional Edna McKinley installments.

Advertisement source and image; IPUMS research documentation.

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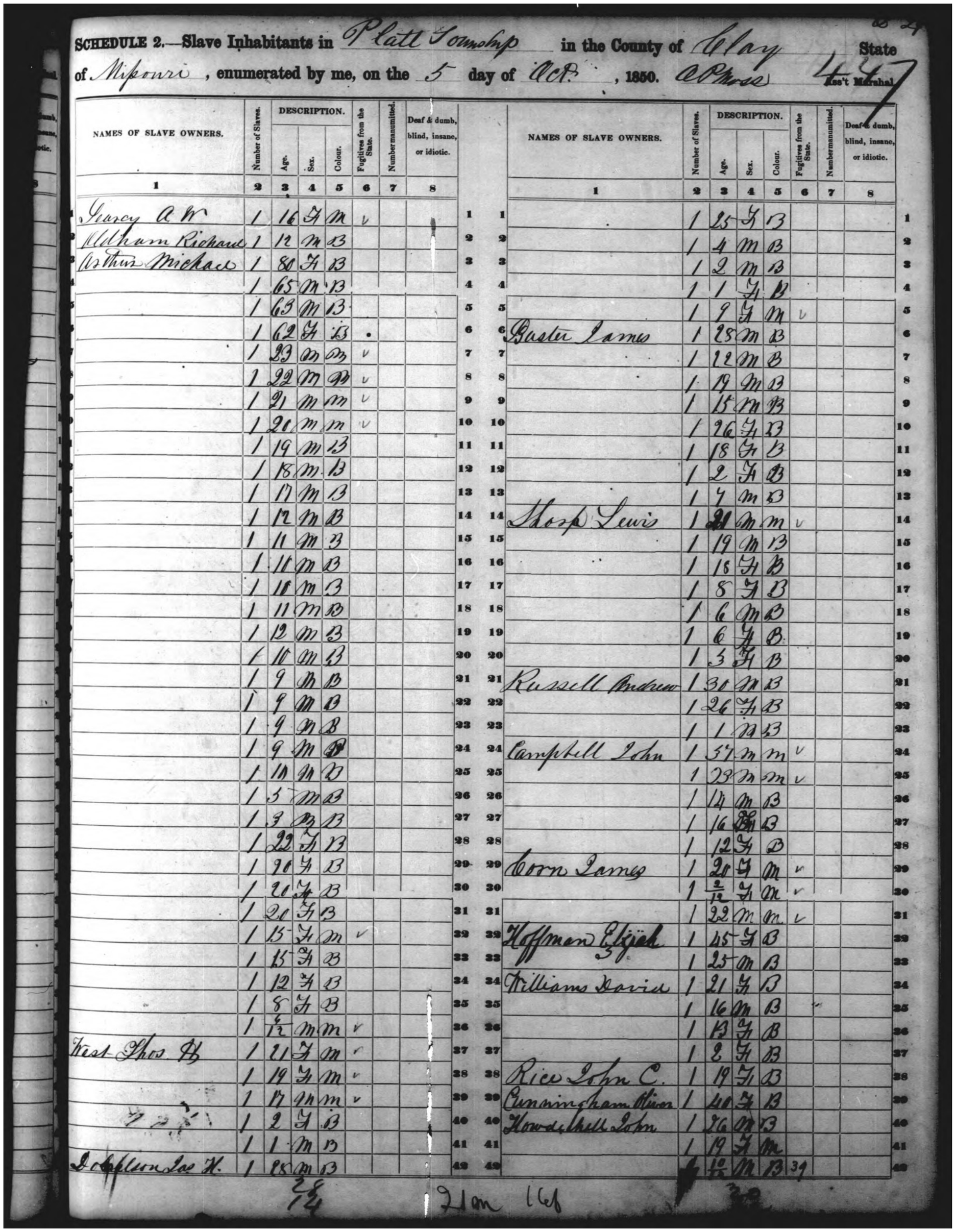
1850 slave schedule: Michael Arthur

Platte Township, 5 October 1850; page 24, folio 437. Arthur occupies left-column lines 3–36.



SCHEDULE 2.—Slave Inhabitants in Platt Township in the County of Clay State of Missouri, enumerated by me, on the 5 day of Oct., 1850. A Rose Ass't Marshal

	NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION. Age.	Sex.	Colour.	Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Geary A W	1	16	M	M	V		
2	Oldham Richard	1	12	M	B			
3	Arthur Michael	1	80	F	B			
4		1	65	M	B			
5		1	63	M	B			
6		1	62	F	B			
7		1	23	M	M	V		
8		1	22	M	M	V		
9		1	21	M	M	V		
10		1	20	M	M	V		
11		1	19	M	B			
12		1	18	M	B			
13		1	17	M	B			
14		1	12	M	B			
15		1	11	M	B			
16		1	10	M	B			
17		1	10	M	B			
18		1	11	M	B			
19		1	12	M	B			
20		1	10	M	B			
21		1	9	M	B			
22		1	9	M	B			
23		1	9	M	B			
24		1	9	M	B			
25		1	10	M	B			
26		1	5	M	B			
27		1	3	M	B			
28		1	22	F	B			
29		1	20	F	B			
30		1	20	F	B			
31		1	20	F	B			
32		1	15	F	M	V		
33		1	15	F	B			
34		1	12	F	B			
35		1	8	F	B			
36		1	1/12	M	M	V		
37	Frost Thos H	1	21	F	M	V		
38		1	19	F	M	V		
39		1	17	M	M	V		
40		1	2	F	B			
41		1	1	M	B			
42	Johnson Jas H.	1	28	M	B			

	NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION. Age.	Sex.	Colour.	Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1		1	25	F	B			
2		1	4	M	B			
3		1	2	M	B			
4		1	1	F	B			
5		1	9	F	M	V		
6	Baxter James	1	25	M	B			
7		1	22	M	B			
8		1	19	M	B			
9		1	15	M	B			
10		1	26	F	B			
11		1	18	F	B			
12		1	2	F	B			
13		1	7	M	B			
14	Hoop Lewis	1	21	M	M	V		
15		1	19	M	B			
16		1	18	F	B			
17		1	8	F	B			
18		1	6	M	B			
19		1	6	F	B			
20		1	3	F	B			
21	Russell Andrew	1	30	M	B			
22		1	26	F	B			
23		1	1	M	B			
24	Campbell John	1	57	M	M	V		
25		1	23	M	M	V		
26		1	14	M	B			
27		1	16	M	B			
28		1	12	F	B			
29	Corn James	1	28	F	M	V		
30		1	2/12	F	M	V		
31		1	22	M	M	V		
32	Hoffman Elijah	1	45	F	B			
33		1	25	M	B			
34	Williams Davis	1	21	F	B			
35		1	16	M	B			
36		1	13	F	B			
37		1	2	F	B			
38	Rice John C.	1	19	F	B			
39	Cunningham Wm	1	40	F	B			
40	Howdeshell John	1	26	M	B			
41		1	19	F	M			
42		1	12	M	B	39		

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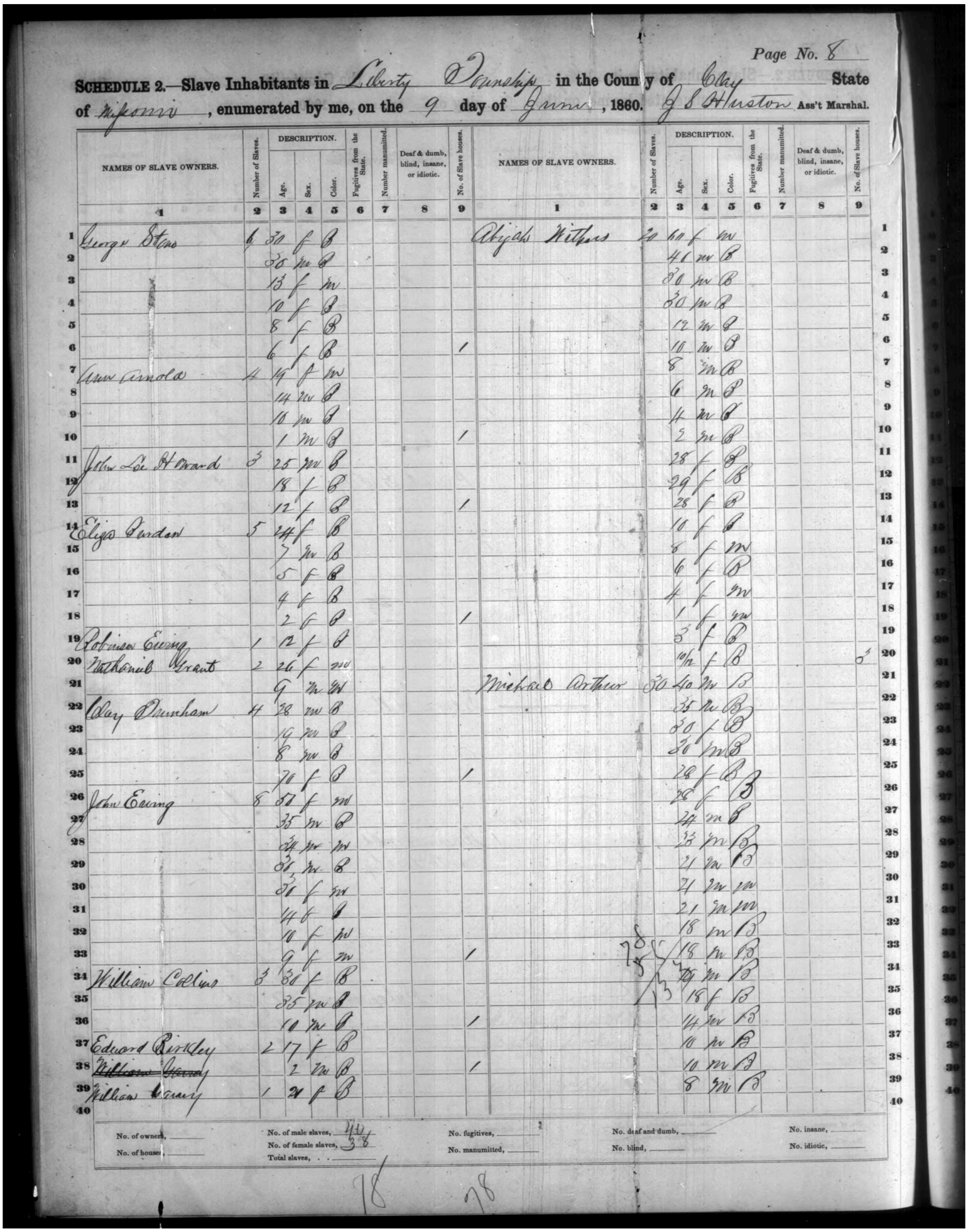
1860 slave schedule: beginning of entry

Liberty Township, page 8, 9 June 1860. Michael Arthur begins in the right column at line 21.



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SCHEDULE 2.—Slave Inhabitants in Liberty Township in the County of Clay State of Missouri, enumerated by me, on the 9 day of June, 1860. J S Thurston Ass't Marshal.

NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION. Age.	Sex.	Color.	Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	No. of Slave houses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
George Stone	6	30	f	B				
		30	m	B				
		13	f	m				
		10	f	B				
		8	f	B				
		6	f	B				1
Wm Arnold	4	14	f	m				
		14	m	B				
		10	m	B				
		1	m	B				1
John Le Howard	3	25	m	B				
		18	f	B				
		12	f	B				1
Eliza Purdom	5	24	f	B				
		7	m	B				
		5	f	B				
		4	f	B				
		2	f	B				1
Robinson Ewing	1	12	f	B				
Nathaniel Grant	2	26	f	mu				
		9	m	mu				
Clay Dunham	4	28	mu	B				
		10	mu	B				
		8	mu	B				
		7	f	B				1
John Ewing	8	50	f	mu				
		35	m	B				
		24	f	mu				
		16	m	B				
		16	f	mu				
		14	f	B				
		10	f	mu				
		9	f	mu				1
William Collins	3	36	f	B				
		35	m	B				
		10	m	B				1
Edward Ripley	2	17	f	B				
~~William Young~~		2	m	B				1
William Young	1	21	f	B				

NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION. Age.	Sex.	Color.	Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	No. of Slave houses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Abijah Withers	20	60	f	mu				
		46	mu	B				
		30	mu	B				
		30	mu	B				
		12	m	B				
		10	m	B				
		8	m	B				
		6	m	B				
		4	m	B				
		2	m	B				
		28	f	B				
		29	f	B				
		28	f	B				
		10	f	B				
		5	f	mu				
		6	f	B				
		4	f	mu				
		1	f	mu				
		3	f	B				
		10/12	f	B				1
Michael Arthur	38	40	m	B				
		35	m	B				
		30	f	B				
		30	m	B				
		28	f	B				
		25	f	B				
		24	m	B				
		23	m	B				
		21	m	B				
		21	m	mu				
		21	m	mu				
		18	m	B				
		18	m	B				
		18	m	B				
		14	mu	B				
		18	m	B				
		10	m	B				
		8	mu	B				

No. of owners, _____ No. of male slaves, 44 No. fugitives, 1 No. deaf and dumb, _____ No. insane, _____

No. of houses, _____ No. of female slaves, 38 No. manumitted, _____ No. blind, _____ No. idiotic, _____

Total slaves, . . _____

78 78

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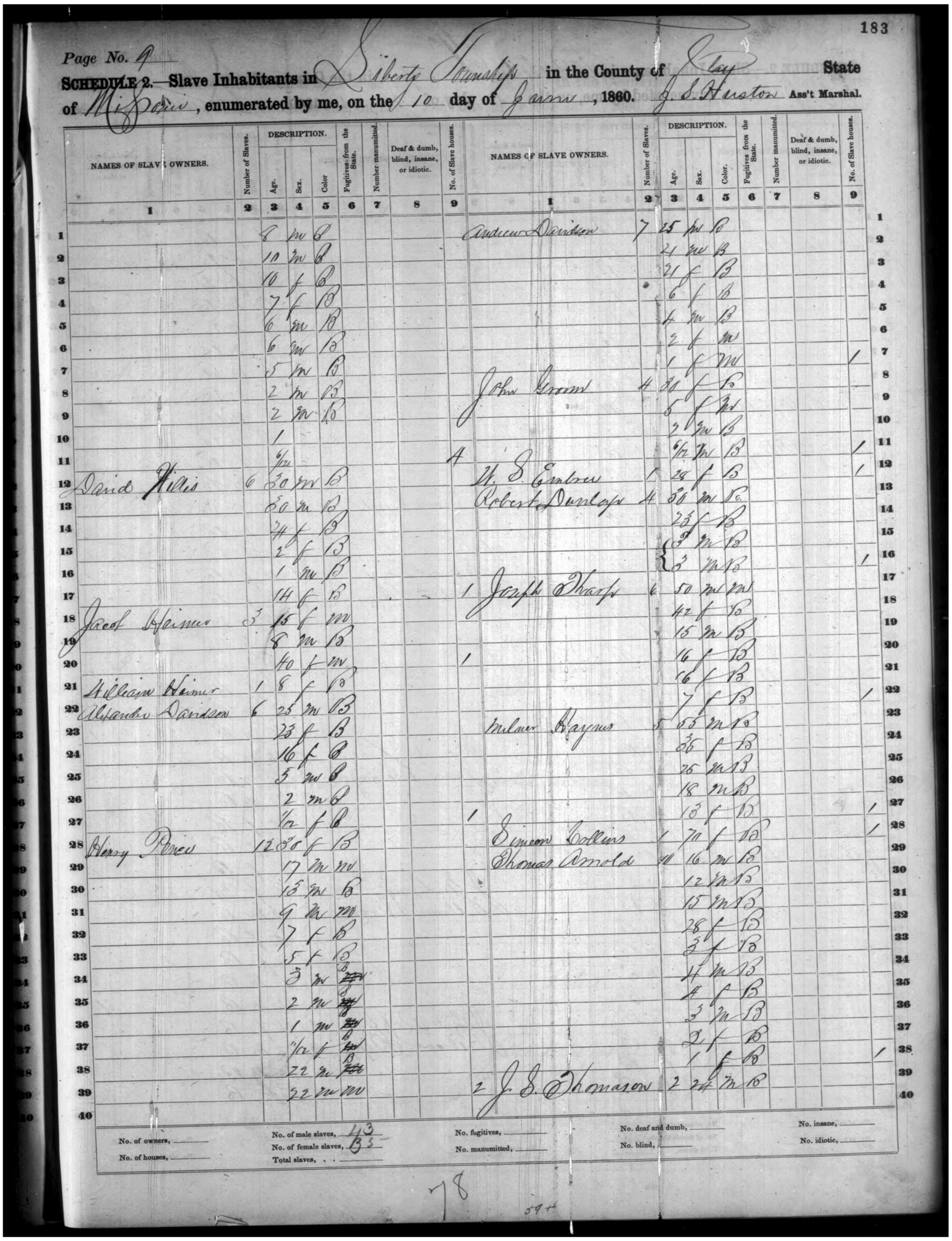
1860 slave schedule: continuation and four houses

Liberty Township, page 9, 10 June 1860; folio 183. Arthur continues on left-column lines 1–11; four houses at line 11.



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Page No. 9

SCHEDULE 2.—Slave Inhabitants in Liberty Township in the County of Clay State of Missouri, enumerated by me, on the 10 day of June, 1860. J. S. Huston Ass't Marshal.

NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION. Age.	Sex.	Color	Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	No. of Slave houses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		8	m	B				
		10	m	B				
		10	f	B				
		7	f	B				
		6	m	B				
		6	m	B				
		5	m	B				
		2	m	B				
		2	m	B				
		1						
		6/12						
David Willis	6	30	m	B				
		50	m	B				
		24	f	B				
		2	f	B				
		1	m	B				
		14	f	B				
Jacob Heimer	3	15	f	m				
		8	m	B				
		40	f	m				
William Heimer	1	8	f	B				
Alexander Davidson	6	25	m	B				
		23	f	B				
		16	f	B				
		5	m	B				
		2	m	B				
		1/12	f	B				
Henry Rees	12	35	f	B				
		17	m	m				
		15	m	B				
		9	m	m				
		7	f	B				
		5	f	B				
		3	m	B				
		2	m	B				
		1	m	B				
		1/12	f	B				
		22	m	B				
		22	m	m				

NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION. Age.	Sex.	Color.	Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	No. of Slave houses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andrew Davidson	7	25	m	B				
		21	m	B				
		21	f	B				
		6	f	B				
		4	m	B				
		2	f	m				
		1	f	m				1
John Groom	4	28	f	B				
		6	f	m				
		2	m	B				
		6/12	m	B				1
4								
H. S. Embree	5	28	f	B				1
Robert Dunlap	4	50	m	Ba.				
		25	f	B				
		9	m	B				
		3	m	B				1
1 Joseph Sharp	6	50	m	m				
		42	f	B				
		15	m	B				
1								
		16	f	B				
		16	f	B				
		7	f	B				1
Milner Haynes	5	55	m	B				
		36	f	B				
		26	m	B				
		18	m	B				
		13	f	B				1
1								
Simeon Collins	1	70	f	B				1
Thomas Arnold	11	16	m	B				
		12	m	B				
		15	m	B				
		28	f	B				
		3	f	B				
		4	m	B				
		4	f	B				
		3	m	B				
		2	f	B				
		1	f	B				1
2 J. S. Thomason	2	24	m	B				

No. of owners, ——— No. of houses, ———
No. of male slaves, 43 No. of female slaves, 33 Total slaves, . . ———
No. fugitives, ——— No. manumitted, ———
No. deaf and dumb, ——— No. blind, ———
No. insane, ——— No. idiotic, ———

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Michael Arthur’s slave schedules 1850 and 1860

A transcription with abbreviations and a demographic summary

Research by John Hajicek; 24 October 2026

The transcription preserves manuscript order and recorded values. Capitalization is normalized. Square brackets identify editorial notes. “Blank” means that no entry was written; it has not been converted to zero, White, or a repeated value from the line above. The records name the owner but do not name the enslaved people.

Abbreviations and notation

Mark or term	Meaning
M or m, in Sex	Male.
F or f, in Sex	Female.
B, in Color	Black, the census classification.
M or m, in Color	“Mulatto,” the period census classification for mixed ancestry. It does not establish a precise ancestry or identify parents.
6/12, in Age	Six months old: six twelfths of a year. Other numerical ages are years.
No.; Oct.; Ass’t	Number; October; Assistant. The Assistant Marshal was the census enumerator.
Tick	A manuscript tick is present; its uncertain significance on the 1850 page is discussed below.
8R21; 9L11	Editorial source locators: page 8, right column, line 21; page 9, left column, line 11.

Ages were to refer to 1 June of the census year, even when enumeration occurred later. “Manumitted” means formally freed during the preceding census year. The fugitives column concerned escapes within the preceding year not followed by recovery. The disability column used the period rubric “Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.” A blank is simply no recorded entry.

Sources: original Clay County slave schedules, reproduced at the end; the Census Bureau’s published 1850 and 1860 enumerator instructions. Links and exact page references appear on the summary page.

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1850: thirty-four people

Header: Schedule 2, Slave Inhabitants; **Platt Township** [as written], Clay County, Missouri; **5 October 1850**; page appears 24, folio 437. Enumerator’s signature uncertain. **Owner:** Arthur Michael [as written].

The “Number of Slaves” cell contains **1 on every one of these thirty-four lines**; the owner’s name is written on line 3 and left blank on subsequent lines. Columns 7 (manumitted) and 8 (disability) are blank throughout. This form has no slave-house column.

Printed line	Age	Sex	Color	Column 6: fugitives
3	80	F	B	Blank
4	65	M	B	Blank
5	63	M	B	Blank
6	62	F	B	Blank
7	23	M	M	Tick
8	22	M	M	Tick
9	21	M	M	Tick
10	20	M	M	Tick
11	19	M	B	Blank
12	18	M	B	Blank
13	17	M	B	Blank
14	12	M	B	Blank
15	11	M	B	Blank
16	10	M	B	Blank
17	10	M	B	Blank
18	11	M	B	Blank
19	12	M	B	Blank
20	10	M	B	Blank
21	9	M	B	Blank
22	9	M	B	Blank
23	9	M	B	Blank
24	9	M	B	Blank
25	10	M	B	Blank
26	5	M	B	Blank
27	3	M	B	Blank
28	22	F	B	Blank
29	20	F	B	Blank
30	20	F	B	Blank
31	20	F	B	Blank
32	15	F	M	Tick
33	15	F	B	Blank
34	12	F	B	Blank
35	8	F	B	Blank
36	6/12	M	M	Tick

The six ticks: they occupy column 6, headed “Fugitive from the State,” but coincide exactly with all six M color entries. A page-wide comparison shows the same correspondence for all eighteen M entries, across several owners, with no corresponding ticks beside B entries. This strongly supports an interpretation as racial tally marks; it remains an inference. They are not counted here as six fugitives.

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1860: thirty people and four dwellings

Header: Schedule 2, Slave Inhabitants; Liberty Township, Clay County, Missouri; pages 8–9, dated **9–10 June 1860**; folio 183 on page 9. **Enumerator:** G. S. Huston, Ass’t Marshal. **Owner:** Michael Arthur.

The “Number of Slaves” cell records **30** on the first line of Arthur’s entry and is blank thereafter. All thirty lines are blank in columns 6 (fugitives), 7 (manumitted), and 8 (disability). The houses column is blank until the last line, where **4** is written.

Locator	Age	Sex	Color	Slave houses
8R21	40	M	B	Blank
8R22	35	M	B	Blank
8R23	50	F	B	Blank
8R24	36	M	B	Blank
8R25	28	F	B	Blank
8R26	28	F	B	Blank
8R27	34	M	B	Blank
8R28	23	M	B	Blank
8R29	21	M	B	Blank
8R30	21	M	M	Blank
8R31	21	M	M	Blank
8R32	18	M	B	Blank
8R33	18	M	B	Blank
8R34	[unclear]	M	B	Blank
8R35	18	F	B	Blank
8R36	14	M	B	Blank
8R37	10	M	B	Blank
8R38	10	M	B	Blank
8R39	8	M	B	Blank
9L1	8	M	B	Blank
9L2	10	M	B	Blank
9L3	10	F	B	Blank
9L4	7	F	B	Blank
9L5	6	M	B	Blank
9L6	6	M	B	Blank
9L7	5	M	B	Blank
9L8	2	M	B	Blank
9L9	2	M	B	Blank
9L10	1	Blank	Blank	Blank
9L11	6/12	Blank	Blank	4

Uncertain age: the figure at 8R34 is overwritten and cannot be read confidently. Its sex and color are clear. **Two omitted fields:** the one-year-old and six-month-old have no written sex or color. **Four houses:** the number belongs to the whole entry; it does not assign a dwelling to the infant beside whose line it appears.

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Summary and characterization

Michael Arthur’s slave schedules record a substantial, predominantly male population spanning infancy to old age. The 1850 return lists thirty-four people: twenty-four male and ten female; twenty were under eighteen, and four were aged sixty-two to eighty. The 1860 return lists thirty people: twenty-two male, six female, and two children whose sex was omitted; at least fifteen were under eighteen, and the legible ages range from six months to fifty years. Six people in 1850 and two in 1860 were classified as “mulatto”; the remaining recorded color entries were Black, with two blanks in 1860. Four occupied slave dwellings were recorded in 1860. The ages and housing establish an enslaved residential population containing numerous children; the schedules do not identify occupations, kinship, or which individuals appear in both years. They preserve Arthur’s name while omitting the names of every person recorded under him.

Recorded characteristic	1850	1860
Total people	34	30
Male / female / sex blank	24 / 10 / 0	22 / 6 / 2
B / M / color blank	28 / 6 / 0	26 / 2 / 2
Under eighteen	20	At least 15; one age uncertain
Legible age range	6 months–80 years	6 months–50 years
Occupied slave dwellings	Not asked on this form	4

Explanatory observations

The schedules report thirty-four people in 1850 and thirty in 1860. Arthur’s granddaughter Virginia Miller wrote that he owned “several hundred slaves” (Liberty Advance, 12 November 1934, p. 2). She said hundreds. Hajicek’s argument is that the conflicting official counts expose false returns. The children and older people recorded here document a residential community; their names and kinship remain unrecorded.

The 1860 instruction for column 9 defines the houses total as occupied separate tenements or dwellings and places the total on the last person’s line. It supplies no count of rooms, construction material, occupancy distribution, or parcel coordinates. The 1850 ticks require interpretation from fuller clerical context; their position is recorded here without converting them into an escape total.

Sources

1850 original: Platt Township, Clay County, page 24 [partly clipped], folio 437, left-column lines 3–36. Original image.

1860 original: Liberty Township, Clay County, page 8 right-column lines 21–39; page 9 left-column lines 1–11. Original images.

1850 federal instructions; 1860 federal instructions. Consult Schedule 2 for abbreviations and reporting rules.

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Platt in 1850, Liberty in 1860: a discrepancy to resolve

The 1850 slave schedule is headed Platt Township, Clay County; the 1860 return is headed Liberty Township. Both name Michael Arthur. These different headings do not, by themselves, establish that he moved his household during the 1850s or that he maintained two entirely separate enslaved populations.

I locate the brick mansion in Section 25, Township 51 North, Range 32 West. The documented mansion chronology places Arthur there from late 1834 until the later move into Liberty. The later county history places Platte Township's southern boundary in Township 52, north of this farmstead. I have found no evidence that crossing Garrison, Campbell, or Slave Cabin Row would cross a Platte–Liberty township boundary.

The census discrepancy remains unresolved. A historical boundary change, an enumeration or heading error, or a different place of enumeration must be tested against the original township orders and neighboring returns. The Joseph Smith Papers biography says Arthur moved to Platte by 1850 and to Liberty by 1860; it does not display independent evidence there for those two moves.

The thirty-four people recorded in 1850 and thirty in 1860 are unnamed. Some may recur after ten years, while deaths, births, transfers, or hiring could alter the group. I do not add these counts as sixty-four different people or treat the township labels as proof of two simultaneously occupied farms.

Sources: original slave schedules, pp. 141–146 of this study; Census Bureau, 1850 and 1860 enumerator instructions; William H. Woodson, History of Clay County, Missouri (1920), pp. 193–195; Joseph Smith Papers, Michael Arthur biography. Civil townships and federal survey townships are different systems.

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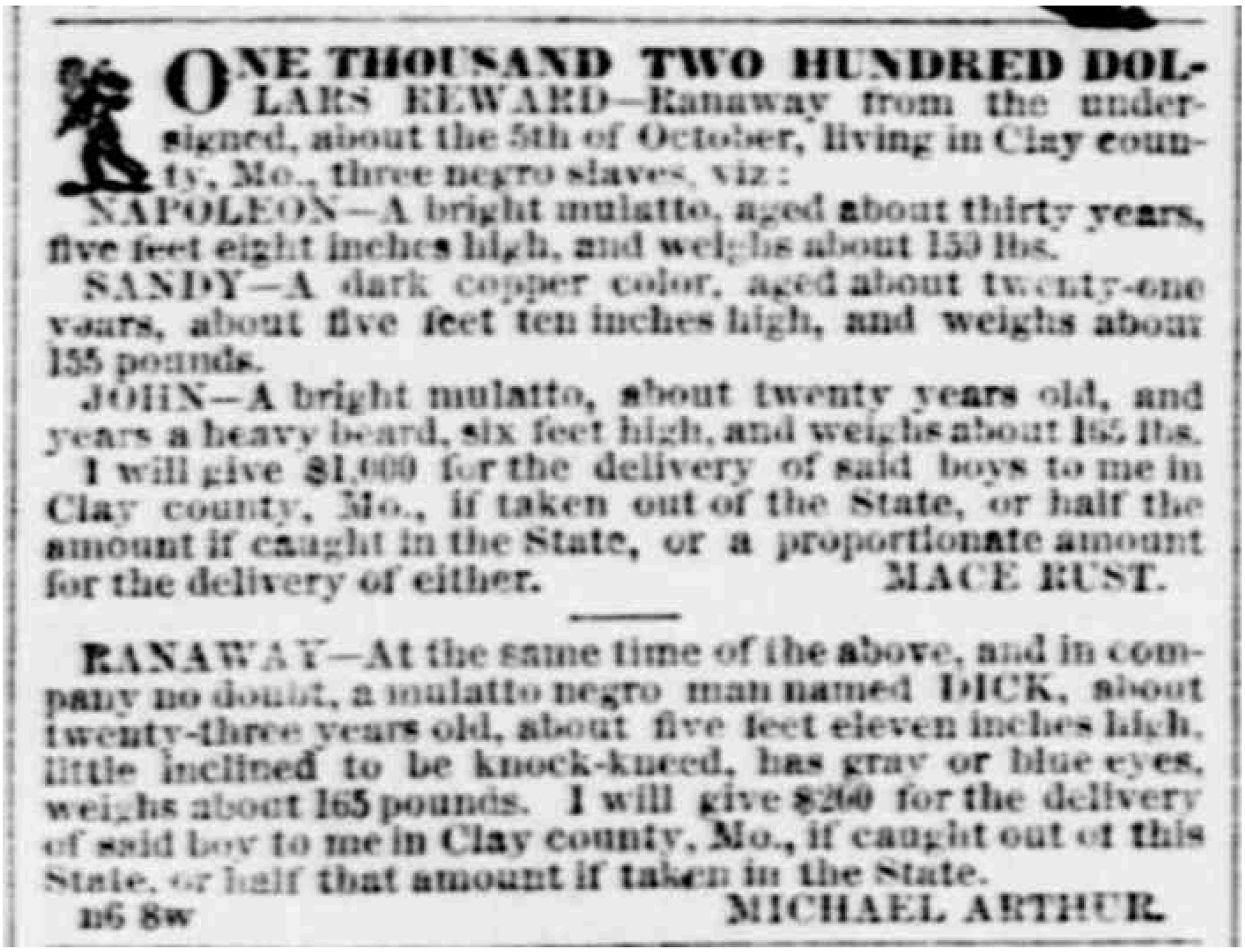
Dick: the man named in the advertisement

The original 1857 advertisement identifies the enslaved men



ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD—Ranaway from the undersigned, about the 5th of October, living in Clay county, Mo., three negro slaves, viz:

NAPOLEON—A bright mulatto, aged about thirty years, five feet eight inches high, and weighs about 150 lbs.

SANDY—A dark copper color, aged about twenty-one years, about five feet ten inches high, and weighs about 155 pounds.

JOHN—A bright mulatto, about twenty years old, and years a heavy beard, six feet high, and weighs about 155 lbs.

I will give $1,000 for the delivery of said boys to me in Clay county, Mo., if taken out of the State, or half the amount if caught in the State, or a proportionate amount for the delivery of either. MACE RUST.

RANAWAY—At the same time of the above, and in company no doubt, a mulatto negro man named DICK, about twenty-three years old, about five feet eleven inches high, little inclined to be knock-kneed, has gray or blue eyes, weighs about 165 pounds. I will give $200 for the delivery of said boy to me in Clay county, Mo., if caught out of this State, or half that amount if taken in the State.

n6 8w MICHAEL ARTHUR.

Dick belonged to Michael Arthur. The advertisement describes him as about twenty-three, classified mulatto, approximately five feet eleven inches tall and 165 pounds, with slight knock-knees and gray or blue eyes. Arthur offered $200 if caught outside Missouri, half within it. The other three men belonged to Mace Rust.

Source: St. Louis Missouri Republican, 9 December 1857; State Historical Society of Missouri image reproduced by Dickinson College. Source and image. This identification cannot yet be attached securely to a particular unnamed census entry.

The 1850 tick comparison

Six M entries under Arthur and twelve under other owners are ticked. The additional positions are left lines 1 and 37–39; right lines 5, 14, 24–25, 29–31, and 41. This supports a racial-tally interpretation. IPUMS's April 2026 documentation independently reports that clerks sometimes used slave-schedule fugitive and manumission columns to total other characteristics. That account concerns the 1860 data revision; it documents the mechanism without proving the author or date of Arthur's 1850 marks. IPUMS documentation.

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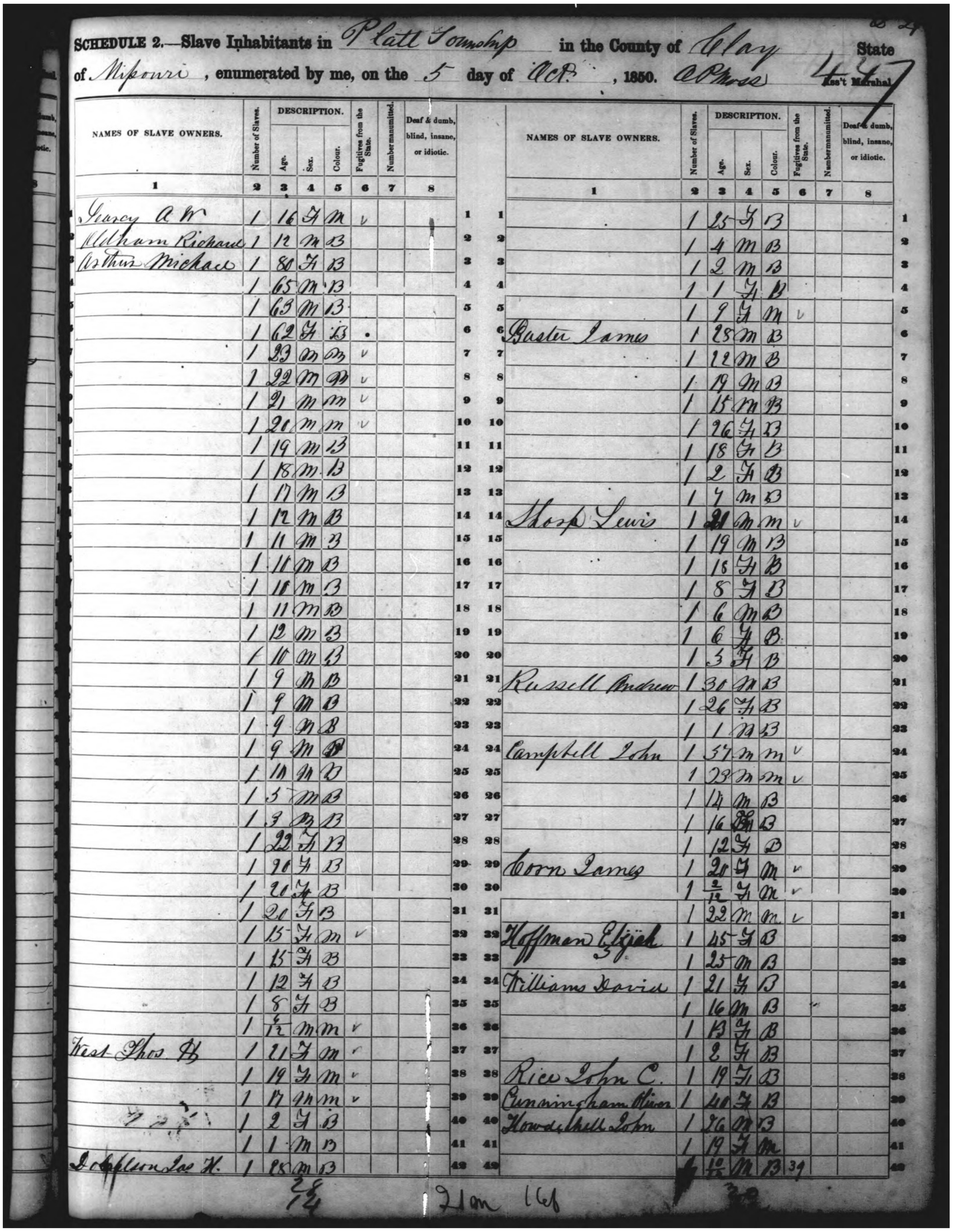
Original: 1850

Arthur’s entry occupies left-column lines 3–36.



SCHEDULE 2.—Slave Inhabitants in Platt Township in the County of Clay State of Missouri, enumerated by me, on the 5 day of Oct., 1850. A Moss Ass't Marshal

	NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION. Age.	Sex.	Colour.	Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Searcy A W	1	16	M	M	V		
2	Oldham Richard	1	12	M	B			
3	Arthur Michael	1	80	F	B			
4		1	65	M	B			
5		1	63	M	B			
6		1	62	F	B			
7		1	23	M	M	V		
8		1	22	M	M	V		
9		1	21	M	M	V		
10		1	20	M	M	V		
11		1	19	M	B			
12		1	18	M	B			
13		1	17	M	B			
14		1	12	M	B			
15		1	11	M	B			
16		1	10	M	B			
17		1	10	M	B			
18		1	11	M	B			
19		1	12	M	B			
20		1	10	M	B			
21		1	9	M	B			
22		1	9	M	B			
23		1	9	M	B			
24		1	9	M	B			
25		1	10	M	B			
26		1	5	M	B			
27		1	3	M	B			
28		1	22	F	B			
29		1	20	F	B			
30		1	20	F	B			
31		1	20	F	B			
32		1	15	F	M	V		
33		1	15	F	B			
34		1	12	F	B			
35		1	8	F	B			
36		1	1/12	M	M	V		
37	Frost Thos H	1	21	F	M	V		
38		1	19	F	M	V		
39		1	17	F	M	V		
40		1	2	F	B			
41		1	1	M	B			
42	Hopkins Jas H.	1	28	M	B			

	NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION. Age.	Sex.	Colour.	Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1		1	25	F	B			
2		1	4	M	B			
3		1	2	M	B			
4		1	1	F	B			
5		1	9	F	M	V		
6	Baxter James	1	28	M	B			
7		1	22	M	B			
8		1	19	M	B			
9		1	15	M	B			
10		1	26	F	B			
11		1	18	F	B			
12		1	2	F	B			
13		1	7	M	B			
14	Hoop Lewis	1	21	M	M	V		
15		1	19	M	B			
16		1	18	F	B			
17		1	8	F	B			
18		1	6	M	B			
19		1	6	F	B			
20		1	3	F	B			
21	Russell Andrew	1	30	M	B			
22		1	26	F	B			
23		1	1	M	B			
24	Campbell John	1	37	M	M	V		
25		1	23	M	M	V		
26		1	14	M	B			
27		1	16	M	B			
28		1	12	F	B			
29	Corn James	1	28	F	M	V		
30		1	2/12	F	M	V		
31		1	22	M	M	V		
32	Hoffman Elijah	1	45	F	B			
33		1	25	M	B			
34	Williams Davis	1	21	F	B			
35		1	16	M	B			
36		1	13	F	B			
37		1	2	F	B			
38	Rice John C.	1	19	F	B			
39	Cunningham Hiram	1	40	F	B			
40	Howdeshell John	1	26	M	B			
41		1	19	F	M			
42		1	12	M	B	39		

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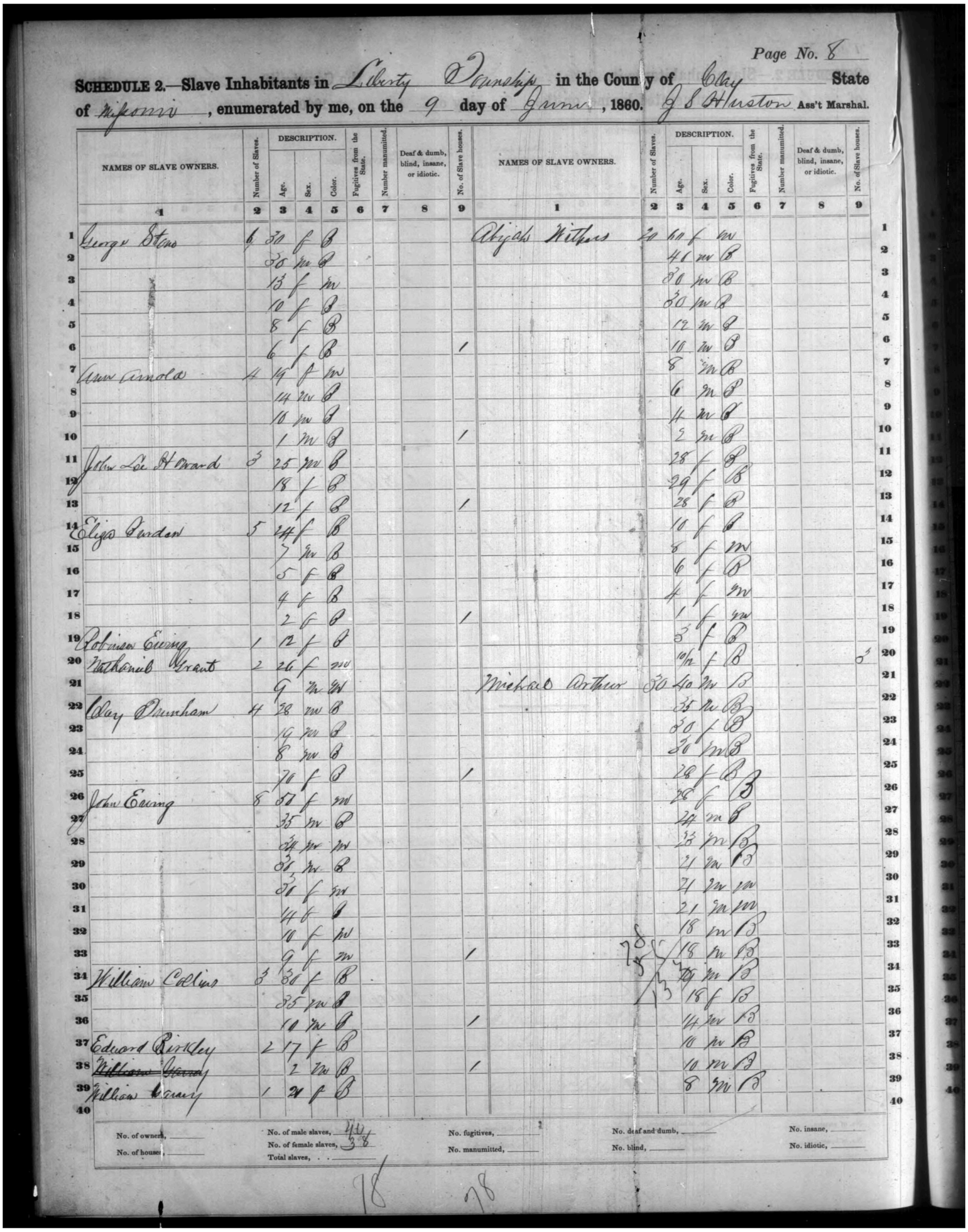
Original: 1860, page 8

Arthur’s entry begins in the right column at line 21; it continues on the following page.



Page No. 8

SCHEDULE 2.—Slave Inhabitants in Liberty Township in the County of Clay State of Missouri, enumerated by me, on the 9 day of June, 1860. J S Hurston Ass't Marshal.

	NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION. Age.	Sex.	Color.	Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	No. of Slave houses.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	George Stone	6	30	f	B				
2			30	m	B				
3			13	f	m				
4			10	f	B				
5			8	f	B				
6			6	f	B				1
7	Wm Arnold	4	14	f	m				
8			14	m	B				
9			10	m	B				
10			1	m	B				1
11	John Le Howard	3	25	m	B				
12			18	f	B				
13			12	f	B				1
14	Eliza Purdom	5	44	f	B				
15			7	m	B				
16			5	f	B				
17			4	f	B				
18			2	6	B				1
19	Robinson Ewing	1	12	f	B				
20	Nathaniel Grant	2	26	f	mu				
21			9	m	Mu				
22	Clay Dunham	4	28	mu	B				
23			16	mu	B				
24			8	mu	B				
25			10	f	B				1
26	John Ewing	8	50	f	mu				
27			35	m	B				
28			34	mu	mu				
29			35	m	B				
30			30	f	mu				
31			14	6	B				
32			10	f	mu				
33			9	f	m				1
34	William Collins	3	36	f	B				
35			35	m	B				
36			10	m	B				1
37	Edward Ripley	2	17	f	B				
38	~~William Young~~		2	m	B				1
39	William Young	1	21	f	B				
40									

	NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION. Age.	Sex.	Color.	Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	No. of Slave houses.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Abijah Withers	20	60	f	mu				
2			46	mu	B				
3			30	mu	B				
4			30	mu	B				
5			12	m	B				
6			10	m	B				
7			8	m	B				
8			6	m	B				
9			4	m	B				
10			2	m	B				
11			28	f	B				
12			29	f	B				
13			28	f	B				
14			10	f	B				
15			5	f	m				
16			6	f	B				
17			4	f	m				
18			1	f	mu				
19			3	f	B				
20			10/12	f	B				1
21	Michael Arthur	38	40	m	B				
22			35	m	B				
23			30	f	B				
24			30	m	B				
25			28	f	B				
26			25	f	B				
27			24	m	B				
28			23	m	B				
29			21	m	B				
30			24	m	m				
31			21	m	m				
32			18	m	B				
33		78	18	m	B				
34		75	20	m	B				
35		3	18	f	B				
36			14	m	B				
37			16	m	B				
38			10	m	B				
39			8	m	B				
40									

No. of owners, _____ No. of male slaves, 44 No. fugitives, _____ 1 No. deaf and dumb, _____ No. insane, _____

No. of houses, _____ No. of female slaves, 38 No. manumitted, _____ No. blind, _____ No. idiotic, _____

Total slaves, . . _____

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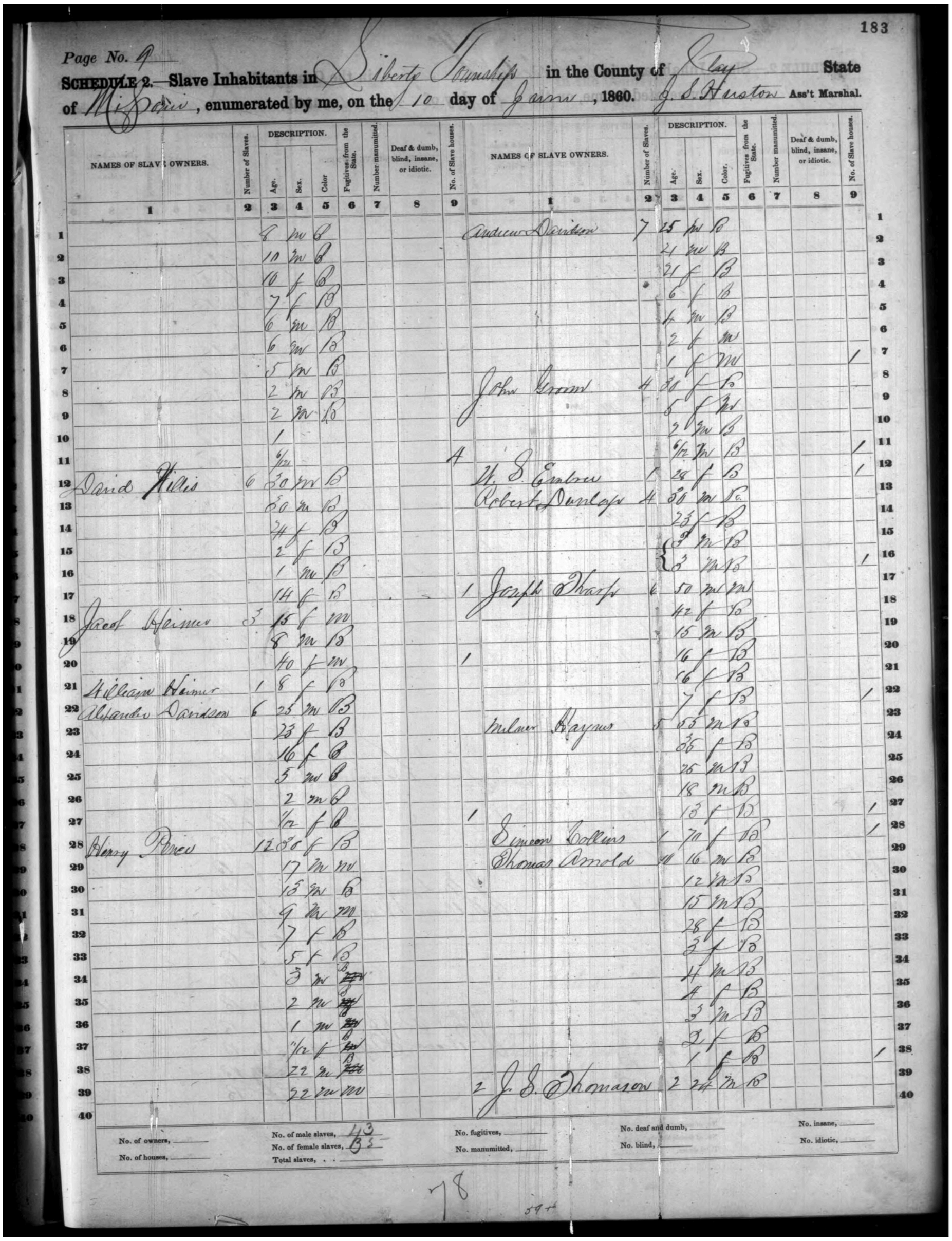
Original: 1860, page 9

Arthur’s entry continues through left-column line 11; the houses total appears at its end.



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SCHEDULE 2.—Slave Inhabitants in Liberty Township in the County of Clay State of Missouri, enumerated by me, on the 10 day of June, 1860. J. S. Huston Ass't Marshal.

NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION. Age.	Sex.	Color	Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	No. of Slave houses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		8	m	B				
		10	m	B				
		10	f	B				
		7	f	B				
		6	m	B				
		6	m	B				
		5	m	B				
		2	m	B				
		2	m	B				
		1						
		6/12						
David Willis	6	50	m	B				
		50	m	B				
		24	f	B				
		2	f	B				
		1	m	B				
		14	f	B				
Jacob Heimer	3	15	f	m				
		8	m	B				
		40	f	m				
William Heimer	1	8	f	B				
Alexander Davidson	6	25	m	B				
		23	f	B				
		16	f	B				
		5	m	B				
		2	m	B				
		1/12	f	B				
Henry Rees	12	35	f	B				
		17	m	m				
		15	m	B				
		9	m	m				
		7	f	B				
		5	f	B				
		3	m	B				
		2	m	B				
		1	m	B				
		1/12	f	B				
		22	m	B				
		22	m	m				

NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION. Age.	Sex.	Color.	Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	No. of Slave houses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andrew Davidson	7	25	m	B				
		21	m	B				
		21	f	B				
		6	f	B				
		4	m	B				
		2	f	m				
		1	f	m				1
John Groom	4	28	f	B				
		5	f	m				
		3	m	B				
		6/12	m	B				1
4 W. S. Embree	5	28	f	B				1
Robert Dunlap	4	50	m	B				
		25	f	B				
		3	m	B				
		3	m	B				1
1 Joseph Sharp	6	50	m	m				
		42	f	B				
		15	m	B				
1		16	f	B				
		16	f	B				
		7	f	B				1
Milner Haynes	5	55	m	B				
		36	f	B				
		26	m	B				
		18	m	B				
		15	f	B				1
1 Simeon Collins	1	70	f	B				1
Thomas Arnold	10	16	m	B				
		12	m	B				
		15	m	B				
		28	f	B				
		25	f	B				
		14	m	B				
		4	f	B				
		3	m	B				
		2	f	B				
		1	f	B				1
2 J. S. Thomason	2	24	m	B				

No. of owners, _____ No. of houses, _____ | No. of male slaves, 43 No. of female slaves, 33 Total slaves, _____ | No. fugitives, _____ No. manumitted, _____ | No. deaf and dumb, _____ No. blind, _____ | No. insane, _____ No. idiotic, _____

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SCHEDULE 2.—Slave Inhabitants in Platt Township in the County of Clay State of Missouri, enumerated by me, on the 5 day of Oct., 1850. A Phose Ass't Marshal.

	NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION. Age.	Sex.	Colour.	Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1	Searcy A W	1	16	M	M	v			1	1
2	Oldham Richard	1	12	M	B				2	2
3	Arthur Michael	1	80	F	B				3	3
4		1	65	M	B				4	4
5		1	63	M	B				5	5
6		1	62	F	B				6	6
7		1	23	M	B	v			7	7
8		1	22	M	B	v			8	8
9		1	21	M	M	v			9	9
10		1	20	M	M	v			10	10
11		1	19	M	B				11	11
12		1	18	M	B				12	12
13		1	17	M	B				13	13
14		1	12	M	B				14	14
15		1	11	M	B				15	15
16		1	10	M	B				16	16
17		1	10	M	B				17	17
18		1	11	M	B				18	18
19		1	12	M	B				19	19
20		1	10	M	B				20	20
21		1	9	M	B				21	21
22		1	9	M	B				22	22
23		1	9	M	B				23	23
24		1	9	M	B				24	24
25		1	11	M	B				25	25
26		1	5	M	B				26	26
27		1	3	M	B				27	27
28		1	22	F	B				28	28
29		1	20	F	B				29	29
30		1	20	F	B				30	30
31		1	20	F	B				31	31
32		1	15	F	M	v			32	32
33		1	15	F	B				33	33
34		1	12	F	B				34	34
35		1	8	F	B				35	35
36		1	1/2	M	M	v			36	36
37	Frost Thos H	1	21	F	M	v			37	37
38		1	19	F	M	v			38	38
39		1	17	F	M	v			39	39
40		1	2	F	B				40	40
41		1	1	M	B				41	41
42	Hopkins Jas H.	1	28	M	B				42	42

	NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION. Age.	Sex.	Colour.	Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1		1	25	F	B				1
2		1	4	M	B				2
3		1	2	M	B				3
4		1	1	F	B				4
5		1	9	F	M	v			5
6	Baxter James	1	28	M	B				6
7		1	22	M	B				7
8		1	19	M	B				8
9		1	15	M	B				9
10		1	26	F	B				10
11		1	18	F	B				11
12		1	2	F	B				12
13		1	4	M	B				13
14	Thorp Lewis	1	21	M	M	v			14
15		1	19	M	B				15
16		1	18	F	B				16
17		1	8	F	B				17
18		1	6	M	B				18
19		1	6	F	B				19
20		1	3	F	B				20
21	Russell Andrew	1	30	M	B				21
22		1	26	F	B				22
23		1	1	M	B				23
24	Campbell John	1	57	M	M	v			24
25		1	23	M	M	v			25
26		1	14	M	B				26
27		1	16	M	B				27
28		1	12	F	B				28
29	Corn James	1	20	F	M	v			29
30		1	2/12	F	M	v			30
31		1	22	M	M	v			31
32	Hoffman Elijah	1	45	F	B				32
33		1	25	M	B				33
34	Williams David	1	21	F	B				34
35		1	16	M	B				35
36		1	13	F	B				36
37		1	2	F	B				37
38	Rice John C.	1	19	F	B				38
39	Cunningham Alvin	1	40	F	B				39
40	Hendershott John	1	26	M	B				40
41		1	19	F	M				41
42		1	10/12	M	B	39			42

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SCHEDULE 2.—Slave Inhabitants in Liberty Township **in the County of** Clay **State of** Missouri, **enumerated by me, on the** 9 **day of** June, 1860. J S Hurston **Ass't Marshal.**

	NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION. Age.	Sex.	Color.	Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	No. of Slave houses.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	George Estes	6	30	f	B				
2			30	m	B				
3			13	f	m				
4			10	f	B				
5			8	f	B				
6			6	f	B				1
7	Wm Arnold	4	14	f	m				
8			14	m	B				
9			10	m	B				
10			1	m	B				1
11	John Le Howard	3	25	m	B				
12			18	f	B				
13			12	f	B				1
14	Elijah Purdom	5	24	f	B				
15			7	m	B				
16			5	f	B				
17			4	f	B				
18			2	f	B				1
19	Robinson Ewing	1	12	f	B				
20	Nathaniel Grant	2	26	f	m				
21			9	m	m				
22	Clay Dunham	4	28	m	B				
23			16	m	B				
24			8	m	B				
25			7	f	B				1
26	John Ewing	8	50	f	m				
27			35	m	B				
28			24	m	m				
29			20	m	B				
30			30	f	m				
31			14	f	B				
32			10	f	m				
33			9	f	m				1
34	William Collins	3	30	f	B				
35			35	m	B				
36			10	m	B				1
37	Edward Pinkley	2	17	f	B				
38	~~William Grant~~		2	m	B				1
39	William Grant	1	24	f	B				
40									

	NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION. Age.	Sex.	Color.	Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	No. of Slave houses.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Abijah Withers	20	60	f	m				
2			46	m	B				
3			30	m	B				
4			30	m	B				
5			12	m	B				
6			10	m	B				
7			8	m	B				
8			6	m	B				
9			4	m	B				
10			2	m	B				
11			28	f	B				
12			29	f	B				
13			28	f	B				
14			10	f	B				
15			5	f	m				
16			6	f	B				
17			4	f	m				
18			1	f	m				
19			5	f	B				
20			10/12	f	B				5
21	Michael Arthur	30	40	m	B				
22			35	m	B				
23			30	f	B				
24			30	m	B				
25			28	f	B				
26			28	f	B				
27			24	m	B				
28			23	m	B				
29			21	m	B				
30			21	m	m				
31			21	m	m				
32			18	m	B				
33			18	m	B				
34			30	m	B				
35			18	f	B				
36			14	m	B				
37			18	m	B				
38			10	m	B				
39			8	m	B				
40									

No. of owners, _____ No. of houses, _____

No. of male slaves, 41 No. of female slaves, 37 Total slaves, . . _____

No. fugitives, _____ No. manumitted, _____

No. deaf and dumb, _____ No. blind, _____

No. insane, _____ No. idiotic, _____

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SCHEDULE 2.—Slave Inhabitants in Liberty Township **in the County of** Clay **State of** Missouri, **enumerated by me, on the** 10 **day of** June, **1860.** J. S. Huston **Ass't Marshal.**

	NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION. Age.	Sex.	Color	Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	No. of Slave houses.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1			8	m	B				
2			10	m	B				
3			10	f	B				
4			7	f	B				
5			6	m	B				
6			6	m	B				
7			5	m	B				
8			2	m	B				
9			2	m	B				
10			1						
11			6/12						
12	David Willis	6	50	m	B				
13			50	m	B				
14			24	f	B				
15			2	f	B				
16			1	m	B				
17			1H	f	B				
18	Jacob Heimer	3	15	f	m				
19			8	m	B				
20			40	f	m				1
21	Hilleary Heimer	1	8	f	B				
22	Alexander Davidson	6	25	m	B				
23			25	f	B				
24			16	f	B				
25			5	m	B				
26			2	m	B				
27			1/12	f	B				1
28	Henry Pence	12	36	f	B				
29			17	m	m				
30			15	m	B				
31			9	m	m				
32			7	f	B				
33			5	f	B				
34			3	m	B				
35			2	m	B				
36			1	m	B				
37			1/12	f	B				
38			22	m	B				
39			22	m	m				
40									

	NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION. Age.	Sex.	Color.	Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	No. of Slave houses.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andrew Davidson	7	25	m	B				
2			21	m	B				
3			21	f	B				
4			6	f	B				
5			4	m	B				
6			2	f	m				
7			1	f	m				1
8	John Groom	4	28	f	B				
9			5	f	B				
10			3	m	B				
11			6/12	m	B				1
12		4							1
13	H. S. Embree	1	24	f	B				
14	Robert Dunlap	4	36	m	B				
15			25	f	B				
16			{3	m	B				1
17			{3	m	B				
18	Joseph Sharp	6	50	m	m				
19			42	f	B				
20			15	m	B				
21			16	f	B				
22			16	f	B				1
23			7	f	B				
24	Milner Haynes	5	55	m	B				
25			36	f	B				
26			25	m	B				
27			18	m	B				
28			13	f	B				1
29	Simeon Collins	1	70	f	B				1
30	Thomas Arnold	10	16	m	B				
31			12	m	B				
32			15	m	B				
33			28	f	B				
34			3	f	B				
35			4	m	B				
36			4	f	B				
37			3	m	B				
38			2	f	B				1
39			1	f	B				
40	J. S. Thomason	2	24	m	B				

No. of owners, _____ No. of houses, _____

No. of male slaves, 43 No. of female slaves, 33 Total slaves, _____

No. fugitives, _____ No. manumitted, _____

No. deaf and dumb, _____ No. blind, _____

No. insane, _____ No. idiotic, _____

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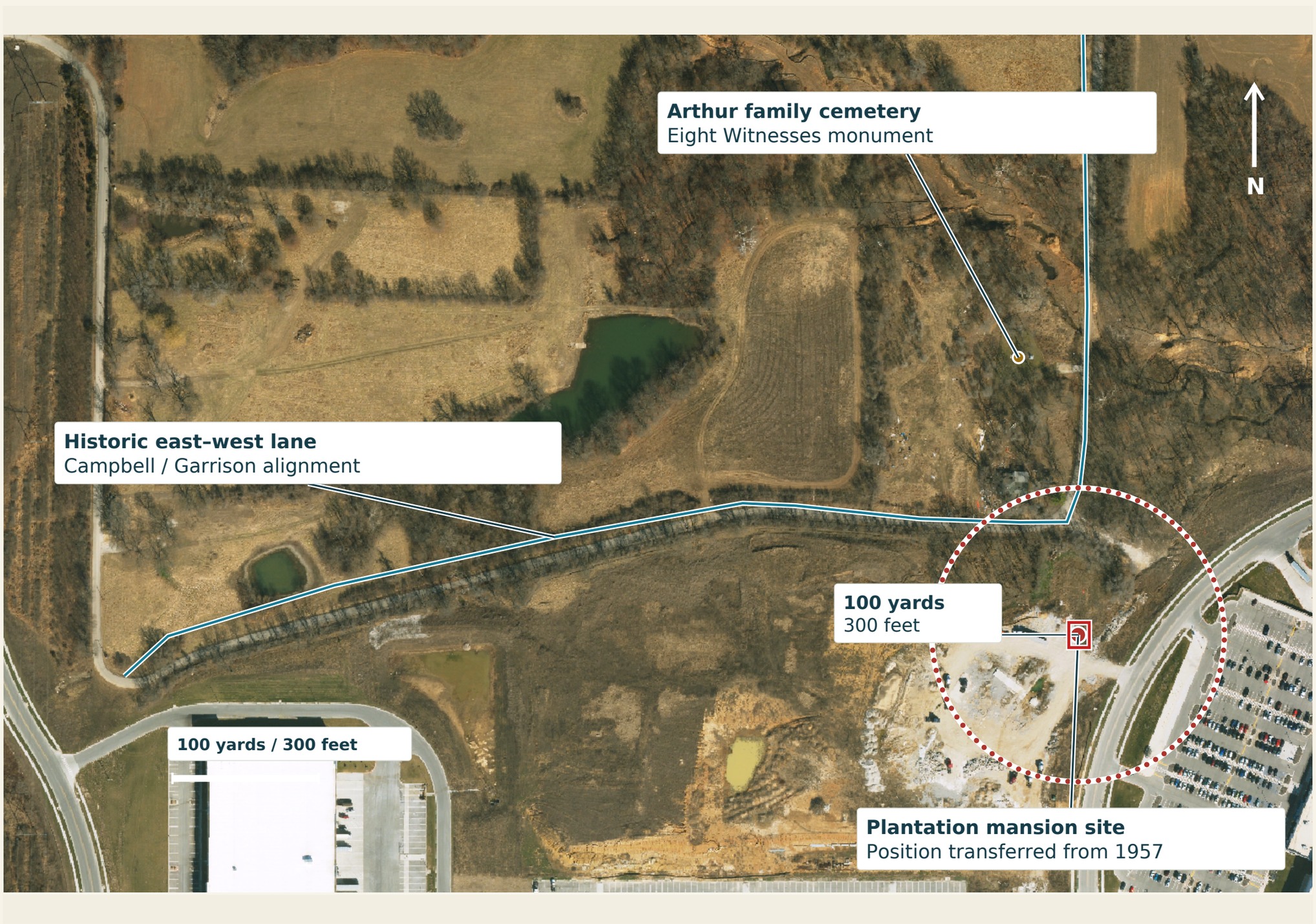
A hundred yards from the house

A DOCUMENTED BUILDING; A DISTANCE TO INVESTIGATE

Pearl Wilcox’s Liberty Tribune account of June 13, 1960 places the slave pen about one hundred yards from the family home and says it still stood in 1922. The 1922 centennial photograph and the photograph reprinted in 1960 identify the pen or jail.

The dotted line represents a radius of 100 yards: 300 feet, or 91.44 meters, around the mapped house site. Wilcox supplies a distance but no compass direction. The circle expresses that distance in every direction; it does not identify the slave pen’s foundation.



Distinguish the early community’s burials from the later Arthur family plot.

Pearl Wilcox, “Clay County: A Haven for the Exiled,” Liberty Tribune, June 13, 1960, p. 4. Photograph: Clay County Missouri Centennial Souvenir (1922), p. 155. Full account: pp. 104–106; photographed pen: p. 125. Mansion position transferred from the June 10, 1957 USDA aerial photograph; base: Clay County 2024 orthophotography.

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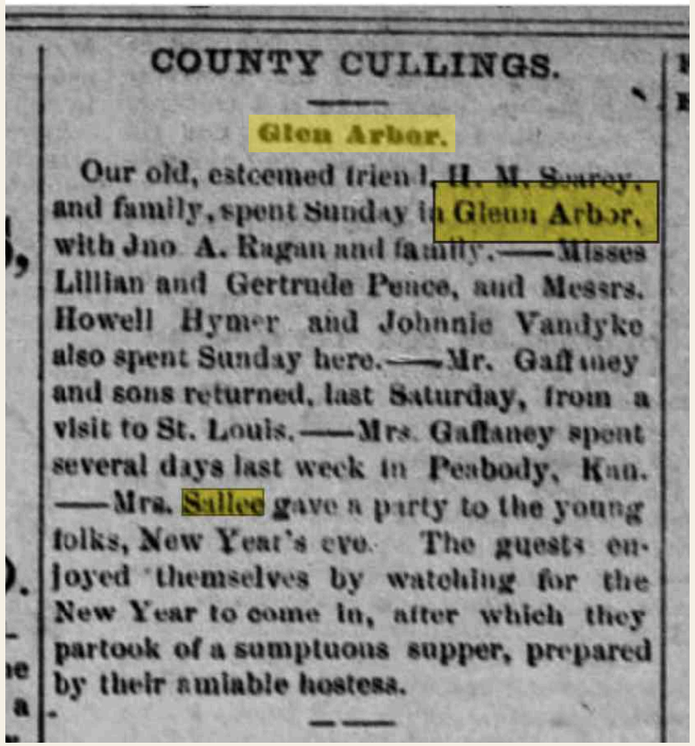
The Sallees in the Glenn Arbor community

The 1889 notices connect the Sallee holding to a later community, helping trace the plantation’s inhabited landscape after emancipation.

The Liberty Advance
Fri, Jan 11, 1889 ·Page 3

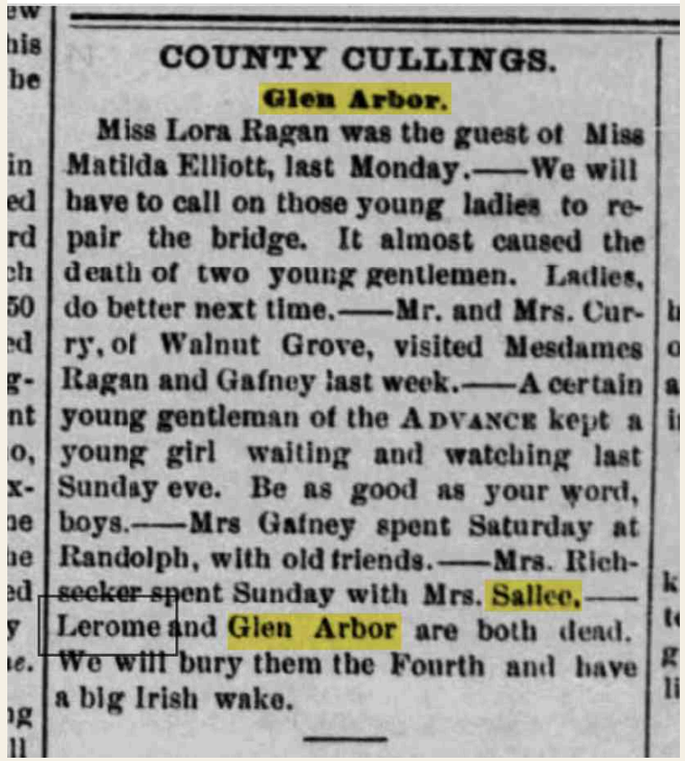


COUNTY CULLINGS.

Glen Arbor.

Our old, esteemed friend H. M. Searey, and family, spent Sunday in Glenn Arbor, with Jno A. Ragan and family.——Misses Lillian and Gertrude Pence, and Messrs. Howell Hymer and Johnnie Vandyke also spent Sunday here.——Mr. Gaffaney and sons returned, last Saturday, from a visit to St. Louis.——Mrs. Gaffaney spent several days last week in Peabody, Kan. ——Mrs. Sallee gave a party to the young folks, New Year's eve. The guests enjoyed themselves by watching for the New Year to come in, after which they partook of a sumptuous supper, prepared by their amiable hostess.

The Liberty Advance
Fri, Jun 28, 1889 ·Page 3



COUNTY CULLINGS.

Glen Arbor.

Miss Lora Ragan was the guest of Miss Matilda Elliott, last Monday.——We will have to call on those young ladies to repair the bridge. It almost caused the death of two young gentlemen. Ladies, do better next time.——Mr. and Mrs. Curry, of Walnut Grove, visited Mesdames Ragan and Gafney last week.——A certain young gentleman of the ADVANCE kept a young girl waiting and watching last Sunday eve. Be as good as your word, boys.——Mrs Gafney spent Saturday at Randolph, with old friends.——Mrs. Richsecker spent Sunday with Mrs. Sallee.—— Lerome and Glen Arbor are both dead. We will bury them the Fourth and have a big Irish wake.

TWO CONTEMPORARY REFERENCES

11 January 1889

“Mrs. Sallee gave a party to the young folks, New Year’s eve.”

28 June 1889

“Mrs. Richsecker spent Sunday with Mrs. Sallee.”

Both notices appear under Glen Arbor. The newspaper treated the Sallee household as part of the Glenn Arbor community.

The Liberty Advance, 11 January 1889, p. 3; 28 June 1889, p. 3. Original column headings and notices reproduced above.

Scans: John Hajicek digital archive

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A working landscape before the town promotion

Arthur farm buildings and crossings preceded the Glenn Arbor enterprise of 1888.

1868 · STABLES

James R. Leitch advertised his stables “on the old Arthur Farm,” three miles west of Liberty.

1876–1884 · CROSSINGS

A wagon accident at the creek near the old Arthur farm was reported in 1876; a new bridge between the Thornton and Arthur farms in 1884.

1888 · TOWN DEVELOPMENT

The Miller farm of 400 acres was sold to a syndicate for $100,000. The Glenn Arbor company proposed a suburban town; a brick plant and two hotels followed in the reports.

1907 · FARM INFRASTRUCTURE

The Arthur farm sale notice lists corn in a crib, hay and straw in a barn, an ice-filled house, and two 40-acre pastures with springs and a gateway between them.

The Liberty Advance
Fri, Apr 05, 1907 ·Page 2

Public Sale.

As I am to quit farming, I will sell at the Arthur farm, 3½ miles southwest of Liberty, Missouri, on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1907,

the following property, at public sale:

35 head good 2-year old cattle; 35 head of nice cattle hogs; 12 good Poland China sows, ready to pig; 1 large, fat sow; 1 thoroughbred Berkshire boar, with papers; 2 good milch cows, with young calves; 1 3-year old cow, half Jersey; 2 one-quarter Jerseys, will be fresh this month; 3 three-quarter Jersey yearling heifers; 1 yearling steer; 1 3 year old thoroughbred Jersey bull; 1 10-months old Jersey bull, thoroughbred; 1 3 year old mare, dam standard bred, Little Dave (trotter), sired by Wallace Denmark; 1 7-year old gelding, dam a Kentucky trotting mare, sired by Grant's Abdallah. 1 Peter Schuttler wagon, 3 inch, good as new; 1 low, iron-wheel wagon; 1 new hay frame; 1 Deering rake; 1 mowing machine, 5 foot; 1 stalk cutter; 1 large, double corn-sheller; 1 Janey feed mill both wheat and corn burrs; breaking plows, single shovels, and other farm tools; four feed troughs; 1 good surrey, used 6 months; 1 set wagon harness; 1 set surrey harness; 1 set single buggy harness; 1,000 bushels of corn in crib; clover and timothy hay in barn; 82 bales good straw in barn; a lot of hens; house full of ice; two pastures, 40 acres in each, with gateway between, with spring in each and running into trough.

Terms made known on day of sale; Dinner served by ladies of Antioch church.

HERMAN CARVER.

John Mathews, Auctioneer.
Fred Zaiss, Clerk.

One inhabited landscape

The Sallee tract must be read within the plantation’s connected landscape of houses, work buildings, lanes, and water.

Hajicek’s reconstruction places the cabin row and working yard near water, linked to the mansion by Plantation Lane.

Sources: Liberty Tribune, 13 March 1868, p. 2; 16 June 1876, p. 3; 4 April 1884, p. 3. Kansas City Times, 14 January 1888, p. 5. Liberty Advance, 16 March 1888, p. 3; 5 April 1907, p. 2. Farm-wide evidence informs the landscape interpretation.

Scans: John Hajicek digital archive

© 2026 John Hajicek

Plantation Lane explains the arrangement

John Hajicek’s historical landscape reconstruction: mansion, approach, cabin row, and working ground.



1877 atlas: W. E. Sallee, 31 acres, beside the road and the separately labeled Arthur holding.

THE MANSION AT THE HEAD OF THE LANE

The north–south Plantation Lane ascended toward the Arthur mansion on the hill; its palatial columns overlooked the head of the approach.

THE CABIN ROW AND WORKING YARD

In this reconstruction, the adjoining east–west way served the slave cabins and later Mormon refuge; the lower ground near water accommodated the barnyard and daily plantation work.

READ THE WHOLE PLANTATION

The later Sallee ownership line divided property. It did not erase the physical relationship among the approach, the dwellings, the working ground, and the mansion above them.

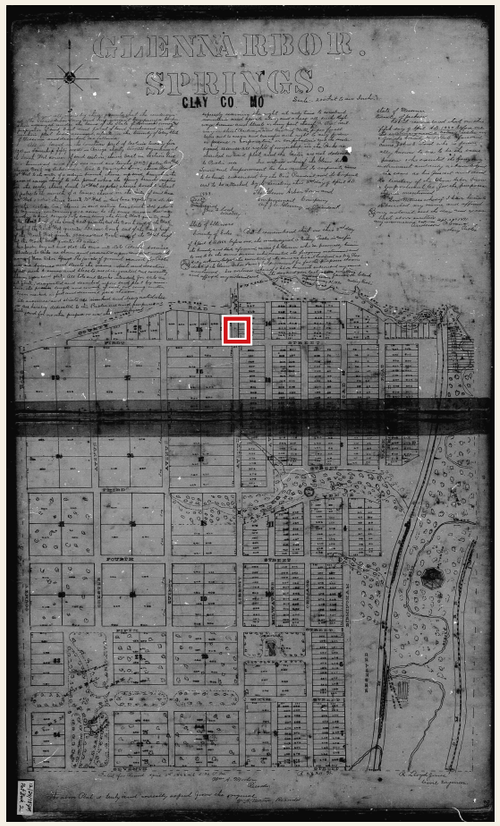
Map: Edwards Brothers, An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Clay County, Missouri (1877), p. 31. Landscape interpretation: John Hajicek.

Scans: John Hajicek digital archive

© 2026 John Hajicek

Glenn Arbor inherited a settled landscape

The Sallee connection joins contemporary neighborhood testimony to the older plantation roads.



Complete 1888 Glenn Arbor Springs plat: title, dedication, northern boundary, streets, lots, and park.

FROM PLANTATION TO NEIGHBORHOOD

Glenn Arbor developed amid an older inhabited and working landscape. The plantation approach and the road beside the Sallee tract provide the physical framework for reading that continuity.

THE SALLEES BELONG IN THAT HISTORY

By 1889, the local newspaper included Mrs. Sallee in its Glen Arbor correspondence. The community’s history therefore includes the Sallee household and its setting beside the former Arthur plantation.

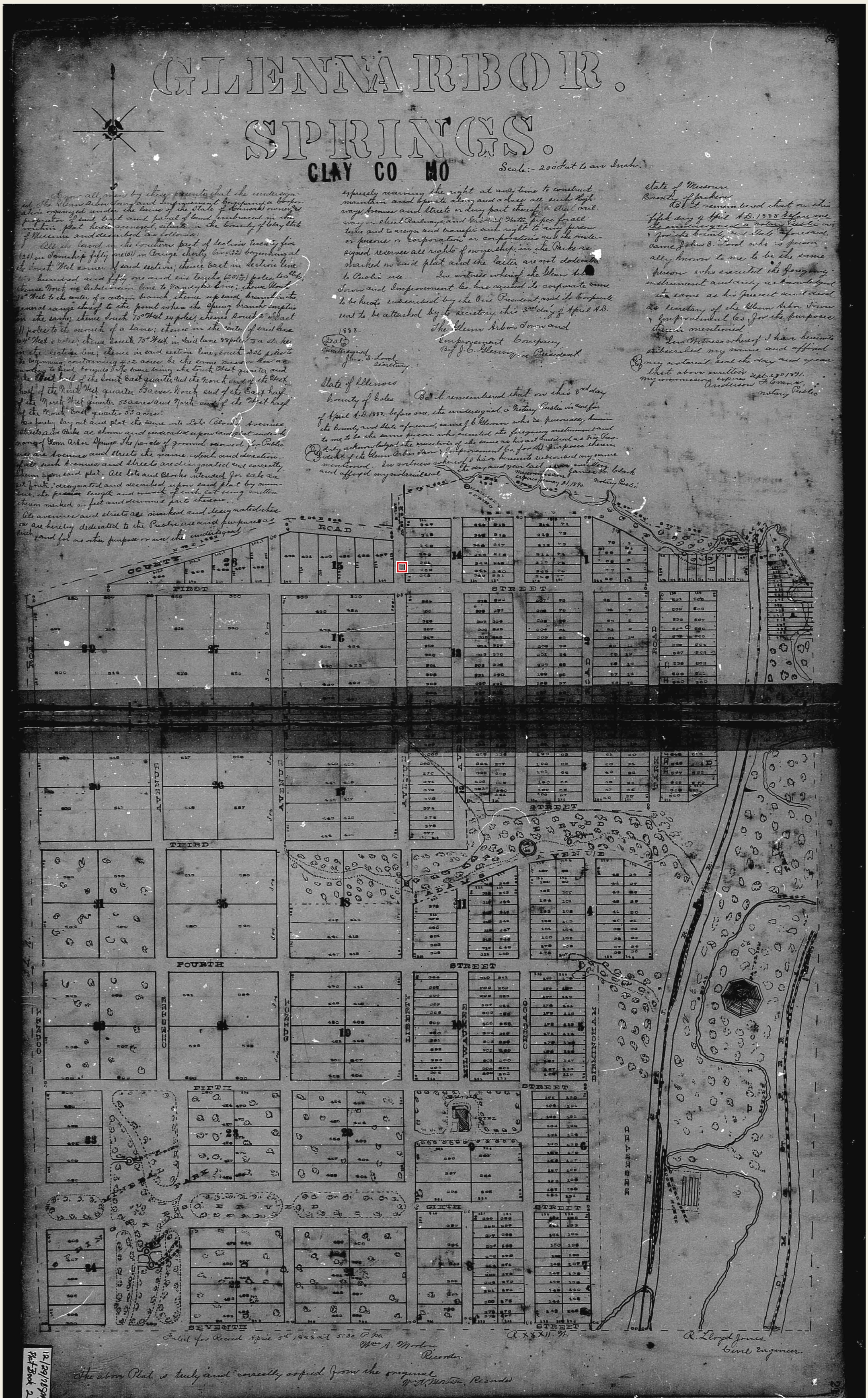
Sources: Glenn Arbor Springs recorded plat (1888), first two sheets; Liberty Advance, 11 January and 28 June 1889, p. 3. Historical synthesis: John Hajicek.

Scans: John Hajicek digital archive

© 2026 John Hajicek

Glenn Arbor Springs: complete 1888 plat

Upper and lower archival sheets; John Hajicek digital archive.



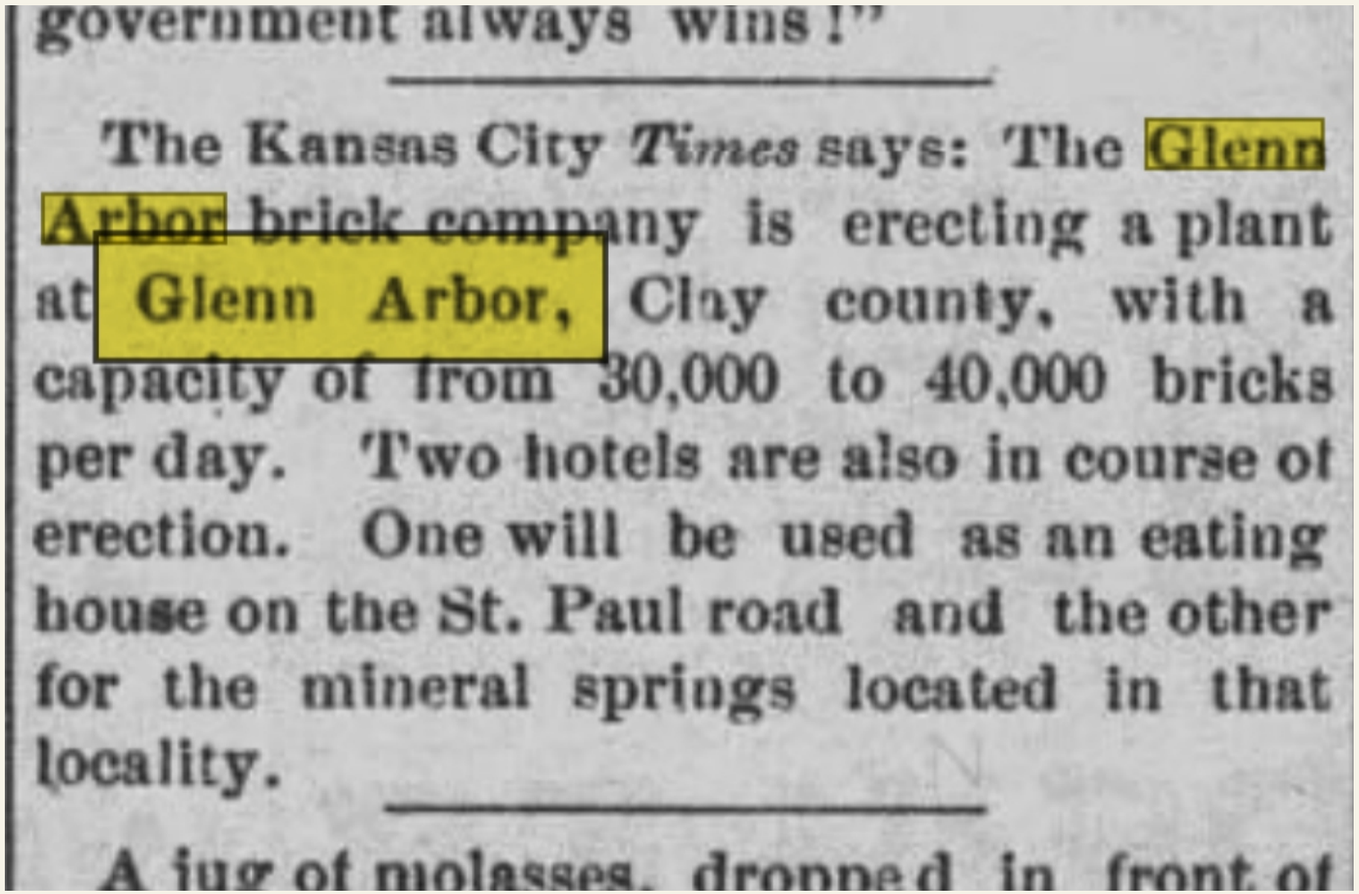
The county road preserves Slave Cabin Row

By the date of this plat, the road in front of the Arthur house was identified as a county road. I identify this alignment as Slave Cabin Row. I read its bends as the inherited arrangement of the plantation farmstead: a route shaped by the terrain and the placement of barns, cabins, sheds, smokehouses, granaries, and a carriage house. Its later public-road designation does not erase that earlier function.

Source: Glenn Arbor Springs recorded plat, April 5, 1888, first two sheets. Scans: John Hajicek digital archive.

© 2026 John Hajicek

Glenn Arbor was promoted as an industrial settlement.



government always wins!"

The Kansas City *Times* says: The Glenn Arbor brick company is erecting a plant at Glenn Arbor, Clay county, with a capacity of from 30,000 to 40,000 bricks per day. Two hotels are also in course of erection. One will be used as an eating house on the St. Paul road and the other for the mineral springs located in that locality.

A jug of molasses, dropped in front of

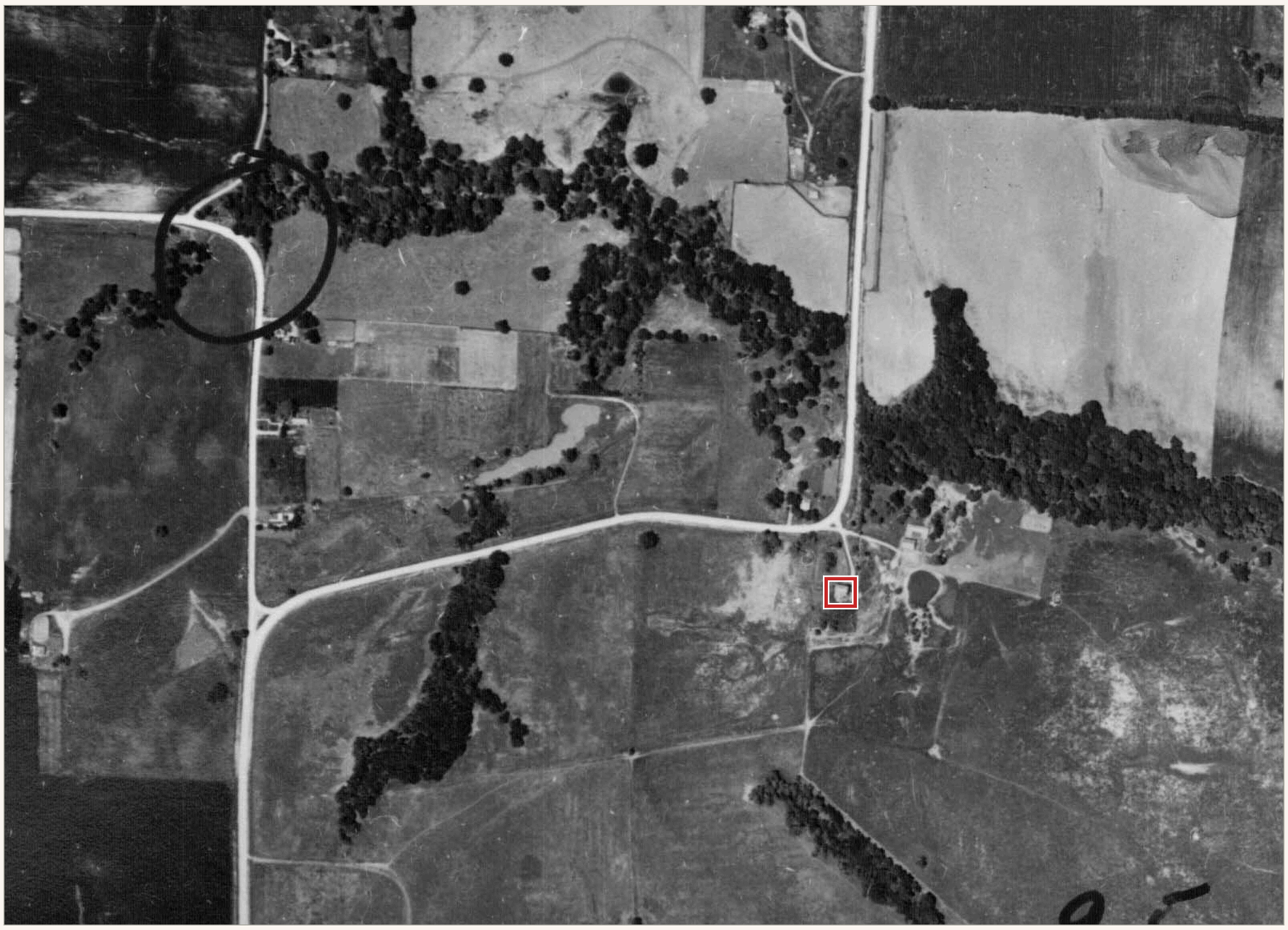
The clipping reports a brick plant with a projected daily capacity of 30,000–40,000 bricks and two hotels, one serving the railroad and another the mineral springs. This is a distinct phase of the landscape after the plantation.

John Hajicek digital archive; newspaper report quoting the Kansas City Times.

© 2026 John Hajicek

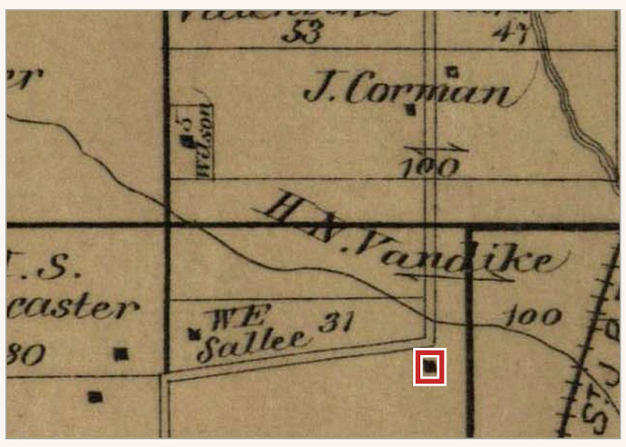
THE ENTIRE SALLEE TRACT AREA IN 1957

10 June 1957 | USDA CA-4T-199 | 31 acres in 1877; 30.75 acres in 1898

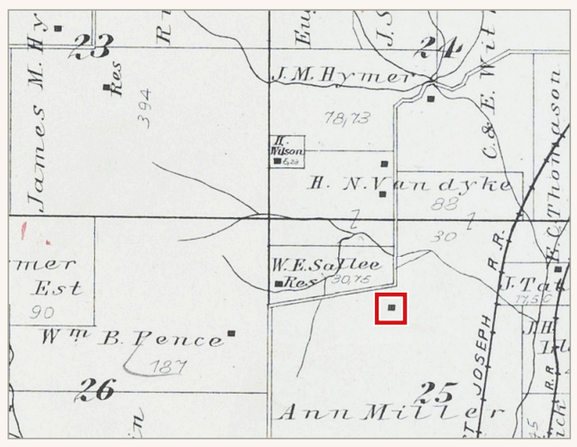


The aerial photograph covers the mapped Sallee tract and adjoining ground. North is approximately upward.

1877 | W. E. Sallee, 31 acres



1898 | W. E. Sallee, 30.75 acres



Arthur plantation: the mansion, cabin street and working community

Presumed reconstruction from Arthur's record and neighboring Clay County households

The north-south Arthur plantation lane climbed uphill to the mansion on the rise, with its tall, palatial front columns overlooking the head of the lane. The separate east-west section formed the cabin-street and barnyard area beside water in John Hajicek's reconstruction.

THE MANSION'S TALL WHITE FRONT COLUMNS WERE REMOVED, ITS ROOF REPLACED, AND STORM-DAMAGED PORTIONS DEMOLISHED. Later photographs show the altered surviving house after those losses.

Read the cabin street as a family neighborhood: dwellings with children and little gardens, cooking fires and chimneys, daily water-carrying paths, domestic service and household production. Keller's remembered cabin, well, kitchen, smokehouse and drying-house group supplies a concrete functional comparison; Dinah Allen supplies spring-side shared accommodation, food provisioning and household manufacture; Watkins's "Smokey Row" supplies a residential row whose cabins vanished while prominent buildings survived. Presumed Arthur features include the paths linking family cabins to water, kitchens, gardens, food storage and the working yard. These relationships guide reconstruction of ordinary life, Mormon accommodation and the inhabited ground relevant to burial investigation.

Comparative sources: Dinah A. Allen, Liberty Tribune, 23 February 1883, reprinted Missouri Republican, 28 February 1883, p. 6; Betty Harper Evans on the Keller family, Liberty Advance, 23 October 1933; Watkins farm, Liberty Chronicle, 5 September 1935. Additional Southern comparison: "The Old Plantation," Liberty Advance, 21 June 1877, p. 4, credited to Atlantic Monthly.

Arthur sources include the 1834 construction and lodging records of Woodruff, Wight and Hancock; Allen's 1883 earlier-house testimony; Thorp's 1883 recollections (reprinted 1917); the 1884 settlement notice; Amanda Arthur's obituary (Liberty Advance, 26 April 1889, p. 3); Woodruff's 1889 recollection; Orange Wight's 1903 memoir; the 1922 Centennial; Virginia Miller (Liberty Advance, 12 November 1934, p. 2); Virginia Stewart (Liberty Chronicle, 4 February 1943, p. 2); Pearl Wilcox (Liberty Tribune, 13 June 1960, p. 4); and Medora Chrane (Liberty Tribune, 23 September 1963, p. 1).

Area references: Sallee 31 acres (1877); 30.75 acres on the 1898 atlas scan; modern approved plat 28.93 acres; advertised site 35.1 acres.

Scans in the John Hajicek digital archive and named repositories. Comparative reconstruction, cartography and added annotations John Hajicek.

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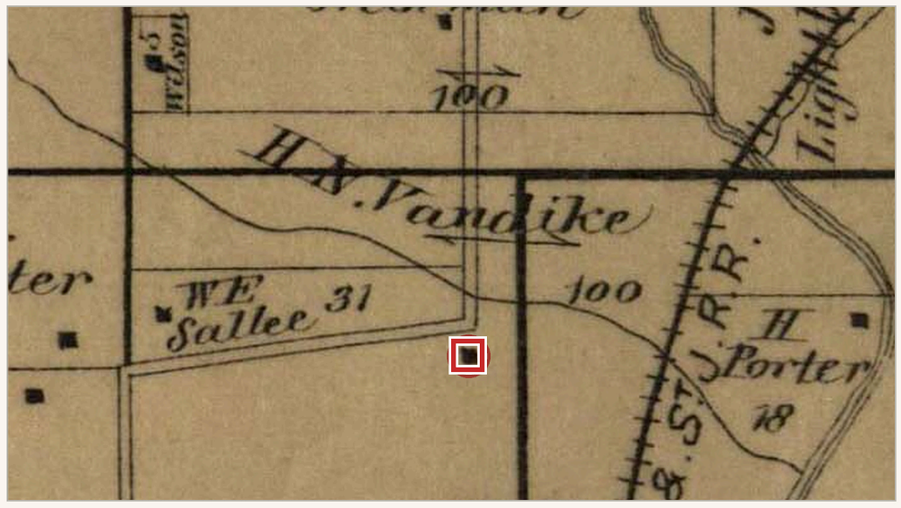
CAMPBELL DRIVE AT THE ARTHUR FARM

The road bend in successive maps and a dated aerial photograph

1877 | Edwards Brothers atlas

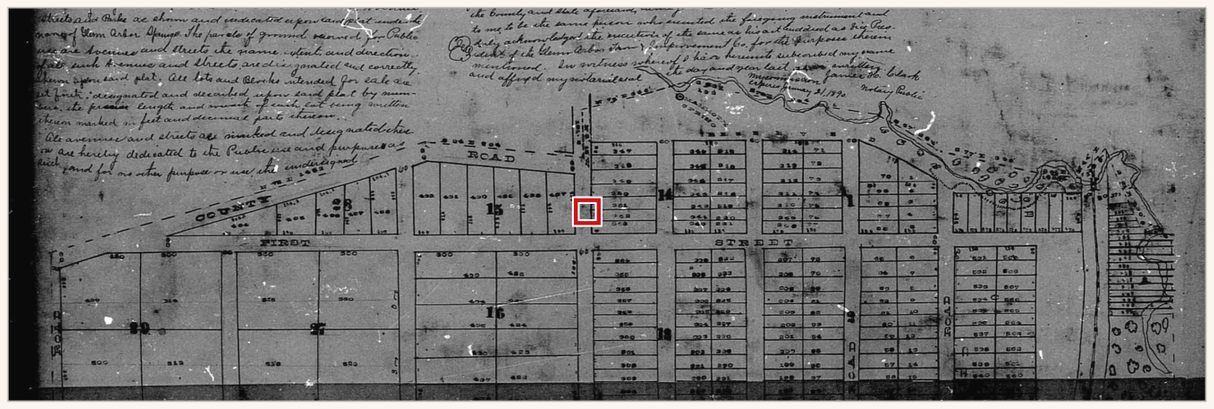
Michael Arthur tract: residence symbol south of the road.



p. 31; State Historical Society of Missouri

1888 | Glenn Arbor Springs plat

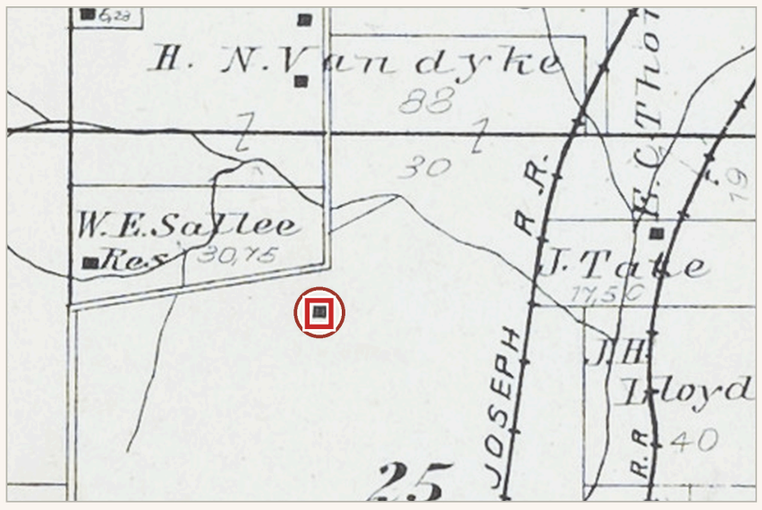
County Road meets Liberty Avenue; First Street lies below.



Clay County Plat Book 2, p. 20; scan from the John Hajicek digital archive

1898 | George A. Ogle atlas

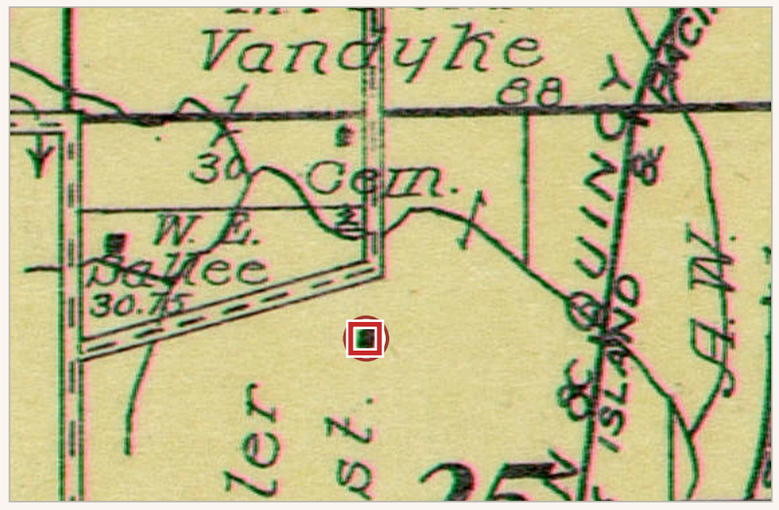
Ann Miller tract: residence symbol south of the road.



pp. 32-33; Missouri Historical Society, Lib221-001-0015

1914 | George A. Ogle atlas

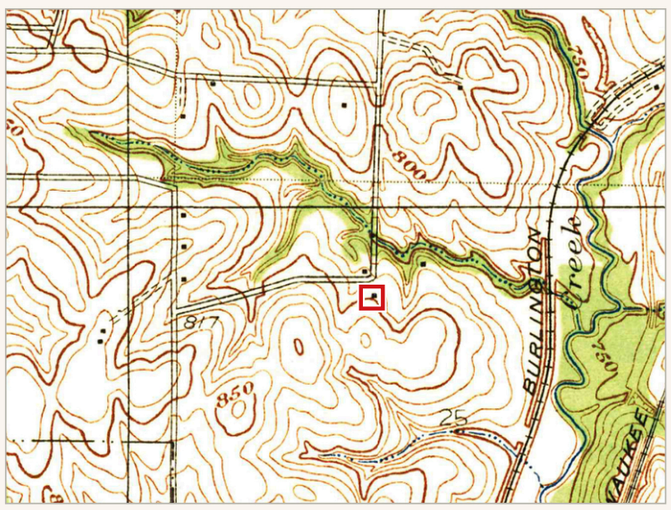
Anna Miller Estate: the same south-side depiction.



p. 53; State Historical Society of Missouri, plat/11415

1940 | USGS Liberty sheet

Surveyed 1934-1935: building symbols on both sides of the bend.



Original 1940 edition; USGS 1:31,680; product 324605

1957 | USDA aerial photograph

10 June 1957: the road bend and surrounding structures.



CA-4T-199; SHSMO P0335, aerial/528; photographed at 1:20,000

Area references kept distinct: Sallee 31 acres (1877), 30.75 acres (later atlas); modern project 28.93-acre plat, 35.1 acres (about 35) advertised.

Red rings mark the printed residence symbols in the three ownership atlases. Panels are enlarged independently; north is generally upward.

Comparative arrangement and annotations John Hajicek.

1888 plat: the John Hajicek digital archive. Other source maps and photographs are identified above.

Arthur plantation: the mansion, cabin street and working community

Presumed reconstruction from Arthur’s record and neighboring Clay County households

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THE 1957 ROAD ON THE 2024 AERIAL

Blue: the principal east-west road photographed on 10 June 1957.



Rough landmark-supported alignment using the old Hughes lane and pond embankment.

Sources: USDA CA-4T-199 / SHSMO P0335; Clay County GIS 2024 aerial imagery.

Comparative cartography John Hajicek.

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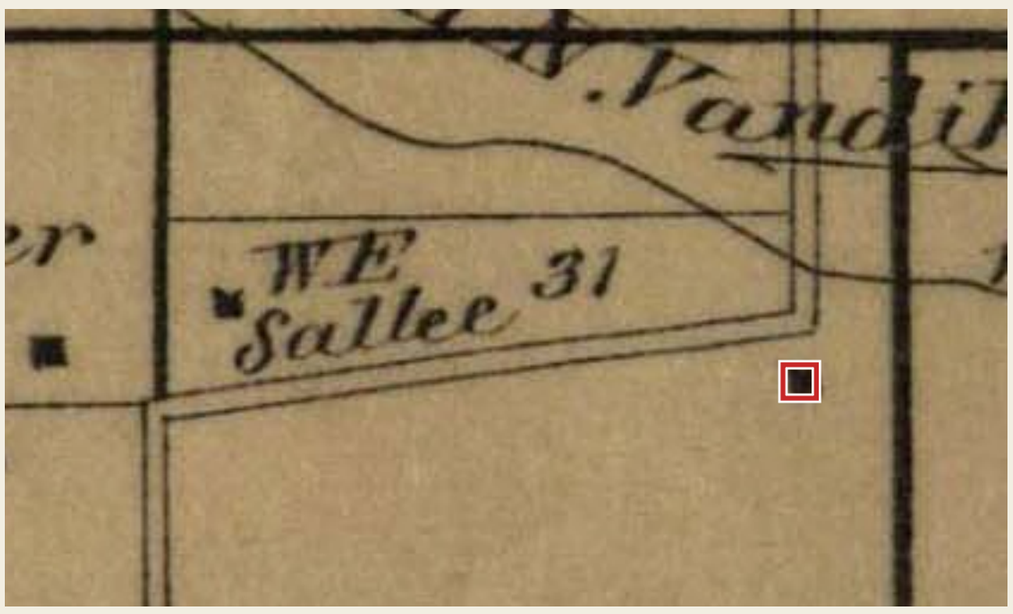
Arthur house and Campbell Drive

The mansion stands south of the road bend in the historical evidence.



1877 atlas: the residence symbol



I align the historical east–west lane with the old Campbell / Garrison road and the north–south plantation approach. The red rectangles identify the same mansion site in the atlas and the modern aerial.

The later Campbell road and the modern industrial roads belong to a changed landscape. They do not relocate the earlier mansion or erase Slave Cabin Row.

Place-name locators: Glenaire and Glenn Arbor

Glenaire is the later community in western Section 24, around Urban Heights / Belleview. Glenn Arbor is the Glen Arbor railroad locality printed in Section 25 on the 1914 plat.

Adkins, 1835: reported 320-acre purchase. Tracts N/O/P/Q account for 320 nominal acres within the mapped holdings. The matching deed remains unidentified.

Sources: Edwards Brothers, Clay County atlas (1877), p. 31; USDA aerial, June 10, 1957; Clay County 2024 orthophotography. Comparison and annotations: John Hajicek.

Later names provide orientation; they are not established for the 1820s–1830s. Sources: Ogle atlas (1914), p. 53; 1836 tax page 0492; 1922 county souvenir, p. 63.

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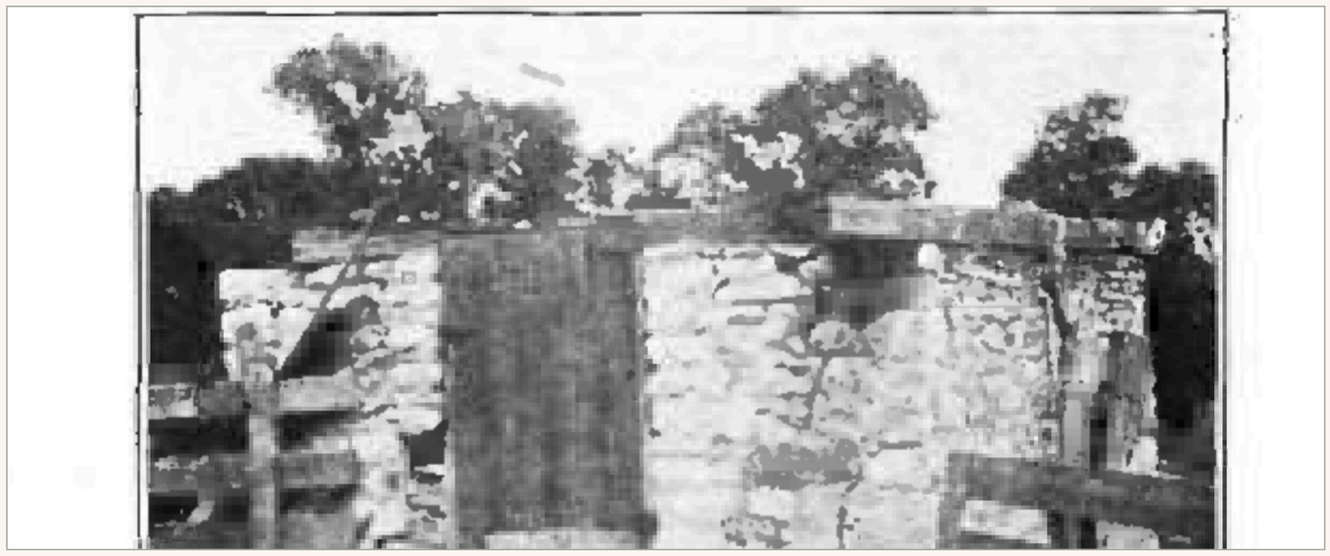
ARTHUR PLANTATION: SURVIVING BUILDINGS

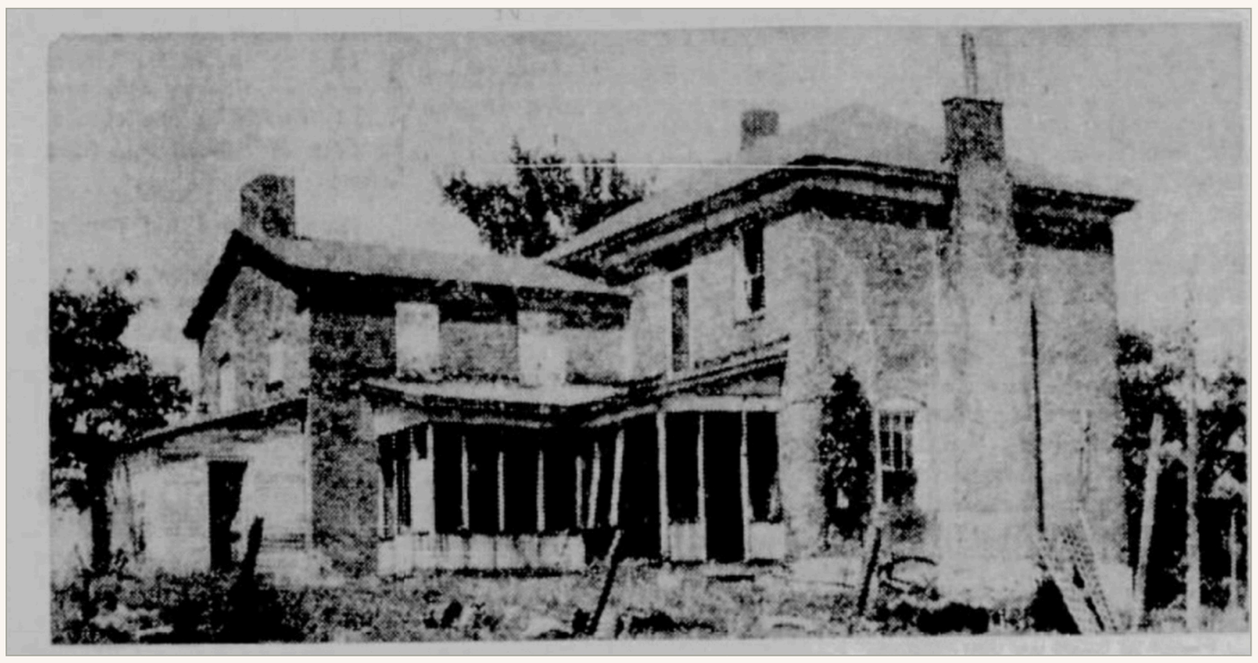
Historical photographs published in 1922 and 1963

1922 | Slave pen or jail on the Michael Arthur place



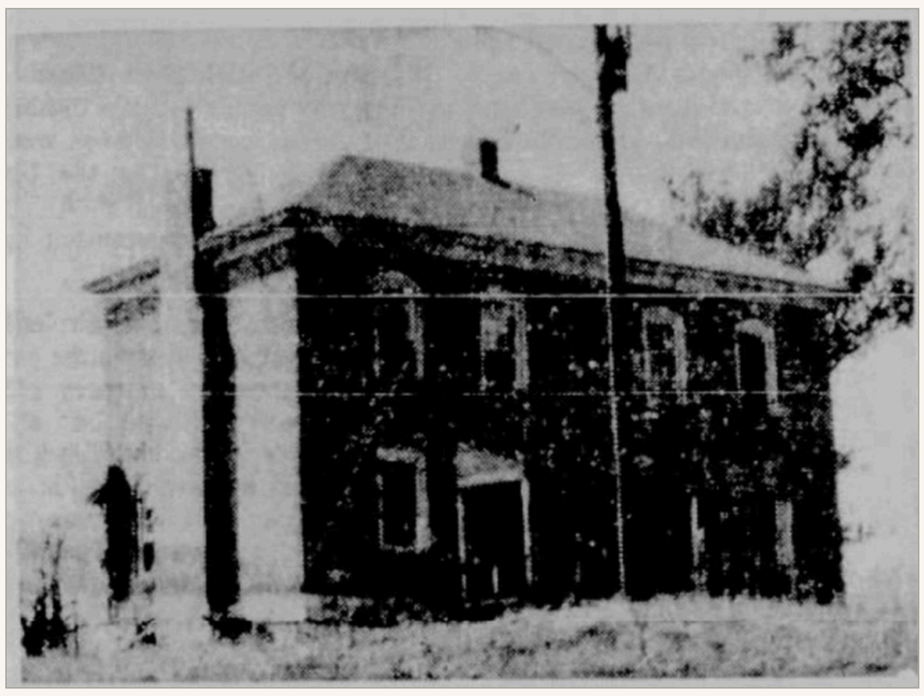
Published in the Clay County centennial volume (1822-1922), p. 155. The original caption identifies the building and dates its surviving condition to 1922.

1963 | East side of the former Arthur mansion



THE MANSION HAD BEEN GREATLY ALTERED: ITS TALL WHITE FRONT COLUMNS HAD BEEN REMOVED; ITS ROOF REPLACED; AND STORM-DAMAGED PORTIONS DEMOLISHED.

1963 | Front of the mansion



THE MANSION HAD BEEN GREATLY ALTERED: ITS TALL WHITE FRONT COLUMNS HAD BEEN REMOVED; ITS ROOF REPLACED; AND STORM-DAMAGED PORTIONS DEMOLISHED.

The 1943 account describes the west wing razed after cyclone damage, the former full-height front columns removed, and a new roof. The 1960 account describes large rear rooms forming an “L” torn down after tornado damage. Time and weather also erased many buildings of the surrounding plantation.

Architectural history: Virginia Stewart’s family account, Liberty Chronicle, 4 February 1943, p. 2; Pearl Wilcox, Liberty Tribune, 13 June 1960, p. 4. Photograph by Medora Chrane, published in the Liberty Tribune, 23 September 1963, p. 1. Scans in the archives of John Hajicek.

Historical photographs retain their original attributions. Added historical captions and arrangement © 2026 John Hajicek.

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Scans in the archives of John Hajicek and the named repositories. Comparative reconstruction, cartography and added annotations © 2026 John Hajicek.

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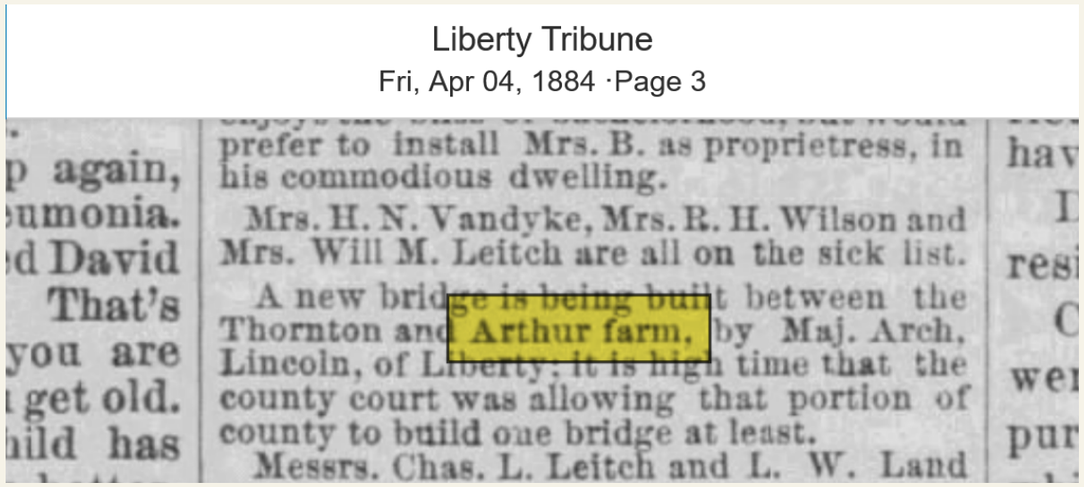
The Arthur farm’s bridge record extends to 1901

4 APRIL 1884


Liberty Tribune
Fri, Apr 04, 1884 ·Page 3

p again,
umonia.
d David
That's
you are
get old.
ild has

prefer to install Mrs. B. as proprietress, in his commodious dwelling.

Mrs. H. N. Vandyke, Mrs. R. H. Wilson and Mrs. Will M. Leitch are all on the sick list.

A new bridge is being built between the Thornton and Arthur farm, by Maj. Arch, Lincoln, of Liberty. It is high time that the county court was allowing that portion of county to build one bridge at least.

Messrs. Chas. L. Leitch and L. W. Land

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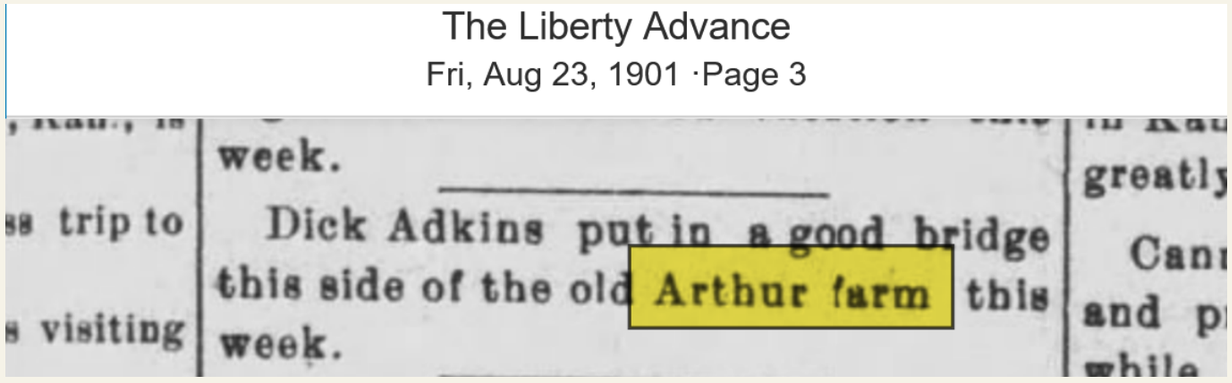
23 AUGUST 1901


The Liberty Advance
Fri, Aug 23, 1901 ·Page 3

ss trip to
s visiting

week.

Dick Adkins put in a good bridge this side of the old Arthur farm this week.

greatly
Cann
and p
while

A NEW BRIDGE IN 1884

The Tribune reports Maj. Arch. Lincoln building a bridge between the Thornton and Arthur farms. It calls on the county court to allow that part of the county to build a bridge.

ANOTHER NOTICE IN 1901

The Advance reports that Dick Adkins put in a bridge “this side of the old Arthur farm.”

The crossing record continues beyond 1877. The named roads and bridges provide dated evidence for tracing the plantation’s routes and house sites.

Liberty Tribune, 4 April 1884, p. 3; Liberty Advance, 23 August 1901, p. 3; related crossing and 1831 bridge evidence: PDF pp. 149, 169, and 660. Comparison and annotations: John Hajicek.

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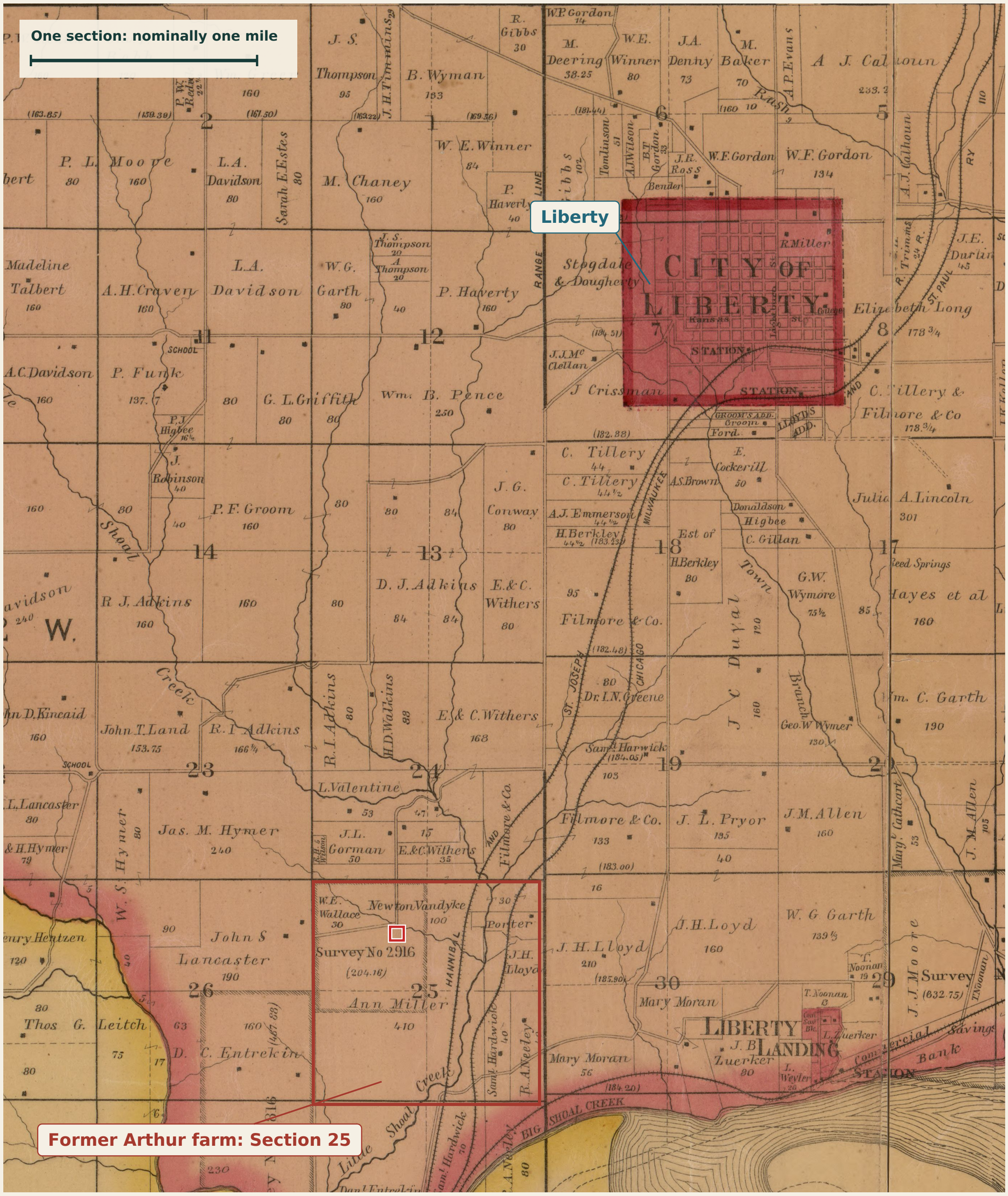
Liberty and the Arthur plantation, 1887

The town and the former Arthur farm in one frame; the section grid supplies a common measure.



Red square: Michael Arthur’s mansion site

The red frame identifies the Section 25 locality of the former Arthur farm, southwest of Liberty. Keeping the town visible establishes the relationship of the farm to the settled city and the surrounding roads.

Source: G. M. Hopkins, Map of Clay County, Missouri (Philadelphia, 1887), T51N, R32W and adjoining Liberty. Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, item 2012593074; digital ID g4163c.la000395. Selection and annotations: John Hajicek.

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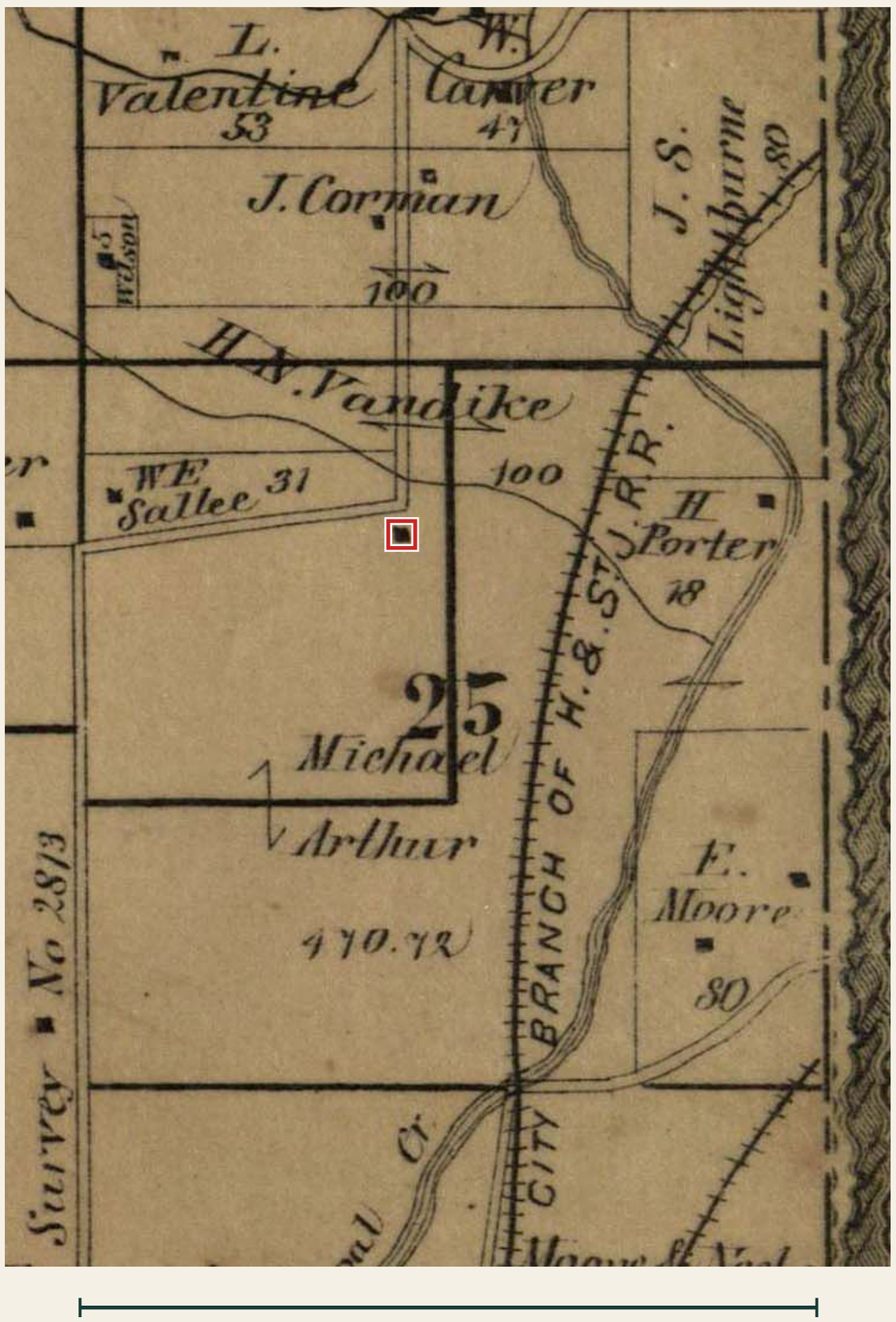
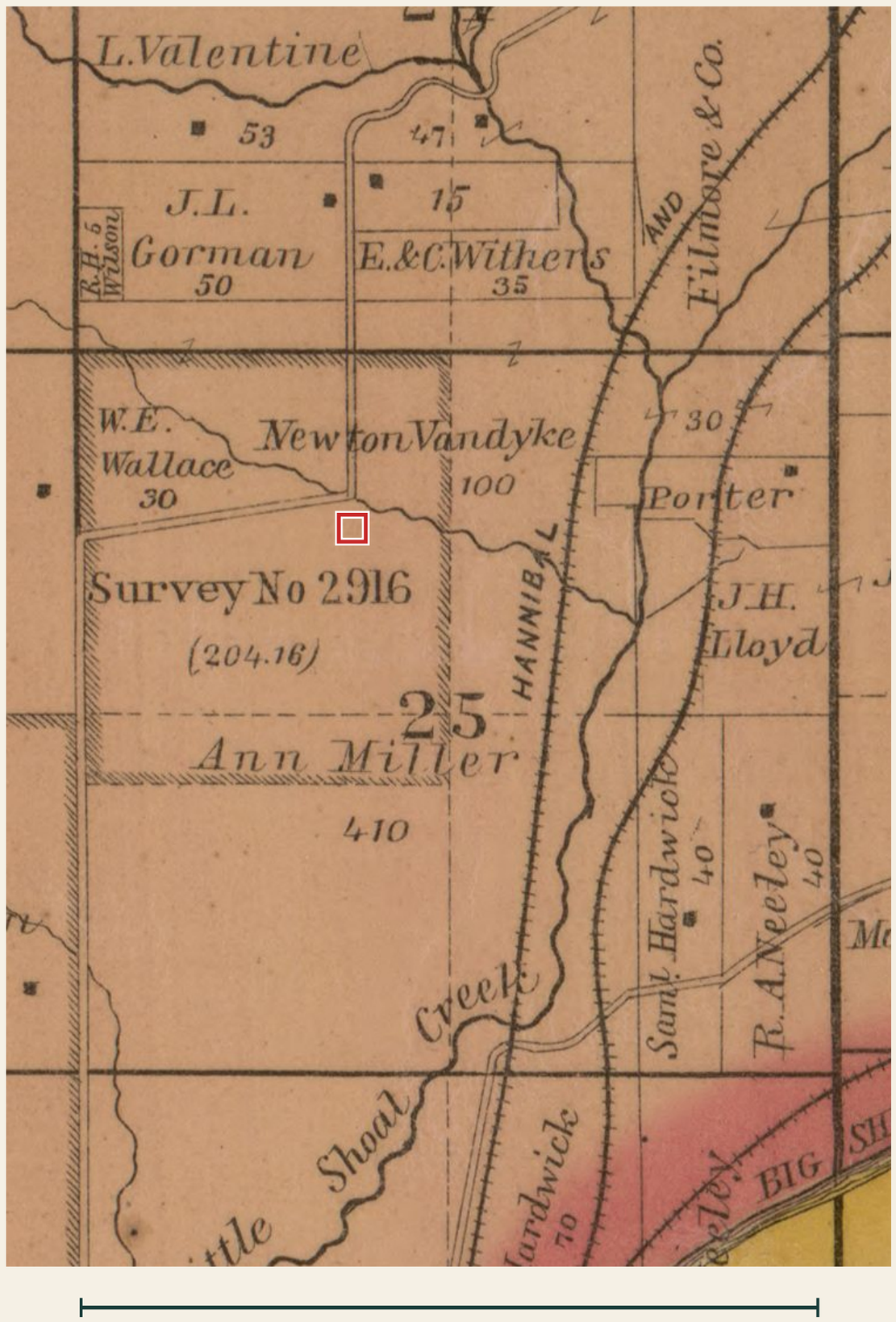
Arthur’s farm on the maps of 1877 and 1887

The corresponding Section 25 fields at the same nominal section scale.

1877 EDWARDS BROTHERS



1887 G. M. HOPKINS



One-mile section width

One-mile section width

Red square: Michael Arthur’s mansion site

AREA ON THE MAP	1877 LABEL	1887 LABEL
Northwest tract	W. E. Sallee: 31	W. E. Wallace: 30
Large farm field	Michael Arthur: 470.72	Ann Miller: 410
Survey notation	Arthur field and internal outline	Survey No. 2916: 204.16

Sources: Edwards Brothers of Missouri, An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Clay County, Missouri (1877), p. 31, SHSMO item 1078; Hopkins, Map of Clay County, Missouri (1887), LOC item 2012593074. Acreages are transcribed from each map at its stated date. Comparative arrangement: John Hajicek.

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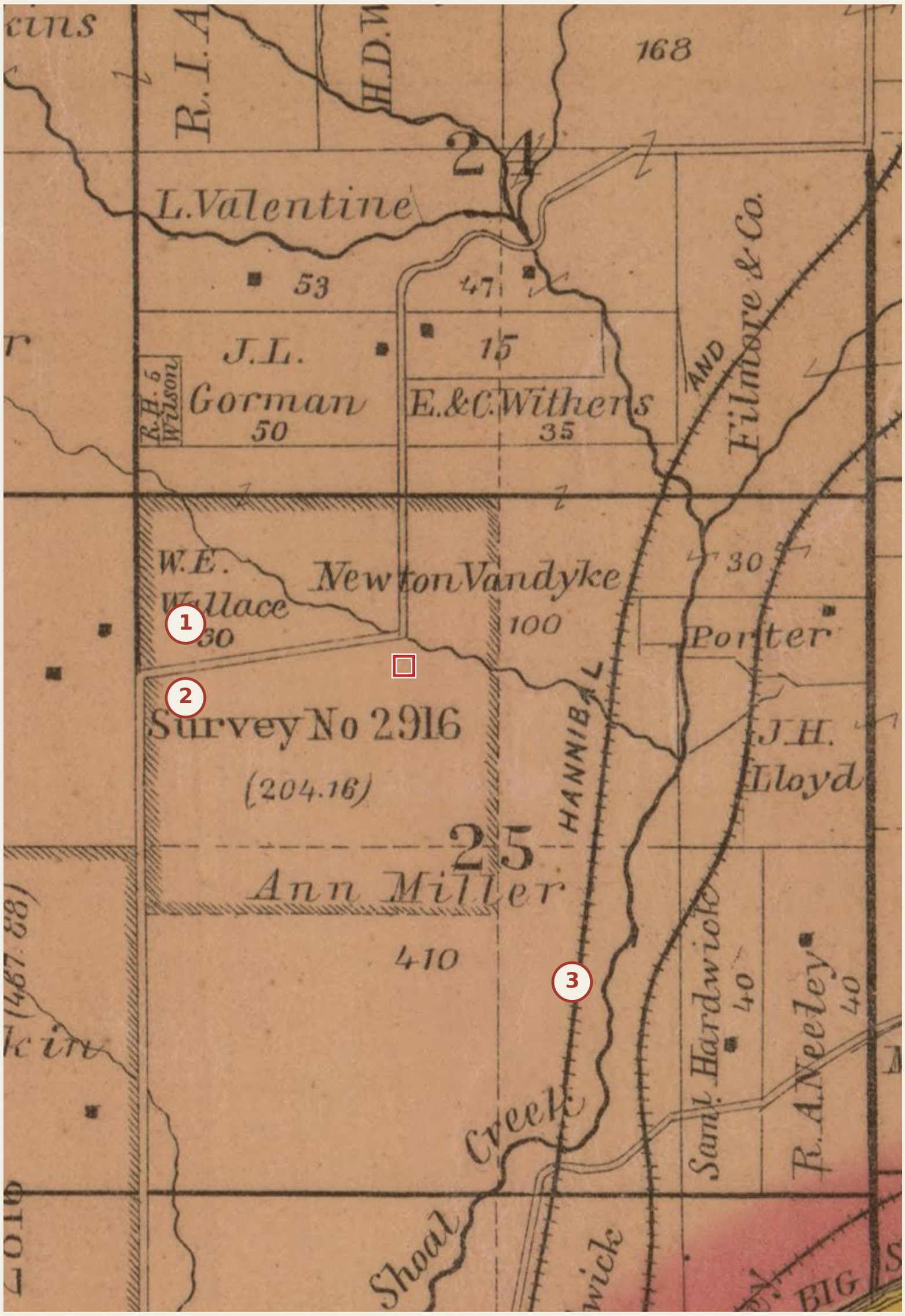
The northern edge of the former Arthur farm

The northwest tract and Survey No. 2916 connect the new map to the earlier Arthur evidence.



Red square: Michael Arthur’s mansion site

1 Wallace’s 30 acres

The 1887 map places W. E. Wallace at the northwest corner of Section 25. The corresponding 1877 tract bears W. E. Sallee’s name and 31 acres.

2 Survey 2916

Hopkins prints the survey number and 204.16 acres. Arthur’s 1833–1836 tax entries record this same numbered survey and acreage; the legal identifier anchors the comparison.

3 Ann Miller’s field

The large field bears Ann Miller’s name and 410 acres in 1887, three years after Michael Arthur’s death. The comparison preserves the later owner’s name and the acreage actually printed.

The survey outline, section boundaries, streams, and road bends allow the farm to be followed across the two dates. My earlier identification of the burial ground rests on the wider documentary and physical evidence assembled in this volume.

Sources: Hopkins, Map of Clay County, Missouri (1887), T51N, R32W, Sections 24–25; Library of Congress, item 2012593074; Arthur’s dated tax-record study in this volume. Arthur comparison and annotations: John Hajicek.

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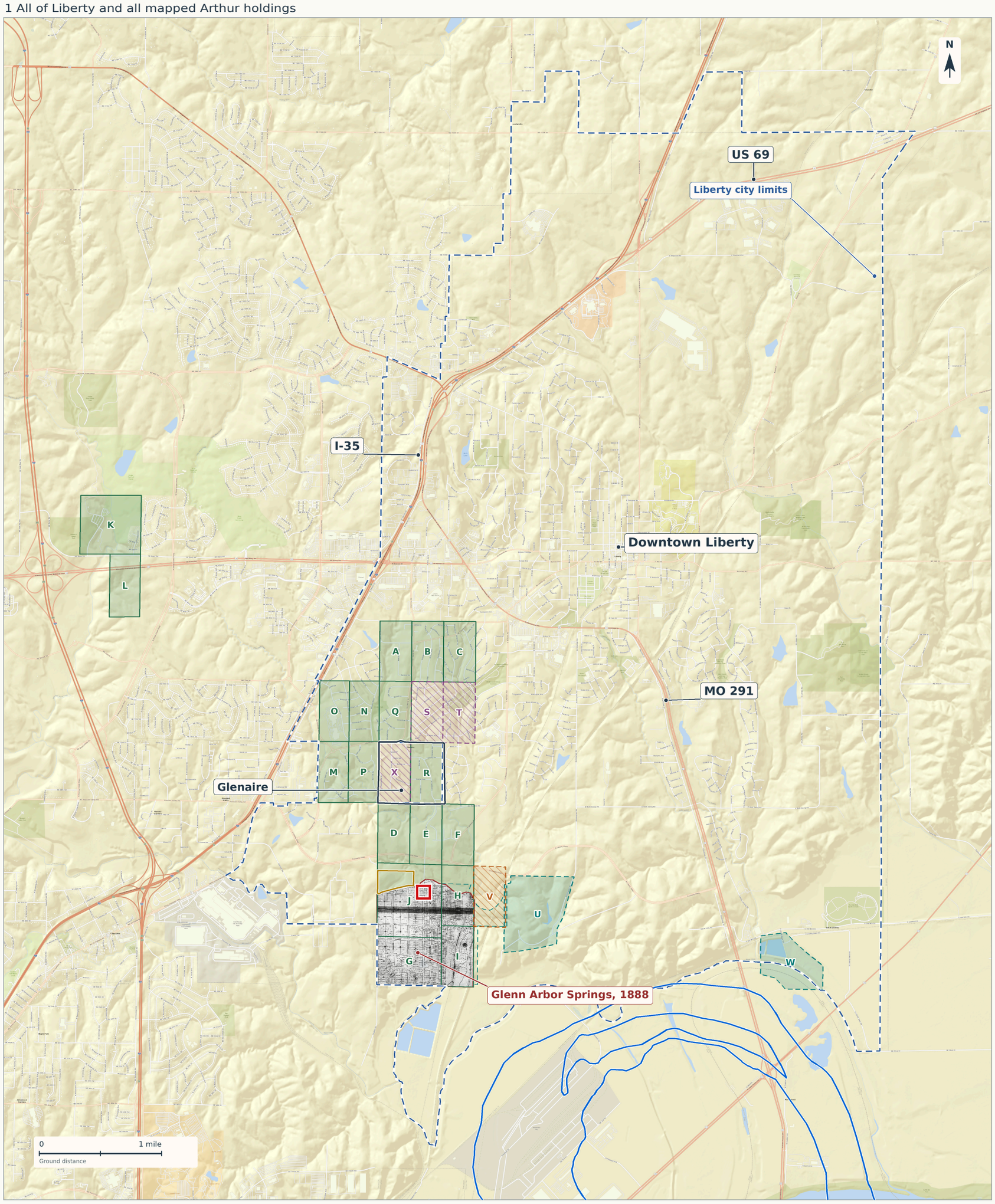
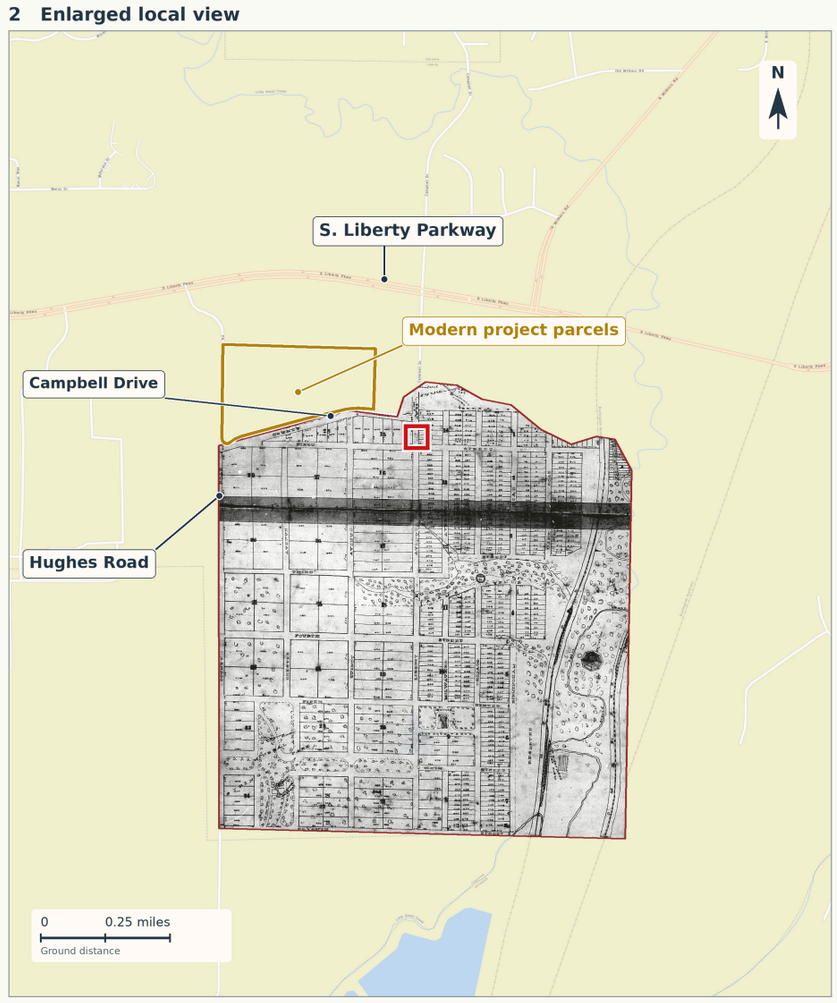
GLENN ARBOR SPRINGS, 1888

The historic plan over modern Liberty and the Arthur lands

1 All of Liberty and all mapped Arthur holdings



2 Enlarged local view



The 1888 plan is the top layer, at 93% opacity, with contrast adjusted for legibility.

Map key

- Historic map: Glenn Arbor Springs, 1888
- Arthur tracts documented at different dates
- Approximate 1877 atlas fields
- Possible former Arthur land: S, T, X
- Unresolved literal 1835 location: V
- Present Liberty city limits
- Glenaire city limits: 2026 Census
- Early river banks: 1804 reconstruction
- Modern project's four parent parcels

A–X identify the 24 tracts in the land register; an additional outline distinguishes the 1877 field.

are shown.

The records span 1826-1884. These lands were not necessarily owned at the same time; possible holdings and

The 320-acre Adkins holding corresponds to N/O/P/Q within the plotted total.
N/O/P/Q already contain the 320-acre Adkins proxy. No additional 320-acre parcel has been added.

Blue banks provide an early nineteenth-century comparison for 1833. The source reconstructs 1804; an exact 1833 bank line has not been established.

Historic alignment and tract boundaries are approximate. The gold outline follows parent parcels, rather than the final development plat.

Find it today

¢ The historic plan lies southwest of downtown Liberty, immediately south of Glenaire.

¢ Hughes Road runs along its west side. Campbell Drive follows the area of its northern edge.

¢ The modern project parcels outlined in gold lie just north of the 1888 platted grid.

Original cartography, georeferencing and composite © 2026 John Hajicek. All rights reserved.

Scan in the John Hajicek digital archive. Historic plan: Clay County Plat Book 2, p. 20, filed 5 April 1888. North is up in both views.

Modern city limits: City of Liberty GIS, dataset updated 20 May 2026. Arthur geometry: existing master register, version 18; official Missouri PLSS control.

Modern basemap © Esri. Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community.

Added layers: Glenaire boundary, U.S. Census Bureau, TIGERWeb 2026; early river banks, NPS / James D. Harlan, 1804 reconstruction. River lines retain both banks and island outlines.

Arthur plantation: the mansion, cabin street and working community

Presumed reconstruction from Arthur's record and neighboring Clay County households

The north-south Arthur plantation lane climbed uphill to the mansion on the rise, with its tall, palatial front columns overlooking the head of the lane. The separate east-west section formed the cabin-street and barnyard area beside water in John Hajicek's reconstruction.

THE MANSION'S TALL WHITE FRONT COLUMNS WERE REMOVED, ITS ROOF REPLACED, AND STORM-DAMAGED PORTIONS DEMOLISHED. Later photographs show the altered surviving house after those losses.

Read the cabin street as a family neighborhood: dwellings with children and little gardens, cooking fires and chimneys, daily water-carrying paths, domestic service and household production. Keller's remembered cabin, well, kitchen, smokehouse and drying-house group supplies a concrete functional comparison; Dinah Allen supplies spring-side shared accommodation, food provisioning and household manufacture; Watkins's "Smokey Row" supplies a residential row whose cabins vanished while prominent buildings survived. Presumed Arthur features include the paths linking family cabins to water, kitchens, gardens, food storage and the working yard. These relationships guide reconstruction of ordinary life, Mormon accommodation and the inhabited ground relevant to burial investigation.

Comparative sources: Dinah A. Allen, Liberty Tribune, 23 February 1883, reprinted Missouri Republican, 28 February 1883, p. 6; Betty Harper Evans on the Keller family, Liberty Advance, 23 October 1933; Watkins farm, Liberty Chronicle, 5 September 1935. Additional Southern comparison: "The Old Plantation," Liberty Advance, 21 June 1877, p. 4, credited to Atlantic Monthly.

Arthur sources include the 1834 construction and lodging records of Woodruff, Wight and Hancock; Allen's 1883 earlier-house testimony; Thorp's 1883 recollections (reprinted 1917); the 1884 settlement notice; Amanda Arthur's obituary (Liberty Advance, 26 April 1889, p. 3); Woodruff's 1889 recollection; Orange Wight's 1903 memoir; the 1922 Centennial; Virginia Miller (Liberty Advance, 12 November 1934, p. 2); Virginia Stewart (Liberty Chronicle, 4 February 1943, p. 2); Pearl Wilcox (Liberty Tribune, 13 June 1960, p. 4); and Medora Chrane (Liberty Tribune, 23 September 1963, p. 1).

Area references: Sallee 31 acres (1877); 30.75 acres on the 1898 atlas scan; modern approved plat 28.93 acres; advertised site 35.1 acres.

Scans in the John Hajicek digital archive and named repositories. Comparative reconstruction, cartography and added annotations John Hajicek.

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GLENN ARBOR.

SPRINGS.

CLAY CO MO

Scale:- 200 Feet to an Inch.

Know all men by these presents that the undersigned, The Glenn Arbor Town and Improvement Company a Corporation organized under the laws of the State of Kansas) owners and proprietor of said tract and parcel of land embraced in the within plat hereto annexed, situate in the County of Clay State of Missouri and described as follows:

All the land in the southern part of section twenty five (25) in Township fifty one (51) in Range thirty two (32) beginning at the South West corner of said section; thence East in section line two hundred and fifty one and six tenths (251 6/10) poles to a stake; thence North on subdivision line to Vandyke Lane; thence North 30° West to the center of a certain branch; thence up said branch in the general range thereof to the point where the Spring branch empties in the same; thence South 75° West 24 poles; thence South 2 ½° East 11 poles to the mouth of a lane; thence in the center of said lane North 4° West 8 poles; thence South 75° West in said lane 88 poles to a stake in the section line; thence in said section line, South 336 poles to the beginning containing 163 acres be the same more or less according to said bounds. The same being the South West quarter and the West half of the South East quarter and the North end of the West half of the North West quarter 53 acres- North end of the East half of the North West quarter 53 acres and North end of the West half of the North East quarter 53 acres.

Do hereby lay out and plat the same into Lots Blocks Avenues Streets and Parks as shown and indicated upon said plat under the name of Glenn Arbor Springs. The parcels of ground reserved for Public use are Avenues and Streets the name extent and direction of all such Avenues and Streets are designated and correctly shown upon said plat. All lots and Blocks intended for sale are set forth, designated and described upon said plat by numbers, the precise length and width of each lot being given thereon marked in feet and decimal parts thereof.

All avenues and streets are marked and designated thereon are hereby dedicated to the Public use and purposes as such and for no other purpose or use the undersigned expressly reserving the right at any time to construct maintain and operate along and across all such highways Avenues and Streets or any part thereof a street rail-way or street Railways, and Gas and Water pipes for all time and to assign and transfer such right to any person or persons or Corporation or Corporations and the undersigned reserves all rights of ownership in the Parks as marked on said plat and the latter are not dedicated to Public use. In witness whereof the Glenn Arbor Town and Improvement Co. has caused its corporate name to be hereto subscribed by the Vice President, and its Corporate seal to be attached by its secretary, this 2nd day of April A.D. 1888.

The Glenn Arbor Town and
Improvement Company
By J. C. Glenn Vice President

Seal
Countersigned
Jno. E. Lord
Secretary.

State of Illinois
County of Coles } Be it remembered that on this 3rd day of April A.D. 1888. before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the County and State aforesaid, came J. C. Glenn who is personally known to me to be the same person who executed the foregoing instrument and to me to be the same person who executed the foregoing instrument and duly acknowledged the execution of the same as his act and deed as Pres. of the Glenn Arbor Town & Improvement Co. for the purposes therein mentioned. In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my notarial seal the day and year last above written.

Seal
My commission expires January 21, 1890.
James E. Clark
Notary Public

State of Missouri
County of Jackson } Be it remembered that on this fifth day of April A.D. 1888 before me the undersigned a Notary Public in for the County and State aforesaid, came John E. Lord who is personally known to me to be the same person who executed the foregoing instrument and duly acknowledged the same as his free act and deed as Secretary of the Glenn Arbor Town & Improvement Co. for the purposes therein mentioned. In Witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my notarial seal the day and year last above written.

Seal
My commission expires Sept. 23rd 1891.
Anderson F. Evans.
Notary Public

Filed for Record April 5th 1888 at 5:30 P.M.
Wm A. Morton
Recorder.

R. X & XII W.

R. Lloyd Jones
Civil Engineer.

The above Plat is truly and correctly copied from the original
Wm A. Morton, Recorder

12/29/1891
Plat Book 2

Glenn Arbor Springs, April 5, 1888. Clay County Plat Book 2, p. 20. Scan in the John Hajicek digital archive.

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Scans in the archives of John Hajicek and the named repositories. Comparative reconstruction, cartography and added annotations © 2026 John Hajicek.

Glenn Arbor Springs, April 5, 1888. Clay County Plat Book 2, p. 20. Scan in the John Hajicek digital archive.

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Glenn Arbor Springs: the recorded plat

Missouri Department of Agriculture · Land Survey Program

Subdivision	GLENNARBOR SPRINGS
Document date	April 5, 1888
Surveyor	JONES
Document	0470654B
Root reference	PB2 / 20
ID	00140935
Blocks / lots	No values printed in the report
Report date	October 25, 2026

Source: Subdivision Report, Weights, Measures and Consumer Protection, Land Survey Program, page 1 of 1. The report dates the plat to 1888.

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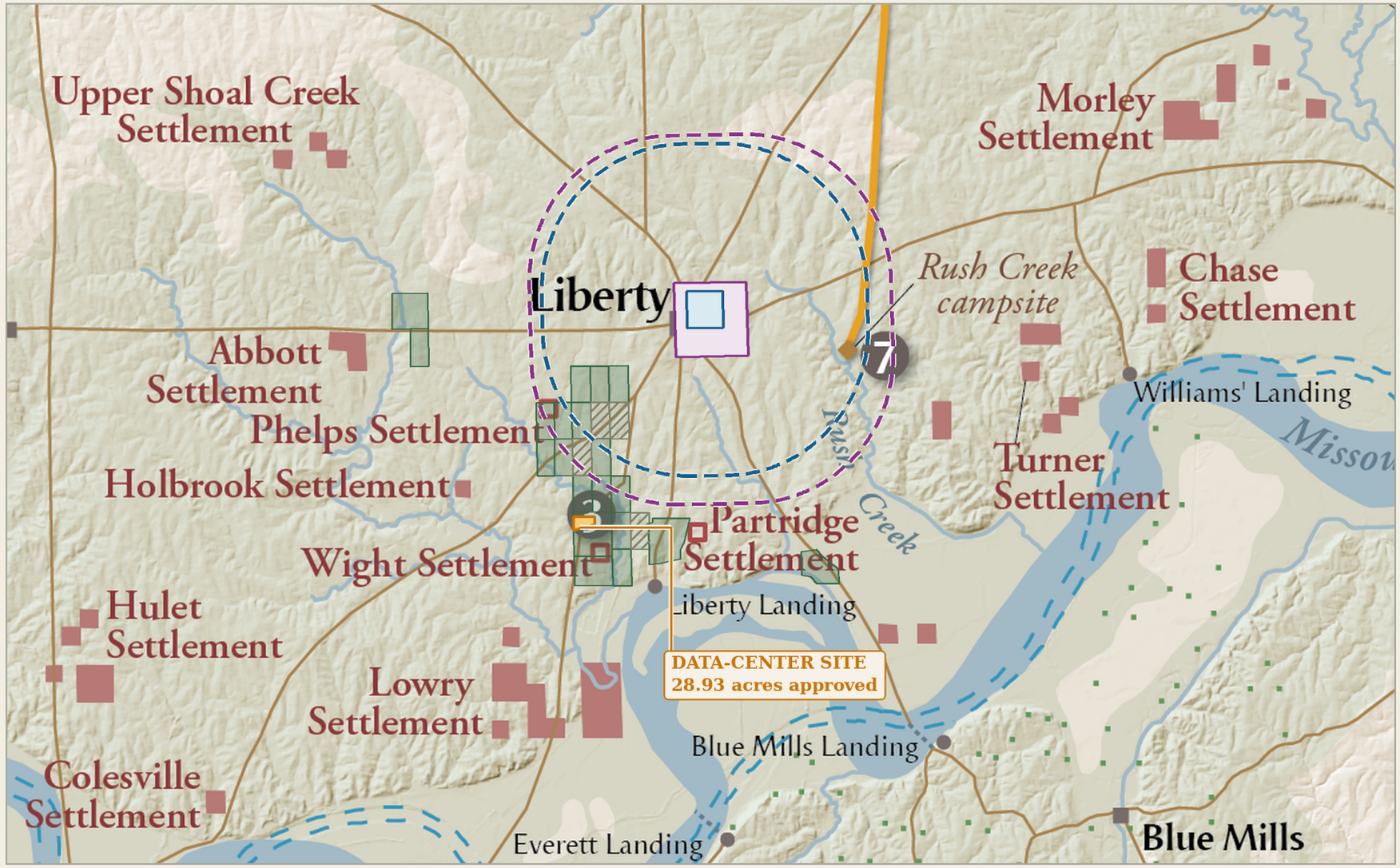
Arthur’s holdings and Liberty’s perimeters

Documented tracts, data-center property, and two-mile outlines for 1836 and 1888



ARTHUR HOLDINGS

Green: Arthur holdings, 1826–1884. Hatching: conjectural tracts and the literal 1835 location variant.

LIBERTY PERIMETERS

Blue: 1836 town perimeter and two miles. Purple: 1888 town perimeter and two miles. The solid lines mark the town boundaries.

DATA-CENTER SITE

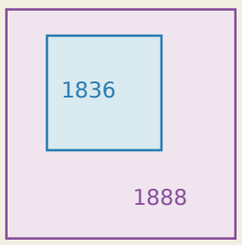
Orange: the approved 28.93-acre plat location.

SETTLEMENT LAND

Original red parcels identify members’ property; hollow red squares identify rented land. Arthur’s tracts were not all held simultaneously.

Adapted from Brandon S. Plewe, Mapping Mormonism, p. 35; base cartography © 2014 Brandon Plewe. Arthur holdings, data-center site, perimeter additions, and map comparison © 2026 John Hajicek.

The town perimeters, enlarged



This inset preserves the relationship of the two town outlines shown on my source map. The dashed lines on the main map extend two miles beyond each perimeter.

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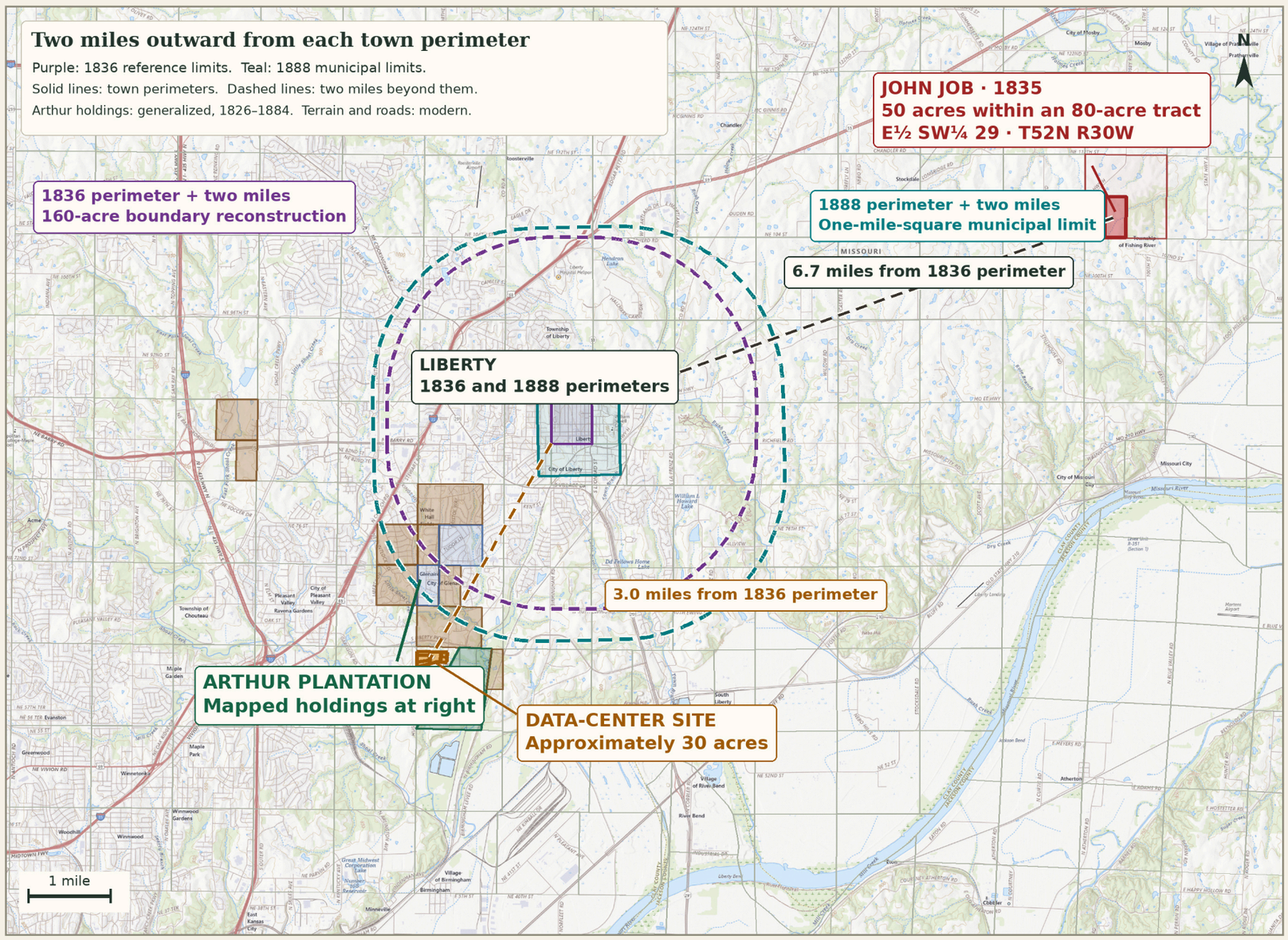
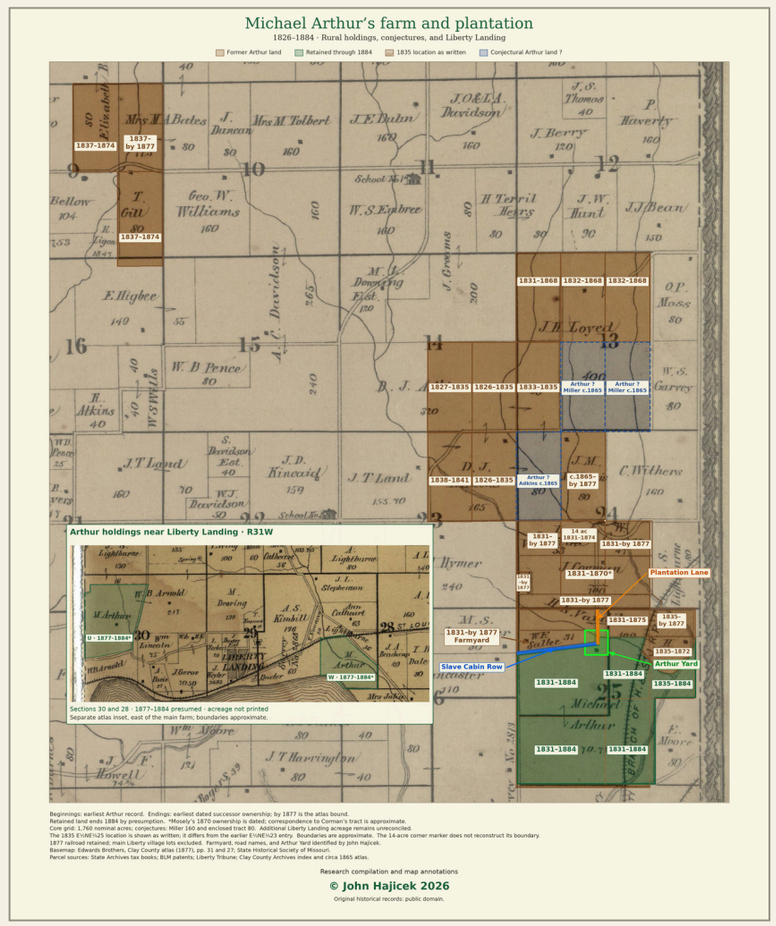
John Job’s 50 acres: Liberty and the Arthur plantation

Two miles beyond Liberty’s village perimeters: 1836 and 1888

Clay County, Missouri

JOHN HAJICEK © 2026





Arthur plantation holdings
Dated records and inferred ownership are distinguished.

Distances from the village perimeter

Reference perimeter	Job’s tract	Data-center property
1836 reconstruction	6.7 miles	3.0 miles
1888 reconstruction	6.4 miles	2.6 miles

Direct distances to tract centers. Job’s tract to the data-center property: 9.9 miles.
Perimeters are reconstructed from recorded municipal limits; the exact 1836 built-up edge is unverified.

Andrew Jenson’s distance report

Peter Whitmer, Jun.; died 22 September 1836

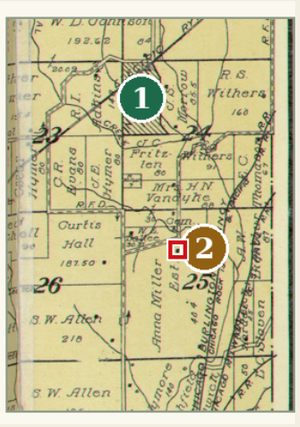
“He died on a farm about two miles from Liberty”

The Historical Record 7, nos. 8-10
October 1888, page 611.

Purple: two miles beyond the 1836 reference perimeter.
Teal: two miles beyond the 1888 municipal perimeter.
These are outward perimeter offsets in every direction.

Town limits: History of Clay and Platte Counties (1885), p. 283; Crow v. Clay County, 196 Mo. 234, 245, 249 (1906). Jenson: Historical Record 7 (1888), p. 611.
1836 reference: 1829 incorporation, NEY% 7, T51N R31W. 1888: 1851/1861 charter square. Alignment approximate. Basemap: USGS; land grid: Missouri PLSS; parcels: Clay County GIS.

Research compilation and cartography © JOHN HAJICEK 2026



Place-name locators: Glenaire and Glenn Arbor

1 Glenaire: later community in western Section 24; Urban Heights / Belleview locality.

2 Glenn Arbor: Glen Arbor railroad locality printed in Section 25 on the 1914 plat.

Adkins, 1835: reported 320-acre purchase. Tracts N/O/P/Q account for 320 nominal acres within the mapped holdings. The matching deed remains unidentified.

Later place names provide orientation; they are not established for the 1820s–1830s. Sources: Ogle atlas (1914), p. 53; 1836 tax page 0492; 1922 county souvenir, p. 63.

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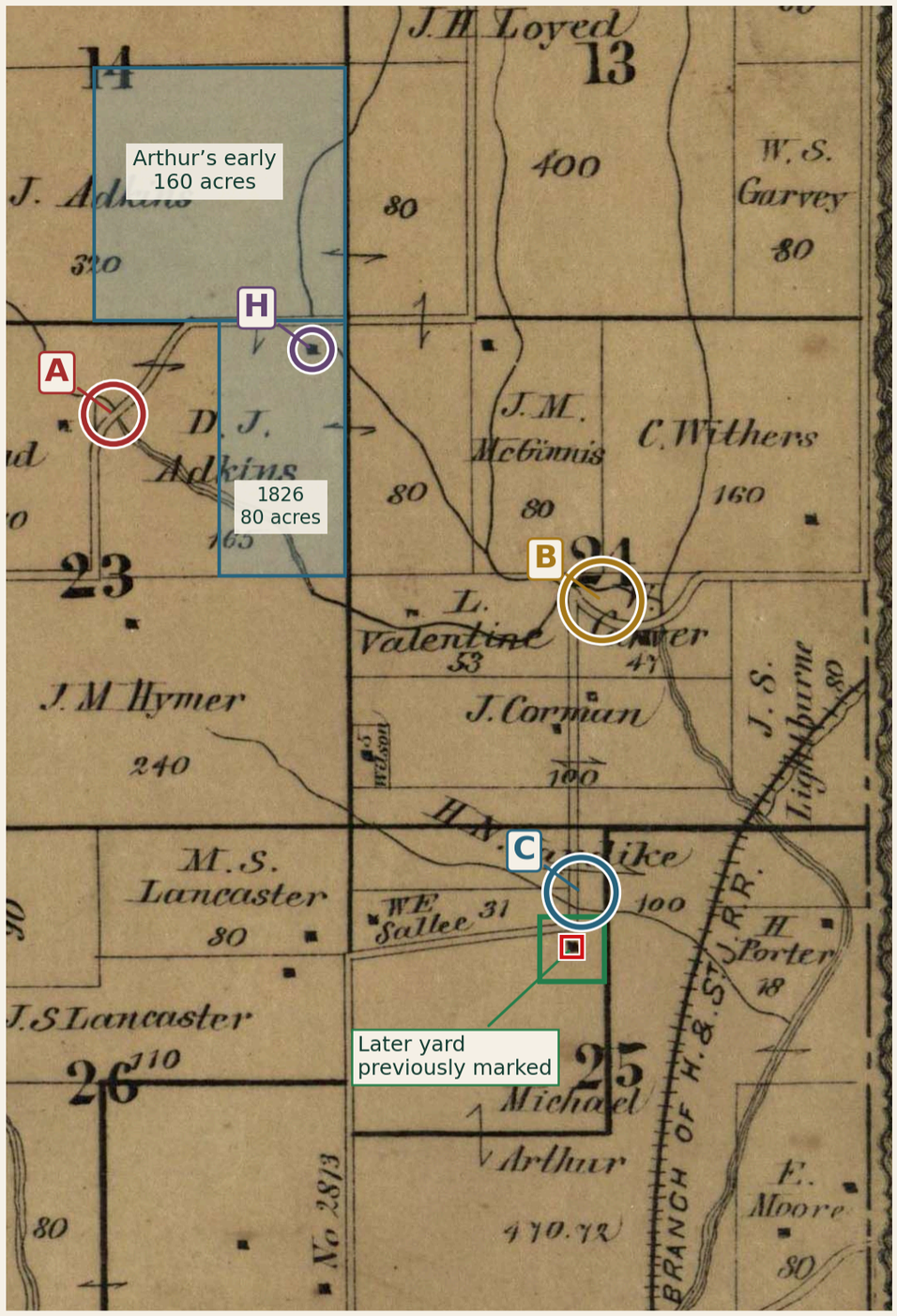
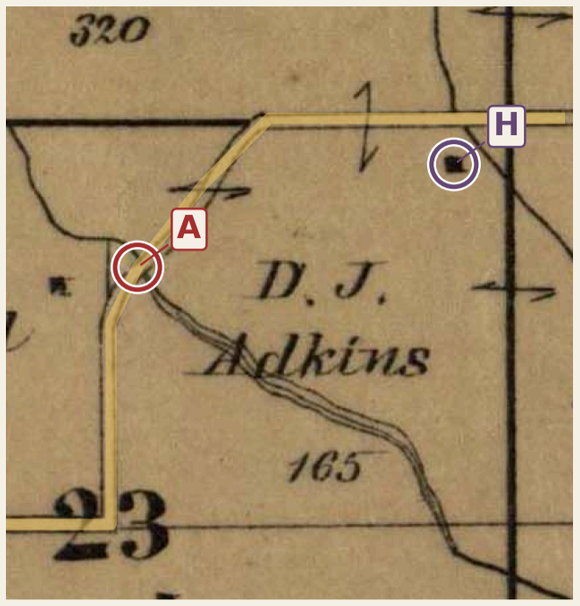
Arthur’s 1831 house: testing the bridge clue

Little Shoal Creek * Township 51 North, Range 32 West ¢ Locations are candidates, not established 1831 sites



Blue shading carries forward our early Arthur holdings; A-C mark crossing areas.

Original 1877 detail: road approach at A



Gold traces the road approach. The southeast branch at A is the creek.

A Strongest crossing candidate

W*% NE% Section 23, below the early Section 14 holdings. The 1935 road alignment supports a Little Shoal crossing west of Urban Lake, in the probable Liberty Drive corridor.

H - Adkins farmstead area to investigate

The 1877 symbol lies in Arthur’s 1826 E% NE% Section 23 tract. A 1922 account distinguishes an old log cabin from Darwin Adkins’s 1859 brick house. The symbol does not locate the older cabin.

B - Alternative near the center of Section 24

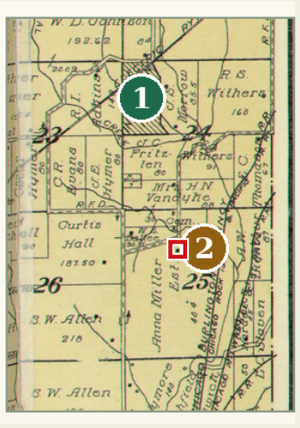
Another road-creek crossing area, beside the later Valentine and Garner parcels. Its connection to the 1831 Kansas Road remains unresolved.

C : Alternative beside the later Section 25 yard

Small tributary crossing on the later yard’s north-south approach. A Kansas Road connection is unproved.

1831: bridge “below Arthur’s house” (abstract; original uninspected).
Whitmer’s manuscript: Wight’s house “three miles West of Liberty.”
These clues constrain the search; neither fixes the cabin at H.

Sources: Edwards Brothers, Clay County atlas (1877), p. 31, SHSMO image 1078; our dated-parcel reconstruction; USGS Liberty (1934-1935); Liberty Stormwater Master Plan (2024), HR-11; Petty, MOsaic (2005/1), p. 3; Whitmer, History, p. 94; Clay County Centennial Souvenir (1922), p. 63.



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Research reconstruction and annotations © John Hajicek 2026. Historical maps are public domain.

Later place names provide orientation; they are not established for the 1820s–1830s. Sources: Ogle atlas (1914), p. 53; 1836 tax page 0492; 1922 county souvenir, p. 63.

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From Adkins’s farmstead to the brickworks

On the one-mile section grid, the later Adkins farmstead symbol H is about 1.3 miles northwest of the brick mansion in Section 25. Crossing A is about 1.4 miles from the mansion. These are straight-line measurements between mapped points. A trip from H to the brickworks and back would have been at least 2.6 miles, with the actual distance depending on the road and creek crossing.

Wight and Woodruff made bricks for the house. Estabrook’s account places the brickyard across the road from it. A log dwelling near the working yard would explain how the men lived beside their work. The bridge abstract says “below Arthur’s house” but supplies no distance. The 1877 mark at H identifies a later farmstead. It cannot by itself locate the log house occupied in 1834.

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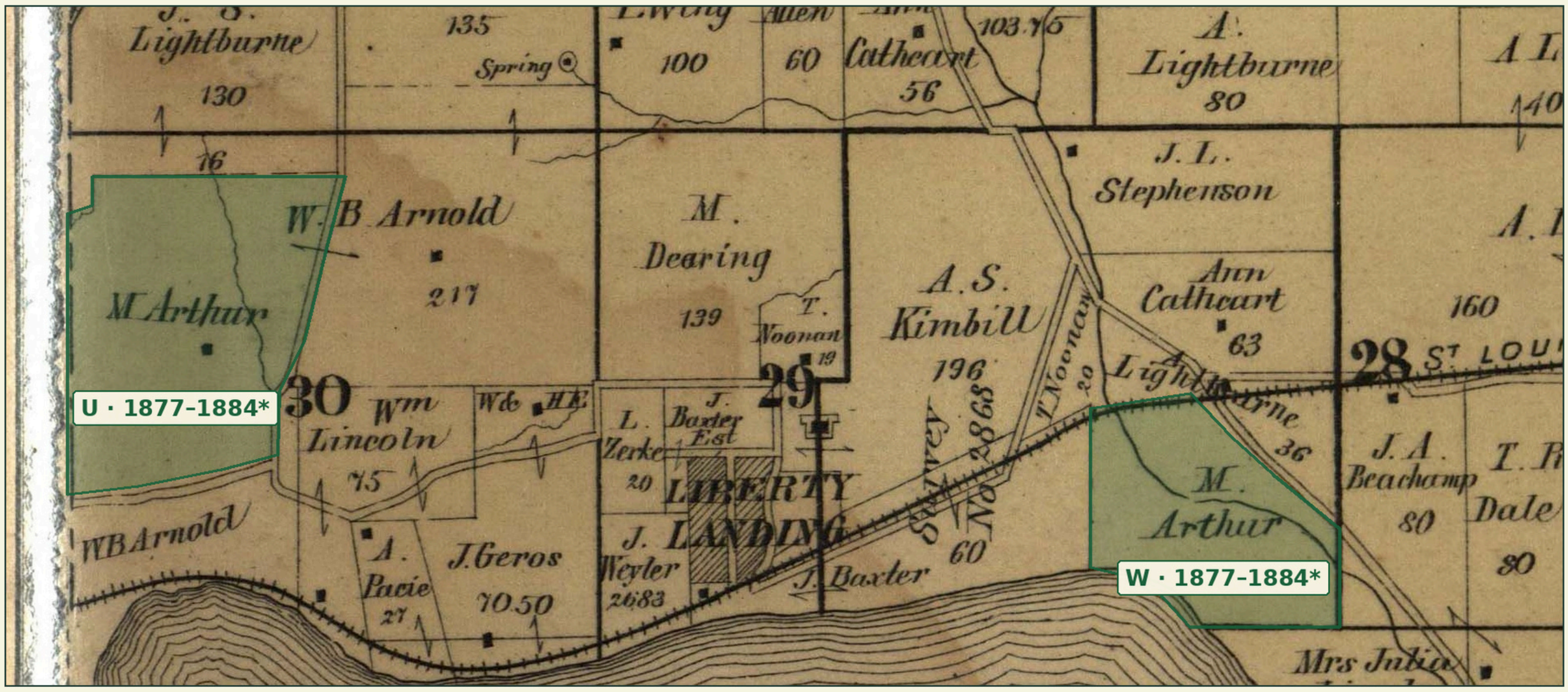
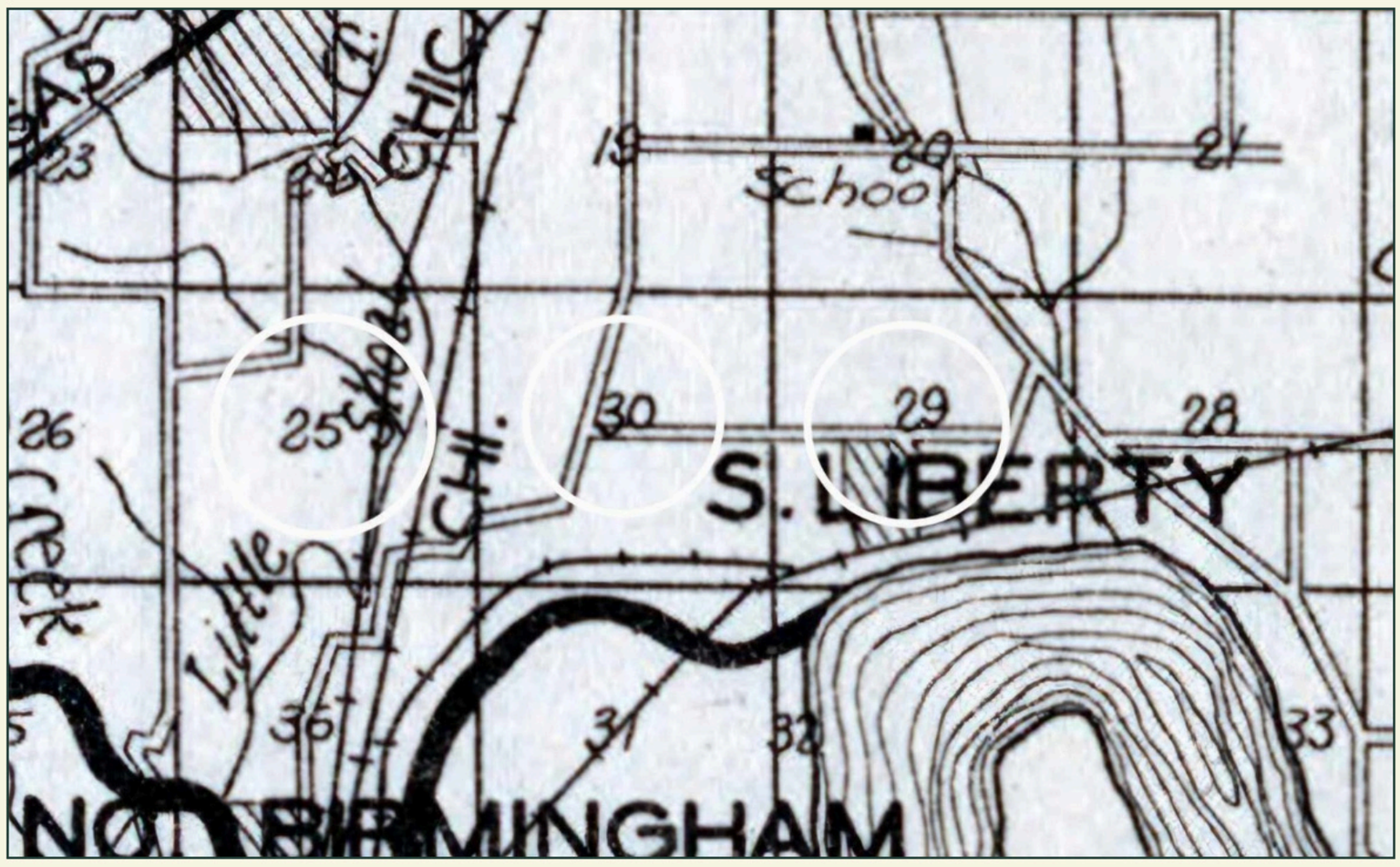
Michael Arthur near Liberty Landing

Additional holdings on the 1877 atlas - Township 51 North, Range 31 West



Green: Arthur-labeled fields in Sections 30 and 28; acreage is not printed.
*1884 endpoint presumed. Boundary traces are approximate.

The circled section numbers

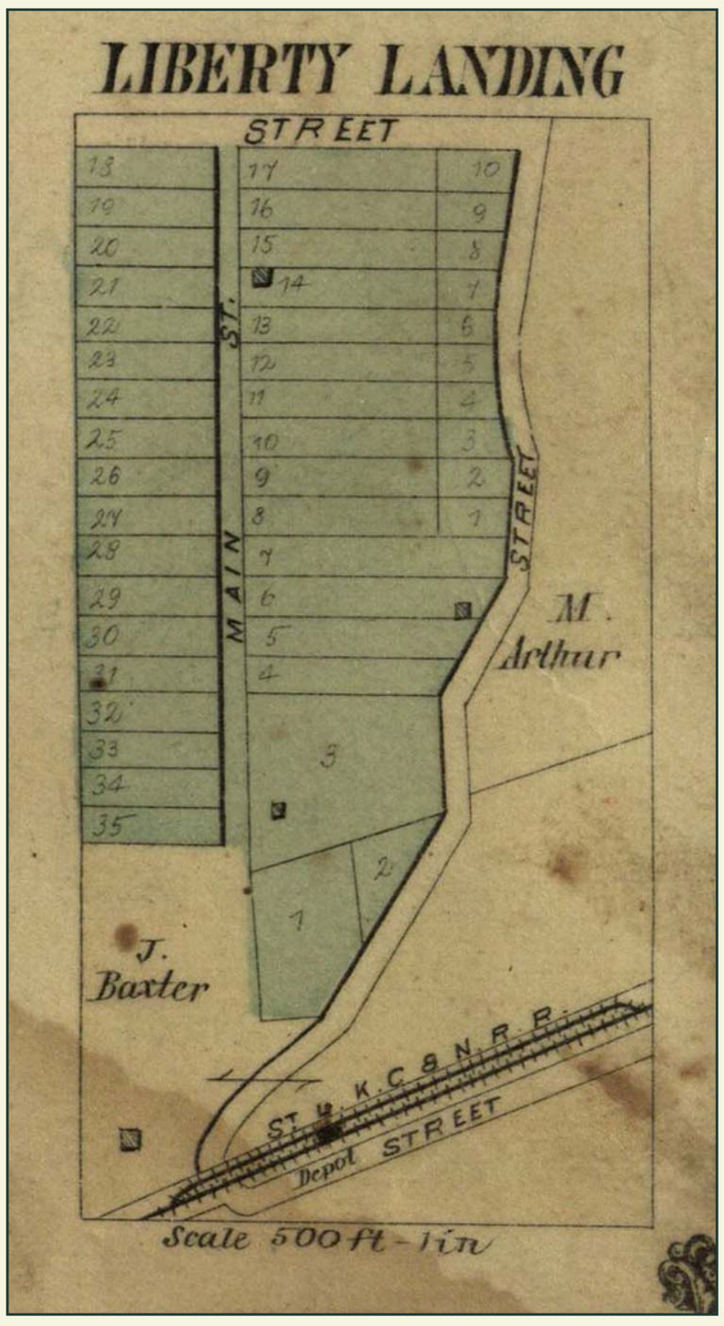


Section 25 lies in Range 32 West; Sections 30, 29, and 28 lie in Range 31 West. The white circles annotate section numbers and supply no parcel boundaries.

The atlas names Arthur in western 30 and southwest 28. Section 29 contains the Landing area; no Arthur-labeled regional parcel was identified there.

The 1880 case index CV-25318 also associates Michael Arthur with Section 30 and railroad-bed use near Liberty Landing. Its entry gives no acreage.

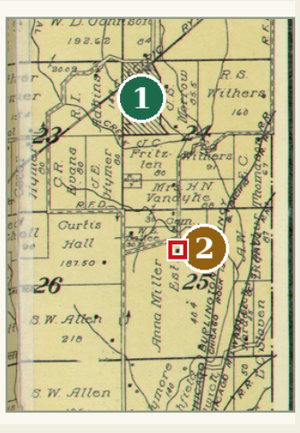
Liberty Landing town plan



Town plan names M. Arthur east of the lots; overlapping observations are not added as acreage.

Sources: Edwards Brothers, Clay County atlas (1877), plates 27 and 17; State Historical Society of Missouri. Undated topographic detail, John Hajicek digital archive; Clay County Archives Master Index, case CV-25318.

Research compilation and annotations © John Hajicek 2026. Original historical maps: public domain.



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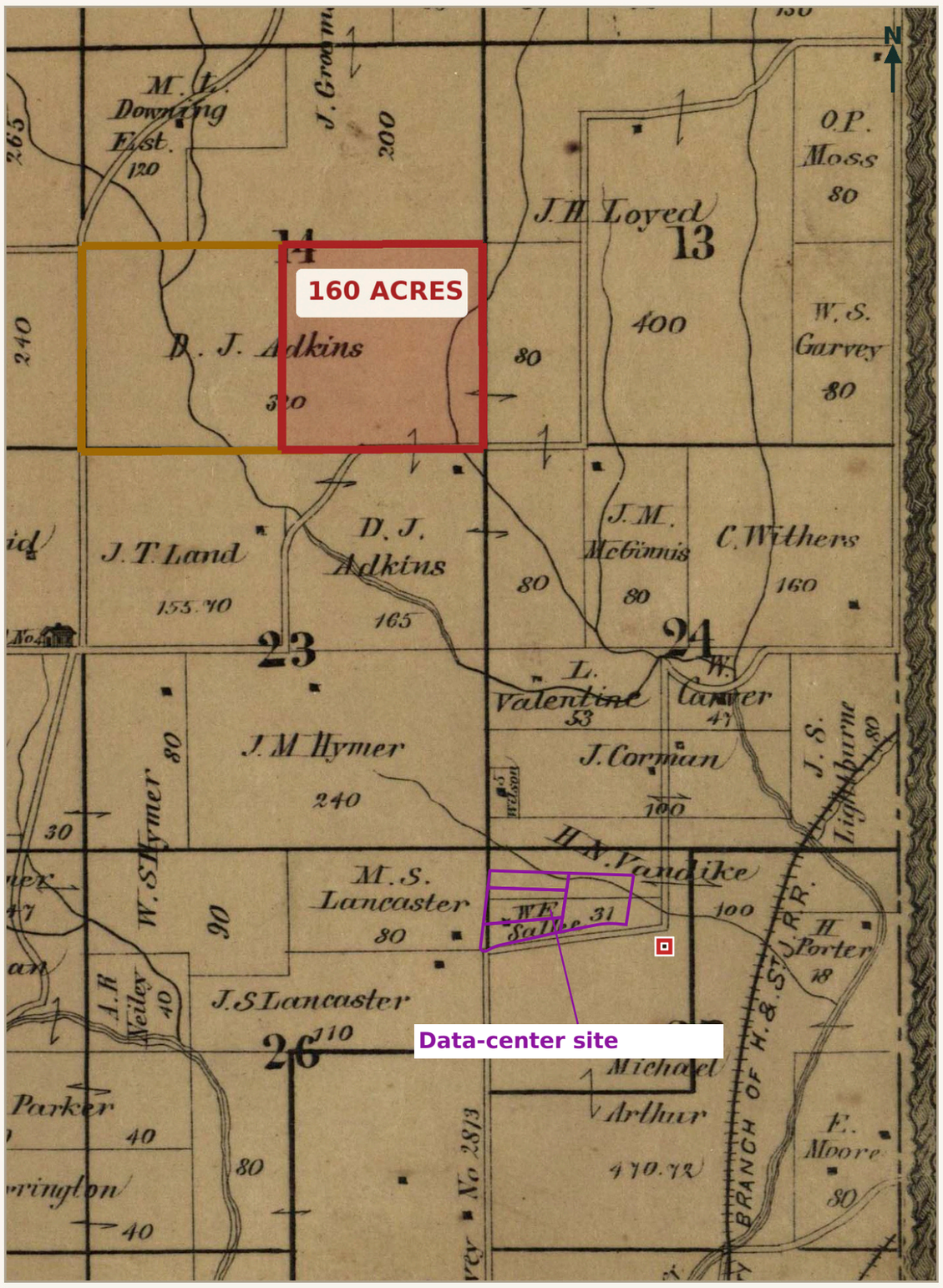
Michael Arthur’s 160 acres, entered in 1827

Located on the 1877 Clay County atlas: southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 51 North, Range 32 West



THE MATCHING TRACT

SE¼ Section 14

The atlas labels the south half of Section 14 “D. J. Adkins 320.” Arthur’s 160 acres occupy its eastern half, outlined in red.

Red: Arthur’s 160-acre quarter-section

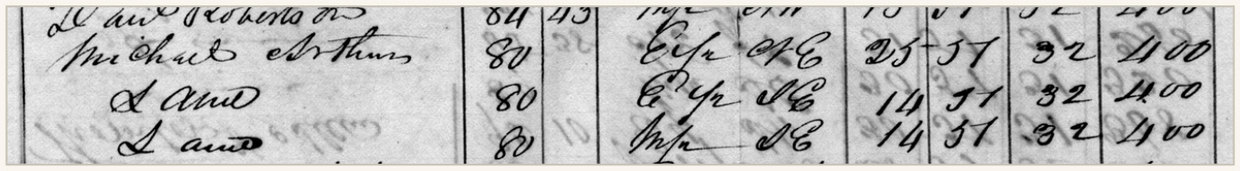
Gold: Adkins’s 320 acres in Section 14

THE DECISIVE TAX ENTRIES

Both the 1834 and 1835 tax books identify Michael Arthur’s two adjoining 80-acre tracts:

Acres	Legal description	Township / Range
80	E½ SE¼, Section 14	51 North / 32 West
80	W½ SE¼, Section 14	51 North / 32 West

160 acres = the entire southeast quarter of Section 14

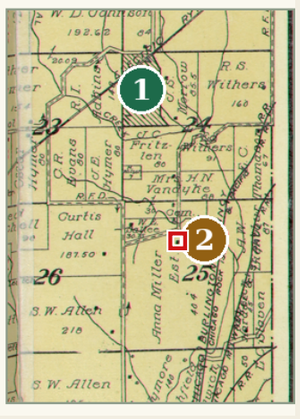


1835 tax book: Michael Arthur, followed by “Same”; the two Section 14 entries are 80 acres each.

CORROBORATING OWNERSHIP HISTORY

The 1922 county centennial account records Robert Adkins’s purchase of a 320-acre farm from Michael Arthur in 1835. Darwin J. Adkins later held the farm.

Arthur's 1827 entry date comes from his 1870 statement; the quarter-section is identified by the tax books and located on the 1877 atlas.



Place-name locators: Glenaire and Glenn Arbor

1 Glenaire: later community in western Section 24; Urban Heights / Belleview locality.

2 Glenn Arbor: Glen Arbor railroad locality printed in Section 25 on the 1914 plat.

Adkins, 1835: reported 320-acre purchase. Tracts N/O/P/Q account for 320 nominal acres within the mapped holdings. The matching deed remains unidentified.

Sources: Edwards Brothers, Clay County atlas (1877), p. 31; Missouri State Archives, Clay County tax books (1834, 1835); Arthur's statement (Liberty Tribune, 1870); Clay County Missouri Centennial Souvenir (1922), p. 63.

Identification and map annotations © John Hajicek 2026. Original atlas and tax records: public domain.

Later place names provide orientation; they are not established for the 1820s–1830s. Sources: Ogle atlas (1914), p. 53; 1836 tax page 0492; 1922 county souvenir, p. 63.

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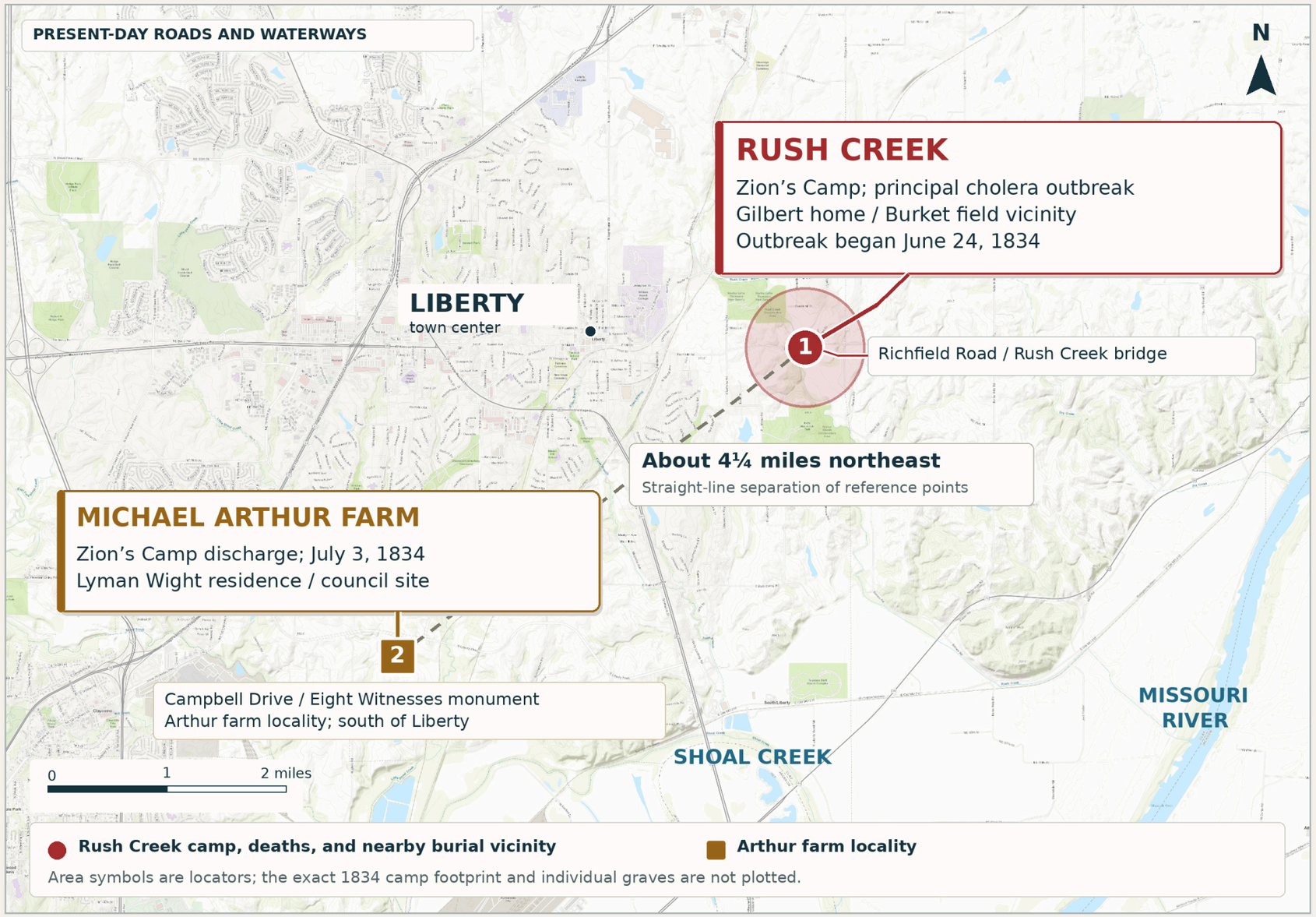
Where the Mormons Died of Cholera

Zion's Camp, Rush Creek, and the Michael Arthur farm; Clay County, Missouri, 1834



LATE JUNE-EARLY JULY 1834

15 cholera deaths

13 members of Zion’s Camp
2 local Latter Day Saints

The two local victims were Sidney Gilbert and six-year-old Phebe Murdock.

1 Camp and deaths at Rush Creek

The main outbreak began June 24. On June 25, the company dispersed among nearby households.

Cholera burial area

The dead were buried near Rush Creek. A 2025 local account places the burial bluff about % mile off Richfield Road.

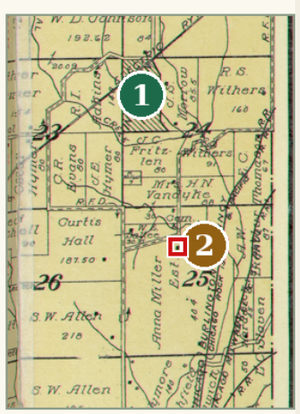
2 Arthur farm; July 3, 1834

The July 3 meeting followed the June dispersal at Rush Creek. The high council met in Arthur’s yard, where Lyman Wight lived.

Map placement: the Rush Creek locator is anchored at the modern Richfield Road bridge. The Arthur locator marks the farm vicinity, rather than its entire acreage.

Sources: Joseph Smith Papers, History A-1, pp. 505, 511; Rush Creek place entry; Ensign Peak Foundation site records; Eight Witnesses monument; Liberty Stake report (2025); City of Liberty / MoDOT. Basemap: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors.

Historical compilation and map: John Hajicek



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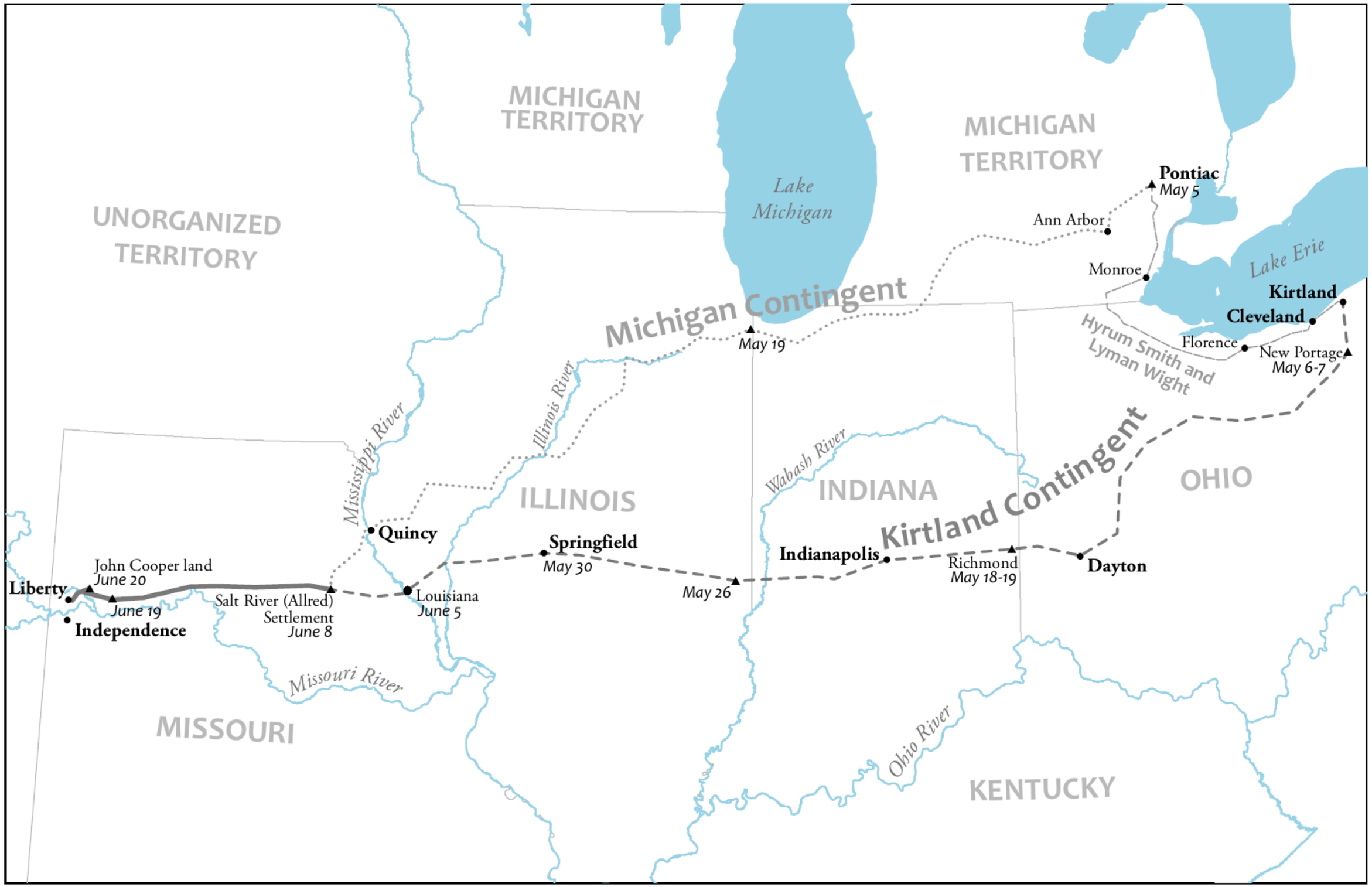

Camp of Israel route, May–June 1834. In May and June 1834, the Camp of Israel traveled to Missouri to assist the Saints who had been driven from Jackson County, Missouri. The main contingent of the camp journeyed from Kirtland, Ohio; another group, led by Hyrum Smith and Lyman Wight, was recruited in Michigan Territory and left from there. The two contingents joined together at the Salt River (Allred) settlement on 8 June 1834 and then proceeded into Clay County, Missouri. (Research and design by Brandon Plewe.)

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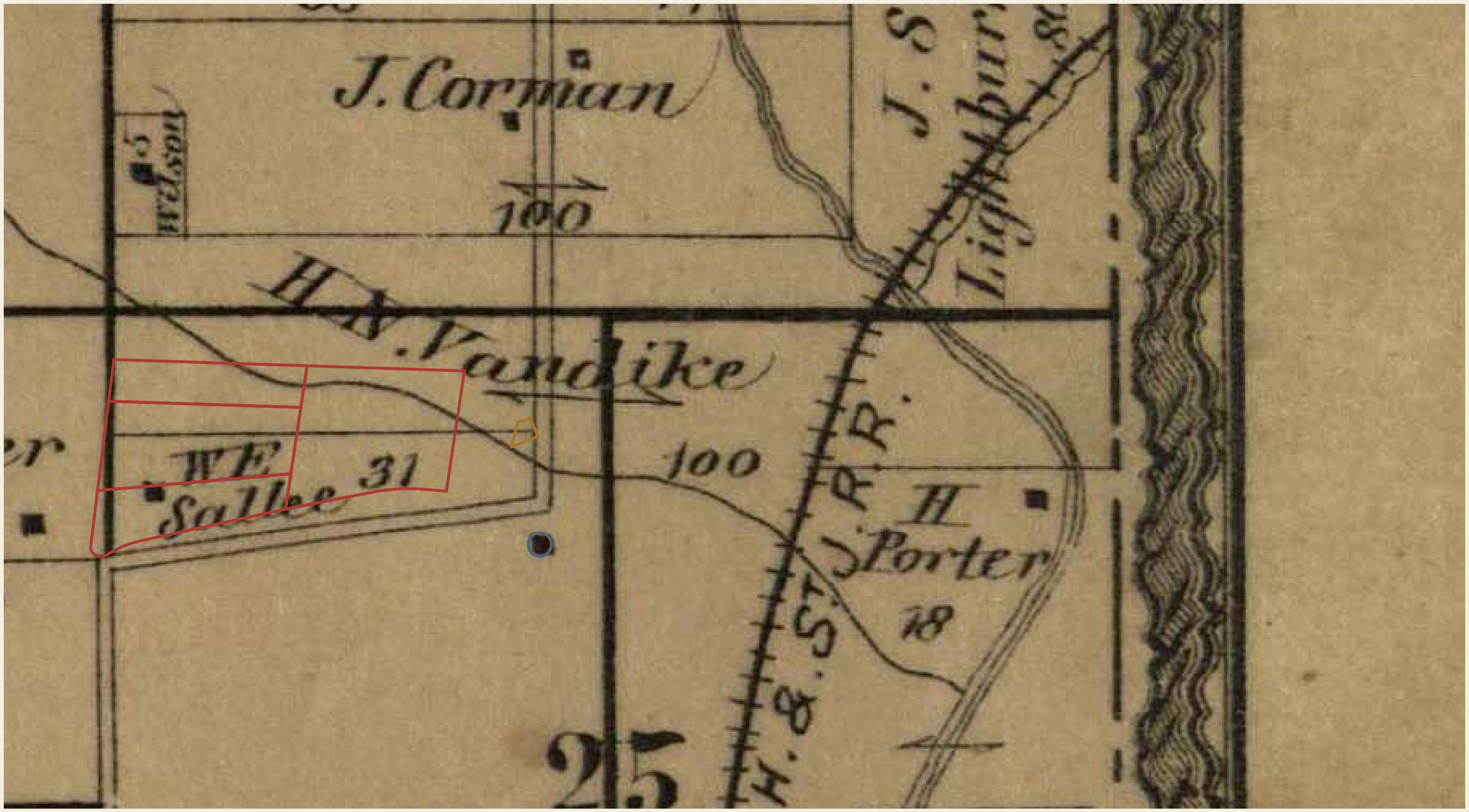
The Sallee tract and the data-center parcels

1877 ownership map with modern county parcel geometry



Red: four original project parcels. Gold: recorded cemetery parcel. Blue circle: Arthur house symbol.

I register the parcel geometry to shared local features: the old Hughes road junction, the bend at the plantation approach, and the house position visible in 1957. Every parcel outline, the cemetery, and the mansion uses that same transformation.

The 1877 atlas prints 31 acres for Sallee. The approved 2026 plat is 28.93 acres and includes road-vacation changes to the four earlier parcels. The developer now advertises 35.1 acres; its larger outer boundary has not been established by the records reproduced here.

Sources: Edwards Brothers atlas (1877), p. 31; Clay County parcel service, parcels 14907000100200–00500 and cemetery 14907000100700; USDA aerial, June 10, 1957; Clay County 2024 orthophotography; Liberty City Council, January 26, 2026, case 26-04FP. Local historical alignment, not a boundary survey.

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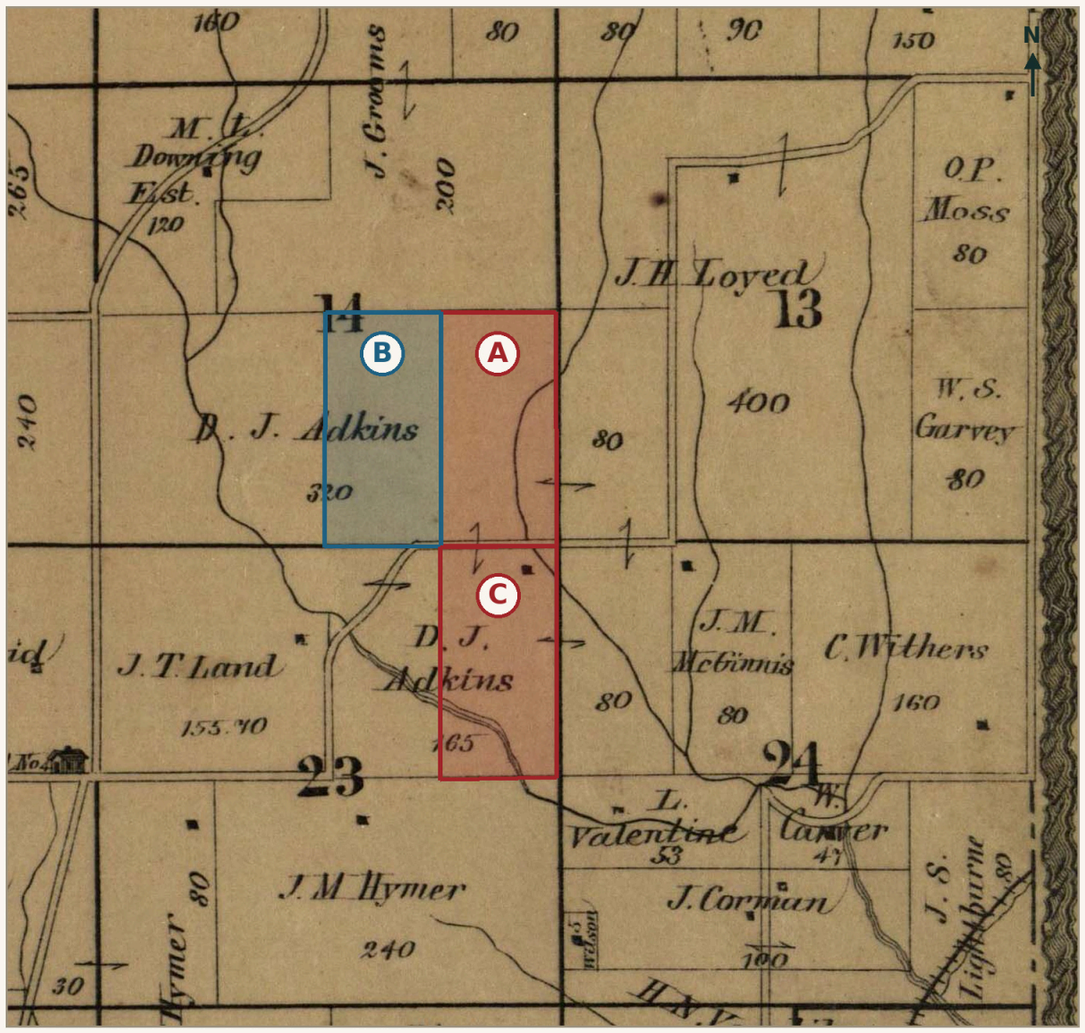
Michael Arthur’s land, 1825-1828

240 acres documented by federal patents within the period - All four tax years examined

1877 atlas, p. 31 - Township 51 North, Range 32 West



Red: 160 acres patented May 1, 1826 (A and C)

Blue: 80 acres patented May 31, 1827 (B)

A and B together form the 160-acre southeast quarter of Section 14, within the farm labeled “D. J. Adkins” in 1877.

C is the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 23. It is north of the Section 23 tract shown in Arthur’s 1833-1836 tax records.

Section lines are aligned to the 1877 atlas. The overlay is approximate; the atlas’s later ownership labels are retained for geographic reference.

Three patents - 240 acres

All three patents name Michael Arthur: T51N. R32W.

ID	Sec.	Tract	Acres	Patent issued	Certificate
A	14	E½ SE¼	80	May 1, 1826	250
B	14	W½ SE¼	80	May 31, 1827	392
C	23	E½ NE¼	80	May 1, 1826	249

Patent dates document ownership within this four-year period. They are not the dates of cash entry or purchase, and do not establish ownership in each individual tax year.

What the tax books establish

1825 No Michael Arthur assessment or real-estate entry found.

1826 Arthur is assessed for personal property; the land and town-lot columns are blank.

1827 Arthur is assessed for personal property; the land and town-lot columns are blank.

1828 No Arthur entry as an assessed landowner found in the real-property book or supplements.

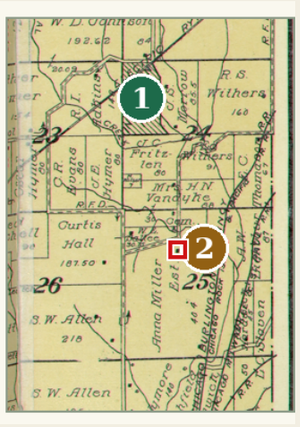
All 88 digitized tax-book images were reviewed, including supplemental schedules, town lots, nonresident entries, and Arthur-named firms where present.

Qualifying federal land purchases received a five-year tax exemption under Missouri’s 1820 admission terms. Blank or absent assessments therefore do not establish zero land ownership.

The federal patents record 240 acres in 1825–1828. They do not enumerate all private acquisitions or divide improved from unimproved land. Patents, original tax pages, and source references follow on pages 471–482.

patents, selected original tax pages, and full source references.

Sources: Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office patents MO0120__.249, .250, .391; Missouri State Archives, Clay County tax books, 1825-1828.
Basemap: Edwards Brothers, Clay County atlas (1877), p. 31, State Historical Society of Missouri. Tax context: Act of March 6, 1820, §6, National Archives.
Historical reconstruction from legal descriptions; no continuous annual ownership is inferred. Original atlas, patents, and tax records: public domain.
Research compilation and map annotations © John Hajicek 2026.



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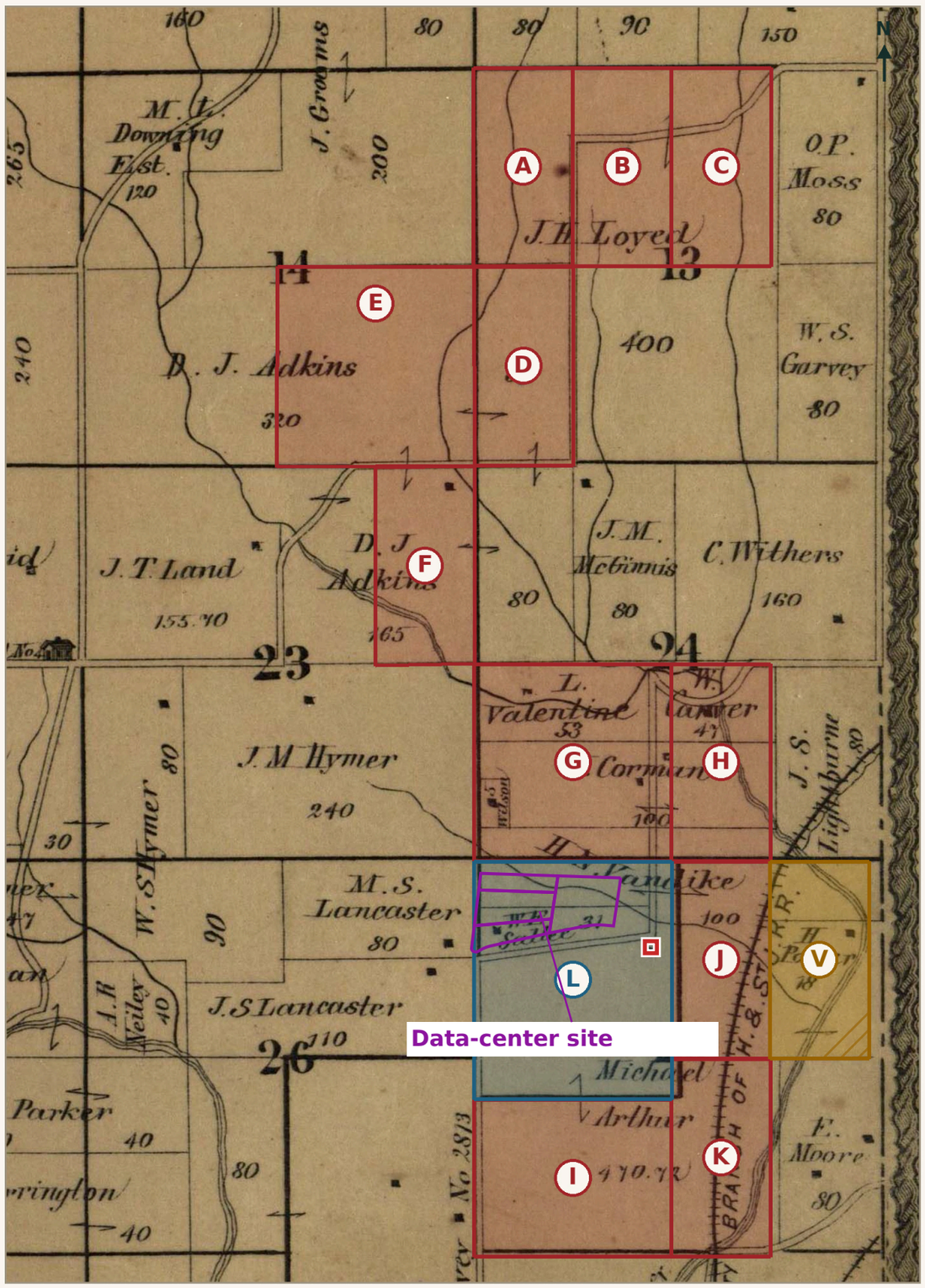
Michael Arthur’s land, 1833-1836

All land recorded in any of the four tax years; improved and unimproved holdings included

1877 atlas, page 31 - Township 51 North, Range 32 West



1,340.91 acres in the 1833-1834 records

Recorded acreage by tax year

ID	Sec.	Tract	1833	1834	1835	1836
A	13	W½ NW¼	84.43	84.43	84.43	84.43
B	13	E½ NW¼	84.43	84.43	84.43	84.43
C	13	W½ NE¼	84.43	84.43	84.43	84.43
D	13	W½ SW¼	84.54	84.54	84.43	—
E	14	SE¼	160.00	160.00	160.00	—
F	23	E½ NE¼	80.00	80.00	—	—
G	24	SW¼	169.36	169.36	169.36	169.36
H	24	W½ SE¼	84.68	84.68	84.68	84.68
I	25	SW¼ fractional	135.20	135.20	135.20	135.20
J	25	W½ NE¼	84.77	84.77	84.77	84.77
K	25	W½ SE¼	84.91	84.91	84.91	84.91
L	25	Survey 2916	204.16	204.16	204.16	204.16
V	25	E½ NE¼ variant	—	—	80.00*	—
Annual total			**1,340.91**	**1,340.91**	**1,340.80**	**1,016.37†**

E combines two 80-acre entries. G combines the two halves of the southwest quarter. A dash means no Arthur entry for that tract in that year.

Red: holdings established by the tax records

Blue L: New Madrid Survey 2916, 204.16 acres

J Amber V: Section 25 variant written in the 1835 book

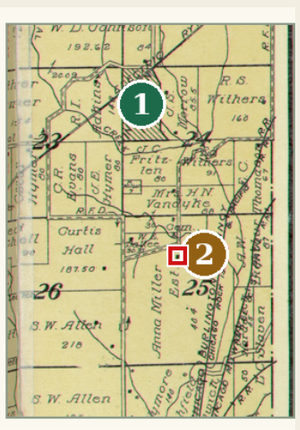
* The 1835 entry writes E½ NE¼ Section 25; the 1833–1834 entries write Section 23 (F). Both locations are shown. V is not treated as an additional confirmed 80 acres.

t The 1836 detailed schedules total 1,016.37 acres; the aggregate return writes 1,016.17. The source’s 0.20-acre difference is retained.

Every recorded tract is included. These tax books do not divide acreage into improved and unimproved portions. Original tax pages and source references follow on pages 483–500.

Survey 2916 occupies the northwestern portion of Section 25; the 135.20-acre fractional southwest tract lies below it. Its boundary follows the original township plat, reconstructed onto the 1877 atlas.

Sources: Missouri State Archives, Clay County tax books, 1833-1836; Edwards Brothers, Clay County atlas (1877), p. 31, State Historical Society of Missouri.
Survey 2916: original township plat, Missouri State Land Survey; reproduced in Steve Weible, “New Madrid Claims,” Missouri Surveyor, June 2015, p. 33.
Historical reconstruction: section and survey lines aligned to the atlas; later 1877 ownership labels remain visible. Alignment is approximate.
Research compilation and map annotations © John Hajicek 2026. Original tax records and atlas: public domain.



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The log houses, the brickworks, and the witnesses’ graves

Arthur’s early 160 acres occupied the southeast quarter of Section 14, north of the brick mansion and its working yard in Section 25. Wilshire Estates and South Valley Park occupy much of that quarter today. The 1922 Adkins account describes a two-room, two-story log house on the 320 acres purchased in 1835. Its location within that purchase is unrecorded.

The later Adkins farmstead symbol H is about 1.3 miles from the mansion on the 1877 atlas. The bridge candidate A is about 1.4 miles away. A daily walk was feasible. I favor a dwelling near the brickworks for the men making the bricks across the road. Neither the 1831 bridge abstract nor the 1835 sale identifies the house that Wight occupied in 1834.

On July 3, 1834, the camp met at Wight’s residence on Arthur’s land. The organization of the Missouri high council belongs to the July meetings there. Woodruff placed the reburial of Zelph’s thighbone near the house Wight occupied. Those accounts name the dwelling and its occupants without supplying a survey number or fixing Joseph Smith’s first visit to the Adkins tract.

Christian Whitmer died November 27, 1835, and Peter Whitmer Jr. on September 22, 1836. Both deaths followed the reported Adkins purchase. My identification of their burial ground rests on the working farmstead beside Slave Cabin Row, the later Sallee tract, and the place Norman Page showed me on Campbell Drive. It does not depend on placing either burial on land sold to Adkins.

Autobiography, vol. 1, p. 31. Parcel comparison and atlas measurements on pp. 166–175.

Sources: Arthur’s 1870 reminiscence. Clay County Centennial Souvenir (1922), p. 63. John Whitmer, History, p. 94. Minutes of July 3 and circa July 7, 1834. Woodruff, journal, July 1834, and

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Michael Arthur’s farm

The 1,920-acre reconstruction

Rural holdings, 1826–1884; acreage reconciliation

Measure	80-acre units	Nominal acres
Core parcel register, including R	22	1,760
Miller-family reconstruction: S and T	2	160
Combined reconstruction	24	1,920
Additional enclosed tract X	1	80
Expanded reconstruction, including X	25	2,000

The landholding reconstruction

The core register contains the recorded tracts in Sections 9, 13, 14, 23, 24, and 25. S and T are the two adjoining Miller-family tracts included in the earlier 1,920-acre reconstruction. X is the additional enclosed eighty-acre parcel. The latter three preserve the reconstruction of earlier Arthur ownership rather than a recovered purchase date.

Section	Core tracts	Nominal acres
9	K / L	240
13	A / B / C / Q	320
14	N / O	160
23	M / P	160
24	D / E / F / R	320
25	G / H / I / J / V	560

Section 25 includes Survey 2916 and its fractional southwest remainder, W½NE¼ and W½SE¼, together with the separately marked location V as written in 1835. The first four are recorded under Arthur by 1831.

The figures are nominal eighty-acre grid units, not a surveyed acreage sum or a claim that every tract was acquired simultaneously. The 1877 Landing fields have no printed acreage and are outside this subtotal. The later 404-acre farm does not define the extent of the earlier plantation.

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D. S. Miller: the Arthur family connection

Family relationship and land records

D. S. Miller was Michael Arthur’s son-in-law. He married Cordelia Arthur on 6 July 1854. The later Miller records must therefore be read as part of the Arthur family’s land history. A change from Arthur to Miller as named owner does not establish that the ground passed outside Arthur’s family.

The contemporary marriage notice

In this county, on Thursday evening, July 6th, by Rev. E. S. Dulin, Mr. D. S. Miller, of this city, to Miss Cordelia, daughter of Michael Arthur, Esq., of this county.

Liberty Tribune, 14 July 1854, p. 2; marriage performed 6 July. Original page: Missouri Digital Heritage, item 116697. The newspaper prints the groom’s initials; the 1868 assessment names David S. Miller.

Record or tract	Interpretation
A–C: NW¼13 and W½NE¼13	The 1868 Miller assessment records a named owner within Arthur’s family. The endpoint is an assessment proxy, not evidence of departure from the family.
S/T: E½SW¼13 and W½SE¼13	Miller is named circa 1865. His marriage to Cordelia strengthens the proposed Arthur association; earlier title in Michael Arthur’s own name remains conjectural.
Cordelia Miller, 1870 and 1871	She is Michael Arthur’s daughter. The 1871 assessment assigns her 422 acres, without a section description. This is relevant family evidence, not an independently proved identification of all five Miller tracts.

The marriage notice establishes the family relationship relevant to the parcel analysis. The marriage date is not a conveyance date; it does not, by itself, establish an inheritance, gift, purchase, or deed.

Related originals: Liberty Tribune, 25 June 1869, p. 2 (1868 Miller assessment), item 68214; 24 June 1870, p. 2 (Cordelia’s real estate), item 2660; 16 June 1871, p. 2 (422 acres), item 7057.

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Evidence and conjectures

R: E½NW¼ Section 24, T51N R32W. The circa 1865 atlas names Michael Arthur on this northern rectangle; the 1877 atlas names J. M. McGinnis, 80 acres. Its map span is c.1865-by 1877, using the first observed Arthur reference and the successor-map bound. This restores one omitted nominal eighty.

Circa 1865 observations incorporated

The circa 1865 excerpt names Arthur on R; D/E and creekward F before Moseley’s 1870 record; J/H before Sallee/Vandyke; and G and creekward I before Arnold’s 1868 assessment. It names Miller on S/T by circa 1865; A–C have a separate 1868 Miller assessment. It also names Mary Willis on M, Adkins on P/X, and Darwin Adkins on Q. This analysis concerns the excerpt, not the entire atlas.

S and T: Miller’s two conjectural eighties

E½SW¼13 and W½SE¼13 are marked Arthur ? / Miller c.1865. Miller married Arthur’s daughter Cordelia on 6 July 1854. That family connection strengthens the proposed earlier Arthur ownership. No Arthur purchase year is established. Each is a nominal eighty; the later tax list prints 84 acres each.

X: the unnamed eighty in Section 24

W½NW¼24, T51N R32W, is the unnamed 1877 gap beside Adkins and McGinnis. Its first known other owner is Adkins c.1865, when the parcel continues from E½NE¼23 into W½NW¼24. Earlier Arthur ownership remains conjectural; no Arthur date is invented. S, T, and X together add 240 conditional nominal acres.

Farmyard and road annotations

John Hajicek’s annotations identify the 31-acre tract as the farmyard. Blue marks Slave Cabin Row along the southern east–west Campbell road; orange marks Plantation Lane along the eastern north–south road. The green Arthur Yard box encompasses the cemetery and house square before the mansion. These historical identifications are distinct from parcel boundaries, acreage, and legal ownership dates.

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Landing holdings and sources

Original 1877 plate 27 explicitly labels M. Arthur in western Section 30 and southwest Section 28, T51N R31W. Their acreages are unprinted, so they are
shown without assigning two arbitrary eighties. No Arthur-labeled regional tract was identified in Section 29. Plate 17 also labels M. Arthur east of the Landing town lots; it is a related observation, not a separate acreage addition. Case CV-25318, February 7, 1880, links Arthur with Section 30 and railroad-bed use near the Landing.

Original agricultural-census totals

The original schedules record 800 acres in 1850 (300 improved + 500 unimproved) and 2,000 in 1860 (600 improved + 1,400 unimproved). These are dated farm totals. The later 404-acre remnant, Miller’s account of 1,400 acres, and the 1,920-acre holdings reconstruction describe different evidence. Agricultural totals do not identify the boundaries of individual legal tracts.

Sources

1. Missouri State Archives agricultural schedules: 1850 Clay County, PDF pp. 27–28, manuscript p. 675, row 22; 1860 Clay County, PDF pp. 1–2, manuscript pp. 17–18, row 7. Original schedules: Missouri Secretary of State.

2. Historical Atlas, Clay County, Missouri (circa 1865), Clay County Archives reprint, 2011; official publication notice. The exhibit reproduces an excerpt with later annotations removed; it is not an unaltered original. The analysis is limited to this excerpt.

3. Edwards Brothers, Clay County atlas (1877), plate 31: SHSMO original. Liberty Tribune, 25 June 1869, p. 2: 1868 tax list. Clay County Archives Master Index, release 14 December 2023.

4. Virginia Miller, “Many Changes Found in Liberty,” Liberty Advance, 12 November 1934, p. 2: the family account of 1,400 acres. The 1,920-acre holdings reconstruction and later 404-acre remnant are treated separately in this study.

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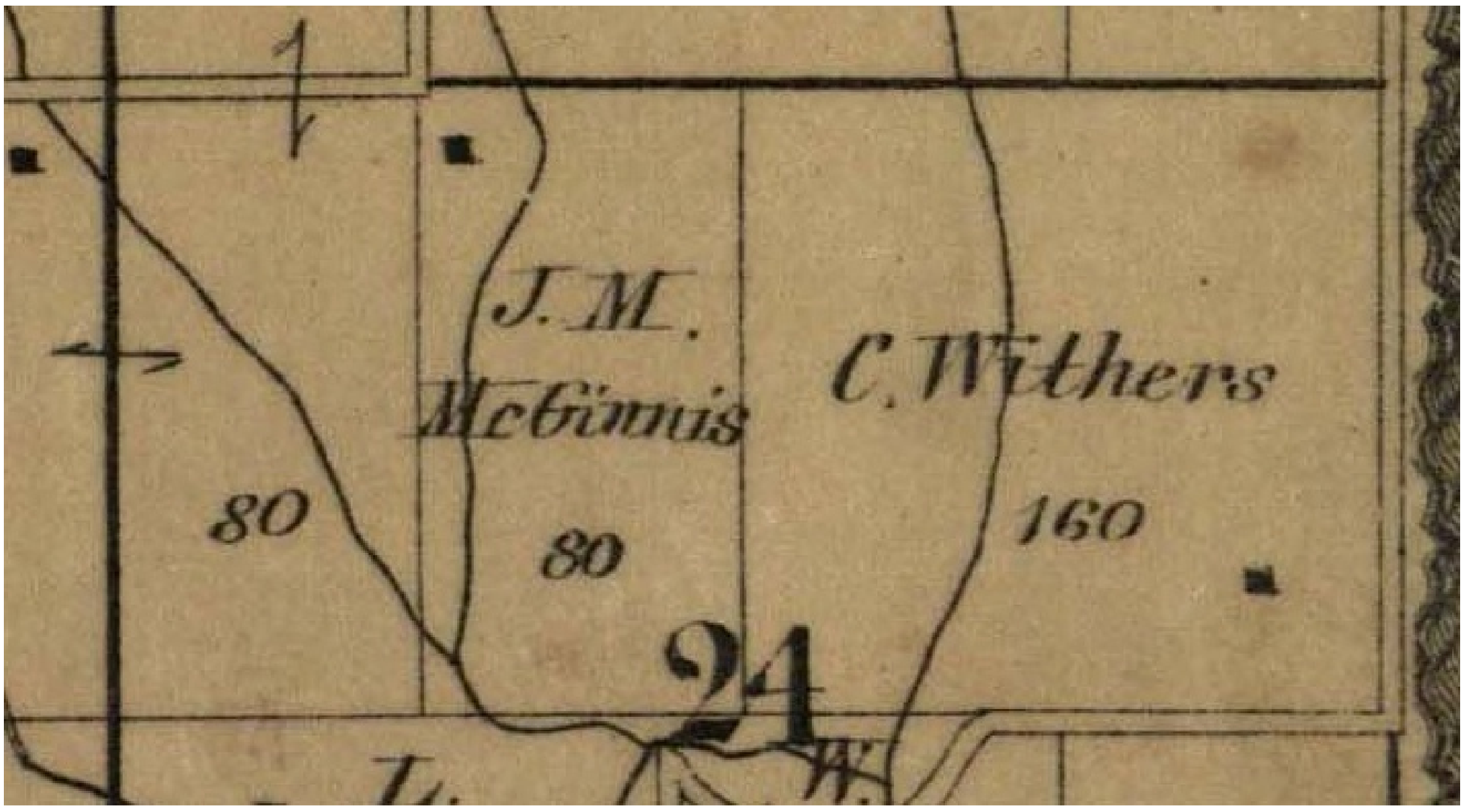
The same 80-acre rectangle

R lies west of the Section 24 center line: E½NW¼24. The northern strip carries Arthur’s name in the older map and McGinnis’s in 1877.

Circa 1865: Michael Arthur. Monochrome restoration of the received excerpt, with yellow and received arrow removed; not an unmarked original.



1877: J. M. McGinnis, 80 acres. Original atlas crop, plate 31.



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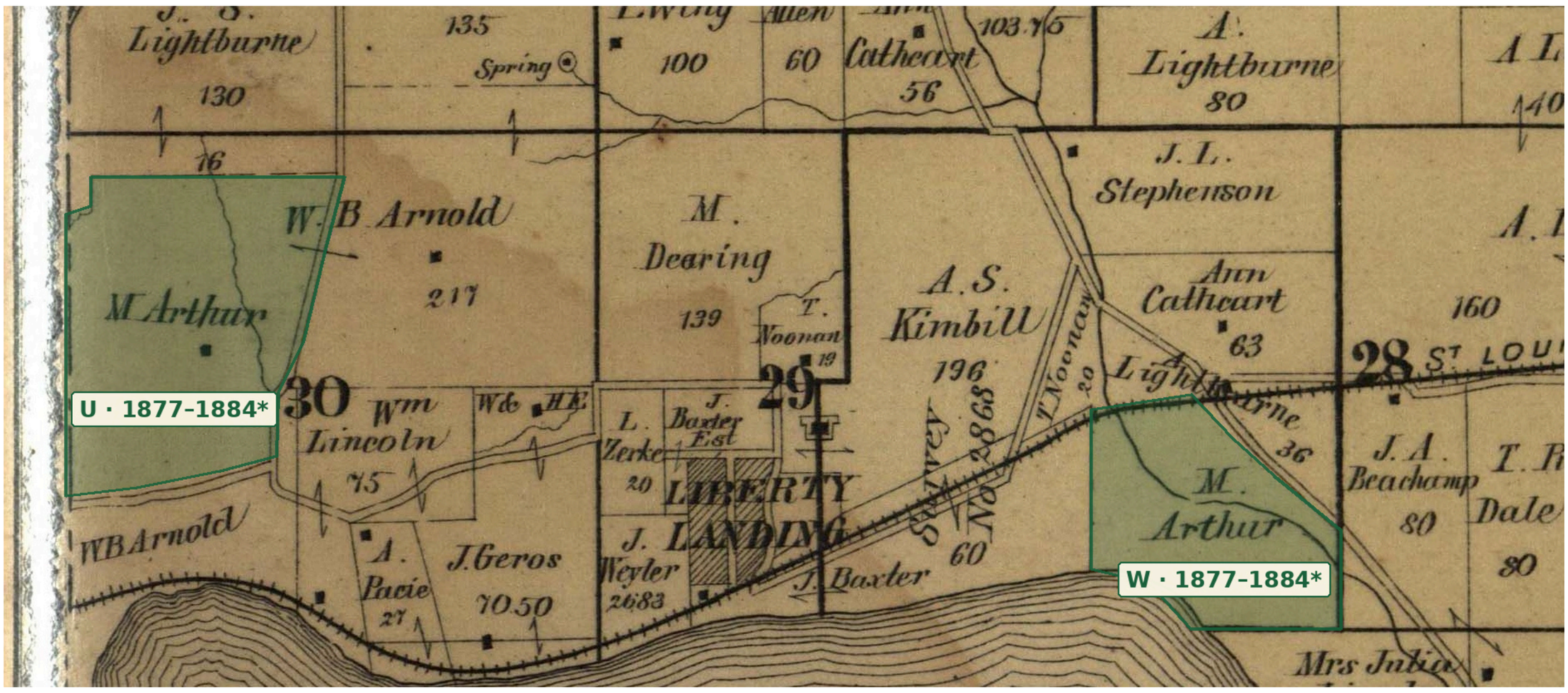
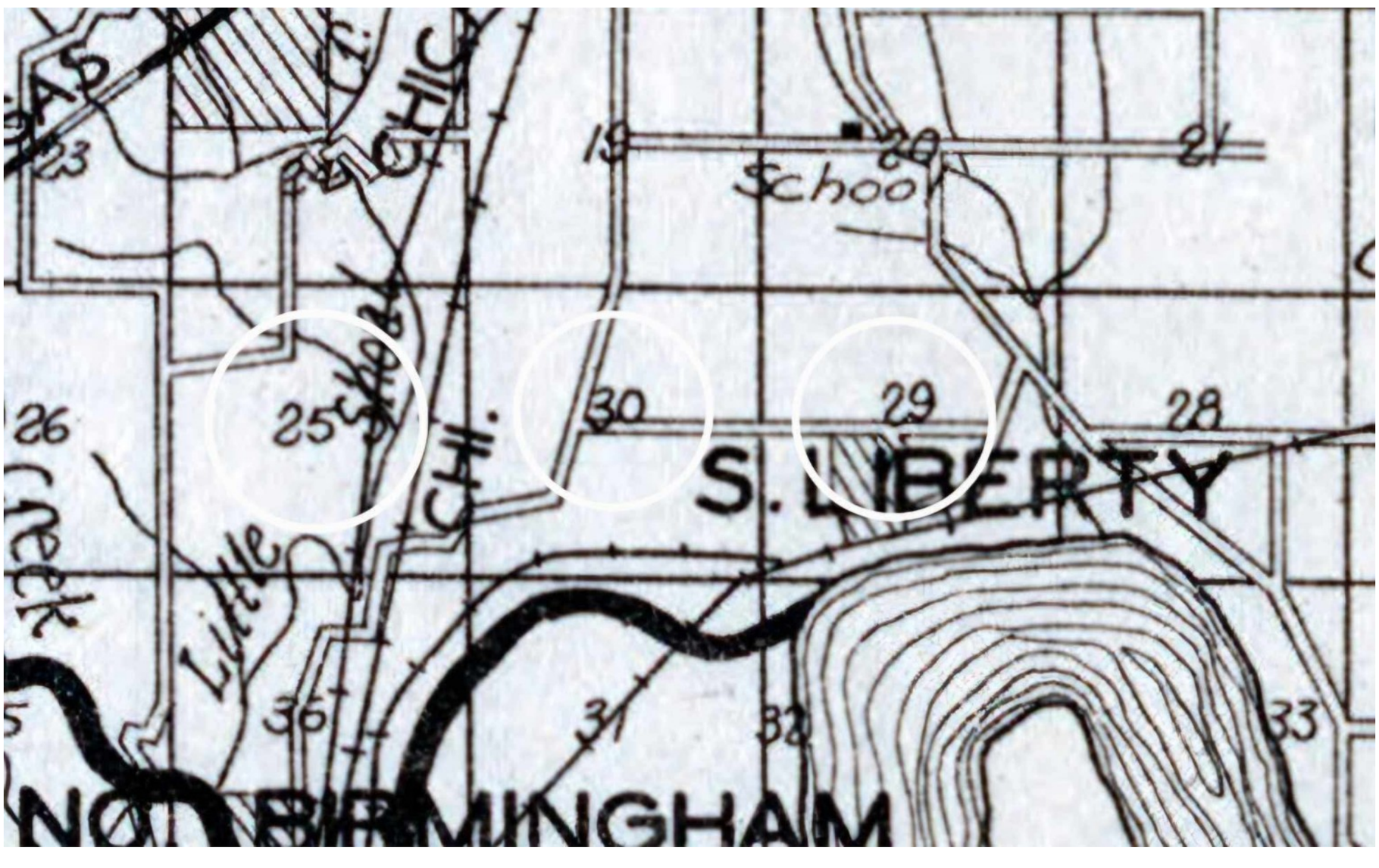
Beyond the original crop

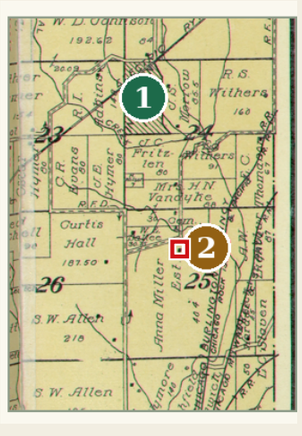
The 1877 atlas names Arthur in western Section 30 (left) and southwest Section 28 (right). These are additional holdings with unprinted acreage. Where no intervening conveyance is identified, the register carries ownership to Arthur's death in 1884 as a stated presumption.



Source: Edwards Brothers atlas (1877), plate 27, SHSMO item 1074. Green traces follow the printed bounds approximately.

White circles mark section numbers, not ownership boundaries. Section 25 is in Range 32 West; 30, 29, and 28 are in adjoining Range 31 West.





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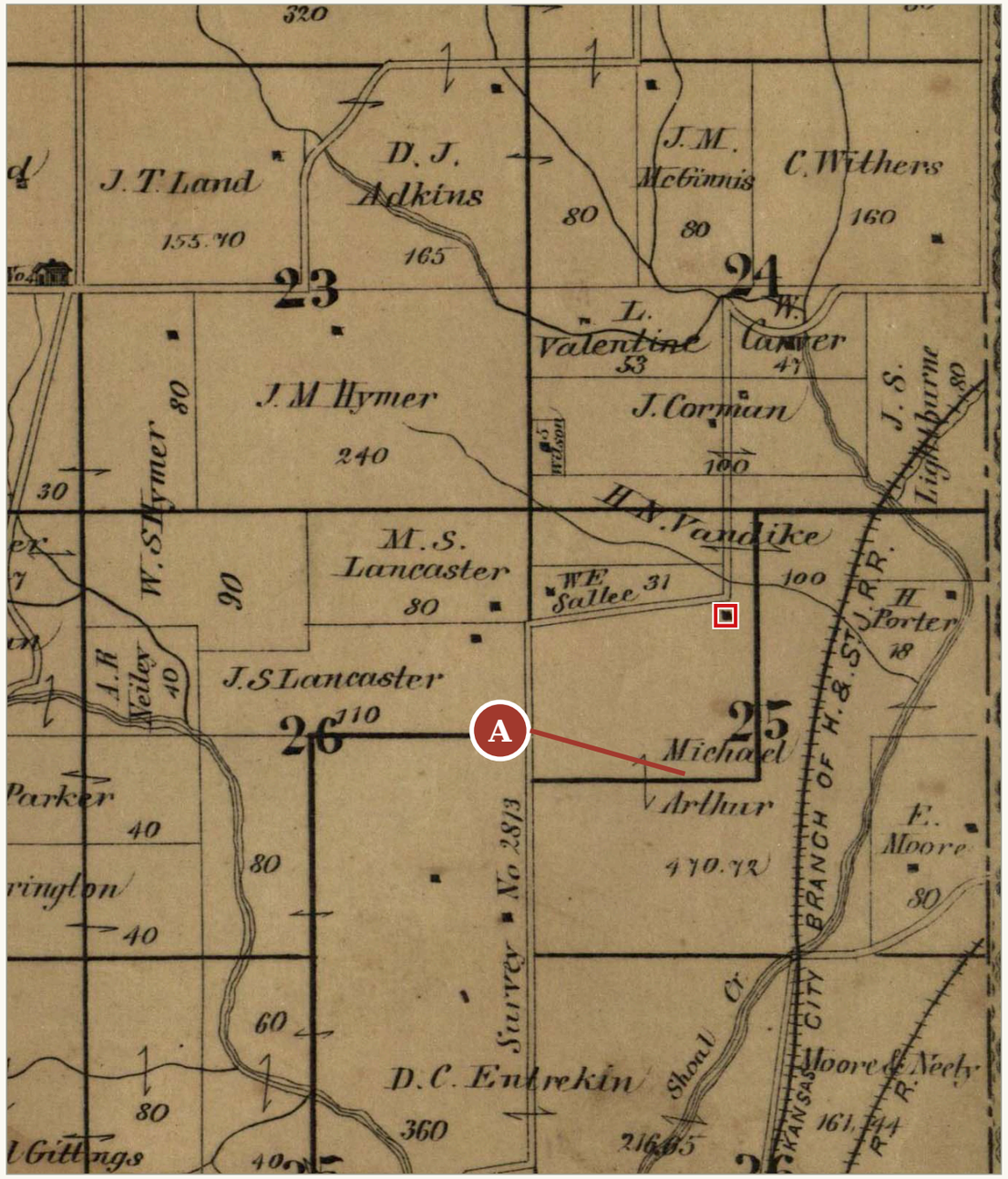
Glenaire and Glen Arbor

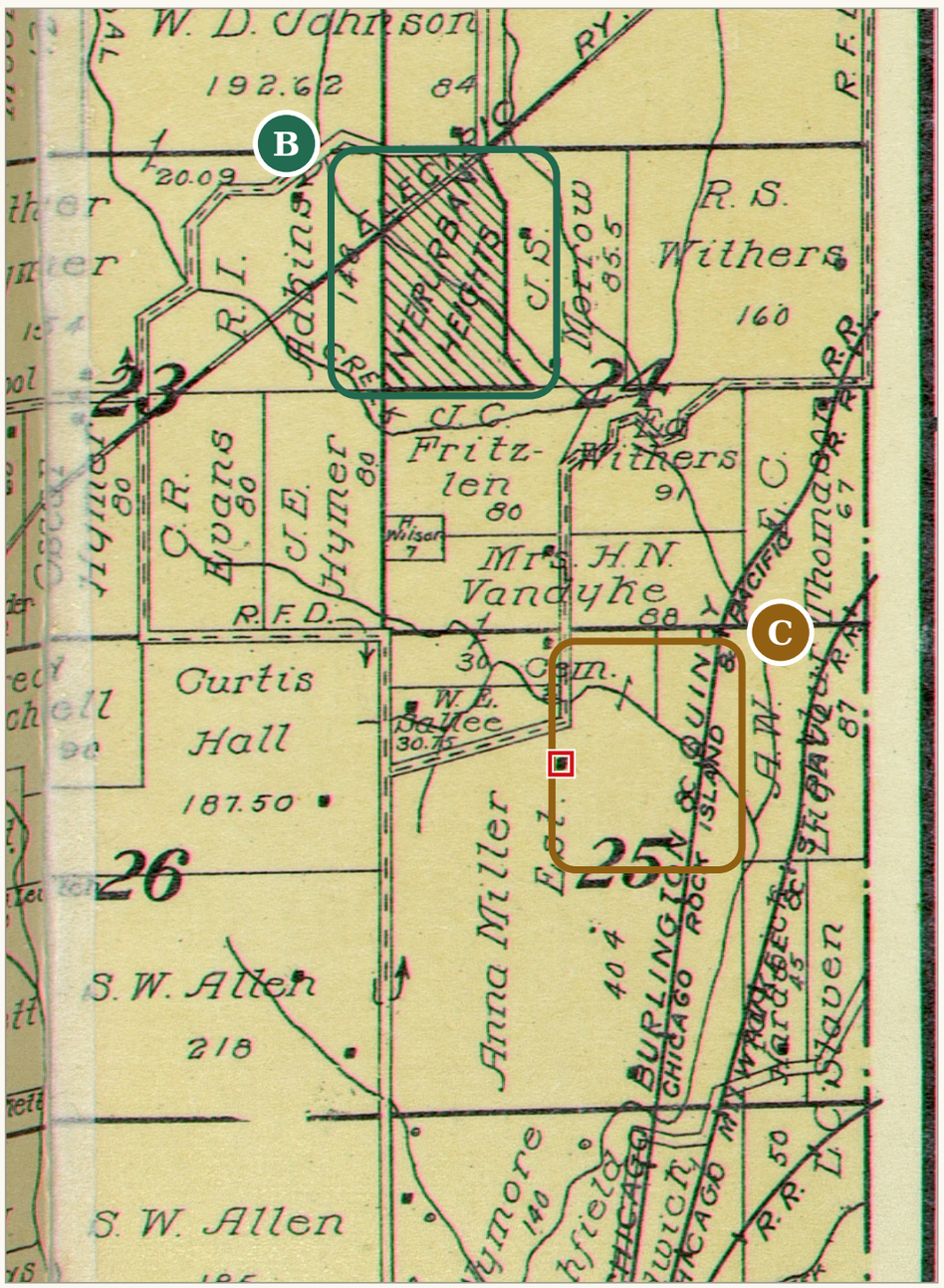
Arthur’s nineteenth-century land; two later place names. Original map lettering with interpretive annotations.

1877: MICHAEL ARTHUR’S MAPPED LAND



A Michael Arthur’s ownership label in Section 25. The original 1877 map does not print either Glen name.

1914: THE TWO LOCALITIES SHOWN TOGETHER



B Urban Heights, the earlier locality associated with later Glenaire: north to northwest of the Arthur tract.

C Glenn Arbor (Glen Arbor on this plat), beside the Burlington line in Section 25; separate from Urban Heights.

Base maps: Edwards Brothers, 1877, p. 31; George A. Ogle & Co., 1914, p. 53; State Historical Society of Missouri. Both show T51N, R32W. The 1914 sheet is a later locator, outside the 1825–1900 study period. Neither map marks slave quarters or an archaeological burial boundary.

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What the dated evidence establishes

The names are not interchangeable labels for one proved subdivision. Landownership, station names, and later residential development require separate dates.

1825–1900: THE DOCUMENTED SEQUENCE

1825–1834 The 1830s records reproduced here do not use either later Glen place-name.

1835
The 1922 county souvenir reports Robert and Sally Snell
Adkins buying 320 acres from Michael Arthur. The holdings map represents a nominal
320-acre Adkins
transfer proxy as N/O/P/Q; see page 3. [3, 11]

11 Jan. 1865	Missouri abolished slavery. Arthur’s enslaved population and housing belong to the plantation history; a later station name does not locate the quarters. [4, 8]
1877	The original ownership map labels Michael Arthur in Section 25 and D. J. Adkins nearby. It supplies the contemporary land plot reproduced on page 1. [1]
1889 lead	A biography transcribing an obituary cites the Liberty Tribune, 26 April 1889, and describes the Arthur farm as then known as Glenn Arbor. The original issue was not inspected. [5]
1895 lead	A modern gazetteer cites Rand McNally’s 1895 guide for Glenn Arbor station and express service. The original entry was not inspected. [6]

1898–1900
A legible 1898 atlas extract appears in the Section 25 map collection. It names
Ann Miller; neither
Glen name was identified on that extract. A recorded
Glenaire subdivision plat dated by 1900 remains unlocated.
[7]

THE NAMES AND THE LATER DEVELOPMENT

Atchison’s 1937 place-name study gives separate entries. It attributes Glen Arbor to a landowner surnamed Glen, through informant Dr. Ernest Van Dyke; no first name is supplied. Glenaire is described as a descriptive name following Urban Heights and Belleview. This is a recorded explanation, not a verified deed history. [2]

In ordinary usage, **glen** means a valley; **arbor** means a shaded bower or garden shelter, often covered with vines. Latin arbor means tree. The local naming account treats Arbor as an ornamental addition. [2, 10]

1914 locator: the atlas distinguishes Urban Heights in western Section 24 from Glen Arbor beside the Burlington railroad in Section 25. Current county parcel descriptions independently place Urban Heights in Section 24. [1]

1920 development: a court’s title history records an 83-acre purchase from Joe Morrow on 26 February 1920 for the Urban Land Company. The community-club lease began 1 September 1921. These dates document the later development; they do not establish the first use of Urban Heights. [9]

Was this the slave site? Arthur’s plantation was a slaveholding property. The Adkins account also connects land near future Glenaire with an earlier Arthur holding. Neither finding proves that the whole modern city was his plantation, or that the railroad stop or later house lots occupy the cabin row. [3, 8]

SOURCES AND EXAMINATION LIMITS

[1] SHSMO: 1877 atlas, p. 31; 1914 atlas, p. 53. Original scans examined.

[2] Anne Atchison, Place Names of Five West Central Counties of Missouri (1937), p. 65. Original scan examined.

[3] Clay County Missouri Centennial Souvenir (1922), p. 63; retrospective account.

[4] Missouri State Archives: ordinance abolishing slavery, 11 January 1865.

[5] Amanda (Martin) Arthur biography; indexed obituary transcription lead.

[6] RoadsideThoughts, Glenn Arbor; cites Rand McNally (1895).

[7] Ogle 1898 atlas: original extract in Section 25 map slides, PDF p. 10.

[8] Michael Arthur: Slave Cabins and Quarters, current research register.

[9] Krall v. Light, 210 S.W.2d 739 (Mo. App. 1948), title-history evidence.

[10] Webster (1828), Glen; National Gallery of Art, Arbor.

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The Adkins 320 acres in the land register

Four nominal eighty-acre tracts account for the Adkins holding within the mapped total.

The land register, dated 24 October 2026, expressly uses the 1922 centennial account and the 1836 assessment for an adopted 1835 Adkins transfer date. Its four nominal eighty-acre units are N, O, P, and Q. These form part of the 1,760 nominal-acre documented core subtotal. [11]

Map ID	Legal tract: T51N R32W	Nominal acres	1836 assessment
N	E½SE¼, Section 14	80	SE¼14 combined: 160
O	W½SE¼, Section 14	80	Included in SE¼14
P	E½NE¼, Section 23	80	80
Q	W½SW¼, Section 13	80	84.54
Total	Existing Adkins transfer proxy	320	324.54

The 1836 assessment identifies Robert Adkins as owner of these tracts. Earlier Arthur assessments and the 1922 centennial account support the register’s 1835 transfer proxy. The nominal 320 acres form part of the mapped total. [11]

The 1922 account gives no legal description. Equal acreage does not establish that its reported 320 acres match these four units. The 1836 original-owner column names Michael Arthur for the first two descriptions and William Evans for the Section 13 description; that column does not necessarily identify the immediately preceding seller.

The later 1877 Adkins 320-acre field occupies the south half of Section 14; the separate 165-acre field lies in Section 23. Those later boundaries differ from the N/O/P/Q register geometry and cannot simply be substituted for it.

County deed references: Clay County Archives, Abstract A-0354-A&B, Box 48, page 5, indexes both Michael Arthur and Robert Adkins for Sections 14 and 23. Original Deed Book D, 1834–1836, is State Archives reel C1756; the direct index, 1823–1870, is reel C1752.

[11] Michael Arthur Farm: Dated Parcels and Records, PDF pp. 3, 5 and 28. Original 1836 tax page 0492 reproduced on PDF p. 28. Official county-records guide; Clay County Archives master index.

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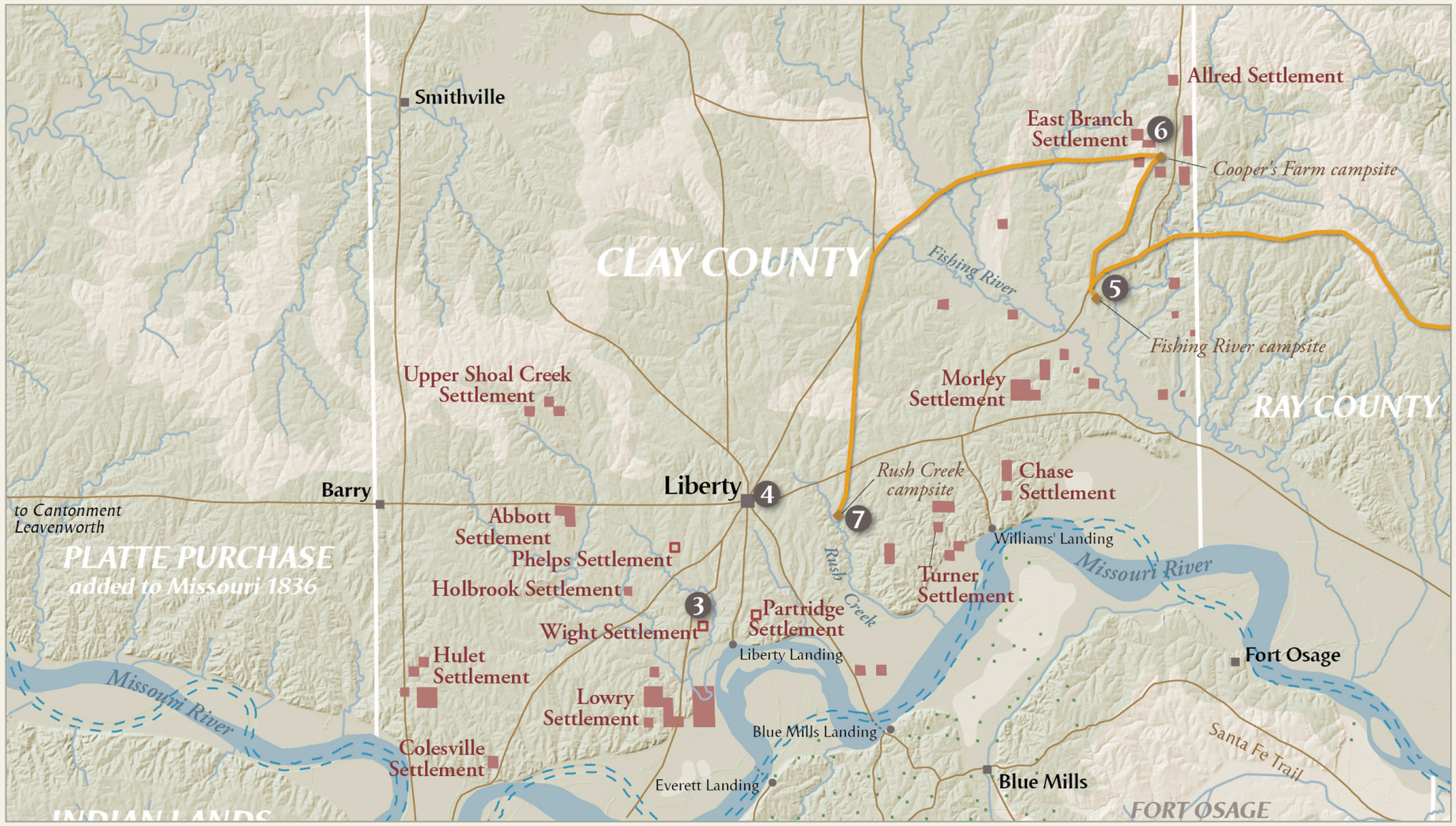
Mormon Settlements in Clay County

Fourteen named settlements, 1833-1836; member property and rented land distinguished

JOHN HAJICEK
MAP 01 · 2026



READING THE RED MARKS

- Member-owned property, 1834-1836
- Rented land: Wight, Phelps, and Partridge
- Zion’s Camp route

THE FOURTEEN SETTLEMENTS

Abbott	Lowry
Allred	Morley
Chase	Partridge
Colesville	Phelps
East Branch	Turner
Holbrook	Upper Shoal Creek
Hulet	Wight

The red parcels and hollow squares have different meanings in the original atlas legend.

JOHN HAJICEK | © 2026
Compilation, annotations, and presentation design

Base cartography: Brandon S. Plewe, Mapping Mormonism, p. 35; © 2014 Brandon Plewe.

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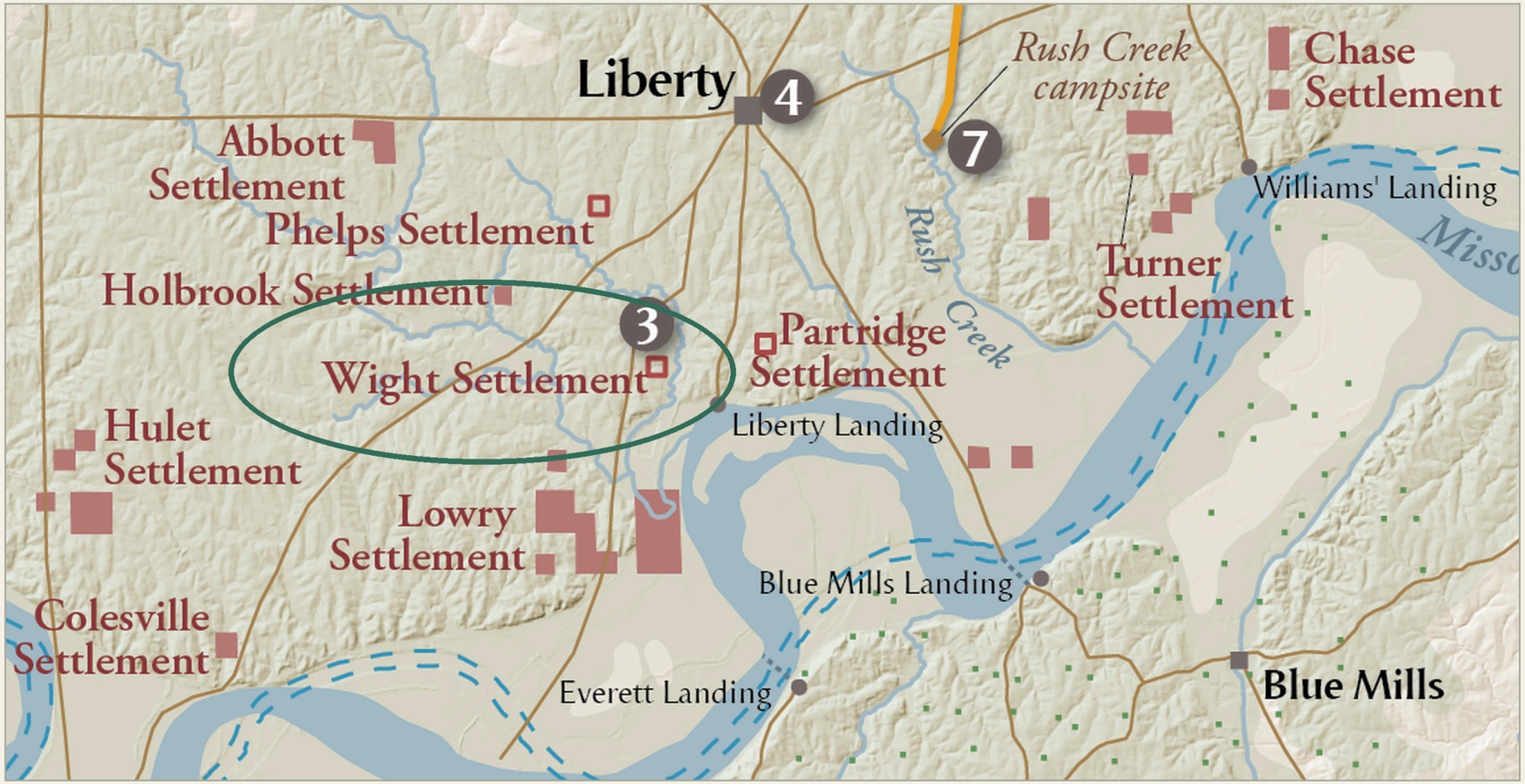
Southern Clay County

Liberty, the Wight settlement, neighboring settlements, and the Missouri River

JOHN HAJICEK
MAP 02 · 2026



WIGHT AND ARTHUR

Wight settlement

The hollow red square identifies rented land in Plewe's map.

The Joseph Smith Papers places Lyman Wight on Michael Arthur's land, four miles south of Liberty, and records his employment building Arthur's brick house.

Neighboring locations

Phelps - Holbrook - Lowry
Hulet - Colesville - Partridge
Turner - Abbott

Green oval: the Wight settlement.
Hollow squares: rented land.
Solid red parcels: member property.

JOHN HAJICEK | © 2026
Compilation, annotations, and presentation design

Base cartography: Brandon S. Plewe, Mapping Mormonism, p. 35; © 2014 Brandon Plewe. Wight–Arthur connection: Joseph Smith Papers, Minutes, 3 July 1834, note 10.

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Michael Arthur homesite and family graveyard

Section 25, Township 51 North, Range 32 West



THE MANSION

The red rectangle identifies the house position visible in the June 10, 1957 aerial photograph, south of the east–west road bend.

THE CEMETERY

The Arthur family cemetery and Eight Witnesses monument lie north of the mansion. The cemetery locator is distinct from the house marker.

THE OCCUPIED FARM

My reconstruction examines the mansion, Slave Cabin Row, the 31-acre farmstead, and the earlier dwellings as parts of one inhabited landscape.

House: USDA CA-4T-199, June 10, 1957; SHSMO P0335. Base: Clay County 2024 orthophotography. Historical registration and interpretation: John Hajicek.
The rectangle transfers a visible historical building position; it is not a surveyed foundation boundary.

The historic sites on the farm

The Eight Witnesses monument now marks the Arthur family cemetery area. My earlier lecture map identified a probable burial area for Christian Whitmer and Peter Whitmer Jr. The family plot, the earlier burial ground, and the mansion are distinct subjects of this investigation.

The gathering at Arthur’s farm on July 3, 1834, followed the camp’s June 25–26 dispersal at Rush Creek. Missouri church leadership and the high council were organized at Wight’s residence that July. Those events establish the farm’s historical importance; the surviving accounts must be matched to the correct dwelling and tract.

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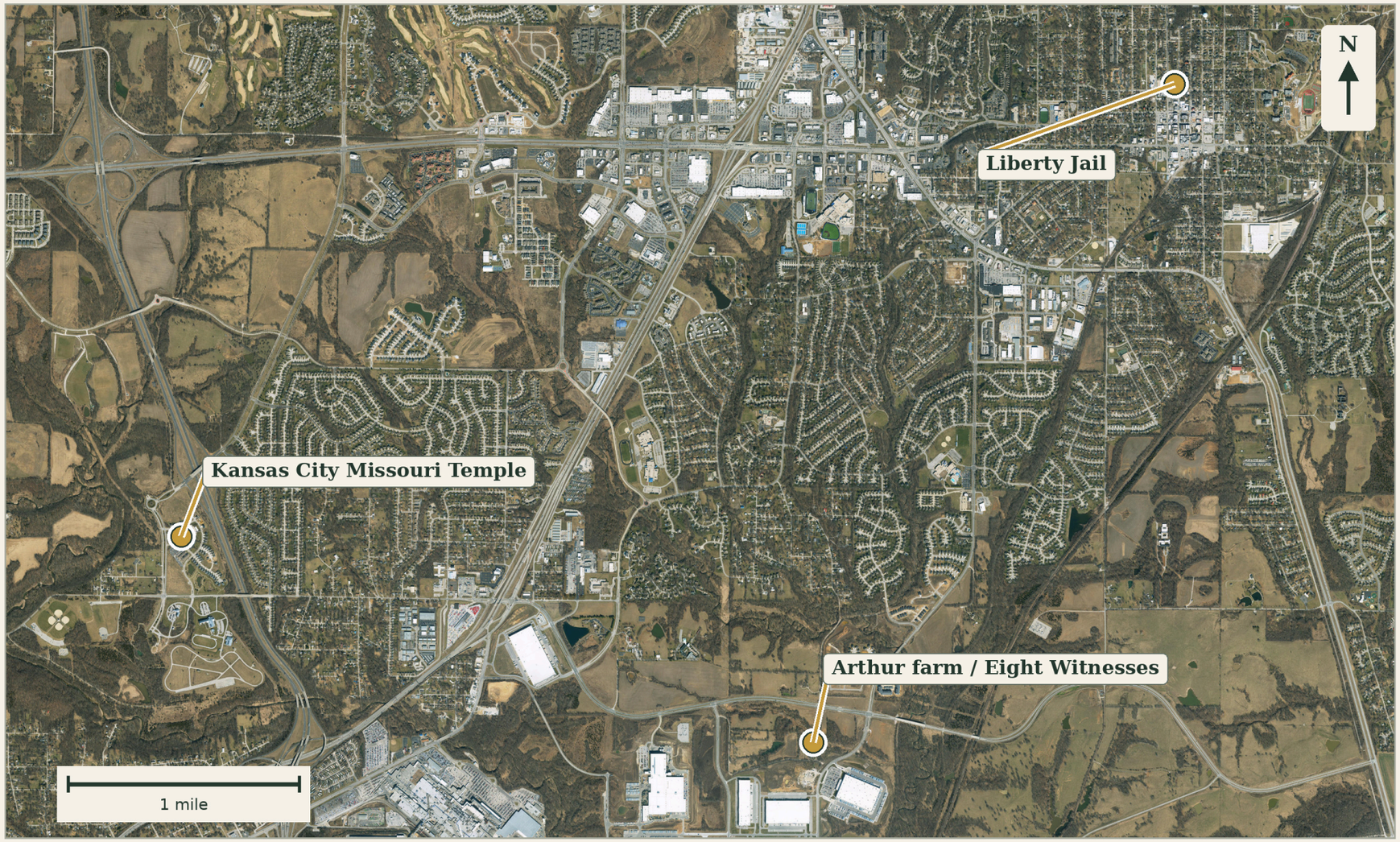
Liberty and the Arthur Farm

Kansas City Missouri Temple · Liberty Jail - Eight Witnesses monument

JOHN HAJICEK
MAP 04 · 2026



THREE REFERENCE POINTS

Liberty Jail

216 North Main Street, Liberty; northeast of the Arthur farm.

Eight Witnesses monument

2260 Campbell Drive; on the former Michael Arthur farm.

Kansas City Missouri Temple

7001 Searcy Creek Parkway; west of the Arthur farm.

North is up. This map reproduces the geographical relationship shown in the lecture’s wider aerial view.

JOHN HAJICEK | © 2026
Compilation, annotations, and presentation design

Aerial imagery: Esri, Vantor, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community; retrieved 23 October 2026. Imagery dates vary; historic locations are annotated. Site positions checked against published location maps; this is an orientation map, not a reconstruction of the plantation boundary.

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John Cooper Farm and Zion’s Camp

East Branch settlement area; near present-day Excelsior Springs

JOHN HAJICEK
MAP 05 · 2026



JUNE 1834

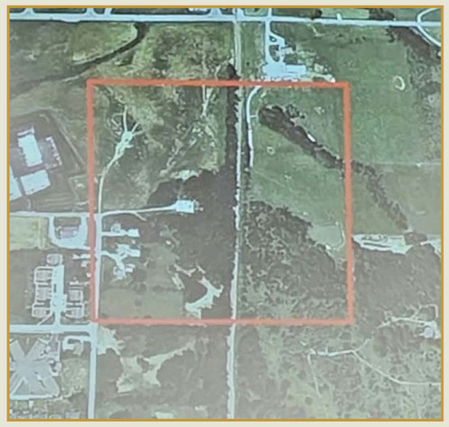
June 20-23, 1834

Zion’s Camp stayed on John Cooper’s property.

June 22, 1834

Joseph Smith’s Fishing River revelation, now Doctrine and Covenants 105.

TRACT SHOWN IN THE LECTURE



Photographed tract outline. The modern map marks the approximate camp area.

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Compilation, annotations, and presentation design

Aerial imagery: Esri, Vantor, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community; retrieved 23 October 2026. Imagery dates vary; historic locations are annotated. Historical location: MormonPlaces, entity 700758; Kenneth Mays, Missouri photographic essay (2007), pp. 71-72. Any tract outline is illustrative.

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Origin of the red-settlement map

Identified source

Brandon S. Plewe, “Jackson and Clay Counties, Missouri,” in Mapping Mormonism: An Atlas of Latter-day Saint History, p. 35. The official downloadable image carries © 2014 Brandon Plewe. The first edition of the atlas appeared in 2012; the posted image is the 2014 version. The photographed lecture uses a cropped variant of this cartography.

Original map

Atlas website: https://mappingmormonism.byu.edu/come-follow-me
Direct image: https://brigham-young-brightspot-us-east-2.s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/55/98/0a5705764caeab07585e42b142f9/jackson.png

Underlying research named on the photographed slide

The photographed lecture credits LaMar C. Berrett, ed., Sacred Places, Volume 4: Missouri (Salt Lake City: Deseret Book, 2004), p. 162.

The original legend

Solid red areas: property of church members, 1834–1836. Hollow red squares: rented land. Wight, Phelps, and Partridge have hollow squares. Purple areas on the full original map identify church property in Jackson County, 1831–1833. These categories should remain distinct.

Cartography and source credit

Maps 1 and 2 reproduce portions of Plewe’s cartography. John Hajicek supplies the historical analysis, annotations, explanatory legends, and emphasis.
Underlying cartography: Brandon S. Plewe. Source authorship and rights remain with their respective creators.

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Historical references and placement notes

Arthur farm and Lyman Wight

Joseph Smith Papers, Minutes, 3 July 1834, historical introduction and note 10: Wight lived on Arthur’s land four miles south of Liberty and worked with others building Arthur’s brick house. The minutes and the circa 7 July meeting document organization of Missouri church leadership.
https://www.josephsmithpapers.org/paper-summary/minutes-3-july-1834/1

Arthur cemetery and homesite

The monument point follows the official monument location map: 39.2073999, -94.4498515. The homesite point is approximately 39.2067, -94.44985, following its position south of the cemetery on the lecture map. This does not locate individual graves or survey cemetery limits.
https://ensignpeakfoundation.org/monument-to-the-eight-witnesses-liberty-missouri/

Cooper farm

BYU MormonPlaces, entity 700758, gives a location at 39.3672, -94.2277. Its database marks the location with moderate confidence; it should be treated as approximate. Kenneth Mays’s 2007 Missouri photographic essay, pp. 71–72, places the camp on Cooper’s property June 20–23, 1834. The revelation is dated June 22, 1834.
https://mormonplaces.byu.edu/data/entities/700758

Modern aerial maps

Imagery: Esri, Vantor, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community; retrieved 23 October 2026 from Esri World Imagery. Retrieval date is not the acquisition date of every image. Modern streets and buildings are orientation references. No data center boundary or plantation acreage boundary has been inferred.

Map legend and historical dates

The county map distinguishes ownership from rented land. Arthur’s homesite and Cooper’s camp are approximate historical placements.
The lecture map labels the Whitmer burial location “probable.” Cooper’s camp dates to 1834.

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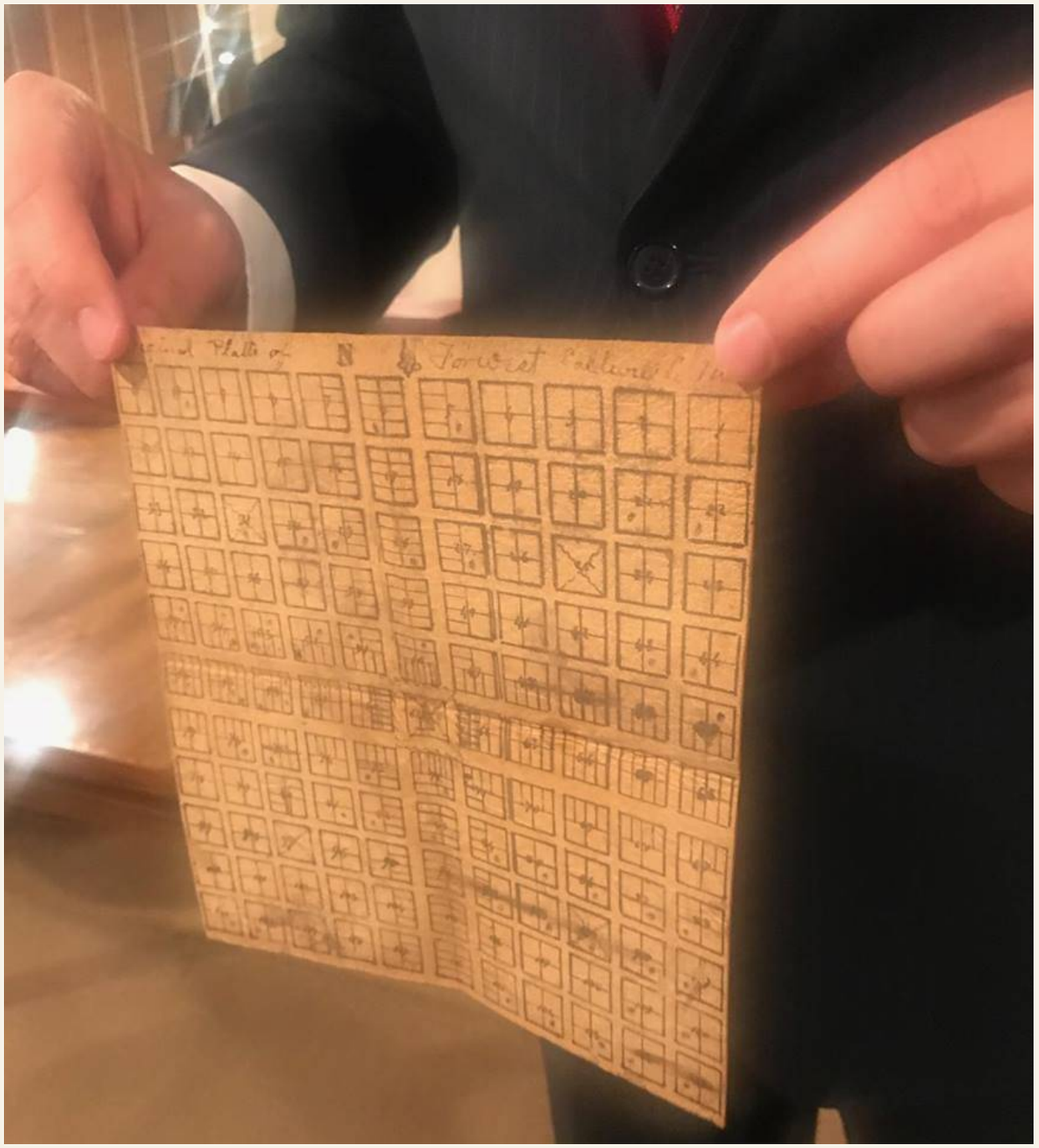
Far West, Missouri

An original map from the collection of John Hajicek





Left: the original map. Right: its reproduction in the Church History Museum display.

THE MAP IN THE MUSEUM DISPLAY

A photograph of the map appears in the Utah church's Church History Museum exhibit, "Far West: A New Gathering Place."

John Hajicek is a specialist in rare maps and sites of the Missouri Mormon experience, 1831–1839.

Map and photographs: John Hajicek digital archive.

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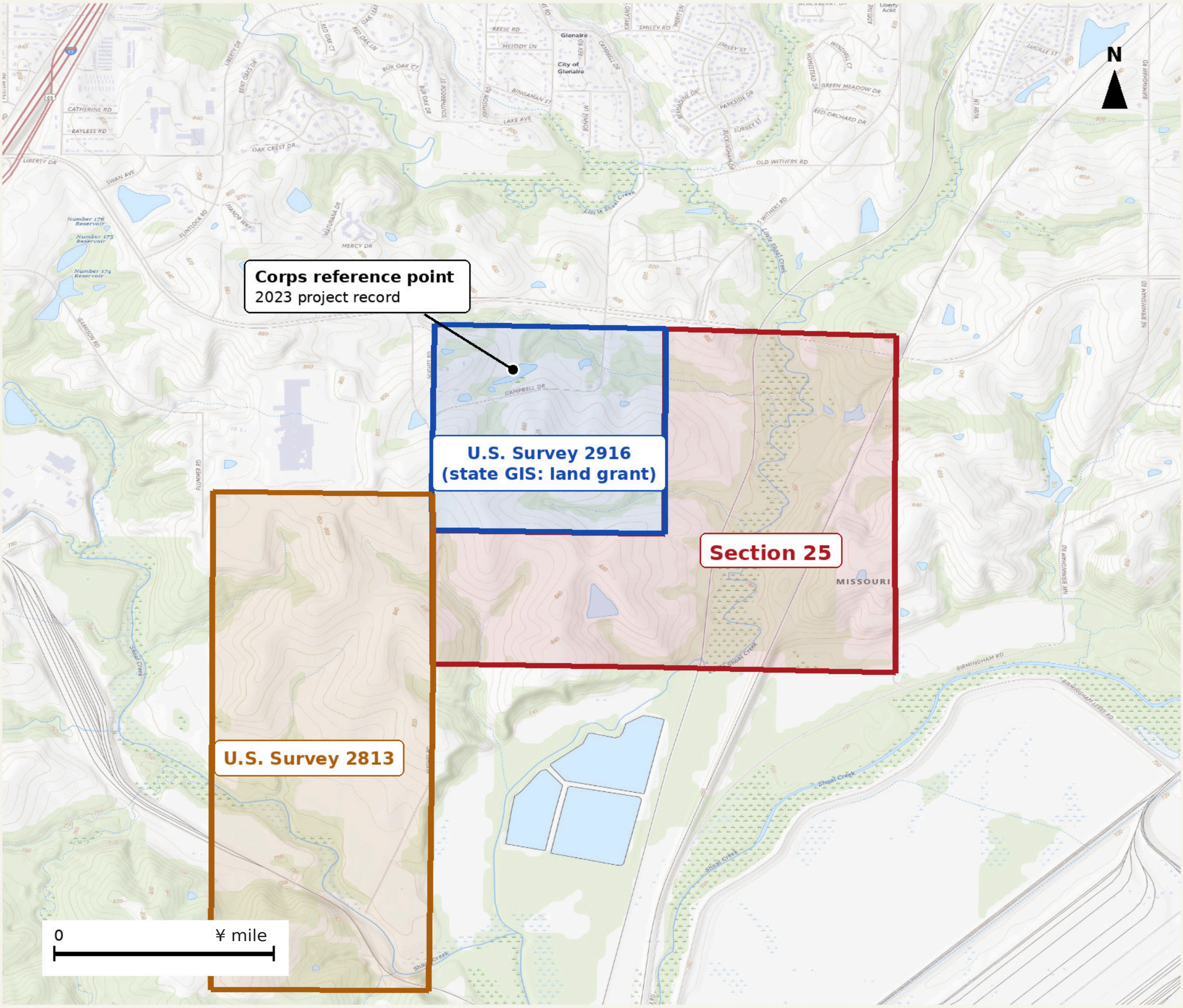
Section 25, Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri: section grid and adjoining U.S. surveys



How the catalog covers this ground

The state GIS labels the northwestern tract as land grant 02916, rather than Section 25.

The Corps locates its nearby project within the northwest quarter of Section 25.

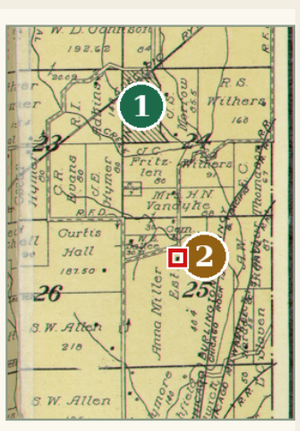
The map search therefore covers both polygons; this avoids omitting the Arthur farm area.

This is a GIS reference map. The lines are not a new boundary survey.

PLSS source: Missouri Department of Agriculture, Land Survey Program; MSDIS service.

Basemap: USGS National Map, accessed October 20, 2026. Corps point: NWK-2023-00643.

All ground shown here falls within the Liberty 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.



Place-name locators: Glenaire and Glenn Arbor

1 Glenaire: later community in western Section 24; Urban Heights / Belleview locality.

2 Glenn Arbor: Glen Arbor railroad locality printed in Section 25 on the 1914 plat.

Adkins, 1835: reported 320-acre purchase. Tracts N/O/P/Q account for 320 nominal acres within the mapped holdings. The matching deed remains unidentified.

Later place names provide orientation; they are not established for the 1820s–1830s. Sources: Ogle atlas (1914), p. 53; 1836 tax page 0492; 1922 county souvenir, p. 63.

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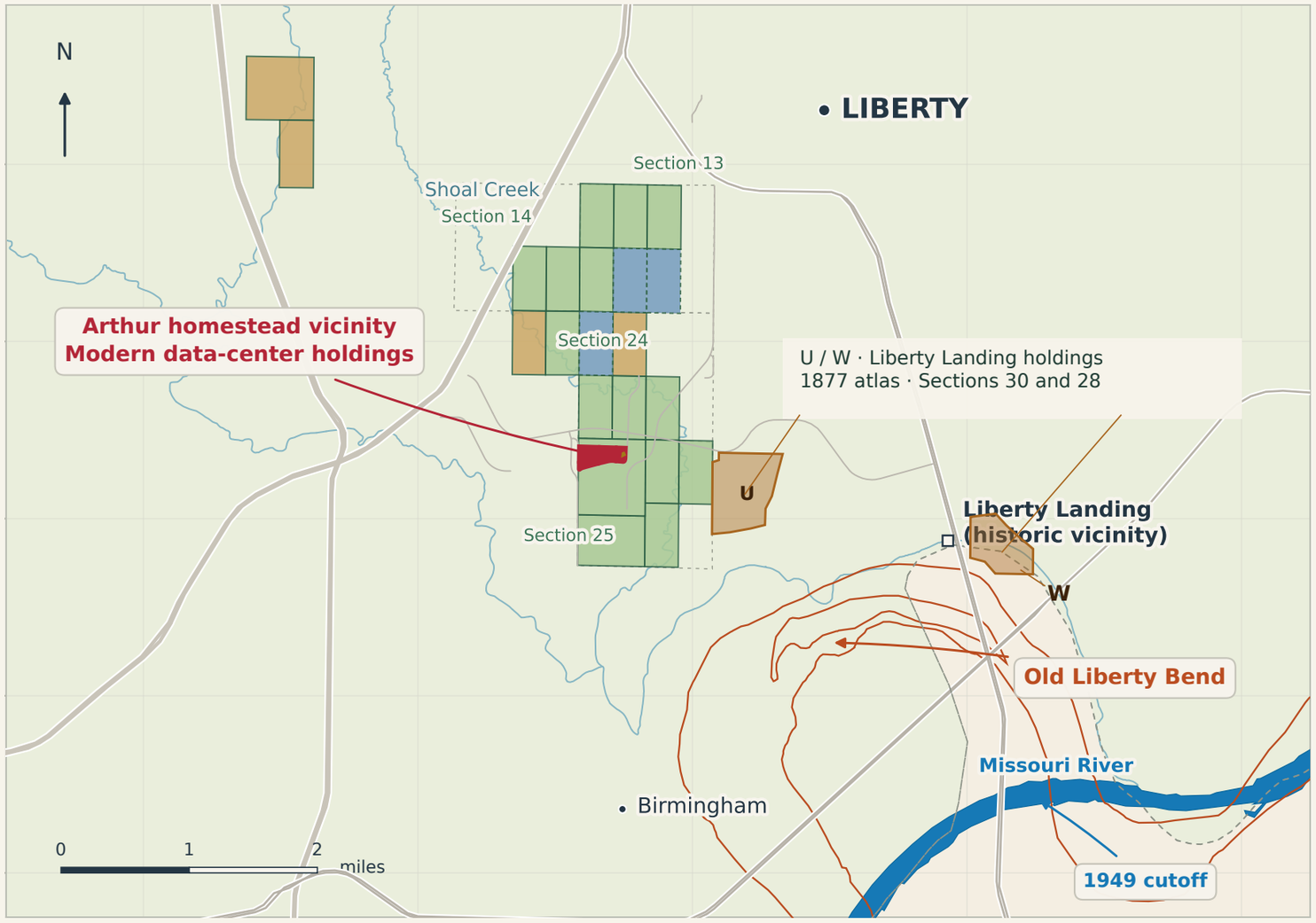
Arthur’s plantation, the river, and the surviving farm

The full parcel reconstruction: early ownership, later divisions, and the modern project site

Recorded by 1831–1836 · Later recorded parcels · Reconstructed S / T / X

CORE AND LIBERTY LANDING HOLDINGS



Section 25 is included in full as reconstructed

Survey 2916 and the fractional southwest remainder are restored together. The map also carries the adjoining Section 25 parcels, the Section 13 purchases recorded in 1831–1832, and every other tract in the established register.

Reading the acreage and dates

The 1,920-acre reconstruction includes S/T; X adds the enclosed eighty. U and W restore the separate Landing holdings: western Section 30 and southwestern Section 28, T51N R31W, documented in 1877. Their acreage is unprinted and is not included in the core total. Parcel dates remain individual; the full dated map and register appear on PDF pp. 502 and 504–509.

1,920 acres

The 1,920-acre reconstruction

Twenty-four nominal eighty-acre units: the 1,760-acre core plus the two Miller-family tracts, S and T. The enclosed tract X adds another eighty acres to the expanded reconstruction.

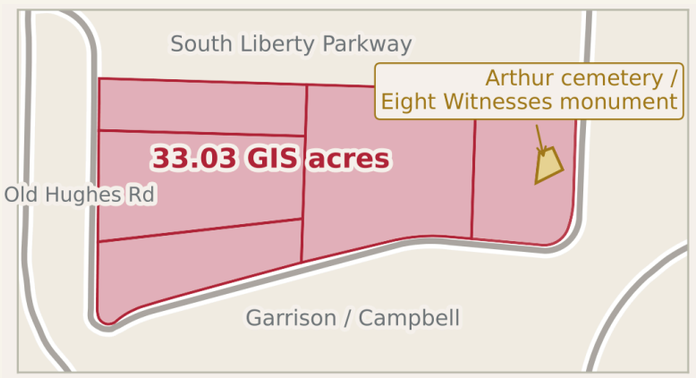
Section 25: owned before the refuge

Survey 2916, the fractional southwest tract, and the adjoining west-half northeast and southeast tracts are recorded under Arthur in 1831. The brick-house project belongs to 1834.

1865: residence moved to Liberty

The atlas labels this tract 470.72 acres in 1877; it does not establish all his holdings. By 1888 the farm was 404 acres, sometimes rounded to 400. The change has not been traced.

MODERN PROJECT: 29–35 ACRES



The modern project occupies only a small part of the historical plantation.

Sources: Hajicek parcel geometry and research register; Clay County tax books, 1831–1842; 1877 atlas, plates 31 and 27; Amanda Arthur obituary, Liberty Advance, 26 April 1889, p. 3. The later-farm chronology follows Hajicek’s register. River: Missouri DNR hydrography and NPS / James D. Harlan’s 1804 reconstruction. Regional placement is approximate; the dated atlas overlay supplies the detailed parcel reading.

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Two burial periods and one landscape

THE WHITMER DEATHS PRECEDED THE SURVIVING FAMILY INSCRIPTIONS

Christian Whitmer died in 1835, and Peter Whitmer Jr. died in 1836. The documented Arthur family death and burial sequence discussed here belongs principally to 1846–1860. Those are two periods in the history of one estate. The later family stones cannot, by their presence alone, locate the earlier Whitmer burials.

The monument commemorates the witnesses. It does not furnish the archaeological identification of their bodies. A monument's enclosure establishes the space set aside for a memorial; it does not establish the limits of an earlier burial ground. The same distinction applies to the enslaved people whose homes and work and deaths belonged to the plantation over decades.

I identify the earlier burial ground through the convergence of the historical residents, the accounts of their deaths, Norman Page's family identification, the physical fragments, and the residential landscape reconstructed from documents and maps. The mansion, the later family plot, and the cabin community must each be placed in that chronology. Putting everything inside the modern enclosure would erase the very distinctions that explain this ground.

1833–1836	Refuge, inhabited settlement, and the Whitmer deaths
1846–1860	The later Arthur family burial sequence
2011	The modern monument: commemoration, not a burial survey

Follow the roads and parcel records without mistaking a modern boundary for a historical one.

Witness death and burial evidence: pp. 199–221. Arthur family cemetery study: pp. 274–286. Family identification and landscape assessment: John Hajicek's declaration, pp. 36–55.

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The founding families and the capital of Zion

The witnesses, the founding households, and the permanent center established in the revelations

3 SMITHS + 7 WHITMER KIN + MARTIN HARRIS = ALL 11 WITNESSES

TWO FOUNDING FATHERS; TWO FOUNDING MOTHERS

THE SMITH FAMILY

Father: Joseph Smith Sr.

Mother:
Lucy Mack Smith

THE WHITMER FAMILY

Father: Peter Whitmer Sr.

Mother:
Mary Musselman Whitmer

THREE SMITHS

Joseph Smith Sr.

Hyrum Smith

Samuel H. Smith

All three:
Eight Witnesses.

SEVEN WHITMER KIN

Five brothers: David, Christian, Jacob, Peter Jr., and John Whitmer.

Two Whitmer sisters:
Catherine Whitmer married Hiram Page.
Elizabeth Ann Whitmer married Oliver Cowdery.

Their husbands: the two Whitmer brothers-in-law.
David and Oliver: Three Witnesses.
The other five: Eight Witnesses.

THE ELEVENTH WITNESS

Martin Harris

First convert and financier.
Thurlow Weed, 1854:
“his first convert”

THE FIRST AND SECOND ELDERS • D&C 20:2–3

Joseph Smith Jr.
First elder.
Smith family.

Oliver Cowdery
Second elder.
Whitmer family by marriage.

MISSOURI: ZION AND THE PERMANENT CAPITAL

THE LAND OF PROMISE; THE CENTER PLACE; NEW JERUSALEM

“this is the land of promise, and the place for the city of Zion.”
“the place which is now called Independence is the center place”

Zion is identified as the **New Jerusalem**, to be built in western Missouri.

D&C 57:1–3 • 84:2–4

KIRTLAND’S BISHOP WAS SUBORDINATE TO THE BISHOP IN ZION

Newel K. Whitney, Kirtland → Edward Partridge, Zion

“These things shall be had on record, to be handed over unto the bishop in Zion.”

Stewardship records and accounts: D&C 72:5–8, 13–17.

ZION WAS NOT TO BE MOVED

“Zion shall not be moved out of her place, notwithstanding her children are scattered.”

D&C 101:17

NO OTHER PLACE WAS TO REPLACE IT

“And, behold, there is none other place appointed than that which I have appointed; neither shall there be any other place appointed than that which I have appointed, for the work of the gathering of my saints”

D&C 101:20

Missouri was the worldwide capital; Kirtland was the temporary seat of the presidency.

Kirtland: a five-year stronghold (D&C 64:21). Stakes: subsidiary gathering places (101:21); defense and refuge (115:6).

Witnesses: Book of Mormon (1830), p. [589], and p. [590]. **Family relationships:** Joseph Smith Papers biographies of Lucy Mack Smith, Catherine Whitmer Page, and Elizabeth Ann Whitmer Cowdery.
Harris: Thurlow Weed, “Recent Progress of the Mormons,” Albany Evening Journal, July 31, 1854; reproduced in Dirkmaat and MacKay, “Joseph Smith’s Negotiations to Publish the Book of Mormon,” note 14. Cowdery married Elizabeth Ann Whitmer in 1832.

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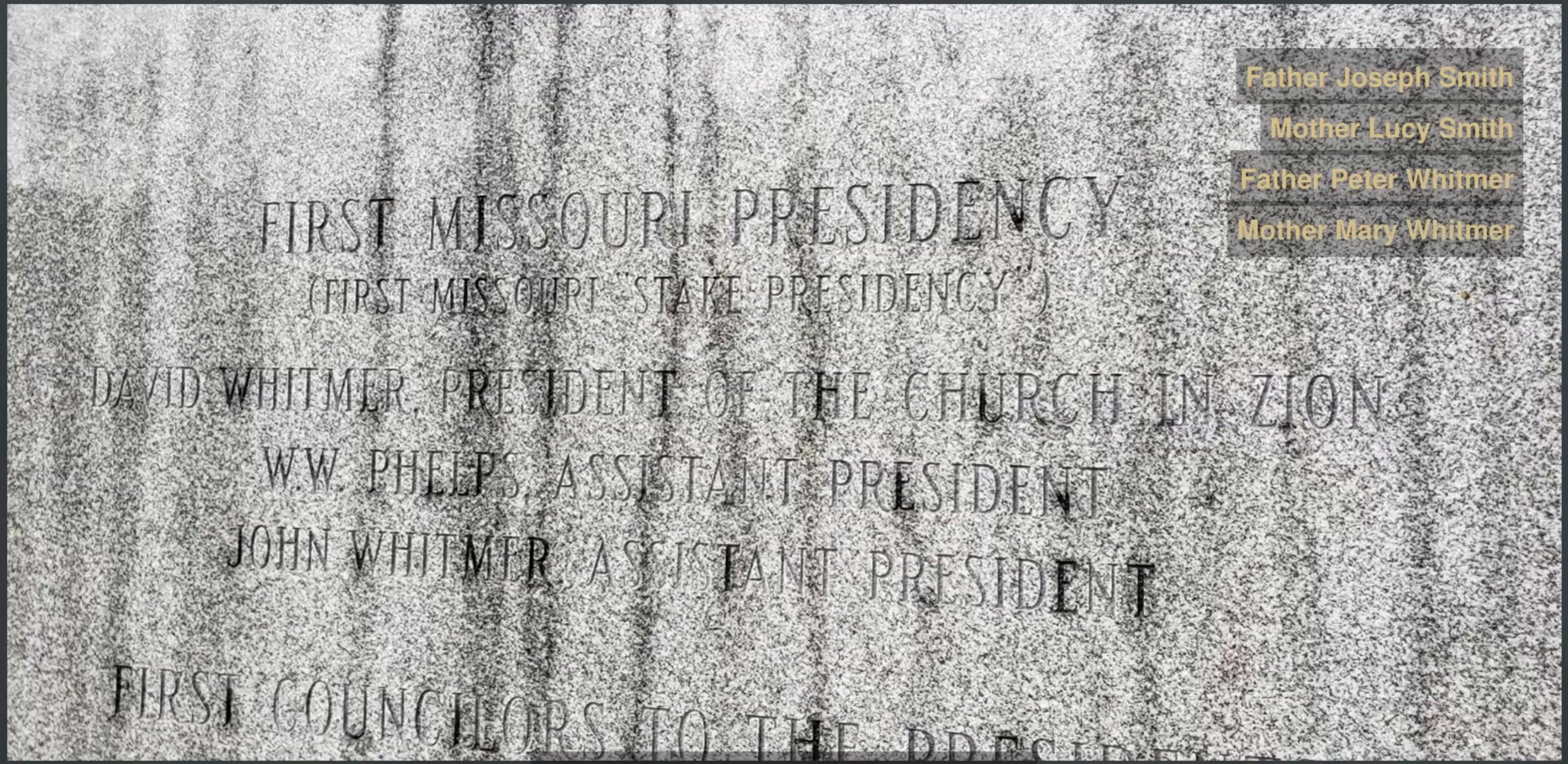

Whitmer. And so those two families comprised
most of the first members

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Hiram Page married Catherine Page and so he was a brother of the Whitmer sons.

Videography by Jacob Hajicek, October 15, 2026

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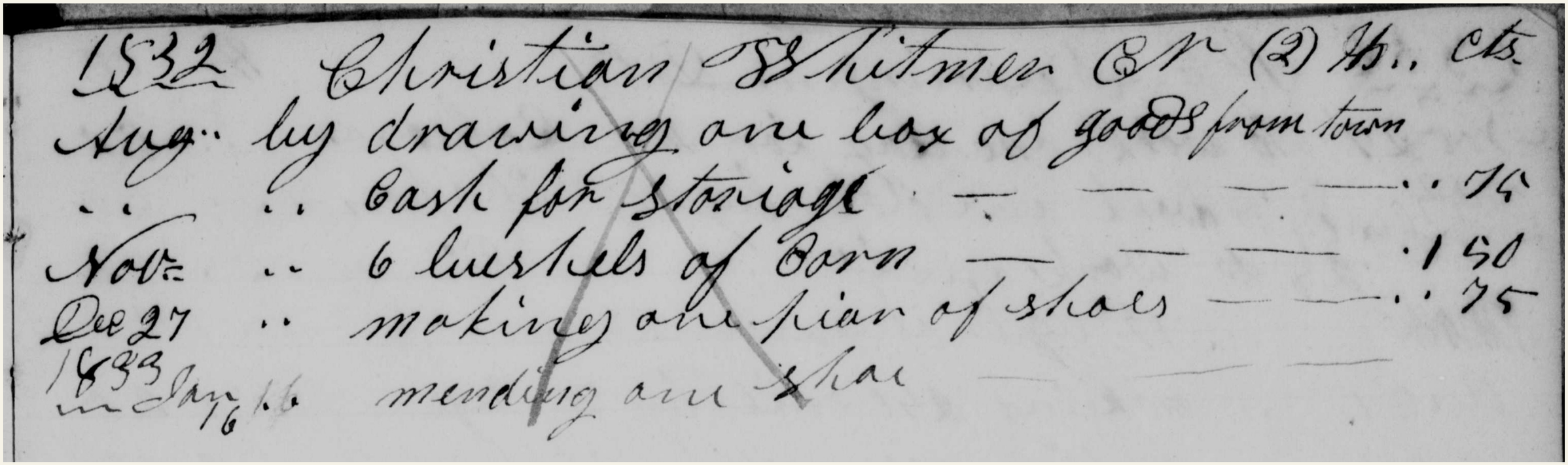
Before exile: Christian Whitmer’s working account.


1832 Christian Whitmer Cr (2) Hs.. Cts.
Aug.. by drawing one box of goods from town
.. .. Cash for storage — — — — .. 75
Nov. .. 6 bushels of Corn — — — .1 50
Dec 27 .. making one pair of shoes — — .. 75
1833
Jan 16 .. mending one shoe —

The credit entries name draying a box of goods, storage, six bushels of corn, making a pair of shoes, and mending a shoe. The page spans 1832 and January 1833.

This records ordinary work and exchange before the Jackson County expulsion. It does not itself locate a house or a grave on Arthur’s farm.

Manuscript headed “Christian Whitmer,” John Hajicek digital archive.

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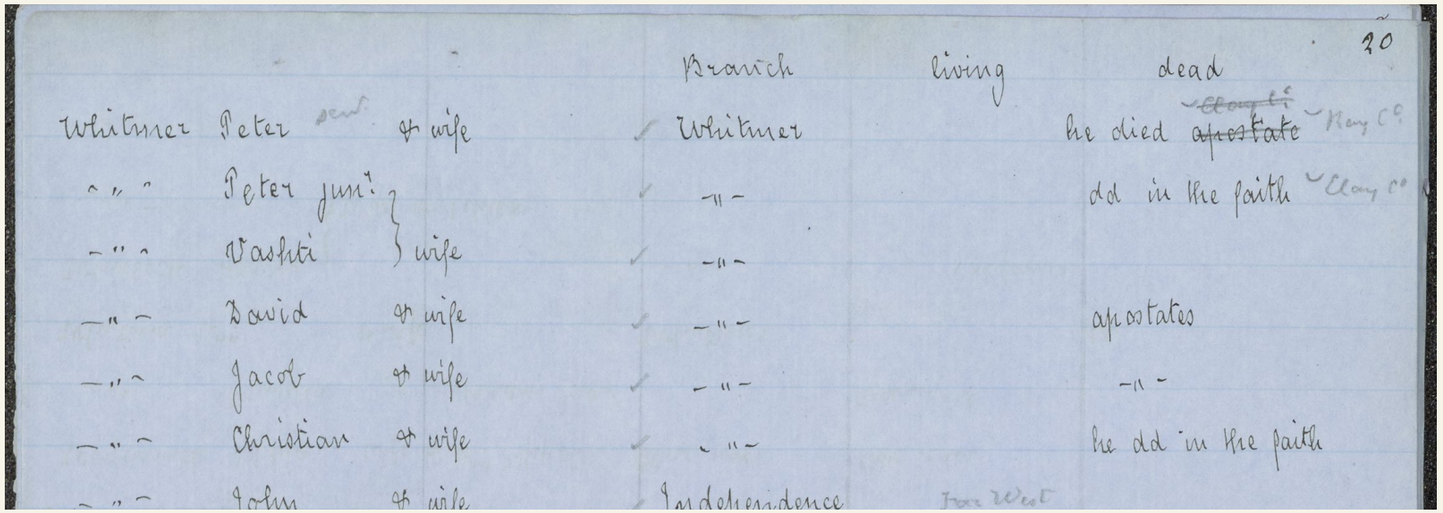
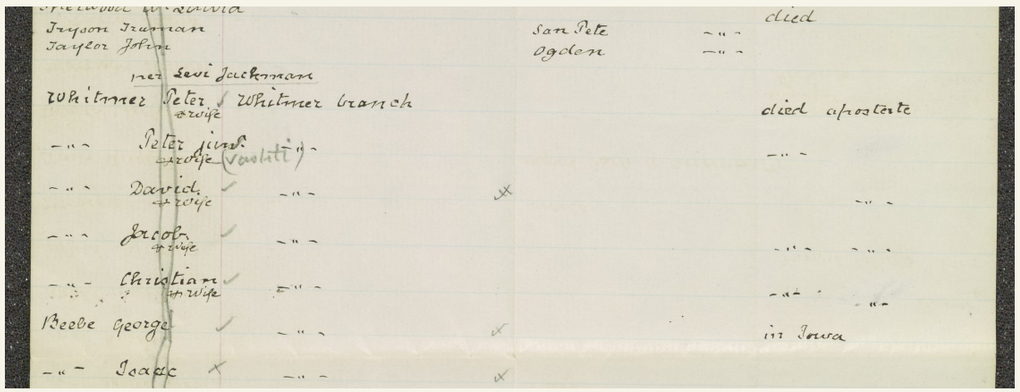
Later lists preserve the witnesses’ names and remembered fates.





Retrospective manuscript records, John Hajicek digital archive.

THE WHITMER ENTRIES

The upper list records Peter Whitmer Jr. and Christian Whitmer as having died in the faith. It also records other family members and their branch associations.

A LATER COMPILATION

The death annotation of 1863 and the tally of June 1864 establish that this is a later compilation of names and fates.

THE SECOND SHEET

The second sheet carries additional annotations and ditto marks. The two lists preserve distinct layers of family and congregational history.

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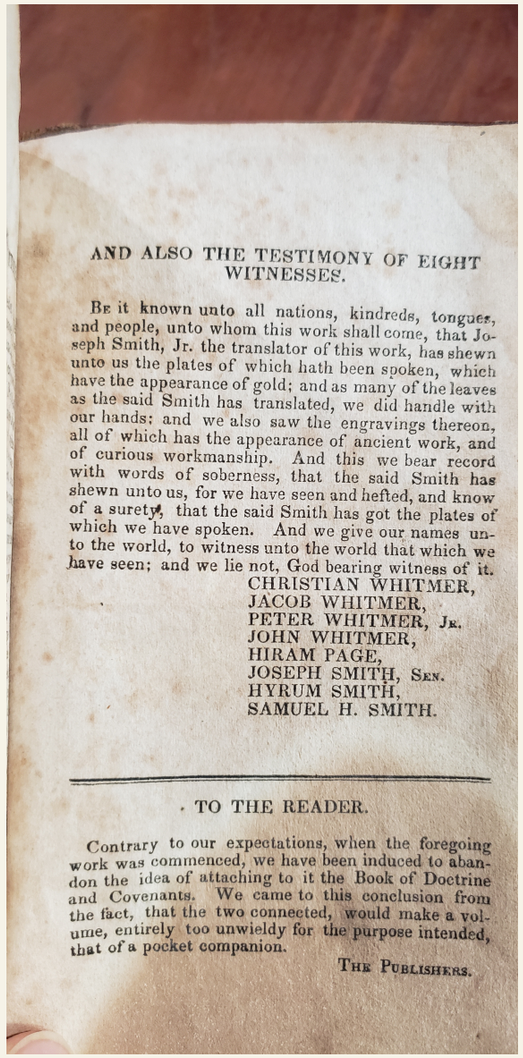
The witnesses’ testimony belongs beside their burial history.



AND ALSO THE TESTIMONY OF EIGHT WITNESSES.

Be it known unto all nations, kindreds, tongues, and people, unto whom this work shall come, that Joseph Smith, Jr. the translator of this work, has shewn unto us the plates of which hath been spoken, which have the appearance of gold; and as many of the leaves as the said Smith has translated, we did handle with our hands: and we also saw the engravings thereon, all of which has the appearance of ancient work, and of curious workmanship. And this we bear record with words of soberness, that the said Smith has shewn unto us, for we have seen and hefted, and know of a surety, that the said Smith has got the plates of which we have spoken. And we give our names unto the world, to witness unto the world that which we have seen; and we lie not, God bearing witness of it.

CHRISTIAN WHITMER,
JACOB WHITMER,
PETER WHITMER, Jr.
JOHN WHITMER,
HIRAM PAGE,
JOSEPH SMITH, Sen.
HYRUM SMITH,
SAMUEL H. SMITH.

TO THE READER.

Contrary to our expectations, when the foregoing work was commenced, we have been induced to abandon the idea of attaching to it the Book of Doctrine and Covenants. We came to this conclusion from the fact, that the two connected, would make a volume, entirely too unwieldy for the purpose intended, that of a pocket companion.

The Publishers.

The printed testimony names all eight witnesses, including Christian and Peter Whitmer Jr. Their public witness and their deaths in Clay County are connected histories. The monument commemorates the testimony; its inscription cannot independently establish the location of their graves.

The Book of Mormon, Kirtland, Ohio, 1837. Hiram Page’s copy. Printed testimony of the Eight Witnesses. John Hajicek collection.

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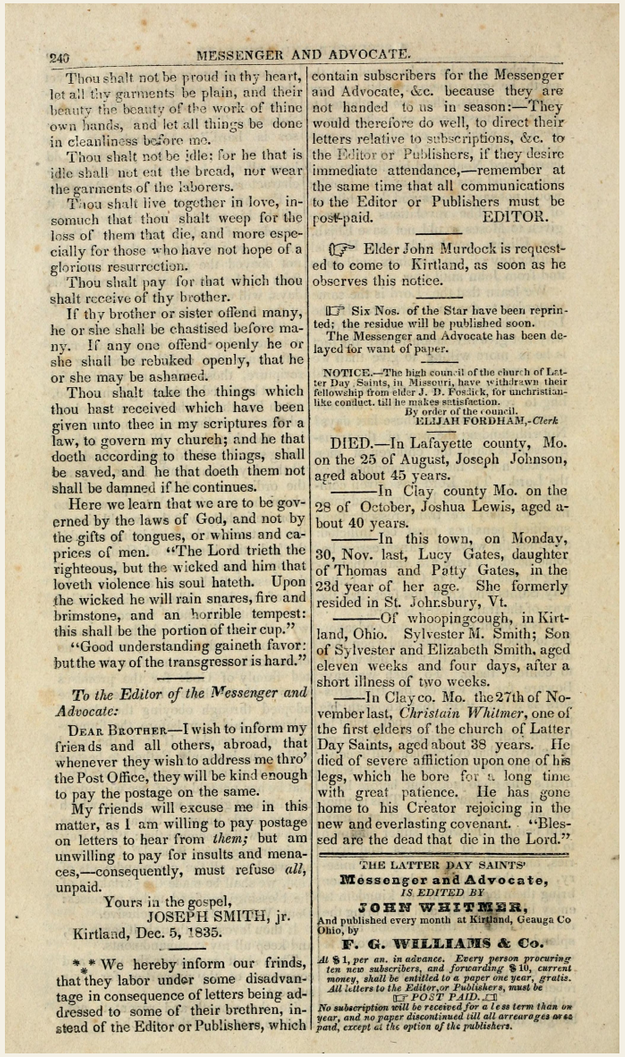
Christian Whitmer’s death in Clay County



240 MESSENGER AND ADVOCATE.

Thou shalt not be proud in thy heart, let all thy garments be plain, and their beauty the beauty of the work of thine own hands, and let all things be done in cleanliness before me.

Thou shalt not be idle: for he that is idle shall not eat the bread, nor wear the garments of the laborers.

Thou shalt live together in love, insomuch that thou shalt weep for the loss of them that die, and more especially for those who have not hope of a glorious resurrection.

Thou shalt pay for that which thou shalt receive of thy brother.

If thy brother or sister offend many, he or she shall be chastised before many. If any one offend openly he or she shall be rebuked openly, that he or she may be ashamed.

Thou shalt take the things which thou hast received which have been given unto thee in my scriptures for a law, to govern my church; and he that doeth according to these things, shall be saved, and he that doeth them not shall be damned if he continues.

Here we learn that we are to be governed by the laws of God, and not by the gifts of tongues, or whims and caprices of men. “The Lord trieth the righteous, but the wicked and him that loveth violence his soul hateth. Upon the wicked he will rain snares, fire and brimstone, and an horrible tempest: this shall be the portion of their cup.”

“Good understanding gaineth favor: but the way of the transgressor is hard.”

To the Editor of the Messenger and Advocate:

Dear Brother—I wish to inform my friends and all others, abroad, that whenever they wish to address me thro’ the Post Office, they will be kind enough to pay the postage on the same.

My friends will excuse me in this matter, as I am willing to pay postage on letters to hear from *them;* but am unwilling to pay for insults and menaces,—consequently, must refuse *all,* unpaid.

Yours in the gospel,
JOSEPH SMITH, jr.

Kirtland, Dec. 5, 1835.

*** We hereby inform our frinds, that they labor under some disadvantage in consequence of letters being addressed to some of their brethren, instead of the Editor or Publishers, which contain subscribers for the Messenger and Advocate, &c. because they are not handed to us in season:—They would therefore do well, to direct their letters relative to subscriptions, &c. to the Editor or Publishers, if they desire immediate attendance,—remember at the same time that all communications to the Editor or Publishers must be post-paid. EDITOR.

☞ Elder John Murdock is requested to come to Kirtland, as soon as he observes this notice.

☞ Six Nos. of the Star have been reprinted; the residue will be published soon.

The Messenger and Advocate has been delayed for want of paper.

NOTICE.—The high council of the church of Latter Day Saints, in Missouri, have withdrawn their fellowship from elder J. D. Posdick, for unchristian-like conduct. till he makes satisfaction.
By order of the council.
ELIJAH FORDHAM,-*Clerk*

DIED.—In Lafayette county, Mo. on the 25 of August, Joseph Johnson, aged about 45 years.

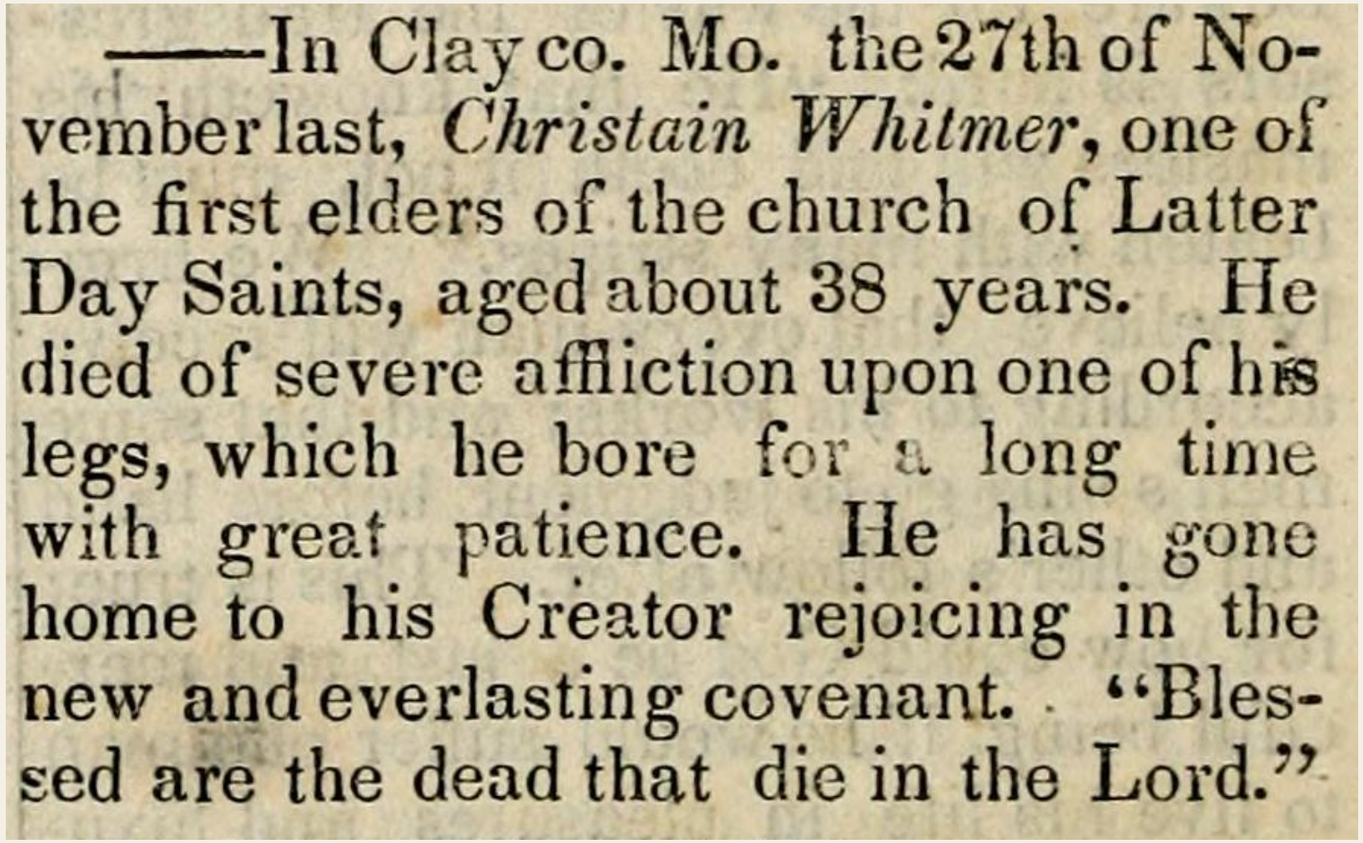
———In Clay county Mo. on the 28 of October, Joshua Lewis, aged about 40 years.

———In this town, on Monday, 30, Nov. last, Lucy Gates, daughter of Thomas and Patty Gates, in the 23d year of her age. She formerly resided in St. Johnsbury, Vt.

———Of whoopingcough, in Kirtland, Ohio. Sylvester M. Smith; Son of Sylvester and Elizabeth Smith, aged eleven weeks and four days, after a short illness of two weeks.

———In Clay co. Mo. the 27th of November last, *Christain Whitmer*, one of the first elders of the church of Latter Day Saints, aged about 38 years. He died of severe affliction upon one of his legs, which he bore for a long time with great patience. He has gone home to his Creator rejoicing in the new and everlasting covenant. “Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.”

THE LATTER DAY SAINTS’
Messenger and Advocate,
IS EDITED BY
JOHN WHITMER,
And published every month at Kirtland, Geauga Co Ohio, by
F. G. WILLIAMS & Co.
At $1, per an. in advance. Every person procuring ten new subscribers, and forwarding $10, current money, shall be entitled to a paper one year, gratis. All letters to the Editor, or Publishers, must be ☞ *POST PAID.* ☜
No subscription will be received for a less term than one year, and no paper discontinued till all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers.



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Christian Whitmer died in Clay County on November 27, 1835, aged about thirty-eight. His death notice names him as one of the first elders and records the long affliction of his leg.

Latter Day Saints’ Messenger and Advocate, vol. 2, no. 3 (Kirtland, Ohio, December 1835), p. 240, right column. Full page and enlarged notice from the digitized bound volume, Internet Archive, latterdaysaintsm01unse.

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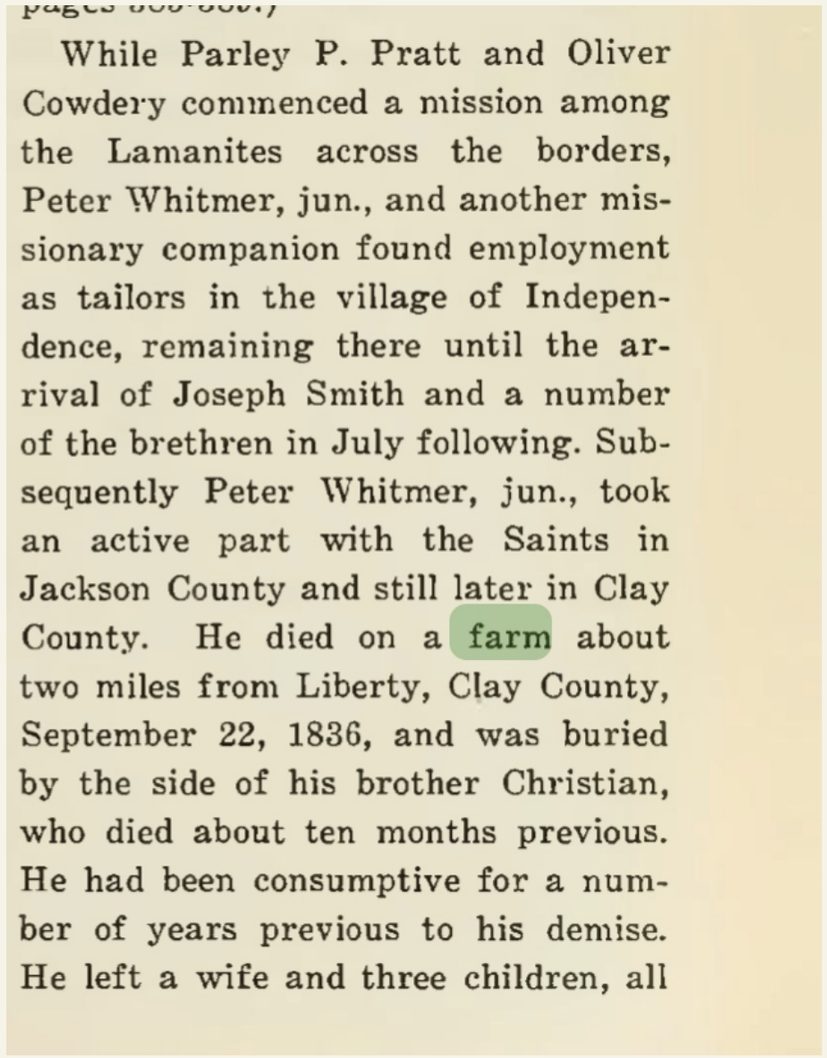
“On a farm about two miles from Liberty.”



pages [illegible])

While Parley P. Pratt and Oliver Cowdery commenced a mission among the Lamanites across the borders, Peter Whitmer, jun., and another missionary companion found employment as tailors in the village of Independence, remaining there until the arrival of Joseph Smith and a number of the brethren in July following. Subsequently Peter Whitmer, jun., took an active part with the Saints in Jackson County and still later in Clay County. He died on a farm about two miles from Liberty, Clay County, September 22, 1836, and was buried by the side of his brother Christian, who died about ten months previous. He had been consumptive for a number of years previous to his demise. He left a wife and three children, all

John Hajicek digital archive; biographical entry headed “Peter Whitmer, Jun.”

The later biographical account places Peter Whitmer Jr.’s death on 22 September 1836 and says that he was buried beside Christian. That is relational burial evidence. It does not give surveyed coordinates or identify the later Arthur-family fence.

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Deaths associated with Michael Arthur’s properties

Clay County, Missouri · Deaths dated 1826–1864

Research register by John Hajicek

The clearest Mormon death reference concerns Nancy Whitmer, John and Sarah’s infant, who died June 3, 1834, at six in the morning. The daybook establishes the birth and death; a Bible excerpt independently supplies Nancy’s name and time. An Arthur-house location follows from a residence sequence and remains an inference.

The strongest newspaper statement is James Arthur’s death at his father’s residence on August 23, 1846. Clay Arthur’s 1847 notice gives the county and explicitly identifies Michael as his father. Gravestone photographs document Ann Arthur, her infant Clay, the older Clay, and Flora Wood at Arthur Cemetery. An 1830 inquest concerns Pompey, an enslaved man; Arthur’s role and the death location remain unresolved.

Date	Person	What the recovered reference establishes
1830-12-09	Pompey, enslaved man	Original case identified; original unread
1834-06-03, 6 a.m.	Nancy Whitmer, John and Sarah’s infant	Death verified; Arthur residence inferred
1835-11-27	Christian Whitmer	Death verified; later Arthur burial attribution
1836-09-22	Peter Whitmer Jr.	Death verified; later Arthur burial attribution
1846-08-23	James Arthur, age eighteen	Residence death stated; family identification corroborated
1847-09-23	Clay Arthur, Michael’s son	Death and gravestone inscription verified
1849-08-21	Ann F. Young Arthur, John Arthur’s wife	Death and gravestone inscription verified
1849-08-31	Clay Arthur, infant of John and Ann	Death and gravestone inscription verified
1860-09-03	Flora Wood, daughter of Joseph and Corinne E. Wood	Gravestone inscriptions visually verified

Scope: deaths during 1826–1864, including later references to those deaths. Arthur held several properties at different dates; this register does not assign an unnamed Arthur house or farm to Section 25. It is a catalogue of recovered references, with the unexamined originals and search gaps identified. It is not a complete death census.

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Nancy Whitmer: the death and the residence sequence

John’s original daybook records on May 28, 1834: “At home wife sick heir born”; on June 3: “At school sent for Infant died”. These are directly verified manuscript entries. The daybook does not name the child. [S1]

The publicly available Bible excerpt reads “Nancy Whitmer Died June 3 1834 at 6 oclock A.M.” “Jane” occurs in the modern image description, rather than the inscription. The same page includes deaths in 1878 and 1884, so the date and hand of each inscription require separate consideration. Its name and date corroborate the daybook. [S2]

Date	Original evidence
November 16, 1833	John took possession of Mr. Arther’s house at $2 per month; digital image 11.
December 10, 1833	Solomon Daniels took possession of the chamber; image 11.
January 11, 1834	John recorded “Moved in the Chamber”; image 12.
May 28 / June 3, 1834	Birth followed by the infant’s death; image 16.
June 18, 1834	“Received of Mr Arthur $2,37½ in full”; next line, “Due Lyman Rent from 10 of January”; image 17.
October 7, 1834	“Moved to Liberty to Peter Whitmers”; image 21.

The residence sequence supports continued occupancy of Arthur-owned accommodation when Nancy died. The January chamber entry and June rent reckoning connect that sequence with Lyman Wight. Her death is documented; these entries do not identify her grave or cause of death.

Nancy died before the late-June 1834 Zion’s Camp cholera outbreak. Her death must not be assigned to that later epidemic. The daybook’s residence, birth, and death entries, together with the Bible inscription, provide the documentary basis for this account.

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Arthur family deaths and cemetery references

James Arthur · August 23, 1846

The August 29 notice, page 3, gives age eighteen and death at his father’s residence in the county. It says James had recently returned home from the State University. It names neither the father nor a tract, cause, or cemetery. The county index’s Michael and Amanda Arthur cemetery entries independently describe their sons James and Clay and refer to their Tribune death notices. October 10 Athenian Society resolutions add a contemporary memorial reference, without a death or burial location. [S3, S4, S7]

Clay Arthur · September 23, 1847

The October 1 notice, page 3, states: “In this county on Thursday the 23d ult., CLAY, son of Michael Arthur.” The county catalogue describes a photograph of his Arthur Cemetery stone: born July 28, 1836; died September 23, 1847. The newspaper verifies death and parentage; an original photograph of the marker has been visually inspected and agrees on the date. Neither source presently establishes the death occurred on the plantation. [S5, S7, S17]

Ann F. Young Arthur · August 21, 1849

A derivative 1850 mortality abstract lists Ann F. Arthur, eighteen, female, married, born Kentucky, died in August; the census reporting period makes that August 1849. The photographed shared slab gives April 11, 1830–August 21, 1849, wife of John Arthur and daughter of Walter C. and Emily D. Young. The implied age nineteen differs from the abstract’s eighteen. The original mortality schedule remains would identify the cause and resolve the discrepancy. CV-1701 adds a specific estate-litigation target. [S6–S9]

Infant Clay Arthur · August 31, 1849

The photographed shared slab identifies a second Clay Arthur, born January 16, 1849, died August 31, 1849, only son of J. and A. F. Arthur, aged seven months fifteen days. He died ten days after Ann. This is a different child from Michael’s son who died in 1847. The inscription is verified; it gives no place or cause of death, and no contemporary newspaper notice was recovered. [S8, S10]

Flora Wood · September 3, 1860

The photographed broken marker names Flora, daughter of Joseph and Corinne E. Wood, and gives September 3, 1860. The county photograph index independently agrees. Catalogue photograph identifiers include 0240-000084-A, 0240-000086-A, 0001-001207-A, and 0240-001209-A. FamilySearch also associates her with Arthur Cemetery. A separate indexed family photograph names Corrine Ellen Arthur Wood and her children, including Flora; the marker and catalogue establish the cemetery association, but do not state her death place. [S7, S18]

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Enslaved people: the inquest and estate targets

Pompey · CV-128 · Index date December 9, 1830. The county index describes an “Inquisition on body of Pompey, a slave” and records the jury’s finding that he hanged himself. It names Michael Arthur as “Mentioned in Case,” alongside Widow Rollins and fourteen men. The original inquest is the record for establishing their roles and the death location. [S7]

Original target	Exact catalogue locator and purpose
CV-128, Pompey inquest	Main Floor, Stacks, Shelf Unit 10, Top A, Hollinger Box 6, File 128. Needed: the complete inquest, witness statements, place, owner, verdict date, and burial reference.
CV-1701, estate litigation; January 24, 1851	Main Floor, Shelf Unit 10, Shelf G, Hollinger Box 69, File 1701. Walter C. Young, plaintiff; John Arthur, defendant; Ann F. Arthur mentioned. Catalogue describes claims for delivery and ownership of enslaved people, with names, ages, gender, stature, and complexion.
1850 and 1860 original mortality schedules	Both original county schedules remain unexamined. Each covers only the preceding census year, rather than the entire decade. The abbreviated 1850 abstract omits race, slave/free status, cause, and illness duration.

The 1830 inquest predates the 1831 assessed transfer from Bartleson to Arthur. Arthur held other land before acquiring the Section 25 plantation. The inquest’s property and participants must be identified from its own record; an unnamed location cannot erase the plantation’s burial history.

Other indexed Arthur slavery cases concern burglary, lashes, or sale-warranty disputes. These do not record a death. The combined 1848 larceny and murder case CR-568 names Thomas, enslaved by John Lincoln Jr. of Clinton County, as murder victim; Michael Arthur was a larceny victim. The combined file must not be treated as an Arthur-owned man’s death without reading it.

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The witnesses and other deaths requiring distinction

Christian Whitmer, November 27, 1835; Peter Whitmer Jr., September 22, 1836. Cowdery's contemporary December 1836 notice gives both dates and Clay County. It supplies no Arthur property or graveyard. The modern county index places each under "Cemetery: ARTHUR, MICHAEL" and directs the reader to the History of The Arthur Graveyard, without a storage locator. Those are burial-attribution references; the cited records contain no contemporary statement placing either death on Arthur's land. [S7, S13]

Person or event	Evidence and treatment
William H. Dorsey, 1854	The August 25 newspaper says New York, cholera; November 24 says Philadelphia and reports burial November 23 in Liberty's public burying ground. The death-city conflict remains unresolved. Neither notice places death or burial on the plantation. [S11, S12]
Alta Hancock, January 31, 1836	Contemporary obituary gives Clay County, chills and fever, age forty. No Arthur home, farm, or grave is supplied. Later conflicting dates are not silently substituted. [S14]
Zion's Camp cholera deaths, late June 1834	Accounts placing deaths at the Burk or Gilbert sites are not relocated to Arthur's southwestern farm. Nancy's June 3 death occurred earlier.
Arthur House hotel deaths	Newspaper and wartime mentions of the Arthur House in Liberty concern the hotel. They require an independent link before being assigned to the plantation.

Original probate coverage remains incomplete. The state inventory identifies the direct surname target, C42308: Probate Case File Index, Springer–Zwiebel, 1820–1985, plus the 1831–1836 and 1836–1839 court volumes. Those original indexes and minute books were not obtained. Negative results from the county's modern master index or printed will abstracts do not replace that examination. [S15]

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Source references

S1 John Whitmer daybook, MS 1159, folder 1, digital images 11–21. Contemporary residence, birth, and death entries; selected original images reproduced below. Open source

S2 Whitmer family Bible, CHL MS 13505, reel 2: death-register excerpt, FamilySearch memory 23103008. Nancy’s inscription visually inspected; later entries occur on the same page. Open source

S3 Weekly Tribune (Liberty), August 29, 1846, page 3, “Deaths”: James Arthur. Original article and complete page inspected. Open source

S4 Tribune (Liberty), October 10, 1846, page 2: Athenian Society memorial resolutions for James Arthur. Original inspected. Open source

S5 Tribune (Liberty), October 1, 1847, page 3, “Deaths”: Clay, son of Michael Arthur. Original article and complete page inspected. Open source

S6 Clay County, 1850 mortality schedule: printed abstract, PDF page 3, printed page 36, Ann F. Arthur. This is a derivative abstract; the original schedule was not obtained. Open source

S7 Clay County Archives Master Index, extracted December 14, 2023. Relevant rows and case-party descriptions are cited by their archival locators. Open source

S8 Arthur Cemetery: FamilySearch’s associated-person list. Modern cemetery metadata, independently distinguished from original gravestone photographs. Open source

S9 BillionGraves, Ann F. Young Arthur: public shared-slab photograph 1990703, uploaded September 26, 2012. Ann and infant Clay inscriptions visually inspected. Open source

S10 BillionGraves, infant Clay Arthur: public shared-slab photograph 1990703. Inscription visually inspected. Open source

S11 Tribune (Liberty), August 25, 1854, page 2: William H. Dorsey’s death in New York from cholera. Original inspected. Open source

S12 Tribune (Liberty), November 24, 1854, page 2: Dorsey’s burial in Liberty’s public burying ground; gives Philadelphia as his death place. Original inspected. Open source

S13 Oliver Cowdery, “The Closing Year,” Messenger and Advocate 3, no. 3 (December 1836), page 426. Contemporary notice gives both brothers’ death dates and Clay County, without Arthur or a cemetery. Open source

S14 Messenger and Advocate 2, no. 5 (February 1836), page 272: Alta Hancock’s obituary. Primary transcription gives Clay County, January 31, 1836, chills and fever, age forty. Open source

S15 Missouri State Archives, Clay County microfilm inventory. Identifies surviving original court and probate series; catalogue coverage is not proof of examined manuscript contents. Open source

S16 Missouri State Archives, mortality schedules guide. The 1850 and 1860 schedules cover only the year ending June 1; original race, slave/free status, cause, and illness fields were not supplied by the abbreviated Clay abstract. Open source

S17 BillionGraves, older Clay Arthur: public photograph 1990708, uploaded September 26, 2012. Inscription visually inspected. Open source

S18 BillionGraves, Flora Wood: public photographs 1990705 and 1990707, uploaded September 26, 2012. Inscription visually inspected. Open source

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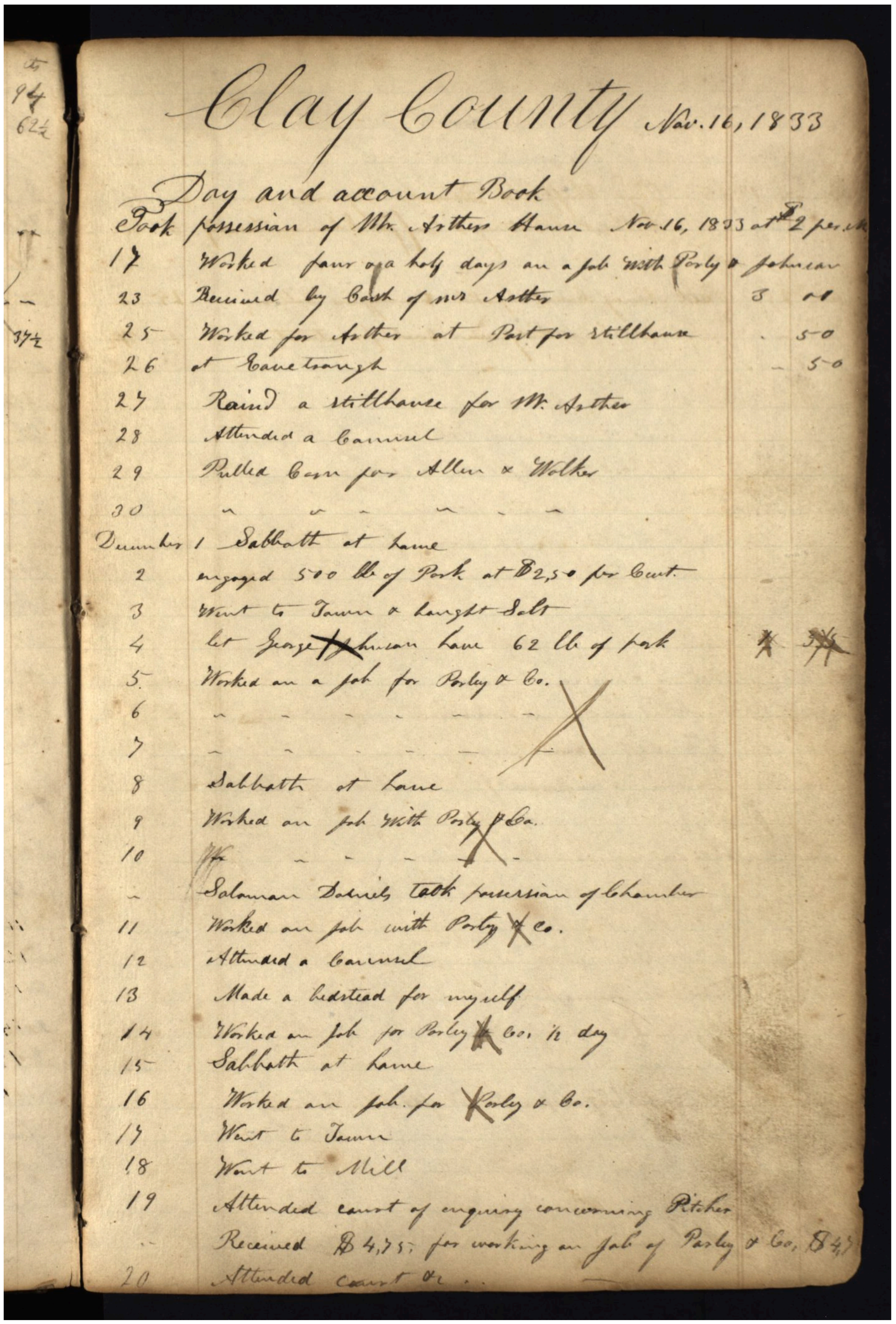
John Whitmer: November–December 1833

Arthur-house possession and chamber occupancy. MS 1159, folder 1, digital image 11. Original scan.



Clay County Nov. 16, 1833

Day and account Book

Took possesian of Mr. Arthurs Home Nov. 16, 1833 at $2 per m.

17 Worked four days an a job with Parley & Johnson

23 Recived by Cash of mr Arther $3 00

25 Worked for Arther at Part for stillhouse . 50

26 at Canetrough . 50

27 Raind a stillhouse for Mr. Arther

28 Attended a Counsil

29 Pulled Corn for Allen & Walker

30 " " " " " "

December 1 Sabbath at home

2 engaged 500 lbs of Pork at $2,50 per Cwt.

3 Went to Town & bought Salt

4 let George Johnson have 62 lbs of pork 3 72

5 Worked an a job for Parley & Co.

6 " " " " " "

7 " " " " " "

8 Sabbath at home

9 Worked an job With Parley & Co.

10 " " " " " "

" Solomon Daniels took possesian of Chamber

11 Worked an job with Parley & Co.

12 Attended a Counsil

13 Made a bedstead for myself

14 Worked an job for Parley & Co. ½ day

15 Sabbath at home

16 Worked an job. for Parley & Co.

17 Went to Town

18 Went to Mill

19 Attended court of enquiry concerning Pitcher

" Received $4,75 for working an job of Parley & Co, $4,7

20 Attended court &c . .

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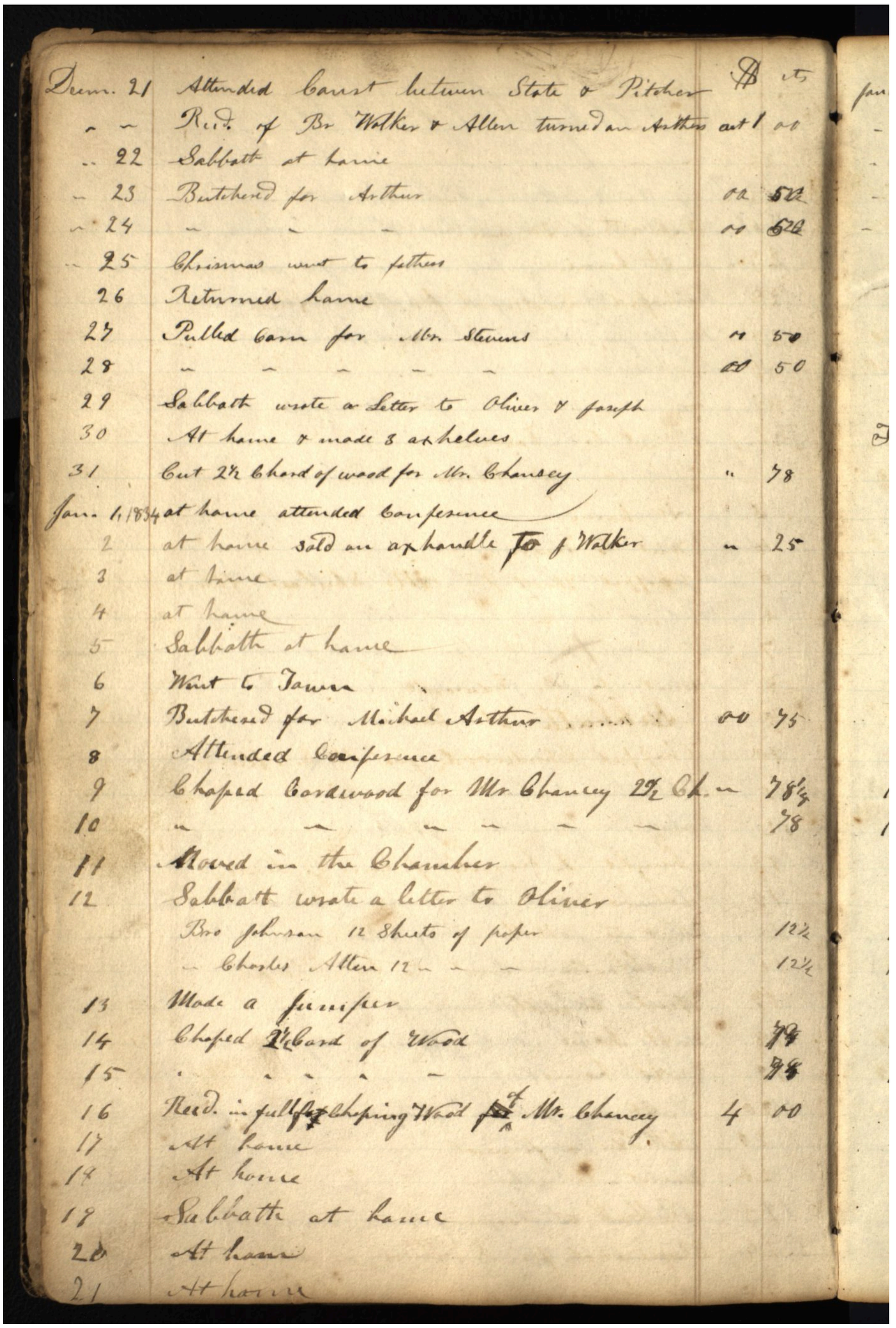
John Whitmer: January 1834

January 11: moved into the chamber. MS 1159, folder 1, digital image 12. Original scan.



Dec. 21 Attended Court between State & Pitcher A 75
" " Rec'd of Br Walker & Allen turned on Arthurs act 1 00
" 22 Sabbath at home
" 23 Butchered for Arthur 00 62½
" 24 " " " 00 62½
" 25 Christmas went to fathers
" 26 Returned home
" 27 Pulled Corn for Mr. Stevens " 50
" 28 " " " " " 00 50
" 29 Sabbath wrote a Letter to Oliver & Joseph
" 30 At home & made 3 axhelves
" 31 Cut 2½ Chord of wood for Mr Chancey " 78
Jan. 1, 1834 at home attended Conference
" 2 at home sold an axhandle for J Walker " 25
" 3 at home
" 4 at home
" 5 Sabbath at home
" 6 Went to Tawas
" 7 Butchered for Michael Arthur 00 75
" 8 Attended Conference
" 9 Chaped Cordwood for Mr Chancey 2½ Ch. " 78½
" 10 " " " " " " 78
" 11 Moved in the Chamber
" 12 Sabbath wrote a letter to Oliver
Bro Johnson 12 Sheets of paper 12½
" Charles Allen 12 " " " 12½
" 13 Made a Juniper
" 14 Chaped 2½ Card of Wood 78
" 15 " " " " " 78
" 16 Rec'd. in full for Chaping Wood for Mr. Chancey 4 00
" 17 At home
" 18 At home
" 19 Sabbath at home
" 20 At home
" 21 At home

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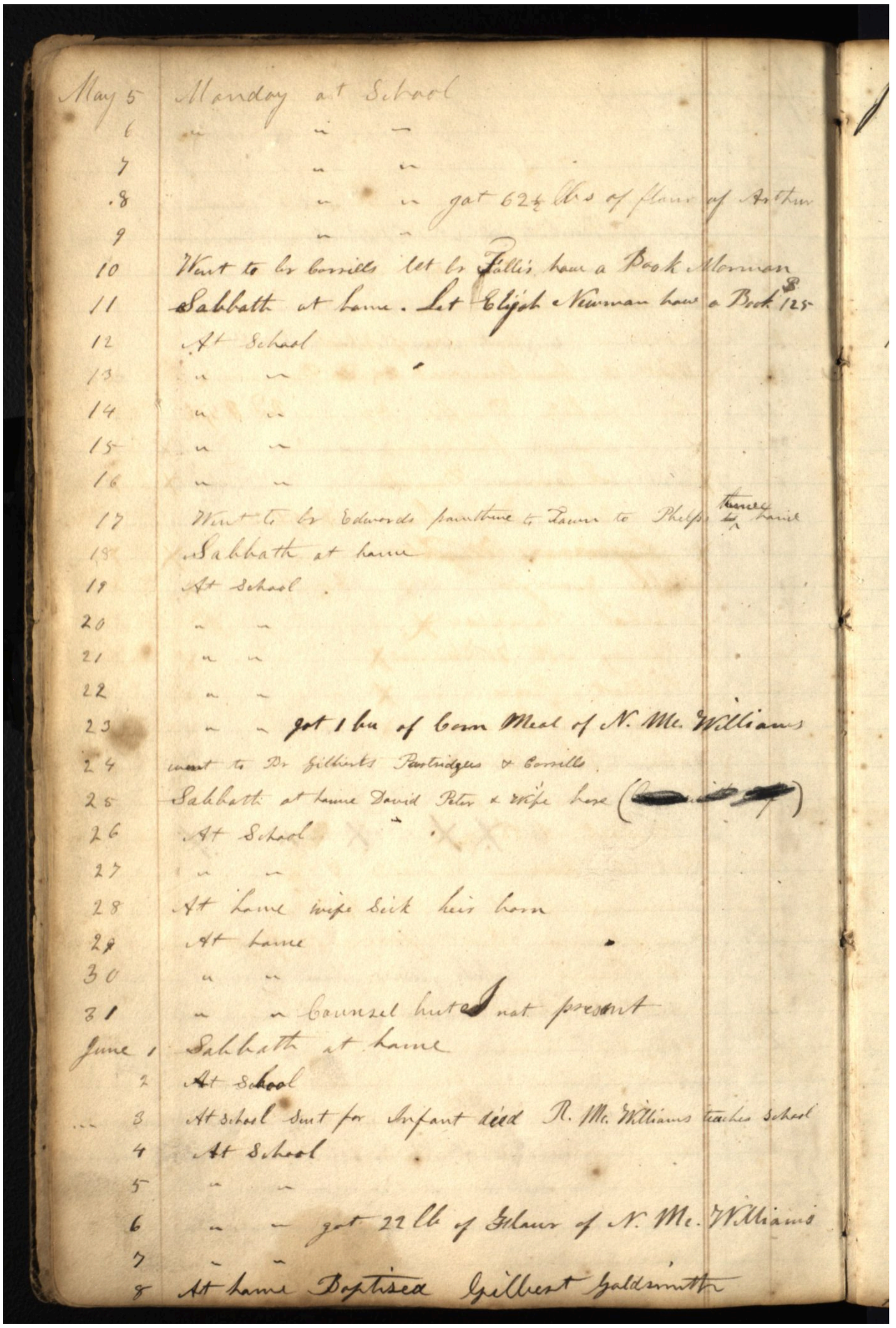
John Whitmer: May–June 1834

May 28 birth and June 3 infant death. MS 1159, folder 1, digital image 16. Original scan.



May 5 Monday at School
6 " " "
7 " "
8 " " got 62½ lbs of flour of Arthur
9 " "
10 Went to br Corrills let br Fallis have a Book Mormon
11 Sabbath at home. Let Elijah Newman have a Book 12½
12 At School
13 " "
14 " "
15 " "
16 " "
17 Went to br Edwards part time to Town to Phelps Turney & Daniel
18 Sabbath at home
19 At School
20 " "
21 " "
22 " "
23 " " got 1 bu of Corn Meal of N. Mc. Williams
24 went to Dr Gilberts Partridges & Corrills
25 Sabbath at home David Peter & Wife here ([illegible])
26 At School
27 " "
28 At home wife sick her born
29 At home
30 " "
31 " " Counsel but I not present
June 1 Sabbath at home
2 At School
3 At school sent for Infant died R. Mc. Williams teaches School
4 At School
5 " "
6 " " got 22 lb of Flour of N. Mc. Williams
7 " "
8 At home Baptised Gilbert Goldsmith

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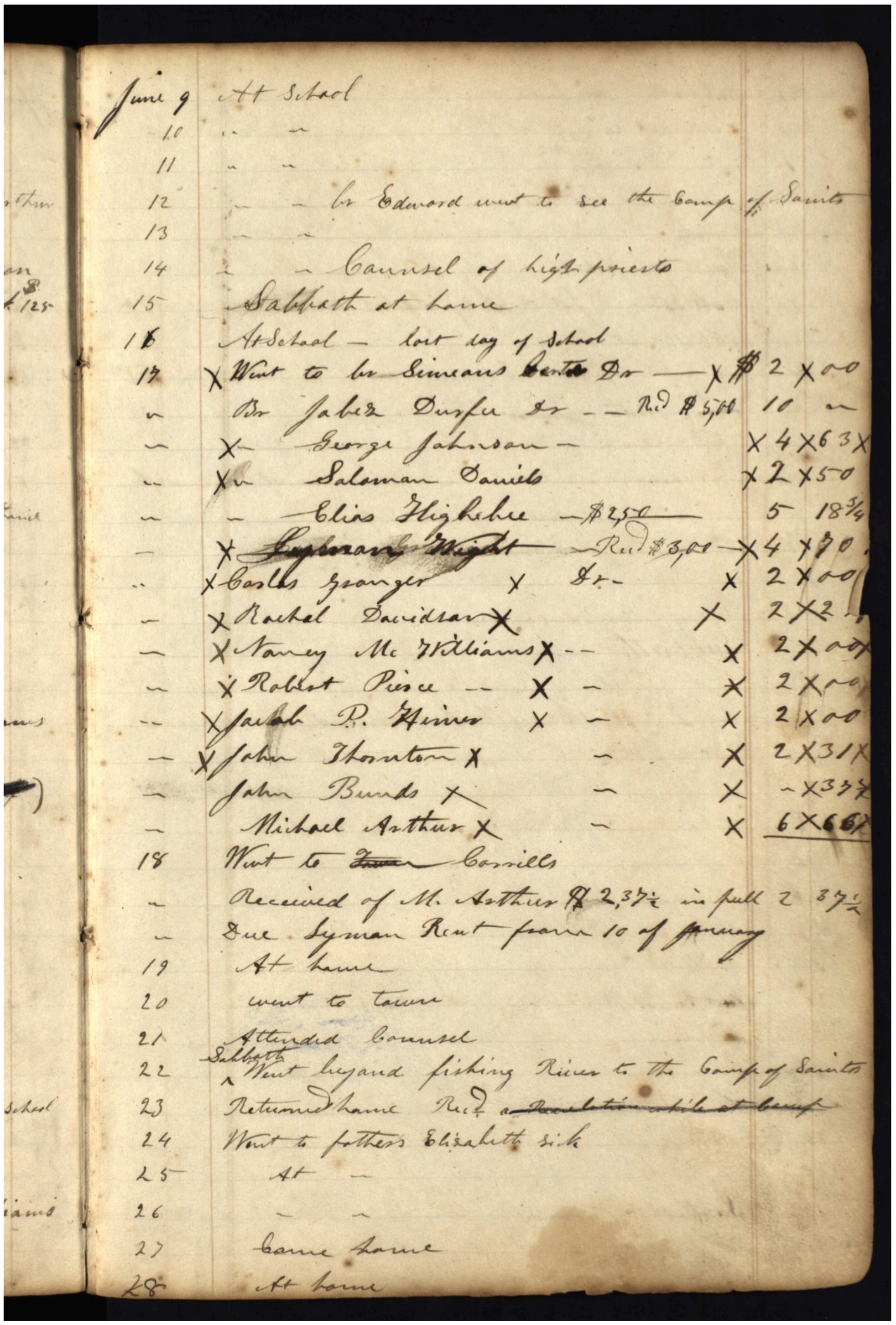
John Whitmer: June 1834

June 18 Arthur payment and rent due Lyman from January 10. MS 1159, folder 1, digital image 17. Original scan.


June 9 At School
10 " "
11 " "
12 " " Br Edward went to see the Camp of Saints
13 " "
14 " " Counsel of high priests
15 Sabbath at home
16 At School — last day of School
17 X Went to Br Simeons Dr — X $2 X 00
" Br Jabez Durfee Dr — Rec'd $5,00 10 "
" X George Johnson — X 4 X 63 X
" X Salomon Daniels X 2 X 50
" Elias Higbee — $2,50 — 5 18 3/4
" X Lyman Wight — Rec'd $3,00 — X 4 X 70
" X Carlos Granger X Dr — X 2 X 00
" X Rachel Davidson X X 2 X 2
" X Nancy Mc Williams X — X 2 X 00
" X Robert Pierce — X — X 2 X 00
" X Jacob R. Hines X — X 2 X 00
" X John Thornton X — X 2 X 31 X
" John Burds X — X — X 37 X
" Michael Arthur X — X 6 X 66 X
18 Went to Carrills
" Received of M. Arthur $2,37 1/2 in full 2 37 1/2
" Due Lyman Rent from 10 of January
19 At home
20 went to town
21 Attended Counsel
22 Sabbath Went beyond fishing River to the Camp of Saints
23 Returned home Rec'd a Revelation while at camp
24 Went to fathers Elizabeth sick
25 At "
26 " "
27 came home
28 At home

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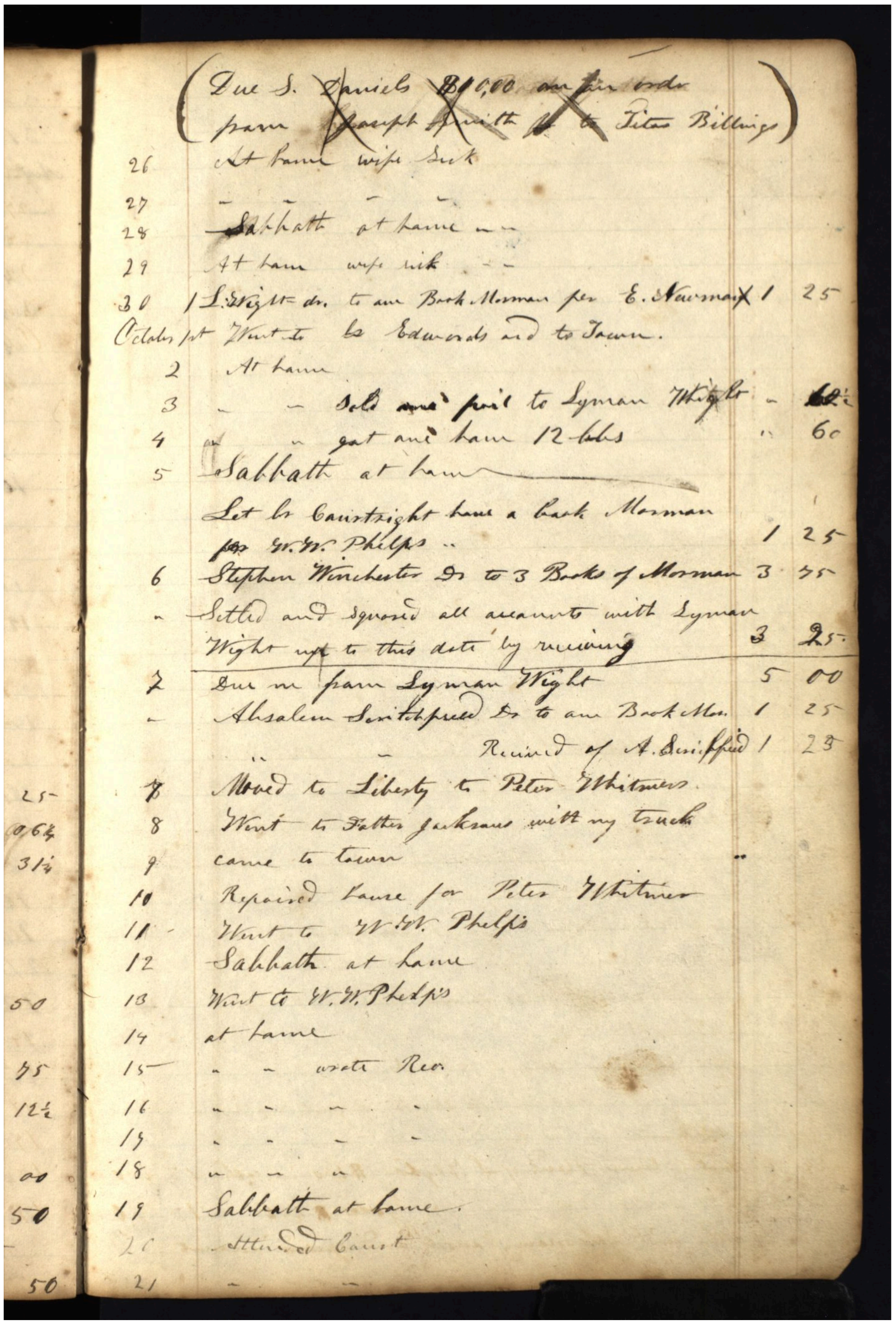
John Whitmer: October 1834

October 7 move to Liberty, to Peter Whitmer's. MS 1159, folder 1, digital image 21. Original scan.


(Due S. Daniels $1,00 on fair order
pass Joseph Smith Jr to Titus Billings)
26 At home wife sick
27 " " "
28 Sabbath at home " "
29 At home wife sick " "
30 1 L. Wight dr. to one Book Mormon per E. Newman X 1 25
October 1st Went to Mr Edwards and to Tanner.
2 At home
3 " " Sold one pair to Lyman Wight " 62½
4 " " got one bow 12 holes " 60
5 Sabbath at home
Let Mr Cairtright have a Book Mormon
per W. W. Phelps " 1 25
6 Stephen Winchester Dr to 3 Books of Mormon 3 75
" Settled and squared all accounts with Lyman
Wight up to this date by receiving 3 25
7 Due me from Lyman Wight 5 00
" Absalem Smithfield Dr to one Book Mor. 1 25
" " Recived of A. Smithfield 1 25
25 8 Moved to Liberty to Peter Whitmers
0,62½ 8 Went to Father Jacksons with my trucks
31½ 9 came to Tanner "
10 Repaired Lame for Peter Whitmer
11 Went to W. W. Phelps's
12 Sabbath at Home
50 13 Went to W. W. Phelps's
14 at home
75 15 " " wrote Rec.
12½ 16 " " " "
17 " " " "
00 18 " " "
50 19 Sabbath at home.
20 Attended Court
50 21 " "

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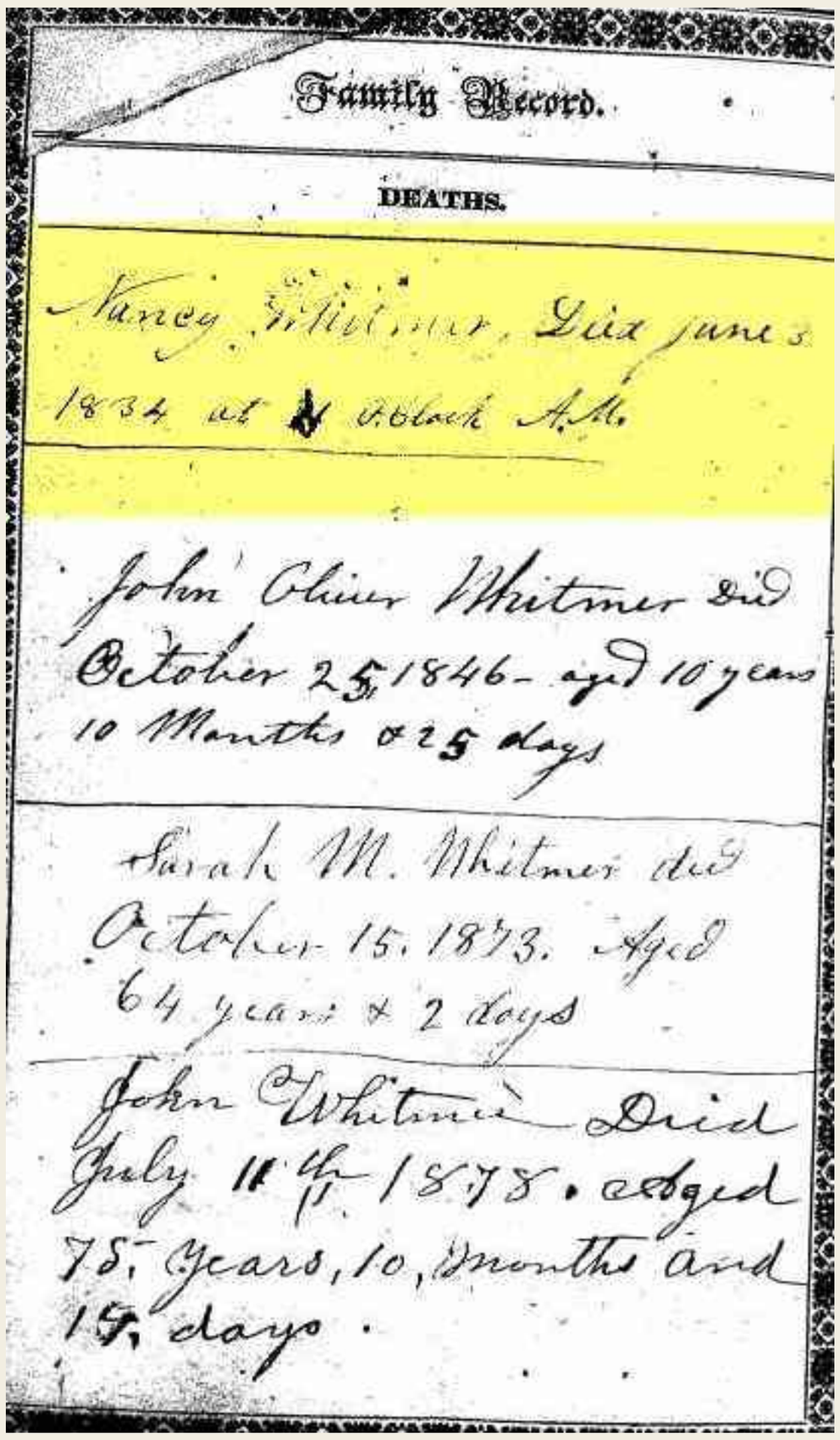
Whitmer Bible: Nancy’s death

John Whitmer family Bible · Church History Library, MS 13505



Nancy’s entry

“Nancy Whitmer Died June 3 1834 at 6 oclock A.M.”

The entry gives the date and hour of Nancy’s death. It does not identify a burial place.

The same page contains later deaths. The handwriting and date of inscription have not been independently established.

Facsimile: publicly available FamilySearch memory “Nancy Jane Whitmer Death Record,” memory 23103008, attributed to CHL MS 13505, reel 2. The inscription reads Nancy; the middle name Jane appears in the upload metadata.

Research and transcription by John Hajicek.

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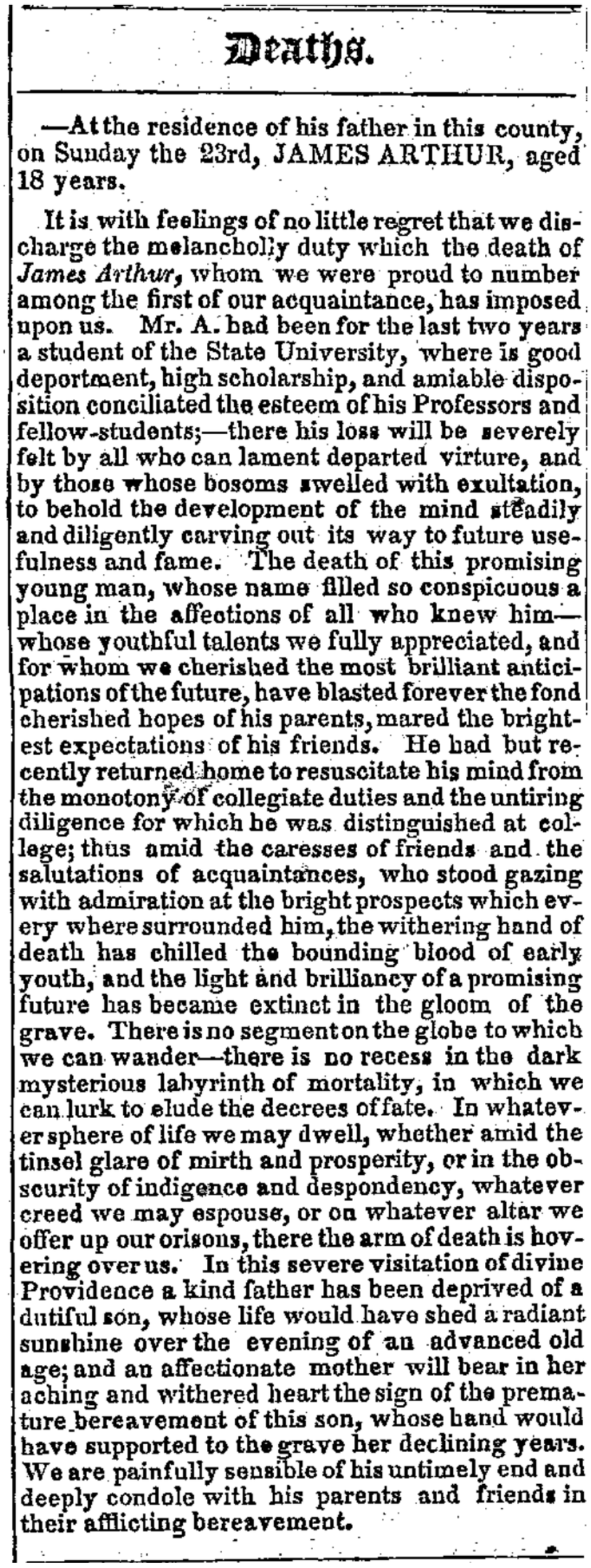
James Arthur: original death notice

Weekly Tribune, August 29, 1846, page 3. Death at his father’s county residence on August 23. Full article scan.



Deaths.

—At the residence of his father in this county, on Sunday the 23rd, JAMES ARTHUR, aged 18 years.

It is with feelings of no little regret that we discharge the melancholly duty which the death of *James Arthur*, whom we were proud to number among the first of our acquaintance, has imposed upon us. Mr. A. had been for the last two years a student of the State University, where is good deportment, high scholarship, and amiable disposition conciliated the esteem of his Professors and fellow-students;—there his loss will be severely felt by all who can lament departed virture, and by those whose bosoms swelled with exultation, to behold the development of the mind steadily and diligently carving out its way to future usefulness and fame. The death of this promising young man, whose name filled so conspicuous a place in the affections of all who knew him—whose youthful talents we fully appreciated, and for whom we cherished the most brilliant anticipations of the future, have blasted forever the fond cherished hopes of his parents, mared the brightest expectations of his friends. He had but recently returned home to resuscitate his mind from the monotony of collegiate duties and the untiring diligence for which he was distinguished at college; thus amid the caresses of friends and the salutations of acquaintances, who stood gazing with admiration at the bright prospects which every where surrounded him, the withering hand of death has chilled the bounding blood of early youth, and the light and brilliancy of a promising future has became extinct in the gloom of the grave. There is no segment on the globe to which we can wander—there is no recess in the dark mysterious labyrinth of mortality, in which we can lurk to elude the decrees of fate. In whatever sphere of life we may dwell, whether amid the tinsel glare of mirth and prosperity, or in the obscurity of indigence and despondency, whatever creed we may espouse, or on whatever altar we offer up our orisons, there the arm of death is hovering over us. In this severe visitation of divine Providence a kind father has been deprived of a dutiful son, whose life would have shed a radiant sunshine over the evening of an advanced old age; and an affectionate mother will bear in her aching and withered heart the sign of the premature bereavement of this son, whose hand would have supported to the grave her declining years. We are painfully sensible of his untimely end and deeply condole with his parents and friends in their afflicting bereavement.

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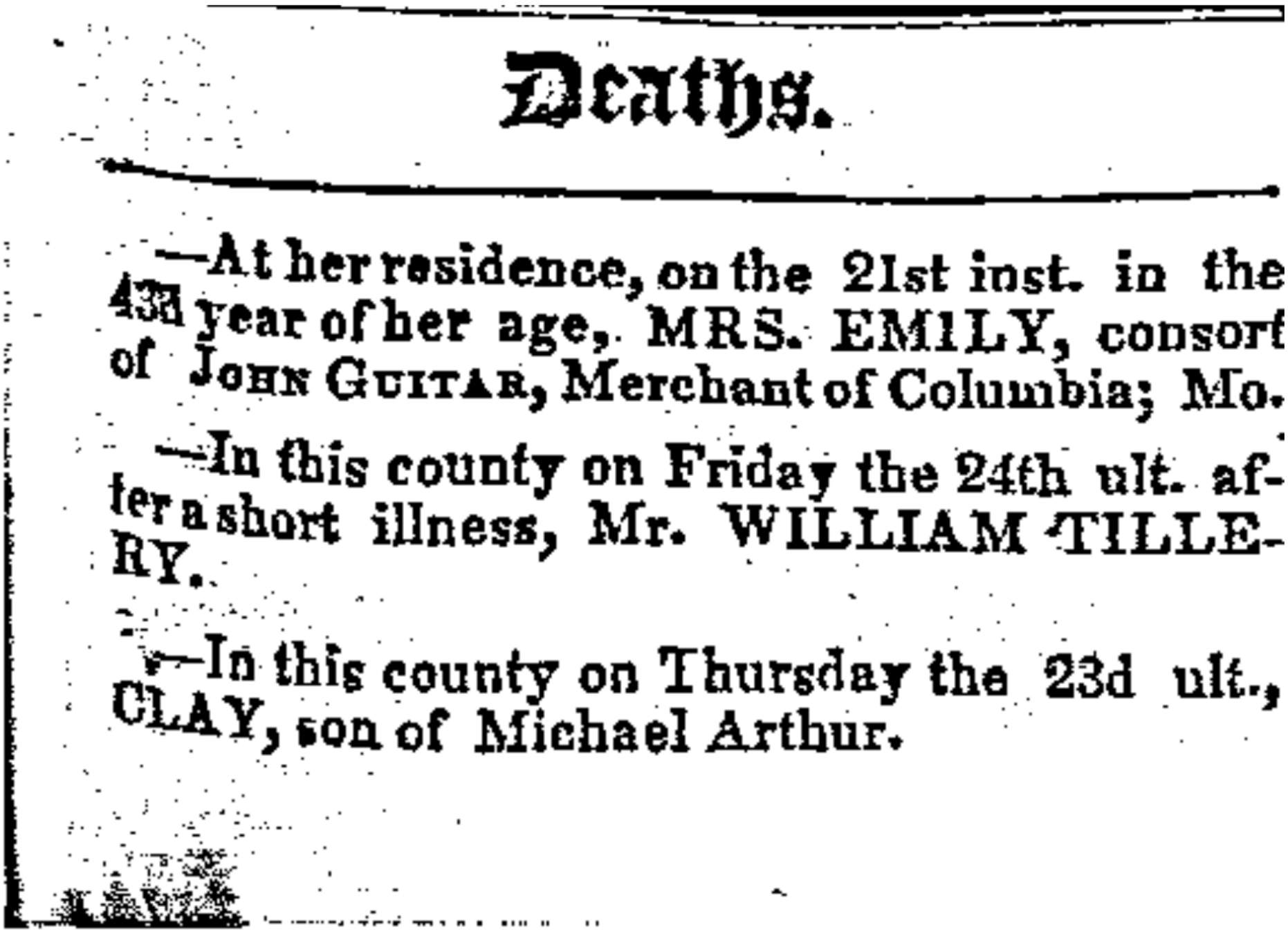
Clay Arthur: original death notice

Tribune, October 1, 1847, page 3. Death in the county on September 23; explicitly names Michael Arthur as father. Article scan.



Deaths.

—At her residence, on the 21st inst. in the 43d year of her age, MRS. EMILY, consort of JOHN GUITAR, Merchant of Columbia; Mo.

—In this county on Friday the 24th ult. after a short illness, Mr. WILLIAM TILLERY.

—In this county on Thursday the 23d ult., CLAY, son of Michael Arthur.

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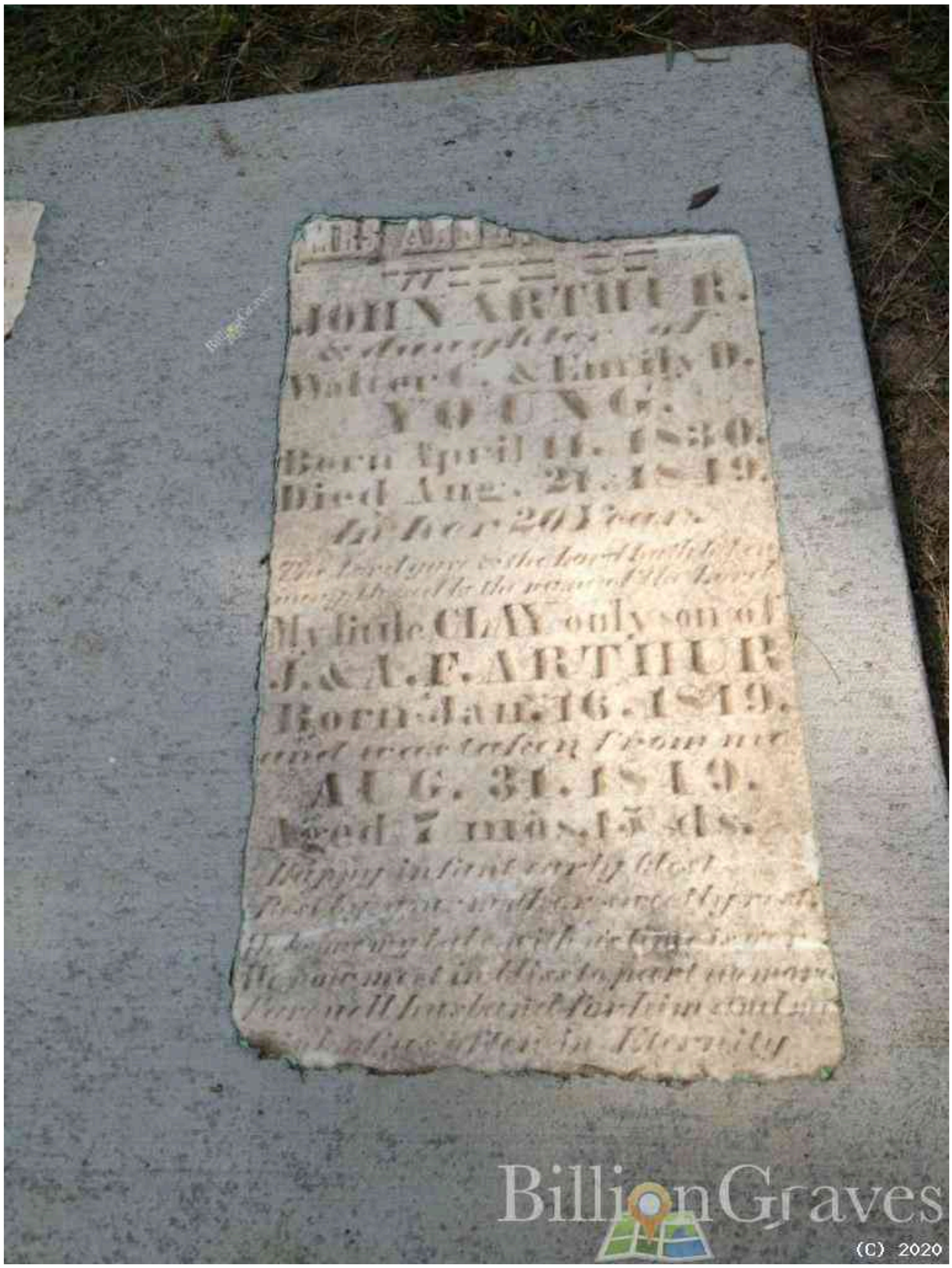
Ann Arthur and infant Clay: shared slab

Arthur Cemetery. Public BillionGraves photograph 1990703, uploaded September 26, 2012. Ann died August 21, 1849; Clay died August 31, 1849.



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Clay Arthur: inscribed marker

Arthur Cemetery. Public BillionGraves photograph 1990708, uploaded September 26, 2012. Born July 28, 1836; died September 23, 1847.



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Flora Wood: upper inscription

Arthur Cemetery. Public BillionGraves photograph 1990707, uploaded September 26, 2012. Broken marker naming Joseph and Corinne E. Wood.



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Flora Wood: lower inscription

Arthur Cemetery. Public BillionGraves photograph 1990705, uploaded September 26, 2012. Death September 3, 1860.



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MORMON HISTORY NEWS

DATA CENTER HITS HOME FOR SACRED MORMON BURIAL SITE



Arthur Cemetery · Liberty, Missouri

Photograph by John Hajicek.

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Two families at the foundation

FATHER AND MOTHER SMITH

Joseph Smith Sr.
Lucy Mack Smith

Joseph Jr. led the movement. Joseph Sr., Hyrum, and Samuel joined the Eight Witnesses.

FATHER AND MOTHER WHITMER

Peter Whitmer Sr.
Mary Musselman Whitmer

Their home sheltered the work. Their sons and sons-in-law helped carry the founding testimony.

Households, labor, shelter, witnesses, leadership.

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ARTHUR CEMETERY / LIBERTY, MISSOURI

The Whitmers: seven of eleven

7 / 11

Book of Mormon witnesses in the family network

Third of the Three Witnesses: Martin Harris

FIVE BROTHERS

Christian, Jacob, John, Peter Jr. — The Eight Witnesses

David — The Three Witnesses

TWO SONS-IN-LAW

Hiram Page married Catherine Whitmer. Oliver Cowdery married Elizabeth Ann Whitmer.

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ARTHUR CEMETERY / LIBERTY, MISSOURI

Two Whitmer brothers died in exile

CHRISTIAN

37

November 27, 1835

PETER JR.

26

September 22, 1836

> “proclaimed to their last moments, the certainty of their former testimony”
>
> Oliver Cowdery, Messenger and Advocate, December 1836, p. 426.

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ARTHUR CEMETERY / LIBERTY, MISSOURI

1833: banished from Jackson County

≈1,200

people expelled that November

Homes and farms lost

Missouri River crossed

Winter in Clay County exile

“we want victuals and clothes, and we mean to be saved, even if we die”

William W. Phelps, November 14, 1833.

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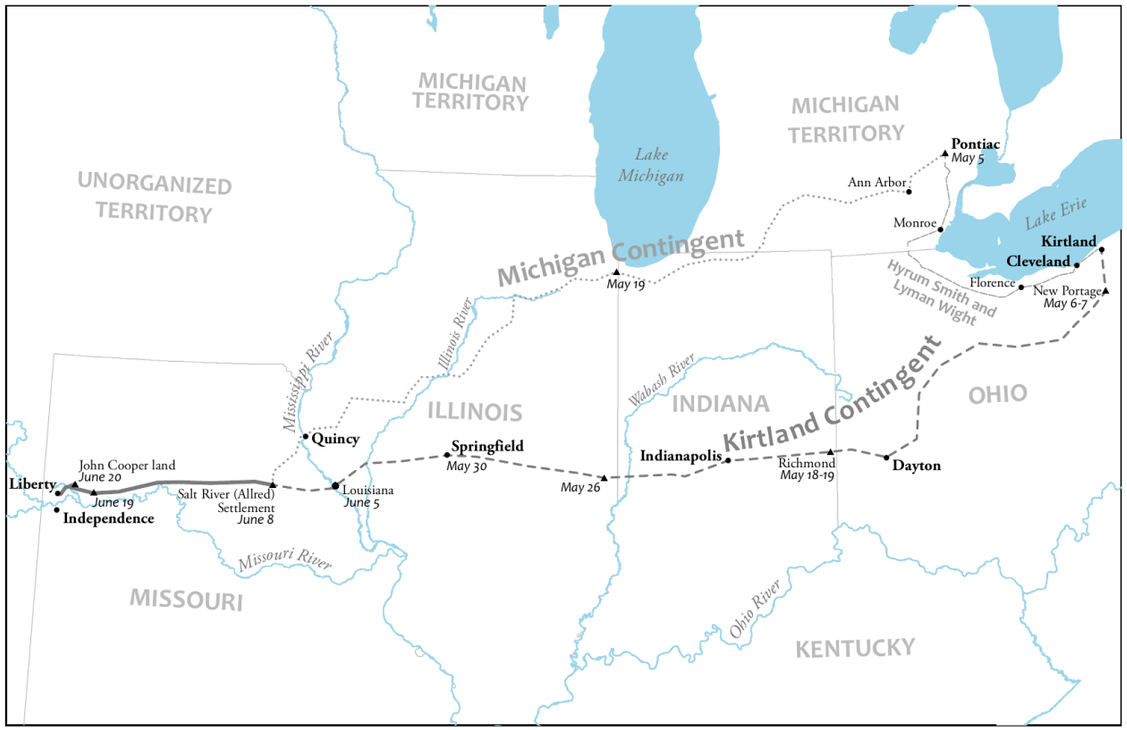
1834: the expedition to restore the exiles



Camp of Israel route, May–June 1834. In May and June 1834, the Camp of Israel traveled to Missouri to assist the Saints who had been driven from Jackson County, Missouri. The main contingent of the camp journeyed from Kirtland, Ohio; another group, led by Hyrum Smith and Lyman Wight, was recruited in Michigan Territory and left from there. The two contingents joined together at the Salt River (Allred) settlement on 8 June 1834 and then proceeded into Clay County, Missouri. (Research and design by Brandon Plewe.)

≈205 MEN

Camp of Israel, later called Zion’s Camp

≈800 MILES

Joseph’s Ohio contingent

THE GOAL

Restore the exiles to Jackson County lands

Route map: Brandon S. Plewe, Mapping Mormonism. Full source map retained at its original pixel dimensions.

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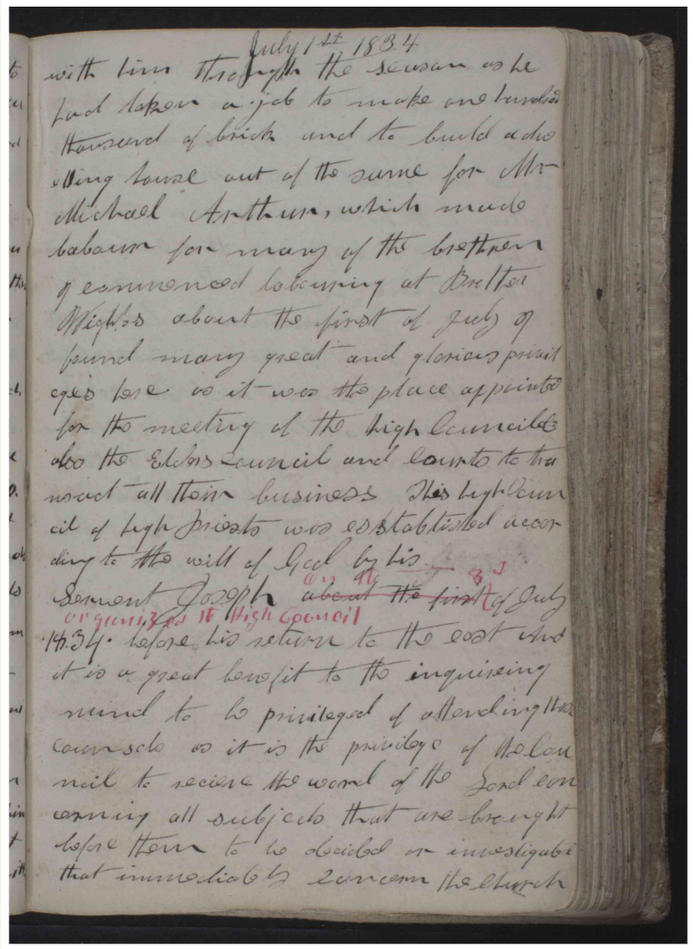
The Arthur farm: refuge and leadership

100,000

bricks contracted from Mormon laborers

JULY 3, 1834

The July 3 meeting followed the dispersal at Rush Creek on June 25–26. Missouri church leaders were selected.


with him through the season as he had taken a job to make one hundred thousand of brick and to build a dwelling house out of the same for Mr Michael Arthurs, which made labourers for many of the brethren commenced laboring at Bolton Michigan about the first of July found many great and glorious privileges here as it was the place appointed for the meeting of the high Council also the Elders Council and counsel to transact all their business This high Council of high priests was established according to the will of God by his Servant Joseph when at the first of July organized the High Council 1834. before his return to the east and it is a great benefit to the inquiring mind to be privileged of attending the counsels as it is the privilege of the Council to receive the word of the Lord concerning all subjects that are brought before them to be decided or investigated that immediately concern the church

Woodruff’s journal, manuscript p. 26.

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Graves on the Arthur farm



A memorial is not a grave survey.

The 2017 tour report called burial in the later cemetery “likely.” I identify the earlier burial ground through my research into the farm’s residents, houses, graves, and the reburial of Zelph’s remains. Investigation must address that ground.

Landscape source: BYU Religious Studies Center.

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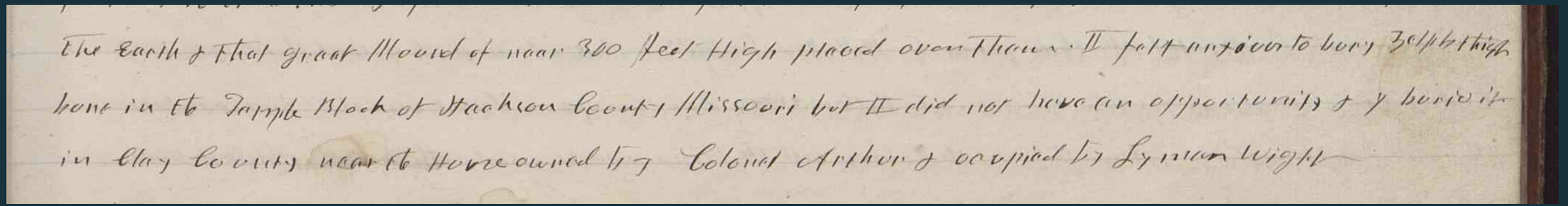
Zelph: an Indigenous burial lead


the Earth & that great Mound of near 300 feet High placed over them. I fell out over to bury Zelph's thigh
bone in the Temple Block of Jackson County Missouri but I did not have an opportunity & so buried it
in Clay County near the House owned by Colonel Arthur & occupied by Lyman Wight

Woodruff autobiography, circa 1842–1865, volume 1, manuscript p. 31.

“near the House owned by Colonel Arthur & ocupied by Lyman Wight”

Woodruff reported carrying the thigh bone from Illinois and reburying it in Clay County. The location needs investigation.

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ARTHUR CEMETERY / LIBERTY, MISSOURI

Native American remains may bring protection

50 FEET

Missouri’s discovery rule

Notify law enforcement or SHPO. Pause construction or archaeology within 50 feet of a discovery until the responsible authority authorizes resumption.

NAGPRA

Discoveries on federal and tribal lands have federal requirements. On private or state land, discovery is governed first by state or local law.

FEDERAL HISTORIC REVIEW

A federal permit, funding, or other federal action may trigger review of historic properties and tribal consultation.

Sources: Missouri Revised Statutes §194.406; National Park Service, NAGPRA compliance guidance; Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Section 106. Jurisdiction and evidence determine the duties.

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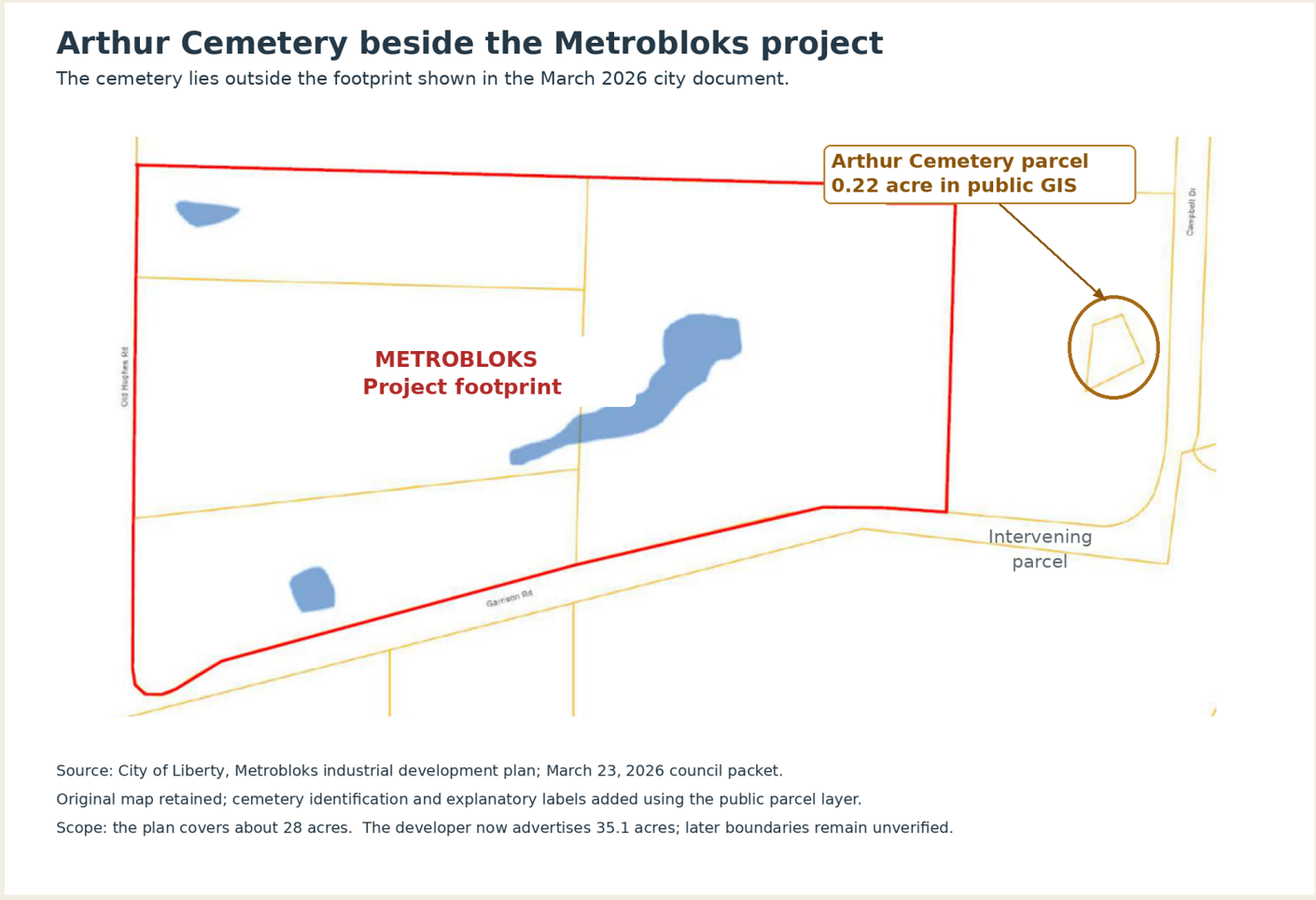
ARTHUR CEMETERY / LIBERTY, MISSOURI

Map the greater historic farm



City of Liberty plan. Historic sites require identification.

CITY PLAN, MARCH 2026

The city plan shows the cemetery outside the project footprint.

LOCATE THE HISTORY

Graves, houses, expedition activity, Zelph reburial.

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ARTHUR CEMETERY / LIBERTY, MISSOURI

Publish the records before grading

01

DEEDS, SURVEY, AND THE MORMON-ERA FARM

Connect the historic landscape with proposed earthwork.

02

WHITMER GRAVE IDENTIFICATION

Publish the evidence locating the brothers’ actual graves.

03

HOUSES AND EXPEDITION ACTIVITY

Locate the homes and assess the Woodruff burial lead.

04

ARCHAEOLOGY AND TRIBAL CONSULTATION

Put the evidence and the earthwork on one readable map.

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ARTHUR CEMETERY / LIBERTY, MISSOURI

THE HARDWARE CAN BE REPLACED. THE HISTORY CANNOT.

Publish the surveys. Locate the burials. Protect the history.

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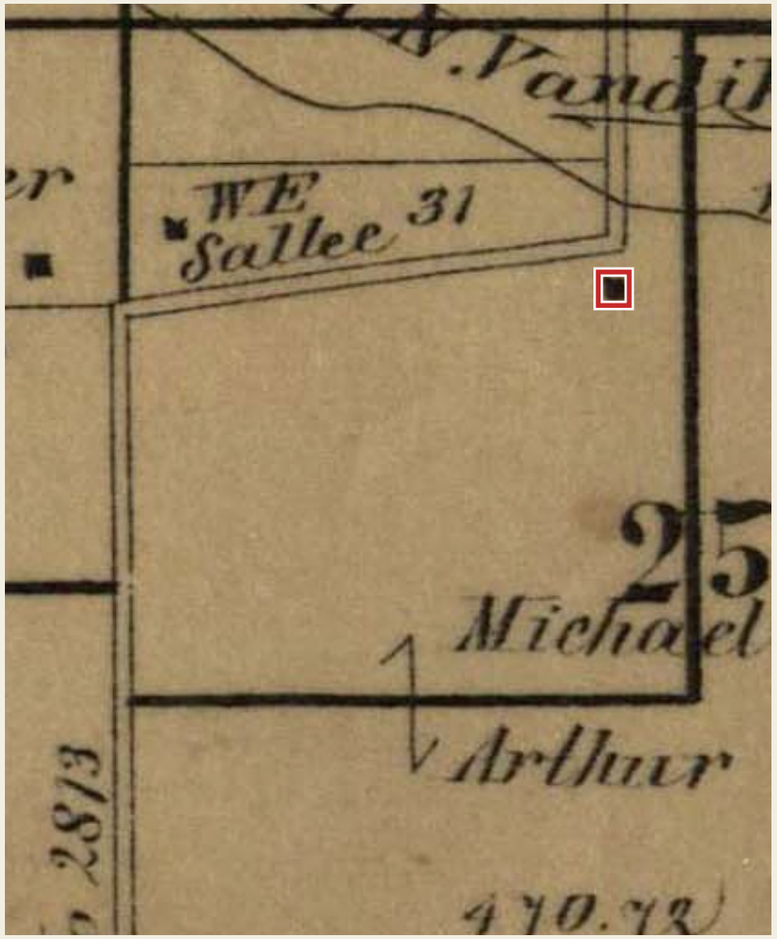
Two maps, two different dates



Edwards Brothers, Clay County atlas (1877), p. 31.

1877 IS LATER THAN 1834

The atlas shows later ownership. It cannot establish the Mormon-era farm boundary by itself.

The original project plat is in Section 25’s northwest quarter. Resolve historic overlap with deeds and a current survey.

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DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

The records behind the story

FOUNDING FAMILIES

1830 Book of Mormon witness pages; Joseph Smith Papers biographies.

EXILE AND EXPEDITION

Phelps letter, November 14, 1833; 1834 revelation, minutes, and route map.

THE ARTHUR FARM AND ZELPH

Woodruff’s journal and autobiography; Eight Witnesses memorial inscription.

MODERN LAND AND PRESERVATION

January and March 2026 Liberty plans; Metrobloks current site listing; Missouri §§194.406 and 194.408; NPS NAGPRA guidance and 36 CFR 800.

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Refuge

1833

Photograph by John Hajicek.

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Headquarters

1834

Photograph by John Hajicek.

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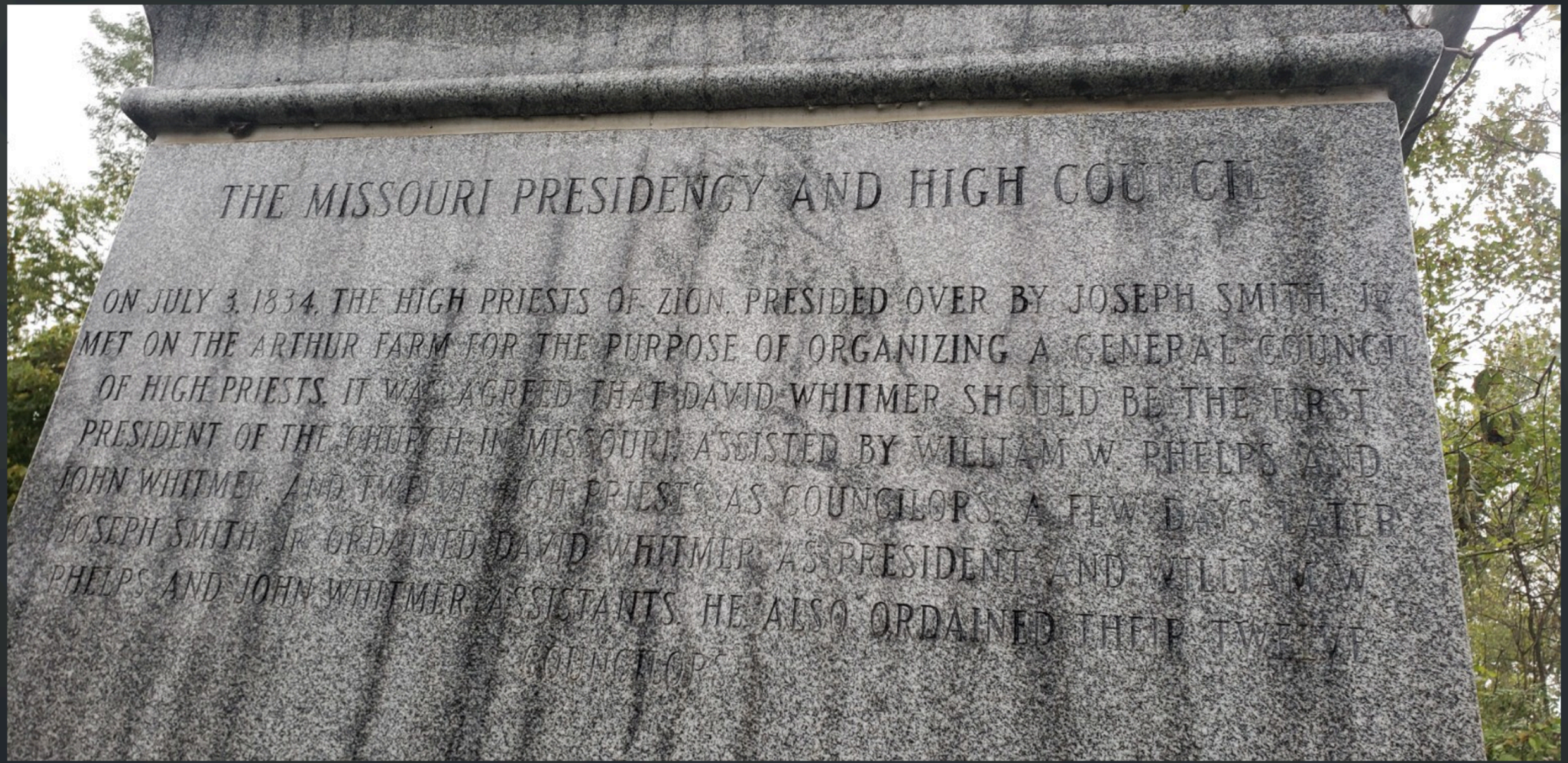

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FIRST COUNCILORS TO THE PRESIDENTS

(FIRST MISSOURI HIGH COUNCIL)

CHRISTIAN WHITMER

NEWEL KNIGHT

LYMAN WIGHT

CALVIN BEEBE

WILLIAM E. M'LELLIN

SOLOMON HANCOCK

THESE 15 MEN COLLECTIVELY CONSTITUTED THE FIRST

THOMAS B. MARSH

SIMEON CARTER

PARLEY P. PRATT

ORSON PRATT

JOHN MURDOCK

LEVI JACKMAN

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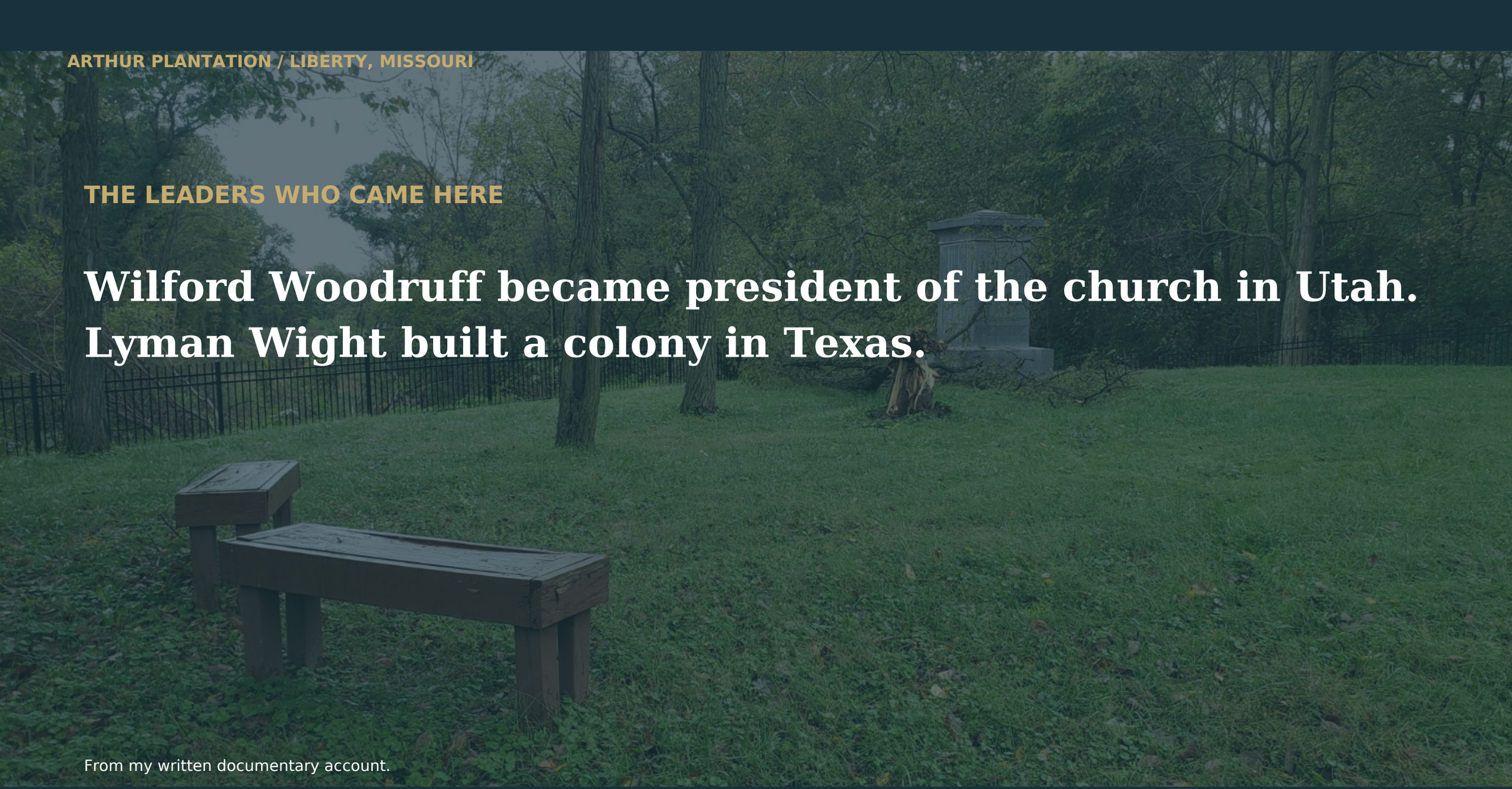

THE LEADERS WHO CAME HERE

Wilford Woodruff became president of the church in Utah. Lyman Wight built a colony in Texas.

From my written documentary account.

Photograph by John Hajicek.

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ARTHUR PLANTATION / LIBERTY, MISSOURI

1838: THE EXTERMINATION ORDER

Joseph Smith and his entire church presidency were imprisoned in Clay County Jail, now the Liberty Jail Historic Site.

From my written documentary account.

Photograph by John Hajicek.

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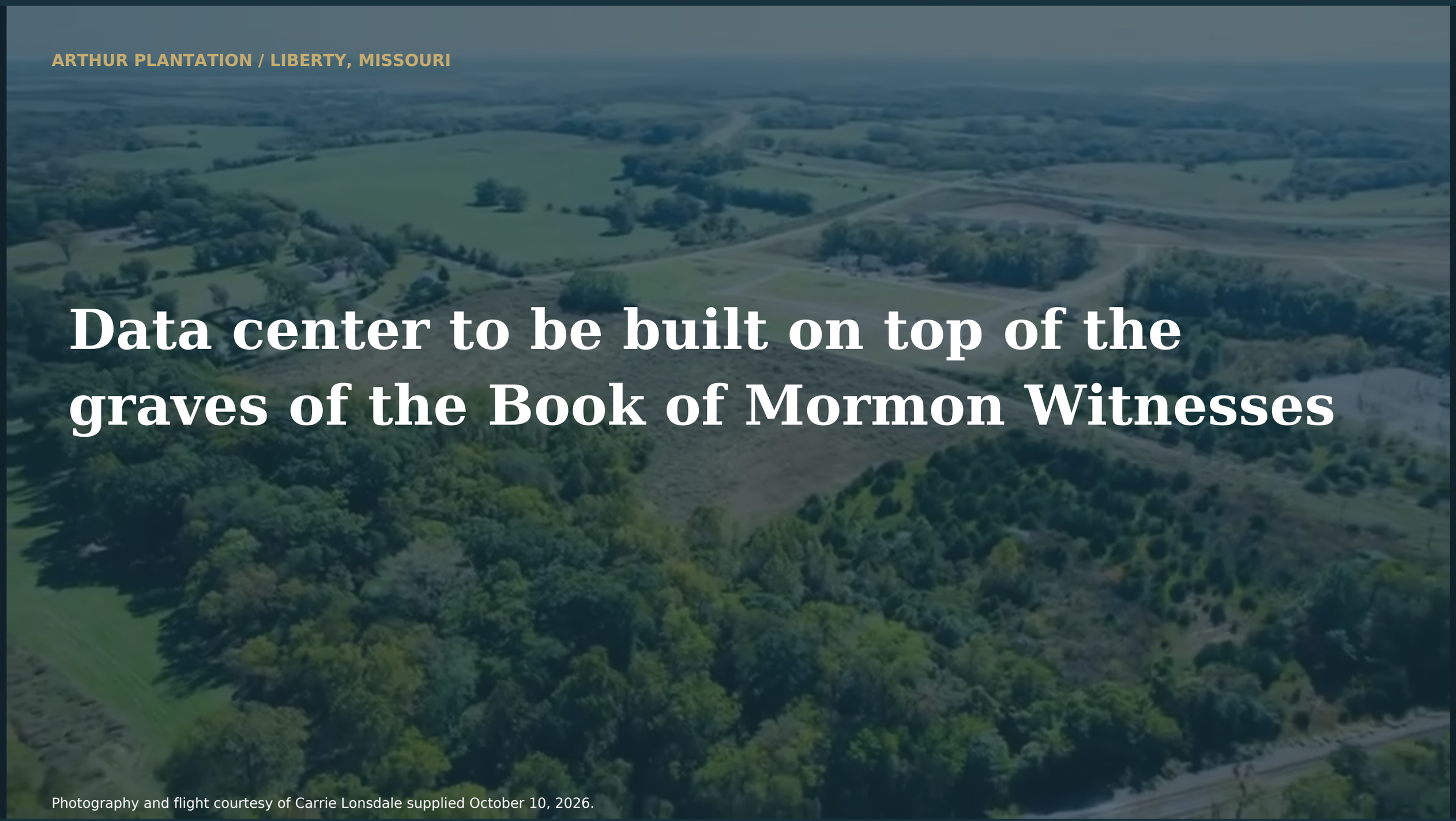
ARTHUR PLANTATION / LIBERTY, MISSOURI

Data center to be built on top of the graves of the Book of Mormon Witnesses



Photography and flight courtesy of Carrie Lonsdale supplied October 10, 2026.

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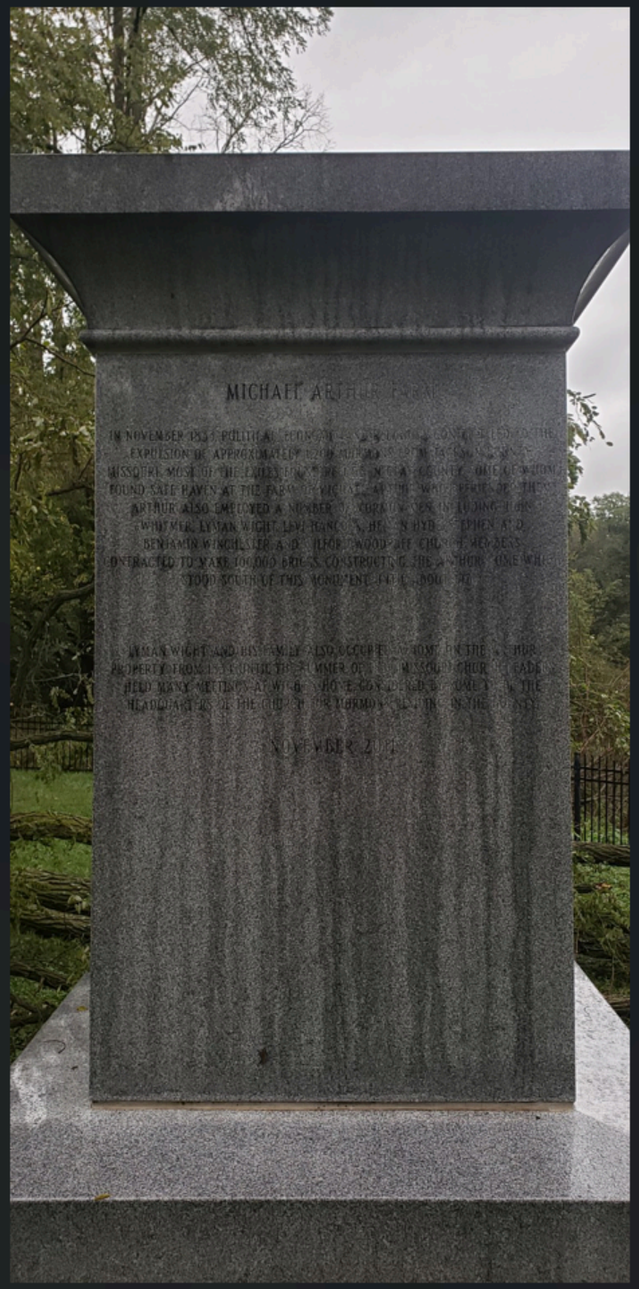

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Witnesses

Buried side by side

Photograph by John Hajicek.

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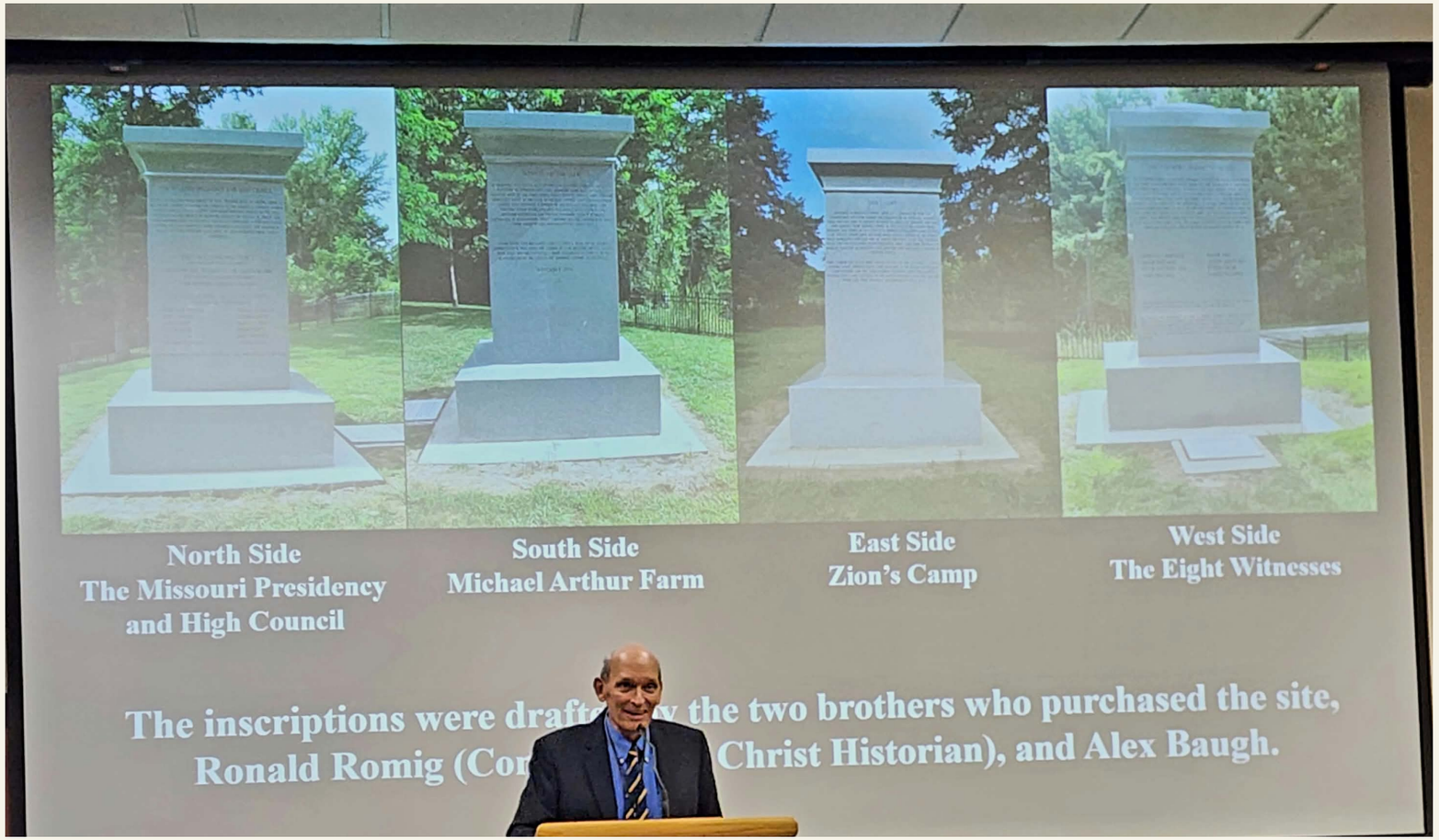
Baugh’s account of the monument inscription



John and Kipp Craig purchased the cemetery for their church, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. I distinguish their role as purchasers from the historical responsibility of Alexander L. Baugh and Ronald E. Romig for the inscription.

Alexander L. Baugh’s lecture, October 2026. Photograph in the John Hajicek digital archive.

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JOHN HAJICEK / RONALD ROMIG AND ALEX BAUGH

Witnesses on one face. A seller of children on another.



THE WORDS WERE CHOSEN

Baugh’s lecture credits Ronald Romig and Baugh among the inscription’s authors. The monument places the Book of Mormon witnesses and Michael Arthur within the same commemorative object.

THE MORAL FAILURE

Arthur’s help to Mormon refugees does not erase his commerce in human beings. A monument that honors him must confront the people he sold, including children, and the graves left outside its story.

THE PHOTOGRAPH

Romig stands beside the Arthur face, identified by Hajicek.

Monument photograph and Baugh lecture photograph, John Hajicek digital archive. Arthur’s sale advertisement: Liberty Tribune, 17 May 1850, p. 2.

© 2026 John Hajicek

Wrong by decades.

Date the object before comparing the face.

SCANNEL

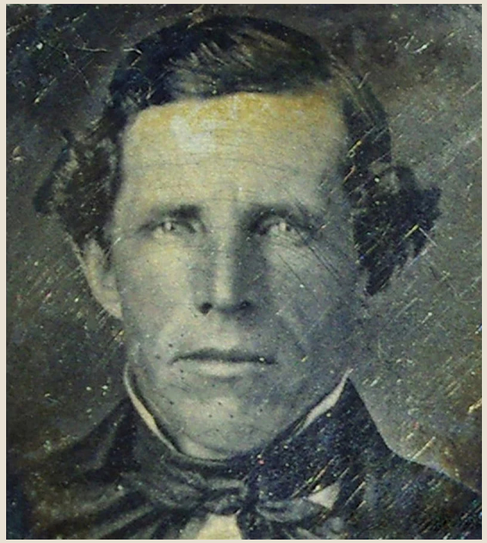


1850s object

Romig’s claim: 1994

Material-culture dating: John Hajicek

LARSEN



1850s object

Romig–Mackay claim: 2022

ROMIG’S SHODDY MATERIAL-CULTURE WORK

Romig promoted the Scannel portrait as Joseph Smith in 1994 and, with Lachlan Mackay, the Larsen portrait in 2022. **Both are 1850s objects, regardless of whom they resemble.** Dating the object comes before comparing the face.

ENSIGN PEAK FOUNDATION’S MISPLACED CONFIDENCE

Supported by Gail Miller’s family philanthropy and chaired by her husband, Kim Wilson, Ensign Peak Foundation helped pay for a monument placing the 1830s Whitmer graves in an 1840s cemetery. In 2026, it bought and donated the Larsen daguerreotype while describing it as an 1840s object. **Relying on Romig is a repeated mistake.**

1830s graves in an 1840s cemetery.
1850s objects presented as 1840s photographs.

Dating and criticism: John Hajicek. Romig: Deseret News, 9 Nov. 1994; Romig and Mackay, JWHA Journal 42, no. 1 (2022), 28–60.
Funding: monument donor inscription (2011); Ensign Peak Foundation, “Acquisition of 1840s Locket,” 5 June 2026. Miller Family Philanthropy, “Our Projects”; EPF, “Kim R. Wilson.”
Images: Scannel, Community of Christ object, reproduced by Rodney Nelson, Genevanotes, 4 Sept. 2022 (left-hand image); Larsen, published 2022 reproduction via Wikimedia Commons. Cropped details.

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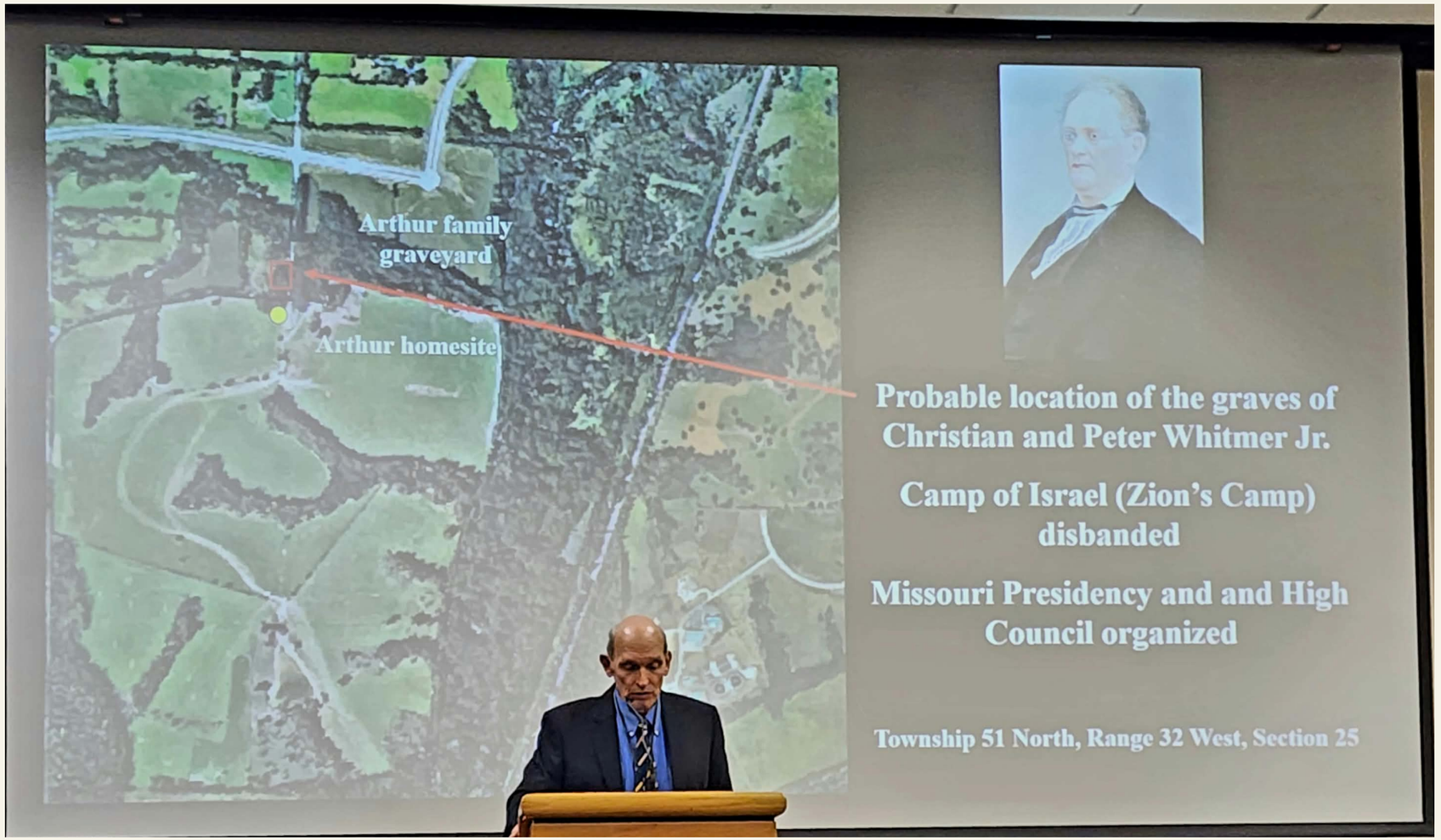
“Probable” is an admission of uncertainty.



Photograph of Alexander Baugh’s lecture, October 2026.

BAUGH’S WORD

“Probable location of the graves of Christian and Peter Whitmer Jr.”

THE MISSING FOUNDATION

The projected slide supplies no excavation, burial plan, or grave-location report establishing the arrow’s placement.

THE CORRECTION

A monument and a probability statement are not a surveyed grave location.

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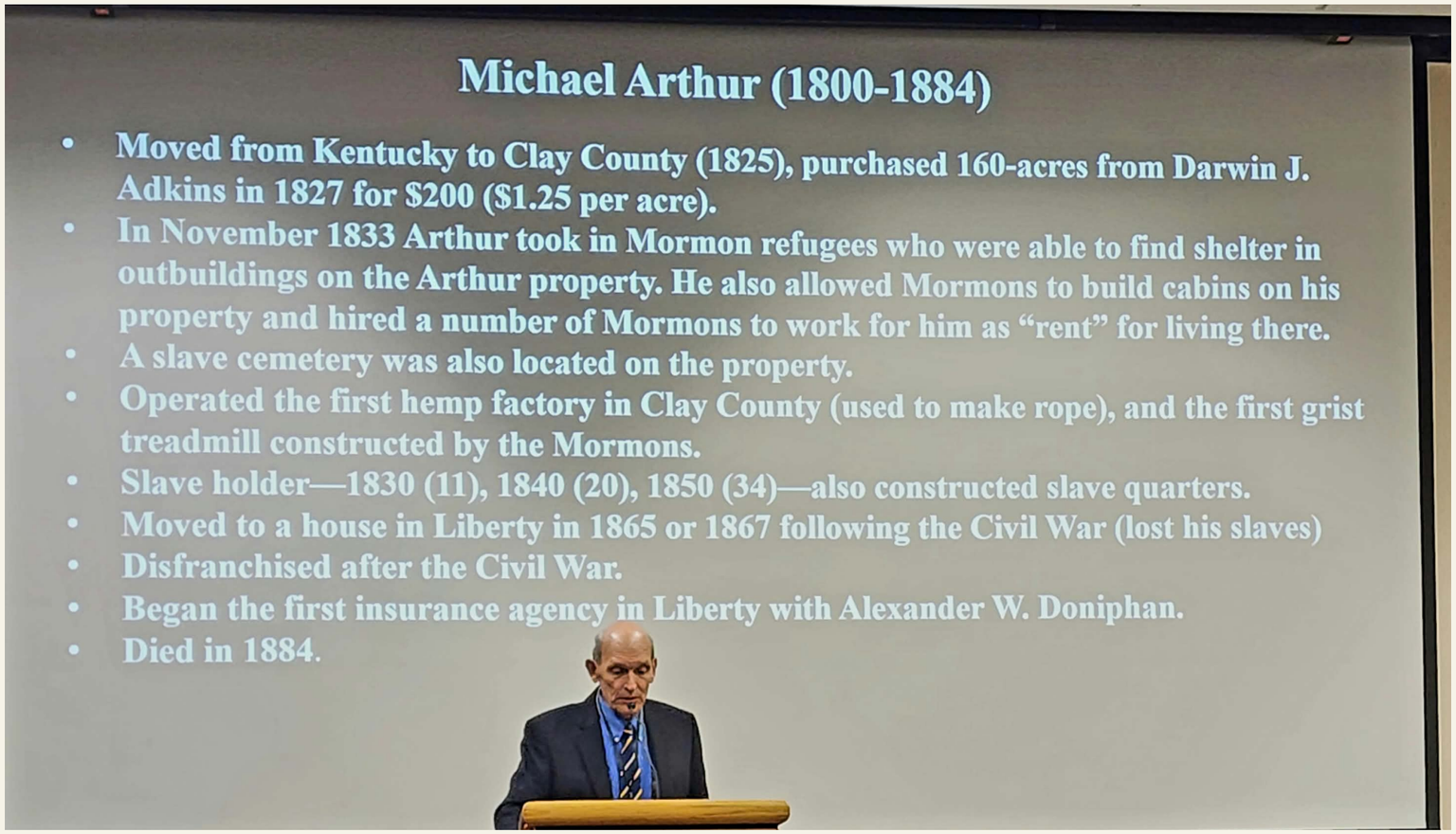
His own lecture acknowledges the enslaved cemetery.



Baugh acknowledges a slave cemetery, Mormon refugee cabins, Mormon-built grist-mill work, and slave quarters. That acknowledgment demands advocacy. Where is his public appeal to protect this cemetery?

Photograph of Alexander Baugh’s lecture, October 2026.

© 2026 John Hajicek

An early 160-acre entry is not the plantation.

160

Early entry discussed by Baugh

1,920

Hajicek’s historical reconstruction

2,000

1860 agricultural return

KEEP THE DATES AND PARCELS VISIBLE

The lecture’s 160-acre statement concerns an early transaction. It cannot describe the whole later plantation, and it must not be transferred without explanation to the monument tract.

DO NOT TURN DIFFERENT RECORDS INTO ONE NUMBER

Hajicek’s 1,920-acre reconstruction includes the 1,760-acre core and a 160-acre Miller-family association. The 1860 return records 600 improved plus 1,400 unimproved acres. The earlier plantation was far larger than the later 404-acre remnant.

Baugh lecture photograph; Church News, 26 November 2011; John Hajicek’s Arthur acreage reconciliation and agricultural-return register.

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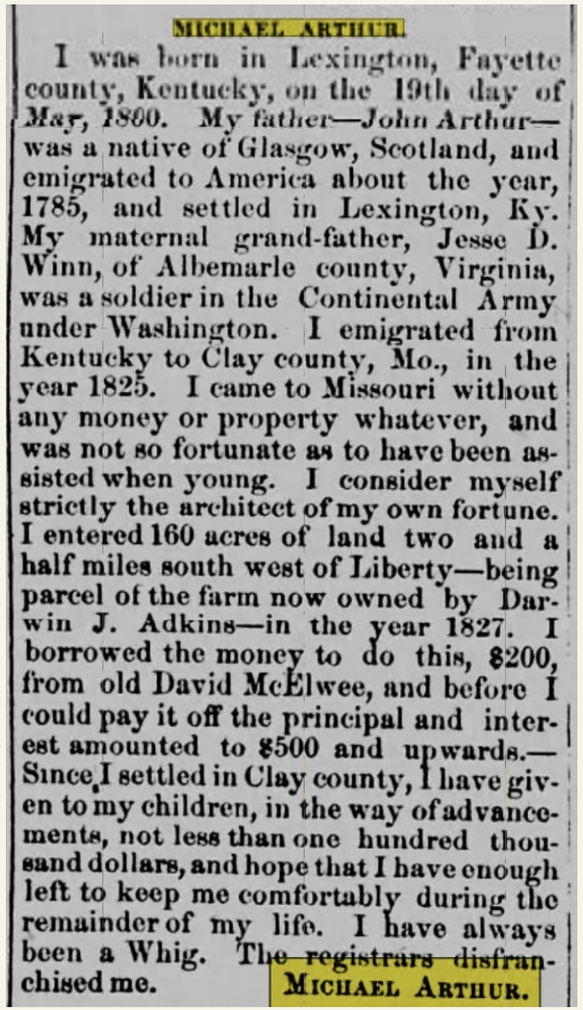
“Now owned by Adkins” does not mean “bought from Adkins.”



MICHAEL ARTHUR.

I was born in Lexington, Fayette county, Kentucky, on the 19th day of *May, 1800. My father—John Arthur*—was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and emigrated to America about the year, 1785, and settled in Lexington, Ky. My maternal grand-father, Jesse D. Winn, of Albemarle county, Virginia, was a soldier in the Continental Army under Washington. I emigrated from Kentucky to Clay county, Mo., in the year 1825. I came to Missouri without any money or property whatever, and was not so fortunate as to have been assisted when young. I consider myself strictly the architect of my own fortune. I entered 160 acres of land two and a half miles south west of Liberty—being parcel of the farm now owned by Darwin J. Adkins—in the year 1827. I borrowed the money to do this, $200, from old David McElwee, and before I could pay it off the principal and interest amounted to $500 and upwards.—Since I settled in Clay county, I have given to my children, in the way of advancements, not less than one hundred thousand dollars, and hope that I have enough left to keep me comfortably during the remainder of my life. I have always been a Whig. The registrars disfranchised me.

MICHAEL ARTHUR.

WHAT ARTHUR SAID

He entered 160 acres in 1827, described them as part of the farm later owned by Darwin J. Adkins, and said he borrowed $200 from David McElwee.

WHAT BAUGH’S SLIDE SAYS

It describes a purchase of 160 acres from Adkins in 1827 for $200.

THE ERROR

A later owner has been turned into the seller. Arthur’s account and the 1884 obituary distinguish the earlier tract from the Bartleson farm.

Michael Arthur’s first-person reminiscence, John Hajicek digital archive; issue and date unidentified in the excerpt. Liberty Tribune, 15 August 1884, p. 2; Baugh lecture photograph.

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The newspaper record dates Arthur’s move to 1865.

THE LECTURE

Baugh’s slide gives “1865 or 1867” for Arthur’s move to Liberty and connects it with the end of the Civil War and the loss of enslaved labor.

THE NEWSPAPER RECORD

Arthur’s 1884 obituary, Amanda Arthur’s 1889 obituary, and the 1934 account all identify 1865 as the move year. These sources support 1865 rather than the lecture’s alternative 1867.

PURCHASE AND RELOCATION

Hajicek dates the town-house purchase to 1864 and the move to Liberty village to 1865. Buying a house and moving into it are separate events.

Liberty Tribune, 15 August 1884, p. 2; Liberty Advance, 26 April 1889, p. 3 and 12 November 1934, p. 2; John Hajicek’s purchase chronology; Baugh lecture photograph.

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The tax returns were lies.

800 ACRES IN 1850; 2,000 ACRES IN 1860

Arthur’s agricultural returns jump from 800 acres to 2,000. Hajicek’s earlier holdings reconstruction accounts for 1,920 acres. The official numbers themselves demand an accounting.

HUNDREDS: THE FAMILY’S OWN WORDS

Virginia Miller, Arthur’s granddaughter, wrote: “He owned several hundred slaves.” The slave censuses report 34 in 1850 and 30 in 1860; Trexler reports 30 in the 1858 tax book. These counts contradict that testimony. She said hundreds.

FALSE RETURNS, NOT A SMALL PLANTATION

My argument is that Arthur’s tax returns understated his land and the people he enslaved. The discrepancies expose the returns; they do not erase the family’s testimony.

Virginia Miller, Liberty Advance, 12 November 1934, p. 2. Slave schedules, Clay County: 1850, Platte Township, p. 24 (folio 437), left lines 3–36; 1860, Liberty Township, pp. 8–9, right lines 21–39 and left lines 1–11. Trexler, Slavery in Missouri (1914), p. 16, citing the 1858 tax book; original tax page not examined. Agricultural schedules: 1850, p. 675, line 22; 1860, p. 17, line 7. John Hajicek’s holdings reconstruction. Census schedules and tax assessments are separate records.

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The monument’s interpreters remain in the same public conversation.



Alex Baugh with Elder Kyle S. McKay



McKay speaks; Baugh in the audience



Richard E. Turley Jr. and Kim Wilson

Turley spoke at the monument’s 2011 dedication. The October 2026 photographs show Baugh, McKay, Turley, and Wilson continuing to share the public stage.

Photographs: Jeffrey D. Allred for Deseret News, captions dated 23 October 2026. Alex Baugh and Kim Wilson identified by Hajicek.

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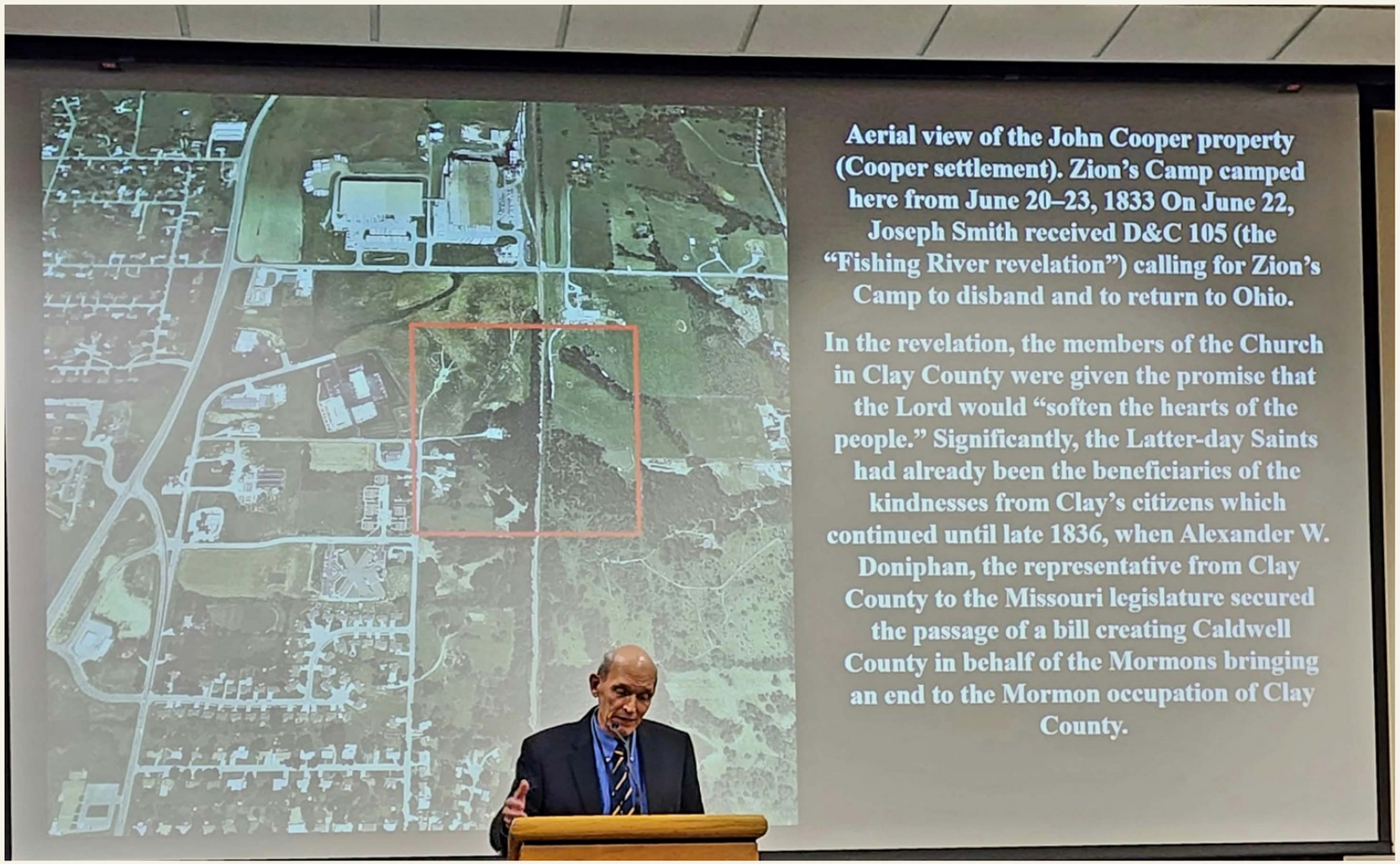
Baugh’s “kindness” and the demand to leave



Baugh’s projected account says Clay County’s “kindnesses” continued “until late 1836.”

29 JUNE 1836

The Liberty meeting demanded an end to Mormon immigration and urged the refugees to leave. It warned of civil war.

1 JULY 1836

The elders agreed to leave despite their losses. Arthur had been named to the citizens’ committee.

Calling this continued kindness conceals the pressure behind the refugees’ departure.

Comparison by John Hajicek. Lecture photograph: John Hajicek digital archive. Liberty proceedings, 29 June–1 July 1836: PDF pages 430–436. The camp dates to 1834. See map study, p. 191.

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Later family markers do not locate the earlier Whitmer burials.



WHAT THE RECORD DATES

James Arthur: 1846. Clay Arthur: 1847. Ann and infant Clay Arthur: 1849. Flora: 1860.

THE CHRONOLOGY

The Whitmers died in 1835 and 1836. The Arthur family memorials belong to the 1840s and 1860. Putting a monument among those later stones does not move the earlier graves.

Arthur family gravestone photographs by John Hajicek. James Arthur, Liberty Weekly Tribune, August 29, 1846, p. 3. Clay Arthur, October 1, 1847, p. 3.

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Three memorial fragments deserve a closer view.



Each fragment carries its own inscription and physical history. Read each beside the death notices and family records. Their dates identify the later Arthur family cemetery.

Arthur family gravestone photographs, John Hajicek digital archive. The inscriptions and contemporary family death notices are reproduced on the adjoining pages.

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Close to Home

ENSLAVED COMMUNITIES AND THE BURIAL OF THEIR DEAD

John Hajicek

1 November 2026 · A comparative study for the Arthur plantation

My argument begins with the people who lived on the plantation. Their cabins were their homes; their families and neighbors formed a community. When a member of that community died, the people who had lived beside that person could prepare the burial, carry the coffin, conduct the service, and remember the grave.

Substantial historical evidence places enslaved burial grounds near quarters, within settlements, and, in the case of Kingsley Plantation, within the larger domestic space enclosed by the cabin community. Scholarly books, nineteenth-century testimony, a contemporary newspaper account, and archaeological studies make this a documented pattern. [1–10]

Close to whose home?

The mansion is not the only residence that matters. A burial ground could stand away from the slaveholder’s house and still be close to the homes of the enslaved. A secluded grove, a place near water, or ground outside the planter’s formal enclosure could belong to the community’s everyday landscape.

I place these accounts beside the American custom of burial on family farms. My research identifies the cabin community and working ground on the 31 acres in front of the brick mansion as the burial ground. This is the land shown under W. E. Sallee’s name in 1877 and occupied in part by the proposed data-center tract. [12–14]

The historical sources retain their authorship. The comparison, selection, and application to the Arthur landscape are my research and interpretation.

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Near the quarters; apart from the master

A SCHOLARLY SYNTHESIS AND FORMERLY ENSLAVED TESTIMONY

Grave History: the direct scholarly statement

Kami Fletcher and Ashley Towle's *Grave History: Death, Race, and Gender in Southern Cemeteries* places enslaved people's burial practices within the history of southern cemeteries. Its introduction describes kin burying their own dead and maintaining commemorative practices in:

> *"purposely hidden burial grounds that were among the trees and near water and slave quarters."*
>
> Fletcher and Towle, eds., Grave History (University of Georgia Press, 2023), introduction, passage with note 13. [1]

This is direct support for the relationship I am examining: burial near the quarters, in places that could remain concealed from outsiders. Seclusion and proximity to the enslaved community are compatible.

Lewis and Milton Clarke: separation in death

The Clarke brothers' 1846 account of enslavement in Kentucky supplies the perspective of men who had endured slavery themselves. Their discussion of burial preferences states:

> *"The slaves uniformly prefer to be buried at the greatest possible distance away from master."*
>
> Lewis and Milton Clarke, Narratives of the Sufferings of Lewis and Milton Clarke (Boston, 1846), p. 119. [2]

I cite this testimony for separation from the master, not as a measurement of distance from a cabin. Read beside the scholarly evidence, it helps explain why the slaveholder's family cemetery cannot simply be assumed to contain the enslaved community's dead.

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A burial ground between house and quarters

PORT ROYAL, SOUTH CAROLINA: LETTERS OF JUNE 1862

Letters from Port Royal, edited by Elizabeth Ware Pearson in 1906, preserves a particularly useful description of both location and community participation. A letter of 5 June 1862 places an unfenced burial ground, about a quarter acre in the woods:

> *“halfway between here [the “white house”] and the quarters.”*
>
> Letters from Port Royal, pp. 65–66 and the note to p. 65. [3]

The same description observes that nothing marked the graves. A letter of 9 June describes community leaders conducting the service. Men exchanged hoes so that each could help fill the grave; women and older men contributed handfuls of earth.

Location and participation belong together

This record does more than mention a cemetery somewhere on an estate. It relates the graveyard to the quarters and describes the people’s own participation in burying their dead. The residential landscape and the funeral community appear in the same documentary record.

The letters were written after Union occupation and the flight of the slaveholders. They describe an existing plantation burial ground at the transition out of slavery; I retain that chronology rather than presenting the June 1862 funeral as an unqualified antebellum event.

Unmarked does not mean unused

A graveyard without surviving inscriptions is not an empty place. The letter’s observation about unmarked graves is precisely why the documentary and residential history matters when the stones no longer supply a visible record.

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The dead within the cabin community

KINGSLEY PLANTATION, FORT GEORGE ISLAND, FLORIDA

Historical study and archaeological discovery

Amani T. Marshall’s National Park Service study describes the semicircle of cabins at Kingsley Plantation and the space within it:

> *“In the center was the yard where they performed domestic tasks, socialized, and buried their dead.”*

Marshall, The Enslaved Communities on Fort George Island (2022), p. 36; see also pp. 48–49. [4]

James M. Davidson’s archaeological report places the cemetery inside the cabin arc and within the community’s larger domestic space. Excavation established the presence of human burials. This example supplies physical evidence of graves in the residential landscape, as well as a historical interpretation of that relationship. [5]

Harper’s, 1878: an earlier description

Samuel G. W. Benjamin’s article “The Sea Islands,” published in *Harper’s New Monthly Magazine* in November 1878, described the burial ground as lying:

> *“between the house and the Negro quarters.”*

Benjamin, “The Sea Islands,” Harper’s 57, no. 342 (November 1878), pp. 839–861. [6]

Benjamin also reported that the cemetery had been ploughed and planted. His account records how a burial place could lose its visible surface character while remaining part of the plantation’s history.

The Benjamin wording is verified through its transcription in the Kingsley Plantation Historic District National Register additional documentation (2016), section 7, pp. 18–19. It is not presented here as a transcription checked against the original Harper’s page image.

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From the cabin to the grave

A MAJOR NEWSPAPER AND AN EYEWITNESS PLANTATION JOURNAL

Frederick Law Olmsted: New-York Daily Times

Olmsted's "The South," no. 33, appeared in the *New-York Daily Times* on 13 August 1853. Under "Slave Marriages and Burials," he described a burial ground in an evergreen grove and nighttime funeral processions:

> *"from the cabin of the deceased person to the grave."*
>
> Olmsted, New-York Daily Times, 13 August 1853; also A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States (1856), p. 449. [7]

Members of the enslaved community carried torches and sang; wooden posts marked recent graves. The account connects the funeral directly to the deceased person's cabin. It does not give a measured cabin-to-grave distance. The newspaper and book preserve the same observation and should be counted as one source, not two independent witnesses.

Frances Anne Kemble: the community officiates

In her *Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation in 1838–1839*, published in 1863, Kemble described Shadrach's funeral. The coffin stood outside the cottage of London, an enslaved cooper and preacher. The community carried it to the burial ground, and London conducted the service. [8]

This eyewitness account documents enslaved people carrying out the funeral within the world of their own residences and relationships. Like Olmsted's description, it establishes community participation and a procession from the domestic setting; it supplies no precise measurement between cottage and grave.

These accounts show what "burying their own dead" means in practice: people within the enslaved community carried the body, led the service, and performed the work of burial. That evidence should remain visible when the plantation is interpreted chiefly through its owner's house.

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Other settlements and their burial grounds

VIRGINIA, GEORGIA, AND THE NEWSPAPER RECORD

Prestwould, Virginia

Patricia M. Samford's archaeological report records former residents' identification of a slave cemetery and two log slave houses north of the plantation's perimeter wall, near the later visitor-parking area. The report brings the remembered cemetery and residential buildings into the same part of the estate. [9]

The evidence derives from residents' recollections reported in the archaeological study. Later tenant occupation also formed part of this landscape. I use it as evidence of a remembered cemetery-and-cabin association, without assigning a distance that the report does not provide.

Behavior Cemetery, Sapelo Island, Georgia

The *Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Management Plan* describes Behavior Cemetery within a slave settlement and notes archaeological investigation of two nearby cabins. Its discussion locates burial within the settlement rather than isolating it from the inhabited landscape. [10]

The cemetery remained in use after emancipation. Its earliest surviving inscribed stone dates to 1890, while the account recognizes earlier unmarked graves. The date of the oldest surviving inscription therefore does not, by itself, date the beginning of burial at the site.

Belvoir

Belvoir's suspected slave cemetery stood a short funeral-procession distance from the quarters. [11]

What these comparisons contribute

The examples vary in their evidence: remembered locations, archaeological investigation, continuing community use, and a reported discovery. Together they direct attention to the relationship between homes and graves. They also show why the surviving stone markers and the boundaries of a later memorial cannot be treated as a complete map of earlier burial.

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Burial near home was a rural custom

THE COMPARISON WITH AMERICAN FARMS AND PLANTATIONS

The relationship between residence and burial was not unique to enslaved communities. Families on American farms and plantations also buried their dead on the land where they lived. Rural burial places must be read in the context of settlement, travel, family continuity, and the location of the household.

Anne Simons Deas: the planter-family comparison

> *“On most old plantations, the cemetery was within easy reach of the dwelling.”*
>
> Deas, Recollections of the Ball Family of South Carolina and the Comingtee Plantation (1909), p. 12. [12]

Deas was discussing planter-family burial. Her statement is useful precisely as a comparison: people associated their dead with the residential landscape. It should not be misquoted as direct evidence about enslaved cabins.

Why farm and plantation cemeteries developed

Elisabeth Walton Potter and Beth M. Boland’s National Register guidance explains how dispersed settlement, distant churches, and difficult transportation encouraged family burial grounds on plantations; the practice then continued as a tradition. The Kentucky Archaeological Survey likewise describes isolated family cemeteries as common features of farms and plantations. [13–14]

These sources establish a widespread rural custom. They do not supply a national statistical count showing what proportion of all American farms had their own cemeteries.

The point of the comparison

When I ask readers to consider burial near the cabins, I am asking them to recognize the homes of the enslaved as homes. The mansion and its family cemetery represent one household’s geography. The quarters and their associated burial ground represent another community’s geography on the same property.

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What this evidence means at Arthur

THE CABIN COMMUNITY AND THE LATER ARTHUR FAMILY CEMETERY

My research identifies the burial ground beside Slave Cabin Row on the 31-acre farmstead across the road from the brick mansion, within the proposed data-center tract. In November 1995 Norman Page brought me south on Campbell Drive and then west to the vicinity of his family's graves. The later Adkins farmstead lies farther northwest.

The house is not the whole plantation

If the search begins and ends at the mansion or the surviving Arthur family stones, the homes of the enslaved disappear from the inquiry. The relevant landscape includes the cabins, gardens, work yards, water, roads, and the places where neighbors carried and buried their dead.

Distance must be measured from the right residence

A graveyard described as remote from the master could be near the quarters. Ground concealed among trees could still be familiar and accessible to the community. "Away from the mansion" does not mean "away from home." The historical question is whose home is being used as the point of reference.

The sources establish different parts of the argument

Fletcher and Towle, Port Royal, Kingsley, Prestwould, and Behavior provide evidence relating burial to quarters or settlements. Olmsted and Kemble show enslaved communities conducting funerals from their domestic surroundings. The Clarke brothers record a desire for separation from the master in death. These are related findings, not interchangeable measurements.

I do not need a universal rule that every enslaved person was buried beside a cabin. The documented pattern is sufficient to reject the assumption that enslaved graves must lie within the slaveholder's later family cemetery. The comparative evidence gives historical context; the Arthur evidence identifies the place.

Read with the cabin and quarters study, PDF pp. 121–134; the settlement reconstruction, pp. 147–194; witness and death evidence, pp. 199–221; and the Arthur family cemetery study, pp. 274–286. Archaeology must locate and document individual graves within the identified burial landscape.

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Sources and precise locations

HISTORICAL TESTIMONY, SCHOLARSHIP, AND COMPARATIVE EVIDENCE

1. Kami Fletcher and Ashley Towle, eds. *Grave History: Death, Race, and Gender in Southern Cemeteries.* Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2023. Introduction, passage with note 13. Publisher text.

2. Lewis and Milton Clarke. *Narratives of the Sufferings of Lewis and Milton Clarke … among the Slaveholders of Kentucky.* Boston: Bela Marsh, 1846, p. 119. Digitized volume.

3. Elizabeth Ware Pearson, ed. *Letters from Port Royal, Written at the Time of the Civil War, 1862–1868.* Boston: W. B. Clarke Company, 1906, pp. 65–66 and note to p. 65. Letters of 5 and 9 June 1862. Digital text.

4. Amani T. Marshall. *The Enslaved Communities on Fort George Island: A Special History Study for Timucuan Ecological & Historic Preserve.* National Park Service and Organization of American Historians, March 2022, p. 36 and pp. 48–49. Full study.

5. James M. Davidson. *Interim Report of Investigations of the University of Florida 2010 Historical Archaeological Field School: Kingsley Plantation (8DU108).* September 2011. Management summary and conclusions, excerpt published by the National Park Service. Report excerpt.

6. Samuel G. W. Benjamin. “The Sea Islands.” *Harper’s New Monthly Magazine* 57, no. 342 (November 1878): 839–861. Quoted through *Kingsley Plantation Historic District*, National Register additional documentation (2016), section 7, pp. 18–19. Register documentation.

7. Frederick Law Olmsted. “The South,” no. 33, “Slave Marriages and Burials,” *New-York Daily Times*, 13 August 1853. Reprinted in *A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States, with Remarks on Their Economy.* New York: Dix & Edwards, 1856, p. 449. Newspaper transcription.

Olmsted’s 1856 volume is also available through the Library of Congress: digitized book. The combined newspaper transcription opens with an earlier article; the burial passage belongs to no. 33, dated 13 August 1853.

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Sources and authorship

HISTORICAL TESTIMONY, SCHOLARSHIP, AND COMPARATIVE EVIDENCE

8. Frances Anne Kemble. *Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation in 1838–1839.* 1863. Passage describing Shadrach’s funeral and London’s leadership; located by names because pagination varies by edition. Digital text.

9. Patricia M. Samford. *Archaeological Investigations of the Prestwould Slave Quarter, Mecklenburg County, Virginia (44MC534).* Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, June 1992; reissued April 2001, p. 5. Research report.

10. Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission. *Management Plan.* July 2012, chapter 2, pp. 67–68: Behavior Cemetery, Sapelo Island, Georgia. Management plan.

11. Tara Bahrampour, *Washington Post*, 9 March 2018. Report.

12. Anne Simons Deas. *Recollections of the Ball Family of South Carolina and the Comingtee Plantation.* 1909, p. 12. Digitized volume.

13. Elisabeth Walton Potter and Beth M. Boland. *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places.* National Register Bulletin 41. National Park Service, 1992, p. 4. National Register bulletin.

14. Kentucky Archaeological Survey. “Terrill Cemetery.” Discussion of dispersed settlement and family cemeteries on farms and plantations. Archaeological Survey account.

Cite this study

John Hajicek. “Close to Home: Enslaved Communities and the Burial of Their Dead.” In Liberty, the Mormons, and the Slave Plantation, November 1, 2026, pp. 263–272.

Original research, comparison, interpretation, and compilation by John Hajicek. The historical texts, photographs, and scholarship retain their individual credits.

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Keokuk: power threatened the graves.

Joseph and Hyrum Smith were protected; Christian and Peter Whitmer demand the same regard.

1913: A POWER DAM CHANGED THE RIVER

The hydroelectric dam at Keokuk impounded the Mississippi below Nauvoo, creating Lake Cooper. Rising water threatened the low Homestead ground where Joseph and Hyrum Smith lay in unmarked graves.

1927: AUTHORIZE THE SEARCH

In December, Frederick Madison Smith, Joseph’s grandson and president of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, commissioned Kansas City engineer William Oscar Hands to find the graves and move the remains to safer ground.

JANUARY 9–16, 1928: FOLLOW THE EVIDENCE

Hands began digging on January 9. After searching near the shore, his crew moved uphill. Emma’s remains were recognized from a comb and remnants of her burial dress. On January 16, beneath the northwest corner of an old outbuilding’s brick floor, they found the two brothers.

JANUARY 19–20: EXAMINE, RECORD, REBURY

Officials arrived January 19; the remains were examined, measured, and photographed. Ten witnesses signed an identification affidavit. On January 20, Joseph, Hyrum, and Emma were reburied together nearby under Frederick M. Smith’s direction.

Unmarked did not mean nonexistent.

Knowledge of the general burial area was enough to begin a deliberate search. The inability to point to each coffin was a reason to investigate.

NOW: CHRISTIAN AND PETER WHITMER

The same preservation question confronts Liberty: an industrial project threatens the resting place of two brothers foundational to Mormon history. I identify Christian Whitmer’s and Peter Whitmer Jr.’s graves in the inhabited Arthur farmstead now threatened by a data center.

At Nauvoo, the response was to search, document, and protect. At Liberty, where is the corresponding resolve? A monument is no substitute for the ground containing their bodies. Investigate before construction destroys it.

Sources: City of Keokuk, “History of Keokuk” (dam, 1913); Lachlan Mackay, “A Brief History of the Smith Family Nauvoo Cemetery,” Mormon Historical Studies 3, no. 2 (Fall 2002), p. 244; Barbara Hands Bernauer, JWHA Journal 11 (1991), pp. 17–33. Liberty identification and comparison: John Hajicek.

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The Arthur family cemetery

A LATER FAMILY CEMETERY DOES NOT LOCATE THE MORMON-PERIOD GRAVES.

The surviving gravestones identify Michael Arthur’s family cemetery in the front yard of his plantation mansion: on a knoll beside the front drive where it crosses the creek. The local Mormon period was 1833 to 1836. The family deaths examined here occurred from 1846 through 1860; the surviving inscribed death dates run from 1847 through 1860. [1, 3, 13, 17, 18]

The Eight Witnesses Monument stands in this later Arthur family cemetery. Its placement does not establish that Christian Whitmer and Peter Whitmer Jr. were buried on this knoll during the earlier Mormon period. The purpose of this report is to document the family graves, including Flora Wood, and expose the unsupported inference that the monument locates the earlier bodies. [13, 14, 17, 20, 21]

Family member	Death	Age	Evidence
James Arthur Son	23 August 1846	18	Death at father’s residence; individual grave unlocated.
Clay Arthur Son	23 September 1847; stone: 25 September	11	Surviving photographed marker; date conflict retained.
Ann F. Young Arthur Daughter-in-law	21 August 1849	19 by stone; 18 in abstract	Surviving inscription; wife of John Arthur.
Clay Arthur Grandson	31 August 1849	7 months, 15 days	Surviving inscription; son of John and Ann.
Flora Wood Granddaughter	3 September 1860	1 year, 4 months, 12 days	Surviving marker; daughter of Joseph and Corinne E. Wood.

The family markers do not place the earlier Mormon and enslaved burials on the mansion’s front-yard knoll. They identify a later family cemetery. Hajicek’s research identifies the earlier burial ground with the cabin community and working farmyard. [14–16, 20, 22]

The preservation case extends beyond the monument’s enclosure to the roughly thirty-acre development parcel. Hajicek has identified the earlier burial ground there. Archaeology must locate individual graves within that landscape; a monument cannot define their boundary. [23]

Site description and historical interpretation: John Hajicek. James’s 1846 death begins this family study; it does not by itself prove the cemetery’s founding date or locate his grave. [1, 18]

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The sons: James and Clay

James Arthur: died 23 August 1846

The *Weekly Tribune*, Liberty, 29 August 1846, page 3, reports his death on the preceding Sunday, the 23rd, aged eighteen, at his father's residence in the county. It describes him as a State University student for the preceding two years and praises his scholarship, conduct, and disposition. He had recently returned home for a respite from collegiate duties. The obituary names neither a disease nor a burial place. His approximate birth year, 1828, is consistent with the reported age; the notice does not supply a full birth date. [1]

A second notice, 10 October 1846, page 2, records that members of the University's Athenæan Society adopted a preamble and resolutions mourning James Arthur of Clay County and Tompkins Bynum of Fayette. This identifies a surviving manuscript trail beyond the newspaper obituary. [2]

Clay Arthur: died 23 September 1847

The *Weekly Tribune*, 1 October 1847, page 3, reports: "In this county on Thursday the 23d ult., CLAY, son of Michael Arthur." "Ult." means the preceding month: September. This notice directly names Michael as the father, but gives no age, cause, residence, funeral details, or cemetery. [3]

FamilySearch profile 9HHP-X9K identifies Michael Arthur and Amanda M. F. Martin as his parents. His photographed Arthur Cemetery marker gives 28 July 1836 as his birth date; he was eleven at death. The photograph reads 25 September 1847 for his death, conflicting with the contemporary newspaper's explicit Thursday, 23 September. The newspaper date is retained here, and the discrepancy is preserved for inspection of the stone. [3, 4, 17]

The sons' death records

No retrieved record establishes a cause of death for either son. The long eulogy for James is not a medical account; its language about respite from college does not establish that he returned home ill. The Clay County Archives Master Index lists a James Arthur under "Cemetery: ARTHUR, MICHAEL," row 21899, and refers to the history of The Arthur Graveyard. Its unexplained generic DATE value is "11/3/1830"; the index alone does not establish that this is the son who died in 1846. No marker for the 1846 son has been identified; the underlying graveyard history remains unexamined. [14]

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Ann and the infant Clay

Ann F. Young Arthur: died 21 August 1849

The photographed gravestone inscription identifies her as John Arthur’s wife and the daughter of Walter C. and Emily D. Young; it gives her birth as 11 April 1830 and death as 21 August 1849, “In her 20 year.” Those dates mean nineteen completed years, four months, and ten days. The photograph is identified with Arthur Cemetery. [5, 17]

G. Glenn Clift’s published abstract of the *Observer & Reporter*, 25 March 1848, records the marriage on 22 March 1848: John Arthur, of Independence, Missouri, to Ann F., eldest daughter of Walter C. Young, of Jessamine County, Kentucky. A separate Jessamine County marriage index instead gives 24 March 1848, with Walter C. Young as bondsman. Thus the marriage occurred in March 1848; the 22/24 discrepancy remains unresolved until the original bond or register is inspected. [6, 12]

The 1850 Clay County mortality abstract lists ANN F. ARTHUR, eighteen, female, married, born Kentucky, died in August. It independently corroborates the month and supplies a contemporary census entry, but conflicts with the age implied by the stone dates. The abstract omits the original schedule’s cause-of-death and days-ill columns. [7]

John Arthur’s 1881 biography, printed page 714, states that he married Ann F. Young in 1848; that she died in 1849; and that he married Amanda D. Stephens of Liberty in November 1849. It places his medical graduation in 1853, so “Dr.” is a later professional title when applied to him in the 1849 narrative. The original printed page was visually verified. [8]

Clay Arthur: died 31 August 1849

The photographed shared slab gives 16 January 1849 as his birth date and 31 August 1849 as his death date, aged seven months and fifteen days. Its inscription calls him the only son of J. and A. F. Arthur. FamilySearch identifies the parents as John Michael Arthur and Ann F. Young and places both events in Clay County. The stone is identified with Arthur Cemetery; it supplies no exact death residence. [9, 17]

The infant died ten days after his mother. No retrieved obituary, physician’s record, or original mortality entry establishes his cause of death or exact death residence. His name was not found in the four-page mortality abstract; that does not establish his absence from the original census schedule.

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Flora Wood: died 3 September 1860

Michael and Amanda Arthur’s granddaughter; daughter of Dr. Joseph Madison Wood and Corinne Ellen Arthur Wood.

Her place in the Arthur family

Flora’s stone names her as the daughter of Joseph and Corinne E. Wood. The Clay County Archives photograph catalogue independently connects her to Michael Arthur: its entry for “Corrine Ellen Arthur Wood” names Michael Arthur and Amanda Melvina Fitzalen Martin as her parents, Dr. Joseph Madison Wood as her husband, and Flora among their children. The separate catalogue entry for Joseph also names Corinne Arthur and their daughter Flora. “Corrine” is the catalogue’s spelling in the mother’s entry; the stone reads “CORINNE E.” [13, 19]

Death, age, and surviving stone

The inscription records death on 3 September 1860, aged one year, four months, and twelve days. Her birth was therefore approximately in April 1859; the stone supplies no birth date. Its upper portion bears the words “THERE IS REST IN HEAVEN” above a carved hand holding a flower. The broken pieces survive reset in a concrete slab. The inspected photographs establish a surviving marked family burial, extending the inscribed family chronology through 1860. [13]

The inscription

THERE IS REST IN HEAVEN
FLORA
DAU. OF
JOSEPH & CORINNE E.
WOOD
DIED
Sept. 3. 1860.
Aged
1 yr. 4 ms. 12 ds.

The reading combines the upper and lower fragments; spacing and punctuation are regularized for legibility. The photographs on the following page control the reading. [13]

Additional records and limits

County catalogue rows 21678–21679 identify her Arthur Cemetery marker: photographs 0240-001209-A and 0001-001207-A. The family entries are row 21687, photograph 0001-000122-A, and row 21689, photograph 0001-000120-A. These are inspected catalogue descriptions; the underlying county photographs have not been examined. FamilySearch profile LR3K-9JF is an additional genealogy locator. [19]

No retrieved source supplies her cause of death, exact death residence, funeral account, or burial date. The stone’s present setting does not independently locate the original grave shaft. Her family relationship, death date, age, and surviving marker are established separately from those unresolved details.

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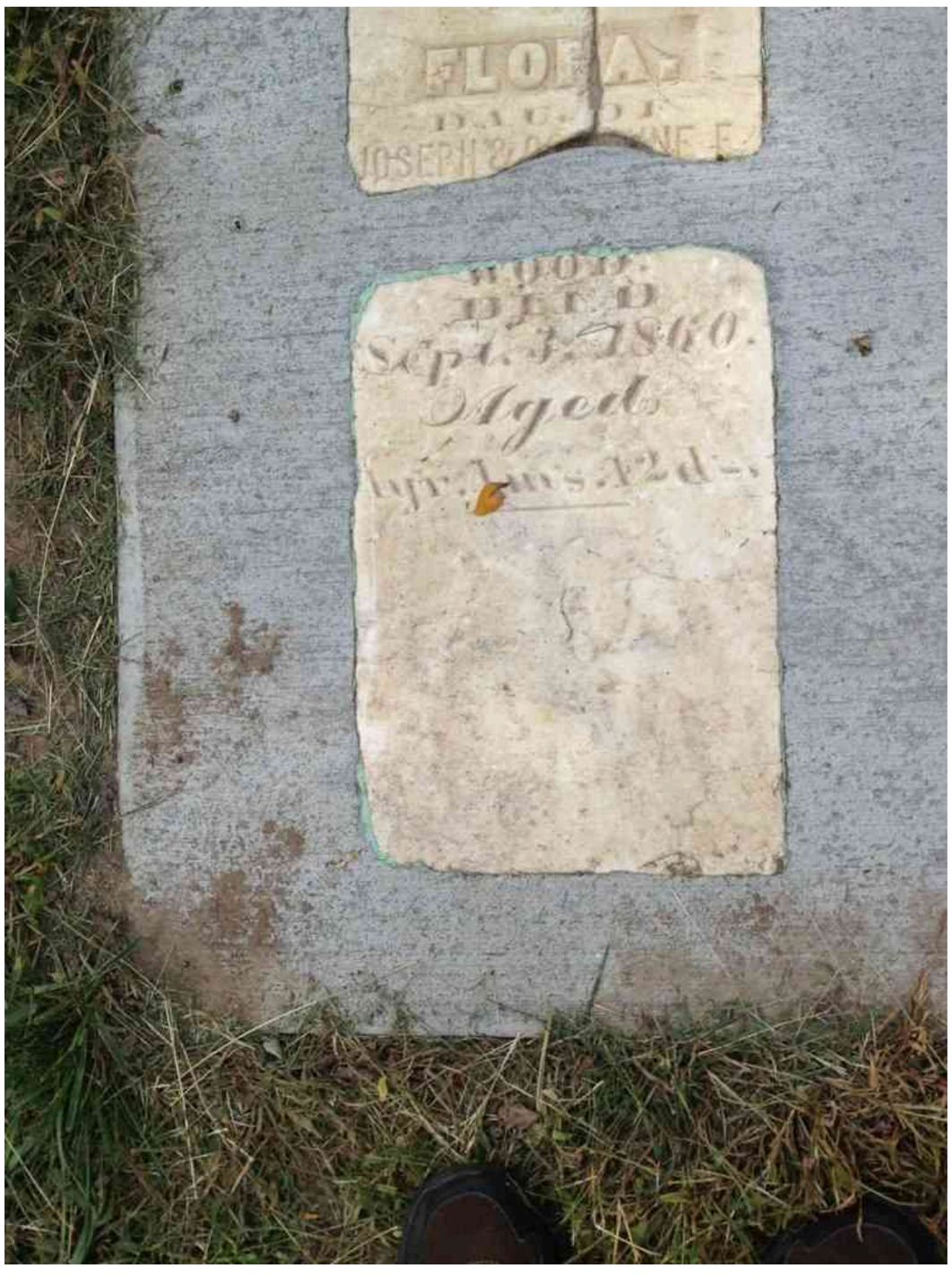
Flora’s surviving marker

BillionGraves photographs 1990707 and 1990705; uploaded 26 September 2012. Upper and lower portions of the broken stone, reset in concrete. [13]

Flora is a principal member of the documented Arthur family cemetery. Her inscribed death in 1860 belongs to the later family chronology, approximately twenty-four years after the close of the stated 1833–1836 Mormon period.



Upper inscription; photograph 1990707



Lower inscription; photograph 1990705

Public grave record and photographs [13]

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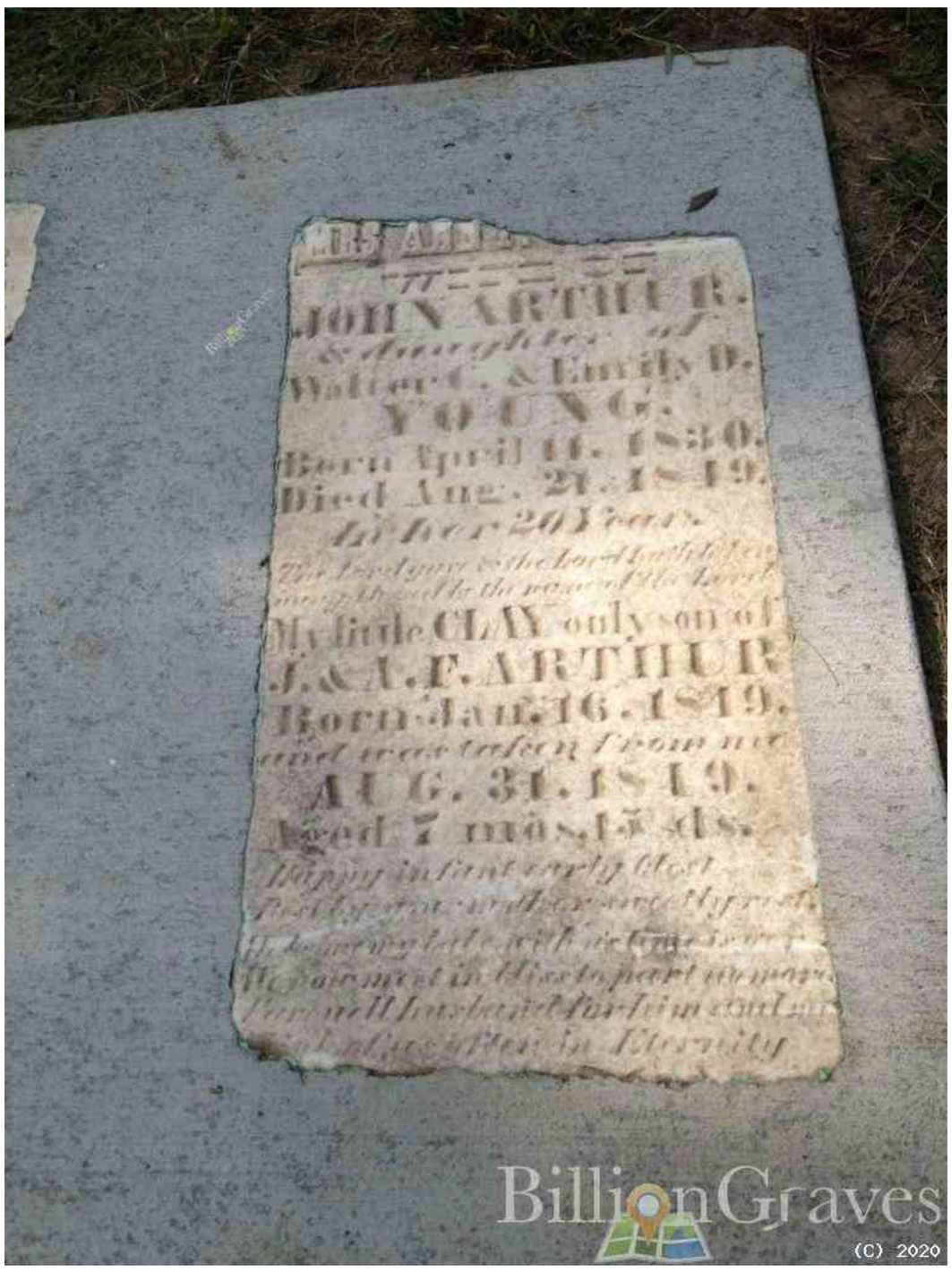
The two Clays and Ann

Arthur Cemetery: BillionGraves photographs 1990708 and 1990703; uploaded 26 September 2012.
[17]





Left: Clay Arthur, Michael’s son; born 28 July 1836. His stone reads 25 September 1847; the contemporary newspaper gives Thursday, 23 September 1847. Both readings are retained. [3, 17]

Right: Ann F. Young Arthur, wife of John Arthur, and their infant son Clay. Her inscription gives 21 August 1849; his gives 31 August 1849. Together with Flora’s marker, these inscriptions identify four members of Arthur’s immediate family. [13, 17]

These stones identify the people memorialized. Their broken and reset condition means that the photographed arrangement alone does not establish nineteenth-century grave coordinates.

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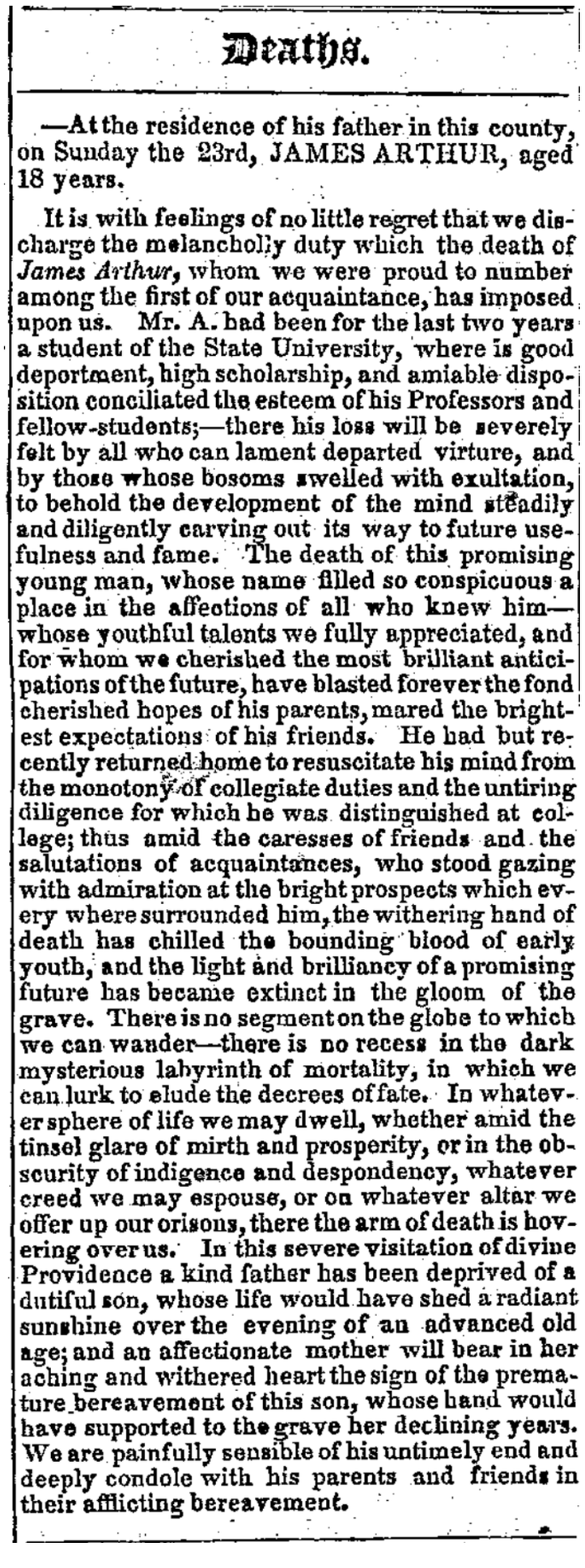
PRIMARY SOURCE TRANSCRIPTION

James Arthur’s obituary

Weekly Tribune, Liberty, Missouri; 29 August 1846; page 3. Line-end hyphenation is joined; wording and evident printed irregularities are retained.

Original clipping



Deaths.

—At the residence of his father in this county, on Sunday the 23rd, JAMES ARTHUR, aged 18 years.

It is with feelings of no little regret that we discharge the melancholly duty which the death of *James Arthur*, whom we were proud to number among the first of our acquaintance, has imposed upon us. Mr. A. had been for the last two years a student of the State University, where is good deportment, high scholarship, and amiable disposition conciliated the esteem of his Professors and fellow-students;—there his loss will be severely felt by all who can lament departed virture, and by those whose bosoms swelled with exultation, to behold the development of the mind steadily and diligently carving out its way to future usefulness and fame. The death of this promising young man, whose name filled so conspicuous a place in the affections of all who knew him—whose youthful talents we fully appreciated, and for whom we cherished the most brilliant anticipations of the future, have blasted forever the fond cherished hopes of his parents, mared the brightest expectations of his friends. He had but recently returned home to resuscitate his mind from the monotony of collegiate duties and the untiring diligence for which he was distinguished at college; thus amid the caresses of friends and the salutations of acquaintances, who stood gazing with admiration at the bright prospects which every where surrounded him, the withering hand of death has chilled the bounding blood of early youth, and the light and brilliancy of a promising future has became extinct in the gloom of the grave. There is no segment on the globe to which we can wander—there is no recess in the dark mysterious labyrinth of mortality, in which we can lurk to elude the decrees of fate. In whatever sphere of life we may dwell, whether amid the tinsel glare of mirth and prosperity, or in the obscurity of indigence and despondency, whatever creed we may espouse, or on whatever altar we offer up our orisons, there the arm of death is hovering over us. In this severe visitation of divine Providence a kind father has been deprived of a dutiful son, whose life would have shed a radiant sunshine over the evening of an advanced old age; and an affectionate mother will bear in her aching and withered heart the sign of the premature bereavement of this son, whose hand would have supported to the grave her declining years. We are painfully sensible of his untimely end and deeply condole with his parents and friends in their afflicting bereavement.

At the residence of his father in this county, on Sunday the 23rd, JAMES ARTHUR, aged 18 years.

It is with feelings of no little regret that we discharge the melancholy duty which the death of James Arthur, whom we were proud to number among the first of our acquaintance, has imposed upon us. Mr. A. had been for the last two years a student of the State University, where is good deportment, high scholarship, and amiable disposition conciliated the esteem of his Professors and fellow-students--there his loss will be severely felt by all who can lament departed virture, and by those whose bosoms swelled with exultation, to behold the development of the mind steadily and diligently carving out its way to future usefulness and fame. The death of this promising young man, whose name filled so conspicuous a place in the affections of all who knew him--whose youthful talents we fully appreciated, and for whom we cherished the most brilliant anticipations of the future, have blasted forever the fond cherished hopes of his parents, mared the brightest expectations of his friends. He had but recently returned home to resuscitate his mind from the monotony of collegiate duties and the untiring diligence for which he was distinguished at college; thus amid the caresses of friends and the salutations of acquaintances, who stood gazing with admiration at the bright prospects which every where surrounded him, the withering hand of death has chilled the bounding blood of early youth, and the light and brilliancy of a promising future has became extinct in the gloom of the grave. There is no segment on the globe to which we can wander--there is no recess in the dark mysterious labyrinth of mortality, in which we can lurk to elude the decrees of fate. In whatever sphere of life we may dwell, whether amid the tinsel glare of mirth and prosperity, or in the obscurity of indigence and despondency, whatever creed we may espouse, or on whatever altar we offer up our orisons, there the arm of death is hovering over us. In this severe visitation of divine Providence a kind father has been deprived of a dutiful son, whose life would have shed a radiant sunshine over the evening of an advanced old age; and an affectionate mother will bear in her aching and withered heart the sigh of the premature bereavement of this son, whose hand would have supported to the grave her declining years. We are painfully sensible of his untimely end and deeply condole with his parents and friends in their afflicting bereavement.

Original digitized clipping [1]

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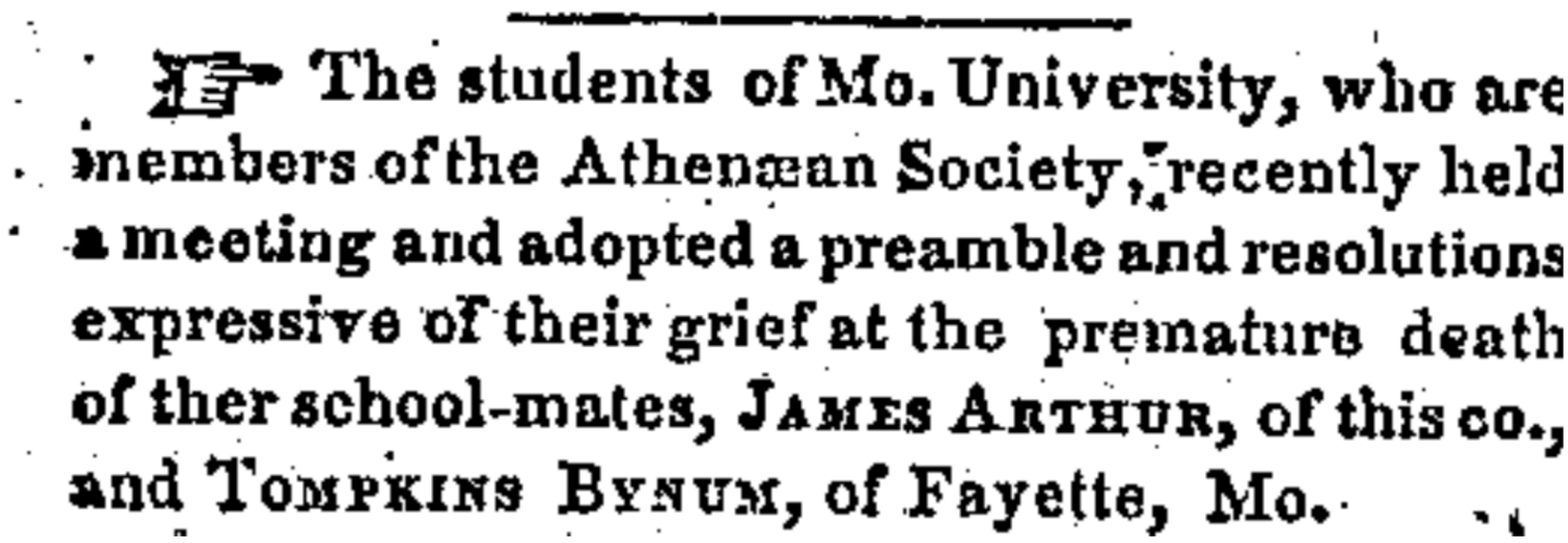
The two shorter notices

Athenæan Society: 10 October 1846, page 2

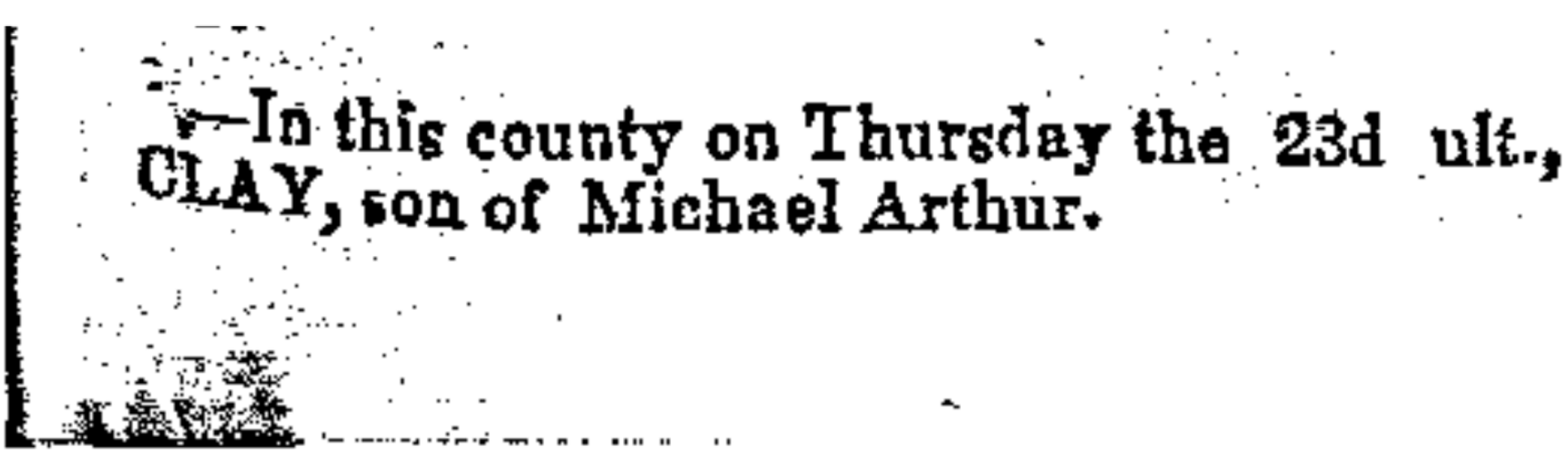


☞ The students of Mo. University, who are members of the Athenæan Society, recently held a meeting and adopted a preamble and resolutions expressive of their grief at the premature death of ther school-mates, JAMES ARTHUR, of this co., and TOMPKINS BYNUM, of Fayette, Mo.

The students of Mo. University, who are members of the Athenæan Society, recently held a meeting and adopted a preamble and resolutions expressive of their grief at the premature death of their school-mates, JAMES ARTHUR, of this co., and TOMPKINS BYNUM, of Fayette, Mo.

Original digitized clipping [2]

Clay Arthur: 1 October 1847, page 3



☞—In this county on Thursday the 23d ult., CLAY, son of Michael Arthur.

In this county on Thursday the 23d ult., CLAY, son of Michael Arthur.

Original digitized clipping [3]

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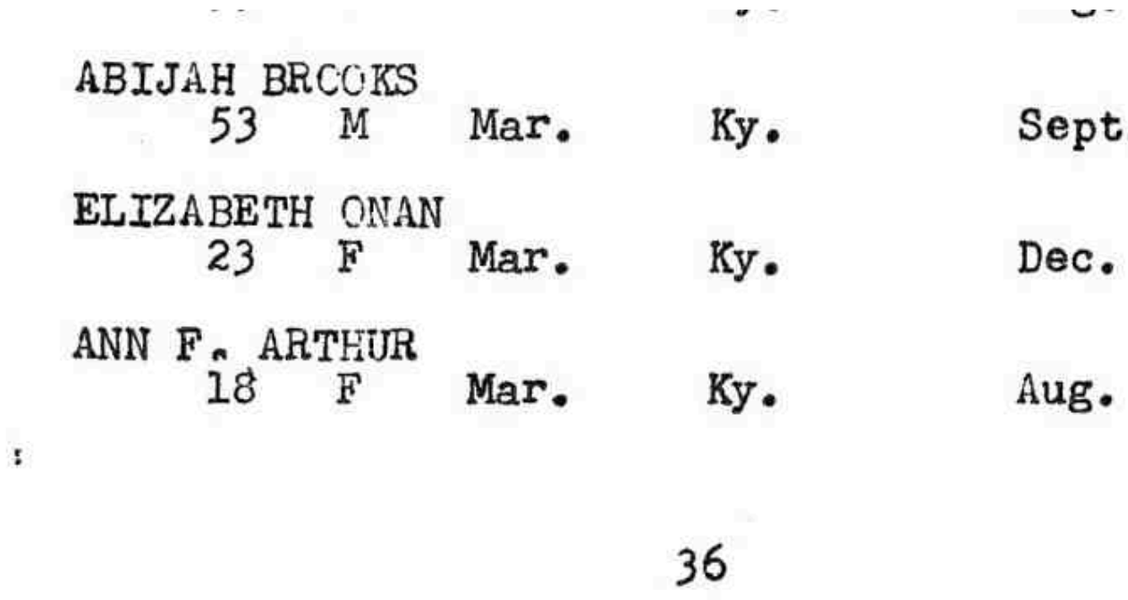
Mortality entry and manuscript leads

The published mortality abstract’s entry for Ann appears on its printed page 36. This is the abstract’s pagination; it has not been established as the page number of the original handwritten census schedule.



ABIJAH BRCOKS
53 M Mar. Ky. Sept.

ELIZABETH ONAN
23 F Mar. Ky. Dec.

ANN F. ARTHUR
18 F Mar. Ky. Aug.

36

ANN F. ARTHUR: age 18; female; married; Kentucky; August. The gravestone gives dates implying age nineteen. Both readings should be preserved while the census discrepancy awaits the original handwritten schedule. [5, 7]

Original 1850 mortality schedule

The Midwest Genealogy Center’s official *Census Records on Microform* inventory, printed page 5, lists Missouri’s 1850 mortality schedules in Film Cabinet 86. The precise target is Schedule 3, Clay County, Ann F. Arthur, married female, age eighteen, Kentucky-born, died August 1849. The original has columns for disease or cause of death and number of days ill; those details were omitted from the published abstract. No cause was recovered online for this packet. [10]

University mourning resolutions: a surviving manuscript trail

The State Historical Society of Missouri’s Athenaean Literary Society Records, C0447, includes volume 1, minutes and records, 1842–1847, and volume 11, membership lists, 1842–1851. The reported resolutions mourning James Arthur and Tompkins Bynum belong to the period 23 August–10 October 1846; the manuscript entries are not reproduced here. [11]

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What the earlier references establish

A death date, occupancy of an Arthur-owned house, a later cemetery attribution, and a grave on the mansion's front-yard knoll are distinct propositions.

Christian Whitmer and Peter Whitmer Jr.

Oliver Cowdery's December 1836 account gives Christian's death as 27 November 1835 and Peter's as 22 September 1836, in Clay County. The passage supplies no Arthur property or cemetery. The county's modern Master Index places their names under "Cemetery: ARTHUR, MICHAEL": Christian at row 686518 and Peter at row 686553. Both entries refer to the history of The Arthur Graveyard. That underlying history remains unexamined. These are later burial attributions, without identified individual markers or an examined contemporary statement placing either interment on this knoll. [14, 21]

Nancy Whitmer: a documented death; burial unknown

John and Sarah Whitmer's infant was born 28 May 1834 and died 3 June 1834. John's daybook records both events; the Bible names Nancy and gives six o'clock A.M. The residence sequence places the family in Arthur-owned lodging. These records establish a death in the refugee household, not a burial in the later mansion's front-yard cemetery. [15, 16]

Enslaved African Americans: no established interment here

The county's 1830 inquest reference for Pompey, an enslaved man, names Michael Arthur only as "Mentioned in Case." The original file remains unread. The index does not establish Arthur's ownership of Pompey, the death property, or a burial place. It cannot be used as proof of an enslaved person's burial on the mansion's front-yard knoll. No examined original securely places a named enslaved person's burial at this precise site. [22]

James Arthur: the family lead remains distinct

James's 1846 obituary states death at his father's residence. A same-name county cemetery entry, row 21899, has the unexplained generic DATE value "11/3/1830." Its identity is unresolved; that value is not silently treated as either a birth or death date. His unlocated grave must not be equated with the different evidence for the earlier Whitmer deaths. [1, 14]

The modern monument honors all eight witnesses. The earlier burial ground identified by Hajicek lies beyond that commemorative enclosure. Protecting the monument while developing the surrounding ground leaves the graves exposed to destruction. [20, 23]

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Sources and record limitations

[1] James Arthur obituary. Weekly Tribune, 29 August 1846, p. 3. Missouri Digital Heritage / William Jewell College; item 101137. Facsimile inspected.

[2] University Athenæan Society mourning notice. Weekly Tribune, 10 October 1846, p. 2; item 101581. Facsimile inspected.

[3] Clay Arthur death notice. Weekly Tribune, 1 October 1847, p. 3; item 104736. Facsimile inspected.

[4] Clay Arthur, 1836 to 1847. FamilySearch profile 9HHP-X9K; and Arthur Cemetery index. Modern family-tree information; gravestone photograph inspected separately in source 17.

[5] Ann F. Young Arthur. Find a Grave memorial 200854778. Indexed gravestone transcription and dates; photograph independently inspected in source 17.

[6] G. Glenn Clift, “Kentucky Marriages and Obituaries” (continued), Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society 37, no. 121 (October 1939), JSTOR 23371723; abstract of Observer & Reporter, 25 March 1848. Entry recovered through search index. Jessamine County marriage index gives 24 March 1848 and bondsman Walter C. Young; original bond/register not inspected.

[7] Clay County, Missouri, 1850 mortality-record abstract, printed pp. 34 to 37; Ann on p. 36. Four-page digitization at MOGenWeb. Abstract inspected.

[8] The History of Jackson County, Missouri (Kansas City: Union Historical Company, 1881), p. 714, “John Arthur.” Original printed page visually verified.

[9] Infant Clay Arthur. Find a Grave memorial 200854737; FamilySearch GS84-QLK. Indexed dates, relationship, and burial; shared-slab photograph inspected in source 17.

[10] Midwest Genealogy Center, Census Records on Microform, inventory dated April 2023, printed p. 5. Consult current arrangements for retrieval.

[11] State Historical Society of Missouri, Athenaean Literary Society Records (C0447), finding aid; volumes 1 and 11.

[12] Jessamine County, Kentucky, marriage index, 1841 to 1880. John Arthur / Ann F. Young row: 24 March 1848; Walter C. Young, bondsman. Index inspected; original bond or register not examined.

[13] BillionGraves, Flora Wood, Arthur Cemetery; photographs 1990707 and 1990705, uploaded 26 September 2012. Photographs inspected and reproduced in this report.

[14] Clay County Archives Master Index; James Arthur row 21899; Christian Whitmer row 686518; Peter Whitmer Jr. row 686553. Each name is catalogued under ARTHUR, MICHAEL. James’s identity is unresolved; underlying graveyard history unexamined.

[15] John Whitmer daybook, MS 1159, folder 1, digital image 16; birth 28 May and infant death 3 June 1834. Original scan inspected in the broader research register, p. 10.

[16] Whitmer family Bible, CHL MS 13505, reel 2; publicly uploaded death-register excerpt, FamilySearch memory 23103008. Nancy’s inscription inspected; later entries appear on the page.

[17] BillionGraves, Arthur Cemetery, photographs 1990703 (Ann and infant Clay) and 1990708 (older Clay), uploaded 26 September 2012. Inspected in broader research register, pp. 16 and 17.

[18] John Hajicek, site description and historical interpretation, 24 October 2026: the cemetery in the plantation mansion’s front yard, on a knoll beside the front drive where it crosses the creek; local Mormon period, 1833–1836. No independent site plan is reproduced here.

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Sources and record limitations

[19] Clay County Archives Master Index, extracted 14 December 2023. Flora marker entries, rows 21678–21679: photographs 0240-001209-A and 0001-001207-A. Mother’s family entry, row 21687: 0001-000122-A. Father’s entry, row 21689: 0001-000120-A. Catalogue descriptions inspected; underlying photographs unexamined. FamilySearch LR3K-9JF is an additional locator.

[20] Ensign Peak Foundation, “Eight Witnesses Monument, Liberty, Missouri.” Modern commemorative site description: honors all eight witnesses; dedicated 19 November 2011. Its earlier burial assertions are not treated as contemporary interment records.

[21] Oliver Cowdery, “The Closing Year,” Latter Day Saints’ Messenger and Advocate 3, no. 3 (December 1836), p. 426. Public transcription examined for the Whitmer death passage; it names Clay County, without an Arthur cemetery or property.

[22] Clay County Archives Master Index, CV-128, index date 9 December 1830: inquisition on Pompey; Michael Arthur “Mentioned in Case.” Original target: Main Floor, Stacks, Shelf Unit 10, Top A, Hollinger Box 6, File 128. Original unread; ownership, death site, and burial unproved.

[23] John Hajicek, clarification of the public argument, 24 October 2026: opposition to his data-center protest from participants in the monument’s placement; the broader parcel described variously as twenty-nine to thirty-five acres, or approximately thirty acres. This supplies his account of the controversy and the geographic scope of his argument; it is not a record locating graves.

Evidence limit

No retrieved source establishes a cause of death for any of the five family members or demonstrates a shared disease. The 1846–1860 range describes the family deaths studied; it is not a proven complete cemetery-use range. Four people have surviving photographed inscriptions; James’s individual grave remains unlocated.

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The monument does not locate the graves

The Eight Witnesses Monument stands in Michael Arthur's later family cemetery. The Mormon period was 1833 to 1836; the family deaths documented here occurred from 1846 through 1860, and the surviving inscribed death dates begin in 1847. These stones commemorate Arthur's son, daughter-in-law, and grandchildren, including Flora Wood. They establish the identity of the family cemetery; they do not establish that Christian Whitmer and Peter Whitmer Jr. were buried on this knoll a decade earlier. [1, 3, 13, 14, 17–21]

The cemetery occupies the mansion's front yard: a knoll beside the front drive where it crosses the creek, as identified by Hajicek. No examined source establishes that Arthur first buried Mormon servants or enslaved African Americans there, then placed his children and grandchildren in their cemetery. The later family graves do not supply the missing locations of the earlier burials. [14–18, 21, 22]

Why this matters to the data-center dispute

Those who helped place the monument and now oppose my protest against the data center cannot substitute confidence in its placement for evidence locating the bodies. If the monument's location is offered as proof that the witnesses lie beneath it, the reasoning is circular: the location chosen for a memorial becomes the supposed proof that the location was correct. The historical question remains where the Mormon-period graves actually lie. The monument does not answer it. [23]

My reference to approximately thirty acres identifies the development parcel at issue in my protest. Protecting the monument's enclosure does not protect the earlier burial ground I have identified in the surrounding farmstead. The preservation obligation extends to that ground. [23]

Preserving the monument is not the same as preserving the graves it was intended to commemorate. Those who dismiss the burial concern by pointing to the monument must produce evidence locating the bodies, rather than treat the memorial as the evidence. Until the earlier burials are located, reassurance based on the monument's position is an assertion, not a finding.

The argument concerns what has been established: later Arthur family memorials are documented; the exact positions of the Mormon-period graves have not been established by the sources examined here. Neither a modern monument nor the bounds of its enclosure can supply those missing locations.

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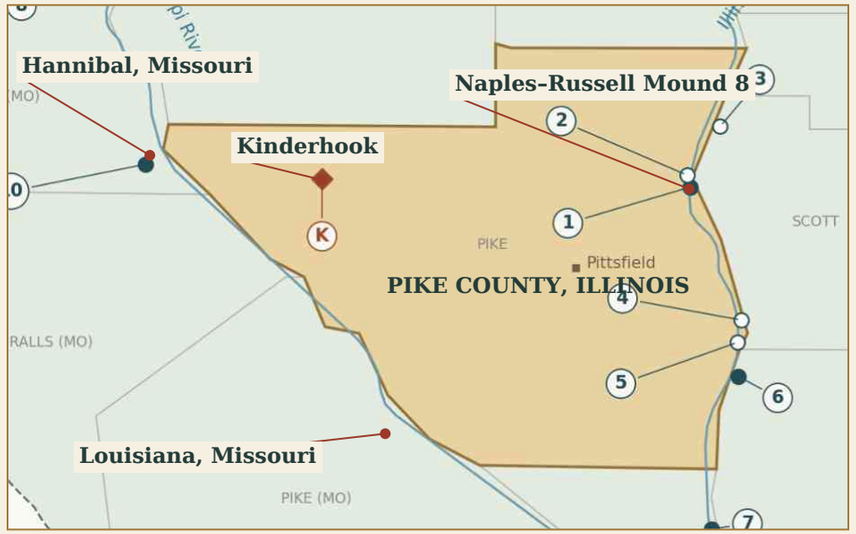
ZELPH From the Illinois River to the Arthur plantation

1834 • PIKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND CLAY COUNTY, MISSOURI

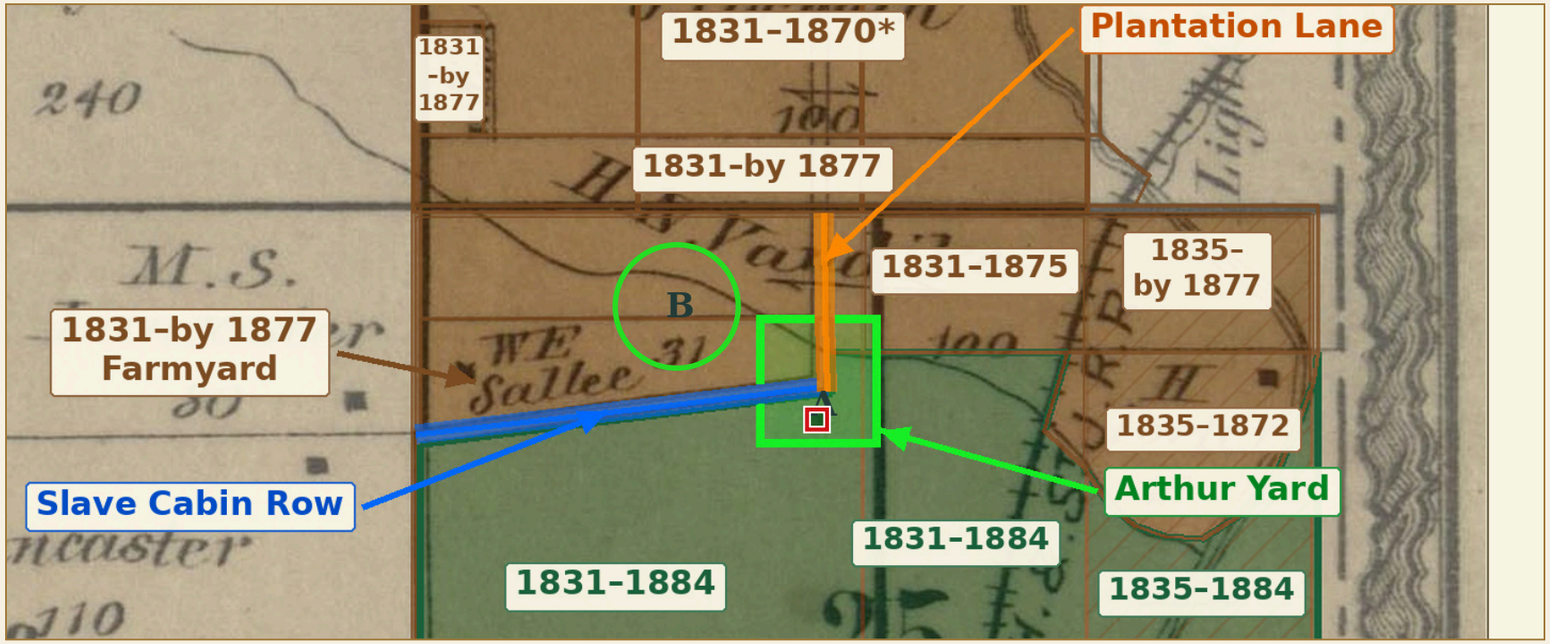


Zelph above the Illinois River: conceptual illustration.



Regional locations; Kinderhook marker identifies the village.

ARTHUR PLANTATION: RECONSTRUCTED HOUSE YARDS



A Green square: brick-house yard

B Green circle: old log-house yard in Hajicek’s reconstruction

Dark blue: Slave Cabin Row and the adjoining farmstead

Zelph’s thighbone was reburied in the Arthur house yard. Woodruff identifies the occupied house through Wight. I place that log dwelling near the brickyard across the road from the mansion under construction.

Woodruff places the reburial near Arthur’s house occupied by Wight. The map distinguishes the mansion from the adjoining working farmstead. The precise burial point remains unknown.

Source: Wilford Woodruff, Autobiography, vol. 1, p. 31. Maps: prior Pike County map and annotated 1877 Clay County atlas.

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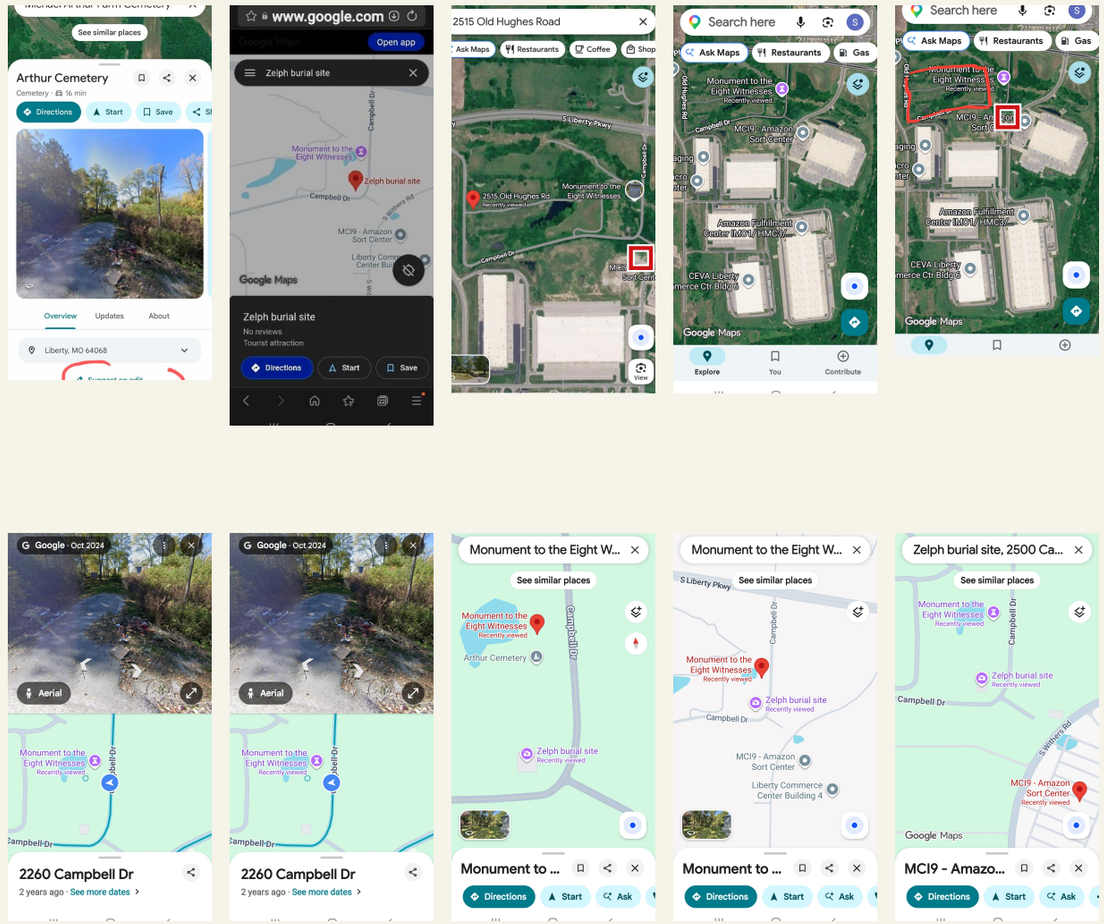
JOHN HAJICEK / THE PUBLISHED MAP VIEWS

Zelph is on the map.





Google Maps places the Zelph burial-site label beside the Eight Witnesses monument. I reproduce the map as evidence of that public identification.

Google Maps views of the site. Map pins are public location markers. Google and underlying imagery credits appear on the images.

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A monument to remembrance. A welcome of rubbish.



Google Street View, October 2024. The photographed litter is part of the site’s public record.

OCTOBER 2024

Google’s dated view shows discarded boards, litter, and overgrowth along the approach, with the monument visible beyond.

A QUESTION FOR THE UTAH CHURCH

The church promotes this place of remembrance. Can the enthusiasm for commemorating the witnesses extend to helping clean up the approach?

THE CONTRAST

Ceremonies and polished granite above; a rubbish pile to greet the visitor below.

© 2026 John Hajicek

ARTHUR PLANTATION / LIBERTY, MISSOURI

Zelph the Native American: His body faces a fourth attack



Photography and flight courtesy of Carrie Lonsdale supplied October 10, 2026.

© 2026 John Hajicek

Zelph

Illinois to Missouri

Photograph by John Hajicek.

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ZELPH: THE 1834 JOURNEY

Locations in my account

OHIO

The relief expedition

→

ILLINOIS

Pike County / Naples–Russell

→

MISSOURI

Arthur Plantation / Liberty

Hancock County

Nauvoo

Adams County

Quincy

Pike County

Valley City; Mound No. 8

The expedition later crossed the Mississippi at Louisiana, Missouri.

Route in outline · Place names from my written documentary account.

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ARTHUR PLANTATION / LIBERTY, MISSOURI

JUNE 3, 1834

On the way to Liberty, the Mormons visited Naples–Russell Mound No. 8, near Valley City, in Pike County, Illinois. The expedition later crossed the Mississippi at Louisiana, Missouri.

From my written documentary account.

Photograph by John Hajicek.

© 2026 John Hajicek

ARTHUR PLANTATION / LIBERTY, MISSOURI

THE SKELETON AND THE HEALED LEG

Human bones were already scattered on the ground. Zelph’s leg had been broken by a stone from a sling and had healed.

From my written documentary account.

Photograph by John Hajicek.

© 2026 John Hajicek



Joseph Smith was particularly sensitive to the disabled.

Videography by Jacob Hajicek, October 15, 2026

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1834: BEFORE THE KIRTLAND MUMMIES

Their interest in ancient remains preceded the Egyptian mummies acquired at Kirtland in July 1835. They wanted the remains for a Mormon museum, but Woodruff intended to rebury the thigh bone in Zion.

From my written documentary account.

Photography and flight courtesy of Carrie Lonsdale supplied October 10, 2026.

© 2026 John Hajicek

THE EARLY ACCOUNTS

Levi Hancock’s account said Zelph had lost every tooth except one; Moses Martin called him a mighty prophet. An account published in 1834 placed his death fifteen centuries earlier, in the fourth century A.D.

From my written documentary account.

Photograph by John Hajicek.

© 2026 John Hajicek

A DATE FOR ANOTHER BURIAL

Later radiocarbon dating of another burial in the mound placed it around A.D. 140. That was a date for another burial, not a direct test of the bone carried to Missouri.

From my written documentary account.

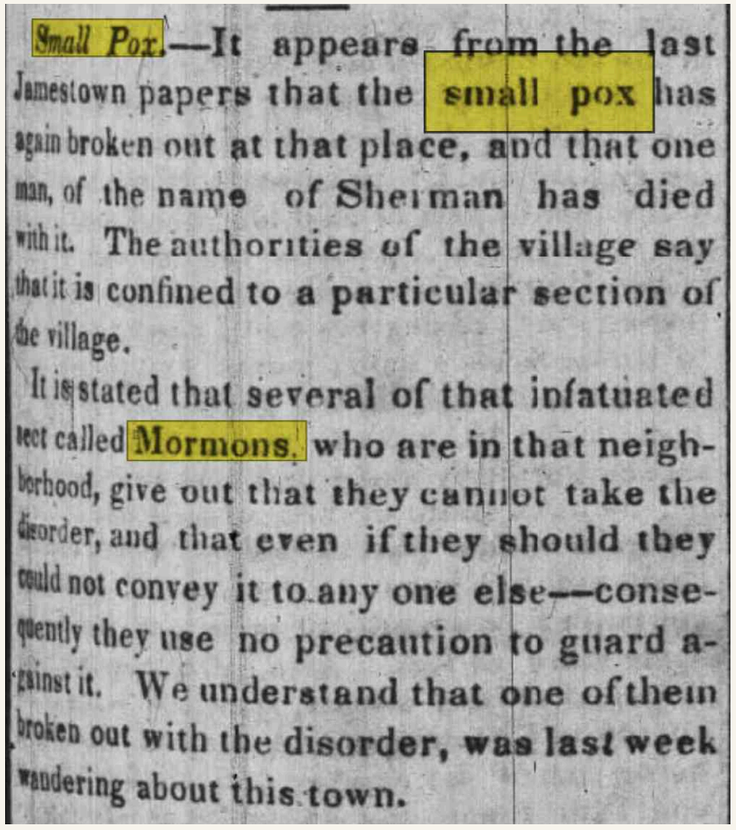
Photography and flight courtesy of Carrie Lonsdale supplied October 10, 2026.

© 2026 John Hajicek

Smallpox among Mormons, 1833

Jamestown and Fredonia, Chautauqua County, New York

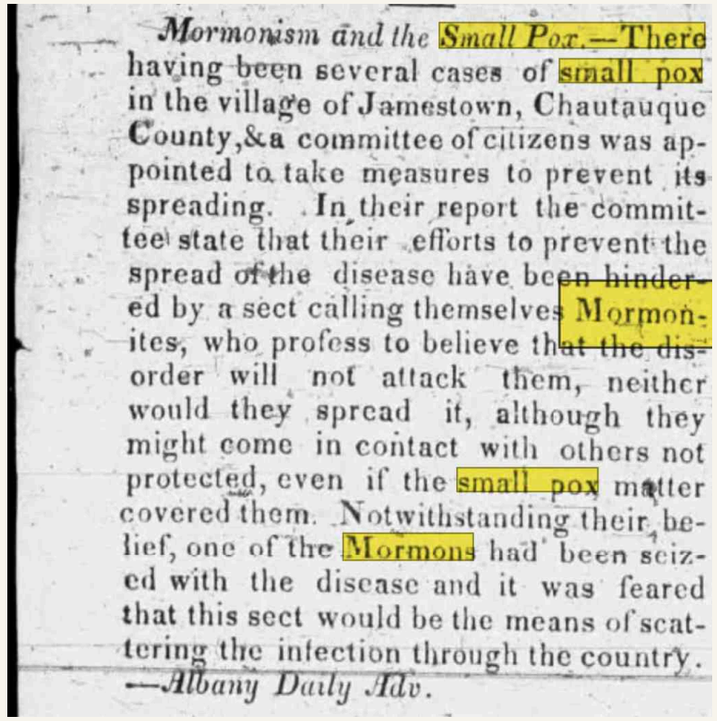
The Fredonia Censor
April 24, 1833, p. 3



Small Pox.—It appears from the last Jamestown papers that the small pox has again broken out at that place, and that one man, of the name of Sherman has died with it. The authorities of the village say that it is confined to a particular section of the village.

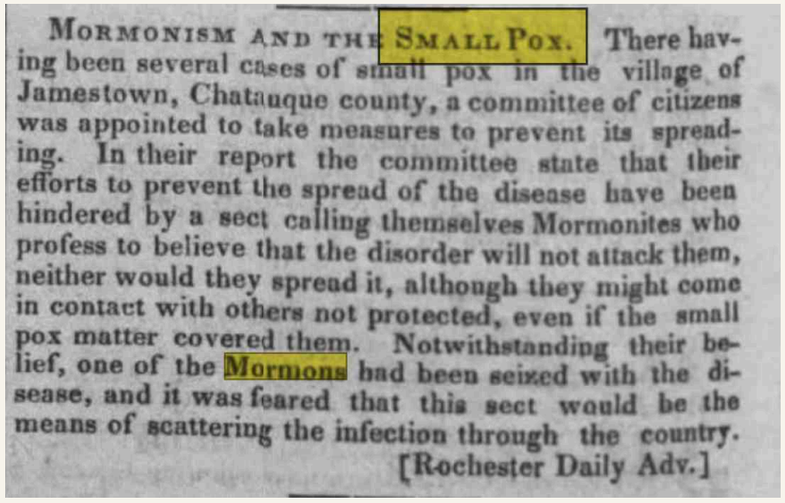
It is stated that several of that infatuated sect called Mormons, who are in that neighborhood, give out that they cannot take the disorder, and that even if they should they could not convey it to any one else—consequently they use no precaution to guard against it. We understand that one of them broken out with the disorder, was last week wandering about this town.

Fall River Weekly Recorder
May 22, 1833, p. 3



Mormonism and the Small Pox.—There having been several cases of small pox in the village of Jamestown, Chautauque County,&a committee of citizens was appointed to take measures to prevent its spreading. In their report the committee state that their efforts to prevent the spread of the disease have been hindered by a sect calling themselves Mormonites, who profess to believe that the disorder will not attack them, neither would they spread it, although they might come in contact with others not protected, even if the small pox matter covered them. Notwithstanding their belief, one of the Mormons had been seized with the disease and it was feared that this sect would be the means of scattering the infection through the country.
—*Albany Daily Adv.*

Eastern Argus
May 24, 1833, p. 2



MORMONISM AND THE SMALL POX. There having been several cases of small pox in the village of Jamestown, Chatauque county, a committee of citizens was appointed to take measures to prevent its spreading. In their report the committee state that their efforts to prevent the spread of the disease have been hindered by a sect calling themselves Mormonites who profess to believe that the disorder will not attack them, neither would they spread it, although they might come in contact with others not protected, even if the small pox matter covered them. Notwithstanding their belief, one of the Mormons had been seized with the disease, and it was feared that this sect would be the means of scattering the infection through the country.
[Rochester Daily Adv.]

The reports identify illness among Mormons and allege that some rejected precautions.

These newspapers document a local smallpox outbreak. Their allegations about Mormon beliefs require separate corroboration.

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Cholera among Mormons, 1834

Clay County, Missouri, during the cholera pandemic

Missouri Republican, July 15, 1834, p. 3
Reprinting the Missouri Enquirer at Liberty

CHOLERA.—We learn from the last Missouri Enquirer, printed at Liberty, Clay county, that Cholera exists to an alarming degree among the Mormons who recently emigrated to that county, and that it had spread to those who previously resided there. In three or four days after it appeared, eighteen cases happened, thirteen of which were fatal; and little hope was entertained of the recovery of any of the others. The disease, it is said, was confined to the Mormons.

Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser
May 17, 1834, p. 3

CHOLERA.—We learn, by a gentleman from Marion county, Mo. that a person having the Cholera, had been landed at Hannibal, in that county, from a steam boat, and had died there. We also learn that considerable alarm had been occasioned by this event at Palmyra.

18 cases, 13 fatal
The July report describes spread from new arrivals to resident Mormons.

The May report places cholera in the Palmyra region through which the Mormons traveled: a fatal case at nearby Hannibal and alarm at Palmyra. The disease already threatened their route.

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Zion’s Camp: two distinct encampments

Fishing River • June 19, 1834 | Rush Creek • June 24–26, 1834



Samantha Renee Hajicek

John Hajicek’s Facebook post • June 18, 2022

Distinct waterways; successive camps



Locations generalized from the source map; north is at top.

“advanced yesterday from their encampment beyond Fishing river to Rush Creek, where their tents are again pitched.”

Joseph Smith to John Thornton and others, June 25, 1834; preserved in the manuscript history.

Map adapted from Joseph Smith Papers, Western Missouri, 1834–1835; source cartography: Blake A. Baker.

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Roads, public rights, and private ownership

PRODUCE THE RECORD THAT CHANGES A PUBLIC RIGHT

The City’s January 26, 2026 minutes call Old Hughes and Garrison public right-of-way and say that their vacation would require a separate recorded document. Produce that document and its surveyed boundaries and notices and consents and retained easements. The public is entitled to an account of the public rights identified in the City’s own record.

The acreage changed in stages. The 2023 enlargement included a documented parcel purchase. The current advertised campus and the earlier approved plat use different totals. Their difference cannot be assigned wholesale to roads without the current survey and vacation instruments.

The right-of-way analogy at my own property is the pertinent one: private ownership does not answer every question about public access, sidewalks, drainage, utilities, or an adjoining burial ground. The historic traveled lane, present pavement, and legally surveyed corridor must each be drawn. Protect the corridor and the cabin-yard landscape against grading and trenching; preserving only a strip of pavement would leave the surrounding graves exposed.

10 April 2023	**24.69 acres**	Earlier preliminary plat
24 July 2023	**28.93 acres**	Adds a purchased 4.24-acre parcel
15 December 2025	**33 acres**	Developer’s hearing presentation
26 January 2026	**28.93 acres**	Final plat; separate road-vacation record required
County GIS	**33.0654 acres**	Five company parcels; cemetery separately 0.2200
Developer’s site	**35.1 acres**	Advertised campus; reconcile with current survey

Garrison: Webster’s 1828 dictionary gives the military body or fortified place. The Mt. Memorial Cemetery nomination records a Garrison Road between Liberty and Fort Leavenworth. The present segment’s alignment must be established; the name alone supplies no property boundary.

Consider why my religious inheritance and civil-rights convictions are part of this preservation case.

Sources: Liberty Council minutes, 10 April and 24 July 2023; 15 December 2025, p. 3; 26 January 2026, pp. 3–4, Ordinance 12238. Liberty Public Works, Right-of-Way Permits and vacation process, version 27 September 2022. Clay County GIS parcel records; Metrobloks, Kansas City site description. Gross and net survey figures retain their distinct meanings.

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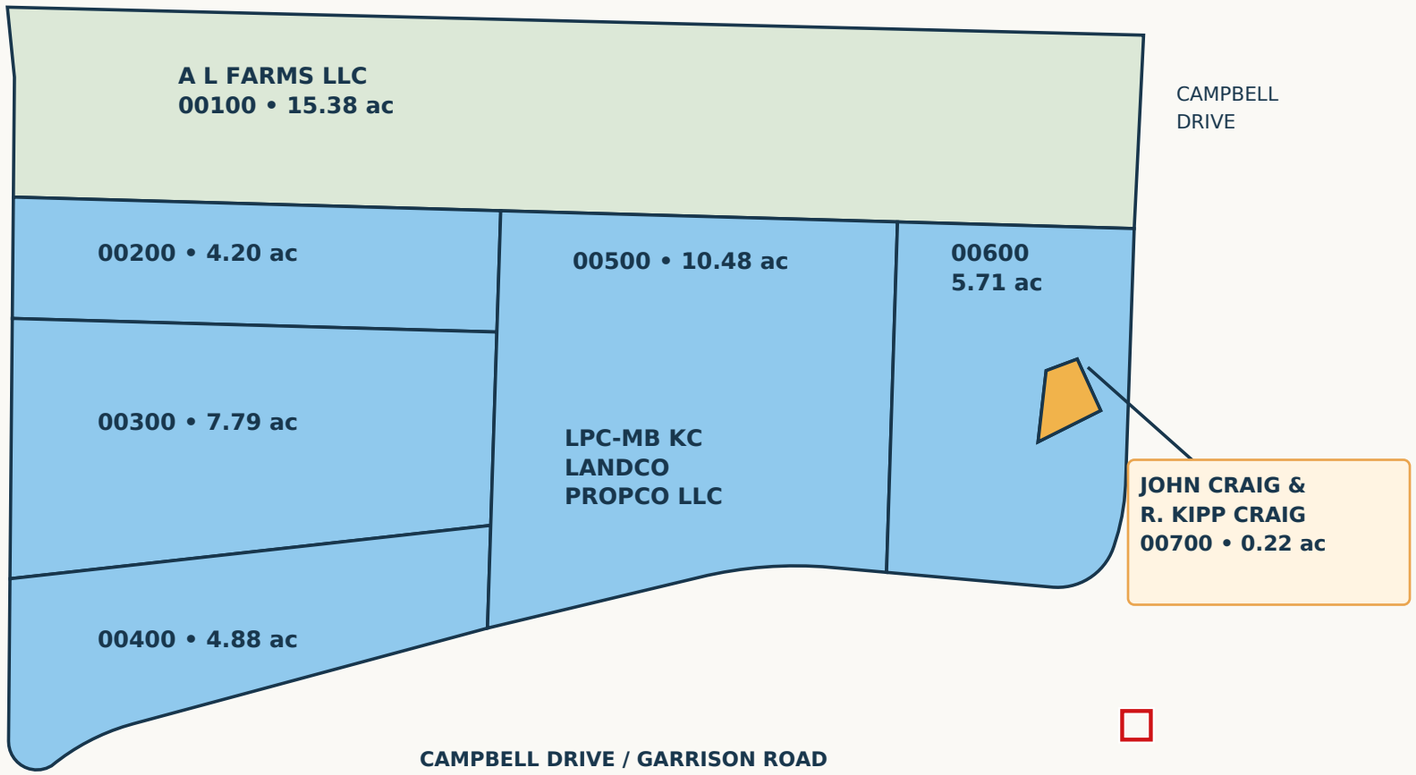
ARTHUR CEMETERY & ADJOINING LAND

Latest assessor-listed owners • Checked October 31, 2026 • Liberty, Missouri

METROBLOKS ADVERTISES A 35.1-ACRE CAMPUS [1]



N ↑

PARCEL MAP

Identical extent, labels and 3200 × 2000 pixels

LATEST LISTED OWNERS [2]

Blue • parcels 00200–00600
LPC-MB KC LANDCO PROPCO LLC

Orange • parcel 00700
CRAIG JOHN & CRAIG R KIPP
Cemetery: 0.2200 acre

Green • parcel 00100
A L FARMS LLC • 15.3798 acres
Northern neighbor; excluded from totals

ACREAGE & BOUNDARIES

35.1 ac: advertised campus [1]
33.0654 ac: five company GIS parcels [3]
33.2854 ac: company parcels + cemetery
28.93 ac: January 2026 approved plat [4]

The advertised acreage does not itself establish a legal perimeter. The cemetery remains separately labeled.

HISTORICAL CHURCH OWNERSHIP

For every parcel shown: prior ownership by the Utah church, Presiding Bishop, Farmland Reserve, Suburban Land Reserve or Property Reserve is NOT YET ESTABLISHED. Chain of title incomplete.

Public professional contacts: page 309.

EXHIBIT A / CEMETERY LIMITS: SEE P. 306.

ROAD NAMES: Google Maps labels the southern road Campbell Drive; county and city records use Garrison Road.

No official renaming instrument verified. GIS outlines: county dataset last edited October 16, 2025; ownership checked separately in 2026.

[1] metrobloks.com/sites/kansas-city [2] gisweb.claycountymo.gov/ps/ [3] ClayCountyParcelService, ArcGIS [4] Liberty minutes, Jan. 26, 2026

County parcel identification numbers: prefix 149070001 + five-digit suffix shown. Sources, contacts and ownership records: pages 303–319. rop pixels unmodified. Imagery ©2026 Airbus, Maxar Technologies; map data ©2026 Google. Capture date unverified.

The parcel outlines are approximate.

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ARTHUR CEMETERY & ADJOINING LAND

Latest assessor-listed owners • Checked October 31, 2026 • Liberty, Missouri

METROBLOKS ADVERTISES A 35.1-ACRE CAMPUS [1]



ROAD NAMES: Google Maps labels the southern road Campbell Drive; county and city records use Garrison Road.

No official renaming instrument verified. GIS outlines: county dataset last edited October 16, 2025; ownership checked separately in 2026.
[1] metrobloks.com/sites/kansas-city [2] gisweb.claycountymo.gov/ps/ [3] ClayCountyParcelService, ArcGIS [4] Liberty minutes, Jan. 26, 2026
Full parcel IDs: prefix 149070001 + five-digit suffix shown. Sources, contacts and ownership records: pages 303–319.
Satellite: native Google crop pixels unmodified. Imagery ©2026 Airbus, Maxar Technologies; map data ©2026 Google. Capture date unverified.
The parcel outlines are approximate.

GOOGLE MAPS CROP

Identical extent, labels and 3200 × 2000 pixels

LATEST LISTED OWNERS [2]

Parcels 00200–00600
LPC-MB KC LANDCO PROPCO LLC

Parcel 00700
CRAIG JOHN & CRAIG R KIPP
Cemetery: 0.2200 acre

Parcel 00100
A L FARMS LLC • 15.3798 acres
Northern neighbor; excluded from totals

ACREAGE & BOUNDARIES

35.1 ac: advertised campus [1]
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Public professional contacts: page 309.

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ARTHUR CEMETERY & ADJOINING LAND

Latest assessor-listed owners • Checked October 31, 2026 • Liberty, Missouri

METROBLOKS ADVERTISES A 35.1-ACRE CAMPUS [1]



PARCEL OVERLAY •
APPROXIMATE REGISTRATION

Identical extent, labels and 3200 × 2000 pixels

LATEST LISTED OWNERS [2]

Blue • parcels 00200–00600
LPC-MB KC LANDCO PROPCO LLC

Orange • parcel 00700
CRAIG JOHN & CRAIG R KIPP
Cemetery: 0.2200 acre

Green • parcel 00100
A L FARMS LLC • 15.3798 acres
Northern neighbor; excluded from totals

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35.1 ac: advertised campus [1]
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No official renaming instrument verified. GIS outlines: county dataset last edited October 16, 2025; ownership checked separately in 2026.

[1] metrobloks.com/sites/kansas-city [2] gisweb.claycountymo.gov/ps/ [3] ClayCountyParcelService, ArcGIS [4] Liberty minutes, Jan. 26, 2026

Full parcel IDs: prefix 149070001 + five-digit suffix shown. Sources, contacts and ownership records: pages 303–319.

Satellite: native Google crop pixels unmodified. Imagery ©2026 Airbus, Maxar Technologies; map data ©2026 Google. Capture date unverified.
The parcel outlines are approximate.

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ARTHUR PROPERTY / LIBERTY, MISSOURI

THE PROJECT’S CEMETERY CARVE-OUT

METROBLOKS COMMUNITY BENEFITS AGREEMENT • EXHIBIT A

SUPPLEMENT TO PARCEL MAP, P. 305

> **“AND ALSO EXCEPT A TRACT OF LAND USED AS A CEMETERY”**

The project’s Exhibit A includes a tract at 2260 Campbell Drive, also called 2500 Garrison Road, then expressly excludes “a tract of land used as a cemetery.” It gives that tract’s precise boundaries and cites a 2001 beneficiary deed and a 2008 Clay County judgment. By my calculation from the described boundaries, the excluded area is about 9,566 square feet, or 0.22 acre.

The Metrobloks project paperwork recognizes and excludes a specifically bounded cemetery tract on the Arthur property. It does not identify who is buried there, address the earlier Mormon or enslaved burials I locate behind Slave Cabin Row, or require archaeological investigation, a buffer, or a stop-work procedure on the remainder of the project site. The carve-out therefore documents the small cemetery parcel; it does not settle the location of other graves across the larger farmstead.

Metrobloks’ current marketing lists two buildings with two floors, while its March announcement described three. Neither description fixes the limits of the excluded cemetery.

ADDRESS IN EXHIBIT A

2260 Campbell Drive

also called 2500 Garrison Road

2001 BENEFICIARY DEED

Filed Nov. 15, 2001 • Doc. Q 80164
Book 3464, p. 658

2008 CLAY COUNTY JUDGMENT

Entered July 25, 2008 • Case 08CYCV04891
Book 6017, p. 115

AREA CALCULATED FROM THE BOUNDARIES

9,566 sq. ft.

0.22 acre

John Hajicek’s calculation from Exhibit A.

2011 ACQUISITION

Church News reports that John and Kipp Craig acquired the Arthur cemetery for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Utah) in 2011.

Sources: Metrobloks, “Kansas City / MCI-A” (accessed 6 November 2026);
“Metrobloks Announces Data Center Investment in Liberty, Missouri,” 24 March 2026.

Sources: Metrobloks Community Benefits Agreement, Exhibit A, pp. 10–11 (City of Liberty CivicClerk, Event 568, Attachment 4937); R. Scott Lloyd, “Tour of Missouri sites caps Mormon History Association Conference,” Church News, June 2017.

The acreage is John Hajicek’s calculation from the metes and bounds; Exhibit A does not state the area. The existing parcel map is on P. 305.

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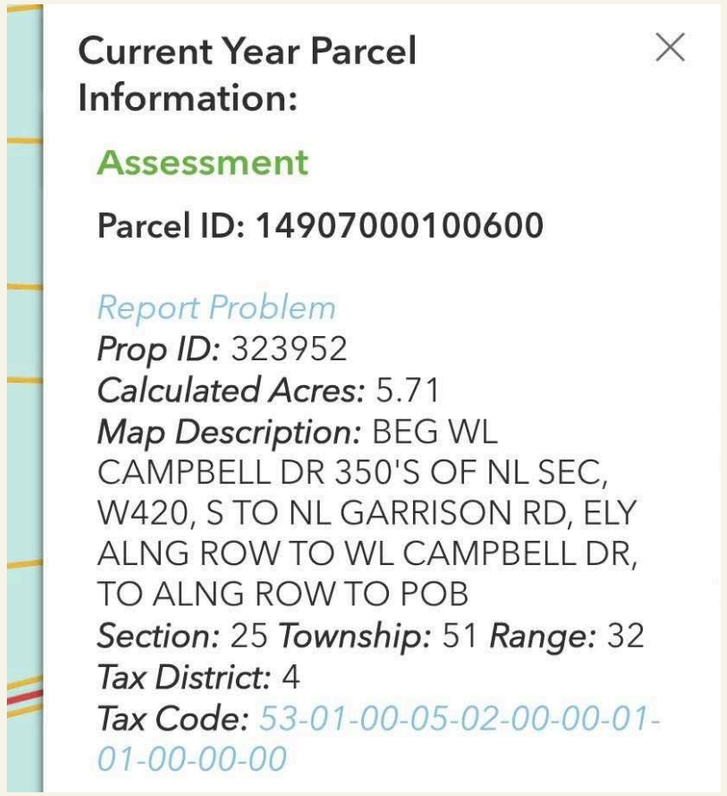
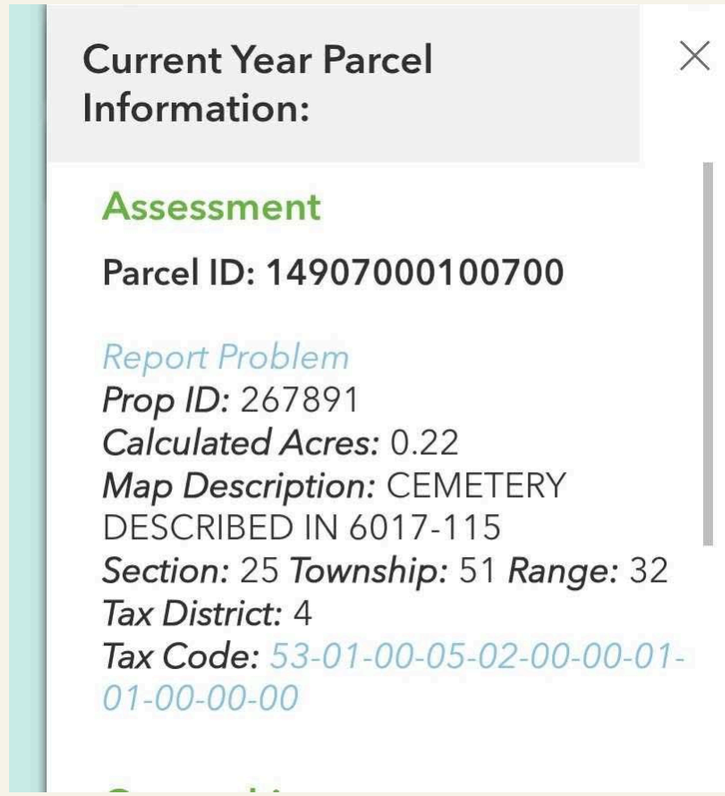
The larger parcel and the cemetery are separate records.





The county records list parcel 14907000100600 at 5.71 calculated acres and cemetery parcel 14907000100700 at 0.22 calculated acres. These modern assessment areas are distinct from historical plantation acreage.

Clay County parcel viewer: the development tract and cemetery parcel. Assessment data are not a boundary survey; compare the ownership and deed exhibits that follow.

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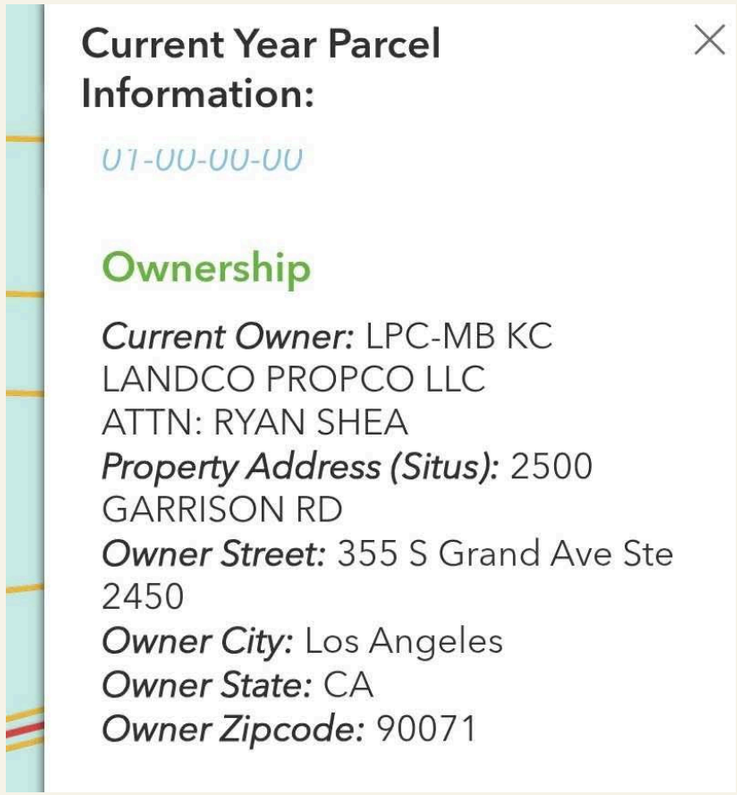
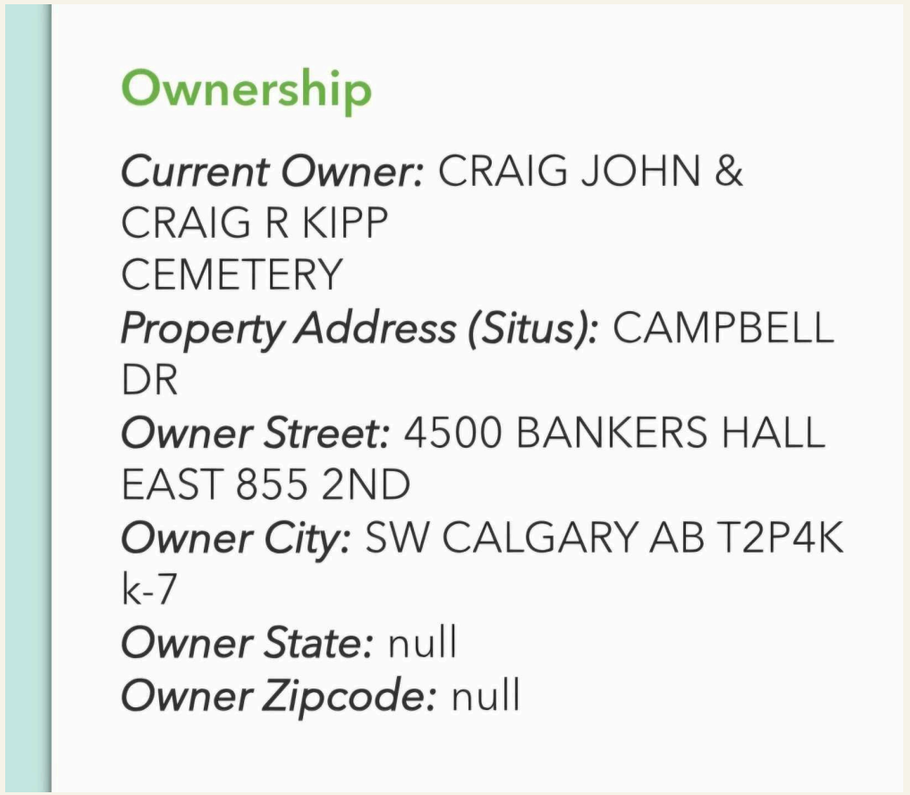
The ownership fields identify different parties.





The county viewer names LPC-MB KC LANDCO PROPCO LLC for the larger-property record and CRAIG JOHN & CRAIG R KIPP CEMETERY for the cemetery record. Preserve this distinction when directing preservation requests.

Clay County ownership records. The preceding exhibit identifies the parcels; these records do not, by themselves, establish the complete chain of title.

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OWNERSHIP & PUBLIC CONTACT REGISTER

Arthur cemetery and adjoining parcels • October 31, 2026

Latest assessor-listed owners

14907000100100 — A L FARMS LLC.
14907000100200, 00300, 00400, 00500, 00600 — LPC-MB KC LANDCO PROPCO LLC.
14907000100700 — CRAIG JOHN & CRAIG R KIPP; co-owner field: CEMETERY.
Source: https://gisweb.claycountymo.gov/ps/ (Parcel ID search: 149070001).

Historical ownership — all seven parcels

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: not yet established.
Corporation of the Presiding Bishop: not yet established.
Farmland Reserve: not yet established.
Suburban Land Reserve: not yet established.
Property Reserve: not yet established.
These are unresolved research results, not findings of “never owned.” Full deeds and predecessor tracts must be traced, including corporate name variants.

John N. Craig, K.C. — public professional contact

John N. Craig Professional Corporation • Mediator and arbitrator
Email: john@johncraigkc.ca • Telephone: +1 (587) 785-7935
Published office location: Foothills, Alberta, Canada
Source: https://johncraigkc.ca/
His current biography states Bennett Jones employment ended in 2022. The county’s Bennett Jones mailing address is retained as a record detail, not represented as his current office.

R. Kipp Craig — public professional contact

Craig Law LLP • Founding partner
Office telephone: +1 (403) 297-0130
Office reception: reception@craiglawfirm.ca
Unit 201, 10836 24th Street SE, Calgary, Alberta T2Z 4C9, Canada
Source: https://www.craiglawfirm.ca/our_team.htm
The email is the firm’s general reception address, not a personal inbox.

Acreage, road names and outstanding title records

Metrobloks advertises 35.1 acres: https://www.metrobloks.com/sites/kansas-city
City plat approval (28.93 acres): https://libertymissouri.gov/Archive/ViewFile/Item/3896
County records and city minutes use Garrison Road; Google Maps uses Campbell Drive. No official renaming record has been verified.
Parcel 00600 index: instrument 2026017475, book 10198, page 87, June 26, 2026.
Cemetery index: book 6017, page 115, JUDG, July 31, 2008.
Underlying instruments and a complete chain of title remain to be reviewed. Clay County requires registered access to view deed images: https://claymo.icounty.com/login/login

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All seven assessor-listed parcels

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Search menu

Search Result

Click **blue text** under Parcel ID to see details.

(Note: Maximum 200 records will return)

Excel | PDF

Search: Search result table

Prop ID	Parcel ID	Owner	Situs	Map Description
267887	*14907000100100*	A L FARMS LLC	CAMPBELL DR	BEG NW COR SEC, S434, E2035, N350, W2035 TO POB
316448	*14907000100200*	LPC-MB KC LANDCO PROPCO LLC	2505 OLD HUGHES RD	BEG EL OLD HUGHES RD 343'S OF NL SEC, E860, S210, W860, N210 TO POB
267888	*14907000100300*	LPC-MB KC LANDCO PROPCO LLC	2515 OLD HUGHES RD	BEG EL OLD HUGHES RD 553'S OF NL SEC, E860, S337.82, SWLY860, N455 TO POB
267889	*14907000100400*	LPC-MB KC LANDCO PROPCO LLC	2525 OLD HUGHES RD	BEG EL OLD HUGHES RD 1008'S OF NL SEC, NELY860, S175 TO WITHERS RD, SWLY900 TO OLD HUGHES RD, N290 TO POB
267890	*14907000100500*	LPC-MB KC LANDCO PROPCO LLC	GARRISON RD	BEG 343'S & 876.08'E OF NW COR SEC, E705.43, S615, SWLY700, N722.82 TO POB
323952	*14907000100600*	LPC-MB KC LANDCO PROPCO LLC	2500 GARRISON RD	BEG WL CAMPBELL DR 350'S OF NL SEC, W420, S TO NL GARRISON RD, ELY ALNG ROW TO WL CAMPBELL DR, TO ALNG ROW TO POB
267891	*14907000100700*	CRAIG JOHN & CRAIG R KIPP	CAMPBELL DR	CEMETERY DESCRIBED IN 6017-115

Showing 1 to 7 of 7 record(s)

Previous 1 *Next*

GIS/Mapping, Assessor's Office — Phone: (816)407-3370 — Email: gis@claycountymo.gov

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Parcel 14907000100100: current assessor ownership

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Search menu

Search Result | Parcel Detail | Value | Deed | Dwelling | Photo | Sketch | Map

Parcel Information :

Prop ID:	**267887**
Parcel ID:	**14907000100100**
Property Address:	CAMPBELL DR
Owner:	A L FARMS LLC
Co-Owner:	
Owner Street:	8324 NW 74TH ST
Owner City:	PARKVILLE
Owner State:	MO
Owner Zipcode:	64152-4660
Owner Country:	
Map Description:	BEG NW COR SEC, S434, E2035, N350, W2035 TO POB
	(Note: Not to be used on legal documents or any document to be recorded)
Use Code:	***20***
Property Type:	FARM
Section:	25
Township:	51
Range:	32
Tax Area:	***4***

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Parcel 14907000100200: current assessor ownership

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Search menu

Search Result | Parcel Detail | Value | Deed | Dwelling | Photo | Sketch | Map

Parcel Information :

Prop ID:	**316448**
Parcel ID:	**14907000100200**
Property Address:	2505 OLD HUGHES RD
Owner:	LPC-MB KC LANDCO PROPCO LLC
Co-Owner:	
Owner Street:	355 S Grand Ave Ste 2450
Owner City:	Los Angeles
Owner State:	CA
Owner Zipcode:	90071-9500
Owner Country:	United States
Map Description:	BEG EL OLD HUGHES RD 343'S OF NL SEC, E860, S210, W860, N210 TO POB
	(Note: Not to be used on legal documents or any document to be recorded)
Use Code:	***19***
Property Type:	RES
Section:	25
Township:	51
Range:	32
Tax Area:	***4***

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Parcel 14907000100300: current assessor ownership

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Search Result | Parcel Detail | Value | Deed | Dwelling | Photo | Sketch | Map

Parcel Information :

Prop ID:	**267888**
Parcel ID:	**14907000100300**
Property Address:	2515 OLD HUGHES RD
Owner:	LPC-MB KC LANDCO PROPCO LLC
Co-Owner:	
Owner Street:	355 S Grand Ave Ste 2450
Owner City:	Los Angeles
Owner State:	CA
Owner Zipcode:	90071-9500
Owner Country:	United States
Map Description:	REG EL OLD HUGHES RD 553'S OF NL SEC, E860, S337.82, SWLY860, N455 TO POB *(Note: Not to be used on legal documents or any document to be recorded)*
Use Code:	***03***
Property Type:	RES
Section:	25
Township:	51
Range:	32
Tax Area:	***4***

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Parcel 14907000100400: current assessor ownership

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Search menu

Search Result | Parcel Detail | Value | Deed | Dwelling | Photo | Sketch | Map

Parcel Information :

Prop ID:	**267889**
Parcel ID:	**14907000100400**
Property Address:	2525 OLD HUGHES RD
Owner:	LPC-MB KC LANDCO PROPCO LLC
Co-Owner:	
Owner Street:	355 S Grand Ave Ste 2450
Owner City:	Los Angeles
Owner State:	CA
Owner Zipcode:	90071-9500
Owner Country:	United States
Map Description:	BEG EL OLD HUGHES RD 1008'S OF NL SEC, NELY860, S175 TO WITHERS RD, SWLY900 TO OLD HUGHES RD, N290 TO POB *(Note: Not to be used on legal documents or any document to be recorded)*
Use Code:	*03*
Property Type:	RES
Section:	25
Township:	51
Range:	32
Tax Area:	*4*

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Parcel 14907000100500: current assessor ownership

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Clay County Assessor — Find adjoining property | Home

Search menu

Search Result | Parcel Detail | Value | Deed | Dwelling | Photo | Sketch | Map

Parcel Information :

Prop ID:	**267890**
Parcel ID:	**14907000100500**
Property Address:	GARRISON RD
Owner:	LPC-MB KC LANDCO PROPCO LLC
Co-Owner:	
Owner Street:	355 S Grand Ave Ste 2450
Owner City:	Los Angeles
Owner State:	CA
Owner Zipcode:	90071-9500
Owner Country:	United States
Map Description:	BEG 343'S & 876.08'E OF NW COR SEC, E705.43, S615, SWLY700, N722.82 TO POB ***(Note: Not to be used on legal documents or any document to be recorded)***
Use Code:	***20***
Property Type:	FARM
Section:	25
Township:	51
Range:	32
Tax Area:	***4***

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Parcel 14907000100600: current assessor ownership

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Clay County Assessor

Find adjoining property Home

Search menu

Search Result | Parcel Detail | Value | Deed | Dwelling | Photo | Sketch | Map

Parcel Information :

Prop ID:	**323952**
Parcel ID:	**14907000100600**
Property Address:	2500 GARRISON RD
Owner:	LPC-MB KC LANDCO PROPCO LLC
Co-Owner:	ATTN: RYAN SHEA
Owner Street:	355 S Grand Ave Ste 2450
Owner City:	Los Angeles
Owner State:	CA
Owner Zipcode:	90071-9500
Owner Country:	United States
Map Description:	BEG WL CAMPBELL DR 350'S OF NL SEC, W420, S TO NL GARRISON RD, ELY ALNG ROW TO WL CAMPBELL DR, TO ALNG ROW TO POB *(Note: Not to be used on legal documents or any document to be recorded)*
Use Code:	***01***
Property Type:	RES
Section:	25
Township:	51
Range:	32
Tax Area:	***4***

Report Problem
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Parcel 14907000100700: current assessor ownership

Clay County Assessor • Live page captured October 31, 2026 • gisweb.claycountymo.gov/ps/

Clay County Assessor — Find adjoining property | Home

Search menu

Search Result | Parcel Detail | Value | Deed | Dwelling | Photo | Sketch | Map

Parcel Information :

Prop ID:	**267891**
Parcel ID:	**14907000100700**
Property Address:	CAMPBELL DR
Owner:	CRAIG JOHN & CRAIG R KIPP
Co-Owner:	CEMETERY
Owner Street:	4500 BANKERS HALL EAST 855 2ND
Owner City:	SW CALGARY AB T2P4K k-7
Owner State:	
Owner Zipcode:	
Owner Country:	
Map Description:	CEMETERY DESCRIBED IN 6017-115
	(Note: Not to be used on legal documents or any document to be recorded)
Use Code:	***96***
Property Type:	COMM
Section:	25
Township:	51
Range:	32
Tax Area:	***4***

Report Problem
Click here to report Mailing address change
Fill in this form to request Split/Merge properties
Click here for Tax Statements/Receipts

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Eastern parcel: deed index; June 26, 2026 transfer

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Prop ID: 323952 Parcel ID: 14907000100600

Sale information :

Excel PDF

Instrument	Book	Page	Deed Type	Deed Date
	1074	0782		2008-07-31
	3256	0429		2008-07-31
	3464	0658	BD	2008-07-31
	5969	175	PRBT	2008-05-16
	6472	101	CERT	2010-09-01
	6923	43	DEED	2012-09-12
2020016575	8686	128	BD	2020-03-06
2026017475	10198	87	WD	2026-06-26

If you need a copy of any deed, please contact Recorder of Deeds (816)407-3550

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Cemetery: county deed index; Book 6017, page 115

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Clay County Assessor

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Search Result | Parcel Detail | Value | Deed | Dwelling | Photo | Sketch | Map

Prop ID: 267891 Parcel ID: 14907000100700

Sale information :

Excel PDF

Instrument	Book	Page	Deed Type	Deed Date
	1074	0782		2008-07-31
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	3464	0658	BD	2008-07-31
	5969	175	PRBT	2008-05-16
	6017	115	JUDG	2008-07-31

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Equal taxation. Equal justice. Equal rights. Equal protection.

EQUAL TAXATION

Publish who receives the exemptions, who pays the remaining public costs, and how the promised benefits are enforced.

EQUAL JUSTICE

Investigate the evidence of graves with the seriousness afforded to any other community’s dead.

EQUAL RIGHTS

A historian’s church affiliation does not determine whether his evidence deserves a hearing.

EQUAL PROTECTION

Private ownership and a missing local historic designation do not erase Missouri’s protections for unmarked burials.

John Hajicek, “Private property; public subsidy.” Burial-law scope: RSMo § 194.405.

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A public partner cannot pretend to be a bystander.

“excited to partner with Metrobloks”

Mayor Greg Canuteson, City announcement, 24 March 2026

WHAT THAT ESTABLISHES

The City publicly describes its role as a partner in attracting the development. The preservation question therefore concerns public decisions as well as private title.

WHAT THE CITY MUST DISCLOSE

The incentive agreements, payments in lieu of taxes, community-benefit obligations, infrastructure commitments, monitoring requirements, and remedies for nonperformance.

THE PRINCIPLE

Public burdens require public accountability. The existing subsidy essay remains part of this presentation.

City of Liberty, “Metrobloks Selects Liberty, Missouri for $1.4 Billion Data Center Investment,” 24 March 2026. John Hajicek, “Private property; public subsidy,” 27 October 2026.

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Answer the evidence, point by point.

“UNWILLING” TO PROVIDE SOURCES

Hajicek disputes receiving those requests. The City must identify the request, sender, date, and response. A claim of unanswered correspondence cannot substitute for an answer to the evidence.

NOT A MEMBER OF THE UTAH CHURCH

Hajicek identifies as a Mormon and a faithful Latter Day Saint. Membership in one corporation is no test of historical competence or standing to raise a preservation concern.

THE CHURCH HISTORY DEPARTMENT RAISED NO CONCERN

Institutional silence is not a burial survey. The City must identify the research and professional investigation on which it relied.

City of Liberty’s public comments and John Hajicek’s public replies. The responses summarize their positions.

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JOHN HAJICEK / THE CITY'S PUBLISHED RESPONSE

An earlier hearing does not answer a newly identified risk.

"YOU WERE NOT AT THE EARLIER MEETINGS"

The City cites December 2025 and January 2026 proceedings. Attendance at a hearing does not determine whether graves exist. Earlier hearings do not answer the burial evidence or discharge the City's responsibility to investigate it.

"NOT COVERED BY OUR HISTORIC ORDINANCE"

Local designation and state burial protection are different questions. The absence of the former does not dispose of the latter.

"THE OWNER MUST SATISFY THE LAWS"

The owner's responsibilities do not excuse public officials from their own duties. Publish the investigation, the discovery protocol, and the identity of the officials responsible for enforcing applicable requirements.

City of Liberty public comments and Metrobloks FAQs. Missouri burial protection: RSMo §§ 194.405–194.410. Preservation argument: John Hajicek.

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The stakeholders include the people missing from the bargain.

FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES OF THE DEAD

Descendants of the Whitmers and other Mormon refugees; Arthur-family descendants; descendants of the people enslaved, sold, or buried here; and tribal nations with relevant cultural or ancestral ties.

RELIGIOUS AND HISTORICAL COMMUNITIES

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, the Utah church, Community of Christ, and other interested Restoration communities; historians, genealogists, archaeologists, archives, preservation organizations, and the monument’s custodians.

THE SURROUNDING PUBLIC

Neighbors, utility customers, taxpayers, school districts and other taxing bodies, workers, road users, and downstream communities. Their interests include services, costs, access, water, noise, light, air, heat, and the survival of the historic landscape.

Stakeholder analysis: John Hajicek. Records and consultation identify descendants, tribal affiliations, and parties entitled to participate.

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Public responsibility has names and institutions.

DECISIONS AND ENFORCEMENT

City Council, mayor, planning and engineering staff; Clay County officials and law enforcement; Missouri’s State Historic Preservation Officer and Department of Natural Resources; federal agencies if their approvals or funding are involved.

PROPERTY, CONSTRUCTION, AND UTILITIES

Current owners and cemetery custodians; Metrobloks and its project entities; engineers, contractors, lenders and insurers; Evergy, Spire, and water or sewer providers.

THE ANNOUNCED DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

The announcement names the Kansas City Area Development Council; State of Missouri and its Department of Economic Development; Missouri Partnership; Liberty and Clay County development councils; Evergy; Spire; Spencer Fane; and Stinson. Their roles and commitments belong in the public record.

City of Liberty development announcement, 24 March 2026; RSMo §§ 194.405–194.410. Roles are distinguished from a finding that any named participant has violated a law.

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Protection begins before a court verdict.

REASON TO KNOW

The statutory notification threshold

Missouri’s definition includes remains “discovered or believed to exist.” A person with reason to know that a burial or human remains are being disturbed or exposed must immediately notify law enforcement or the State Historic Preservation Officer.

STOP WORK: 50 FEET

When a burial or remains are encountered during the covered work, activity must stop within fifty feet. Restart requires authorization from the official with jurisdiction.

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY

After discovery during construction or agricultural work, § 194.407 requires a professional archaeological investigation when the State Historic Preservation Officer has jurisdiction.

INVESTIGATE BEFORE DAMAGE

The historical evidence warrants investigation before grading. Private ownership and the absence of historic-district status do not remove burial protections.

RSMo §§ 194.400(9), 194.405, 194.406 and 194.407. Section 194.407(3) limits construction suspension under that section to thirty days. Official Missouri Revisor, checked 31 October 2026.

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Ernest Popescu

Founder and Chief Executive Officer of Metrobloks

THE EXECUTIVE BEHIND THE PROJECT

A former AWS and Meta data center planner and Iron Mountain executive, Popescu founded Metrobloks in 2024. His experience concerns capacity, sites, infrastructure, and development. [1, 2]

THE ADVERSE PUBLIC RECORD

Residents challenged the Indianapolis project in court; its proposed tax incentives encountered opposition from the city’s own development director. Miami reporting raised questions about project confidentiality and notice to neighbors. [3–5]

HIS PERSONAL LITIGATION

Popescu sued Iron Mountain for at least $1,178,629 in disputed commissions. A September 2026 ruling dismissed his statutory wage claim but allowed his contract claim to continue. The order contains no finding of misconduct by Popescu. [2]

[1] Data Centre Magazine, Popescu interview, 4 April 2025. [2] Popescu v. Iron Mountain, Doc. 24, 23 September 2026.
[3] Mirror Indy, 8 May and 27 July 2026. [4] Mirror Indy, 8 October 2026, corrected 21 October. [5] NBC6, Project Apollo investigation, accessed 6 November 2026.

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Popescu’s Iron Mountain commission dispute

Federal court record: the claims, the departure, and the ruling

EMPLOYMENT AND THE DISPUTE

Popescu worked for Iron Mountain Data Centers from May 9, 2022, through November 20, 2023. The dispute concerned commissions; he did not challenge the salary or stock paid to him. His lawsuit claimed at least $1,178,629 in additional commissions.

THE RATE CHANGE

His offer used a 1.5% commission rate for the first year and reserved the company’s right to modify commissions. Iron Mountain later announced a 0.2% rate. Popescu protested the reduction and attempted to negotiate; the parties did not reach agreement.

SEPTEMBER 23, 2026

Judge Ricardo S. Martinez dismissed the statutory failure-to-pay-wages claim because the record showed a bona fide dispute. The contract claim survived: questions remained about reasonable notice and retrospective application of the changed rate.

WHAT THE ORDER ESTABLISHES

Popescu was the plaintiff seeking compensation. This ruling establishes neither personal fraud nor a criminal offense by him. The contract dispute remained unresolved in the latest ruling located for this review.

Source: Popescu v. Iron Mountain Data Centers LLC, U.S. District Court, Western District of Washington, No. 2:25-cv-00219-RSM, Document 24, pp. 1–9, 23 September 2026.
Judicial order reproduced by Justia. Public record reviewed 6 November 2026.

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Metrobloks in Indianapolis

A challenged approval and a contested subsidy package

THE COURT CHALLENGE

On May 1, 2026, residents and the Hoosier Environmental Council sought judicial review of the Martindale Brightwood approvals. Their petition alleged misapplication of variance standards and inadequate environmental, water, utility, and traffic studies. These are allegations; no final ruling on them was located. [1]

THE COMPANY’S RESPONSE

Metrobloks described closed-loop cooling with water recirculated and treated. Its attorney declined substantive comment on the pending case in the May reporting. [1, 2]

THE PUBLIC COST

July reporting said the city’s economic development organization considered the project infeasible without incentives; development director Megan Vukusich opposed advancing the package then. Corrected October figures: $52.6 million in proposed savings for Metrobloks, nearly $129 million for a potential tenant, and $22.5 million in proposed community payments. [3, 4]

STATUS AT NOVEMBER 6, 2026

The October report scheduled the tax-abatement hearing for November 18. Proposed benefits and requested exemptions must be distinguished from completed payments and final approvals. [4]

[1] Darian Benson, Mirror Indy, 8 May 2026. [2] Farrah Anderson, WFYI, 12 May 2026.
[3] Peter Blanchard, Mirror Indy, 27 July 2026. [4] Darian Benson, Mirror Indy, 8 October 2026; figures corrected 21 October.

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Metrobloks’ publicity and the project record

Management experience, Miami disclosure, and financing

THE LARGE NUMBERS ON THE WEBSITE

Metrobloks displays $28 billion in transactions, 290 data centers, and 12+ GW of capacity. Its own footnote identifies these as the management team’s experience, rather than assets under management. The figures do not establish a completed Metrobloks portfolio. [1]

PROJECT APOLLO: MIAMI

NBC6 identified Metrobloks behind the confidentially promoted Miami-Dade project. Residents and neighboring businesses interviewed said they had not known about the proposed center. During a September visit, reporters observed trucks, fencing, and sale signs rather than construction. NBC6 reported no response before publication to questions about confidentiality, notice, and the schedule. [2]

WHAT THE FINANCING RECORD SHOWS

The original $5.2 million seed round is not a complete account of financing. Metrobloks announced another round on February 2, 2026, without disclosing its size. A separate Miami investment vehicle reported $15.6 million sold to 22 investors in its March 2025 SEC filing. [3, 4]

[1] Metrobloks, About Us, accessed 6 November 2026. [2] NBC6 Investigators, Who’s behind “Project Apollo”?, accessed 6 November 2026.
[3] Metrobloks financing announcement, 2 February 2026. [4] MB Sweetwater Partners LLC, SEC Form D, signed 12 March 2025.

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Hope Martin

Head of Engineering; public representative on project impacts

“I would love to live next to one of our data centers.”

Indianapolis community meeting, February 2, 2026; reported by WFYI [1]

THE ASSURANCES IN LIBERTY

KSHB reported Martin’s statements that Metrobloks would pay for required power upgrades and that cooling water would be continuously recycled with small losses. In separate reporting, she described a 50–55-decibel target at residential property lines. [2, 3]

THE ACCOUNTABILITY QUESTION

These are identifiable engineering representations. Require the project-specific studies, enforceable limits, and monitoring provisions that substantiate them. Neither a water-use assurance nor a noise target answers the evidence of graves. John Hajicek’s preservation argument.

[1] Farrah Anderson, WFYI, 3 February 2026. [2] Fernanda Silva, KSHB 41, Liberty’s 1st data center proposal raises residents’ concerns about utilities, costs.
[3] Fernanda Silva, KSHB 41, Liberty officials answer questions from residents about data center coming to city. Accessed 6 November 2026.

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Alejandro Maldonado

Co-founder and Chief Marketing Officer

“Metrobloks does not develop hyperscale data centers”

Corporate response emailed to WFYI, reported November 4, 2025 [1]

THE PUBLIC REPRESENTATION

Maldonado described the Indianapolis proposal as smaller and more efficient, designed to fit the local grid and neighborhood. WFYI reported that the company filed its rezoning petition on October 16, 2025, following a neighborhood protest. [1]

THE ENGAGEMENT DISPUTE

Neighborhood representative Cierra Johnson told WFYI that Metrobloks withdrew from a later meeting, that her organization had received no subsequent contact, and that it had only recently learned of the filing. These are her attributed statements. [1]

[1] Zak Cassel, Metrobloks files re-zoning proposal with Indianapolis for Martindale Brightwood data center, WFYI, 4 November 2025.
Current title: Metrobloks, About Us, accessed 6 November 2026.

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Jon Prater

Acquisitions; a prior brokerage dispute in the public record

THE PROFESSIONAL CONNECTION

Prater’s published career connects CalBay Development, Berkeley Capital Advisors, and Matthews REIS. The Los Angeles brokerage litigation names Jon Prater among the cross-defendants. [1, 2]

WHAT WAS ALLEGED

In Calvin Short et al. v. Matthews Real Estate Investment Services, Inc., the cross-complaint alleged that former associates concealed real estate activity and diverted transactions. Judge Curtis A. Kin’s April 18, 2023 tentative ruling allowed part of the contract-related pleading to proceed and rejected other portions. These were disputed allegations evaluated at the pleading stage. [2]

THE DISPOSITION BELONGS WITH THE ALLEGATIONS

The reproduced docket records August 2023 dismissal filings, including an August 9 request for dismissal with prejudice by Matthews and Kyle Matthews. No adjudicated finding of misconduct by Prater was located. This earlier brokerage dispute does not establish misconduct in the Liberty project. [3]

[1] CalBay Development, Jon Prater biography, search-indexed version; Metrobloks, About Us. [2] No. 21STCV16594, tentative ruling, 18 April 2023, reproduced at rulings.law.
[3] Trellis reproduction of the same docket, August 2023 dismissal entries. Reviewed 6 November 2026.

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Darcy Nothnagle

Advisor, Economic Development and Community Engagement

A PROFESSIONAL GOVERNMENT-RELATIONS ROLE

Steelhead Strategic identifies Nothnagle as a partner with campaign, government-relations, and community-affairs experience. Its biography lists senior external-affairs and data center policy roles at Crown Castle, Meta, and Google. [1]

THE OFFICIAL DISCLOSURE RECORD

Seattle’s Ethics and Elections Commission lists her as a registered lobbyist, with employer reports for Waymo and the Free Methodist Loan & Investment Fund. Those Seattle records do not establish lobbying for Metrobloks in Liberty. [2]

THE PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY

Metrobloks has designated an adviser for community engagement. Require an identified process for hearing descendants and neighbors, receiving the burial evidence, and recording the developer’s response. The professional role warrants scrutiny; it supplies no finding of personal misconduct. John Hajicek’s preservation argument.

[1] Steelhead Strategic, Darcy Nothnagle, Partner, steelheadstrategic.com. [2] Seattle Ethics and Elections Commission, lobbyist no. 1241, employer reports. Current Metrobloks title: About Us. All accessed 6 November 2026.

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Metrobloks leadership and capital

Published roles identify the people responsible for corporate decisions

Scott Couzens	Chief Operating Officer
Ryan Shea	SVP of Real Estate
Jeff Mandel	Chief Investment Officer
Josiah Sullivan	Chief Revenue Officer
P.J. Fielding	Board member; Vice Chair of Capital Markets
Enis Aryas	Head of EMEA Platform
Ed Peng	Board director; Canopy Generations Fund
J.C. Frey	Co-founder, Current Equity Partners

Couzens signed the Miami vehicle’s March 12, 2025 Form D; the filing identifies Popescu as CEO of its managing member. Canopy led the financing round announced February 2, 2026. These records identify financing responsibilities; they are not enforcement actions. [2, 3]

[1] Metrobloks, About Us, accessed 6 November 2026. [2] MB Sweetwater Partners LLC, SEC Form D, signed 12 March 2025.
[3] Metrobloks, financing announcement, 2 February 2026. Titles follow the company’s published descriptions.

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Engineering, acquisitions, and sales

Other listed personnel reviewed for relevant public records

Carl Fung	VP, Data Center Solutions
Rich Fletcher	Senior Director, Revenue & Partnerships
John Kosteroski	Principal Electrical Engineer
Paul Corrado	Advisor, Electrical Engineering
Edmund Elizalde	Advisor, Electrical Engineering
Pete Yin	Associate, Corporate Development
Ben Cygan	Account Executive

The searches located professional biographies and business activity, but no verified adverse finding tied to these individuals. A shared name or a former employer’s controversy does not establish an individual’s involvement. Their published roles remain relevant to identifying who can answer for designs, acquisitions, financing, and customer representations.

Roster: Metrobloks, About Us, accessed 6 November 2026. Searches combined individual names with employers and terms for litigation, fraud, investigation, complaints, and discipline. Public-source review completed 6 November 2026; the search result is not a certification that no other record exists.

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A federal file already exists in this landscape.

NWK-2023-00643

The Army Corps of Engineers issued a 7 December 2023 public notice for 781 Logistics Park, LLC, in Section 25. It concerned a logistics warehouse and proposed filling of waters under Clean Water Act § 404.

THE PUBLIC RECORD

The relevant public records include the permit decision, approved plans, cultural-resource findings, consultation record, transfers and amendments. Compare the earlier permit footprint with the current Metrobloks parcels and grading plans.

WHY THIS MATTERS

Federal permits, funding or approvals can trigger Section 106 review. The earlier file is a specific lead; it does not, by itself, establish a present Metrobloks federal award or the status of its current review.

USACE, public notice NWK-2023-00643, 7 December 2023; approved jurisdictional determination, 5 December 2023. ACHP, “An Introduction to Section 106.”

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Why Strang and civil rights belong

THE WITNESSES AND THE ENSLAVED BELONG IN THE SAME HISTORY

I grew up in South Minneapolis. My civil-rights sensibilities did not begin with this controversy. They inform my refusal to let the people enslaved on this plantation disappear behind a story about a benevolent proprietor. Their labor and families and homes and graves belong at the center of its history.

I belong to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in the James Strang succession. My historical inheritance includes the surviving Book of Mormon witnesses who supported Strang, and the documents concerning Black ordination and refuge and suffrage presented here. Membership in the Utah-based denomination does not define my religious identity or determine whether my historical evidence deserves a hearing.

That inheritance explains why I insist upon remembering the Mormon refugees and the enslaved people together. It also requires us to recover individuals. Solomon Arthur, called Sol, was a foreman and a wagoner and a Baptist and a father. His skill helped make the estate productive, and Arthur held him as property. He must be understood through the surviving accounts of his life, not reduced to a familiar plantation caricature.

The civil-rights documents are here because they explain what I carry into this public dispute. They lead back to the ground: whose labor is remembered, whose testimony is heard, and whose graves are protected.

Turn that historical judgment into a concrete preservation decision.

Documents on witnesses and Strang, Black ordination, abolition, and suffrage: pp. 339–365. Solomon Arthur biography: pp. 70–71 . South Minneapolis upbringing and present civil-rights purpose: John Hajicek’s personal account.

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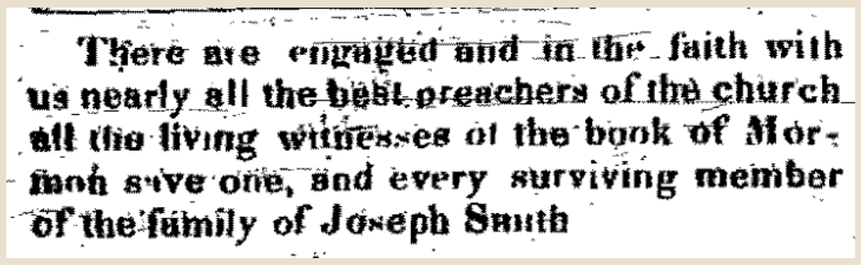
Every living Book of Mormon witness but one followed James Strang.

1846: SIX WITNESSES ALIVE; FIVE SUPPORTED STRANG.

“all the living witnesses of the book of Mormon save one”

Voree Herald, September 1846, p. 4.[1]



There are engaged and in the faith with us nearly all the best preachers of the church all the living witnesses of the book of Mormon save one, and every surviving member of the family of Joseph Smith

Martin Harris

ONE OF THE THREE WITNESSES

Named to Strang’s Kirtland High Council and appointed to a mission to England in August 1846.[1]

John Whitmer

ONE OF THE EIGHT WITNESSES

His history declared that “Strang reigns in the place of Smith.”[3]

David Whitmer

ONE OF THE THREE WITNESSES

Supported Strang’s claim in 1846; counted among the living witnesses who were with him.[1,2]

Hiram Page

ONE OF THE EIGHT WITNESSES

Supported Strang’s claim. McLellin’s account also refers to a letter from Page to Strang.[1,2]

Jacob Whitmer

ONE OF THE EIGHT WITNESSES

Counted among the five surviving witnesses who supported Strang in 1846.[1,2]

Oliver Cowdery

WALWORTH COUNTY, WISCONSIN

McLellin reported Strang’s statement that the living witnesses were with him, “except Oliver.” Cowdery did not openly endorse Strang, but moved to Walworth County, the county of Strang’s Voree settlement, and practiced law in the same courthouse with Strang at Elkhorn, Wisconsin.[2] [4]

Their testimony to the Book of Mormon belongs to the whole Restoration. It cannot be appropriated as an exclusive endorsement of Brigham Young’s succession.

1. “Kirtland” and “Progress of the Work,” Voree Herald 1 (September 1846), pp. 2–4. Facsimile above: p. 4, column 1; scan courtesy of LatterDayTruth.org.

2. William E. McLellin to David Whitmer, 2 December 1846, published in Ensign of Liberty 1 (April 1847), p. 17. His letter records Strang’s explicit exception.

3. John Whitmer, History, 1831–circa 1847, p. 94; also transcribed in The Book of John Whitmer, chapter 21. The Strang passage is crossed out in the surviving manuscript.

4. Cowdery legal documents, 1847, BYU Special Collections, MSS SC 355. Elkhorn courthouse connection: John Hajicek’s historical research.

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ORDINATION / ABOLITION / SUFFRAGE

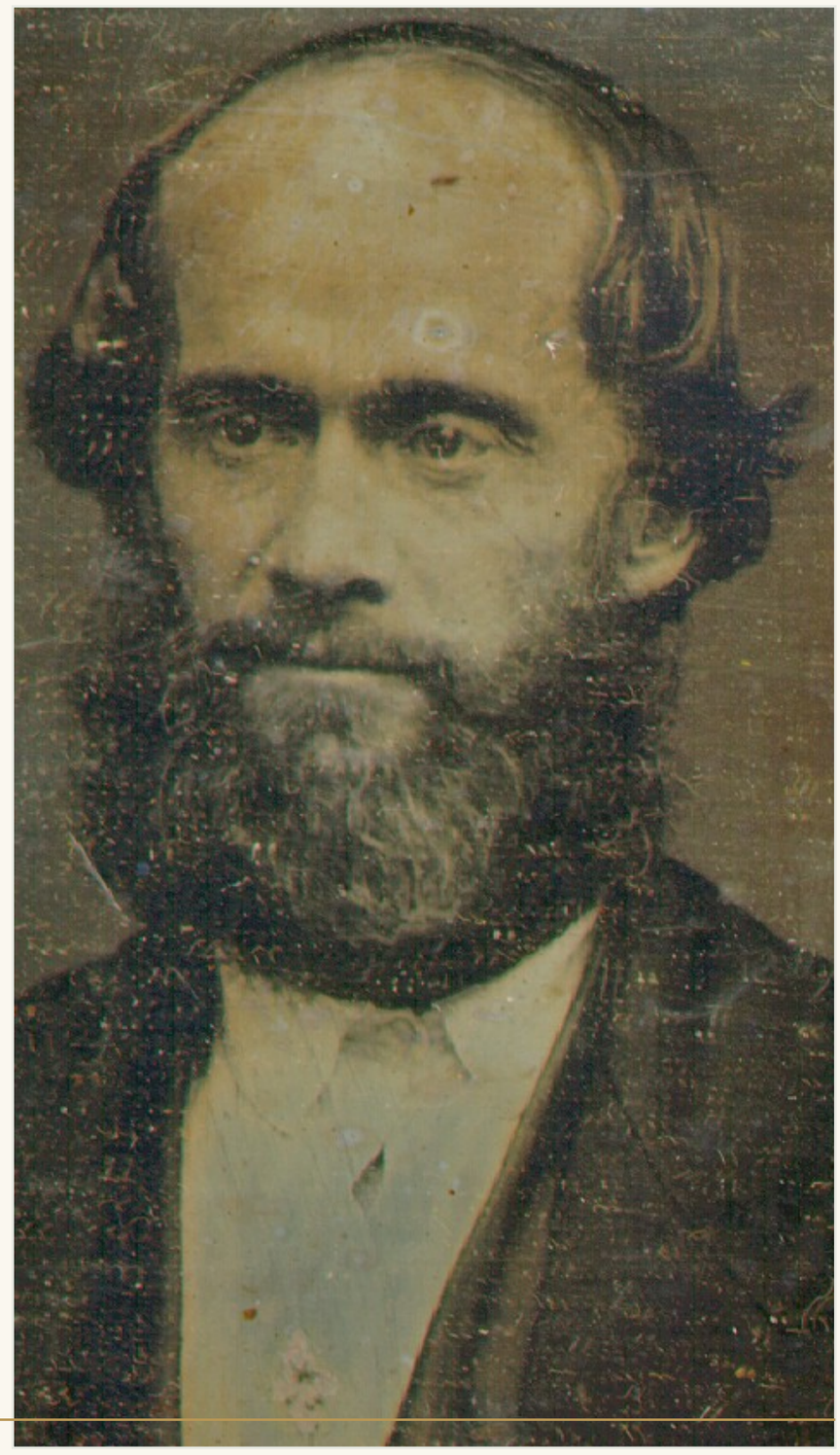
John Hajicek’s Mormon heritage

A minor root of Mormonism that was for Black ordination, abolition, and suffrage.

John Hajicek is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints rooted in the leadership of James J. Strang.

That heritage belongs at the center of this history: alongside the evidence of Michael Arthur’s slavery in Missouri and Brigham Young’s racial exclusions in Utah.

The documents, the newspaper images, and Hajicek’s own published words.



1849

Black elder ordained

1851

Refuge for fugitives

1855

Black suffrage urged

The 1856 daguerreotype of James J. Strang is in my care for the Church.

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John Hajicek belongs to the root that stood for these rights

John Hajicek’s heritage comes from a minor root of Mormonism that was for Black ordination, abolition, and suffrage.

Statement of religious heritage for this chapter

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints under James J. Strang had its First Presidency at Voree, Wisconsin, and then at St. James on Beaver Island, Michigan. Hajicek serves within this continuing religious tradition as a minister and archivist.

Its nineteenth-century record includes a unanimous conference action followed by the ordination of a Black elder; a public offer of protection to people escaping slavery; and legislative advocacy for Black citizens’ voting rights. These are distinct religious and civil actions, documented at different dates.

The minority size of this church does not diminish the importance of its evidence. A history that normalizes Arthur’s ownership of human beings in Missouri, or treats Young’s racial exclusion as the inevitable Mormon position, leaves this Mormon heritage out of view.

Ordination. Abolition. Suffrage.

Membership and heritage: John Hajicek’s statement recorded for the membership account. Institutional locations: African.htm, church website. Documentary actions: the newspaper and conference records reproduced below.

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Three dates establish the case

1849 — A Black elder ordained

The conference report says that a Black man could hold the priesthood. Strang proposed that Brother Walker be ordained an elder; the conference concurred unanimously. The next printed newspaper page records that Strang and Adams performed the ordination.

1851 — Protection from slavery promised

A newspaper report of Strang’s letter to Gerrit Smith denounced the new congressional act encouraging man stealing and promised fugitives a welcome and protection.

1855 — Black voting rights advocated

A Buffalo clipping reported Strang’s move in the Michigan Legislature to admit Black citizens to suffrage. It attributed to him the contrast between looking at a man’s face and looking to his soul.

The sources establish a completed ordination, a public offer of refuge, and advocacy of suffrage. Each document is reproduced with its own source note.

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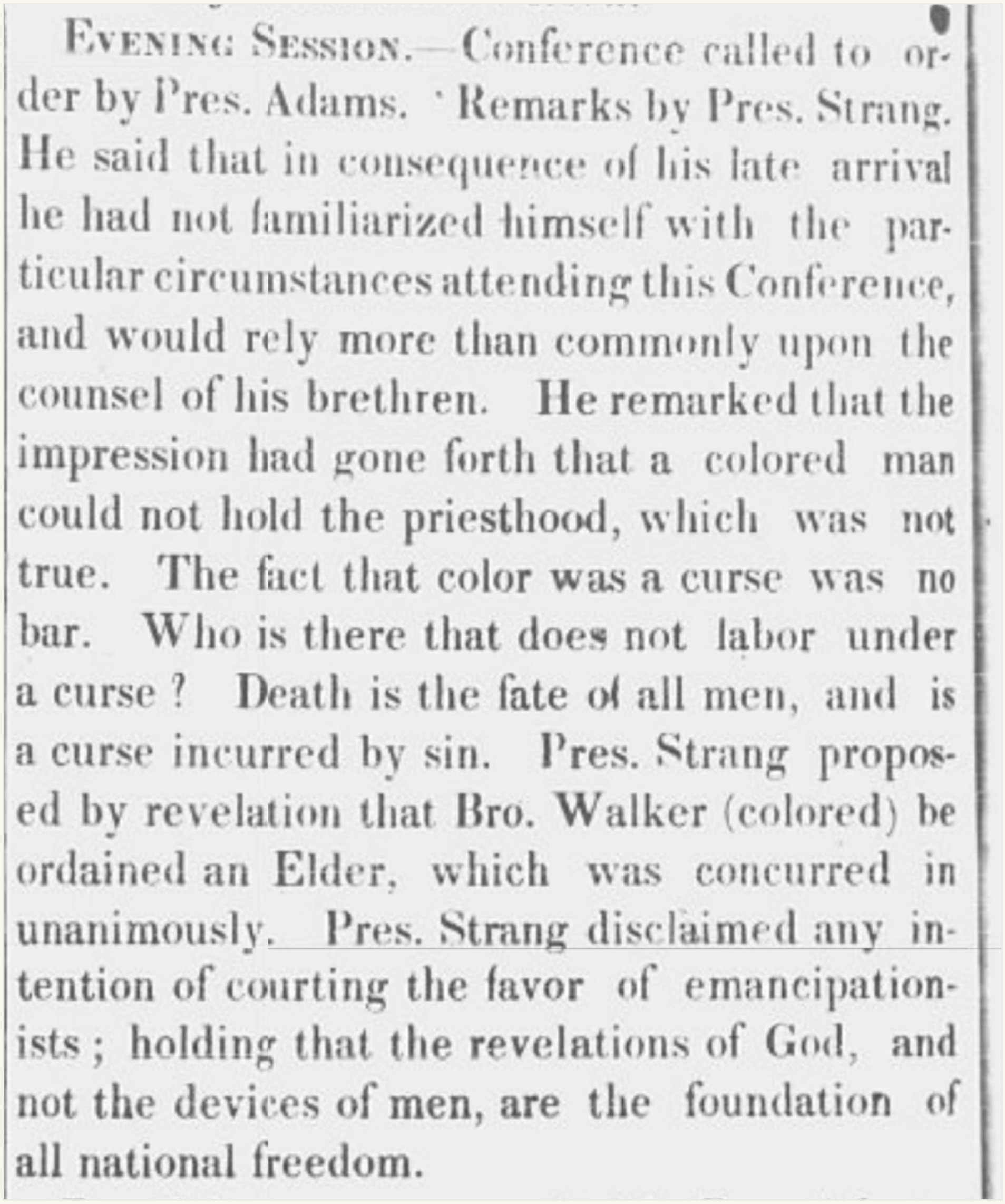
1849: Strang rejected a racial bar to priesthood



Evening Session.—Conference called to order by Pres. Adams. Remarks by Pres. Strang. He said that in consequence of his late arrival he had not familiarized himself with the particular circumstances attending this Conference, and would rely more than commonly upon the counsel of his brethren. He remarked that the impression had gone forth that a colored man could not hold the priesthood, which was not true. The fact that color was a curse was no bar. Who is there that does not labor under a curse? Death is the fate of all men, and is a curse incurred by sin. Pres. Strang proposed by revelation that Bro. Walker (colored) be ordained an Elder, which was concurred in unanimously. Pres. Strang disclaimed any intention of courting the favor of emancipationists; holding that the revelations of God, and not the devices of men, are the foundation of all national freedom.

Gospel Herald 4, no. 35 (whole no. 151), 15 November 1849, page 182. New York general conference, evening session of 7 October 1849. Original newspaper pages are reproduced later in this chapter.

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Strang and Adams ordained Brother Walker

TRANSCRIPTION OF THE NEWSPAPER REPORT

Evening Session. Conference called to order by Pres. Adams. Remarks by Pres. Strang. He said that in consequence of his late arrival he had not familiarized himself with the particular circumstances attending this Conference, and would rely more than commonly upon the counsel of his brethren. He remarked that the impression had gone forth that a colored man could not hold the priesthood, which was not true. The fact that color was a curse was no bar. Who is there that does not labor under a curse? Death is the fate of all men, and is a curse incurred by sin. Pres. Strang proposed by revelation that Bro. Walker (colored) be ordained an Elder, which was concurred in unanimously. Pres. Strang disclaimed any intention of courting the favor of emancipationists; holding that the revelations of God, and not the devices of men, are the foundation of all national freedom.

The report uses racial curse language, then expressly refuses to make it a bar to priesthood. The next printed page records that Presidents Strang and Adams ordained Brother Walker. The record supplies no first name.

Transcription joins line-end hyphenation and expands the opening typographical separator into a sentence break. The complete image on the preceding page preserves the original typography and every sentence.

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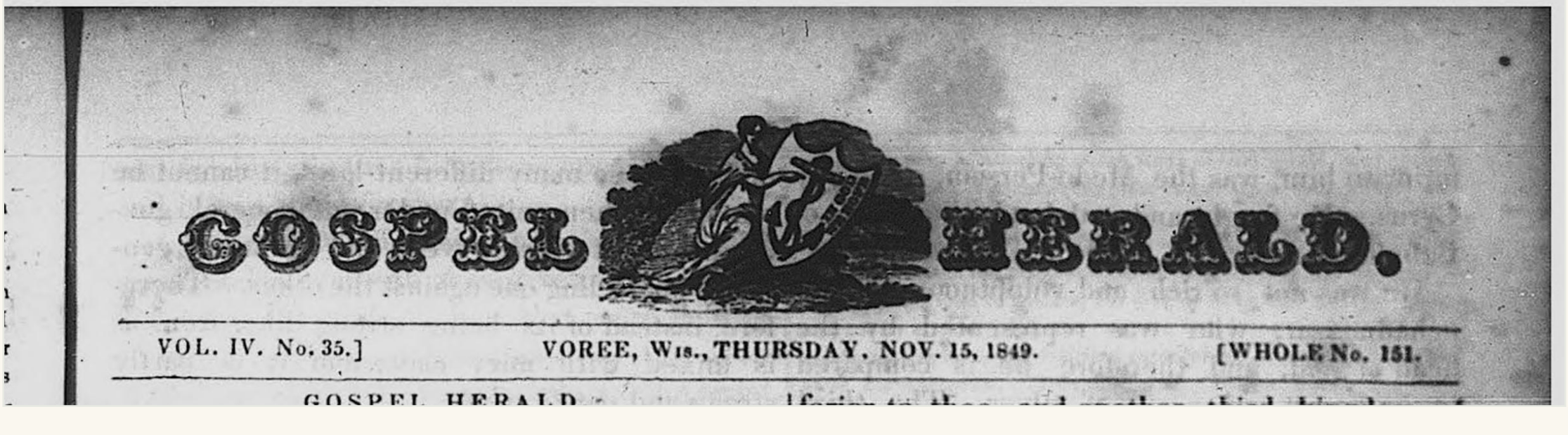
October 7, 1849: the ordination was completed


GOSPEL HERALD.

VOL. IV. No. 35.] VOREE, Wis., THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1849. [WHOLE No. 151.

The physical masthead: Gospel Herald, volume IV, no. 35; Voree, Wisconsin; Thursday, November 15, 1849; whole no. 151.

“Bro. Walker was ordained an Elder under the hands of Presidents Strang and Adams.”

Gospel Herald, printed page 183

The completed ordination appears in the same conference minutes, during the evening session of 7 October 1849 in New York. The next dated heading is 8 October. It records the completed action following the conference’s unanimous approval.

The minutes are signed by James J. Strang and George J. Adams as presidents, with Samuel Bennett as clerk. The following pages reproduce the original printed pages 181, 182, and 183.

The publication date is 15 November 1849; the conference action occurred on 7 October. The printed pagination distinguishes the declaration and approval on page 182 from the completed ordination on page 183.

Gospel Herald 4, no. 35 (whole no. 151), 15 November 1849, pages 181–183. Original issue scans: Internet Archive, GospelHerald18471850.

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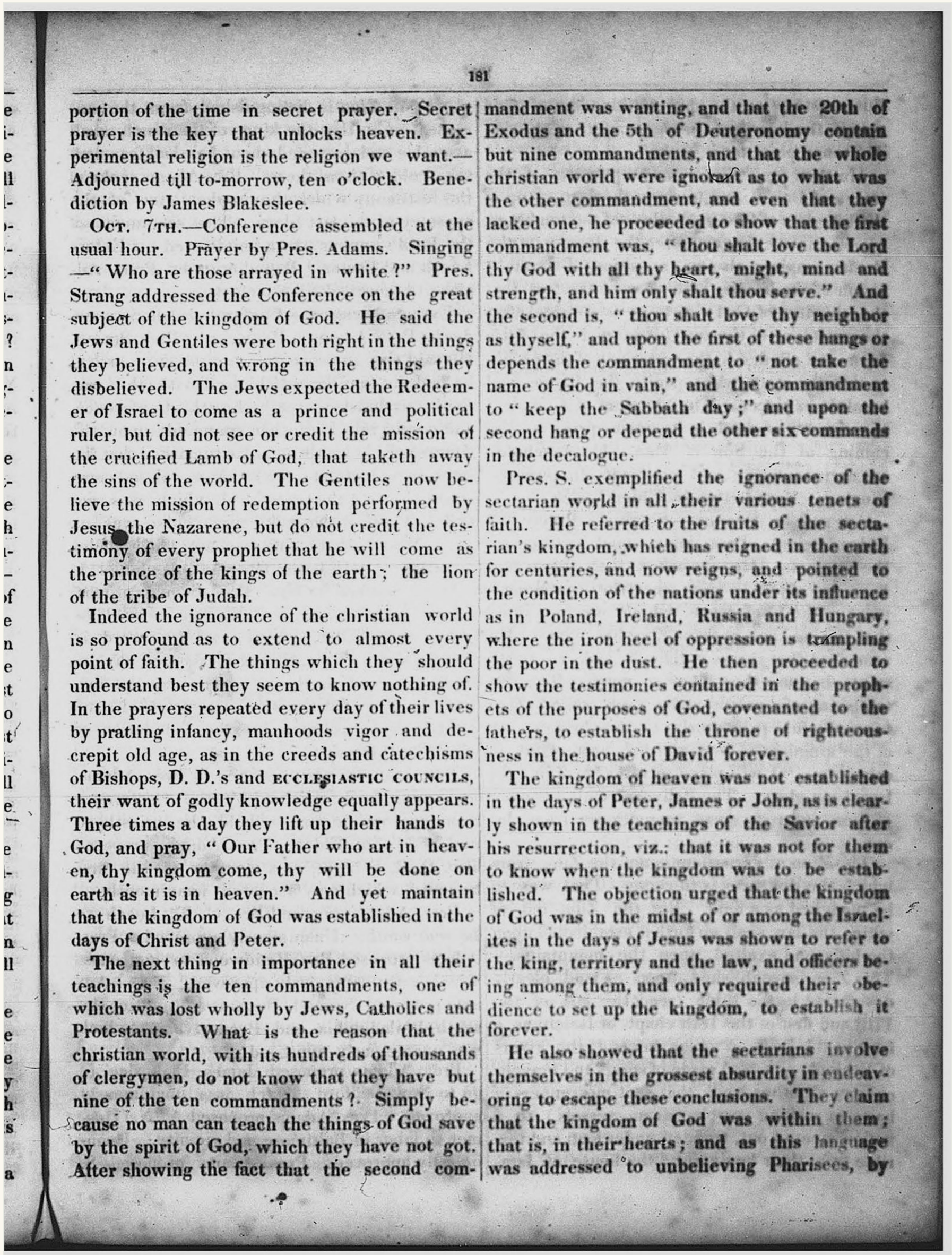
The original October 7 date heading



181

portion of the time in secret prayer. Secret prayer is the key that unlocks heaven. Experimental religion is the religion we want.—Adjourned till to-morrow, ten o'clock. Benediction by James Blakeslee.

Oct. 7th.—Conference assembled at the usual hour. Prayer by Pres. Adams. Singing —"Who are those arrayed in white?" Pres. Strang addressed the Conference on the great subject of the kingdom of God. He said the Jews and Gentiles were both right in the things they believed, and wrong in the things they disbelieved. The Jews expected the Redeemer of Israel to come as a prince and political ruler, but did not see or credit the mission of the crucified Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world. The Gentiles now believe the mission of redemption performed by Jesus the Nazarene, but do not credit the testimony of every prophet that he will come as the prince of the kings of the earth; the lion of the tribe of Judah.

Indeed the ignorance of the christian world is so profound as to extend to almost every point of faith. The things which they should understand best they seem to know nothing of. In the prayers repeated every day of their lives by pratling infancy, manhoods vigor and decrepit old age, as in the creeds and catechisms of Bishops, D. D.'s and ecclesiastic councils, their want of godly knowledge equally appears. Three times a day they lift up their hands to God, and pray, "Our Father who art in heaven, thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." And yet maintain that the kingdom of God was established in the days of Christ and Peter.

The next thing in importance in all their teachings is the ten commandments, one of which was lost wholly by Jews, Catholics and Protestants. What is the reason that the christian world, with its hundreds of thousands of clergymen, do not know that they have but nine of the ten commandments? Simply because no man can teach the things of God save by the spirit of God, which they have not got. After showing the fact that the second commandment was wanting, and that the 20th of Exodus and the 5th of Deuteronomy contain but nine commandments, and that the whole christian world were ignorant as to what was the other commandment, and even that they lacked one, he proceeded to show that the first commandment was, "thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, might, mind and strength, and him only shalt thou serve." And the second is, "thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and upon the first of these hangs or depends the commandment to "not take the name of God in vain," and the commandment to "keep the Sabbath day;" and upon the second hang or depend the other six commands in the decalogue.

Pres. S. exemplified the ignorance of the sectarian world in all their various tenets of faith. He referred to the fruits of the sectarian's kingdom, which has reigned in the earth for centuries, and now reigns, and pointed to the condition of the nations under its influence as in Poland, Ireland, Russia and Hungary, where the iron heel of oppression is trampling the poor in the dust. He then proceeded to show the testimonies contained in the prophets of the purposes of God, covenanted to the fathers, to establish the throne of righteousness in the house of David forever.

The kingdom of heaven was not established in the days of Peter, James or John, as is clearly shown in the teachings of the Savior after his resurrection, viz.: that it was not for them to know when the kingdom was to be established. The objection urged that the kingdom of God was in the midst of or among the Israelites in the days of Jesus was shown to refer to the king, territory and the law, and officers being among them, and only required their obedience to set up the kingdom, to establish it forever.

He also showed that the sectarians involve themselves in the grossest absurdity in endeavoring to escape these conclusions. They claim that the kingdom of God was within them; that is, in their hearts; and as this language was addressed to unbelieving Pharisees, by

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The original proposal and unanimous concurrence

this construction the spiritual kingdom of God was in the hearts of the persecutors of Christ. A strange place for it, truly!

He then proceeded to an exposition of the image of Daniel, and to show the setting up of the kingdom of God in the days of the ten kings, to come into existence after the division of the Roman empire; also an exposition of Daniel's vision of the beasts. He showed the fact that the kingdom of God was to be established after the existence of the ten kings and the little horn, and alluded to the testimony of the prophet that the stone was to smite the image and break it in pieces. The kingdom of God was to exist on the earth in its power prior to the coming of the Son of Man. He concluded an argumentative and eloquent discourse.—Singing. Benediction by Elder Leech.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Singing. Prayer by Elder Hickey. Pres. Adams read portions of the prophets. He remarked that there had been one object in view since the commencement of the Conference, which was to show that the set time to favor Zion has come. He remarked that it was a difficult task to teach saints, because they knew so much. The establishing of a people and a place called Zion is an absolute prerequisite to the bringing in of the kingdom of God, and the attainment of salvation. "I will place salvation in Zion, for Israel my glory. The deliverer shall come out of Zion, and turn away ungodliness from Jacob."

The Zion at Jerusalem is not the Zion from which the deliverer is to come. That was to be ploughed as a field. But the Zion out of which the law shall go forth is established upon the hills, and exalted upon the mountains.—This Zion is established upon a land clearly designated in the Bible (read the last of the 17th and first of the 18th chapt. of Isaiah) as a land in the shape of wings, beyond the rivers of Ethiopa, as a land made of sprigs and branches from all other lands, that sent messengers in haste in rushing vessels, (steam vessels,) to a nation meeted out, trodden under foot, and terrible from their beginning, (the house of Israel.) This Zion is distinguished from the ancient Zion in that the kings of the earth shall assemble and go round about her, and fear shall take hold of them there. Bro. Adams spoke of the testimony which the prophets give of the apostacy of the last days. The sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered by Elders Leech and Foster. Benediction by Pres. Adams. Adjourned till 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.—Conference called to order by Pres. Adams. Remarks by Pres. Strang. He said that in consequence of his late arrival he had not familiarized himself with the particular circumstances attending this Conference, and would rely more than commonly upon the counsel of his brethren. He remarked that the impression had gone forth that a colored man could not hold the priesthood, which was not true. The fact that color was a curse was no bar. Who is there that does not labor under a curse? Death is the fate of all men, and is a curse incurred by sin. Pres. Strang proposed by revelation that Bro. Walker (colored) be ordained an Elder, which was concurred in unanimously. Pres. Strang disclaimed any intention of courting the favor of emancipationists; holding that the revelations of God, and not the devices of men, are the foundation of all national freedom.

Bro. Johnson was presented by Pres. Adams, and unanimously received by the Conference as an appropriate man to hold the priesthood and office of an Elder. Pres. Adams proposed Bro. D. R. Whipple as a member of the first Seventy, which was accepted unanimously.

Pres. Adams proposed Bro. G. T. Leech to be sent south. Unanimously approved. Pres. Adams proposed Bro. Braidwood to go south, which was unanimously approved. Pres. Adams proposed Samuel Bennett to go to the south, Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, which was unanimously approved.

Pres. Adams proposed James Blakeslee to go to New Bedford, which was unanimously approved. Pres. Adams proposed A. N. Hosmer to labor in Baltimore and vicinity. Unanimously approved. Pres. Adams proposed S.

Gospel Herald 4, no. 35 (whole no. 151), 15 November 1849, printed page 182. New York general conference minutes, 5–8 October 1849. Original scan: Internet Archive, GospelHerald18471850.

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The original record of the completed ordination

Graham to go to Boston. Unanimously approved. Pres. Strang proposed L. D. Hickey to go to Philadelphia and New Jersey. Unanimously approved. Pres. Adams proposed Increase Van Dusen to go with Bro. Hickey.—Laid over till to-morrow, at the suggestion of Pres. Strang. Bro. Appleton's case was laid over till to-morrow. Bro. Hess expressed his wish that he might remain in Philadelphia this winter coming, to prepare to go west in the spring.

Bro. Walker was ordained an Elder under the hands of Presidents Strang and Adams.—Also Bro. Johnson under the hands of Pres. Strang and Adams. Bro. Whipple was ordained a member of the first Seventy under the hands of Elders Blakeslee, Graham and Hosmer.

Pres. Adams said Pres. Strang would attend to the bestowment of patriarchal blessings during the time he proposed to stay in the east.—Singing. Pres. Strang preached from, "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given," &c. In speaking therefrom he took occasion to show that the Redeemer and lawful king of the house of Israel was first a child, born of the tribe of Judah and lineage of David, the son of Joseph as genealogically traced by both Matthew and Luke, therefore the son of man, then the son of God by adoption through obedience to the law of regeneration, acknowledged and sealed as such by the descent of the Holy Spirit, not in the shape of a dove, but descending like as a dove descends from the heavens to the earth, the likeness consisting in the manner of its descent, not in the bodily conformation.

The events named by the prophet taking place in the order of cumulative progression, first a child born to us, (the house of Israel,) becoming the son of God, is given as a Redeemer, a Wonderful Counselor, a Mighty God, an Everlasting Father, a Prince of Peace. Paul declares to the Hebrews that God himself addresses him in the words, "Thy throne, O God, is forever and ever; a sceptre of righteousness is the sceptre of thy kingdom: Thou hast loved righteousness and hated iniquity, therefore God, even thy God, hath anointed thee with oil of gladness above thy fellows;" showing that he was made God because he loved righteousness and hated iniquity, and therefore after he had done it, and consequently was first a child, then a son of God by the law of adoption, then a God by the anointing of his Father.

The discourse of Pres. Strang produced a profound sensation upon those who heard it.—Things new and old were handled by a master workman, and the effect produced was of corresponding magnitude and permanence. Singing. Benediction by Pres. Strang.

Oct. 8th.—A Council of the Presidency, the members of the quorum of the Twelve, and those Elders at present in the vicinity, was called at the house of Bro. Foster to transact the unfinished business. Prayer by Pres. Strang. Singing. The case of Increase Van Dusen was first in order, and after considerable discussion and confession by Bro. Van D., was disposed of by the Council sending him with Bro. Hickey to Philadelphia and New Jesey. This case drew forth some remarks from Pres. Strang of a very interesting kind on the inviolability of oaths, and the manner of release from certain kinds of obligations.

The case of Bro. Appleton next came up, and after the most ample confession from Bro. A., it was the mind of the Council that he be sustained in his calling as an Apostle of the Lord Jesus, and that he go with Bro. Graham to Boston and New England.

Bro. Heman Bassett was proposed as a candidate for the Eldership by S. Bennett, which was duly ratified by the Council, and he was ordained under the hands of Bros. Graham, Bennett and Hosmer into the first Seventy.—He was duly sent to Hartford, Newark, &c., to preach the glad tidings of the kingdom of God.

Lucien R. Foster was proposed by Pres. Adams to go to Amboy and various places in the vicinity of New York. Duly approved by the Council. Benediction by Pres Strang. Bro. Whipple was appointed to preach in Washington. Bro. Johnson in the vicinity of Baltimore, and Bro. Canney and others in the villages and towns in the vicinity of New York.

JAMES J. STRANG, } Presidents.
GEO. J. ADAMS, }
SAMUEL BENNETT, Clerk.

Gospel Herald 4, no. 35 (whole no. 151), 15 November 1849, printed page 183. New York general conference minutes, 5–8 October 1849. Original scan: Internet Archive, GospelHerald18471850.

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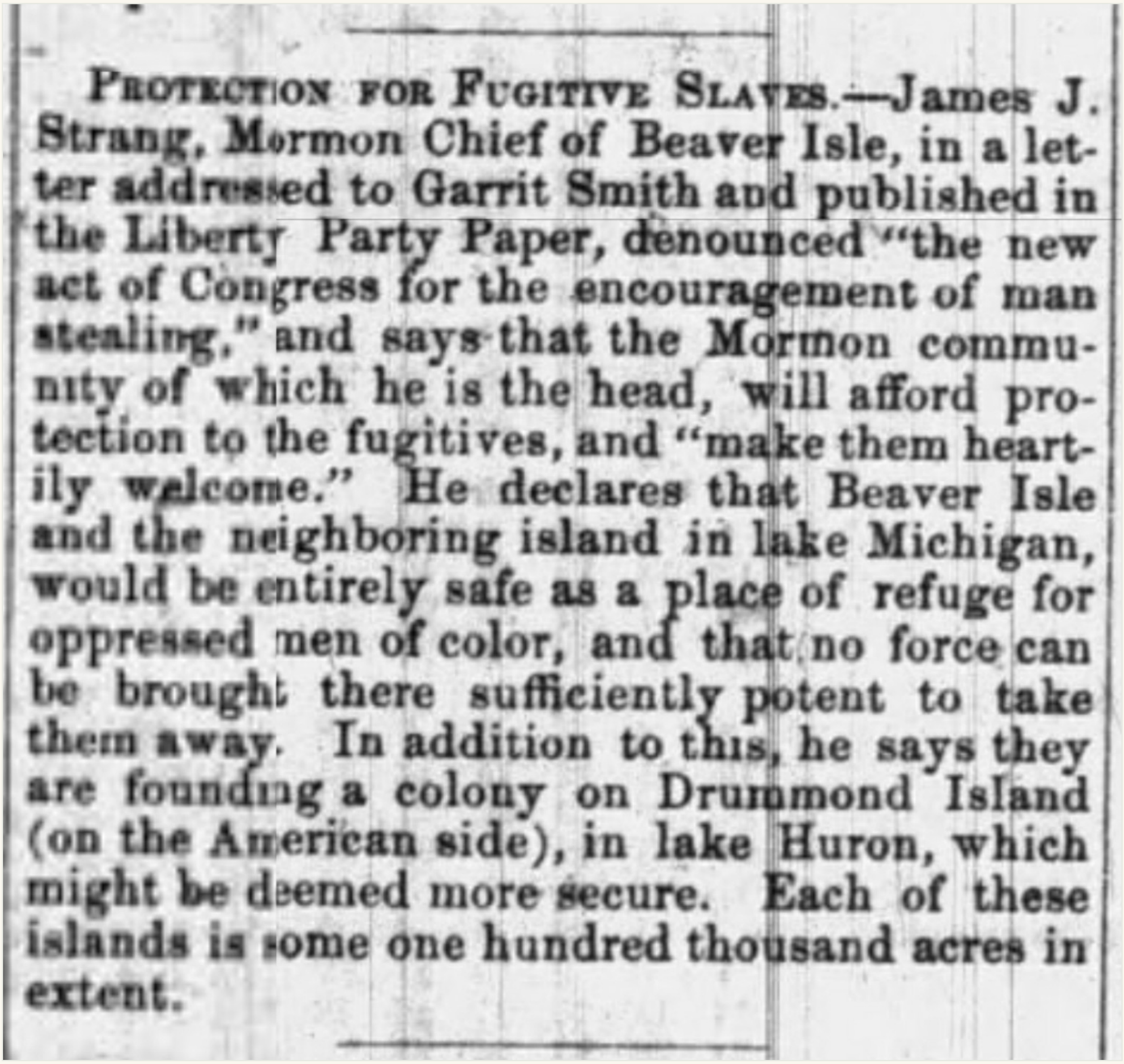
1851: A refuge for people escaping slavery



PROTECTION FOR FUGITIVE SLAVES.—James J. Strang, Mormon Chief of Beaver Isle, in a letter addressed to Garrit Smith and published in the Liberty Party Paper, denounced "the new act of Congress for the encouragement of man stealing," and says that the Mormon community of which he is the head, will afford protection to the fugitives, and "make them heartily welcome." He declares that Beaver Isle and the neighboring island in lake Michigan, would be entirely safe as a place of refuge for oppressed men of color, and that no force can be brought there sufficiently potent to take them away. In addition to this, he says they are founding a colony on Drummond Island (on the American side), in lake Huron, which might be deemed more secure. Each of these islands is some one hundred thousand acres in extent.

"Protection for Fugitive Slaves." The contemporaneous account is cited in Miles Harvey, The King of Confidence, page 363: North American and United States Gazette (Philadelphia), 5 May 1851, page 1. This clipping is from Hajicek's research materials; its physical issue has not been matched.

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Protection meant resisting recapture

TRANSCRIPTION OF THE NEWSPAPER REPORT

Protection for Fugitive Slaves. James J. Strang, Mormon Chief of Beaver Isle, in a letter addressed to Garrit Smith and published in the Liberty Party Paper, denounced “the new act of Congress for the encouragement of man stealing,” and says that the Mormon community of which he is the head, will afford protection to the fugitives, and “make them heartily welcome.” He declares that Beaver Isle and the neighboring island in lake Michigan, would be entirely safe as a place of refuge for oppressed men of color, and that no force can be brought there sufficiently potent to take them away. In addition to this, he says they are founding a colony on Drummond Island (on the American side), in lake Huron, which might be deemed more secure. Each of these islands is some one hundred thousand acres in extent.

A welcome, a place of refuge, and a promise of protection.

This was a public challenge to the recovery of people claimed as property. The report located proposed refuges on Beaver Island and Drummond Island, while identifying the earlier publication as Strang’s letter to Gerrit Smith in the Liberty Party Paper.

The original report spells Smith’s first name “Garrit.” Its acreage estimates are preserved as newspaper wording, rather than adopted as geographical measurements.

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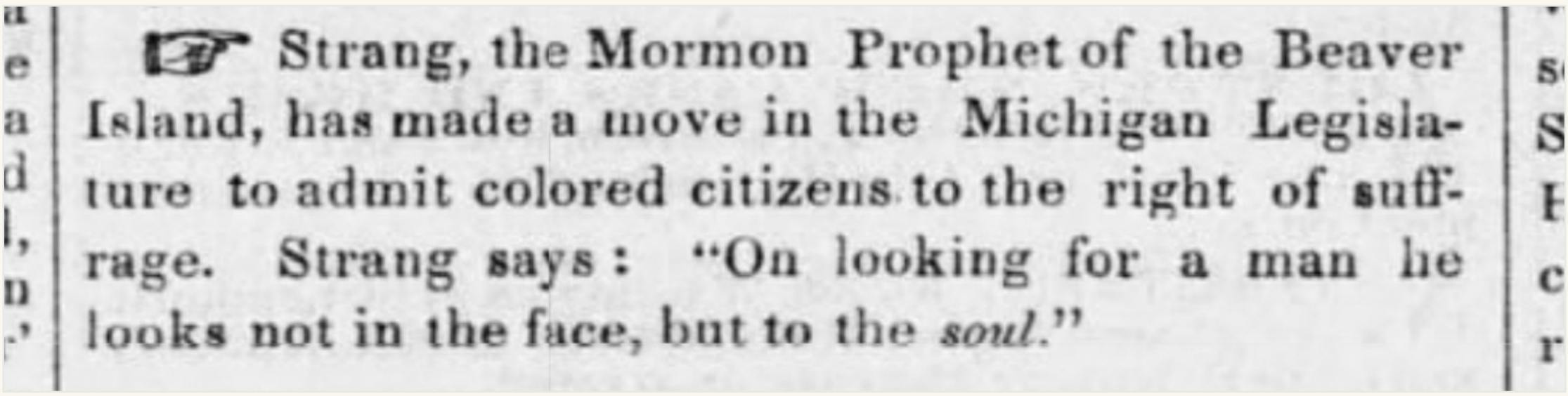
1855: Strang pressed for Black suffrage



☞ Strang, the Mormon Prophet of the Beaver Island, has made a move in the Michigan Legislature to admit colored citizens to the right of suffrage. Strang says: “On looking for a man he looks not in the face, but to the *soul*.”

Buffalo newspaper, 23 January 1855, page 2. Newspapers.com indexes this clipping under the later newspaper grouping Buffalo Courier Express.

> **“On looking for a man he looks not in the face, but to the soul.”**

Strang, the Mormon Prophet of the Beaver Island, has made a move in the Michigan Legislature to admit colored citizens to the right of suffrage. Strang says: “On looking for a man he looks not in the face, but to the soul.”

The clipping describes a move in the Michigan Legislature to admit Black citizens to the vote. The act at issue is civil participation: who was entitled to be recognized as a citizen with a political voice.

The document records Strang’s demand for Black voting rights. His advocacy belongs in the history of the struggle for equal citizenship.

Related report: Detroit Free Press, 10 January 1855, page 2, on the 8 January legislative speech; cited in Harvey, The King of Confidence, page 363, endnote to page 249.

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Fusion: voting across party lines against slavery

James J. Strang’s fusion politics joined a Democratic affiliation to cooperation with Republicans on slavery questions. In this usage, fusion describes voting across party lines against slavery; a legislator could remain a Democrat while acting with Republicans on those questions.

“His progressive stance on this issue indicated a willingness to prioritize human rights and ethical considerations over party lines.”

John Hajicek, 7 July 2024

The documents reproduced here place that political outlook beside concrete religious and civil actions. In 1849, Strang rejected a racial bar to priesthood; the conference approved Brother Walker’s ordination unanimously, and Strang and Adams performed it. In 1851, Strang’s reported letter promised a welcome and protection for fugitives from slavery. In 1855, a newspaper reported his legislative initiative for Black suffrage.

Religious office, freedom from enslavement, and political participation were questions on which Strang took public positions. His fusion stance placed opposition to bondage ahead of party discipline. That record belongs in the history of Mormonism and in the account of the heritage Hajicek preserves.

Sources: John Hajicek’s explanation of fusion and his Facebook discussion, 7 July 2024; Gospel Herald, 15 November 1849, pp. 182–183; the 1851 refuge report and the 1855 suffrage report reproduced in this chapter.

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Hajicek on Strang’s abolitionism

3 SEPTEMBER 2023

James Strang was a peaceful abolitionist who ordained women and people of color.

From his commentary on an Atlas Obscura article about James Strang.

7 JULY 2024

Strang, while generally aligned with the Democratic Party, took a distinctive stance on certain issues, most notably abolitionism. This position placed him at odds with many mainstream Democrats of his time, who were often supportive of slavery or ambivalent toward its abolition. Strang's fusion of Democratic principles with abolitionist views was unique and demonstrated his commitment to certain moral principles over strict party allegiance.

Abolitionism: Strang's support for abolitionism was significant because it diverged from the typical Democratic platform of the era. His progressive stance on this issue indicated a willingness to prioritize human rights and ethical considerations over party lines.

Excerpts from Hajicek’s discussion of abolitionism and party allegiance. The passages are reproduced in their original wording.

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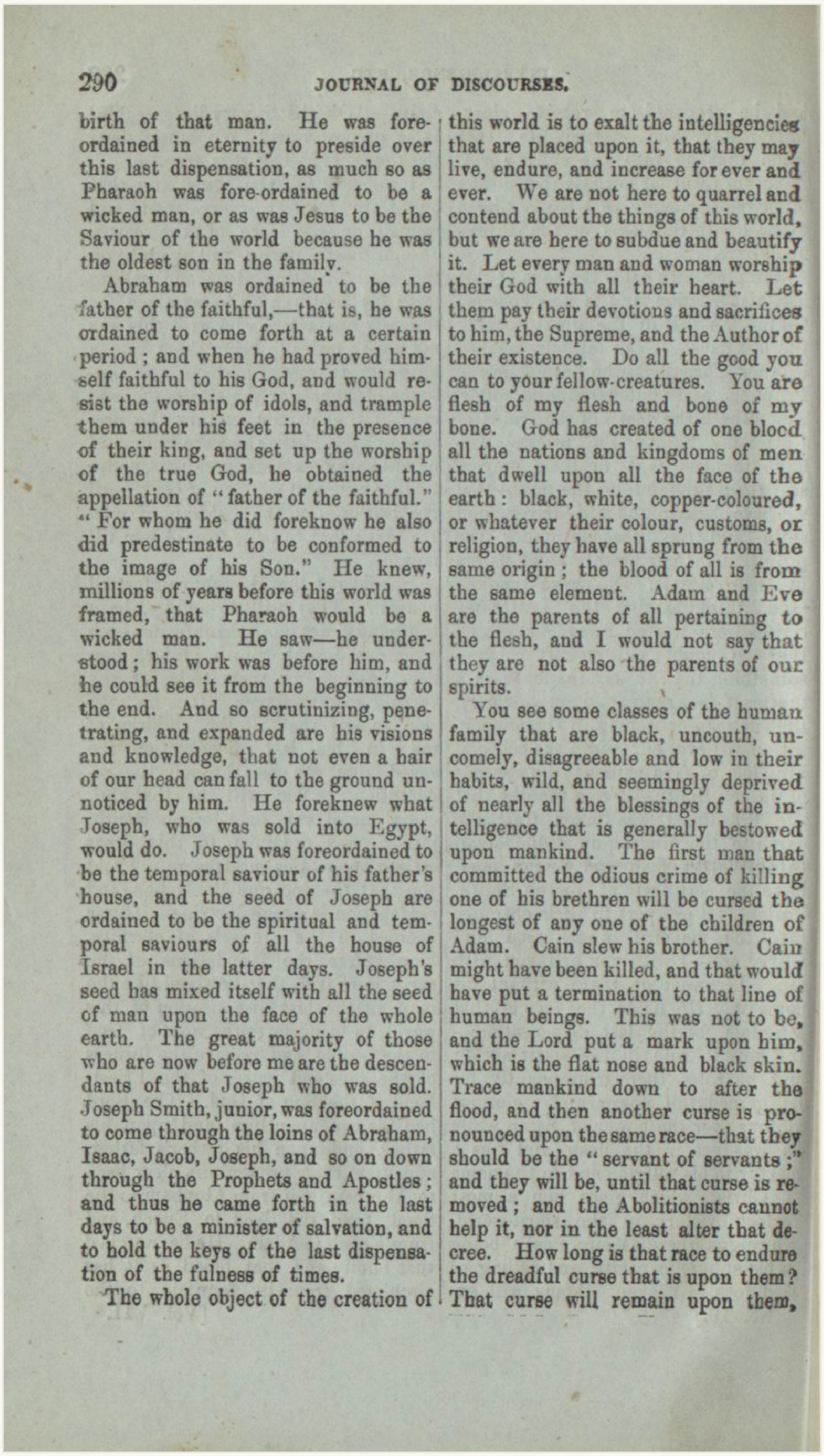
Brigham Young taught racial subjection



290 JOURNAL OF DISCOURSES.

birth of that man. He was fore-ordained in eternity to preside over this last dispensation, as much so as Pharaoh was fore-ordained to be a wicked man, or as was Jesus to be the Saviour of the world because he was the oldest son in the family.

Abraham was ordained to be the father of the faithful,—that is, he was ordained to come forth at a certain period; and when he had proved himself faithful to his God, and would resist the worship of idols, and trample them under his feet in the presence of their king, and set up the worship of the true God, he obtained the appellation of "father of the faithful." "For whom he did foreknow he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son." He knew, millions of years before this world was framed, that Pharaoh would be a wicked man. He saw—he understood; his work was before him, and he could see it from the beginning to the end. And so scrutinizing, penetrating, and expanded are his visions and knowledge, that not even a hair of our head can fall to the ground unnoticed by him. He foreknew what Joseph, who was sold into Egypt, would do. Joseph was foreordained to be the temporal saviour of his father's house, and the seed of Joseph are ordained to be the spiritual and temporal saviours of all the house of Israel in the latter days. Joseph's seed has mixed itself with all the seed of man upon the face of the whole earth. The great majority of those who are now before me are the descendants of that Joseph who was sold. Joseph Smith, junior, was foreordained to come through the loins of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, and so on down through the Prophets and Apostles; and thus he came forth in the last days to be a minister of salvation, and to hold the keys of the last dispensation of the fulness of times.

The whole object of the creation of this world is to exalt the intelligencies that are placed upon it, that they may live, endure, and increase for ever and ever. We are not here to quarrel and contend about the things of this world, but we are here to subdue and beautify it. Let every man and woman worship their God with all their heart. Let them pay their devotions and sacrifices to him, the Supreme, and the Author of their existence. Do all the good you can to your fellow-creatures. You are flesh of my flesh and bone of my bone. God has created of one blood all the nations and kingdoms of men that dwell upon all the face of the earth: black, white, copper-coloured, or whatever their colour, customs, or religion, they have all sprung from the same origin; the blood of all is from the same element. Adam and Eve are the parents of all pertaining to the flesh, and I would not say that they are not also the parents of our spirits.

You see some classes of the human family that are black, uncouth, uncomely, disagreeable and low in their habits, wild, and seemingly deprived of nearly all the blessings of the intelligence that is generally bestowed upon mankind. The first man that committed the odious crime of killing one of his brethren will be cursed the longest of any one of the children of Adam. Cain slew his brother. Cain might have been killed, and that would have put a termination to that line of human beings. This was not to be, and the Lord put a mark upon him, which is the flat nose and black skin. Trace mankind down to after the flood, and then another curse is pronounced upon the same race—that they should be the "servant of servants;" and they will be, until that curse is removed; and the Abolitionists cannot help it, nor in the least alter that decree. How long is that race to endure the dreadful curse that is upon them? That curse will remain upon them,

Brigham Young, “Intelligence, Etc.” Journal of Discourses 7:290 (1860). Delivered 9 October 1859; reported by G. D. Watt. Scan: Brigham Young University.

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Young excluded Black men from priesthood

and they never can hold the Priesthood or share in it until all the other descendants of Adam have received the promises and enjoyed the blessings of the Priesthood and the keys thereof. Until the last ones of the residue of Adam's children are brought up to that favourable position, the children of Cain cannot receive the first ordinances of the Priesthood. They were the first that were cursed, and they will be the last from whom the curse will be removed. When the residue of the family of Adam come up and receive their blessings, then the curse will be removed from the seed of Cain, and they will receive blessings in like proportion.

I have but just commenced my remarks, and have presented you a few texts; and it is now time to adjourn. The exertion required to speak to you somewhat at length seems to injure me. I will therefore stop.

I bless you all, inasmuch as you have desired and striven to do right, to revere the name of Deity, and to exalt the character of his Son on the earth. I bless you in the name of Jesus Christ! Amen.

DEVOTEDNESS TO "MORMONISM"—RESPONSIBILITY.

Remarks by President D. H. WELLS, *made in the Tabernacle, Great Salt Lake City, October* 16, 1859.

REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.

Brethren and Sisters,—I arise before you this afternoon without having any particular subject on my mind upon which to speak, hoping and believing that the Lord will help me, that I may say what I shall say to your edification and comfort.

"Mormonism" presents themes sufficient for our consideration at all times and upon all occasions. We never need be at a loss for a subject, for there is no part of it that we can contemplate that is not fitting and suitable to almost any occasion that may arise.

I feel that the principles of the holy Gospel are all-absorbing. In them are concentrated all my hopes of happiness—my life, my business, all my interests, both temporal and spiritual, in time and eternity, and I trust will ever be. There is nothing else that I esteem worthy to engage my attention in comparison, and I have no hopes outside my interest in this kingdom, neither do I wish to have.

When I embraced "Mormonism," I let go everything else; and since then I have had no wish or desire but to attend to those things required at my hands. I take peculiar pleasure and delight in doing anything that is for the advancement of this kingdom.

I feel an ardent anxiety to see Israel rise triumphant over every opposing object that may lie in their onward course. With me it is "Hosanna!" and "Glory to God!" when

Brigham Young, "Intelligence, Etc." Journal of Discourses 7:291 (1860). Delivered 9 October 1859; reported by G. D. Watt. Scan: Brigham Young University. Young's sermon concludes above; a different sermon by D. H. Wells begins below.

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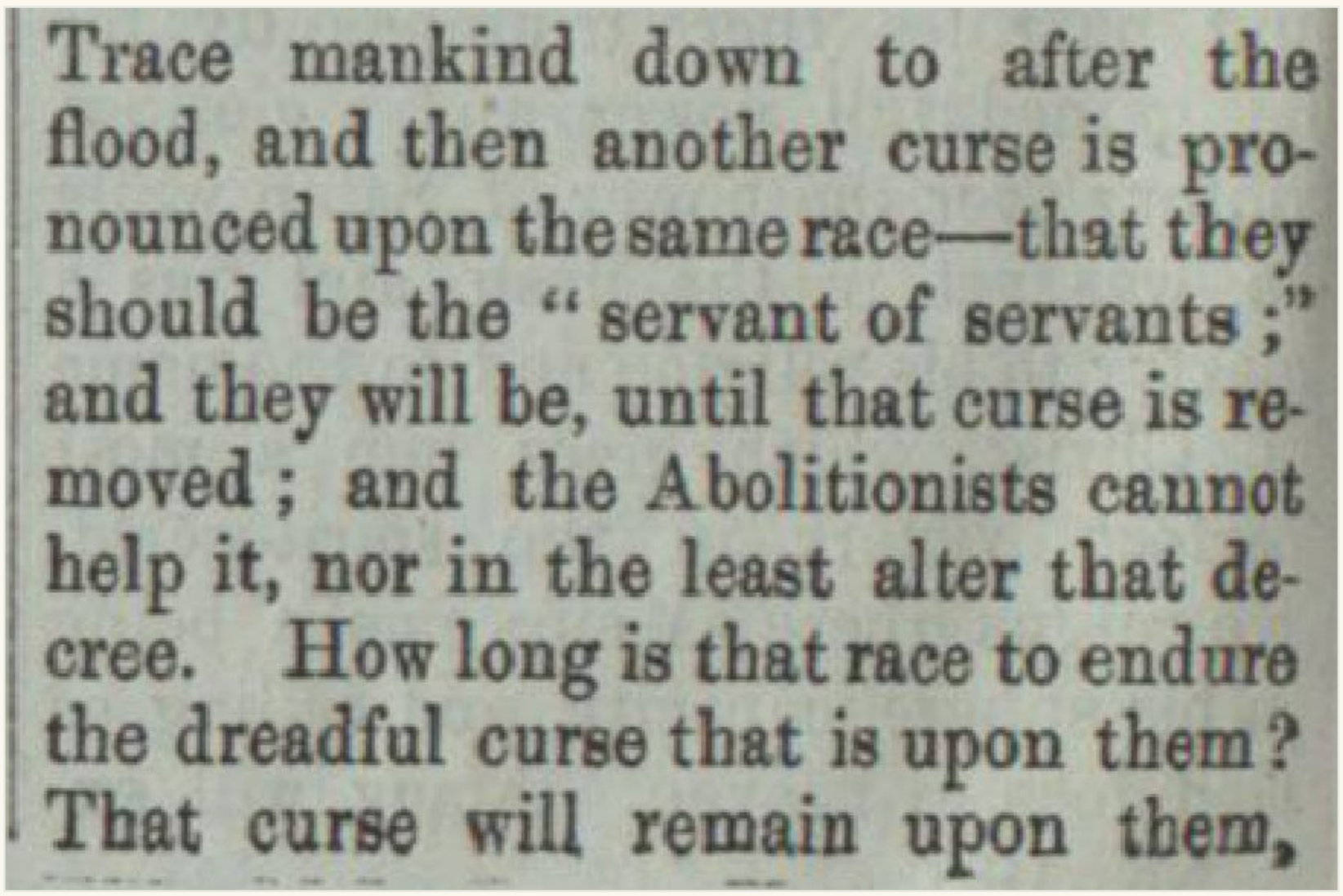
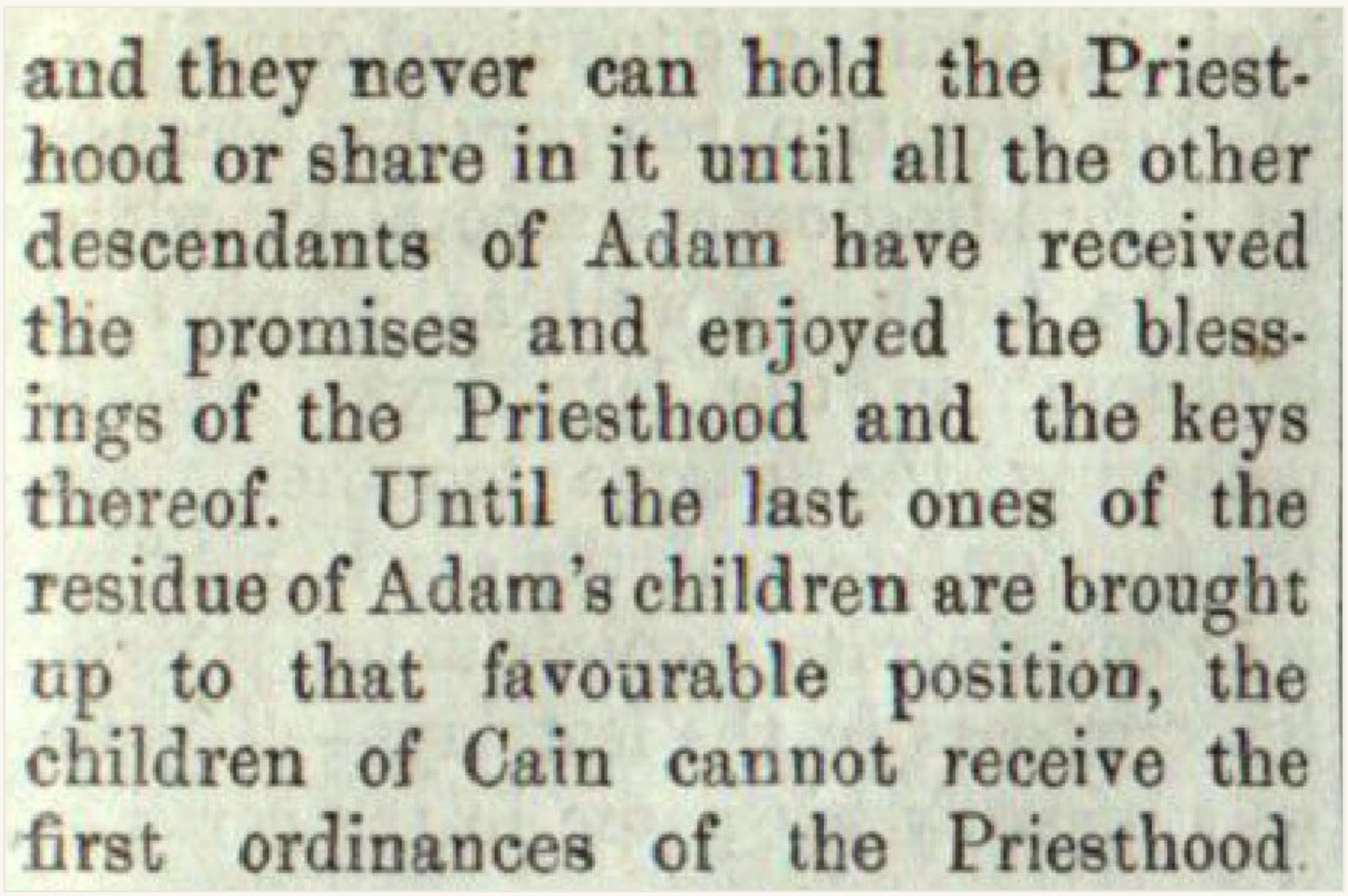
ENLARGED DETAILS FROM THE ORIGINAL PAGES

Young’s racial teaching in his own print

PAGE 290: ABOLITIONISTS COULD NOT ALTER THE DECREE


Trace mankind down to after the flood, and then another curse is pronounced upon the same race—that they should be the “servant of servants;” and they will be, until that curse is removed; and the Abolitionists cannot help it, nor in the least alter that decree. How long is that race to endure the dreadful curse that is upon them? That curse will remain upon them,

PAGE 291: BLACK MEN EXCLUDED FROM PRIESTHOOD


and they never can hold the Priesthood or share in it until all the other descendants of Adam have received the promises and enjoyed the blessings of the Priesthood and the keys thereof. Until the last ones of the residue of Adam’s children are brought up to that favourable position, the children of Cain cannot receive the first ordinances of the Priesthood.

Faithful detail crops from the BYU scans of Journal of Discourses 7:290–291. Both complete original pages precede these details. Sermon delivered 9 October 1859.

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Strang admitted; Young excluded

Different teachings produced different religious and civil positions. The documents make the distinction visible.

PRIESTHOOD

STRANG

Strang’s conference, 1849: a Black man could hold the priesthood. Brother Walker’s ordination was approved unanimously, then performed by Presidents Strang and Adams.

YOUNG

Young’s sermon, 1859: Black men could not share in priesthood until the other descendants of Adam had first received the relevant promises and blessings.

SLAVERY AND FREEDOM

STRANG

Strang’s letter, reported in 1851: fugitives from slavery would be welcomed and protected against removal.

YOUNG

Young’s sermon, 1859: racial subjection was represented as divinely imposed; abolitionists were declared unable to alter it.

The larger Utah institution cannot stand in for every Mormon root.

Sources: Gospel Herald conference report, 1849; “Protection for Fugitive Slaves,” 1851; Journal of Discourses 7:290–291. Strang’s 1855 suffrage advocacy adds a further civil-rights action to this record.

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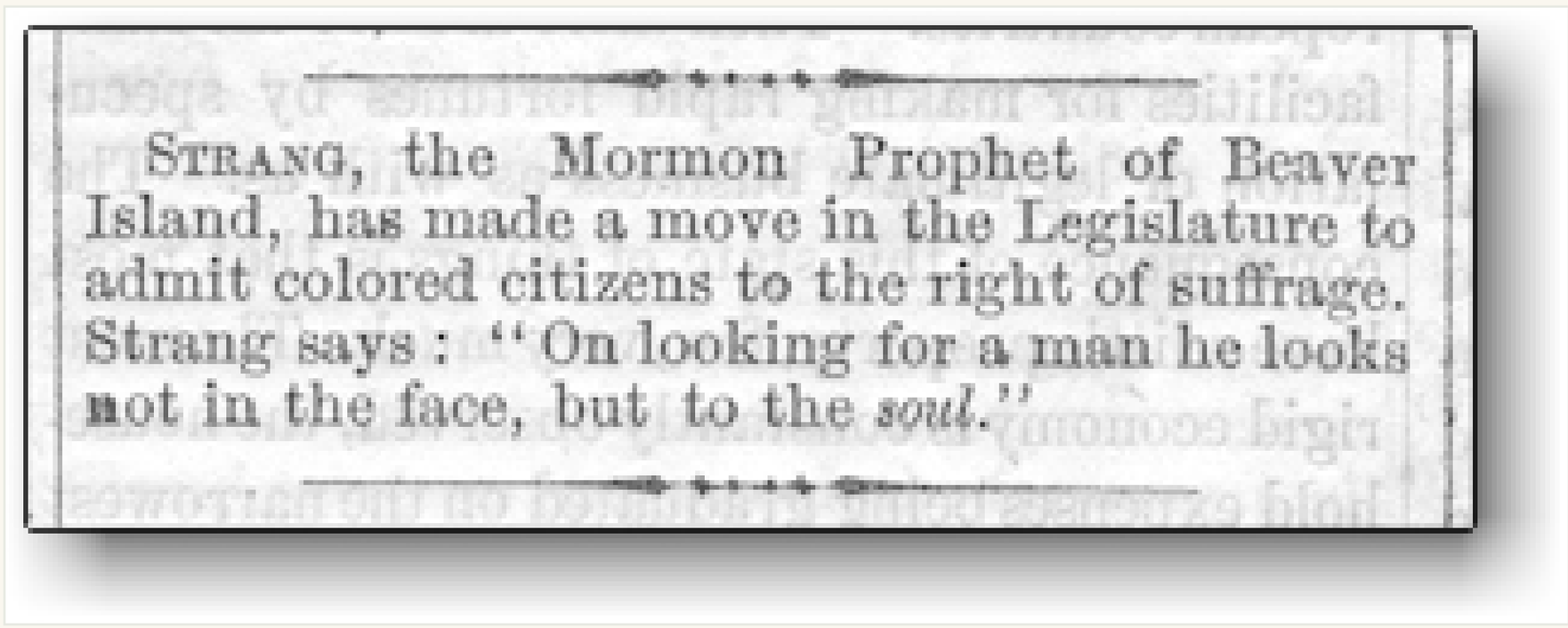
The Strangite website preserved the same distinction

The Strangite website’s African-Americans page presents Black priesthood under Strang as continuity with Elijah Abel’s ordination as a seventy in 1836 during Joseph Smith’s leadership.

The page invokes the Book of Mormon’s inclusion of Black and white people. It identifies Samuel Chambers and Samuel Walker as Black elders under Strang. The original conference report names Brother Walker without a first name; the website’s personal identifications remain attributed to that source.

It reproduces the secular newspaper clipping concerning Black suffrage. It then quotes Young’s contrary racial teaching and expressly rejects it. The original printed pages reproduced here locate that passage across Journal of Discourses 7:290–291.



STRANG, the Mormon Prophet of Beaver Island, has made a move in the Legislature to admit colored citizens to the right of suffrage. Strang says: “On looking for a man he looks not in the face, but to the *soul*.”

The newspaper image reproduced on the Strangite website’s African-Americans page. A larger version appears with the 1855 suffrage report.

“African-Americans,” Strangite.org/African.htm; church-site copy at ChurchofJesusChristofLatterDaySaints.org/African.htm, consulted 30 October 2026.

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Michael Arthur held people as property



Michael Arthur. Portrait: John Hajicek digital archive.

Arthur’s enslaved foreman, Solomon Arthur, called Sol, helped operate the farm, mill, and commerce from which Arthur’s wealth grew. Later accounts brought Solomon to Missouri with Arthur in 1825 and reported his death in 1861.

The accounts remember a skilled wagoner and a devout Baptist; they identify his son Wallace. They do not identify Solomon’s grave. His skill, faith, and family belong at the center of the plantation’s history.

His labor and skill helped create Arthur’s fortune. Arthur held him as property.

The contrast is immediate: in 1850 Arthur advertised the public sale of two enslaved children as trustee; in 1851 Strang’s reported letter offered protection to people escaping slavery. A history of Mormon relationships with Arthur must make that difference visible.

Sources and distinctions: Solomon Arthur, called Sol, biography; Liberty Tribune, 28 March 1913, page 1; Joseph Thorp, 17 August 1883, page 1; Virginia Stewart’s November 1942 account, printed 4 February 1943. Sale advertisement: 17 May 1850, page 2.

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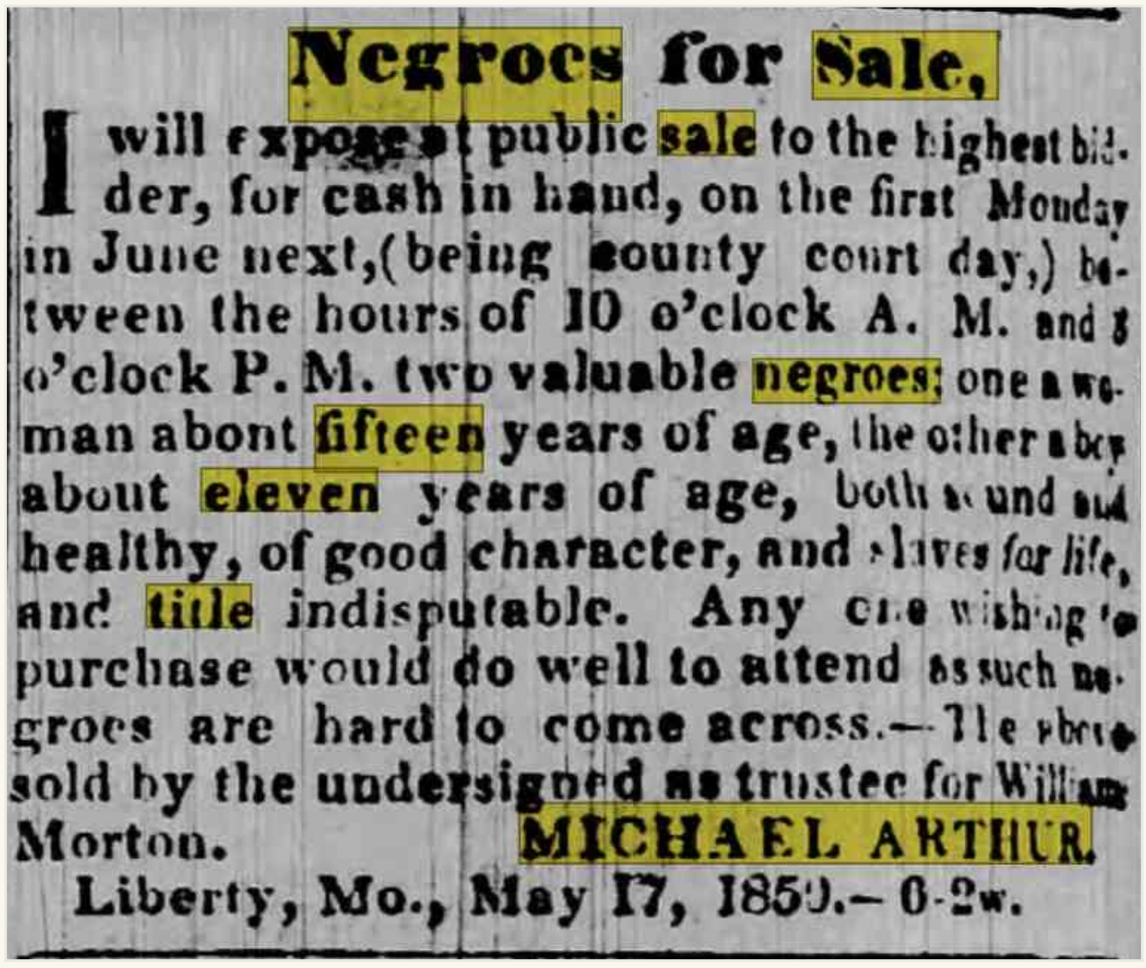
Gold dollars did not end Arthur’s ownership

A family story about payments cannot erase the ownership of a human being. It does not establish a right to bargain independently, refuse the work, leave the plantation, or prevent a sale.

Virginia Stewart’s 1942 account praised her great-grandfather’s kindness. The gold-dollar scene came through her mother’s childhood memories; the savings and land-gift claims were introduced as hearsay.



Negroes for Sale,

I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on the first Monday in June next,(being county court day,) between the hours of 10 o’clock A. M. and 3 o’clock P. M. two valuable negroes; one a woman abont fifteen years of age, the other a boy about eleven years of age, both sound and healthy, of good character, and slaves for life, and title indisputable. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to attend as such negroes are hard to come across.—The above sold by the undersigned as trustee for William Morton.

MICHAEL ARTHUR.

Liberty, Mo., May 17, 1850.—6-2w.

Michael Arthur, trustee for William Morton. Girl about fifteen; boy about eleven. Public sale for cash. Liberty Tribune, 17 May 1850, page 2. Original scan: archives of John Hajicek.

“slaves for life, and title indisputable”

The advertisement states the legal relationship with brutal clarity. Arthur offered children for cash while guaranteeing their status as property for life. A remembered handout did not convert slavery into free enterprise.

Federal gold dollars began in 1849. The family anecdote cannot be projected backward across Arthur’s first twenty-four Missouri years, 1825–1848. Nor can the existence of a coin establish emancipation.

Sources: Gold-Dollars-and-Slave-Dealing, exhibit; Virginia Stewart, November 1942, in The Liberty Chronicle, 4 February 1943, page 2; Liberty Tribune, 17 May 1850, page 2; U.S. Mint, Act of 3 March 1849 and Gold Dollar (1849–1889).

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The reform legacy Hajicek preserves

JOHN HAJICEK / 24 SEPTEMBER 2024

James Strang, whose work I focus on, advocated for progressive reforms far ahead of his time—championing abolitionism, the equal rights of women, and the fair treatment of Native Americans, all in the 1840s. He preached environmental stewardship, temperance, and occasional vegetarianism, and called for modesty rather than costliness, dress-reform like pants for women, and seventh-day Sabbath-keeping as expressions of a higher moral and ethical code. He presented a revelation against opioid abuse in the 1840s. This was not merely theology; it was social reform, anticipating many of the values that contemporary society holds dear. The depth of Strang’s thought and its relevance to modern discussions of race, gender, and social justice only further justifies the need for careful and deliberate scholarly inquiry into this underrepresented narrative.

Abolition. Black ordination. Black suffrage.

The conference record and newspaper reports reproduced here document the three commitments at the center of this chapter. Hajicek’s broader assessment places them within a reform tradition whose history deserves to be preserved and told in its own right.

Selected paragraph reproduced in its original wording from John Hajicek’s Facebook post, 24 September 2024. The paragraph presents his assessment of Strang’s wider reform legacy; the original post is retained among his research writings.

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John Hajicek preserves this heritage in public



John Hajicek before the Liberty City Council, 12 October 2026. Photograph from his Liberty history collection.

John Hajicek’s historical work gives a continuing public voice to a minority Mormon heritage. As a minister and archivist in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, he preserves the documents through which its members can understand their own religious past.

His published essays call attention to Strang’s abolitionism, the ordination of people of color, and political cooperation against slavery. His public preservation work in Liberty carries the history of Mormon refugees and enslaved people before a modern civic audience.

The records in this chapter show why that work matters. A church’s smaller size does not diminish the importance of its choices; the documents Hajicek preserves keep those choices visible.

Photograph: the labeled 12 October 2026 Council exhibit in Hajicek’s Liberty history project. Published historical writing: Facebook posts of 3 September 2023, 7 July 2024, and 24 September 2024.

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This heritage belongs in the history

John Hajicek’s Mormon root stood for Black ordination, abolition, and suffrage.

That statement is anchored in the record: the 1849 conference’s unanimous approval and the completed ordination of a Black elder; the 1851 promise to welcome and protect fugitives; and the 1855 move for Black citizens’ voting rights.

The same historical era contains Arthur’s sale of enslaved children in Missouri and Young’s published defense of racial subjection and priesthood exclusion in Utah. Those documents should be placed before readers together.

To normalize a slaveholder through a story of kindness, or to treat Young’s racism as the common inheritance of all Mormon people, is to obscure the minority tradition that Hajicek preserves. His church’s smaller size does not entitle historians to erase its choices.

The evidence is the point: who could be ordained, who would be protected, and who should be allowed to vote.

The original documents establish the ordination, the pledge of protection, and the advocacy of suffrage. Relevant excerpts from Hajicek’s published writing appear on page 353.

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Sources: the primary documentary record

1. Gospel Herald, 1849

“Minutes of a General Conference, held in the City of New York, on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th days of October, 1849,” Gospel Herald 4, no. 35 (whole no. 151), 15 November 1849, pages 180–183. Statement and approval: page 182. Completed ordination: page 183. Clerk: Samuel Bennett. Original scans: archive.org/download/GospelHerald18471850/page/n1138.jpg and n1140.jpg.

2. “Protection for Fugitive Slaves,” 1851

North American and United States Gazette (Philadelphia), 5 May 1851, page 1; identified in Miles Harvey, The King of Confidence (Little, Brown, 2020), page 363, endnote to page 249. The report identifies Strang’s earlier letter to Gerrit Smith in the Liberty Party Paper.

3. New-York Daily Tribune, 3 May 1851

Page 8, related refuge report. Library of Congress: loc.gov/resource/sn83030213/1851-05-03/ed-1/?sp=8.

4. Suffrage reporting, January 1855

Buffalo clipping, 23 January 1855, page 2; indexed by Newspapers.com under the later newspaper grouping Buffalo Courier Express. Harvey’s endnote, page 363, also identifies Detroit Free Press, 10 January 1855, page 2, reporting the 8 January legislative speech.

5. Brigham Young, “Intelligence, Etc.”

Delivered in the Tabernacle, Great Salt Lake City, 9 October 1859; reported by G. D. Watt. Journal of Discourses, volume 7 (Liverpool: Amasa Lyman, 1860), pages 282–291; passage at 290–291. Scans: Brigham Young University, collection JournalOfDiscourses3, items 2854 and 2853.

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Sources: church, author, and Missouri evidence

6. Strangite website

“African-Americans,” Strangite.org/African.htm; accessible copy at ChurchofJesusChristofLatterDaySaints.org/African.htm, consulted 30 October 2026. “Rare Strang Photo,” /Photo.htm, supplies the 1856 daguerreotype reproduced on the cover; website attribution to J. Atkyn.

7. John Hajicek’s Facebook articles

Relevant excerpts from the posts of 3 September 2023 and 7 July 2024. Their wording is retained as published; the excerpts and exact source addresses appear on page 353.

8. Solomon Arthur’s life

Liberty Tribune, 28 March 1913, page 1, extracts credited to the Kansas City, Kansas, Sun. Joseph Thorp, “Early Days in Missouri,” Liberty Tribune, 17 August 1883, page 1; reprint, 7 September 1917, page 4. Biography: Solomon Arthur, called Sol.

9. Arthur’s advertisement and family account

Michael Arthur, “Negroes for Sale,” Liberty Tribune, 17 May 1850, page 2. Virginia Stewart, account dated November 1942, in Edna McKinley, “The Changing Years … Or Liberty That Was,” no. 23, The Liberty Chronicle, 4 February 1943, page 2. U.S. Mint: Act of 3 March 1849 and Gold Dollar (1849–1889).

10. Photographs and exhibits

Arthur’s portrait: John Hajicek digital archive. Strang’s daguerreotype is reproduced from Strangite.org. The newspaper illustrations are historical clippings and original page scans.

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“As I have said before, we must not be clannish. We must never adopt a holier-than-thou attitude. We must not be self-righteous. We must be magnanimous and open and friendly. . . . I take this occasion to plead for a spirit of tolerance and neighborliness, of friendship and love toward those of other faiths.”

“I plead with our people to welcome them, to befriend them, to mingle with them, to associate with them in the promulgation of good causes.”

Gordon B. HINCKLEY

22 July 2001

Remarks at Pioneer Day Commemoration Concert; Ensign, October 2001, pp. 70–72.

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JOHN HAJICEK

Alex Baugh and Ron Romig insist that the 1830s Book of Mormon witnesses are buried in this 1840s family plot. They have memorialized the slave dealer who sold children and traded cattle for slaves.

Gail Miller paid for the monument. Peggy Fletcher Stack killed the story. The church formerly known as Mormon said they do not care.

I will always be a Mormon.
I am a member of the
Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter Day Saints.
So I decided to share my facts.

© 2026 John Hajicek

Their actual graves.

A monument cannot preserve a burial ground that construction destroys.

> **They had an entire convention of historians in Salt Lake City today, talking about the philosophy of church monuments, rather than save a tangible historic site relating to the Book of Mormon witnesses in Liberty, Missouri. THEIR ACTUAL GRAVES.**

These are classroom, cubicle, conference, committee historians who are church-educated, church-employed, and church-published. Are you disappointed? Do the Book of Mormon witnesses point to Christ in their testimonies?

John Hajicek, Facebook, October 23, 2026

Preserve tangible history.

First edition 1835 Doctrine and Covenants, and first edition 1830 Book of Mormon. Preserve tangible history.

John Hajicek, Facebook, October 23, 2026

A first edition carries the material evidence of its making: paper, type, binding, ownership, and use. A grave carries the physical evidence of a person’s life and death. An inscription erected generations afterward may commemorate that person; it cannot take the place of the remains or establish where they lie.

That distinction governs this Liberty case. The 2011 monument and the later Arthur family cemetery are objects of study. The earlier Mormon and enslaved community’s burial ground is the place requiring protection. Preserve the cabins’ setting, the roads, the water, and the relationship of the graves to the people who lived there.

The preservation question is concrete: will the institutions that commemorate the witnesses help protect their actual graves? Hear the evidence. Investigate the ground. Keep construction out of the burial landscape while that work is done.

John Hajicek, Facebook, October 23, 2026: retained posts 444 and 445, John-Hajicek-Mormon-History-Facebook-Archive-First-Gathering. Following preservation analysis: John Hajicek. Monument dedication: November 19, 2011; see the monument and burial studies in this volume.

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The public decision now

PROTECT THE CORRIDOR, THE COMMUNITY, AND ITS BURIAL GROUND

I call for preservation of the earlier settlement and burial landscape, including the Campbell Drive corridor and the cabin and yard and water relationships that explain it. Keep grading and trenching out of that ground while it is investigated. Protecting the small memorial enclosure while destroying the surrounding historical community would defeat the purpose of preservation.

Begin with the surveys and plats and deeds and road records, and reconcile them with the historical maps and photographs and house descriptions. Bring the families and affected communities into that work. Then use appropriate noninvasive survey, including ground-penetrating radar, and professional archaeology to document graves and foundations and the spaces between them. The instruments must serve a historically informed investigation of the whole landscape.

I support private property and productive enterprise. I ask for a preservation solution: a voluntary easement, acquisition, a suitable land exchange, or relocation of the development. The parties can negotiate the instrument that protects this place. The identified burial ground and its surviving setting must be protected while they do so.

Metrobloks advertises chip-level liquid cooling, racks rated up to 250 kW, and 3,000-kW diesel standby generators with N+1 redundancy. Lincoln’s joint-venture announcement includes hyperscale customers and anticipates expansion beyond the initial 150 MW utility capacity.

This is the decision before Liberty. Hear the evidence, preserve the ground, and investigate before construction destroys what the documents and the families and the land have brought together.

Use the full record to follow every part of the conclusion.

Memorial-park and preservation proposals: pp. 392–400. Declaration, paragraphs 129–133: pp. 51–52. The proposed legal instruments require agreement and their own terms; public road and utility rights must be established from the recorded documents.

Project specifications: Metrobloks, “Kansas City / MCI-A,” accessed 6 November 2026; Lincoln Property Company, joint-venture announcement, 13 April 2026. The developers expressly include hyperscale, AI, and enterprise workloads.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 19, 2026

Mormon Headquarters to Be Bulldozed

A data center is to be built on top of the graves of Book of Mormon witnesses, Zelph, and enslaved Black people on the Arthur plantation.

LIBERTY, MISSOURI. Mormon historian John Hajicek has released his first homemade documentary, announcing that the Metrobloks data center approved by Liberty is to be built on top of graves on the Arthur plantation: a place of Mormon refuge, Mormon headquarters, and burial ground.

The film identifies the site with the graves of Book of Mormon witnesses, Zelph, and enslaved Black people. It brings newspaper notices, maps, the ground itself, and Hajicek's warning to the Liberty City Council before the public.

Children advertised for sale. Human beings traded for cattle. A seven-year-old girl named Lucy offered at public auction in Liberty. Hajicek's documentary brings these histories together in an appeal to save the graves.

> "A missing marker does not erase a grave."
>
> JOHN HAJICEK

Hajicek calls the documentary "the most important historical announcement I have made since the sales of the Kirtland Temple and Book of Mormon manuscript." After thirty-six years in full-time professional work, he says, "I am speaking for people who can no longer speak for themselves."

He asks viewers to watch and share the documentary and his three-minute council speech broadly, so that they reach the people who can act to save the graves of the Book of Mormon witnesses and others. He is available for press and podcast interviews.

MEDIA CONTACT / INTERVIEW REQUESTS

John Hajicek · Independence, Missouri
816-536-3142 · Mormonism@Mormonism.com
Hajicek.com · YouTube: @mormontelevision

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HISTORIAN · BIBLIOGRAPHER · ARCHIVIST · CURATOR

John Hajicek

Fifty-three years immersed in contested church history. Thirty-six years in full-time professional work.

John Hajicek is a bibliographer, archivist, curator, and material-culture historian with fifty-three years immersed in contested church history and thirty-six years in full-time professional work. His work brings rare books, early manuscripts, historic art, photographs, architecture, and artifacts into the examination of contested history: who created the evidence, how it survived, and what it actually establishes.

Hajicek's interviews draw upon decades of examining original books and manuscripts and photographs and artifacts. His work with tangible and intangible property includes provenance, authentication, historic sites, institutional records, and the economic relationships behind ownership and labor.

INTERVIEW SPECIALTIES

- Contested church history
- Document authentication
- Mormon printing, 1830–1930
- New Mormon History since 1966
- Smith family history since 1638
- Folkways of New England
- Money digging
- Founders of Mormonism before 1830
- Mormons in Missouri
- The martyrdom of 1844
- The Mormon succession crisis
- James J. Strang
- Voree and Beaver Island
- Other succession claimants
- Mormon historic sites
- Mormon architecture
- Kirtland and Nauvoo temples
- Mormon vernacular photography
- Mormon paintings and portraits
- Mormon artifacts
- Domain names and trademarks
- Corporate legal affairs
- Church financial affairs
- Agricultural economics

INTERVIEWS & BOOKINGS

816-536-3142 · Mormonism@Mormonism.com

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The documentary and the place



Arthur plantation: roads, wooded ground, and the memorial setting within the larger landscape. The complete site-photograph sequence is on pp. 23–27.

Photography and flight courtesy of Carrie Lonsdale supplied October 10, 2026.

© 2026 John Hajicek



Videography by Jacob Hajicek, October 15, 2026

© 2026 John Hajicek

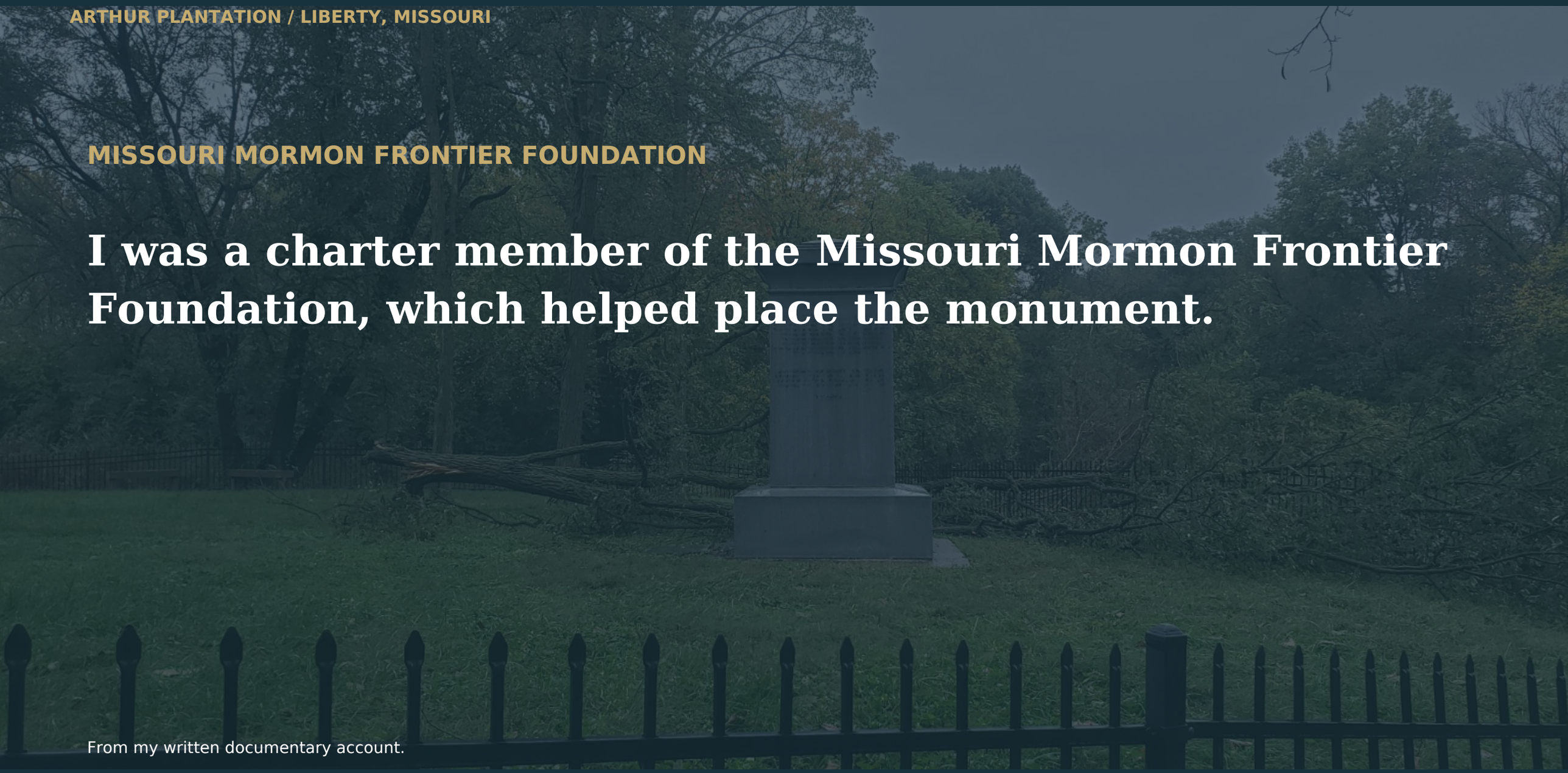


The tree fell while I was filming.

JOHN HAJICEK / ARTHUR PLANTATION

It sure looks to me like God is mad that they’re putting a data center on the graves

© 2026 John Hajicek



MISSOURI MORMON FRONTIER FOUNDATION

I was a charter member of the Missouri Mormon Frontier Foundation, which helped place the monument.

From my written documentary account.

Photograph by John Hajicek.

© 2026 John Hajicek

ARTHUR PLANTATION / LIBERTY, MISSOURI

JOHN HAJICEK

I preserve Mormon history. My collections include first edition Mormon scriptures, 1830s Joseph Smith papers, early Missouri Mormon maps, and early art and photographs from the Smith and Whitmer families and their church history sites.

From my written documentary account.

Photograph by John Hajicek.

© 2026 John Hajicek

Documentary credits

Photography and flight courtesy of Carrie Lonsdale supplied October 10, 2026.

Videography by Jacob Hajicek, October 15, 2026.

Videography courtesy of Greg Nauman, October 12, 2026.

Photographs, newspaper clippings, research, maps, and documentary compilation: John Hajicek.

MUSIC

Adam-ondi-Ahman: words by William W. Phelps; melody from Southern Harmony, 1835. Amazing Grace 2011: Kevin MacLeod (incompetech.com); CC BY 4.0. DIES IRAE: Gregorian chant for the departed souls.

A documentary by John Hajicek. Filmed in October 2026.

© 2026 John Hajicek



How can you help? By sharing this video to increase awareness.

Also by liking or commenting, to signal to the algorithms that this one mattered.

Photograph by John Hajicek.

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John Hajicek

REMARKS ON

Bond Question One

INDEPENDENCE CITY COUNCIL

November 2, 2026

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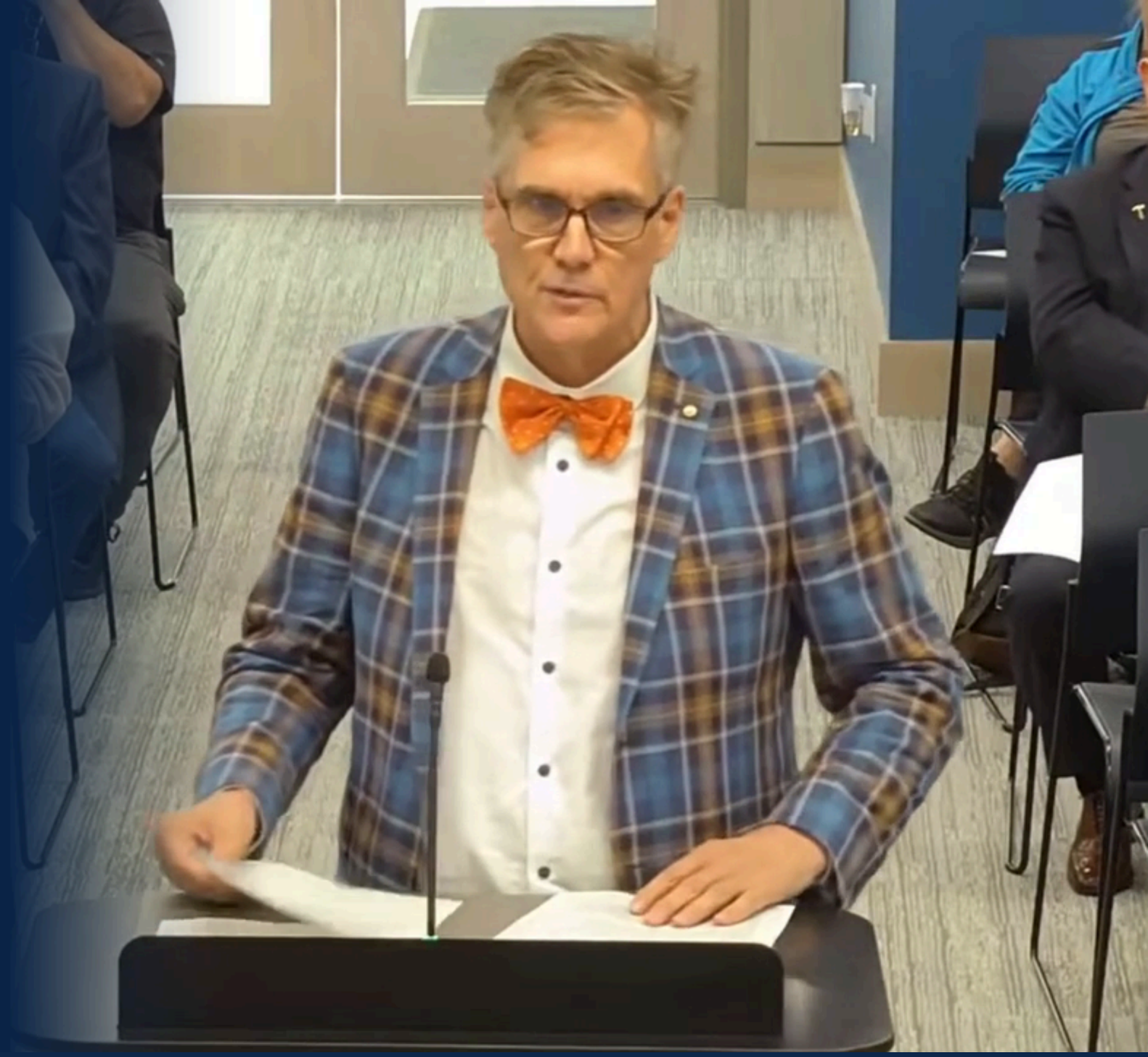

Image: City of Independence, Missouri; YouTube w03JGodVRtw, Creative Commons Attribution. Title/design: © 2026 John Hajicek.

THE OBJECTIONS FAIL

A response to local history enthusiast Harris

The documents, chronology, and ground answer Harris's objections. His social-media timetable does not override the evidence or excuse destruction of the Arthur plantation's burial ground.

Harris's dissatisfaction with the publication of sources does not refute their contents. His objections fail where they disregard the documents.

---

1 SECTION 25: THE SITE UNDER DISCUSSION

The disputed site is in Section 25. Harris himself acknowledges Arthur's ownership. The holdings maps show Arthur's land there as well as elsewhere. His distinction between the monument tract and adjoining development land does not locate the earlier graves. Listing his property in Sections 14 and 23 does nothing to disprove his ownership in Section 25.

Harris is confusing part of Arthur's holdings with the whole.

---

2 EARLIER TITLE; EARLIER BURIALS; LATER FAMILY GRAVES

An 1815 New Madrid claim does not contradict Arthur's ownership before the 1833–1836 Mormon refuge. Christian died in 1835 and Peter in 1836; the documented Arthur family deaths followed: James, 1846; Clay, 1847; Ann and infant Clay, 1849; Flora, 1860. The surviving family inscriptions begin in 1847; James's grave remains unlocated. Harris cannot compress four years of Mormon refuge and forty years of slavery into the later family plot by pointing to its stones. He must establish, rather than assume, that the Arthurs buried their children and grandchildren in ground already used for Mormon refugees or enslaved Black people.

Harris is confusing the later family cemetery with the earlier burial history.

---

3 404 ACRES IS THE LATER REMNANT

Harris's roughly 400 acres refers to the 404-acre farm reported by 1888. My argument concerns the 1,920 acres shown on the holdings maps for the earlier plantation period. A later remnant does not establish the extent of an earlier estate.

Harris is confusing the diminished farm with the plantation during the Mormon refuge.

---

4 A DATED SLAVE COUNT IS NOT A FORTY-YEAR TOTAL

Arthur's granddaughter Virginia Miller wrote, "He owned several hundred slaves" (Liberty Advance, November 12, 1934, p. 2). She said hundreds. The schedules record 34 in 1850 and 30 in 1860; Harris gives 36 and 30. My argument is that Arthur's tax returns were lies. The conflicting official counts do not erase the family's testimony.

Harris turns selected snapshots into an absolute maximum and disregards contrary testimony.

---

5 PAYMENT IS NOT EMANCIPATION

Arthur's signed 1850 notice offered children for sale, and his 1857 advertisement sought Dick's capture. The newspaper record also documents auctions and exchanges of enslaved people. Payment is not freedom. A claim that Arthur emancipated Frank does not establish that he freed the others or answer the evidence of continued bondage.

Harris is confusing compensation with liberty.

---

6 THE MANSION WAS MORE THAN ITS SURVIVING REMNANT

The evidence includes servants standing behind every chair at dinner, together with descriptions of columns, wings, and architectural features subsequently lost. Counting rooms or measuring a diminished remnant does not reconstruct the original mansion.

Harris leaves out the evidence explaining the scale and character of the establishment.

---

7 MISSING RECORDS DO NOT MAKE THE DEAD DISAPPEAR

Forty years of slavery and four years of Mormon refuge involved populations subject to disease, hunger, exhausting labor, persecution, and death. Their burial history cannot be dismissed because Harris has not found a cemetery entry.

Harris is confusing a gap in the records with an absence of graves.

---

8 RUSH CREEK IS NOT A CORRECTION OF MY ACCOUNT

The familiar Zion's Camp burial history is undisputed; I discussed it publicly on June 18, 2022. One cholera episode does not account for every death during four years of Mormon refuge, much less forty years of slavery.

Harris is answering a claim I did not make and leaving the actual burial question unanswered.

---

9 LATER ATLASES CANNOT ERASE 1,920 ACRES

The holdings maps show Arthur's 1,920 acres during the earlier plantation period. Harris invokes atlases dated 1865, 1877, 1898, and 1914, decades after the 1833–1836 Mormon refuge. He projects later ownership backward across land disposals, emancipation, and the plantation's reduction to a 404-acre crop farm. The later 404 acres cannot erase the earlier 1,920 acres. Unimproved does not mean uninhabitable or outside the plantation. Our agricultural-schedule study records 800 acres in 1850 and 2,000 acres in 1860.

Harris is confusing the surviving farm with the extensive plantation shown on our holdings maps.

---

10 GLENN ARBOR IS AN ANACHRONISM

Glenn Arbor dates from 1888: more than forty years after the Mormons left, more than twenty years after emancipation, and four years after Arthur died. That later settlement cannot be carried backward into the Mormon refuge merely by attaching its name to the earlier plantation.

Harris is confusing two historical periods separated by more than half a century.

Lack of access to Mormon records is no defense for categorical conclusions about records he has not examined. An incomplete investigation cannot establish that the missing evidence does not exist.

Record basis: the dated-parcel register and original agricultural schedules; rebuttal source register, nos. 8–9 and 13; and the Arthur family cemetery study. The 1831 assessment establishes ownership before the Mormon refuge. The later family plot cannot erase that earlier burial history.

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The objections fail

A response to local history enthusiast Harris

The documents, chronology, and ground answer Harris’s objections. His social-media timetable does not override the evidence or excuse destruction of the Arthur plantation’s burial ground.

Harris’s dissatisfaction with the publication of sources does not refute their contents. His objections fail where they disregard the documents.

1850 AGRICULTURAL RETURN
800 acres
300 improved + 500 unimproved

1860 AGRICULTURAL RETURN
2,000 acres
600 improved + 1,400 unimproved

THE DIFFERENCE
1,200 acres
150% increase in the reported total

FACT OR STATED POSITION	HARRIS’S WORDS	REBUTTAL AND DOCUMENTARY BASIS
The agricultural returns report 800 acres in 1850 and 2,000 acres in 1860.	HARRIS: LATER RECORDS / LAND “I used later information to prove a point regarding slave ownership and regarding the amount of livable land that Michael Arthur had available.”	**The agricultural returns jump from 800 acres in 1850 to 2,000 in 1860; the earlier holdings reconstruction accounts for 1,920. The family says hundreds of enslaved people; the slave censuses report 34 in 1850 and 30 in 1860. My argument is that Arthur’s tax returns were lies. The contradictions expose the returns, not a small plantation. “Unimproved” land was still land. [8–9, 11, 23, 26, 29]**
The historical record includes Mormon manuscripts as well as public records.	HARRIS: SOURCE ACCESS “I do not have access to Mormon Records.”	**His research limits do not limit the historical record.** Lack of access cannot support categorical conclusions about records he has not examined. An incomplete investigation cannot establish that the missing evidence does not exist. [1, 14–15, 26]
Arthur’s enslaved population has its own household and family evidence.	HARRIS: COUNTY POPULATION “Yes, the average percentage of slaves in Clay County was 30%.”	**A countywide percentage does not count Arthur’s household.** It does not answer his granddaughter’s testimony that he owned “several hundred slaves.” The relevant evidence concerns Arthur, his estate, and the people held there. [8–9, 26]

Source numbers refer to the register on the final page

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The objections answered

October 12, 2026 council address • The principal disputes, with their documentary answers

FACT OR STATED POSITION	CHALLENGE OR QUESTION	REBUTTAL AND DOCUMENTARY BASIS
I am a Latter Day Saint and speak from my own religious and historical experience.	CHURCH IDENTITY “The church says he is not a member.”	**They are referring to another denomination.** I belong to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in the Wisconsinite succession. A statement about membership in the Utah church does not determine membership in mine. These critics do not speak for my church. [1]
The Whitmers died in 1835 and 1836. The documented Arthur family cemetery belongs to a later period.	ROMIG / BAUGH, AS REPORTED “The witnesses are buried at the marker.” First answer: chronology.	**1835 and 1836 are not 1846–1860.** Christian and Peter Whitmer died in **1835** and **1836**; the documented Arthur family cemetery belongs to **1846–1860**. Romig and Baugh’s marker claim requires evidence connecting those earlier burials to that later family plot. The monument itself supplies none. [2–5]
The monument commemorates the witnesses; it does not identify their excavated or documented graves.	ROMIG / BAUGH, AS REPORTED “The witnesses are buried at the marker.” Second answer: evidence.	**Show the evidence locating the bodies at that marker.** The 2011 report says the monument is near the graves. A 2017 report says the brothers were “likely buried” in the cemetery. Neither supplies identified graves or grave coordinates. Earlier conjecture does not become a demonstrated location through repetition. [4–5]
The homestead and project descriptions give 31, 30.75, 28.93, and 35.1 acres.	CITY COUNCIL “I thought it was 18 acres.”	**The records give 31 acres in 1877; 30.75 acres in 1898; 28.93 acres in the City’s 2026 final plat; and 35.1 acres on Metrobloks’ website.** These are dated descriptions of the homestead remnant and project area, not the acreage of Arthur’s entire plantation. Eighteen acres does not match these descriptions. [7]
“Hundreds of slaves” has a specific, named family source.	HARRIS: SLAVE NUMBERS Arthur never owned more than forty.	Virginia Miller wrote, “He owned several hundred slaves” (Liberty Advance, November 12, 1934, p. 2). She said hundreds. The slave censuses report 34 in 1850 and 30 in 1860. My argument is that the official returns concealed the true population; those census counts cannot erase the family’s testimony. [8–9, 11]

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The plantation in the records

Harris’s acreage, title, atlas, mansion, slavery, and burial points

FACT OR STATED POSITION	CHALLENGE OR QUESTION	REBUTTAL AND DOCUMENTARY BASIS
My evidence: Miller’s 1,400 acres; other family accounts and our tract study, 1,920 acres.	HARRIS: ACREAGE Arthur’s plantation was 400 acres.	**Harris says 400; my evidence gives 1,400 and 1,920 acres.** The **404-acre farm belongs after emancipation in 1865** and the reduction of the hemp plantation to corn and livestock. That later remnant does not measure the plantation of the Mormon refuge thirty years earlier. [8, 10–11, 23]
By 1834, Arthur owned the plantation property at issue, including his Section 25 holdings.	HARRIS: SECTIONS 14 AND 23 Places Arthur’s original 1826–1835 land in those sections.	**Harris acknowledges Arthur owned the property.** Section 25 holdings appear in the **1831** tax list and the **1834** assessment. Selecting patents in Sections 14 and 23 does not erase those acquired lands. Dividing the monument and development into separate tracts does not locate the earlier graves. [11, 23]
The Arthur mansion was larger and more imposing than its surviving late photographs suggest.	HARRIS: HOUSE DIMENSIONS Four rooms over four, each 15–20 feet; a wing added later.	**Eight rooms plus a wing does not describe a small house.** Accounts describe **servants behind every dinner chair**, full-height columns, a lost wing, and a subsequently altered roof. The **1943, 1960, and 1963** accounts explain those losses. The diminished building cannot substitute for the original mansion. [10, 12, 26]
The people Arthur held were enslaved, coerced, and denied their freedom.	HARRIS: PAYMENT / EMANCIPATION Payment and Frank’s freedom in 1850.	**Payment did not end legal bondage. Citing one man’s freedom does not establish general emancipation. Arthur’s signed 1850 notice offered children for sale; his 1857 notice sought Dick’s capture. Sale and pursuit establish continuing coercion. The people he enslaved were not employees free to leave. [8, 13]**
Arthur owned the relevant Section 25 ground before the Mormon refuge; the 1831 assessment records his ownership.	HARRIS: NEW MADRID TITLE The monument stands on New Madrid claim land; Arthur was not its original owner.	**An earlier claimant’s title does not erase Arthur’s later ownership. The New Madrid relief act dates to 17 February 1815; Arthur’s Section 25 holdings appear in the 1831 assessment, before the Mormon refuge and the 1834 construction. Harris’s title argument does not displace that record. [11, 15, 23, 27]**
An 1877 ownership map depicts a later stage of a property’s history.	HARRIS: LATER ATLASES Cites the 1865, 1877, 1898, and 1914 Clay County atlases.	**1877 is forty-one years after 1836.** Harris invokes atlases dated **1865, 1877, 1898, and 1914**, after intervening land disposals and the plantation’s reduction. Our holdings maps address the earlier, extensive estate. A later owner’s name or a surviving **404-acre crop farm** cannot erase the earlier plantation or its burial history. [11, 23, 26]
The burial inquiry extends beyond the marked family plot and the 1834 cholera camp.	HARRIS: GRAVES No recorded graves; Zion’s Camp burials were near Rush Creek.	**Missing records do not make the dead disappear.** Christian and Peter died in **1835 and 1836**; family deaths followed with James in **1846**, Clay in **1847**, Ann and infant Clay in **1849**, and Flora in **1860**. Forty years of slavery and four years of refuge cannot be reduced to one marked plot or one cholera episode. [2–3, 9, 14, 20, 25]

Source numbers refer to the register on the final page

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Supporting evidence for the speech

The numerical explanations and historical argument underlying the address

STATEMENT OR POSITION	CONTEXT	SUPPORTING EVIDENCE
“Twenty-five million” describes the accumulated reach of Book of Mormon faiths.	CUMULATIVE RELIGIOUS REACH All generations; all Book of Mormon faiths.	**This is my heavily rounded cumulative estimate across all generations and all Book of Mormon faiths.** It is not a present-day membership figure for the Utah denomination. The claim concerns the witnesses’ significance across the entire religious tradition. [1]
“About 250” describes the rescue expedition’s approximate strength.	PUBLIC-AUDIENCE ROUNDING Published total: 229.	**The published breakdown is 207 men, 11 women, and 11 children: 229 people.** The speech expressly says “about 250, let’s say.” The word **about** makes the audience rounding explicit. [16]
“A thousand miles” gives the audience the scale of the overland expedition.	PUBLIC-AUDIENCE ROUNDING Route research and participant testimony.	**“A thousand miles” is established historical language.** The Ohio route is reconstructed at roughly **880–900 miles**. Participant **Wilford Woodruff** himself recalled “travelling a thousand miles,” and Mormon Thoroughfare applies the thousand-mile description to **both Ohio and Michigan**. The speech uses reasonable broad rounding with direct historical precedent. [17–18]
Arthur’s plantation served as Mormonism’s worldwide headquarters during the Clay County refuge. Missouri was its capital, Zion, New Jerusalem, and promised land.	WORLDWIDE HEADQUARTERS The Clay County refuge and its working center.	**Zion was the permanent center for the gathering of the Saints.** The July 1834 council records, Woodruff’s journal, and my site reconstruction identify Arthur’s property as the working center during the Clay County refuge. The presidency’s temporary residence in Kirtland did not replace Missouri as the capital, Zion, New Jerusalem, and promised land. [6, 14–15, 24, 28]
Missouri was the worldwide center: Zion, New Jerusalem, capital, and promised land. Scattering did not move that center.	ZION’S PERMANENCE D&C 101:17, 20–21.	**“Zion shall not be moved out of her place, notwithstanding her children are scattered.”** D&C 101:17. Verse 20 continues: “And, behold, there is none other place appointed than that which I have appointed; neither shall there be any other place appointed than that which I have appointed, for the work of the gathering of my saints”. Verse 21 then provides for additional places as stakes when there is no more room. [6]
Kirtland was a subsidiary satellite and temporary seat of the presidency; its bishop was directed to send records to Zion.	THE ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIP Whitney in Kirtland; Partridge in Zion.	**“These things shall be had on record, to be handed over unto the bishop in Zion.”** D&C 72:5–8 directs Kirtland’s records to Zion and names Newel K. Whitney; Edward Partridge was the bishop in Zion. D&C 64:21 gives Kirtland a five-year stronghold; 101:21 describes subsidiary stakes; 115:6 identifies defense and refuge. These passages support Kirtland’s temporary and subordinate role. [6, 28]

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The dead have names

Fifteen named people • Arthur associations and the wider refuge-period mortality record

PERSON / DATE	RECORD OR HISTORICAL SETTING	EVIDENCE AND BURIAL SIGNIFICANCE
Christian Whitmer **November 27, 1835**	CONTEMPORARY DEATH NOTICE Cowdery, December 1836, p. 426.	**One of the Eight Witnesses.** Contemporary notice establishes death in Clay County. Later accounts place his burial on Arthur’s property; they do not locate an identified grave beneath the modern marker. [2, 4–5]
Peter Whitmer Jr. **September 22, 1836**	CONTEMPORARY DEATH NOTICE Cowdery, December 1836, p. 426.	**One of the Eight Witnesses.** His death followed Christian’s by approximately ten months. The same distinction applies between an Arthur-property burial attribution and a demonstrated grave location. [2, 4–5]
Nancy Whitmer **June 3, 1834, 6 a.m.**	JOHN AND SARAH’S INFANT Daybook; Whitmer family Bible.	**The daybook records the infant’s death; the Bible supplies her name and hour.** John’s residence sequence supports continued occupancy of an Arthur-owned house. Neither record supplies her grave location. Her death preceded the late-June cholera outbreak. [2, 14]
Alta Hancock **January 31, 1836**	CONTEMPORARY OBITUARY Messenger and Advocate, February 1836, p. 221.	**Died in Clay County, aged forty, of chills and fever.** This is another named death during the refuge period. The obituary does not specify an Arthur residence or burial place. [2]
William Elisha Whiting; Mary West; Garret H. Schenk; Joshua Lewis	REFUGE-PERIOD DEATHS Clay County and Liberty.	**Four further names in the Clay County mortality register.** Whiting, West, and Lewis are associated with Clay County deaths; Schenk with Liberty. Together they broaden the named record beyond the Whitmers and the cholera expedition. [25]
Sally Coburn Knight; infant Eli Knight; Esther Peck Culver; Hannah Morton Holbrook	FAMILIES AND CHILDREN Turnham’s Landing and Shoal Creek.	**The refugee community suffered deaths across the county.** Sally and Eli Knight are associated with Turnham’s Landing/Avondale; Culver with Turnham’s Landing; Holbrook with a burial one mile north of Shoal Creek. Their recorded locations show the wider geography of refugee mortality. [25]
Abner Seeley Teeples; John Franklin Drollinger; Isaac Beebe	ADDITIONAL NAMED PEOPLE Family records and a contemporary newspaper.	**The register also includes Teeples at Liberty and family-history evidence for Drollinger.** The August 1834 Evening and Morning Star, p. 182, records Beebe’s death separately from cholera deaths. Death in this displaced community was not confined to the epidemic. [25]

A death list is not the death toll. The 1833 expulsion displaced approximately **1,200 Saints**, with Clay County becoming their principal refuge. Across **1833–1836**, ordinary mortality—including infant and child deaths—continued amid poverty, hunger, persecution, arduous labor, and disease. **Additional deaths beyond the surviving names are a strong historical inference.** A handful of notices cannot stand for the whole community’s losses. [2, 20, 25]

The names above document Arthur associations and the wider refugee community. Their individual locations guide the burial inquiry at the plantation and across Clay County.

Source numbers refer to the register on the final page

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Sources for the answers

Exact references and attribution; agricultural returns: source 29

1. John Hajicek, October 12, 2026 council address, archived captions S02, 0:12–4:45; recording. Membership and the intended meaning of numerical approximations are the speaker's own explanations. The criticism column summarizes the objections as reported by Hajicek.

2. Arthur Plantation Deaths, 1826–1864: Research Register, pp. 1–7, with manuscript and gravestone reproductions. Oliver Cowdery, "The Closing Year," Messenger and Advocate 3, no. 3 (December 1836), p. 426; Alta Hancock obituary, 2, no. 5 (February 1836), p. 272.

3. Arthur Family Cemetery, 1846–1860; James Arthur notice, Weekly Tribune, August 29, 1846, p. 3; Clay Arthur notice, October 1, 1847, p. 3; photographed stones for Clay, Ann, infant Clay, and Flora Wood. The 1846 death is at his father's residence; the earliest recovered marked burial is 1847. These records do not supply a formal cemetery founding date.

4. R. Scott Lloyd, "Eight Witnesses memorialized by new monument," Church News, November 26, 2011, reporting Alexander Baugh's dedication remarks.

5. R. Scott Lloyd, "Tour of Missouri sites caps Mormon History Association conference," Church News, June 2017. The report's "likely buried" is an earlier cemetery conjecture; it supplies no located graves.

6. Revelations of July 20, 1831; September 11, 1831; September 22–23, 1832; December 16–17, 1833; April 26, 1838. Locators in current Utah-edition D&C: 57:1–3, 7; 64:21; 84:2–4; 101:17–21; 115:6. Edition numbering is a locator, not a denomination attribution to Hajicek.

7. City of Liberty, January 26, 2026 regular-session minutes, p. 3, Case 26-04FP, Metrobloks final plat, 28.93 acres. City record. Historical descriptions: Sallee, 31 acres (1877), 30.75 acres (1898), project plat research. Metrobloks site description, checked October 26, 2026: 35.1 acres.

8. Virginia Miller, granddaughter of Michael Arthur, The Liberty Advance, November 12, 1934, p. 2: several hundred enslaved people; 1,400 acres. Family testimony is the source of the historical description, not a census calculation.

9. Slave schedules, Clay County: 1850, Platte Township, p. 24 (folio 437), left lines 3–36: 34 people; 1860, Liberty Township, pp. 8–9, right lines 21–39 and left lines 1–11: 30 people; four dwellings.

10. Virginia Stewart, written November 1942, in Edna McKinley, "The Changing Years," no. 23, The Liberty Chronicle, February 4, 1943, p. 2. Stewart transmits her mother Mary (Mollie) Wood's childhood memories of her grandfather's plantation: cabins, gardens, house alterations, estate.

11. Clay County tax lists: 1831, vol. 11, p. 249; 1833, pp. 291–291a; 1834, pp. 329 and 331; 1835, pp. 367–368. Manuscript-image locators in Arthur Farm Non-Newspaper Source Register.

12. Pearl Wilcox, Liberty Tribune, June 13, 1960, p. 4; Medora Chrane, Arthur mansion article and photograph captions, September 23, 1963, p. 1.

13. Michael Arthur, "Negroes for Sale," Liberty Tribune, May 17, 1850, p. 2; reward for Dick, Daily Missouri Republican, November 9, 1857, p. 4.

14. John Whitmer daybook, CHL MS 1159, folder 1, images 11–21: possession November 16, 1833; birth May 28 and infant death June 3, 1834; move October 7. Whitmer Bible, CHL MS 13505, reel 2, FamilySearch memory 23103008: Nancy's name and death hour.

15. Wilford Woodruff journal, summer–autumn 1834, CHL MS 1352; Lyman Wight to Woodruff, August 24, 1857. Woodruff Papers, Zelph account. Full manuscript locators in the non-newspaper source register.

16. Church History in the Fulness of Times, chapter 12: 207 men, 11 women, 11 children. Other historical reconstructions use differing totals and categories.

17. Kenneth R. Mays, "On the Road with Zion's Camp," Mormon Historical Studies (2007), photographic route essay; Ensign Peak Foundation, Zion's Camp: 880-mile march.

18. Wilford Woodruff, December 12, 1869, Journal of Discourses 13:158, "travelling a thousand miles"; quoted in Craig K. Manscill, "Journal of the Branch of the Church of Christ in Pontiac," note 47. Marlene C. Kettley, Arnold K. Garr, and Craig K. Manscill, "Zion's Camp," Mormon Thoroughfare (BYU, 2006), pp. 43–62: thousand-mile description of both the Ohio and Michigan companies.

19. Joseph Smith Papers, John Whitmer history, p. 67, note 199: seventeen named epidemic deaths. Underlying references include Evening and Morning Star, July 1834, p. 176, and August 1834, p. 182; John Murdock journal, July 6, 1834; JS History A-1, p. 509.

20. John Whitmer history and contemporary refuge accounts; Craig K. Manscill, "Journal of the Branch of the Church of Christ in Pontiac," introduction: approximately 1,200 expelled Saints and Clay County refuge. The conclusion that surviving notices undercount total deaths is a historical inference from the population, duration, living conditions, and named deaths.

21. Missouri Revised Statutes 194.405, 194.406, and 194.410. Scope, reporting and cessation, and prohibited conduct are separate provisions.

22. "Sheriff's Sale," Liberty Tribune, May 14, 1858, p. 3: Lucy, seven, sale at the courthouse square; sheriff Samuel Hadley; debtor Ransom Sims.

23. John Hajicek, Arthur plantation parcel and plat studies; acreage and agricultural chronology by John Hajicek: Miller reports 1,400 acres; other family accounts and Hajicek's plat study give 1,920 acres. The later farm was 404 acres by 1888, sometimes rounded to 400. and the shift from hemp to corn and livestock.

24. Minutes, July 3, 1834, Minute Book 2, p. 43; Wilford Woodruff journal, July 1–3, 1834, CHL MS 1352. Early-July accounts of the council and discharge authorization. John Hajicek's historical and site research identifies Arthur's plantation as the worldwide headquarters during the Clay County refuge.

25. John Hajicek, refuge-period death register: Whitmer family evidence, contemporary obituaries, family histories, and burial references. The fifteen-name list covers Arthur associations and the wider refugee community. For Isaac Beebe: Evening and Morning Star, August 1834, p. 182. Individual locations are stated where supplied; inclusion in this regional register does not assign a person's grave to Arthur's plantation.

26. Harris, written comments and "My response," transcribed by John Hajicek: source access, response 1; Clay County's "30%," response 5; later information and "livable land," response 6; source list includes the 1850 and 1860 agricultural censuses. Other objections reported by Hajicek: 400 acres, maximum forty enslaved people, payment, house dimensions, Sections 14 and 23, New Madrid title, later atlases, graves and Rush Creek. The 1,400 and 1,920 acreage evidence is Hajicek's.

27. Missouri State Archives, land-records finding aid: New Madrid relief act, February 17, 1815. The correct designation is New Madrid claims under the February 17, 1815 relief act. The separate 1824 claims legislation is distinguished in Barry v. Gamble, 44 U.S. 32 (1845); it is not the originating New Madrid relief act.

28. Revelation, December 4, 1831, D&C 72:5–8, 13; early text, verses 1–7. Accounts are to be recorded and handed to the bishop in Zion. This is the prescribed reporting relationship; the quotation is not a receipt proving a particular transfer occurred.

29. Federal agricultural census, Schedule 4: 1850, Clay County, manuscript p. 675, line 22, 300 improved + 500 unimproved acres; 1860, Liberty Township, manuscript p. 17, line 7, 600 + 1,400. Facsimiles: dated-parcels packet, pp. 70 and 72; comparison, p. 69. Totals: 800 and 2,000; difference: 1,200 acres, 150 percent.

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Harris’s maps are withheld because they misrepresent the landscape.

> **“All of his maps are wildly inaccurate with regard to size, boundary, shape, and key features, and so we have not reproduced them here.”**

John Hajicek’s assessment of Harris’s maps

Dated deeds, tax records, original surveys, censuses, and the landscape establish the corrections.

Cartographic analysis: John Hajicek. Primary-source maps and Hajicek’s historical reconstructions identify their evidence.

© 2026 John Hajicek

404 acres cannot erase the earlier plantation.

404 • 1,400 • 1,920 • 2,000 acres

404

THE LATER REMNANT

The later farm reported as 404 acres by 1888, sometimes rounded to 400 in newspaper notices.

1,400

MILLER’S FAMILY ACCOUNT

Virginia Miller’s account describes a plantation of 1,400 acres.

1,920

HAJICEK’S HOLDINGS RECONSTRUCTION

The earlier plantation reconstructed in John Hajicek’s holdings maps.

2,000

THE 1860 AGRICULTURAL RETURN

600 improved acres + 1,400 unimproved acres = 2,000 acres.

Harris’s later 404-acre remnant does not define the earlier plantation.

Sources: Virginia Miller, Liberty Advance, 12 November 1934, p. 2; John Hajicek’s holdings reconstruction and later-farm chronology; 1860 Clay County agricultural schedule, manuscript p. 17, row 7.

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“Unimproved” did not mean unusable.

HARRIS’S CLAIM

He treats the unimproved acreage as unfit even for grazing and uses the agricultural census to question whether the plantation could host large meetings.

THE ENUMERATOR INSTRUCTIONS

The 1860 instructions include woodland and other connected land whose timber or range served farm purposes. The category does not mean that no people could gather or live anywhere on that land.

THE SECOND ERROR

Four slave cabins recorded in 1860 cannot determine refugee housing or meeting capacity in 1833–1836. Different populations, dates, and buildings must be investigated separately.

Public posts, John Hajicek digital archive. U.S. Census Bureau, 1860 Instructions, Schedule 4, items 1–3. Reasoning about meeting capacity is Hajicek’s rebuttal, not a census measurement.

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JOHN HAJICEK / ADDITIONAL REBUTTAL TO LOCAL HISTORY ENTHUSIAST HARRIS

A missing entry is not proof that no grave exists.

THE ARCHIVE DOES NOT RECORD IT

An archive’s silence does not erase an unmarked cemetery. A search must identify its records, dates, coverage, and fieldwork. The absence of an index entry is no answer to the burial ground Hajicek identifies.

ZION’S CAMP IS NOT THE WHOLE BURIAL QUESTION

Deaths at Rush Creek do not dispose of deaths among refugees living on Arthur’s farm, or of Christian and Peter Whitmer’s later deaths in 1835 and 1836.

ONE BENEVOLENT STORY DOES NOT ANSWER THE SALE RECORD

A recollection that some enslaved people received money cannot establish wages, freedom, or prosperity for everyone Arthur held. The sale notices and the individual lives remain part of the evidence.

Public objections, John Hajicek digital archive. Existing rebuttal and source register; Liberty Tribune, 17 May 1850, p. 2; Liberty Advance, 12 November 1934, p. 2.

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The concession matters: Arthur was a slave trader.

HIS PUBLIC POST

Local history enthusiast Harris acknowledges that Arthur owned enslaved people and was a slave trader; he also identifies the photograph of the slave pen in the 1922 centennial book.

THE CONSEQUENCE

The disagreement cannot be reduced to whether Arthur held people in bondage. The inquiry concerns the scale and duration of his trade, the identities of those held and sold, the deaths, and the burial ground.

A COUNT IS NOT A COMPLETE LIFE HISTORY

A census snapshot, a tax assessment, a surviving building, and a sale advertisement answer different questions. None warrants dismissing the others.

Public post, paraphrased; 1922 centennial photograph reproduced in the plantation-building section.

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Developer rendering: Metrobloks / Lincoln Property Co.



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Liberty

A memorial park

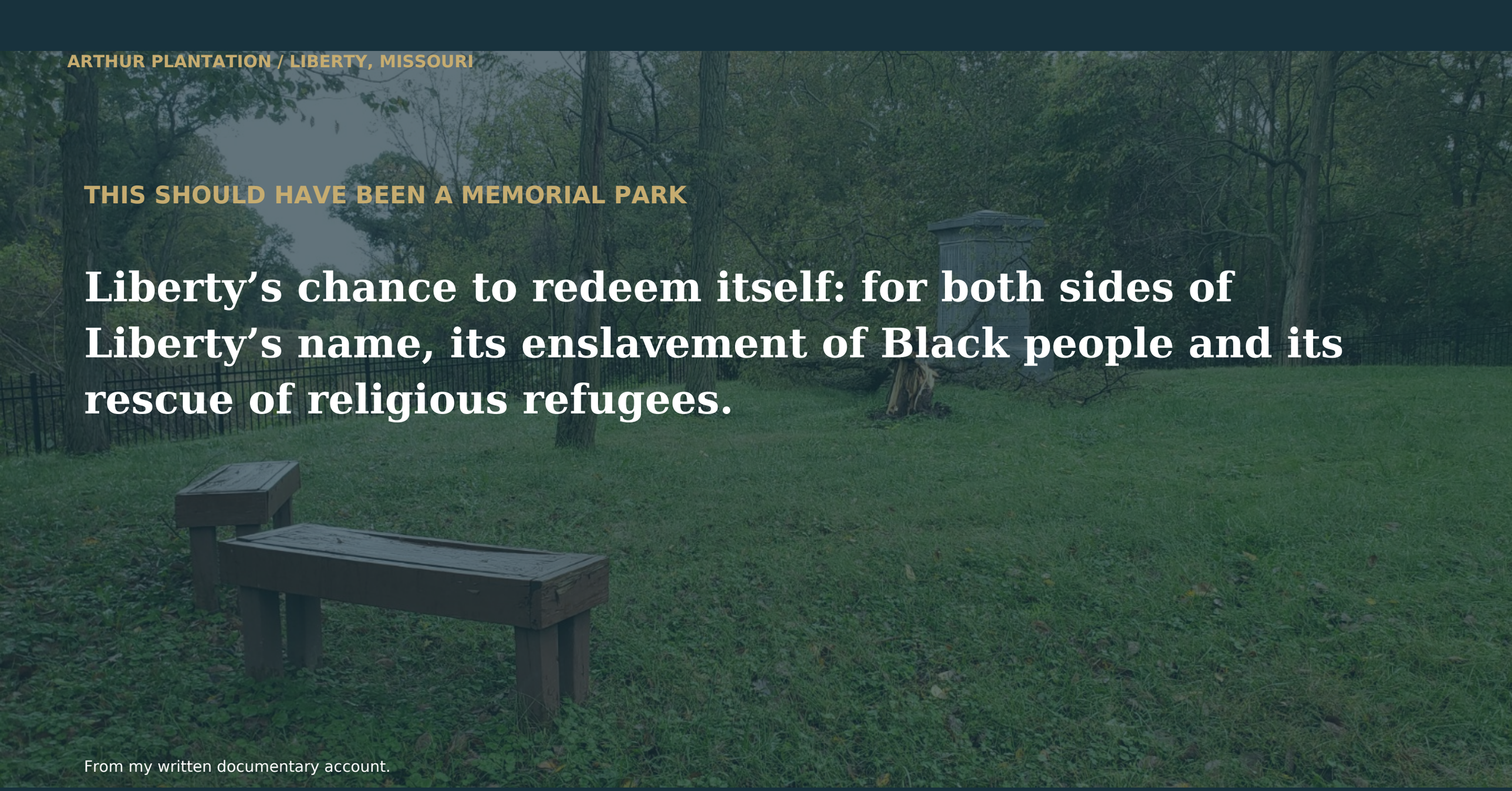
Photograph by John Hajicek.

© 2026 John Hajicek

ARTHUR PLANTATION / LIBERTY, MISSOURI

THIS SHOULD HAVE BEEN A MEMORIAL PARK

Liberty’s chance to redeem itself: for both sides of Liberty’s name, its enslavement of Black people and its rescue of religious refugees.



From my written documentary account.

Photograph by John Hajicek.

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The law

Marked or unmarked

Photograph by John Hajicek.

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MISSOURI LAW: MARKED OR UNMARKED

Knowingly disturbing, destroying, vandalizing, or damaging a marked or unmarked human burial site is a Class E felony.

Missouri Revised Statutes §194.410(1).

Photograph by John Hajicek.

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IMMEDIATE REPORTING

Knowing, or having reason to know, that an unmarked burial or human remains are being disturbed requires immediate notification to either the State Historic Preservation Officer or local law enforcement.

Missouri Revised Statutes §194.406.

Photograph by John Hajicek.

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ARTHUR PLANTATION

How many acres?

The acreage figures in my evidence sheet

28.9262	acres	Gross plat area: January 2026*
27.2867	acres	Lot 1 in that plat*
35.1	acres	Metrobloks’ advertised campus
31	acres	W. F. Sallee’s separate 1877 holding

*Earlier plat transcription preserved in my supplied evidence sheet. Compare the approved 28.93-acre plat and the parcel discussion on p. 172.

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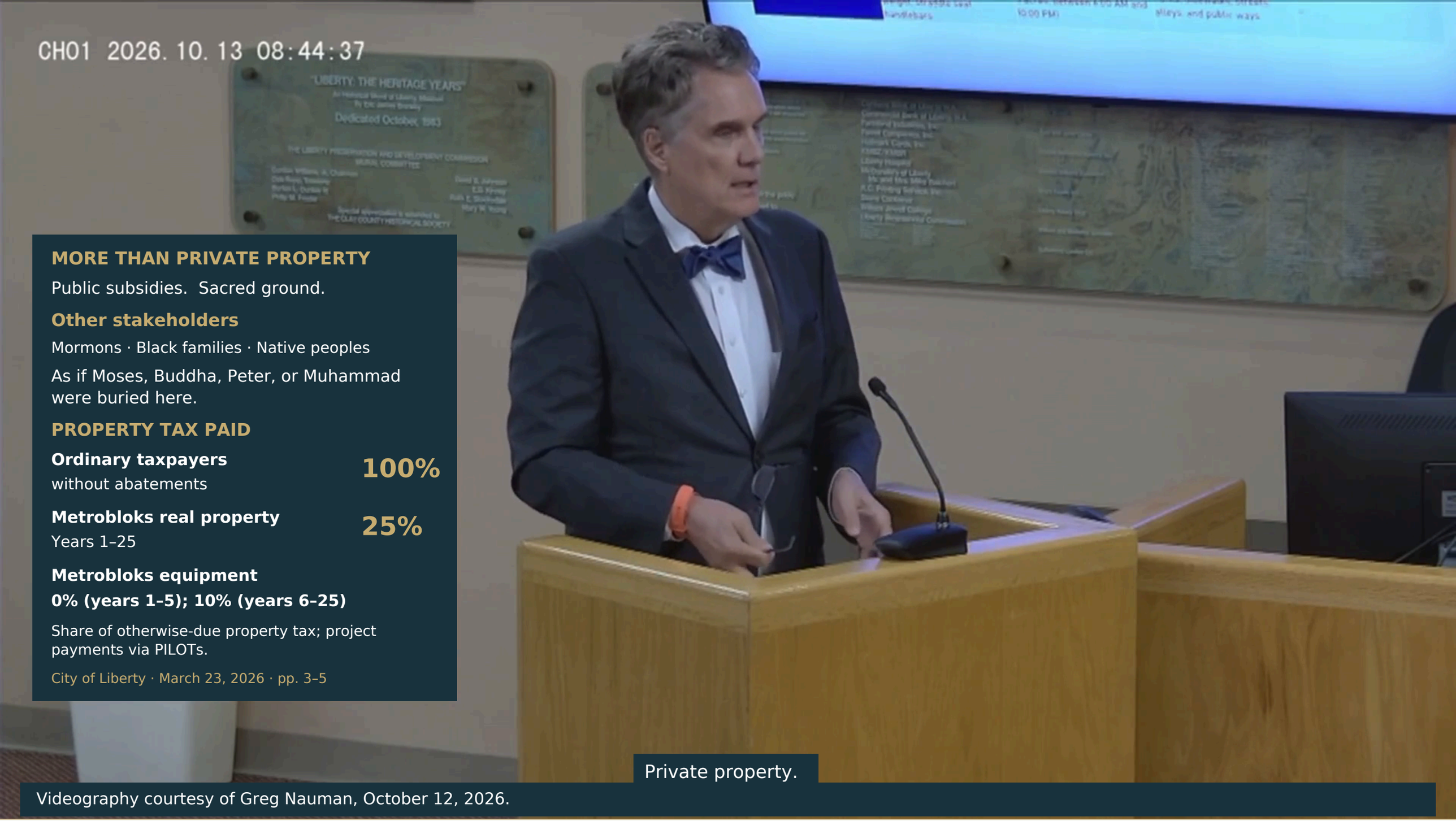

MORE THAN PRIVATE PROPERTY

Public subsidies. Sacred ground.

Other stakeholders

Mormons · Black families · Native peoples

As if Moses, Buddha, Peter, or Muhammad were buried here.

PROPERTY TAX PAID

Ordinary taxpayers — **100%**
without abatements

Metrobloks real property — **25%**
Years 1–25

Metrobloks equipment
0% (years 1–5); 10% (years 6–25)

Share of otherwise-due property tax; project payments via PILOTs.

City of Liberty · March 23, 2026 · pp. 3–5

Private property.

Videography courtesy of Greg Nauman, October 12, 2026.

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PRESERVE THIS HISTORY

Liberty should preserve this history, not bury it a second time.

From my written documentary account.

Photography and flight courtesy of Carrie Lonsdale supplied October 10, 2026.

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Follow the evidence

ORIGINAL TESTIMONY, MAPPED RELATIONSHIPS, AND AN EXPERT CONCLUSION

The documents in this book have different jobs. A family account describes remembered buildings and people. A daybook records an occupancy or a death. A photograph preserves a structure at a particular date. A map records boundaries and roads and terrain. My task is to examine those records together and explain what they establish about the inhabited estate and its burial ground.

Follow each conclusion back through that chain. Read the original testimony beside its transcription, and read the map beside the record used to construct it. My statement and recorded speeches preserve what I know firsthand and what Norman Page told me and how I reached my conclusions. The photographs of my earlier work show the material and landscape experience applied here.

The source register and long chronology supply the dated record behind the argument. They are part of the same investigation: people arriving and occupying houses and working and meeting and dying, while the estate and its roads changed around them. The next fieldwork must document the surviving foundations, routes, fragments, and individual graves within the burial landscape I identify.

Read the case, examine the sources, and return to the ground. The purpose is to preserve the evidence and the dead, and to leave Liberty with a history it has faced rather than buried.

The documentary record follows; keep the people and the inhabited landscape in view.

Non-newspaper source register: pp. 643–662. Dated chronology: pp. 663–782. Authorship and source attribution: p. 835.
The contents and bookmarks identify each exhibit; original printed pagination remains intact.

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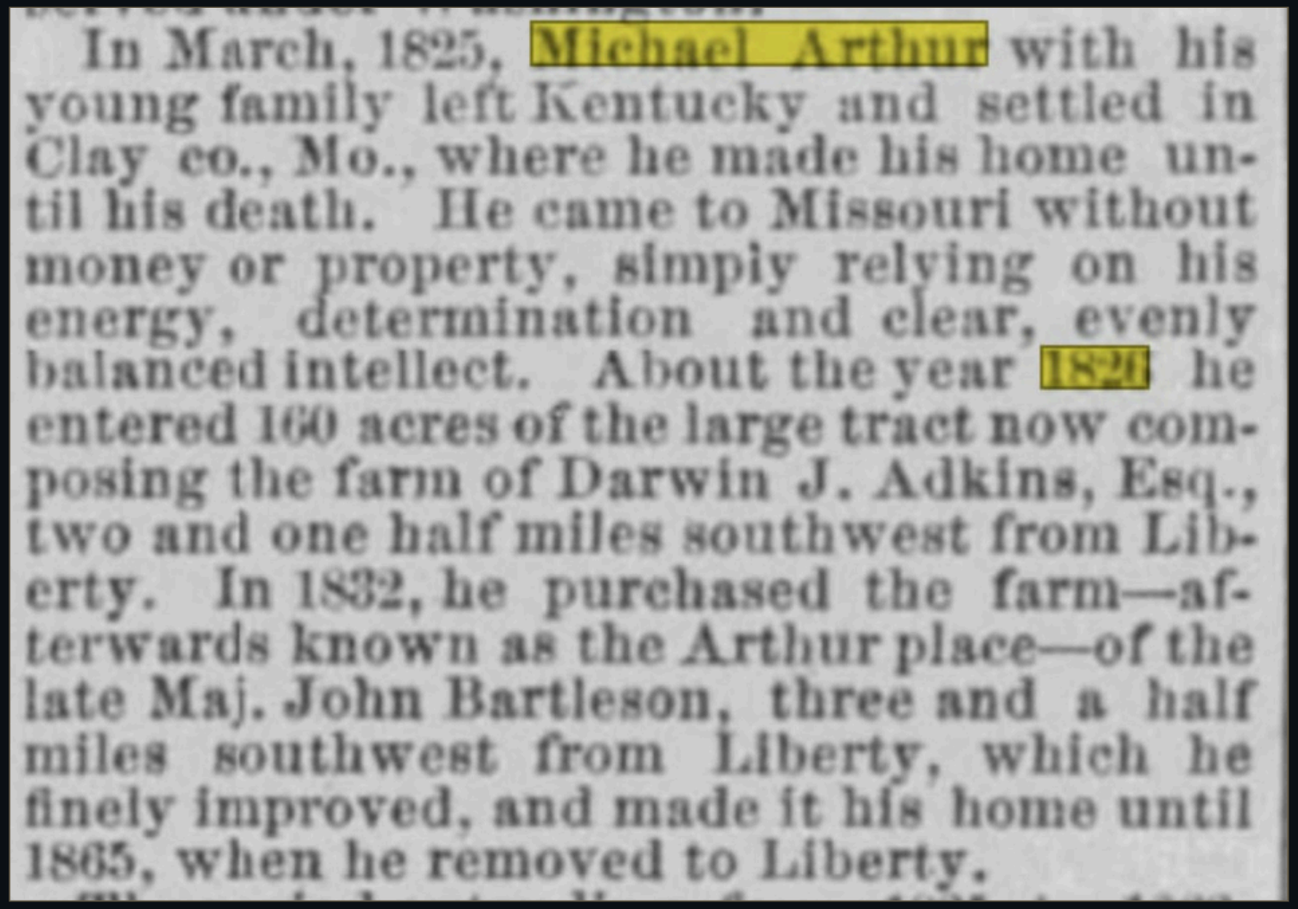
Started his plantation about 1826;
expanded it to this farmyard in 1832.



In March, 1825, Michael Arthur with his young family left Kentucky and settled in Clay co., Mo., where he made his home until his death. He came to Missouri without money or property, simply relying on his energy, determination and clear, evenly balanced intellect. About the year 1826 he entered 160 acres of the large tract now composing the farm of Darwin J. Adkins, Esq., two and one half miles southwest from Liberty. In 1832, he purchased the farm—afterwards known as the Arthur place—of the late Maj. John Bartleson, three and a half miles southwest from Liberty, which he finely improved, and made it his home until 1865, when he removed to Liberty.

About 1826

160 acres entered

1832

Purchased the farm afterward known as the Arthur place.

The clipping dates his arrival in Clay County to March 1825.

Historic clipping, John Hajicek digital archive

Retrospective newspaper account. Section 25 ownership is documented by 1831; 1832 does not mark the start of Arthur?s landownership.

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Bondage

The newspaper record



Photograph by John Hajicek.

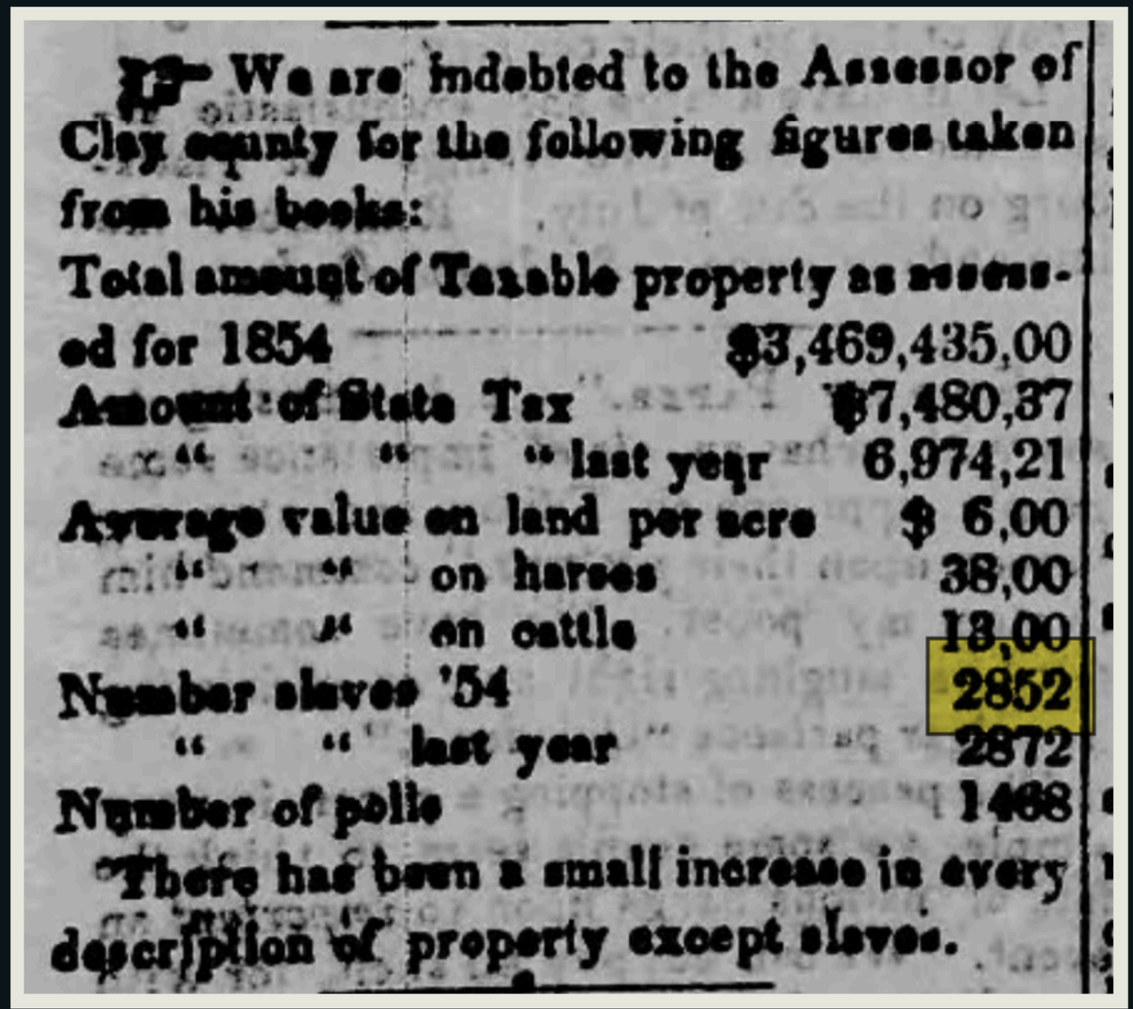
© 2026 John Hajicek

Clay County’s enslaved population

2,852

Number slaves ’54

The newspaper’s count for 1854.


We are indebted to the Assessor of Clay county for the following figures taken from his books:

Total amount of Taxable property as assessed for 1854	$3,469,435,00
Amount of State Tax	$7,480,37
" " " last year	6,974,21
Average value on land per acre	$ 6,00
" " on horses	38,00
" " on cattle	13,00
Number slaves '54	2852
" " last year	2872
Number of polls	1468

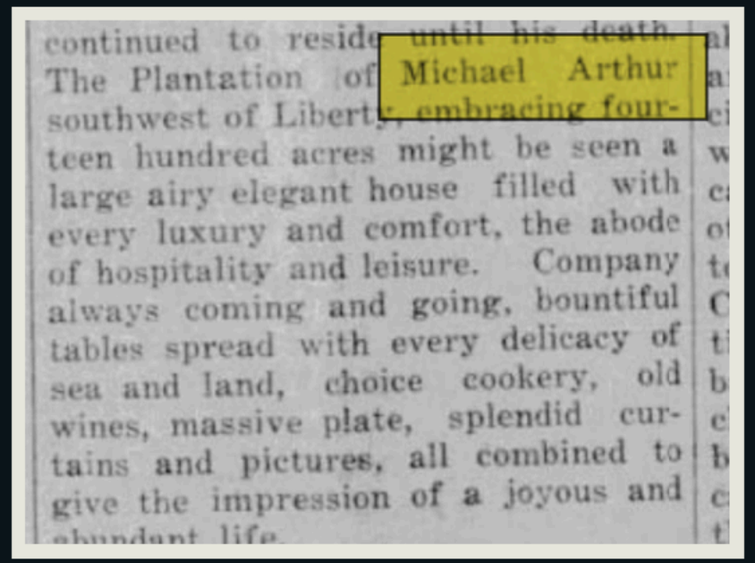
There has been a small increase in every description of property except slaves.

Arthur Plantation | Liberty Tribune, 7 July 1854, p. 2 | Figures from the Clay County assessor

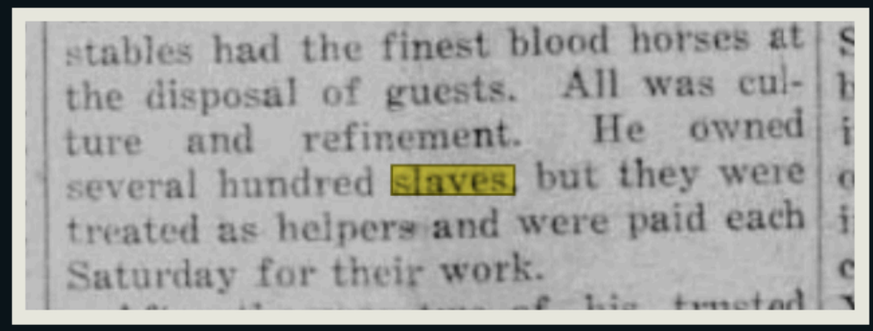
© 2026 John Hajicek

The plantation in a later account

He owned several hundred slaves


continued to reside until his death. The Plantation of Michael Arthur southwest of Liberty, embracing fourteen hundred acres might be seen a large airy elegant house filled with every luxury and comfort, the abode of hospitality and leisure. Company always coming and going, bountiful tables spread with every delicacy of sea and land, choice cookery, old wines, massive plate, splendid curtains and pictures, all combined to give the impression of a joyous and abundant life.

Selected words from the account


stables had the finest blood horses at the disposal of guests. All was culture and refinement. He owned several hundred slaves but they were treated as helpers and were paid each Saturday for their work.

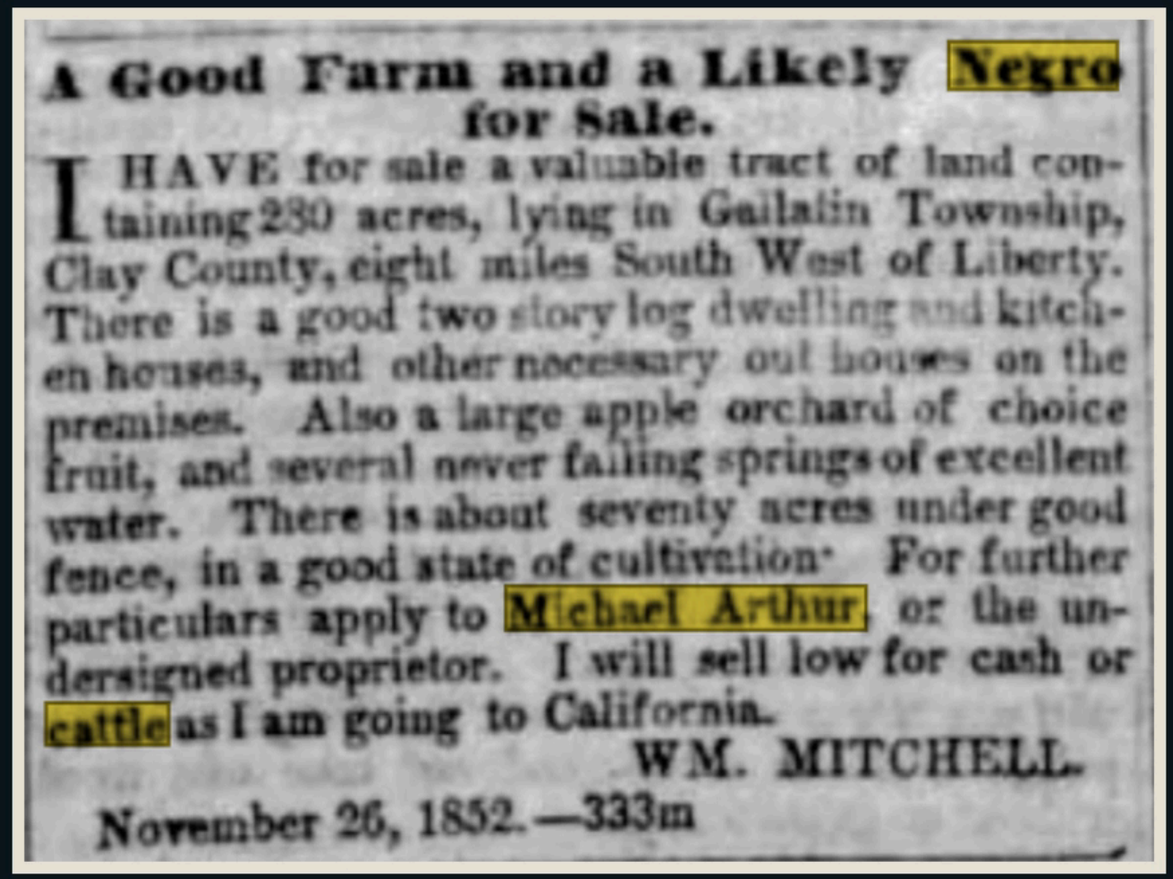
Arthur Plantation | The Liberty Advance, 12 November 1934, p. 2 | Retrospective account

© 2026 John Hajicek

“Cash or cattle”

Michael Arthur named for inquiries

Seller: William Mitchell



A Good Farm and a Likely Negro for Sale.

I HAVE for sale a valuable tract of land containing 230 acres, lying in Gailatin Township, Clay County, eight miles South West of Liberty. There is a good two story log dwelling and kitchen houses, and other necessary out houses on the premises. Also a large apple orchard of choice fruit, and several never failing springs of excellent water. There is about seventy acres under good fence, in a good state of cultivation. For further particulars apply to Michael Arthur, or the undersigned proprietor. I will sell low for cash or cattle as I am going to California.

WM. MITCHELL.

November 26, 1852.—333m

You could bring your slaves to him if you wanted to go to California or New Mexico or

Liberty Tribune | December 24, 1852 | Notice dated November 26, 1852

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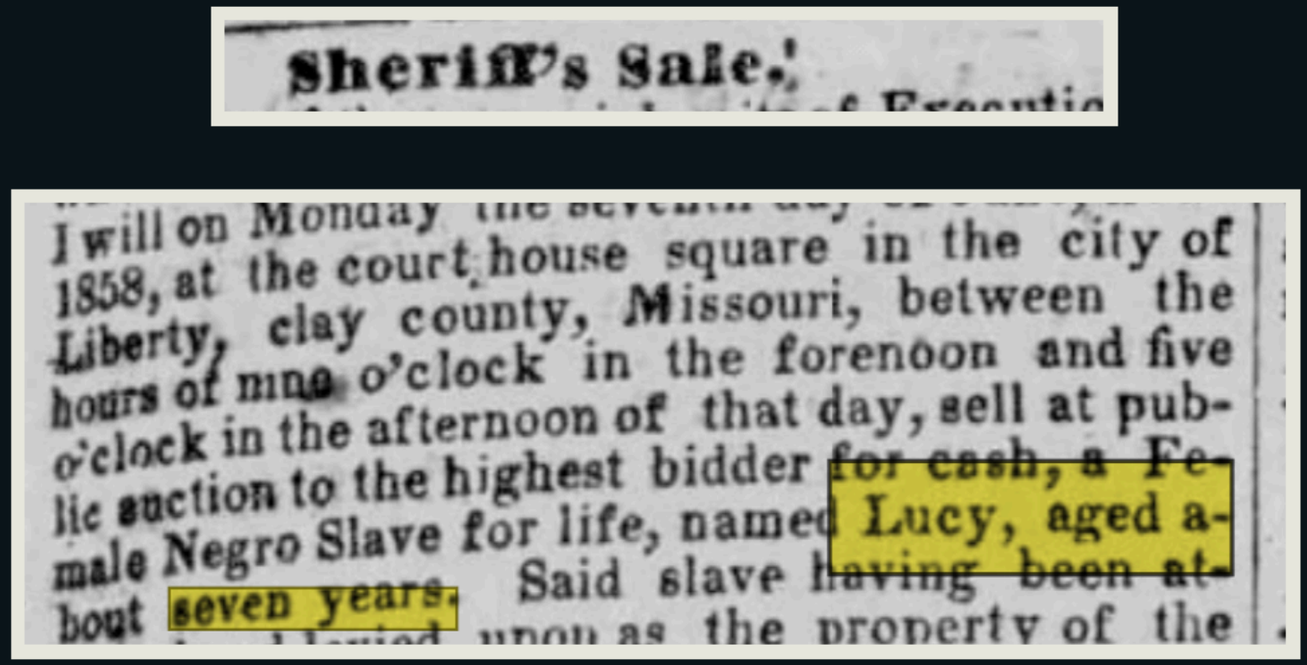
A child named Lucy

Lucy, aged about seven years.

Public auction in Liberty



Sheriff's Sale.

I will on Monday the seventh day [illegible] 1858, at the court house square in the city of Liberty, clay county, Missouri, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, a Female Negro Slave for life, named Lucy, aged about seven years. Said slave having been attached and levied upon as the property of the

May 14th, 1858—2w3]

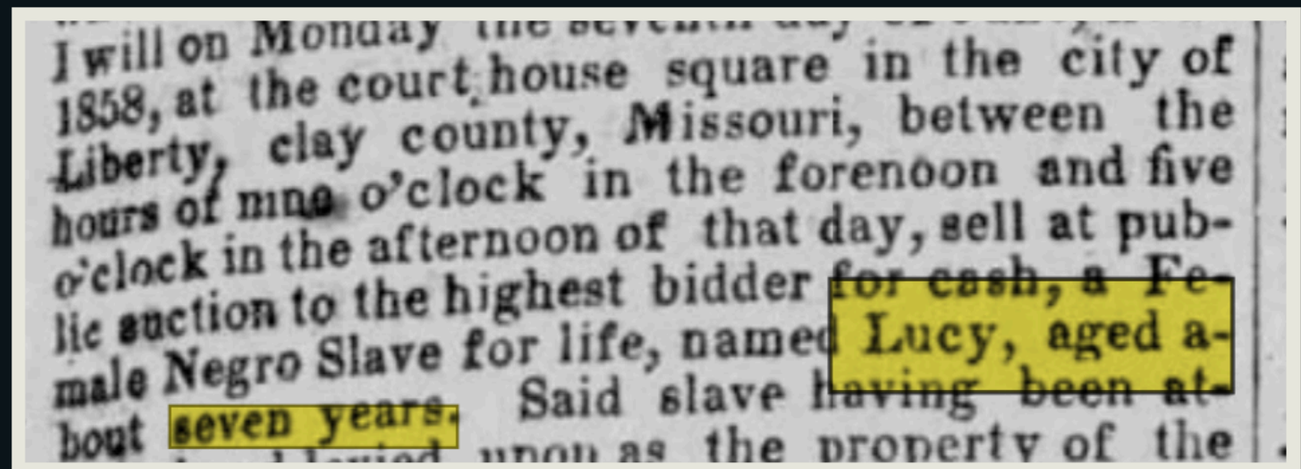
ARTHUR PLANTATION | Liberty Tribune, 14 May 1858, p. 3 | Sheriff's sale notice

© 2026 John Hajicek

Lucy: the sale notice enlarged

Lucy, aged about seven years.

Public auction in Liberty

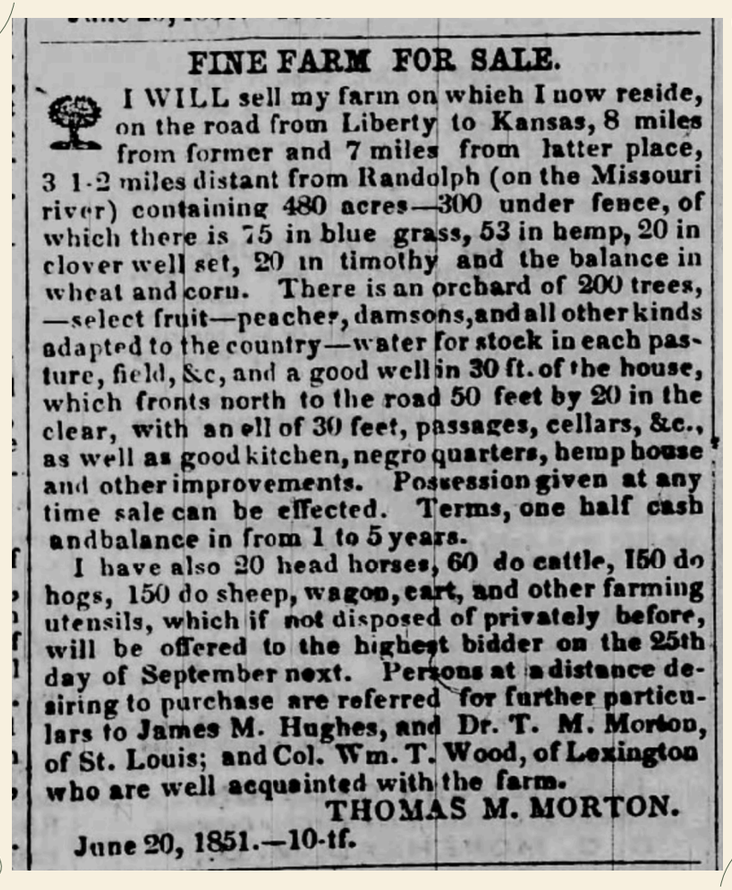

I will on Monday the seventh day
1858, at the court house square in the city of
Liberty, clay county, Missouri, between the
hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five
o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at pub-
lic auction to the highest bidder for cash, a Fe-
male Negro Slave for life, named Lucy, aged a-
bout seven years. Said slave having been at-
upon as the property of the

ARTHUR PLANTATION | Liberty Tribune, 14 May 1858, p. 3 | Sheriff's sale notice

© 2026 John Hajicek

Behind the “fine farm”

A HOUSE, AN ORCHARD, AND SLAVE QUARTERS



FINE FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL sell my farm on which I now reside, on the road from Liberty to Kansas, 8 miles from former and 7 miles from latter place, 3 1-2 miles distant from Randolph (on the Missouri river) containing 480 acres—300 under fence, of which there is 75 in blue grass, 53 in hemp, 20 in clover well set, 20 in timothy and the balance in wheat and corn. There is an orchard of 200 trees, —select fruit—peaches, damsons, and all other kinds adapted to the country—water for stock in each pasture, field, &c, and a good well in 30 ft. of the house, which fronts north to the road 50 feet by 20 in the clear, with an ell of 30 feet, passages, cellars, &c., as well as good kitchen, negro quarters, hemp house and other improvements. Possession given at any time sale can be effected. Terms, one half cash and balance in from 1 to 5 years.

I have also 20 head horses, 60 do cattle, 150 do hogs, 150 do sheep, wagon, cart, and other farming utensils, which if not disposed of privately before, will be offered to the highest bidder on the 25th day of September next. Persons at a distance desiring to purchase are referred for further particulars to James M. Hughes, and Dr. T. M. Morton, of St. Louis; and Col. Wm. T. Wood, of Lexington who are well acquainted with the farm.

THOMAS M. MORTON.

June 20, 1851.—10-tf.

480 acres

Thomas M. Morton advertised a farm on the road from Liberty to Kansas: 300 acres fenced, including 53 acres in hemp, with an orchard of 200 trees.

“negro quarters, hemp house”

The advertisement placed the quarters beside the kitchen, hemp house, and “other improvements.” The people whose labor sustained this landscape were not named.

The setting of their lives

Water, crops, livestock, a substantial house, and quarters: the physical world of a Clay County slaveholding farm appears in a notice offering the property for sale.

Liberty Tribune, August 1, 1851, p. 3 • Scan: the John Hajicek digital archive

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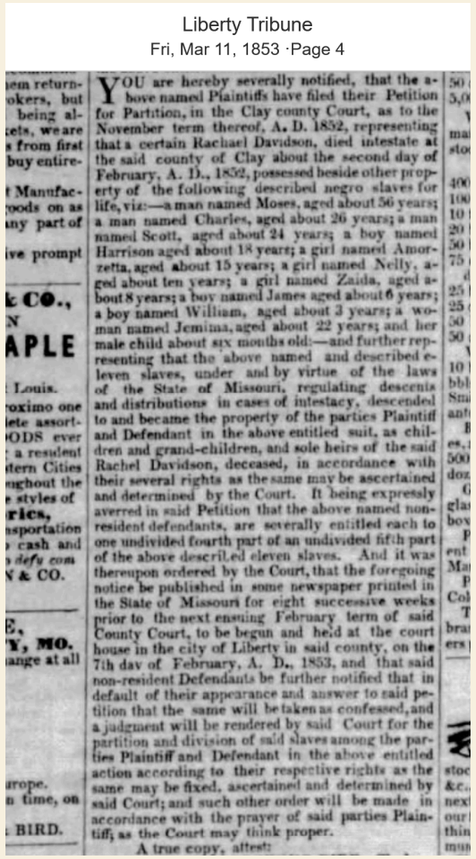
Jemima and her infant

ELEVEN PEOPLE SUBJECT TO PARTITION



Liberty Tribune
Fri, Mar 11, 1853 ·Page 4

YOU are hereby severally notified, that the above named Plaintiffs have filed their Petition for Partition, in the Clay county Court, as to the November term thereof, A. D. 1852, representing that a certain Rachael Davidson, died intestate at the said county of Clay about the second day of February, A. D., 1852, possessed beside other property of the following described negro slaves for life, viz:—a man named Moses, aged about 56 years; a man named Charles, aged about 26 years; a man named Scott, aged about 24 years; a boy named Harrison aged about 18 years; a girl named Amorzetta, aged about 15 years; a girl named Nelly, aged about ten years; a girl named Zaida, aged about 8 years; a boy named James aged about 6 years; a boy named William, aged about 3 years; a woman named Jemima, aged about 22 years; and her male child about six months old:—and further representing that the above named and described eleven slaves, under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Missouri, regulating descents and distributions in cases of intestacy, descended to and became the property of the parties Plaintiff and Defendant in the above entitled suit, as children and grand-children, and sole heirs of the said Rachel Davidson, deceased, in accordance with their several rights as the same may be ascertained and determined by the Court. It being expressly averred in said Petition that the above named non-resident defendants, are severally entitled each to one undivided fourth part of an undivided fifth part of the above described eleven slaves. And it was thereupon ordered by the Court, that the foregoing notice be published in some newspaper printed in the State of Missouri for eight successive weeks prior to the next ensuing February term of said County Court, to be begun and held at the court house in the city of Liberty in said county, on the 7th day of February, A. D., 1853, and that said non-resident Defendants be further notified that in default of their appearance and answer to said petition that the same will be taken as confessed, and a judgment will be rendered by said Court for the partition and division of said slaves among the parties Plaintiff and Defendant in the above entitled action according to their respective rights as the same may be fixed, ascertained and determined by said Court; and such other order will be made in accordance with the prayer of said parties Plaintiff, as the Court may think proper.

A true copy, attest:

Jemima, about 22

“a woman named Jemima, aged about 22 years; and her male child about six months old”

Children named in the petition

Harrison, about 18; Amorzetta, about 15; Nelly, about 10; Zaida, about 8; James, about 6; William, about 3.

Moses, Charles, and Scott

Moses, about 56; Charles, about 26; Scott, about 24. These eleven people were listed in the estate of Rachael Davidson.

People divided into shares

The petition sought “partition and division of said slaves” among heirs; it described ownership in an “undivided fourth part of an undivided fifth part.”

Liberty Tribune, March 11, 1853, p. 4 • Scan: the John Hajicek digital archive

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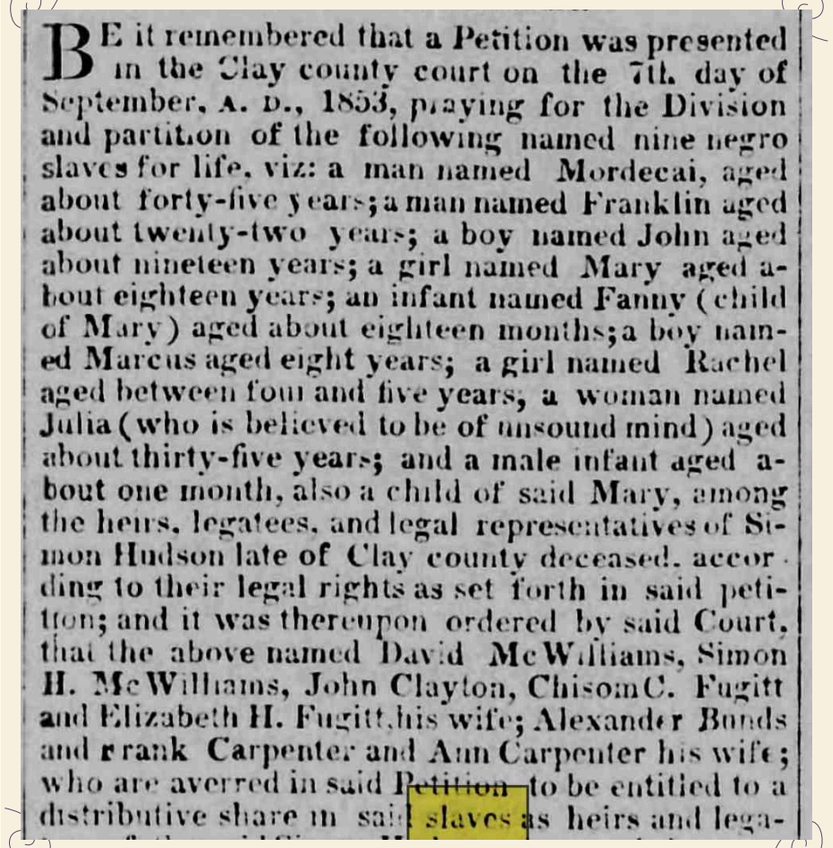
Mary and her two babies

A MOTHER OF EIGHTEEN; AN INFANT OF ONE MONTH



BE it remembered that a Petition was presented in the Clay county court on the 7th. day of September, A. D., 1853, praying for the Division and partition of the following named nine negro slaves for life, viz: a man named Mordecai, aged about forty-five years; a man named Franklin aged about twenty-two years; a boy named John aged about nineteen years; a girl named Mary aged about eighteen years; an infant named Fanny (child of Mary) aged about eighteen months; a boy named Marcus aged eight years; a girl named Rachel aged between four and five years; a woman named Julia (who is believed to be of unsound mind) aged about thirty-five years; and a male infant aged about one month, also a child of said Mary, among the heirs, legatees, and legal representatives of Simon Hudson late of Clay county deceased, according to their legal rights as set forth in said petition; and it was thereupon ordered by said Court, that the above named David McWilliams, Simon H. McWilliams, John Clayton, Chisom C. Fugitt and Elizabeth H. Fugitt, his wife; Alexander Bonds and Frank Carpenter and Ann Carpenter his wife; who are averred in said Petition to be entitled to a distributive share in said slaves as heirs and lega-

Mary, about 18

“an infant named Fanny (child of Mary) aged about eighteen months”
“a male infant aged about one month, also a child of said Mary”

Other lives in the same petition

Mordecai, about 45; Franklin, about 22; John, about 19; Marcus, 8; Rachel, between 4 and 5; Julia, about 35.

The description of Julia

“who is believed to be of unsound mind”

A family before the county court

The petition, presented September 7, 1853, sought “Division and Partition” of nine people among the heirs, legatees, and legal representatives of Simon Hudson.

Liberty Tribune, October 7, 1853, p. 3 • Scan: the John Hajicek digital archive

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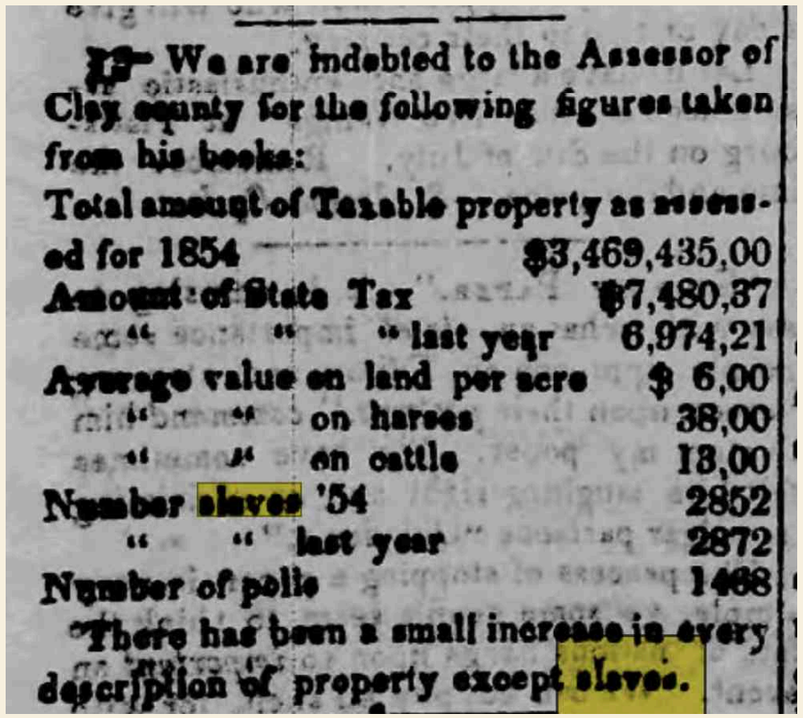
2,852 human lives

THE COUNTY COUNTED THEM AS PROPERTY



We are indebted to the Assessor of Clay county for the following figures taken from his books:

Total amount of Taxable property as assessed for 1854	$3,469,435,00
Amount of State Tax	$7,480,37
" " " last year	6,974,21
Average value on land per acre	$ 6,00
" " on horses	38,00
" " on cattle	13,00
Number slaves '54	2852
" " last year	2872
Number of polls	1468

There has been a small increase in every description of property except slaves.

2,852

The Clay County assessor’s figures counted 2,852 enslaved people in 1854; the preceding year’s count was 2,872.

Among land, horses, and cattle

The newspaper printed the slave count in the same summary as taxable property, land values, horses, and cattle.

The newspaper’s conclusion

“There has been a small increase in every description of property except slaves.”

More than a column of figures

The names in these notices restore individual people to that county total: mothers and infants, young children, working adults, and the elderly.

Liberty Tribune, July 7, 1854, p. 2 • Scan: the John Hajicek digital archive

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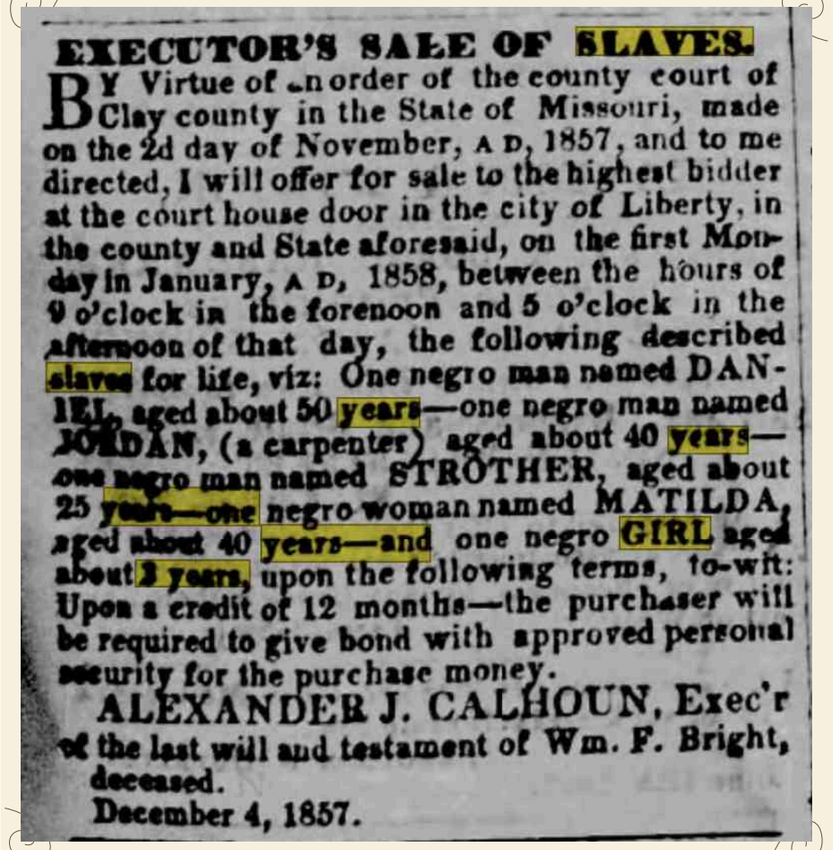
A little girl, about three

FIVE PEOPLE OFFERED AT THE COURTHOUSE DOOR



EXECUTOR'S SALE OF SLAVES.

BY Virtue of an order of the county court of Clay county in the State of Missouri, made on the 2d day of November, A D, 1857, and to me directed, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder at the court house door in the city of Liberty, in the county and State aforesaid, on the first Monday in January, A D, 1858, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described slaves for life, viz: One negro man named DANIEL, aged about 50 years—one negro man named JORDAN, (a carpenter) aged about 40 years—one negro man named STROTHER, aged about 25 years—one negro woman named MATILDA, aged about 40 years—and one negro GIRL aged about 3 years, upon the following terms, to-wit: Upon a credit of 12 months—the purchaser will be required to give bond with approved personal security for the purchase money.

ALEXANDER J. CALHOUN, Exec'r of the last will and testament of Wm. F. Bright, deceased.

December 4, 1857.

Daniel • Jordan • Strother • Matilda

Daniel, about 50; Jordan, a carpenter, about 40; Strother, about 25; Matilda, about 40.

The fifth person was a child

“one negro GIRL aged about 3 years”
The advertisement supplied no name for her.

“to the highest bidder”

The executor of William F. Bright’s estate advertised the sale at the courthouse door in Liberty on the first Monday in January 1858.

Twelve months to pay

“Upon a credit of 12 months”
The purchaser was to provide a bond with approved personal security for the purchase money.

Liberty Tribune, December 11, 1857, p. 3 • Scan: the John Hajicek digital archive

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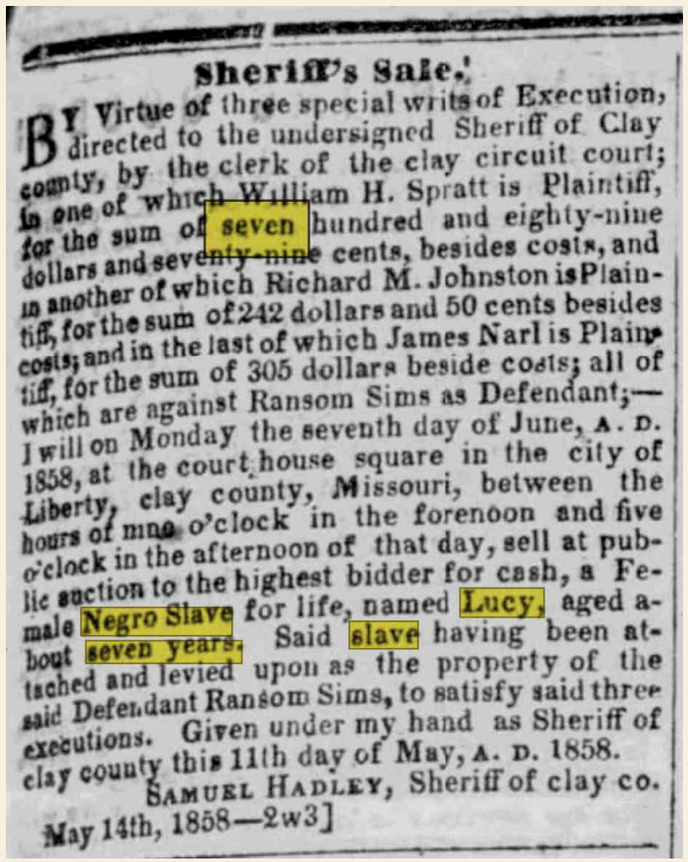
Lucy, about seven

A CHILD LEVIED UPON TO SATISFY DEBTS



Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of three special writs of Execution, directed to the undersigned Sheriff of Clay county, by the clerk of the clay circuit court; in one of which William H. Spratt is Plaintiff, for the sum of seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars and seventy-nine cents, besides costs, and in another of which Richard M. Johnston is Plaintiff, for the sum of 242 dollars and 50 cents besides costs; and in the last of which James Narl is Plaintiff, for the sum of 305 dollars beside costs; all of which are against Ransom Sims as Defendant;—I will on Monday the seventh day of June, A. D. 1858, at the court house square in the city of Liberty, clay county, Missouri, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, a Female Negro Slave for life, named Lucy, aged about seven years. Said slave having been attached and levied upon as the property of the said Defendant Ransom Sims, to satisfy said three executions. Given under my hand as Sheriff of clay county this 11th day of May, A. D. 1858.

SAMUEL HADLEY, Sheriff of clay co.

May 14th, 1858—2w3]

Her name was Lucy

"a Female Negro Slave for life, named Lucy, aged about seven years"

"to the highest bidder for cash"

Sheriff Samuel Hadley advertised her public auction for June 7, 1858, on the courthouse square in Liberty.

Three executions against Ransom Sims

The notice stated that Lucy had been "attached and levied upon as the property" of Sims to satisfy three executions.

A childhood exposed to sale

The notice records her name and approximate age, then specifies the place, hours, and cash terms of her auction.

Liberty Tribune, May 14, 1858, p. 3 • Scan: the John Hajicek digital archive

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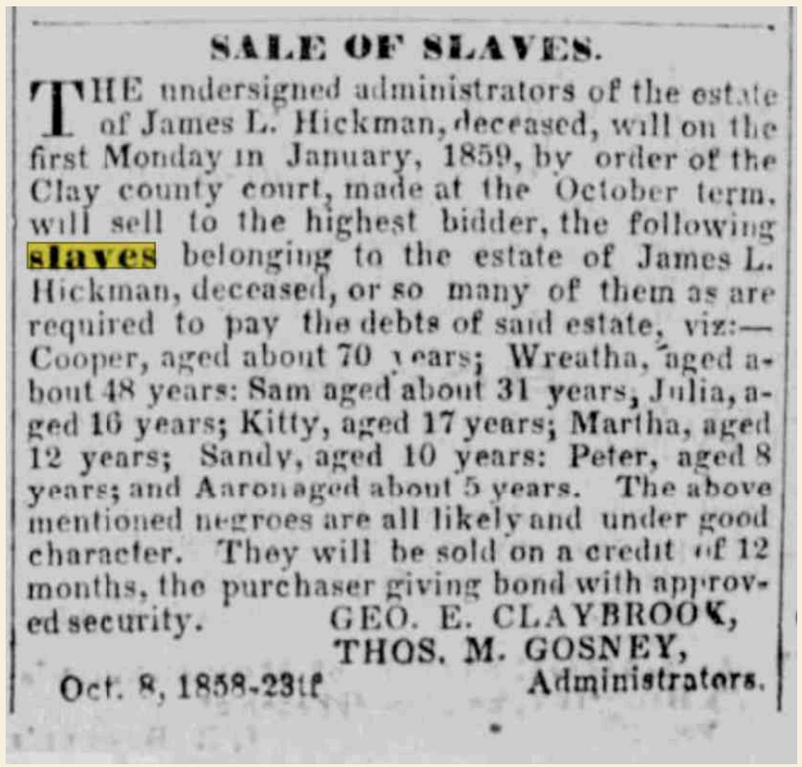
From five to seventy

NINE PEOPLE LISTED TO PAY AN ESTATE'S DEBTS



SALE OF SLAVES.

THE undersigned administrators of the estate of James L. Hickman, deceased, will on the first Monday in January, 1859, by order of the Clay county court, made at the October term, will sell to the highest bidder, the following slaves belonging to the estate of James L. Hickman, deceased, or so many of them as are required to pay the debts of said estate, viz:—Cooper, aged about 70 years; Wreatha, aged about 48 years: Sam aged about 31 years, Julia, aged 16 years; Kitty, aged 17 years; Martha, aged 12 years; Sandy, aged 10 years: Peter, aged 8 years; and Aaron aged about 5 years. The above mentioned negroes are all likely and under good character. They will be sold on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

GEO. E. CLAYBROOK,
THOS. M. GOSNEY,
Administrators.

Oct. 8, 1858-23tf

Cooper, about 70 • Wreatha, about 48

Sam, about 31; Kitty, 17; Julia, 16; Martha, 12; Sandy, about 10; Peter, 8; Aaron, about 5.

"or so many of them as are required"

The administrators of James L. Hickman's estate advertised these people for sale "to pay the debts of said estate."

Character turned into a selling point

"all likely and under good character"
The sale was advertised for the first Monday in January 1859, on twelve months' credit.

Names worth remembering

These are a sample of Clay County's slave notices. Behind their commercial language were people with children and parents, sorrows and joys; lives far larger than the terms of a sale.

Liberty Tribune, December 10, 1858, p. 3 • Scan: the John Hajicek digital archive

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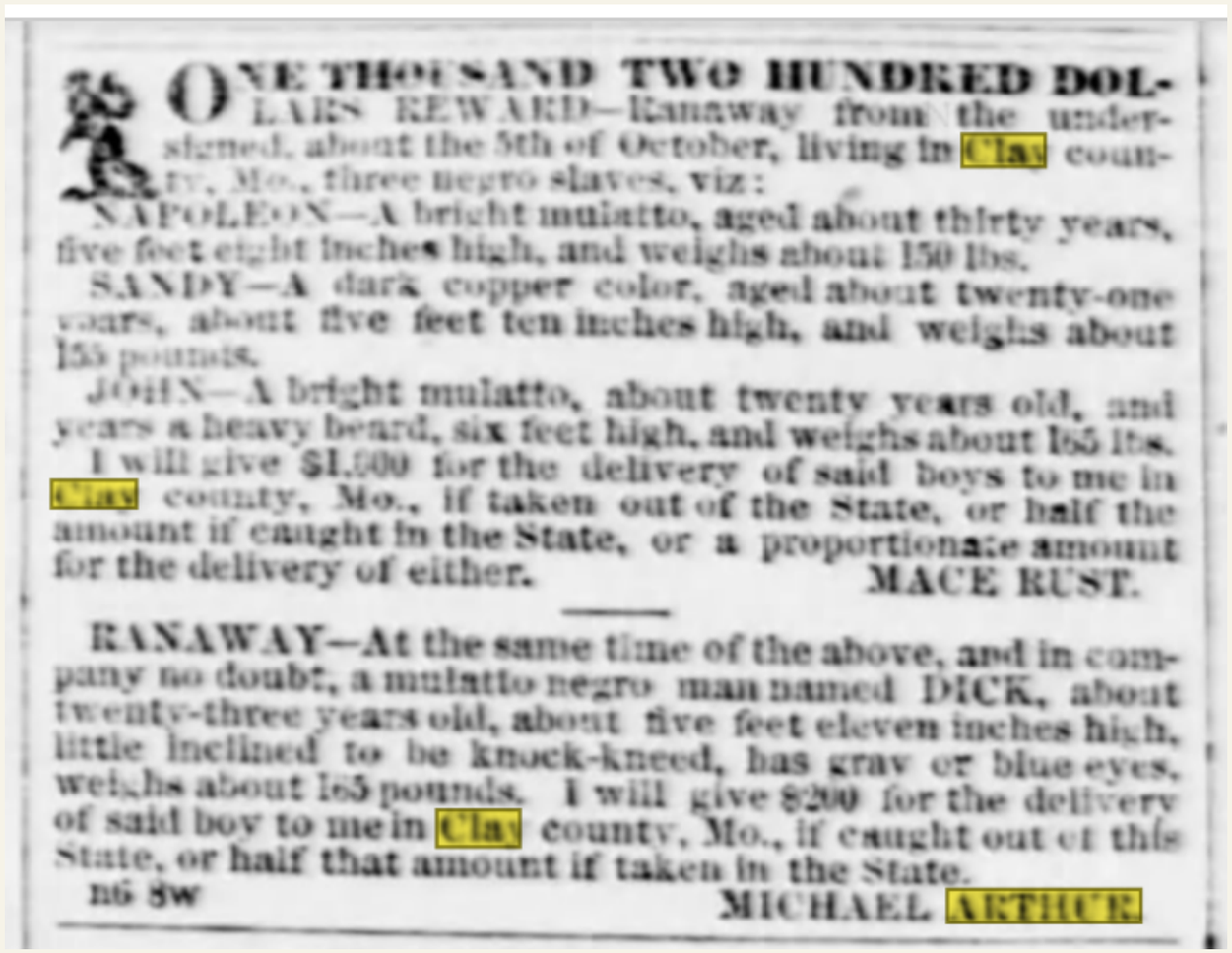
Dick, Napoleon, Sandy, and John



ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD—Ranaway from the undersigned, about the 5th of October, living in Clay county, Mo., three negro slaves, viz:

NAPOLEON—A bright mulatto, aged about thirty years, five feet eight inches high, and weighs about 150 lbs.

SANDY—A dark copper color, aged about twenty-one years, about five feet ten inches high, and weighs about 155 pounds.

JOHN—A bright mulatto, about twenty years old, and years a heavy beard, six feet high, and weighs about 165 lbs.

I will give $1,000 for the delivery of said boys to me in Clay county, Mo., if taken out of the State, or half the amount if caught in the State, or a proportionate amount for the delivery of either.

MACE RUST.

RANAWAY—At the same time of the above, and in company no doubt, a mulatto negro man named DICK, about twenty-three years old, about five feet eleven inches high, little inclined to be knock-kneed, has grav or blue eyes, weighs about 165 pounds. I will give $200 for the delivery of said boy to me in Clay county, Mo., if caught out of this State, or half that amount if taken in the State.

n6 8w

MICHAEL ARTHUR

Daily Missouri Republican, 9 November 1857, p. 4. Source image: John Hajicek digital archive; the viewer labels the newspaper The St. Louis Republic.

FOUR NAMED MEN

Arthur’s notice names Dick, about twenty-three. Rust’s adjoining notice names Napoleon, about thirty; Sandy, about twenty-one; and John, about twenty.

SEPARATE REWARDS

Arthur offered $200 for Dick’s return from outside Missouri and $100 within it. Rust offered $1,200 for the other three from outside the state, or half within it.

Arthur believed Dick left at the same time and “in company no doubt” with the others. This is the pursuer’s inference; the men’s own account is absent.

John Hajicek’s comparison of the complete adjoining notices. Original newspaper: 9 November 1857, p. 4. Related exhibits reproduce Arthur’s notice and a 9 December printing; this study distinguishes the two owners, four men, and separate rewards. See Arthur’s notice and transcript on p. 91 , and the complete adjoining notices on p. 140.

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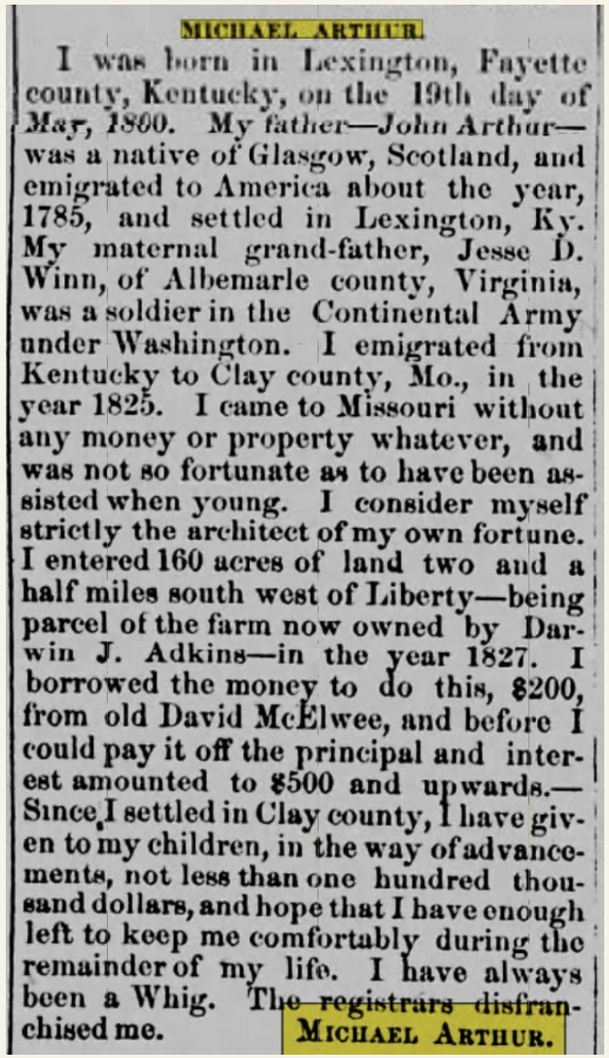
Arthur’s own words separate the early entry from the later owner.



MICHAEL ARTHUR.

I was born in Lexington, Fayette county, Kentucky, on the 19th day of *May, 1800.* My father—*John Arthur*—was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and emigrated to America about the year, 1785, and settled in Lexington, Ky. My maternal grand-father, Jesse D. Winn, of Albemarle county, Virginia, was a soldier in the Continental Army under Washington. I emigrated from Kentucky to Clay county, Mo., in the year 1825. I came to Missouri without any money or property whatever, and was not so fortunate as to have been assisted when young. I consider myself strictly the architect of my own fortune. I entered 160 acres of land two and a half miles south west of Liberty—being parcel of the farm now owned by Darwin J. Adkins—in the year 1827. I borrowed the money to do this, $200, from old David McElwee, and before I could pay it off the principal and interest amounted to $500 and upwards.—Since I settled in Clay county, I have given to my children, in the way of advancements, not less than one hundred thousand dollars, and hope that I have enough left to keep me comfortably during the remainder of my life. I have always been a Whig. The registrars disfranchised me.

MICHAEL ARTHUR.

KENTUCKY TO MISSOURI

Arthur gives his birth as Lexington, Kentucky, 19 May 1800, and his arrival in Clay County as 1825.

LAND AND CREDIT

He dates the 160-acre entry to 1827 and names David McElwee as the lender of $200. Adkins is the later owner of the farm containing that tract.

HOW TO USE THE CLIPPING

This is a retrospective personal statement, not the patent or deed itself. The newspaper title, issue date, and page are not visible in this excerpt.

Newspaper clipping, John Hajicek digital archive; the lender’s surname follows the visible printed text. Compare the 1884 obituary reproduced in the newspaper section.

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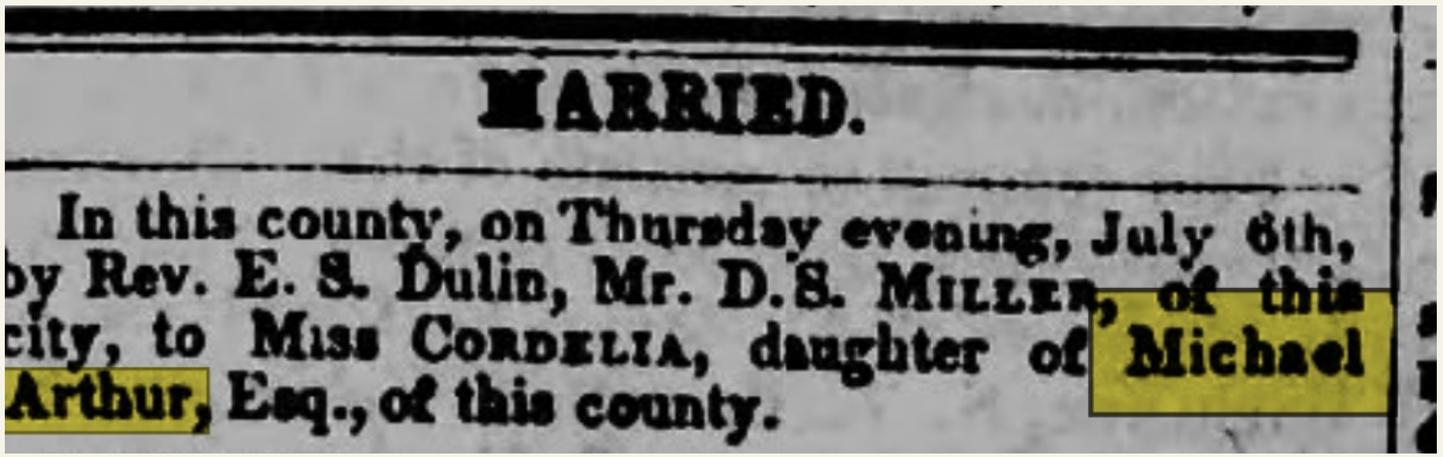
JOHN HAJICEK / CORDELIA ARTHUR AND DAVID S. MILLER

A marriage notice provides a family and ministerial lead.



MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday evening, July 6th, by Rev. E. S. Dulin, Mr. D. S. MILLER, of this city, to Miss CORDELIA, daughter of Michael Arthur, Esq., of this county.

THE NOTICE

Cordelia, daughter of Michael Arthur, married D. S. Miller on Thursday, July 6. The officiant is named as the Rev. E. S. Dulin.

THE RESEARCH VALUE

The marriage connects the Miller family to the Arthur land history. The minister and the surrounding 1854 advertisement provide further documentary leads. The clipping itself gives no complete issue citation.

Newspaper clipping, John Hajicek digital archive. The family relationship also appears in Amanda Arthur’s obituary, Liberty Advance, 26 April 1889, p. 3.

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Bricks under the plow: the plantation farmstead

C. G. Estabrook’s account, recorded by Pearl Wilcox


around the great big city, so hi
that a patroller can't get ov
it."

The Arthur Farm Today

This farm still contains fou
hundred acres of land, after seve
ral small acreages have been sol
The farm across the road fro
the Arthurs' brick home was
part of the original land, and
now owned by Mr. C. G. Est
brook. He pointed out that h
garden plot was the possible l
cation of the brickyard where t
bricks were molded and baked f
the buildings on the Arthur far

The farmer’s testimony

“The farm across the road from the Arthurs’ brick home was a part of the original land, and is now owned by Mr. C. G. Estabrook. He pointed out that his garden plot was the possible location of the brickyard where the bricks were molded and baked for the buildings on the Arthur farm. Over a period of years he has plowed up evidence that points to these facts.”

Why I identify the 31 acres as the farmstead

I read Estabrook’s repeated plow finds as evidence of the working plantation across the road from the mansion. His identification of the brickyard also supports my placement of the slave cabins in this tract. The 31 acres in front of the mansion formed the farmstead around which plantation life and work revolved: the cabins, brickyard, gardens, and working yards belonged to that occupied landscape.

Pearl Wilcox, “Clay County: A Haven for the Exiled,” Liberty Tribune, June 13, 1960, p. 4; reprinted from the Saints’ Herald. John Hajicek digital archive.

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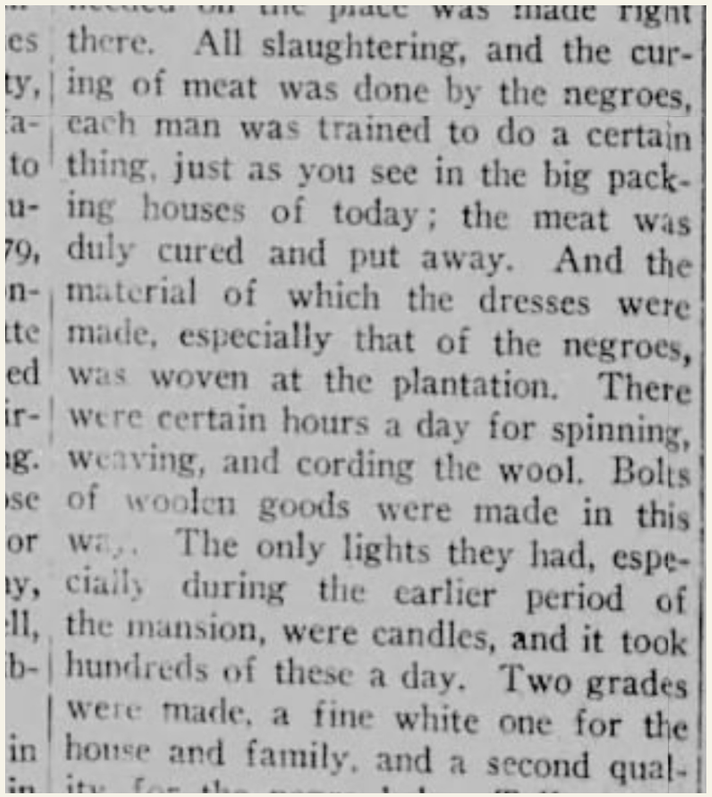
Plantation production depended on enslaved labor.



there. All slaughtering, and the curing of meat was done by the negroes, each man was trained to do a certain thing, just as you see in the big packing houses of today; the meat was duly cured and put away. And the material of which the dresses were made, especially that of the negroes, was woven at the plantation. There were certain hours a day for spinning, weaving, and cording the wool. Bolts of woolen goods were made in this way. The only lights they had, especially during the earlier period of the mansion, were candles, and it took hundreds of these a day. Two grades were made, a fine white one for the house and family, and a second quality for the negro help. Tallow was used to make these; it was first melted, prepared, then poured into the molds. All vegetables and fruits were grown; and vast quantities of these delicious foods were put up for the winter. There were fields upon

The family recollection describes meat processing, spinning, weaving, and candle making. These are separate kinds of work within a complex plantation economy; a single census total does not describe the people’s daily labor.

Liberty Chronicle, 4 February 1943, p. 2, historical series no. 23; Virginia Stewart’s recollection, written November 1942. John Hajicek digital archive; retrospective testimony.

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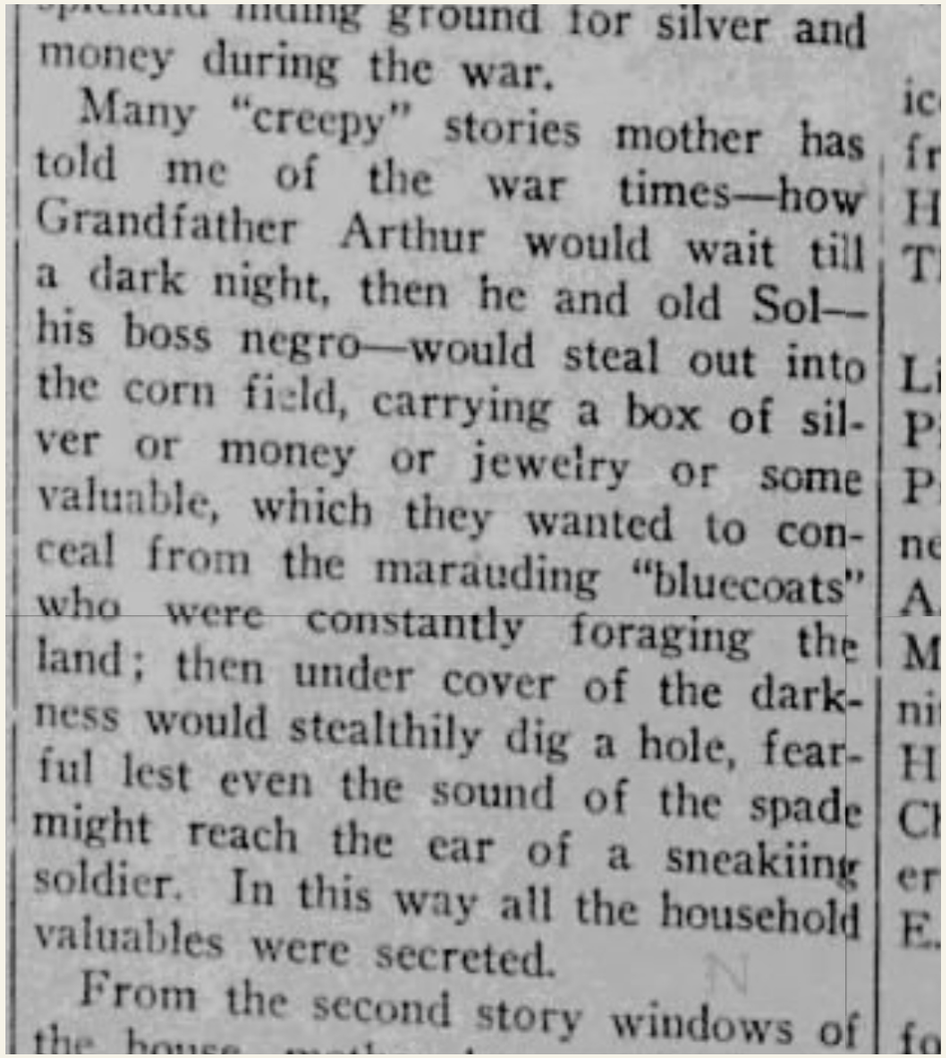
Sol appears in the family’s account of wartime concealment.



splendid hiding ground for silver and money during the war.

Many "creepy" stories mother has told me of the war times—how Grandfather Arthur would wait till a dark night, then he and old Sol—his boss negro—would steal out into the corn field, carrying a box of silver or money or jewelry or some valuable, which they wanted to conceal from the marauding "bluecoats" who were constantly foraging the land; then under cover of the darkness would stealthily dig a hole, fearful lest even the sound of the spade might reach the ear of a sneakiing soldier. In this way all the household valuables were secreted.

From the second story windows of

The recollection describes Arthur and Sol carrying valuables into the cornfield at night during the Civil War. It preserves a named enslaved person’s role, but it is a descendant’s later account, not a diary written during the event.

Liberty Chronicle, 4 February 1943, p. 2; Virginia Stewart’s family recollection. John Hajicek digital archive.

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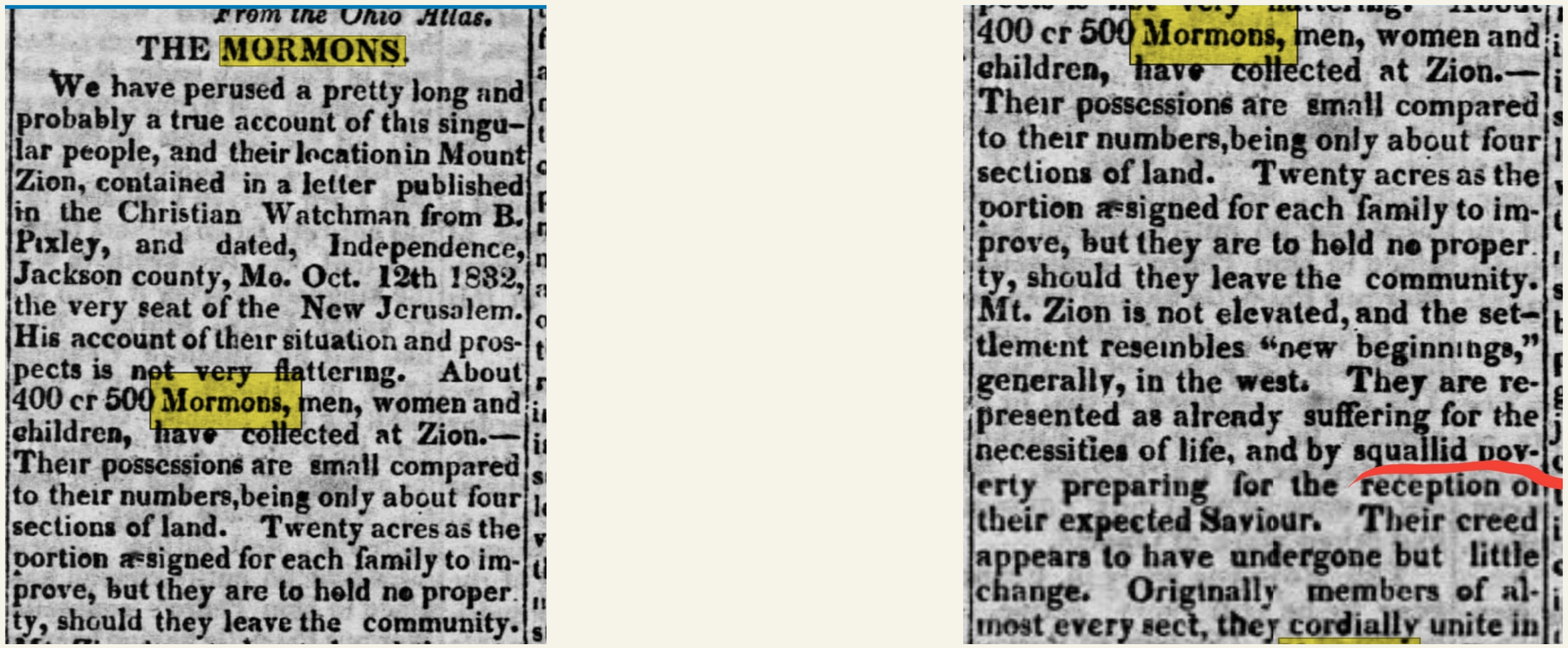
The rhetoric preceded the expulsion.



From the Ohio Atlas.

THE MORMONS.

We have perused a pretty long and probably a true account of this singular people, and their location in Mount Zion, contained in a letter published in the Christian Watchman from B. Pixley, and dated, Independence, Jackson county, Mo. Oct. 12th 1832, the very seat of the New Jerusalem. His account of their situation and prospects is not very flattering. About 400 or 500 Mormons, men, women and children, have collected at Zion.—Their possessions are small compared to their numbers, being only about four sections of land. Twenty acres as the portion assigned for each family to improve, but they are to hold no property, should they leave the community. Mt. Zion is not elevated, and the settlement resembles "new beginnings," generally, in the west. They are represented as already suffering for the necessities of life, and by squallid poverty preparing for the reception of their expected Saviour. Their creed appears to have undergone but little change. Originally members of almost every sect, they cordially unite in

This hostile report invokes B. Pixley’s letter dated 12 October 1832. Its descriptions of Mormon numbers, poverty, and communal arrangements are claims made by an opponent, not neutral measurements.

John Hajicek digital archive, “The Mormons,” credited to the Ohio Atlas and discussing a Christian Watchman letter. The reprinting newspaper and issue date are absent from the crops.

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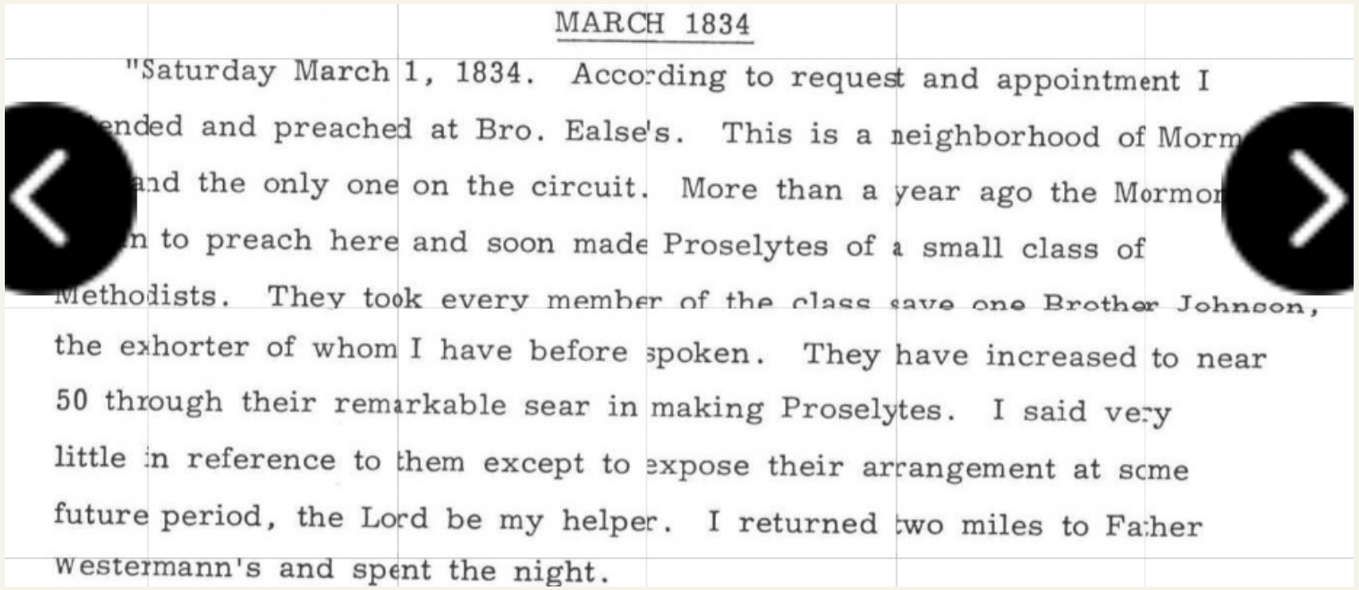
A Methodist class became a Mormon congregation.



MARCH 1834

"Saturday March 1, 1834. According to request and appointment I
ended and preached at Bro. Ealse's. This is a neighborhood of Morm
and the only one on the circuit. More than a year ago the Mormon
n to preach here and soon made Proselytes of a small class of
Methodists. They took every member of the class save one Brother Johnson,
the exhorter of whom I have before spoken. They have increased to near
50 through their remarkable sear in making Proselytes. I said very
little in reference to them except to expose their arrangement at scme
future period, the Lord be my helper. I returned two miles to Father
Westermann's and spent the night.

For 1 March 1834, Lanius describes Mormon preaching that won nearly an entire Methodist class and grew to almost fifty people. His stated wish to expose their arrangements documents denominational hostility. This passage concerns the Salt River–Florida circuit, not Arthur’s farm.

Lanius journal, John Hajicek digital archive, printed p. 31. This passage cannot establish the Arthur family’s denomination.

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The Campbellite dispute is a concrete encounter.

miles to Father
Westermann's and spent the night.
"Sunday 2nd. I preached in Florida. My
appointment was at 11 o'clock.
The Rev. Mr. Thomas, a Campbellite, had an
appointment at the same place
at 12 o'clock. My congregation was not there at the
hour perhaps mostly
one half after eleven. Mr. Thomas came in and
took the chair, began to
sing and pray without consulting me. Commenced
half an hour before his
time. After discoursing about an hour and a half he
gave place for me to
make a discourse. I arose, pulled off my overcoat
and observed. It is
known that I was to preach here today at eleven
o'clock. I was here at
that hour, the congregation was not, and while I
was tarrying, my place
was occupied by another. I am of the opinion that
this congregation thinks
I have been imposed upon. I am a man who
pursues a straight-forward

At Florida on 2 March 1834, Lanius describes a Campbellite, Mr. Thomas, taking the preaching place before his scheduled time. The entry documents religious rivalry in the region. The Clay County congregations and proceedings provide the local record of persecution.

Lanius journal, John Hajicek digital archive, continuation of the 2 March 1834 entry. Florida is outside Clay County.

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Lanius describes competition for preaching appointments.

May 1835
48
Often in his diary Mr. Lanius observes that his appointments have
"been taken" by other preachers—Campbellite, Baptist, Cumberland,
Presbyterian, etc., then explanations have to be given, and his preaching
appointment kept. This happened to a 3 p.m. appointment at Liberty on
Sunday, May 3rd.
Some description of the quarterly meeting at Richmond on May 9 & 10,

The edited account identifies Campbellite, Baptist, Cumberland Presbyterian, and other preachers competing for appointments. It records Lanius preaching at Liberty on Sunday, 3 May 1835. This is direct context for local religious rivalry.

The Journal of the Reverend Jacob Lanius, John Hajicek digital archive, printed p. 48. Editorial narration and quoted diary passages must be distinguished.

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The diary also records Native Christian worship.

bathed in tears and several sinners were trembling and crying. Four
joined the church. Oh that all may be faithful until death.
"We then commenced our journey to a camp meeting in Jackson County
and passed by the Delaware and Shawnee on Wednesday, August 5th.
Evening attended a prayer meeting at the Delaware Mission at the house
of Charles Ketchum, a converted Indian and an exhorter. The Indians
sang, prayed, and exhorted in their own language. I

of civilization. At
the Shawnee Mission the aspect is still more flourishing. The school is
large and some of the scholars are now engaged in the study of grammar.
The church is on the march and the savage tongue is glorifying the God
of Israel. The savage wigwam rings with the praise of God.
"Camp meeting commenced on Friday noon; about 100 Indians attended.
The meeting was pretty good on Sunday night. More than 30 persons

The August 1835 journey describes worship at Charles Ketchum’s home at the Delaware mission, the Shawnee mission school, and a camp meeting. This gives a separate religious context for the period’s claims about Native peoples and Mormon associations.

Lanius journal, John Hajicek digital archive, printed p. 56 and continuation. The narrator’s period vocabulary reflects his perspective; the missions are not identified as Arthur’s farm.

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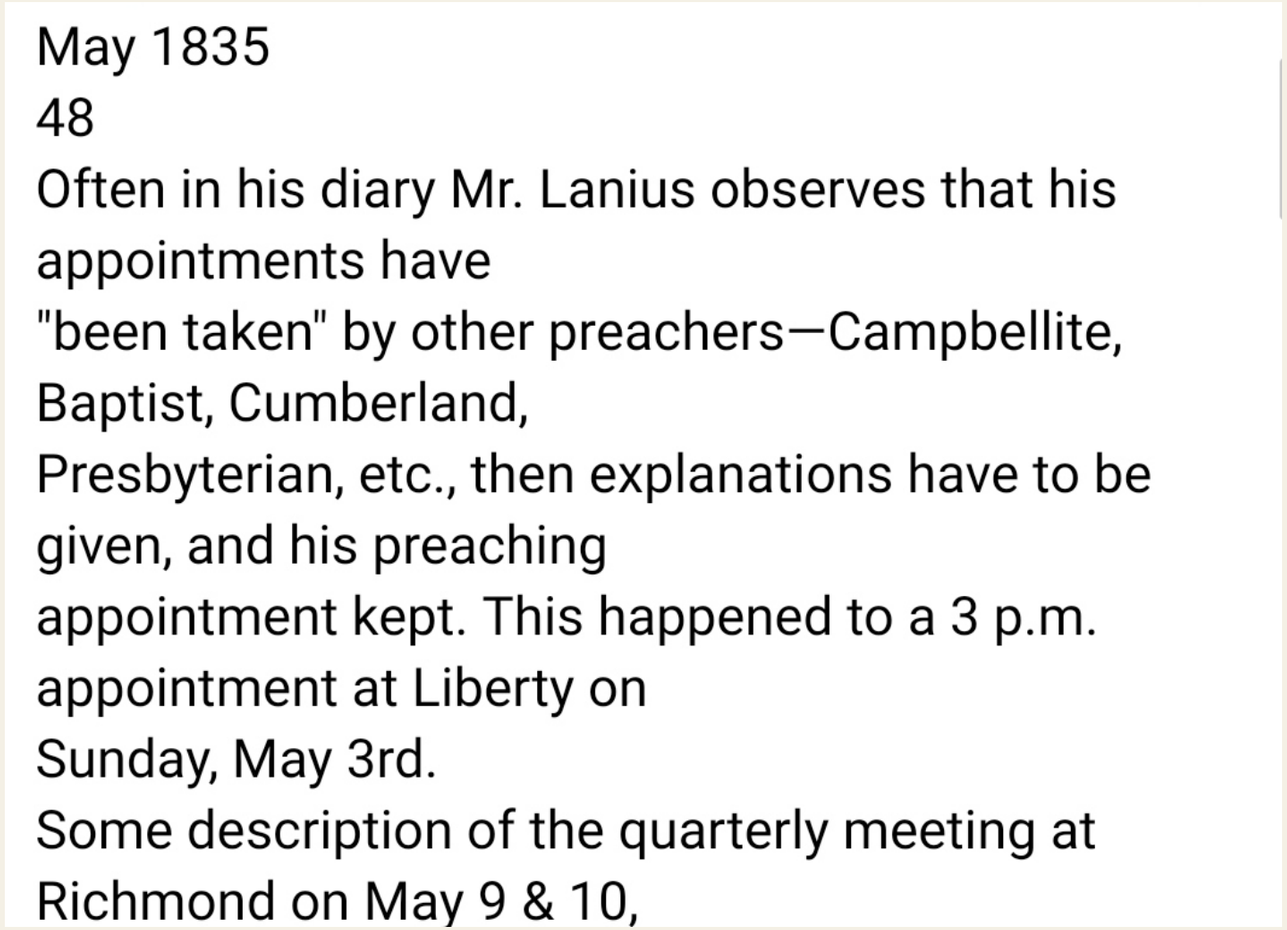
Methodist and Campbellite preaching at Liberty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Presbyterian, etc., then explanations have to be given, and his preaching
appointment kept. This happened to a 3 p.m. appointment at Liberty on
Sunday, May 3rd.
Some description of the quarterly meeting at Richmond on May 9 & 10,

I read the May 3, 1835 Liberty appointment in the context of Lanius's account of competing ministers. He recorded the names of the congregations then preaching in the town. This is local evidence of religious rivalry during the years of Mormon refuge.

Jacob Lanius, published journal, p. 48, Liberty appointment, May 3, 1835. John Hajicek digital archive. State Historical Society of Missouri, Jacob Lanius Diaries, C1147, and Liberty Christian Church Records, K0235.

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Clay County had its own Disciples congregations.

A DOCUMENTED LOCAL CONNECTION

The State Historical Society of Missouri’s finding aid states that two Liberty Disciples of Christ congregations united in 1837 under A. H. F. Payne. They met in courthouse buildings before constructing a church in 1839.

WHY THE DATE MATTERS

The two predecessor congregations establish a local religious network during the 1833–1836 refuge. Their 1837 union did not create that earlier history or erase the congregations that preceded it.

TEST THE ARTHUR CONNECTION

Compare early membership rolls, minutes, ministerial contacts, and Kentucky migration links with the Arthur family records and the named participants in the 1836 meetings. Neither Kentucky origin nor proximity establishes membership or motive.

State Historical Society of Missouri, Liberty Christian Church Records, 1824–1987, K0235, organizational sketch and inventory. Finding aid checked 31 October 2026; underlying membership records not yet examined.

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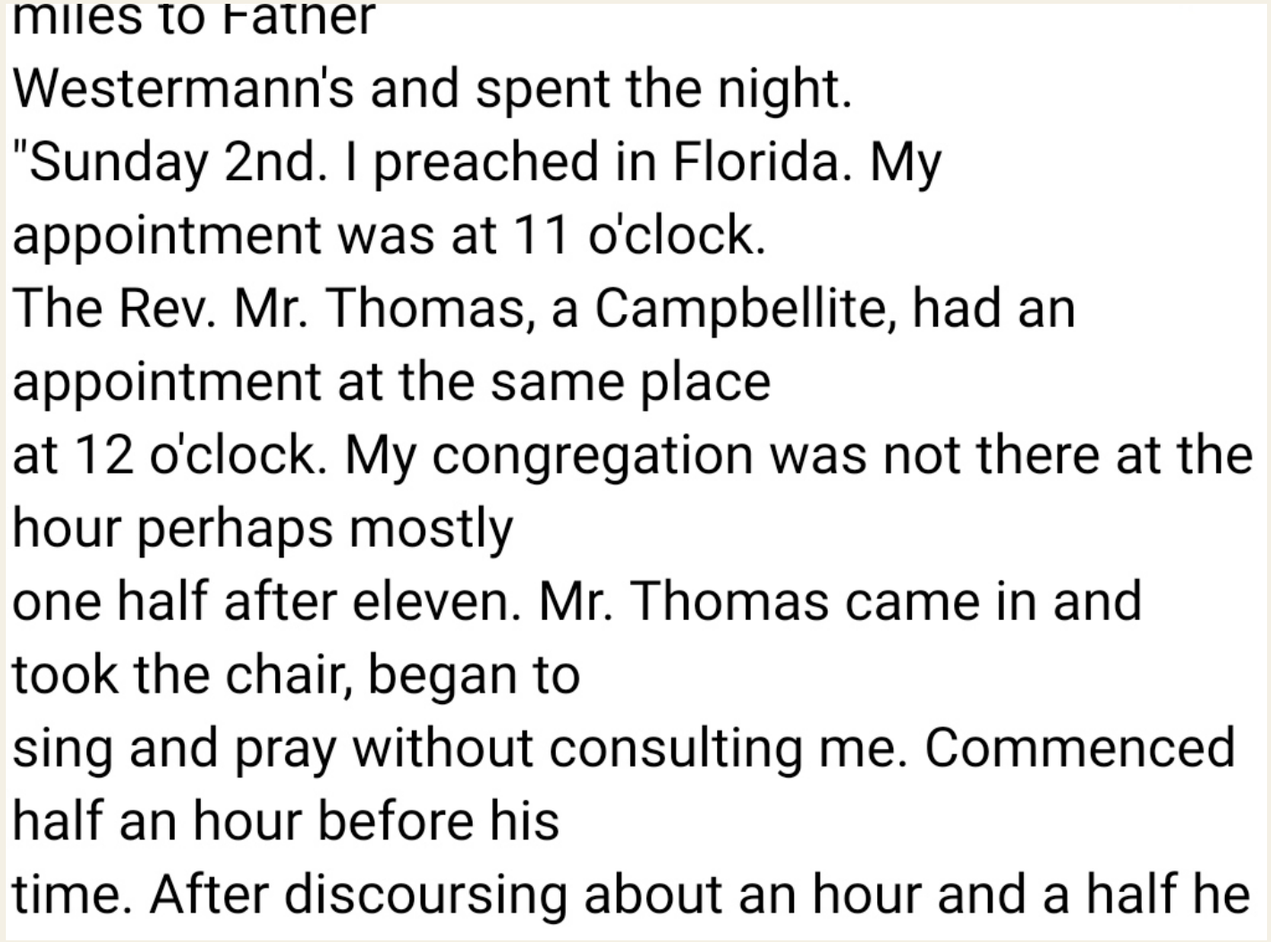
Two settings in Jacob Lanius’s journal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Westermann's and spent the night.
"Sunday 2nd. I preached in Florida. My
appointment was at 11 o'clock.
The Rev. Mr. Thomas, a Campbellite, had an
appointment at the same place
at 12 o'clock. My congregation was not there at the
hour perhaps mostly
one half after eleven. Mr. Thomas came in and
took the chair, began to
sing and pray without consulting me. Commenced
half an hour before his
time. After discoursing about an hour and a half he

Lanius’s March 1834 account concerns Florida and the South Fork of Salt River. His May 1835 appointment places him at Liberty. I distinguish the two places when I compare his journal with the families named in the Liberty Christian Church records and the public proceedings against the Mormon refugees.

Jacob Lanius, published journal, March 2, 1834 entry, continued. John Hajicek digital archive. State Historical Society of Missouri, Jacob Lanius Diaries, C1147, and Liberty Christian Church Records, K0235.

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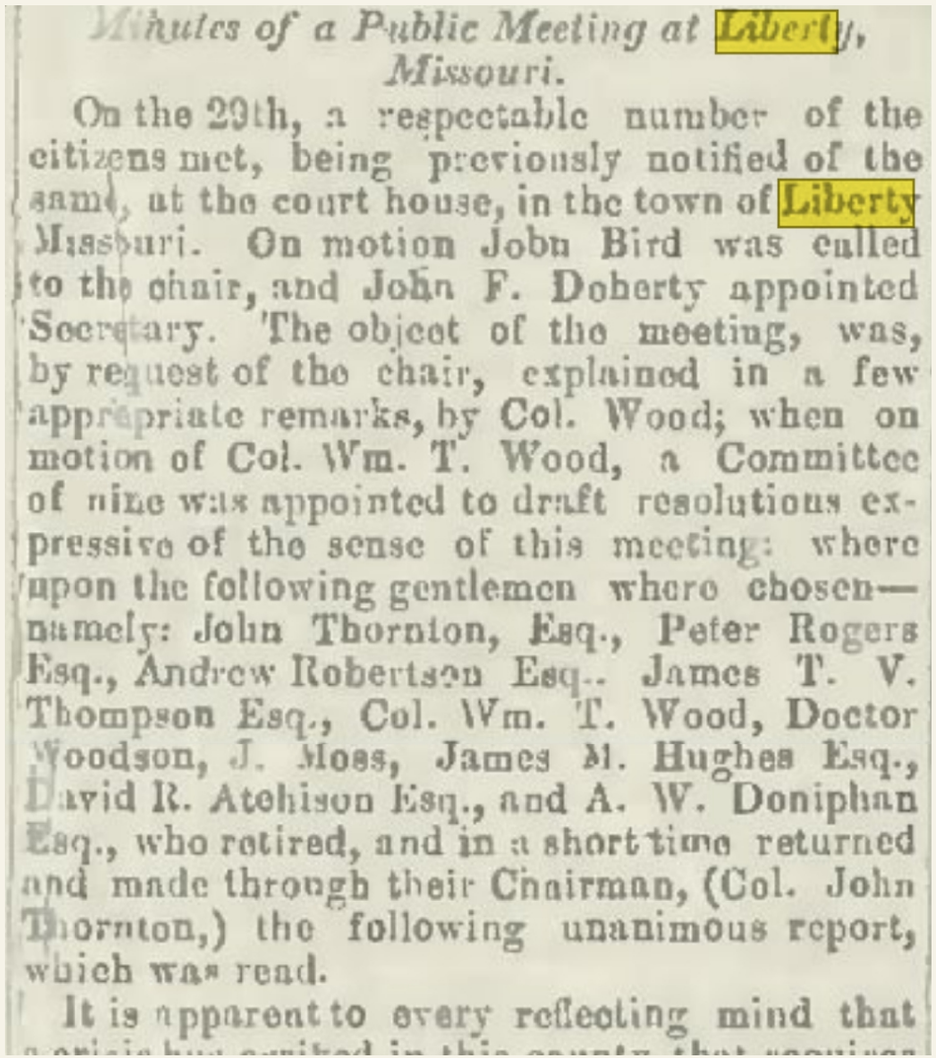
A public meeting organized the demand to leave.



Minutes of a Public Meeting at Liberty, Missouri.

On the 29th, a respectable number of the citizens met, being previously notified of the same, at the court house, in the town of Liberty Missouri. On motion John Bird was called to the chair, and John F. Doherty appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting, was, by request of the chair, explained in a few appropriate remarks, by Col. Wood; when on motion of Col. Wm. T. Wood, a Committee of nine was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting: whereupon the following gentlemen where chosen—namely: John Thornton, Esq., Peter Rogers Esq., Andrew Robertson Esq., James T. V. Thompson Esq., Col. Wm. T. Wood, Doctor Woodson, J. Moss, James M. Hughes Esq., David R. Atchison Esq., and A. W. Doniphan Esq., who retired, and in a short time returned and made through their Chairman, (Col. John Thornton,) the following unanimous report, which was read.

It is apparent to every reflecting mind that

The minutes identify a courthouse meeting at Liberty, its officers, and a committee charged with drafting resolutions. The 29 June 1836 proceedings belong in the account of how refuge became forced departure.

John Hajicek digital archive; meeting date corroborated by Joseph Smith Papers, historical introduction to the letter to John Thornton and others, 25 July 1836. Reprint issue not established.

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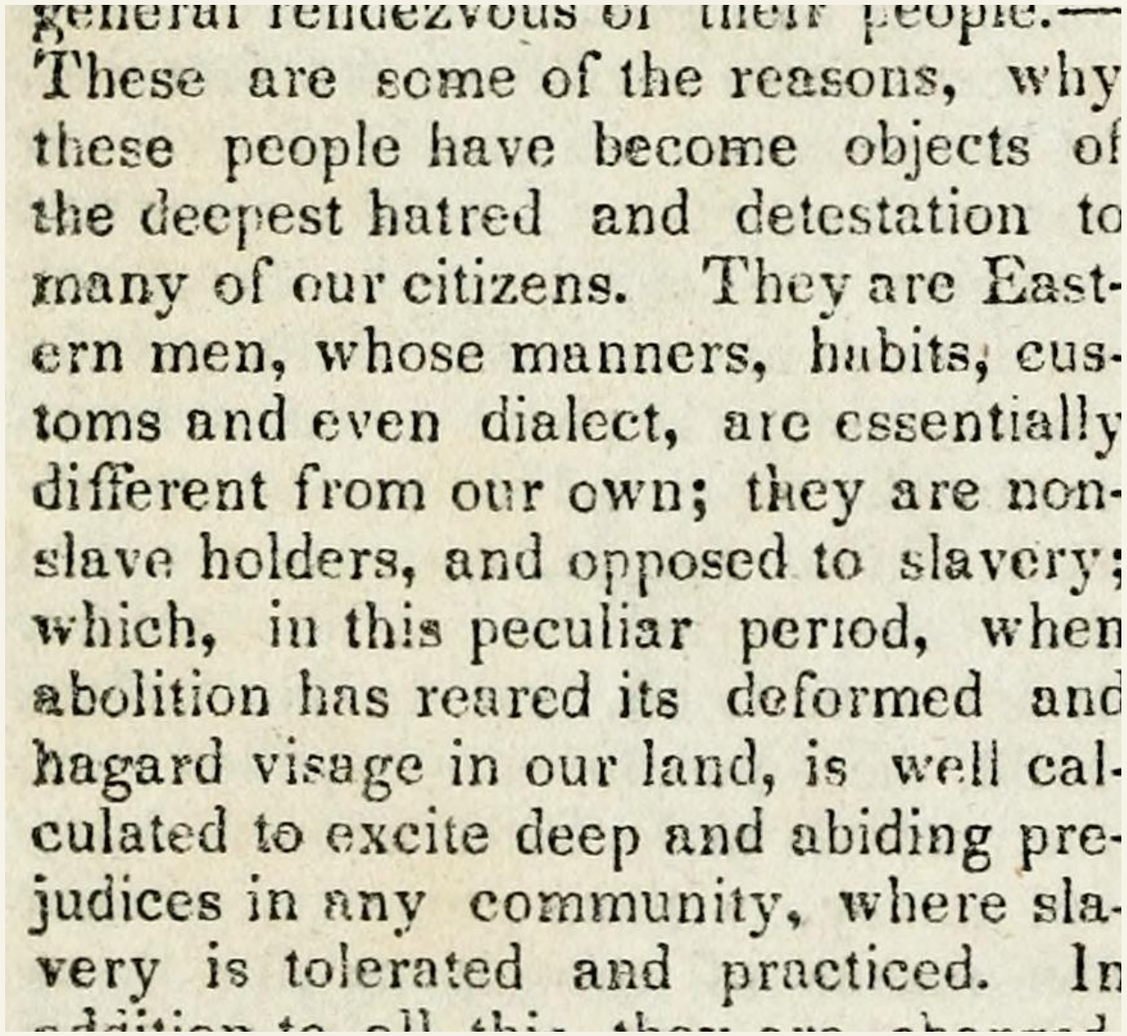
The minutes make slavery an explicit objection.



general rendezvous of their people.—
These are some of the reasons, why
these people have become objects of
the deepest hatred and detestation to
many of our citizens. They are East-
ern men, whose manners, habits, cus-
toms and even dialect, are essentially
different from our own; they are non-
slave holders, and opposed to slavery;
which, in this peculiar period, when
abolition has reared its deformed and
hagard visage in our land, is well cal-
culated to excite deep and abiding pre-
judices in any community, where sla-
very is tolerated and practiced. In

The speakers describe the Mormons as non-slaveholders and opposed to slavery, then explain that this provoked prejudice where slavery was protected. The document records the exclusionary argument in the participants' own language.

Proceedings at Liberty, June 29, 1836. Latter Day Saints' Messenger and Advocate, vol. 2, no. 11 (August 1836), p. 354. Internet Archive, latterdaysaintsm01unse.

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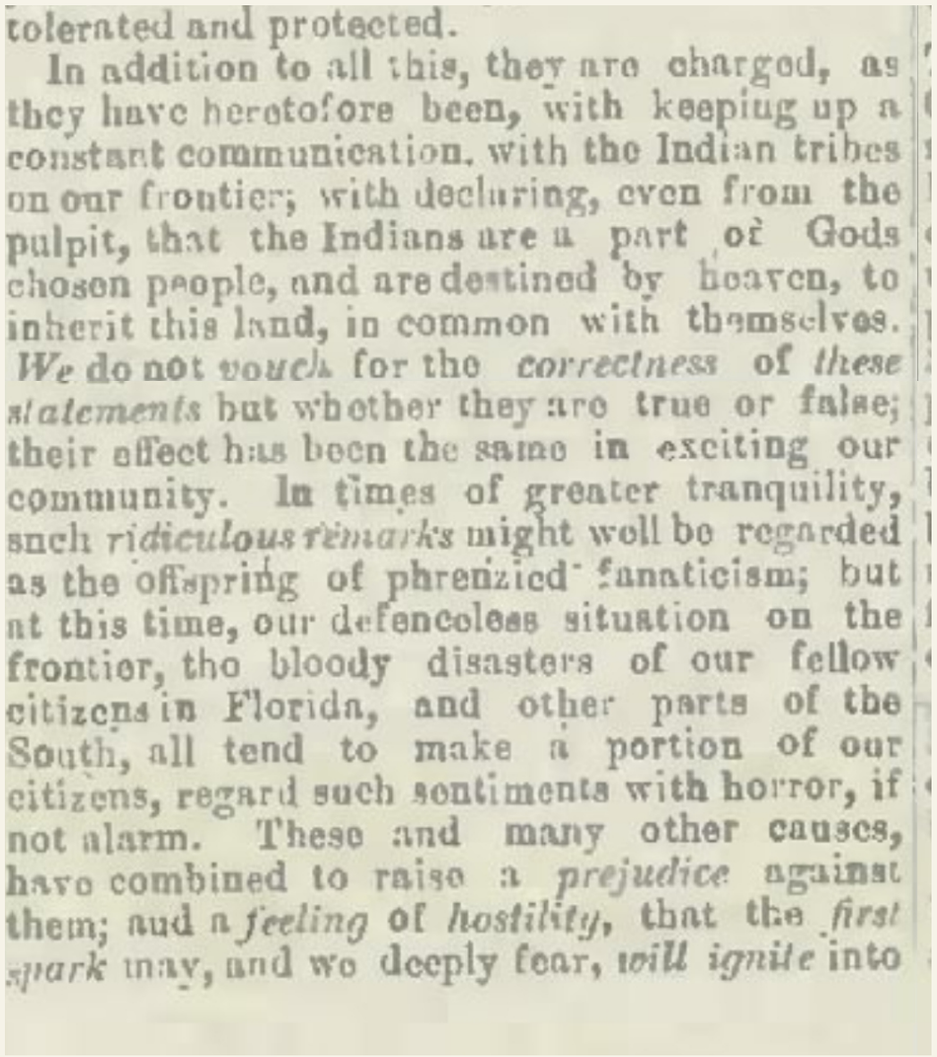
“We do not vouch for the correctness.”



tolerated and protected.

In addition to all this, they are charged, as they have heretofore been, with keeping up a constant communication, with the Indian tribes on our frontier; with declaring, even from the pulpit, that the Indians are a part of Gods chosen people, and are destined by heaven, to inherit this land, in common with themselves. *We* do not *vouch* for the *correctness* of *these statements* but whether they are true or false; their effect has been the same in exciting our community. In times of greater tranquility, such *ridiculous remarks* might well be regarded as the offspring of phrenzied fanaticism; but at this time, our defenceless situation on the frontier, the bloody disasters of our fellow citizens in Florida, and other parts of the South, all tend to make a portion of our citizens, regard such sentiments with horror, if not alarm. These and many other causes, have combined to raise a *prejudice* against them; and a *feeling* of *hostility*, that the *first spark* may, and we deeply fear, *will ignite* into

After repeating accusations about relations with Native peoples, the meeting disclaims certainty about their truth while invoking their effect on public excitement. Prejudice is offered as a reason for removal even when the allegations are unverified.

John Hajicek digital archive, continuation of the 29 June 1836 Liberty meeting report. The June 29, 1836 Liberty meeting report supplies the context; the accusation is not evidence that the alleged conduct occurred.

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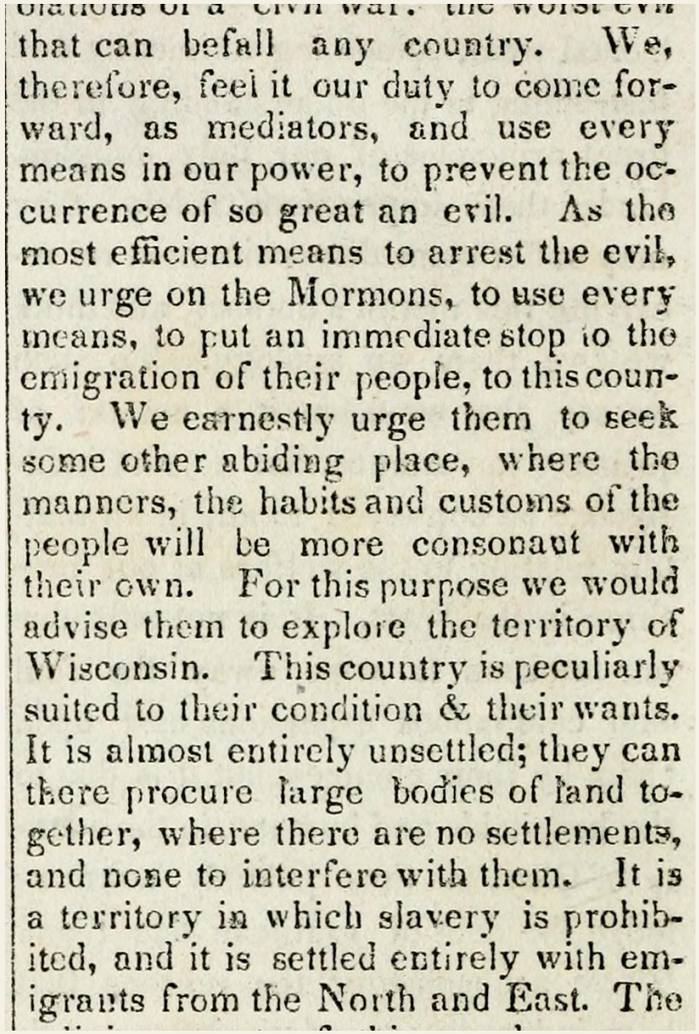
Their proposed solution was removal to Wisconsin.



that can befall any country. We, therefore, feel it our duty to come forward, as mediators, and use every means in our power, to prevent the occurrence of so great an evil. As the most efficient means to arrest the evil, we urge on the Mormons, to use every means, to put an immediate stop to the emigration of their people, to this county. We earnestly urge them to seek some other abiding place, where the manners, the habits and customs of the people will be more consonant with their own. For this purpose we would advise them to explore the territory of Wisconsin. This country is peculiarly suited to their condition & their wants. It is almost entirely unsettled; they can there procure large bodies of land together, where there are no settlements, and none to interfere with them. It is a territory in which slavery is prohibited, and it is settled entirely with emigrants from the North and East. The

The report urges an immediate halt to immigration and departure for another place. It recommends Wisconsin and explicitly notes that slavery was prohibited there. The language of mediation does not erase the demand for displacement.

Proceedings at Liberty, June 29, 1836. Latter Day Saints' Messenger and Advocate, vol. 2, no. 11 (August 1836), p. 354. Internet Archive, latterdaysaintsm01unse.

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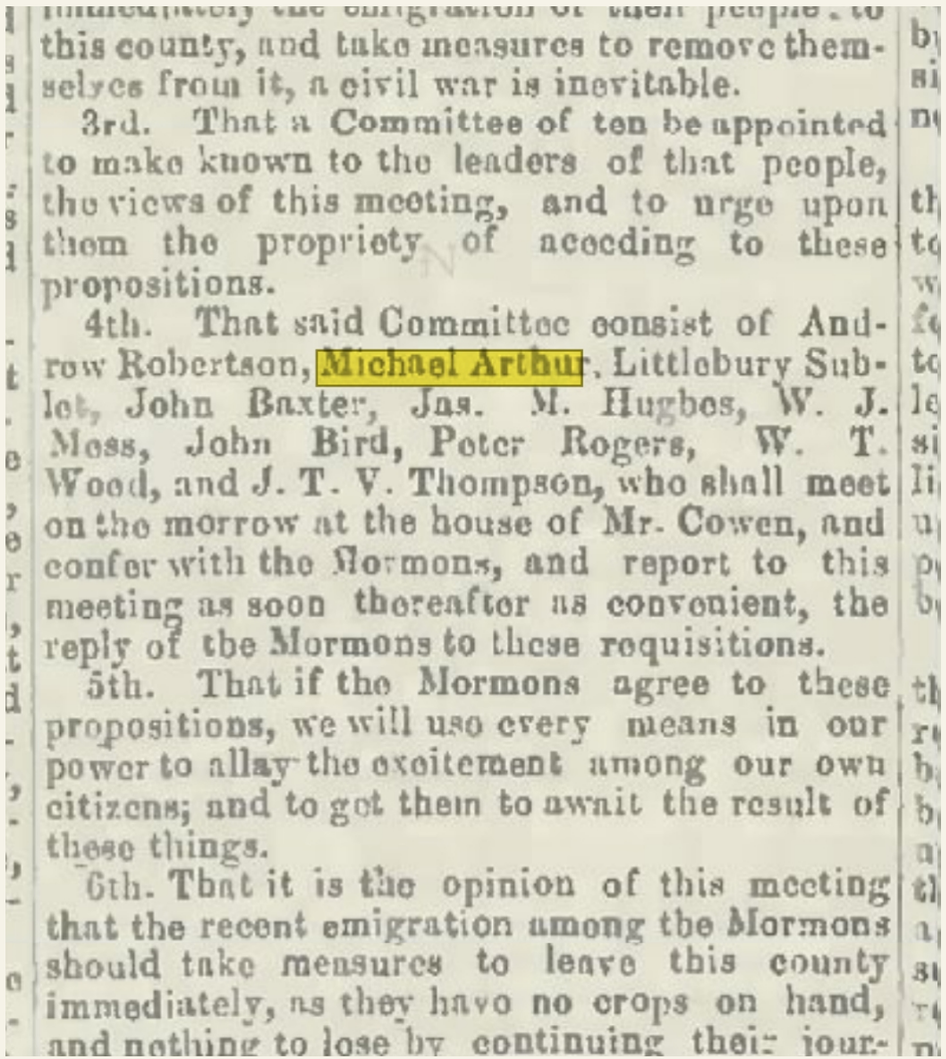
Michael Arthur was named to the committee.



this county, and take measures to remove themselves from it, a civil war is inevitable.

3rd. That a Committee of ten be appointed to make known to the leaders of that people, the views of this meeting, and to urge upon them the propriety of acceding to these propositions.

4th. That said Committee consist of Andrew Robertson, Michael Arthur, Littlebury Sublet, John Baxter, Jas. M. Hughes, W. J. Moss, John Bird, Peter Rogers, W. T. Wood, and J. T. V. Thompson, who shall meet on the morrow at the house of Mr. Cowen, and confer with the Mormons, and report to this meeting as soon thereafter as convenient, the reply of the Mormons to these requisitions.

5th. That if the Mormons agree to these propositions, we will use every means in our power to allay the excitement among our own citizens; and to get them to await the result of these things.

6th. That it is the opinion of this meeting that the recent emigration among the Mormons should take measures to leave this county immediately, as they have no crops on hand, and nothing to lose by continuing their jour-

The fourth resolution names Arthur among those appointed to convey the meeting’s demands and confer with the Mormons. His earlier assistance and his participation in this later process must both remain in the historical account.

John Hajicek digital archive. Liberty meeting resolutions, 29 June 1836: Michael Arthur’s appointment to the removal committee.

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They admitted that they had no right to expel by force.

THE ADMISSION

The 29 June 1836 report disclaims a constitutional or legal right to force the Mormons out.

THE PRESSURE

It nevertheless presents departure as the way to avoid civil war and warns that peace cannot be promised if the demands are disregarded. The formal absence of an expulsion power did not remove the coercion.

READ THE ENTIRE EXCHANGE

The refugees’ 1 July response agrees to departure despite losses. Their response also disclaims abolitionism. The accusation made against them and the position they publicly stated are distinct parts of this record.

Liberty proceedings, 29 June–1 July 1836; John Hajicek digital archive. Text corroborated in History of the Church, vol. 2, pp. 451–453, reproduced by BYU Studies. Analysis based on the complete exchange.

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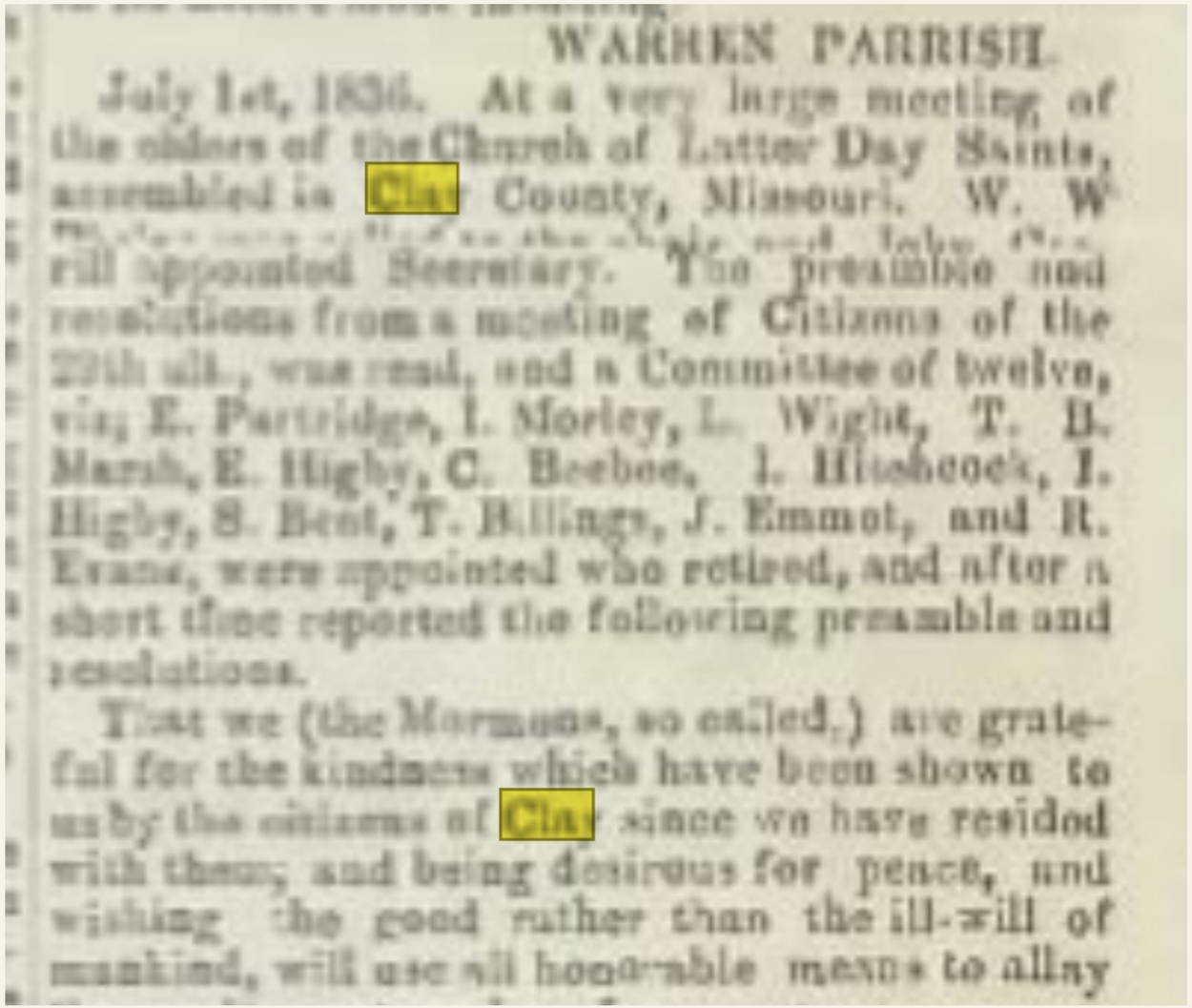
The refugees answered on 1 July 1836.



WARREN PARRISH.

July 1st, 1836. At a very large meeting of the elders of the Church of Latter Day Saints, assembled in Clay County, Missouri. W. W. ... was appointed Secretary. The preamble and resolutions from a meeting of Citizens of the 20th ult., was read, and a Committee of twelve, viz; E. Partridge, I. Morley, L. Wight, T. B. Marsh, E. Higby, C. Beebee, J. Hitchcock, I. Higby, S. Best, T. Billings, J. Emmet, and R. Evans, were appointed who retired, and after a short time reported the following preamble and resolutions.

That we (the Mormons, so called,) are grateful for the kindness which have been shown to us by the citizens of Clay since we have resided with them; and being desirous for peace, and wishing the good rather than the ill-will of mankind, will use all honorable means to allay

The next extract records a meeting of the elders in Clay County, the reading of the citizens’ resolutions, and appointment of a response committee. Their expressed desire for peace must be read in the context of the threatened removal.

John Hajicek digital archive; date visible in the extract and corroborated by Joseph Smith Papers, introduction to the letter to William W. Phelps and others, 25 July 1836.

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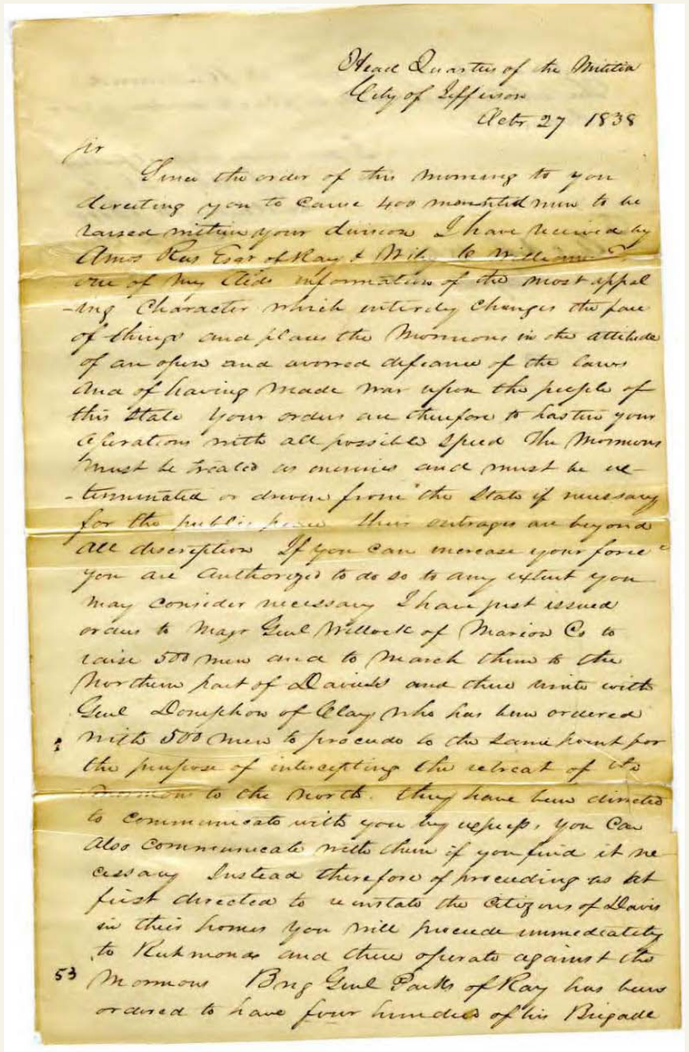
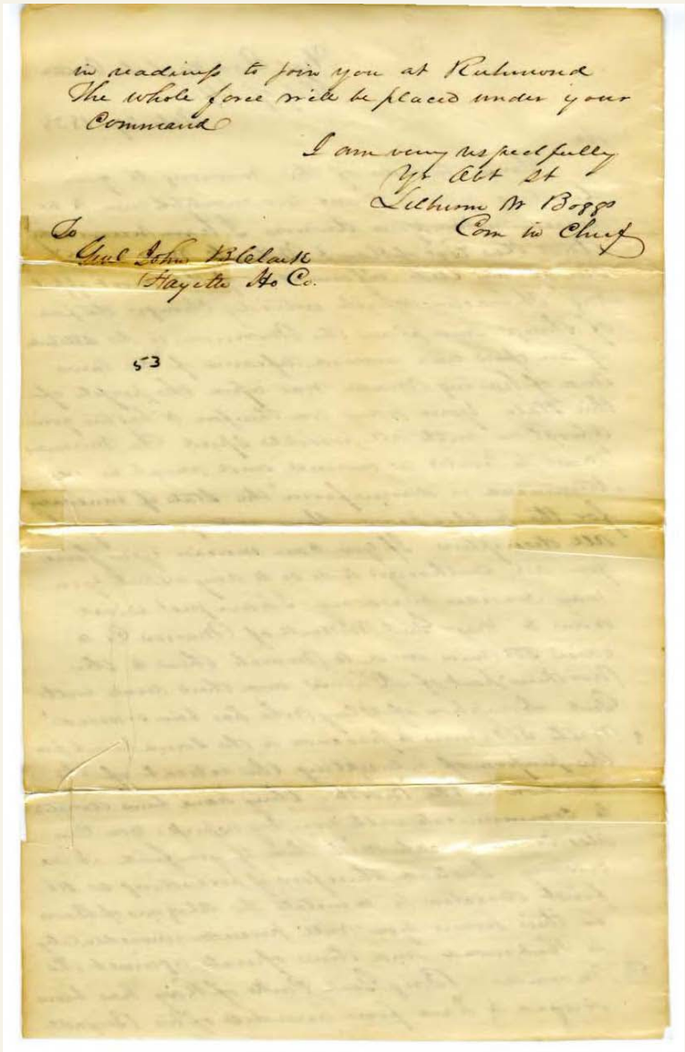
The extermination order is dated 27 October 1838.



Head Quarters of the Militia
City of Jefferson
Octr. 27 1838

Sir

Since the order of this morning to you directing you to cause 400 mounted men to be raised within your division I have received by Amos Rees Esqr of Ray & Wm. G. Williams one of my Aids information of the most appalling character which entirely changes the face of things and I am this Morning in the attitude of an open and armed defiance of the laws and of having made war upon the people of this State Your order are therefore to cause your Operation with all possible speed The Mormons must be treated as enemies and must be exterminated or driven from the State if necessary for the public peace their outrages are beyond all description If you can increase your force you are authorized to do so to any extent you may consider necessary I have just issued orders to Major Genl Willcocks of Marion Co to raise 500 men and to march them to the Northern part of Davies and there unite with Genl Doniphan of Clay who has been ordered with 500 men to proceed to the same point for the purpose of intercepting the retreat of the Mormons to the North. they have been directed to communicate with you by express, you can also communicate with them if you find it necessary Instead therefore of proceeding as at first directed to extirpate the Religious of Davis in their homes you will proceed immediately to Richmond and there operate against the Mormons Brig Genl Parks of Ray has been ordered to have four hundred of his Brigade



in readiness to join you at Richmond The whole force will be placed under your Command

I am very respectfully
Yr Obt St
Lilburn W Boggs
Com in Chief

To
Genl John B Clark
Fayette Mo Co.

53

THE ORIGINAL DATE

Governor Lilburn W. Boggs addressed the order to General John B. Clark in 1838. It must not be captioned as an 1839 order.

THE STATE'S LANGUAGE

It directed that Mormons be treated as enemies and exterminated or driven from Missouri if necessary for public peace.

THE DISTINCTION

The order belongs to the later statewide persecution. It does not date the earlier Clay County deaths or identify their graves.

Missouri State Archives, Boggs to Clark, 27 October 1838, two-page order; John Hajicek digital archive. Governor Christopher S. Bond rescinded it on 25 June 1976.

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Jeffersonian Republican

Jefferson City, Missouri, January 19, 1839, p. 1

Public sentiment in Ray and Chariton counties

The two newspaper reports that follow record public meetings in Ray and Chariton counties. I print them beside Michael Arthur’s November 29, 1838 letter so that the reader can compare the newspaper’s account with the surviving manuscript copy.

The copy of Arthur’s letter in the Missouri State Archives gives a fuller account than the newspaper extract. The copyist expressly omitted a matter concerning the chartering of a company in Liberty. In the opening passage, the manuscript distinguishes the Mormons from their persecutors.

In the transcription, brackets mark an illegible or uncertain word. [R] identifies readings from Dale R. Broadhurst’s newspaper transcriptions. [G] identifies a reading quoted by Leland H. Gentry from this issue. These marks distinguish the printed evidence from editorial restorations.

Research and transcription by John Hajicek.

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I. NEWSPAPER TRANSCRIPTION: RAY COUNTY

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Meetings in Ray and Chariton Counties.
RAY.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Ray county, held in the court-house in Richmond, on Wednesday the 26th day of December, 1838, the meeting was organized by calling the Hon. A. A. King to the chair, and appointing Orville H. Searcy secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the chair; upon motion of Amos Reese, Esq., A. Reese, Thos. C. Burch, Philip L. Edwards, George Woodward, R. B. Ellis, James Holman, and [Eliott?] Roberts, Esqrs. were appointed a committee to prepare and report a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting; who after having retired a few minutes, reported the following preamble and resolutions, to-wit:

Whereas a letter under date of the 29th Nov., 1838, has been written by Michael Arthur of Clay county, to the delegation from that county in the General Assembly now in session, from which the following is an extract:

“Humanity to an injured people prompt 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, inhabiting Daviess, Livingston, and a part of Ray counties. Not being satisfied with a relinquishment of all the rights as citizens, and human beings in the treaty forced upon them by Gen. 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 [obscured lines] humanity shudder, and the cold chills run over any man, not entirely destitute of any feelings of humanity. These demons are now stalking up and down Caldwell county, in small companies armed, insulting the women in every and any way, and plundering the poor devils of all the means of subsistence (scanty as it was) left them and driving off the horses, cattle, hogs, and rifling their houses and farms, of every thing thereon, taking beds, bedding, wardrobes, and all such things as they see they want; leaving the poor Mormons in a starving, naked condition. These are facts I have from authority that cannot be questioned, and can be maintained and substantiated, at any time.”

And whereas, as this meeting is informed, said letter has been presented to both branches of the General Assembly, now in session, suggesting the propriety of organizing a military force, consisting of a company of twenty-five, to be taken

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from the county of Clay, as the letter indicates, to protect the Mormons against the aforesaid offenders;

And whereas the aforesaid charges tend to reflect a deep disgrace upon those implicated in them, we submit, for the consideration of a candid public, the following facts in justification, and in vindication of the people of Ray county, all of which public proceedings recorded in the newspapers of the country, will abundantly verify.

When those people were driven from the county of Clay, by her citizens, we received them, and consented to their location where they now live, (then in our county) and this we did by resolutions of a public meeting, and published them to the world.

[R: The following faded passage is restored from consecutively indexed excerpts; the unusual “virtues” and “resolve her fidelity” require collation against the newspaper image.]

From that time to this, and amidst all the convulsions which have shaken the community to its centre in relation to Mormon outrages, and when civil war had reared its head upon our borders, and held out temptations for a participation therein, which virtues and patriotism and fortitude alone could withstand, the county of Ray stood firm, or moved only to resolve her fidelity to, and unshaken confidence in our Government to meet and repress the then existing evil, or any other that might arise, so long as there was virtue and patriotism enough among its citizens to uphold and enforce its institutions; and these resolves she published to the surrounding counties and to the world. We defy even envy to charge that a mob as large as a corporal’s guard has ever been organized in or marched from the county of Ray. We saw the evil; we knew it was out of the power of the civil authorities to suppress it; but we knew there was a more powerful arm of the Government, and we [several lines unrecovered].

[R: opening of the next column checked against indexed transcription.]

The people of Ray are now in the same spirit of respecting and enforcing the laws that they ever have been; and we know that the civil authorities can now be exerted most effectively, and especially against all such as may commit crime in the county of Caldwell against the Mormons, for Mormon grand jurors will indict them. The difficulty has been that they would not indict one another, and indictments under the law can be preferred only in the county in which the offence was committed. Why then if Mr. Arthur knows of the commission of the crimes he charges to have been perpetrated, does he not give information to the civil [illegible] [obscured lines] It is his duty [obscured] and a failure to do it is an indictable [offence?] [obscured] the existing laws of the land. Why then is he not found doing the part of a good citizen by enforcing the laws already in

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existence, rather than sending letters to the law-making power, containing a foul and slanderous charge upon his neighbors, founded upon hearsay and rumor as his letter shows, and which hearsay most likely originated with the Mormons themselves, and impudently and insultingly asking a military guard from the county of Clay to keep down lawless aggressions of a portion of the citizens of this county. We mean no disrespect to the citizens of Clay county. We believe them to be generally a virtuous and honest people, and are glad that we are able to say so. But we claim, at the same time, honesty for ourselves, and protest against the necessity of a military guard from any county in this State, to regulate any portion of the people of Ray, and can view the insinuation of such a necessity in no other light than that of an arrogant, impudent calumny.

1. Resolved, Therefore, that for all “the decencies of life,” we are willing to have our characters and conduct weighed in the balance against Mr. Arthur’s, and fear not the result.

2. Resolved, That if the outrages or any of them charged in said letter have been committed, we have no knowledge of the fact, and that if the said Arthur or any one [illegible] it is his duty to give information thereof in due form of law, and have the offenders brought to justice, and that we will cheerfully do all that the laws may require of us to enforce the laws upon these or any other offenders.

3. Resolved, That we have seen with deep regret the efforts of certain newspaper-writers to misconstrue and misrepresent the true spirit, intent and meaning of the Governor of this State in his order, calling out the militia for the late Mormon expedition. That in our opinion, the order fairly construed, has nothing in it illegal, and that the exigency of the occasion rendered the order highly expedient. That in our opinion the abuses he has received for issuing said order, are the emanations of malevolence engendered by personal or political prejudices.

4. Resolved, That we refrain from saying any thing, at this time, in relation to the facts which have been developed concerning the late Mormon difficulties, as these matters are to undergo among us, a judicial investigation.

5. Resolved, That the communication of Michael Arthur of Clay county, to Gen. D. R. Atchison, J. T. V. Thompson and others, now in the Legislature of the State, representing the people of Ray county, as “demons in human form,” and charging them with the most revolting violations of the laws, is a foul and base slander, emanating from one who is wholly ignorant of the facts of the case, or guilty of wilful and malicious misrepresentation.

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6. Resolved, That Michael Arthur and others of Clay county, would do well to learn and act upon the old maxim, that “those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.”

7. [R] Resolved, That while some of our pure and immaculate neighbors were sending reinforcements to the mob at De Witt, the county of Ray sent her militia to vindicate and enforce the laws.

8. [R] Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to our senator and to each of our representatives in the Legislature, with a request that they be laid before the General Assembly; and that the editors of the Boon’s Lick Democrat, Jeffersonian Republican, St. Louis Republican, and Missouri Argus, be requested to publish them in their respective papers.

[R: Closing proceedings restored from the indexed transcription:]
The question then being upon the adoption of the preamble and resolutions, Dr. R. B. Ellis moved to strike out the third resolution, which motion was unanimously rejected, except by the vote of the mover. Dr. Thomas Allen then prepared to amend the third resolution, which was also rejected, but two voting in the affirmative. The question then being upon the adoption of the preamble and resolutions, as reported by the committee, was decided unanimously in the affirmative, with the exception of two votes.
And, upon motion, the meeting then adjourned.
A. A. King, Chairman.
O. H. Searcy, Sec.

Editorial note: the indexed transcript reads “prepared to amend”; this could be a transcription error for “proposed to amend.” Its duplicated “hen” after “then” has been omitted above. The identity and outcome of the two motions are preserved, but the exact verb requires checking against a better newspaper copy. The indexed witness reads J. S. V. Thompson where the printed report reads J. T. V. Thompson; that variation remains unresolved.

II. NEWSPAPER TRANSCRIPTION: CHARITON COUNTY

CHARITON.

At a large and respectable meeting in Keytsville [R: place-name spelling checked against indexed transcription], of the Citizens of Chariton co., on Tuesday the first day of January, 1839, John B. Anderson [R] was called to the chair, and Wm. Holland [R] appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then explained, and, upon motion Sterling Price, Wm. B. [Bragg...?], [Burton?] [surname illegible] and [illegible] were appointed a committee [several lines extremely faded or crossed by black damage].

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[The committee?] reported [illegible] report [illegible] with the following preamble and resolutions, to wit:

Whereas, a [piece?] [appeared?] in the Missouri Republican, charging the citizens of Chariton county, with killing a citizen who was a Mormon, and in other ways maltreating the Mormons, by destroying their property, &c. and many other charges calculated to reflect much dishonor upon our citizens.

And whereas, it [appears?] to this meeting that many citizens of our State, as well as a portion of our Legislature, [strange?] as it may seem, are disposed to take sides with, and uphold that [illegible] of fanatics, called Mormons, by censuring the proceedings of those counties in which the disturbances were had, and censuring, too, the Governor of our State for the course which he has taken with regard to the matter, by misconstruing the orders which he has issued; thereby [encouraging?] the Mormons to persist in their [illegible] undertakings, notwithstanding it has been clearly proven in a court of justice that they have been guilty of high treason, murder, arson, robbery, theft, and almost every crime punishable by our code of laws; we therefore deem it our duty, in defence of ourselves, to submit for the consideration of the community at large the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That it is now, and ever has been, the [determination?] of the citizens of Chariton county to [see?] the laws enforced [by the?] [damaged line; possibly “constituted authorities of the State”].

2. Resolved, That the publication contained in the Missouri Republican, which reflects disgrace upon the citizens of Chariton county, is wholly untrue, and the publication cannot be [too?] [illegible] [reprobated?].

3. Resolved, That in our opinion it has been clearly proven in a court of justice, and by respectable men who have had the very best opportunities to know, that the Mormons are a set of lawless [lunatics?], who [illegible] every thing [illegible] religious purposes in view.

4. Resolved, That we highly approve of the course pursued by the Governor, and the Major General by him selected in relation to the late Mormon difficulty, and we [consider?] that the Governor’s orders contained nothing more than would have been the necessary consequence to have secured the peace of the country, if the Mormons had not have surrendered their arms.

5. Resolved, That in our opinion, those persons who may choose to take sides with the Mormons, either by abusing the course pursued by the militia ordered out against them, or by abusing and misrepresenting the true intent and meaning of the Governor’s orders, [illegible] said militia, have [G: some hidden purpose] other than friendship to law and justice.

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6. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Boon’s Lick [Democrat?], [Missouri?] [illegible], and Jeffersonian Republican, for publication.

[Remaining lines, adoption language and signatures largely illegible; the available newspaper reproduction do not support a dependable transcription.]

Textual note: Gentry quotes resolution 5 with the words “have some hidden purpose [in mind] other than friendship to law and justice.” His “[in mind]” is an editorial interpolation; it is not inserted into the newspaper transcript above. His quotation contains ellipses and does not restore the entire resolution. The surnames Anderson and Holland are confirmed by an exact indexed passage of the transcription at https://www.sidneyrigdon.com/dbroadhu/MO/Miss1838.htm .

III. MICHAEL ARTHUR’S LETTER: ARCHIVAL COPY

Michael Arthur to the representatives from Clay County, Liberty, Missouri, November 29, 1838; surviving manuscript copy. Transcribed from the Missouri State Archives’ published full-text transcription, with original line divisions joined. The archive’s uncertain rendering of the daily payment is retained in brackets. This text is not substituted for the newspaper’s differently worded extract.

Liberty 29th. November 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 Devils in the form of human beings inhabiting Davis, Livingston and a part of Ray Counties, not being satisfied with the relinquishment of all their rights as citizens, and human beings, in the Treaty forced upon them by Genl. 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.

Those 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 substance (scanty as it was) left them; and driving off their Horses, Cattle, Hogs, &c and rifleing their houses and farms of every thing therein, taking beds bedding wardrobe, and all such

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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 mantained and Substantiated at any time; there is now a Petition afloat in our Town Signed by the Citizens of all parties and grade, 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 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 patroll on the lines of Caldwell County, Say of about 25. men. And give them say [$1: or 1 for $] per day each man and find their provision &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 be allowed to raise his own men; 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 50. or 60, and I apprehend no danger from the remainder in any way, until they will leave the State.

[Docket:]

Copy of Mr. Arthur's letter except what related to the chartering of some company in Liberty. Addressed to members of Gen'l Assembly from Clay Cty.

Archive citation: Michael Arthur to the representatives from Clay County, November 29, 1838, copy; Mormon War Papers, 1837–1841; Office of Secretary of State, Record Group 5, box 2, folder 22; Missouri State Archives, Jefferson City. Courtesy of the Missouri State Archives.

Manuscript facsimile, four pages:

https://www.sos.mo.gov/cmsimages/archives/resources/findingaids/miscMormRecs/rg005_01/B2F22_18381129.pdf

Official transcription, two pages:

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https://s1.sos.mo.gov/cmsimages/archives/resources/findingaids/fulltext/b02_f22.pdf

Textual notes: “Davis” denotes Daviess County. “Substance,” “mantained,” and “rifleing” follow the archive’s transcription; they have not been silently corrected. The proposed daily payment is uncertain in that transcription. The 1841 printed correspondence renders it as “about one dollar or one and a half per day”; this is a variant, not proof that the manuscript notation has been securely deciphered. “Find their provision” means supply their provisions; the county’s “lines” are its boundaries.

IV. EXPLANATION AND SIGNIFICANCE

The newspaper presents two organized public defenses of Missouri’s conduct after the 1838 Mormon War. Arthur’s appeal is reproduced because the Ray County meeting intended to condemn it. His opponents’ response preserves evidence of his intervention even while attacking his character.

Arthur’s substantive position is clear in the archival copy: the State had disarmed the Mormons, but armed marauders continued to abuse women, steal livestock, and strip houses of beds, bedding, and clothing. He demanded a practical remedy: a twenty-five-man protective patrol, under George M. Pryer, continuing until June 1, 1839; if the State refused protection, it should return the Mormons’ arms. “Poor devils” is an expression of pity for the victims; the “Devils in the form of human beings” earlier in the letter are their persecutors.

The longer letter also identifies a concrete information chain. Arthur says he spoke that day with Pryer, who had just come from Far West. Arthur separately mentions a petition circulating in Liberty among citizens of all parties. These are identifiable leads to further original evidence; neither the petition nor a separate Pryer statement was located in this examination.

Ray County’s response combines a claimed willingness to enforce the law with a denunciation of outside military protection as an insult. It describes Arthur’s charges as slander, impugns his character, and tells him to complain through the civil authorities. Its third resolution defends the Governor’s order as lawful and expedient. Its seventh accuses unspecified neighboring supporters of sending reinforcements to the mob at De Witt, while contrasting Ray County’s militia activity with that conduct.

The closing proceedings complicate any assertion that the endorsement was unanimous. According to the indexed reprint, Dr. R. B. Ellis tried to strike out the third resolution, and Dr. Thomas Allen tried to amend it. Both motions failed; the final preamble and resolutions carried with two dissenting votes. A better newspaper copy is still needed to verify every word of that closing, but the indexed text preserves the substantive dissent.

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The most revealing companion document is Austin A. King’s letter to Governor Boggs, dated December 23, 1838: three days before King chaired the Ray County meeting. King wrote, “In reference to the lawless depredations Said to be practiced on the Mormons, I have no doubt that the charges are to a certain extent true.” He also called the taking of property as private indemnification “an unlawful and highly objectionable course.” He opposed the proposed guard because he regarded it as an imputation upon civil authority. Thus King’s own correspondence acknowledges abuses that the later public resolutions professed no knowledge of, while resisting Arthur’s proposed remedy.

King also repeated a rumor that Arthur was collecting Mormon debts through property valued at less than half ordinary prices. King expressly qualified this as rumor. That allegation should be preserved as evidence of what King said against Arthur; it is not, by itself, proof of the alleged transactions or their circumstances.

King had presided over the November 1838 examination of Joseph Smith and the other prisoners. His participation in this public denunciation became an explicit ground of complaint in the prisoners’ January 24, 1839 memorial to the Missouri legislature. They objected that the judge who was to hear their capital case had participated in condemning the same defendants publicly, undermining their prospect of a fair and impartial trial. That connection makes the chairmanship historically consequential.

The Chariton meeting, held at Keytsville on January 1, 1839, denied newspaper accusations against its citizens, supported Governor Boggs and the commanding major general, and attacked people who defended the Mormons as having some hidden purpose beyond law and justice. Its declarations that Mormon guilt had been proved are the meeting’s assertions. They should not be converted into a neutral finding that every accused person had received a completed criminal trial. The Ray report itself says a judicial investigation was still to take place.

The Governor’s order under discussion belongs to the expulsion controversy. Boggs’s October 27, 1838 order instructed that the Mormons be treated as enemies and “exterminated or driven from the State if necessary for the public peace.” The county resolutions were defending the government and militia against criticism of their conduct and orders.

For research on Michael Arthur, the letter directly establishes his active advocacy for Mormon protection in late 1838, beyond the earlier Clay County refuge period. The depredations he describes here took place in Caldwell County. These particular documents do not identify deaths, graves, or burial sites on his plantation; their evidentiary value lies in his intervention, his

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informant, his proposed protective force, the Liberty petition, and the public and official resistance he encountered.

V. SOURCES, VARIANTS, AND REMAINING GAPS

1. Jeffersonian Republican (Jefferson City, Missouri), January 19, 1839, page 1: “Public Sentiment. Meetings in Ray and Chariton Counties.” Newspaper reproduction, John Hajicek digital archive. Newspaper facsimile:

https://www.newspapers.com/image/1001975061/?terms=arthur&match=4

2. Missouri State Archives, Finding Aid 5.1, Mormon War Papers, 1837–1841. The finding aid identifies Arthur’s letter in box 2, folder 22, and King’s reply in box 2, folder 23. It provides manuscript facsimiles and modern transcriptions:

https://www.sos.mo.gov/archives/resources/findingaids/rg005-01

3. Austin A. King to Lilburn W. Boggs, Richmond, December 23, 1838; Mormon War Papers, box 2, folder 23. Manuscript:

https://www.sos.mo.gov/cmsimages/archives/resources/findingaids/miscMormRecs/rg005_01/B2F23_18381223.pdf

Official transcription:

https://www.sos.mo.gov/cmsimages/archives/resources/findingaids/fulltext/b02_f23a.pdf

CAUTION: this modern transcription’s heading says October 23; the collection’s catalog and the 1841 printed version give December 23. It also reads “were them” where the 1841 text gives “owe them.” The catalog and the manuscript date King’s reply after Arthur’s letter.

4. Document Containing the Correspondence, Orders, &c. in Relation to the Disturbances with the Mormons (Fayette, Missouri: Office of the Boon’s Lick Democrat, 1841), pages 94–96. Arthur’s letter is at pages 94–95; King’s reply follows at pages 95–96. Online transcription:

https://www.olivercowdery.com/smithhome/1840s/1841Misr.htm

The October 27 order is printed at page 61. The volume contains typographical or transcription errors and is a printed witness, not a substitute for the manuscript copy.

5. “Memorial to the Missouri Legislature, 24 January 1839,” Joseph Smith Papers, JS Letterbook 2, pages 66–67. A copy of the prisoners’ contemporary complaint, with editorial notes identifying the Ray meeting:

https://www.josephsmithpapers.org/paper-summary/memorial-to-the-missouri-legislature-24-january-1839-state-of-missouri-v-gates-et-al-for-treason/1

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https://www.josephsmithpapers.org/paper-summary/memorial-to-the-missouri-legislature-24-january-1839-state-of-missouri-v-gates-et-al-for-treason/2

6. Dale R. Broadhurst's transcriptions, accessed through individually indexed passages; complete pages were inaccessible during this examination:

https://www.sidneyrigdon.com/dbroadhu/mo/miscstl1.htm

https://www.sidneyrigdon.com/dbroadhu/MO/Miss1838.htm

These are used only as explicitly labeled restoration witnesses. A full source image must be obtained before describing the restored passages as a fully verified diplomatic newspaper transcript.

7. Leland H. Gentry, A History of the Latter-day Saints in Northern Missouri from 1836 to 1839, chapter 15, "Aftermath," notes 82–83. Confirms the meetings and quotes part of Chariton resolution 5; cites the January 19, 1839 newspaper issue:

https://byustudies.byu.edu/online-book/a-history-of-the-latter-day-saints-in-northern-missouri-from-1836-to-1839/15-aftermath-northern-missouri

8. Parley P. Pratt, History of the Late Persecution (Detroit: Dawson & Bates, 1839), pages 70–71, reproduces an Arthur extract. Page 70 attributes it to the Boonslick Democrat, January 19, 1839. Later reprints give January 9; that discrepancy has not been settled by inspecting the relevant Boonslick issue:

https://www.josephsmithpapers.org/paper-summary/parley-p-pratt-history-of-the-late-persecution-1839/70

https://www.josephsmithpapers.org/paper-summary/parley-p-pratt-history-of-the-late-persecution-1839/71

9. The State Historical Society of Missouri confirms its Jeffersonian Republican microfilm holdings for 1831–1844. Its selected newspaper index includes this title for April 30, 1831–August 10, 1844 and offers a research-copy request route. A fresh scan of this issue, preferably from the physical paper or a different photographic generation, is the remaining route for checking the faded and reconstructed newspaper passages.

https://shsmo.org/research/guides/pioneer

https://shsmo.org/collections/newspapers/selected-index

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The Upper Missouri Advertiser.

By W. W. Phelps & Co. Independence, Mo. July 11, 1832. No. 3.

TERMS.

☞ The Advertiser will be published weekly at Independence, at the rate of seventy five cents a year, till the sheet is printed on both sides—then one dollar a year in advance.—Advertisements the customary prices.

PRINTING.

☞ Job-work of most kinds, such as common hand-bills, Horse bills, Labels, Barbecue Tickets, Blank deeds, and blanks of most kinds used by Justices, and Courts, and Books, pamphlets, &c. will be printed to order in elegant style, at the office of The Upper Missouri Advertiser.

CHOLERA.

Since our last the bad news, that the Cholera Morbus had commenced its ravages at Quebec, has come to hand. Several deaths have already happened at that place. It may soon visit the United States.

INDIAN WAR.

From St. Louis papers we extract the following Indian war items:

June 14. Five American citizens were killed about five miles below Hamilton's Fort.

June 16. A citizen was killed about a half a mile from the same place. Gen. Dodge, with 29 of his mounted men, went in immediate pursuit; and after going about three miles, discovered the murderers—11 in number—but did not overtake them until they crossed the East Pick-a-ton-e-ka, and entered an almost impenetrable swamp. At the edge of the swamp the men were ordered to dismount and link horses, four men were left in charge of the horses, and four were posted 'round the swamp, on high ground, to observe the motion of the enemy; the remainder (21) advanced into the swamp, about half a mile, when they received the fire of the Indians, at the distance of about thirty feet, by which 3 of our men fell, severely wounded. Orders were instantly given to charge; and as the Indians were lying under the bank of a slough, it was not until our party got within six or eight feet of them, that they were seen and fired upon. The whole hostile party was killed and scalped within one or two minutes, but one who attempted to make his escape by swimming the slough and he was shot down on the opposite bank.

On this same day, a party of Indians was attacked by Capt. Snyder, near Kellogg's Grove, and defeated, with the loss of 4;—one of Capt. Snyder's company mortally wounded. On his return, he halted near a small stream of water, and was fired upon by a body of Indians, who lay concealed; 2 of his men were killed, and 1 mortally wounded. The company was immediately formed, and retreated in good order before a superior force of the Indians.

June 17. A bloody engagement took place between a small party of Americans, commanded by Capt. Stephenson, and a superior party of the Indians, on Apple Creek. Three of our men were lost and Capt. Stephenson, wounded, though, it is hoped, not dangerously.

The following is, as far as we can learn, the disposition of the forces—250 men at Fort Williams, 2[illegible] on Rock river; the country between Rock river and Ouisconsin, is filled with rangers; and from [illegible] to five hundred men ranging on the Illinois frontier; strong parties to be detached from the main body as circumstances require. From this disposition, it will be perceived that two important objects are effected:—1st. The protection and security of the frontier inhabitants from Chicago to the Yellow Banks of the Mississippi. The formation of a strong line from the mouth of Fox river to the Rock river, and from thence to the Ouisconsin, so as to prevent the Indians from recrossing the Mississippi. This judicious disposition of the forces precludes all hope of escape for the Indians, except in the direction of Lake Superior, where they will still meet with opposition.—[Beacon]

Greece.—A letter dated Syra, 18th of March, says: yesterday unexpectedly the news was received here of the choice of a new Prince for Greece, in the person of Prince Otho of Bavaria. It caused probably greater enthusiasm than the account of the battle of Navarino or the protocol of 6th July. In less than a quarter of an hour all the town was informed of it—people ran to the churches to return thanks to God.—I do not believe there was a single person who was not rejoiced at it. The portrait of the new King which was in the possession of M. Theocrechi, was in the hands of all the citizens, every one wishes to see it and some endeavored to copy it.—[N. Y. Whig.]

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, April 18th—Every thing here is going on in the same way as for months past. Both sides of the Tagus are daily receiving a fresh supply of guns, and all the old hulks are fitted up as floating batteries. If all are well manned and properly defended, an enemy will have some work to do, before he is in quiet possession of Lisbon.

The private accounts from Lisbon, of the 14th inst. are frightful. The arrests were still increasing, orders had been issued to apprehend any person who had [illegible] the forced loan, and direct him to a particular place of residence. About 100 eminent persons were in concealment in hiding places; when they were taken instantly sent to dungeons on the frontiers. About sixty Portuguese were nearly killed by the attendants of Don Miguel, because his M[illegible] party having gone out in the evening, and not been recognized in due time.

Pope says, the greatest advantage I know of being thought a wit by the world is, that it gives one the greater freedom of playing the fool.

SPAIN.

Our direct intelligence from Madrid justifies and contains the hope expressed by the English papers that Spain will maintain a neutrality in the approaching struggle in Portugal. Here then as in all the difficult questions which have compromised for a wide year the peace of Europe, the sincere alliance with France and England has extinguished the germs of collision with which the expedition of Don Pedro menaced the interests of all Europe. "Every thing promises an easy victory to Don Pedro, and no doubt, before the end of May we shall hear of some doings of a conclusive nature.—Journal des Debats.

Boston Municipal Court, March term, 1832.—Extract from the Charge of Judge Thacher to the grand Jury:—"I deem it to be my duty to express to you, at this time, my opinion, that to publish books, pamphlets, or newspapers, designing to be circulated here and in other States of the Union, and having a direct and necessary tendency to excite in the minds of our own citizens deadly hatred and hostility against there brethren of other States, and to stimulate the slave population there to rise against there masters, and to effect by fire and sword their emancipation, is an offence against the peace of this commonwealth, and that it may be prosecuted as a misdemeanor at common law."

DISSOLUTION.

Be it known to all who it may concern, that on this 1st day of June, 1832, the partnership between James Everitt and Daniel M. Stout, is by mutual consent, dissolved; and all debts contracted with the firm, to be settled with the said Daniel M. Stout.

DANIEL M. STOUT.
JAMES EVERITT.

Clay co. July 10, 1832. 3w3

A LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Independence, Mo. June 30, 1832.

Adams David or James	Hudspeth Mrs. Narcissa
Boon Thomas G.	Harrison Nathan E.
Bonaiville B. Capt.	Hay Henry Esq.
Boon D. Col.	Knight Polly
Burn Benjamin F.	Masters William
Burns Wm. Esq.	Moody John
Boon Mrs. Sarah G.	Mc. Keller Mr. Daniel
Burk Samuel	Mallory Mr. Robert
Rartley Mr. I.	Mc. Clelland Col. A.
Bowles Daning S.	Patton Mr. John
Came Mr. Stet	Administrator of Wm
Clark George B. 2	Lacy dec.
Combs Solomon	La Grave Mr. Anthony
Carrick Mrs. Annis	Lovelady James
Chiles Richard B. 2	Russell John
Carpenter Mr. Benjamin	Sweet Mr. Samuel
Carrick Col. Wm. M.	Skeene Mr. Kenion
Cook John	Vavi Mr. William
Clark Martin G. 5	Yocalum Mr. Dal.
Davis Anderson	Williams Williey
Fletcher William	Wood Mr. Jeremiah
Fitzhugh Thos.	Wells Mr. J. B.
Foster Mrs. Dorn	Whitsett Alford
Gray Mr. Samuel	Williams Britton
Hardin Mr. John	Walker J. R. Esq.
Hunsucker Peter	Zevely Mr. James
Huntsucker John	The officer commanding the
Hensley Mr. G. M.	Santa Fee company 2

2w3) JONES H. FLOURNOY, P. M.

Zechariah Waller, Plaintiff, against Hickinson Burnam, } *Debt on attachment.*

On motion of the plaintiff, by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that said defendant is not a resident or residing in this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that the defendant be notified, that an action of debt, has been commenced against him by the said plaintiff; and that a writ of attachment hath issued against his estate, and unless, he appear, by himself or attorney, on or before the third day of the next term of this court, and file special bail to the action aforesaid, a Judgment will be entered against him, and his estate sold, to satisfy the same; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted for four weeks successively in some newspaper published in this State, the last insertion thereof to be at least twenty days before the next term of this court.

2w1) Copy. Test. SAMUEL C. OWENS, Clerk

State of Missouri, County of Jackson. } *Sct.* { *In Circuit court, June Term, 1832.*
William & David Lamme, plaintiffs, against George H. Arnold defendant } *Assumpsit on attach't*

On motion of the plaintiffs, by their attorney, and it appearing, to the satisfaction of the court, that said defendant is not a resident of, or residing in this State. It is ordered that said defendant be notified, that an action of assumpsit for the sum of fifty one dollars and sixty four cents, has been commenced against him by the said plaintiffs; and that a writ of attachment has issued against his estate, and unless he appears by himself or attorney, on or before the third day of the next term of this court, and file special bail to the aforesaid action, a judgment will be entered against him and his estate sold to satisfy the same: and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in this state, for four weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least twenty days before the next term of this court.

2w1) Copy. Test. SAMUEL C. OWENS, Clerk.

WYNKOOP WARNER

Has opened a house of Entertainment, in the town of Independence, Jackson county, Mo.
1w3 June 10, 1832.

TAILORING.

Peter Whitmer Jun., wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the business of TAILORING, in all its branches, with the latest eastern fashions, in the upper room of Col. Bogg's dwelling house, nearly opposite W. Warner's Tavern, in Independence, where he will be happy to receive a share of patronage, and accommodate customers, on liberal terms, for cash or produce.—June 27, 1832.

N. B. Cutting done one short notice. 1w

Susan Nickle, vs. Cornelius Gilliam & James Nickle. } In Chancery

Now at this day came the complainant, by her Solicitor, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, James Nickle, is a non resident of this State—upon motion of the complainant, by her Solicitor, it is ordered by the Court, that public notice be given in some newspaper printed in this State, that unless the defendant, James Nickle, do appear at the next October term of this Court, and put in his answer to the complainant's said Bill of complaint, the same will be taken for confessed.

Mr. James Nickle, You will therefore take notice that I have commenced suit against you in Chancery for alimony and maintenance, you having left this state without having made a sufficient provision for me, otherwise than by leaving in my possession some property real and personal, all which has been sold for the payment of your debts, and a balance of money remaining in the hands of Cornelius Gilliam, Sheriff of Clay county, arising from the sale of said property, which money or so much of it as may be necessary to afford me a reasonable subsistence, I pray the Court in my Bill to order the Sheriff to pay over to me. You are therefore required to appear at the next term of said Court and put in your answer to my said Bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered up accordingly. And it is further ordered by this Court that this order of publication be inserted in some newspaper printed in this State for eight weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least four weeks before the next term of this Court.

(A copy attested,) Samuel Tillery, Clerk.
June 16th, A. D. 1832. 1w3

Samuel Mundy vs. Edmund Mundy. } *Clay Circuit Court, June Term, 1832.—In assumpsit for $98. by attachment.*

This day came the plaintiff aforesaid by his attorney, and it appearing by the return of the Sheriff herein, that the said defendant is not found, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that said defendant is not a resident of this State—Therefore the said defendant is notified, that an action of assumpsit for the sum of ninety eight dollars on a verbal promise has been commenced against him, and an attachment has been sued out herein against his estate and it is ordered that unless said defendant shall appear here, by himself or attorney, and file special bail to the plaintiff's action, on or before the third day of the next October term of this Court, a judgment will be entered against him, and his estate sold to satisfy the same. And it is further ordered that this order be forthwith inserted in some news paper, published in this State and that the last publication thereof be at least four weeks before the next term of this Court, to which time this cause is continued.

(A copy attested,) Samuel Tillery, Clerk.
June 16th, 1832. 1w4

CERTIFICATE OF APPRAISEMENT.

We the undersigned appraisers, appointed and duly sworn to appraise without partiality, favor or affection, a certain mare and colt;—taken up by William Ross as strays, and brought before David G. Butterfield, a Justice of the peace within and for Boone township, county of Jackson: do certify that we have viewed the said strays, and find them to be—The mare about twelve years old, of a brown color; 14 hands high; no marks, or brands perceivable—The colt a bay, supposed to be one month old: both appraised to twenty five dollars.—May 25, 1832.

By JOEL P. WALKER,
And DAVID CREEK.

I, David G. Butterfield a Justice of the peace, within and for the township and county aforesaid, do hereby certify, that the above and fore-going, is a true copy from my Estray docket. Given under my hand June 14, 1832. D. G. BUTTERFIELD. J. P.

Recorded June 14, 1832.
*2w3 (Copy.) Test. S. C. OWENS. Clerk.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Wilson Owen, deceased, has been obtained from the clerk of the La Fayette county court, by the undersigned, on the 10th day of March, 1832. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to exhibit the same within twelve months after the date of said Letters, or they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate; and if such claims are not exhibited within three years, they will be forever barred.

ABEL OWEN,
1w3 Executor of Wilson Owen, deceased.

Reproduction courtesy of BYU Religious Studies Center.

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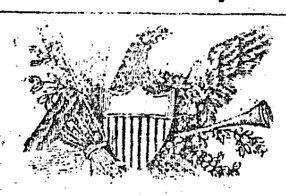
POETRY



TO THE MISSOURI.

BY J. JONES, OF KENTUCKY.

I.

Flow on, thou broad Missouri,
And mingle with the ocean!
And as thou whirlest by me,
In careless, reckless motion,
I gaze and ponder deeply,
Thus hast thou ever ran!
And thy eddies murmer sweetly,
And thy groves cool zephyrs fan.

II.

Still flow, thou deep Missouri!
From thy mountains to the sea;
No trouble can pursue thee,
Thou awful, mighty, free!
Thy deeply color'd waters
Attract not to deceive;
As man, the changeful alters,
Confiding, hearts to grieve.

III.

Flow flow thou great Missouri!
Leaving city, desart, grove;
In thy mountains dwell the houri,
Midst thy cedars bosoms love!
The boasted streams of Europe
Are dame Nature's wonders styled;
But can they with you cope,
Rush so sublimely wild?

IV.

Still roll thou on forever,
As thou hast ever swept!
Still, though you swiftly sever
Fond hearts, that bursting, wept,
Yet thy currrent, rushing fast,
In such resistless motion,
Wafts all tears into the past—
Forgotten in the Ocean!

HAPPINESS.

Happiness, when unsought, is often found, and when unexpected, often obtained; while those who seek her the most diligently, fail the most, because they seek her where she is not. Anthony sought her in love; Brutus in glory; Cæsar in dominion: the first found disgrace, the second disgust, the last ingratitude, and each distruction.

A wise man will hear, and will increase learning; and a man of understanding shall attain unto wise counsels.

N. E. JANNEY & Co.
IMPORTERS OF
China, Glass & Queensware
On Chesnut between main & Water Streets.
up stairs—St Louis Mo.

Would inform their customers and country merchants generally that they are now receiving large fall Importations, direct from the Potters comprising every article in their line.

Purchasers are invited to call as above and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

St. Louis 25th August 1836.—31 c

FOUND.

On Green River or the Colorado of the West, in the Rocky Mountains, three Mules. The owner of which can get them by calling on E. M. & G. W. Samuel of Liberty, proving property, and paying charges.—3t-c.

NATHL. J. WYETH.
Liberty Sept. 1836 31 d

FOUND.

A Saddle & Blanket on a loose horse which was taken off and kept at this office.

NEGROES FOR
Sale.

By order of the Jackson County Court, the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of James Hambright deceased, will on the 8th day of October next at the Courthouse door, in the Town of Independence, sell on a credit of Twelve Months,

SEVEN NEGROES.

To wit: Two men, and two boys, one Women, and two Small children. Bond approved security will be required.

THOMAS J. HUDSPETH.
Admr. of the Estate of J. Hambright Dec'd
Sept. 9th 1836.—C

LOST.

At the last August Election, a Saddle and Blanket, any person finding the same shall be rewarded for delivering to me or at this Office.

REUBEN R. REYNOLDS.

FLAX SEED.

WE will give 80 cts per Bushel for any quantity of clean flax seed, delivered at our store, or at Samuel C. Halls.

WILSON & SEDWICK.
Liberty Sept. 5th 1836.—31 d

A LARGE PROOF JACK
FOR SALE.

He is 6 years old past in good plight His grandsire was old Trumpseter of Virginia, apply to the subscriber near Indepen dence.

OLIVER CALDWELL.
JAMES SMART.
Ist Sept 1836.——31 c

Dissolution.

THE copartnership hertofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Lockwood is this day dissolved by mutual consent the business will be continued by G. W. Thompson who will settle all debts contracted by the firm.
Auguts 29th, 1836—30–3w.

SENT to the undersigned by mistake 1 chest without marks containing 1 Family Bible, with the names of Henry Stone and family, and some articles of cloting and some cupboard ware. The owner can have the same by applying to me at Independence, and paying for this advertisment, and other charges.

W. J. HOCKENSMITH.
30–2w.

BLUE GRASS SEED.

12 BAGS Blue grass seed of best quality for sale, by

PETER ROGERS.
31–3m.

TO BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

To be endorsed "Proposals for Hospital" will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 31st day of October next for erecting at Fort Leavenworth a Hospital of the following description, viz:

The foundation to be of stone, 20 inches in thickness; sunk two feet under and raised threee feet above the ground; the walls of the building to be of Brick and two Bricks in thickness, the exterior to be fifty two feet, four inches square and two stories high. A passage of nine feet to run through the middle of each story, one side of the lower story to be divided into a kitchen and mess-room of 19 ft. 8 in. by 17 ft. 10 in. each, and a pantry and Bath room of 13 ft. & 19 ft, 8 in. each. The other side to be divided into one room of 19 ft. 8 in. & 12 ft. three rooms of 12 ft. & 10 ft. 9 in. each, and another store room 8 ft. 6 in. and 8 ft. Each side of the upper story to be divided into four wards of 24 feet & 20 feet, communicating by a sliding door of 10 feet; each ward to have a door communicating with the passage, and with a water closet of 2 ft. & 5 ft. 6 in. in each corner of the passage. Each story to have four windows on each face of the building. The elevation of the lower story to be 12 feet and of the upper 14 feet in the clear; an opening for ventilation to be made over each window in the wards, 2 ft. long and 6 in. high—to be closed by a sliding door on the inside, a similar opening of 9 in. long and 4 in. wide to be made over the seat in the water closets, and another for the removal of the pans on the piazza, which last will be closed by a sliding door on the outside.

Such shelves, closets and drawers to be provided in the different apartments, as may be thought necessary. A piazza of 10 feet to surround the whole of the building for upper and lower story. Four stacks of chimnies will be required, six rooms in the lower story and four in the upper having fire places. The floors to be of Cotton Wood or pine plank, the other wood work in the interior to be of well seasoned Black Walnut, oiled and varnished, that of the exterior to be painted. The window and exterior doors of the upper story to be furnished with blinds—painted green.

The whole building to be neatly finished and completed in a substantial and workmanlike manner on or before the 30th day of November, 1837.

The right is reserved of rejecting all the bids should they be deemed too high.

THO. SWORDS.
Lt. A. Qr. Mr.
Ass't. Qr. Mr's. Office, Fort Leavenworth, 23 August, 1836. 30–9w.

STATE OF MISSOURI, COUNTY OF RAY. } *ss:*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has surrendered his property and taken the oath prescribed by the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that an order has been made by William B, Martin Esq. one of the justices of the county court of said conty exempting the undersigned from arrest or imprisonment for debt until the next term of the circuit court to be holden for said county, at which said court and on the first day thereof being the 7th day of November next I shall apply for my final discharge as an insolvent debtor.

LEIGHTON EWELL.
August 25th 1836.—30—4w.

EDWARD P. MITCHELL,
IMPORTER and DEALER
IN
CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,
OPPOSITE WARBURTON, & KING,
Main Street, St. Louis o.
JUNE 28th 1836.—21–3m.

McKEE, STEWART & LIND
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
AND
Importers, of Dry Goods.
St. Louis.

LARGE stock always on hand,—assortment of American Woolens, and British and French Blankets complete by the fifteenth of August—Terms uniform for undoubted references.

21—9 St. Louis June 28th 1836.

Just Received

per S. Boat Kansas and for sale at Turnhams warehouse the following articles viz:

70 Baggs ground Allum Salt.
9 Barrels Brandy.
7 Barrels old R. Cincinnatti Whiskey and
10 Sacks Havannah Coffee, all of which will be sold unusually low for cash. by the Bagg, Baggs, Barrel and Sack.

JOEL TURNHAM.
August 18th.—28–4w
N. B. A constant supply of the above articles will be kept at the above place.
J. T

TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY.

HERNY COLMAN,

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he has removed to his new shop North West of the public square, where every article in his line can be had at short notice, such as Scales and Weights; Tin Ware, by wholesale or retail; Stove Pipe, and

SHEET IRON STOVES;

Sheet Iron Camp Kettles in nests; and all articles made at similar establishments. My prices shall be governed so as to make it the interest of traders and merchants to buy there Old Pewter, Copper, and Brass bought
Liberty, June 23; 1836.—20–1y

DOCTOR D. BENTON.

HAVING permanently located himself in Liberty offers his services to the citizens of Clay and the adjoining counties in the practice of Medicine Surgery and Obstetrics, Old Chronic complaints such as Chronic Rheumatism, Dropsies, and the diseases of the Liver Consumption's &c. He claims a familiarity with Midwifery and the diseases of women and children, will receive special attention. The above named diseases he has practised with much success. From four years practice in St. Louis and county together with a strict attention to business hopes to receive a share of public patronage. Office in the room occupied by S. Tillery where he can at all times be found unless absent on professional business.—N. B. his charges will be reasonable
May 21st 1835.——16–3m.

To Bridge Builders.

THE Clay county court at their August adjourned Term 1836, having caused and order to be entered up for building a Bridge across Fishing River at or near the crossing of the state Road. The length of said bridge will be about 350 feet. The timbers to be one foot square at least except the hand railing and plank. The hand railing to be four feet high, and of timbers four by six inches square. The plank to be 14 feet long by 2½ inches thick. The aprons should any be required to be of good half round longs. The said bridge to be built after the plan of the bridges across the Sulphur and Bonne Feme in Howard county, Mo., all Timbers used in said bridge or for aprons to be of good and sound white or Burr oak. For further particulars see a plan filed in clerks office of Clay county court. The undertaker will be required to insure the bridge to stand five years. The bridge to be completed on or before the first day of November 1837. Terms of payment cash in hand or Notes belonging to the bridge fund of said county with approved security bearing ten per cent interest. The court reserves to themselves the privilege of rejecting all bids deemed by them extravagant. Proposals will be received by me until the 1st of October next. JOHN BIRD.

Timbers can be had in the neigeborhood free of charge J. B.

The Editor of the "Boon's Lick Democrat" will give this 6 insertions and forward his account to this office for payment.
August 11, 1836.—27—7w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons concerned or interested in the estate of James Taylor deceased that the undersigned have obtained letters testamentary of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT from the clerk of the Ray county court, Mo. of said estate on the 8th day of August 1836. all persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance within one year after the date of the letters or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate and if not exhibited within three years from the date of said letters they will be forever barred.

JOEL JACOBS, HENRY JACOBS. } Executors.
August 18th 1836.—28–4w.

COURT NOTICE.

Samuel C. Owens Complainant *against* James B. O. Toole, Samuel Bogart, James Arnett. Garret M. Hensley, Henry Damewood and John M. Lumpkins. } In Jackson Circuit Court Billin Chancery.

NOW at this day came said James B. O. Toole, Samuel Bogart and James Arnett and filed their joint and several answers to complainants bill and complainant filed a general replication thereto, and by consent of complainant, leave is given said Hensley, to file his answer in vacation; and it being proved to the satisfaction of the Court, that said Henry Damewood and John M. Lumpkins are not residents of this state, therefore it is ordered that the above named Henry Damewood and John M. Lumpkins be notified that Saml. C. Owens has filed his bill of Complaint in this Court alleging that Lot No. 1 and part of Lot No. 65 in the Town of Independence, were purchased with the money of said Damewood, and the deeds of conveyances therefor taken in the name of said Lumpkins, for the purpose of securing them from the creditors of said Damewood, That said Lots were subsequently sold by virtue of an execution in favor of one John Scoggin, against said Dainwood and by agreement between said Damewood, Lumpkins and the agent of said Scoggin, said Lots were bid off by said Agent, and the Sheriffs deed therefor made to Lumpkins, although in fact said Damewood paid said Agent the amount for which said Lots were bid off, That one Robert B. Mitchell by virtue of executions against said Damewood, has purchased all the right, title, claim and interest of said Damewood in and to said Lots, and has conveyed the same to complainant that said Lumpkins has conveyed said Lot No. 1 to Samuel Bogart and James Arnett, and part of said Lot No. 65 to James B. O. Toole, and that all said conveyances are fraudulent and void as against the Creditors of said Damewood, and the Complainant prays that the conveyances so made by Lumpkins may be set aside and held for naught and that said Complainant may be decreed a right to said Lots, against all of the defendants in said bill named.

You the said Henry Damewood and John M. Lumpkins are therefore ordered to appear on the first day of the next Term of this Court, to be held on the fourth Monday in November next 1836. and answer the bill of the complainant or the same will be taken for confessed. It is further ordered that this notice shall be published in some Newspaper printed in this State for eight weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least four weeks before the commencement of the next Term, and this cause is continued.

A Copy Test.
SAMUEL C. OWENS, Clk.
By
JOHN R. SWEARINGEN, D. C
32—8w

COURT NOTICE.

In Jackson Circuit Court of July Term 1836.

Saml. Short vs Frederick Englebreaken } Debt on attachment

ON motion of the plaintiff by his attorney and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that said defendant is not a resident of this State. It is therefore ordered that the said defendant be notified, that an action of Debt on attachment for the sum of sixty five dollars has been commenced against him by the said plaintiff and that a writ of attachment has been issued against his Estate, and unless he appear by himself or attorney, on or before the third day of the next Term of this Court and file special bail to the action aforesaid, that Judgment will be entered against him, and his estate sold to satisfy the same, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in this State four weeks successively, the last insertion there of to be at least Twenty days before the next Term of this Court, and this cause is continued until the next Term of this court.

A Copy Test.
SAML. C. OWENS Clk.
By JOHN R. SWEARINGEN d c.
Sept 5th 1836—31 e

In the Lafayette. Circuit Court, August [illegible] 1836

Mathews W. Flournoy vs Mary Ann Conn. } BILL for Divorce.

NOW at this day complainant by his attorney appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Mary Ann Conn the Defendant, in the above cause is not a resident of this state and that process cannot be served on her, It is therefore ordered that publication be made notifying the said Defendant that the said Complainant Mathews W. Flournoy filed his Bill of Complaint on the 18th day of July 1836, in the Clerks office of Lafayette Circuit Court against said Defendant for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony alleging in said bill, that said complainant and said Defendant some time in the year 1827 intermarried in the state of Kentucky, and that some time in the year 1829 in said State she wilfully desert ep and absented herself without a reasonable cause from said Complainant for more than the space of two years, and still continues to do so and said Bill prays that upon a final hearing of said cause that the Court Order and Decree that said Complainant may be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony, from said Mary Ann Conn, to all intents and purposes And that unless the Defendant appear on or before the first day of the next Term of this Court on the second Monday in December next and answer said bill the same will be taken as confessed. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in this state for eight weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least four weeks before the commencement of the next term of this Court.

A true Copy of the order.
Attest,
WM. SPRATT Clerk.
Sept. 6, 1836.— 31 f

A. LIGHTNER, Grocer, South side of public square.

A. DAUGHERTY Tailor, North side public square.

BIRD & GLASGOW, Merchants, South East corner, public square.

BENJAMIN P. PARISH Fashionable, Strong Tailor East side Public square, one door below Dr. Wood's office.

C. CALBERT, Blacksmith, West side Waer street.

DR'S. MAY & LONG, back of Ringo's store North side public square.

DR. D. BENTON, South West corner, Main street.

DR. J. M. WOOD, East side public square.

E. FITZGERALD, Tailor, West side of the public square, next door to the Printing office.

E. M. & G. W. Samuel, Merchants, North side public square.

GEO. DAUGHERTY—Grocer—West side Water street.

HUGHES, BURNETT, & Co. Merchants North side public square.

H. O. RILEY—Cabinet Maker—West side Main street.

HENRY COLMAN, Tin Plate Worker, East side main steet.

HORACE COWEN,—Cooper—East side Main street, opposite jail.

JOHN HENDLEY—Inn-Keeper—West side water street.

JOHN A. GORDON, Attorney at Law, East side public square.

JOHN T. WILSON, Wholesale & Retail Grocer, North West corner.

JOHN D. STOTHART South West corner of West side public square.

JOHN EDWARDS Jr. Cabinet Maker East side Water street.

J. B. SANDERS, Silversmith one fourth of a mile East of Town.

S. & A. H. RINGO, Dry Good Store, North side public square.

S. K. HOPEWELL,—Blacksmith—West side Main street.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON, Hatter, East side Water street.

W. J. MOSS, & Co. South West corner South side public square.

WALLIS & CARTHRE Grocers Eastside public square.

WM. A DUNN, & Co. Hatter, North public square.

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DINAH ALLEN’S CLAY COUNTY RECOLLECTIONS

An early dwelling at the Arthur house site; a local parallel for plantation life
Research by John Hajicek

THE FINDING

Allen’s recollection supplies direct testimony about an earlier residence at the place where Michael Arthur later built his brick house. It also supplies a separate, unusually concrete account of a nearby household: a two-room log dwelling, a passage between the rooms, a spring, two related families living side by side, a Black female attendant, a Black man who hunted for the households, household manufacture, and later brick construction. The direct Arthur passage and the neighboring-household analogy must remain distinct.

PUBLICATION AND CITATION

Base text: Dinah A. Allen, “Early Days in Clay County, Mo.,” Missouri Republican (St. Louis), 28 February 1883, p. 6; letter dated 21 February 1883. Reproduction: archives of John Hajicek.

Newspapers.com groups this issue under the later title The St. Louis Republic. The Library of Congress dates that title to 1888–1919 and its predecessor, The Missouri Republican, to 1876–1888. The printed running head reads “THE REPUBLICAN: ST. LOUIS.” The citation therefore uses the contemporary title.

https://www.loc.gov/item/sn84020274/

Original appearance: Dinah A. Allen, “Early Days in Clay County,” Liberty Tribune (Liberty, Missouri), 23 February 1883, p. [4], cols. 3–4. Source: https://cdm16795.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/api/collection/libertytrib/id/60770/download . The archive incorrectly groups this page under its 16 February digital issue. The Clay County Historical Society and Museum correctly gives 23 February in “Dinah Aryers Trigg Allen, Pioneer,” 23 September 2022: https://claycountyhistoricalsocietymuseum.org/2022/09/23/dinah-aryers-trigg-allen-pioneer/ . Its modern transcription contains apparent errors, including 1922 for the marriage year; the newspaper images control. The St. Louis text is a reprint, with minor wording and punctuation
differences; its heading adds “Mo.” The Tribune reads “Southwest from Liberty” and “there was no church edifices” where St. Louis reads “southwest of Liberty” and “there were no church edifices.”

Contemporary confirmation: G. H., untitled letter beginning “Mr. Editor,” Liberty Tribune, printed date 2 March 1883, second column of the page headed “THE TRIBUNE.” It explicitly praises Allen’s communication in “your last issue,” providing independent contemporary support for publication on 23 February. This is a response to the article, not another reprint.

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The digitized page is misassociated with the 23 February issue and labeled Page 4 in that digital object; its own printed date is 2 March. Source: https://cdm16795.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/api/collection/libertytrib/id/60867/download . The two newspaper appearances
represent transmission of one recollection, not two independent eyewitnesses.

DIRECT EVIDENCE AT THE ARTHUR SITE

“About a year or thereabouts after that I heard a sermon by a negro preacher at the residence of Col. John Bartleson. He appeared to be a very sensible man and had the respect of the white people. I think he was a Methodist. Col. B. resided where Michael Arthur afterwards built his brick residence, southwest of Liberty. Preaching then was at dwellings, because there were no church edifices.”

This is direct evidence that a domestic residence associated with Bartleson preceded Arthur’s brick residence at that place. Allen’s sequence puts Bartleson BEFORE Arthur’s brick house, not after Arthur left. Her arrival was October 1822; her first opportunity to hear preaching came “about three years” later, and the Black preacher’s sermon followed “about a year or thereabouts” afterward. Approximately 1826 is consequently a reconstructed date, not an expressly dated entry. The wording identifies the same residential place; it does not establish an identical foundation footprint.

Allen does not state the Bartleson dwelling’s building material. She expressly calls her own dwelling log and Arthur’s later dwelling brick. Calling Bartleson’s house log is a plausible local architectural hypothesis, but it is not a quotation from her. Nor does this passage date the construction of Arthur’s brick residence. It strengthens the earlier-house/later-brick-house sequence without settling the separate proposed 1834 construction chronology.

The sermon documents a Black religious speaker at the future Arthur residence site. It does not identify him, establish whether he was enslaved or free, say that Arthur attended, or describe a congregation of enslaved people. It does show that the inhabited site had a social and religious history before the later brick residence. Michael and Amanda Arthur are also expressly identified elsewhere in the memoir as Allen’s “old neighbors,” who came to the county some years after her arrival.

THE NEIGHBORING HOUSEHOLD AS A PARALLEL

Log-house arrangement and water: “It was a log house, containing two rooms with a passage between, situated in the valley of Big Shoal creek near a splendid spring of water which bubbled up clear and bright under a shelving rock through sand and pebbles.” This is Allen’s and Thornton’s house, five miles southwest of Liberty, not an Arthur cabin. The passage gives a concrete comparison for local log construction and the importance of an accessible spring. Its plan resembles what is commonly called a dogtrot arrangement; the source does not state that the passage was open or that a single roof covered it.

Shared accommodation: “My sister Elizabeth, often called Betsy, and I lived side by side in that log house for three years.” Two related households shared this building. That is a useful

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parallel for accommodating more people than the word “house” alone might suggest. It does not establish the number of Mormon families housed in any Arthur building or the sleeping place of Allen’s attendant.

Earlier log home and later brick house: “The brick residence built by Col. T. in after years is near half a mile east of where the log house stood.” The later prestigious house was geographically separate from the first household site. This is the most useful spatial analogy: an early place of residence, work, and possible burial need not be centered on a later mansion. The half-mile distance belongs to Thornton’s properties; it must not be transferred to Arthur’s plantation.

Black domestic labor: “My husband, myself and my black waiting girl rode up from Howard county, of course, on horseback, and consumed three days in the journey.” The attendant traveled with the household in 1822; she was not incidental to its establishment. “Waiting girl” describes a personal or domestic attendant, not an age established by a record. Her name, age, legal status, accommodation, and burial are not supplied. The slaveholding context supports an interpretation of enslaved domestic service, but this sentence is not a bill of sale or emancipation record.

Black provision labor: “During several years Black John, my brother-in-law’s negro man, who was very fond of hunting, kept the tables of both families abundantly supplied with game, by simply going out with his gun at odd times.” This identifies John as a provider for two households and associates him with Thornton, not Arthur. It illustrates the range of Black labor within a local slaveholding household beyond field work: hunting and supplying food. The sentence does not locate John’s residence or grave.

Allen describes pots, skillets, homespun, family looms, milling, hand-sifted flour, livestock, crops, preserved food, and wild game. Her account reconstructs the material world of Clay County plantation households. Arthur’s own family accounts and records identify the work, buildings, and people on his plantation.

A landscape capable of change: Allen says her second residence was a two-story log dwelling, built in part in 1825, and moved on wooden rollers in 1837 or 1838 because of river encroachment. This is a separate Allen property near Liberty Landing. It demonstrates an actual local case of a substantial wooden residence being relocated, but supplies no evidence that an Arthur cabin was moved. An altered later landscape need not preserve the original relationships among residences, paths, and water.

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SLAVERY, MORMON QUARTERING, AND THE SEARCH FOR GRAVES

The Arthur housing evidence register, Michael Arthur: Slave Cabins and Quarters (24 October 2026), records a 1943 description of “the street of negro cabins with their little gardens,” an 1860 entry for four occupied slave houses, and earlier Mormon occupation of Arthur-owned housing. Those are Arthur-specific lines of evidence. Allen adds the neighboring domestic comparison and the earlier Bartleson dwelling at the later brick-house site. Her article contains no account of Mormons, no description of Arthur’s slave cabins, and no grave or cemetery location.

The plantation was an inhabited and working community before it was a remembered mansion. The earlier houses, cabin street, gardens, paths, and water sources organize that landscape. Hajicek identifies the burial ground through the Arthur records, family information, and his investigation of the terrain. Archaeology must examine the ground he identifies.

Hajicek identifies the cabin community as the shared residential setting of enslaved people and Mormon refugees. The later family cemetery belongs to another phase of the estate. A monument in that later enclosure cannot relocate the earlier community’s graves.

PARALLEL ACCOUNT FOR USE IN THE ARTHUR NARRATIVE

Michael Arthur’s plantation should be understood as an inhabited landscape with a history older than its brick mansion. Dinah A. Allen, who named Michael and Amanda Arthur among her neighbors, remembered hearing a Black preacher in Colonel John Bartleson’s residence at the place where Arthur afterwards built his brick house. Her own nearby household gives substance to the world surrounding that earlier dwelling: a two-room log house with a passage between the rooms, a clear spring beneath a shelving rock, two related families living side by side, a Black female attendant who accompanied her into Clay County, and Black John, who supplied both families with game. Thornton’s later brick residence stood nearly half a mile from their first log home. These recollections provide a local parallel for the domestic and working landscape in which Arthur’s enslaved people, and later his Mormon refugees, lived. Read beside the Arthur-specific description of a street of cabins with little gardens, they direct attention to the places of ordinary habitation and labor as well as the mansion. Hajicek’s Arthur-specific research identifies the earlier residential community and its burial ground. Allen’s memoir supplies the surrounding material world; it does not replace the Arthur records or Hajicek’s direct investigation.

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SOURCE CRITICISM

Allen wrote at eighty, recalling events roughly sixty years earlier. Her description of the early settlers' comfort is unusually informative, but her declaration that "There were no hardships" speaks from her own experience and outlook. The same account reveals Black people supplying domestic service and food. Her happiness cannot be treated as testimony to the experience of the enslaved, and her prosperous household cannot be treated as a measure of the condition of Mormon refugees in 1833. This distinction preserves, rather than diminishes, the value of her specific observations.

SOURCE REGISTER

1. Dinah A. Allen, "Early Days in Clay County, Mo.," St. Louis newspaper clipping, 28 February 1883; signed 21 February 1883. John Hajicek digital archive. Full transcription follows.
2. Liberty Tribune, 23 February 1883, p. [4], cols. 3–4; digital object 60770, misassociated with the 16 February issue. Its position supplies the bracketed page number.
3. G. H., untitled letter, Liberty Tribune, 2 March 1883, second column; digital object 60867, incorrectly grouped under 23 February. Reproduced after the transcription.
4. Clay County Historical Society and Museum, "Dinah Aryers Trigg Allen, Pioneer," 23 September 2022. Newspaper attribution and comparison; quotations follow the 1883 clipping.
5. Library of Congress, The St. Louis Republic, sn84020274; newspaper-title succession.
6. Michael Arthur: Slave Cabins and Quarters, 24 October 2026, pp. 1–2, 9–10. Research register, not an independent historical witness. Its 1943 and 1860 evidence is cited through that study.

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Complete transcription

DINAH A. ALLEN: EARLY DAYS IN CLAY COUNTY, MO.
Transcription of the St. Louis clipping, dated 28 February 1883, page 6.

Editorial method: Newspaper line endings and column breaks are joined; quotation marks are typographically regularized. Original wording, including racial terminology, is retained. A bracketed question mark identifies an uncertain reading. This is a transcription of Allen’s article, not of the unrelated advertisements and articles surrounding it. The complete newspaper page identifies page 6 and the running head THE REPUBLICAN.

EARLY DAYS IN CLAY COUNTY, MO.

EDITOR LIBERTY TRIBUNE—I have carefully read the articles which have recently appeared in our county papers in regard to the early days in the county, and while I do not agree with the writers in some respects, yet I think they are entitled to the thanks of the people. Their writings, moreover, show that there is a spirit of inquiry among us as to the early history of the county. Thinking that the facts, or at least a part of them, in my memory, connected with those early days, might amuse or instruct those taking an interest in such matters, I make bold to give them to the public through your journal, which I have been regularly reading since you established it in Liberty in the spring of 1846.

I was married to my husband, Col. Shubael Allen, in Howard county, Mo., on the 19th day of September, 1822, and, after remaining at the house of my father, Gen. Stephen Trigg, until in the early days of October, in that year, we then came up to my future home in Clay county. My husband, myself and my black waiting girl rode up from Howard county, of course, on horseback, and consumed three days in the journey. Our wardrobes were not extensive, and those we brought up in saddlebags and old-fashioned reticules. We crossed the Missouri at Old Chariton and stayed the first night at the house of a gentleman in Saline county. We again crossed the Missouri at Jack’s ferry, about a mile from Old Lexington, and stayed the second night with Judge Billy Martin in the town of Bluffton, in Ray county. The town of Bluffton at the time contained two or three hundred people and was the county seat of Ray county. It stood about a mile west of Camden. I suppose the present generation in Clay county never heard of Bluffton. Every trace of it had disappeared 25 years ago. Early in the evening of the third day we arrived at our home five miles southwest of Liberty. It was a log house, containing two rooms with a passage between, situated in the valley of Big Shoal creek near a splendid spring of water which bubbled up clear and bright under a shelving rock through sand and pebbles. It had been built by my husband and my brother-in-law, Col. John Thornton, some while previously. They had come to Clay county in May, 1820, some five or six months after Col. T.’s marriage to my sister, Elizabeth Trigg. The brick residence built by Col. T. in after years is near half a mile east of where the log house stood. My sister Elizabeth, often called Betsy, and I lived side by side in that log house for three years.

When I arrived in Clay county in October, 1822, I found already settled close by us the persons who were my neighbors for many after years, viz.: Andrew Robertson, Sr., and his wife, Mrs. Mary Robertson, Andrew Robertson, Jr., and his family, Robert Murray and his wife, Mrs. Polly Murray, Andrew Russell and his wife, (her name I do not recall), Humphrey Best, Samuel Telford and family, Col. John Bartleson and family, Henry Mailes, (I can’t

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remember that he was then married), John Dean and family, Ennis Vaughn and family, Edward [Pyburne] and family, and Robert Pearce and family. Robert Murray was the father of Andrew R. and Eli Murray. Mr. Pearce was a wheelwright and made big and little wheels for all the country round about. Mrs. Mary Robertson and Mrs. Polly Murray were remarkable women, and were possessed of the most sterling qualities. They were very pious, and were among the best housewives I ever saw. Mrs. Robertson, without any exception, made the best butter I ever saw. With Andrew Robertson, Sr., was a grand-daughter, Ruth Moore, who was then a young girl. She afterwards married John D. Ewing, and was the mother of Robertson and Chatham Ewing and Margaret Pryor, who are now in the county. She and I were neighbors for thirty years. Those Robertsons and Murrays and Moores were Presbyterians in religion. My old neighbors, Michael Arthur and his wife, Mrs. Amanda Arthur, William Collins and his wife, Mrs. Sally Collins, and Maj. Joel Turnham and his family, came to the county some years later.

When I came here there were settlements nearly all over the county. I found the people in the midst of plenty. They had an abundance of corn and pork, with some wheat. Cattle and horses were plentiful and nearly all the families had milch cows. I saw no want of butter or milk. In the families of my acquaintance there were coffee and sugar in ordinary use. The coffee, it is true, was sometimes mixed with rye, but in a few years that passed away. Many families for a while had to use maple sugar of their own manufacture instead of Orleans sugar. I saw but very little of the use of honey in place of sugar. Even then most articles of necessity could be bought in Liberty, where there were one or two small stores. I know that my husband did buy some pots and skillets there for use in our family. Many things could be bought at the trading houses then kept at the mouth of the Kaw river by Curtis & Ely, and the Chouteaus—such as blankets, robes, &c. These things were brought up the river in flatboats or from Old Franklin in wagons. The families settled in the county had brought in their wagons all necessary domestic implements. Besides, the population of the county, as of the West generally, depended more on itself and less on manufactories elsewhere than it does now. The mechanic arts were more common in families. It was no uncommon thing for a family to have a member who could make a good shoe. Andrew R. Murray, when a lad, could make a good shoe, and yet he never called himself a shoemaker.

I might say that it was the luxuries and some of the conveniences of civilized life that were wanting, but none of the real necessities and few of the comforts. There were inconveniences of course. I remember one in particular. It was this: Col. Thornton and my husband had a horse-mill—put up before I came to the county—which did the grinding for all our part of the county, but they had no bolting machinery, and hence could not make flour. To obviate this difficulty, they took out the wire gauze off a meal sieve, and in its stead put book muslin. They would then spread the ground wheat through the meal sieve and then through the book muslin. This process was called “sarching” the flour, and the muslin sieve a “flour-sarch.” I remember well that, in a short time after I came to the county, Mrs. Burnett—mother of Hon. Peter H. Burnett, of San Francisco, Cal., [sent] Peter, who was then a little boy, to my house to “sarch” some flour for her. The process was slow, for it took Peter hours to “sarch” much of a pile of flour on the table in my room where he was “sarching.” I suppose “sarch” was a corruption of search.

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Mills were matters of great importance. When old Humphrey Smith—known as Yankee Smith—built his large water-mill on Smith's Fork of Platte river, where Smithville now stands—which was about 1823—great numbers of men from all over the county went out voluntarily to aid him. Col. Thornton and my husband both went.

Many think that nearly everybody in the county at that time wore "buckskin." This is all a mistake. I saw few persons dressed in buckskin. Gentlemen fond of hunting would have a buckskin coat, cut and trimmed with fringe in the Indian style, as being more serviceable in the woods. Gentlemen who rode a great deal would frequently have the part of the pants next to the saddle covered with buckskin. This was called "reinforcing" the pants. The clothing of the people was good, substantial homespun. A great many families had looms.

I never felt any fear whatever of the Indians, and I suppose my feelings were those of the good people generally. The people of the county certainly did not consider their condition a severe one, but the reverse. There were no hardships encountered in the settlement of Clay county. True, the men had to work pretty hard in clearing the county and the women had to stir themselves somewhat, but there was no suffering, no hunger, no danger, and good, honest work without those things could not be called a hardship. Aside from luxuries the people were in the midst not only of peace but of the greatest plenty I ever saw. Besides what they raised from their flocks and fields, they had the resources of hunting and fishing. The woods were full of deer, wild turkeys, prairie chickens and other wild game, the streams and lakes were alive with fish and at the proper seasons of the year covered with swarms of waterfowl. The quantity of game and fish was incredible. It was no trouble at all for a poor man and his family to get along comfortably. During several years Black John, my brother-in-law's negro man, who was very fond of hunting, kept the tables of both families abundantly supplied with game, by simply going out with his gun at odd times. I have frequently cut off the breast of a wild turkey for cooking and thrown away the residue of the bird. Venison, fresh and cured, was in every house. Those who loved honey could find it anywhere. Under such circumstances a people were necessarily happy. Those early days were among the happiest of my life. Could I return to them with the youth, health, appetite and digestion which I then had, I should most cheerfully be willing to go over them again. And in this I feel certain that every old lady in Clay county would be willing to join me. In travelling up to the county certainly there was no hardship. I was used to and fond of horseback riding; so were all of the young women. Immigration by families, if the weather was fair, was next thing to a pleasure trip to all in health—young or old. I came out from Estill county, Kentucky, with my father in the fall of 1818 to Old Franklin, in Howard county, Mo. It took four weeks to make the trip. The weather was delightful—it was the softest of Indian summer—and the woods were laden with ripe nuts. I rode the larger portion of the way on a horse, but would from time to time change to a seat with my mother in the dearborn. The whole family were delighted with the entire trip.

I was not in Liberty for a year probably after I came to the county. It was then very small, and had, I suppose, from 50 to 75 inhabitants. I put up with my friend, Mrs. Wm. L. Smith. Her first husband had been killed by lightning at Old Franklin. Wm. L. Smith was clerk of the circuit court for many years, and was one of the softest mannered, most elegant gentlemen I ever knew. I suppose there were in Liberty then no more than twelve or fifteen houses. I think there were two stores—Wm. L. Smith's and Curtis & Ely's. There may have been one other. They were quite small.

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I was at the first ball ever given in Liberty. That was in 1825. It was given at the Owens house, that is, the house at the northeast corner of the square, now called the Green house. The supper—which was very nice—was prepared by a Mr. Simms, and was set out in a room on another part of the square. My husband attended the ball with me. Among those there were these: Col. Thornton and wife, my sister Betsy, James Winn and lady, Rice B. Davenport and lady, William and James Duncan and their ladies, Cyrus Curtis, Mr. Ely, Dr. Ware S. May, Miss Elizabeth Wirt, George Lincoln and lady, Mrs. Julia Anne Lincoln, Miss Mary Campbell, and Samuel Ringo. Mr. Ringo was very much devoted to Miss Wirt, and they afterwards married, as everybody about Liberty may know. Mr. Curtis, a few years afterwards, married Miss Benoist, of St. Louis, and for many years owned and lived on the place where the editor of the Tribune now lives. Not a great while after the ball Miss Campbell was married to Abraham Croysdale. She is now Mrs. Price, and is known to us all. There were two violins at the ball for music, and we all danced until three o’clock in the morning. Thenceforward the balls and parties at Liberty increased in size and elegance. After the establishment of Fort Leavenworth—which, I think, was in 1827—the officers of the fort and their ladies always attended them in full force. Many a young officer, afterward famous, danced until past the “small hours” at balls in Liberty. This reminds me that in 1831 was the first time I ever saw Col. Croghan of the army, who was an old acquaintance, however, of my family. This was the Col. Croghan who was so brave and gallant in the war of 1812. He was at the time inspector-general of the army and was on his way to Fort Leavenworth. He was occasionally given to too much drink. Shortly after he was tried by a court-martial and sentenced to dismissal from the army. Gen. Jackson refused to approve the sentence, and, it was said at the time, swore that Col. Croghan had fought enough for his country to be entitled to keep drunk, if he wished to, the balance of his life.

It was about three years after I went to Clay county before I had an opportunity to hear preaching. At that time a Presbyterian minister preached a sermon or two at the residence of Andrew Robertson, Sr. That was where John Lightburne now lives. About a year or thereabouts after that I heard a sermon by a negro preacher at the residence of Col. John Bartleson. He appeared to be a very sensible man and had the respect of the white people. I think he was a Methodist. Col. B. resided where Michael Arthur afterwards built his brick residence, southwest of Liberty. Preaching then was at dwellings, because there were no church edifices.

In 1825 my husband built a part of the two-story log dwelling which now stands above Liberty landing, at the west end of the railroad tunnel, and we moved down. I lived there until the spring of 1850. That house originally stood nearly a quarter of a mile south from where it now stands, but the river encroached so much that in 1837 or 1838 my husband was compelled to move it, which he did by mounting it on large wooden rollers. That part of the county has been subject to very great physical changes. No one who sees it now would believe how beautiful it was 50 years ago. I will call attention to what was a most lovely sheet of water, called the “Big Lake,” in the Missouri bottom, midway between my second residence, called Upper Liberty Landing—and the residence of Col. Thornton. The lake is not visible now. It was then 6 or 7 feet deep, fringed around its margin with flags and rushes, its bosom covered with wild fowl, its northern bank a mass of wild roses, the whole surrounded by forests which were reflected in its waters. Near the west end of the lake some years later than the matters of which I have written, it was said Gen. David R. Atchison killed three deer at one shot.

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In 1826 occurred the first great overflow on the Missouri river. It was not so high, however, that year as it was in 1844. The year 1826 is also noted as being the first year that a steamboat came up to Lower Liberty landing and discharged merchandise thereat. I can’t call to mind its name, whether the Globe, Diana or Crusader, but I think it was one of those. From year to year they increased in number, and by the year 1830 they had become frequent in their trips. As soon as steamboat navigation had fairly opened my husband established Upper Liberty landing and built his warehouses there. I saw the boats pass that carried the first troops to Fort Leavenworth. I think they were infantry.

In 1827 or 1828, a very remarkable fact occurred with reference to the Missouri river. At the time of the June rise, probably in the earlier part of it, large cakes of ice were seen floating down the river. I cannot call to mind that the fact has ever been noted as occurring before or since, but did occur at the time stated by me, and was seen by my husband and a number of laborers that he had, and others.

There was a peculiar charm about life and society in Clay county during those early days. All was so new and fresh. Everything seemed bright. The forests had not lost their wild primitive look. At my first home—where my first three years of married life were spent—as well as for some years after I removed to my second home, the wild roses grew in great clumps almost at the house doors, and housework was done, if I may so express myself, in the midst of the songs of the wild birds.

I found good society in Clay county, when I went there. There were a great many men of force of mind. There were a few finely educated. Many of the ladies were from the best social circles in Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and elsewhere. In 1833 I doubt if there was a town of its size in the United States that had so many brilliant men and women in it as Liberty.

I have accomplished now, Mr. Editor, in a very imperfect way what I intended. I could say more, but will stop here, and I hope that my recollections will be pleasing as well as profitable to your readers. They have the merit, at least, of presenting things substantially as they were. If I have been somewhat irregular in my mode of presenting the above matters and have introduced some things which are irrelevant, I hope those things will be pardoned in a woman who was eighty years old on the 18th day of this month.

DINAH A. ALLEN.
FEBRUARY 21, 1883.

TRANSCRIPTION NOTE: Two unclear readings in the small St. Louis image have been supplied in brackets from the original Liberty Tribune, 23 February 1883, p. [4], cols. 3–4, visually examined: “Pyburne” and “sent.” The Tribune and St. Louis versions have minor wording and punctuation differences. This transcription retains the St. Louis wording rather than silently combining the versions. Historical claims and remembered dates in the article are transcribed, not independently certified.

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Original Liberty Tribune appearance

23 February 1883, p. [4], cols. 3–4. Printed date and article control over the archive’s erroneous 16 February grouping.

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I have accomplished now, Mr. Editor, in a very imperfect way what I intended. I could say more but will stop here, and I hope that my recollections will be pleasing as well as profitable to your readers. They have the merit, at least, of presenting things substantially as they were. If I have been somewhat irregular in my mode of presenting the above matters and have introduced some things which are irrelevant, I hope those things will be pardoned in a woman who was eighty years old on the 18th day of this month.

DINAH A. ALLEN.

February 21st, 1883.

Josh Billings says: "Next to a clear consience for soldid comfort cums an old shu." He probably never suffered with a cough or cold, otherwise he would have referred to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup as being also a good thing to secure relief and comfort.

Fifteen Children Slaughtered.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The outbreak of fire under the stairs in the second floor of the school house, attached to the German Roman Catholic church of the Most Holy Redeemer, on Fourth street between Avenue A and First avenue, at 3:15 this afternoon, was the cause of a terrible calamity. No less than fifteen children lost their lives. Over seven hundred scholars, mostly children of the poorer classes, ranging from 6 to 11 years of age, attended school, and were in their class rooms when the alarm of fire was raised. A fearful panic soon followed, resulting in the death of 15 children.

Senator Vest has introduced a resolution in Congress providing for the appointment of a committee of five Senators to investigate the Yellowstone Park contract and requiring the Secretary of the Interior to suspend his investigations until the committee reports. Such a course would at least insure a careful inquiry into the facts of the case, but it is doubtful whether a Republican Senate will consent to the resolution.

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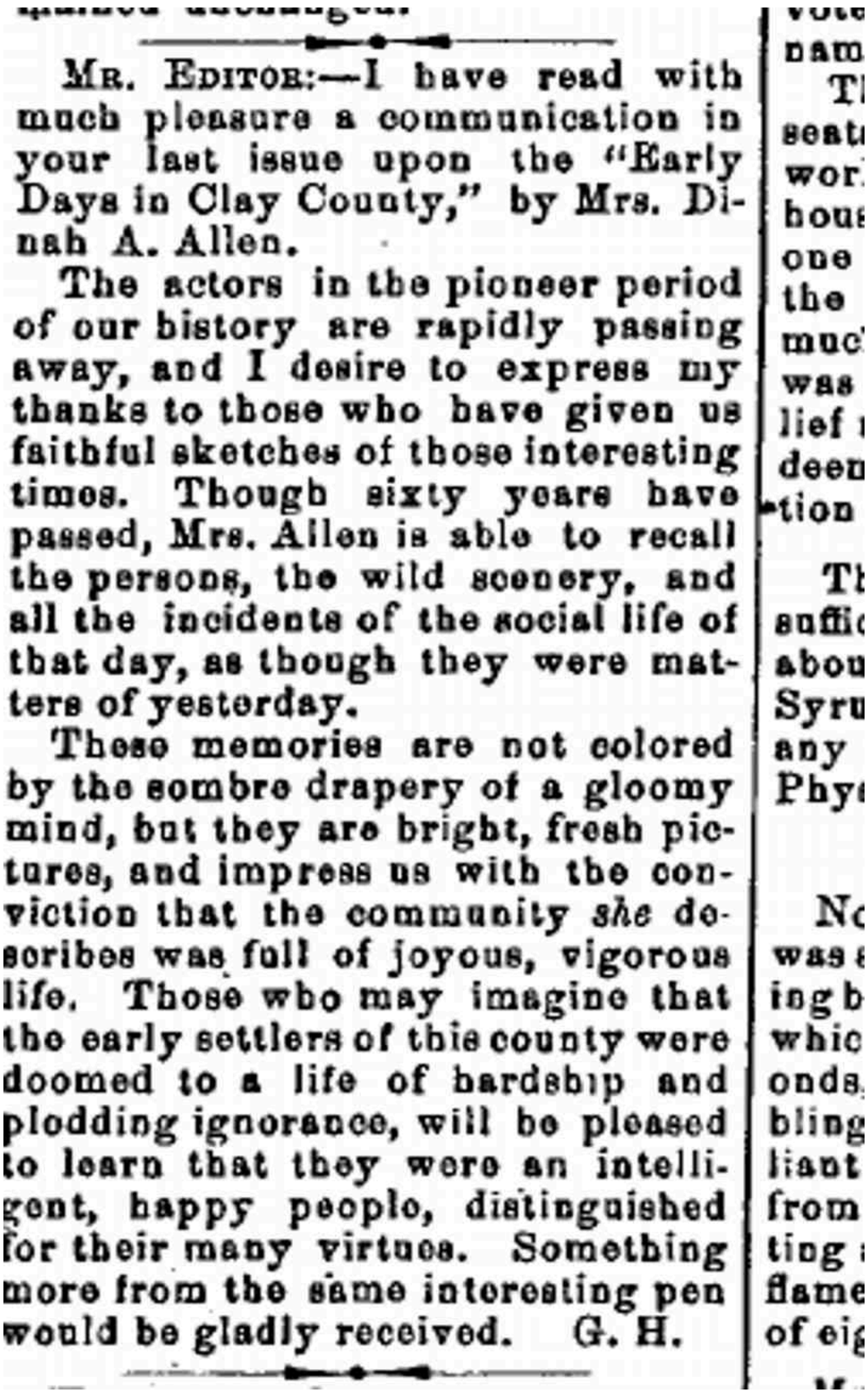
Contemporary response

G. H., Liberty Tribune, printed date 2 March 1883, second column. The reference to “your last issue” independently corroborates the 23 February appearance.



MR. EDITOR:—I have read with much pleasure a communication in your last issue upon the “Early Days in Clay County,” by Mrs. Dinah A. Allen.

The actors in the pioneer period of our history are rapidly passing away, and I desire to express my thanks to those who have given us faithful sketches of those interesting times. Though sixty years have passed, Mrs. Allen is able to recall the persons, the wild scenery, and all the incidents of the social life of that day, as though they were matters of yesterday.

These memories are not colored by the sombre drapery of a gloomy mind, but they are bright, fresh pictures, and impress us with the conviction that the community *she* describes was full of joyous, vigorous life. Those who may imagine that the early settlers of this county were doomed to a life of hardship and plodding ignorance, will be pleased to learn that they were an intelligent, happy people, distinguished for their many virtues. Something more from the same interesting pen would be gladly received. G. H.

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St. Louis newspaper clipping

28 February 1883. Scan in the John Hajicek digital archive. Page 6, confirmed by the full newspaper page.



NING, FEBRUARY 28, 1883.—TEN PAGES.

SENTIMENTS REPUDIATED.

Unmistakable Expression from Leading Democrats on Pending Bills.

The Uhrig's Cave Meeting Handled Without Gloves.

Not satisfied to let the expressions of the men who composed the Uhrig's cave meeting a few nights ago stand as the expression of the Democratic party of this city, a number of prominent business men, who have the interests of the party at heart, held a meeting at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the directors' room of the Merchants' exchange for the purpose of preparing such a protest as would correct the erroneous impressions which the resolutions adopted at that meeting tended to create.

Hon. Web M. Samuel was called to the chair and N. M. Bell was elected secretary. Among the gentlemen present were Judge J. N. Lindley, Gerard B. Allen, Judge George A. Madill, Hon. E. C. Kehr, Judge C. F. Hayden, John Jackson, Col. J. G. Prather, Judge Charles Speck, Leverett Bell, D. P. Rowland, Capt. Silas Bent, N. G. Larimore, D. R. Francis and John D. Perry.

The chairman stated to the meeting the purpose for which it was called, mentioning especially the elective bill, the police bill and the bill relating to the office of recorder of voters.

Remarks were made by nearly all the gentlemen present upon these bills, and the sentiment was unanimous that were they to pass they would work a great detriment, not only to the Democratic party, but to the city. Some of the expressions concerning the very strong, not to say abusive, resolutions which were adopted by the Uhrig's cave meeting, and concerning the speeches which were made in support of those resolutions were indulged in, and Messrs. Kent, Hornsby and their fellow delegates who form the minority of the St. Louis delegation in their position on these measures were warmly commended for the manner in which they have stood out for their principle and for the right in disregard of the torrent of abuse that has been poured upon them.

Quite lengthy speeches were made by Messrs. Kehr and Liedler, and hardly a gentleman present failed to give his indorsement to this movement to defeat the objectionable measures.

After the subject had been fully discussed, a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Kehr, Bent, Bell (Leverett) and Lindley, to draft a memorial, addressed to the legislature, setting forth the grounds on which the bills are opposed. This committee was instructed to report to an adjourned meeting to be held at the same place at half-past 9 o'clock this morning.

It is probable that a strong delegation will go up to-night to Jefferson City to lend their moral influence in support of the memorial.

After the meeting had adjourned the following dispatch was sent by the chairman to the chairman of the St. Louis delegation:

An impromptu meeting of Democratic merchants and business men was held here this evening, among those present being Gerard B. Allen, Judge Hayden, T. L. McPheeters, N. G. Larimore, John Jackson, Jos. Newman, John D. Perry, D. R. Francis, Silas Bent, D. P. Rowland, Judge Charles Speck, E. C. Kehr, J. G. Prather and George A. Madill, at which a committee was appointed to draft a remonstrance against the police, the elective and the recorder bills now pending before the general assembly, which will be forwarded to you as soon as possible. The unanimous opinion of the gentlemen was in opposition to these measures, and such will, no doubt, be the expression of three-fourths of our representative citizens. I am instructed by the meeting to forward you this dispatch.

[Signed] WEB. M. SAMUEL, Chairman.

EARLY DAYS IN CLAY COUNTY, MO.

EDITOR LIBERTY TRIBUNE.—I have carefully read the articles which have recently appeared in our county papers in regard to the early days in the county, and while I do not agree with the writers in some respects, yet I think they are entitled to the thanks of the people. Their writings, moreover, show that there is a spirit of inquiry among us as to the early history of the county. Thinking that the facts, or at least a part of them, in my memory, connected with those early days, might amuse or instruct those taking an interest in such matters, I make bold to give them to the public through your journal, which I have been regularly reading since you established it in Liberty in the spring of 1846.

I was married to my husband, Col. Shubael Allen, in Howard county, Mo., on the 19th day of September, 1822, and, after remaining at the house of my father, Gen. Stephen Trigg, until in the early days of October, in that year, we then came up to my future home in Clay county. My husband, myself and my black waiting girl rode up from Howard county, of course, on horseback, and consumed three days in the journey. Our wardrobes were not extensive, and those we brought up in saddlebags and old-fashioned reticules. We crossed the Missouri at Old Charlton and stayed the first night at the house of a gentleman in Saline county. We again crossed the Missouri at Jack's ferry, about a mile from Old Lexington, and stayed the second night with Judge Billy Martin in the town of Bluffton, in Ray county. The town of Bluffton at the time contained two or three hundred people and was the county seat of Ray county. It stood about a mile west of Camden. I suppose the present generation in Clay county never heard of Bluffton. Every trace of it had disappeared 25 years ago. Early in the evening of the third day we arrived at our home five miles southwest of Liberty. It was a log house, containing two rooms with a passage between, situated in the valley of Big Shoal creek near a splendid spring of water which bubbled up clear and bright under a shelving rock through sand and pebbles. It had been built by my husband and my brother-in-law, Col John Thornton, some while previously. They had come to Clay county in May, 1820, some five or six months after Col. T.'s marriage to my sister, Elizabeth Trigg. The brick residence built by Col. T. in after years is near half a mile east of where the log house stood. My sister Elizabeth, often called Betsy, and I lived side by side in that log house for three years.

When I arrived in Clay county in October, 1822, I found already settled close by us the persons who were my neighbors for many after years, viz.: Andrew Robertson, Sr., and his wife, Mrs. Mary Robertson, Andrew Robertson, Jr., and his family, Robert Murray and his wife, Mrs. Polly Murray, Andrew Russell and his wife, (her name I do not recall), Humphrey Bess, Samuel Tellord and family, Col. John Barleson and family, Henry Mailes, (I can't remember that he was then married), John Dean and family, Ennis Vaughn and family, Edward P. Bourne and family, and Robert Pearce and family. Robert Murray was the father of Andrew R. and Eli Murray. Mr. Pearce was a wheelwright and made big and little wheels for all the country round about. Mrs. Mary Robertson and Mrs. Polly Murray were remarkable women, and were possessed of the most sterling qualities. They were very pious, and were among the best housewives I ever saw. Mrs. Robertson, without any exception, made the best butter I ever saw. With Andrew Robertson, Sr., was a grand-daughter, Ruth Moore, who was then a young girl. She afterwards married John D. Ewing, and was the mother of Robertson and Cunham Ewing and Margaret Pryor, who are now in the county. She and I were neighbors for thirty years. Those Robertsons and Murrays and Moores were Presbyterians in religion. My old neighbors, Michael Arthur and his wife, Mrs. Amanda Arthur, William Collins and his wife, Mrs. Sally Collins, and Maj. Joel Turnham and his family, came to the county some years later.

When I came here there were settlements nearly all over the country. I found the people in the midst of plenty. They had an abundance of corn and pork, with some wheat. Cattle and horses were plentiful and nearly all the families had milch cows. I saw no want of butter or milk. In the families of my acquaintance there were coffee and sugar in ordinary use. The coffee, it is true, was sometimes mixed with rye, but in a few years that passed away. Many families for a while had to use maple sugar of their own manufacture instead of Orleans sugar. I saw but very little of the use of honey in place of sugar. Even then most articles of necessity could be bought in Liberty, where there were one or two small stores. I know that my husband did buy some pots and skillets there for use in our family. Many things could be bought at the trading houses then kept at the mouth of the Kaw river by Curtis & Ely, and the Chouteaus—such as blankets, robes, &c. These things were brought up the river in flatboats or from Old Franklin in wagons. The families settled in the county had brought in their wagons all necessary domestic implements. Besides, the population of the county, as of the West generally, depended more on itself and less on manufactories elsewhere than it does now. The mechanic arts were more common in families. It was no uncommon thing for a family to have a member who could make a good shoe. Andrew R. Murray, when a lad, could make a good shoe, and yet he never called himself a shoemaker.

I might say that it was the luxuries and some of the conveniences of civilized life that were wanting, but none of the real necessities and few of the comforts. There were inconveniences of course. I remember one in particular. It was this: Col. Thornton and my husband had a horse-mill—put up before I came to the county—which did the grinding for all our part of the county, but they had no bolting machinery, and hence could not make flour. To obviate this difficulty, they took out the wire gauze of a meal sieve, and in its stead put book muslin. They would then first pass the ground wheat through the meal sieve and then through the book muslin. This process was called "sarching" the flour, and the muslin sieve a "flour-sarch." I remember well that, in a short time after I came to the county, Mrs. Burnett—mother of Hon. Peter H. Burnett of San Francisco, Cal.—sent Peter, who was then a little boy, to my house to "sarch" some flour for her. The process was slow, for it took Peter hours to "sarch" much of a pile of flour on the table in my room where he was "sarching." I suppose "sarch" was a corruption of search.

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DINAH A. ALLEN.

FEBRUARY 21, 1883.

JARRETT'S VISIT.

His Efforts to Effect a Settlement at the Vulcan Not a Success.

Mr. John Jarrett, president of the Amalgamated Union, who came all the way from Washington to use his influence to effect a settlement of the differences at the Vulcan works, was very reticent yesterday as to what was to be done. His sympathies were with the men but he felt compelled to admit that they had not acted with a proper degree of discretion. He had hopes that if the company were fairly disposed an arrangement could yet be arrived at, and it was in a spirit of conciliation that, accompanied by one or two of the most intelligent members of the union, he took the train for the city to have an interview with the president of the works. Mr. E. A. Hitchcock was not in his office when Mr. Jarrett arrived there, but came in soon afterward, and there was quite a lengthy interview. Mr. Jarrett urged that the company, by its present course, was paying far more for the rails now being turned out by green hands than the same work would cost at the rates proposed by the union, and as the union men had all done faithful service for the Vulcan he hoped to see a compromise effected.

Mr. Hitchcock expressed himself as satisfied with the way work was going on, and assured Mr. Jarrett that not only was he not seeking any compromise with the union, but he was determined to employ no more union men in his mill now or at any future time at the rates they proposed or at any other rates. The Vulcan was demonstrating that it could run without the men who had endeavored to dictate to it, and it proposed to insure to employ whom it pleased and to be beholden to no organization.

There was much more talk, but there was no swerving from the above position on the part of Mr. Hitchcock, who expressed himself as without any animosity toward the union men. He said that just as soon as any man threw off the shackles of that organization he would be given employment on application, provided there were any vacancies, and provided he desired to work for the wages attached to the position.

Mr. Jarrett returned to Carondelet last night. A meeting of the union was held and the situation was discussed, but whether any course was agreed upon was not announced.

The Appearance of the "Dudes" In New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Late advices from your city announce that you have no "dudes" there. The name was just given, I think, in one of our daily papers, to a curious specimen of the genus homo, which has lately appeared in New York. He is young, thin, pale, often hatchet-headed, almost always narrow-chested and small-limbed. His extremely thin trousers painfully accentuate his lack of fibre. His coat and long overcoat are an exaggerated imitation of the Bond street style, and in the evening he wears a very abbreviated "cover coat." This garment, in its normal use, has a raison d'etre. It is worn at "cover" over the short red coat of the hunter, but the "dude" wears it over evening dress, producing an effect which is amusing to the minds of the uninstructed. I saw a "dude" at Newport last summer, at whom the people were laughing very much on account of this same effect. As the tails of the dress-coat came quite a distance below the bottom of the "cover-coat," the inevitable inference was that the lining of the former had come out. The shoes of the "dude" should be of the shape of an Esquimaux kyack, or canoe, and he wears a broad-trimmed lush English silk hat, especially at theatres and concerts, where it is most in the way. In his mouth, finally, the cigarette finds a permanent home, as do the lilies of the valley in his button-hole. He may be seen in quantities in Delmonico's cafe, and he is a study.—Exchange paper.

TWO NUISANCES.

One of them Beyond the Law—How the Other May be Abated.

You meet it almost everywhere—on the cars, on the boats, in the next room to your own at the hotels, and just in front of the Orator of the Day at the Fourth of July celebrations—that crying baby. It never grows up. It never dies. It never takes calmer and more rational views of life—that obstreperous baby. It despises the Golden Rule, as it does the comfort of people older, and possibly wiser, than itself. It is the way of youth. Yet the man with a bad cough is scarcely more endurable. He barks, hawks, and expectorates until we all regret that he had not been sentenced in his infancy to solitary confinement for life. Still—putting out of mind the disagreeable conditions under which he is compelled to appear—he may be in every way an estimable citizen, deserving neither death nor bonds. For the time being, however, he is a most objectionable person.

What the poor fellow needs is one of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS placed directly over his chest bone, where it would immediately act as a counter-irritant or local stimulant, and also another plaster between his shoulders, in case the cough is stubborn. The Capcine Plasters are an infinite improvement upon the old-style plasters for this distressing, and often serious trouble. By virtue of certain chemical and medicinal qualities, contained in no others, they soothe the disordered organs, and abate at once the racking paroxysms of coughing.

Prepared upon the most recent and advanced discoveries in medicine, BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS surpass all competitors as an external remedy.

Be on your guard against imitations. The word CAPCINE is cut in the centre of the genuine. Price, 25 cents.

Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, New York.

DOCTOR STEINHART'S ESSENCE of LIFE,

For Old and Young, Male and Female,

Is a sure, Prompt and Effectual Remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Nervous Debility or all its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Prostration, Weakness and General Lack of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates the Jaded Intellect, strengthens the enfeebled brain and bestows Tone and Vigor to the exhausted system. The experience of thousands proves it to be an Invaluable Remedy. Price $1 a bottle, or six in one for $5. For sale by all druggists, or sent secure from observation on receipt of price by DR. STEINHART, P. O. Box 2,409, St. Louis, Mo. RICHARDSON & CO., Nos. 701 to 711 N. Main st., St. Louis, Mo., Wholesale Agents.

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Michael Arthur’s agricultural returns

Clay County, Missouri: transcribed from the original federal schedules

Measure	1850	1860
Improved land, acres	300	600
Unimproved land, acres	500	1,400
Total land, acres	**800**	**2,000**
Cash value of farm	$16,000	$60,000
Implements and machinery, value	$1,500	$600
Horses	15	15
Asses and mules		20
Milch cows	12	12
Working oxen	4	8
Other cattle		50
Sheep	100	75
Swine	200	100
Value of livestock	$1,170	$6,000
Wheat, bushels	200	250
Indian corn, bushels	3,500	5,000
Oats, bushels		1,000
Wool, pounds	250	225
Peas and beans, bushels	6	
Irish potatoes, bushels	150	100
Orchard products, value	$250	$100
Butter, pounds	300	600
Hay, tons		50
Clover seed, bushels	20	
Dew-rotted hemp, tons	12	15
Homemade manufactures, value	$50	$100
Animals slaughtered, value	$380	$850

Empty cells reproduce blanks in the manuscripts. Land totals are calculated from the acreage columns.

1850: manuscript p. 675, row 22; official Clay County scan pages 27 and 28. 1860: Liberty Township, manuscript pp. 17 and 18, row 7; official scan pages 1 and 2. Originals: Missouri State Archives, federal agricultural census schedules.

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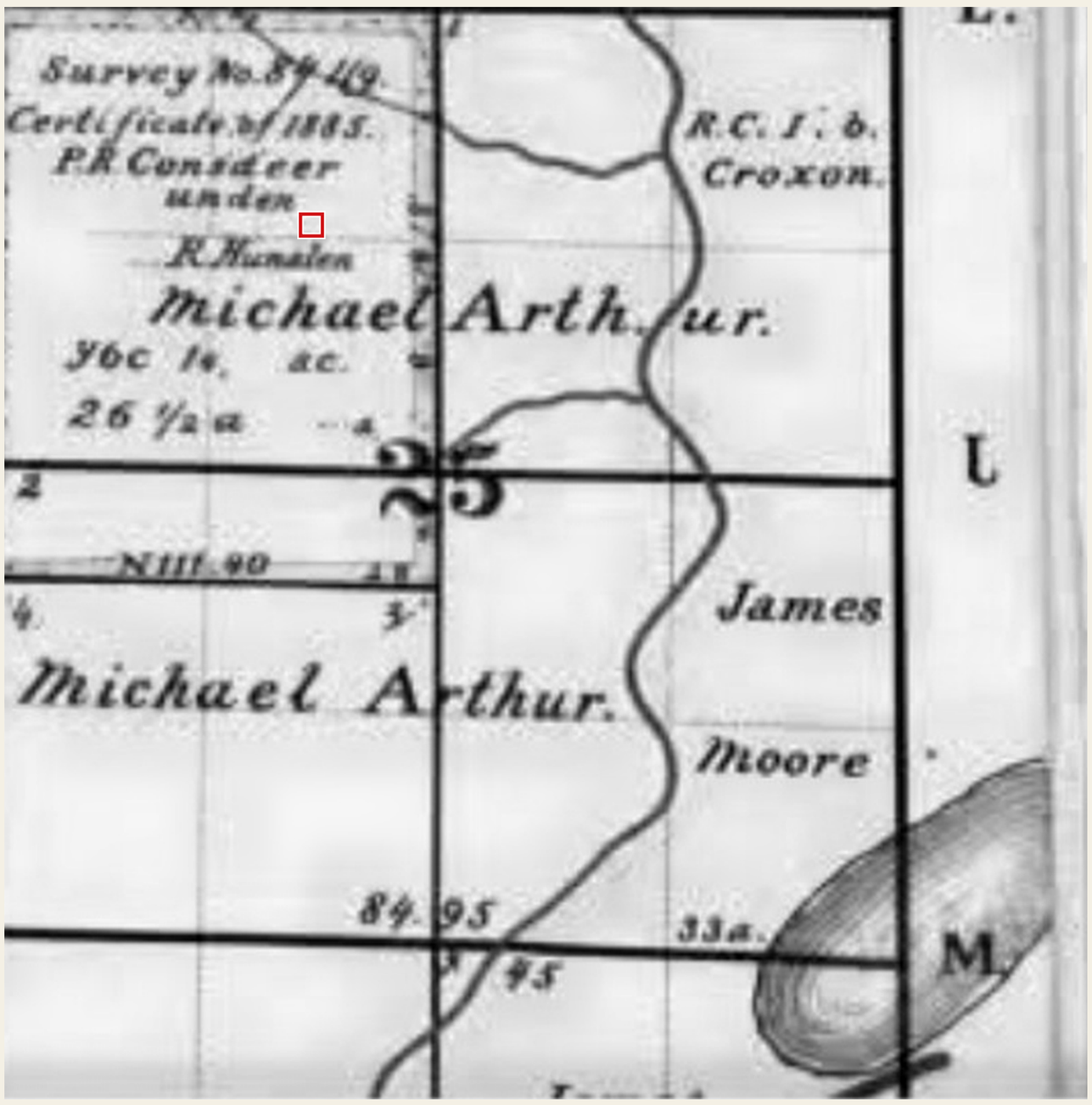
Michael Arthur on the circa 1865 atlas

Township 51 North, Range 32 West, Clay County, Missouri



The Adkins and Arthur holdings north of Section 25.



The survey inside Arthur’s farm

The New Madrid survey occupied the northwest part of Section 25. The township plat records U.S. Survey 2916, New Madrid Certificate 433, and an area of 204.16 acres. The county tax book connects Arthur to the same numbered survey before the refugees arrived.

Turner’s February 12, 1821 field notes are indexed at 17-479. The plat and the separate entry for adjoining Survey 2813 appear on page 500.

Clay County Archives, Historical Atlas, Clay County, Missouri (circa 1865), reprint, 2011. Missouri Department of Agriculture, Land Survey Index, T51N R32W, GLO Notes and GLO Plats.

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SCHEDULE 4.—Productions of Agriculture in Clay County **673** **in the** State of Mo **enumerated by me, on the** 26th **day of** Sept **1850.**

Name of Owner, Agent, or Manager of the Farm.	Acres of Land. Improved.	Acres of Land. Unimproved.	Cash value of Farm.	Value of farming Implements and Machinery.	Live Stock, June 1st, 1850. Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Milch Cows.	Working Oxen.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Value of Live Stock.	Produce during the Wheat, bushels of.	Rye, bushels of.	Indian Corn, bushels of.	Oats, bushels of.	Rice, lbs. of.	Tobacco, lbs. of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1 Brackenridge C.L.	40	66	1000	100	3	.	5	2	5	18	50	253	90	.	750			
2 Rose Wm.	50	230	2500	150	5	1	5	8	40	80	80	1040	.	.	750			
3 Wilkerson Wm.	150	250	4000	150	5	.	7	8	15	50	80	865	85		1750	200		
4 Arnold Sal.	80	190	2000	100	6	.	3	7	20	25	20	405	.		1000	100		
5 Evans. Francis	40		400	75	2	.	4	.	.	.	14	154	40.		750	100		
6 Dever John W	150	550	5000	200	4	2.	6	4	25	30	70	610	100		2000			
7 Crockett Danl.	60	100	1600	150	2	.	5	2.	5	23.	40	288	70		1000	120		
8 Waterman Daniel	40	100	1400	100	3	.	4	4	10	20	50	520	60		1000	50		
9 Waterman Alfred	100	130	2300	170	3	.						300	40		900	60		
10 Gentry Garland.	25		250	50	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	60	30		500	50		
11 Jas Roberts	70	130	2100	100	3	.	4	2	2	22	20	262	40		1200	140		
12 Major John J.		100	10,000	200	3	5	5	12				1780						
13 Turner George	65	235	1800	15	2	.	2	.	2	16	15	150			300	200		
14 Porter Andrew J.	6	74	240	3	1	.	1					35			150			
15 Turner Lewis	36	214	1070	100	4	.	4	6	5	24	20	569			875	200		
16 Newby James	40	130	1000	15	2	.	2	.	.	12	15	182				100		
17 Hughes G.L.	20	14	600	300	3	.	4	.	1	.	30	305				50		
18 Ricketts Wm G.	14	36	150	150	1	.	2	.	5	.	12	157			500			
19 Searcy Asi	20	.	200	15	2	.	1	1	3	6	14	169	60	.	300	50		
20 Oldham Richard	50	91	1400	75	2	.	2	.	.	15	10	120	81	.	750	20		
21 Drimmette St-Clair	10	70	1000	10	2	.	1	.	.	.	5	125	.	.	150			
22 Hethen Michael	300	500	16000	1500	15	.	12	4	.	100	200	1170	200		3500			
23 Shiphead Thos.	20	20	300	30	2	.	6	2	17	8	35	379			1000			
24 Gunter John	9	51	400	25	1	.	2	2	.	.	2	92			200			
25 Isaac William	10	90	600	20	1	.	2	.	.	5	12	87			200	10		
26 Bryant Griffin	60	218	2000	100	6	.	7	.	6	30	30	423	25.		750			
27 Hodge Calvin	75	105	1800	150	4	.	5	.	.	20	53	476	40		750	200		
28 Donelson J.H.	150	50	2000	200	7	.	4	.	4	13	20	315	150		1000	150		
29 Buster James	120	180	3000	150	14	.	5	4	20	23	60	903	150		1500	500		
30 Searcy Robt	20	60	80	50	3	1	2	.	2	.	13	213	30		350	50		
31 Noble James	40	160	2000	75	2	.	4	.	2	.	30	240	35		300			
32 Gochee Wm	20	20	320	25	2	.	3	.	2	5	15	162	40		500	40		
33 Gochee Joshua	120		1200	100	4	.	6	2	12	6	30	392	100		750	75		
34 Griffith Hiram	30	.	200	10	3	.	2	.	3	.	16	95	35		625			
35 Queen William	6	257	2630	50	1	.	3	1	12	.	.	182			300			
36 Hymer John	60	100	1600	75	3	1	2	2	20	30	30	360	76		600	200		
37 Donigan John	23	.	230	15	2	.	2	2	4	4	7	154			250			
38 Drew Peter	12	68	600	8	4	.	2	4	4	6	12	322			300	10		
39 Swanner John	50	110	1000	100	2	.	6	6	20	.	40	305	150		800	140		
40 Mark Glen.	12	68	400	10	2	.	3	.	1	.	9	145	.	.	375			
41 Pond Freeman	30	50	500	50	2	.	2	.	6	.	21	175			500	100		
	2233	5707	82990	4991	143	10	149	87	275	571	1180		13839	1727	31775	2915		

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County of Clay State of Missouri during the Year ending June 1, 1850, as enumerated By A P Moss Ass't Marshal.

Year ending June 1, 1850.

	Ginned Cotton, bales of 400 lbs. each.	Wool, lbs. of.	Peas & Beans, bush. of.	Irish Potatoes, bush. of.	Sweet Potatoes, bush. of.	Barley, bushels of.	Buckwheat, bushels of.	Value of Orchard Products in dollars.	Wine, gallons of.	Value of Produce of Market Gardens.	Butter, lbs. of	Cheese, lbs. of.	Hay, tons of.	Clover Seed, bush. of.	Other Grass Seeds, bushels of.	Hops, lbs. of.	Hemp. Dew Rotted, tons of.	Hemp. Water Rotted, tons of.	Flax, lbs. of.	Flaxseed, bushels of.	Silk Cocoons, lbs. of.	Maple Sugar, lbs. of.	Cane Sugar, hhds. of 1,000 lbs.	Molasses, gallons of.	Beeswax and Honey, lbs. of.	Value of Home-made Manufactures.	Value of Animals slaughtered.	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
1		40									40						1									40	90	1
2		160	3	100							300															200	70	2
3		100		30				38			208		10				1									100	14	3
4		60	3	20	20						156		3.				2		100						100	75	120	4
5		45		20							100														10	20		5
6		65	5	15	20						156		10				8.									25	144	6
7		60		10				100			208						3.								50	70	72	7
8		50	2	15							100						2.									60	58	8
9				20									2.														45	9
10				10	20						150		3.				1									10		10
11		40		20				12.			200						3										150	11
12		35									104						1									10	36.	12
13											25.																	13
14		70		15	25						250															54	80	14
15		33		15.							156															7	16	15
16			5	25	5						100																10	16
17			2	25							50																49	17
18		20	2	8							20															10	13	18
19		40		5	5						25								10							10	66	19
20			3	10				7			20																10	20
21			2	10																						10		21
22		200	6	150				250			300			20		12										50	380	22
23											50														100		30	23
24		15		3.							30						2								10		35	24
25		60						37			208			6		1										50	136	25
26		65	3	20	16						156															75	270	26
27		35	3	15	15						260			6		4										20	78	27
28		60	4	30	20			100			250			2.					25							60	148	28
29		6	3								52.															15	20	29
30		30	5	20	20						100						3.									10	26	30
31		10	15								104														90	60	15	48	31
32		15	3	20	10						270															100	30	120	32
33		10	2	40	40						35							~~10~~	100							15	60	33
34			1								200																	34
35		30	2	10							20						3									30	25	35
36		12		5				3.			156															5	20	36
37		15	3	7	10						156															20	18	37
38			1	10							208														30		167	38
39			2								53																30	39
40				10	20						25																47	40
41		50		10	5						100															15	25	41
		1481	80	723	251			547			5291		28	34		47		~~1~~	235						465	1111	2919	

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Page No. 17.

SCHEDULE 4.—Productions of Agriculture in Liberty Township **in the County of** Clay **in the Post Office** Liberty.

	NAME OF OWNER, AGENT, OR MANAGER OF THE FARM.	ACRES OF LAND. Improved.	ACRES OF LAND. Unimproved.	Cash value of Farm.	Value of Farming Implements and Machinery.	LIVE STOCK, JUNE 1, 1860: Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Milch Cows.	Working Oxen.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Value of Live Stock.	PRODUCE DURING THE: Wheat, bushels of.	Rye, bushels of.	Indian Corn, bushels of.	Oats, bushels of.	Rice, lbs. of.	Tobacco, lbs. of.	Ginned Cotton, bales of 400 lbs. each.	Wool, lbs. of.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1	William Collins	200		6.000	150	14		7	4	15		30	1.200	100	000	1.500	100					1
2	Edward Berkley	205		12.000	150	7		8		20		30	500			1.500	100					2
3	Samuel Holmes		300	3.000	50	2		2					150	50		1.000	50					3
4	William Gavin	160		6.000	75	5		5	4	10	8	35	500	50		1.500	80				25	4
5	James Stephens				50	5		4	2	25		30	500			1.000						5
6	Abijah Withers	300	700	20.000	300	16		15	10	25	70	100	2500	200		5.000					200	6
7	Michael Arthur	600	1.400	60.000	600	15	20	12	8	50	75	100	6000	250		5.000	1000				225	7
8	Edwin Leitch				75	6		4	2	9		50	700			1.700	200					8
9	Willis Heimer				50	5	2	5	2	15	10	30	700			1.000					30	9
10	David Willis	200	100	9.000	75	5		7	4	18	25	50	1.000	160		1.800					90	10
11	Jacob Heimer	80		2500	50	5		4	2	10	15	30	650			1.500					45	11
12	William Heimer	80		2.000	50	2		4		8	10	30	300			1.000	100				30	12
13	Alexander Davison	120	400	3500	100	6		8	2	15	30	80	1000	40		1.500	100				90	13
14	John Kinkade	90		3.000	70	4		1		11	18	30	400			1.000	200				60	14
15	Henry Pence	260		9.000	150	8		10	3	25		55	800	100		2.500	200					15
16	George Pence				25	1	*						90			500						16
17	Andrew Davison	300	100	10.000	150	5	2	10	2	40		60	700	100		2.000						17
18	John Groom	100	20	3.000	100	3	1	4		4		90	450	75		1.500	60					18
19	William Pence	80	200	2.000	50	4	3	3				20	300	125		800						19
20	H. S. Embree	150	30	3.500	50	6		6	4	20	14	70	600	40		1.500	50					20
21	Mary Hirt	80		2.000	50	1	2	5			14	30	350			1.000	50					21
22	A. J. Stephens				100	6		5		5		8	400			1.000	30					22
23	Robert Dunlap	180	320	11.000	150	4	1	4	2	18	21	40	600			1.500						23
24	Joseph Sharp	200	200	11.000	300	10		8	4	25	80	50	1.500	400		1.500	100				250	24
25	Miles Haynes	200	200	7.000	175	10	10	7	6	15	25	30	2.200	200		1.000	100				80	25
26	Simeon Collins	140	100	7.000	100	9	5	4	2	13	40	40	2.000	100		1.500	400				120	26
27	Thomas Arnold	280	120	16.000	150	6		6	2	25	30	60	750			1.500	200				90	27
28	J. S. Thomison	110		3.500	100	10		4		8	16	14	1.000			1.500	200				60	28
29	Thomas Leach			-	50	4	1	4		5		50	700			1.000	50					29
30	Barkley Estes	160	20	5.000	150	6		5	4	25	20	50	750	60		1.500					60	30
31	Doretta Arnold	180		9.000	150	4	1	2		2	25	11	700			900					66	31
32	Abraham Estes				60	1		1			15	9	200			400					45	32
33	Nancy Tyler	160		6.000	100	11		4		4	14	15	1.000			1.000	100				42	33
34	Joseph Groom	240	40	7.000	150	8	5	5	4	8	50	30	1.200			1500	100				150	34
35	John Pence	164		6.000	100	8	2	7		15	50	37	1.200			2000					150	35
36	John D. Hall	600	800	20.000	200	12	12	40	6	100	80	150	5.000	150		10.000	200				241	36
37	David Cook	160		3.500	75	3	1	4	2	2	25	35	500	50		800	50				65	37
38	Edward Ray	150		2.000	60	4		5		5	9	30	500	60		1.000	75				90	38
39	Reuben Tyler	100		2.000	75	3		8	2	5	16	25	400	50		1.000	75				60	39
40	Samuel Pogue	150		2.500	50	4	2	3		8	11	50	600	50		1.500	100				33	40
		6.199	4850	270.000	4705	248	72	243	83	603	822	1689	41490	2410		69200	4060				2407	

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State of Missouri enumerated by me, on the 6 day of June 1860.

J. S. Huston Ass't Marshal.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1860.

	Peas and Beans, bushels of.	Irish Potatoes, bushels of.	Sweet Potatoes, bushels of.	Barley, bushels of.	Buckwheat, bush. of.	Value of Orchard Products, in doll's.	Wine, gallons of.	Value of Produce of Market Gardens.	Butter, lbs. of.	Cheese, lbs. of.	Hay, tons of.	Clover Seed, bushels of.	Grass Seeds, bushels of.	Hops, lbs. of.	HEMP. Dew Rotted, tons of.	HEMP. Water Rotted, tons of.	HEMP. Other prepared Hemp.	Flax, lbs. of.	Flaxseed, bush. of.	Silk Cocoons, lbs. of.	Maple Sugar, lbs. of.	Cane Sugar, hhds. of 1,000 lbs.	Molasses, gallons of, and from what made.	Beeswax, lbs. of.	Honey, lbs. of.	Value of Home-made Manufactures.	Value of Animals slaughtered.	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
1		40	20			50			190		7																550	1
2		15				100			150																		150	2
3		20							100		3																130	3
4		100	100			100			200		6				1											30	400	4
5		20							150																		90	5
6		30	20						300		25				21												800	6
7		100				100			600		50				15											100	850	7
8		40							100																		190	8
9		50				100			100		3				3												350	9
10		40				100			150		6																190	10
11		140							100		3															25	100	11
12		30							100																	10	100	12
13		50	15			30			150		5															80	350	13
14		14							100		1				1											20	210	14
15		40				50			150		10															60	400	15
16		—																										16
17		40							100		30				4												500	17
18		30							100		4															30	200	18
19		25							70																		120	19
20		20							100		5															15	170	20
21		30	50						100		4															25	110	21
22		30							150		8																140	22
23		40							150		5															40	220	23
24		30	20						250		6				1											100	380	24
25		35	10						200		3				1											35	250	25
26		20							200		3															20	230	26
27		40	40						150		30				10												300	27
28		100	40						200		5																180	28
29		50	15						100		8																240	29
30		40	15						100		12															40	250	30
31		30							100		3															100	110	31
32																												32
33		30							100		2															20	220	33
34		15							100		8				1												250	34
35		20							100		5															30	270	35
36		100	30			200			600		10		8		4											100	900	36
37		15							75		2				1											30	180	37
38		40	15						150		5		4														230	38
39		30	10						75		5															15	180	39
40		40	30			50			100		6				2											20	150	40
		1569	430			880			6060		283		12		64											945	10840	
		1.569"	430"			880"			6.060"		283"		12"		64"											945"	10.840"	

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Land register and limits of the reconstruction

The map combines land positively documented as Michael Arthur’s during any part of 1825–1828. Three federal patents issued within the interval establish a union of 240 acres. Each tract is included once. The four county tax books supply no additional Arthur land description; their findings are recorded separately on the next page.

A · E½ SE¼, Section 14, Township 51 North, Range 32 West · 80 acres

Patent issued May 1, 1826; Lexington land office; cash-entry certificate 250; BLM accession MO0120__.250.

Open the BLM General Land Office record and original patent

B · W½ SE¼, Section 14, Township 51 North, Range 32 West · 80 acres

Patent issued May 31, 1827; Lexington land office; cash-entry certificate 392; BLM accession MO0120__.391.

Open the BLM General Land Office record and original patent

C · E½ NE¼, Section 23, Township 51 North, Range 32 West · 80 acres

Patent issued May 1, 1826; Lexington land office; cash-entry certificate 249; BLM accession MO0120__.249.

Open the BLM General Land Office record and original patent

A and B form the full 160-acre southeast quarter of Section 14, within the later D. J. Adkins farm. The patents show that the east half was patented in 1826 and the west half in 1827. Arthur’s 1870 recollection of entering 160 acres in 1827 must therefore be read alongside the earlier patent for the east half. Entry and patent issuance are different events.

These patents state that full payment had been made, but do not give a separate purchase or cash-entry date. Patent dates establish ownership within 1825–1828; they do not establish continuous ownership throughout all four years, or whether any tract had already been purchased in 1825.

Completeness limit: private deeds and earlier entry dates for later patents remain unresolved. A later 1838 patent for W½ NE¼ Section 23 gives no separate entry date and is not assigned to 1825–1828. Deed Book B (1825–1831), reel C1755, and the direct deed index (1823–1870), reel C1752, are listed as not online in the Missouri State Archives county guide. The 240 acres shown are a documented minimum.

Missouri State Archives: Clay County microfilm guide (deed records, pp. 31–33)

1877 atlas, page 31: State Historical Society of Missouri

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Four tax years: findings and source register

1825 · No Michael Arthur assessment or real-estate entry found.

Open tax book: representative scan 0066 · 22 images reviewed in the complete volume

1826 · Arthur is assessed for personal property; the land and town-lot columns are blank.

Open tax book: representative scan 0102 · 25 images reviewed in the complete volume

1827 · Arthur is assessed for personal property; the land and town-lot columns are blank.

Open tax book: representative scan 0151 · 26 images reviewed in the complete volume

1828 · No Arthur entry as an assessed landowner found in the real-property book or supplements.

Open tax book: representative scan 0203 · 15 images reviewed in the complete volume

All 88 digitized images in the four volumes were reviewed. Supplemental land lists, town lots, nonresident and agent entries, and Arthur-named firms were checked where present. The appendix reproduces selected pages; the linked volumes provide the complete books. The 1825 cover gives tax year 1825 and collection year 1826.

Why tax silence is not zero ownership

Section 6 of the Act of March 6, 1820 provided a five-year state, county, and township tax exemption for qualifying public lands sold by the United States from January 1, 1821. This is a reason recent federal purchases may be absent from tax land columns. No particular exemption ruling for Arthur has been located.

National Archives: Act of March 6, 1820, §6, fifth proposition

Improved and unimproved land

All three documented tracts are included, regardless of improvements. The sources do not provide a division of their acreage into improved and unimproved portions.

Two entries excluded from the early ownership map

On scan 0210 of the 1828 book, “Michl. Arthur” is a detached assessor’s signature below the Liberty townsite note, rather than a statement of his ownership. On scan 0215, the 204.16-acre Survey 2916 appears under an original claimant; Arthur is not identified as present owner. His later ownership in the 1830s cannot be projected backward from that entry.

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Patent A · E½ SE¼ Section 14 · 80 acres

Michael Arthur · T51N, R32W · issued May 1, 1826 · certificate 250 · MO0120__.250

250

Certificate.
No. 250 E

The United States of America.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas Michael Arthur, of Clay County

has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States, a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Lexington, Missouri whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Michael Arthur according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for the East half of the South East quarter of Section fourteen, in township fifty one, of range thirty two, in the Western District of Missouri, containing Eighty acres —

according to the official plat of the survey of the said lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said Michael Arthur

NOW KNOW YE, That the **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, have Given and Granted, and, by these presents do give and grant, unto the said Michael Arthur and to his heirs the said tract above described: To Have and to Hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, thereto belonging, unto the said Michael Arther and to his — heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I, John Quincy Adams

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the first day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, and of the Independence of the United States the ~~forty~~ fiftieth.

J. Q. Adams.

By the President,

Geo. Graham Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Source: Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records · Open original

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Patent B · W½ SE¼ Section 14 · 80 acres

Michael Arthur · T51N, R32W · issued May 31, 1827 · certificate 392 · MO0120__.391

Certificate.
No. 392. Ent

391

The United States of America.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas Michael Arthur of Clay County,

has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States, a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Lexington whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Michael Arthur according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for the West half of the South East quarter of Section Fourteen, in township fifty one, of range thirty two, in the Western District of Missouri Containing Eighty Acres.

according to the official plat of the survey of the said lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said Michael Arthur

NOW KNOW YE, That the **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, have Given and Granted, and, by these presents do give and grant, unto the said Michael Arthur and to his heirs the said tract above described: To Have and to Hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, thereto belonging, unto the said Michael Arthur and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I, John Quincy Adams

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirty first day of May. — in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty Seven, and of the Independence of the United States the ~~forty~~ fifty first.

By the President,

J. Q. A.

GG Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Source: Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records · Open original

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Patent C · E½ NE¼ Section 23 · 80 acres

Michael Arthur · T51N, R32W · issued May 1, 1826 · certificate 249 · MO0120__.249

249.

Certificate.
No. 249. E2

The United States of America.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas Michael Arthur, of Clay County has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States, a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Lexington, Missouri whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Michael Arthur according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for the East half of the North East quarter of Section ~~twenty~~ three, in township fifty one, of range thirty-two, in the Western District of Missouri, containing eighty acres — according to the official plat of the survey of the said lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said Michael Arthur

NOW KNOW YE, That the **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, have Given and Granted, and, by these presents do give and grant, unto the said Michael Arthur and to his heirs — the said tract above described: To Have and to Hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, thereto belonging, unto the said Michael Arthur and to his —— heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I, John Quincy Adams **PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the first day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, and of the Independence of the United States the ~~forty~~ fiftieth.

J. Q. Adams

By the President,

Geo. Graham Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Source: Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records · Open original

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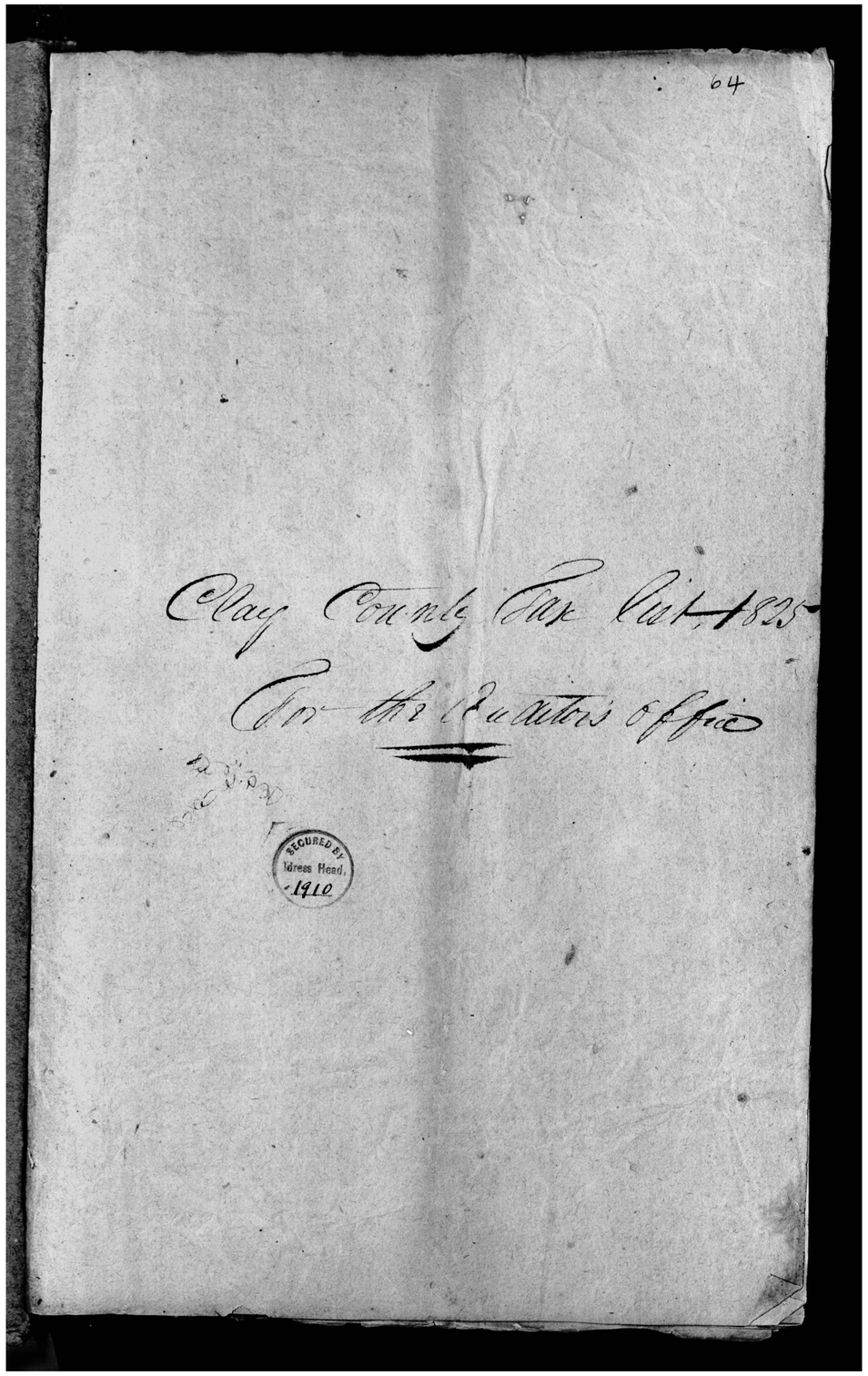
1825 tax record · scan 0064

Cover: tax year 1825; collection year 1826.



https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1825/display/32956739

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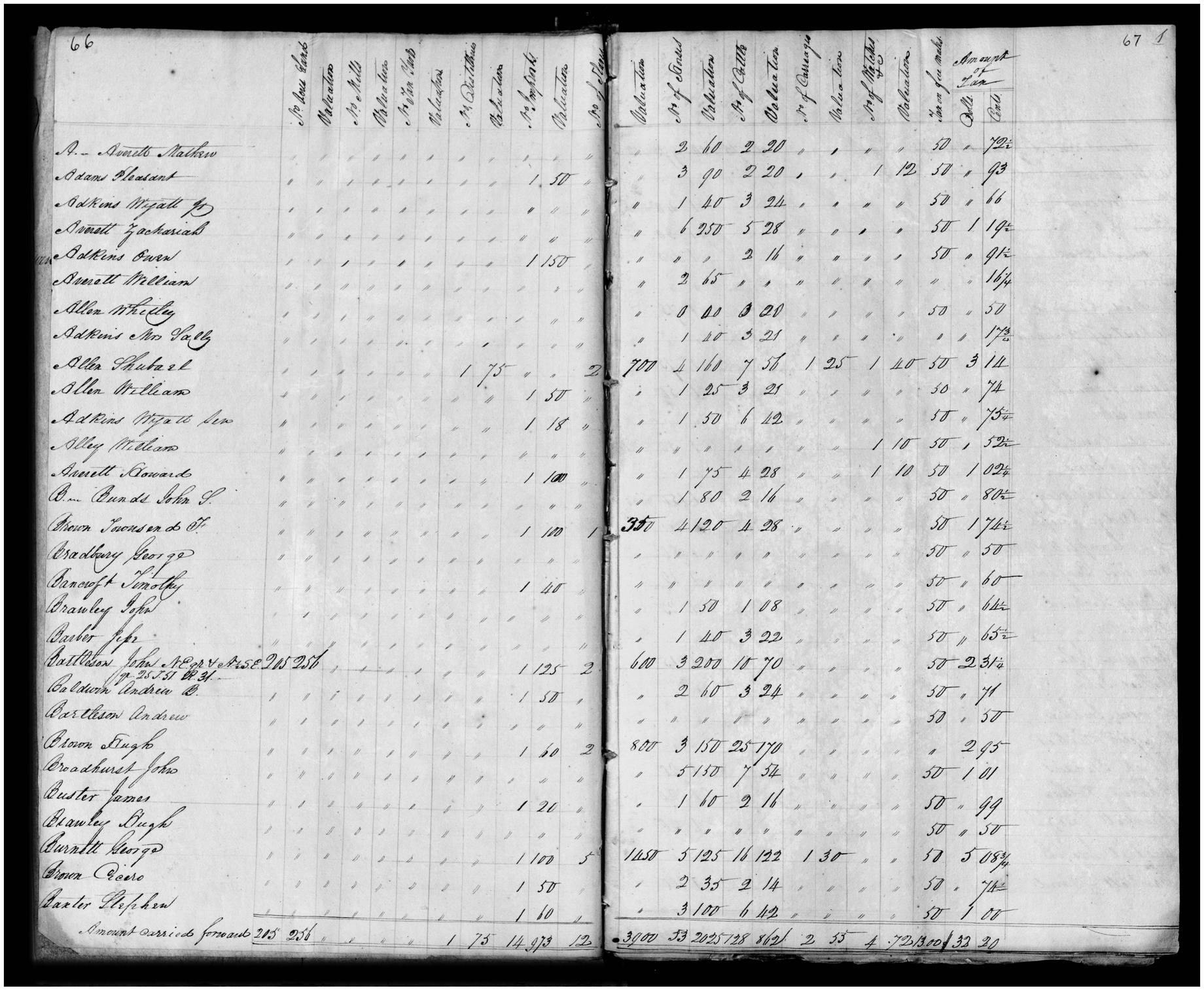
1825 tax record · scan 0066

Alphabetical A-name page. No Arthur entry found in the complete 1825 volume.



66

	No Town Lots	Valuation	No of Mills	Valuation	No of Stud Horses	Valuation	No of Distilleries	Valuation	No of Implements	Valuation	No of Clocks
A— Averett Mathew	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Adams Pleasant	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	50	"
Adkins Wyatt Jr	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Averett Zachariah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Adkins Owen	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	1	150	"
Averett William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Allen Wheeley	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Adkins Mrs Sally	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"
Allen Shubael	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	75	"	"	2
Allen William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	50	"
Adkins Wyatt Sen	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	18	"
Alley William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Averett Howard	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	100	"
Bn Bunds John S.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brown Jacuson & Co	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	100	1
Bradbury George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bancroft Timothy	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	40	"
Brawley John	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Barber Jesse	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bartleson John NEqr 4 1825 205 256 p. 25 151 & 31									1	125	2
Baldwin Andrew D.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	50	"
Bartleson Andrew	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brown Hugh	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	60	2
Broadhurst John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Buster James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	20	"
Brawley Hugh	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Burnett George	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	100	5
Brown Ceasar	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	50	"
Baxter Stephen	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	60	"
Amount carried forward	205	256	"	"	"	"	1	75	14	973	12

67 1

Valuation	No of Boats	Valuation	No of Cattle	Valuation	No of Carriages	Valuation	No of Watches	Valuation	No of Lots	Amount of Tax Dolls.	Cts
"	2	60	2	20	"	1	"	"	50	"	72½
"	3	90	2	20	"	"	1	12	50	"	93
"	1	40	3	24	"	"	"	"	50	"	66
"	6	250	5	28	"	"	1	"	50	1	19½
"	"	"	2	16	"	"	"	"	50	"	91½
"	2	65	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16¼
"	0	00	0	00	"	"	"	"	50	"	50
"	1	40	3	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	17¾
700	4	160	7	56	1	25	1	40	50	3	11
"	1	25	3	21	"	"	"	"	50	"	74
"	1	50	6	42	"	"	"	"	50	"	75¼
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	10	50	"	52½
"	1	75	4	28	"	"	1	10	50	1	02¼
"	1	80	2	16	"	"	"	"	50	"	80½
350	4	120	4	28	"	"	"	"	50	1	74½
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	50	"	50
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	50	"	60
"	1	50	1	08	"	"	"	"	50	"	64½
"	1	40	3	22	"	"	"	"	50	"	65½
600	3	200	10	70	"	"	"	"	50	2	31¼
"	2	60	3	24	"	"	"	"	50	"	71
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	50	"	50
800	3	150	25	170	"	"	"	"	"	2	95
"	5	150	7	54	"	"	"	"	50	1	01
"	1	60	2	16	"	"	"	"	50	"	99
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	50	"	50
1450	5	125	16	122	1	30	"	"	50	5	08¾
"	2	35	2	14	"	"	"	"	50	"	74
"	3	100	6	42	"	"	"	"	50	1	00
3900	53	2025	128	862	2	55	4	72	1300	32	20

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1825/display/32956741

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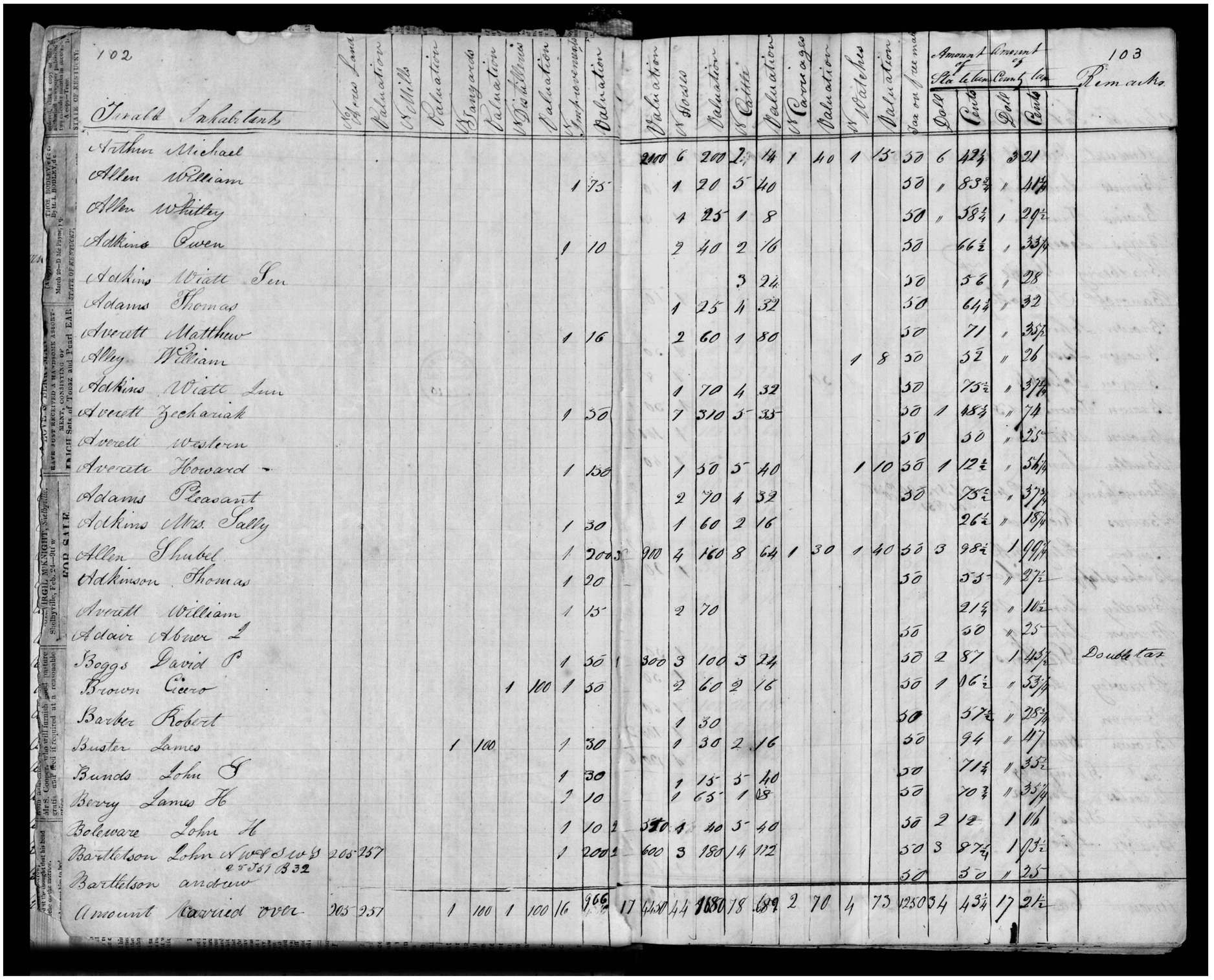
1826 tax record · scan 0102

Arthur is the first assessment row. Land and town-lot fields are blank.



102 Totals Inhabitants	No. of town Lots	Valuation	No. of Mills	Valuation	No. of Tanyards	Valuation	No. of Distilleries	Valuation	No. of Improvements	Valuation	No. of Horses	Valuation	No. of Cattle	Valuation	No. of Carriages	Valuation	No. of Watches	Valuation	Tax on foregoing	Amount of State tax		Amount of County tax		103 Remarks
																				Dolls	Cents	Dolls	Cents	
Arthur Michael											6	200	2	14	1	40	1	15	50	6	42½	3	21	
Allen William									1	75	1	20	5	40					50	"	83¾	"	41¾	
Allen Whitley											1	25	1	8					50	"	33¼	1	20½	
Adkins Owen									1	10	2	40	2	16					50		66½	"	33¼	
Adkins Wiatt Sen													3	24					50		56	"	28	
Adams Thomas											1	25	1	32					50		64¼	"	32	
Averett Matthew									1	16	2	60	1	80					50		71	"	35½	
Alley William																	1	8	50		52	"	26	
Adkins Wiatt Jun											1	70	1	32					50		75½	"	37¾	
Averett Zechariah									1	50	1	310	5	33					50	1	48½	"	74	
Averett Western																			50		30	"	25	
Averett Howard									1	150	1	50	5	40			1	10	50	1	12½	"	56¼	
Adams Pleasant											2	70	1	32					50		35½	"	37¾	
Adkins Mrs. Sally									1	30	1	60	2	16							26½	"	18¼	
Allen Shubel									1	200	3	900	4	160	8	64	1	30	1	40	50	3	98½	1	99¼	
Adkinson Thomas									1	20									50		53	"	27½	
Averett William									1	15	2	70									21¼	"	10½	
Adair Abner L																			50		50	"	25	
Boggs David P									1	50	1	300	3	100	3	24			50	2	87	1	43½	Double tax
Brown Cicero							1	100	1	50			2	60	2	16			50	1	16½	"	53¼	
Barber Robert											1	30							50		57½	"	28¾	
Buster James			1	100					1	30			1	30	2	16			50		94	"	47	
Bunds John G									1	30			1	15	5	40			50		71¼	"	35½	
Berry James H									1	10			1	65	1	08			50		70¾	"	35¼	
Boleware John H									1	10	2	350	4	40	5	40			50	2	12	1	06	
Bartleson John N½ W¼ S W¼ 25 T51 R32	205	257							1	200	2	600	3	180	14	112			50	3	87¼	1	93½	
Bartleson andrew																			50		50	"	25	
Amount Carried over	205	257	1	100	1	100	16	966	17	4430	44	1680	18	689	2	70	4	73	1250	34	43¾	17	21½	

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1826/display/32965543

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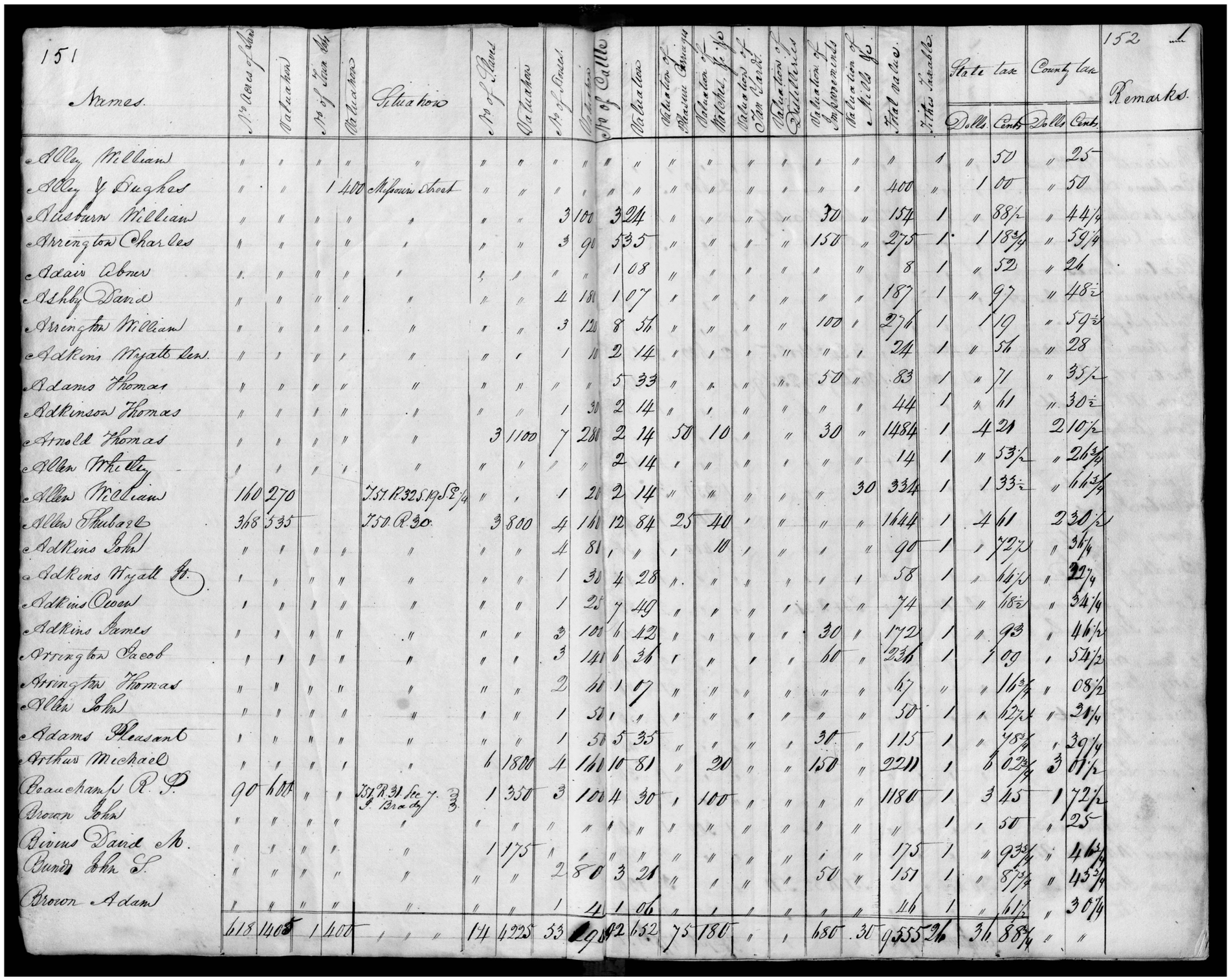
1827 tax record · scan 0151

Arthur appears near the bottom. Land and town-lot fields are blank.



151 Names	No. Acres of Land	Valuation	No. of Town Lots	Valuation	Situation	No. of Slaves	Valuation	No. of Horses	Valuation	No. of Cattle	Valuation	Valuation of Pleasure Carriages	Valuation of Watches, &c.	Valuation of Stock in Trade	Valuation of Distilleries	Valuation of Improvements	Valuation of Mills &c.	Total valuation	Titles Taxable	State tax Dolls	State tax Cents	County tax Dolls	County tax Cents	152 Remarks.
Alley William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	50	"	25	
Alley & Hughes	"	"	1	400	Missouri Street	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	400	"	"	1	00	"	50	
Adsburn William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	100	3	24	"	"	"	"	30	"	154	1	"	88½	"	44¼	
Arrington Charles	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	90	5	35	"	"	"	"	150	"	275	1	1	18¾	"	59¼	
Adair Abner	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	08	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	1	"	52	"	26	
Ashby David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	180	1	07	"	"	"	"	"	"	187	1	"	97	"	48½	
Arrington William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	120	8	56	"	"	"	"	100	"	276	1	1	19	"	59½	
Adkins Wyatt Sen.	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	10	2	14	"	"	"	"	"	1	24	1	"	56	"	28	
Adams Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	33	"	"	"	"	50	"	83	1	"	71	"	35½	
Adkinson Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	30	2	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	44	1	"	61	"	30½	
Arnold Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	3	1100	7	280	2	14	50	10	"	"	30	"	1484	1	4	21	2	10½	
Allen Whitty	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	1	"	53½	"	26¾	
Allen William	160	270			751 R32 S19 SE¼	"	"	1	20	2	14	"	"	"	"	"	30	334	1	1	33½	"	16¾	
Allen Shubael	368	535			750 R30	3	800	4	160	12	84	25	40	"	"	"	"	1644	1	4	61	2	30½	
Adkins John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	80	1	"	1	10	"	"	"	"	90	1	1	27½	"	36¼	
Adkins Wyatt Jr.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	30	4	28	"	"	"	"	"	1	58	1	"	14½	"	22¼	
Adkins Brown	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	25	7	49	"	"	"	"	"	"	74	1	"	18½	"	54¼	
Adkins James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	100	6	42	"	"	"	"	30	"	172	1	"	93	"	46½	
Arrington Jacob	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	140	6	36	"	"	"	"	60	"	236	1	1	09	"	54½	
Arrington Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	60	1	07	"	"	"	"	"	"	67	"	"	16¾	"	08½	
Allen John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	50	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	50	1	"	12½	"	24¼	
Adams Pleasant	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	50	5	35	"	"	"	"	30	"	115	1	"	48¾	"	39¼	
Arthur Michael	"	"	"	1	"	6	1800	4	160	10	81	"	20	"	"	150	"	2211	1	6	02¾	3	01½	
Beauchamp R. P.	90	100	"	"	751 R31 Sec 7 & 12 Bradley	1	350	3	100	4	30	1	100	"	"	"	"	1180	1	3	45	1	72½	
Brown John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	50	"	25	
Bivins David M.	"	"	"	"	"	1	175	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	175	1	"	93¾	"	46¾	
Bundy John S.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	80	3	21	"	"	"	"	50	"	151	1	"	87¾	"	43¾	
Brown Adam	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	40	1	06	"	"	"	"	"	"	46	1	"	61½	"	30¾	
	618	1405	1	400		14	4225	53	1980	152	75	180	"	"	680	30	9555	26	36	88¾	"	"	

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1827/display/32967764

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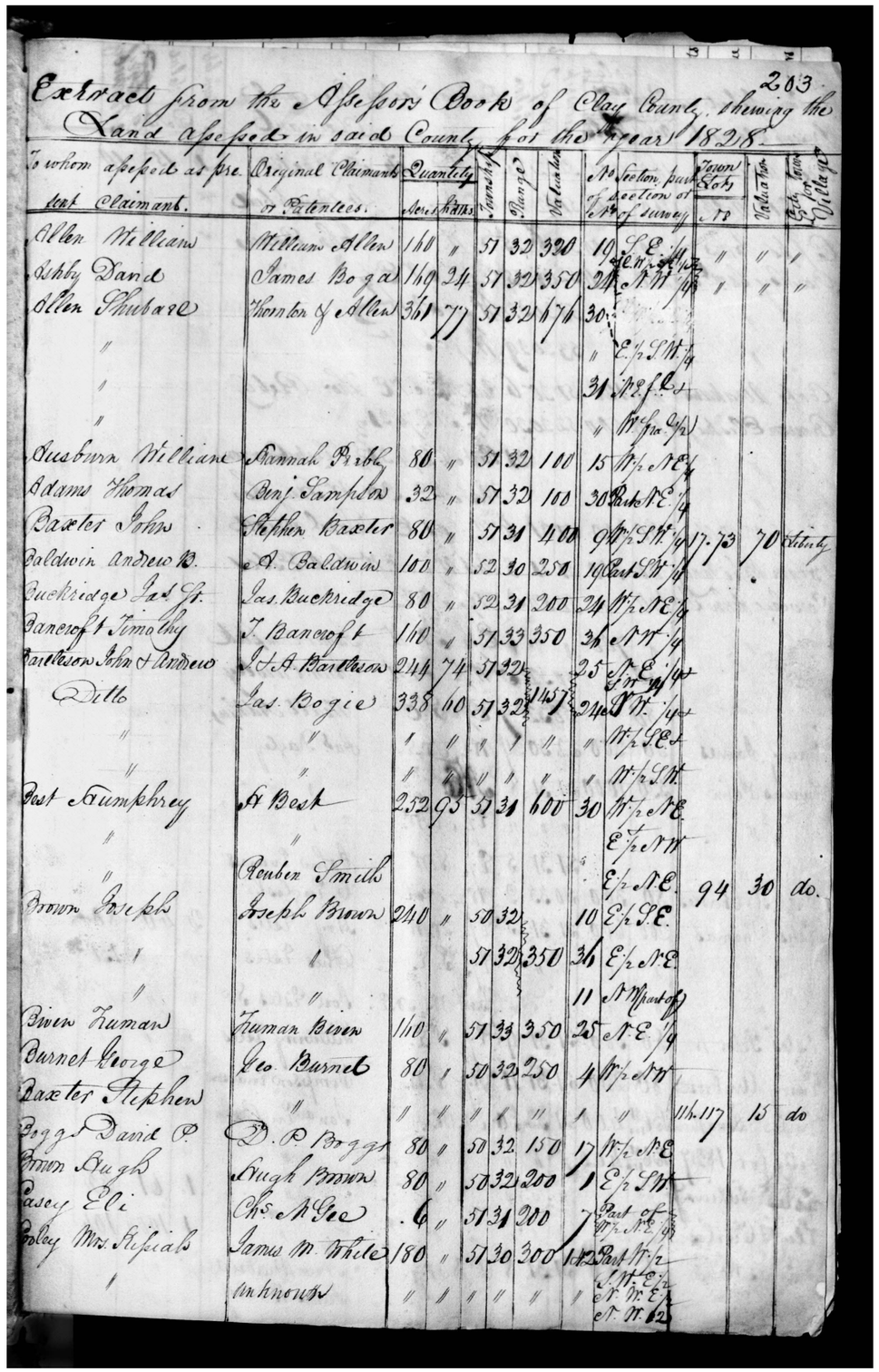
1828 tax record · scan 0203

Alphabetical A-name land list. No assessed-owner Arthur entry found in the complete 1828 volume.



Extract from the Assessors Books of Clay County, shewing the Land assessed in said County for the year 1828.

203

To whom assessed as present Claimants.	Original Claimants or Patentees.	Quantity Acres.	Quantity Hds.	Township	Range	No. Acres	Section, part of section or survey	Town Lots No.	Town Lots Value	Taxable Town Lots Owners Names
Allen Williams	Williams Allen	160	"	51	32	320	19 E½ NE¼			
Abby Daniel	James Bogie	160	24	51	32	350	24 NW¼	"	"	"
Allen Shubael	Thornton & Allen	361	77	51	32	676	30	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	E½ SW¼	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	31	NE¼	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W fra ¼	"	"	"
Ausburn William	Hannah Pribble	80	"	51	32	100	15 W½ NE¼			
Adams Thomas	Benj. Sampson	32	"	51	32	100	30 Part NE¼			
Baxter John	Stephen Baxter	80	"	51	31	400	9 W½ SW¼	17	73	70 Liberty
Baldwin Andrew B.	A. Baldwin	100	"	52	30	250	19 East SW¼			
Buckbridge Jas St.	Jas. Buckbridge	80	"	52	31	200	24 W½ NE¼			
Bancroft Timothy	T. Bancroft	160	"	51	33	350	36 NW¼			
Barkerson John & Andrew	J & A. Barkerson	244	74	51	32		25 E½ NW¼			
Ditto	Jas. Bogie	338	60	51	32	457	24 SW¼			
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W½ SE¼			
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W½ SW¼			
Best Trumphrey	A. Best	252	93	51	31	600	30 W½ NE¼			
"	"						E½ NW¼			
"	Reuben Smith						E½ NE¼	94	30	do.
Brown Joseph	Joseph Brown	240	"	50	32		10 E½ SE¼			
"	"	"	"	51	32	350	36 E½ NE¼			
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11 S Mast of			
Biven Truman	Truman Biven	160	"	51	33	350	25 NE¼			
Burnet George	Geo. Burnet	80	"	50	32	250	4 W½ NW¼			
Baxter Stephen	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 "	114.117	15	do
Bogg David P.	D. P. Boggs	80	"	50	32	150	17 W½ NE¼			
Brown Hugh	Hugh Brown	80	"	50	32	200	1 E½ SW¼			
Casey Eli	Chs. McGee	6	"	51	31	200	7 East of W½ NE¼			
Coley Mrs. Rifials	James M. White	180	"	51	30	300	1 Part W½ SW¼ E½ W. E½ of W. ½			
"	Unknown	"	"	"	"	"	"			

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1828/display/33024209

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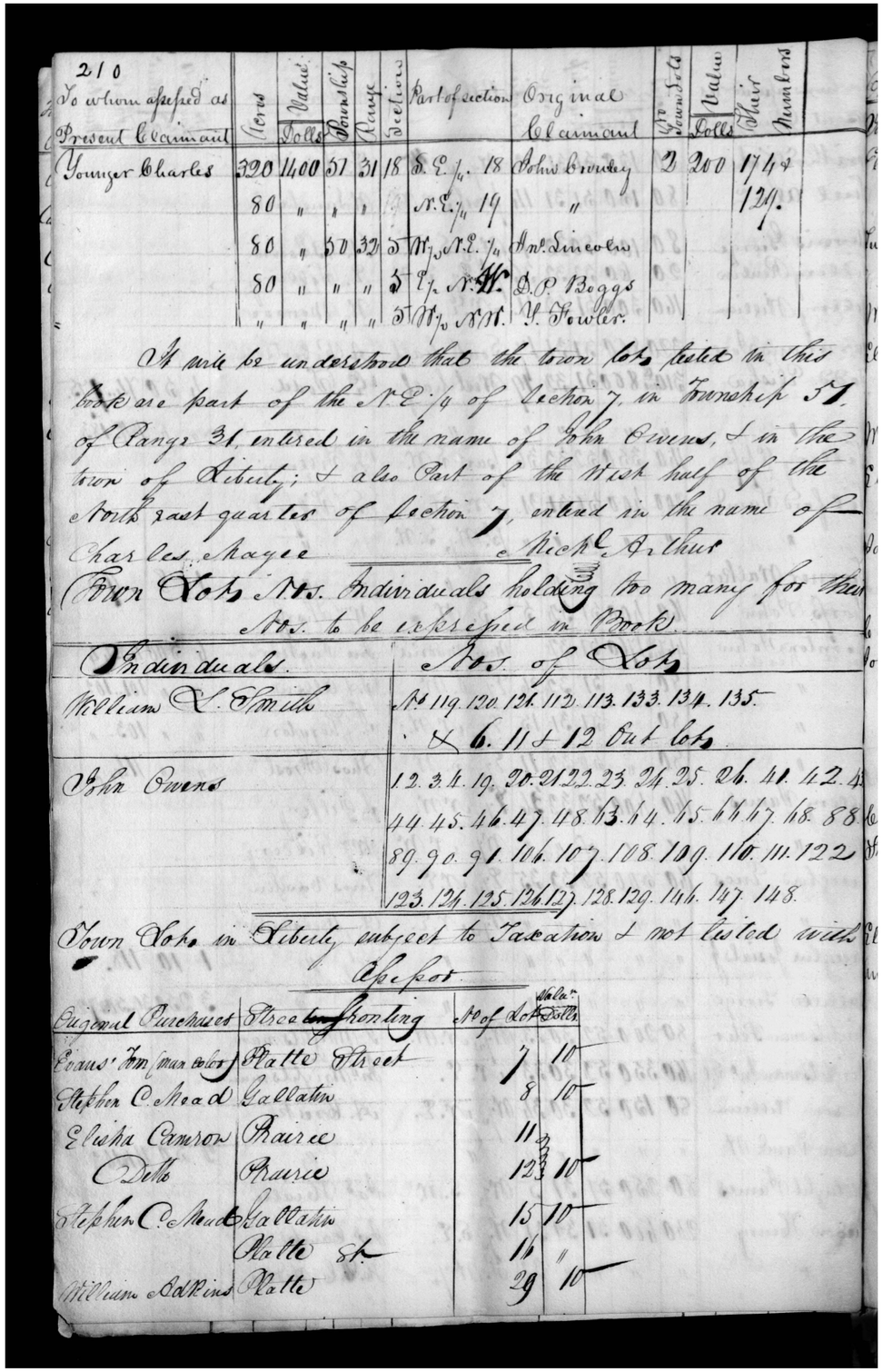
1828 tax record · scan 0210

Liberty townsite note. The detached, underlined Arthur name at right is an assessor’s signature.



210

To whom assessed as Present Claimant	Acres	Value Dolls	Township	Range	Section	Part of section	Original Claimant	No Town Lots	Value Dolls	Tax Dollars Cents
Younger Charles	320	1400	51	31	18	S.E. ¼	18 John Brindley	2	200	17 44
	80	"	"	"		N.E. ¼	19 "			12 ½
	80	"	50	32	5	W ½ N.E. ¼	Ann Lincoln			
	80	"	"	"	5	E ½ N.W.	D.P. Boggs			
	"	"	"	"	5	W ½ N.W.	Y. Fowler.			

It will be understood that the town lots listed in this book are part of the N.E ¼ of Section 7, in Township 51 of Range 31, entered in the name of John Owens, & in the town of Liberty; & also Part of the West half of the North east quarter of Section 7, entered in the name of Charles Magee & Nich[o]s Arthur

Four Lots Nos. Individuals holding too many for them Nos. to be assessed in Book.

Individuals.	Nos. of Lots
William L. Smith	Nos 119. 120. 121. 112. 113. 133. 134. 135. & 6. 11 & 12 Out Lots
John Owens	12. 3. 4. 19. 20. 21 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 41. 42. 43 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 88. 89. 90. 91. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 122 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 146. 147. 148.

Town Lots in Liberty subject to Taxation & not listed with the Tax Book.

Original Purchasers	Street or Bonding	No of Lot	Value Dollars
Evans' Jon (marble)	Platte Street	7	10
Stephen C. Mead	Gallatin	8	10
Elisha Cameron	Prairie	11	
Ditto	Prairie	12	10
Stephen C. Mead	Gallatin	15	10
	Platte St.	16	"
William Adkins	Platte	29	10

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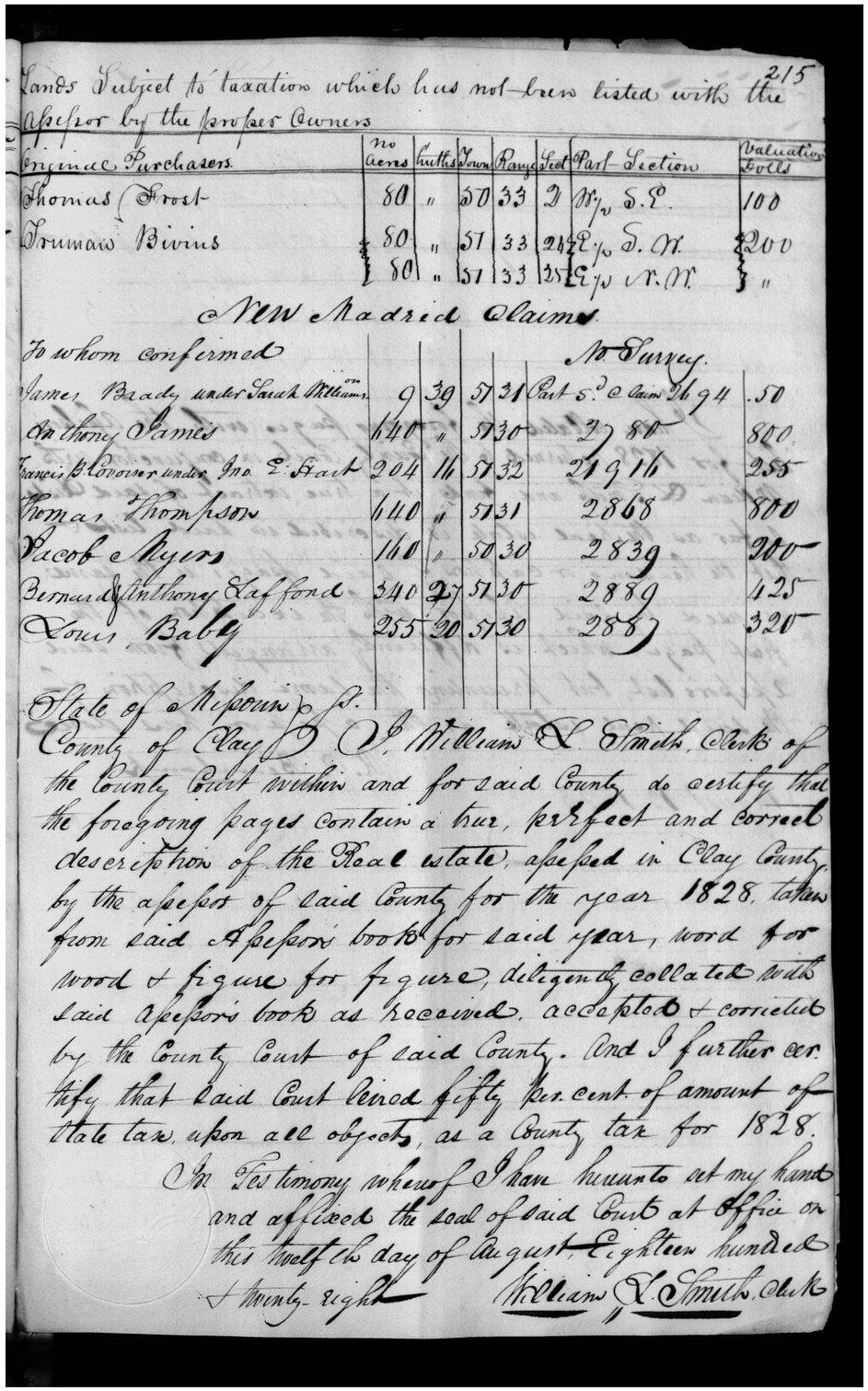
1828 tax record · scan 0215

New Madrid schedule. Survey 2916 does not identify Arthur as present owner in 1828.



Lands Subject to taxation which has not been listed with the Assessor by the proper Owners 215

Original Purchasers.	no Acres	Hundreds	Town	Range	Sect	Part Section	Valuation Dolls
Thomas Frost	80	"	50	33	2	W.p S.E.	100
Truman Bivins	80	"	51	33	24	E.p S.W.	200
	80	"	51	33	25	E.p N.W.	"

New Madrid Claims

To whom confirmed							
						No Survey.	
James Brady under Sarah Williams	9	39	57	31	Part S.? C Claim	1694	.50
Anthony James	640	"	57	30	2	80	800
Francis Bowver under Jno. E. Hart	204	16	57	32	2	9 16	255
Thomas Thompson	640	"	57	31		2868	800
Jacob Myers	160	"	50	30		2839	200
Bernard & Anthony Lafford	340	27	57	30		2889	425
Louis Baby	255	20	57	30		2887	320

State of Missouri } ss.
County of Clay } I, Williams & Smith, Clerk of the County Court within and for said County do certify that the foregoing pages contain a true, perfect and correct description of the Real estate, assessed in Clay County by the assessor of said County for the year 1828, taken from said Assessors books for said year, word for word & figure for figure, diligently collated with said Assessors books as received, accepted & corrected by the County Court of said County. And I further certify that said Court levied fifty per cent. of amount of State tax, upon all objects, as a County tax for 1828.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Office on this twelfth day of August, Eighteen hundred & twenty eight

Williams & Smith, Clerk

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1828/display/33024221

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Scope and source register

The map combines Michael Arthur’s recorded holdings from all four tax years: 1833, 1834, 1835, and 1836. It includes every recorded rural tract, including the 204.16-acre New Madrid Survey 2916. The separately marked 1835 Section 25 variant remains distinct. The books do not divide the acreages into improved and unimproved portions.

Acreages and section descriptions are transcribed from the handwritten images. Original-purchaser names were distinguished from the present owner; the 1834 book reverses those owner columns. Town-lot, nonresident, and separate New Madrid schedules were checked. No additional Arthur town lots were found.

1833 · 0291: https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1833/display/33044442

1833 · 0291a: https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1833/display/33044443

1833 · 0316: https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1833/display/33044469

1834 · 0329: https://fromthepage.com/display/display_page?page_id=33044478

1834 · 0331: https://fromthepage.com/display/display_page?page_id=33044480

1834 · 0338: https://fromthepage.com/display/display_page?page_id=33044487

1834 · 0350: https://fromthepage.com/display/display_page?page_id=33044499

1834 · 0353: https://fromthepage.com/display/display_page?page_id=33044502

1834 · 0360: https://fromthepage.com/display/display_page?page_id=33044509

1835 · 0367: https://fromthepage.com/display/display_page?page_id=33049178

1835 · 0368: https://fromthepage.com/display/display_page?page_id=33049179

1835 · 0397: https://fromthepage.com/display/display_page?page_id=33049208

1836 · 0494: https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1836/display/33055973

1836 · 0568: https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1836/display/33056010

1836 · 0490 (aggregate): https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1836/display/33055971

Atlas: https://digital.shsmo.org/digital/collection/plat/id/1078

Original survey reproduction: Steve Weible, “New Madrid Claims,” Missouri Surveyor, June 2015, p. 33; original map courtesy Missouri State Land Survey.
https://www.missourisurveyor.org/images/1206/document/mspsjune15_341.pdf

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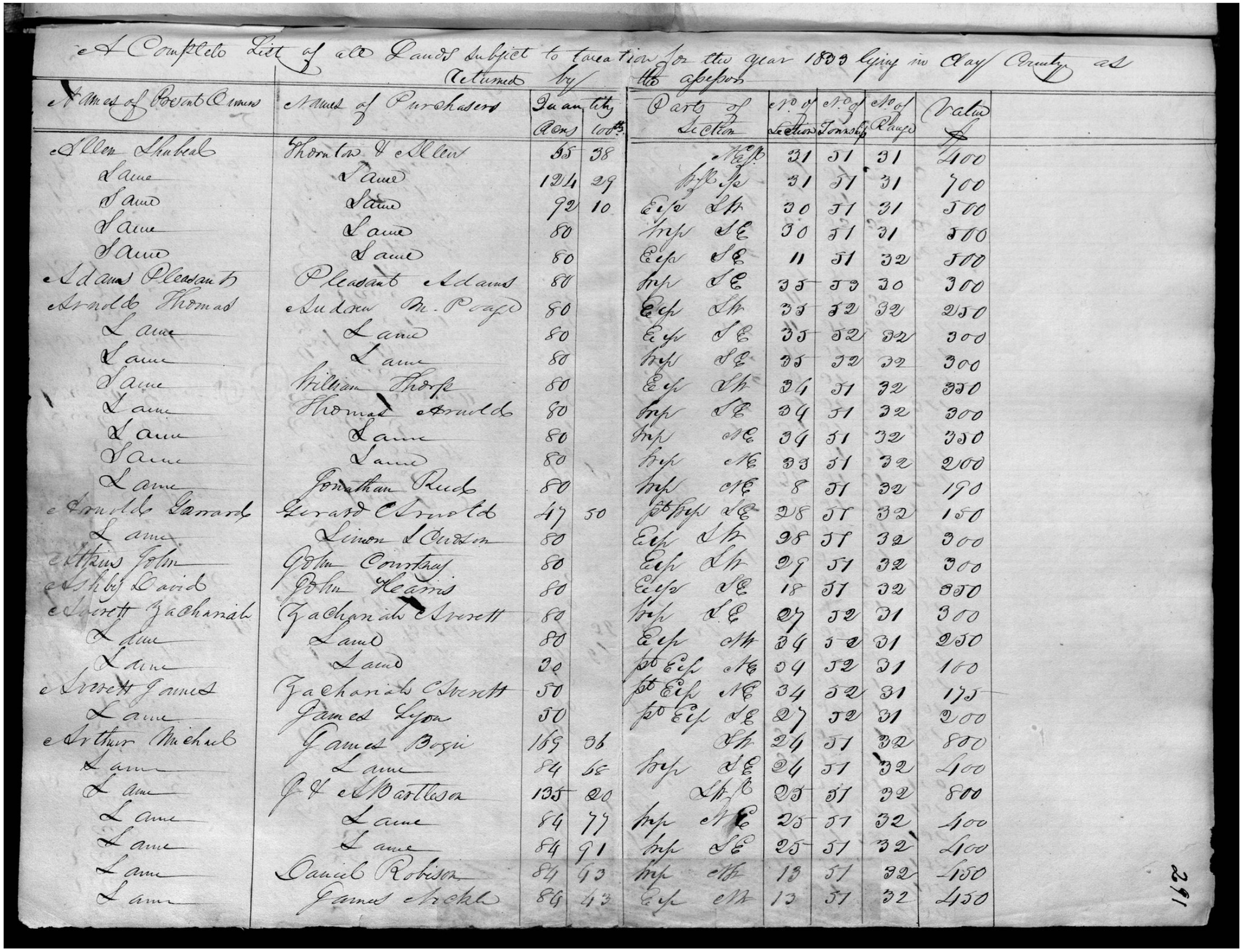
1833 tax record · 0291

Michael Arthur’s entries; original handwritten tax-book image.



A Complete List of all Lands subject to taxation for the year 1833 lying in Clay County as returned by the assessor

Names of Present Owners	Names of Purchasers	Quantity Acres	Quantity 100ths	Parts of Section	No. of Section	No. of Township	No. of Range	Value $
Allen Thubal	Thornton Allen	55	38	Nesp	21	51	31	400
Same	Same	124	29	Wh Sp	31	51	31	700
Same	Same	92	10	Esp Sh	30	51	31	500
Same	Same	80		Nsp SE	30	51	31	500
Same	Same	80		Esp SE	11	51	32	500
Adams Pleasant	Pleasant Adams	80		Nsp SE	35	53	30	300
Arnold Thomas	Judson M. Page	80		Esp Sh	35	52	32	250
Same	Same	80		Esp SE	35	52	32	300
Same	Same	80		Nsp SE	35	52	32	300
Same	William Thorpe	80		Esp Sh	34	51	32	350
Same	Thomas Arnold	80		Nsp SE	34	51	32	300
Same	Same	80		Nsp NE	34	51	32	350
Same	Same	80		Wh Sp NE	33	51	32	200
Same	Jonathan Rude	80		Nsp NE	8	51	32	150
Arnold Lamard	Gerard Arnold	47	50	Wh Sp SE	28	51	32	150
Same	Simon Judson	80		Esh Sh	28	51	32	300
Atkins John	John Courtney	80		Esh Sh	29	51	32	300
Ashby David	John Reams	80		Esp SE	18	51	32	350
Arnett Zachariah	Zachariah Arnett	80		Nsp SE	27	52	31	300
Same	Same	80		Esh Sh	34	52	31	250
Same	Same	20		po Esp NE	34	52	31	100
Arnett James	Zachariah Arnett	50		po Esp NE	34	52	31	175
Same	James Lyon	50		po Esp SE	27	52	31	200
Arthur Michael	James Boyce	169	96	Sh	24	51	32	800
Same	Same	84	56	Wh SE	24	51	32	400
Same	J & J Bartleson	135	20	Sh SE	25	51	32	800
Same	Same	84	77	Nsp NE	25	51	32	400
Same	Same	84	91	Nsp SE	25	51	32	400
Same	David Robison	84	43	Nsp Sh	13	51	32	450
Same	James Arnold	86	43	Esp Sh	13	51	32	450

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https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1833/display/33044442

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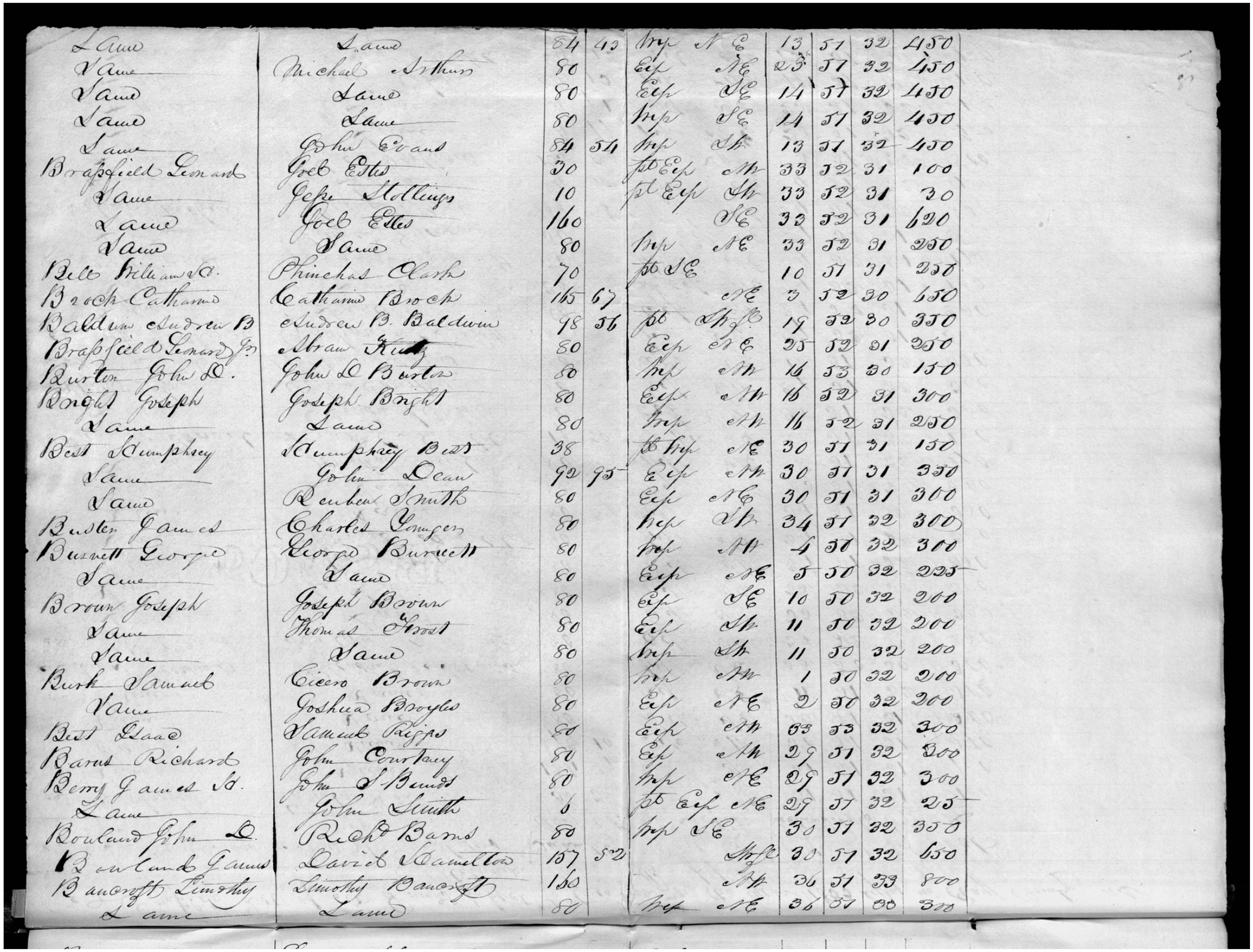
1833 tax record · 0291a

Michael Arthur’s entries; original handwritten tax-book image.



Land	Land	84	43	Imp	N E	13	51	32	450
Vane	Michael Arthur	80		Esp	NE	23	51	32	450
Vand	Land	80		Esp	SE	14	51	32	450
Land	Land	80		Imp	SE	14	51	32	450
Land	John Evans	84	54	Imp	SW	13	51	32	450
Brasfield Leonard	Joel Estes	30		pst Esp	NW	33	32	31	100
Vane	Jesse Hollings	10		pst Esp	SW	33	32	31	30
Land	Joel Estes	160			SE	33	32	31	620
Vane	Land	80		Imp	NE	33	32	31	250
Bell Williams & C.	Phinehas Clark	70		pst	NE	10	51	31	250
Brock Catharine	Catharine Brock	165	67		NE	3	32	30	650
Baldwin Andrew B	Andrew B. Baldwin	98	56	pst	SW	19	32	30	350
Brasfield Leonard Jr.	Abram Kirby	80		Esp	NE	25	32	31	250
Burton John D.	John D Burton	80		Imp	NW	16	33	30	150
Bright Joseph	Joseph Bright	80		Esp	NW	16	32	31	300
Land	Land	80		Imp	NW	16	32	31	250
Best Humphrey	Humphrey Best	38		pst	Imp	NE	30	31	31	150
Land	John Dean	92	95	Esp	NW	30	31	31	350
Land	Reuben Smith	80		Esp	NE	30	31	31	300
Buster James	Charles Gougen	80		Imp	SW	34	31	32	300
Burnett George	George Burnett	80		Imp	NW	4	30	32	300
Land	Land	80		Esp	NE	5	30	32	225
Brown Joseph	Joseph Brown	80		Esp	SE	10	30	32	200
Land	Thomas Hood	80		Esp	NW	11	30	32	200
Land	Land	80		Imp	SW	11	30	32	200
Burk Samuel	Cicero Brown	80		Imp	NW	1	30	32	200
Vane	Joshua Broyles	80		Esp	NE	2	30	32	200
Best Land	Samuel Phipps	80		Esp	NW	33	33	32	300
Barns Richard	John Courtney	80		Esp	NW	29	31	32	300
Berry James Sr.	John S. Bunch	80		Imp	NE	29	31	32	300
Land	John Smith	6		pst	Esp	NE	29	31	32	25
Bowland John D.	Richd Barns	80		Imp	SE		30	31	32	350
Bowland James	David Hamilton	157	52			SW	30	31	32	650
Bancroft Timothy	Timothy Bancroft	150				NW	36	31	33	800
Land	Land	80		Imp	NE		36	31	33	300

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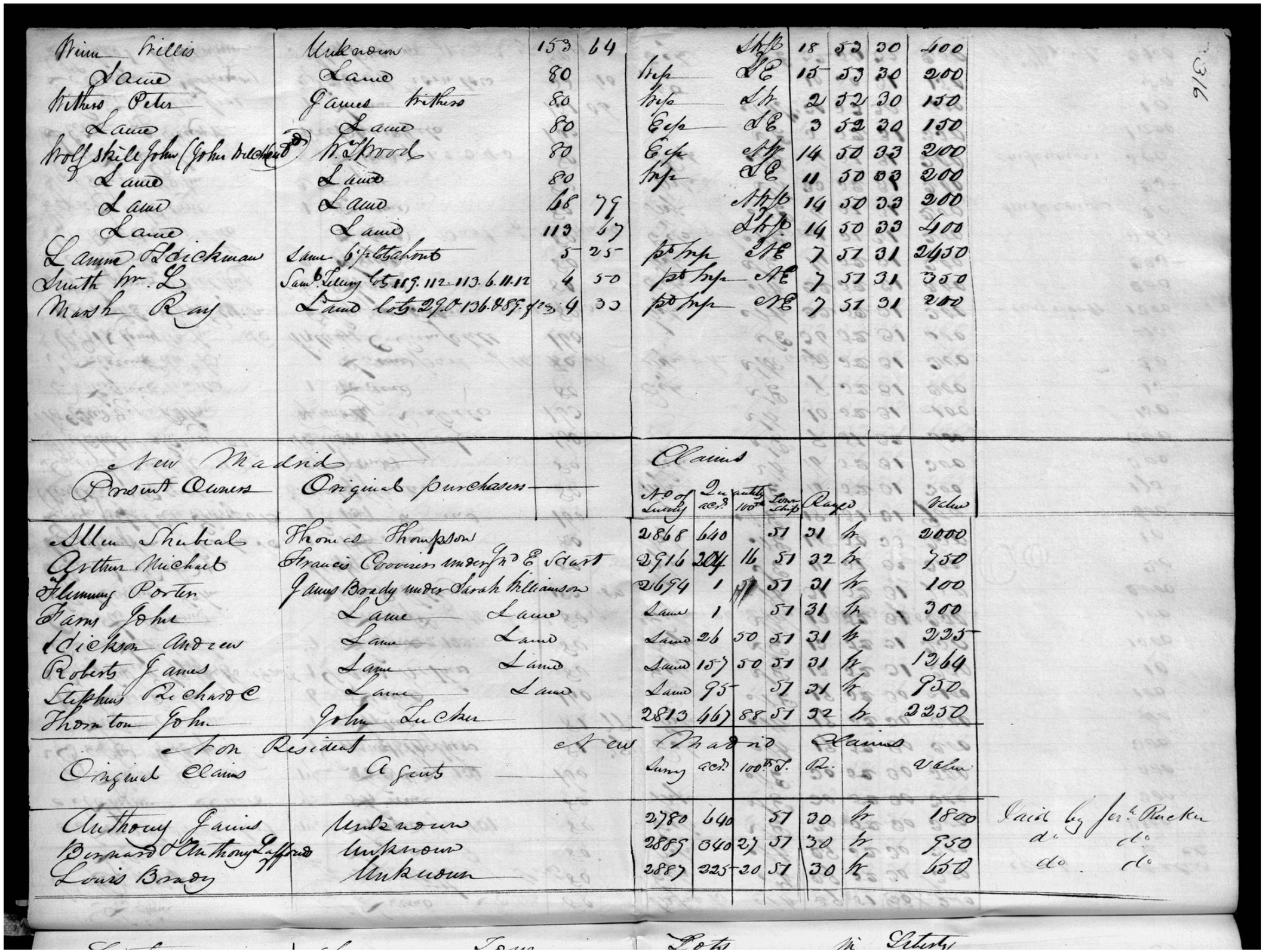
1833 tax record · 0316

Michael Arthur’s entries; original handwritten tax-book image.



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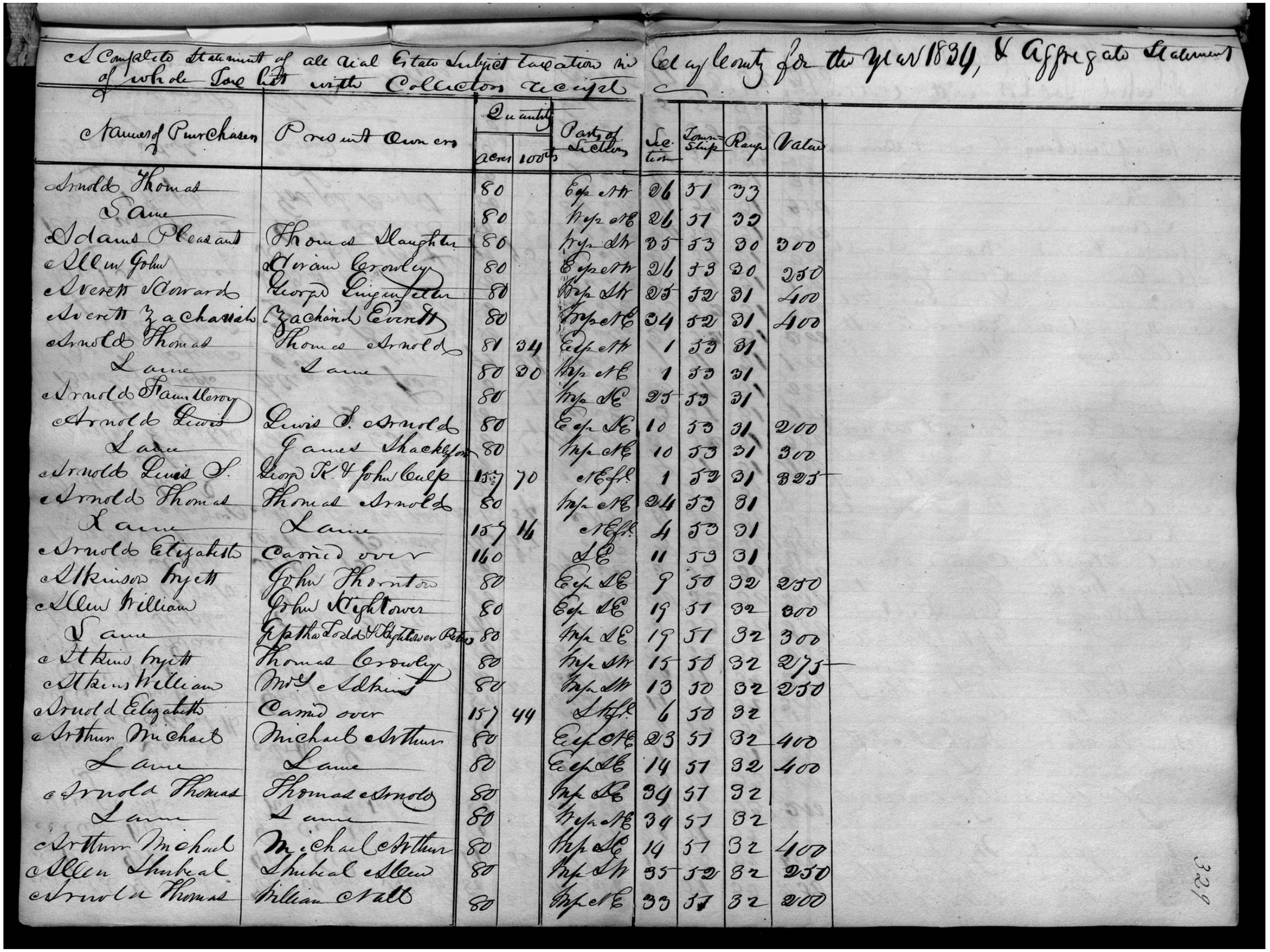
1834 tax record · 0329

Michael Arthur’s entries; original handwritten tax-book image.



A Complete Statement of all Real Estate Subject to taxation in Clay County for the year 1834, & Aggregate Statement of whole Tax List with Collectors receipt

Names of Purchasers	Present Owners	Quantity acres	Quantity 100ths	Part of Section	Section	Township	Range	Value
Arnold Thomas		80		Esp NW	26	51	33	
Lane		80		Wsp NE	26	51	33	
Adams Pleasant	Thomas Slaughter	80		Wsp SW	25	53	30	300
Allen John	Abram Crowley	80		Esp NW	26	53	30	250
Averett Edward	George Engenfelter	80		Wsp SW	25	52	31	400
Averett Zachariah	Zachariah Averett	80		Wsp NE	24	52	31	400
Arnold Thomas	Thomas Arnold	81	34	Esp NW	1	53	31	
Lane	Lane	80	20	Wsp NE	1	53	31	
Arnold Thomas Mercy		80		Wsp NE	25	53	31	
Arnold Lewis	Lewis S. Arnold	80		Esp NE	10	53	31	200
Lane	James Shackleford	80		Wsp NE	10	53	31	300
Arnold Lewis S.	George R. & John Culp	157	70	NEfl	1	52	31	325
Arnold Thomas	Thomas Arnold	80		Wsp NE	24	53	31	
Lane	Lane	157	16	NEfl	4	53	31	
Arnold Elizabeth	Carried over	160		SE	11	53	31	
Atkinson Wyatt	John Thornton	80		Esp SE	9	50	32	250
Allen William	John Lightower	80		Esp SE	19	51	32	300
Lane	Eph. Todd & Lightower Pat.	80		Wsp SE	19	51	32	300
Atkins Wyatt	Thomas Crowley	80		Wsp SW	15	50	32	275
Atkins William	Mrs. Atkins	80		Wsp SW	13	50	32	250
Arnold Elizabeth	Carried over	157	44	SWfl	6	50	32	
Arthur Michael	Michael Arthur	80		Esp SW	23	51	32	400
Lane	Lane	80		Esp SE	14	51	32	400
Arnold Thomas	Thomas Arnold	80		Wsp SE	34	51	32	
Lane	Lane	80		Wsp NE	34	51	32	
Arthur Michael	Michael Arthur	80		Wsp SE	14	51	32	400
Allen Imbeal	Imbeal Allen	80		Wsp SW	35	52	32	250
Arnold Thomas	William Hall	80		Wsp NE	33	51	32	200

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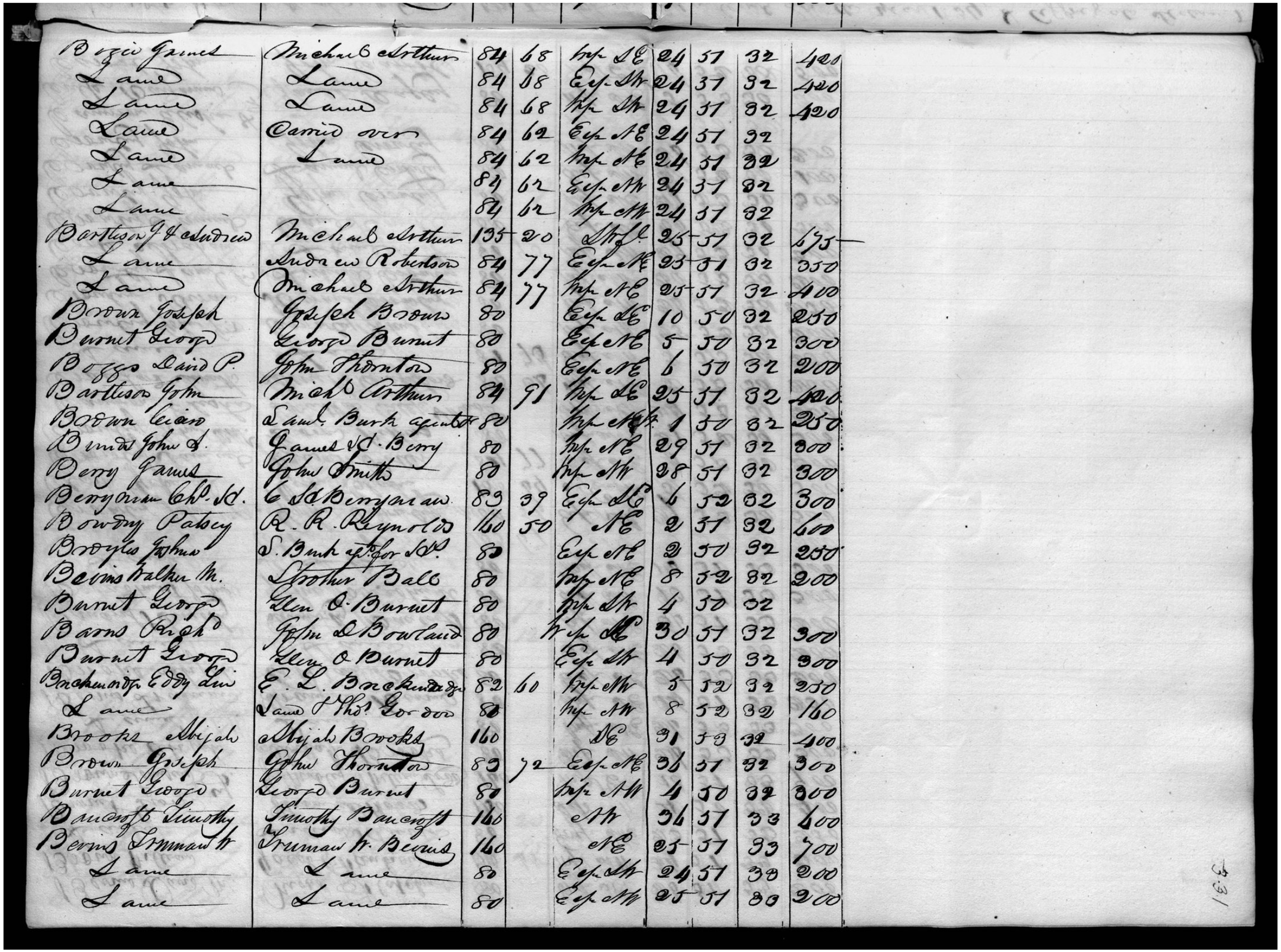
1834 tax record · 0331

Michael Arthur’s entries; original handwritten tax-book image.



Boyce James	Michael Arthur	84	68	Esp	NE	24	31	32	420
Land	Land	84	68	Esp	SW	24	31	32	420
Land	Land	84	68	Esp	SW	24	31	32	420
Land	Carried over	84	62	Esp	NE	24	31	32	
Land	Land	84	62	Esp	SE	24	31	32	
Land		84	62	Esp	NW	24	31	32	
Land		84	62	Esp	NW	24	31	32	
Bartleson J & Andrew	Michael Arthur	135	20		SW	25	31	32	675
Land	Andrew Robertson	84	77	Esp	NE	25	31	32	350
Land	Michael Arthur	84	77	Esp	NE	25	31	32	410
Brown Joseph	Joseph Brown	80		Esp	SE	10	30	32	250
Burnet Geo.	Geo. Burnet	80		Esp	NE	5	30	32	300
Boggs David P.	John Thornton	80		Esp	NE	6	30	32	200
Bartleson John	Mich. Arthur	84	91	Esp	SE	25	31	32	420
Brown Lucian	Saml. Burk agent	80		Esp	NW	1	30	32	250
Bunn John A.	James C. Berry	80		Esp	NE	29	31	32	300
Berry James	John Smith	80		Esp	NW	28	31	32	300
Berryman Chl. M.	C. M. Berryman	89	39	Esp	SE	6	32	32	300
Bowdy Patsey	R. R. Reynolds	160	50		NE	2	31	32	600
Broyles Johns	S. Burk agt. for M.	80		Esp	NE	2	30	32	250
Bevins Walker M.	Strother Ball	80		Esp	NE	8	32	32	200
Burnet Geo.	Glen O. Burnet	80		Esp	SW	4	30	32	
Barns Rich.	John D. Bowland	80		Esp	NE	30	31	32	300
Burnet Geo.	Glen O. Burnet	80		Esp	SW	4	30	32	300
Buchanan Eddy Lew.	E. L. Buchanan	82	60	Esp	NW	5	32	32	250
Land	Jane & Thos. Gordon	80		Esp	NW	8	32	32	160
Brooks Abijah	Abijah Brooks	160			NE	31	33	32	400
Brown Joseph	John Thornton	80	72	Esp	NE	36	31	32	300
Burnet Geo.	Geo. Burnet	80		Esp	SW	4	30	32	300
Bancroft Timothy	Timothy Bancroft	160			SW	36	31	33	400
Bevins Truman H.	Truman H. Bevins	160			NE	25	31	33	700
Land	Land	80		Esp	SW	24	31	33	200
Land	Land	80		Esp	NW	25	31	33	200

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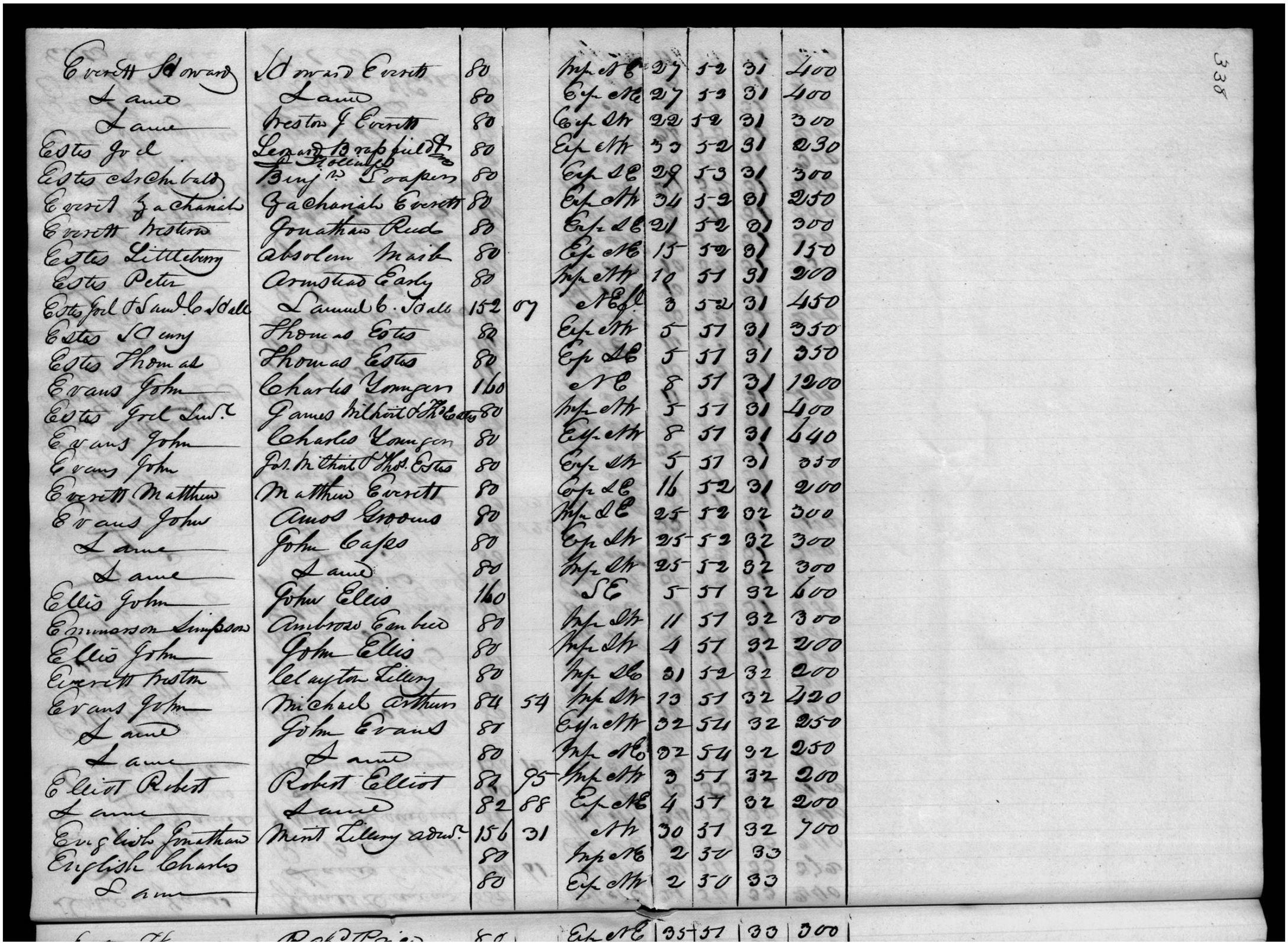
1834 tax record · 0338

Michael Arthur’s entries; original handwritten tax-book image.



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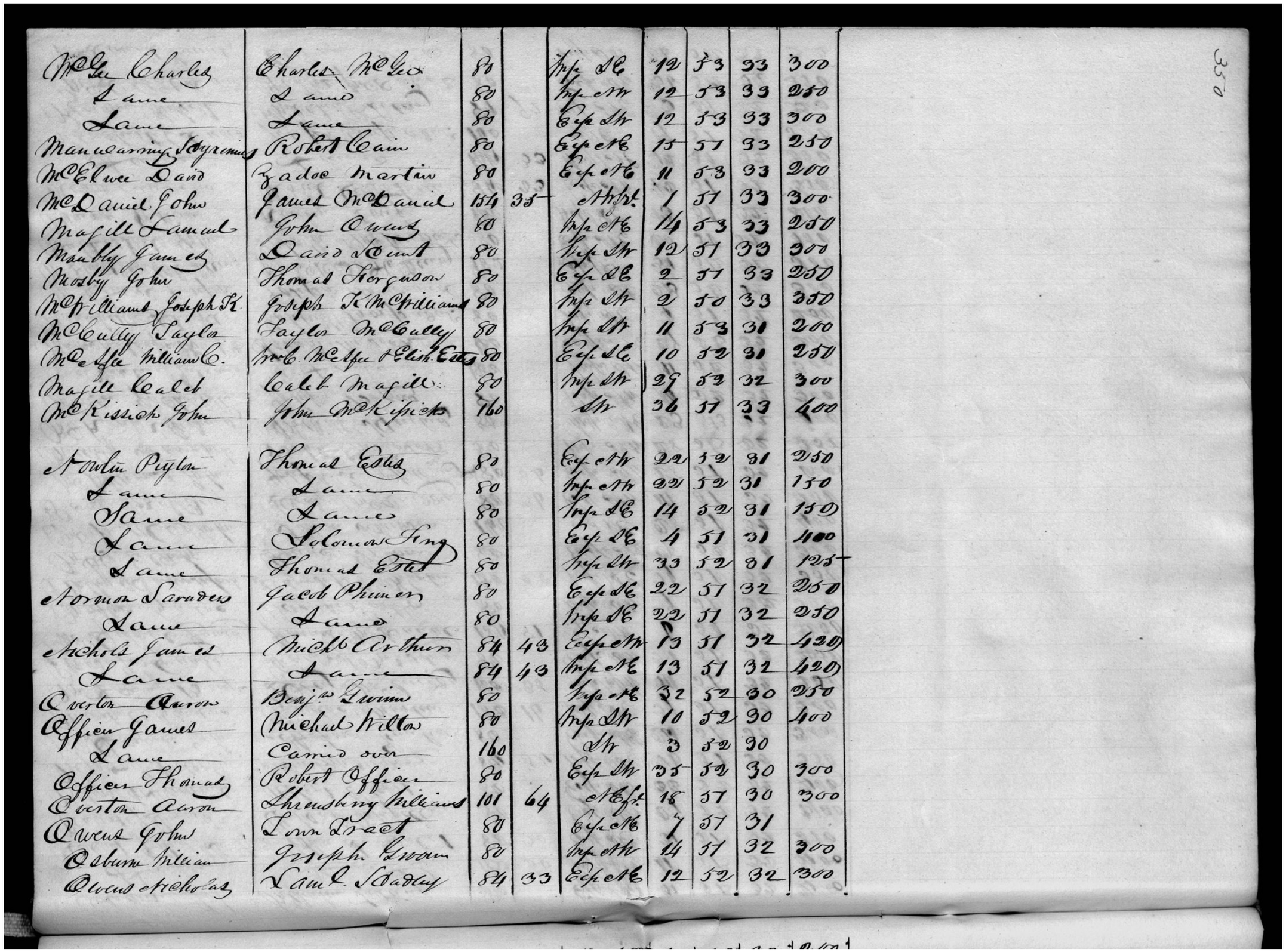
1834 tax record · 0350

Michael Arthur’s entries; original handwritten tax-book image.



McGee Charles	Charles McGee	80		Inf. SC	12	53	33	300	
Lane	Land	80		Inf. NW	12	53	33	250	
Lane	Lane	80		Exp. NW	12	53	33	300	
Manwaring Seymour	Robert Cain	80		Exp. NC	15	51	33	250	
McElwee David	Zadoc Martin	80		Exp. NC	11	53	33	200	
McDaniel John	James McDaniel	154	35	Att. Ft.	1	51	33	300	
Magill Samuel	John Owens	80		Inf. NC	14	53	33	250	
Manby James	David Smith	80		Inf. NW	12	51	33	300	
Mosby John	Thomas Ferguson	80		Exp. SC	2	51	33	250	
McWilliams Joseph K	Joseph K McWilliams	80		Inf. NW	2	50	33	350	
McCully Taylor	Taylor McCully	80		Inf. NW	11	53	31	200	
McElfee William C.	Jno. McElfee & Elish. Estes	80		Exp. SC	10	52	31	250	
Magill Caleb	Caleb Magill	80		Inf. NW	29	52	32	300	
McKissick John	John McKissicks	160		NW	36	51	33	400	
Norvin Peyton	Thomas Estes	80		Exp. NW	22	52	31	250	
Lane	Lane	80		Inf. NW	22	52	31	150	
Lane	Lane	80		Inf. SC	14	52	31	150	
Lane	Solomon King	80		Exp. SC	4	51	31	100	
Lane	Thomas Estes	80		Inf. NW	33	52	31	125	
Norman Saunders	Jacob Phinney	80		Exp. SC	22	51	32	250	
Lane	Land	80		Inf. SC	22	51	32	250	
Nichols James	Mich. Arthur	84	43	Exp. NW	13	51	32	420	
Lane	Lane	84	43	Inf. NC	13	51	32	420	
Overton Aaron	Benj. Lewis	80		Inf. NC	32	52	30	250	
Officer James	Michael Miller	80		Inf. NW	10	52	30	400	
Lane	Carried over	160		NW	3	52	30		
Officer Thomas	Robert Officer	80		Exp. NW	35	52	30	300	
Overton Aaron	Shrewsbery Williams	101	64	Att. Ft.	18	51	30	300	
Owens John	Town Tract	80		Exp. NC	7	51	31		
Osburn William	Joseph Brown	80		Inf. NW	14	51	32	300	
Owens Nicholas	Saml. Bradley	84	33	Exp. NC	12	52	32	300	

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1834 tax record · 0353

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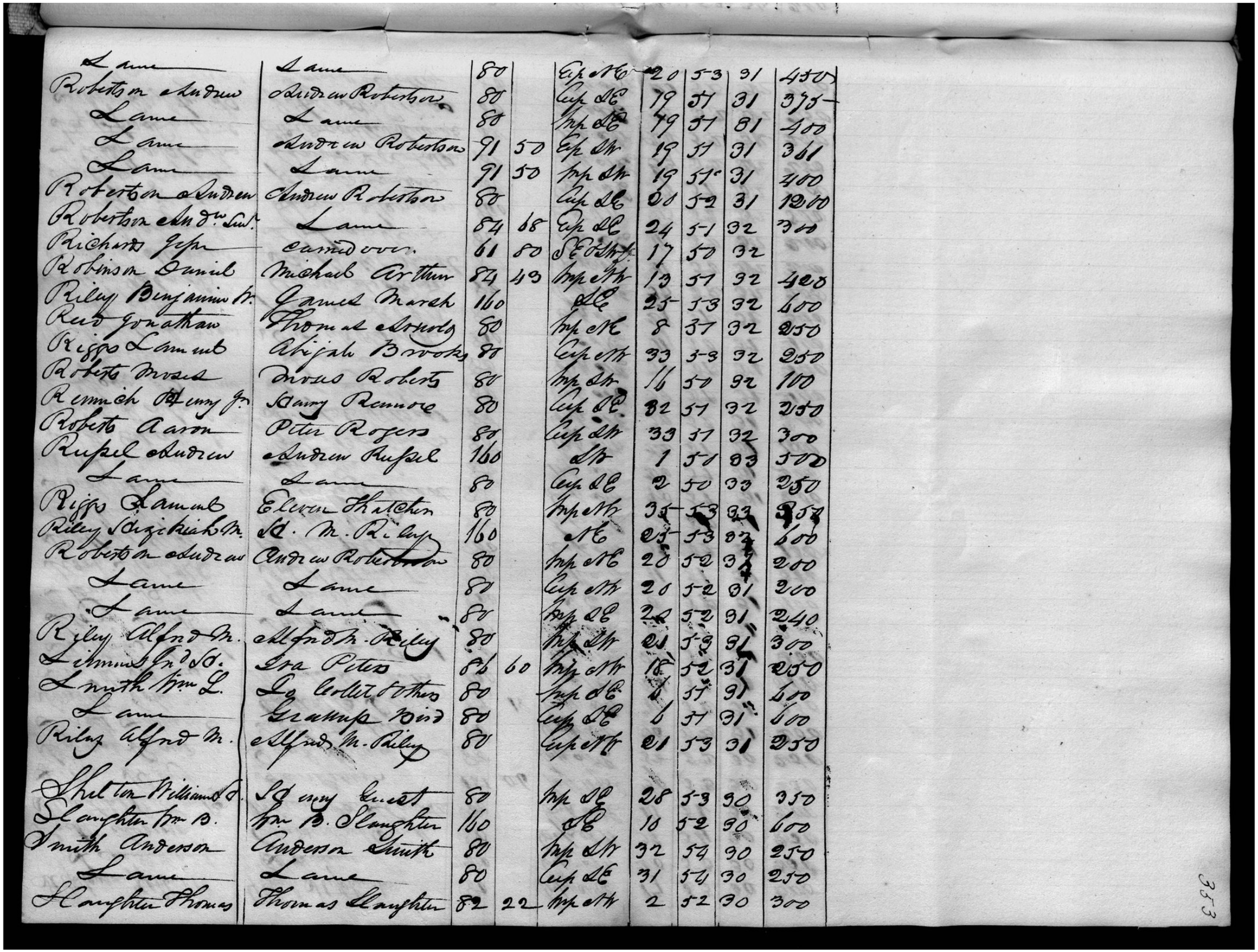

Lane	Lane	80		Esp & Co	20	53	31	450
Robertson Andrew	Andrew Robertson	80		Esp & Co	19	51	31	375
Lane	Lane	80		Esp & Co	19	51	31	400
Lane	Andrew Robertson	91	50	Esp & Co	19	51	31	361
Lane	Lane	91	50	Esp & Co	19	51	31	400
Robertson Andrew	Andrew Robertson	80		Esp & Co	20	52	31	1200
Robertson Andrew Sen.	Lane	84	68	Esp & Co	24	51	32	300
Richards Jesse	Same Owner.	61	80	Esp & Co	17	50	32	
Robinson Daniel	Michael Arthur	84	43	Esp & Co	13	51	32	420
Riley Benjamin B.	James March	160		Esp & Co	25	53	32	600
Reid Jonathan	Thomas Edwards	80		Esp & Co	8	51	32	250
Riggs Lemuel	Abijah Brooks	80		Esp & Co	33	53	32	250
Roberts Moses	Moses Roberts	80		Esp & Co	16	50	32	100
Remich Henry Jr.	Harry Rennoe	80		Esp & Co	32	51	32	250
Roberts Aaron	Peter Rogers	80		Esp & Co	33	51	32	300
Rupel Andrew	Andrew Rupel	160		Esp & Co	1	51	33	300
Lane	Lane	80		Esp & Co	2	50	33	250
Riggs Lemuel	Eleven Thatcher	80		Esp & Co	35	53	33	351
Riley Ezekiel B.	Ed. M. Riley	160		Esp & Co	25	53	33	600
Robertson Andrew	Andrew Robertson	80		Esp & Co	20	52	31	200
Lane	Lane	80		Esp & Co	20	52	31	200
Lane	Lane	80		Esp & Co	24	52	31	240
Riley Alfred M.	Alfred M. Riley	80		Esp & Co	21	53	31	300
Richmond Ed'd.	Ira Peters	85	60	Esp & Co	18	52	31	250
Smith Wm L.	Lydia Corbett & others	80		Esp & Co	6	51	31	600
Lane	Grantors Heirs	80		Esp & Co	6	51	31	600
Riley Alfred M.	Alfred M. Riley	80		Esp & Co	21	53	31	250
Shelton Williams & C.	Henry Ennest	80		Esp & Co	28	53	30	350
Slaughter Wm B.	Wm B. Slaughter	160		Esp & Co	16	52	30	600
Smith Anderson	Anderson Smith	80		Esp & Co	32	54	30	250
Lane	Lane	80		Esp & Co	31	54	30	250
Slaughter Thomas	Thomas Slaughter	82	22	Esp & Co	2	52	30	300

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1834 tax record · 0360

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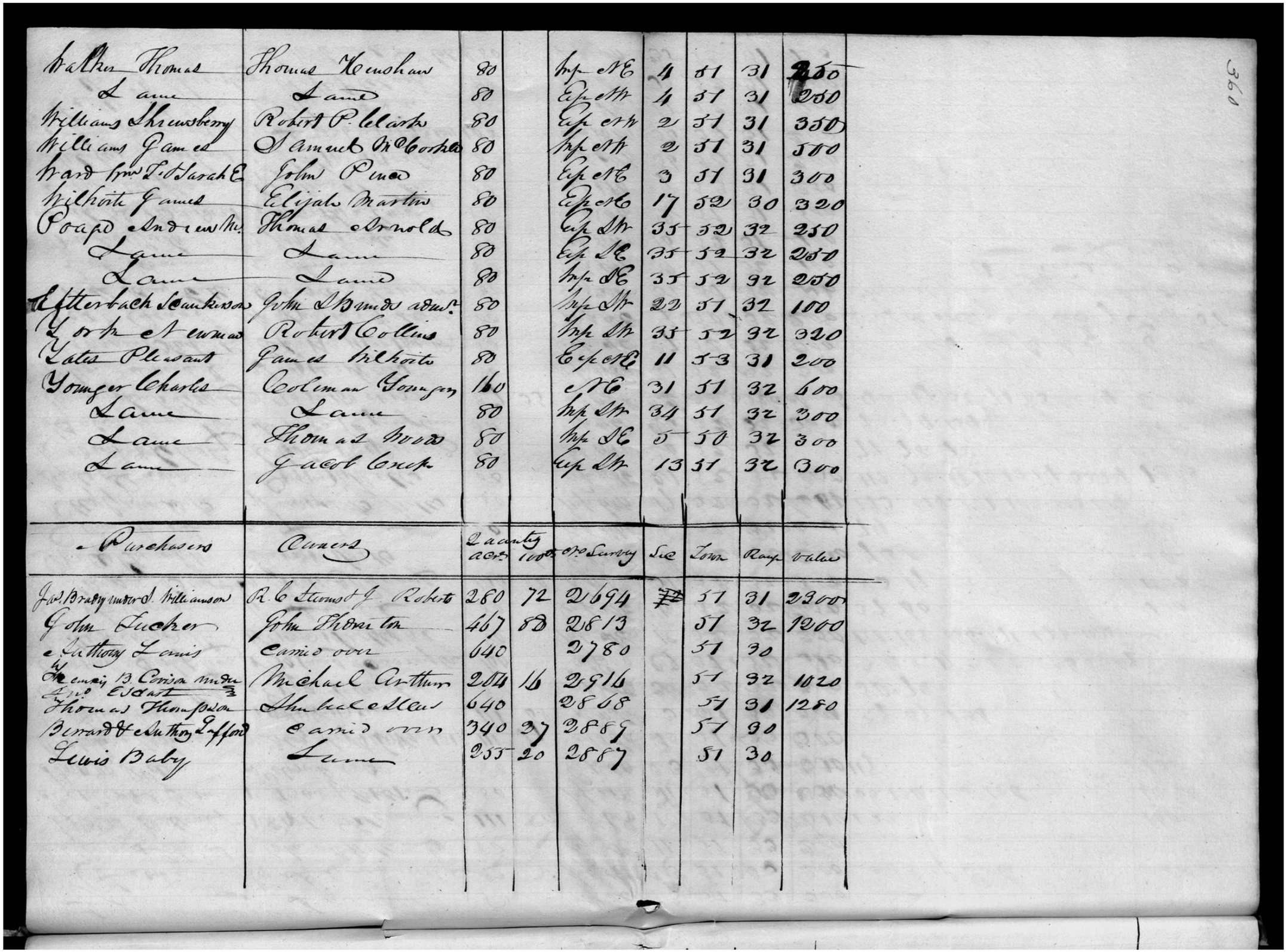

Purchasers	Owners	Quantity acres	100s	Orig. Survey	Sec	Town	Range	Value
Walker Thomas	Thomas Henshaw	80		Surp NE	4	51	31	250
Lane	Lane	80		Exp NW	4	51	31	250
Williams Shrewsberry	Robert P. Clarke	80		Exp NW	2	51	31	350
Williams James	Samuel McCorkle	80		Surp NW	2	51	31	500
Ward Wm & Sarah E	John Pine	80		Exp NE	3	51	31	300
Wilhoite James	Elijah Martin	80		Exp NE	17	52	30	320
Poage Andrew Jr.	Thomas Arnold	80		Exp SW	35	52	32	250
Lane	Lane	80		Exp NE	35	52	32	250
Lane	Lane	80		Surp NE	35	52	32	250
Ufferbach & Jenkinson	John Bunds adms.	80		Surp SW	22	51	32	100
York & Inman	Robert Collins	80		Surp SW	35	52	32	320
Yates Pleasant	James Wilhoite	80		Exp NE	11	53	31	200
Younger Charles	Coleman Younger	160		NE	31	51	32	600
Lane	Lane	80		Surp SW	34	51	32	300
Lane	Thomas Woods	80		Surp NE	5	50	32	300
Lane	Jacob Crisp	80		Exp SW	13	51	32	300
Jos. Brady mstr. of Williamson	R. & Thomas & J. Roberts	280	72	2694		51	31	2300
John Tucker	John Thornton	467	88	2813		51	32	1200
& Anthony Lewis	Carried over	640		2780		51	30	
Henry B. Cerisa mstr. Jno. Estate	Michael Arthur	284	16	2916		51	32	1020
Thomas Thompson	John Buckles Heirs	640		2868		51	31	1280
Bernard & Anthony Lafford	Carried over	340	37	2889		51	30	
Lewis Baby	Lane	255	20	2887		51	30	

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1835 tax record · 0367

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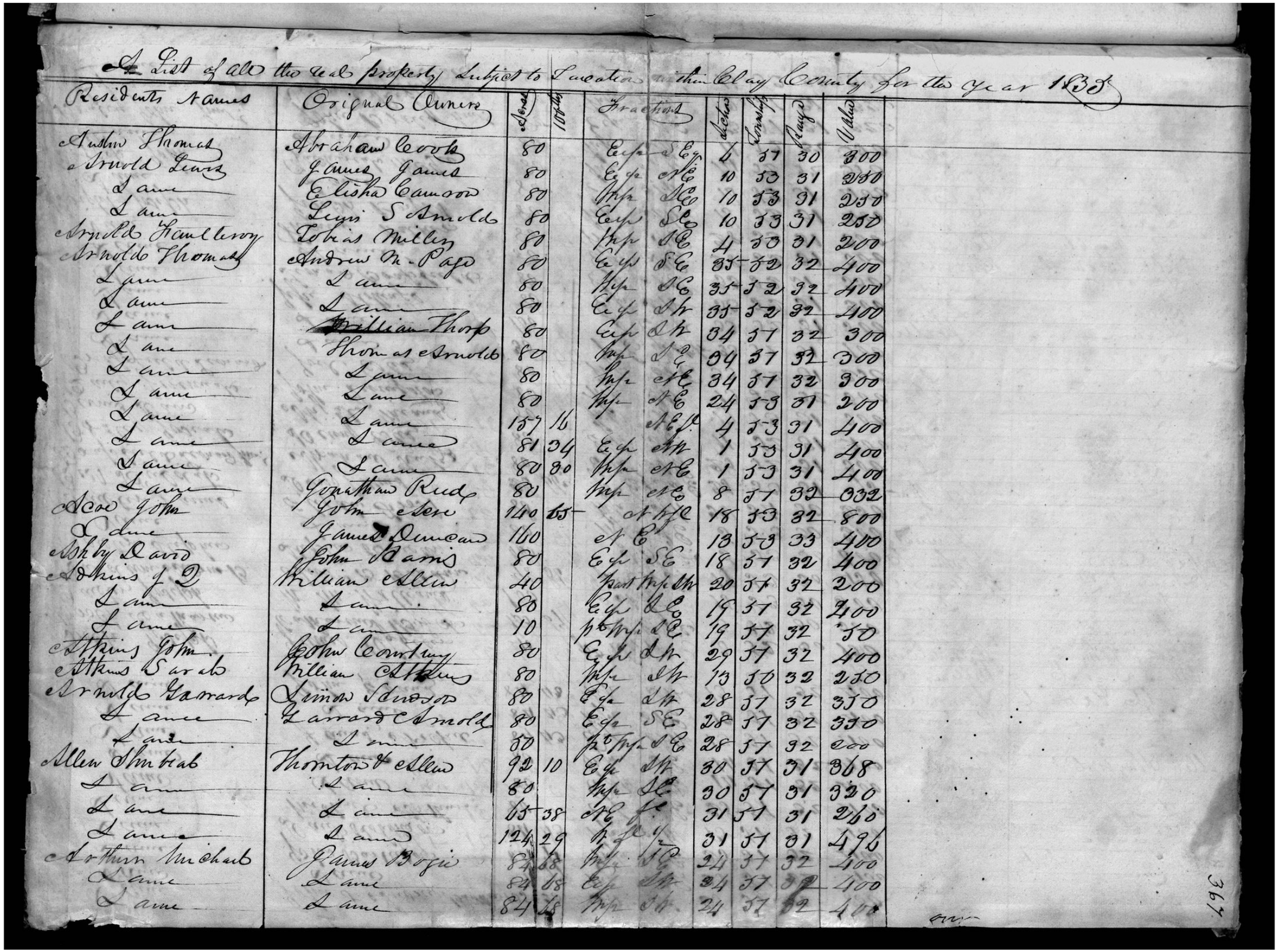

A List of all the real property subject to Taxation within Clay County for the year 1835

Residents Names	Original Owners	Acres	100ths	Fractions		Sections	Townships	Ranges	Values
Austin Thomas	Abraham Cook	80		Exp	SE	4	51	30	300
Arnold Lewis	James James	80		Exp	NE	10	53	31	250
Same	Elisha Cannon	80		Imp	NE	10	53	31	250
Same	Levi S Arnold	80		Exp	SE	10	53	31	250
Arnold Hawksworth	Tobias Miller	80		Imp	NE	4	53	31	200
Arnold Thomas	Andrew M. Page	80		Exp	SE	35	52	32	400
Same	Same	80		Imp	NE	35	52	32	400
Same	Same	80		Exp	NW	35	52	32	400
Same	William Thorp	80		Exp	NW	34	51	32	300
Same	Thomas Arnold	80		Imp	SE	34	51	32	300
Same	Same	80		Imp	NE	34	51	32	300
Same	Same	80		Imp	NE	24	53	31	200
Same	Same	157	16		NE	4	53	31	400
Same	Same	81	34	Exp	NW	1	53	31	400
Same	Same	80	80	Imp	NE	1	53	31	400
Same	Jonathan Rudy	80		Imp	NE	8	51	32	032
Asa John	John Esere	140	65		NW	18	53	32	800
Same	James Duncan	160			NE	13	53	33	400
Ashby David	John Adams	80		Exp	SE	18	51	32	400
Atkins J D	William Allen	40		Part	Imp NW	20	51	32	200
Same	Same	80		Exp	SE	19	51	32	400
Same	Same	10		Pt	Imp SE	19	51	32	050
Atkins John	John Courtney	80		Exp	NW	29	51	32	400
Atkins Sarah	William Atkins	80		Imp	NW	13	50	32	250
Arnold Garrard	Simon Snoddy	80		Exp	NW	28	51	32	350
Same	Garrard Arnold	80		Exp	SE	28	51	32	350
Same	Same	50		Pt	Imp SE	28	51	32	000
Allen Shubrab	Thornton & Allen	92	10	Exp	NW	30	51	31	368
Same	Same	80		Imp	SE	30	51	31	320
Same	Same	65	38	Exp	NE	31	51	31	260
Same	Same	124	29	Exp	SE	31	51	31	496
Arthur Michael	James Boyd	84	68	Imp	SE	24	51	32	400
Same	Same	84	68	Exp	NW	24	51	32	400
Same	Same	84	68	Imp	NW	24	51	32	400

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1835 tax record · 0368

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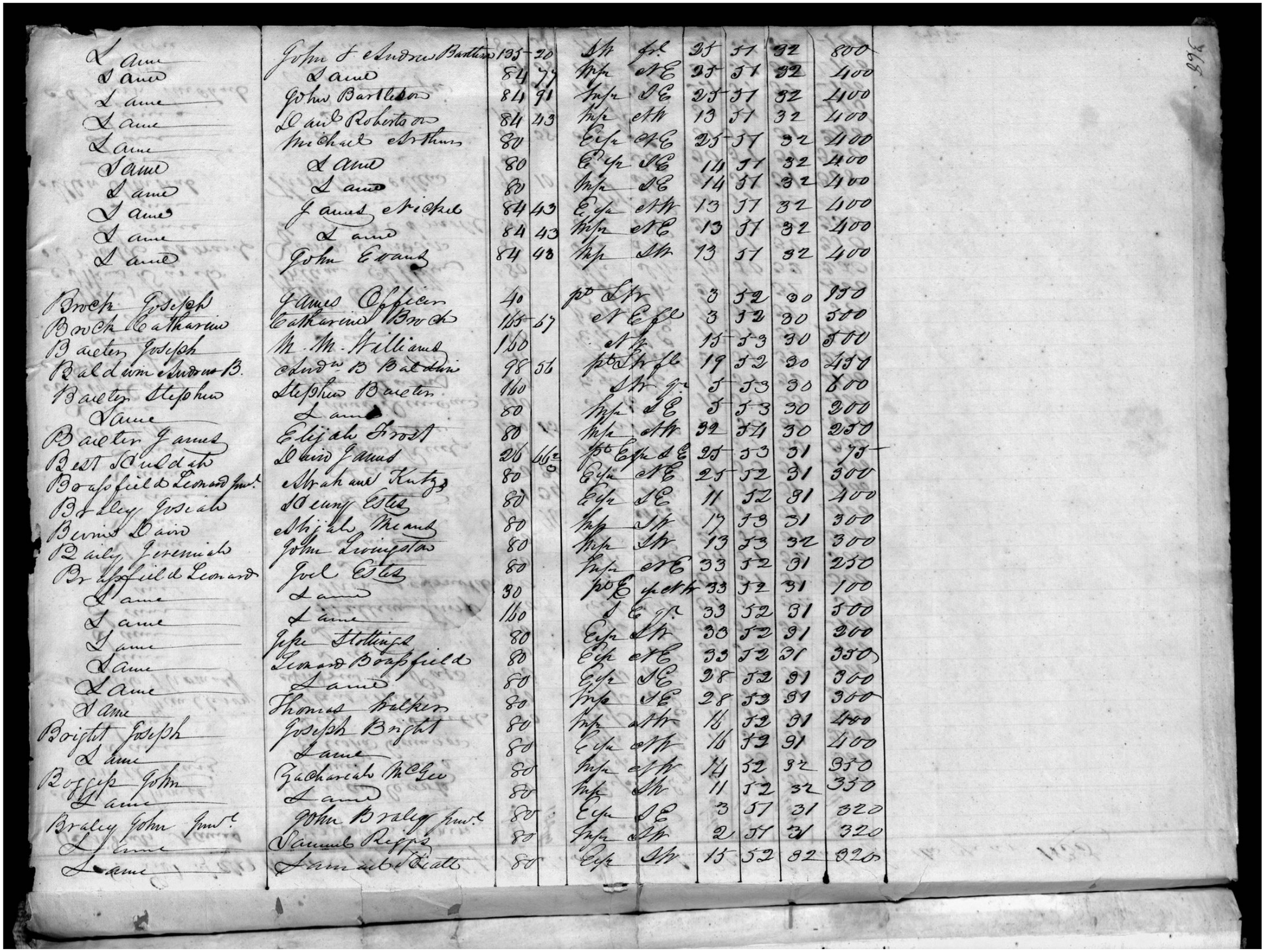

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1835 tax record · 0397

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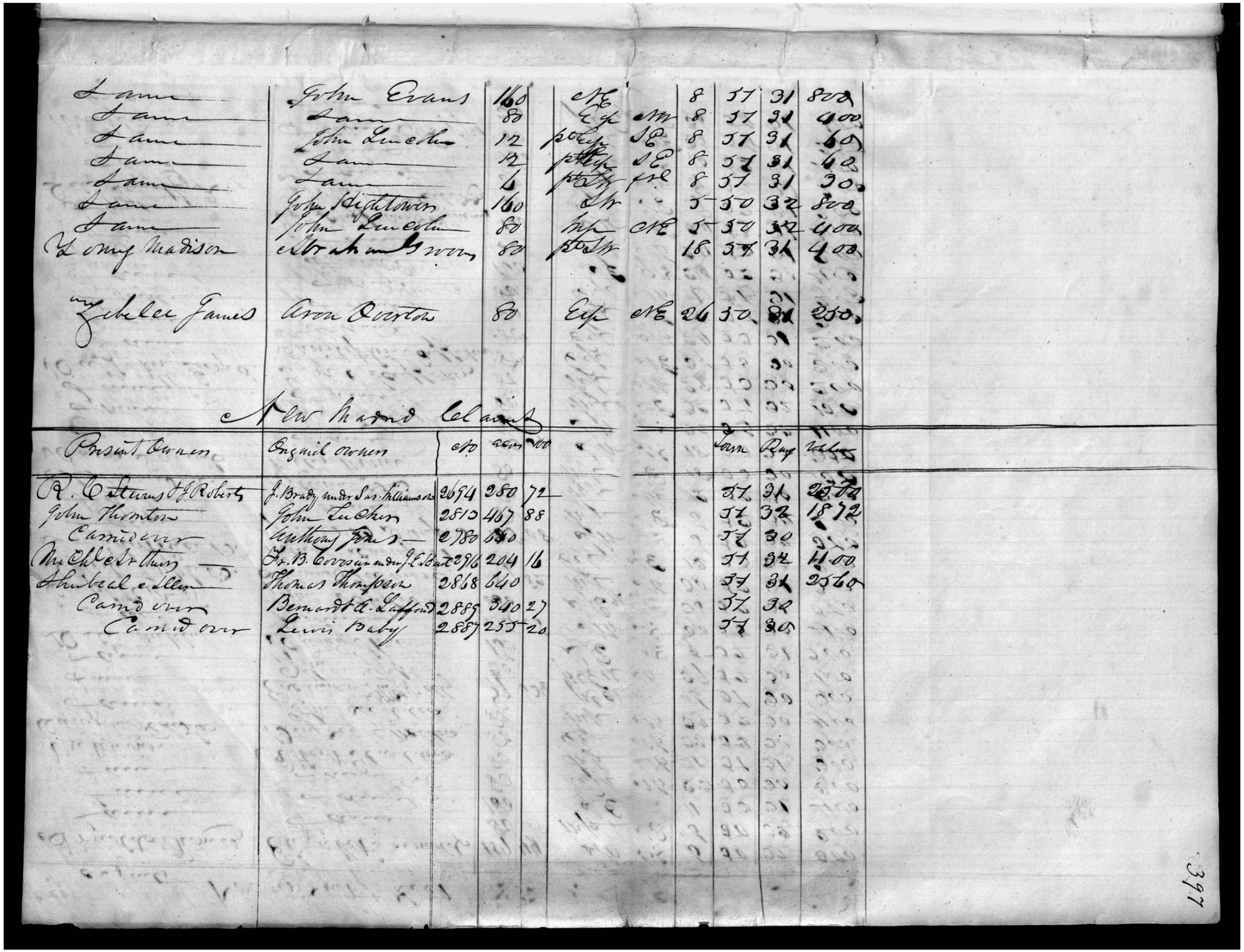

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1836 tax record · 0494

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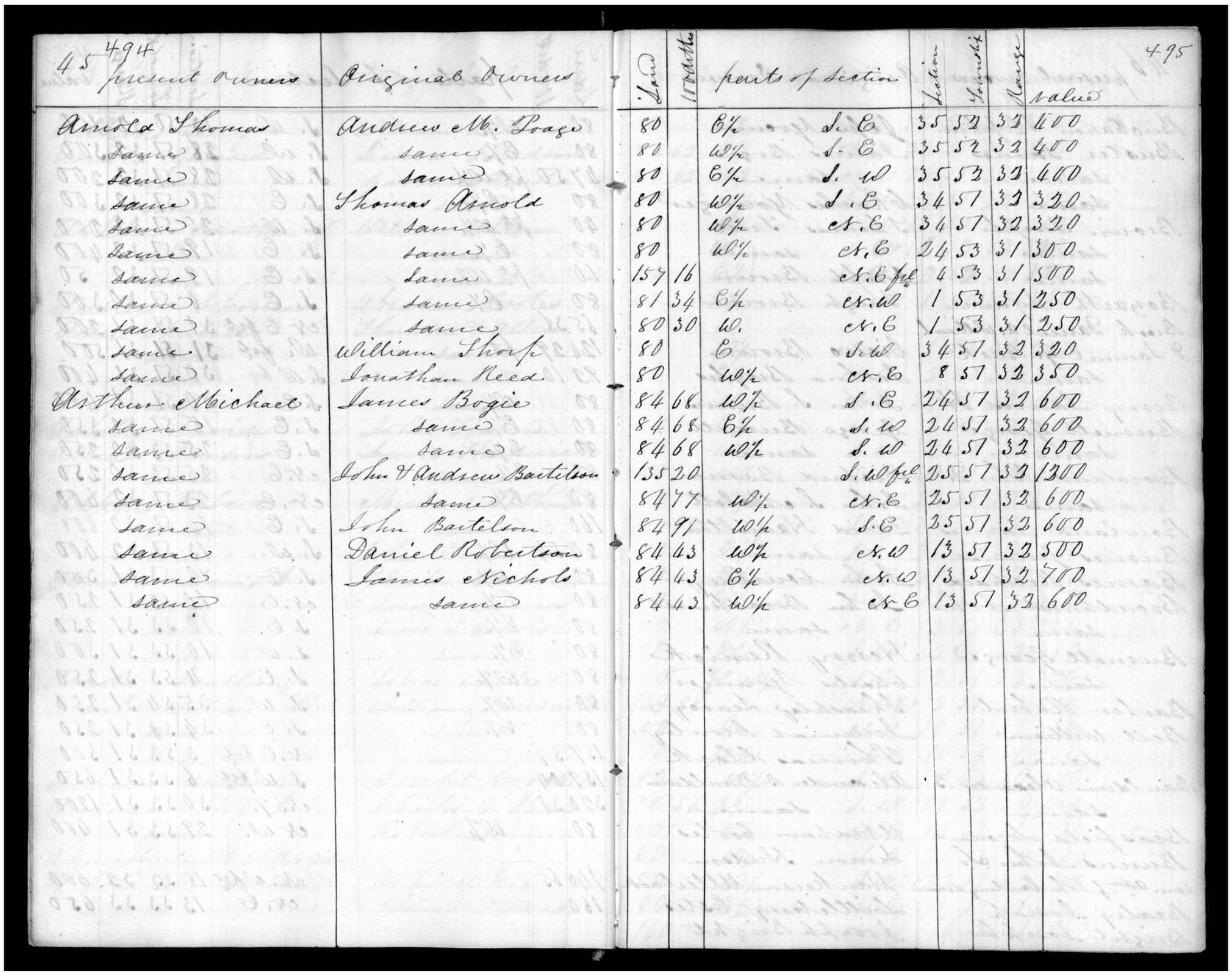

45 494 present owners | Original Owners | Land | 1/4 of the | parts of section | Section | Township | Range | Value | 495

present owners	Original Owners	Land	1/4 of the	parts of section	Section	Township	Range	Value
Arnold Thomas	Andrew M. Page	80		E½	S. E	35	52	32	400
Same	Same	80		W½	S. E	35	52	32	400
Same	Same	80		E½	S. W	35	52	32	400
Same	Thomas Arnold	80		W½	S. E	34	52	32	320
Same	Same	80		W½	N. E	34	52	32	320
Same	Same	80		W½	N. E	24	53	31	300
Same	Same	157	16		N. E fr	4	53	31	500
Same	Same	81	34	E½	N. W	1	53	31	250
Same	Same	80	30	W.	N. E	1	53	31	250
Same	William Thorp	80		E	S. W	34	52	32	320
Same	Jonathan Reed	80		W½	N. E	8	52	32	350
Arthur Michael	James Bogie	84	68	W½	S. E	24	52	32	600
Same	Same	84	68	E½	S. W	24	52	32	600
Same	Same	84	68	W½	S. W	24	52	32	600
Same	John V Andrew Bartelson	135	20		S. W fr	25	52	32	1300
Same	Same	84	77	W½	N. E	25	52	32	600
Same	John Bartelson	84	91	W½	S. E	25	52	32	600
Same	Daniel Robertson	84	43	W½	N. W	13	52	32	500
Same	James Nichols	84	43	E½	N. W	13	52	32	700
Same	Same	84	43	W½	N. E	13	52	32	600

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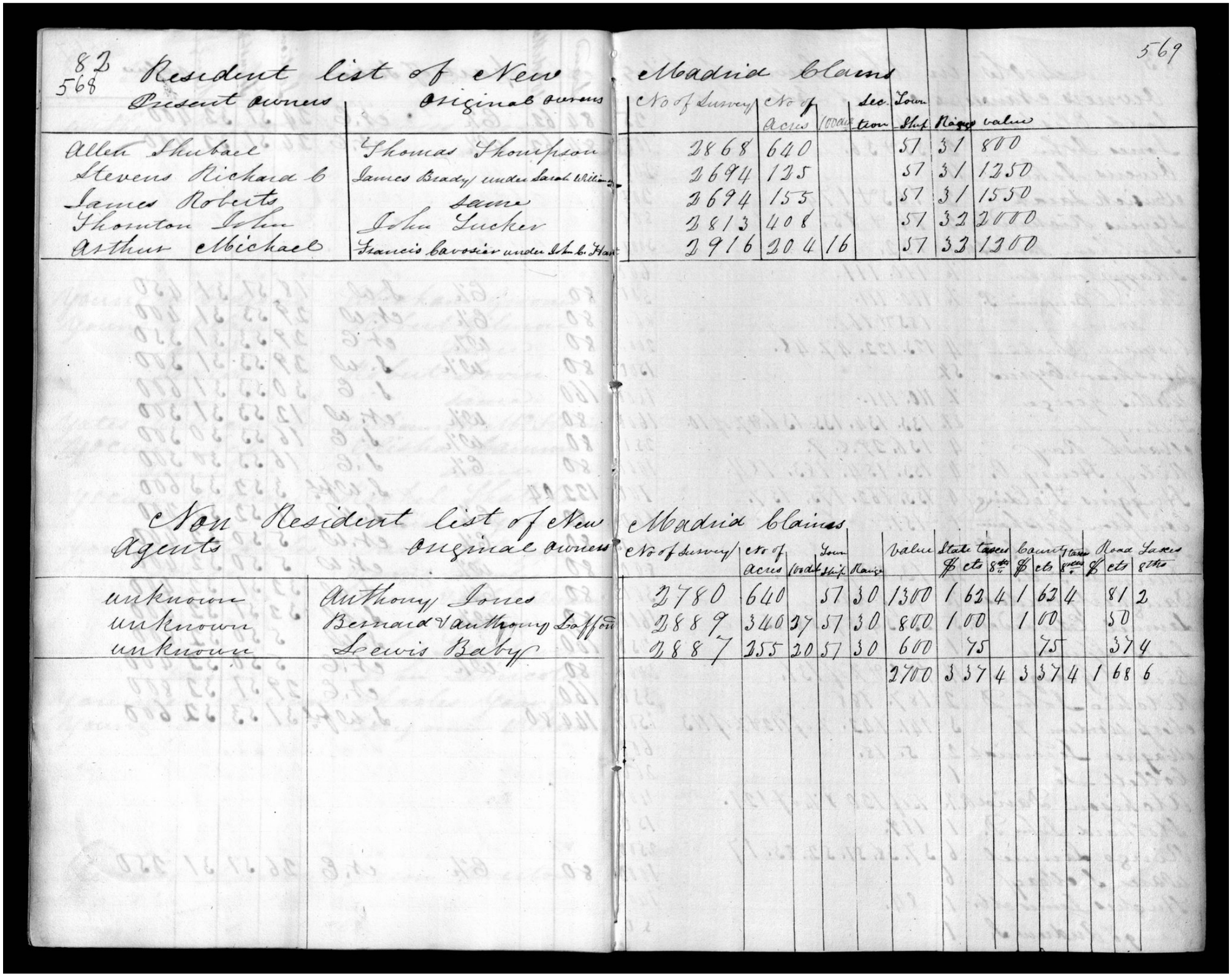
1836 tax record · 0568

Michael Arthur’s entries; original handwritten tax-book image.



82
568

Resident list of New Madrid Claims

569

Present owners	Original owners	No of Survey	No of acres	Lot	Sec. tion	Town Ship	Range	Value
Allen Shubael	Thomas Thompson	2868	640			57	31	800
Stevens Richard 6	James Brady under Sarah Wilkins	2694	125			57	31	1250
James Roberts	Same	2694	155			57	31	1550
Thornton John	John Tucker	2813	408			57	32	2000
Arthur Michael	Francis Lavoisier under Shubael Hart	2916	204	16		57	33	1200

Non Resident list of New Madrid Claims

Agents	Original owners	No of Survey	No of acres	Lot	Town Ship	Range	Value	State taxes $	cts	8ths	County taxes $	cts	8ths	Town taxes $	cts	Road Taxes 8ths
unknown	Anthony Jones	2780	640		57	30	1300	1	62	4	1	62	4		81	2
unknown	Bernard Vanthony Laffon	2889	340	37	57	30	800	1	00		1	00			50	
unknown	Lewis Baby	2887	255	20	57	30	600		75			75			37	4
							2700	3	37	4	3	37	4	1	68	6

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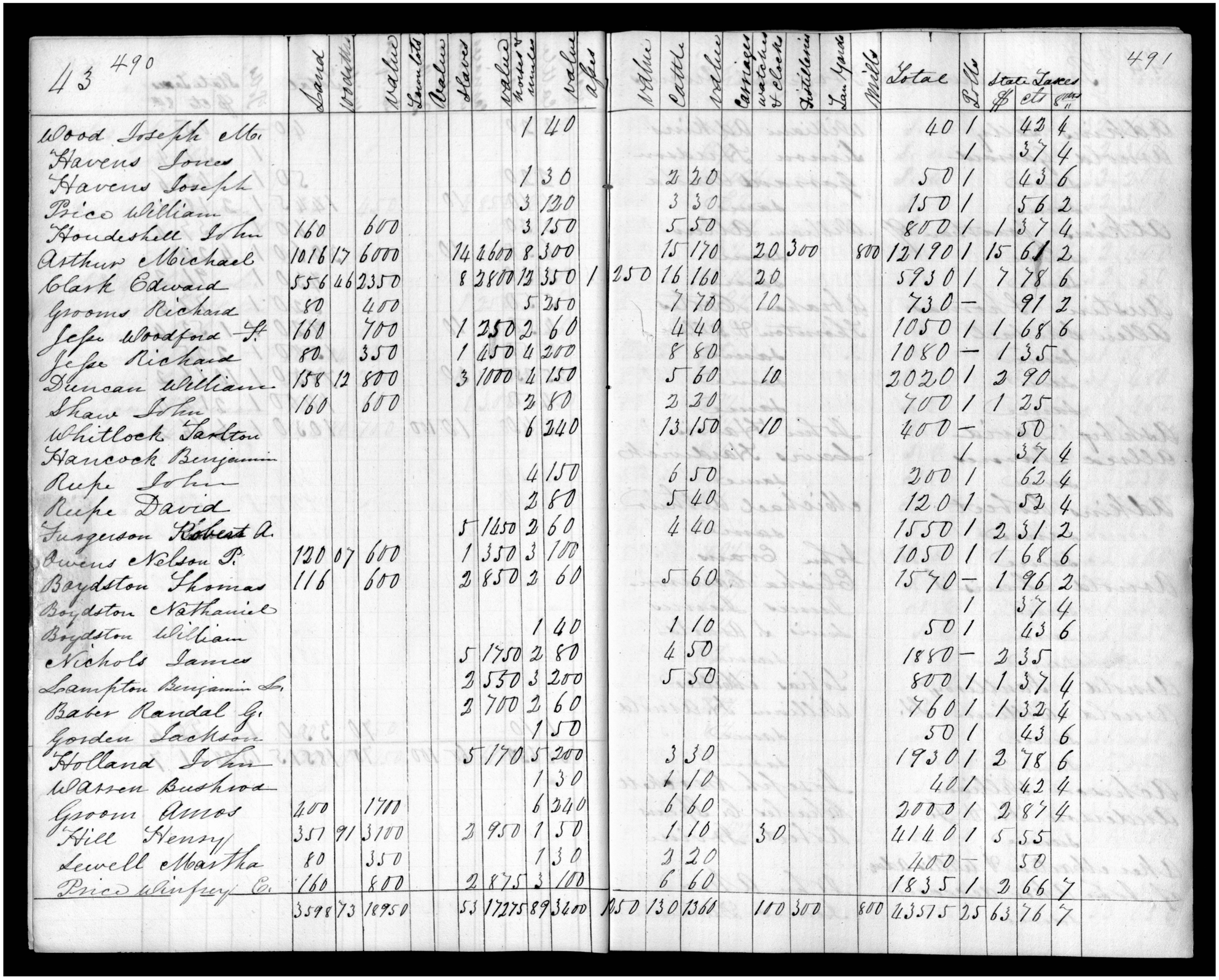
1836 tax record · 0490 (aggregate)

Aggregate return: 1,016.17 acres; detailed schedules: 1,016.37 acres.



43 490	Land	Quality	Value	Town Lots	Value	Slaves	Value	Horses & mules	Value	Value	Cattle	Value	Carriages watches & Clocks	Pianos	Law Yards	Mills	Total	Polls	State #	Taxes etc	cts	491
Wood Joseph Mc								1	40								40	1		42	4	
Havens Jones																		1		37	4	
Havens Joseph								1	30		2	20					50	1		43	6	
Price William								3	120		3	30					150	1		56	2	
Houdeshell John	160		600					3	150		5	50					800	1	1	37	4	
Arthur Michael	1016	17	6000			14	4600	8	300		15	170	20	300		800	12190	1	15	61	2	
Clark Edward	556	46	2350			8	2800	12	350	1	250	16	160	20			5930	1	7	78	6	
Grooms Richard	80		400					5	250			7	70	10			730	—		91	2	
Jesse Woodford Jr.	160		700			1	250	2	60			4	40				1050	1	1	68	6	
Jesse Richard	80		350			1	450	4	200			8	80				1080	—	1	35		
Duncan William	158	12	800			3	1000	4	150			5	60	10			2020	1	2	90		
Shaw John	160		600					2	80			2	20				700	1	1	25		
Whitlock Tarlton								6	240			13	150	10			400	—		50		
Hancock Benjamin																		1		37	4	
Rupe John								4	150			6	50				200	1		62	4	
Rupe David								2	80			5	40				120	1		52	4	
Fergerson Robert A.						5	1450	2	60			4	40				1550	1	2	31	2	
Owens Nelson P.	120	07	600			1	350	3	100								1050	1	1	68	6	
Baydston Thomas	116		600			2	850	2	60			5	60				1570	—	1	96	2	
Boydston Nathaniel																		1		37	4	
Boydston William								1	40			1	10				50	1		43	6	
Nichols James						5	1750	2	80			4	50				1880	—	2	35		
Lampton Benjamin L.						2	550	3	200			5	50				800	1	1	37	4	
Baber Randal G.						2	700	2	60								760	1	1	32	4	
Gorden Jackson								1	50								50	1		43	6	
Holland John						5	170	5	200			3	30				1930	1	2	78	6	
Warren Bushrod								1	30			1	10				40	1		42	4	
Groom Amos	400		1700					6	240			6	60				2000	1	2	87	4	
Hill Henry	351	91	3100			2	950	1	50			1	10	30			4140	1	5	55		
Lewell Martha	80		350					1	30			3	20				400	—		50		
Price Winfrey C.	160		800			2	875	3	100			6	60				1835	1	2	66	7	
	3598	73	18950			53	17275	89	3400	1050	130	1360	100	300		800	43575	25	63	76	7	

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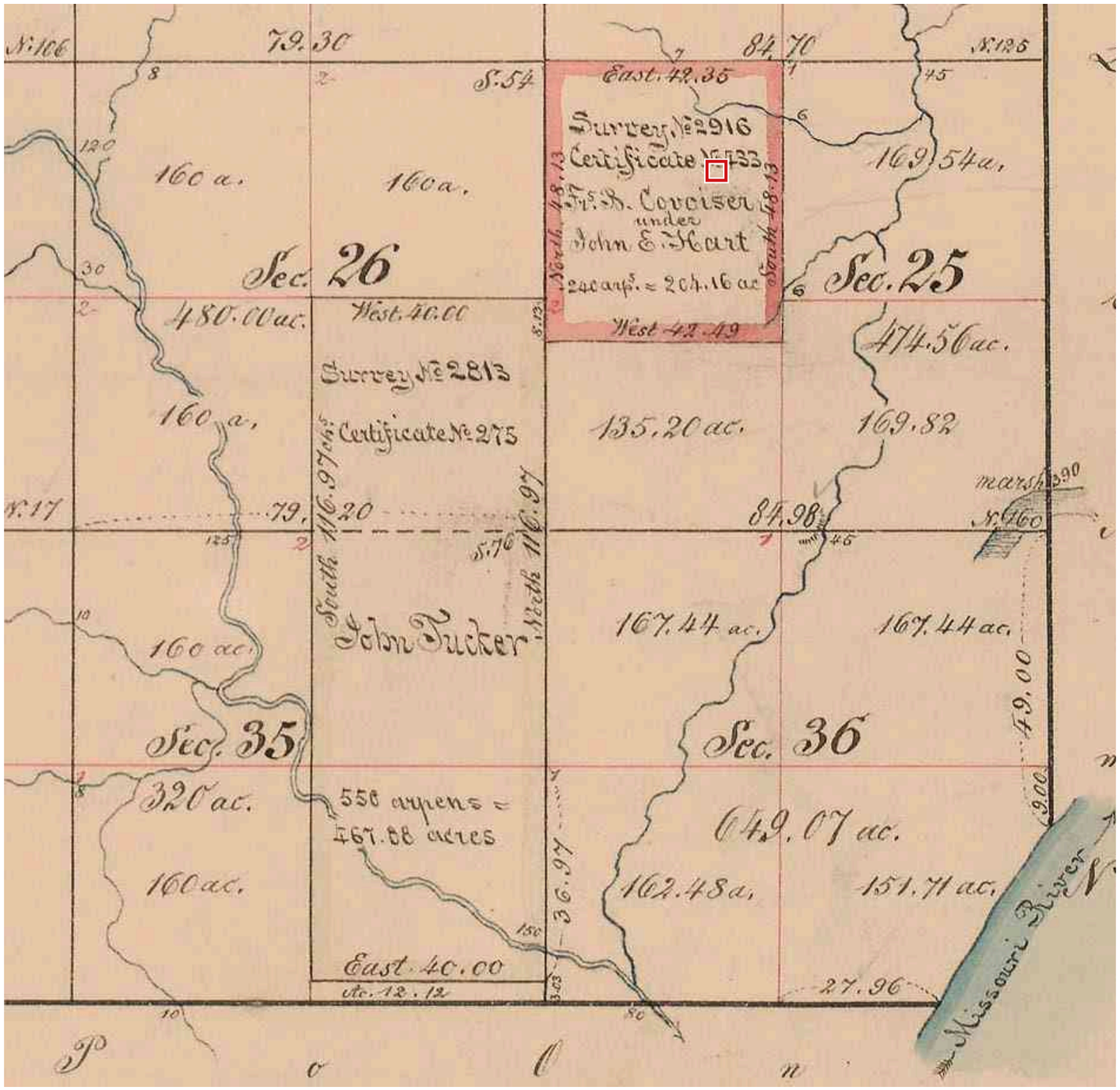
Survey 2916 and the fractional southwest tract

The original township plat places Survey 2916 at the northwest of Section 25. Its 204.16 acres and the 135.20-acre fractional southwest remnant together form the west half. Their shared line falls about 60.16 percent of the section’s depth south of the north line; this relation is used for the historical overlay.



Original map: Missouri State Land Survey; reproduced by Steve Weible, Missouri Surveyor, June 2015, p. 33.

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The original survey record

U.S. Survey 2916. The Missouri Land Survey Index identifies Turner’s field notes dated February 12, 1821, book 17, reference 479, document 7214292B. It indexes Cuddy’s township plat of December 6, 1861 under book 48, page 59, document Y9900169. Both entries are for Township 51 North, Range 32 West.

The plat gives Certificate 433 and four calls for Survey 2916: east 42.35 chains, south 48.13 chains, west 42.49 chains, north 48.13 chains. It equates 240 arpents with 204.16 acres. Survey 2813, immediately west, carries Certificate 275 and the name John Tucker. Turner’s field notes for that survey are dated May 1, 1820, reference 17-477. The 1836 county assessment lists John Thornton for 2813 and Michael Arthur for 2916.

The later mansion site and working yard fall in the area of Survey 2916. The survey identifies the land before the brick house was built. The later building position comes from the residence symbol and the 1957 aerial photograph.

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Title chronology and census comparisons

THE RECORDED ESTATE CHANGED; ONE LATER SNAPSHOT CANNOT DEFINE ITS HISTORY

Ownership before the Mormon refuge

The 1831 assessment records Arthur’s Section 25 holdings before the 1833–1836 refuge. The recorded ownership date is sufficient to establish that chronology; an exact purchase date requires the original conveyance.

800 acres in 1850; 2,000 acres in 1860

The agricultural returns record 300 improved and 500 unimproved acres in 1850, then 600 improved and 1,400 unimproved acres in 1860. That is a 1,200-acre difference. Neither return can be projected across the entire history of the plantation without reconciling the dated tracts.

A census is not a forty-year total

The original slave schedules enumerate 34 people in 1850 and 30 in 1860, with four occupied slave dwellings in 1860. They count the people recorded on those dates; they do not count everyone held, born, sold, or buried across four decades.

Family testimony describes several hundred

Virginia Miller, Arthur’s granddaughter, wrote: “He owned several hundred slaves” (Liberty Advance, 12 November 1934, p. 2). That family testimony addresses the scale of the plantation across time; selected census totals do not erase it.

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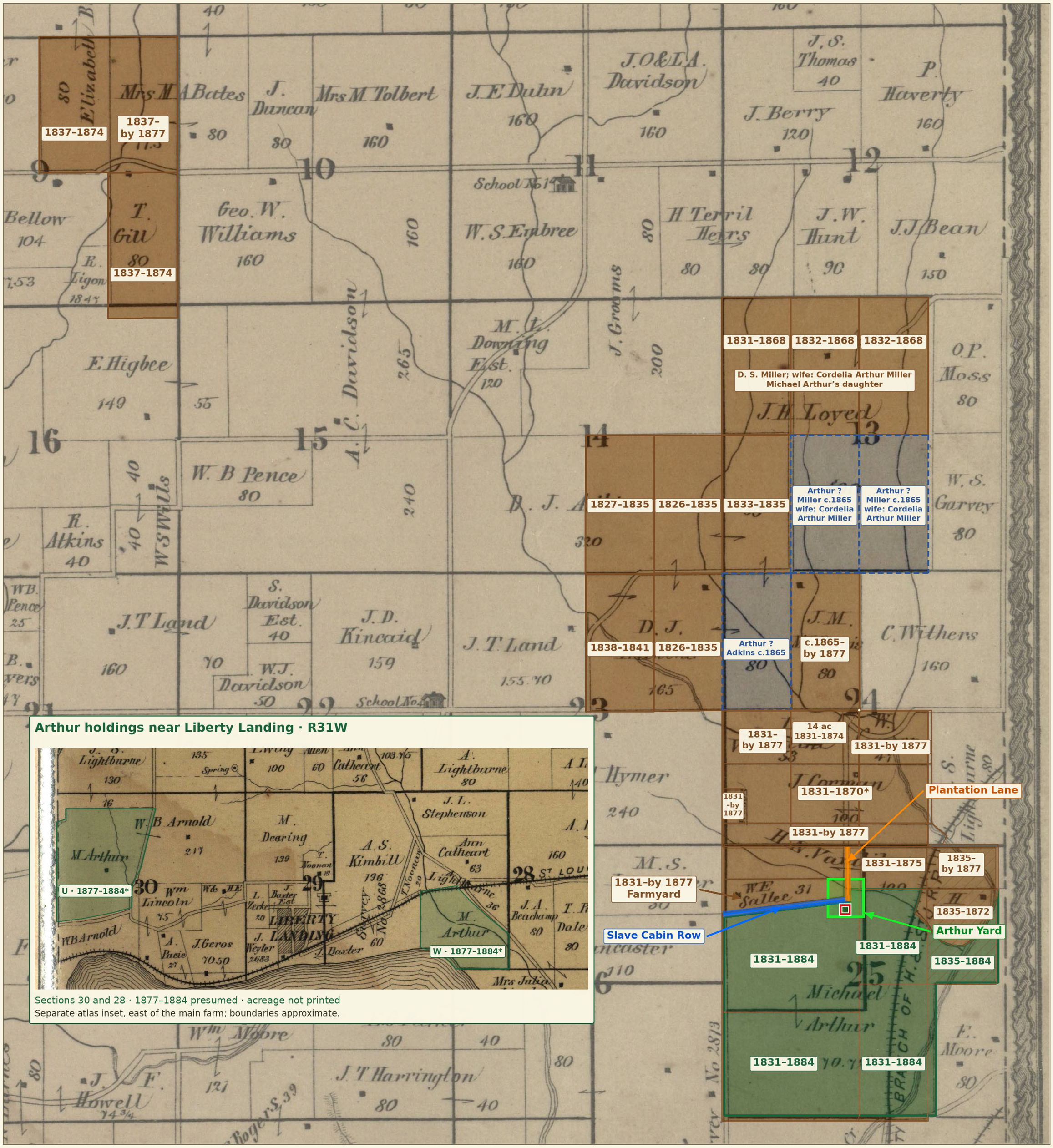
Michael Arthur’s farm and plantation

1826-1884 - Rural holdings, conjectures, and Liberty Landing

[J Former Arthur land Retained through 1884 [AA 1835 location as written Conjectural Arthur land ?



Arthur holdings near Liberty Landing · R31W

Sections 30 and 28 · 1877–1884 presumed · acreage not printed

Separate atlas inset, east of the main farm; boundaries approximate.

Beginnings: earliest Arthur record. Endings: earliest dated successor ownership; by 1877 is the atlas bound.

Retained land ends 1884 by presumption. *Mosely’s 1870 ownership is dated; correspondence to Corman’s tract is approximate.

Core grid: 1,760 nominal acres; conjectures: Miller 160 and enclosed tract 80. Additional Liberty Landing acreage remains unreconciled.

The 1835 E½NE¼25 location is shown as written; it differs from the earlier E½NE¼23 entry. Boundaries are approximate. The 14-acre corner marker does not reconstruct its boundary.

1877 railroad retained; main Liberty village lots excluded. Farmyard, road names, and Arthur Yard identified by John Hajicek.

Basemap: Edwards Brothers, Clay County atlas (1877), pp. 31 and 27; State Historical Society of Missouri.

Parcel sources: State Archives tax books; BLM patents; Liberty Tribune; Clay County Archives index and circa 1865 atlas.

D. S. Miller married Cordelia Arthur, Michael Arthur’s daughter, 6 July 1854: Miller labels belong to Arthur-family succession.

1868 marks A–C’s change of assessed owner within the family; S/T remain conjectural for earlier Michael Arthur title.

Research compilation and map annotations

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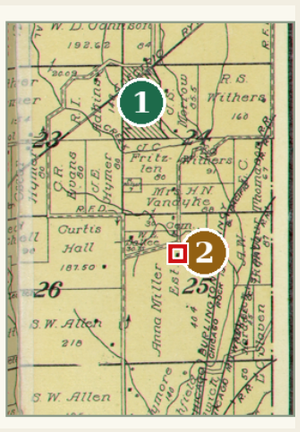
Original historical records: public domain.



Place-name locators: Glenaire and Glenn Arbor

1 Glenaire: later community in western Section 24; Urban Heights / Belleview locality.

2 Glenn Arbor: Glen Arbor railroad locality printed in Section 25 on the 1914 plat.

Adkins, 1835: reported 320-acre purchase. Tracts N/O/P/Q account for 320 nominal acres within the mapped holdings. The matching deed remains unidentified.

Later place names provide orientation; they are not established for the 1820s–1830s. Sources: Ogle atlas (1914), p. 53; 1836 tax page 0492; 1922 county souvenir, p. 63.

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D. S. Miller: the Arthur family connection

Family relationship and land records

D. S. Miller was Michael Arthur’s son-in-law. He married Cordelia Arthur on 6 July 1854. The later Miller records must therefore be read as part of the Arthur family’s land history. A change from Arthur to Miller as named owner does not establish that the ground passed outside Arthur’s family.

The contemporary marriage notice

In this county, on Thursday evening, July 6th, by Rev. E. S. Dulin, Mr. D. S. Miller, of this city, to Miss Cordelia, daughter of Michael Arthur, Esq., of this county.

Liberty Tribune, 14 July 1854, p. 2; marriage performed 6 July. Original page: Missouri Digital Heritage, item 116697. The newspaper prints the groom’s initials; the 1868 assessment names David S. Miller.

Record or tract	Interpretation
A–C: NW¼13 and W½NE¼13	The 1868 Miller assessment records a named owner within Arthur’s family. The endpoint is an assessment proxy, not evidence of departure from the family.
S/T: E½SW¼13 and W½SE¼13	Miller is named circa 1865. His marriage to Cordelia strengthens the proposed Arthur association; earlier title in Michael Arthur’s own name remains conjectural.
Cordelia Miller, 1870 and 1871	She is Michael Arthur’s daughter. The 1871 assessment assigns her 422 acres, without a section description. This is relevant family evidence, not an independently proved identification of all five Miller tracts.

The marriage notice establishes the family relationship relevant to the parcel analysis. The marriage date is not a conveyance date; it does not, by itself, establish an inheritance, gift, purchase, or deed.

Related originals: Liberty Tribune, 25 June 1869, p. 2 (1868 Miller assessment), item 68214; 24 June 1870, p. 2 (Cordelia’s real estate), item 2660; 16 June 1871, p. 2 (422 acres), item 7057.

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Parcel chronology: beginnings and the early Adkins transfer

The map uses the earliest dated Arthur reference for each tract. A later patent or first surviving assessment does not displace an earlier record. The two 1826 patents and the 1827 patent remain separately located in Sections 14 and 23.

Tract	Map span	Basis
N · E½SE¼14	1826–1835	Patent, May 1, 1826; Arthur assessed in 1835; Adkins assessed in 1836.
P · E½NE¼23	1826–1835	Patent, May 1, 1826; Arthur’s NE23 assessment in 1834; Adkins in 1836.
O · W½SE¼14	1827–1835	Patent, May 31, 1827; Arthur assessed in 1835; Adkins in 1836.
Q · W½SW¼13	1833–1835	Arthur assessment, 1833; last Arthur assessment in 1835; Adkins in 1836.
R · E½NW¼24	c.1865–by 1877	Arthur is named in the circa 1865 atlas; J. M. McGinnis is named with 80 acres in the 1877 atlas.
M · W½NE¼23	1838–1841	Arthur patent, September 7, 1838; Adkins’s successor assessment, 1841.
K/L · NE¼9 and E½SE¼9	Beginnings: 1837	Separate Section 9 land first appearing in the examined 1837 assessment; these dates do not replace N, P, or O.

The 1835 Adkins transfer is reported in the 1922 Clay County centennial account. The surviving 1836 assessment independently identifies Adkins on N, O, P, and Q; 1835 is the adopted transfer proxy. Main Liberty village lots and distant rural investments are excluded.

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Parcel chronology: named successors and the later farm

Ground	Map ending	Dated successor or retained-ownership evidence
A–C · northern Section 13	1868	David S. Miller, husband of Cordelia Arthur, assessed on NW¼13 and W½NE¼13 for 1868; published June 25, 1869. Family succession; A begins in 1831, B/C in 1832.
Southern Section 24, 100-acre component	1870	Henry C. and Margaret Moseley identified as owners under an execution of August 22, 1870. Arthur is creditor. Approximate correspondence with the later Corman ground is inferred from the bounds.
Western half of K · W½NE¼9	1874	Simon Bates’s interest identified under the February 12, 1874 levy, published February 20. Elizabeth Brown occupies the western half by the 1877 atlas.
L · E½SE¼9	1874	J. M. Wilds assessed on this exact 80-acre subdivision for tax year 1874; published June 25, 1875. The 1875 list expands his name to James M. Wilds; T. Gill occupies it on the 1877 atlas.
North H · W½NE¼25	1875	W. S. Garvey assessed on 33.33 acres at the north end of W½NE¼25 for tax year 1875; published June 16, 1876.
E · 14-acre NE corner component	1874	W. S. Garvey assessed on 14 acres in the NE corner of E½SW¼24 for tax year 1874. A corner marker locates the description; the source gives no dimensions to reconstruct its boundary.
Other Section 9 and 24 successor pieces	by 1877	Bates, Valentine, Garner, Marshall, and Vandyke appear on the atlas. Earlier parcel-specific acquisition dates have not been recovered.
Sallee and remaining Vandyke pieces	by 1877	The atlas identifies Sallee’s 31 acres and Vandyke’s remaining ground. North H has the earlier Garvey assessment above. The atlas bound does not claim a sale in 1877.
Porter portion of literal V	1872	Henry Porter assessed with 18 acres in NE¼25 for tax year 1872; published June 27, 1873. The later atlas labels H. Porter, 18 acres. The creek-bounded trace is approximate.
G/I and retained H/J portions	1884 presumed	Arthur is named on the 1877 atlas; the endpoint follows the stated death-year presumption. Earlier ground remains fully shown.
Retained part of V · E½NE¼25	1835–1884	The 1835 description is plotted as written, with hatching. Arthur’s later field extends east of the railroad below the Porter creek boundary.

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Legal descriptions of the earlier mapped tracts

ID	Tract · T51N R32W	Earliest	Later treatment on the map
A	W½NW¼13	1831	Miller family-successor assessment, 1868
B	E½NW¼13	1832	Miller family-successor assessment, 1868
C	W½NE¼13	1832	Miller family-successor assessment, 1868
D	W½SW¼24	1831	Subdivided successor components: 1870 or by 1877
E	E½SW¼24	1831	Southern component: 1870; NE-corner 14 acres: 1874; remainder by 1877
F	W½SE¼24	1831	Subdivided successor components: 1870 or by 1877
G	Fractional SW¼25	1831	Later Arthur field; 1884 presumed
H	W½NE¼25	1831	Garvey’s north 33.33 acres: 1875; retained part to 1884
I	W½SE¼25	1831	Later Arthur field; 1884 presumed; intervening 1868 assessment noted
J	Survey 2916, Section 25	1831	Sallee/Vandyke portions by 1877; retained part to 1884
K	NE¼9	1837	Western half: Bates by 1874; remainder by 1877
L	E½SE¼9	1837	Wilds successor assessment, 1874; Gill in the 1877 atlas
M	W½NE¼23	1838	Adkins successor assessment, 1841
N	E½SE¼14	1826	Adkins transfer proxy, 1835
O	W½SE¼14	1827	Adkins transfer proxy, 1835
P	E½NE¼23	1826	Adkins transfer proxy, 1835
Q	W½SW¼13	1833	Adkins transfer proxy, 1835
R	E½NW¼24	c.1865	McGinnis successor observation by 1877; newly restored 80-acre tract
V	E½NE¼25, as written in 1835	1835	Porter: 1872; other successor and retained components shown

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Conjectural tracts and additional Landing holdings

ID	Ground	Map treatment	Basis
S	E½SW¼13, T51N R32W	Arthur ? / Miller c.1865	Miller, Arthur’s son-in-law, named c.1865; family connection strengthens the proposed earlier Arthur ownership.
T	W½SE¼13, T51N R32W	Arthur ? / Miller c.1865	Adjoining Arthur tracts and Miller’s marriage to Cordelia support the inference; earlier Arthur title remains conjectural.
X	W½NW¼24, T51N R32W	Arthur ? / Adkins c.1865	Conjectural former Arthur land; the circa 1865 map names Adkins across P and X. The 1877 eighty is unnamed; no Arthur date is supplied.
U	Western Section 30, T51N R31W	1877–1884 presumed	M. Arthur is explicitly printed on 1877 plate 27. Irregular field; acreage not printed.
W	Southwest Section 28, T51N R31W	1877–1884 presumed	M. Arthur is printed between railway and river on plate 27. Acreage not printed.
—	East side of Landing town lots	Related observation	Plate 17 also prints M. Arthur adjoining town. Possible overlap is not added as separate acreage.

The earlier 1,920-acre reconstruction combines the 1,760 nominal-acre core with Miller-family tracts S and T, 160 acres. The subsequently included enclosed tract X adds eighty, producing the expanded 2,000-acre reconstruction. S/T/X retain their stated inference of earlier Arthur ownership. Landing fields have no printed acreage and are outside these grid-unit totals; every mapped tract remains visible.

The white circles mark section numbers 25, 30, and 29. Section 25 is in R32W; the other circled sections are in R31W. The new regional atlas observations are in 30 and 28; no Arthur-labeled field was identified in 29. The Section 30 court-index case CV-25318 is dated February 7, 1880; its description concerns railroad-bed use near Liberty Landing and supplies no acreage.

John Hajicek’s reconstruction identifies Slave Cabin Row along the southern east–west Campbell road, Plantation Lane along the eastern north–south approach, and Arthur Yard around the mansion and cemetery ground. Blue, orange, and green distinguish these features. The annotations describe the historical landscape; the underlying parcel boundaries and dated ownership entries remain visible.

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Circa 1865 atlas: ownership observations incorporated

The circa 1865 map excerpt is compared with the 1877 grid and the tract register. The following observations concern the approximate source date supplies an additional ownership observation, not a newly proved conveyance date.

Ground	Circa 1865 observation	Effect on the combined chronology
R · E½NW¼24	Michael Arthur	First observed Arthur reference remains c.1865; McGinnis is the 1877 successor.
D/E and creekward part of F	Michael Arthur	Additional Arthur observation before the Moseley hundred-acre evidence of 1870.
J/H · Section 25	Michael Arthur	Additional Arthur observation before the later Sallee and Vandyke subdivisions.
G and creekward part of I	Michael Arthur	Additional Arthur observation before Arnold’s 1868 assessment; later Arthur is still named in 1877.
S/T · Section 13 conjectures	Miller, Arthur’s son-in-law	Named c.1865; 1868 assessment corroborates. Family connection strengthens earlier Arthur association; title remains conjectural.
X · W½NW¼24 conjecture	Adkins already named	The printed Adkins parcel continues from P, E½NE¼23, into X. Adkins is the first known other owner c.1865; earlier Arthur ownership remains conjectural.

A–C retain their dated Miller successor assessment of 1868; the circa 1865 identification of S/T is not extended to those northern tracts. The excerpt also names Mary Willis on M and Adkins on P and Q. Creekward observations refer to printed fields, not every part of a full legal subdivision.

Atlas coverage: the full 2011 Clay County Archives reprint—listed as 30 pages, with 28 plat-map pages in its announcement—was not retrieved. The ownership review covers the available excerpt.

Original agricultural schedules correct the received secondary graphic: 1850 row 22 records 300 improved + 500 unimproved = 800 acres; 1860 row 7 records 600 + 1,400 = 2,000. These farm aggregates do not locate legal tracts or establish a cumulative all-period acreage total.

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How the dates and boundaries are used

Dates. An ending based on a successor’s first dated record is an adopted transfer proxy; conveyance may be earlier. A–C’s 1868 endpoint identifies Arthur’s son-in-law Miller as assessed owner, not departure from Arthur’s family. “By 1877” is the atlas bound. The tax-book series ending in 1842 supplies no sale date.

Retained land and intervening assessments. The 1877 Arthur field is carried to 1884 by presumption. The 1868 delinquent list also assesses Mrs. Martha Arnold with SE¼25, 160 acres, overlapping I. In 1875, W. S. Garvey is assessed with 14 acres in the NE corner of E½SW¼25, also within the later Arthur field. These intervening assessments are preserved; they do not erase the later Arthur observation or establish uninterrupted ownership. No completed conveyance or reacquisition has been established for those overlaps.

Literal 1835 location. The earlier 1833–1834 tax entries read E½NE¼23; the 1835 entry reads E½NE¼25. The map preserves the latter footprint as written and distinguishes it by hatching. Its relationship to the earlier description remains unresolved; it is not silently omitted or counted toward a claimed simultaneous farm size.

Garvey’s section discrepancy. The 1874 tax list prints Garvey’s north-end W½NE and NE-corner E½SW pieces in Section 24; the 1875 list prints Section 25. The map uses the first explicit Section 25 assessment, 1875, for northern H. It does not silently extend that proxy to 1874.

Boundaries. Earlier full tract outlines follow the section grid and Survey 2916. Later subdivisions follow the printed 1877 geography approximately. The railroad is not used to define an 1820s or 1830s purchase. Porter’s creek boundary and the Moseley–Corman correlation are approximate; no surveyed acreage reconciliation is claimed.

Source coverage. All seventeen digitized Clay tax books, 1826–1842, were checked. The 1,760 nominal-acre core plus Miller-family tracts S/T gives the earlier 1,920-acre reconstruction; X adds eighty to the expanded 2,000-acre reconstruction. The three inferred tracts remain distinct from dated Arthur entries. Landing acreage is unprinted. Later tax notices and the circa 1865 atlas excerpt provide additional observations; they do not replace the earlier ownership record.

Sallee’s acquisition. The earliest recovered parcel-specific observation remains the 1877 atlas. Abstract A-1219, Box 172, indexes Michael Arthur on pp. 27–30, Henry N. Van Dyke on pp. 30–32, and William E. Sallie on pp. 32–39. Pages 30 and 32 are retrieval targets, not dated transfers. No purchase year is inferred from those catalogue entries.

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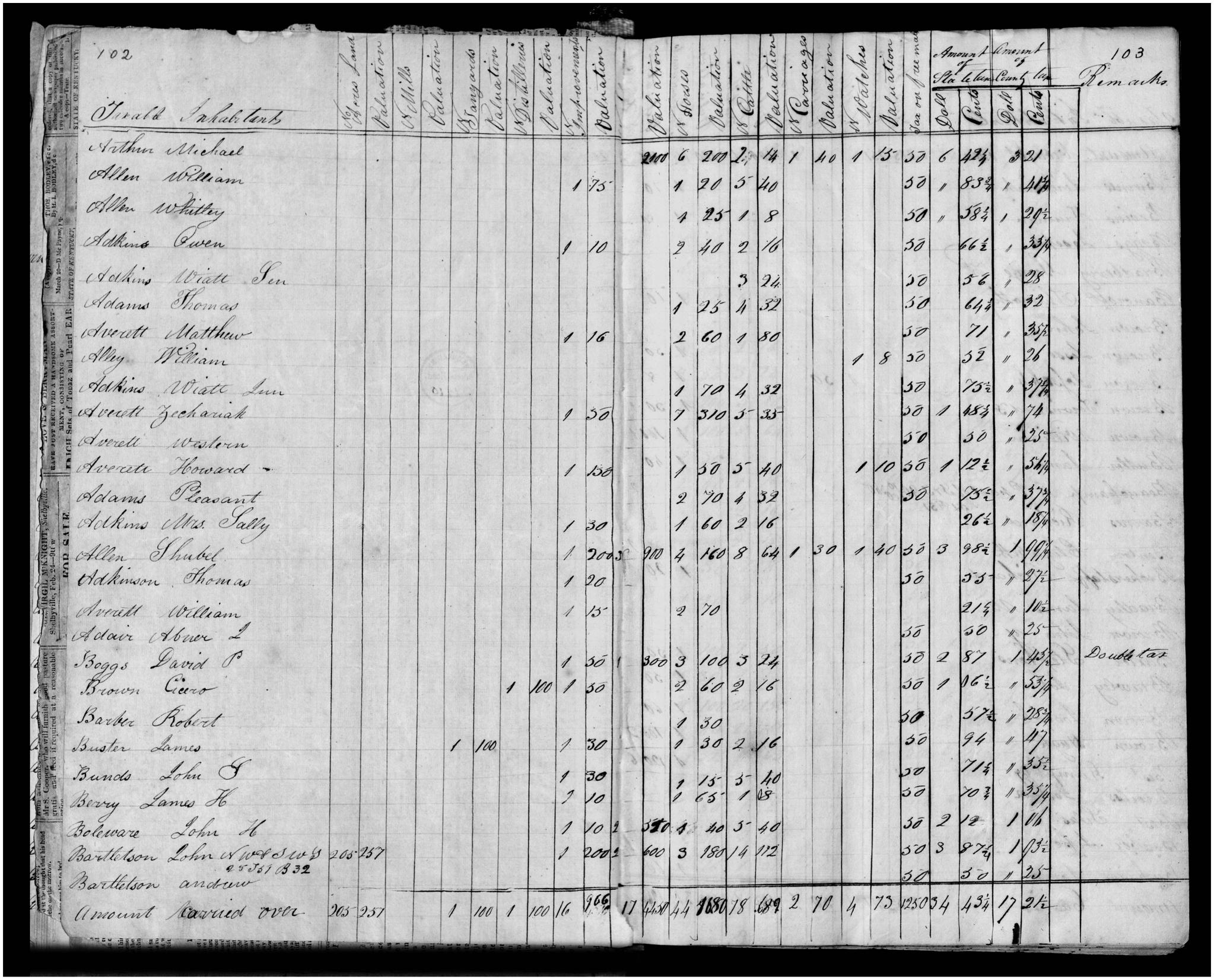
1826 tax record · 0102

Selected source page; complete book checked. Tax absence is not zero ownership.



102 Taxable Inhabitants	No. of Acres Land	Valuation	No. of Mills	Valuation	No. of Stud Horses	Valuation	No. of Distilleries	Valuation	No. of Improvements	Valuation	No. of Slaves	Valuation	No. of Cattle	Valuation	No. of Carriages	Valuation	No. of Watches	Valuation	Tax on Property	Amount of State Tax		Amount of County Tax		103 Remarks
																				Dolls	Cents	Dolls	Cents	
Arthur Michael											2100	6	200	2	14	1	40	1	15	50	6	42½	3	21	
Allen William									1	75		1	20	5	40					50	"	83¾	"	41¾	
Allen Whitley												1	25	1	8					50	"	58¼	1	29½	
Adkins Owen									1	10		2	40	2	16					50		66½	"	33¼	
Adkins Wiatt Sen														3	24					50		56	"	28	
Adams Thomas												1	25	1	32					50		64¼	"	32	
Averett Matthew									1	16		2	60	1	80					50		71	"	35½	
Alley William																		1	8	50		52	"	26	
Adkins Wiatt Jun												1	70	4	32					50		75½	"	37¾	
Averett Zechariah									1	50		7	310	5	33					50	1	48¼	"	24	
Averett Western																				50		50	"	25	
Averett Howard									1	150		1	50	5	40			1	10	50	1	12½	"	56¼	
Adams Pleasant												2	70	4	32					50		75½	"	37¾	
Adkins Mrs. Sally									1	30		1	60	2	16							26½	"	13¼	
Allen Shubel									1	200	3	900	4	160	8	64	1	30	1	40	50	3	98½	1	99¼	
Adkinson Thomas									1	20										50		55	"	27½	
Averett William									1	15		2	70									21¼	"	10½	
Adair Abner 2																				50		50	"	25	
Boggs David P									1	50	1	300	3	100	3	24				50	2	87	1	43½	Double tax
Brown Cicero					1	100			1	50		2	60	2	16					50	1	06½	"	53¼	
Barber Robert												1	30							50		57½	"	28¾	
Buster James			1	100					1	30		1	30	2	16					50		94	"	47	
Bunds John G									1	30		1	15	3	40					50		71¼	"	35½	
Berry James H									1	10		1	65	1	08					50		70¾	"	35¼	
Boleware John H									1	10	2	320	4	40	3	40				50	2	12	1	06	
Bartletson John A W & S W ¼ 25 31 B 32	205	257							1	200	2	600	3	180	14	112				50	3	87¼	1	93½	
Bartletson andrew																				50		50	"	25	
Amount Carried over	205	257	1	100	1	100	16	966	17	4450	44	1680	78	689	2	70	4	73	1250	34	43¼	17	21½	

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1827 tax record · 0151

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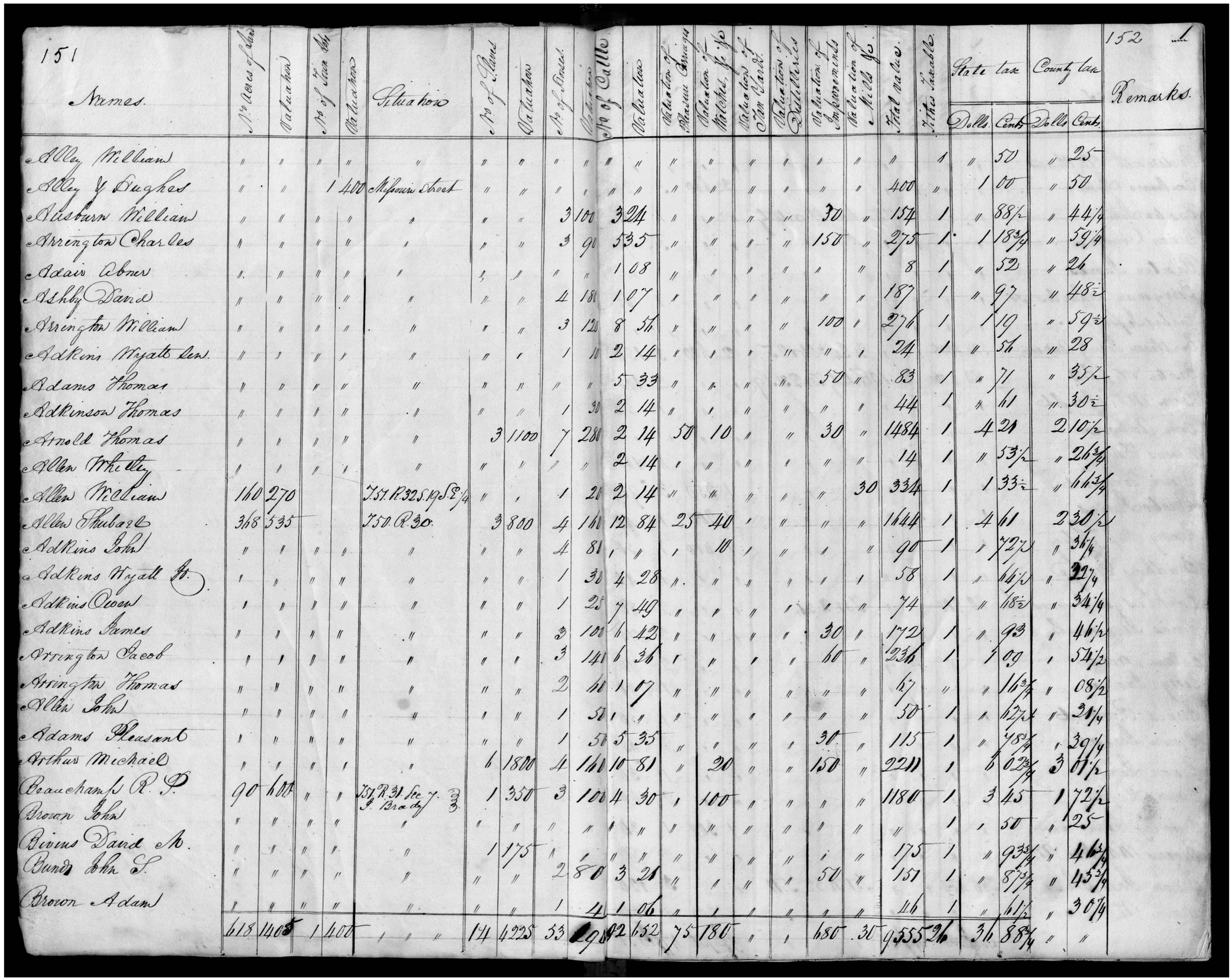

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Names	No Acres of Land	Valuation	No of Town Lots	Valuation	Situation	No of Slaves	Valuation	No of Horses	Valuation	No of Cattle	Valuation	Valuation of Pleasure Carriages	Valuation of Watches, &c	Valuation of Tan Yard &c	Valuation of Distilleries	Valuation of Improvements	Valuation of Mills &c	Total value	Tithes Taxable	State tax Dolls	State tax Cents	County tax Dolls	County tax Cents	Remarks
Allen William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	50	"	25	
Allen & Hughes	"	"	1	400	Missouri Street	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	400	"	1	00	"	50	
Auxburn William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	100	3	24	"	"	"	"	"	30	"	154	1	"	88½	"	44¼	
Arrington Charles	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	90	5	35	"	"	"	"	"	150	"	275	1	1	18¾	"	59¼	
Adair Abner	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	08	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	1	"	52	"	26	
Ashby David	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	180	1	07	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	187	1	"	97	"	48½	
Arrington William	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	120	8	51	"	"	"	"	"	100	"	271	1	1	10	"	59½	
Adkins Wyatt Sen.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	10	2	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24	1	"	56	"	28	
Adams Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	33	"	"	"	"	"	50	"	83	1	"	71	"	35½	
Adkinson Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	30	2	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	44	1	"	11	"	30½	
Arnold Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	3	1100	7	280	2	14	50	10	"	"	30	"	1484	1	4	21	2	10½	
Allen Whitley	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	1	"	53½	"	26¾	
Allen William	160	270			7S. R. 32 S. 19 S.E¼	"	"	1	20	2	14	"	"	"	"	"	30	334	1	1	33½	"	16¾	
Allen Shubael	368	535			750 R. 30	3	800	4	160	12	84	25	40	"	"	"	"	1644	1	4	61	2	30½	
Adkins John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	80	1	"	"	10	"	"	"	"	90	1	"	72½	"	36¼	
Adkins Wyatt Jr.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	30	4	28	"	"	"	"	"	1	58	1	"	44½	"	22¼	
Adkins Owen	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	25	7	49	"	"	"	"	"	"	74	1	"	68½	"	34¼	
Adkins James	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	100	6	42	"	"	"	"	30	"	172	1	"	93	"	46½	
Arrington Jacob	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	140	6	36	"	"	"	"	60	"	236	1	1	09	"	54½	
Arrington Thomas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	40	1	07	"	"	"	"	"	"	67	"	"	16¾	"	08½	
Allen John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	50	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	50	1	"	62½	"	31¼	
Adams Pleasant	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	50	5	35	"	"	"	"	30	"	115	1	"	78¾	"	39¼	
Arthur Michael	"	"	"	"	"	6	1800	4	160	10	81	"	20	"	"	150	"	2211	1	6	02¾	3	01½	
Beauchamp R. P.	90	600	"	"	75 R. 31 Sec 7 J. Brady	1	350	3	100	4	30	1	100	"	"	"	"	1180	1	3	45	1	72½	
Brown John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	50	"	25	
Bivins David M.	"	"	"	"	"	1	175	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	175	1	"	93¾	"	46¾	
Bunch John S.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	80	3	21	"	"	"	"	50	"	151	1	"	87¾	"	43¾	
Brown Adam	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	40	1	06	"	"	"	"	"	"	46	1	"	61½	"	30¾	
	618	1405	1	400		14	4225	53	1980	152	75	180	"	"	680	30	9555	26	36	88¾	"	"	

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1828 tax record · 0203

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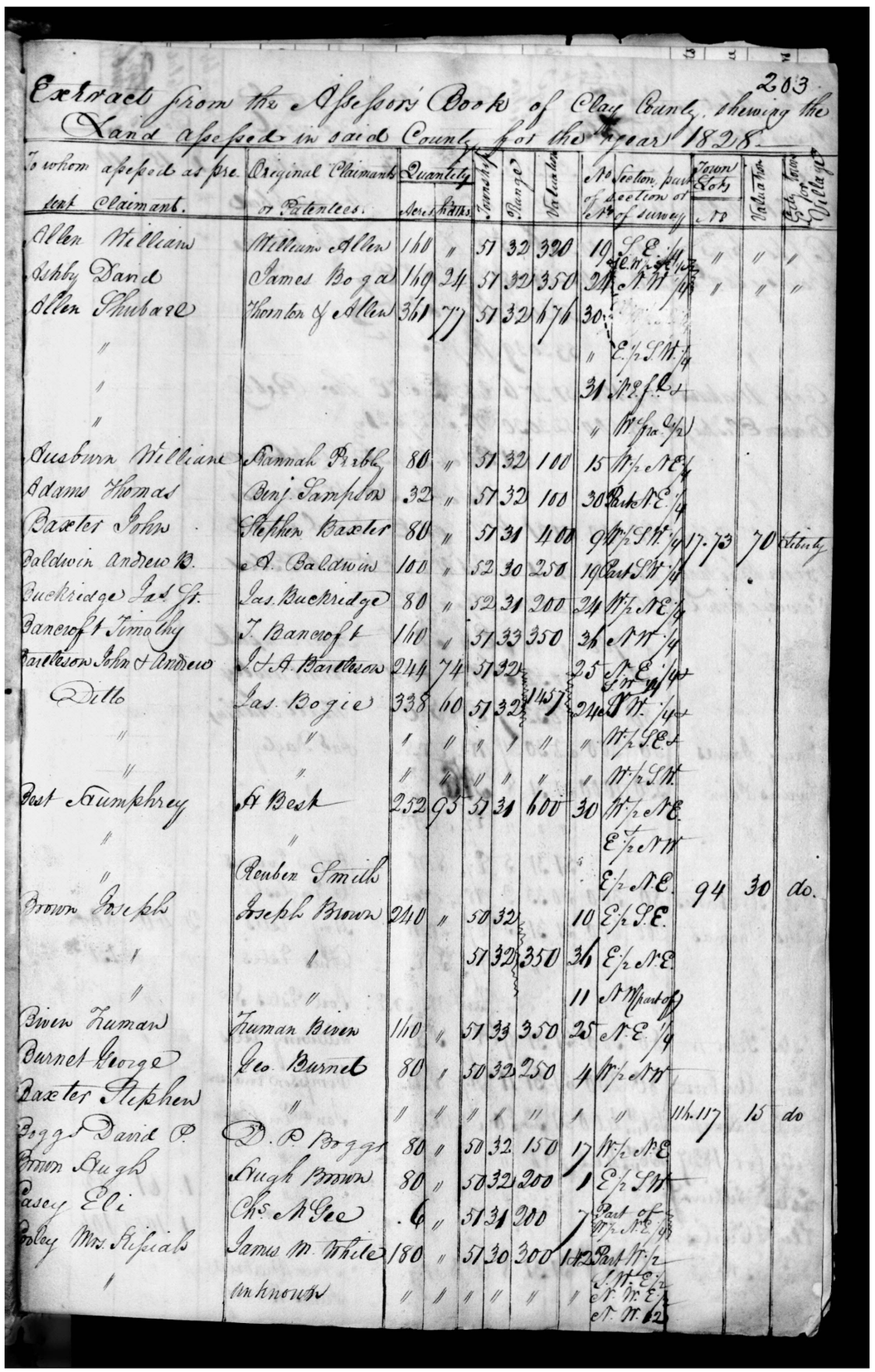

Extract from the Assessors Book of Clay County, shewing the Land assessed in said County for the year 1828

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To whom assessed as present Claimant.	Original Claimants & Patentees.	Quantity Acres	Hundreds	Township	Range	Valuation	No. of Section	Section, part of Section or of survey	Town Lots	Valuation	Extra Town or Village
Allen Williams	Williams Allen	160	"	51	32	320	19	S.E. ¼	"	"	"
Ashby David	James Bogal	169	24	51	32	350	24	N.W. ¼	"	"	"
Allen Shubael	Thornton & Allen	361	77	51	32	676	30				
"							"	E. ½ S.W. ¼			
"							31	N.E. ¼			
"							"	W. ½ N.W. ¼			
Busburn William	Hannah Pribble	80	"	51	32	100	15	W. ½ N.E. ¼			
Adams Thomas	Benj. Sampson	32	"	51	32	100	30	Part N.E. ¼			
Baxter John	Stephen Baxter	80	"	51	31	400	9	W. ½ S.W. ¼	17.73	70	Extent of
Baldwin Andrew B.	A. Baldwin	100	"	52	30	250	19	Part S.W. ¼			
Buckridge Jas. Sr.	Jas. Buckridge	80	"	52	31	200	24	W. ½ N.E. ¼			
Bancroft Timothy	T. Bancroft	160	"	51	33	350	36	N.W. ¼			
Bartleson John & Andrew	J. & A. Bartleson	244	74	51	32		25	S.E. ¼			
Ditto	Jas. Bogie	338	60	51	32	1457	24	S.W. ¼			
"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	W. ½ S.E. ¼			
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. ½ S.W. ¼			
Post Humphrey	A. Beck	252	93	51	31	600	30	W. ½ N.E. ¼			
"	"							E. ½ N.W. ¼			
"	Reuben Smith							E. ½ N.E. ¼	94	30	do.
Brown Joseph	Joseph Brown	240	"	50	32		10	E. ½ S.E. ¼			
"	"			51	32	350	36	E. ½ N.E. ¼			
"	"						11	N. Part of			
Biven Truman	Truman Biven	160	"	51	33	350	25	N.E. ¼			
Burnet George	Geo. Burnet	80	"	50	32	250	4	W. ½ N.W. ¼			
Baxter Stephen	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	114.117	15	do
Boggs David C.	D. C. Boggs	80	"	50	32	150	17	W. ½ N.E. ¼			
Brown Hugh	Hugh Brown	80	"	50	32	200	1	E. ½ S.W. ¼			
Casey Eli	Chs. McGee	6	"	51	31	200	7	Part of W. ½ N.E. ¼			
Cooley Mrs. Rispiah	James M. White	180	"	51	30	300	1	Part W. ½			
	Unknown	"	"	"	"	"	"	S.W. E. ½ of N.W. ¼			
								of N.W. ¼			

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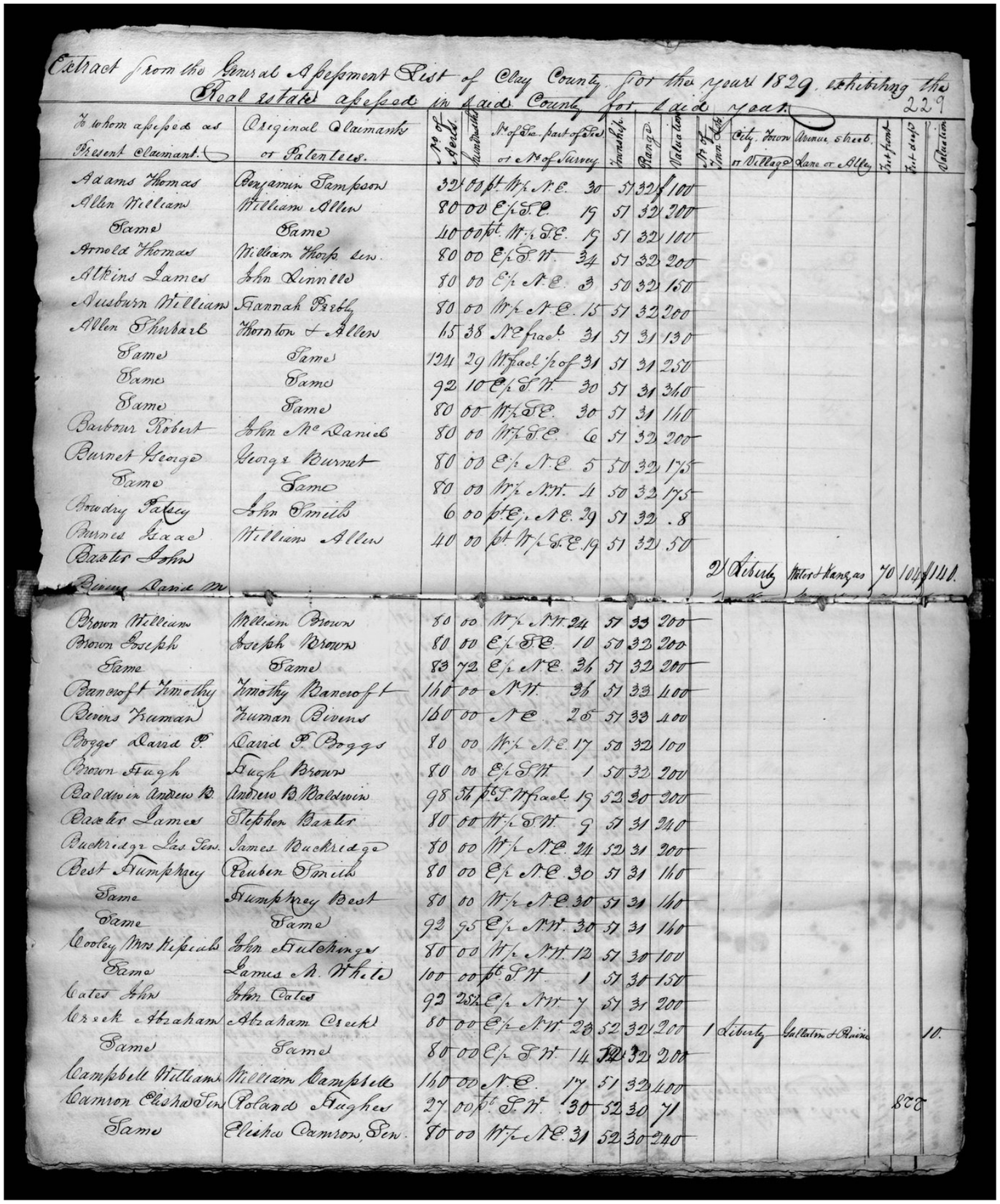
1829 tax record · 0228

Selected source page; complete book checked. Tax absence is not zero ownership.



Extract from the General Assessment List of Clay County for the year 1829 exhibiting the Real estate assessed in said County for said year. 229

To whom assessed as Present Claimant.	Original Claimants or Patentees.	No of Acres.	Fractions	No. of Sec. part of Sec. or No. of Survey	Township	Range	Valuation	No. of Lots	City, Town or Village	Avenue, Street, Lane or Alley	Ft. front	Ft. deep	Valuation
Adams Thomas	Benjamin Sampson	32	00	pt. W½ N.E.	30	51	32						$100
Allen William	William Allen	80	00	E½ S.E.	19	51	32						200
Same	Same	40	00	pt. W½ S.E.	19	51	32						100
Arnold Thomas	William Thorp Sen.	80	00	E½ S.W.	34	51	32						200
Atkins James	John Linnell	80	00	E½ N.E.	3	50	32						150
Ausburn William	Hannah Pebly	80	00	W½ N.E.	15	51	32						200
Allen Shubarl	Thornton & Allen	15	38	N.E. fract.	31	51	31						130
Same	Same	134	29	W. fract. ½ of	31	51	31						250
Same	Same	92	10	E½ S.W.	30	51	31						340
Same	Same	80	00	W½ S.E.	30	51	31						140
Barbour Robert	John McDaniels	80	00	W½ S.E.	6	51	32						200
Burnet George	George Burnet	80	00	E½ N.E.	5	50	32						175
Same	Same	80	00	W½ N.W.	4	50	32						175
Bowdry Patsey	John Smith	6	00	pt. E½ N.E.	29	51	32						8
Burnes Isaac	Williams Allen	40	00	pt. W½ S.E.	19	51	32						50
Baxter John								2	Liberty	Water & Kansas	70	104	$1140.
Bivins David M													
Brown Williams	William Brown	80	00	W½ N.W.	24	51	33						200
Brown Joseph	Joseph Brown	80	00	E½ S.E.	10	50	32						200
Same	Same	83	72	E½ N.E.	26	51	32						200
Bancroft Timothy	Timothy Bancroft	160	00	N.W.	36	51	33						400
Bivins Truman	Truman Bivins	160	00	N.E.	26	51	33						400
Boggs David P.	David P. Boggs	80	00	W½ N.E.	17	50	32						100
Brown Hugh	Hugh Brown	80	00	E½ S.W.	1	50	32						200
Baldwin Andrew B.	Andrew B. Baldwin	98	54	pt. S. W. fract.	19	52	30						300
Baxter James	Stephen Baxter	80	00	W½ S.W.	9	51	31						240
Buckridge Jas Sen.	James Buckridge	80	00	W½ N.E.	24	52	31						300
Best Humphrey	Reuben Smith	80	00	E½ N.E.	30	51	31						140
Same	Humphrey Best	80	00	W½ N.E.	30	51	31						140
Same	Same	92	95	E½ N.W.	30	51	31						140
Cooley Mrs Keziah	John Hutchings	80	00	W½ N.W.	12	51	30						100
Same	James N. White	100	00	pt. S.W.	1	51	30						150
Cates John	John Cates	92	25½	E½ N.W.	7	51	31						200
Creek Abraham	Abraham Creek	80	00	E½ N.W.	28	52	32	1	Liberty	Gallatin & Rivière		10.	200
Same	Same	80	00	E½ S.W.	14	52	32						200
Campbell William	William Campbell	160	00	N.E.	17	51	32						400
Camron Elisha Sen.	Roland Hughes	27	00	pt. S.W.	30	52	30						71
Same	Elisha Camron Sen.	80	00	W½ N.E.	31	52	30						240

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1830 tax record · 0246

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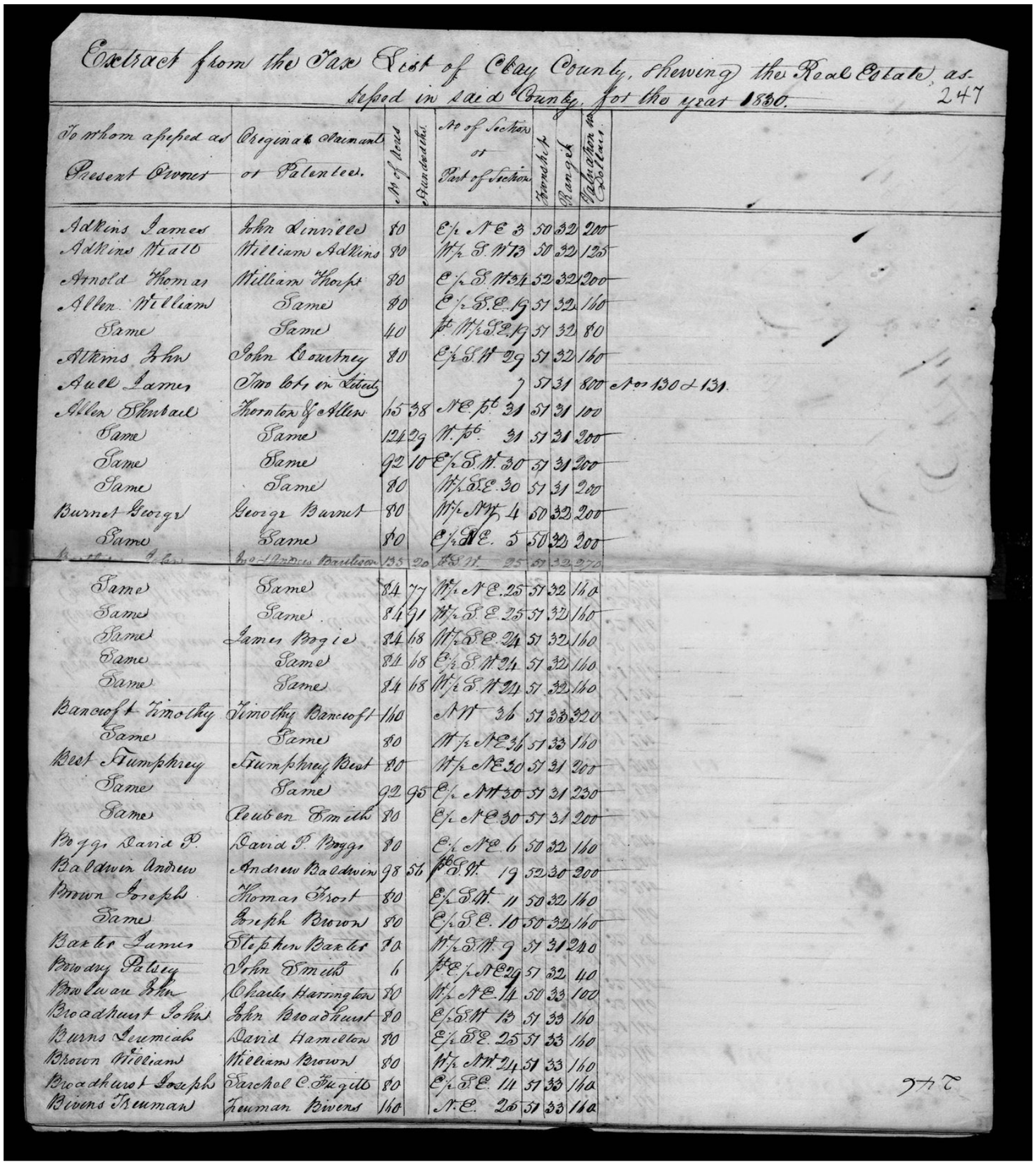

Extract from the Tax List of Clay County, shewing the Real Estate, as
assessed in said County, for the year 1830. 247

To whom assessed as Present Owner	Original Claimant or Patentee.	No of Acres	Fractions	No of Section or Part of Section	Township	Range	Valuation in Dollars	
Adkins James	John Linville	80		E/2 NE	3	50	32	200
Adkins Noah	William Adkins	80		W/2 SW	13	50	32	125
Arnold Thomas	William Thorpe	80		E/2 SW	34	52	32	200
Allen William	Same	80		E/2 SE	19	51	32	160
Same	Same	40		W/2 SE	19	51	32	80
Atkins John	John Courtney	80		E/2 SW	29	51	32	160
Aull James	Two lots in Liberty				7	57	31	800 No 130 & 131
Allen Marshall	Thornton & Allen	65	38	NE	31	51	31	100
Same	Same	124	29	W	31	51	31	200
Same	Same	92	10	E/2 SW	30	51	31	200
Same	Same	80		W/2 SE	30	51	31	200
Burnet George	George Burnet	80		W/2 NW	4	50	32	200
Same	Same	80		E/2 NE	5	50	32	200
[illegible]	Jno & Andrew Davidson	135	20	[illegible]	25	51	32	270
Same	Same	84	77	W/2 NE	25	51	32	160
Same	Same	84	91	W/2 SE	25	51	32	160
Same	James Bogie	84	68	W/2 SE	24	51	32	160
Same	Same	84	68	E/2 SW	24	51	32	160
Same	Same	84	68	W/2 SW	24	51	32	160
Bancroft Timothy	Timothy Bancroft	160		NW	36	51	33	320
Same	Same	80		W/2 NE	36	51	33	160
Best Humphrey	Humphrey Best	80		W/2 NE	30	51	31	200
Same	Same	92	95	E/2 NW	30	51	31	230
Same	Reuben Smith	80		E/2 NE	30	51	31	200
Bogg David P.	David P. Bogg	80		E/2 NE	6	50	32	160
Baldwin Andrew	Andrew Baldwin	98	56	[illegible] SW	19	52	30	200
Brown Joseph	Thomas Frost	80		E/2 SW	11	50	32	160
Same	Joseph Brown	80		E/2 SE	10	50	32	160
Baxter James	Stephen Baxter	80		W/2 SW	9	51	31	240
Bowdry Patsey	John Smith	6		[illegible] E/2 NE	29	51	32	40
Bowlware John	Charles Harrington	80		W/2 NE	14	50	33	100
Broadhurst John	John Broadhurst	80		E/2 SW	13	51	33	160
Burns Jeremiah	David Hamilton	80		E/2 SE	25	51	33	160
Brown William	William Brown	80		W/2 NW	24	51	33	160
Broadhurst Joseph	Rachel C. Fugitt	80		E/2 SE	11	51	33	160
Bivens Jeuman	Jeuman Bivens	160		NE	26	51	33	160

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1831 tax record · acquisition bounds

Original present-owner assessment supports an ownership-by bound.



A List of all real property, subject to taxation in the County of Clay in the year 1831

Present owners	Original claimants	Part of section	Section	Township	Range	Acres & hundredths	Present owners	Original claimants	Part of section	Section	Township	Range	Acres & hundredths	
Allen Shubeal	Thornton & Allen	W½ S.E. qr.	30	51	31	80	Brooks Elijah	Samuel Crawley	W½ S.E. qr.	26	53	33	80	
Same	Same	N.E. fract. qr.	30	51	31	65 38/100	Bleins John	William Powe	E½ S.E. qr.	6	57	32	80	200
Same	Same	E½ S.W. qr.	30	51	31	92 10/100	Barns Richard	John Courtney	E½ N.W. qr.	29	51	32	80	200
Same	Same	W. fract. qr.	31	51	31	124 29/100	Brown William	William Brown	W½ S.W. qr.	24	51	33	80	200
Arnold & Thomas	William Thorp	E½ S.W. qr.	34	51	32	80	Broadhurst John	John Broadhurst	E½ S.W. qr.	13	51	33	80	200
Same	Thomas Arnold	W½ S.E. qr.	34	51	32	80	Same	Same	W½ S.E. qr.	13	51	33	80	200
Same	Same	W½ N.E. qr.	34	51	32	80	Bradhurst Joseph	Marshal C. Tuggill	E½ S.E. qr.	14	51	33	80	200
Atkins James	John Linville	E½ N.E. qr.	3	50	32	80	Bancroft Timothy	Timothy Bancroft	N.W. qr.	36	51	33	160	320
Arthur Michael	James Bogie	E½ S.W. qr.	24	51	32	84 68/100	Same	Same	W½ S.E. qr.	36	51	33	80	160
Same	Same	W½ S.E. qr.	24	51	32	84 68/100	Barber Robert	John McDaniel	W½ S.E. qr.	6	51	32	80	160
Same	John & Chas. Bartleson	N.W. fract. qr.	25	51	32	135 20/100	Burns Isaac	William Allen	part of triple qr.	19	51	32	40	80
Same	Same	W½ S.E. qr.	25	51	32	84 77/100	Burns Truman	Truman Burns	E½ S.W. qr.	23	51	33	80	160
Same	Fra. Coverer, Jno. E. Hart (Ad.)	No. 2916		51	32	204 41/100	Same	Same	E½ S.W. qr.	24	51	33	80	160
Same	John Bartleson	W½ S.E. qr.	25	51	32	84 84/100	Same	Same	N.E. qr.	25	51	33	160	320
Same	James Bogie	W½ S.W. qr.	24	51	32	84 68/100	Burns Jeremiah	David Hamilton	E½ S.E. qr.	23	51	33	80	200
Same	Daniel Robinson	W½ N.W. qr.	13	51	32	84 43/100	Boulware John	Charles C. Harrington	W½ N.E. qr.	14	50	33	80	150
Same	Michael Arthur	E½ S.E. qr.	14	51	32	80	Brown Joseph	Joseph Brown	E½ S.E. qr.	10	50	32	80	160
Same	Same	E½ N.E. qr.	23	51	32	80	Same	Thomas Ford	E½ S.W. qr.	11	50	32	80	160
Allen William	William Allen	E½ S.E. qr.	19	51	32	80	Same	Same	W½ S.W. qr.	11	50	32	80	160
Same	Same	part W½ S.E. qr.	19	51	32	10	Burton James	Charles Gonyer	W½ S.W. qr.	34	51	32	80	200
Atkins John	John Courtney	E½ S.W. qr.	29	51	32	80	Burnett George	George Burnet	W½ S.W. qr.	4	50	32	80	200
Atkins Wyatt	William Atkins	W½ S.W. qr.	13	50	32	80	Same	Same	E½ S.E. qr.	3	50	32	80	200
							Bobfield Leonard	Joel Estes	E½ S.E. qr.	33	52	31	80	200
B.							**C.**							
Braley John Jun.	John Braley	E½ S.E. qr.	3	51	31	80								
Same	Samuel Riggs	W½ S.E. qr.	2	51	31	80								
Braley Hugh	Hugh Braley	W½ S.E. qr.	2	51	31	80	Creek Abraham	Liberty Town Lot No 10						10
Best & Humphrey	Reuben Smith	E½ N.E. qr.	30	51	31	80	Compton Gershom	Liberty Town Lot No 131						500
Same	Humphrey Best	W½ N.E. qr.	30	51	31	80	Cockerel Vivian	Jeremiah Rose	E½ S.E. qr.	21	51	31	80	200
Same	Same	E½ S.W. qr.	30	51	31	92 [illegible]	Clark Joseph	Joel Turnham	E½ N.E. qr.	20	52	31	80	120
Brown Hugh	Hugh Brown	E½ S.E. qr.	1	50	32	80	Clark Robert P.	Shrewsberry Williams	E½ S.W. qr.	21	51	31	80	230
Brown Cicero	Cicero Brown	W½ S.W. qr.	1	50	32	80	Same	James Williams	Dem. W½ S.W. qr.	2	51	31	40	80
Baldwin & Ud. B.	Amos B. Baldwin	W. fract.	19	52	30	98 56/100	Coots Abraham	Cameron & Pilley	Dem. E½ S.W. qr.	6	51	30	44	150

(over)

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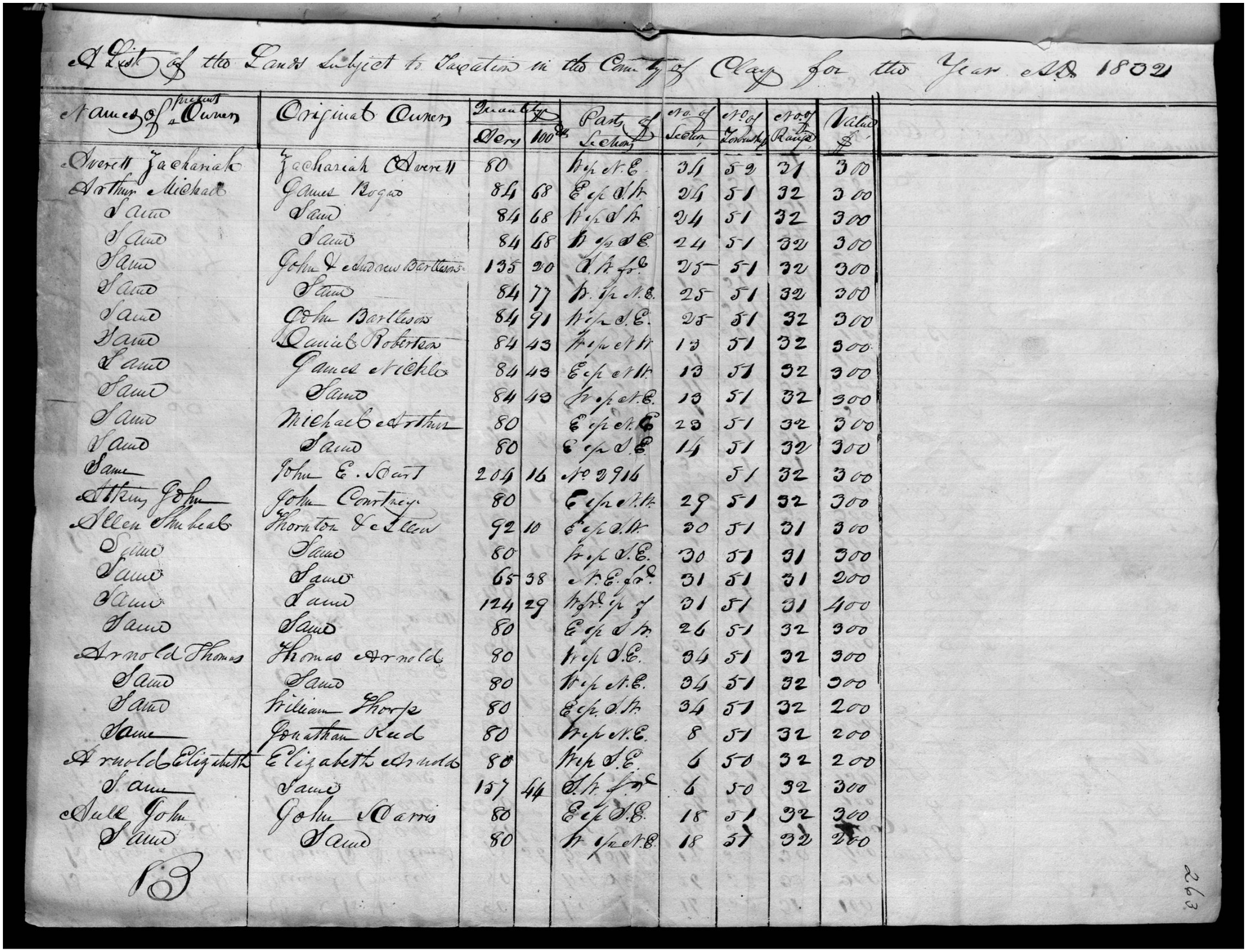
1832 tax record · acquisition bounds

Original present-owner assessment supports an ownership-by bound.



A List of the Lands Subject to Taxation in the County of Clay for the Year A.D. 1832

Names of present Owners	Original Owners	Quantity Acres	Quantity 100ths	Part of Section	No. of Section	No. of Township	No. of Range	Value $
Averell Zachariah	Zachariah Averell	80		W½ of N.E.	35	52	31	300
Arthur Michael	James Rogers	84	68	E½ of N.W.	24	51	32	300
Same	Same	84	68	W½ of N.W.	24	51	32	300
Same	Same	84	68	W½ of S.E.	24	51	32	300
Same	John & Andrew Bartleson	135	20	S.W. fr.	25	51	32	300
Same	Same	84	77	W. ½ of N.E.	25	51	32	300
Same	John Bartleson	84	91	W½ of S.E.	25	51	32	300
Same	Daniel Robertson	84	43	E½ of W½	13	51	32	300
Same	James Nichols	84	43	E½ of W½	13	51	32	300
Same	Same	84	43	W½ of S.E.	13	51	32	300
Same	Michael & Arthur	80		E½ of S.E.	23	51	32	300
Same	Same	80		E½ of S.E.	14	51	32	300
Same	John E. Scott	204	16	No 2916		51	32	300
Atkins John	John Courtney	80		E½ of N.W.	29	51	32	300
Allen Michael	Thornton & Allen	92	10	E½ of S.W.	30	51	31	300
Same	Same	80		E½ of S.E.	30	51	31	300
Same	Same	65	38	N.E. fr.	31	51	31	200
Same	Same	124	29	W½ of E½	31	51	31	400
Same	Same	80		E½ of N.W.	26	51	32	300
Arnold Thomas	Thomas Arnold	80		W½ of S.E.	34	51	32	300
Same	Same	80		W½ of N.E.	34	51	32	300
Same	William Thorpe	80		E½ of S.W.	34	51	32	200
Same	Jonathan Reed	80		W½ of N.E.	8	51	32	200
Arnold Elizabeth	Elizabeth Arnold	80		W½ of S.E.	6	50	32	200
Same	Same	157	44	S.W. fr.	6	50	32	300
Ault John	John Harris	80		E½ of S.E.	18	51	32	300
Same	Same	80		W½ of S.E.	18	51	32	200

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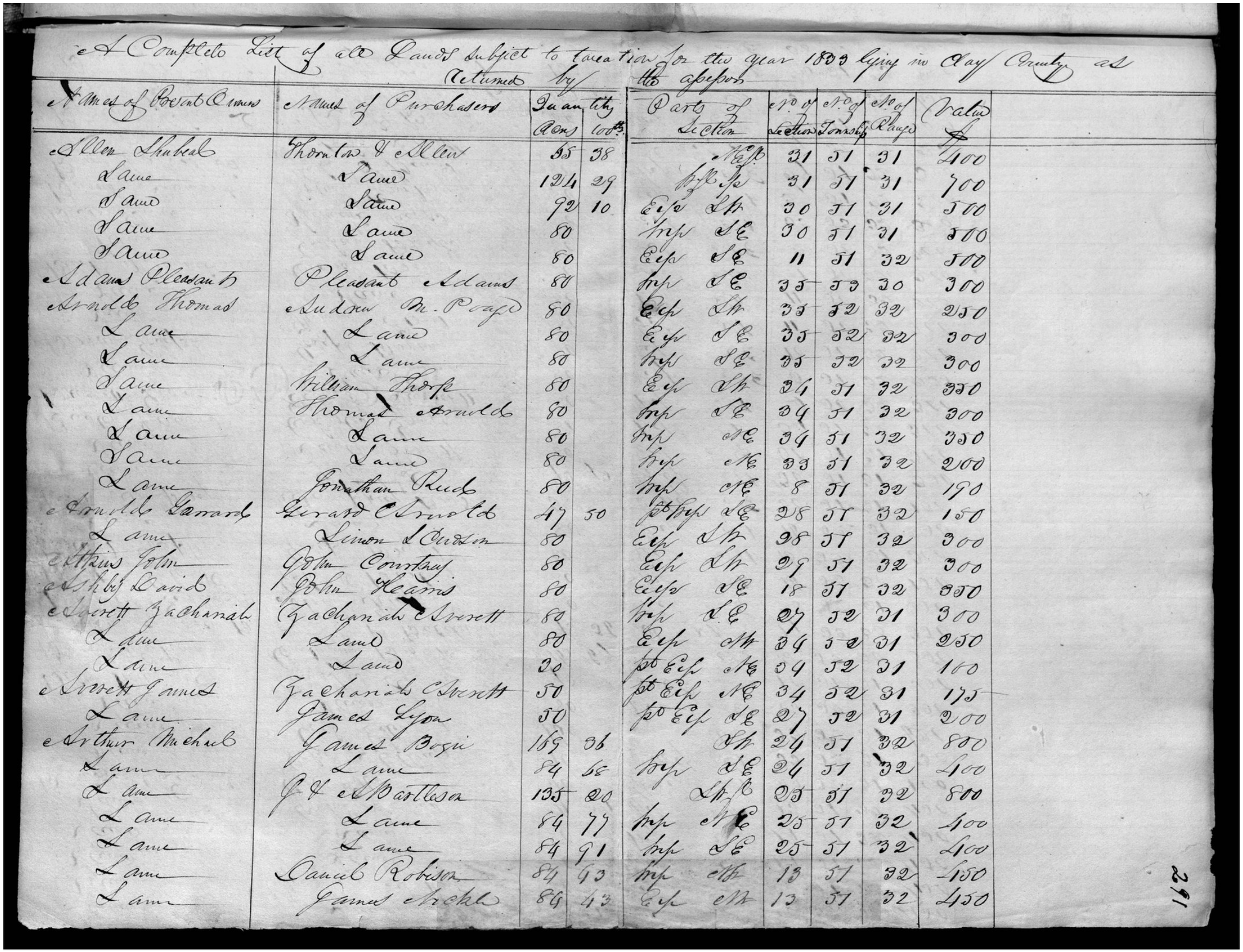
1833 tax record · 0291

Original Arthur assessment: northeast quarter of Section 23.



A Complete List of all Lands subject to taxation for the year 1833 lying in Clay County as returned by the assessor

Names of Present Owners	Names of Purchasers	Quantity Acres	Quantity lots	Parts of Section	No. of Section	No. of Township	No. of Range	Value $
Allen Shubal	Thornton & Allen	65	38	NEfr	31	51	31	400
Same	Same	124	29	NWfr	31	51	31	700
Same	Same	92	10	E/2	30	51	31	500
Same	Same	80		Imp	SE	30	51	31	500
Same	Same	80		E/2	SE	11	51	32	500
Adams Pleasant	Pleasant Adams	80		Imp	SE	35	53	30	300
Arnold Thomas	Judson M. Page	80		E/2	NW	33	52	32	250
Same	Same	80		E/2	SE	35	52	32	300
Same	Same	80		Imp	SE	35	52	32	300
Same	William Thorp	80		E/2	NW	34	51	32	350
Same	Thomas Arnold	80		Imp	SE	34	51	32	300
Same	Same	80		Imp	NE	34	51	32	350
Same	Same	80		Imp	NE	33	51	32	200
Same	Jonathan Rud	80		Imp	NE	8	51	32	190
Arnold Gerard	Gerard Arnold	47	50	pt Imp	SE	28	51	32	150
Same	Simon Durbin	80		E/2	NW	28	51	32	300
Atkins John	John Courtney	80		E/2	NW	29	51	32	300
Ashby David	John Harris	80		E/2	SE	18	51	32	350
Averett Zachariah	Zachariah Averett	80		Imp	SE	27	52	31	300
Same	Same	80		E/2	NW	34	52	31	250
Same	Same	30		pt E/2	NE	34	52	31	100
Averett James	Zachariah Averett	50		pt E/2	NE	34	52	31	175
Same	James Lyon	50		pt E/2	SE	27	52	31	200
Arthur Michael	James Bozie	169	36		NW	24	51	32	800
Same	Same	84	58	Imp	SE	24	51	32	400
Same	J & J Bartleson	135	20		NW	25	51	32	800
Same	Same	84	77	Imp	NE	25	51	32	400
Same	Same	84	91	Imp	SE	25	51	32	400
Same	Daniel Robison	84	93	Imp	NW	13	51	32	450
Same	James Archl	86	43	E/2	NW	13	51	32	450

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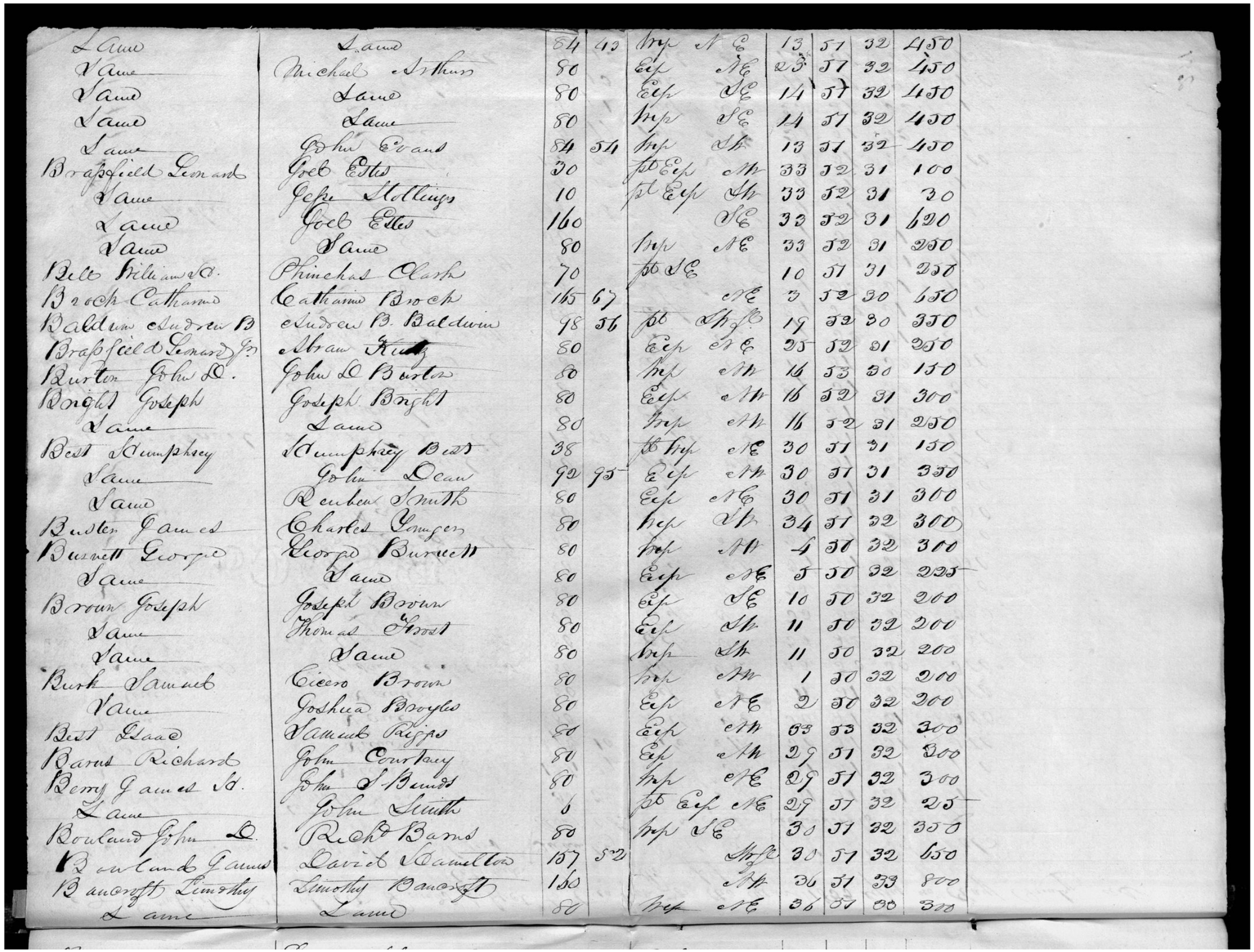
1833 tax record · 0291a

Original Arthur assessment: northeast quarter of Section 23.



Same	Same	84	43	Imp	N E	13	51	32	450
Same	Michael Arthur	80		Exp	NE	23	51	32	450
Same	Same	80		Exp	SE	14	51	32	450
Same	Same	80		Imp	SE	14	51	32	450
Same	John Evans	84	54	Imp	SW	13	51	32	450
Brassfield Lemuel	Joel Estes	30		50 Exp	NW	33	52	31	100
Same	Jesse Hollings	10		50 Exp	SW	33	52	31	30
Same	Joel Estes	160			SE	33	52	31	620
Same	Same	80		Imp	NE	33	52	31	250
Bell William A.	Phinehas Clark	70		50 SE		10	51	31	230
Brock Catharine	Catharine Brock	165	67		NE	3	52	30	450
Baldwin Andrew B	Andrew B. Baldwin	98	56	50	SW&E	19	52	30	350
Brassfield Lemuel Jr	Abram Kirby	80		Exp	NE	25	52	31	250
Burton John L.	John L Burton	80		Imp	NW	16	53	30	150
Bright Joseph	Joseph Bright	80		Exp	NW	16	52	31	300
Same	Same	80		Imp	NW	16	52	31	250
Best Humphrey	Humphrey Best	38		50 Imp	NE	30	51	31	150
Same	John Dean	92	95	Exp	NW	30	51	31	330
Same	Reuben Smith	80		Exp	NE	30	51	31	300
Busler James	Charles Gougen	80		Imp	SW	34	51	32	300
Burnett George	George Burnett	80		Imp	NW	4	50	32	300
Same	Same	80		Exp	NE	5	50	32	225
Brown Joseph	Joseph Brown	80		Exp	SE	10	50	32	200
Same	Thomas Frost	80		Exp	SW	11	50	32	200
Same	Same	80		Imp	SW	11	50	32	200
Burk Samuel	Cicero Brown	80		Imp	NW	1	50	32	200
Same	Joshua Broyles	80		Exp	NE	2	50	32	200
Best Isaac	Samuel Riggs	80		Exp	NW	03	53	32	300
Barns Richard	John Courtney	80		Exp	NW	29	51	32	300
Berry James Sr.	John S Bunds	80		Imp	NE	29	51	32	300
Same	John Smith	6		50 Exp	NE	29	51	32	25
Bowland John L.	Richd Barns	80		Imp	SE	30	51	32	350
Bowland James	David Samuelson	157	52		SW&E	30	51	32	650
Bancroft Timothy	Timothy Bancroft	150			NW	36	51	33	800
Same	Same	80		Imp	NE	36	51	00	300

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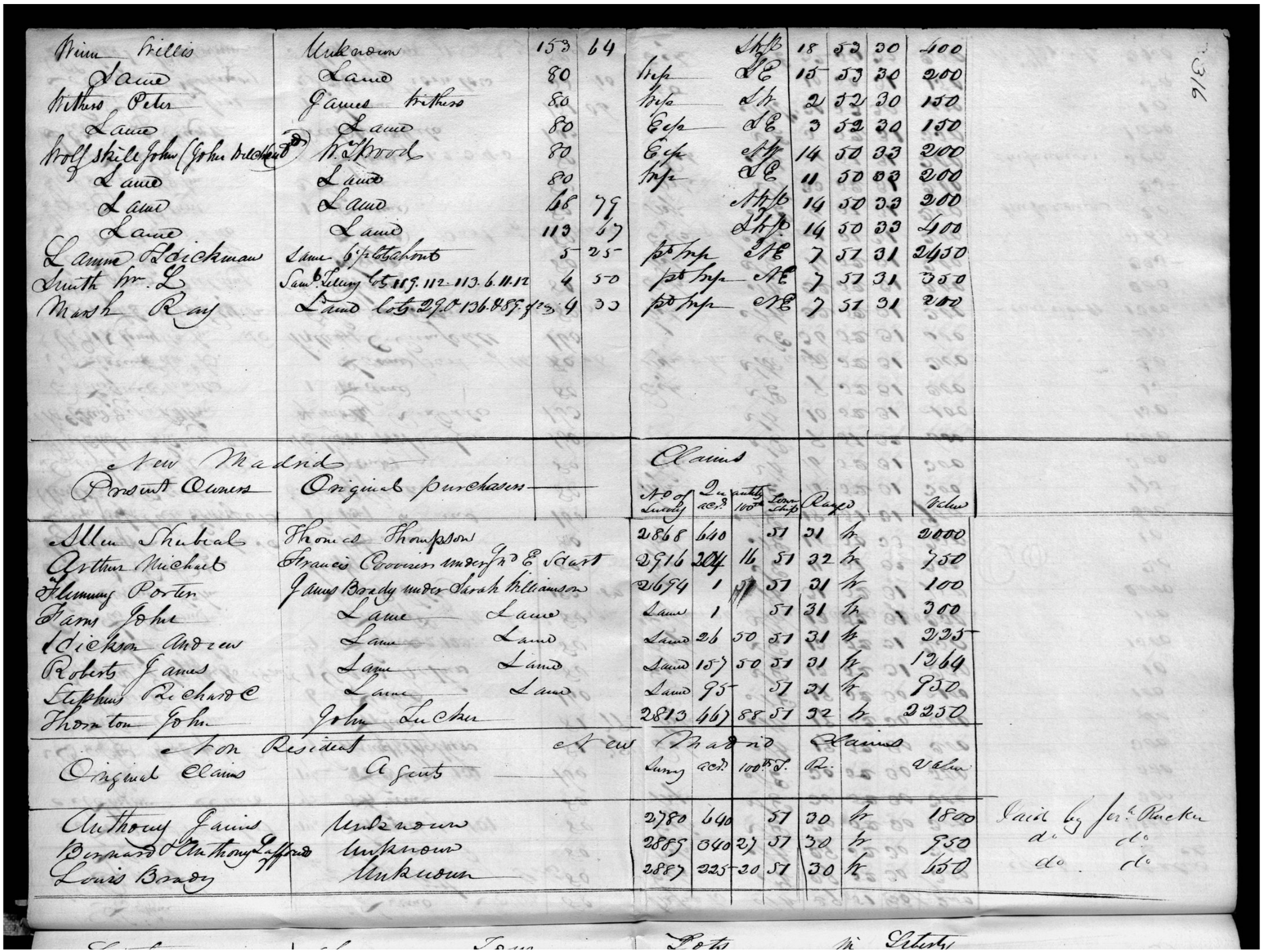
1833 tax record · 0316

Original Arthur assessment: northeast quarter of Section 23.



New Madrid — Present Owners	Original purchasers					No. of Survey	Quantity acres	Quantity 100ths	Town Ship	Range		Value
Allen Shubeal	Thomas Thompson					2868	640		51	31	W	2000
Arthur Michael	Francis Govreau under Jno E Stuart					2916	204	16	51	32	W	750
Fleming Porter	James Brady under Sarah Williamson					2674	1	41	51	31	W	100
Fams John	Lane	Lane				Lane	1		51	31	W	300
Dickson Andrew	Lane	Land				Land	26	50	51	31	W	225
Roberts James	Lane	Land				Land	157	50	51	31	W	1264
Stephens Richard C	Lane	Land				Land	95		51	31	W	950
Thornton John	John Lucas					2813	467	88	51	32	W	2250
For Resident Agents — Original Claims		New Madrid Claims										
						Survey	acres	100ths	T.	R.		Value
Anthony James	Unknown					2780	640		51	30	W	1800
Bernard & Anthony Lafford	Unknown					2885	640	27	51	30	W	950
Louis Brady	Unknown					2887	225	20	51	30	W	650

Paid by Jer. Rucker do do do do

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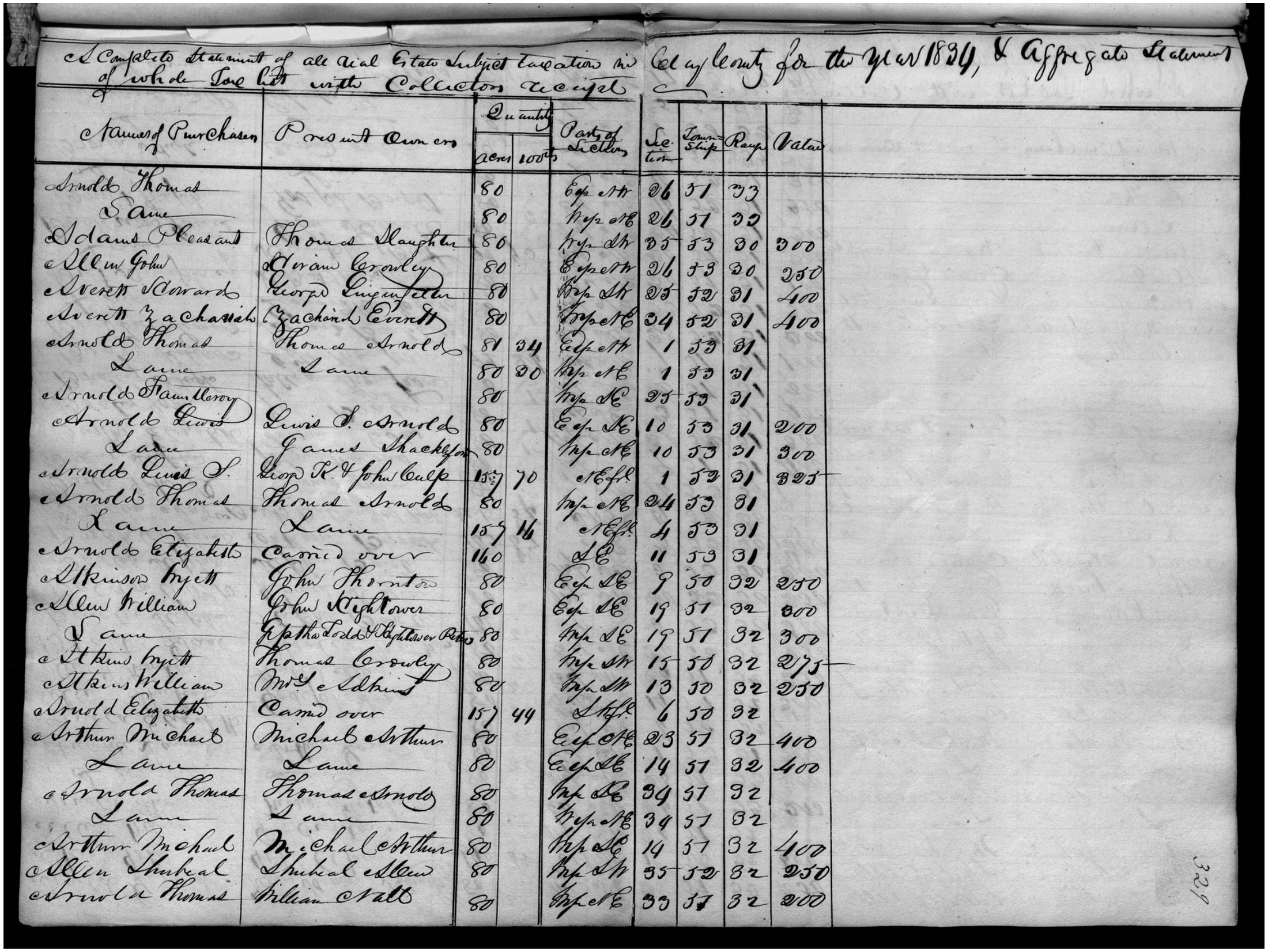
1834 tax record · 0329

Original assessment: present and original owners distinguished; northeast-quarter reading.



A Complete Statement of all Real Estate Subject taxation in Clay County for the year 1834, & Aggregate Statement of whole Tax List with Collectors receipt

Names of Purchasers	Present Owners	Quantity Acres	Quantity 100ths	Part of Section	Section	Township	Range	Value
Arnold Thomas		80		Esp NW	26	51	33	
Lane		80		Wsp NE	26	51	33	
Adams Pleasant	Thomas Slaughter	80		Wsp SW	25	53	30	300
Allen John	Abram Crowley	80		Esp NW	26	53	30	250
Averett Howard	George Engenfelter	80		Wsp SW	25	52	31	400
Averett Zachariah	Zachariah Averett	80		Wsp SE	24	52	31	400
Arnold Thomas	Thomas Arnold	81	34	Esp NW	1	53	31	
Lane	Lane	80	00	Wsp NE	1	53	31	
Arnold Hamilton		80		Wsp NE	25	53	31	
Arnold Lewis	Lewis S. Arnold	80		Esp NE	10	53	31	200
Lane	James Shackleford	80		Wsp NE	10	53	31	300
Arnold Lewis S.	Geo. R. & John Culp	157	70	NEfr	1	53	31	325
Arnold Thomas	Thomas Arnold	80		Wsp NE	24	53	31	
Lane	Lane	157	16	NEfr	4	53	31	
Arnold Elizabeth	Carried over	160		SE	11	53	31	
Atkinson Wyett	John Thornton	80		Esp SE	9	50	32	250
Allen William	John Nightower	80		Esp SE	19	51	32	300
Lane	Geo. Tho. Todd & Nightower Pat.	80		Wsp SE	19	51	32	300
Atkins Wyett	Thomas Crowley	80		Wsp SW	15	50	32	275
Atkins William	Mrs. Atkins	80		Wsp SW	13	50	32	250
Arnold Elizabeth	Carried over	157	44	SWfr	6	50	32	
Arthur Michael	Michael Arthur	80		Esp NE	23	51	32	400
Lane	Lane	80		Esp SE	14	51	32	400
Arnold Thomas	Thomas Arnold	80		Wsp SE	34	51	32	
Lane	Lane	80		Wsp NE	34	51	32	
Arthur Michael	Michael Arthur	80		Wsp SE	14	51	32	400
Allen Shubeal	Shubeal Allen	80		Wsp SW	35	52	32	250
Arnold Thomas	William Hall	80		Wsp NE	33	51	32	200

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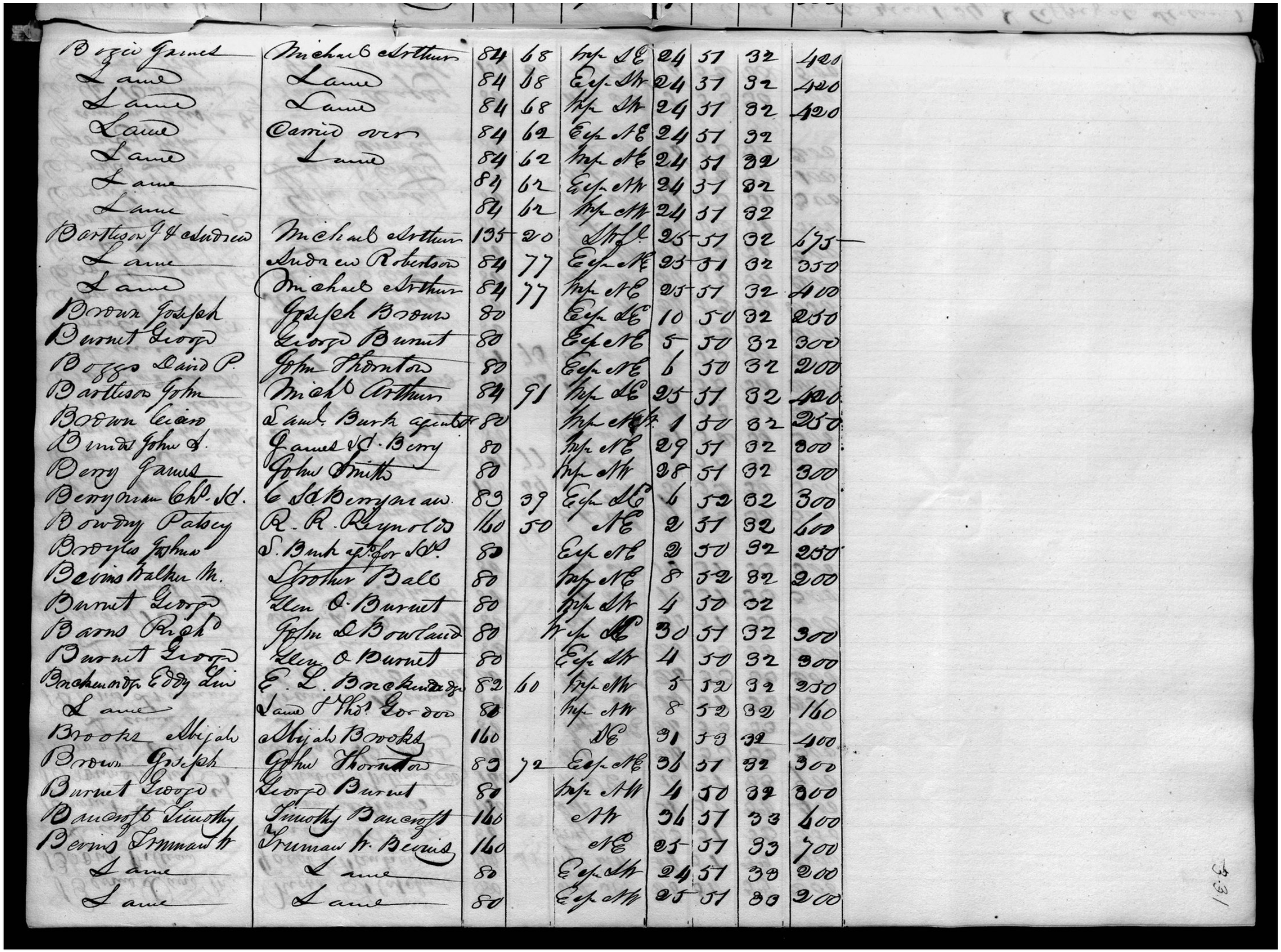
1834 tax record · 0331

Original assessment: present and original owners distinguished; northeast-quarter reading.



Bozio James	Michael Arthur	84	68	Imp	NE	24	31	32	420
Lane	Lane	84	68	Esp	SW	24	31	32	420
Lane	Lane	84	68	Imp	SW	24	31	32	420
Lane	Carried over	84	62	Esp	NE	24	31	32	
Lane	Lane	84	62	Imp	NE	24	31	32	
Lane		84	62	Esp	NW	24	31	32	
Lane		84	62	Imp	NW	24	31	32	
Bartleson J & Andrew	Michael Arthur	135	20		SW	25	31	32	675
Lane	Andrew Robertson	84	77	Esp	NE	25	31	32	350
Lane	Michael Arthur	84	77	Imp	NE	25	31	32	400
Brown Joseph	Joseph Brown	80		Esp	SE	10	30	32	250
Burnet Geo.	Geo. Burnet	80		Esp	NE	5	30	32	300
Boggs David P.	John Thornton	80		Esp	NE	6	30	32	200
Bartleson John	Michl Arthur	84	91	Imp	SE	25	31	32	420
Brown Lucian	Saml. Burk agent	80		Imp	NW	1	30	32	250
Bunds John A.	James A. Berry	80		Imp	NE	29	31	32	300
Berry James	John Smith	80		Imp	NW	28	31	32	300
Berryman Chl. M.	C. M. Berryman	83	39	Esp	SE	6	32	32	300
Bowdy Patsey	R. R. Reynolds	160	50		NE	2	31	32	600
Broyles John	S. Burk agt. for Ws	80		Esp	NE	2	30	32	250
Bevins Balkin M.	Strother Ball	80		Imp	NE	8	32	32	200
Burnet Geo.	Geo. D. Burnet	80		Imp	SW	4	30	32	
Barns Robt	John D Bowland	80		Imp	SE	30	31	32	300
Burnet Geo.	Geo. D Burnet	80		Esp	SW	4	30	32	300
Buchanan Eddy Lin	E. L. Buchanan	82	60	Imp	NW	5	32	32	250
Lane	Jane & Thos Gordon	80		Imp	SW	8	32	32	160
Brooks Abijah	Abijah Brooks	160			NE	31	33	32	400
Brown Joseph	John Thornton	83	72	Esp	NE	36	31	32	300
Burnet Geo.	Geo. Burnet	80		Imp	NW	4	30	32	300
Bancroft Timothy	Timothy Bancroft	160			NW	36	31	33	600
Bevins Truman W.	Truman W. Bevins	160			NE	25	31	33	700
Lane	Lane	80		Esp	SW	24	31	33	200
Lane	Lane	80		Esp	NW	25	31	33	200

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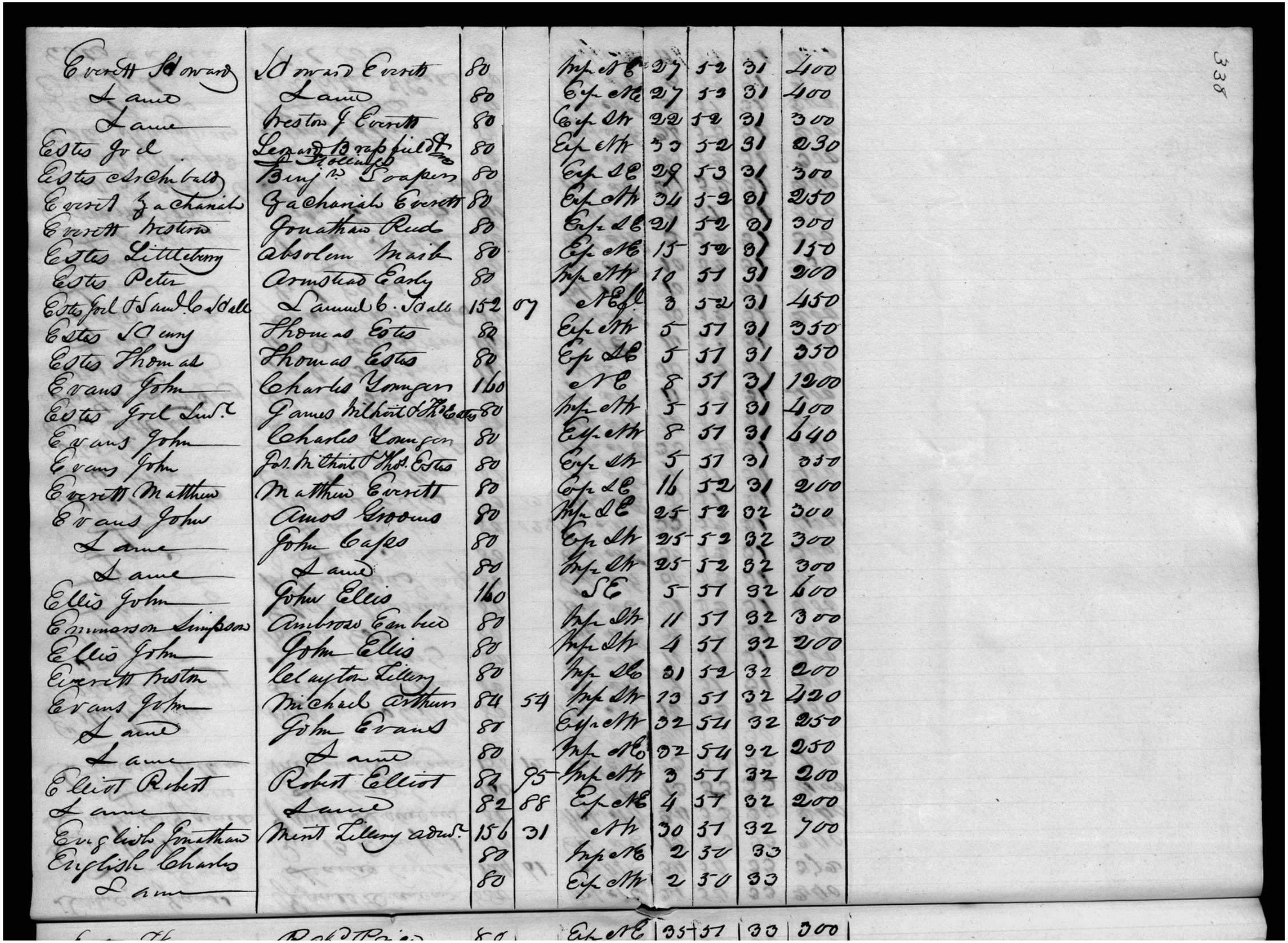
1834 tax record · 0338

Original assessment: present and original owners distinguished; northeast-quarter reading.



Everett Edward	Edward Everett	80		Imp. SE	27	5-2	31	400
Lane	Land	80		Esp. NE	27	5-2	31	400
Lane	Preston J. Everett	80		Esp. SW	22	5-2	31	300
Estes Joel	Legard Barnfield & Rolland	80		Esp. NW	33	5-2	31	230
Estes Archibald	Benj. Cooper	80		Esp. SE	29	5-3	31	300
Everett Zachariah	Zachariah Everett	80		Esp. NW	34	5-2	31	250
Everett Preston	Jonathan Reed	80		Esp. SE	21	5-2	31	300
Estes Littleberry	Absolem Nash	80		Esp. NE	15	5-2	31	150
Estes Peter	Armstead Early	80		Imp. NW	10	51	31	200
Estes Joel & Saml. C. Wells	Samuel C. Wells	152	07	NE	3	5-2	31	450
Estes Solomon	Thomas Estes	80		Esp. NW	5	51	31	350
Estes Thomas	Thomas Estes	80		Esp. SE	5	51	31	350
Evans John	Charles Youngers	160		NE	8	51	31	1200
Estes Joel Lusk	James Wilhoit & Thos. Estes	80		Imp. NW	5	51	31	400
Evans John	Charles Youngers	80		Esp. NW	8	51	31	640
Evans John	Jas. Wilhoit & Thos. Estes	80		Esp. SW	5	51	31	350
Everett Matthew	Matthew Everett	80		Esp. SE	16	52	31	200
Evans John	Amos Grooms	80		Imp. SE	25	52	32	300
Lane	John Cayce	80		Esp. SW	25	52	32	300
Lane	Land	80		Imp. SW	25	52	32	300
Ellis John	John Ellis	160		SE	5	51	32	600
Emmerson Simpson	Ambrose Embree	80		Imp. SW	11	51	32	300
Ellis John	John Ellis	80		Imp. SW	4	51	32	200
Everett Preston	Celayton Lillery	80		Imp. SE	31	52	32	200
Evans John	Michael Arthurs	84	54	Imp. SW	13	51	32	420
Land	John Evans	80		Esp. NW	32	52	32	250
Lane	Land	80		Imp. NE	32	54	32	250
Elliot Robert	Robert Elliot	81	95	Imp. NW	3	51	32	200
Lane	Land	82	88	Esp. NE	4	51	32	200
English Jonathan	Mont Lillery adms.	156	31	NW	30	31	32	700
English Charles		80		Imp. NE	2	30	33	
Lane		80		Esp. NW	2	30	33	
				Esp. NE	35	51	30	300

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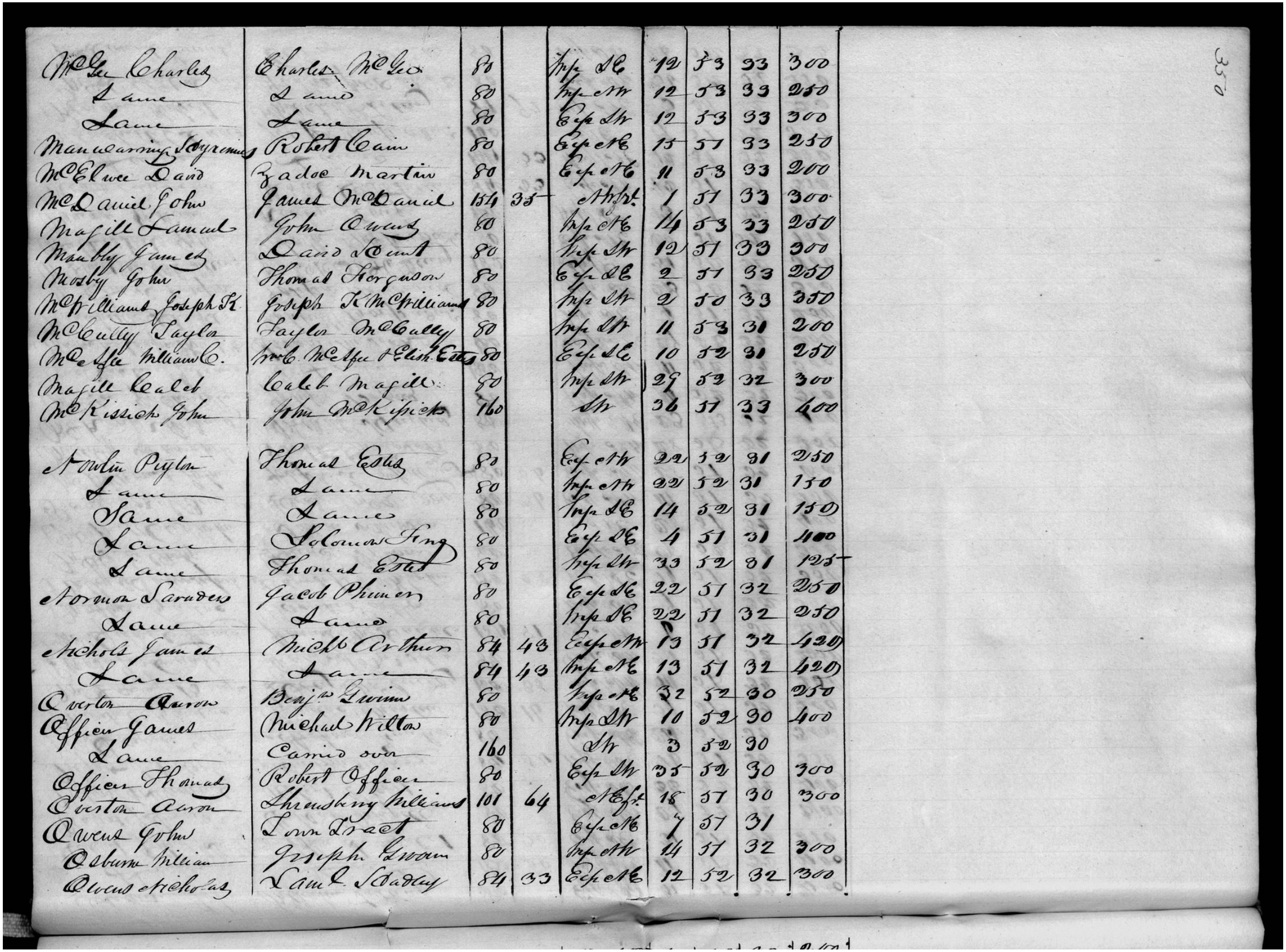
1834 tax record · 0350

Original assessment: present and original owners distinguished; northeast-quarter reading.



McGee Charles	Charles McGee	80		Insp SE	12	53	33	300
Lane	Land	80		Insp NW	12	53	33	250
Lane	Lane	80		Esp SW	12	53	33	300
Manucarring Seyremus	Robert Cain	80		Esp NE	15	51	33	250
McElwee David	Zadoc Martin	80		Esp NE	11	53	33	200
McDaniel John	James McDaniel	154	35	NW pt.	1	51	33	300
Magill Samuel	John Owens	80		Insp NE	14	53	33	250
Manley James	David Scott	80		Esp SW	12	51	33	300
Mosby John	Thomas Ferguson	80		Esp SE	2	51	33	250
McWilliams Joseph K.	Joseph K McWilliams	80		Insp SW	2	50	33	350
McCully Taylor	Taylor McCully	80		Insp SW	11	53	31	200
McAfee William C.	Wm C McAfee & Elish Estes	80		Esp SE	10	52	31	250
Magill Caleb	Caleb Magill	80		Insp SW	29	52	32	300
McKissick John	John McKissick	160		SW	36	51	33	400
Martin Peyton	Thomas Estes	80		Esp NW	22	52	31	250
Lane	Lane	80		Insp NW	22	52	31	150
Lane	Lane	80		Insp SE	14	52	31	150
Lane	Solomon King	80		Esp SE	4	51	31	100
Lane	Thomas Estes	80		Insp SW	33	52	31	125
Norman Saunders	Jacob Phinney	80		Esp SE	22	51	32	250
Lane	Land	80		Insp SE	22	51	32	250
Nichols James	Nicholas Arthur	84	43	Esp NW	13	51	32	420
Lane	Lane	84	43	Insp NE	13	51	32	420
Overton Aaron	Benjn Lewis	80		Insp NE	32	52	30	250
Officer James	Michael Willson	80		Insp SW	10	52	30	400
Lane	Carried over	160		SW	3	52	30	
Officer Thomas	Robert Officer	80		Esp SW	35	52	30	300
Overton Aaron	Shrewsbury Williams	101	64	SE pt.	18	51	30	300
Owens John	Town Tract	80		Esp NE	7	51	31	
Osburn William	Joseph Brown	80		Insp NW	14	51	32	300
Owens Nicholas	Saml Bradley	84	33	Esp NE	12	52	32	300

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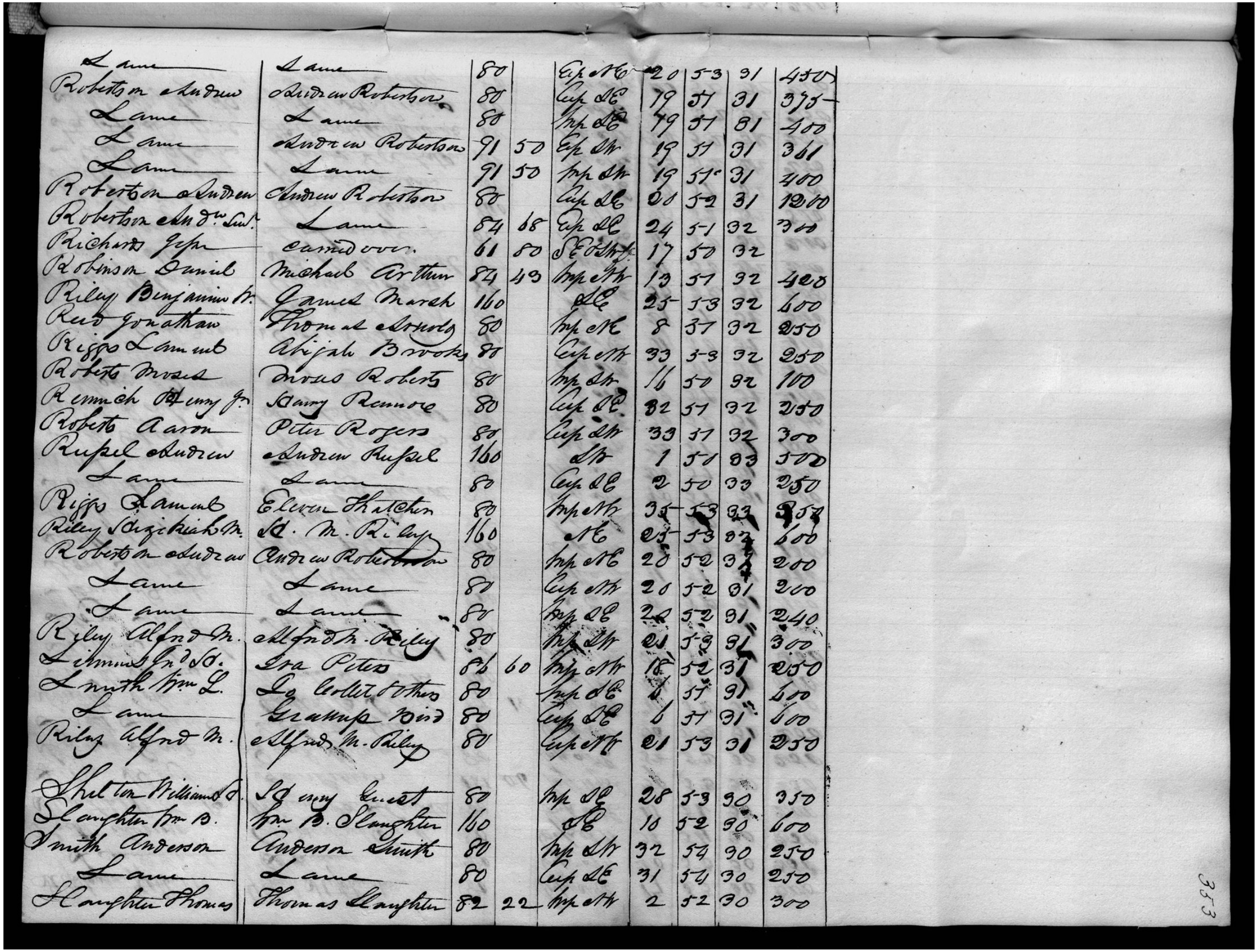
1834 tax record · 0353

Original assessment: present and original owners distinguished; northeast-quarter reading.



Lane	Lane	80		Esp NE	20	5-3	31	450
Robertson Andrew	Andrew Robertson	80		Esp SE	19	51	31	375
Lane	Lane	88		Imp SE	19	51	81	400
Lane	Andrew Robertson	91	50	Esp NW	19	51	31	361
Lane	Lane	91	50	Imp NW	19	51	31	400
Robertson Andrew	Andrew Robertson	80		Esp SE	20	52	31	1200
Robertson Andw Sur.	Lane	84	68	Esp SE	24	51	32	300
Richards Jesse	Camdoor.	61	80	SE of NW	17	50	32	
Robinson Daniel	Michael Arthur	84	40	Imp NW	13	51	32	420
Riley Benjamin Sr.	James March	160		SE	25	53	32	600
Reed Jonathan	Thomas Arnold	80		Imp NE	8	51	32	250
Riggs Samuel	Abijah Brooks	80		Esp NW	33	53	32	250
Roberts Moses	Moses Roberts	80		Imp SW	16	50	32	100
Remich Henry Jr.	Henry Renmore	80		Esp SE	32	51	32	250
Roberts Aaron	Peter Rogers	80		Esp SW	33	51	32	300
Rupel Andrew	Andrew Rupel	160		SW	1	51	83	500
Lane	Lane	80		Esp SE	2	50	33	250
Riggs Samuel	Eleven Thatcher	80		Imp NW	35	53	33	357
Riley Ezekiel Sr.	Ed. M. Riley	160		NE	23	53	32	600
Robertson Andrew	Andrew Robertson	80		Imp NE	20	52	31	200
Lane	Lane	80		Esp NW	20	52	31	200
Lane	Lane	80		Imp SE	24	52	31	240
Riley Alfred Sr.	Alfred Sr. Riley	80		Imp SW	21	53	31	300
Lemmon Jno Sr.	Ira Peters	86	60	Imp NW	18	52	31	250
Lemmon Wm L.	Lg Corbit & Others	80		Imp SE	6	51	31	600
Lane	Grantee Bird	80		Esp SE	6	51	31	600
Riley Alfred Sr.	Alfred M. Riley	80		Esp NW	21	53	31	250
Shelton Williams &	Lg Corey Guest	80		Imp SE	28	53	90	350
Slaughter Wm B.	Wm B. Slaughter	160		SE	10	52	90	600
Smith Anderson	Anderson Smith	80		Imp SW	32	54	90	250
Lane	Lane	80		Esp SE	31	54	30	250
Slaughter Thomas	Thomas Slaughter	82	22	Imp NW	2	52	30	300

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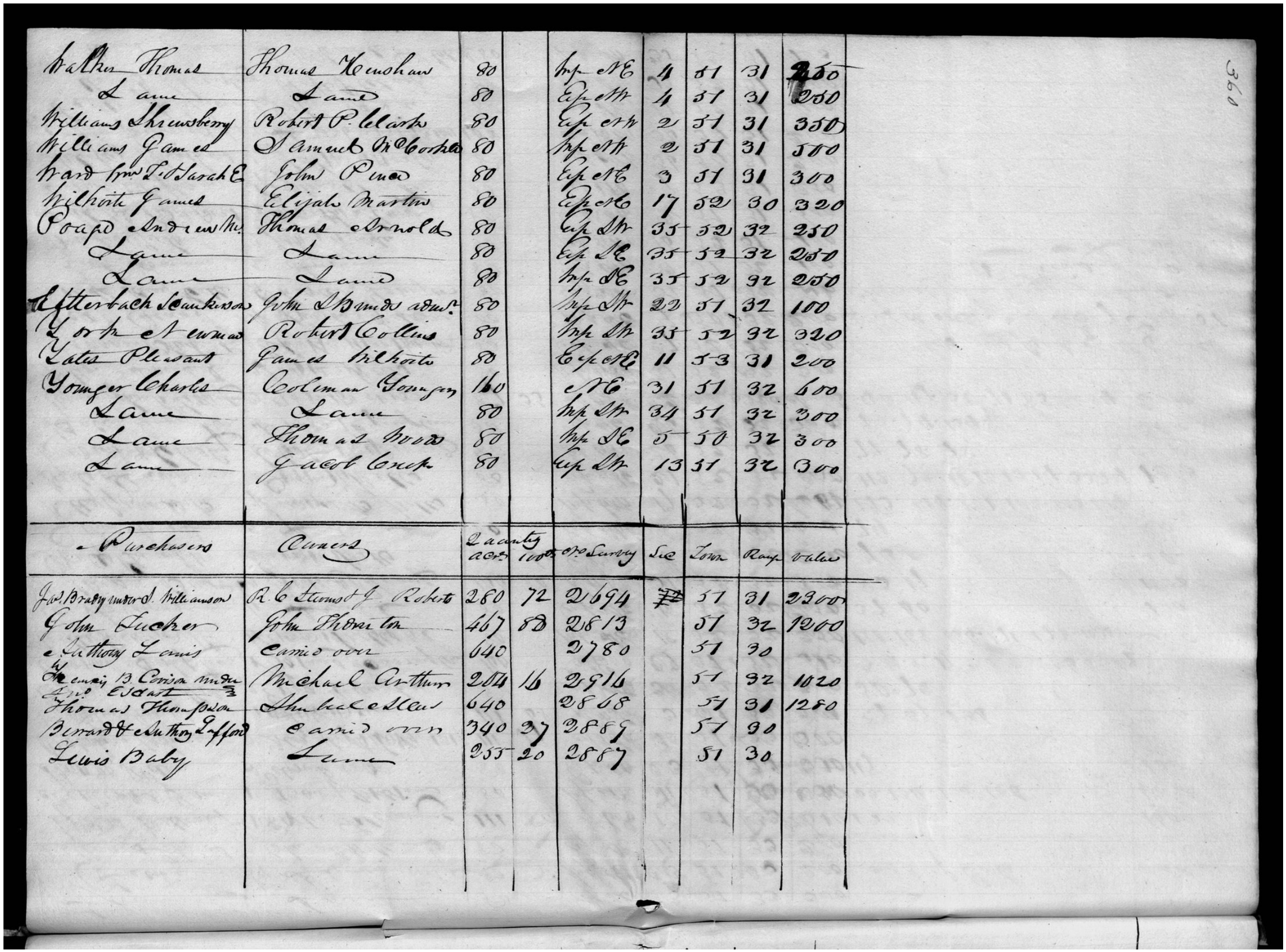
1834 tax record · 0360

Original assessment: present and original owners distinguished; northeast-quarter reading.



Purchasers	Owners	Quantity acres	Quantity 100ths	No. Survey	Sec.	Town	Range	Value
Walker Thomas	Thomas Henshaw	80		Irp. NE	4	51	31	250
Lane	Lane	80		Exp. NW	4	51	31	250
Williams Shrewsberry	Robert P. Clarke	80		Exp. NW	2	51	31	350
Williams James	Samuel M'Cowles	80		Irp. NW	2	51	31	500
Ward Wm. & Sarah E.	John Penn	80		Exp. NE	3	51	31	300
Wilhoite James	Elijah Martin	80		Exp. NE	17	52	30	320
Poage Andrew Jr.	Thomas Arnold	80		Exp. SW	35	52	32	250
Lane	Lane	80		Exp. SE	35	52	32	250
Lane	Lane	80		Irp. SE	35	52	32	250
Efferbach & Jenkinson	John Symmes adms.	80		Irp. SW	22	51	32	100
York & Inman	Robert Collins	80		Irp. SW	35	52	32	320
Yates Pleasant	James Wilhoite	80		Exp. NE	11	53	31	200
Younger Charles	Coleman Younger	160		NE	31	51	32	600
Lane	Lane	80		Irp. SW	34	51	32	300
Lane	Thomas Woods	80		Irp. SE	5	50	32	300
Lane	Jacob Crisp	80		Exp. SW	13	51	32	300
Jas. Brady under J. Williamson	R. & Thomas & J. Roberts	280	72	2694	22	51	31	2300
John Tucker	John Thornton	467	88	2813		51	32	1900
Anthony Lewis	Carried over	640		2780		51	30	
Henry B. Corsa under Exr. Estate	Michael Arthur	204	16	2916		51	32	1020
Thomas Thompson	Abraham Allen	640		2868		51	31	1280
Bernard & Anthony Lefford	Carried over	340	37	2889		51	30	
Lewis Baby	Lane	255	20	2887		51	30	

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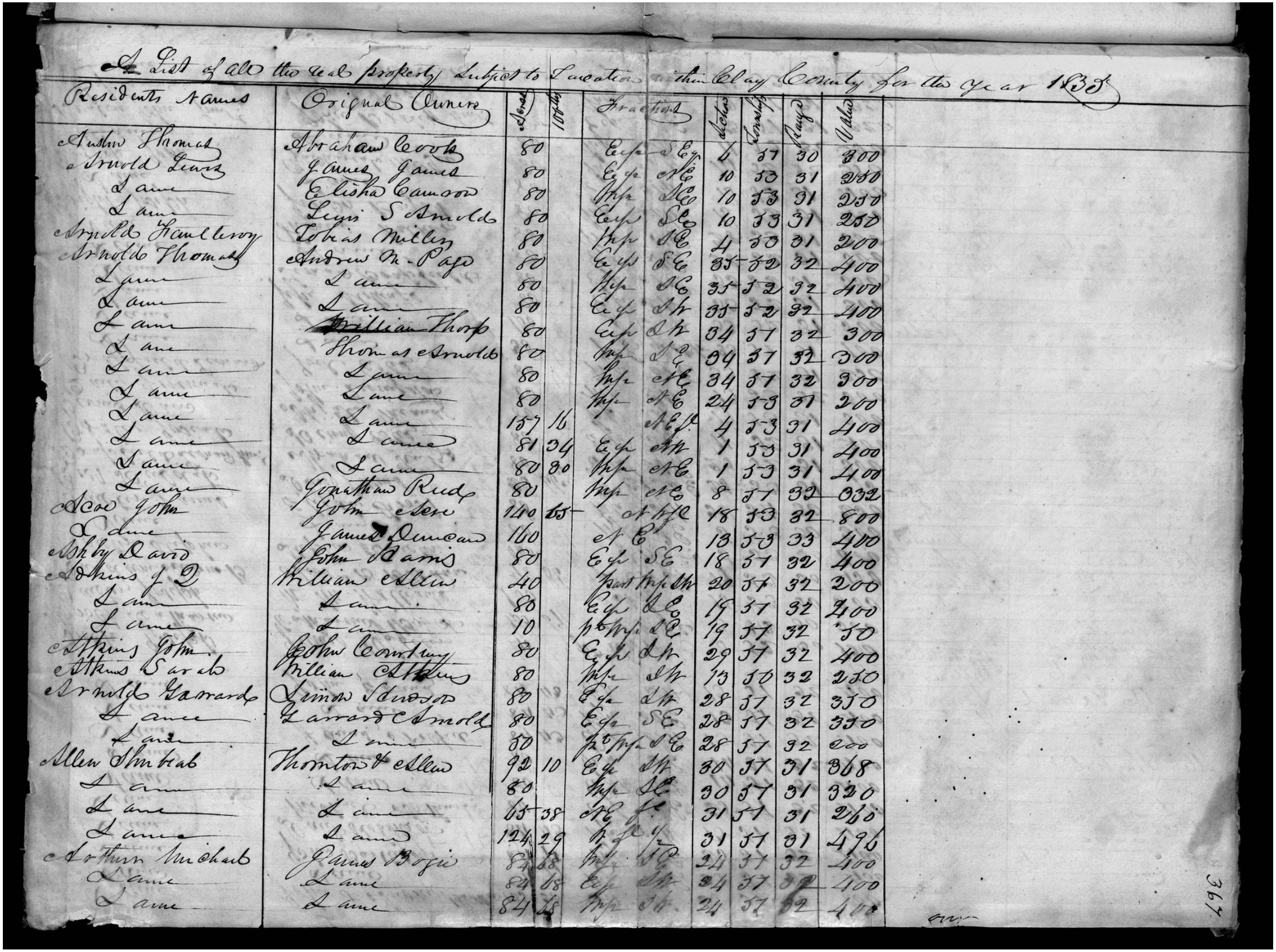
1835 tax record · 0367

Original assessment: present and original owners distinguished; northeast-quarter reading.



A List of all the real property subject to Taxation within Clay County for the year 1835

Residents Names	Original Owners	Acres	100ths	Fractions		Section	Township	Range	Value
Austin Thomas	Abraham Cook	80		Exp	SEq	4	57	30	300
Arnold Lewis	James James	80		Exp	NE	10	53	31	250
Lane	Elisha Cannon	80		Exp	NE	10	53	31	250
Lane	Levi S Arnold	80		Exp	SE	10	53	31	250
Arnold Hawkeroy	Tobias Miller	80		Exp	NE	4	53	31	200
Arnold Thomas	Andrew M. Page	80		Exp	SE	35	52	32	400
Lane	Lane	80		Exp	NE	35	52	32	400
Lane	Lane	80		Exp	NW	35	52	32	400
Lane	William Thorp	80		Exp	NW	34	57	32	300
Lane	Thomas Arnold	80		Exp	SE	34	57	32	300
Lane	Lane	80		Exp	NE	34	57	32	300
Lane	Lane	80		Exp	NE	24	53	31	200
Lane	Lane	157	16		NE pt	4	53	31	400
Lane	Lane	81	34	Exp	NW	1	53	31	400
Lane	Lane	80	80	Exp	NE	1	53	31	400
Lane	Jonathan Rudy	80		Exp	NE	8	57	32	032
Acre John	John Lee	140	65		NW pt	18	53	32	800
Lane	James Duncan	160		NE		13	53	33	400
Ashby David	John Sams	80		Exp	SE	18	57	32	400
Atkins J D	William Allen	40		Part	NW	20	57	32	200
Lane	Lane	80		Exp	NE	19	57	32	400
Lane	Lane	10		pt	SE	19	57	32	50
Atkins John	John Courtney	80		Exp	NW	29	57	32	400
Atkins Sarah	William Atkins	80		Exp	NW	13	50	32	250
Arnold Garrard	Simon Snodgrass	80		Exp	NW	28	57	32	350
Lane	Garrard Arnold	80		Exp	SE	28	57	32	350
Lane	Lane	50		pt	SE	28	57	32	000
Allen Shubrad	Thornton & Allen	92	10	Exp	NW	30	57	31	368
Lane	Lane	80		Exp	SE	30	57	31	320
Lane	Lane	65	38		NE pt	31	57	31	260
Lane	Lane	124	29		pt	31	57	31	496
Arthur Michael	James Boyce	84	68	Exp	SE	24	57	32	400
Lane	Lane	84	68	Exp	NW	24	57	32	400
Lane	Lane	84	68	Exp	SW	24	57	32	400

0367

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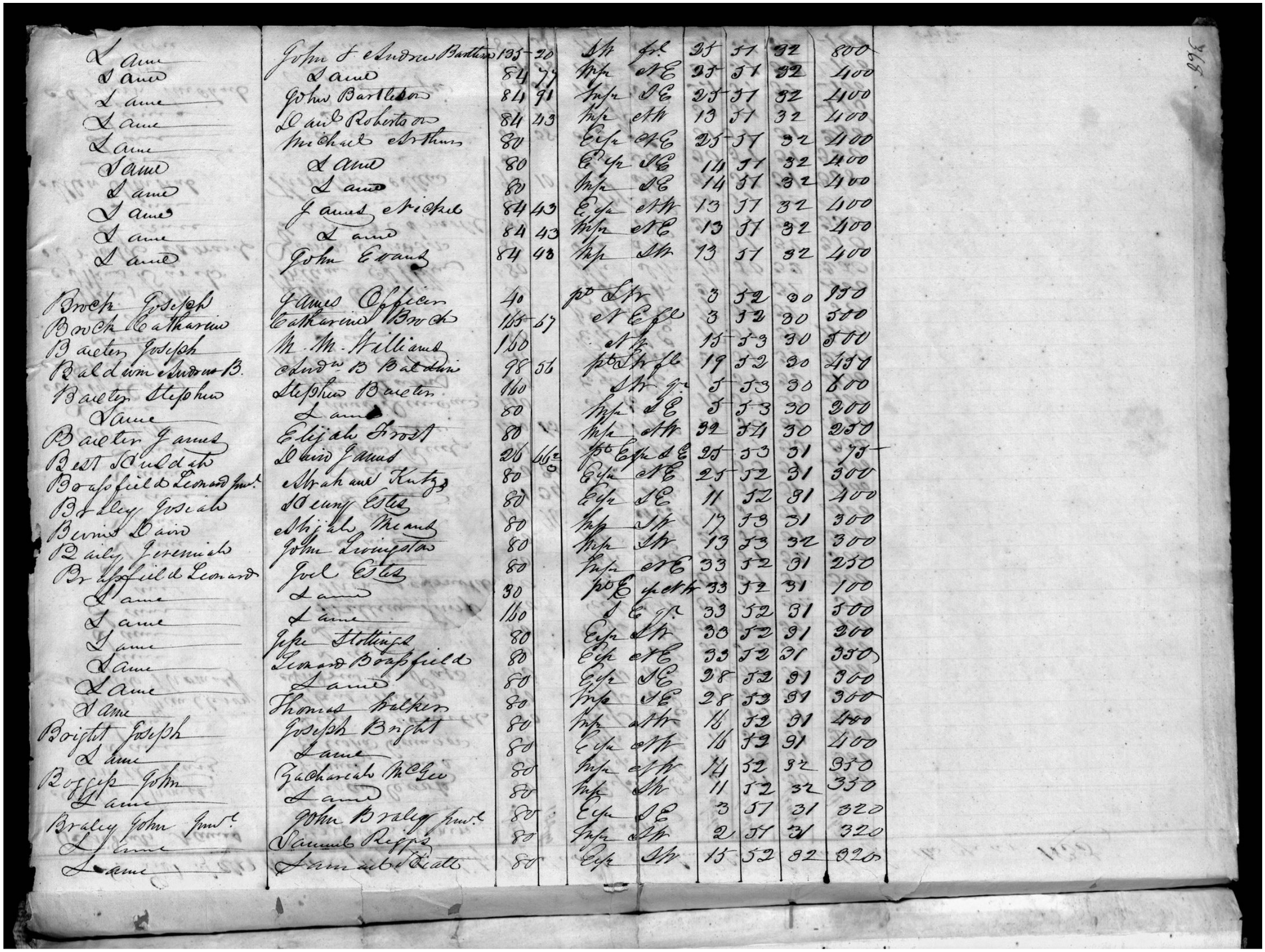
1835 tax record · 0368

Original assessment: present and original owners distinguished; northeast-quarter reading.



Land	John & Andrew Bartlett	135	20	Sh	fr	25	51	32	800
Land		84	77	Insp	NE	25	51	32	400
Land	John Bartleson	84	91	Insp	SE	25	51	32	400
Land	David Robertson	84	43	Insp	eSh	13	51	32	400
Land	Michael & Arthur	80		Exp	NE	25	51	32	400
Land		80		Exp	SE	14	51	32	400
Land		80		Insp	SE	14	51	32	400
Land	James & Nichol	84	43	Exp	eSh	13	51	32	400
Land		84	43	Insp	NE	13	51	32	400
Land	John Evans	84	43	Insp	Sh	13	51	32	400
	James Officer	40		pc	Sh	3	52	30	150
Bench Joseph	Catharine Bench	135	67		eSE	3	52	30	500
Bench Catharine	M. M. Williams	150			Sh	15	53	30	500
Baeten Joseph	Andw B Baldwin	98	56	pc	Sh fr	19	52	30	450
Baldwin Andrew B.	Stephen Baeten	160			Sh fr	5	53	30	200
Baeten Stephen		80		Insp	SE	5	53	30	200
Land	Elijah Frost	80		Insp	eSh	32	51	30	250
Baeten James	David James	26	66	pc	Exp SE	25	53	31	75
Best Rudolph	Abraham Kutz	80		Exp	NE	25	52	31	300
Bousfield & Leonard jun.	Henry Estes	80		Exp	SE	11	52	31	400
Braley Josiah	Elijah Means	80		Insp	Sh	13	53	31	300
Bennet David	John Livingston	80		Insp	Sh	13	53	32	300
Daily Jeremiah	Joel Estes	80		Insp	eNE	33	52	31	250
Bousfield & Leonard		30		pc	Exp eSh	33	52	31	100
Land		150			SE Sp	33	52	31	500
Land		80		Exp	Sh	30	52	31	200
Land	Jesse Stebbins	80		Exp	eNE	33	52	31	350
Land	Leonard Bousfield	80		Exp	SE	28	52	31	300
Land		80		Insp	SE	28	53	31	300
Land	Thomas Walker	80		Insp	eSh	16	52	31	400
Bright Joseph	Joseph Bright	80		Exp	eSh	16	52	31	400
Land		80		Insp	eSh	14	52	32	350
Boffee John	Zachariah McGee	80		Insp	Sh	11	52	32	350
Land		80		Exp	SE	3	57	31	320
Braley John jun.	John Braley jun.	80		Insp	Sh	2	57	31	320
Land	Samuel Phipps	80		Exp	Sh	15	52	32	320
Land	Hannah Platt	80							

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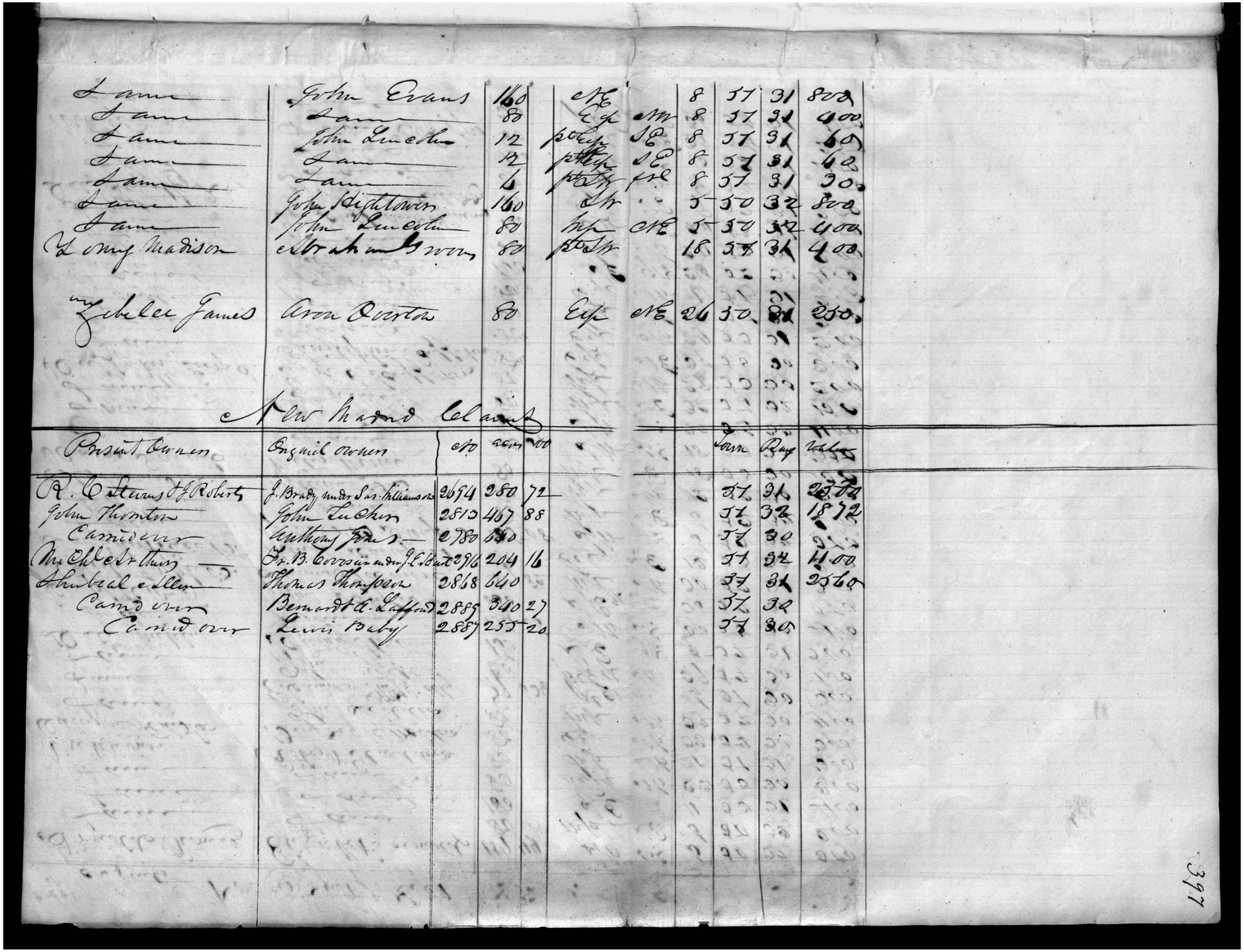
1835 tax record · 0397

Original assessment: present and original owners distinguished; northeast-quarter reading.



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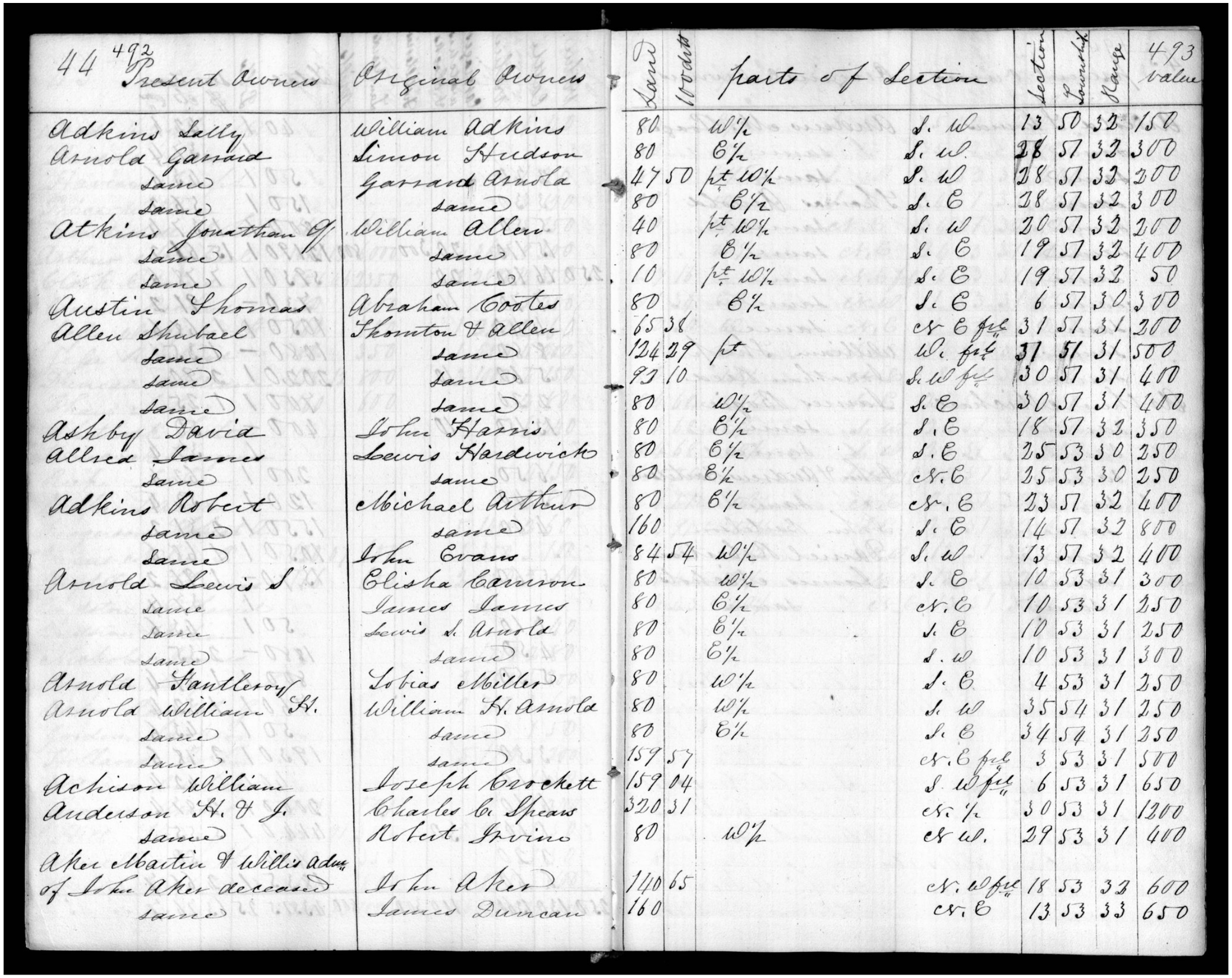
1836 tax record · 0492

Robert Adkins is present owner of SE14, E½NE23, and W½SW13.



44 492 Present Owners	Original Owners	Land	Width	parts of Section	Section	Township	Range	493 Value
Adkins Sally	William Adkins	80		W½	S. W	13	50	32	150
Arnold Garrard	Simon Hudson	80		E½	S. W	28	57	32	300
same	Garrard Arnold	47	50	pt. W½	S. W	28	57	32	200
same	same	80		E½	S. E	28	57	32	300
Atkins Jonathan Sf	William Allen	40		pt. W½	S. W	20	57	32	200
same	same	80		E½	S. E	19	57	32	400
same	same	10		pt. W½	S. E	19	57	32	50
Austin Thomas	Abraham Coates	80		E½	S. E	6	57	30	300
Allen Shubael	Thornton & Allen	65	38		N. E fr	31	57	31	200
same	same	124	29	pt	W. fr	31	57	31	500
same	same	93	10		S. W fr	30	57	31	400
same	same	80		W½	S. E	30	57	31	400
Ashby David	John Harris	80		E½	S. E	18	57	32	350
Allred James	Lewis Hardwick	80		E½	S. E	25	53	30	250
same	same	80		E½	N. E	25	53	30	250
Adkins Robert	Michael Arthur	80		E½	N. E	23	57	32	400
same	same	160			S. E	14	57	32	800
same	John Evans	84	54	W½	S. W	13	57	32	400
Arnold Lewis S	Elisha Cannon	80		W½	S. E	10	53	31	300
same	James James	80		E½	N. E	10	53	31	250
same	Lewis S. Arnold	80		E½	S. E	10	53	31	250
same	same	80		E½	S. W	10	53	31	300
Arnold Santleroy	Tobias Miller	80		W½	S. E	4	53	31	250
Arnold William H.	William H. Arnold	80		W½	S. W	35	54	31	250
same	same	80		E½	S. E	34	54	31	250
same	same	159	57		N. E fr	3	53	31	500
Achison William	Joseph Crockett	159	04		S. W fr	6	53	31	650
Anderson H. & J.	Charles B. Spears	320	31		N. ½	30	53	31	1200
same	Robert Irvine	80		W½	N. W.	29	53	31	400
Aker Martin & Willis Admr of John Aker deceased	John Aker	140	65		N. W fr	18	53	32	600
same	James Duncan	160			N. E	13	53	33	650

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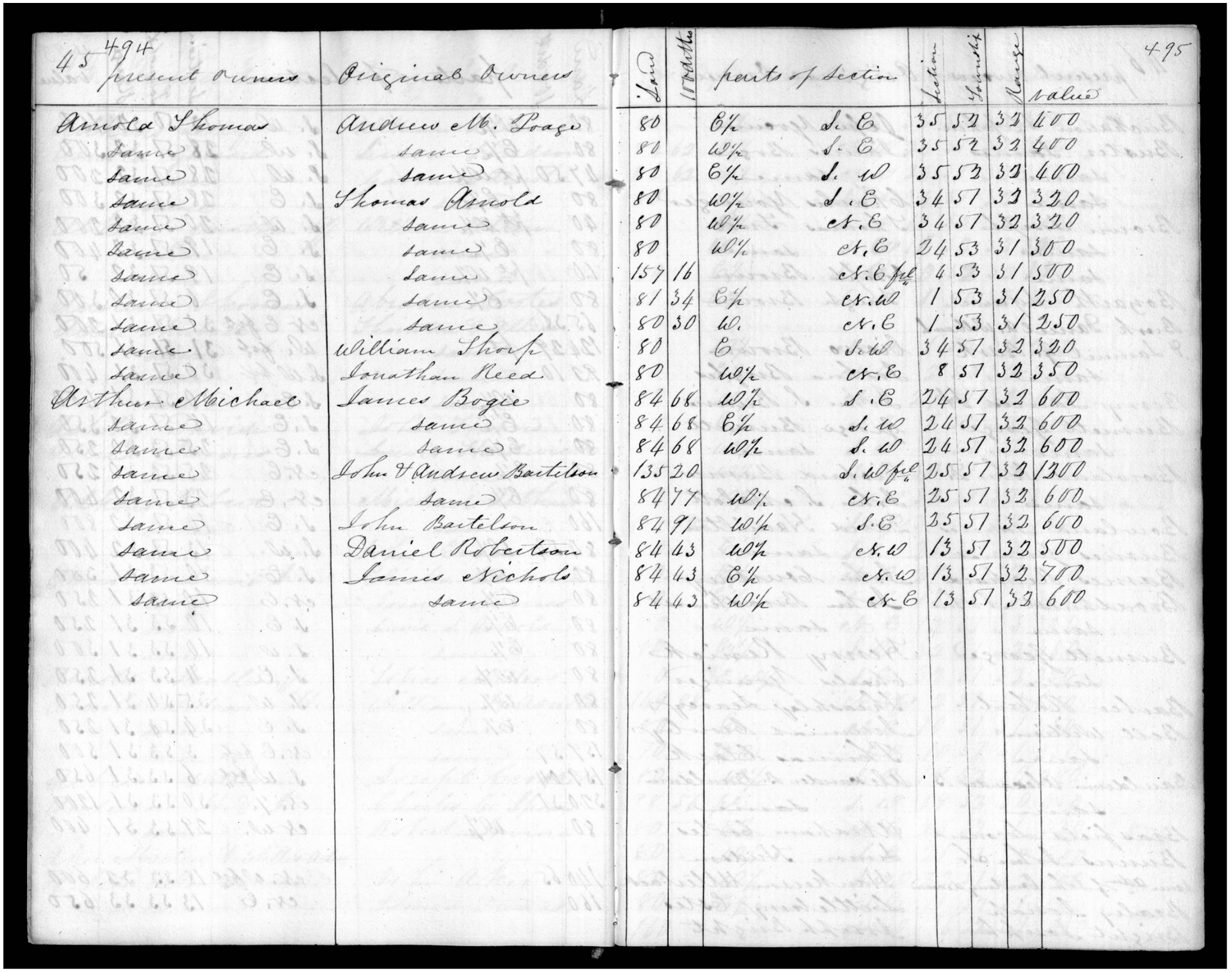
1836 tax record · 0494

Arthur’s rural land and separate New Madrid schedule.



45 494 present owners	Original owners	Land	Number of Acres	parts of section	Section	Township	Range	Value
Arnold Thomas	Andrew M. Poage	80		E½	S. E	35	52	32	400
Same	Same	80		W½	S. E	35	52	32	400
Same	Same	80		E½	S. W	35	52	32	400
Same	Thomas Arnold	80		W½	S. E	34	57	32	320
Same	Same	80		W½	N. E	34	57	32	320
Same	Same	80		W½	N. E	24	53	31	300
Same	Same	157	16		N. E fl.	4	53	31	500
Same	Same	81	34	E½	N. W	1	53	31	250
Same	Same	80	30	W.	N. E	1	53	31	250
Same	William Thorp	80		E	S. W	34	57	32	320
Same	Jonathan Reed	80		W½	N. E	8	57	32	350
Arthur Michael	James Bogie	84	68	W½	S. E	24	57	32	600
Same	Same	84	68	E½	S. W	24	57	32	600
Same	Same	84	68	W½	S. W	24	57	32	600
Same	John & Andrew Bartelson	135	20		S. W fl.	25	57	32	1300
Same	Same	84	77	W½	N. E	25	57	32	600
Same	John Bartelson	84	91	W½	S. E	25	57	32	600
Same	Daniel Robertson	84	43	W½	N. W	13	57	32	500
Same	James Nichols	84	43	E½	N. W	13	57	32	700
Same	Same	84	43	W½	N. E	13	57	32	600

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1836/display/33055973

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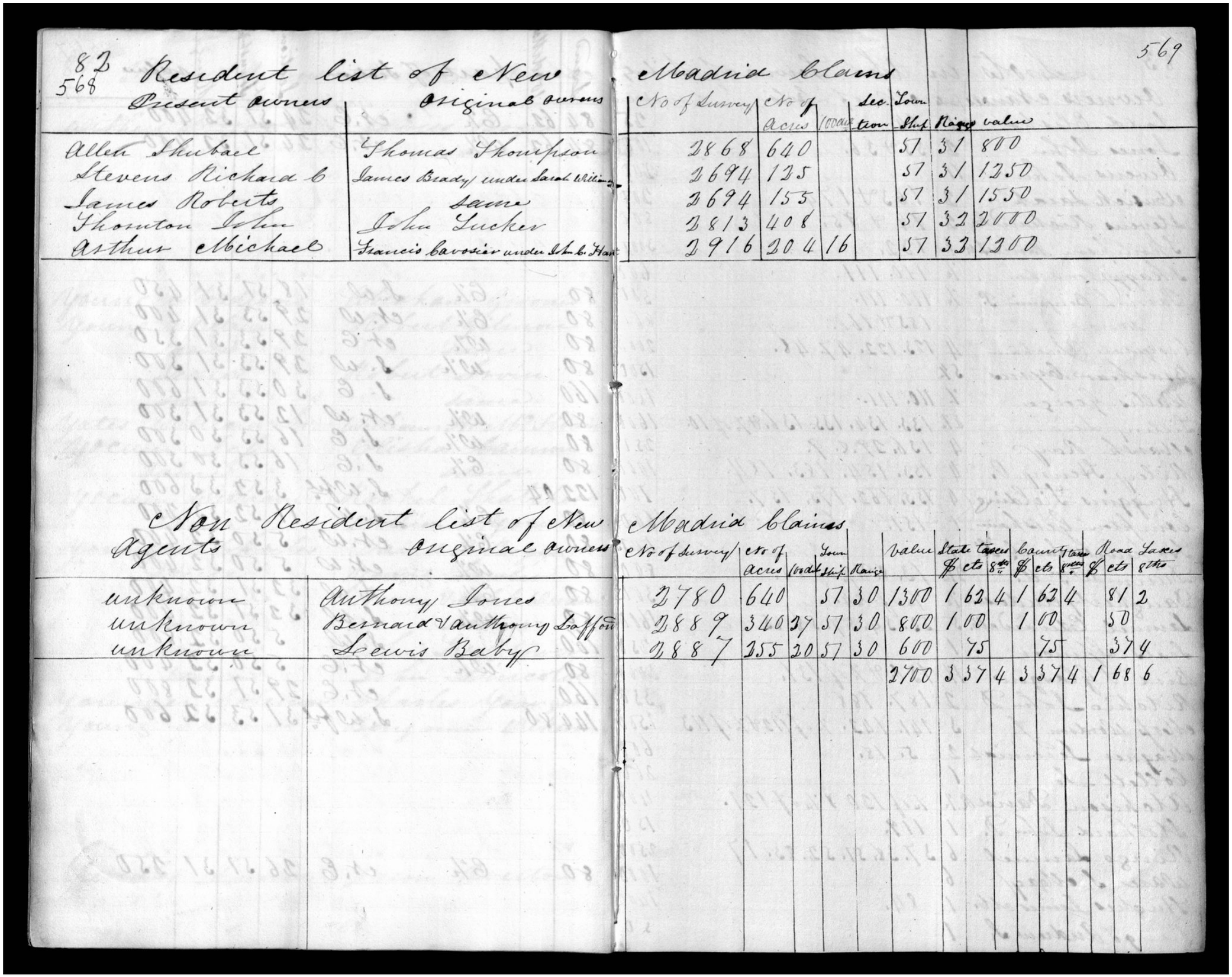
1836 tax record · 0568

Arthur’s rural land and separate New Madrid schedule.



82
568

Resident list of New Madrid Claims

569

Present owners	Original owners	No of Survey	No of acres	Lodt	Section	Town Ship	Range	value
Allen Shubael	Thomas Thompson	2868	640			57	31	800
Stevens Richard b	James Brady under Sarah Williams	2694	135			57	31	1250
James Roberts	same	2694	155			57	31	1550
Thornton John	John Tucker	2813	408			57	32	2000
Arthur Michael	Francis Cavosier under John B. Hart	2916	204	16		57	33	1300

Non Resident list of New Madrid claims

Agents	Original owners	No of Survey	No of acres	Lodt	Town Ship	Range	value	State taxes $	cts	8ths	County taxes $	cts	8ths	Road Taxes $	cts	8ths
unknown	Anthony Jones	2780	640		57	30	1300	1	62	4	1	62	4		81	2
unknown	Bernard Vanthony Laffon	2889	340	37	57	30	800	1	00		1	00			50	
unknown	Lewis Baby	2887	255	20	57	30	600		75			75			37	4
							2700	3	37	4	3	37	4	1	68	6

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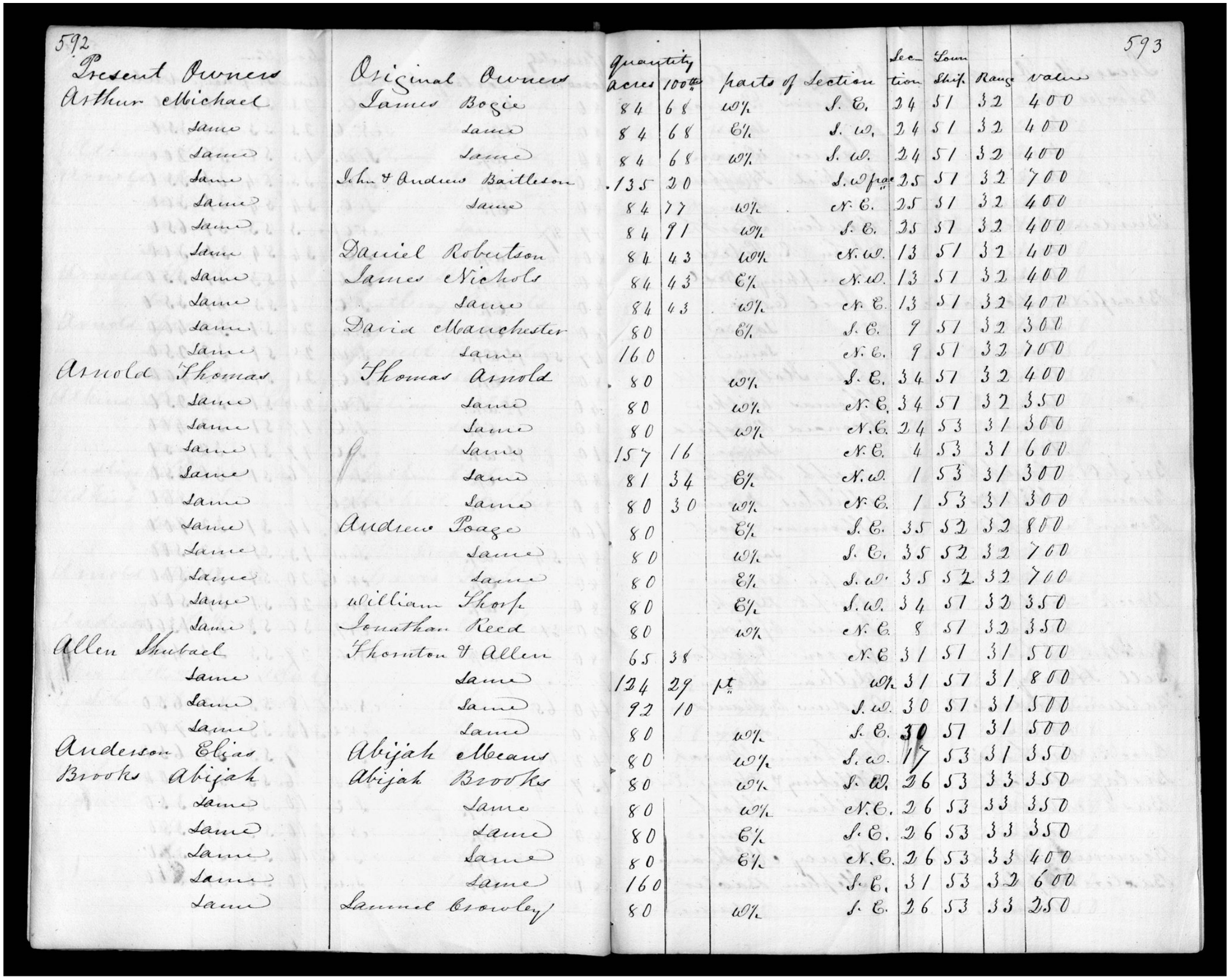
1837 tax record · 0592

Arthur’s rural land and New Madrid entries.



592

Present Owners	Original Owners	quantity acres	quantity 100ths	parts of Section		Section	Town Ship	Range	value
Arthur Michael	James Bogie	84	68	W½	S. E.	24	51	32	400
Same	Same	84	68	E½	S. W.	24	51	32	400
Same	Same	84	68	W½	S. W.	24	51	32	400
Same	John & Andrew Battleson	135	20		S. W fr	25	51	32	700
Same	Same	84	77	W½	N. E.	25	51	32	400
Same		84	91	W½	S. E.	35	51	32	400
Same	Daniel Robertson	84	43	W½	N. W.	13	51	32	400
Same	James Nichols	84	43	E½	N. W.	13	51	32	400
Same	Same	84	43	W½	N. E.	13	51	32	400
Same	David Manchester	80		E½	S. E.	9	51	32	300
Same	Same	160			N. E.	9	51	32	700
Arnold Thomas	Thomas Arnold	80		W½	S. E.	34	51	32	400
Same	Same	80		W½	N. E.	34	51	32	350
Same	Same	80		W½	N. E.	24	53	31	300
Same	Same	157	16		N. E.	4	53	31	600
Same	Same	81	34	E½	N. W.	1	53	31	300
Same	Same	80	30	W½	N. E.	1	53	31	300
Same	Andrew Poage	80		E½	S. E.	35	52	32	800
Same	Same	80		W½	S. E.	35	52	32	700
Same	Same	80		E½	S. W.	35	52	32	700
Same	William Thorp	80		E½	S. W.	34	51	32	350
Same	Jonathan Reed	80		W½	N. E.	8	51	32	350
Allen Shubael	Thornton V Allen	65	38		N. E	31	51	31	500
Same	Same	124	29	pt	W.	31	51	31	800
Same	Same	92	10		S. W.	30	51	31	500
Same	Same	80		W½	S. E.	30	51	31	500
Anderson Elias	Abijah Means	80		W½	S. W.	17	53	31	350
Brooks Abijah	Abijah Brooks	80		W½	S. W.	26	53	33	350
Same	Same	80		W½	N. E.	26	53	33	350
Same	Same	80		E½	S. E.	26	53	33	350
Same	Same	80		E½	N. E.	26	53	33	400
Same	Same	160			S. E.	31	53	32	600
Same	Samuel Crowley	80		W½	S. E.	26	53	33	250

593

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1837/display/33057983

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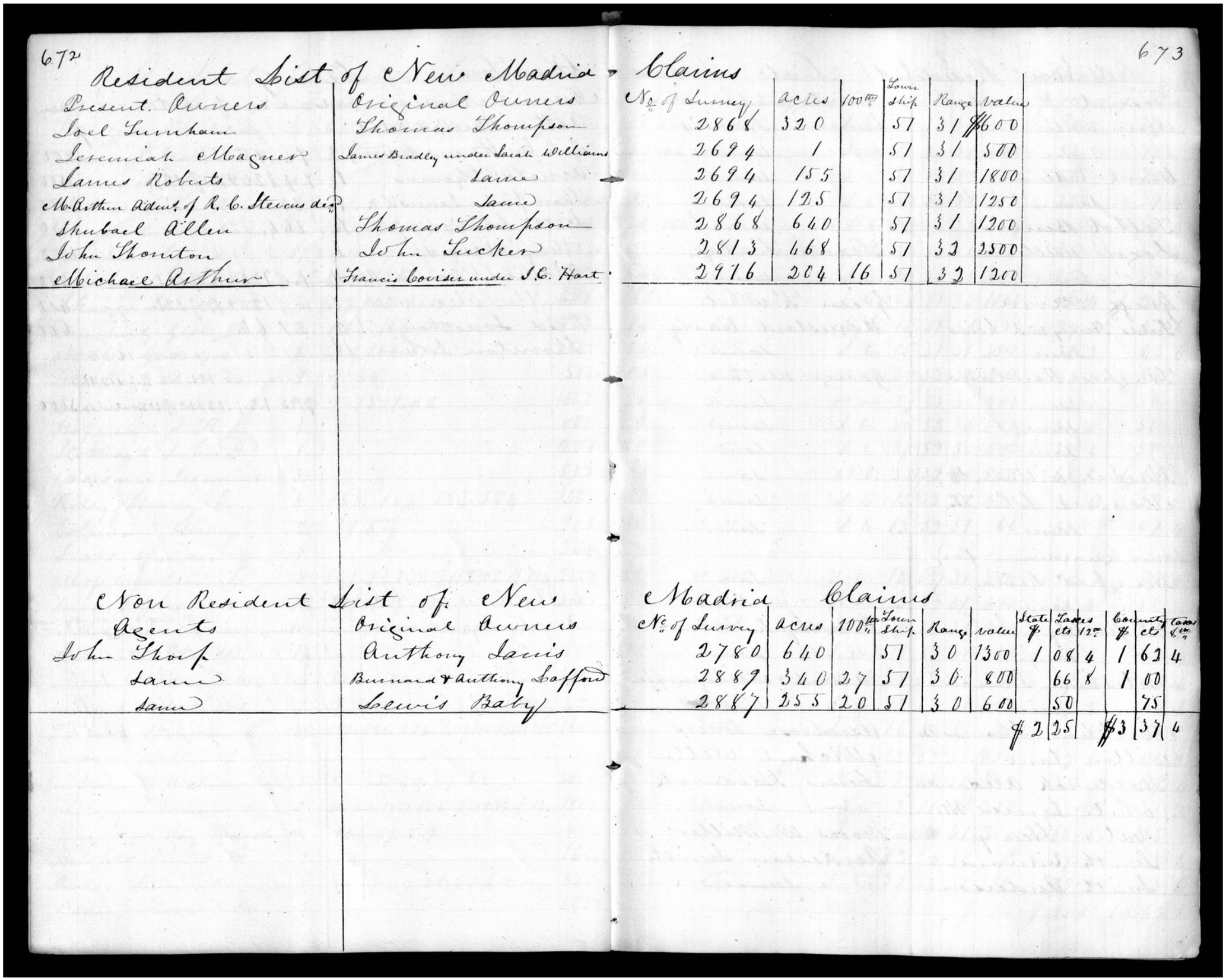
1837 tax record · 0672

Arthur’s rural land and New Madrid entries.



672

Resident List of New Madrid Claims

Present Owners	Original Owners	No. of Survey	acres	100ths	Town Ship	Range	value
Joel Lunsham	Thomas Thompson	2868	320		57	31	600
Jeremiah Magner	James Bradley under Sarah Williams	2694	1		51	31	500
James Roberts	Same	2694	155		51	31	1800
M. Arthur Admr. of R. C. Stevens dec'd	Same	2694	125		51	31	1250
Shubael Allen	Thomas Thompson	2868	640		51	31	1200
John Thornton	John Tucker	2813	468		51	32	2500
Michael Arthur	Francis Cosier under J.C. Hart	2916	204	16	51	32	1200

673

Non Resident List of New Madrid Claims

Agents	Original Owners	No. of Survey	acres	100ths	Town Ship	Range	value	State $	Taxes cts	12½	County $	cts	Total $ & cts
John Thorp	Anthony Davis	2780	640		51	30	1300	1	08	4	1	62	4
Same	Bunnard & Anthony Safford	2889	340	27	51	30	800		66	8	1	00	
Same	Lewis Baby	2887	255	20	51	30	600		50			75	
								$ 2	25		$ 3	37	4

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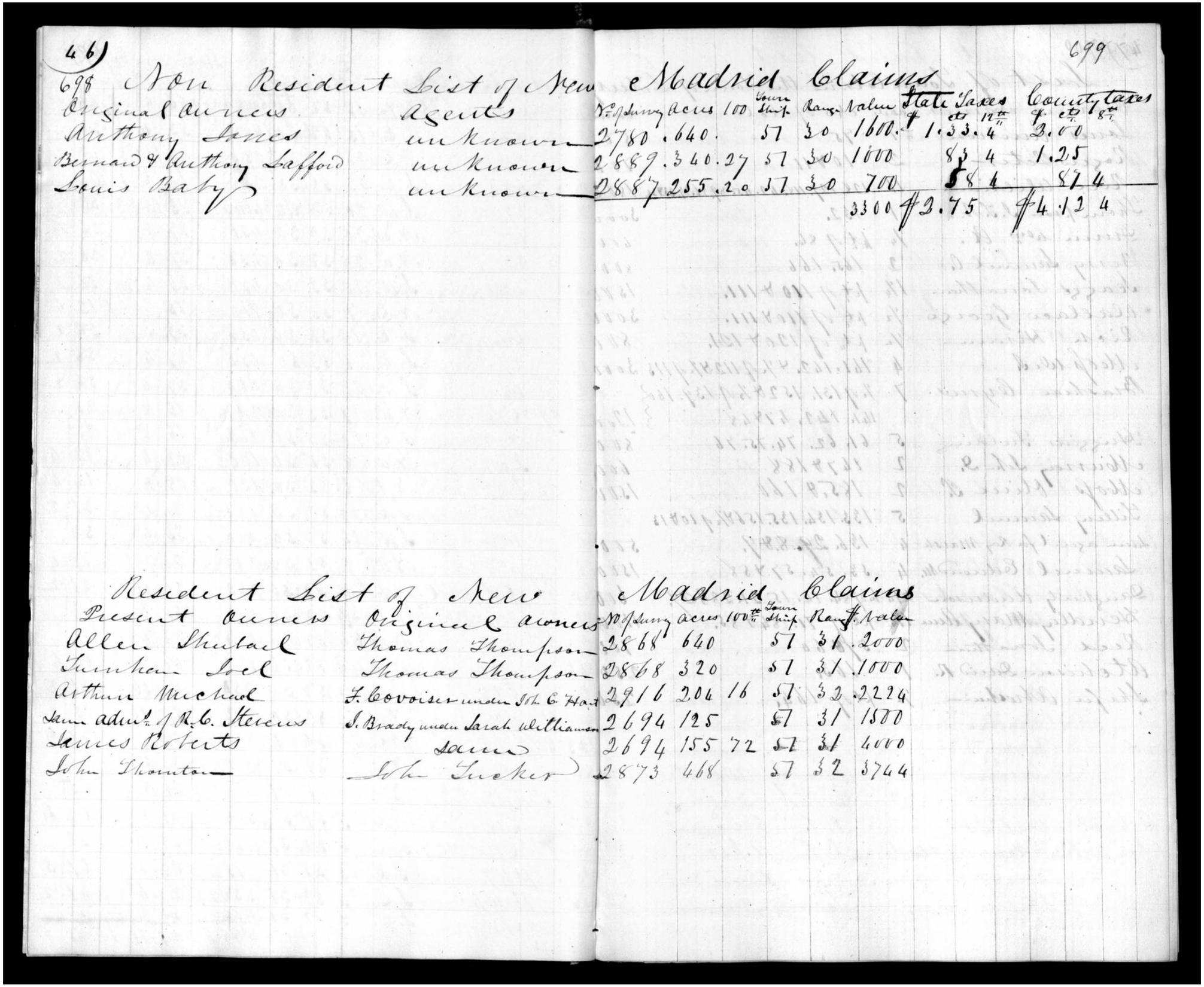
1838 tax record · 0698

Arthur’s rural land and New Madrid entries.



46)

698 Non Resident List of New Madrid claims

Original owners	Agents	No. of Survey	Acres	100ths	Town Ship	Range	Value	State Taxes $	cts	12½	County taxes $	cts	8½
Anthony James	unknown	2780	.640.		57	30	1600.	1	33	4	2	00	
Bernard & Anthony Laffoid	unknown	2889	.340.27		57	30	1000		83	4	1	25	
Louis Baby	unknown	2887	255	20	57	30	700		58	4		87	4
							3300	$2	75		$4	12	4

699

Resident List of New Madrid claims

Present owners	Original owners	No. of Survey	acres	100ths	Town Ship	Range	Value $
Allen Shubael	Thomas Thompson	2868	640		57	31	2000
Tunkon Joel	Thomas Thompson	2868	320		57	31	1000
Arthur Michael	F. Covoiser under Jos. C. Hart	2916	204	16	57	32	2224
same admr. of R.C. Stevens	J. Brady under Sarah Williamson	2694	125		57	31	1500
James Roberts	same	2694	155	72	57	31	4000
John Thornton	John Tucker	2873	468		57	32	3744

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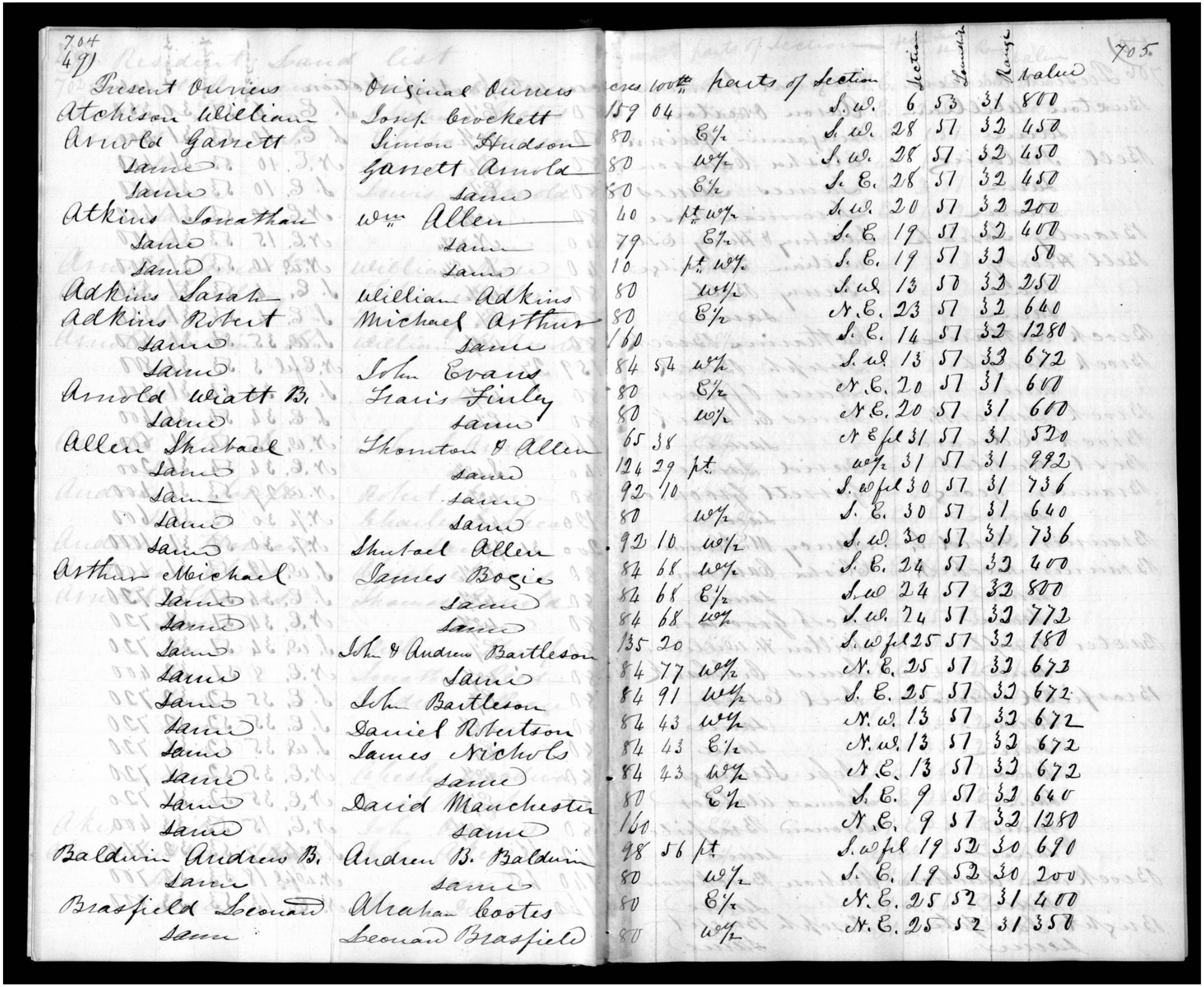
1838 tax record · 0704

Arthur’s rural land and New Madrid entries.



Present Owners	Original Owners	acres	100ths	parts of Section	Section	Township	Range	value
Atchison William	Josp. Crockett	159	04	S.W.	6	53	31	800
Arnold Garrett	Simon Hudson	80		E½	28	57	32	450
Same	Garrett Arnold	80		W½	28	57	32	450
Same	Same	80		E½	28	57	32	450
Atkins Jonathan	Wm Allen	40		pt W½	20	57	32	200
Same	Same	79		E½	19	57	32	400
Same	Same	10		pt W½	19	57	32	50
Adkins Sarah	William Adkins	80		W½	13	57	32	250
Adkins Robert	Michael Arthur	80		E½	23	57	32	640
Same	Same	160			14	57	32	1280
Same	John Evans	84	54	W½	13	57	33	672
Arnold Wiatt B.	Travis Finley	80		E½	20	57	31	600
Same	Same	80		W½	20	57	31	600
Allen Shubael	Thornton & Allen	65	38		N E fl 31	57	31	520
Same	Same	124	29	pt	W½ 31	57	31	992
Same	Same	92	10		S. W fl 30	57	31	736
Same	Shubael Allen	80		W½	S. E. 30	57	31	640
Arthur Michael	James Bogie	92	10	W½	S. W. 30	57	31	736
Same	Same	84	68	W½	S. E. 24	57	32	400
Same	Same	84	68	E½	S. W 24	57	32	800
Same	John & Andrew Bartleson	84	68	W½	S. W. 24	57	32	772
Same	Same	135	20		S. W fl 25	57	32	180
Same	John Bartleson	84	77	W½	N. E. 25	57	32	672
Same	Daniel Robertson	84	91	W½	S. E. 25	57	32	672
Same	James Nichols	84	43	W½	N. W. 13	57	32	672
Same	Same	84	43	E½	N. W. 13	57	32	672
Same	David Manchester	84	43	W½	N. E. 13	57	32	672
Same	Same	80		E½	S. E. 9	57	32	640
Baldwin Andrew B.	Andrew B. Baldwin	160			N. E. 9	57	32	1280
Same	Same	98	56	pt	S. W fl 19	52	30	690
Brasfield Leonard	Abraham Cootes	80		W½	S. E. 19	52	30	200
Same	Leonard Brasfield	80		E½	N. E. 25	52	31	400
		80		W½	N. E. 25	52	31	350

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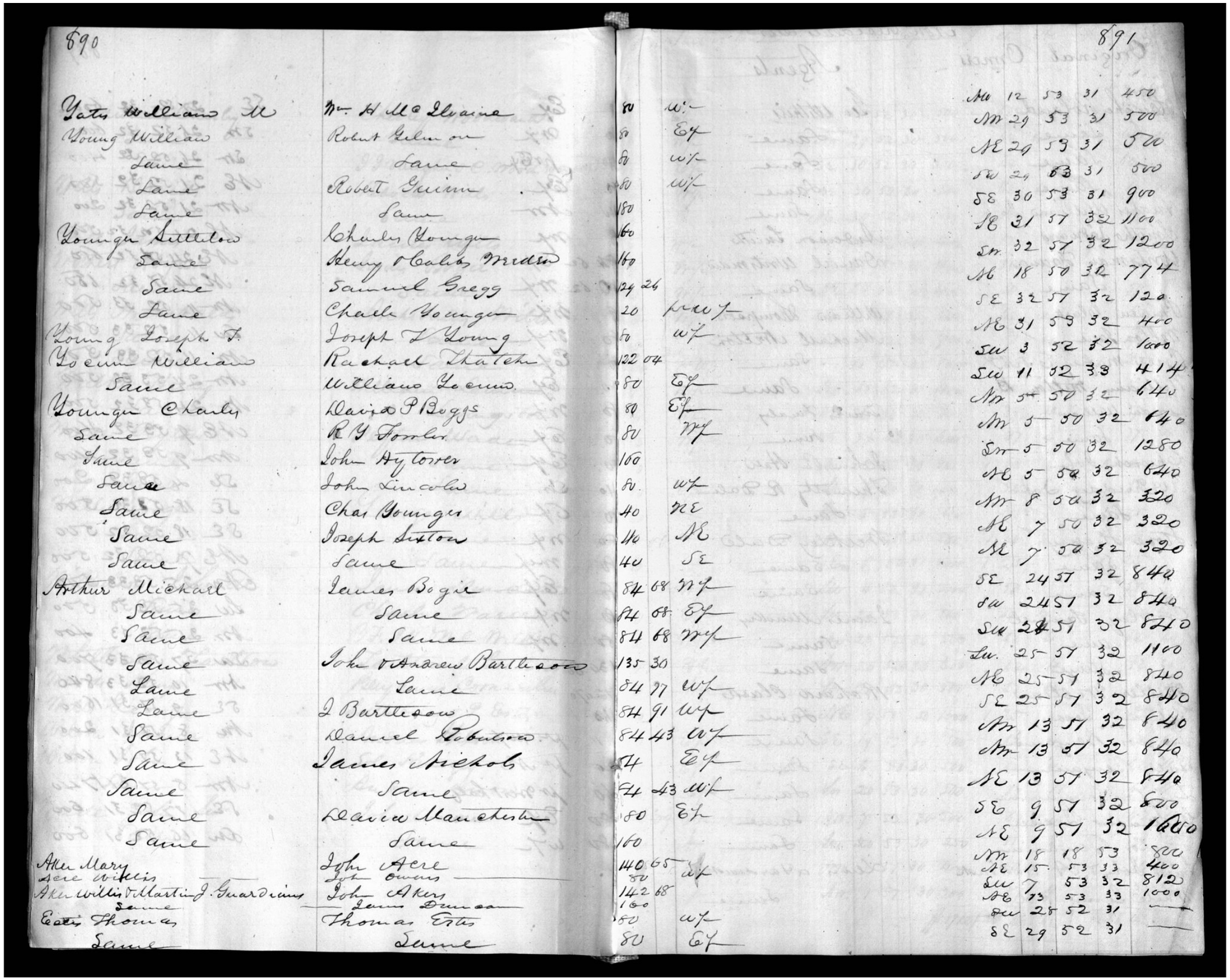
1839 tax record · 0890

Arthur’s rural land and New Madrid entries.



890												891
Yates William M	Wm H McElvaine	80	W/									
Young William	Robt Gelmon	80	E/									
Same	Same	80	W/									
Same	Robert Guinn	80	W/									
Same	Same	160										
Younger Littleton	Charles Younger	160										
Same	Henry & Caleb Madden	160										
Same	Samuel Gregg	124	26									
Same	Charles Younger	20	pre W/									
Young Joseph T.	Joseph T Young	80	W/									
Yocum William	Rachael Thatch	122	04									
Same	William Yocum	80	E/									
Younger Charles	David P Boggs	80	E/									
Same	R Y Fowler	80	W/									
Same	John Hylower	100										
Same	John Lincoln	80	W/									
Same	Chas Younger	40	NE									
Same	Joseph Sutton	40	NE									
Same	Same	40	SE									
Arthur Mickael	James Bogie	84	68	W/								
Same	Same	84	68	E/								
Same	Same	84	68	W/								
Same	John & Andrew Bartleson	135	30									
Same	Same	84	77	W/								
Same	J Bartleson	84	91	W/								
Same	Daniel Robertson	84	43	W/								
Same	James Nichols	84		E/								
Same	Same	84	43	W/								
Same	David Manchester	80		E/								
Same	Same	160										
Aker Mary	John Acre	140	65	W/								
Acre Willis	John Owens	80										
Aker Willis & Martin J. Guardians	John Akers	142	68									
Same	James Duncan	160										
Estes Thomas	Thomas Estes	80		W/								
Same	Same	80		E/								

Aw	12	53	31	450
NW	29	53	31	500
NE	29	53	31	500
SW	29	53	31	500
SE	30	53	31	900
SE	31	57	32	1100
SW	32	57	32	1200
NW	18	50	32	774
SE	32	57	32	120
NE	31	53	32	400
SW	3	52	32	1000
SW	11	52	33	414
NW	34	50	32	640
NW	5	50	32	640
SW	5	50	32	1280
NE	5	50	32	640
NW	8	50	32	320
NE	7	50	32	320
NE	7	50	32	320
SE	24	57	32	840
SW	24	57	32	840
SW	24	57	32	840
SW	25	57	32	1100
NE	25	57	32	840
SE	25	57	32	840
NW	13	57	32	840
NW	13	57	32	840
NE	13	57	32	840
SE	9	57	32	600
NE	9	57	32	1640
NW	18	18	53	320
NE	15	53	33	400
SW	7	53	32	812
SE	13	53	33	1000
SW	28	52	31	
SE	29	52	31	

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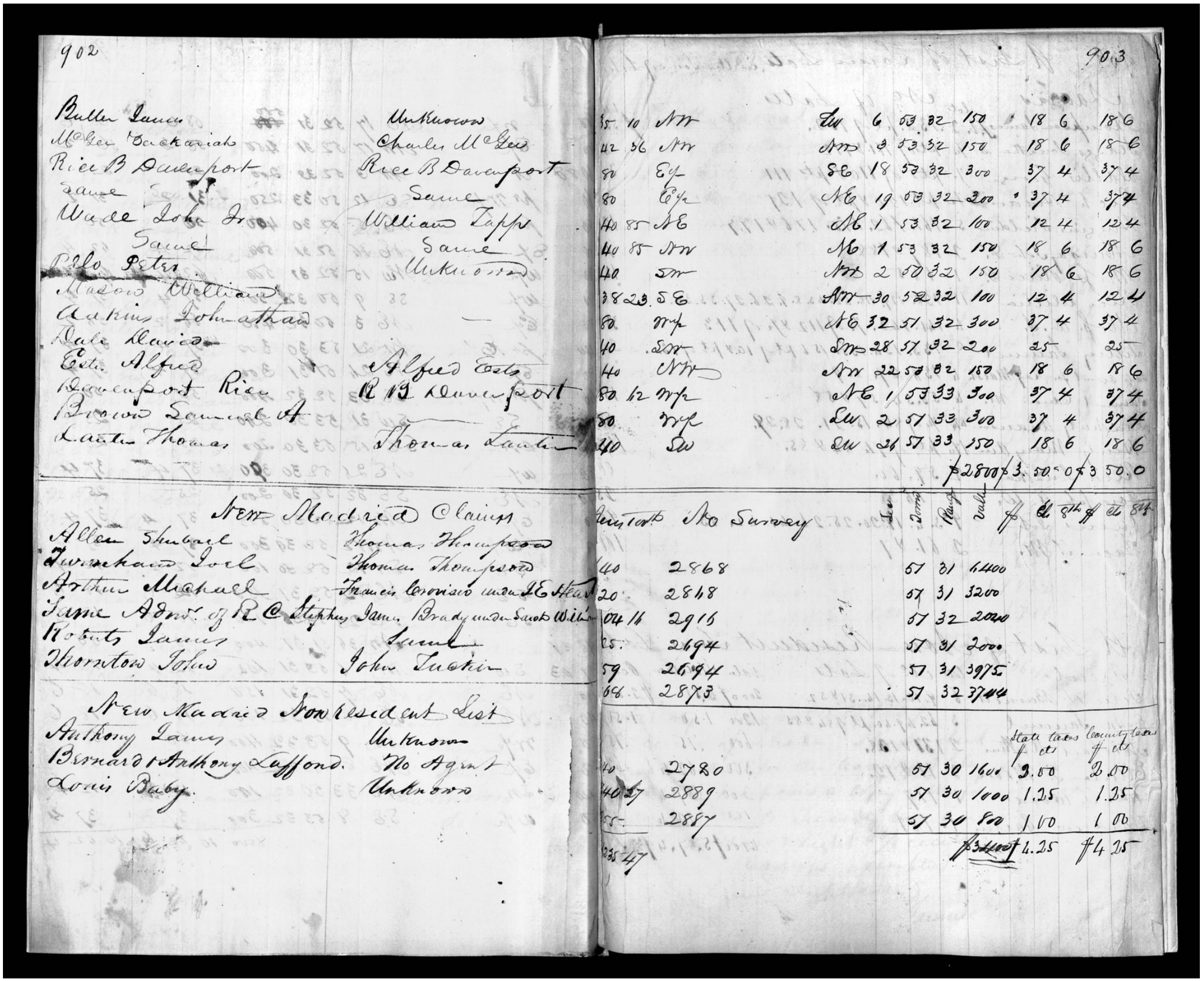
1839 tax record · 0902

Arthur’s rural land and New Madrid entries.



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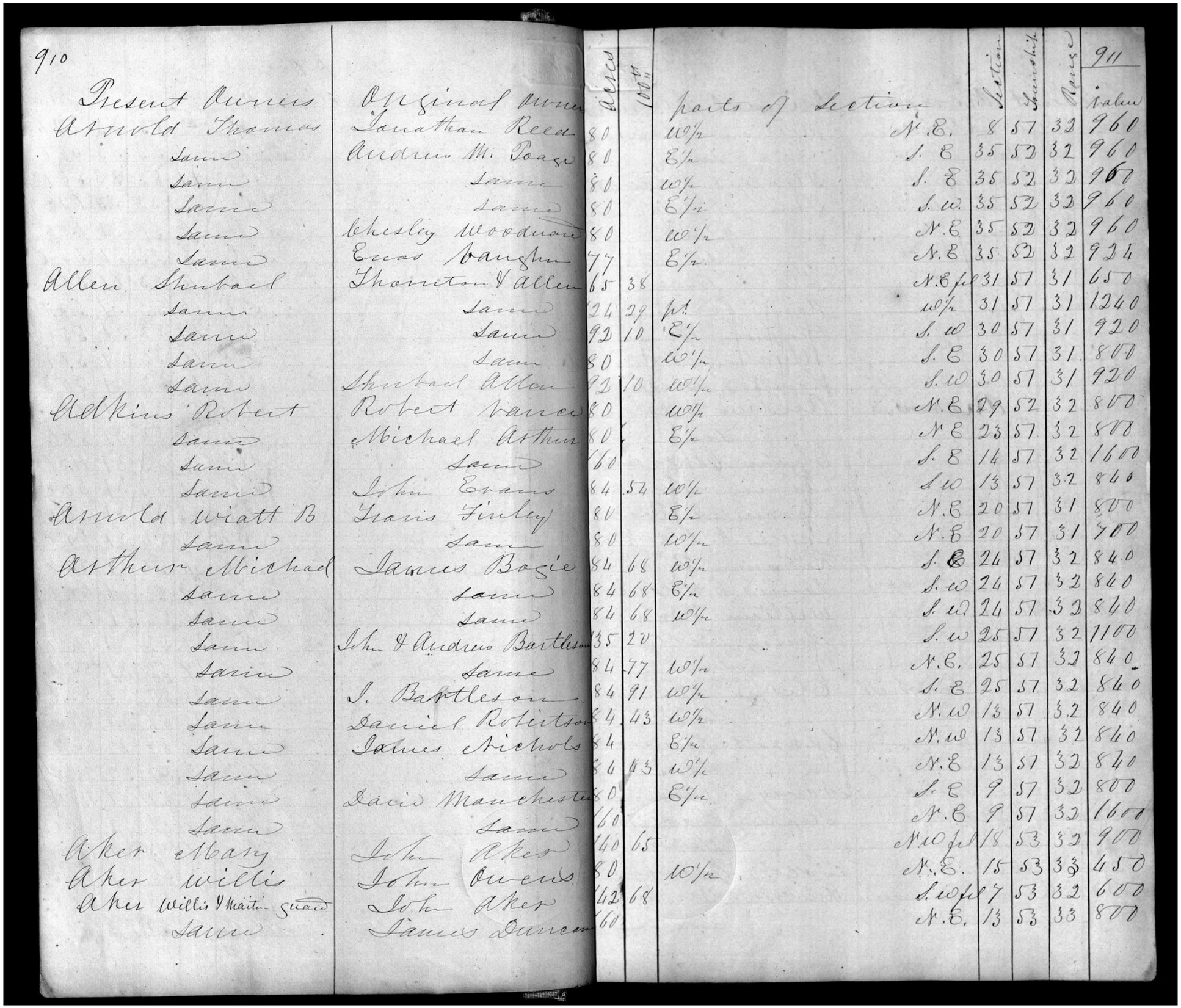
1840 tax record · 0910

Arthur’s personal and joint rural entries; administrative capacity remains separate.



910 Present Owners	Original Owners	Acres	100ths	parts of Section	Section	Township	Range	911 Value
Arnold Thomas	Jonathan Reed	80		W½	N.E.	8	57	32	960
Same	Andrew M. Poage	80		E½	S. E	35	52	32	960
Same	Same	80		W½	S. E	35	52	32	960
Same	Same	80		E½	S.W.	35	52	32	960
Same	Chesley Woodward	80		W½	N.E	35	52	32	960
Same	Enos Vaughn	77		E½	N.E	35	52	32	924
Allen Shubael	Thornton F Allen	65	38		N.E pt	31	57	31	650
Same	Same	124	29	pt	W½	31	57	31	1240
Same	Same	92	10	E½	S.W	30	57	31	920
Same	Same	80		W½	S.E	30	57	31	800
Same	Shubael Allen	92	10	W½	S.W	30	57	31	920
Adkins Robert	Robert Vance	80		W½	N.E	29	52	32	800
Same	Michael Arthur	80		E½	N E	23	57	32	800
Same	Same	160			S. E	14	57	32	1600
Same	John Evans	84	54	W½	S W	13	57	32	840
Arnold Wiatt B	Travis Finley	80		E½	N.E	20	57	31	800
Same	Same	80		W½	N.E	20	57	31	700
Arthur Michael	James Bogie	84	68	W½	S. E	24	57	32	840
Same	Same	84	68	E½	S.W	24	57	32	840
Same	Same	84	68	W½	S.W	24	57	32	840
Same	John & Andrew Bartleson	135	20		S.W	25	57	32	1100
Same	Same	84	77	W½	N.E.	25	57	32	840
Same	I. Bartleson	84	91	W½	S. E	25	57	32	840
Same	Daniel Robertson	84	43	W½	N.W	13	57	32	840
Same	James Nichols	84		E½	N.W	13	57	32	840
Same	Same	84	63	W½	N.E	13	57	32	840
Same	David Manchester	80		E½	S. E	9	57	32	800
Same	Same	160			N.E	9	57	32	1600
Aker Mary	John Aker	160	65		N.W pt	18	53	32	900
Aker Willis	John Owens	80		W½	N.E.	15	53	33	450
Aker Willis & Maitland	John Aker	42	68		S.W pt	7	53	32	600
Same	James Duncan	160			N.E.	13	53	33	800

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1840/display/33081715

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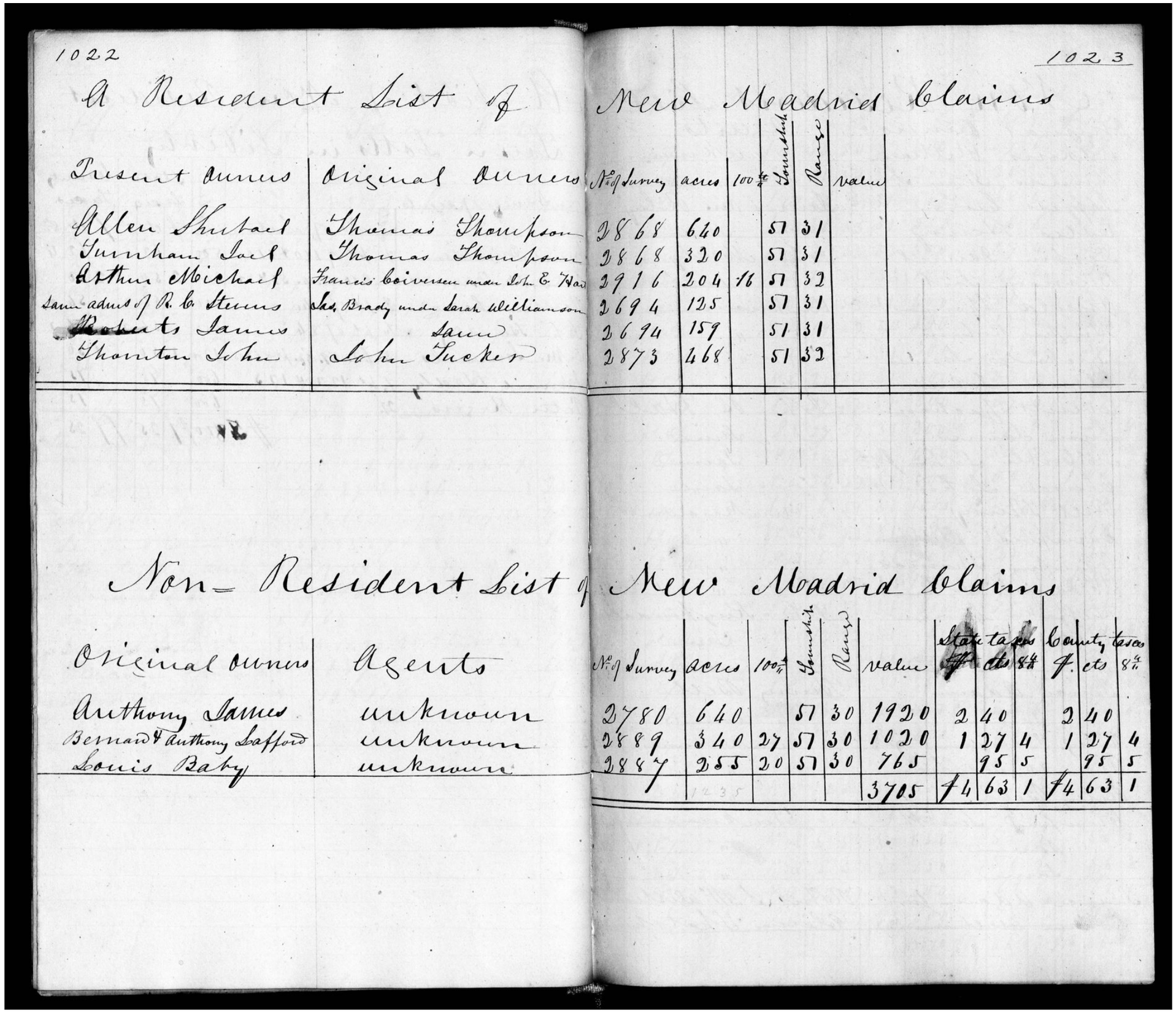
1840 tax record · 1022

Arthur’s personal and joint rural entries; administrative capacity remains separate.



1022

A Resident List of New Madrid Claims

Present Owners	Original Owners	No. of Survey	acres	100ths	Township	Range	value
Allen Shubael	Thomas Thompson	2868	640		57	31	
Turnham Jack	Thomas Thompson	2868	320		57	31	
Arthur Michael	Francis Boiverseau mon John & Wad	2916	204	16	57	32	
same admrs of R. B. Stevens	Jas. Brady under Sarah Williamson	2694	125		57	31	
Roberts James	same	2694	159		51	31	
Thornton John	John Tucker	2873	468		51	32	

1023

Non-Resident List of New Madrid Claims

Original Owners	Agents	No. of Survey	acres	100ths	Township	Range	value	State taxes $	cts	8ths	County taxes $	cts	8ths
Anthony James	unknown	2780	640		57	30	1920	2	40		2	40	
Bernard & Anthony Safford	unknown	2889	340	27	57	30	1020	1	27	4	1	27	4
Louis Baby	unknown	2887	255	20	57	30	765		95	5		95	5
			1235				3705	4	63	1	4	63	1

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1840/display/33081771

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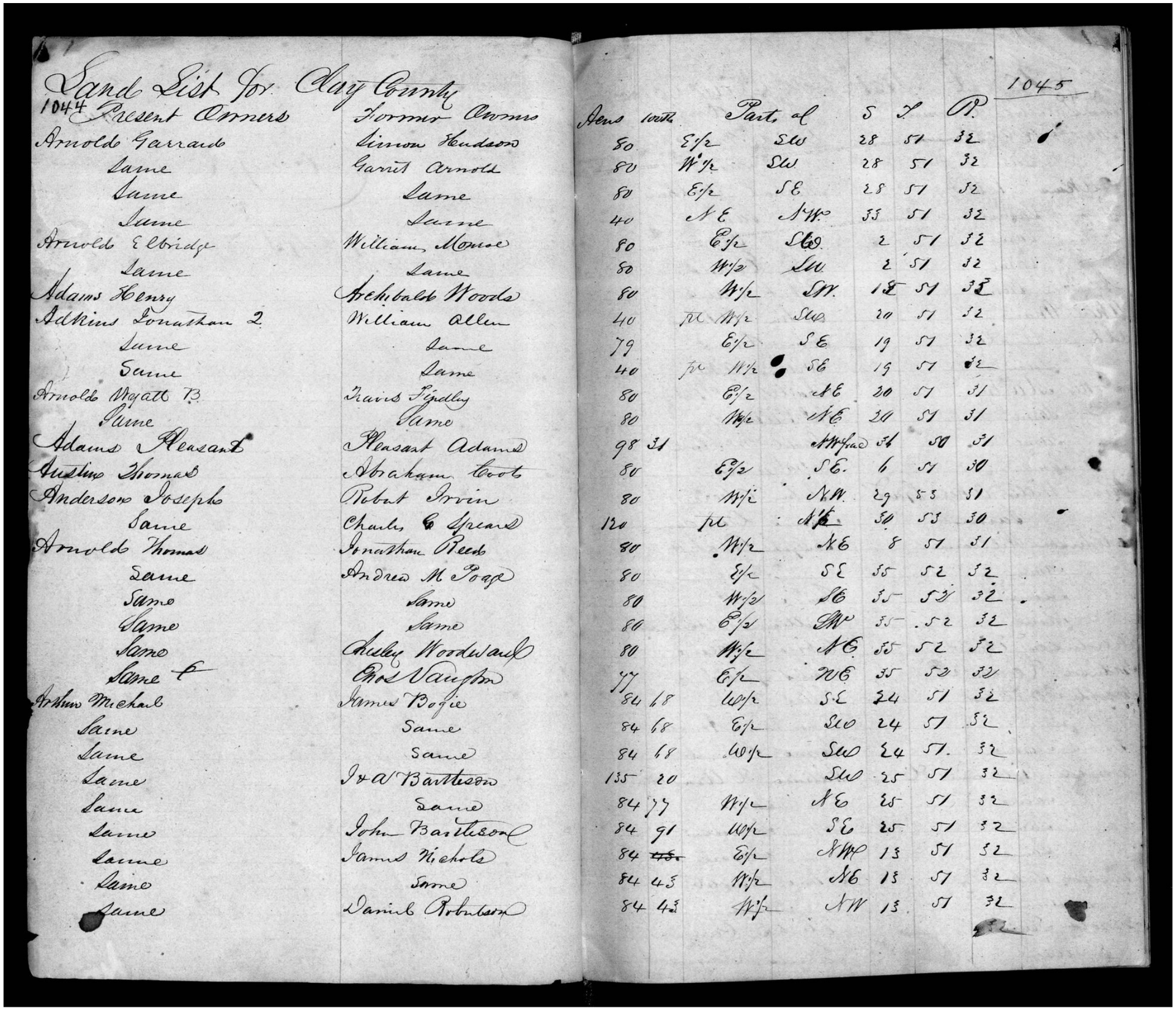
1841 tax record · 1044

Arthur’s personal and joint rural entries; administrative capacity remains separate.



Land List for Clay County 1044 1045

Present Owners	Former Owners	Acres	Note	Part of	S	T	R
Arnold Garrard	Simon Hudson	80		E½ SW	28	51	32
Same	Garret Arnold	80		W½ SW	28	51	32
Same	Same	80		E½ SE	28	51	32
Same	Same	40		NE NW	33	51	32
Arnold Eldridge	William Monroe	80		E½ SW	2	51	32
Same	Same	80		W½ SW	2	51	32
Adams Henry	Archibald Woods	80		W½ SW	12	51	32
Adkins Jonathan 2	William Allen	40	pt	W½ SW	20	51	32
Same	Same	79		E½ SE	19	51	32
Same	Same	40	pt	W½ SE	19	51	32
Arnold Wyatt B	Travis Findley	80		E½ NE	20	51	31
Same	Same	80		W½ NE	20	51	31
Adams Pleasant	Pleasant Adams	98	31	NW fract	34	50	31
Austin Thomas	Abraham Coots	80		E½ SE	6	51	30
Anderson Joseph	Robt Irvin	80		W½ NW	29	53	31
Same	Charles G Spears	120		pt NE	30	53	30
Arnold Thomas	Jonathan Reed	80		W½ NE	8	51	31
Same	Andrew M Poage	80		E½ SE	35	52	32
Same	Same	80		W½ SE	35	52	32
Same	Same	80		E½ SW	35	52	32
Same	Ashley Woodward	80		W½ NE	35	52	32
Same	Thos Vaughn	77		E½ NE	35	52	32
Arthur Michael	James Bogie	84	18	W½ SE	24	51	32
Same	Same	84	68	E½ SW	24	51	32
Same	Same	84	68	W½ SW	24	51	32
Same	I & A Barbeson	135	20	SW	25	51	32
Same	Same	84	77	W½ NE	25	51	32
Same	John Barbeson	84	91	W½ SE	25	51	32
Same	James Nichols	84	~~45~~	E½ NW	13	51	32
Same	Same	84	43	W½ NE	13	51	32
Same	Daniel Robinson	84	43	W½ NW	13	51	32

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1841/display/33100196

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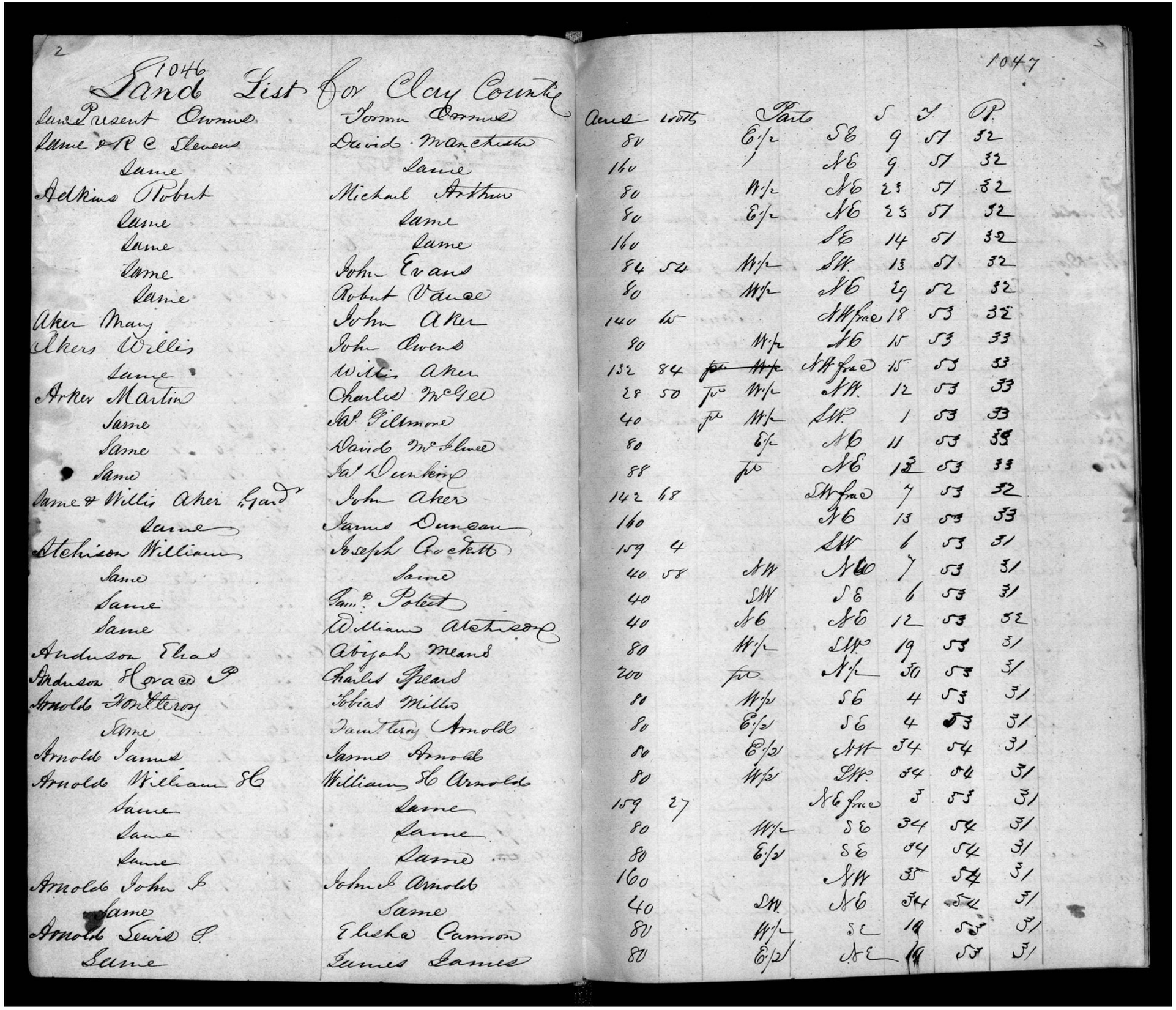
1841 tax record · 1046

Arthur’s personal and joint rural entries; administrative capacity remains separate.



1046

Land List for Clay County

Land Present Owner	Name of Original Entry	Acres	Fract	Part	Sec	T	R
Same & R C Stevens	David Manchester	81		E½	SE	9	57	32
Same	Same	160			NE	9	57	32
Adkins Robert	Michael Arthur	80		W½	NE	23	57	32
Same	Same	80		E½	NE	23	57	32
Same	Same	160			SE	14	57	32
Same	John Evans	84	54	W½	SW	13	57	32
Same	Robert Vance	80		W½	NE	29	52	32
Aker Mary	John Aker	140	65		NW fr	18	53	32
Akers Willis	John Owens	80		W½	NE	15	53	33
Same	Willis Aker	132	84	~~for W½~~	NW fr	15	53	33
Arker Martin	Charles McGee	28	50	for W½	NW	12	53	33
Same	Sol Gilmore	40		for W½	SW	1	53	33
Same	David McAlmee	80		E½	NE	11	53	33
Same	Sol Dunkin	88		for	NE	12	53	33
Same & Willis Aker Gard	John Aker	142	68		SW fr	7	53	32
Same	James Duncan	160			NE	13	53	33
Atchison William	Joseph Crockett	159	4		SW	6	53	31
Same	Same	40	58	NW	NE	7	53	31
Same	Pamp Polett	40		SW	SE	6	53	31
Same	William Atchison	40		NE	NE	12	53	32
Anderson Elias	Abijah Means	80		W½	SW	19	53	31
Anderson Horace P	Charles Spears	200		for	N½	30	53	31
Arnold Fontleroy	Tobias Miller	80		W½	SE	4	53	31
Same	Fontleroy Arnold	80		E½	SE	4	53	31
Arnold James	James Arnold	80		E½	NW	34	54	31
Arnold William &	William & Arnold	80		W½	SW	34	54	31
Same	Same	159	27		NE fr	3	53	31
Same	Same	80		W½	SE	34	54	31
Same	Same	80		E½	SE	34	54	31
Arnold John S	John Arnold	160			NW	35	54	31
Same	Same	40		SW	NE	34	54	31
Arnold Lewis S	Elisha Cannon	80		W½	SE	19	53	31
Same	James James	80		E½	NE	19	53	31

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1841/display/33100198

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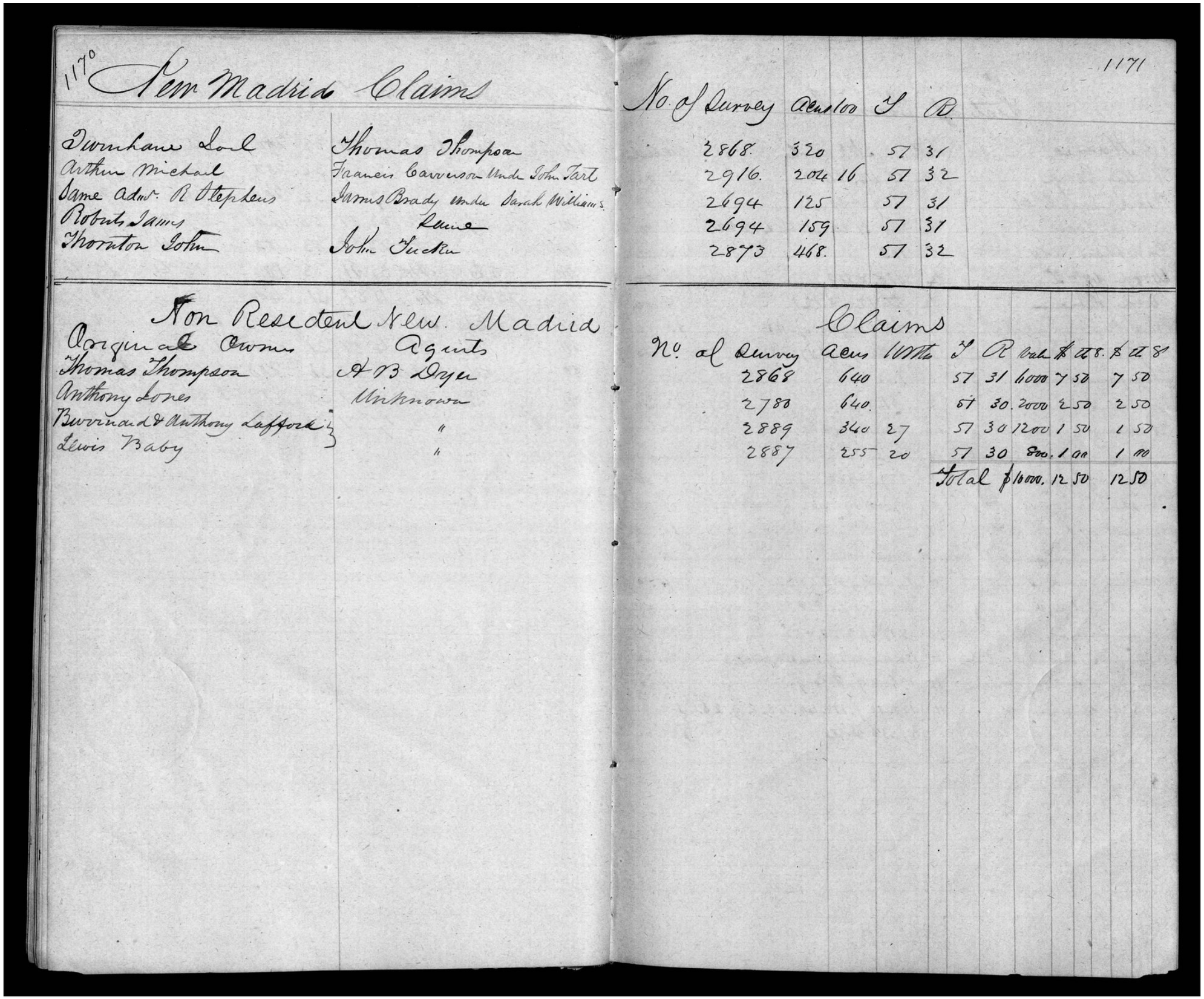
1841 tax record · 1170

Arthur’s personal and joint rural entries; administrative capacity remains separate.



1170

New Madrid Claims

Downham Lord	Thomas Thompson
Arthur Michael	Francis Carreson Unde John Tart
Same Admr. R Stephens	James Brady Unde Sarah Williams
Roberts James	Lewis
Thornton John	John Tucker

1171

No. of Survey	Acres	100	T	R
2868.	320		57	31
2916.	204	16	57	32
2694	125		57	31
2694	159		57	31
2873	468.		57	32

Non Resident New Madrid Claims

Original Owners	Agents
Thomas Thompson	A B Dyer
Anthony Lones	Unknown
Buvinard & Anthony Lafforke	"
Lewis Baby	"

No. of Survey	Acres	100ths	T	R	Value	$	cts.	$	cts
2868	640		57	31	1000	7	50	7	50
2780	640.		61	30.	2000	2	50	2	50
2889	340	27	57	30	1200	1	50	1	50
2887	255	20	57	30	800.	1	00	1	00
					Total $	1000.	12	50	12	50

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1841/display/33100387

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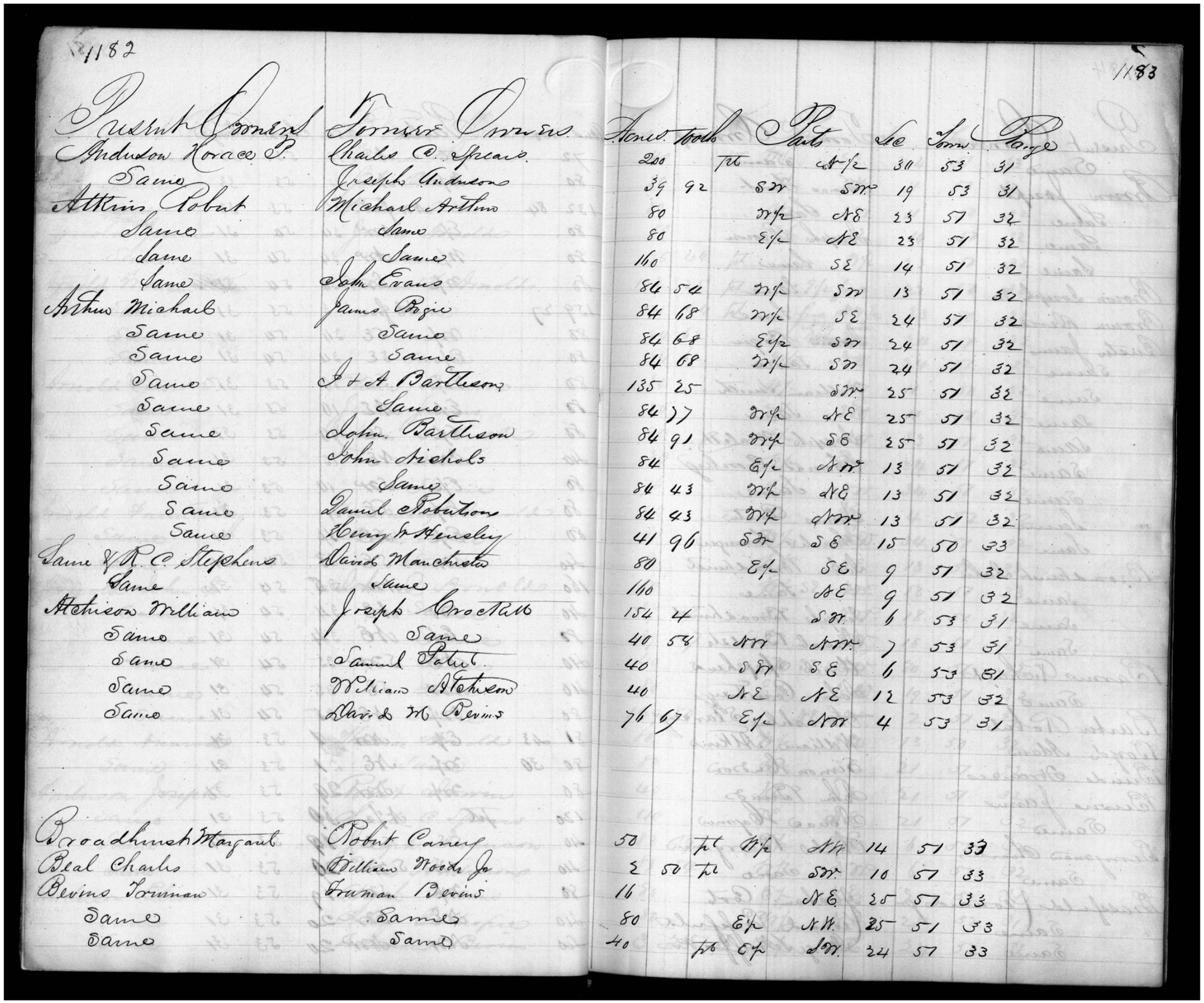
1842 tax record · 1182

Arthur’s personal and joint rural entries; administrative capacity remains separate.



Present Owners	Former Owners	Acres	Tools	Parts	Sec	Town	Range
Anderson Horace P.	Charles C. Spears	200		pt	W½	31	53	31
Same	Joseph Anderson	39 92		SW	SW	19	53	31
Atkins Robert	Michael Arthur	80		W½	NE	23	57	32
Same	Same	80		E½	NE	23	57	32
Same	Same	160			SE	14	57	32
Same	John Evans	84 54		W½	SW	13	57	32
Arthur Michael	James Bozie	84 68		W½	SE	24	57	32
Same	Same	84 68		E½	SW	24	57	32
Same	Same	84 68		W½	SW	24	57	32
Same	A & A Barthson	135 25			SW	25	57	32
Same	Same	84 97		W½	NE	25	57	32
Same	John Barthson	84 91		W½	SE	25	57	32
Same	John Nichols	84		E½	NW	13	57	32
Same	Same	84 43		W½	NE	13	57	32
Same	David Robertson	84 43		W½	NW	13	57	32
Same	Henry M Hensley	41 96		SW	SE	15	50	33
Same & R. C. Stephens	David Manchester	80		E½	SE	9	57	32
Same	Same	160			NE	9	57	32
Atchison William	Joseph Crockett	154 4			SW	6	53	31
Same	Same	40 54		NW	NW	7	53	31
Same	Samuel Patterson	40		SW	SE	6	53	31
Same	William Atchison	40		NE	NE	12	53	32
Same	David M Bevins	76 67		E½	NW	4	53	31
Broadhurst Margaret	Robert Carey	50		pt	W½	NW	14	51	33
Beal Charles	William Woods Jr	2 50		pt		SW	10	57	33
Bevins Norman	Truman Bevins	16				NE	25	57	33
Same	Same	80			E½	NW	25	51	33
Same	Same	40		pt	E½	SW	24	57	33

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1842/display/33100230

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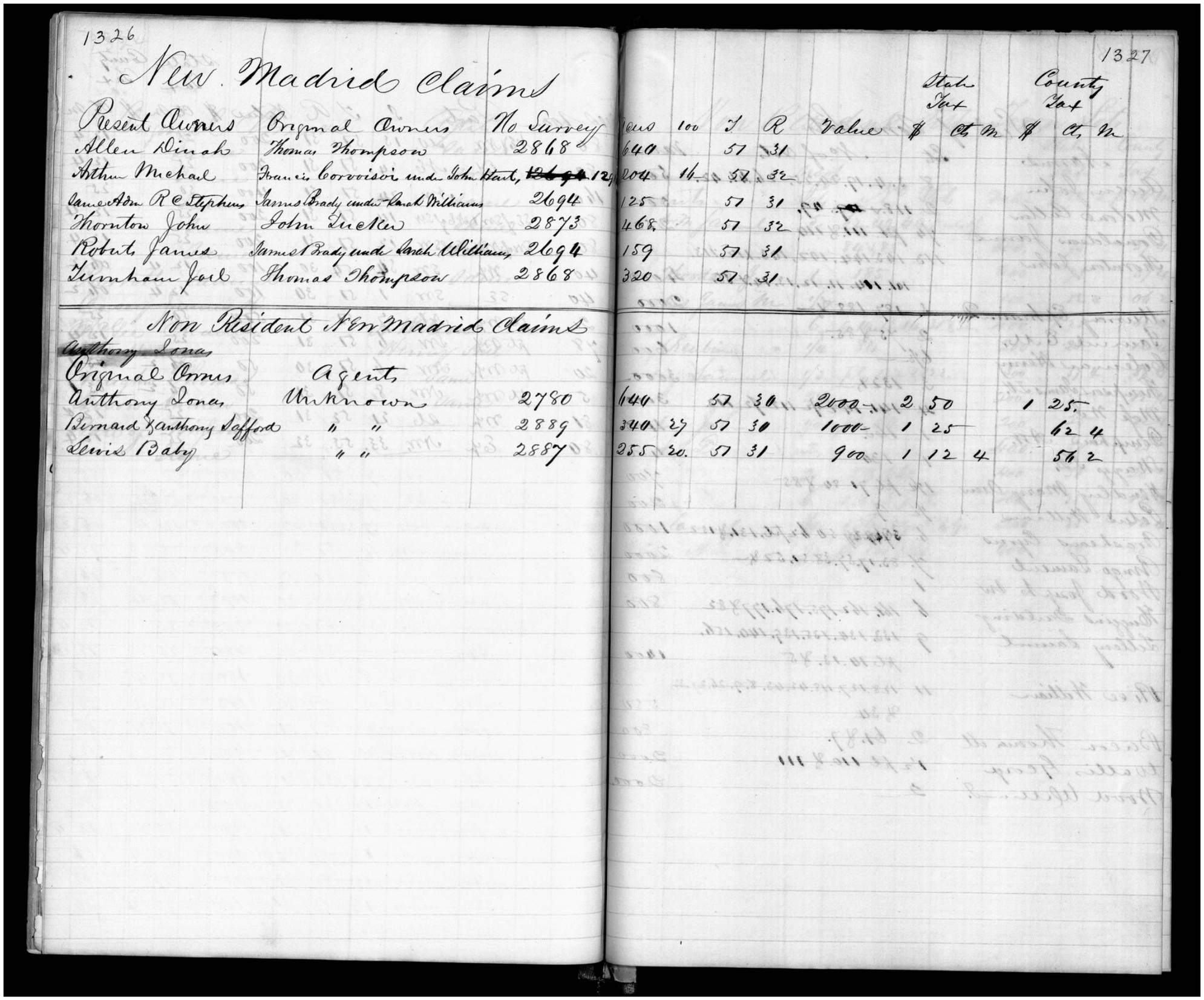
1842 tax record · 1326

Arthur’s personal and joint rural entries; administrative capacity remains separate.



1326

New Madrid Claims

Present Owners	Original Owners	No Survey
Allen Dinah	Thomas Thompson	2868
Arthur Michael	Francis Corvoisier und. John Hart, ~~12 Sept~~ 12	
Jane Adm R C Stephens	James Brady und. Sarah Williams	2694
Thornton John	John Tucker	2873
Robuts James	James Brady und. Sarah Williams	2694
Turnham Joel	Thomas Thompson	2868

Non Resident New Madrid Claims

Anthony Lona

Original Owns	Agent		
Anthony Lona	Unknown		2780
Bernard Anthony Safford	"	"	2889
Lewis Baby	"	"	2887

1327

					State Tax			County Tax		
Acres	100	T	R	Value	$	Cts	M	$	Cts	M
640		57	31							
204	14	57	32							
125		57	31							
468		57	32							
159		57	31							
320		57	31							
140		57	30	2000	2	50		1	25	
340	27	57	30	1000	1	25			62	4
255	20	57	31	900	1	12	4		56	2

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1842/display/33100436

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Federal patent · 1826-05-01 · MO0120__.250

Michael Arthur; patent execution date, not a separately established purchase or sale date.

250

Certificate.
No. 250

The United States of America.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas Michael Arthur, of Clay County

has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States, a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Lexington, Missouri whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Michael Arthur according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for the East half of the South East quarter of Section fourteen, in township fifty one, of range thirty two, in the Western District of Missouri, containing Eighty acres —

according to the official plat of the survey of the said lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said Michael Arthur

NOW KNOW YE, That the **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, have Given and Granted, and, by these presents do give and grant, unto the said Michael Arthur and to his heirs the said tract above described: To Have and to Hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, thereto belonging, unto the said Michael Arther and to his — heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I, John Quincy Adams

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the first day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, and of the Independence of the United States the ~~forty~~ fiftieth.

J. Q. Adams.

By the President,

Geo. Graham Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Bureau of Land Management: open official record and original patent

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Federal patent · 1826-05-01 · MO0120__.249

Michael Arthur; patent execution date, not a separately established purchase or sale date.

249.

Certificate.
No. 249. E—

The United States of America.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas Michael Arthur, of Clay County
has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States, a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Lexington, Missouri
whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Michael Arthur
according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for the East half of the North East quarter of Section twenty three, in township fifty one, of range thirty-two, in the Western District of Missouri, containing eighty acres —
according to the official plat of the survey of the said lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said Michael Arthur

NOW KNOW YE, That the **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, have Given and Granted, and, by these presents do give and grant, unto the said Michael Arthur and to his heirs — the said tract above described: To Have and to Hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, thereto belonging, unto the said Michael Arthur
and to his —— heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I, John Quincy Adams
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the first day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, and of the Independence of the United States the ~~forty~~ fiftieth.

J. Q. Adams

By the President,

Geo. Graham Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Bureau of Land Management: open official record and original patent

© 2026 John Hajicek

Federal patent · 1827-05-31 · MO0120__.391

Michael Arthur; patent execution date, not a separately established purchase or sale date.

Certificate.
No. 392. Ex.

391.

The United States of America.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas Michael Arthur of Clay County,

has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States, a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Lexington whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Michael Arthur according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for the West half of the South East quarter of Section Fourteen, in township fifty one, of range thirty two, in the Western District of Missouri Containing Eighty Acres.

according to the official plat of the survey of the said lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said Michael Arthur

NOW KNOW YE, That the **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, have Given and Granted, and, by these presents do give and grant, unto the said Michael Arthur and to his heirs the said tract above described: To Have and to Hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, thereto belonging, unto the said Michael Arthur and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I, John Quincy Adams.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirty first day of May. — in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty Seven, and of the Independence of the United States the ~~forty~~ Fifty first.

By the President,

J. Q. A.

GG Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Bureau of Land Management: open official record and original patent

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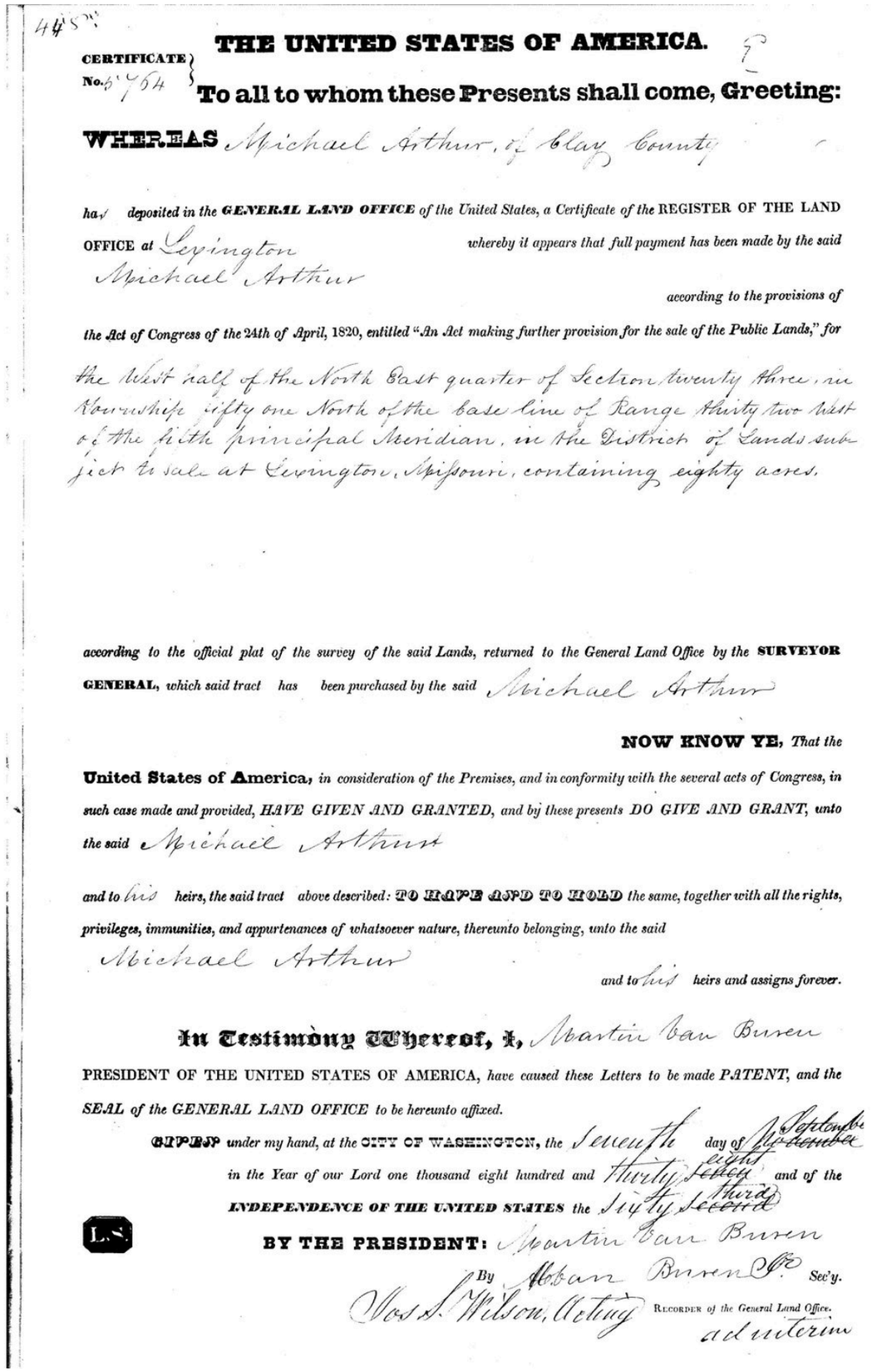
Federal patent · 1838-09-07 · MO1160__.448

Michael Arthur; patent execution date, not a separately established purchase or sale date.



445

CERTIFICATE No. 5764

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS Michael Arthur, of Clay County

has deposited in the **GENERAL LAND OFFICE** of the United States, a Certificate of the REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE at Lexington whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Michael Arthur according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for the West half of the North East quarter of Section twenty three, in Township fifty one North of the base line of Range thirty two West of the fifth principal Meridian, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Lexington, Missouri, containing eighty acres.

according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the **SURVEYOR GENERAL**, which said tract has been purchased by the said Michael Arthur

NOW KNOW YE, That the **United States of America,** in consideration of the Premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, HAVE GIVEN AND GRANTED, and by these presents DO GIVE AND GRANT, unto the said Michael Arthur and to his heirs, the said tract above described: **TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said Michael Arthur and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony Whereof, I, Martin Van Buren PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made PATENT, and the SEAL of the GENERAL LAND OFFICE to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the CITY OF WASHINGTON, the Seventh day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Thirty eight and of the INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES the Sixty Third

L.S.

BY THE PRESIDENT: Martin Van Buren

By Alban Burnett Sec'y.

Wm. S. Wilson, Acting Recorder of the General Land Office. ad interim

Bureau of Land Management: open official record and original patent

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Federal patent · 1848-12-01 · 0979-200

Michael Arthur; patent execution date, not a separately established purchase or sale date.

200

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

KNOW YE, That in pursuance of the Act of Congress, entitled "An act to raise for a limited time an additional military force, and for other purposes," approved February 11th, 1847, William R Bane Private in Captain Mains Company, Second Regiment Missouri Cavalry

having deposited in the *GENERAL LAND OFFICE* a WARRANT in his favor numbered 9108

THERE IS THEREFORE GRANTED BY THE UNITED STATES, unto Michael Arthur, assignee of said William R Bane, The South East Quarter of Section Two, in Township Fifty three, of Range Thirty, in the District of Lands Subject to Sale at Platsburg, Missouri, Containing One Hundred and Sixty Acres.

according to the official Plat of the Survey of the said Land returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE by the SURVEYOR GENERAL, which said tract has been located in satisfaction of the above mentioned Warrant, in pursuance of the Act of Congress above mentioned, approved February 11th, 1847. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Quarter section of land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said

Michael Arthur, and to his

heirs and assigns forever.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, James K Polk *PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the SEAL OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the CITY OF WASHINGTON, the First day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Forty eight and of the INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES the seventy-third.

BY THE PRESIDENT: James K Polk
By J K Stephens Asst. Sec'y.

S. D Laughlin *Recorder of the General Land Office.*

14504

Bureau of Land Management: open official record and original patent

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Federal patent · 1848-12-01 · 0979-167

Michael Arthur; patent execution date, not a separately established purchase or sale date.

&

0767

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

KNOW YE, That in pursuance of the Act of Congress, entitled "An act to raise for a limited time an additional military force, and for other purposes," approved February 11th, 1847,

William Wallace,
Sergeant, Captain Mott's Company, First Regiment Missouri Cavalry

having deposited in the *GENERAL LAND OFFICE* a WARRANT in his favor, numbered

9285

THERE IS THEREFORE GRANTED BY THE UNITED STATES, unto Michael Arthur, assignee of said William Wallace, The South West Quarter of Section Two, in Township Fifty-three, of Range Thirty, in the District of Lands Subject to Sale at Plattsburg, Missouri, Containing One Hundred and Sixty Acres

according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Land returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE by the SURVEYOR GENERAL, which said tract has been located in satisfaction of the above mentioned Warrant, in pursuance of the Act of Congress above mentioned, approved February 11th, 1847. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Quarter section of land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said

Michael Arthur, and to his

heirs and assigns forever.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I James K Polk *PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*, have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the SEAL OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the CITY OF WASHINGTON, the First day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Forty-eight and of the INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES the seventy-third.

BY THE PRESIDENT: James K Polk
By J K Stephens, Ass't Sec'y.

P. H. Laughlin *Recorder of the General Land Office.*

Bureau of Land Management: open official record and original patent

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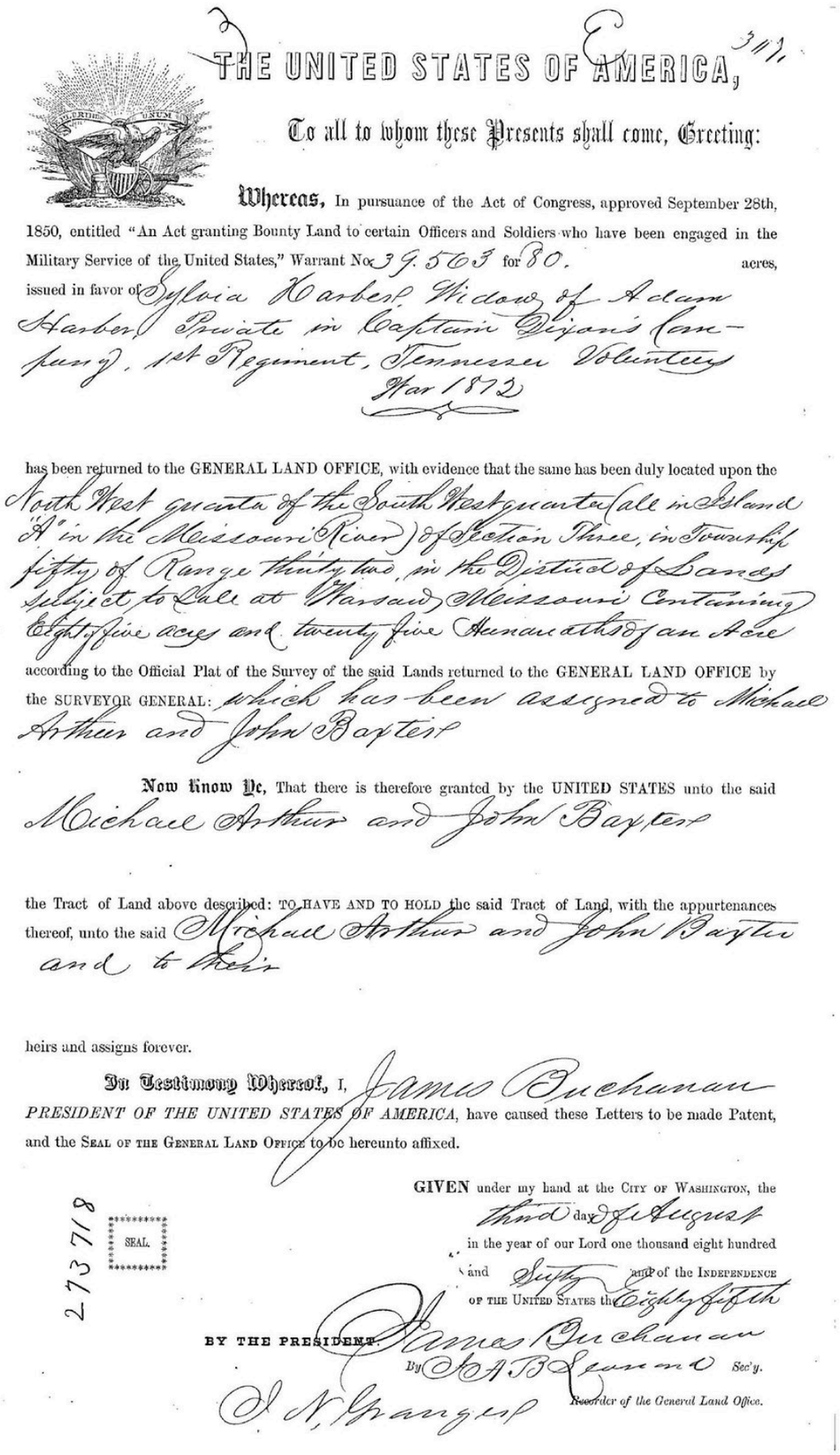
Federal patent · 1860-08-03 · 0941-307

Joint grantees Michael Arthur and John Baxter; shares unstated.



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, In pursuance of the Act of Congress, approved September 28th, 1850, entitled "An Act granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the United States," Warrant No. 39.563 for 80. acres, issued in favor of Sylvia Harbert Widow of Adam Harbert Private in Captain Dejarnett's Company, 1st Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers War 1812

has been returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE, with evidence that the same has been duly located upon the North West quarter of the South West quarter (all in Island "A" in the Missouri River) of Section Three, in Township fifty of Range thirty two, in the District of Lands subject to Sale at Warsaw Missouri Containing Eighty five acres and twenty five hundredths of an Acre according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Lands returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE by the SURVEYOR GENERAL: which has been assigned to Michael Arthur and John Baxter

Now know Ye, That there is therefore granted by the UNITED STATES unto the said Michael Arthur and John Baxter

the Tract of Land above described: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Tract of Land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said Michael Arthur and John Baxter and to their

heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony Whereof, I, James Buchanan *PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,* have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the SEAL OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand at the CITY OF WASHINGTON, the third day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Sixty and of the INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES the Eighty fifth

SEAL.

27378

BY THE PRESIDENT. James Buchanan

By A. B. Lamond Sec'y.

I. N. Granger *Recorder of the General Land Office.*

Bureau of Land Management: open official record and original patent

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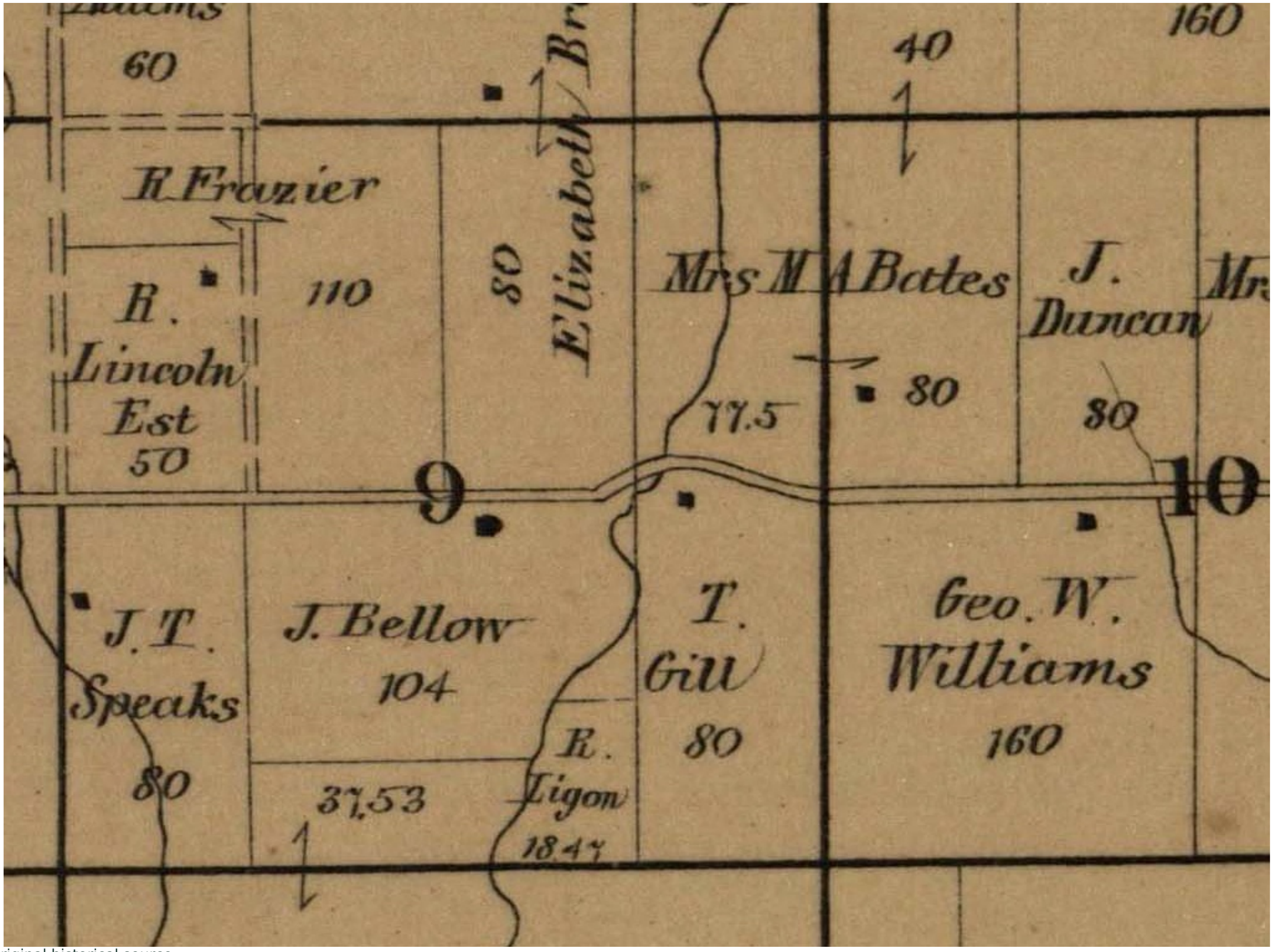
1877 atlas · Section 9 successors

Brown, Bates, and Gill; the western K portion has a dated Bates observation in 1874.



Open original historical source

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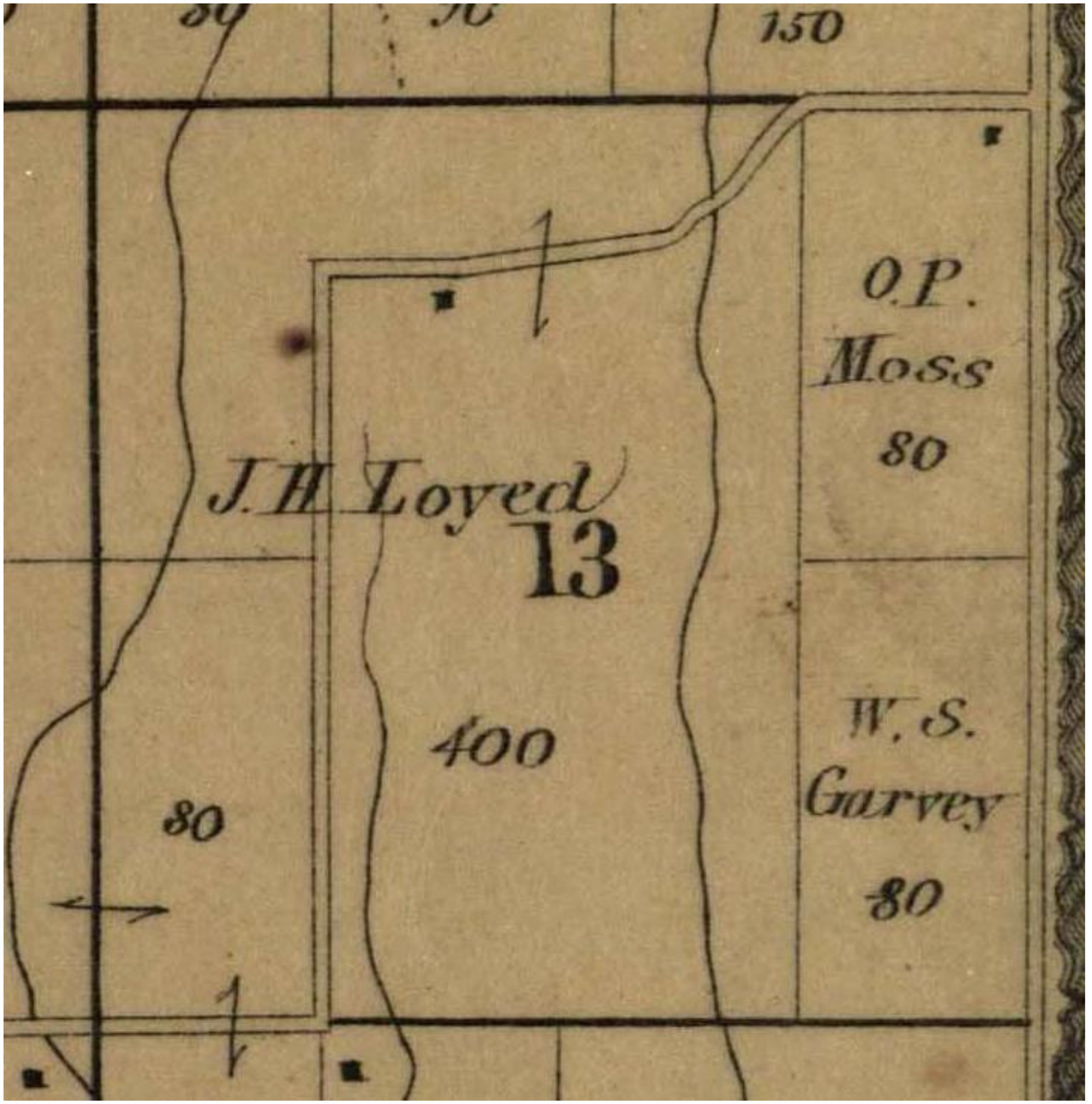
1877 atlas · Section 13 successors

Lloyd’s later holding; the earlier 1868 A–C assessment names Miller, husband of Arthur’s daughter Cordelia.



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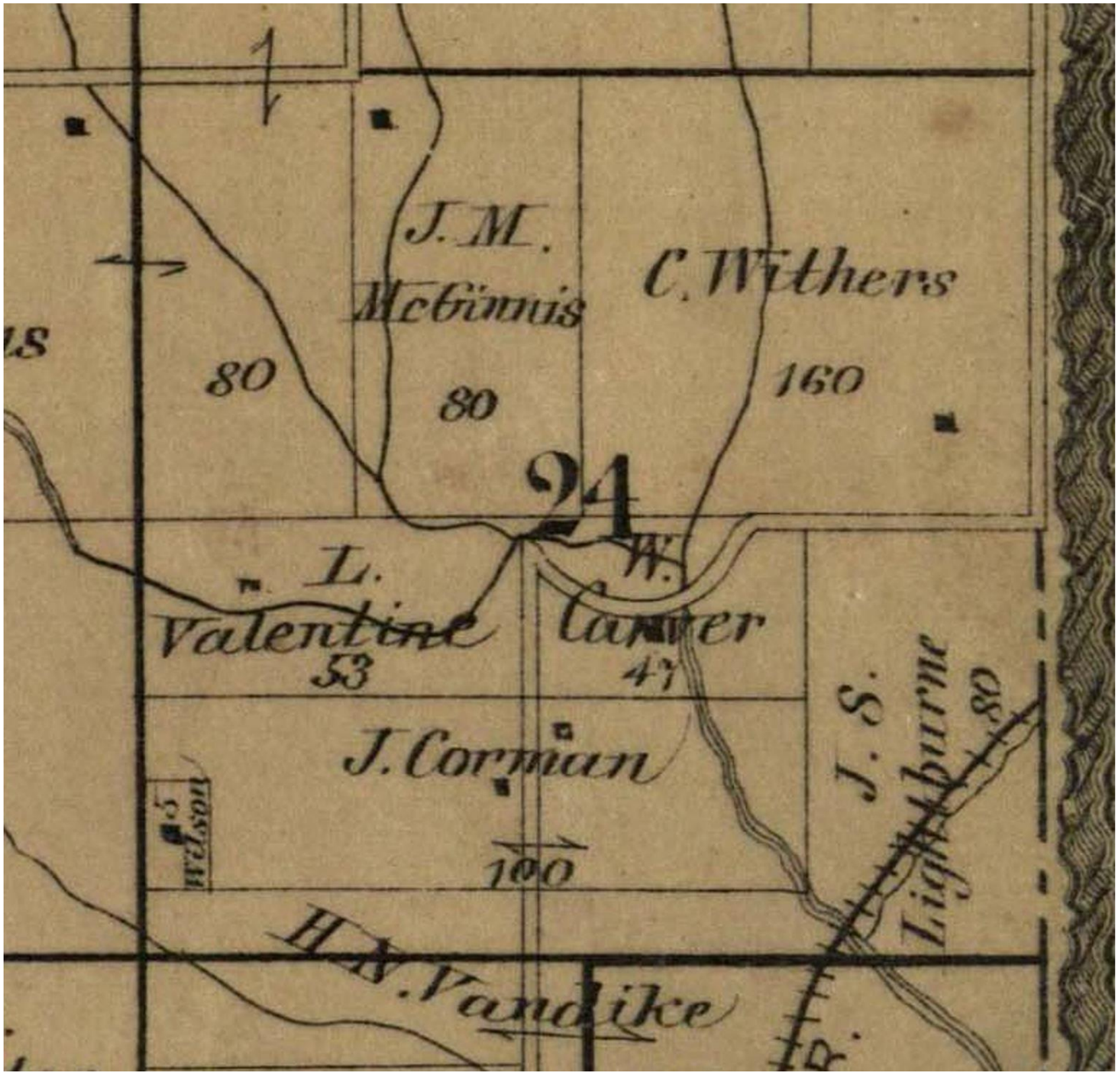
1877 atlas · Section 24 successors

Valentine, Garner, Corman, Marshall, and Vandyke; the southern hundred acres has Moseley ownership evidence in 1870.



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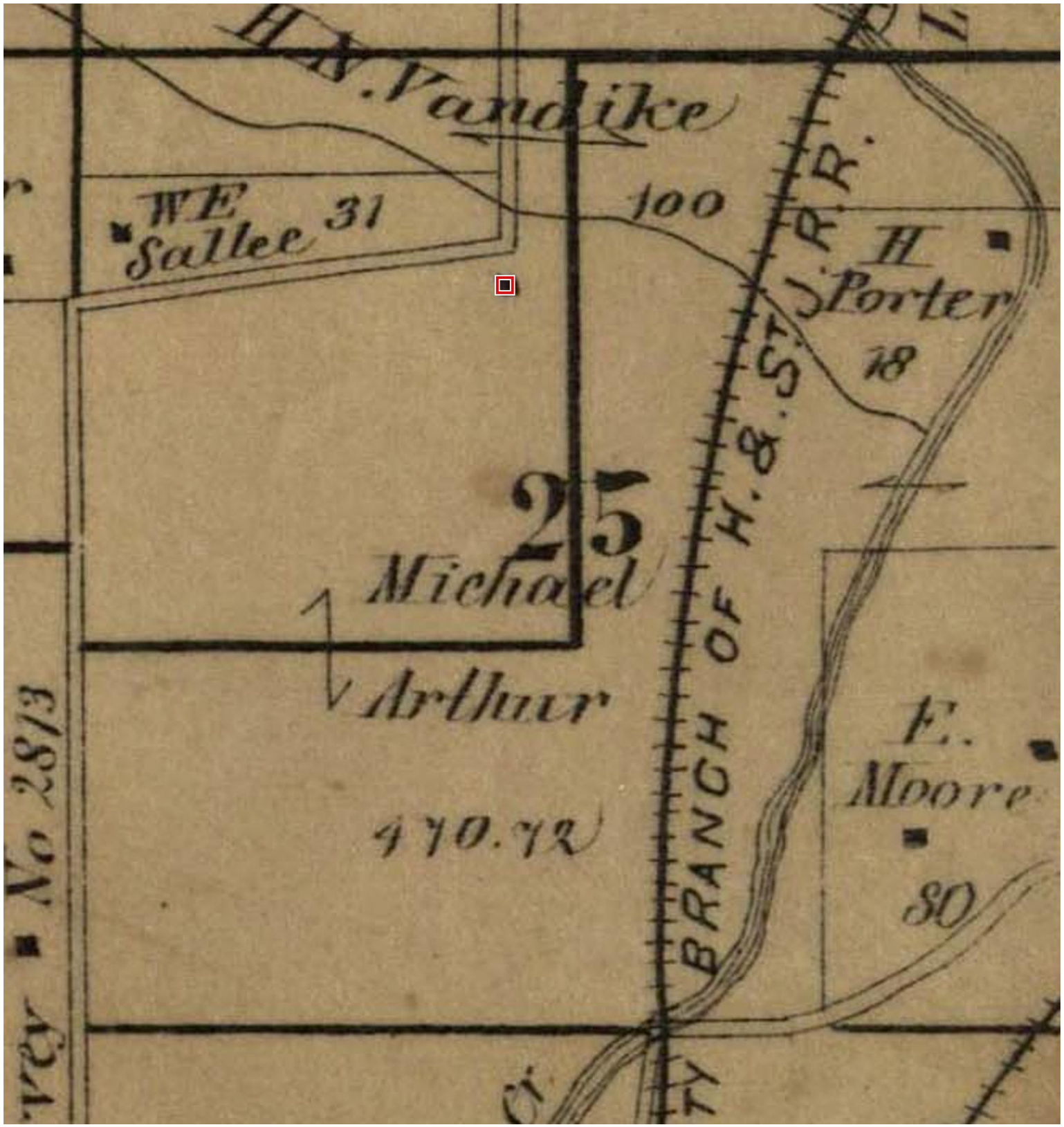
1877 atlas · Arthur’s later Section 25 field

Arthur’s actual later field is carried to 1884 by presumption; Sallee, Vandyke, and Porter are shown separately.



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February 20, 1874 · Bates’s Section 9 sale notice

Liberty Tribune, p. 2. The advertised March 16 auction concerns W½NE¼9; it does not identify the completed-sale purchaser.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a General Execution, issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Clay county, State of Missouri, and to me directed and delivered, bearing date January 1st, A. D. 1874, in favor of Isaac B. Woodson and against Simon Bates, I will on

Monday, the 16th day of March, A. D. 1874,

at the South front door of the Court House in the city of Liberty, in Clay county, Missouri, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and while the circuit court for said county is in session, proceed to sell at public vendue for cash in hand to the highest bidder all the right, title and interest of Simon Bates in and to the following described Real Estate lying and being situate in the county of Clay and State of Missouri, to-wit: The east half of the north-east quarter of Section Nine, in Township 51, of Range 32, and the west half of the north-west quarter of Section Ten, Township 51, of Range 32, less two and three-quarter acres off the west half of north-west quarter of Section Ten, in Township 51, of Range 32, south of Public Road from Liberty to Barry, levied upon by me as the property of Simon Bates to satisfy said execution, this the 12th day of February, A. D. 1874.

GEO. E. PATTON,
Sheriff Clay county, Mo.

Feb. 20, 1874-no10-3w—Pr's fee $7

Missouri Digital Heritage: original Liberty Tribune page

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August 18, 1871 · Arthur–Mosely execution notice

Liberty Tribune, p. 2. Section 24, 100 acres; Arthur is creditor. The September 19 sale is advertised, without a completed-sale return.

Aug. 18, 1871.—14w4.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a general execution issued from the office of the clerk of Circuit Court, in and for the county of Clay, and State of Missouri, and to me directed, bearing date August 16th, 1871, in favor of Michael Arthur and against Henry C. Mosely, Margarett Mosely and William S. Garvey, I will on

Tuesday, the 19th day of September, A. D., 1871,

between the hours of 9 o'clock in forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and while the circuit court for said county is in session, at the south front door of the court-house, in the city of Liberty and county aforesaid, proceed to sell for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, all the right, title and interest of Henry C. Mosely and Margaret Mosely in and to the following real estate, lying and being situate in the county of Clay, and State of Missouri, to-wit: Part of south half of section No. twenty-four (24), in township No. fifty-one (51), of Range No. thirty-two (32); beginning at a stake in a ravine, said stake being 63 22-100 poles south of the half mile corner on the west of said section, thence south, on section line, 64 43-100 poles to a stake, thence east 252 68-100 poles to a stake, in west line of the railroad, thence in said line north to the centre of the ereek, and with the meanderings thereof to the south line of William S. Garvey's tract of land, thence on said line west to the beginning, containing one hundred acres, more or less, levied upon by me as the property of Henry C. Mosley, and Margaret Mosley to satisfy said general execution.

O. P. MOSS, Sheriff

Aug. 18, 1871w3 Pr's fee $3 25. Clay co., Mo.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a general execution, issued from

Missouri Digital Heritage: original Liberty Tribune page

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February 24, 1871 · Earlier Arthur–Mosely notice

Liberty Tribune, p. 2. The same 100-acre description was advertised for March 21 under a February 7 execution; no completed sale is established.

Liberty Tribune

24 February 1871; page 2

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of an execution issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court in and for the county of Clay and State of Missouri, bearing date Feb. 7, 1871, and to me directed in favor of Michael Arthur and against Henry C. Moseley, Margaret Moseley and Wm. S. Garvey, I will on

Tuesday, the 21st Day of March, A. D., 1871,

at the south front door of the Court House, in the city of Liberty, in said county of Clay, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and while the circuit court is in session, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand all the right, title and interest of Henry C. Moseley and Margaret Moseley in and to the following described real estate, lying and being situate in the county of Clay and State of Missouri, to-wit: Part of the south half of section 24, in township 51, range 32, beginning at a stake in a ravine of said stake, being 63 32-100 poles south of the half mile corner on the west of said section, thence south in section line 64 43-100 poles to a stake, thence east 252 68-100 poles to a stake in the west line of the Rail Road, thence in said line north to the centre of the creek, thence up said centre of the creek with the meanderings thereof to the south line of William S. Garvey's tract of land, thence in said line west to the beginning, containing one hundred acres, more or less, levied upon by me as the property of the aforesaid Henry C. Moseley and Margaret Moseley, to satisfy said execution.

O. P. MOSS, Sheriff

Feb. 17, 1871.—10w3-Pr's fee $7 50. Clay co.

Source: Missouri Digital Heritage; William Jewell College.
Research and annotation © John Hajicek 2026.

Missouri Digital Heritage: original Liberty Tribune page

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May 4, 1877 · Vandyke’s approximately 100-acre sale

Liberty Tribune, p. 3. Fritzlen’s purchase is reported; the parcel is not legally described and is not proved to be the atlas holding.

PLEASANT VALLEY ITEMS.

Mr. Editor:—Look out for more news! Farmers busy putting in their corn, which looks well. Not a great deal of oats sown on account of bad weather.

Mr. A. R. Fritzlen bought of H. N. Vandyke, a nice little farm of about 100 acres for the sum of $3,000. It looks rather queer; probably Mr. F. intends committing matrimony. Well, if he does all we have to say is, “poor fellow.”

Prof. David Tate, the accomplished

Missouri Digital Heritage: original Liberty Tribune page

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July 14, 1854 · Miller marries Michael Arthur’s daughter

Liberty Tribune, p. 2: D. S. Miller married Cordelia Arthur on July 6. This establishes the family relationship relevant to his later land assessments.



MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday evening, July 6th, by Rev. E. S. Dulin, Mr. D. S. Miller, of this city, to Miss Cordelia, daughter of Michael Arthur, Esq., of this county.

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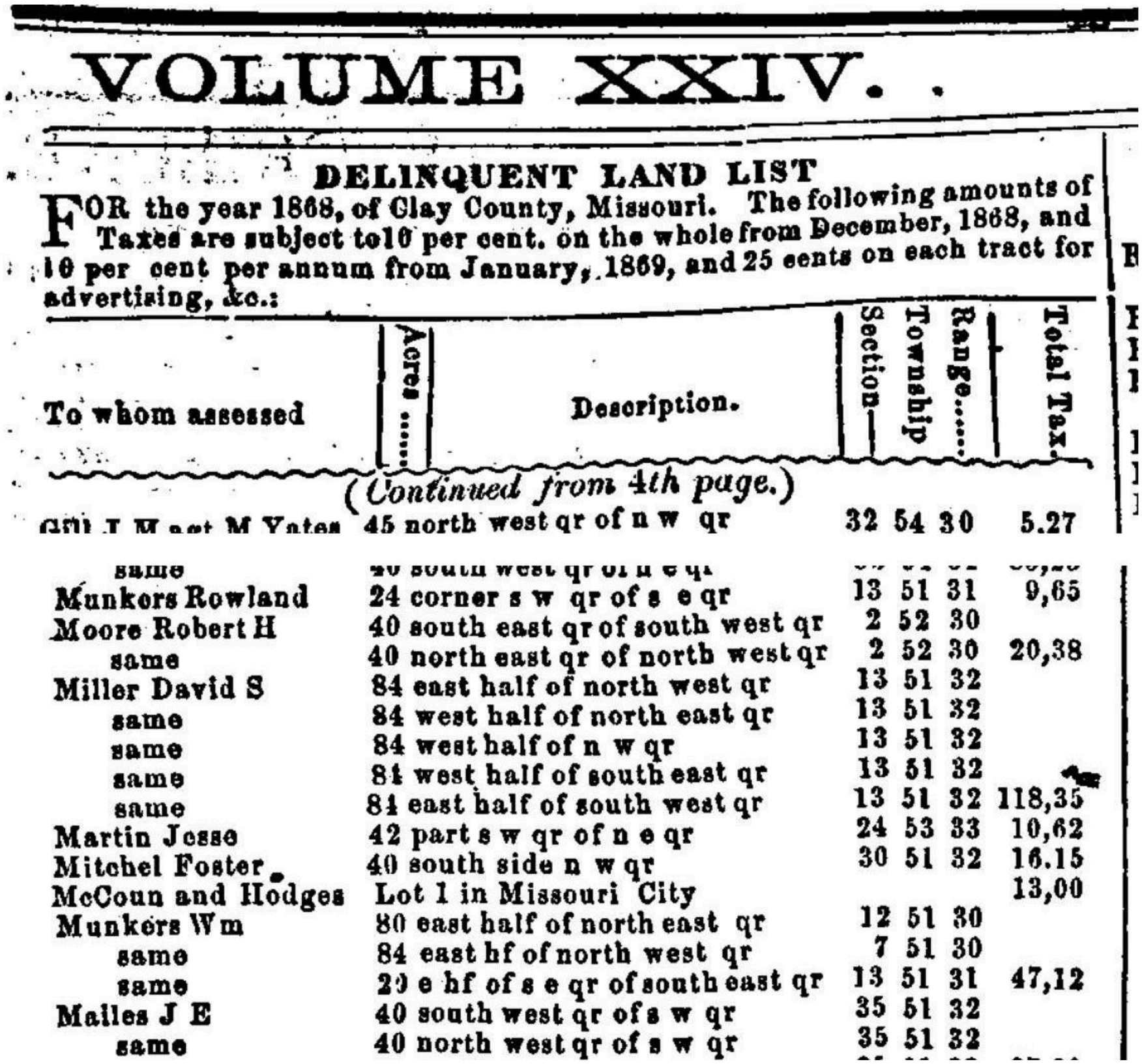
1868 tax assessment · David S. Miller

Liberty Tribune, June 25, 1869. Former Arthur A–C tracts assessed to his son-in-law; the family connection changes their interpretation.



VOLUME XXIV.

DELINQUENT LAND LIST

FOR the year 1868, of Clay County, Missouri. The following amounts of Taxes are subject to10 per cent. on the whole from December, 1868, and 10 per cent per annum from January, 1869, and 25 cents on each tract for advertising, &c.:

To whom assessed	Acres	Description.	Section	Township	Range	Total Tax.
(Continued from 4th page.)						
Gill J M agt M Yates	45	north west qr of n w qr	32	54	30	5.27
same		20 south west qr of n e qr				
Munkers Rowland	24	corner s w qr of s e qr	13	51	31	9,65
Moore Robert H	40	south east qr of south west qr	2	52	30	
same	40	north east qr of north west qr	2	52	30	20,38
Miller David S	84	east half of north west qr	13	51	32	
same	84	west half of north east qr	13	51	32	
same	84	west half of n w qr	13	51	32	
same	84	west half of south east qr	13	51	32	
same	84	east half of south west qr	13	51	32	118,35
Martin Jesse	42	part s w qr of n e qr	24	53	33	10,62
Mitchel Foster	40	south side n w qr	30	51	32	16.15
McCoun and Hodges	Lot 1 in Missouri City					13,00
Munkers Wm	80	east half of north east qr	12	51	30	
same	84	east hf of north west qr	7	51	30	
same	20	e hf of s e qr of south east qr	13	51	31	47,12
Malles J E	40	south west qr of s w qr	35	51	32	
same	40	north west qr of s w qr	35	51	32	

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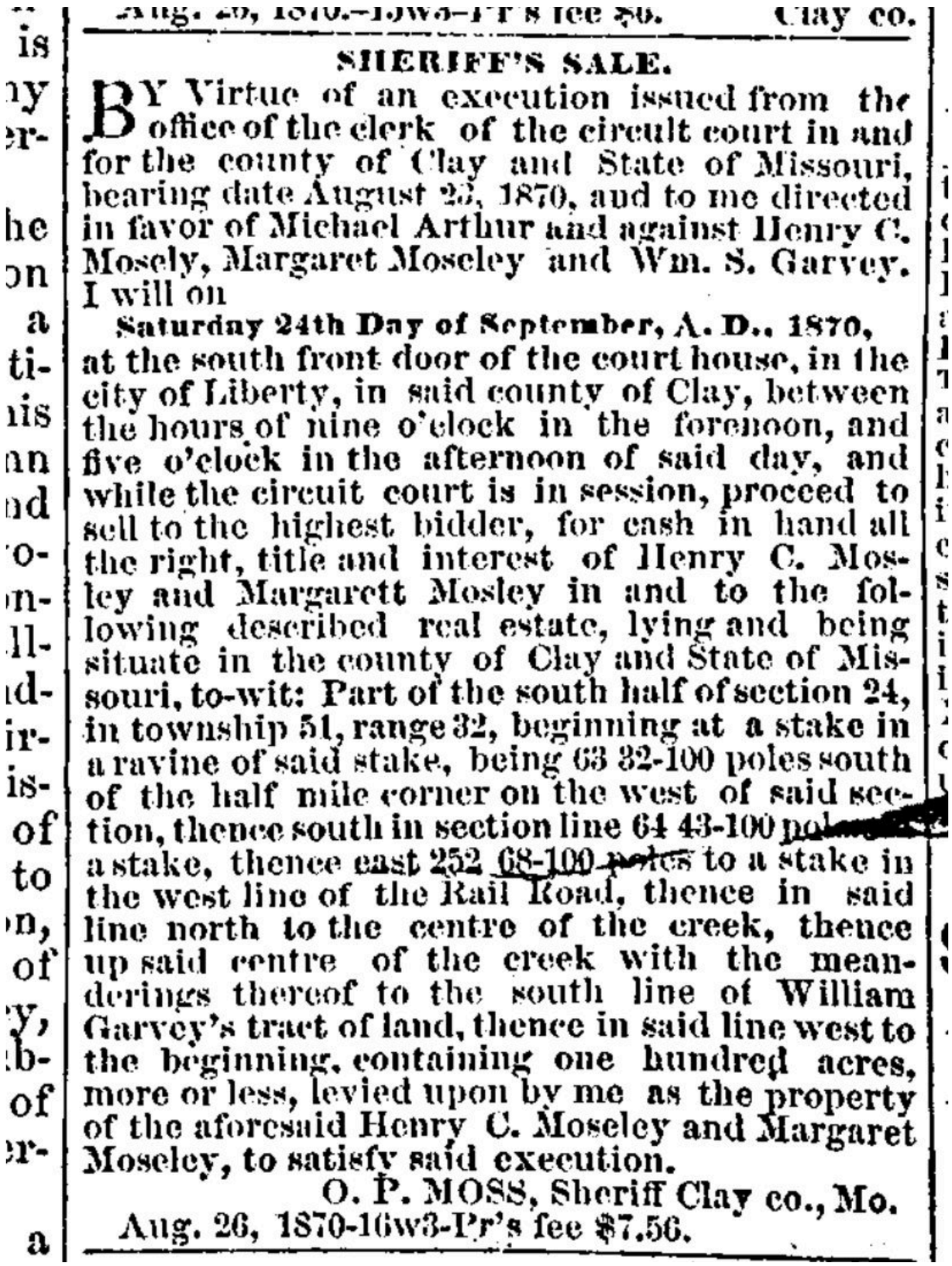
September 9, 1870 · Moseley’s hundred acres

Execution dated August 22; notice dated August 26. Moseley is the owner and Arthur the creditor.



Aug. 26, 1870.—16w3—Pr's fee $6. Clay co.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of an execution issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court in and for the county of Clay and State of Missouri, bearing date August 23, 1870, and to me directed in favor of Michael Arthur and against Henry C. Mosely, Margaret Moseley and Wm. S. Garvey. I will on

Saturday 24th Day of September, A. D., 1870,

at the south front door of the court house, in the city of Liberty, in said county of Clay, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and while the circuit court is in session, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand all the right, title and interest of Henry C. Mosley and Margarett Mosley in and to the following described real estate, lying and being situate in the county of Clay and State of Missouri, to-wit: Part of the south half of section 24, in township 51, range 32, beginning at a stake in a ravine of said stake, being 63 32-100 poles south of the half mile corner on the west of said section, thence south in section line 64 43-100 poles to a stake, thence east 252 68-100 poles to a stake in the west line of the Rail Road, thence in said line north to the centre of the creek, thence up said centre of the creek with the meanderings thereof to the south line of William Garvey's tract of land, thence in said line west to the beginning, containing one hundred acres, more or less, levied upon by me as the property of the aforesaid Henry C. Moseley and Margaret Moseley, to satisfy said execution.

O. P. MOSS, Sheriff Clay co., Mo.

Aug. 26, 1870-16w3-Pr's fee $7.56.

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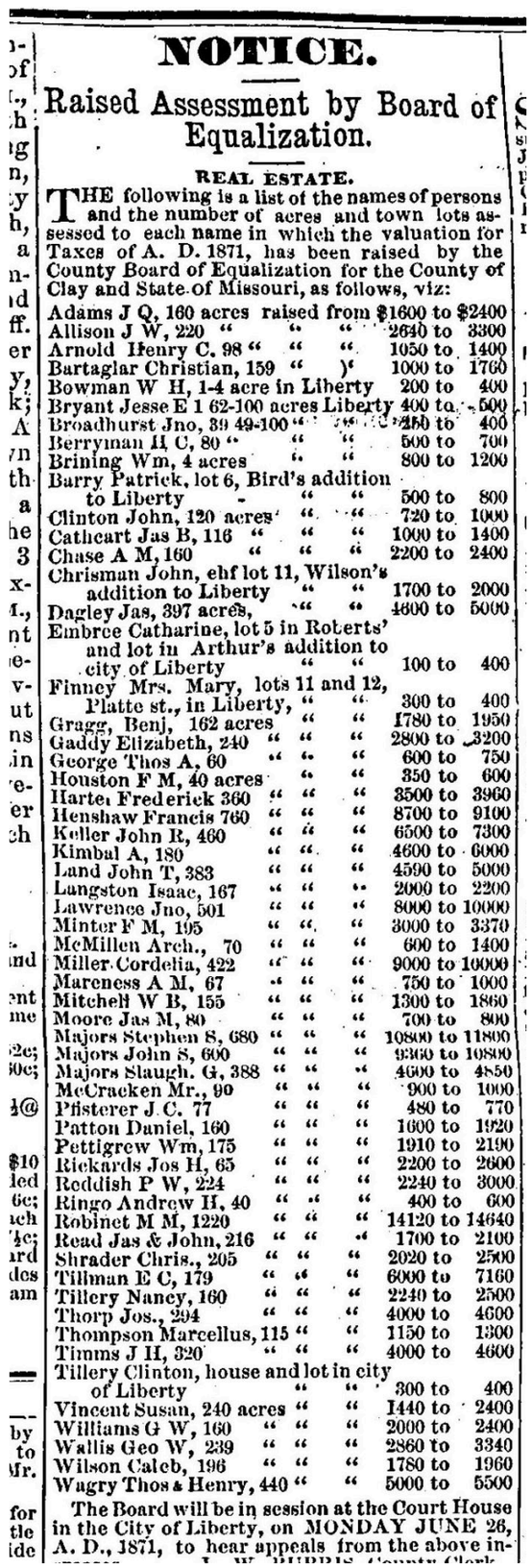
1871 real-estate assessment · Cordelia Miller

Liberty Tribune, June 16, 1871: Michael Arthur’s daughter Cordelia Miller, 422 acres. The notice prints no section description.



NOTICE.

Raised Assessment by Board of Equalization.

REAL ESTATE.

THE following is a list of the names of persons and the number of acres and town lots assessed to each name in which the valuation for Taxes of A. D. 1871, has been raised by the County Board of Equalization for the County of Clay and State of Missouri, as follows, viz:

Adams J Q, 160 acres	raised from	$1600	to $2400
Allison J W, 220	" " "	2640	to 3300
Arnold Henry C. 98	" " "	1050	to 1400
Bartaglar Christian, 159	" "	1000	to 1760
Bowman W H, 1-4 acre in Liberty		200	to 400
Bryant Jesse E 1 62-100 acres	Liberty	400	to 500
Broadhurst Jno, 39 49-100	" " "	250	to 400
Berryman H C, 80	" " "	500	to 700
Brining Wm, 4 acres	" "	800	to 1200
Barry Patrick, lot 6, Bird's addition to Liberty	" "	500	to 800
Clinton John, 120 acres	" "	720	to 1000
Cathcart Jas B, 116	" " "	1000	to 1400
Chase A M, 160	" " "	2200	to 2400
Chrisman John, ehf lot 11, Wilson's addition to Liberty	" "	1700	to 2000
Dagley Jas, 397 acres,	" "	4600	to 5000
Embree Catharine, lot 5 in Roberts' and lot in Arthur's addition to city of Liberty	" "	100	to 400
Finney Mrs. Mary, lots 11 and 12, Platte st., in Liberty,	" "	300	to 400
Gragg, Benj, 162 acres	" "	1780	to 1950
Gaddy Elizabeth, 240	" " "	2800	to 3200
George Thos A, 60	" " "	600	to 750
Houston F M, 40 acres	" "	350	to 600
Harter Frederick 360	" " "	3500	to 3960
Henshaw Francis 760	" " "	8700	to 9100
Keller John R, 460	" " "	6500	to 7300
Kimbal A, 180	" " "	4600	to 6000
Land John T, 383	" " "	4590	to 5000
Langston Isaac, 167	" " "	2000	to 2200
Lawrence Jno, 501	" " "	8000	to 10000
Minter F M, 195	" " "	3000	to 3370
McMillen Arch., 70	" " "	600	to 1400
Miller Cordelia, 422	" " "	9000	to 10000
Mareness A M, 67	" " "	750	to 1000
Mitchell W B, 155	" " "	1300	to 1860
Moore Jas M, 80	" " "	700	to 800
Majors Stephen S, 680	" " "	10800	to 11800
Majors John S, 600	" " "	9360	to 10800
Majors Slaugh. G, 388	" " "	4600	to 4850
McCracken Mr., 90	" " "	900	to 1000
Pfisterer J C. 77	" " "	480	to 770
Patton Daniel, 160	" " "	1600	to 1920
Pettigrew Wm, 175	" " "	1910	to 2190
Rickards Jos H, 65	" " "	2200	to 2600
Reddish P W, 224	" " "	2240	to 3000
Ringo Andrew H, 40	" " "	400	to 600
Robinet M M, 1220	" " "	14120	to 14640
Read Jas & John, 216	" " "	1700	to 2100
Shrader Chris., 205	" " "	2020	to 2500
Tillman E C, 179	" " "	6000	to 7160
Tillery Nancy, 160	" " "	2240	to 2500
Thorp Jos., 294	" " "	4000	to 4600
Thompson Marcellus, 115	" " "	1150	to 1300
Timms J H, 320	" " "	4000	to 4600
Tillery Clinton, house and lot in city of Liberty	" "	300	to 400
Vincent Susan, 240 acres	" "	1440	to 2400
Williams G W, 160	" " "	2000	to 2400
Wallis Geo W, 239	" " "	2860	to 3340
Wilson Caleb, 196	" " "	1780	to 1960
Wagry Thos & Henry, 440	" "	5000	to 5500

The Board will be in session at the Court House in the City of Liberty, on MONDAY JUNE 26, A. D., 1871, to hear appeals from the above in-

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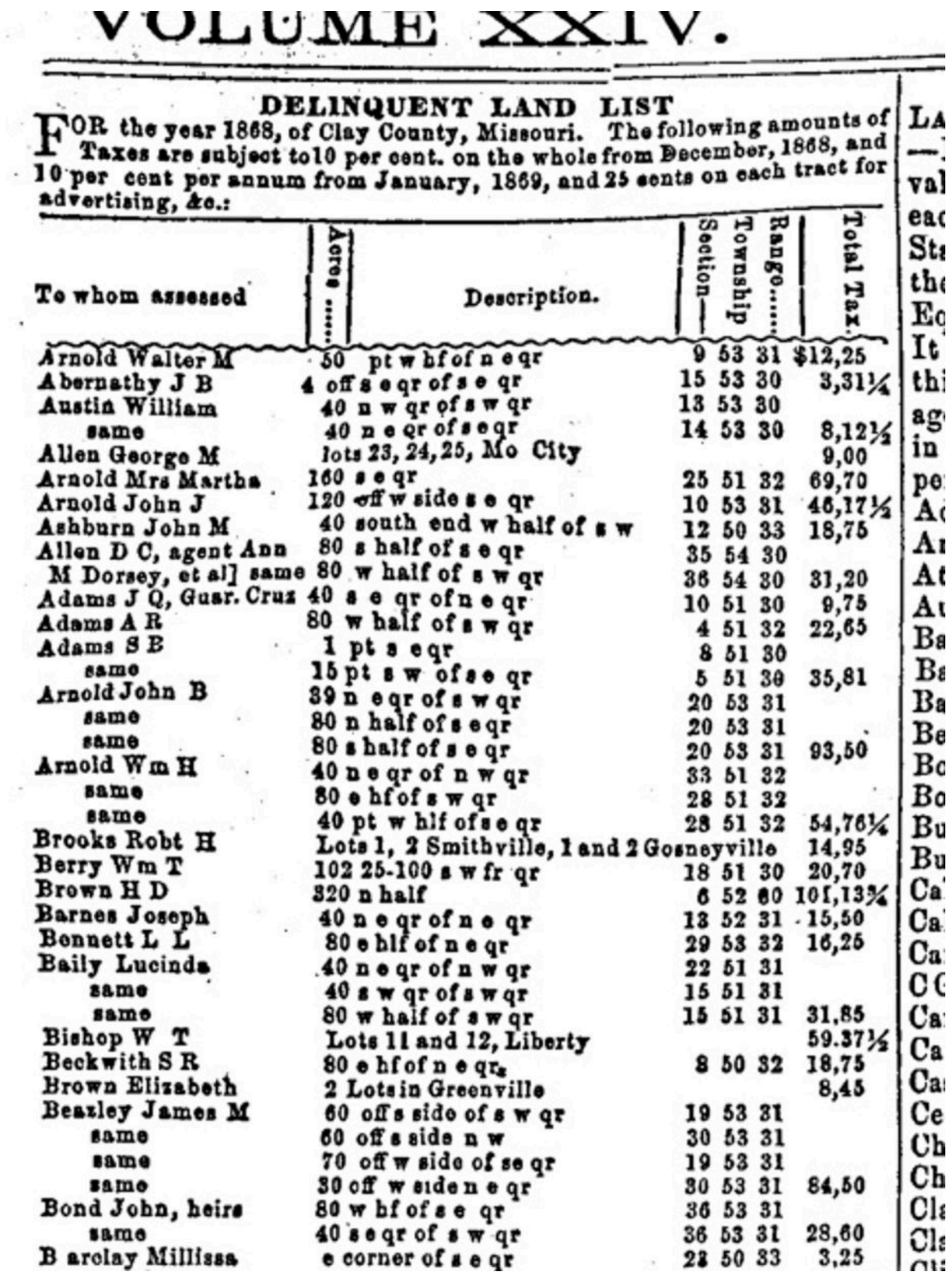
1868 assessment · Mrs. Martha Arnold

Published June 25, 1869: SE¼25, T51N R32W. This intervening assessment overlaps the later Arthur field.



VOLUME XXIV.

DELINQUENT LAND LIST

FOR the year 1868, of Clay County, Missouri. The following amounts of Taxes are subject to10 per cent. on the whole from December, 1868, and 10 per cent per annum from January, 1869, and 25 cents on each tract for advertising, &c.:

To whom assessed	Acres	Description.	Section—	Township	Range.....	Total Tax.
Arnold Walter M	50	pt w hf of n e qr	9	53	31	$12,25
Abernathy J B	4	off s e qr of s e qr	15	53	30	3,31¼
Austin William	40	n w qr of s w qr	13	53	30	
same	40	n e qr of s e qr	14	53	30	8,12½
Allen George M	lots 23, 24, 25, Mo City					9,00
Arnold Mrs Martha	160	s e qr	25	51	32	69,70
Arnold John J	120	off w side s e qr	10	53	31	46,17½
Ashburn John M	40	south end w half of s w	12	50	33	18,75
Allen D C, agent Ann	80	s half of s e qr	35	54	30	
M Dorsey, et al] same	80	w half of s w qr	36	54	30	31,20
Adams J Q, Guar. Cruz	40	s e qr of n e qr	10	51	30	9,75
Adams A R	80	w half of s w qr	4	51	32	22,65
Adams S B	1	pt s e qr	8	51	30	
same	15	pt s w of s e qr	5	51	30	35,81
Arnold John B	39	n e qr of s w qr	20	53	31	
same	80	n half of s e qr	20	53	31	
same	80	s half of s e qr	20	53	31	93,50
Arnold Wm H	40	n e qr of n w qr	33	51	32	
same	80	e hf of s w qr	28	51	32	
same	40	pt w hlf of s e qr	28	51	32	54,76¼
Brooks Robt H	Lots 1, 2 Smithville, 1 and 2 Gosneyville					14,95
Berry Wm T	102 25-100	s w fr qr	18	51	30	20,70
Brown H D	320	n half	6	52	30	101,13¾
Barnes Joseph	40	n e qr of n e qr	13	52	31	15,50
Bennett L L	80	e hlf of n e qr	29	53	32	16,25
Baily Lucinda	40	n e qr of n w qr	22	51	31	
same	40	s w qr of s w qr	15	51	31	
same	80	w half of s w qr	15	51	31	31,85
Bishop W T	Lots 11 and 12, Liberty					59.37½
Beckwith S R	80	e hf of n e qr	8	50	32	18,75
Brown Elizabeth	2	Lots in Greenville				8,45
Beazley James M	60	off s side of s w qr	19	53	31	
same	60	off s side n w	30	53	31	
same	70	off w side of se qr	19	53	31	
same	30	off w side n e qr	30	53	31	84,50
Bond John, heirs	80	w hf of s e qr	36	53	31	
same	40	s e qr of s w qr	36	53	31	28,60
B arclay Millissa	e	corner of s e qr	23	50	33	3,25

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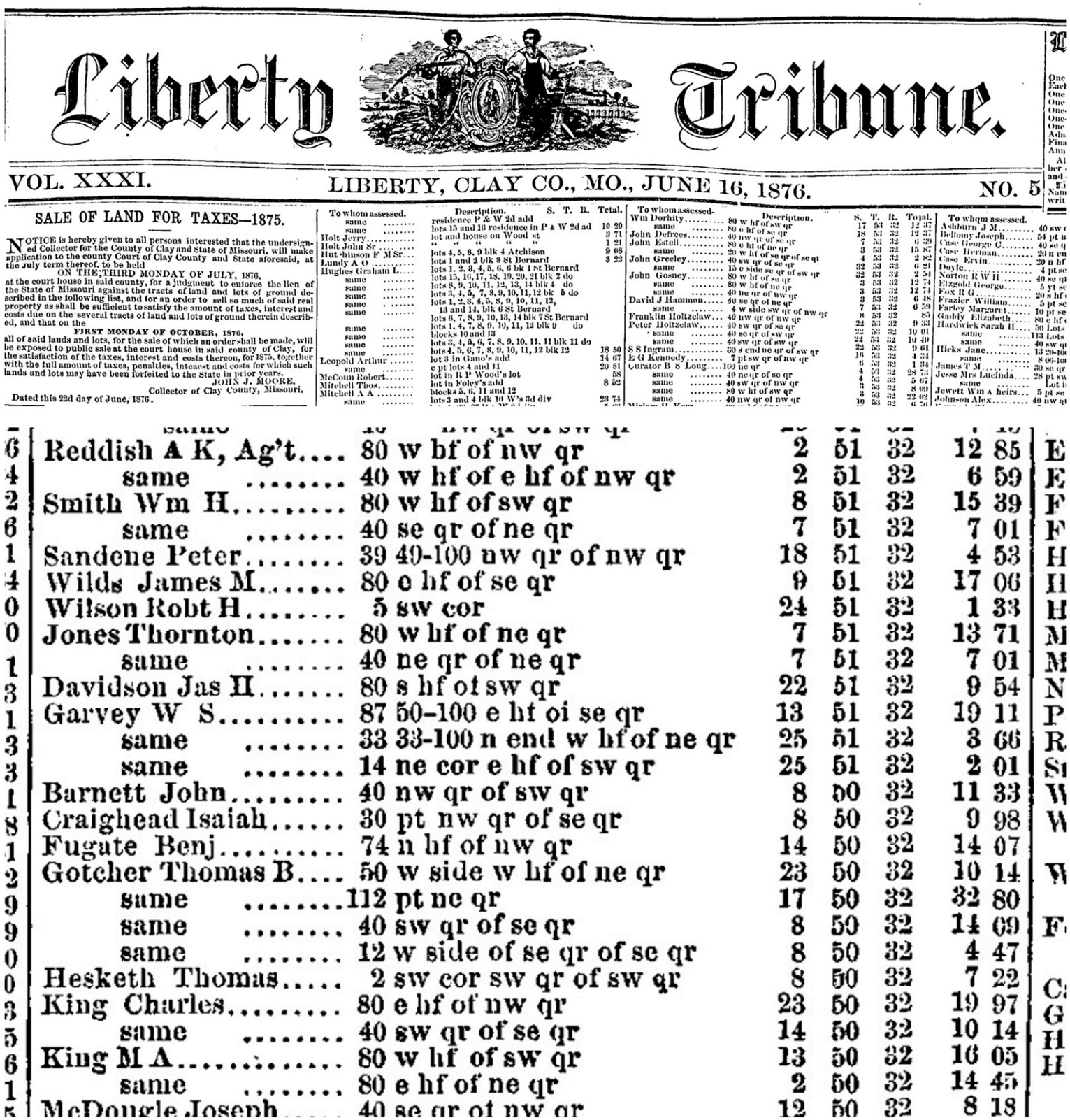
1875 assessments · Wilds and Garvey

Published June 16, 1876: Wilds, E½SE¼9, 80 acres; Garvey, north end W½NE¼25, 33.33 acres; also 14 acres in E½SW¼25.



Liberty Tribune.

VOL. XXXI. LIBERTY, CLAY CO., MO., JUNE 16, 1876. NO. 5

SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES—1875.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the undersigned Collector for the County of Clay and State of Missouri, will make application to the county Court of Clay County and State aforesaid, at the July term thereof, to be held

ON THE THIRD MONDAY OF JULY, 1876,

at the court house in said county, for a judgment to enforce the lien of the State of Missouri against the tracts of land and lots of ground described in the following list, and for an order to sell so much of said real property as shall be sufficient to satisfy the amount of taxes, interest and costs due on the several tracts of land and lots of ground therein described, and that on the

FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER, 1876,

all of said lands and lots, for the sale of which an order shall be made, will be exposed to public sale at the court house in said county of Clay, for the satisfaction of the taxes, interest and costs thereon, for 1875, together with the full amount of taxes, penalties, interest and costs for which such lands and lots may have been forfeited to the state in prior years.

JOHN J. MOORE.
Collector of Clay County, Missouri.

Dated this 22d day of June, 1876.

To whom assessed.	Description.	S.	T.	R.	Tetal.
same	residence P & W 2d add				
same	lots 15 and 16 residence in P & W 2d ad				10 20
Holt Jerry	lot and house on Wood st				3 71
Holt John Sr	" " " " "				1 21
Hutchinson F M Sr...	lots 4, 5, 8, 9 blk 4 Atchison				9 08
Lundy A O	lots 1 and 2 blk 8 St Bernard				3 22
Hughes Graham L....	lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6 blk 1 St Bernard				
same	lots 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 blk 2 do				
same	lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 blk 4 do				
same	lots 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 blk 5 do				
same	lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,				
same	13 and 14, blk 6 St Bernard				
	lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14 blk 7 St Bernard				
same	lots 1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 blk 9 do				
same	blocks 10 and 13				
same	lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 blk 11 do				
same	lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 blk 12				18 50
Leopold Arthur	lot 3 in Gano's add				14 67
same	e pt lots 4 and 11				20 81
McCoun Robert.....	lot in R P Wood's lot				58
Mitchell Thos.....	lot in Foley's add				8 52
Mitchell A A	blocks 5, 6, 11 and 12				
same	lots 3 and 4 blk 10 W's 3d div				23 74

To whom assessed.	Description.	S.	T.	R.	Total.
Wm Dorhity.....	80 w hf of sw qr	17	53	32	12 37
same	80 e hf of se qr	18	53	32	12 37
John Defrees.....	40 nw qr of se qr	7	53	32	6 59
John Estell.....	80 e hf of ne qr	3	53	32	15 87
same	20 w hf of se qr of se qr	4	53	32	2 82
John Greeley.....	40 sw qr of se qr	32	53	32	6 21
same	15 e side se qr of sw qr	32	53	32	2 54
John Gosney.....	80 w hf of se qr	3	53	32	12 74
same	80 w hf of ne qr	3	53	32	12 74
same	40 ne qr of nw qr	7	53	32	6 48
David J Hammon.....	40 se qr of ne qr	7	53	32	6 59
same	4 w side sw qr of nw qr	8	53	32	85
Franklin Holtzclaw...	40 nw qr of nw qr	22	53	32	9 33
Peter Holtzclaw.....	40 sw qr of se qr	21	53	32	10 01
same	40 se qr of sw qr	22	53	32	10 49
same	40 sw qr of sw qr	22	53	32	9 64
S S Ingram.....	50 s end ne qr of sw qr	16	53	32	4 34
E G Kennedy.....	7 pt sw qr of nw qr	6	53	32	1 34
Curator B S Long....100 ne qr		4	53	32	28 73
same	40 ne qr of se qr	4	53	32	5 67
same	40 sw qr of nw qr	3	53	32	8 09
same	80 w hf of sw qr	3	53	32	22 02
same	40 nw qr of nw qr	10	53	32	6 76

To whom assessed.	
Ashburn J M.....	40 sw q
Bellomy Joseph.....	54 pt n
Case George C.....	40 se q
Case Herman.....	20 n en
Case Ervin.....	20 n hf
Doyle.....	4 pt se
Norton R W H.....	40 se q
Etzgold George.....	5 yt se
Fox R G.....	20 s hf
Frazier William.....	5 pt se
Farley Margaret.....	10 pt se
Gaddy Elizabeth.....	80 e hf
Hardwick Sarah H....	50 Lots
same	113 Lots
same	40 sw q
Hicks Jane.....	13 20-10
same	8 66-10
James T M	20 se qr
Jesse Mrs Lucinda....	28 pt sw
same	Lot 1
Jewett Wm A heirs...	5 pt se
Johnson Alex.....	40 nw q

6	Reddish A K, Ag't....	80 w hf of nw qr	2	51	32	12 85
4	same	40 w hf of e hf of nw qr	2	51	32	6 59
2	Smith Wm H.....	80 w hf of sw qr	8	51	32	15 39
6	same	40 se qr of ne qr	7	51	32	7 01
1	Sandene Peter.....	39 49-100 nw qr of nw qr	18	51	32	4 53
4	Wilds James M.....	80 e hf of se qr	9	51	32	17 06
0	Wilson Robt H.....	5 sw cor	24	51	32	1 33
0	Jones Thornton.....	80 w hf of ne qr	7	51	32	13 71
1	same	40 ne qr of ne qr	7	51	32	7 01
3	Davidson Jas H.....	80 s hf of sw qr	22	51	32	9 54
1	Garvey W S.....	87 50-100 e hf of se qr	13	51	32	19 11
3	same	33 33-100 n end w hf of ne qr	25	51	32	3 66
3	same	14 ne cor e hf of sw qr	25	51	32	2 01
1	Barnett John.....	40 nw qr of sw qr	8	50	32	11 33
8	Craighead Isaiah.....	30 pt nw qr of se qr	8	50	32	9 98
1	Fugate Benj.....	74 n hf of nw qr	14	50	32	14 07
2	Gotcher Thomas B....	50 w side w hf of ne qr	23	50	32	10 14
9	same .....112 pt ne qr		17	50	32	32 80
9	same	40 sw qr of se qr	8	50	32	14 09
0	same	12 w side of se qr of se qr	8	50	32	4 47
0	Hesketh Thomas.....	2 sw cor sw qr of sw qr	8	50	32	7 22
3	King Charles.....	80 e hf of nw qr	23	50	32	19 97
5	same	40 sw qr of se qr	14	50	32	10 14
6	King M A.....	80 w hf of sw qr	13	50	32	16 05
1	same	80 e hf of ne qr	2	50	32	14 45
5	McDougle Joseph.....	40 se qr of nw qr	12	50	32	8 18

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1874 assessments · Wilds and Porter

Published June 25, 1875: Wilds, E½SE¼9, 80 acres; Porter, part SE¼NE¼25, 18 acres. Garvey's entries here print Section 24.

Liberty Tribune.

VOL. XXX. LIBERTY, CLAY CO., MO., JUNE 25, 1875. NO. 6

SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES—1874.

To whom assessed.	Description.	S.	T.	R.	Total
Munson Wm	80	e hf se qr	4	51	32	13 68
Narramore N W	 3	sw cor of e hf of n e qr	9	51	32	1 50
Porter Henry	18	pt se qr of ne qr	25	51	32	2 72
Sutton S S	25	pt e hf of n w qr	35	51	32	4 75
same	25	pt w hf of n e qr	"	51	32	4 61
same	.....25 70	pt w hf of ne qr	"	51	32	5 12
same	40	sw qr of se qr	"	51	32	6 51
same	20	pt ne qr of sw qr	"	51	32	4 05
Willis Thomas	80	e hf of ne qr	5	51	32	15 34
Willis Smith	 9	w side w hf of nw qr	4	51	32	1 87
Willis Richard	.....	s end whf of sw qr	33	52	32	5 68
Wilds J M	80	e hf of se qr	9	51	32	17 01
Jenkins Joseph	 5	se cor of nw qr	2	51	32	1 95
Gragg Mahala	27	s end e hf of nw qr	6	51	32	5 33
Downing Mrs Jos	40	sw qr of nwqr	14	51	32	8 45
same	40	nw qr of sw qr	14	51	32	8 45
same	40	ne qr of nw qr	14	51	32	8 45
Garvey W S	84	c hf of se qr	13	51	32	29 56
same	.....33 66	n end w hf of se qr	24	51	32	5 47
same	14	ne cor e hf of sw qr	24	51	32	2 04
Unknown	.....	n end ne qr of sw qr				

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1872 assessment · Henry Porter’s eighteen acres

Published June 27, 1873: part NE¼25, T51N R32W, 18 acres. This is the earliest recovered Porter parcel assessment.

Liberty Tribune.

VOL. XXVIII. LIBERTY, CLAY CO., MO., JUNE 27, 1873. NO. 7.

SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES.

To whom assessed.	description.	Sec.	T.	R.	Acres.	Year.	Total.
Kelsey Alex	pt e hf of n e qr	22	53	31	24	“	7 10
		8	53	31	40	“	
Kern J P	se qr of ne qr	25	53	33	40	“	8 46
Netherton Absalam lots 15 a							

Description of Real Estate.								Years for which Taxes are Due.	Total Tax, Int. and Costs.	
To whom Assessed.	Parts of Section,	Section or Lot.	Town’p or Bl’k.	Range (E or W or) Sur’y	Quan. Acres.	Quan. 100ths.			Dollars.	Cents.
Holt T J	n w qr of n w qr	31	54	30	40			1872	15	21
same	n e qr of n w qr	31	54	30	40			“	15	21
same	n w qr of s w qr	35	51	32	40			“	16	10
same	s e qr of sw qr	35	51	32	40			“	7	71
Porter Henry (col)	pt n e qr	25	51	32	18			“	14	73
Suddath S S	e hf of n e qr	20	51	32	80			“	14	73
Smith J R & James	w hf of s w qr	8	51	32	80			“	14	73

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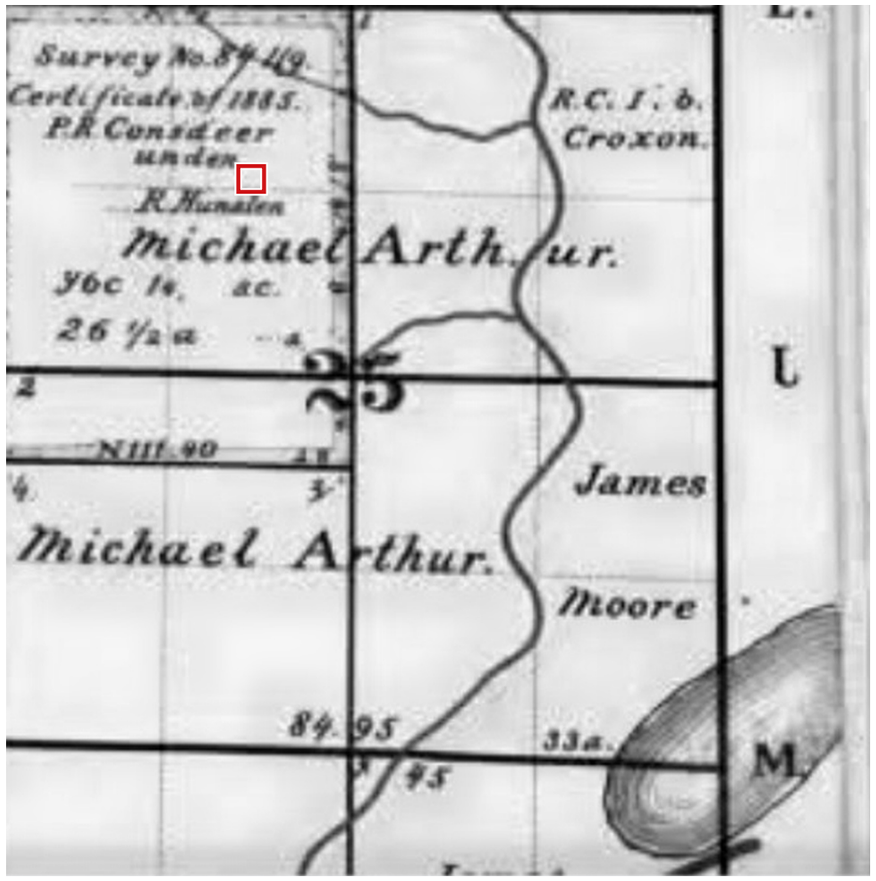
Circa 1865 atlas · Arthur and adjoining ownership

Township 51 North, Range 32 West: Sections 24 and 25 and adjoining land.



Adkins and Arthur holdings north of Section 25



Survey 2916 within the Arthur field

The survey inside Arthur’s farm

The New Madrid survey occupied the northwest part of Section 25. The township plat records U.S. Survey 2916, New Madrid Certificate 433, and an area of 204.16 acres. The county tax book connects Arthur to the same numbered survey before the refugees arrived.

Turner’s February 12, 1821 field notes are indexed at 17-479. The survey-source details and the separate entry for adjoining Survey 2813 are discussed on p. 500.

Source: Clay County Archives, Historical Atlas, Clay County, Missouri (circa 1865), reprint, 2011. Missouri Department of Agriculture, Land Survey Index, T51N R32W, GLO Notes and GLO Plats.

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Agricultural census · comparison from original schedules

1850: 300 + 500 = 800 acres. 1860: 600 + 1,400 = 2,000. Original Missouri State Archives schedule scans.

Michael Arthur’s agricultural returns

Clay County, Missouri: transcribed from the original federal schedules

Measure	1850	1860
Improved land, acres	300	600
Unimproved land, acres	500	1,400
Total land, acres	**800**	**2,000**
Cash value of farm	$16,000	$60,000
Implements and machinery, value	$1,500	$600
Horses	15	15
Asses and mules		20
Milch cows	12	12
Working oxen	4	8
Other cattle		50
Sheep	100	75
Swine	200	100
Value of livestock	$1,170	$6,000
Wheat, bushels	200	250
Indian corn, bushels	3,500	5,000
Oats, bushels		1,000
Wool, pounds	250	225
Peas and beans, bushels	6	
Irish potatoes, bushels	150	100
Orchard products, value	$250	$100
Butter, pounds	300	600
Hay, tons		50
Clover seed, bushels	20	
Dew-rotted hemp, tons	12	15
Homemade manufactures, value	$50	$100
Animals slaughtered, value	$380	$850

Empty cells reproduce blanks in the manuscripts. Land totals are calculated from the acreage columns.

1850: manuscript p. 675, row 22; official Clay County scan pages 27 and 28. 1860: Liberty Township, manuscript pp. 17 and 18, row 7; official scan pages 1 and 2. Originals: Missouri State Archives, federal agricultural census schedules.

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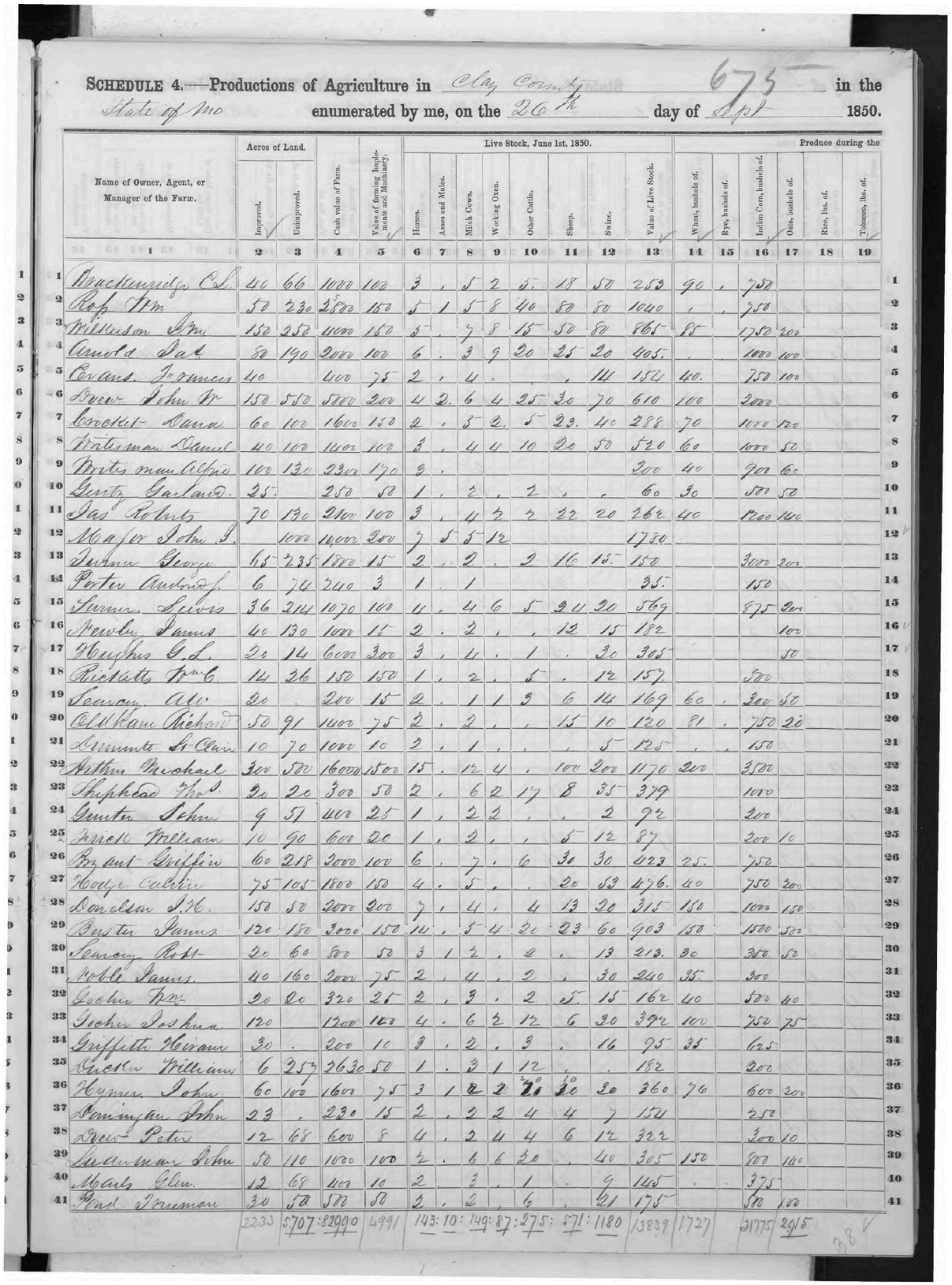
1850 agricultural schedule · original left panel

Clay County, Missouri; row 22, Arthur Michael; manuscript page 675; official PDF page 27.



SCHEDULE 4.—Productions of Agriculture in Clay County 675 in the State of Mo enumerated by me, on the 26th day of Apl 1850.

	Name of Owner, Agent, or Manager of the Farm.	Acres of Land. Improved.	Acres of Land. Unimproved.	Cash value of Farm.	Value of farming implements and Machinery.	Live Stock, June 1st, 1850. Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Milch Cows.	Working Oxen.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Value of Live Stock.	Produce during the. Wheat, bushels of.	Rye, bushels of.	Indian Corn, bushels of.	Oats, bushels of.	Rice, lbs. of.	Tobacco, lbs. of.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	Brackenridge C.L.	40	66	1000	100	3	.	5	2	5	18	50	253	90	.	750				1
2	Rop Wm	50	230	2500	150	5	1	5	8	40	80	80	1040	.	.	750				2
3	Williamson Jno	150	250	4000	150	5	.	7	8	15	30	80	865	85		1750	200			3
4	Arnold Jas	50	190	2000	100	6	.	3	9	20	25	20	405	.		1000	100			4
5	Evans Jonnes	40		600	75	2	.	4	.	.	.	14	154	40		750	100			5
6	Dyer John W	150	550	5000	200	4	2	6	4	25	30	70	610	100		2000				6
7	Crockett Danl	60	100	1600	150	2	.	3	2	5	23	40	288	70		1000	120			7
8	Whitsman Daniel	40	100	1400	100	3	.	4	4	10	20	50	520	60		1000	50			8
9	Whitsman Alfred	100	130	2300	170	3	.						300	40		900	60			9
10	Gentry Garland	25		250	50	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	60	30		500	50			10
11	Jas Roberts	70	130	2100	100	3	.	4	2	2	22	20	262	40		1200	100			11
12	Major John T.		1000	10000	200	7	5	5	12				1780							12
13	Durnin George	65	235	1800	15	2	.	2	.	2	16	15	150			300	20			13
14	Porter Andrew J.	6	74	240	3	1	.	1					35			150				14
15	Turner Lewis	36	214	1070	100	4	.	4	6	5	24	20	569			875	200			15
16	Newby James	40	130	1000	15	2	.	2	.	.	12	15	182				100			16
17	Hughes G.L.	20	14	600	300	3	.	4	.	1	.	30	305				50			17
18	Ricketts Wm C.	14	26	150	150	1	.	2	.	5	.	12	157			500				18
19	Seaman Asl	20	.	200	15	2	.	1	1	3	6	14	169	60	.	300	50			19
20	Oldham Richard	50	91	1400	75	2	.	2	.	.	15	10	120	81	.	750	20			20
21	Drummond St Clair	10	70	1000	10	2	.	1	.	.	.	5	125	.	.	150				21
22	Arthur Michael	300	500	16000	1500	15	.	12	4	.	100	200	1170	200		3500				22
23	Shipstead Thos	20	20	300	50	2	.	6	2	17	8	35	379			1000				23
24	Gunter Johns	9	51	400	25	1	.	2	2	.	.	2	92			200				24
25	Jones William	10	90	600	20	1	.	2	.	.	5	12	87			200	10			25
26	Bryant Griffin	60	218	2000	100	6	.	7	.	6	30	30	423	25		750				26
27	Hodge Calvin	75	105	1800	150	4	.	5	.	.	20	53	476	40		750	200			27
28	Donelson J.H.	150	50	2000	200	7	.	4	.	4	13	30	315	150		1000	150			28
29	Buster James	120	150	3000	150	14	.	5	4	20	23	60	903	150		1500	500			29
30	Searcy Robt	20	60	800	50	3	1	2	.	2	.	13	213	30		350	50			30
31	Noble James	40	160	2000	75	2	.	4	.	2	.	30	240	35		300				31
32	Cochn Wm	20	20	320	25	2	.	3	.	2	5	15	162	40		500	40			32
33	Cochn Joshua	120		1200	100	4	.	6	2	12	6	30	392	100		750	75			33
34	Griffith Hiram	30	.	200	10	3	.	2	.	3	.	16	95	35		625				34
35	Cochn Williams	6	257	2630	50	1	.	3	1	12	.	.	182			200				35
36	Hymer John	60	100	1600	75	3	1	2	2	20	20	30	360	70		600	200			36
37	Dominyan John	23	.	230	15	2	.	2	2	4	4	7	154			250				37
38	Drew Peter	12	68	600	8	4	.	2	4	4	6	12	322			300	10			38
39	Linaman John	50	110	1000	100	2	.	6	6	20	.	40	305	150		800	100			39
40	Marks Elen	12	68	400	10	2	.	3	.	1	.	9	145	.	.	375				40
41	Ford Jonman	30	50	500	50	2	.	2	.	6	.	21	175			500	100			41
		2233	5707	82990	4991	143	10	149	87	275	571	1180	13839	1727		31775	2915			

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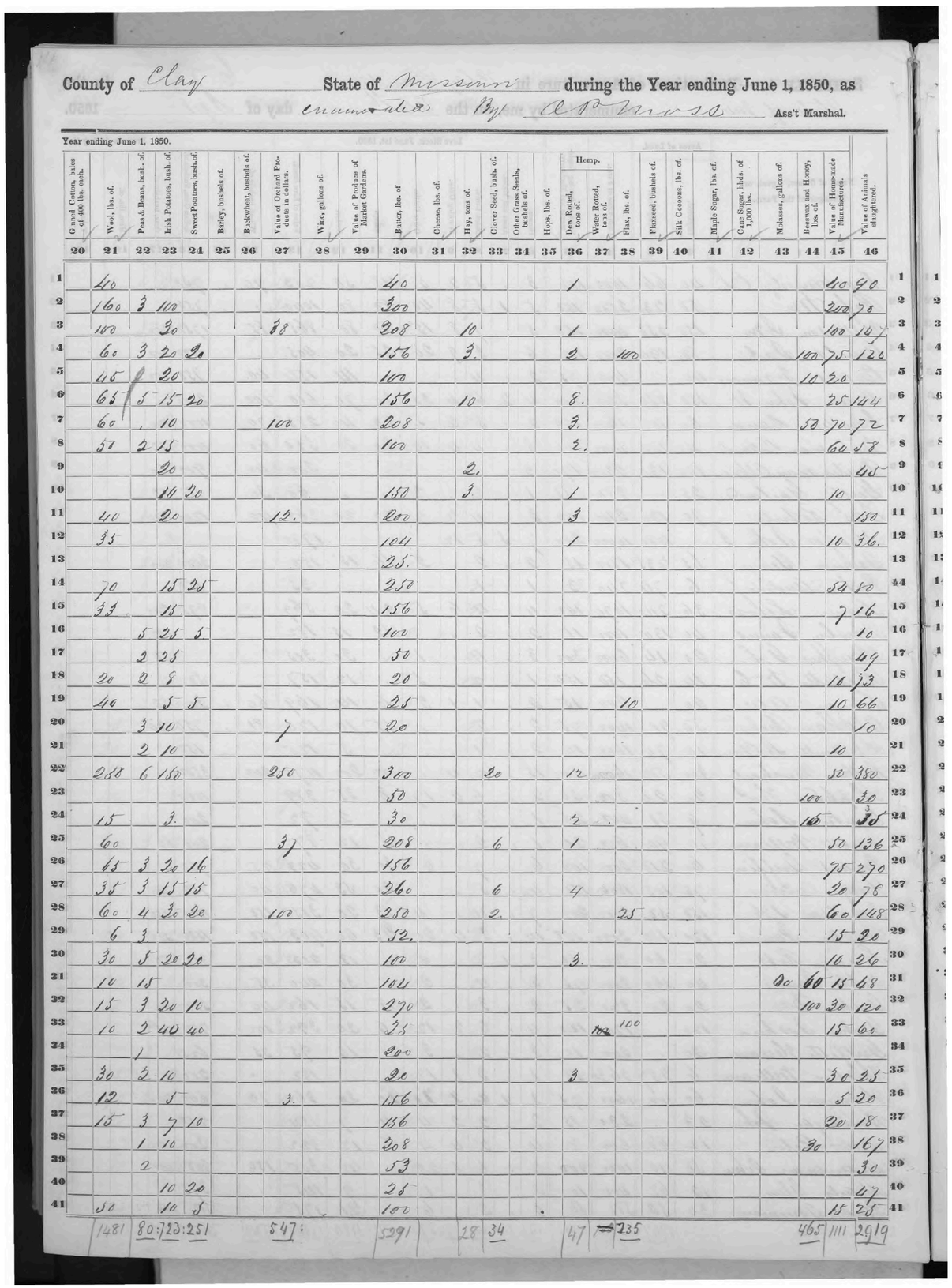
1850 agricultural schedule · original right panel

Continuation of row 22, paired with manuscript page 675 on the left; official PDF page 28.



County of Clay State of Missouri during the Year ending June 1, 1850, as enumerated By A P Moss Ass't Marshal.

Year ending June 1, 1850.

	Ginned Cotton, bales of 400 lbs. each.	Wool, lbs. of.	Peas & Beans, bush. of.	Irish Potatoes, bush. of.	Sweet Potatoes, bush. of.	Barley, bushels of.	Buckwheat, bushels of.	Value of Orchard Products in dollars.	Wine, gallons of.	Value of Produce of Market Gardens.	Butter, lbs. of	Cheese, lbs. of.	Hay, tons of.	Clover Seed, bush. of.	Other Grass Seeds, bushels of.	Hops, lbs. of.	Hemp. Dew Rotted, tons of.	Hemp. Water Rotted, tons of.	Flax, lbs. of.	Flaxseed, bushels of.	Silk Cocoons, lbs. of.	Maple Sugar, lbs. of.	Cane Sugar, hhds. of 1,000 lbs.	Molasses, gallons of.	Beeswax and Honey, lbs. of.	Value of Home-made Manufactures.	Value of Animals slaughtered.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1		40									40						1									40	90
2		160	3	100							300															200	70
3		100		30				38			208		10				1									100	147
4		60	3	20	90						156		3				2		100						100	75	126
5		48		20							100														10	20	
6		65	5	15	20						156		10				8									25	144
7		60		10				100			208						3								50	70	72
8		57	2	15							100						2									60	58
9				20									2														45
10				10	30						150		3				1									10	
11		40		20				12			200						3										150
12		35									104						1									10	36
13											25																
14		70		15	25						250															54	80
15		33		15							156															7	16
16			5	25	5						100																10
17			2	25							50																49
18		20	2	8							20															16	13
19		40		5	5						25								10							10	66
20			3	10				7			20																10
21			2	10																						10	
22		288	6	150				250			300		20				12									50	380
23											50														100		30
24		15		3							30						2								15		35
25		60						37			208		6				1									50	136
26		63	3	20	16						156															75	270
27		38	3	15	15						260		6				4									20	78
28		60	4	30	20			100			250		2						25							60	148
29		6	3								52															15	20
30		30	5	20	20						100						3									10	26
31		10	15								104														20	60 15	48
32		15	3	20	10						270														100	30	120
33		10	2	40	40						35								100							15	60
34			1								200																
35		30	2	10							20						3									30	25
36		12		8				3			156															5	20
37		15	3	7	10						156															20	18
38			1	10							208														30		167
39			2								53																30
40				10	20						28																47
41		50		10	5						100															15	25
		1481	80	723	251			547			5291		28	34			47		~~235~~						465	1111	2919

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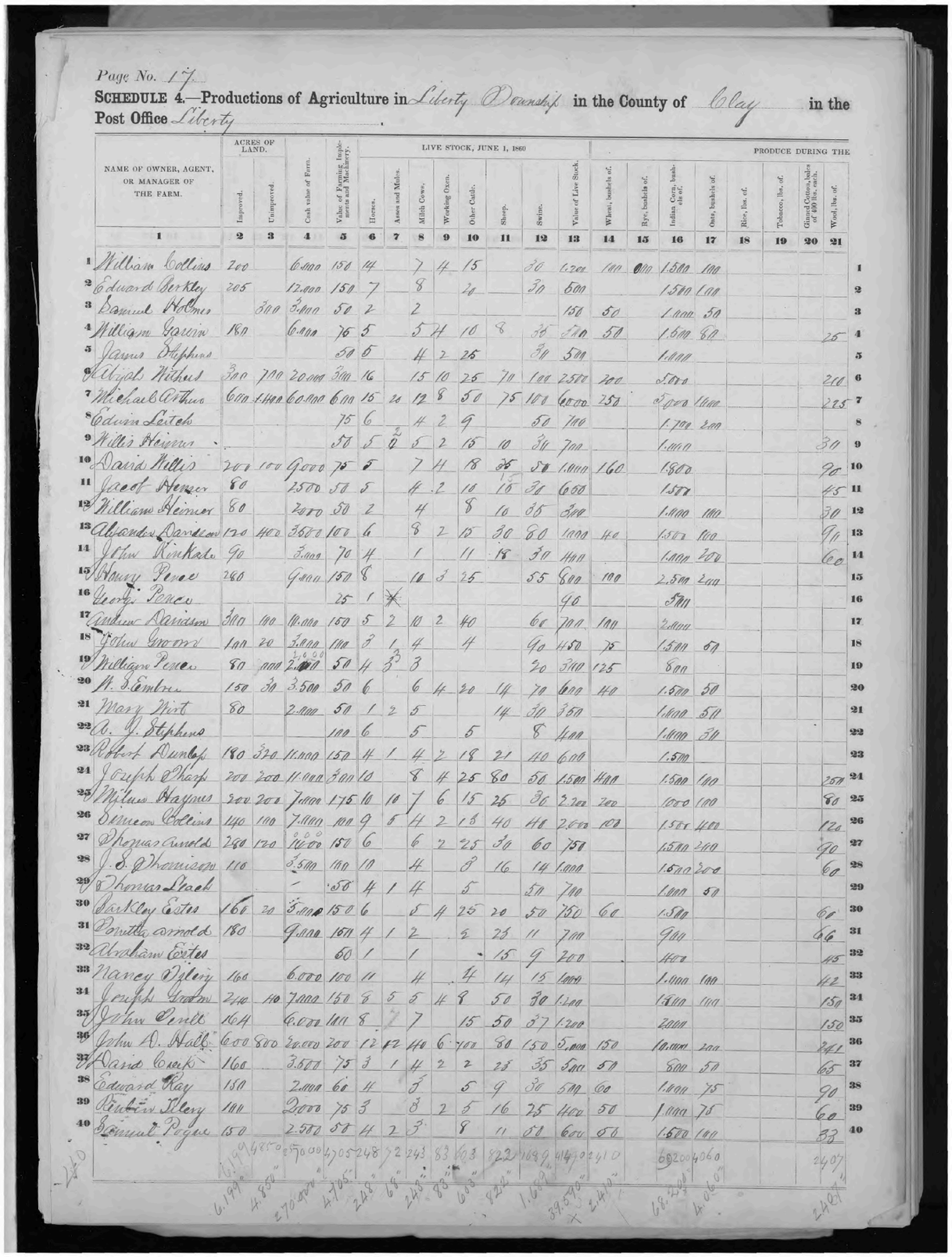
1860 agricultural schedule · original left panel

Liberty Township, Clay County, Missouri; row 7, Michael Arthur; manuscript page 17; official PDF page 1.



Page No. 17.

SCHEDULE 4.—Productions of Agriculture in Liberty Township **in the County of** Clay **in the Post Office** Liberty.

	NAME OF OWNER, AGENT, OR MANAGER OF THE FARM.	ACRES OF LAND. Improved.	ACRES OF LAND. Unimproved.	Cash value of Farm.	Value of Farming Implements and Machinery.	LIVE STOCK, JUNE 1, 1860. Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Milch Cows.	Working Oxen.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Value of Live Stock.	PRODUCE DURING THE. Wheat, bushels of.	Rye, bushels of.	Indian Corn, bushels of.	Oats, bushels of.	Rice, lbs. of.	Tobacco, lbs. of.	Ginned Cotton, bales of 400 lbs. each.	Wool, lbs. of.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1	William Collins	200		6.000	150	14		7	4	15		30	1.200	100	000	1.500	100					1
2	Edward Berkley	205		12.000	150	7		8		20		30	800			1.500	100					2
3	Samuel Holmes		300	3.000	50	2		2					150	50		1.000	50					3
4	William Garvin	180		6.000	75	5		5	4	10	8	30	750	50		1.500	60				25	4
5	James Stephens				50	5		4	2	25		30	500			1.000						5
6	Elijah Wilkes	300	700	20.000	300	16		15	10	25	70	100	2.500	200		5.000					210	6
7	Michael Arthur	600	1.400	60.000	600	15	2	12	8	50	75	100	6.000	250		3.000	1.000				225	7
8	Edwin Leitch				75	6		4	2	9		50	700			1.700	200					8
9	Willis Heirnes				50	5	2	5	2	15	10	30	700			1.000					30	9
10	David Willis	200	100	6.000	75	5		7	4	18	25	50	1.000	160		1.800					70	10
11	Jacob Heimer	80		2.500	50	5		4	2	10	15	30	650			1.500					45	11
12	William Heimer	80		2.000	50	2		4		8	10	35	300			1.000	100				30	12
13	Alexander Davison	120	440	3.600	100	6		8	2	15	30	80	1.000	40		1.500	100				90	13
14	John Kinkade	90		3.000	70	4		1		11	18	30	400			1.000	200				60	14
15	Henry Pence	260		6.000	150	8		10	3	25		55	800	100		2.500	200					15
16	Geo. Pence				25	1	✱						40			500						16
17	Andrew Davison	300	100	10.000	150	5	2	10	2	40		60	700	100		2.000						17
18	John Groom	100	20	3.000	100	3	1	4		4		40	450	75		1.500	50					18
19	William Pence	80	200	2.000	50	4	3	3				20	300	125		800						19
20	H. S. Embree	150	30	3.500	50	6		6	4	20	14	70	600	40		1.500	50					20
21	Mary Mint	80		2.000	50	1	2	5			14	30	350			1.000	50					21
22	A. J. Stephens				100	6		5		5		8	400			1.000	30					22
23	Robert Dunlap	180	320	11.000	150	4	1	4	2	18	21	40	600			1.500						23
24	Joseph Sharp	200	200	11.000	300	10		8	4	25	80	50	1.500	400		1.500	100				250	24
25	Miles Haynes	200	200	7.000	175	10	10	7	6	15	25	30	2.200	200		1.000	100				80	25
26	Simeon Collins	140	100	7.000	100	9	5	4	2	18	40	40	2.000	100		1.500	400				120	26
27	Thomas Arnold	280	120	16.000	150	6		6	2	25	30	60	750			1.500	200				90	27
28	J. S. Harrison	110		3.500	100	10		4		8	16	14	1.000			1.500	200				60	28
29	Thomas Slack			-	50	4	1	4		5		50	700			1.000	50					29
30	Barclay Estes	160	20	3.000	150	6		5	4	25	20	50	750	60		1.500					60	30
31	Smith Arnold	180		9.000	100	4	1	2		5	25	11	700			900					66	31
32	Abraham Estes				60	1		1			15	9	200			400					45	32
33	Nancy Dilery	160		6.000	100	11		4		4	14	15	1000			1.000	100				42	33
34	Joseph Graham	240	40	7.000	150	8	5	5	4	8	50	30	1.200			1.500	100				150	34
35	John Pence	164		6.000	100	8		7		15	50	37	1.200			2.000					150	35
36	John A. Wall	600	800	20.000	200	12	12	10	6	700	80	150	5.000	150		10.000	200				241	36
37	David Cook	160		3.500	75	3	1	4	2	2	25	35	500	50		800	50				65	37
38	Edward Ray	150		2.000	60	4		5		5	9	30	500	60		1.000	75				90	38
39	Reuben Pleasy	100		2.000	75	3		3	2	5	16	25	400	50		1.000	75				60	39
40	Samuel Pogue	150		2.500	50	4	2	3		8	11	50	600	50		1.500	100				32	40
		6.199	4.850	270.900	4.705	248	68	243	83	603	822	1.689	39.590	2.410		68.250	4.060				2.403	

Open original historical source

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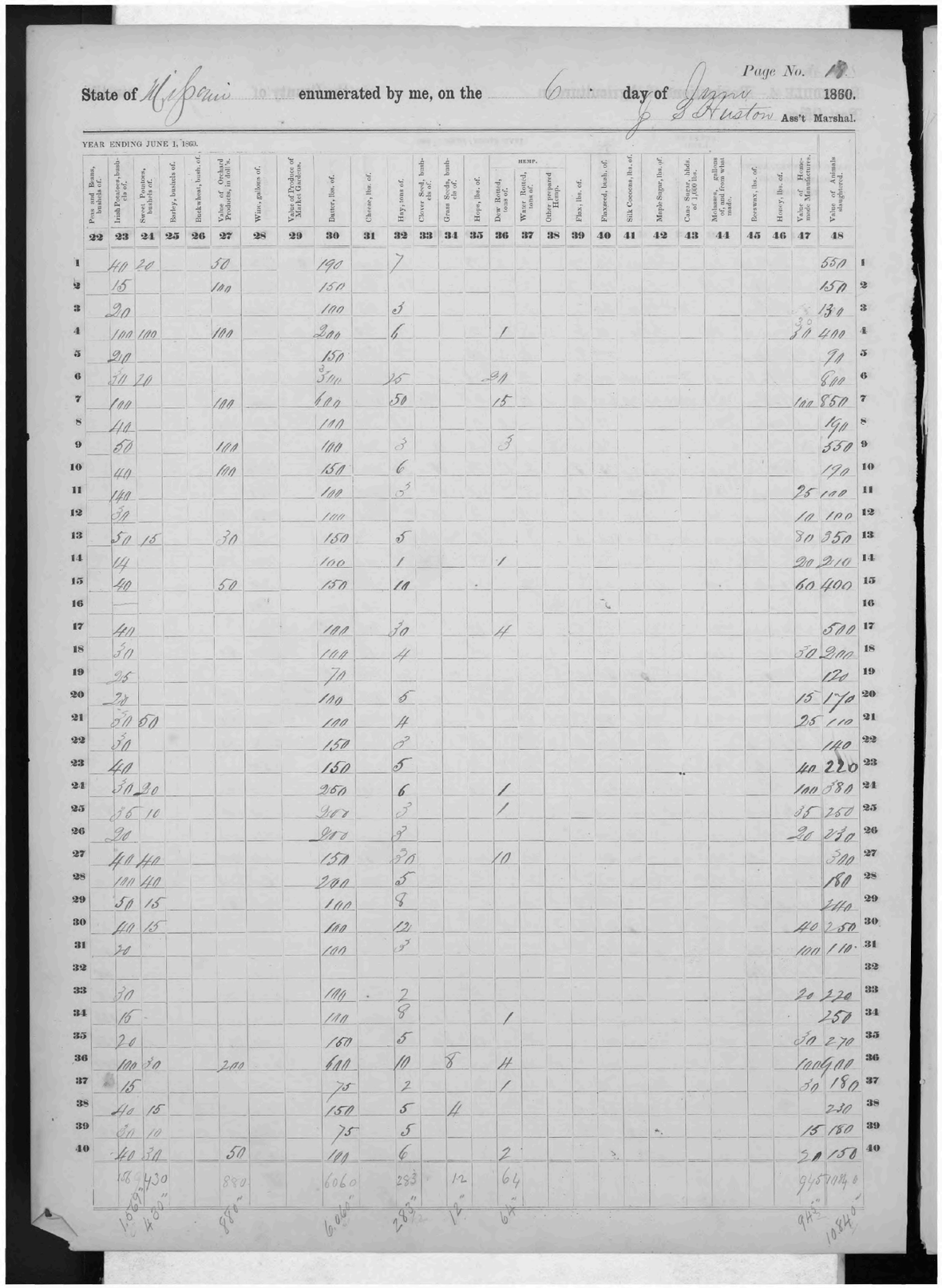
1860 agricultural schedule · original right panel

Liberty Township, Clay County, Missouri; continuation of row 7; manuscript page 18; official PDF page 2.



State of Missouri enumerated by me, on the 6 day of June 1860. Page No. 18

J. S. Huston Ass't Marshal.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1860.

	Peas and Beans, bushels of.	Irish Potatoes, bushels of.	Sweet Potatoes, bushels of.	Barley, bushels of.	Buckwheat, bush. of.	Value of Orchard Products, in dollars.	Wine, gallons of.	Value of Produce of Market Gardens.	Butter, lbs. of.	Cheese, lbs. of.	Hay, tons of.	Clover Seed, bushels of.	Grass Seeds, bushels of.	Hops, lbs. of.	HEMP. Dew Rotted, tons of.	HEMP. Water Rotted, tons of.	HEMP. Other prepared Hemp.	Flax, lbs. of.	Flaxseed, bush. of.	Silk Cocoons, lbs. of.	Maple Sugar, lbs. of.	Cane Sugar, hhds. of 1,000 lbs.	Molasses, gallons of, and from what made.	Beeswax, lbs. of.	Honey, lbs. of.	Value of Home-made Manufactures.	Value of Animals slaughtered.	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
1		40	20			50			190		7																550	1
2		15				100			150																		150	2
3		20							100		3																130	3
4		100	100			100			200		6				1											30	400	4
5		20							150																		90	5
6		30	20						300		25			20													800	6
7		100				100			600		50				15											100	850	7
8		40							100																		190	8
9		50				100			100		3				3												550	9
10		40				100			150		6																170	10
11		140							100		3															25	100	11
12		30							100																	10	100	12
13		50	15			30			150		5															80	350	13
14		14							100		1				1											20	210	14
15		40				50			150		10															60	400	15
16																												16
17		40							100		30				4												500	17
18		30							100		4															30	200	18
19		25							70																		120	19
20		20							100		5															15	170	20
21		50	50						100		4															25	110	21
22		30							150		8																140	22
23		40							150		5															40	220	23
24		30	20						250		6				1											100	880	24
25		35	10						200		3				1											35	250	25
26		20							200		9															20	230	26
27		40	40						150		30				10												300	27
28		100	40						200		5																180	28
29		50	15						100		8																240	29
30		40	15						100		12															40	250	30
31		30							100		3															100	110	31
32																												32
33		30							100		2															20	220	33
34		15							100		8				1												250	34
35		20							150		5															30	270	35
36		100	30			200			600		10	8			4											100	900	36
37		15							75		2				1											30	180	37
38		40	15						150		5	4															230	38
39		30	10						75		5															15	180	39
40		40	30			50			100		6				2											20	150	40
		1067	430			880			6060		283	12			64											945	10840	
		1067"	430"			880"			6060"		283"	12"			64"											945"	10840"	

Open original historical source

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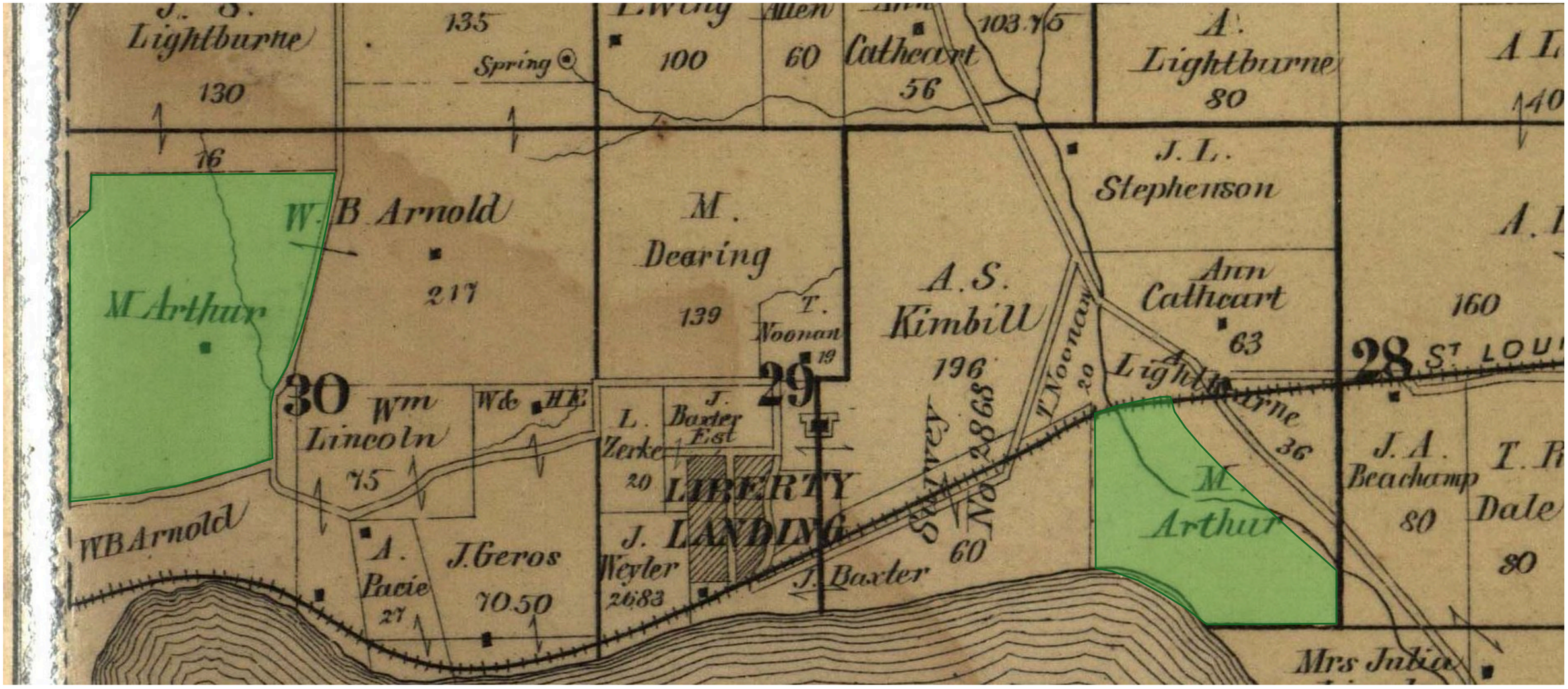
1877 atlas · additional Arthur land near Liberty Landing

Western Section 30 and southwest Section 28, T51N R31W. Both print M. Arthur; their acreages are unprinted.



Green: parcels labeled M. Arthur in the 1877 atlas.

Open original historical source

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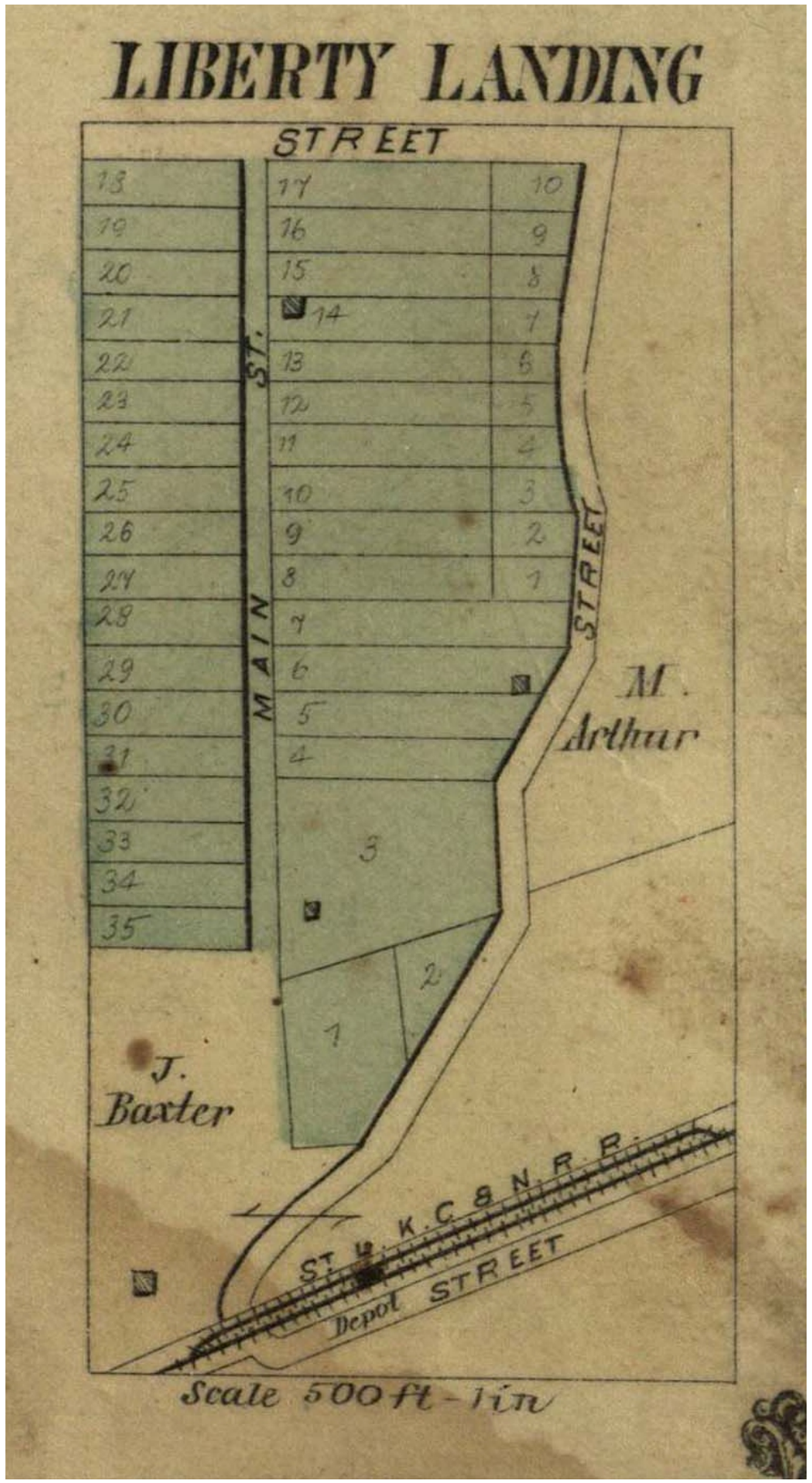
1877 Liberty Landing plan · adjoining M. Arthur property

Plate 17: an additional map observation, not acreage added independently of the regional holdings.



Open original historical source

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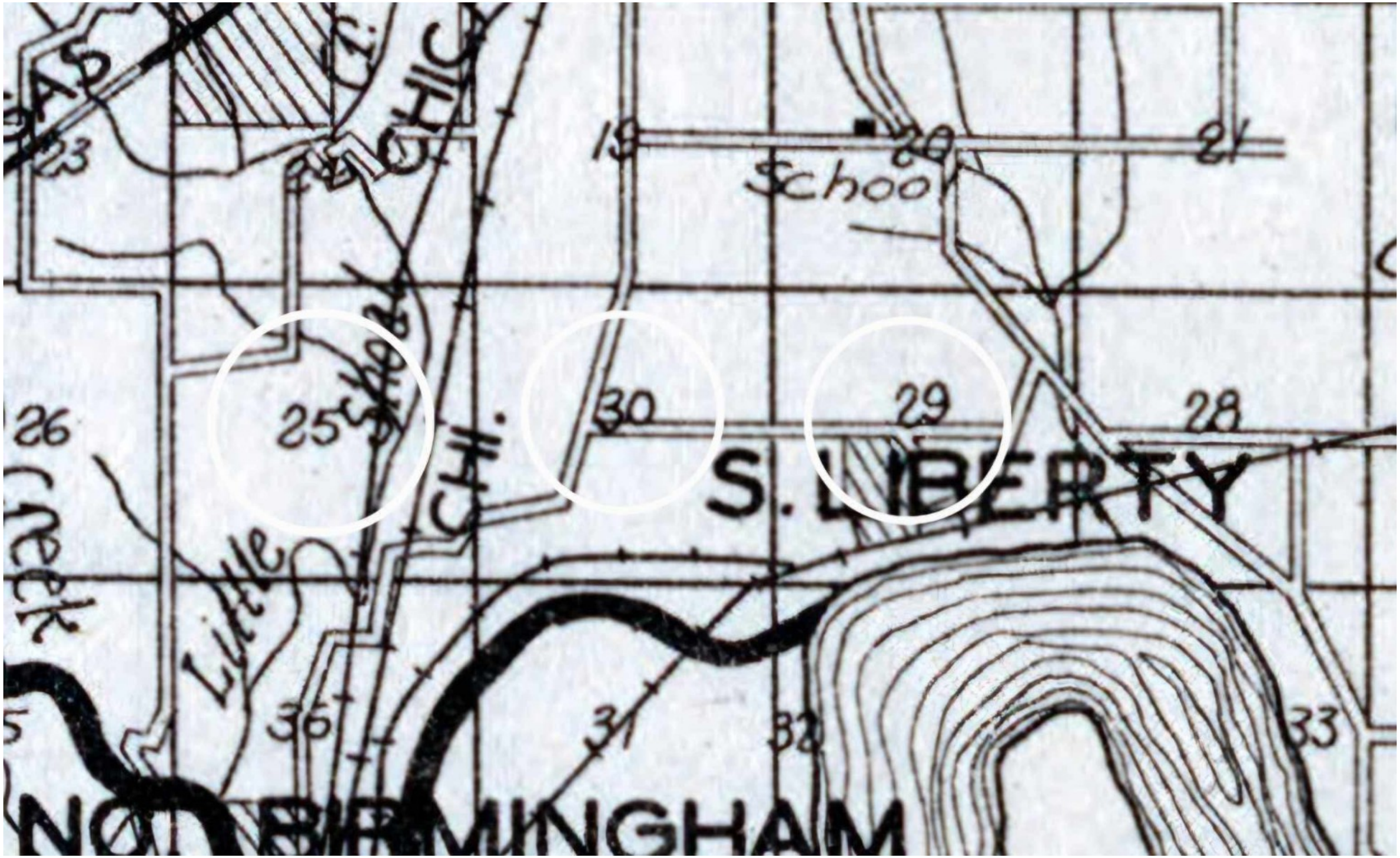
The circled sections · South Liberty and the Landing

Undated topographic excerpt. The circles annotate section numbers 25, 30, and 29; they are not parcel boundaries.



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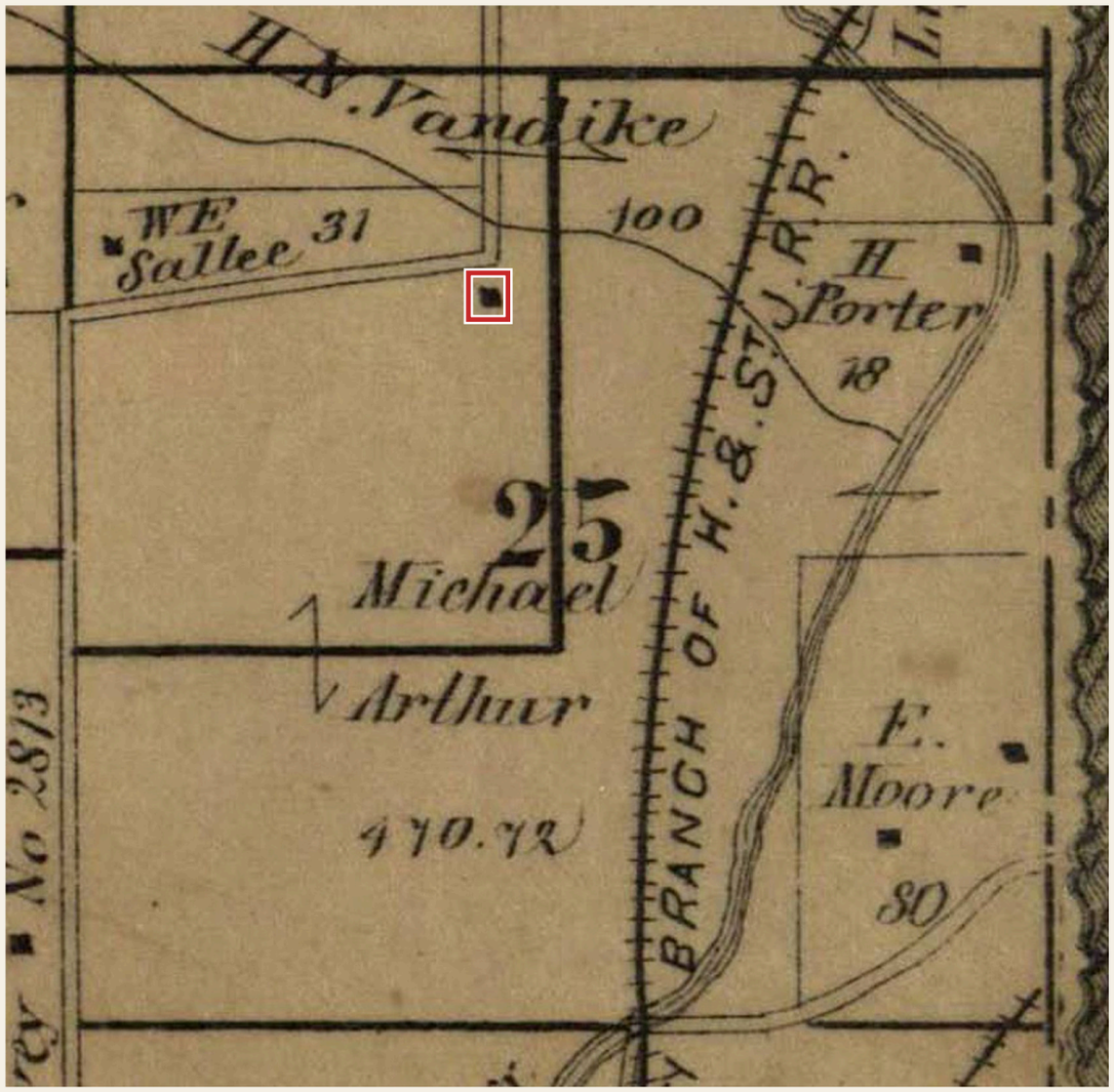
SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



1877

Township atlas

An Illustrated Historical **Atlas of Clay County,** Missouri

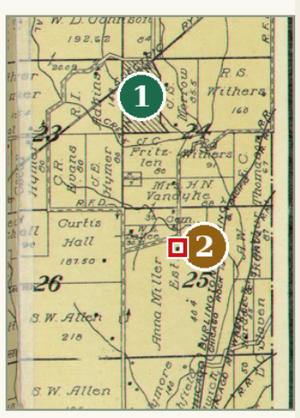
Edwards Brothers of Missouri

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Page 31

State Historical Society of Missouri

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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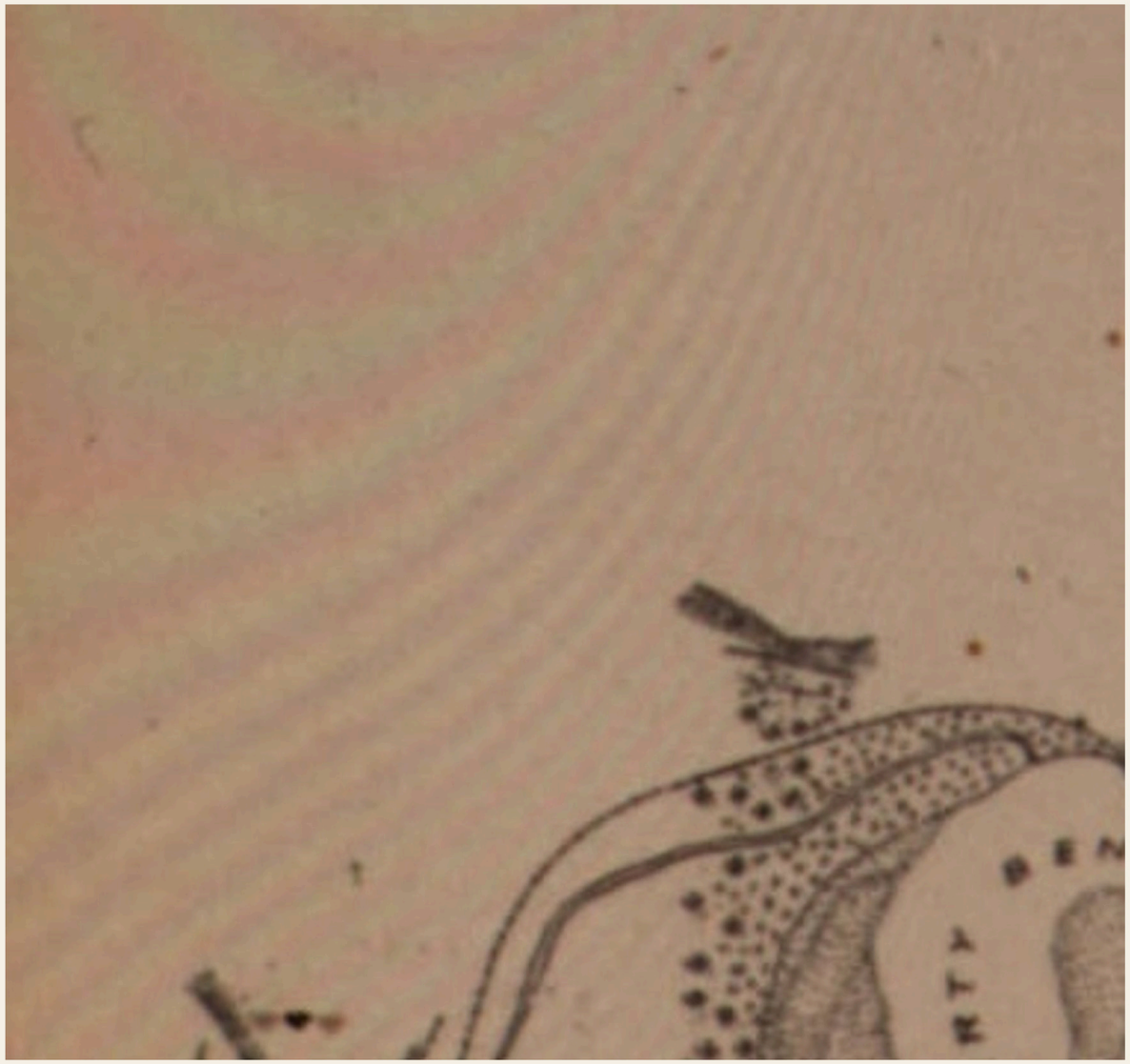
SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



1878

Survey of 1878

Missouri River survey

Sheet XIV

Atlas cataloged 1879

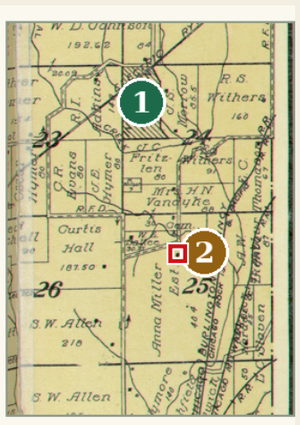
Publication estimated [1882?]

Approximate geographic crop

Inland detail largely blank in the original

Omaha Public Library, ATLO11, item 1265

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



1893

Published 1893

Missouri River Commission

Sheet XIV

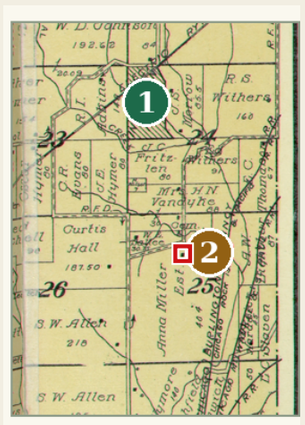
Topography mainly from 1878

Shoreline surveyed 1890

Sparse inland mapping in this river survey

Omaha Public Library, ATLO12, item 1317

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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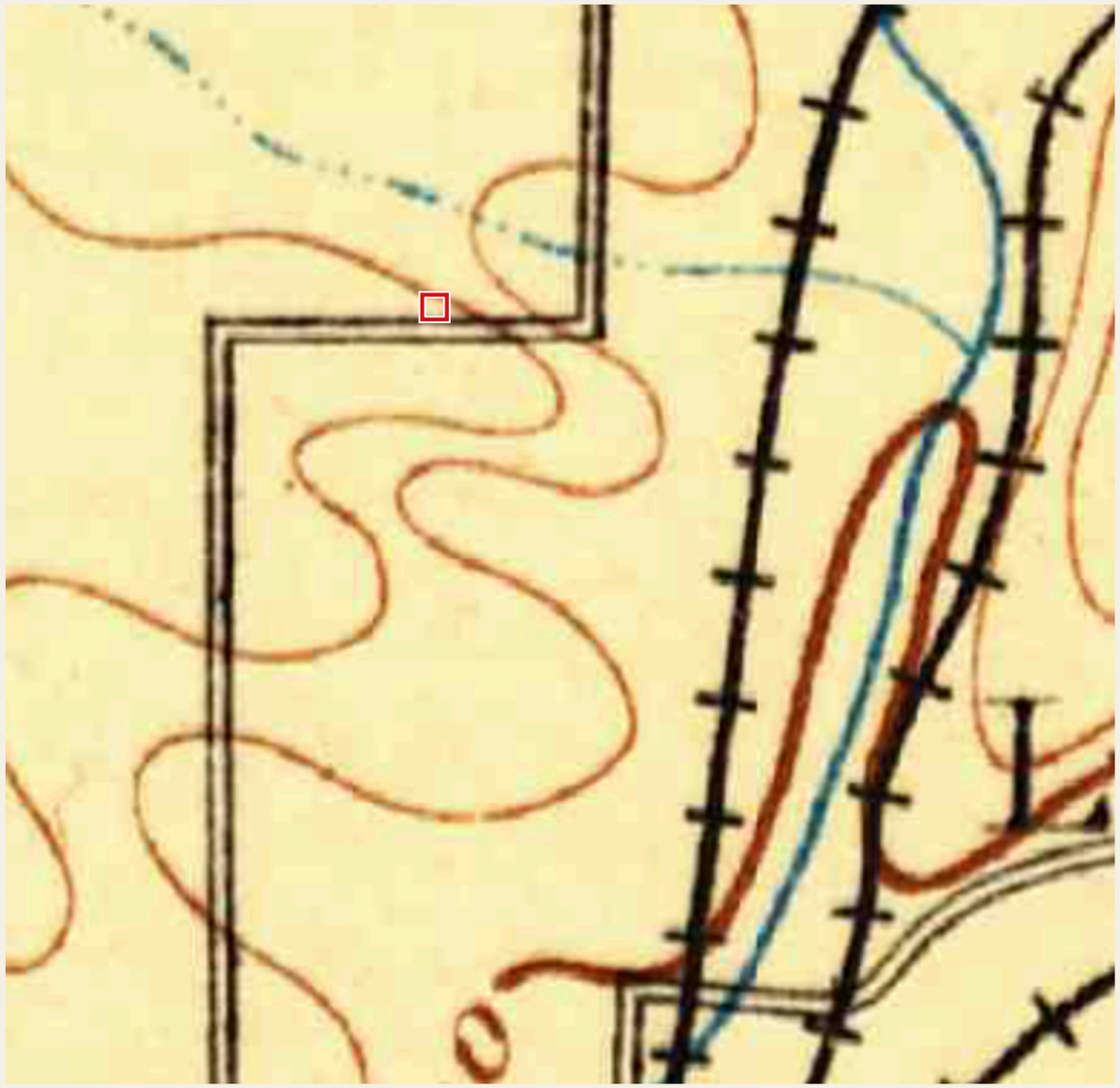
SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



1894

Map edition

Independence sheet

U.S. Geological Survey

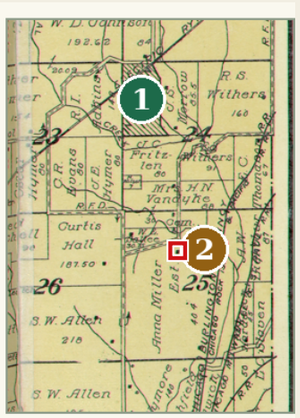
Surveyed 1886-1887

Original scale 1:125,000

Historical Topographic Map Collection

USGS map ID 325474

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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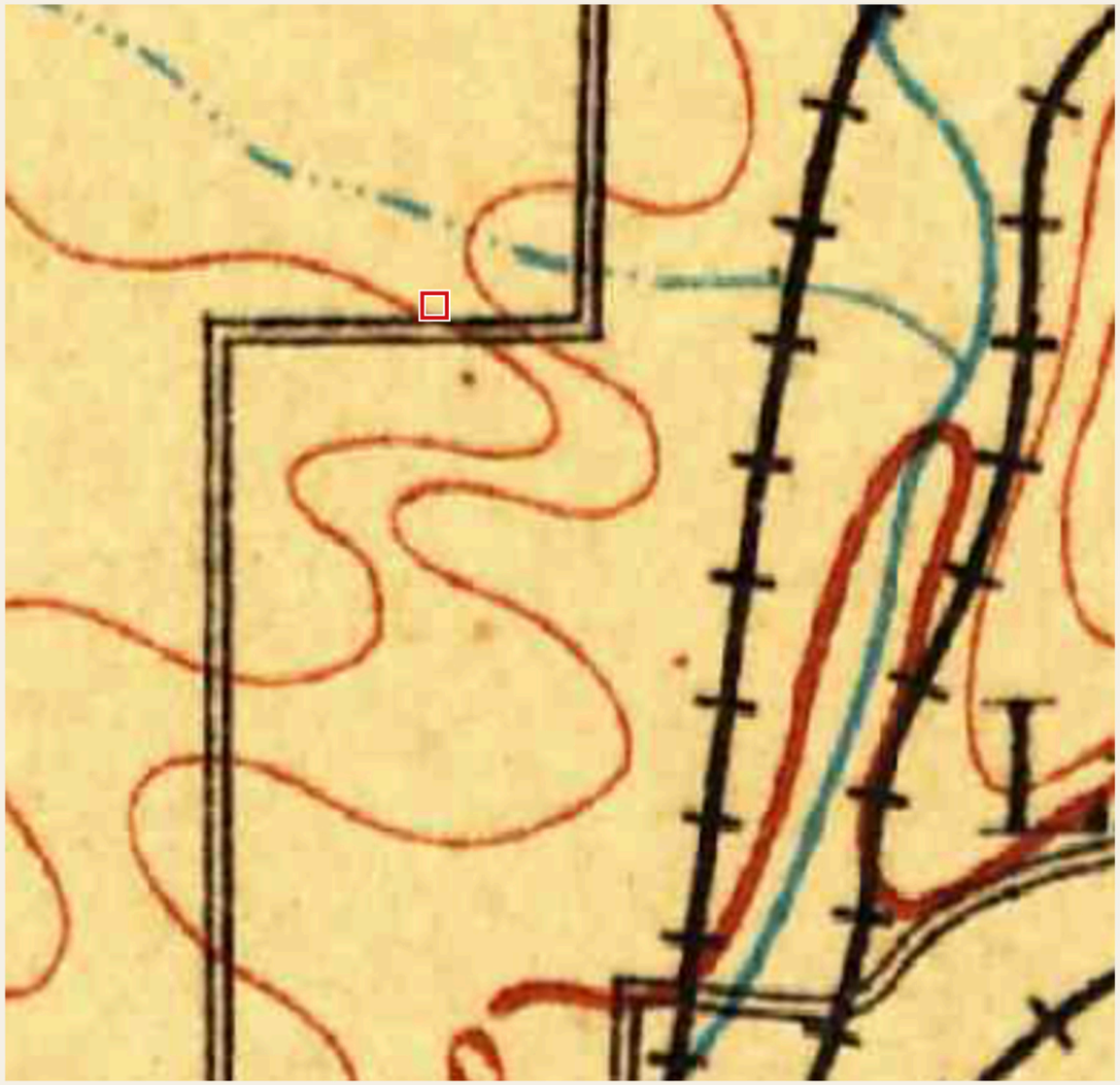
SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



1894

1901 printing

Independence sheet

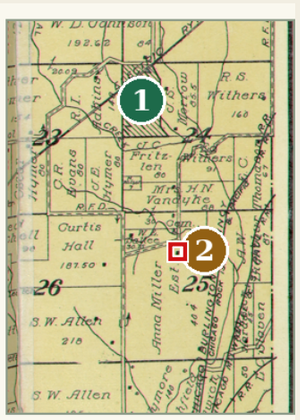
U.S. Geological Survey

Printed 1901
Surveyed 1886-1887
Original scale 1:125,000

Historical Topographic Map Collection

USGS map ID 325475

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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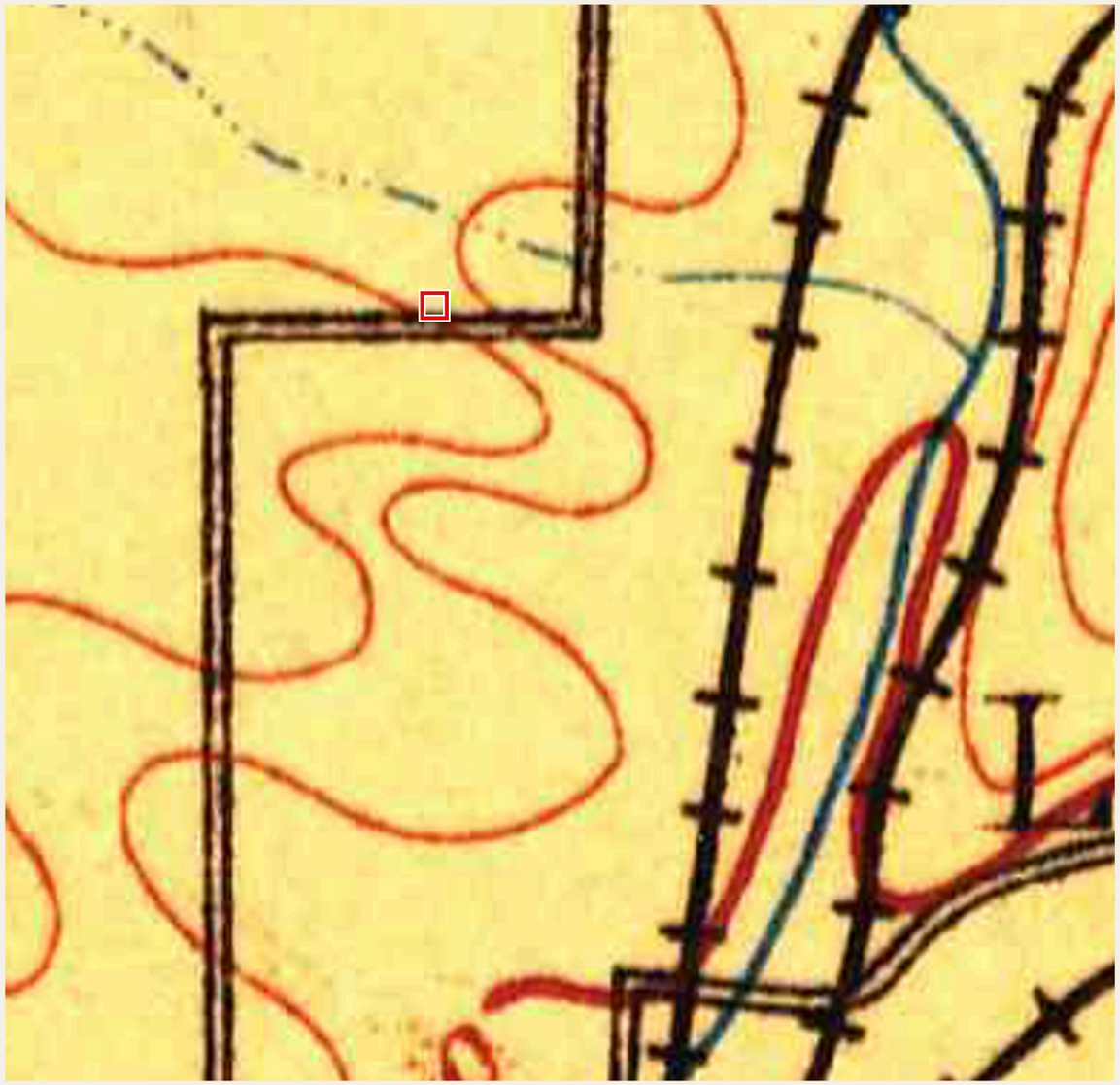
SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



1894

1910 printing

Independence sheet

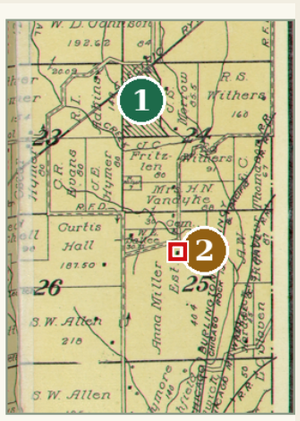
U.S. Geological Survey

Printed 1910
Surveyed 1886-1887
Original scale 1:125,000

Historical Topographic Map Collection

USGS map ID 325476

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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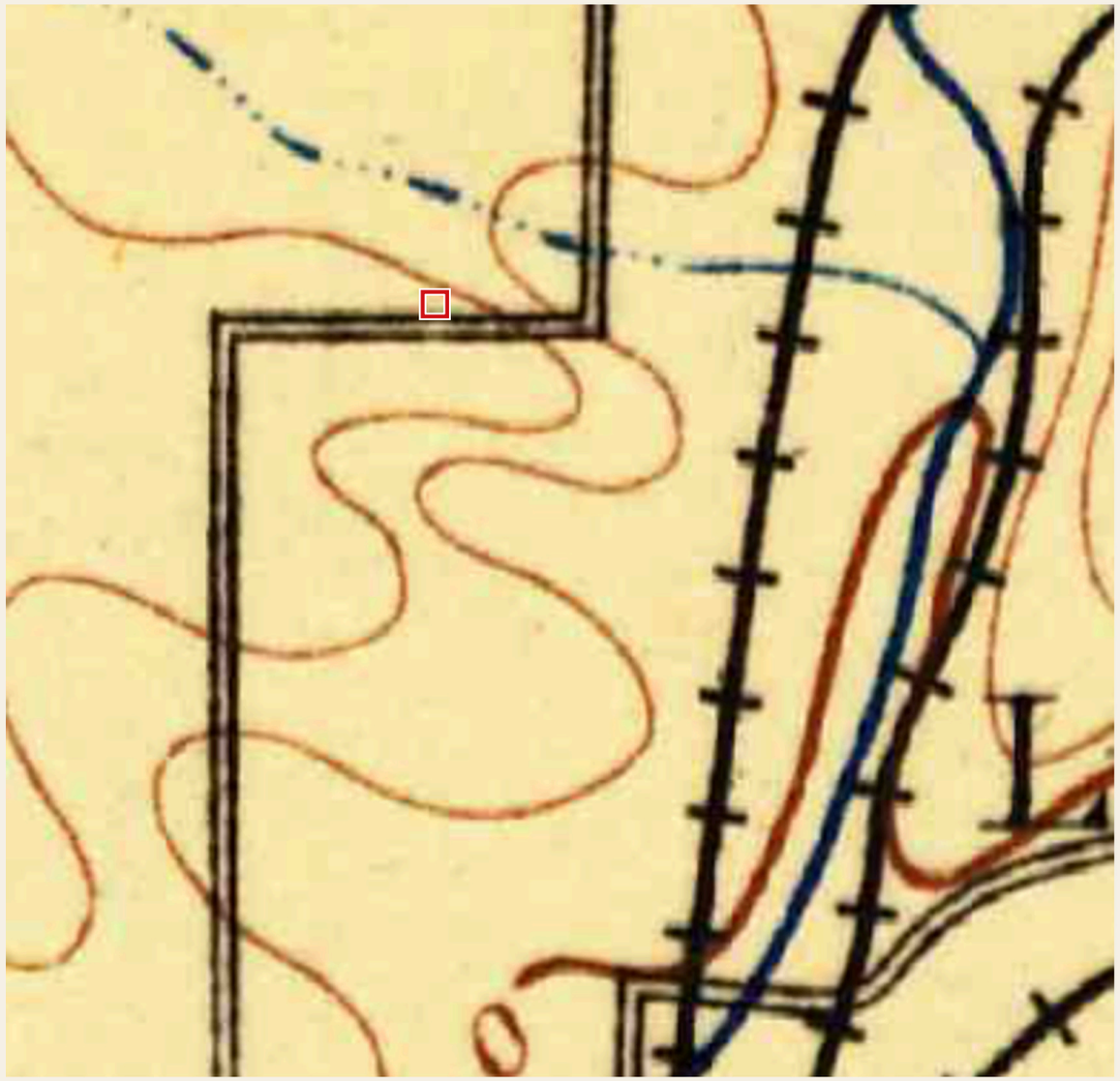
SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



1894

1921 printing

Independence sheet

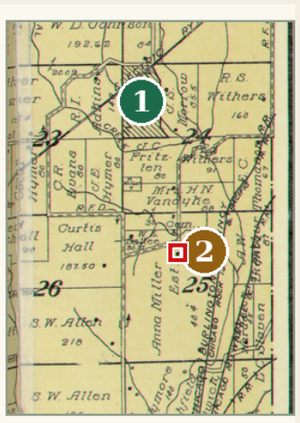
U.S. Geological Survey

Printed 1921
Surveyed 1886-1887
Original scale 1:125,000

Historical Topographic Map Collection

USGS map ID 325477

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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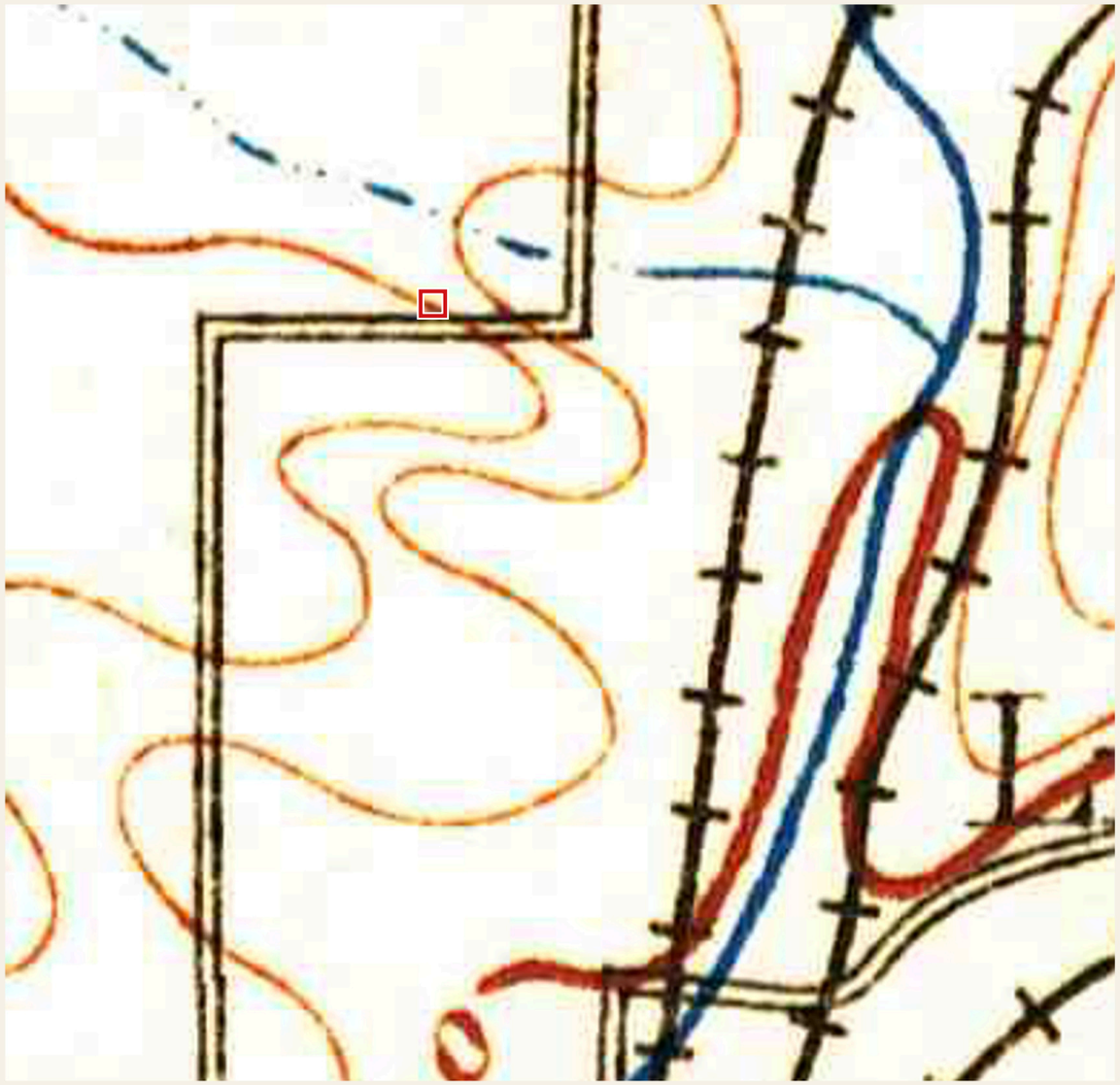
SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West



Clay County, Missouri

1894

1941 printing

Independence sheet

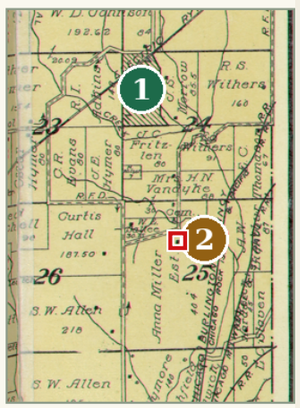
U.S. Geological Survey

Printed 1941
Surveyed 1886-1887
Original scale 1:125,000

Historical Topographic Map Collection

USGS map ID 325473

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



1894

1910 printing; alternate scan

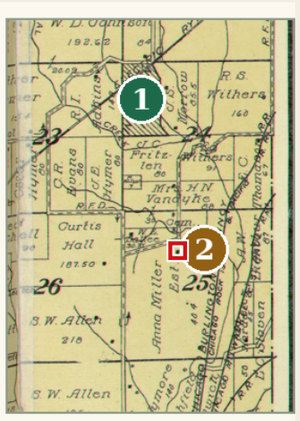
Independence sheet

U.S. Geological Survey

Reprinted March 1910
Surveyed 1885-1887
Original scale 1:125,000

University of Texas, Perry-Castaneda Library

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West



Clay County, Missouri

1898

Township atlas

Standard Atlas of Clay County, Missouri

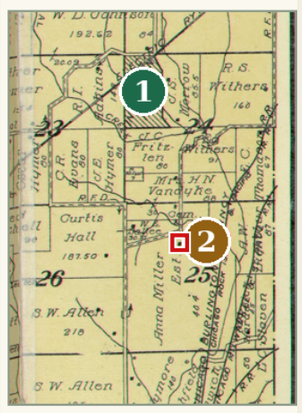
George A. Ogle and Company

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Pages 32-33

Missouri Historical Society

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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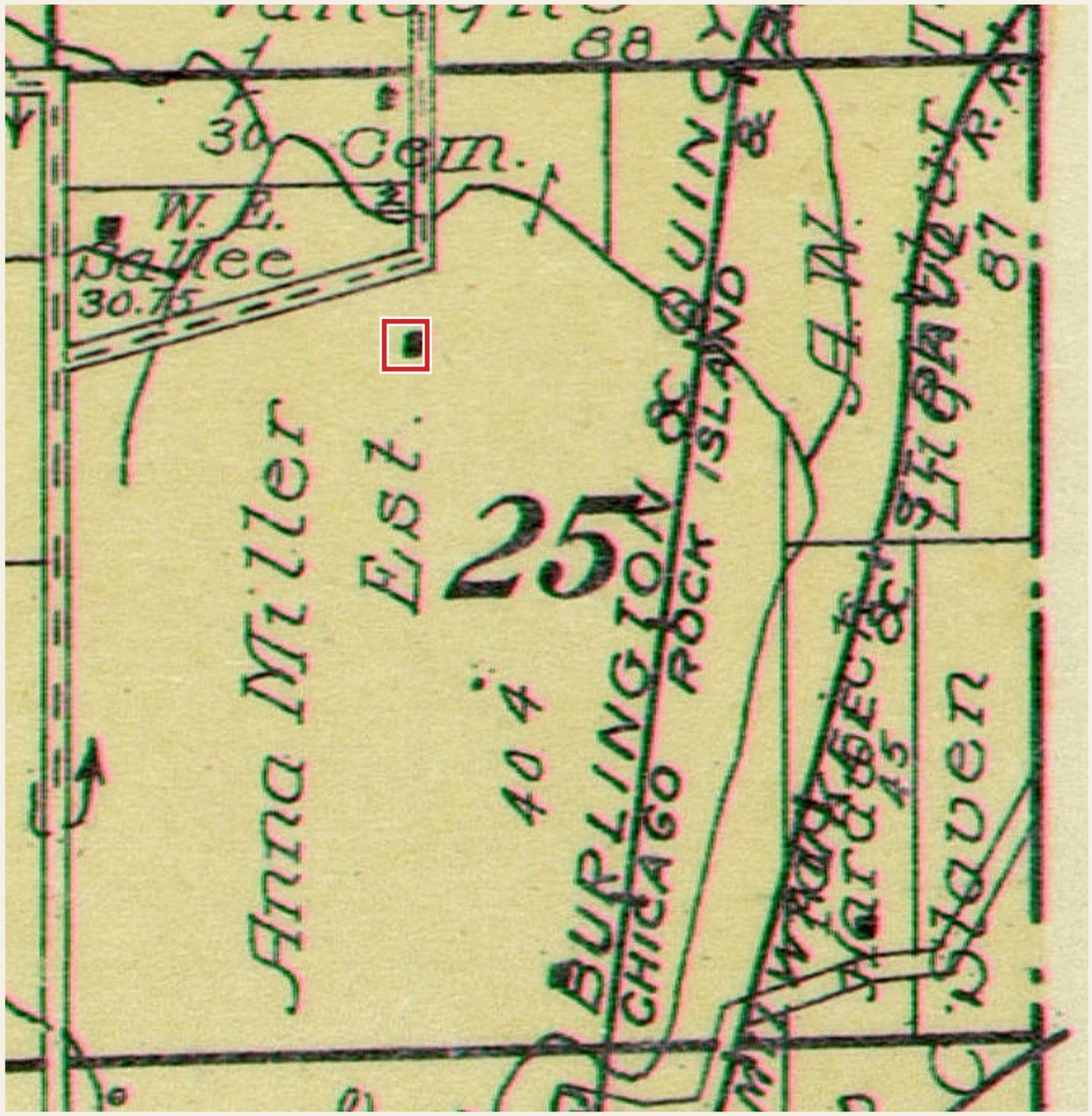


Clay County, Missouri

1914

Township atlas

Standard Atlas of Clay County, Missouri

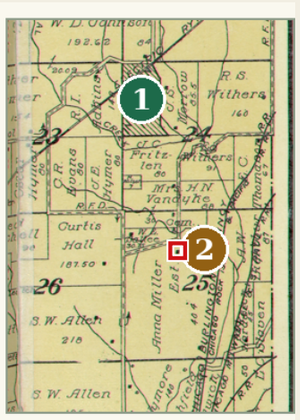
George A. Ogle and Company

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Page 53

State Historical Society of Missouri

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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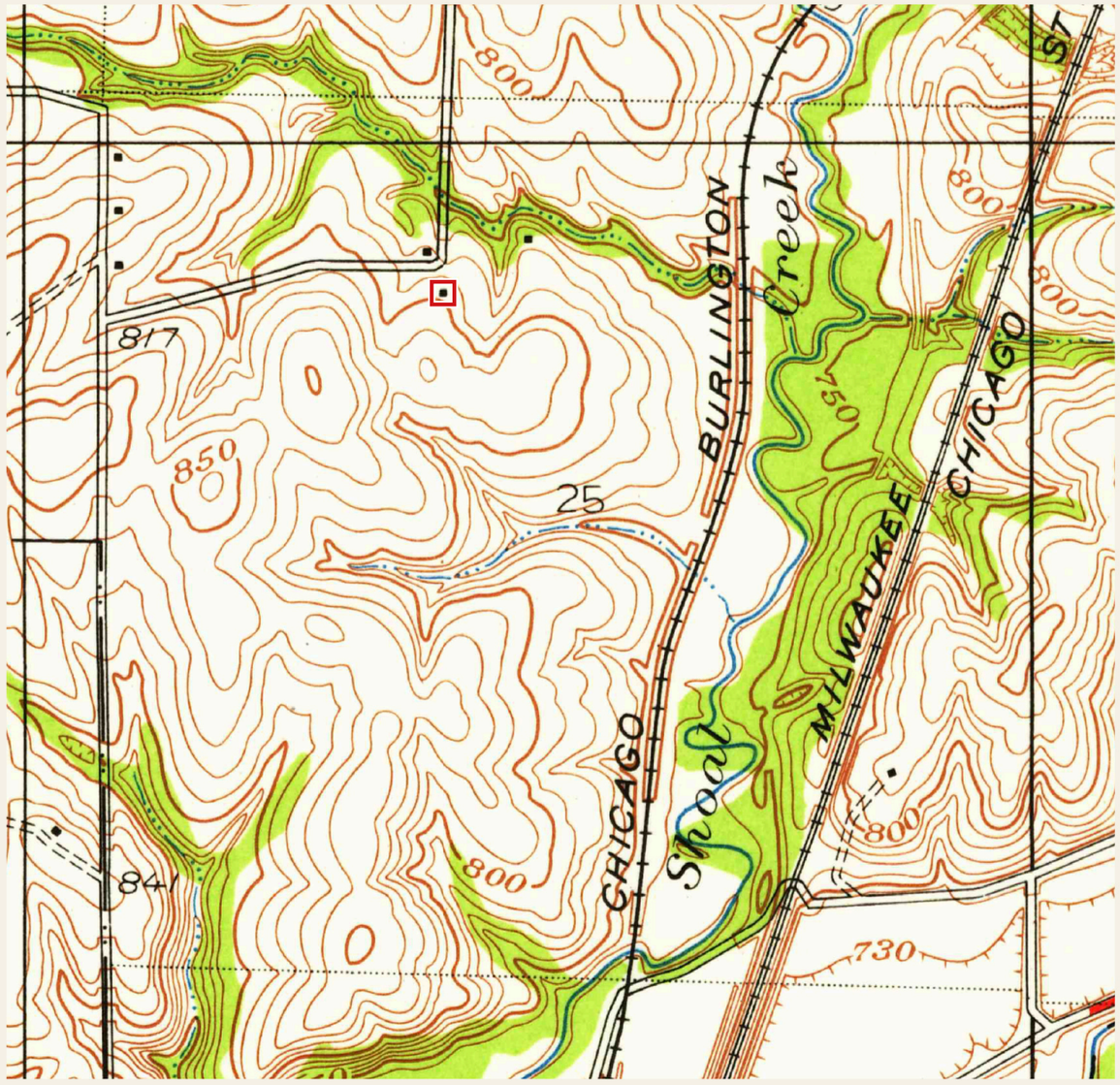
Clay County, Missouri



1935

1955 printing

Liberty sheet

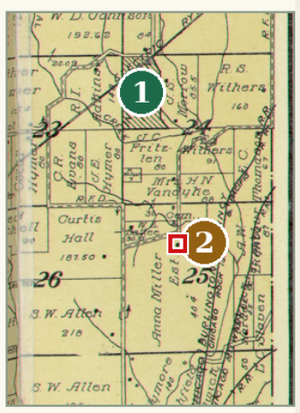
U.S. Geological Survey

Printed 1955
Surveyed 1934-1935
Original scale 1:24,000

Historical Topographic Map Collection

USGS map ID 323301

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



Place-name locators: Glenaire and Glenn Arbor

1 Glenaire: later community in western Section 24; Urban Heights / Belleview locality.

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Later place names provide orientation; they are not established for the 1820s–1830s. Sources: Ogle atlas (1914), p. 53; 1836 tax page 0492; 1922 county souvenir, p. 63.

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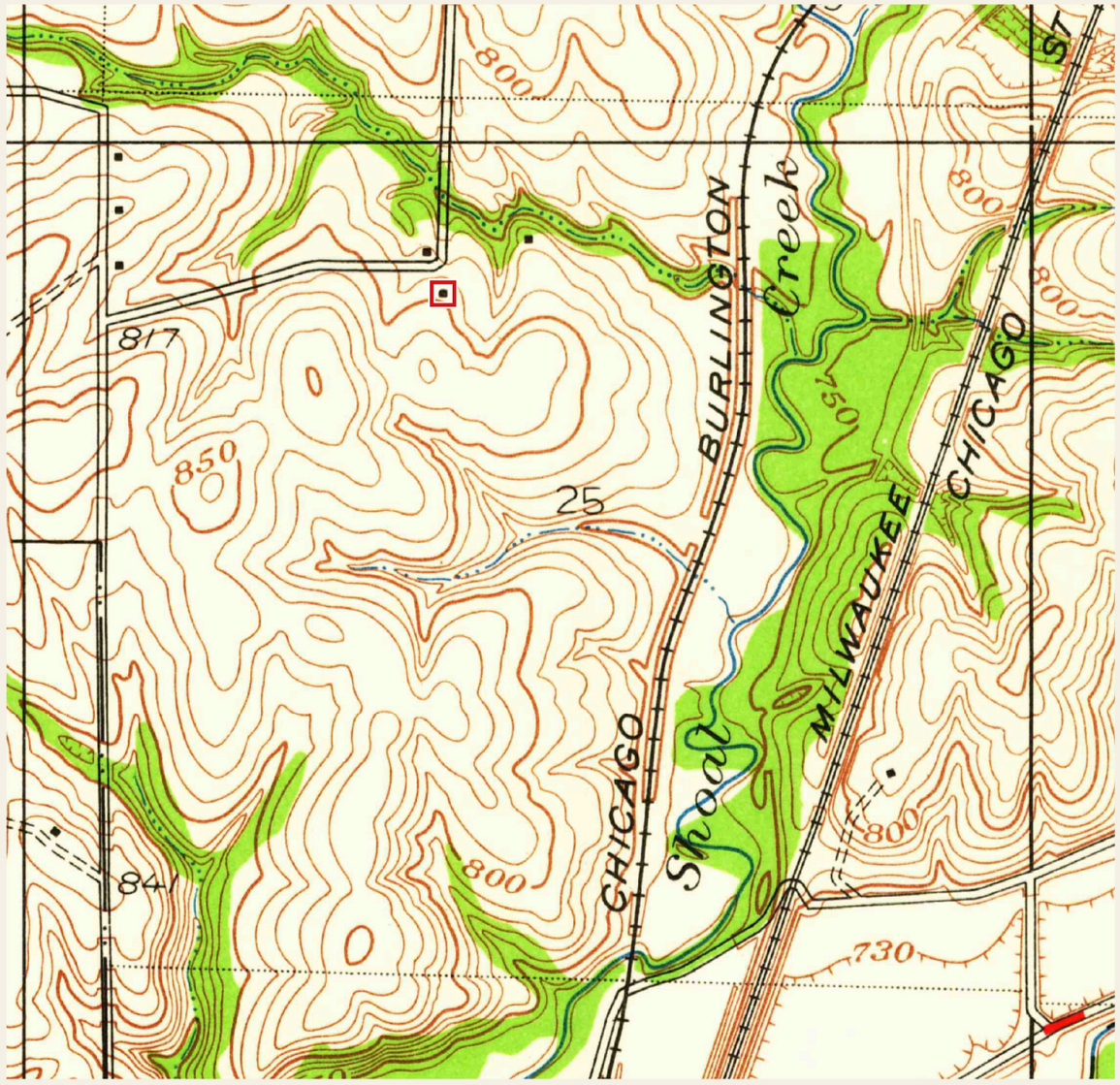
SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



1935

1960 printing

Liberty sheet

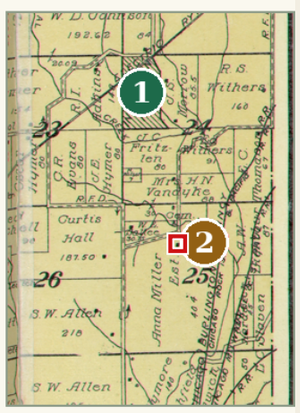
U.S. Geological Survey

Printed 1960
Surveyed 1934-1935
Original scale 1:24,000

Historical Topographic Map Collection

USGS map ID 323302

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



Place-name locators: Glenaire and Glenn Arbor

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SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



1940

Map edition

Liberty sheet

U.S. Geological Survey

Surveyed 1934-1935
Original scale 1:31,680

Historical Topographic Map Collection

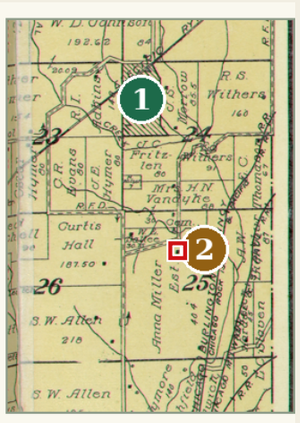
USGS map ID 324605

The northern approach

Mary Wood’s view from the mansion

See the map study on page 114.

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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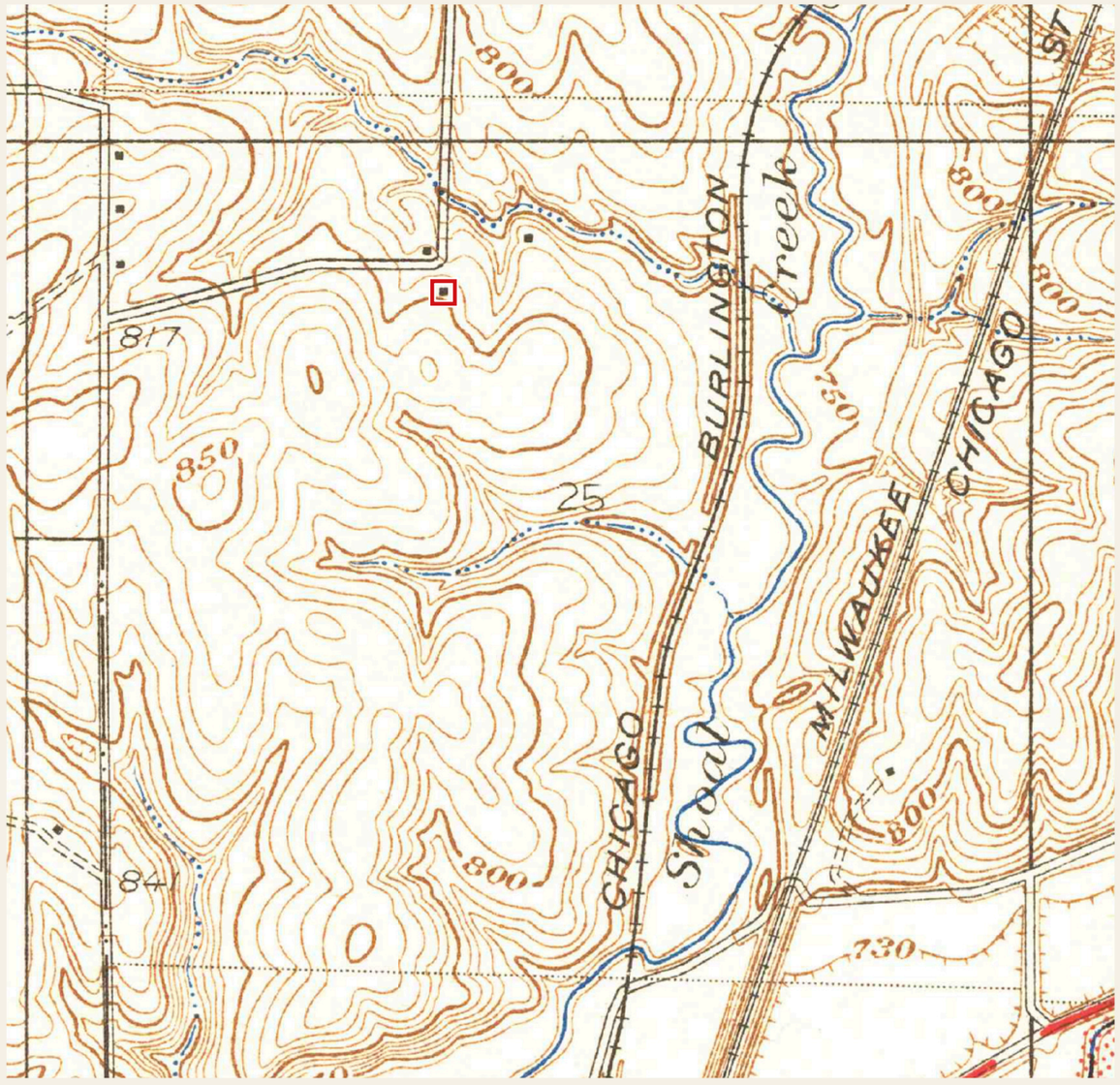
SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



1940

Map edition

Liberty sheet

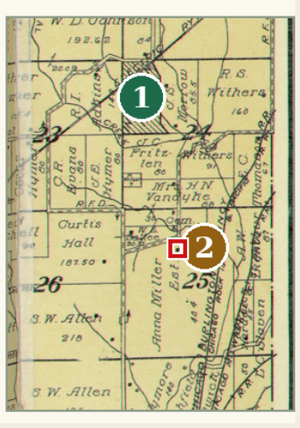
U.S. Geological Survey

Surveyed 1934-1935
Original scale 1:31,680

Historical Topographic Map Collection

USGS map ID 472255

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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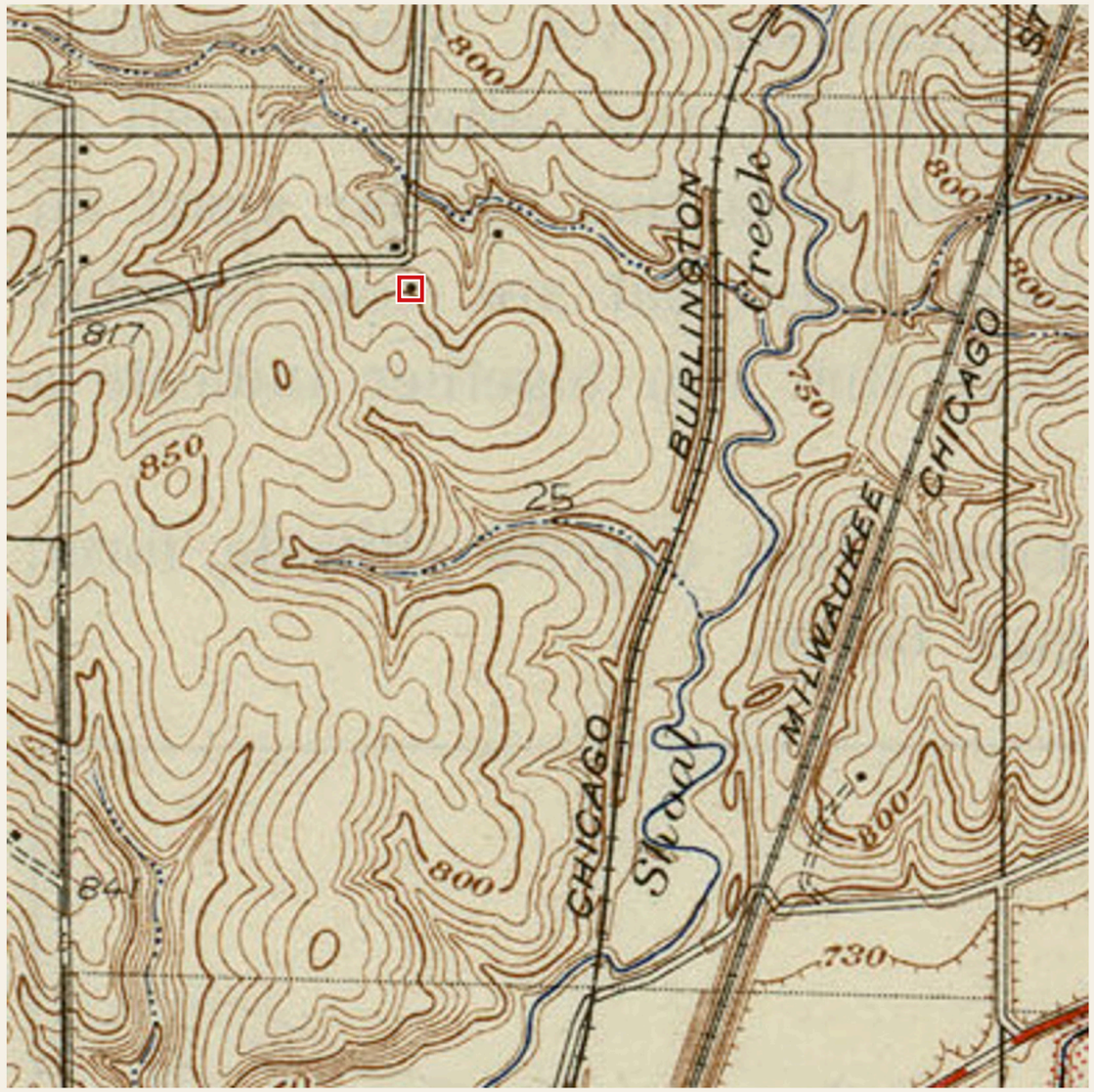
SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



1940

Alternate library scan

Liberty quadrangle

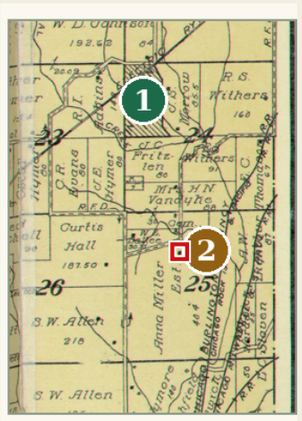
U.S. Geological Survey

Surveyed 1934-1935

Original scale 1:31,680

University of Texas, Perry-Castaneda Library

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West



Clay County, Missouri

1950

Map edition

Kansas City sheet

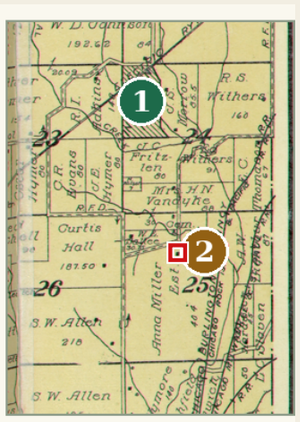
U.S. Geological Survey

Original scale 1:250,000

Historical Topographic Map Collection

USGS map ID 472225

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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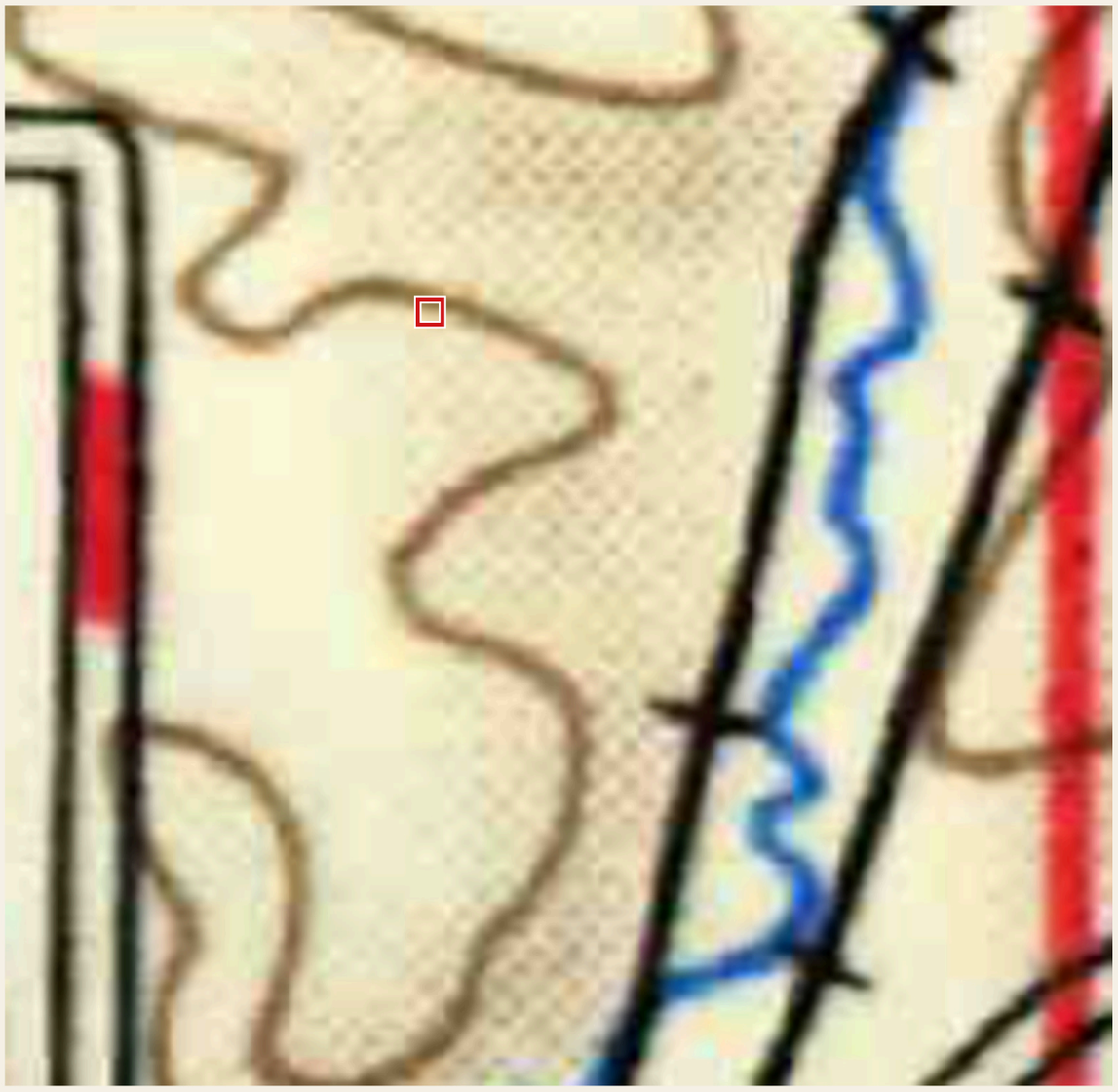
SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



1954

Map edition

Kansas City sheet

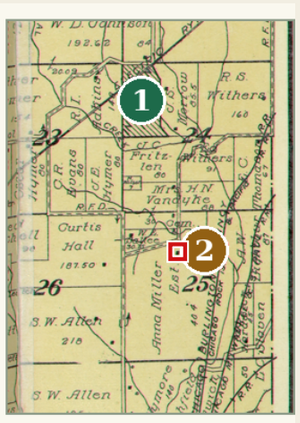
U.S. Geological Survey

Original scale 1:250,000

Historical Topographic Map Collection

USGS map ID 325596

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



Place-name locators: Glenaire and Glenn Arbor

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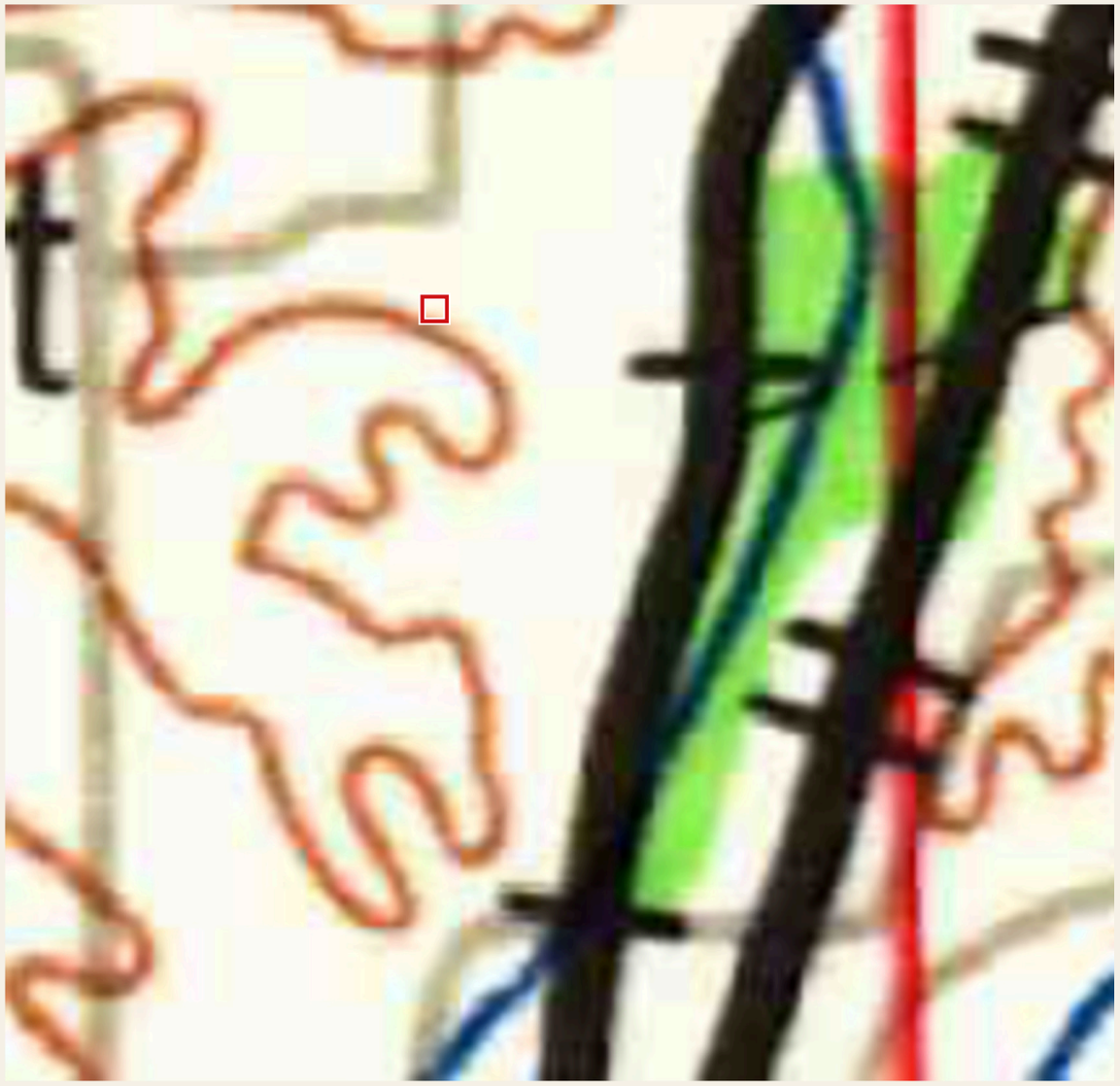
SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West



Clay County, Missouri

1956

1967 printing

Kansas City sheet

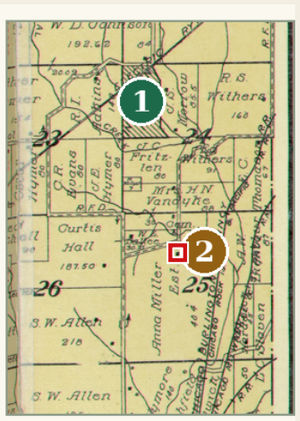
U.S. Geological Survey

Printed 1967
Edited 1966
Original scale 1:250,000

Historical Topographic Map Collection

USGS map ID 325599

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



1956

1975 printing

Kansas City sheet

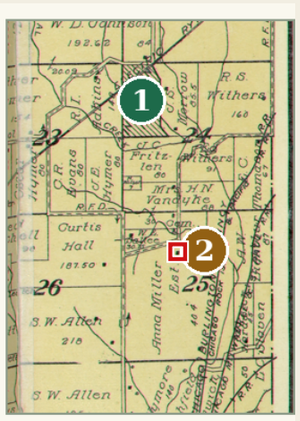
U.S. Geological Survey

Printed 1975
Edited 1966
Original scale 1:250,000

Historical Topographic Map Collection

USGS map ID 325600

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



1956

1976 printing

Kansas City sheet

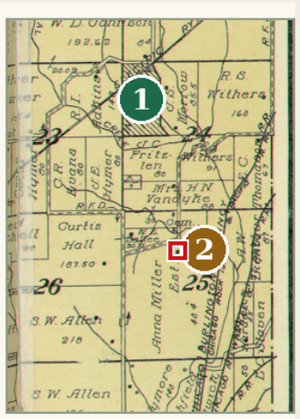
U.S. Geological Survey

Printed 1976
Edited 1974
Original scale 1:250,000

Historical Topographic Map Collection

USGS map ID 325601

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West



Clay County, Missouri

1956

1976 printing

Kansas City sheet

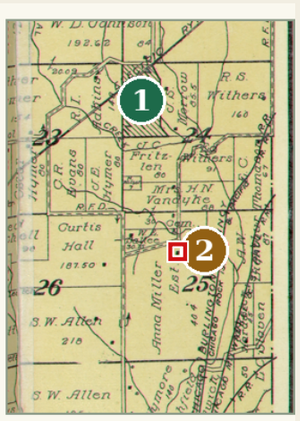
U.S. Geological Survey

Printed 1976
Edited 1974
Original scale 1:250,000

Historical Topographic Map Collection

USGS map ID 325602

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



Place-name locators: Glenaire and Glenn Arbor

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SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



1960

Map edition

Kansas City sheet

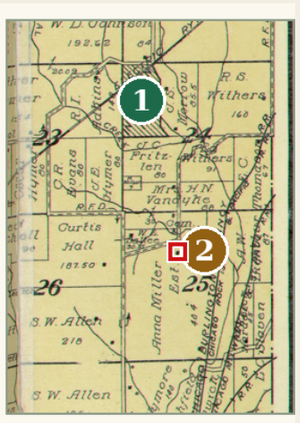
U.S. Geological Survey

Original scale 1:250,000

Historical Topographic Map Collection

USGS map ID 325597

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



1960

Map edition

Kansas City sheet

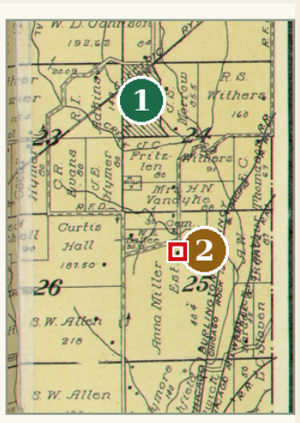
U.S. Geological Survey

Original scale 1:250,000

Historical Topographic Map Collection

USGS map ID 325598

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



1960

Map edition

Kansas City sheet

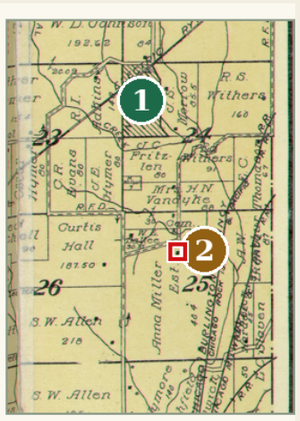
U.S. Geological Survey

Original scale 1:250,000

Historical Topographic Map Collection

USGS map ID 472224

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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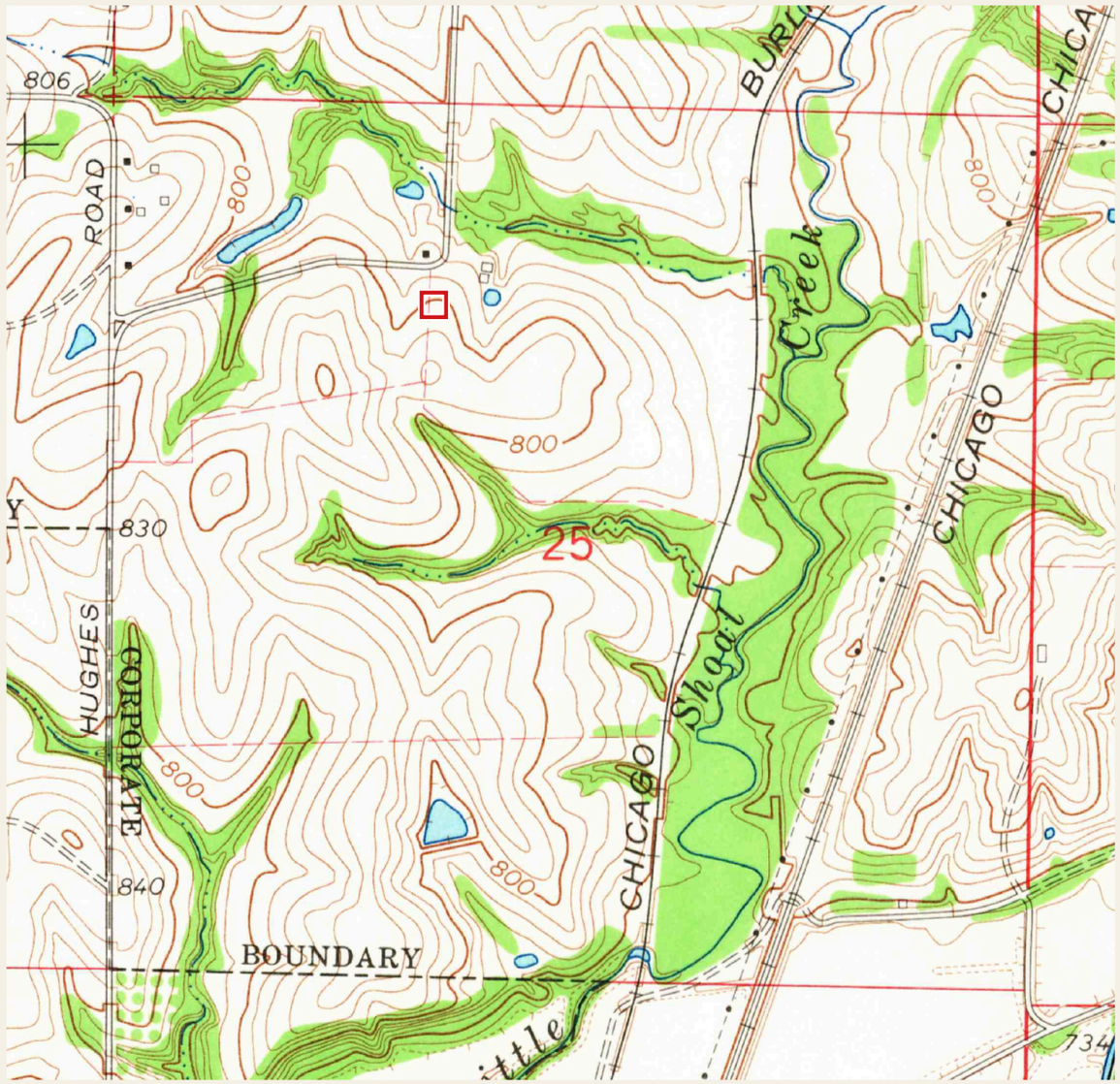
SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



1965

1966 printing

Liberty sheet

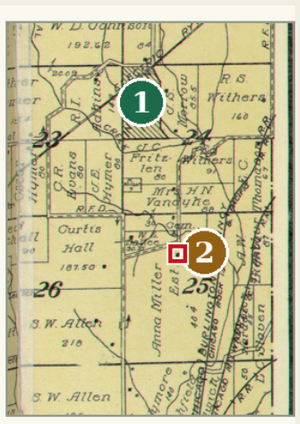
U.S. Geological Survey

Printed 1966
Surveyed 1965
Original scale 1:24,000

Historical Topographic Map Collection

USGS map ID 323303

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



1965

Photorevision 1970

Liberty sheet

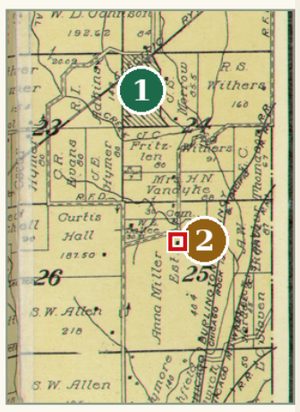
U.S. Geological Survey

Printed 1971
Photorevised 1970
Surveyed 1965
Original scale 1:24,000

Historical Topographic Map Collection

USGS map ID 323304

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



1965

Photorevision 1975

Liberty sheet

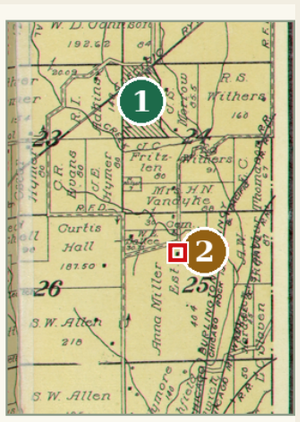
U.S. Geological Survey

Printed 1976
Photorevised 1975
Surveyed 1965
Original scale 1:24,000

Historical Topographic Map Collection

USGS map ID 323305

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West



Clay County, Missouri

1983

Map edition

Kansas City sheet

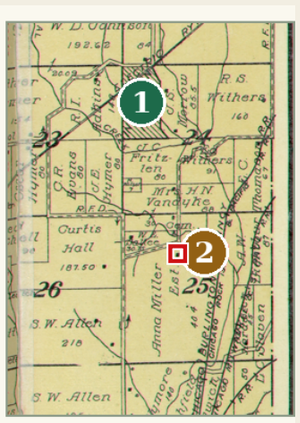
U.S. Geological Survey

Original scale 1:100,000

Historical Topographic Map Collection

USGS map ID 325373

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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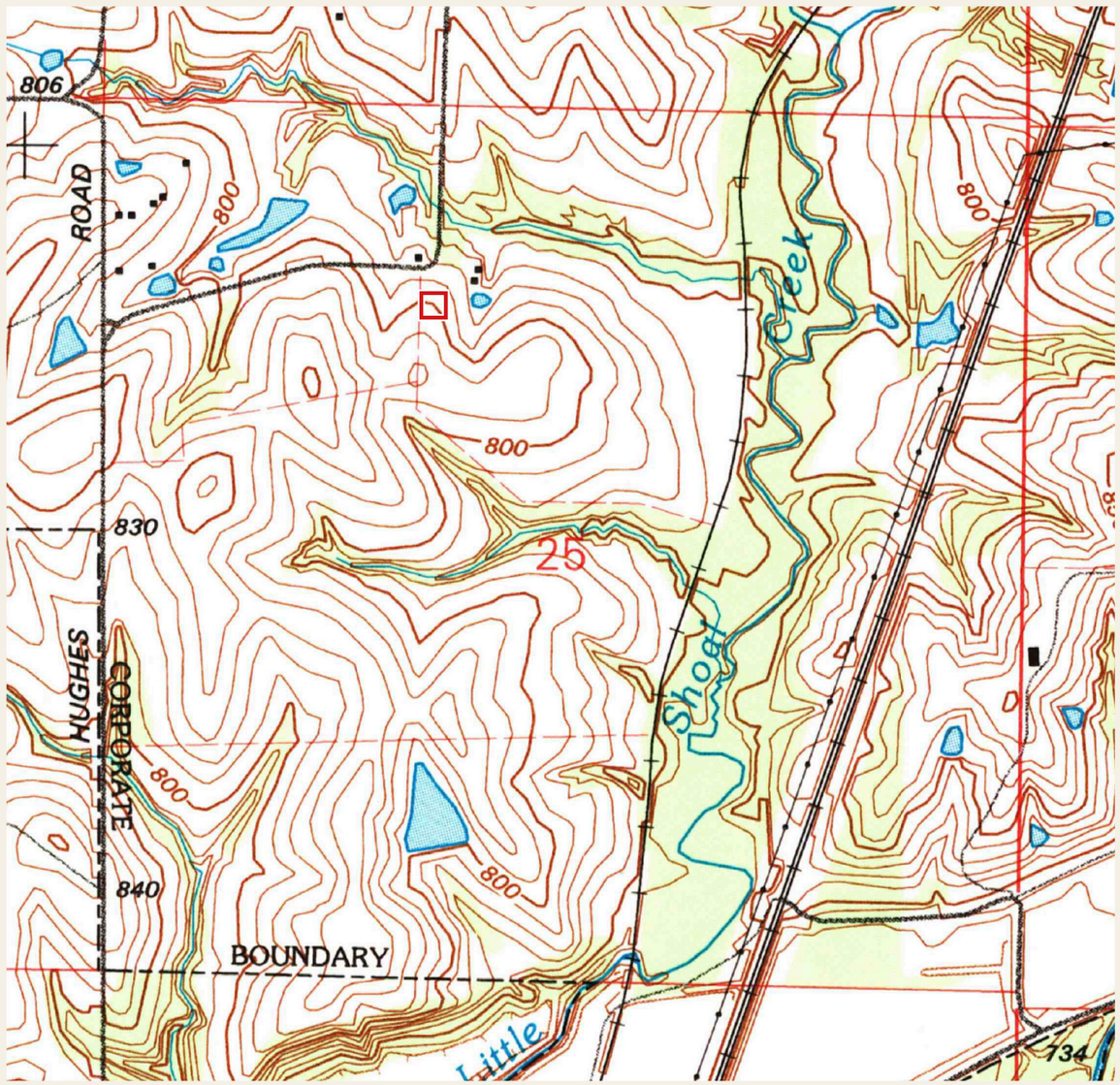
SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



1990

1996 printing

Liberty sheet

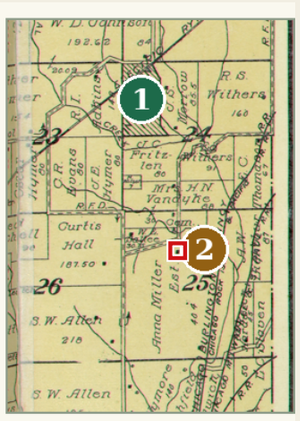
U.S. Geological Survey

Printed 1996
Edited 1995
Original scale 1:24,000

Historical Topographic Map Collection

USGS map ID 323306

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



Place-name locators: Glenaire and Glenn Arbor

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Later place names provide orientation; they are not established for the 1820s–1830s. Sources: Ogle atlas (1914), p. 53; 1836 tax page 0492; 1922 county souvenir, p. 63.

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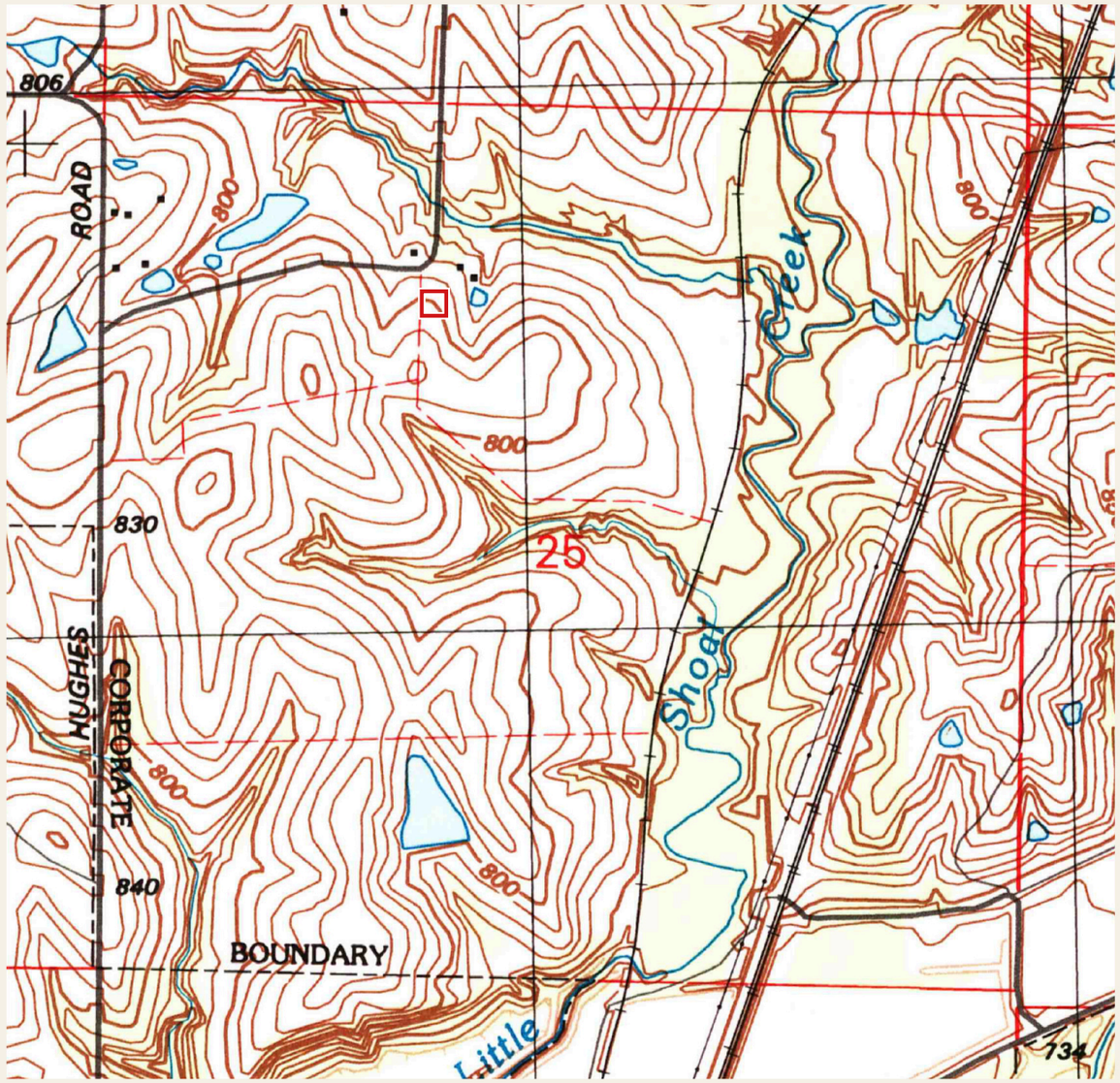
SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



1996

2002 printing

Liberty sheet

U.S. Geological Survey

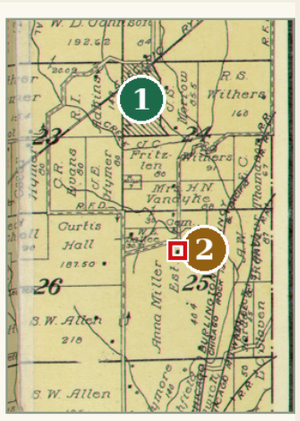
Printed 2002

Original scale 1:24,000

Historical Topographic Map Collection

USGS map ID 323307

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



Place-name locators: Glenaire and Glenn Arbor

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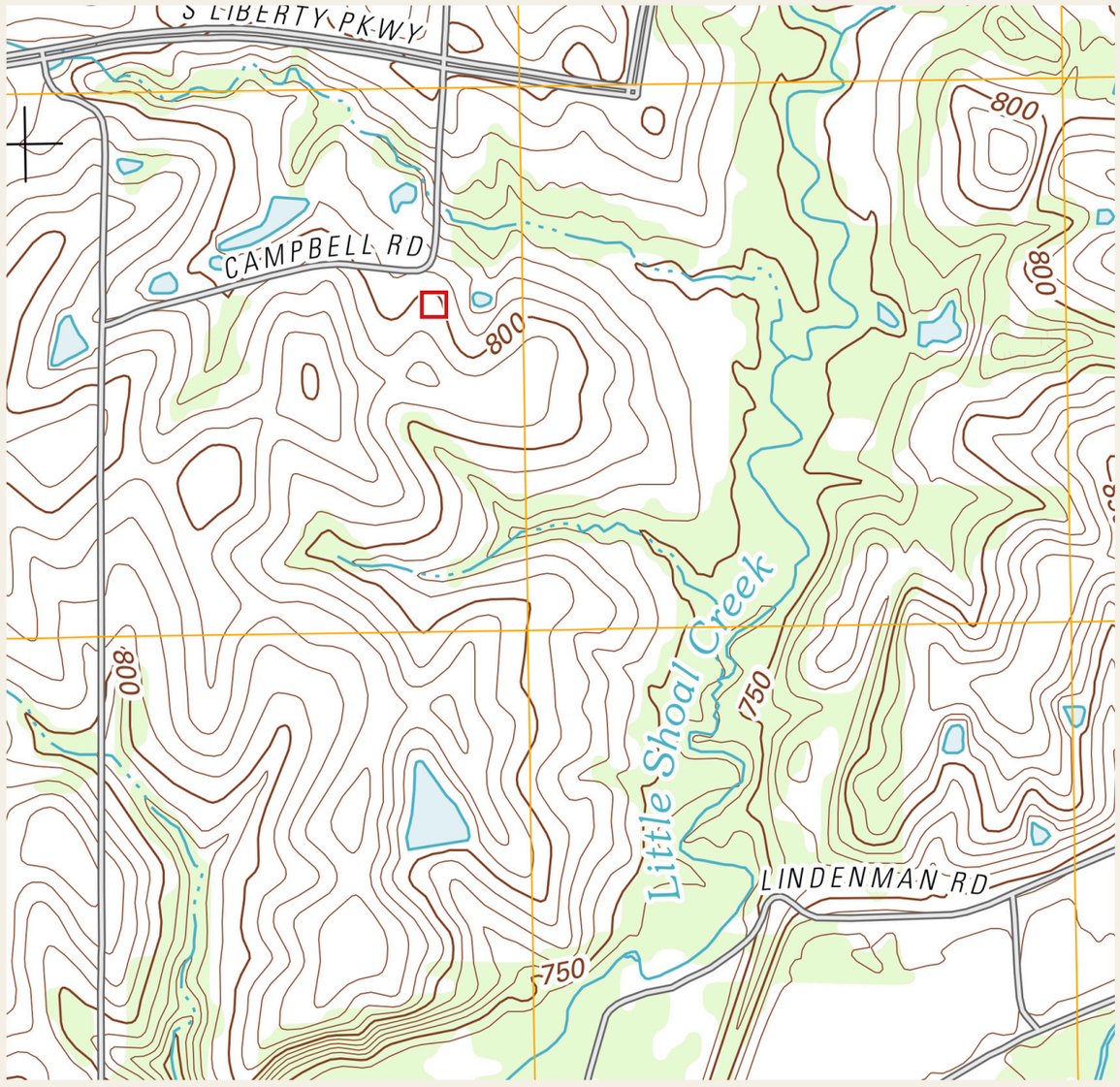
Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



2012

US Topo edition

Liberty quadrangle

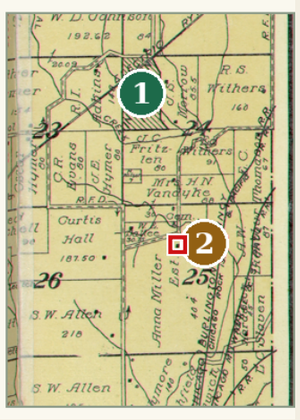
U.S. Geological Survey

Original scale 1:24,000

US Topo

USGS map ID 20120117

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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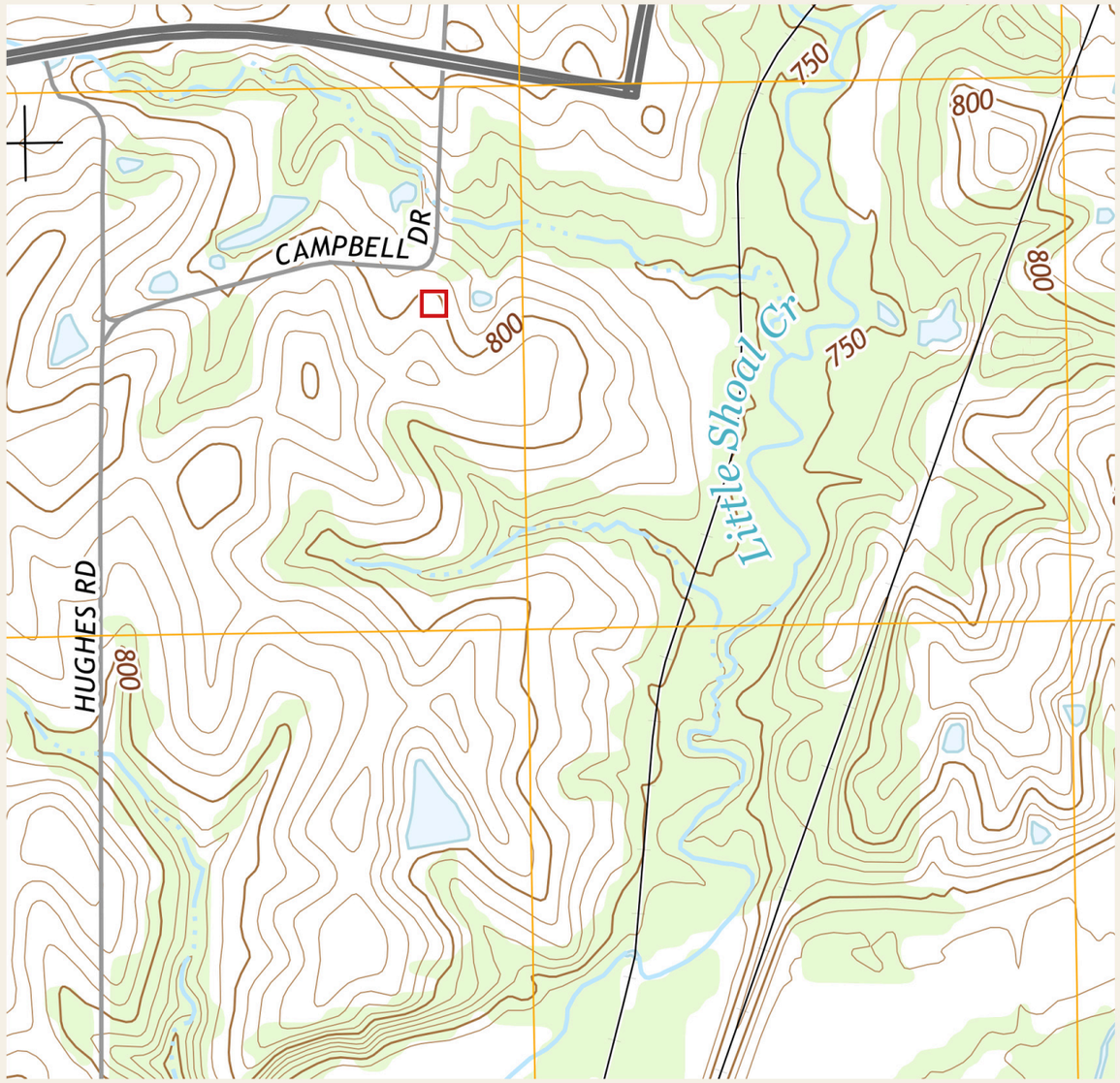
SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



2015

US Topo edition

Liberty quadrangle

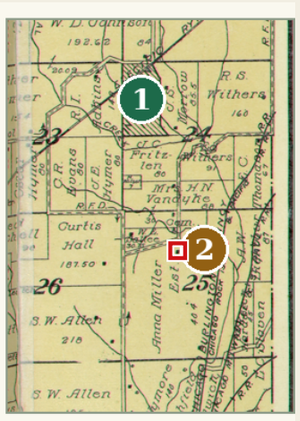
U.S. Geological Survey

Original scale 1:24,000

US Topo

USGS map ID 20150116

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



Place-name locators: Glenaire and Glenn Arbor

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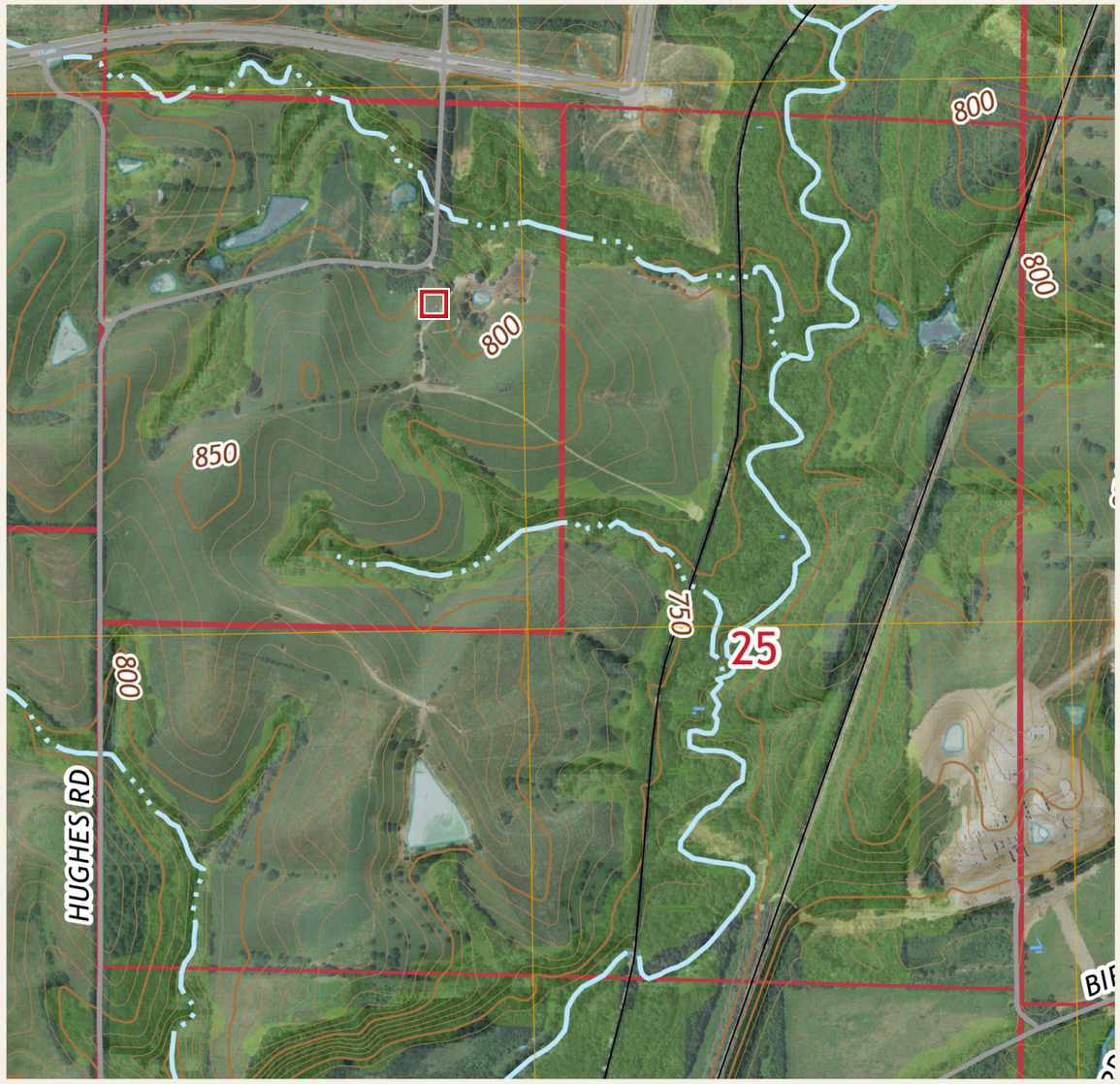
SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



2017

US Topo edition

Liberty quadrangle

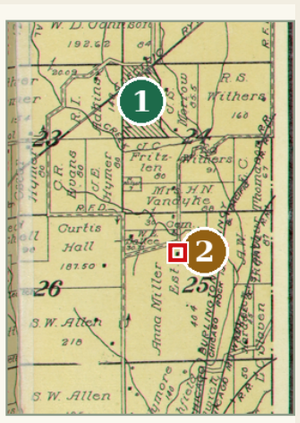
U.S. Geological Survey

Original scale 1:24,000

US Topo

USGS map ID 20171017

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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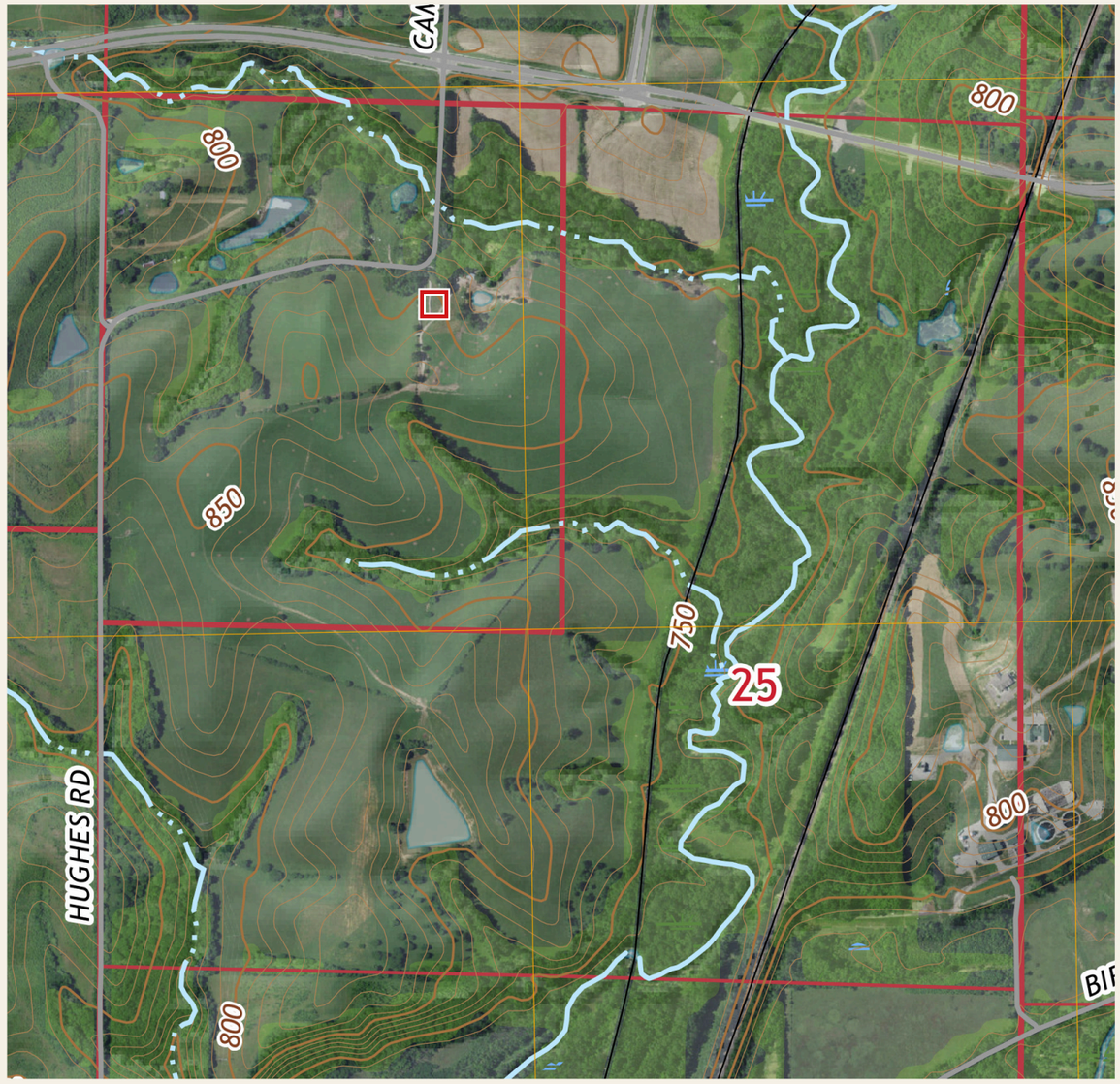
SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



2021

US Topo edition

Liberty quadrangle

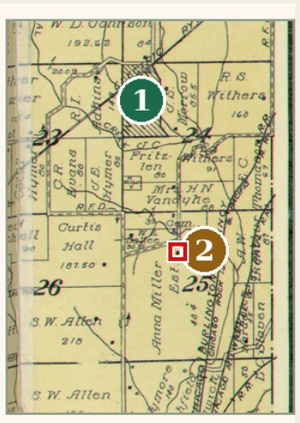
U.S. Geological Survey

Original scale 1:24,000

US Topo

USGS map ID 20210520

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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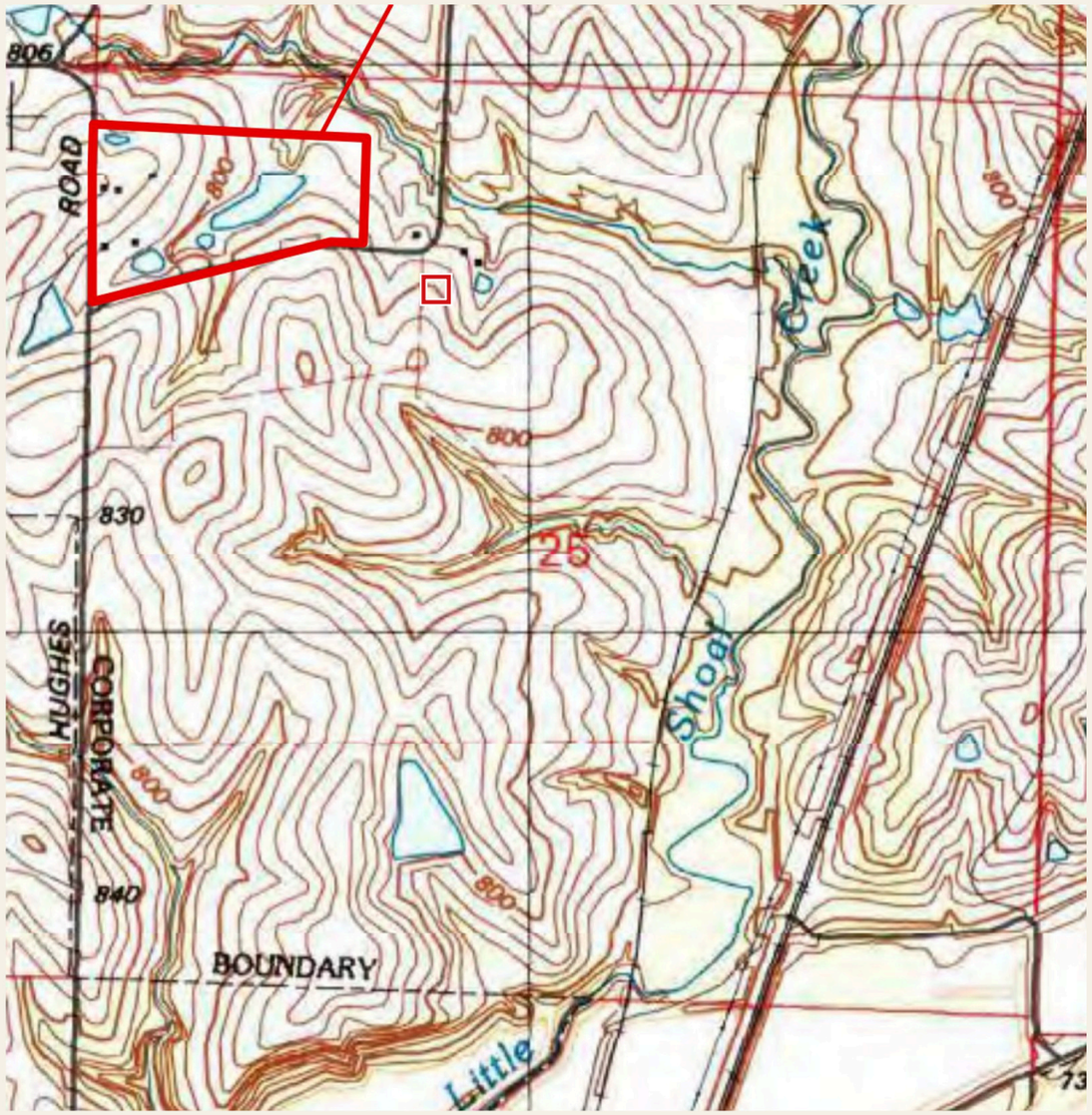
Township 51 North, Range 32 West



Clay County, Missouri

2023

December 7, 2023

Corps of Engineers project exhibit

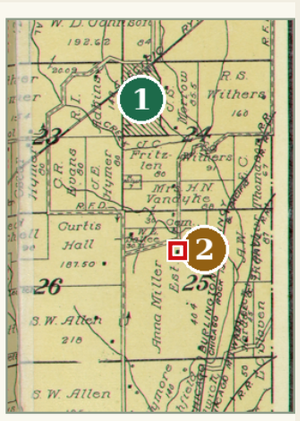
Kansas City District

NWK-2023-00643, Figure 2

Underlying USGS map edition unspecified

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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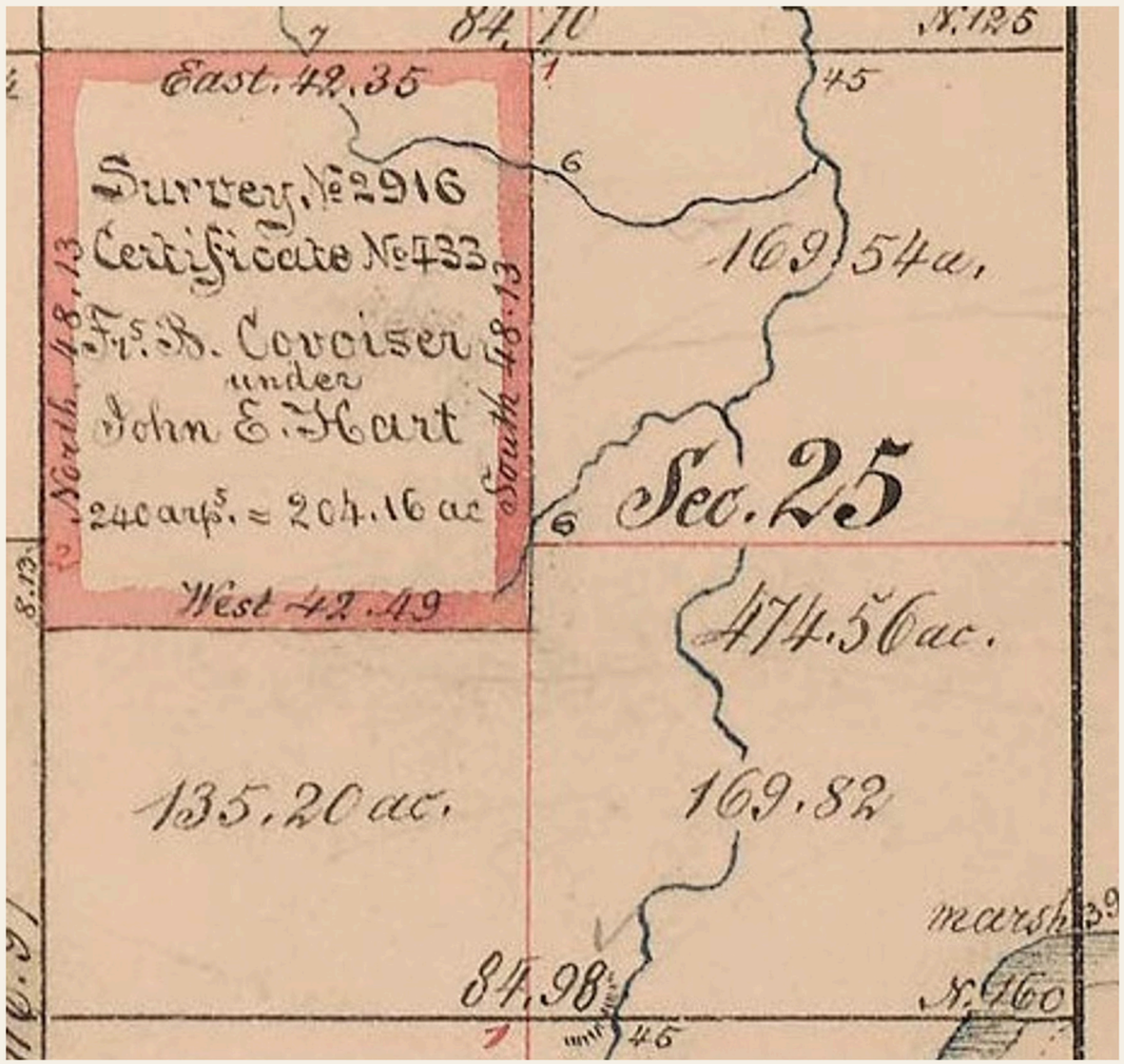
SECTION 25

Township 51 North, Range 32 West

Clay County, Missouri



Undated

Original plat detail

General Land Office plat detail

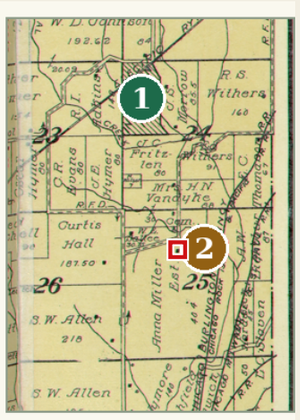
Missouri State Land Survey

Original map date absent

Reproduced by Steven Weible, April 2015

Section 25 and U.S. Survey 2916

Extraction and presentation John Hajicek



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Section 25
Topographic Map Collection

Township 51 North · Range 32 West
Clay County, Missouri

Research by John Hajicek. Search completed October 20, 2026.

The catalogue identifies 28 USGS map records covering the section, with map dates from 1894 to 2021. Reprints, revised states, and separate file copies are distinguished; 28 records do not represent 28 independent ground surveys.

The geographic search covers Section 25 and the adjoining inset U.S. Survey 2916 at the Arthur Plantation study area. The complete area lies within the Liberty 7.5-minute quadrangle. The Corps of Engineers identifies its 2023 review area as the northwest quarter of Section 25, T51N, R32W, at 39.207202° N, 94.453334° W. The state cadastral layer represents U.S. Survey 2916 separately from the surrounding section.

Earliest contour mapping located: the Independence sheet dated 1894, at 1:125,000. The original sheet’s collar says “Surveyed in 1886–7”; it also states that its Missouri River information came from an Army survey of 1879. An additional university scan is indexed by the latest survey year, 1887.

Earlier evidence includes township plats dated 1 June 1819 and 6 December 1861. The available previews are obstructed; the full sheets were not examined. The catalogue also identifies atlas sheets dated 1877, 1898, and 1914, and river-survey sheets dated 1878 and 1893.

For terrain at the plantation, start with Liberty 1935, 1940, and 1965; then compare the 1970 and 1975 photorevisions, the 1990 and 1996 maps, and the digital editions through 2021. County LiDAR sources from 2008 and 2020 offer much finer ground-elevation data than the old quadrangles.

Scope of completeness

This is a documented digital collection and an archival finding list. It does not establish that every privately commissioned survey, engineering drawing, manuscript map, or undigitized government sheet has survived or has been located. The outstanding records and access limits are identified below; a map’s absence from a digital catalog is not proof that it never existed.

USGS National Map download catalog · USGS topoView at the section · Corps location record, 2023

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Earlier maps and additional sources

1818–1819 · Original township survey field notes

Missouri’s index lists Deshler, December 12, 1818, document 7211526A, root 274; and Powell, May 6, 1819, document 7211702A, root 313. The township is T51N, R32W. These are field-note records, not contour maps. The index entries are identified; complete notes have not been examined.

June 1, 1819 · GLO township plat: Rector

Earliest township map identified: state index document Y9902583, root 17/56, record 714752. The available public preview contains a large opaque obstruction; it is not a complete readable copy of the plat.

1820–1821 · U.S. Surveys 2813 and 2916: Turner field notes

Survey 2813 is indexed May 1, 1820, root 17-477; Survey 2916 is indexed February 12, 1821, root 17-479. Both are indexed under document 7214292B. The state GIS maps Survey 2916 separately at the northwestern part of the section’s conventional grid footprint. Complete field-note copies have not been obtained.

December 6, 1861 · GLO township plat: Cuddy

State index document Y9900169, root 48/59, record 720040; claim-specific index records 720041 and 720042 identify Surveys 2916 and 2813. The public preview is obstructed. An undated clear detail reproduced in 2015 by surveyor Steven Weible appears separately; it is not assigned an unverified original date.

The house and the later Sallee parcel

The 1877 atlas identifies Michael Arthur’s holding and W. E. Sallee’s 31 acres. The original survey index establishes earlier survey sources; an unobstructed original plat or field-note copy showing both the Arthur house and the later Sallee parcel has not been obtained. The 1877–1887 atlas comparison is on pp. 160–162; the Survey 2916 record is discussed on p. 500.

Repository: Missouri Department of Agriculture, Land Survey Index; GLO Plats and Notes; Township 51, Range 32 West. Documents and public previews checked November 5, 2026.

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Undated original; reproduced 2015 · GLO detail showing Section 25 and New Madrid claims

Clear reproduction showing Sections 25, 26, 35, and 36 and U.S. Surveys 2916 and 2813. The original state plat’s date is not visible in the reproduction. Source: Steven Weible, “New Madrid Claims in Missouri,” April 2015; credited there to Missouri State Land Survey.

Source: published detail, not the complete township plat. Repository source

1877 · Illustrated Historical Atlas of Clay County, Missouri: T51N, R32W

Page 31, State Historical Society of Missouri digital item 1078. Ownership and land-reference map; no terrain contours. Includes the section within the township sheet.

Source: complete atlas sheet. Repository source

1878 survey; atlas cataloged 1879 · Missouri River survey: Sheet XIV

Surveyed September 16–October 9, 1878; scale 1:63,360. Omaha Public Library ATL011, sheet 1265. The atlas catalog gives 1879; its source imprint estimates New York, J. Bien, [1882?]. Shows Randolph, Birmingham, Liberty Landing, and Missouri City, with relief by bluff hachures; the inland uplands are largely blank. It is river-margin evidence, not a full contour survey of Section 25.

Source: complete atlas sheet. Repository source

Autumn 1885 survey · Missouri River from Randolph Bluffs to Liberty Landing

Cataloged within Kansas Historical Society’s Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe maps and plans, parent unit 77000. Actual sheet, contour content, and precise section coverage remain to be examined.

Status: Physical archival lead; no map image obtained. Repository source

1893 publication · Missouri River Commission: Sheet XIV

Omaha Public Library ATL012, sheet 1317. Topography mainly from the survey of 1878; shoreline surveyed in 1890; secondary triangulation 1884–1887. River strip at Randolph, Birmingham, and Liberty Landing; hachured relief, not a complete inland contour sheet.

Source: complete atlas sheet. Repository source

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1898 · Standard Atlas of Clay County, Missouri

G. A. Ogle & Co., pages 32–33; Missouri Historical Society item Lib221-001-0012, contributed through DPLA and mirrored by Wikimedia Commons. Township 51 North, Range 32 West. The source has a loose manuscript diagram over much of the western half; Section 25 remains visible. Ownership atlas; no terrain contours. Distinct from the 1914 atlas.

Source: complete sheet with its physical overlay. Repository source

1914 · Standard Atlas of Clay County, Missouri: T51N, R32W

State Historical Society of Missouri, atlas parent 11466; pages 52 and 53, digital items 11414 and 11415. Ownership and land-reference maps; no terrain contours.

Source: both relevant complete sheets. Repository source

1973 · Missouri: State Base–Topographic and State Base–Shaded Relief

Two USGS state maps, 1:500,000. Rutgers University physical holdings TMO0764 (topographic) and TMO0763 (shaded relief). These cover the state at a much smaller scale than the local quadrangles.

Status: Physical holdings identified; online scans not located. Repository source · Shaded relief: https://topomaps.libraries.rutgers.edu/index.php/node/202700

1974 · Relief Map of Missouri

Larry N. Stout, Missouri Geological Survey; approximately 1:1,000,000. Elevation-tint statewide relief map, held and digitized by St. Louis Public Library. A contextual statewide map rather than a detailed section survey.

Source: historical map. Repository source

April 2–7, 2008 · Clay County LiDAR: Clay DTM 1m and Clay LAS

Merrick & Co.; SEMA; MSDIS. One-meter bare-earth terrain grid, intended for two-foot contour generation. The catalogue describes survey metadata; the approximately 3.93 GB county terrain archive was not examined.

Status: Survey metadata included; terrain data available from repository. Repository source

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Spring and fall 2020 · MO FEMA/NRCS 2020 D20 terrain model

USGS project distributed by MSDIS; one-meter hydroflattened bare-earth DEM, NAVD88. This is a terrain dataset from which contours can be generated, rather than a published paper-map edition. The full Clay County archive is approximately 5.35 GB and was not examined.

Status: Dataset and live elevation service identified. Repository source

December 7, 2023 · Corps of Engineers public notice NWK-2023-00643

Seven-page notice for 781 Logistics. Figure 2, PDF page 5, is a USGS topographic extract of the northwest quarter of Section 25 at 1:24,000. The base map edition is not specified. It is a later use of a topographic map, not evidence of a new 2023 terrain survey.

Source: complete seven-page notice. Repository source

Current record search, October 2026 · Local engineering surveys and grading plans

The City of Liberty’s Metrobloks materials identify Final Development Plan P&Z25-61FDP. Complete existing-condition topography, grading sheets, road realignment plans, railroad surveys, drainage plans, and privately commissioned surveys must be obtained from the city, county, engineering firms, or archival holders; the catalogue identifies these sheets by repository.

Status: Outstanding record groups; no claim of completeness. Repository source

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USGS map records

Every row has an original PDF link and catalog metadata. Dates below distinguish the map date from later printing or revision. Original filenames retain the USGS identifier.

Local sheets: Independence and Liberty

Map; scale; source ID	Date on map	Printing, survey, and revision evidence	Source links
Independence 1:125,000 ID 325473	1894	survey 1887; imprint 1941	PDF Record XML
Independence 1:125,000 ID 325474	1894	collar: surveyed 1886–1887; survey 1887	PDF Record XML
Independence 1:125,000 ID 325475	1894	survey 1887; imprint 1901	PDF Record XML
Independence 1:125,000 ID 325476	1894	survey 1887; imprint 1910	PDF Record XML
Independence 1:125,000 ID 325477	1894	survey 1887; imprint 1921	PDF Record XML
Liberty 1:24,000 ID 323301	1935	survey 1934–1935; imprint 1955	PDF Record XML
Liberty 1:24,000 ID 323302	1935	survey 1934–1935; imprint 1960	PDF Record XML
Liberty 1:31,680 ID 324605	1940	survey 1934–1935	PDF Record XML
Liberty 1:31,680 ID 472255	1940	survey 1934–1935	PDF Record XML
Liberty 1:24,000 ID 323303	1965	survey 1965; imprint 1966; aerial photographs 1963	PDF Record XML
Liberty 1:24,000 ID 323304	1965	survey 1965; imprint 1971; photorevision 1970; aerial photographs 1970	PDF Record XML

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Map; scale; source ID	Date on map	Printing, survey, and revision evidence	Source links
Liberty 1:24,000 ID 323305	1965	survey 1965; imprint 1976; photorevision 1975; aerial photographs 1975	PDF Record XML
Liberty 1:24,000 ID 323306	1990	imprint 1996; edited 1995; aerial photographs 1990	PDF Record XML
Liberty 1:24,000 ID 323307	1996	imprint 2002; aerial photographs 1996	PDF Record XML
Liberty 1:24,000 ID 20120117	2012	Digital US Topo edition; year is map publication, not a new ground survey.	PDF Record XML
Liberty 1:24,000 ID 20150116	2015	Digital US Topo edition; year is map publication, not a new ground survey.	PDF Record XML
Liberty 1:24,000 ID 20171017	2017	Digital US Topo edition; year is map publication, not a new ground survey.	PDF Record XML
Liberty 1:24,000 ID 20210520	2021	Digital US Topo edition; year is map publication, not a new ground survey.	PDF Record XML

Regional sheets: Kansas City

Map; scale; source ID	Date on map	Printing, survey, and revision evidence	Source links
Kansas City 1:250,000 ID 472225	1950	imprint 1950; aerial photographs 1945	PDF Record XML
Kansas City 1:250,000 ID 325596	1954	imprint 1954; aerial photographs 1945	PDF Record XML
Kansas City 1:250,000 ID 325599	1956	imprint 1967; edited 1966; field check 1956	PDF Record XML
Kansas City 1:250,000 ID 325600	1956	imprint 1975; edited 1966; field check 1956	PDF Record XML

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Map; scale; source ID	Date on map	Printing, survey, and revision evidence	Source links
Kansas City 1:250,000 ID 325601	1956	imprint 1976; edited 1974; field check 1956; aerial photographs 1973	PDF Record XML
Kansas City 1:250,000 ID 325602	1956	imprint 1976; edited 1974; field check 1956; aerial photographs 1973	PDF Record XML
Kansas City 1:250,000 ID 325597	1960	imprint 1960; field check 1956	PDF Record XML
Kansas City 1:250,000 ID 325598	1960	field check 1956	PDF Record XML
Kansas City 1:250,000 ID 472224	1960	imprint 1960; field check 1956; aerial photographs 1952	PDF Record XML
Kansas City 1:100,000 ID 325373	1983	imprint 1983; edited 1983; aerial photographs 1980	PDF Record XML

Dating and catalog corrections

The Liberty 1935 record with USGS ID 323302 has an erroneous “Survey Year 1900” in the XML metadata. The printed collar identifies the survey as 1934–1935. The two 1940 Liberty records reproduce the same map edition from different physical file copies. The five Independence 1894 records preserve the original and later printings rather than five separate surveys. Later US Topo dates identify digital editions compiled from source datasets with differing dates.

Outstanding archival work

Obtain unobstructed 1819 and 1861 GLO township plats and their associated field notes; check U.S. Surveys 2916 and 2813. Examine Corps river-survey field sheets underlying the 1878, 1879, and 1890 compilations; investigate the cataloged 1885 Randolph Bluffs–Liberty Landing survey. Obtain City of Liberty, Clay County, road, railroad, drainage, and private engineering surveys affecting the section, including existing-condition contours and grading plans. These record groups cannot be declared complete from the online catalogs searched here.

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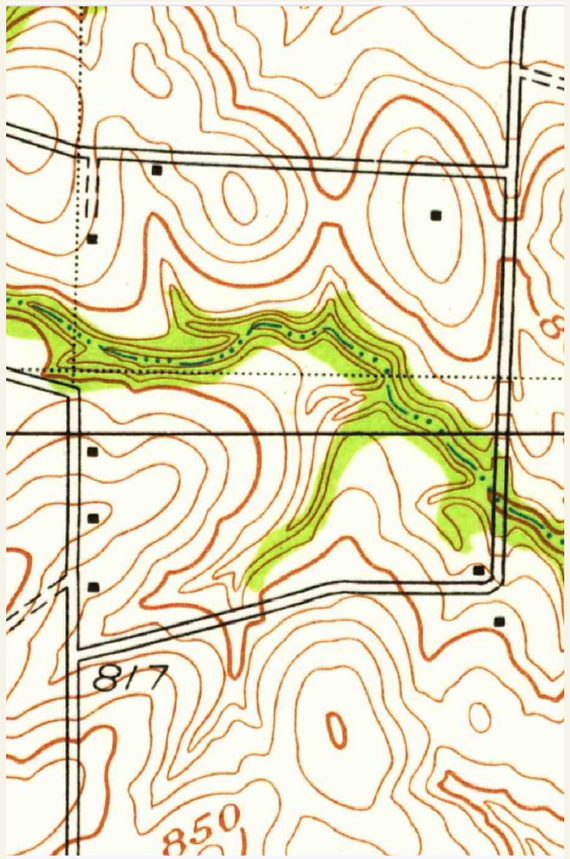
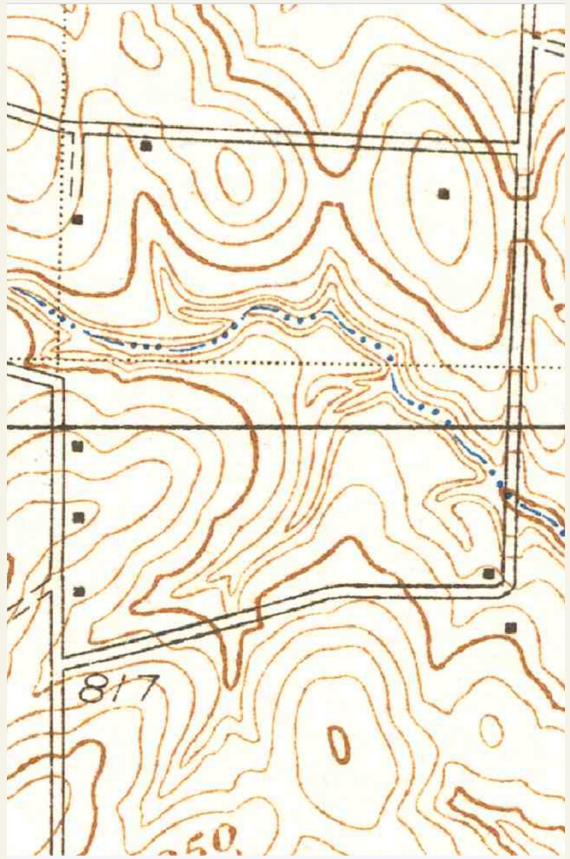
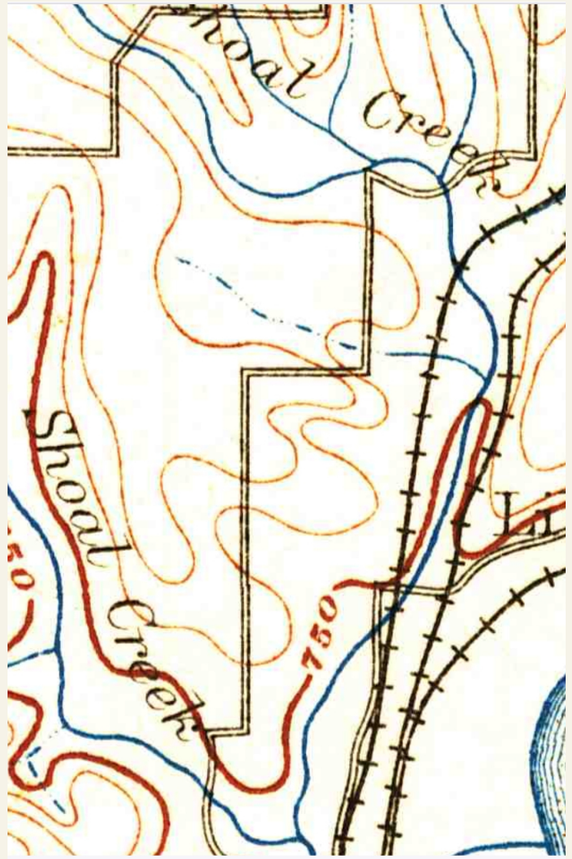
Contour maps add terrain, not a cemetery identification.







The topographic details show relief, drainage, roads, and changing map conventions. Their sheet margins are absent; edition dates and symbols must be read against the catalogued USGS sheets.

Topographic details, John Hajicek digital archive; sheet margins and edition dates are absent. The preceding catalogue identifies the complete dated USGS sheets.

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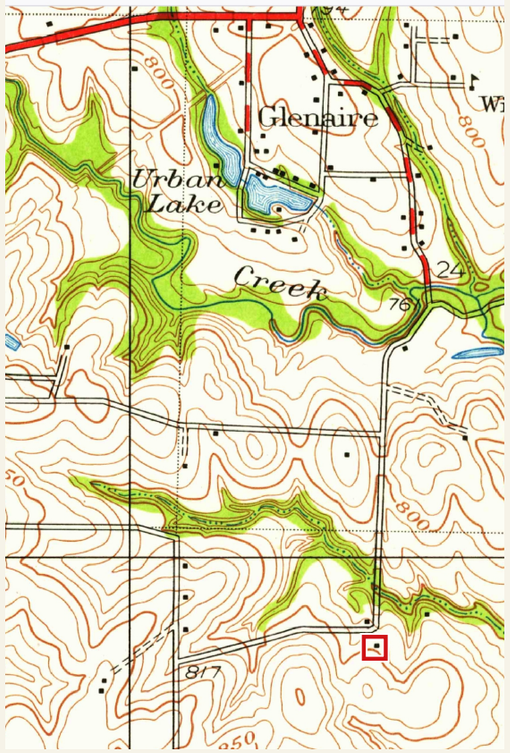
Roads, water, and relief must be read together.

Download



Download



The wider and closer views show different amounts of the same landscape. Roads, drainage, and contours help orient the plantation discussion; neither capture supplies a surveyed burial location.

Topographical details, John Hajicek digital archive. Sheet margins and edition dates are absent. Complete dated USGS sheets are identified in the preceding catalogue.

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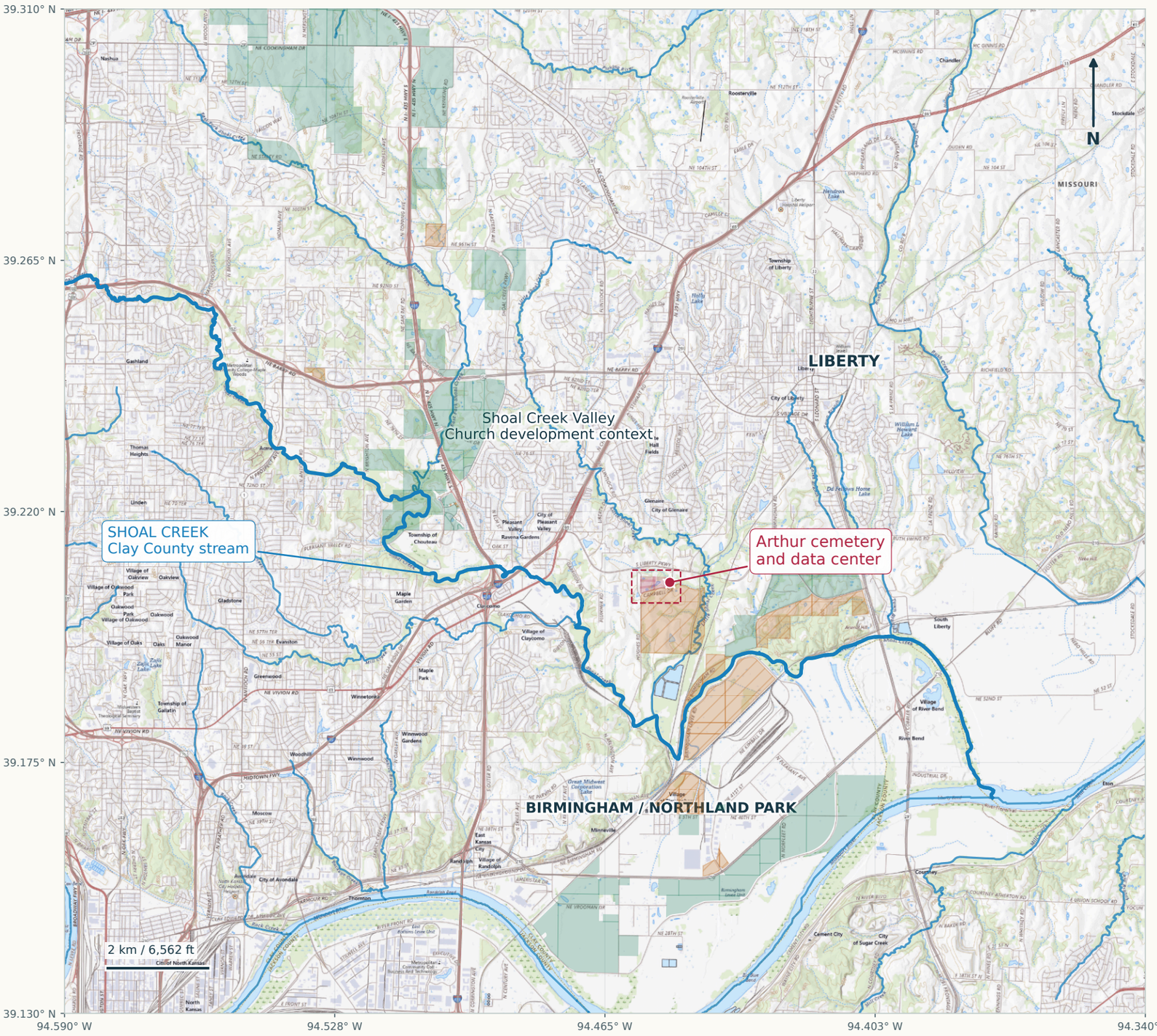
Church land around Liberty and Birmingham

Current owner records and identified former holdings, in relation to the Arthur cemetery and data center proposal.



- Current Church owner in latest GIS
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- Present cemetery parcel
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Ownership method

Green uses the latest public parcel layer, whose owner data were edited 16 October 2025. Orange uses older Church-owner boundaries matched to a subsequent non-Church owner. It is an identified subset, not a complete historical inventory.

Church subsidiaries

Land Reserve, Inc. is included: its signed 2025 ownership disclosure names Property Reserve, Inc. as 100% shareholder. Broadacres I, LLC is included as a documented local Church investment affiliate.

Birmingham records

Kansas City Ordinance 071333 identifies Deseret Title Holding as a 1988 grantee and PRI as a 1993 and 2007 grantor. These deeds do not define the entire 1978 acquisition on this map.

Counts in the transaction register

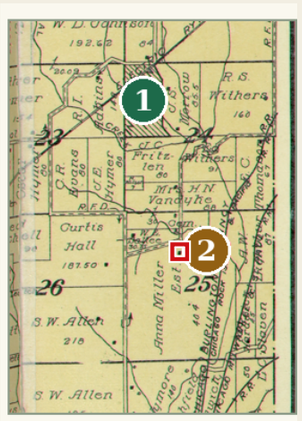
277 PRI; 68 Deseret; 74 SLR; 176 Zions; 57 Church; 1 Temple Corporation are Clay County transactions, not distinct parcels or acreage. Historical Zions and Deseret estates cannot be reconstructed from counts alone.

Parcel geometry: Clay County public GIS; older owner layer.

Affiliation: signed 2025 Land Reserve ownership disclosure.

Older layer dates are not a certified 2020 ownership snapshot.

Orange estates may now be divided into several smaller parcels.



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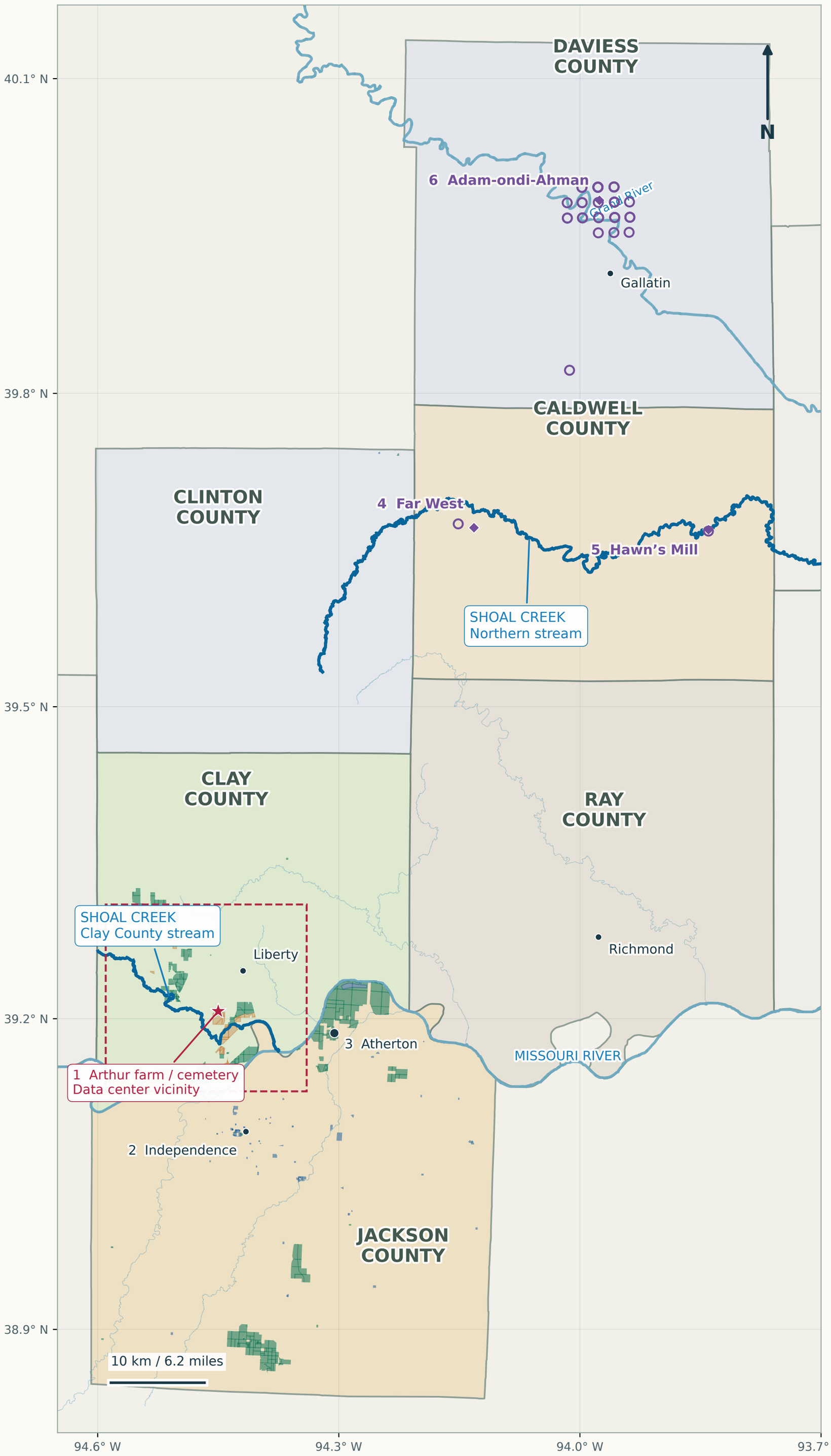
From Jackson County to Daviess County

Dated ownership records, historical holdings, both Shoal Creeks, and Mormon sites.



Expanded ownership

Green: 128 Clay parcel records, 149 matched Jackson property IDs, and one Clinton parcel. Blue: separately named Reorganized Church / Community of Christ and Restoration owners. Polygon parts are not distinct ownership records.

Dates and coverage

Clay owner data: October 2025. Jackson live owner listing: retrieved October 2026; assessment tax year 2024. Clinton: assessor listing retrieved October 2026. These records do not certify every present deed owner.

Northern holdings

Daviess 2025 tax roll: 46 parcels, 5,316.33 acres. Caldwell 2016 receipts: 80 and 36.4 acres. Hollow circles mark approximate legal locations, with multiple Daviess parcels sharing a section point; they do not define boundaries.

Remaining coverage gaps

Complete Ray ownership records and northern parcel boundaries remain unresolved. Orange identifies verified former Clay holdings. Dotted purple shows earlier holdings with unresolved current matches. Early individual farms need deed reconstruction.

Two distinct Shoal Creeks

Clay County Shoal Creek reaches the Missouri River. The northern stream crosses Clinton and Caldwell Counties toward the Grand River. The dashed red box identifies the Liberty detail map.

- Utah Church owners: dated records
- Other named Restoration owners
- Identified former Clay holdings
- Liberty detail / Arthur anchor
- Rivers and named streams
- Site reference; estate unbounded
- Hollow circle: approximate tax location

County lines: U.S. Census Bureau TIGERweb.

Streams and towns: USGS NHD and GNIS.

Historic-site references: published Church maps.

Daviess tax records: official County Collector; legal locations use BLM sections.

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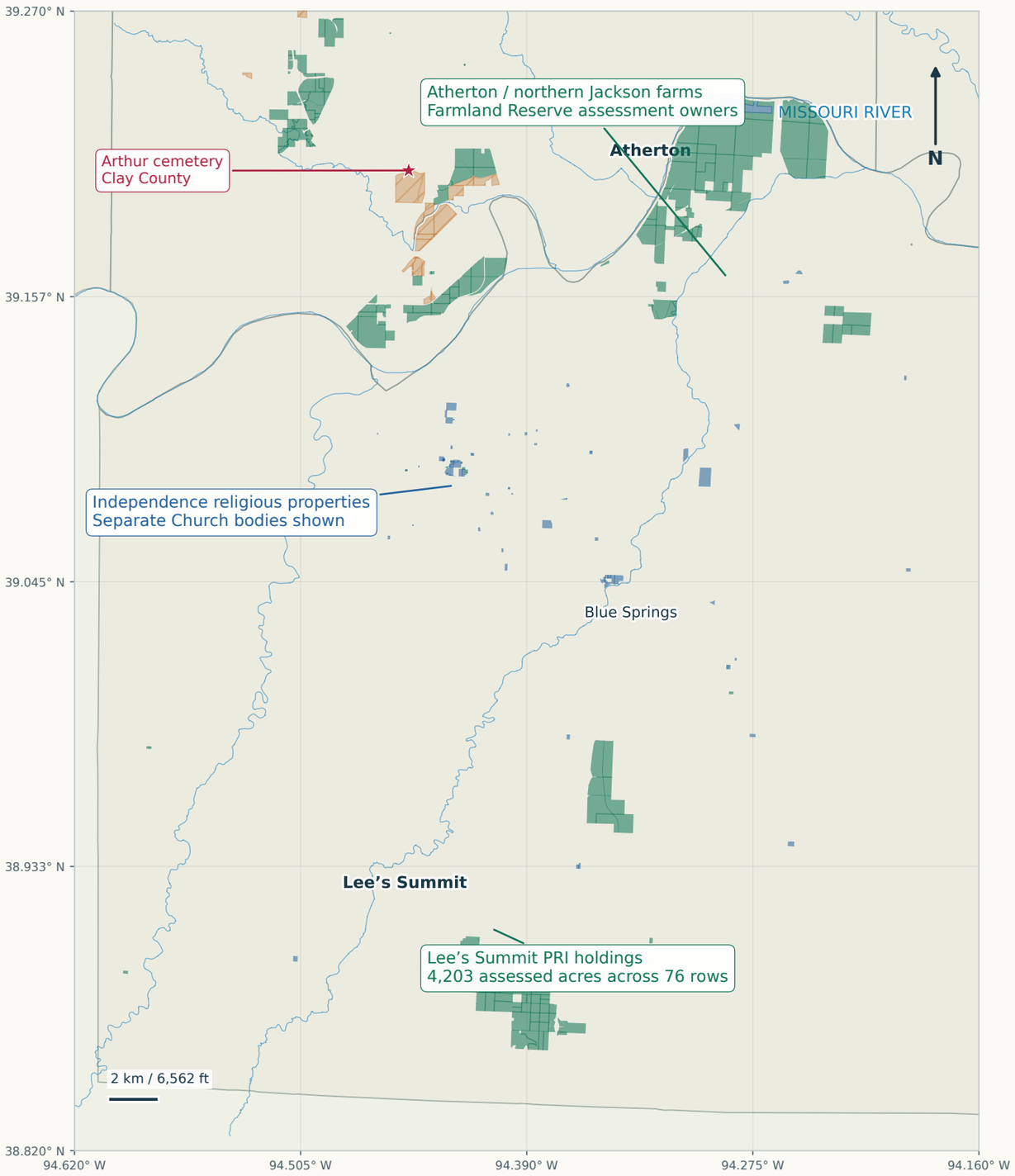
Jackson County: Church estates and recorded owners

Live owner listings retrieved October 2026; assessment tax year 2024. Separate Church bodies are identified.



Utah Church corporations: recorded owners

Other named Restoration Church owners

Identified former Clay Church holdings

Jackson ownership snapshot

Property Reserve: 76 assessment rows, 4,203.060 acres. Farmland Reserve: 64 rows, 6,399.453 acres. Ten other Utah Church rows add 18.820 acres. These acreage values are assessment square feet divided by 43,560.

Geometry and counting

Of 150 Utah Church assessment rows, 149 match current property IDs, producing 151 polygon features. One 136.775-acre PRI assessment row has no separate matching current geometry. Parcel changes prevent treating this as a 2026 deed inventory.

Atherton ownership history

A 1992 appellate decision describes Central Development Association as wholly owned by the Reorganized Church, holding about 6,000 acres at Atherton Bottoms. A 2012 Utah Church acquisition concerned about 6,000 northern Jackson acres. Current FRI boundaries are not assumed to reproduce the earlier CDA estate.

Lee's Summit development

The city's 2024 ordinance identifies 4,203 acres owned by PRI, with staged purchases by SLR and later sales to third parties. The 2025 municipal presentation describes 4,205 acres. These are dated descriptions of substantially the same estate; do not add them together.

Earlier individual holdings

Edward Partridge reported 2,136 Jackson acres and two Independence lots at the 1833 expulsion. Their historical boundaries require patents and deeds; they are not the modern green polygons.

Ownership table: Jackson County, ParcelsAscendRelate / 2.

Current parcel geometry: Jackson County, layer / 1.

Atherton: City of Blue Springs v. CDA, 831 S.W.2d 655 (1992).

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Ownership coverage and historical omissions

An expanded evidence inventory; a complete history of Mormon landownership still requires deed-by-deed reconstruction.

COUNTY / DATE	DOCUMENTED HOLDING	OWNER / AFFILIATION	ACREAGE / RECORDS	BOUNDARY EVIDENCE
Clay; 2025	Retrieved owner records	Utah Church entities	128 current parcel records	All matched parcels mapped; former layer is an identified subset.
Jackson; 2026 listing	PRI and Farmland Reserve	Utah Church subsidiaries	4,203.060 + 6,399.453 assessed acres	Live owner listing; 2024 assessed acreage; one PRI row lacks separate geometry.
Jackson; 1992	Atherton Bottoms	CDA; wholly owned by RLDS	About 6,000 acres before taking	Location and ownership documented; exact earlier estate boundary unresolved.
Clinton; 2026 listing	Cameron parcels	Presiding Bishop; RLDS separate	3.000 and 1.720 deeded acres	Two actual assessor-linked parcel polygons mapped.
Caldwell; 2016	Two paid tax receipts	Presiding Bishop corporation	80.00 + 36.40 acres	Hollow approximate legal points; later ownership unconfirmed.
Daviess; 2025	46 real estate tax records	Farmland Reserve; Church	5,316.33 tax-roll acres	Section locations where available; full parcel polygons unresolved.
Jackson; November 1833	Partridge-held Church lands	Early Church; Edward Partridge	2,136 acres plus two town lots	Patents and county deeds required to reconstruct exact parcels.
Clay; 1834–1837	Individual Mormon purchases	At least fourteen Church members	About 990 acres	Named deed references exist; those farm polygons are not yet reconstructed.
Ray; coverage gap	Public owner searches	Multiple entities searched	No county total established	Restricted owner/GIS sources prevent an exhaustive public inventory.

Also documented: Far West (1909); Hawn’s Mill 40-acre acquisition (2012). Historical and current acreages overlap.

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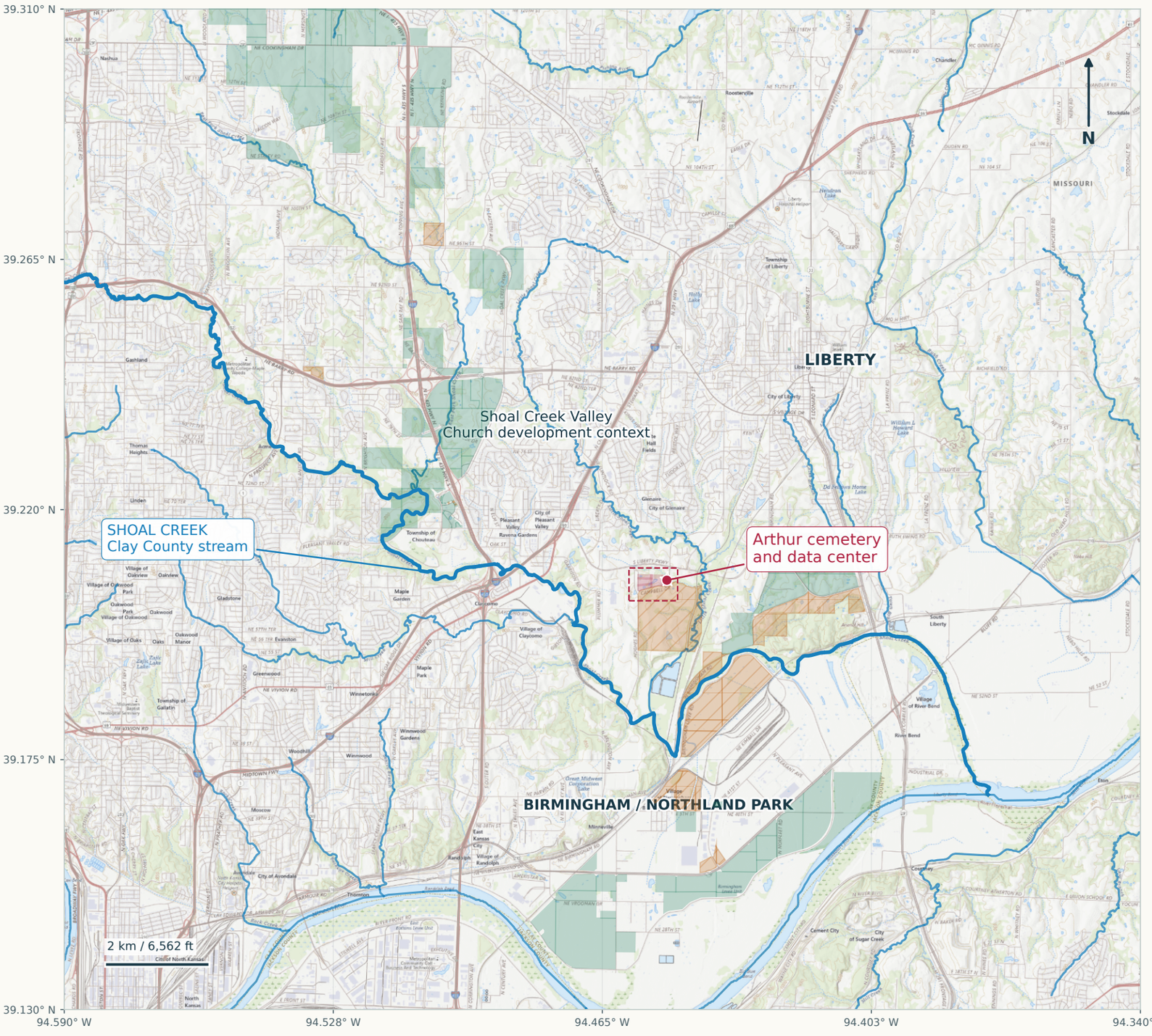
Church land around Liberty and Birmingham

Current owner records and identified former holdings, in relation to the Arthur cemetery and data center proposal.



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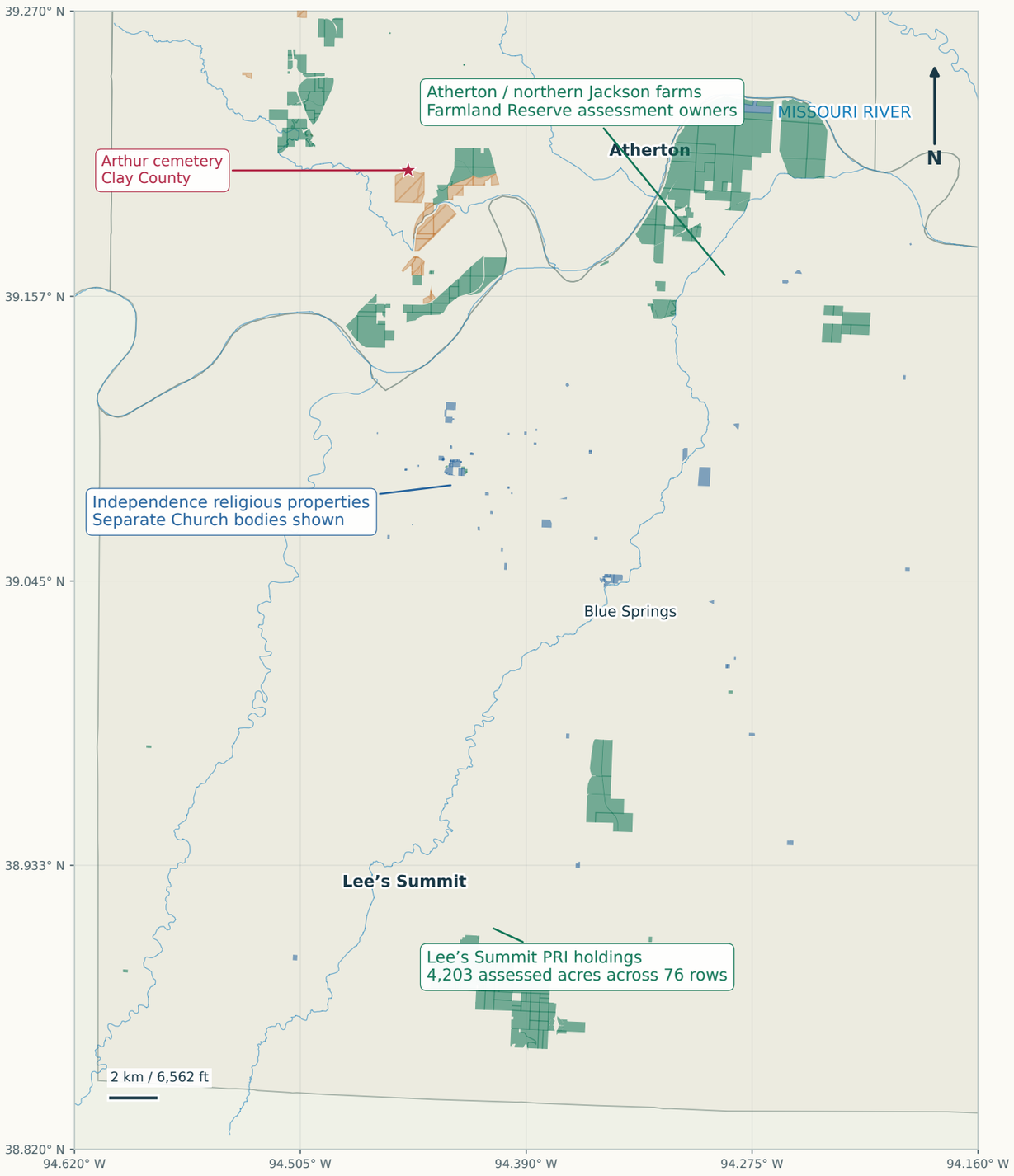
Live owner listings retrieved October 2026; assessment tax year 2024. Separate Church bodies are identified.



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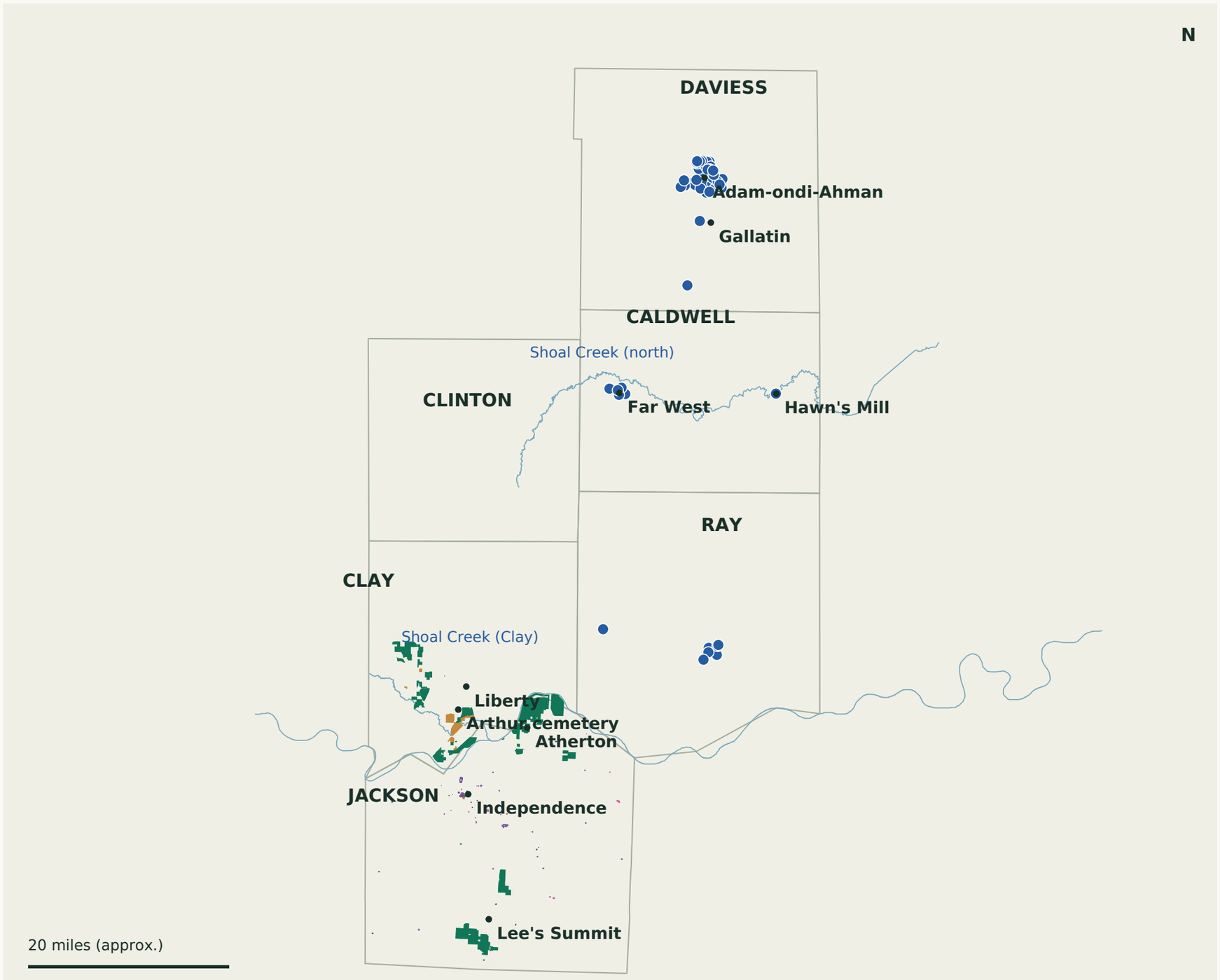
Six counties: landholdings and ownership evidence

Jackson • Clay • Clinton • Ray • Caldwell • Daviess | 11 October 2026



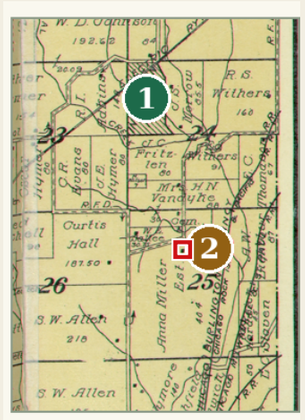
- Utah LDS / affiliated owner
- RLDS / Community of Christ
- Other named Restoration owner
- Former holding: original Clay map
- Jackson owner changed; affiliation unverified
- 2020 ownership location; boundary unavailable

Solid areas show parcel geometry. Blue dots locate ownership records from the July 2020 dataset; their size does not represent acreage.

Jackson: assessor ownership is labeled tax year 2024, retrieved in October 2026. Clay boundaries and former holdings follow the original map's source dates.

Northern records: Daviess 40, Ray 8, Caldwell 6. Current ownership and exact boundaries remain unverified for this dated layer.

Clinton: no matched records in the 2020 dataset. This is an unresolved inventory, not evidence that the county had no Church holdings.



Place-name locators: Glenaire and Glenn Arbor

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Adkins, 1835: reported 320-acre purchase. Tracts N/O/P/Q account for 320 nominal acres within the mapped holdings. The matching deed remains unidentified.

Later place names provide orientation; they are not established for the 1820s–1830s. Sources: Ogle atlas (1914), p. 53; 1836 tax page 0492; 1922 county souvenir, p. 63.

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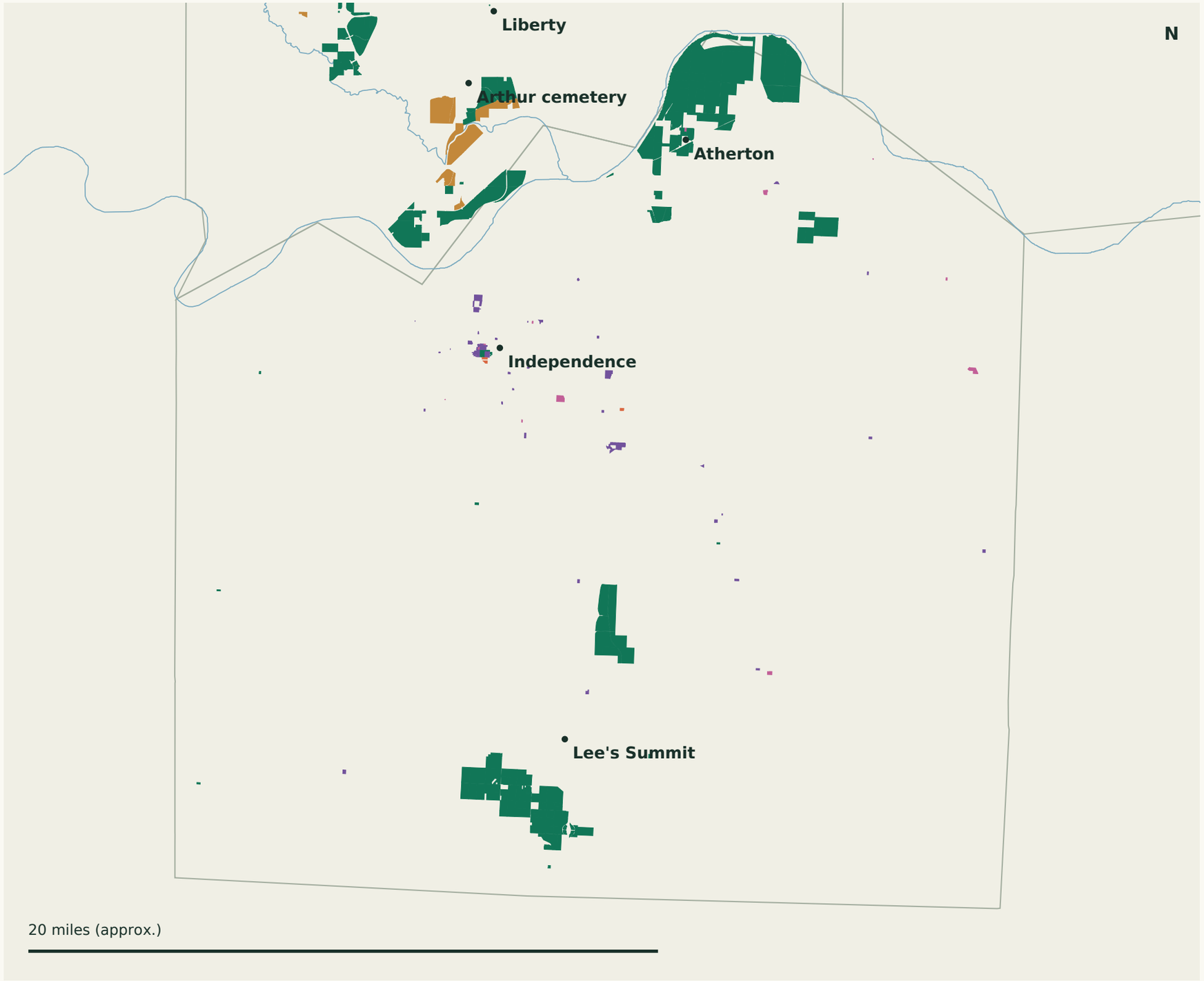
Jackson County: mapped ownership

Parcel boundaries joined to county assessor ownership records



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- Other named Restoration owner
- Former holding: original Clay map
- Jackson owner changed; affiliation unverified
- 2020 ownership location; boundary unavailable

Large agricultural holdings are visible north and east of Independence and around Lee's Summit.

Green includes Property Reserve Inc., Farmland Reserve Inc., and explicitly identified Utah LDS owners.

Purple and pink holdings belong to separately named religious bodies. They are not combined with Utah LDS ownership.

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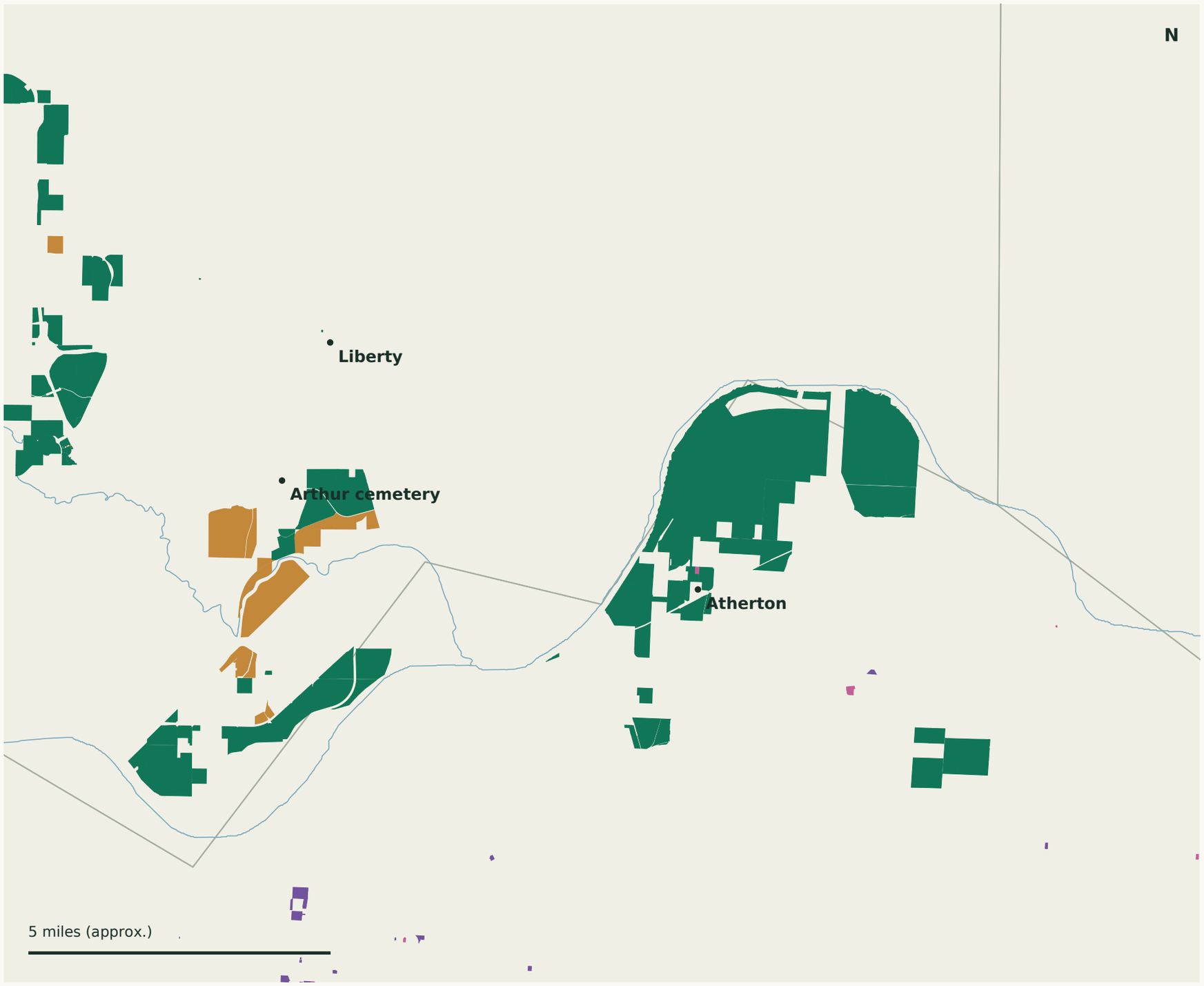
Atherton, the Missouri River, and Clay County

Cross-river detail: ownership on both sides of the Missouri



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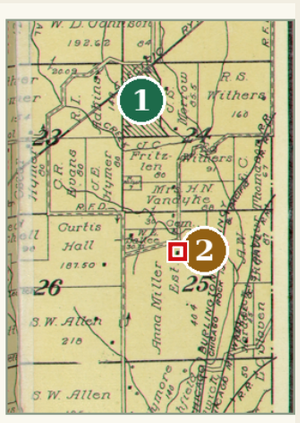
- 2020 ownership location; boundary unavailable

Atherton is labeled south of the river. The Arthur cemetery and Liberty locate the original Clay study area.

Jackson polygons come from the county parcel service. Clay polygons retain the original current/former classification.

The acquisition history of a tract cannot be inferred solely from its present owner.



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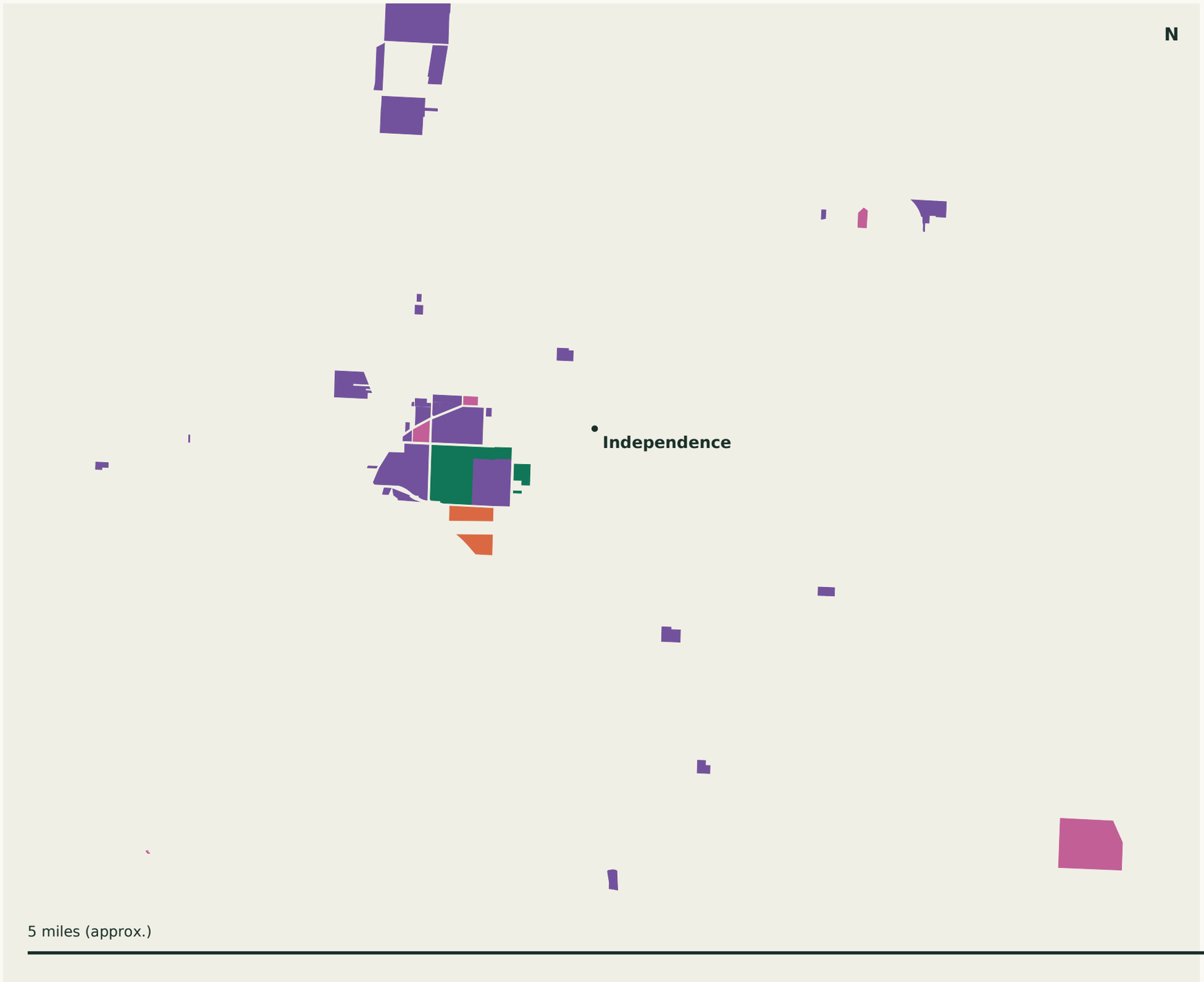
Independence: distinct ownership traditions

Detail of institutional ownership around central Independence



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Community of Christ / RLDS, Utah LDS, and other Restoration owners are shown in separate colors.

The parcel register attached to this PDF preserves the exact listed owner and parcel number.

Orange-red identifies a changed owner name relative to 2020. It does not prove a sale outside Church affiliation.

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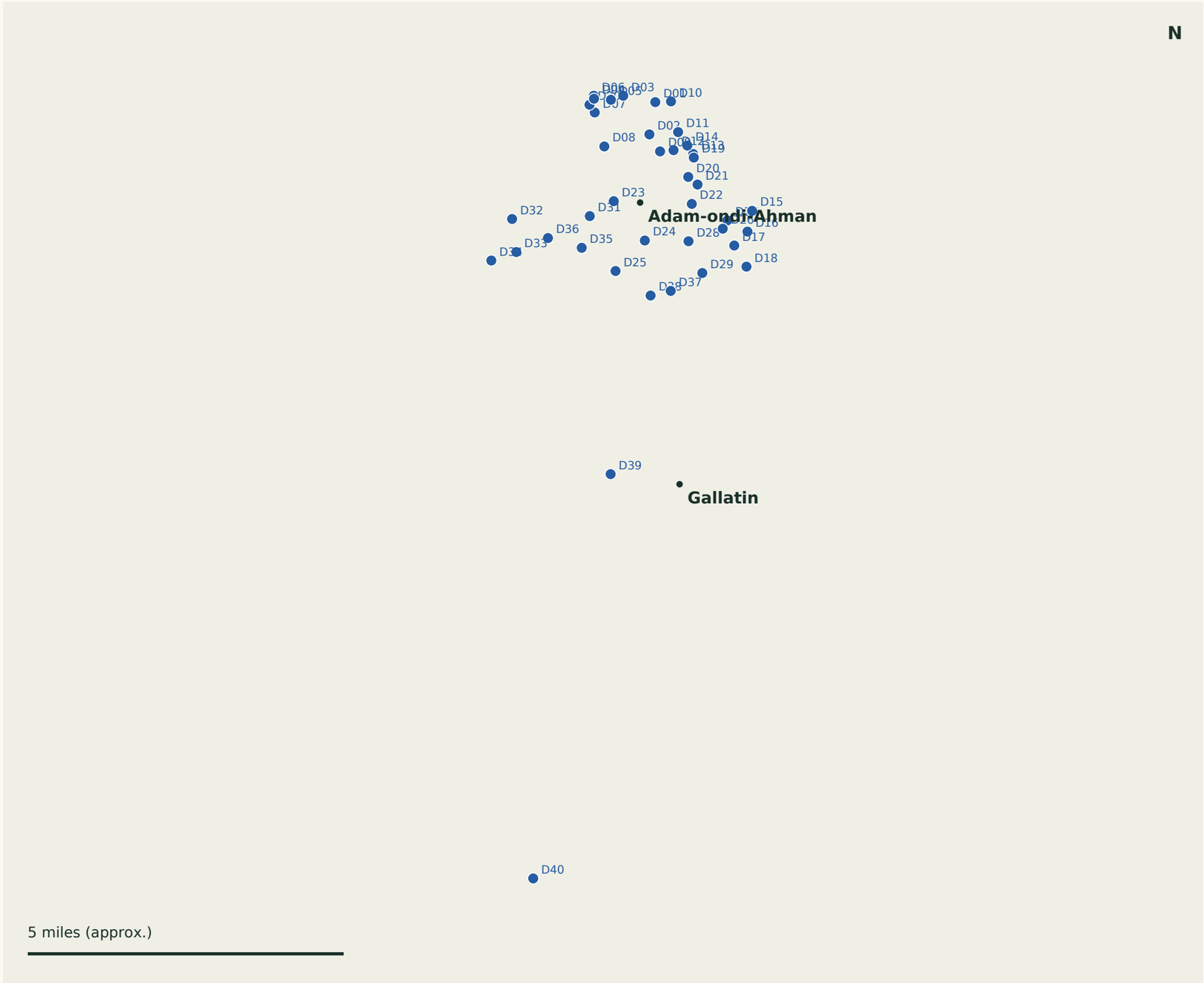
Daviess County: Adam-ondi-Ahman area

40 documented ownership locations from the July 2020 dataset



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Dots are recorded parcel locations, not parcel boundaries. Labels D01–D40 refer to the northern parcel register.

The main cluster surrounds Adam-ondi-Ahman. Additional records occur near Gallatin and farther south.

These records establish documented 2020 holdings. They are not a verified October 2026 inventory.

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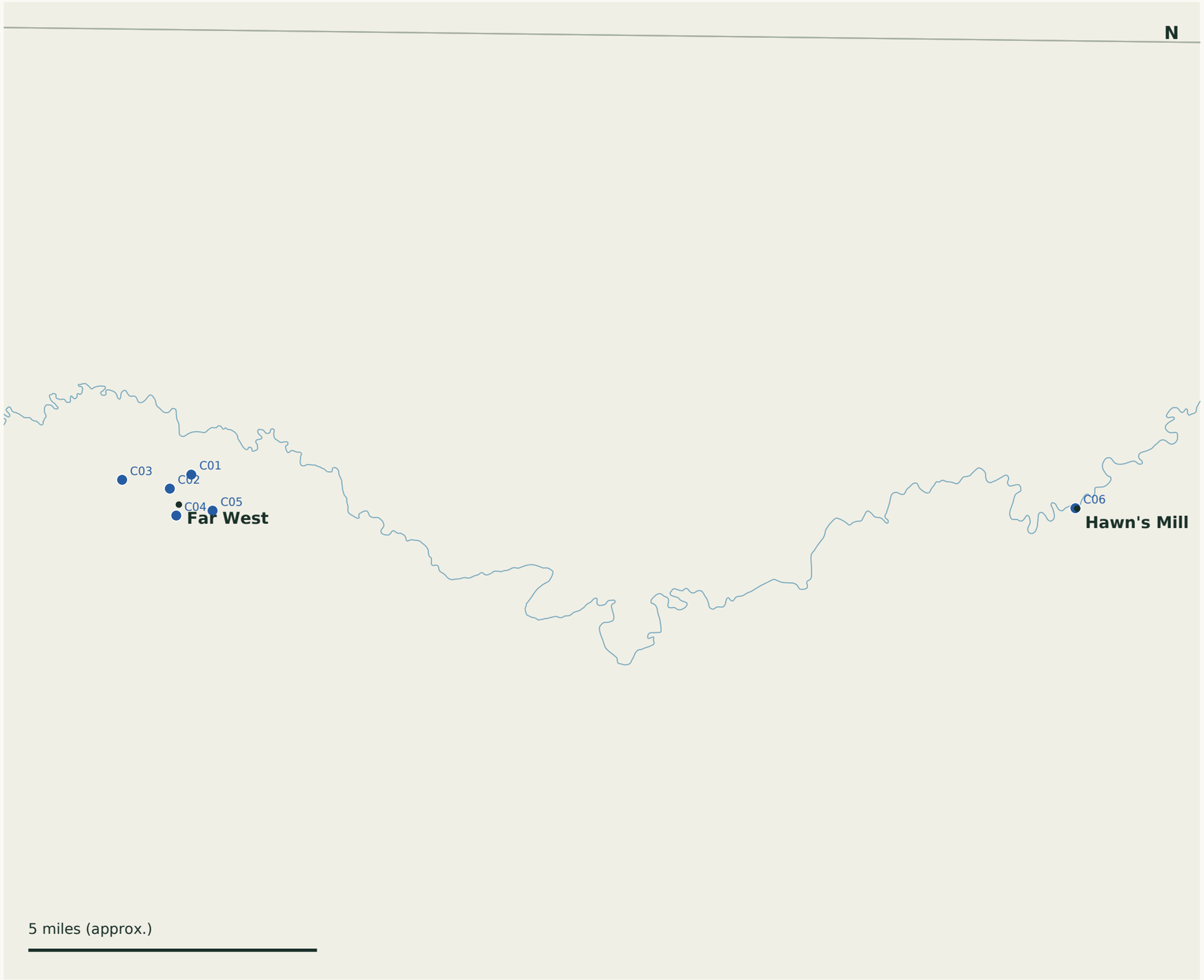
Caldwell County: Far West and Hawn's Mill

Six documented ownership locations from the July 2020 dataset



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Five records lie in the Far West area and one at Hawn's Mill. See C01–C06 in the register.

The listed acreage for the Hawn's Mill record is 36.4 acres. This is the acreage reported for that parcel in the dataset.

Shoal Creek is shown through the county. Dots do not trace historic farm or settlement boundaries.

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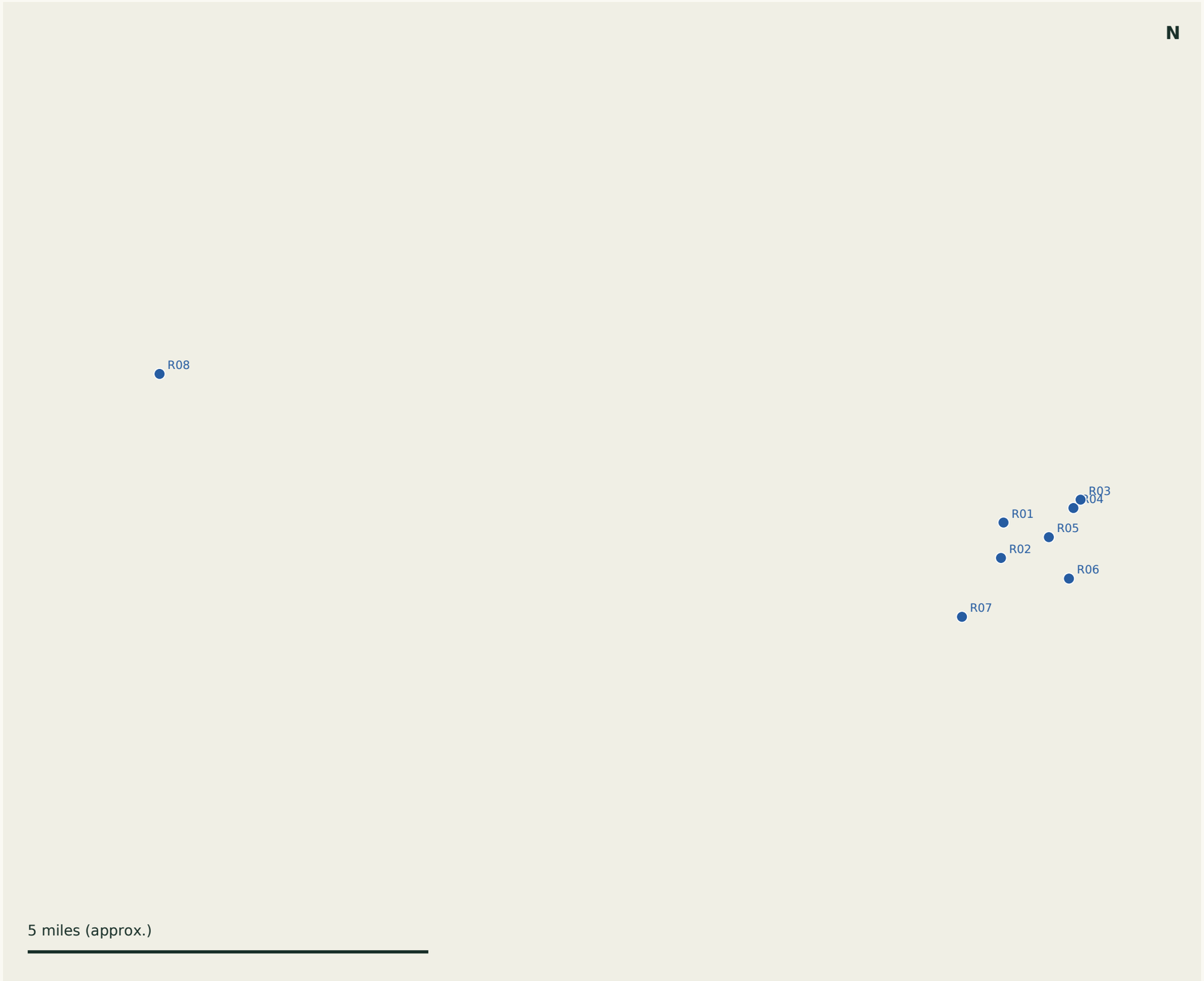
Ray County: documented agricultural holdings

Eight documented ownership locations from the July 2020 dataset



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Most records cluster around Daugherty Road, 118th Street, and 120th Street. See R01–R08 in the register.

The largest listed record is 533.16 acres. Its dot is a location marker, not a representation of that acreage.

Exact boundaries and current ownership were not verified through the restricted county parcel service.

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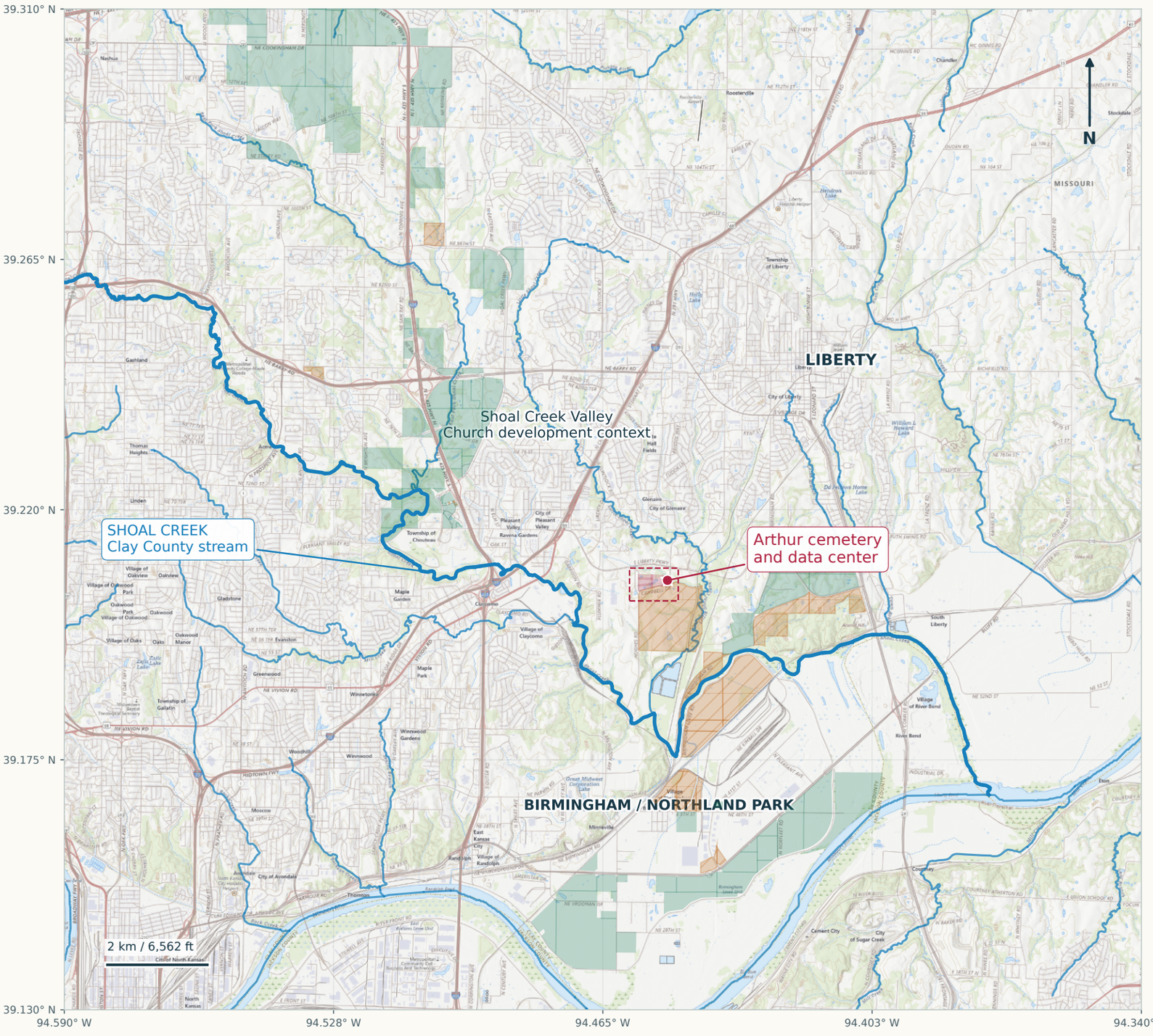
Church land around Liberty and Birmingham

Current owner records and identified former holdings, in relation to the Arthur cemetery and data center proposal.



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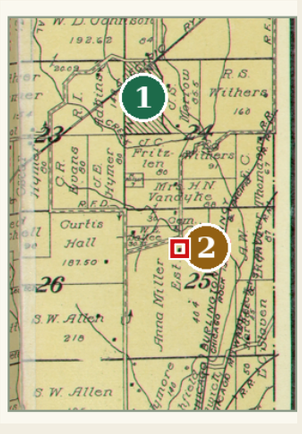

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Northern parcel register

July 2020 snapshot | Records 1–22 of 54 | Coordinates: WGS84

ID / county	Parcel number	Acres	Location / address	Longitude, latitude
C01 Caldwell	51116	76.7	None	-94.128949, 39.676530
C02 Caldwell	52105	72.54	None	-94.135944, 39.673007
C03 Caldwell	5296	80.0	None	-94.151512, 39.675220
C04 Caldwell	55151	71.3	None	-94.133841, 39.666247
C05 Caldwell	56142	361.5	None	-94.122005, 39.667473
C06 Caldwell	84172	36.4	None	-93.840574, 39.668095
D01 Daviess	10-4.0-19-01	68.3	None	-93.969462, 40.002043
D02 Daviess	10-4.0-19-01.01	93.45	None	-93.971222, 39.994640
D03 Daviess	10-4.0-19-02-01	7.0	None	-93.979049, 40.003495
D04 Daviess	10-4.0-19-02-02	1.7	None	-93.987786, 40.002824
D05 Daviess	10-4.0-19-04	2.18	None	-93.982735, 40.002570
D06 Daviess	10-4.0-19-05.01	6.13	None	-93.987869, 40.003500
D07 Daviess	10-4.0-19-05.02	4.2	Kodiak	-93.987569, 39.999667
D08 Daviess	10-4.0-19-06	240.0	None	-93.984702, 39.991872
D09 Daviess	10-4.0-19-07	19.2	None	-93.968032, 39.990738
D10 Daviess	10-4.0-20-04	80.0	None	-93.964760, 40.002208
D11 Daviess	10-4.0-20-05.01	47.9	None	-93.962633, 39.995166
D12 Daviess	10-4.0-20-08	51.96	None	-93.964005, 39.991018
D13 Daviess	10-4.0-20-09	4.5	19993 235Th St	-93.958122, 39.990142
D14 Daviess	10-4.0-20-09.01	28.0	None	-93.959885, 39.992079
D15 Daviess	10-8.1-28-08	40.0	None	-93.940511, 39.977114
D16 Daviess	10-8.2-33-03	133.46	None	-93.941895, 39.972345

Source: Truth & Transparency, LDS landholdings dataset, snapshot dated 21 July 2020. Acreage is the source value, not a new survey. Full owner names and tax years are preserved in the embedded CSV attachment.

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Northern parcel register

July 2020 snapshot | Records 23–44 of 54 | Coordinates: WGS84

ID / county	Parcel number	Acres	Location / address	Longitude, latitude
D17 Daviess	10-8.2-33-03.01	26.54	None	-93.945847, 39.969150
D18 Daviess	10-8.2-33-05	35.8	None	-93.942195, 39.964304
D19 Daviess	10-9.1-29-02.02	3.0	None	-93.957938, 39.989325
D20 Daviess	10-9.1-29-03	60.88	None	-93.959607, 39.984888
D21 Daviess	10-9.1-29-06	11.88	None	-93.956825, 39.983136
D22 Daviess	10-9.1-29-11	250.71	None	-93.958544, 39.978693
D23 Daviess	10-9.1-30-02	705.3	None	-93.981885, 39.979325
D24 Daviess	10-9.2-31-01	452.1	None	-93.972599, 39.970301
D25 Daviess	10-9.2-31-02	252.0	None	-93.981346, 39.963308
D26 Daviess	10-9.2-32-01	54.0	None	-93.949287, 39.973005
D27 Daviess	10-9.2-32-01.01	1.5	21022 State Highway 13	-93.947936, 39.974897
D28 Daviess	10-9.2-32-02	366.23	None	-93.959521, 39.970128
D29 Daviess	10-9.2-32-03	136.3	None	-93.955400, 39.962849
D30 Daviess	11-6.0-24-1-01-06	5.5	None	-93.989129, 40.001443
D31 Daviess	11-7.1-25-09	26.4	None	-93.989053, 39.975899
D32 Daviess	11-7.1-26-08	33.9	None	-94.012285, 39.975239
D33 Daviess	11-7.2-35-01.01	238.35	1929	-94.011024, 39.967663
D34 Daviess	11-7.2-35-01.03	160.0	None	-94.018497, 39.965707
D35 Daviess	11-7.2-36-01	159.6	None	-93.991460, 39.968625
D36 Daviess	11-7.2-36-02	308.9	None	-94.001562, 39.970866
D37 Daviess	15-3.0-05-05	36.3	None	-93.964847, 39.958736
D38 Daviess	15-3.0-06-01	125.2	None	-93.970867, 39.957677

Source: Truth & Transparency, LDS landholdings dataset, snapshot dated 21 July 2020. Acreage is the source value, not a new survey. Full owner names and tax years are preserved in the embedded CSV attachment.

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Northern parcel register

July 2020 snapshot | Records 45–54 of 54 | Coordinates: WGS84

ID / county	Parcel number	Acres	Location / address	Longitude, latitude
D39 Daviess	15-4.2-19-2-01-05	2.49	211 Ash St	-93.982819, 39.916717
D40 Daviess	19-6.0-23-09	40.0	None	-94.005970, 39.823984
R01 Ray	10-04-19-00-000-001.000	83.2	120Th St	-93.966204, 39.301882
R02 Ray	10-04-19-00-000-001.001	5.8	Se Of Wood Oak Ave	-93.966796, 39.295478
R03 Ray	10-04-20-00-000-001.000	34.25	Daugherty Rd	-93.948190, 39.306023
R04 Ray	10-04-20-00-000-003.000	2.65	41902 E 118Th St	-93.949864, 39.304510
R05 Ray	10-04-20-00-000-005.000	533.16	Daugherty Rd	-93.955606, 39.299238
R06 Ray	10-09-29-00-000-001.000	57.0	Daugherty Rd	-93.950907, 39.291744
R07 Ray	10-09-30-03-002-004.000	0.6623	101 Crispin St	-93.975918, 39.284826
R08 Ray	12-02-09-00-001-020.000	2.359	Hwy O	-94.163497, 39.328772

Source: Truth & Transparency, LDS landholdings dataset, snapshot dated 21 July 2020. Acreage is the source value, not a new survey. Full owner names and tax years are preserved in the embedded CSV attachment.

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Sources, dates, and interpretation

The map distinguishes parcel boundaries, dated ownership points, and unresolved evidence

1. Jackson County GIS (official)

https://jcgis.jacksongov.org/arcgis/rest/services/ParcelViewer/ParcelsAscendRelate/MapServer

Layer 1 parcel geometry joined by PropertyID to layer 2 assessor records. Ownership rows are labeled tax year 2024; retrieved 11 October 2026. This is the latest accessible service record, not a certification of present title.

2. Northern counties: ownership snapshot

https://data.truthandtransparency.org/lds-landholdings/2020-07-21.html

The source supplies parcel locations, reported acres, owner names, and tax years. It supplies no parcel boundary polygons. The six-county subset contains 362 records: Clay 163, Jackson 145, Daviess 40, Ray 8, Caldwell 6, Clinton 0. The atlas uses the northern 54 points; Clay and Jackson use the separate polygon layers.

3. Waterways (official USGS NHD)

https://hydro.nationalmap.gov/arcgis/rest/services/nhd/MapServer/6

Named flowlines for Shoal Creek and the Missouri River. Both the Clay County Shoal Creek and the northern Shoal Creek are included.

4. County context

https://raw.githubusercontent.com/plotly/datasets/master/geojson-counties-fips.json

Modern county outlines provide geographic context. They are generalized boundaries, not historical county boundaries or cadastral surveys.

5. Original Clay and Arthur maps

Landholdings map and source notes on the three detail sheets.

The current and former Clay County parcel classifications, Arthur cemetery setting, imagery, and terrain sheet follow the source dates identified on their individual maps.

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What the evidence does and does not establish

Coverage notes and changes in recorded ownership

The expanded map contains 153 Jackson parcel geometries assigned to Utah LDS or affiliated owners, 86 assigned to RLDS / Community of Christ, and 14 assigned to other explicitly named Restoration owners. Owner-name filtering is not an exhaustive corporate-affiliation search.

The 2020-to-assessor comparison found three Jackson records with different owner names. Because the new LLCs' affiliations have not been established, these are marked as ownership changes requiring review rather than confirmed former Church holdings.

Clinton remains unresolved. Absence from the 2020 compilation is not proof of absence, either historically or today. A complete county inventory and historic deed chain would require additional assessment and deed research.

The northern map shows the locations of documented holdings, but it cannot substitute for their missing parcel boundaries. No boundary was invented around a point or historic site.

This atlas is a documented expansion, not a complete reconstruction of all Church land ever held in the six counties. It also does not establish the landholdings of the Strang tradition; institutional ownership traditions must be researched separately.

Jackson owner changes requiring affiliation review

25-700-02-02-01-6-00-000 | 3230 TAMIAMI LLC | 20000 E R D MIZE RD

26-410-01-01-00-0-00-000 | 604 LLC | 627 S COTTAGE AVE

26-410-01-03-00-0-00-000 | 604 LLC | 520 W LINDEN AVE

Embedded file: ownership_register.csv contains the mapped Jackson and Clay parcel records plus all 54 northern snapshot records. PDF readers that support attachments can extract it. The map itself opens without an internet connection.

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MICHAEL ARTHUR’S FARM AND PLANTATION, CLAY COUNTY, MISSOURI

Non-newspaper source register: 1826–1864

This register identifies references to Arthur’s land, houses, stillhouse, mill, agricultural operations, and enslaved labor. It distinguishes inspected manuscripts and government returns from archival abstracts and later recollections. A reference to an Arthur-owned house or mill does not, without a land description, locate that building on a particular modern parcel. Census acreage describes an agricultural holding; it does not establish the boundaries of one contiguous tract.

The search has recovered substantial evidence, but it has not exhausted the uninspected county deed books, annual assessments, court files, or private manuscripts. The record’s date and the date of the event described are distinguished below. This register lists non-newspaper evidence; newspaper accounts and newspaper-derived recollections are presented separately.

1. FEDERAL PATENTS, COUNTY LAND, AND TAX RECORDS

The land register distinguishes patent execution dates from cash-entry or purchase dates. Original patent reproductions support the entries below.

1 May 1826: east half of the southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 51 North, Range 32 West, eighty acres; cash-entry certificate 250; BLM accession MO0120__.250.

https://glorecords.blm.gov/s/advanced-search?searchTerm=%2Fsearchresults%3Fdocumentid%3D8902503450786412031

1 May 1826: east half of the northeast quarter of Section 23, same township and range, eighty acres; certificate 249; accession MO0120__.249.

https://glorecords.blm.gov/s/advanced-search?searchTerm=%2Fsearchresults%3Fdocumentid%3D9361403322659986856

31 May 1827: west half of the southeast quarter of Section 14, same township and range, eighty acres; certificate 392; accession MO0120__.391. These three patents document 240 acres, without assigning an improved/unimproved division.

https://glorecords.blm.gov/s/advanced-search?searchTerm=%2Fsearchresults%3Fdocumentid%3D9618128034167009693

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7 September 1838: west half of the northeast quarter of Section 23, Township 51 North, Range 32 West, eighty acres; accession MO1160__.448. Original patent image reexamined.

https://glorecords.blm.gov/s/advanced-search?searchTerm=%2Fsearchresults%3Fdocumentid%3D1113428774668587685

Facsimiles reproduced in this volume: Arthur’s land, 1825–1828: map and records, original pages 4–6.

Arthur’s farm, 1826–1884: dated parcels and records, original pages 43–46.

County deed records: Missouri State Archives lists Clay County Deed Book B, 1825–1831, on reel C1755, and the direct deed index, 1823–1870, on reel C1752. These are the controlling archival references for conveyance research. The 1831 assessment independently establishes Arthur’s ownership of the recorded Section 25 tracts by that year. An exact acquisition date requires the corresponding original instrument.

https://www.sos.mo.gov/CMSImages/Archives/resources/county/clay.pdf

1826; Clay County tax list, volume 10, manuscript p. 102.
Michael Arthur appears as a taxpayer. The inspected State Archives transcription omits the original land and valuation columns; the earlier facsimile report records blank land and town-lot fields. The name entry alone does not establish the plantation’s location. The 1826 patents are separate positive land evidence.

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1826

1827; Clay County tax list, volume 10, p. 151.
Arthur again appears as a taxpayer. The earlier facsimile report records blank land and town-lot fields. This must be read alongside the separate federal patents, rather than as proof of no land ownership.

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1827

1831; Clay County real-property tax list, volume 11, p. 249.
Original inspected. Ten Arthur land entries in Township 51, Range 32, include the southwest fractional quarter and portions of the northeast and southeast

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quarters of Section 25, together with Section 24 lands formerly held by Bogie. Other entries identify Sections 13, 14, and 23 and New Madrid claim No. 2916. This is contemporary evidence of Arthur’s Section 25 holdings before the refugees arrived; no building or grave is marked.
Missouri Historical Society, A1602-00004:

https://mohistory.org/collections/item/A1602-00004

Original, image 1:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Clay_County,_Missouri,_tax_lists,_1831-1835_-_DPLA_-_482bf65aaab39be4770e6e190b595f96_(page_1).jpg

State Archives transcription:

https://fromthepage.com/export/show?work_id=32052888

1832; same volume, p. 263. Original inspected. Twelve Arthur land rows include the Section 24–25 holdings and additional Section 13 lands; New Madrid claim No. 2916 also appears, with 204.16 acres. The annual lists sometimes differ in acreage. Original, image 15:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Clay_County,_Missouri,_tax_lists,_1831-1835_-_DPLA_-_482bf65aaab39be4770e6e190b595f96_(page_15).jpg

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1832

1833; volume 11, pp. 291 and 291a.
Original images 40 and 41 subsequently inspected, in addition to the State Archives transcription. Arthur’s southwest fractional quarter of Section 25, Township 51, Range 32, is entered as 135.20 acres, valued at $800. The two adjoining west-half parcels in the northeast and southeast quarters are valued at $400 each. This is important counterevidence to any argument that the same tract’s $800 valuation in 1835 first reflects the 1834 brick-house project.

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Clay_County,_Missouri,_tax_lists,_1831-1835_-_DPLA_-_482bf65aaab39be4770e6e190b595f96_(page_40).jpg

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Clay_County,_Missouri,_tax_lists,_1831-1835_-_DPLA_-_482bf65aaab39be4770e6e190b595f96_(page_41).jpg

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1833

1834; volume 11, pp. 329, 331, and 353.
Original p. 329 inspected: three 80-acre entries, each assessed at $400, in the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 23 and the east and west halves of the southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 51, Range 32. Original p. 331,

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image 79, subsequently inspected: the southwest fractional quarter of Section 25, 135.20 acres, is assessed at $475; the adjoining west-half northeast and southeast quarter parcels remain $400 each. Original p. 353, image 101, also inspected for the Daniel Robertson entry. Page 329 alone is not a complete assessment of his holdings.

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Clay_County,_Missouri,_tax_lists,_1831-1835_-_DPLA_-_482bf65aaab39be4770e6e190b595f96_(page_79).jpg

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1834/display/33044478

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1834/display/33044480

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1834/display/33044502

1835; volume 11, pp. 367–368.
Both original pages inspected. Thirteen Arthur land rows in Township 51, Range 32. Section 25 includes the southwest fractional quarter, 135.20 acres, assessed at $800; west half of the northeast quarter, 84.77 acres, $400; and west half of the southeast quarter, 84.91 acres, $400. Section 24 holdings also appear. Another 1835 row reads east half of the northeast quarter of Section 25, where the earlier assessment reads Section 23; the differing descriptions remain distinct. The assessment does not label a
residence, cemetery, or refugee quarters.
Originals, images 115–116:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Clay_County,_Missouri,_tax_lists,_1831-1835_-_DPLA_-_482bf65aaab39be4770e6e190b595f96_(page_115).jpg

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Clay_County,_Missouri,_tax_lists,_1831-1835_-_DPLA_-_482bf65aaab39be4770e6e190b595f96_(page_116).jpg

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1835/display/33049179

1836; volume 12, p. 568. State Archives transcription identifies Arthur with New Madrid claim No. 2916, Township 51, Range 32. This is a land-title reference and gives the survey reference for the land.

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1836?page=17

1837; volume 12, p. 592.
Transcription inspected: eleven Arthur land entries, Township 51, Range 32. Page 590 also identifies former Arthur property held by Robert Adkins.

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1837

1838; volume 12, pp. 698 and 704.
Transcriptions inspected. Page 704 lists eleven resident-land entries under Arthur in Township 51, Range 32. Page 698 separately identifies his New

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Madrid claim No. 2916 and his administration of R. C. Stevens’s claim No. 2694; the latter is in Range 31 and must not be folded into the plantation without further identification.

https://fromthepage.com/display/display_page?page_id=33066336

https://fromthepage.com/display/display_page?page_id=33066333

1839; volume 12, p. 902.
Transcription inspected: Arthur’s New Madrid claim No. 2916, together with his administration of the Stevens claim. This does not constitute a complete resident-land assessment.

https://fromthepage.com/display/display_page?page_id=33066434

1840; volume 13, p. 910.
Transcription inspected: eleven Arthur entries, Township 51, Range 32, including land associated with Bogie, the Bartlesons, Robertson, Nichols, and Manchester.

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1840

1841; volume 13, pp. 1044 and 1046.
Transcription inspected: nine entries under Arthur individually and two jointly under Arthur and R. C. Stevens, Township 51, Range 32. Former Arthur holdings under Robert Adkins also appear.

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1841

1842; volume 13, p. 1182. Transcription inspected: nine Arthur entries in Township 51, Range 32, and two jointly held with R. C. Stephens. A separate tract in Township 50, Range 33, belongs to a separate title inquiry.

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1842

Additional annual source pages: 1836, pp. 492 and 494; 1837, p. 672; 1839, p. 890; 1840, p. 1022; 1841, p. 1170; 1842, p. 1326. These facsimiles are reproduced without complete retranscriptions. Rural, New Madrid, joint, and administrative holdings are distinguished.

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1836/display/33055972

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1836/display/33055973

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1837/display/33058023

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1839/display/33066428

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1840/display/33081771

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https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1841/display/33100387

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1842/display/33100436

Earlier title-chain references:
The 1829 and 1830 tax transcriptions assign New Madrid claim No. 2916 to the Bartlesons. These identify predecessors, not Arthur’s ownership in those years. An 1828 Arthur entry concerns Liberty town property and is excluded from the farm inventory.

https://fromthepage.com/display/display_page?page_id=33040010

https://fromthepage.com/display/display_page?page_id=33041220

2. JOHN WHITMER’S DAYBOOK: HOUSE, STILLHOUSE, AND EMPLOYMENT

Church History Library, MS 1159, folder 1; original manuscript images inspected.

16 November 1833: “Took possession of Mr. Arthurs House”; rent entered at $2 per M. M is read as month. 23 November: received $5 from Arthur. 25 November: work on posts for Arthur’s stillhouse, 50 cents. 27 November: raised a stillhouse for Arthur. 23–24 December: butchering for Arthur, 50 cents each day. 7 January 1834: butchering for Michael Arthur, 75 cents; this entry supplies his full name. 8 May: obtained 62½ pounds of flour from Arthur. 17 June: Arthur appears in an account list following the school’s last day; the account does not label its purpose or amount. 18 June: received $2.37½ from Arthur in full.

The house and stillhouse are explicit physical-property references. The other transactions establish dealings with Arthur without specifying where the work or delivery occurred. The daybook supplies no survey description for the rented house.

Images 11, 12, 16, and 17 respectively:

https://catalog.churchofjesuschrist.org/assets/25f0105c-f8c3-48a4-a14f-047dce3b31c8/0/10

https://catalog.churchofjesuschrist.org/assets/25f0105c-f8c3-48a4-a14f-047dce3b31c8/0/11

https://catalog.churchofjesuschrist.org/assets/25f0105c-f8c3-48a4-a14f-047dce3b31c8/0/15

https://catalog.churchofjesuschrist.org/assets/25f0105c-f8c3-48a4-a14f-047dce3b31c8/0/16

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3. WOODRUFF’S JOURNAL ACCOUNT OF SUMMER AND AUTUMN 1834

Wilford Woodruff journal, 29 December 1833–3 January 1838, CHL MS 1352; digital transcript pages 25–28.

The account identifies Wight’s contract to make 100,000 bricks and construct a dwelling for Michael Arthur; Woodruff began work about 1 July 1834 and lodged with Wight. It describes employment of other brethren, the residence’s use for councils and Church business, continued work through summer and autumn, and Sunday meetings there. These passages concern the Arthur construction project and its associated residence. They do not give cadastral coordinates.

https://wilfordwoodruffpapers.org/documents/b048a7c5-6b6b-438a-bce7-262d5ba297d8/transcript

https://wilfordwoodruffpapers.org/documents/b048a7c5-6b6b-438a-bce7-262d5ba297d8/page/4e6d1c72-b825-4fb8-bff6-207cb84444d3

Original viewer:

https://catalog.churchofjesuschrist.org/assets/14079217-b2a7-4eff-8b53-1be6c1e9bea5/0/0

4. HANCOCK’S AUTOBIOGRAPHY: WORK ON THE HOUSE IN 1834

Levi W. Hancock autobiography, circa 1854, CHL MS 8174, manuscript p. 149; original image 160 inspected.

After describing his sister’s circumstances following the Jackson County expulsion, Hancock states: “I went to work at my trade and made the sash for Mr Arthers house”. His departure for Ohio in September follows, placing this work in summer 1834. The public typescript adds the word window; the inspected manuscript says sash. This identifies another craftsman working on Arthur’s house; it supplies neither a parcel nor a specific workday.

https://catalog.churchofjesuschrist.org/assets/83e294f2-1197-4d99-884f-3855fa17c3d2/0/159

https://doctrineandcovenantscentral.org/history/levi-hancock/

5. THE 1850 FEDERAL RETURNS

Agricultural schedule: Clay County; 26 September 1850; manuscript folio 675, line 22; official PDF image 27, continued on image 28. Original inspected.

Arthur’s return records 300 improved acres and 500 unimproved acres; farm value $16,000; implements $1,500. Livestock includes fifteen horses, twelve milch cows, four working oxen, one hundred sheep, and two hundred swine. The return records two hundred bushels of wheat, 3,500 bushels of Indian corn,

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and twelve tons of dew-rotted hemp. Enumerator: A. P. Moss. These are the figures in the agricultural return, not a mapped boundary.

https://www.sos.mo.gov/CMSImages/Archives/Census/Ag_1850/Ag_1850_Clay.pdf

Public archived copy:

https://web.archive.org/web/20250809221551id_/https://www.sos.mo.gov/CMSImages/Archives/Census/Ag_1850/Ag_1850_Clay.pdf

Slave schedule: entry for Arthur Michael; Platte Township, Clay County; 5 October 1850; C. Price, assistant marshal; official PDF image 25, left column, lines 3–36. Original inspected: thirty-four enslaved people; the next owner begins at line 37. The township heading is Platte; the schedule gives no parcel description. This is not a census of free or enslaved people on a precisely bounded modern tract.

https://www.sos.mo.gov/CMSImages/Archives/Census/Slave_1850/F48_1850_V1_Clay.pdf

Public archived copy:

https://web.archive.org/web/20250308014351id_/https://www.sos.mo.gov/CMSImages/Archives/Census/Slave_1850/F48_1850_V1_Clay.pdf

6. TWO LETTERS WRITTEN IN 1857

Wilford Woodruff to Lyman Wight, 1 July 1857; CHL CR 100 38/b0001/f0001, retained letterbook copy, manuscript pp. 467–469; relevant passage p. 469, letter page 3.

Woodruff recalls living with Wight in an old log cabin in Clay County, milking cows for Wight’s wife, and making bricks for Colonel Arthur’s house. The letter is dated within 1826–1864 and preserves a personal recollection of the 1834 work. The original facsimile of manuscript p. 469 has been visually inspected. This is Woodruff’s retained contemporary letterbook copy, not an inspected recipient’s original. The cabin and brick-construction references are explicit; their locations remain unspecified.

https://wilfordwoodruffpapers.org/documents/f31be6e3-2ceb-4c48-b41c-3092accc50bd/page/5ec8892d-6ed6-4881-b226-d1eb98849271

https://catalog.churchofjesuschrist.org/assets?id=2517c89f-fe0e-42c6-9cd6-92f4612989bf&crate=0&index=4

Lyman Wight to Woodruff, 24 August 1857; CHL CR 100 93/b0001/f0021, digital p. 14, handwritten manuscript p. 8.

Wight recalls work on Arthur’s house and the completion of its jobs; he then says: “The next Dec I moved seven miles east where I bought a farm”. His sequence points to December 1834. Nearby he misdates Woodruff’s Arkansas

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departure to autumn 1834; Woodruff’s journal gives 13 January 1835. The move is therefore a retrospective statement requiring comparison with the original diary and deeds. It warns against automatically identifying Wight’s later home east of Liberty with Arthur’s property. The original facsimile has been inspected. The same page places his family under a rag-carpet tent on the Missouri’s north bank when his son was born on 27 December; he left his family on 12 January 1834 and returned on 20 June. It does not explicitly say the family remained in the tent until 12 January. A move into shelter between the birth and departure remains possible.

https://wilfordwoodruffpapers.org/documents/ffb89560-7675-47c6-8d4f-18292678bb2b/page/2700a3a4-ed82-41ec-8285-1c28112ff6c1

https://catalog.churchofjesuschrist.org/assets?id=93784ce6-ac7c-403b-96a0-f9445d9aebe1&crate=0&index=13

7. THE 1860 FEDERAL RETURNS

Agricultural schedule: Liberty Township, Clay County; Liberty post office; 6 June 1860; J. S. Huston, assistant marshal; manuscript pp. 17–18, line 7; official PDF images 1–2. Both original pages inspected; the page-number enlargement confirms 17, not 7.

Michael Arthur: 600 improved acres; 1,400 unimproved acres; $60,000 farm value; $600 implements. Fifteen horses; twenty asses and mules; twelve milch cows; eight working oxen; fifty other cattle; seventy-five sheep; one hundred swine; livestock value $6,000. Produce: 250 bushels wheat; 5,000 bushels corn; 400 bushels oats; 225 pounds wool; 100 bushels Irish potatoes; $100 orchard products; 600 pounds butter; fifty tons hay; fifteen tons dew-rotted hemp; $100 home manufactures; $850 animals slaughtered. The hemp unit and row were checked against the printed heading. The 2,000 acres are an agricultural holding, not proof of a contiguous 2,000-acre plantation boundary.

https://www.sos.mo.gov/CMSImages/Archives/Census/Ag_1860/Ag_1860_Clay.pdf

Public archived copy:

https://web.archive.org/web/20250308023904id_/https://www.sos.mo.gov/CMSImages/Archives/Census/Ag_1860/Ag_1860_Clay.pdf

Slave schedule: Liberty Township, Clay County; 9–10 June 1860; J. S. Huston, assistant marshal; manuscript and official PDF pp. 8–9. Originals inspected.

Michael Arthur’s entry starts on p. 8, right column, line 21. Nineteen people appear there, followed by eleven at the top of the next page’s left column: thirty in all. The owner’s total is also written as thirty. Four slave houses are entered at the end of the continuation, p. 9, left column, line 11. These are direct

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contemporary references to enslaved people and their housing; no footprint or parcel for the four houses is supplied.

https://www.sos.mo.gov/CMSImages/Archives/Census/Slave_1860/F107_1860_V1_Clay.pdf

Public archived copy:

https://web.archive.org/web/20250307234613id_/https://www.sos.mo.gov/CMSImages/Archives/Census/Slave_1860/F107_1860_V1_Clay.pdf

8. 1862–1864 PROPERTY PROCEEDINGS AND SPECIFIC DEED-ABSTRACT LEADS

10 March 1862; Clay County Archives CV-25222 / XX-25221, file 25221.
County index identifies a promissory note, judgment, and execution against Michael Arthur’s real estate in Sections 24 and 25, Township 51, Range 32. Cross-checking every party’s index entry identifies George W. Davis as plaintiff and Michael Arthur and Luke W. Burris as defendants. Original court file uninspected. The index does not establish whether a sale occurred or give the resulting title chain.

29 March 1864; Clay County Archives CV-25223, file 25223.
The full index identifies the same plaintiff and defendants, a judgment in Clinton County, execution, and partial satisfaction. This is a newly recovered related proceeding, not proof that the two files concern the same note or that Arthur’s plantation was sold. The 1864 index description does not itself repeat the Section 24–25 land description; retain it as a related debt/title investigation rather than a separately verified plantation conveyance.

Original-book targets: Clay Circuit Court Record 8, 1860–1863, and Record 9, 1863–1866, reel C1808; Clinton Circuit Court Record 3, October 1859–August 1864, reel C1864, newer filming C59202 (pp. 1–138) and C59203 (pp. 139–end); Clinton general index, C1863. These are circuit-court records, not county-court books.

https://www.sos.mo.gov/CMSImages/Archives/resources/county/clay.pdf

https://www.sos.mo.gov/CMSImages/Archives/resources/county/clinton.pdf

Abstract A-2302, Box 318, pp. 2 and 4: Arthur in the title chain for Sections 25 and 26, Township 51, Range 32. Abstract A-0588, Box 82, pp. 4, 6, 8, 28, and 93: Arthur in the chain for the southwest quarter of Section 24, identified as Willard P. Hall Jr.’s farm. These undated abstracts require inspection for underlying deed dates.

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Farm-title abstract: A-1219, Box 172, Arthur pp. 27–30; Henry N. Van Dyke pp. 30–32; William E. Sallie pp. 32–39. These are archival locators, not established conveyance dates.

Source: Clay County Archives Master Index, 14 December 2023. The entries above are archival descriptions, not transcriptions of the originals.

https://www.claycountyarchives.org/

1858 assessment lead: Harrison A. Trexler, Slavery in Missouri, 1804–1865 (1914), p. 16, note 27, cites the manuscript Clay County tax book, 1858, p. 2, for Arthur’s thirty enslaved people and 1,880½ acres. That original assessment remains uninspected and is not treated as verified plantation acreage.

https://www.latinamericanstudies.org/slavery/Slavery_in_Missouri-1804-1865.pdf

9. RETROSPECTIVE MANUSCRIPTS WITH COMPOSITION DATES EXTENDING BEYOND 1864

Woodruff autobiography, volume 1, circa 1842–1865; CHL MS 5506, pp. 31 and 35.
The volume’s date range crosses the cutoff; the dates of these particular passages were not independently established. Page 31 says Woodruff buried the transported thighbone in Clay County near Arthur’s house occupied by Wight; no actual burial day is given. Page 35 recalls harvesting Arthur’s wheat at the start of July 1834, the brick-and-house contract, coworkers Milton Holmes and Heman Hyde, and meetings at Wight’s residence. This is a personal retrospective account, not an independent survey of the parcel.

https://wilfordwoodruffpapers.org/documents/ec46888c-8181-4b0b-895e-0c3763ebcb19/page/958e5a4a-4226-4f86-a2c4-b7d10af1fae2

https://wilfordwoodruffpapers.org/documents/ec46888c-8181-4b0b-895e-0c3763ebcb19/page/bcd6092 7-60c5-471e-bf38-f37d36d79e23

Joseph Holbrook autobiography; public HBLL typescript, BYU MSS 3907; related CHL copies dated circa 1860–1871.
Recalling about 26 June 1834, Holbrook describes Michael Arthur building a gristmill about five miles west of Liberty and employing brethren. The stable and corncrib used by the Holbrooks afterward were about a mile away; Arthur’s ownership of those buildings is not stated. The passage has not been dated securely before 1865. The publicly available typescript was inspected; restricted original images were not accessed.

https://doctrineandcovenantscentral.org/history/joseph-holbrook/

https://archives.lib.byu.edu/repositories/ltpsc/resources/upb_mss3907

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10. LATER SWORN TESTIMONY ABOUT THE 1830s: SEPARATE FROM THE 1826–1864 DOCUMENT CORPUS

John W. Brackenbury, Temple Lot testimony, 1892; CHL MS 1160, complainant’s testimony p. 550, questions 20–24. Original typescript inspected; Internet Archive volume 1, image 624.
He recalls his family leaving the river-bottom camp the next spring, settling by Arthur’s Mill about three miles from Liberty, identifying Michael Arthur and Shoal Creek, and remaining over a year. His sequence suggests spring 1834, but the date is not secure. The modern web transcription incorrectly reads Hill in question 20; the original reads Mill there and in question 22.

https://archive.org/details/TempleLotCaseTranscript/page/n624/mode/1up

https://uncorrelatedmormonism.com/temple-lot-case/19-john-w-brackenbury/

Hiram Rathbun, same trial, 1892; p. 508, questions 57–58; original typescript inspected, Internet Archive image 581. Father’s identity and blacksmith occupation appear on p. 504.
He recalls Arthur employing Robert Rathbun for the mill’s iron work and Mr. Durfy for its wood work. The event falls broadly in the Clay County period, about 1834–1836; it is not a dated employment contract and supplies no cadastral parcel.

https://archive.org/details/TempleLotCaseTranscript/page/n581/mode/1up

https://uncorrelatedmormonism.com/temple-lot-case/18-hiram-rathbun/

11. NEW RESIDENCE EVIDENCE AND THE EARLY HOUSE LOCATION TEST

JOHN WHITMER’S CONTEMPORARY HOUSING ENTRIES, 1833–1835

The catalog identifies MS 1159 as John Whitmer daybook, 1832 January–1878 May, creator John Whitmer (1802–1878). The volume’s account-book title corroborates attribution. All 200 digital images received a visual prescreen; relevant diary leaves and selected later accounting comparators were checked at original resolution. This was not a complete diplomatic transcription. Fading, damaged and missing text limit negative conclusions.

10 December 1833, image 11: Daniels took possession of the chamber. The first name reads Solomon or Salomon. No building is named in this entry.
11 January 1834, image 12: “Moved in the Chamber.” No owner or fellow occupant is named.
18 June 1834, image 17: best reading, “Due Lyman Rent from 10 of January.”

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The enlarged manuscript and comparison with Whitmer's month headings support the reading January. The entry gives the month but no amount, rent rate, or description of the house.

Lyman is unqualified in the rent sentence. Lyman Wight appears in the preceding day's account list, and the surrounding entries favor identifying this Lyman as Wight. Whitmer's other accounts distinguish "Due me from Lyman Wight" from "Due her," and later charge tenants as debtors for house rent. Those comparators favor rent owed by Whitmer to Lyman, rather than the reverse.

The resulting sequence is significant: rent reckoned from 10 January; Whitmer moving into a chamber on 11 January; Wight reporting in his 1857 letter that he departed his family for Kirtland on 12 January. It supports a January housing arrangement involving Whitmer and Wight. It does not state that the chamber was in the Arthur house taken in November, prove simultaneous domestic occupancy, or identify a survey parcel. Rent could have concerned a dwelling, room or another use.

7 October 1834, image 21: Whitmer recorded $5 due to him from Lyman Wight and "Moved to Liberty to Peter Whitmers." On 10 October he repaired a house for Peter Whitmer. The departure property is not named. These entries establish another concrete residence in John's sequence without identifying a cadastral parcel.

March 1835, image 26: Whitmer cut and hauled house logs, laid a foundation, raised his house and covered it. These are construction notices, not a secure move date and not evidence that this was Arthur's house.

The surviving daybook does not record an explicit Arthur-to-Wight transfer or identify a survey parcel. Its silence cannot erase the housing arrangement described by the combined residence records.

https://catalog.churchofjesuschrist.org/record/25f0105c-f8c3-48a4-a14f-047dce3b31c8/0

https://catalog.churchofjesuschrist.org/assets/25f0105c-f8c3-48a4-a14f-047dce3b31c8/0/10

https://catalog.churchofjesuschrist.org/assets/25f0105c-f8c3-48a4-a14f-047dce3b31c8/0/11

https://catalog.churchofjesuschrist.org/assets/25f0105c-f8c3-48a4-a14f-047dce3b31c8/0/16

https://catalog.churchofjesuschrist.org/assets/25f0105c-f8c3-48a4-a14f-047dce3b31c8/0/20

https://catalog.churchofjesuschrist.org/assets/25f0105c-f8c3-48a4-a14f-047dce3b31c8/0/25

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JOHN WHITMER’S MANUSCRIPT GEOGRAPHICAL STATEMENT

John Whitmer, History, 1831–circa 1847, autograph p. 94. Original facsimile inspected. This final portion was composed after 1846; it is a retrospective firsthand account within the 1826–1864 document period, not a July 1834 diary entry.

Whitmer places the conference at Lyman Wight’s house “three miles West of Liberty.” West is clear in the manuscript. This is a positive directional constraint favoring investigation of the western holdings. It conflicts with the modern editorial description of four miles south in the Joseph Smith Papers introduction to the 3 July 1834 minutes; Whitmer’s manuscript gives the westward bearing. His distance origin and survey precision are unstated. No courthouse-centered distance circle is warranted, and this text alone does not establish the site marked H.

https://www.josephsmithpapers.org/paper-summary/john-whitmer-history-1831-circa-1847/98

https://www.josephsmithpapers.org/bc-jsp/content/jsp/images/6550/6550_ccla_bjw_094_download.jpg

WIGHT’S SEPARATE LATER FARM: ORIGINAL 1836 ASSESSMENT

Clay County tax list, 1836, opening folios 562–563, digital image 80. Original opening and enlarged row inspected; independently checked against the writer’s other quarter abbreviations.

Lyman Wight: original owner John Job; 50 acres; part of the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 29, Township 52 North, Range 30 West; valuation $250. The quarter is S.W., not S.E. The assessment does not specify which fifty acres within the nominal eighty-acre half-quarter. A precise fifty-acre polygon cannot be drawn from this entry alone.

This is a different township/range from the mapped southwest-Liberty Arthur holdings. It supplies independent cadastral evidence for a later Wight holding, but does not prove Orange Wight’s forty-acre Arthur purchase or identify the earlier occupied house. The discrepancy between fifty assessed acres and forty recalled acres is not a license to merge or categorically separate the transactions without their deeds.

https://fromthepage.com/missouristatearchives/county-tax-lists/clay-1836/display/33056007

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Clay_County,_Missouri,_tax_lists,_1836-1839_-_DPLA_-_1f7f66014bcf4cb4a4b6afdd0313c437_(page_80).jpg

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LATER RECOLLECTION: ORANGE L. WIGHT, 4 MAY 1903

Autograph, Church History Library, MS 405, manuscript pp. 4–6; originals inspected. This retrospective account falls outside the 1826–1864 document corpus but describes a possible early house arrangement.

Page 4: his father obtained provisions from Arthur’s mill, recalled as about six miles from their refugee river camp.
Page 5: his father went again to Arthur and reportedly bought forty acres, a large two-story house and other buildings; the refugees found shelter there; the account then describes his father being called east to Kirtland.
Page 6: Orange carried grain a mile and a half to a mill and gathered wood about half a mile away. That mill is not expressly named Arthur’s in this sentence.

Orange Wight records the purchase and the two-story house in his childhood recollection. His account supplies the family’s housing history; the deed would establish the conveyance. Hajicek reads the house description beside Whitmer’s chamber and rent entries to reconstruct the refuge.

https://catalog.churchofjesuschrist.org/assets?id=c0c13c62-d705-4a73-96bb-9c510c7c7981&crate=0&index=5

https://doctrineandcovenantscentral.org/history/orange-l-wight/

LATER ADKINS FARM ACCOUNT: TWO DISTINCT BUILDINGS

Clay County Centennial Souvenir, 1922, printed p. 63 (PDF page 61); original printed page inspected. This is a later account outside the 1826–1864 document period. It says the 320-acre Adkins farm was bought from Arthur in 1835; the underlying deed remains uninspected.

The page separately describes an old two-room, two-story log cabin still standing as a storehouse in 1922 and Darwin Adkins’s brick house built in 1859, with bricks burned on the premises. Consequently, the 1877 atlas house symbol in the Adkins farmstead cannot independently identify the older cabin. It could denote the later principal residence. H on the bridge-investigation map is therefore a farmstead search area, not a proved 1831 or 1834 cabin footprint.

The cabin photograph at the bottom of this printed page is captioned as Melancthon Moore’s cabin. It is not an illustration of the Arthur–Adkins cabin and supplies no such identification.

https://clay.mogenweb.org/misc_centennial_1822-1922.pdf

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COUNTY TITLE AND PROBATE REFERENCES

Clay County Archives abstract A-0354-A&B, Box 48, Sections 14 and 23, Township 51, Range 32: Michael Arthur and Amanda M. F. Arthur, p. 5; Robert Adkins, pp. 5–27, 31 and 116; Sarah Adkins, p. 27; Darwin J. M. Adkins, p. 112; Darwin and Mary Ann Adkins, p. 194. These are exact abstract-index locators for testing the earlier farm’s chain, not inspected deeds or established transaction dates.

Robert Adkins’s will: Will Book C, p. 152, written 29 June 1851, proved 21 July 1851; estate CF17-036, Box 114, Folder 1; Darwin executor. Sally Adkins administration: Will Book D, p. 6, 28 December 1853. Available will abstracts omit house details; the originals have not been inspected.

Dale v. Wight, CV349, 5 November 1836, arbitration; Wight v. Dale, CV432, 14 February 1837, debt. Arthur is indexed in both, but their descriptions do not identify the land. They remain possible transaction-context files, not title evidence already recovered.

The Archives Master Index includes collected abstracts and miscellaneous deeds; it is not a complete recorder’s grantor/grantee index. Failure to find a forty-acre Wight deed there does not establish that no deed was recorded.

https://www.claycountyarchives.org/

https://clay.mogenweb.org/deaths_will_books_a-b-c-d-1825-1860.pdf

THE RESIDENTIAL COMPOUND

The combined records support a pre-existing Arthur residential compound occupied by refugees while the new brick dwelling was under construction. Whitmer’s chamber entry and rent reckoning connect this residence with Wight’s household. The westward description and the 1831 bridge reference further define its setting. The old log lodging, the later Adkins cabin, the 1859 Adkins brick house, Arthur’s new mansion, and Wight’s later eastern farm are distinct references whose relationships must follow the chronology.

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COMPLETION OF THE BUILDING WORK

The positive dating statement is: Arthur’s contracted house-building jobs were finished before Woodruff’s departure for Arkansas on 13 January 1835, according to Lyman Wight’s later firsthand recollection. A late-1834 finish is a reasonable working inference from the summer-and-fall construction narrative and the winter dispersal of the workmen; it is not a separately recorded completion date.

Wight’s 24 August 1857 letter, digital page 14 / handwritten page 8, states that all jobs on the house had been finished before Woodruff left on his Arkansas mission. The letter misremembers that departure as autumn 1834. Woodruff’s journal fixes the actual departure at 13 January 1835. Correcting the departure date yields an affirmative latest completion bound for the contracted house work. The wording does not establish Arthur’s own move-in date. The letter also misorders the departure and the December move, so its order alone must not be used to prove completion before Wight moved east.

https://wilfordwoodruffpapers.org/documents/ffb89560-7675-47c6-8d4f-18292678bb2b/page/2700a3a4-ed82-41ec-8285-1c28112ff6c1

https://wilfordwoodruffpapers.org/documents/b048a7c5-6b6b-438a-bce7-262d5ba297d8/transcript

This is a chronological conclusion from positive testimony, not an assertion that no completion evidence exists. The daily chronology here is incomplete.

The 1922 Clay County Centennial Souvenir, printed page 155 / PDF page 153, separately prints 1833 as the brick house’s building year. That later building date must be compared with the recorded 1834 construction work. No contributor is identified for that caption.

https://clay.mogenweb.org/misc_centennial_1822-1922.pdf

NEW CONTEMPORARY MANUSCRIPT: WORKMEN PREPARING TO DEPART, DECEMBER 1834

Wilford Woodruff, A Song from Willford to Amasa, December 1834; Church History Library, MS 19509, pp. 1–2. Both original manuscript images inspected. The reverse docket identifies the song and the year 1834. The poem says Amasa is prepared to go forth on 23 December and names Heman, Milton and Joseph as companions. Their identification with Hyde, Holmes and Holbrook is supplied by the associated accounts. Holbrook’s later autobiography independently records the 23 December departure.

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The poem is contemporary evidence for the planned departure date and the associated men. It names no Arthur house, brickwork, final payment or finished building. It therefore corroborates workmen’s winter dispersal without independently proving mansion completion.

https://wilfordwoodruffpapers.org/documents/4bc867e6-f43b-4c2d-865e-d2e8494c13ef/transcript

https://wilfordwoodruffpapers.org/documents/4bc867e6-f43b-4c2d-865e-d2e8494c13ef/page/f2338168-642e-4783-a558-185e8a32c12e

https://wilfordwoodruffpapers.org/documents/4bc867e6-f43b-4c2d-865e-d2e8494c13ef/page/cea70dd7-e75b-43d4-8e50-dc4626bd67ef

NEW LATER FIRSTHAND ACCOUNT: WHITMERS AMONG WIGHT’S LODGERS

Wilford Woodruff, Testimony of a Lifetime, The Contributor 10 (February 1889), pp. 142–148, especially p. 143; WWP editorial title, Epistle to the YMMIA, February 1889. Original printed page inspected. Woodruff recalls taking up his abode at Wight’s with Tilton Hyde, Milton Holmes, Elias Higbee and some of the Whitmers. This is positive shared-lodging testimony involving Whitmers, but it does not name John individually, identify slave quarters or locate the cabin. It is a later published memoir, not a contemporary 1834 manuscript, and remains outside the register’s strict 1826–1864 composition-period corpus.

https://wilfordwoodruffpapers.org/documents/8e2d631a-f731-4eb3-9bb3-d9ec02ff36ef/page/571bf509-9698-44ce-a71c-1bbb05f948e2

EXCLUSIONS AND REMAINING LIMITS

ADDITIONAL TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD LEAD: JULY 1831 ROAD ORDER

Evelyn Petty, “Circuit Court Books,” The Clay County MOsaic, first quarter 2005, p. 3, abstracts 1831 court entries. Between the headings 9 July and 2 August 1831, it identifies Henry Young replacing Michael Arthur as overseer of the Kansas Road, whose division begins at the bridge below Arthur’s house. The exact day, original court-book volume, page, and wording remain unverified. The abstract appears under the article’s circuit-court heading; the original court volume remains unexamined.

The court-record abstract associates Arthur’s house, a bridge, and a named road by 1831. That is dated evidence for tracing the earlier house through the road and crossing history, independently of the later mansion.

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https://www.claycountyarchives.org/images/newsletters/MOsaic%202005%201st.pdf

VALUATION TEST AND ITS RESULT

The original assessments for the 135.20-acre southwest fractional quarter of Section 25 read $800 in 1833, $475 in 1834, and $800 in 1835. The 1834-to-1835 increase was tested as a possible way to locate the brick-house work. The earlier $800 entry defeats an argument that the 1835 value first proves construction. A valuation change alone does not identify a particular improvement.

ORIGINAL SURVEY CONTROL: TOWNSHIP 51 NORTH, RANGE 32 WEST

The official Missouri Land Survey Index returns a Cuddy plat dated 6 December 1861, document Y9900169, root/reference 48/59. Records 720040, 720041, and 720042 cover the township, Survey 2916, and Survey 2813 respectively. The public township preview was inspected; a large preview watermark obscures much of its geography. It establishes an original survey source within the 1826–1864 period; it does not label an Arthur building.

https://apps.mda.mo.gov/molandsurveyindex/select.do?selection=gloSearchMenu

https://apps.mda.mo.gov/molandsurveyindex/documentPreview.do?id=720040

A readable reproduction of the relevant survey geometry appears in Steven Edward Weible, “New Madrid Claims in Missouri,” 8 April 2015, credited to the Missouri State Land Survey. It depicts Survey 2916, certificate 433, in the northwest portion of Section 25, labeled 240 arpents = 204.16 acres; the 135.20-acre southwest fractional quarter lies immediately south. The reproduction trims the date and signature, so its exact sheet/version has not been conclusively matched to the indexed 1861 plat. It contains no Arthur or mill label and does not locate the house. Its value here is survey geometry and a check against the 1832 assessment’s 204.16-acre entry.

https://atnhayseed.blogspot.com/2015/04/new-madrid-claims-in-missouri.html

Arthur’s 1870 first-person sketch about entering land in 1827 originated in the Liberty Tribune; it is excluded. Phelps’s 1 May 1834 letter is represented by a newspaper printing and is excluded unless an independent manuscript witness is recovered. Public Amasa Lyman and Lyman Wight autobiographical passages traced only to the Millennial Star are excluded pending an independent manuscript. Modern accounts of raids and deaths traced only to newspapers are excluded.

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The 3 July and circa 7 July 1834 minutes are associated meeting records; Arthur’s ownership is supplied by other evidence and modern annotation rather than explicit wording in the minutes. They are not counted as additional independent Arthur references.

No farm-specific military reference was recovered from the Official Records full texts searched: series I, volumes III and XIII for 1861–1862; XXII, parts I–II; XXXIV, parts I–IV; and XLI, parts I–IV for 1863–1864. The ten latter volumes were searched in full OCR, with Arthur matches and contextual near-hits inspected; this was not a visual page-by-page audit. Provost Marshal files and all other military manuscripts remain unexhausted. No claim of complete absence is warranted.

Arthur’s dealings elsewhere, his Liberty town properties, his son’s separate agricultural establishment, and countywide deaths without a demonstrated connection to this plantation are not counted as references to the mapped farm.

Two 1 December 1848 patents, accessions 0979-200 and 0979-167, grant Arthur the southeast and northeast quarters of Section 2, Township 53 North, Range 30 West. Their original images were examined; these
distant holdings are excluded from the southwest-Liberty plantation.

The 3 August 1860 patent, accession 0941-307, grants Michael Arthur and John Baxter 85.24 acres: southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, Island F in the Missouri River, Section 3, Township 50, Range 32. Original image reexamined; no connection establishing it as part of the mapped plantation has been demonstrated. It is retained as a related riparian-land lead, not added to the plantation acreage.

https://glorecords.blm.gov/s/advanced-search?searchTerm=%2Fsearchresults%3Fdocumentid%3D978482058439085517 1

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Arthur and the Missouri Mormon chronology

Arthur: 1820–1839. Detailed local and connected-person record: 1833–1836. Major Missouri context: 1831–1839.

The January dates belong to two different years

Date	What the record establishes
10 January 1834	Rent to Lyman was reckoned from this date in Whitmer’s later June entry; January is the preferred reading.
11 January 1834	John Whitmer moved into the chamber; the entry does not name the building.
12 January 1834	Lyman Wight left his family for the eastern mission; this was not a collective household departure.
7 October 1834	John Whitmer moved to Peter Whitmer’s in Liberty.
December 1834	Wight later recalled moving east and purchasing a farm; the day is not given.
13 January 1835	Woodruff and Henry Brown left Wight’s eastern home for their southern mission. Whitmer’s own diary records local woodcutting.

Construction and lodging remain separate questions

Woodruff’s work on Arthur’s brick dwelling is documented through summer and fall 1834. Neither the exact completion day nor Arthur’s move-in day has been recovered. The old log lodging is not identified as a slave cabin in the examined residence statements. A house owned by Arthur is not necessarily the house in which Arthur himself lived.

How to read the chart

Event dates are distinguished from the dates when their sources were written. A year-only or month-only entry preserves that degree of precision; date ranges identify the limits supported by the record.

Whitmer’s daily work records establish his movements and residence. Contemporary manuscripts, published accounts, later recollections, and archival index entries are identified separately so the reader can follow the evidence behind each event.

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1833 to June 1834: refuge, rent and sickness

Visual index of selected events. The full chronology follows; entry numbers connect the views. A question mark preserves an unspecified or approximate day.

Event date	Person and event	1833 J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	1834 J	F	M	A	M	J	Entry
16 November 1833	**John Whitmer**: Whitmer takes Arthur’s house											16								E0062
10 December 1833	**Daniels**: Daniels takes the chamber												10							E0080
27 December 1833	**Harriet Wight**: Child born in the tent circumstances												27							E0099
10 January 1834	**John Whitmer / Lyman**: Rent reckoned from 10 January													10						E0117
11 January 1834	**John Whitmer**: Whitmer moves into the chamber													11						E0119
12 January 1834	**Lyman Wight**: Wight leaves his family for the eastern mission													12						E0121
April 1834; exact day unknown	**Unnamed driver**: Arthur’s enslaved driver attacked; day unknown																?			E0203
25 April 1834	**John Whitmer**: Mob gathering reported; location unstated																25			E0231
28 May 1834	**Whitmer household**: Infant born in Whitmer’s household																	28		E0273
3 June 1834	**Joseph Smith / camp**: Zelph excavation in Illinois																		3	E0287
3 June 1834	**Whitmer household**: Whitmer infant death																		3	E0286
19 June 1834	**Joseph Smith / camp**: Fishing River camp and storm																		19	E0317
20 June 1834	**Lyman Wight**: Wight returns to his family																		20	E0324
24 June 1834	**Camp members**: Cholera outbreak; individual dates vary																		24	E0338

The number inside a month is the recorded day, not the number of people. Blue marks movement, housing or meetings; brown marks work or land; red marks sickness, death or persecution.

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July 1834 to June 1835: building, moves and separate departures

Visual index of selected events. The full chronology follows; entry numbers connect the views. A question mark preserves an unspecified or approximate day.

Event date	Person and event	1834 J	A	S	O	N	D	1835 J	F	M	A	M	J	Entry
About 1 July 1834	**Woodruff / Wight**: Woodruff joins the Arthur building work	?												E0371
3 July 1834	**Joseph Smith / brethren**: Conference and Missouri leadership	3												E0380
6 July 1834, at daybreak	**Murdock household**: Phebe Murdock dies; burial follows	6												E0388
26 September 1834	**Wilford Woodruff**: Woodruff already plans a winter mission south			26										E0481
7 October 1834	**John Whitmer**: Whitmer moves to Peter’s in Liberty				7									E0495
5 November 1834	**Wilford Woodruff**: Woodruff ordained a priest					5								E0528
December 1834	**Lyman Wight**: Wight’s December move east; day unknown						?							E0555
13 January 1835	**Woodruff / Brown**: Woodruff and Brown depart from the eastern home							13						E0604
13 January 1835	**John Whitmer**: Whitmer is cutting wood locally							13						E0603
19 March 1835	**John Whitmer**: Whitmer raises his own house									19				E0691

The number inside a month is the recorded day, not the number of people. Blue marks movement, housing or meetings; brown marks work or land; red marks sickness, death or persecution.

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July 1835 to 1836: deaths, complaints and relocation

Visual index of selected events. The full chronology follows; entry numbers connect the views. A question mark preserves an unspecified or approximate day.

Event date	Person and event	1835 J	A	S	O	N	D	1836 J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Entry
27 November 1835	**Christian Whitmer**: Christian Whitmer dies					27														E0760
21 December 1835; court-file date	**Augustus / Michael Arthur**: Augustus “Gus” appears in a criminal case						21													E0761
31 January 1836	**Alta Hancock**: Alta Hancock dies							31												E0767
29 June 1836	**Clay County residents**: Clay County departure demands												29							E0780
22 September 1836	**Peter Whitmer Jr.**: Peter Whitmer Jr. dies															22				E0796
29 December 1836	**Missouri legislature**: Caldwell and Daviess counties created																		29	E0802

The number inside a month is the recorded day, not the number of people. Blue marks movement, housing or meetings; brown marks work or land; red marks sickness, death or persecution.

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Complete chronological chart

All entries retain their source status. The source date or composition period is shown separately from the event date. Index entries describe archival records; a criminal charge is not a conviction. Repeated dates can represent distinct acts or conflicting witnesses.

Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
1822			
about 1822 (later arrival claim) E0001; approximate	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri	**Movement**: A 1922 photograph caption places Arthur's arrival in Clay County at about 1822. Competes with the 1825 arrival account. The same caption dates the brick house to 1833, conflicting with the documented 1834 building work; neither caption date is adopted as established fact.	**Later account** Source date: 1922 S001
22 May 1822 (cemetery compilation claim) E0002; day	Michael Arthur; Amanda M. F. M. Young [as indexed] Kentucky; county not specified in this index row	**Family**: The cemetery compilation reports Michael Arthur's marriage on 22 May 1822. Not an inspected marriage instrument. Competes with 24 May 1822 in the Joseph Smith Papers biography. The index's rendering of Amanda's surname is preserved rather than resolved.	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002
24 May 1822 (marriage date cited by JSP) E0003; day	Michael Arthur; Amanda M. F. Martin Jessamine County, Kentucky	**Family: The Joseph Smith Papers biography dates their marriage to 24 May 1822 in Jessamine County. Editorial biography citing a marriage record; original marriage image not inspected in this research. The cemetery compilation gives May 22.**	**Later account** Source date: undated S003
1823			
31 March 1823 E0004; day	Corrine Ellen Arthur; Michael Arthur; Amanda Melvina Fitzalen Martin Jessamine County, Kentucky	**Family**: The Arthur family-file photograph index gives Corrine Ellen's birth and explicitly identifies Michael and Amanda as her parents. Birth date and parentage are archival descriptive information; underlying birth/family record not inspected.	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002
1824			
28 October 1824 E0005; day	Ann Judith Arthur; Michael Arthur; Amanda M. F. Young [as indexed] Glasgow, Barren County, Kentucky	**Family**: Cemetery compilation gives Ann Judith Arthur's birth in Glasgow and identifies Michael Arthur and Amanda as her parents. Later cemetery compilation; original birth record not inspected. The index uses Ann Judith; some later genealogical accounts reverse the given names.	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
1825			
1825 (later arrival claim) E0006; year	Michael Arthur Kentucky to Clay County, Missouri	**Movement**: A later city account places Arthur's arrival from Kentucky in Clay County in 1825. Not a contemporary arrival record. Arthur's 1870 first-person sketch also gives 1825 but originated in the Liberty Tribune and is not independent non-newspaper proof; circa 1822 is a competing 1922 caption claim.	**Later account** Source date: undated S004
1826			
1826 E0007; year	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri	Land: Arthur appears in the personal-property assessment; the facsimile report records blank land and town-lot columns. Annual tax year, not a dated purchase. Blank land fields do not nullify the separate federal patents or prove lack of land ownership.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1826 S005
1 May 1826 E0008; day	Michael Arthur E½NE¼ Section 23, Township 51 North, Range 32 West, Clay County, Missouri	**Land**: Federal cash-entry patent issued to Arthur for 80 acres, E½NE¼ Section 23; certificate 249. Original patent examined and reproduced in the land records. Issue date does not establish a separate cash-entry date, first occupancy, building construction, or continuous ownership afterward.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1826-05-01 S006
1 May 1826 E0009; day	Michael Arthur E½SE¼ Section 14, Township 51 North, Range 32 West, Clay County, Missouri	**Land**: Federal cash-entry patent issued to Arthur for 80 acres, E½SE¼ Section 14; certificate 250. Original patent examined and reproduced in the land records. Issue date does not establish a separate cash-entry date, first occupancy, building construction, or continuous ownership afterward.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1826-05-01 S007
1827			
1827 E0010; year	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri	Land: Arthur appears in the personal-property assessment; the facsimile report records blank land and town-lot columns. Annual tax year, not a dated purchase. Blank land fields do not nullify the separate federal patents or prove lack of land ownership.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1827 S008
31 May 1827 E0011; day	Michael Arthur W½SE¼ Section 14, Township 51 North, Range 32 West, Clay County, Missouri	**Land**: Federal cash-entry patent issued to Arthur for 80 acres, W½SE¼ Section 14; certificate 392. Original patent examined and reproduced in the land records. Issue date does not establish a separate cash-entry date, first occupancy, building construction, or continuous ownership afterward.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1827-05-31 S009

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
1828			
1828 E0012; year	Michael Arthur Liberty, Clay County, Missouri	Work: The detached, underlined name Michl. Arthur is an assessor's signature beneath a Liberty townsite note. It does not establish Arthur's ownership of a town lot or constitute a deed.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1828 S010
11 October 1828 E0013; day	Arabella (Beauty) Arthur; Michael Arthur; Amanda M. F. Young [as indexed] Birthplace not stated in index	**Family**: Cemetery compilation supplies Arabella Arthur's birth date and explicitly identifies Michael and Amanda as her parents. Later cemetery compilation; original birth record not inspected.	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002
1829			
1829 E0014; year	John and Andrew Bartleson; later Michael Arthur New Madrid claim 2916, T51N R32W, Clay County	**Land**: John and Andrew Bartleson appear as holders of New Madrid claim 2916, associated with original claimants F. B. Crosier/Converse and John Hart. Predecessor-title context, not evidence of Arthur's ownership during this tax year. Exact acquisition deed and date remain unresolved; claimant spelling is not fully standardized from these transcriptions.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1829 S011
1830			
1830 E0015; year	John and Andrew Bartleson; later Michael Arthur New Madrid claim 2916, T51N R32W, Clay County	**Land**: John Bartleson is listed on New Madrid claim 2916 before Arthur's positive 1831 ownership reference. Predecessor-title context, not evidence of Arthur's ownership during this tax year. Exact acquisition deed and date remain unresolved; claimant spelling is not fully standardized from these transcriptions.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1830 S012
1 June 1830 (census reference date) E0016; day	Michael Arthur household Clay County, Missouri	**Family**: Michael Arthur is indexed in the 1830 federal census of Clay County, p. 269. 1 June is the census reference date; an actual enumeration visit on that day is not established. Original household tick marks not retranscribed here; no specific home parcel follows from the census name.	**Archival index** Source date: 1830 S002
3 November 1830 (unqualified cemetery-index date) E0017; day	James Arthur Michael Arthur Cemetery, Clay County, Missouri	**Family**: The cemetery index associates James Arthur with 3 November 1830 and directs readers to the Arthur Graveyard history. The returned index row does not identify this date as birth or death. Michael's family-file index lists a son James, but this row alone does not establish a grave inscription or burial date; keep the event type unresolved.	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
9 December 1830; inquest-file date E0018; day	Pompey, an enslaved man; Michael Arthur mentioned Clay County, Missouri	**Death**: The county index describes an inquest on Pompey's body and reports a jury finding that he hanged himself; Michael Arthur is indexed as mentioned in the case. Original inquest uninspected. This is the indexed inquest date, not a verified exact death day. The entry does not establish Arthur's ownership of Pompey or a death on Arthur's plantation.	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S013
1831			
1831 E0019; year	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; land descriptions as specified	**Land**: Ten Arthur land rows in T51N R32W include former Bogie holdings in Section 24, former Bartleson holdings in Section 25, Section 13 land, his early Section 14 and 23 tracts, and New Madrid claim 2916. Original examined. Acreage readings differ by year; no house, mill, grave or refugee quarters are marked. January 1 is an indexing placeholder for the tax year, not an instrument date.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1831 S014
6 June 1831 E0020; day	Joseph Smith; Sidney Rigdon; Lyman Wight; John Corrill Kirtland Township, Geauga County, Ohio	**Movement**: At a Kirtland conference, Smith dictated instructions to travel with Sidney Rigdon to Missouri; other elders, including Lyman Wight and John Corrill, were assigned travel companions. An instruction issued in Ohio, not evidence that Smith had already arrived in Missouri; surviving Revelation Book 1 copy was made in 1831.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1831-06-06 S015
between 9 July and 2 August 1831 E0021; range	Michael Arthur; Henry Young Kansas Road division beginning at bridge below Arthur's house, Clay County, Missouri	**Housing**: An abstract of court entries records Henry Young replacing Arthur as road overseer; the division begins at a bridge below Arthur's house. Exact day, original volume/page and wording remain unverified. The abstract's circuit-court heading is preserved; it is not silently reassigned to a county court. No creek or surveyed house parcel is given.	**Archival index** Source date: 2005 S016
20 July 1831 E0022; day	Joseph Smith; Edward Partridge; Algernon Sidney Gilbert; William W. Phelps Independence, Jackson County, Missouri	**Land**: In Independence, Smith dictated the revelation identifying Jackson County as the location of Zion, Independence as its center, and a temple site west of the courthouse; it directed land purchases and commercial and printing arrangements. Contemporary revelation preserved in Revelation Book 1; demonstrates Smith's Missouri presence by this date.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1831-07-20 S017
1 August 1831 E0023; day	Joseph Smith; Edward Partridge Jackson County, Missouri	**Land : Smith dictated instructions concerning lawful land purchases, church responsibilities, and the approaching dedication of Zion. Revelation Book 1 copy; the text states purchase instructions and policy; completed transactions have their own land records.**	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1831-08-01 S018

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
2 August 1831 E0024; day	Joseph Smith; Sidney Rigdon; Oliver Cowdery; Colesville church members Kaw Township, Jackson County, Missouri	**Construction**: A ceremony in Kaw Township dedicated the land for Zion; Sidney Rigdon spoke and consecrated it, and a log was laid for a house as a foundation for the settlement. Whitmer’s manuscript history incorporates Oliver Cowdery’s narrative. This is a later manuscript witness, not a surviving minute written during the ceremony.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1831–circa 1847 S019
3 August 1831 E0025; day	Joseph Smith; Sidney Rigdon; Oliver Cowdery Independence, Jackson County, Missouri	**Construction**: Smith laid the northeast cornerstone of the proposed temple at Independence, and Sidney Rigdon dedicated the ground. The manuscript narrative calls this the day after the 2 August dedication. It concerns the Jackson County temple site, not any Clay County house.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1831–circa 1847 S020
4 August 1831 E0026; day	Joseph Smith; Edward Partridge; Sidney Rigdon Kaw Township, Jackson County, Missouri	**Context**: Smith attended a conference at which elders discussed obedience, church government, and fellowship and partook of the sacrament. Surviving Minute Book 2 entry is an 1838 copy of earlier minutes, rather than the original 1831 loose minutes.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 4 August 1831; surviving copy 1838 S021
7 August 1831 E0027; day	Joseph Smith Jackson County, Missouri	**Context**: Smith dictated directions on Sabbath worship and religious conduct for the Missouri church. Contemporary revelation copied into Revelation Book 1; this row records the dictation rather than a separate land or housing act.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1831-08-07 S022
8 August 1831 E0028; day	Joseph Smith; Sidney Rigdon; Oliver Cowdery Independence, Jackson County, Missouri	**Movement**: Smith dictated instructions for the elders’ return journey, including travel through St. Louis and preaching while returning east. The revelation orders travel; it does not independently establish the precise hour of departure.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1831-08-08 S023
12 August 1831 E0029; day	Joseph Smith Missouri River, Missouri	**Movement**: During the eastward return journey, Smith dictated a revelation on the Missouri River concerning travel and danger on the waters. The source identifies the journey setting but does not establish a Clay County residence.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1831-08-12 S024
30 August 1831 E0030; day	Joseph Smith Kirtland Township, Geauga County, Ohio	**Land**: Back in Kirtland, Smith dictated instructions discouraging a hurried, disorderly gathering and requiring lawful acquisition of Zion lands. This was an Ohio instruction about Missouri, not a Missouri appearance.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1831-08-30 S025
29 September 1831 E0031; day	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; precise case location unspecified	**Context : Michael Arthur is indexed as mentioned in case in CV-186, a estate proceeding. County court index; original case file not examined. The date identifies the indexed proceeding; the index supplies no Arthur farm parcel.**	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
14 November 1831 E0032; day	Michael Arthur; Jane Kincaid; James Harvey McWilliams Clay County, Missouri	**Work**: The Joseph Kincaid estate abstract names Jane Kincaid and James Harvey McWilliams as administrators, with the same sureties as the preceding McWilliams estate, including Arthur. Published archival abstract inspected; the original probate-book leaf and estate file remain uninspected. Administrative property must not be treated as Arthur’s personal ownership. Printed name forms are preserved.	**Archival index** Source date: 1965 S026
1832			
1832 E0033; year	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; land descriptions as specified	Land: Twelve Arthur land rows include the Section 24–25 holdings, additional Section 13 tracts, and New Madrid claim 2916, entered as 204.16 acres. The original entry controls; differing annual acreage figures remain distinct. January 1 is an indexing placeholder for the tax year, not an instrument date.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1832 S027
26 April 1832 E0034; day	Joseph Smith; Edward Partridge; Sidney Rigdon; Oliver Cowdery Independence, Jackson County, Missouri	**Context**: At an Independence council, Smith was acknowledged as president of the high priesthood and reconciliation with Bishop Edward Partridge was recorded. Minutes preserved as a later copy in Minute Book 2; two-day document supplies separate dated proceedings.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 26–27 April 1832; surviving copy 1838 S028
27 April 1832 E0035; day	Joseph Smith; Algernon Sidney Gilbert; Newel K. Whitney; Sidney Rigdon Independence, Jackson County, Missouri	**Work**: Church leaders in Independence arranged the united commercial firm and its bonds, connecting Gilbert’s Missouri establishment with Newel K. Whitney’s Ohio business. Corporate and financial arrangements, not proof of Smith purchasing a Missouri residence.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 26–27 April 1832; surviving copy 1838 S029
30 April 1832 E0036; day	Joseph Smith; William W. Phelps; Oliver Cowdery; Sidney Rigdon Independence, Jackson County, Missouri	**Work**: A Literary Firm council in Zion ordered an edition of 3,000 copies of the Book of Commandments. Minute Book 2 preserves a later copy of the original council record.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 30 April 1832; surviving copy 1838 S030
6 June 1832 E0037; day	Joseph Smith; Emma Smith; Newel K. Whitney Greenville, Floyd County, Indiana	**Movement**: Writing Emma from Greenville, Indiana, Smith explained that his return from Missouri had been delayed while Newel K. Whitney recovered from a broken leg. Original personal letter; locates Smith in Indiana on this date, after his Missouri visit.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1832-06-06 S031
15 June 1832 E0038; day	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; precise case location unspecified	**Context : Michael Arthur is indexed as mentioned in case in CV-190, a debt proceeding. County court index; original case file not examined. The date identifies the indexed proceeding; the index supplies no Arthur farm parcel.**	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
17 November 1832 E0039; day	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; precise case location unspecified	**Context : Michael Arthur is indexed as mentioned in case in CV-278, a debt proceeding. County court index; original case file not examined. The date identifies the indexed proceeding; the index supplies no Arthur farm parcel.**	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002
27 November 1832 E0040; day	Joseph Smith; William W. Phelps Kirtland Township, Geauga County, Ohio	**Correspondence**: From Kirtland, Smith wrote William W. Phelps about Missouri inheritances, the recording of consecrated property, and the names of church members. Remote direction from Ohio, preserved in contemporary Letterbook 1; not a third Missouri visit.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1832-11-27 S032
1833			
1833 E0041; year	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; land descriptions as specified	**Land**: Arthur's southwest fractional quarter of Section 25 is 135.20 acres, valued at $800; adjoining west-half northeast- and southeast-quarter tracts are $400 each. Original images 40 and 41 examined. This earlier $800 valuation defeats an inference that the same value in 1835 first proves the new brick-house construction. January 1 is an indexing placeholder for the tax year, not an instrument date.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1833 S033
1833 (later building-date claim) E0042; year	Michael Arthur Arthur place, 3½ miles southwest of Liberty	**Construction**: A 1922 photograph caption dates the brick house on the Arthur place to 1833. An unsupported later caption date, in tension with Woodruff's explicit 1834 brick-and-house work. Not adopted as a verified completion or occupancy date.	**Later account** Source date: 1922 S001
20 February 1833 E0043; day	Michael Arthur; Richard C. Stevens; Cornelius Gilliam Clay County, Missouri	**Work**: Arthur is identified as the new administrator of James McWilliams's estate, with Richard C. Stevens and Cornelius Gilliam as sureties. Published archival abstract inspected; the original probate-book leaf and estate file remain uninspected. Administrative property must not be treated as Arthur's personal ownership. Printed name forms are preserved.	**Archival index** Source date: 1965 S026
15 May 1833 E0044; day	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; precise case location unspecified	**Context : Michael Arthur is indexed as mentioned in case in CV-216, a petition for dower proceeding. County court index; original case file not examined. The date identifies the indexed proceeding; the index supplies no Arthur farm parcel.**	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002
1 June 1833 E0045; day	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; precise case location unspecified	**Context : Michael Arthur is indexed as mentioned in case in CV-322, a equity proceeding. County court index; original case file not examined. The date identifies the indexed proceeding; the index supplies no Arthur farm parcel.**	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002
6 June 1833–12 January 1834; retrospective period E0046; range	Lyman Wight and family Jackson County, then Clay County, Missouri	**Persecution**: Wight later described this period as prolonged mob harassment, including the loss of crops and buildings and eventual expulsion. The starting day is Wight's retrospective period boundary, not an independently verified first attack.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1857-08-24 S034

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
Between June and November 1833; exact move undated E0047; range	Lyman Wight and family Big Blue River, Jackson County, Missouri	**Movement**: Wight recalled moving his family five miles to the Big Blue River and opening a new plantation during the persecution period. No exact move day or cadastral parcel is supplied; date bounds follow the retrospective narrative.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1857-08-24 S034
2 July 1833 E0048; day	Joseph Smith; Sidney Rigdon; Frederick G. Williams; Jackson County church leaders Kirtland Township, Geauga County, Ohio	**Correspondence**: Smith and his counselors wrote Jackson County leaders from Kirtland concerning the proposed Zion temple, its plans, and the city plat. A letter sent from Ohio; the contemplated building was in Jackson County.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1833-07-02 S035
20 July 1833 E0049; day	John Whitmer; William W. Phelps; Edward Partridge; Charles Allen Independence, Jackson County, Missouri	**Persecution**: A Jackson County crowd destroyed William W. Phelps's printing establishment and tarred and feathered Bishop Edward Partridge and Charles Allen. Whitmer's report was written nine days after the violence; the surviving witness is a manuscript copy in Letterbook 2. Smith was in Ohio.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 29 July 1833; surviving copy 1839 S036
23 July 1833 E0050; day	Edward Partridge; William W. Phelps; John Whitmer; Algernon Sidney Gilbert; John Corrill Jackson County, Missouri	**Persecution**: Under renewed threats, Jackson County church leaders signed an agreement to leave: some by January and the remainder during the following spring. Contemporary report preserved in a later manuscript copy; compliance was coerced and the deadlines did not prevent renewed violence in autumn.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 29 July 1833; surviving copy 1839 S036
29 July 1833 E0051; day	John Whitmer; Joseph Smith; Kirtland church leaders Jackson County, Missouri	**Correspondence**: John Whitmer wrote Kirtland with a detailed account of the destruction of the press, assaults, and the forced agreement to leave Jackson County. This is the date of the report, distinct from the 20 and 23 July events it describes.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 29 July 1833; surviving copy 1839 S036
10 October 1833 E0052; day	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; precise case location unspecified	**Context : Michael Arthur is indexed as defendant in CV-293, a dower proceeding. County court index; original case file not examined. The date identifies the indexed proceeding; the index supplies no Arthur farm parcel.**	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002
November 1833 E0053; month	John Corrill; Jackson County church refugees; Clay County residents Jackson and Clay counties, Missouri	**Movement**: Refugees crossed from Jackson into Clay County over several weeks; residents initially received them, and some found paid work, while many lacked adequate winter shelter. A month-level movement, not a single crossing on one day. Corrill explicitly describes a three- or four-week departure and favorable Clay County employment; this does not identify a particular Arthur house.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1839 S037

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
winter 1833–1834 (retrospective shelter claim) E0054; range	Michael Arthur; Lyman Wight; Orange L. Wight; refugees Clay County, Missouri; Arthur mill and unnamed house	**Housing**: Orange Wight recalled his father obtaining provisions from Arthur's mill, then reportedly buying forty acres, a large two-story house and other buildings from Arthur, where refugees found shelter. Original inspected. Childhood recollection written nearly seventy years later; purchase and legal title not verified. House material unstated. Sequence suggests before the January 1834 mission, but chronological compression or conflation with a later farm remains possible. Range bounds are indexing limits, not documented sale dates.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1903-05-04 S038
4 November 1833 E0055; day	Andrew Barber; Philo Dibble; A. Cleveland; Jacob Whitney; William Whiting Battle near the Blue River, Jackson County	**Health**: Mormon defenders were shot during the clash: Barber in the chest, Dibble in the abdomen, Cleveland in the shoulder, Whitney in the wrist and Whiting in the foot. Contemporary evidence fixes the battle on November 4. Dibble's 1862 statement gives November 10; that later date is not substituted. Wound details derive from the later statement.	**Contemporary letter; later firsthand manuscript** Source date: 17 November 1833; 1862 S039
circa 4 November 1833 E0056; approximate	John Corrill; Lyman Wight; Jackson County church members Big Blue River settlements, Jackson County, Missouri	**Persecution**: Armed church members and opponents fought near the Big Blue River after renewed attacks on the settlements; men on both sides were killed. Corrill expressly dates the battle "about the fourth of November"; the approximate precision preserves that wording. His account includes both personal observation and information received from others.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1839 S037
5 November 1833 E0057; day	Andrew Barber Jackson County, Missouri	**Death**: Barber died the day after being mortally wounded in the November 4 battle. Death is associated with the Jackson County battle, not Arthur's plantation. No burial parcel is established here.	**Contemporary report; firsthand persecution account** Source date: 1833; circa 1839 S039
5 November 1833 E0058; day	Lyman Wight; John Corrill; Thomas Pitcher; Jackson County church members Jackson County, Missouri	**Persecution**: Church leaders accepted disarmament and immediate departure from Jackson County; Lyman Wight's group surrendered its weapons. Corrill supplies the sequence; the 5 November surrender date is also preserved in Dunklin's 1834 arms-return order copied in Smith's manuscript history. Corrill gives 52 guns; the 1838 memorial gives 51.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1839 S037
5 November 1833, according to Knight's sequence E0059; day	Philo Dibble; Newel Knight Dibble's temporary dwelling, Jackson County	**Health**: Knight visited the severely wounded Dibble, laid his hand on his head and prayed. Dibble later attributed his recovery to that administration. Knight's next-day sequence gives November 5; accounts and later retellings vary in dating the administration. Reported healing is the witnesses' interpretation; no Arthur dwelling is named.	**Later firsthand accounts** Source date: later nineteenth century S040
After expulsion and before 27 December 1833 E0060; range	Lyman and Harriet Wight and children North bank of Missouri River, Clay County	**Housing: After a separation recalled as three weeks, Wight found his family sheltering under a rag-carpet tent, short of food and clothing. Exact reunion day and river-camp location are unstated. The three weeks are Wight's recollection.**	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1857-08-24 S034

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
By 13 November 1833, in Wight's later chronology E0061; day	Lyman and Harriet Wight; Mormon refugees Jackson County; Missouri River crossing to Clay County	**Persecution: Wight dated the completion of the expulsion of approximately 1,200 Mormons to this day; he recalled being chased south while his wife was driven north to Clay County. Retrospective terminal date; other sources date major expulsions and river crossings earlier in November. Individual families crossed on different days.**	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1857-08-24 S034
16 November 1833 E0062; day	John Whitmer; Mr. Arthur Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Housing**: Took possession of Mr. Arthur's house at $2 per M (probably per month). Rate is written "$2 per M"; month is the probable expansion. The entry does not locate or describe the building.	**Contemporary manuscript** S041
17 November 1833 E0063; day	John Whitmer; Parley [surname unstated]; Johnson [given name unstated] Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Recorded four and a half days of work on a job with Parley and Johnson. The date is read as 17. The entry totals four and a half days; their individual dates are unstated.	**Contemporary manuscript** S041
23 November 1833 E0064; day	John Whitmer; Mr. Arthur Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Received $5 cash from Mr. Arthur.	**Contemporary manuscript** S041
25 November 1833 E0065; day	John Whitmer; Arthur Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Construction**: Worked for Arthur in connection with the stillhouse; account shows 50 cents. The wording appears "at Post for stillhouse"; exact task wording uncertain.	**Contemporary manuscript** S041
26 November 1833 E0066; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Construction**: Worked at an eaves trough; account shows 50 cents. Task is written "at Eave trough"; its relation to Arthur's stillhouse is contextual, not explicit in this line.	**Contemporary manuscript** S041
27 November 1833 E0067; day	John Whitmer; Mr. Arthur Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Construction**: Raised a stillhouse for Mr. Arthur.	**Contemporary manuscript** S041
28 November 1833 E0068; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Meeting**: Attended a council.	**Contemporary manuscript** S041
29 November 1833 E0069; day	John Whitmer; Allen; Wolker [Walker?] Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Pulled corn for Allen and Wolker [Walker?].	**Contemporary manuscript** S041

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
30 November 1833 E0070; day	John Whitmer; Allen; Wolker [Walker?] Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Pulled corn for Allen and Wolker [Walker?]. Ditto marks repeat the preceding entry.	**Contemporary manuscript** S041
1 December 1833 E0071; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S041
2 December 1833 E0072; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Weighed 500 pounds of pork at $2.50 per hundredweight.	**Contemporary manuscript** S041
3 December 1833 E0073; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; town unnamed	**Movement**: Went to town and bought salt.	**Contemporary manuscript** S041
4 December 1833 E0074; day	John Whitmer; Jesse Johnson Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Let Jesse Johnson have 62 pounds of pork. The accompanying account amount is not confidently resolved.	**Contemporary manuscript** S041
5 December 1833 E0075; day	John Whitmer; Parley and Company Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Worked on a job for Parley and Company.	**Contemporary manuscript** S041
6 December 1833 E0076; day	John Whitmer; Parley and Company Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Worked on the job for Parley and Company. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S041
7 December 1833 E0077; day	John Whitmer; Parley and Company Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Worked on the job for Parley and Company. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S041
8 December 1833 E0078; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S041

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
9 December 1833 E0079; day	John Whitmer; Parley and Company Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Worked on a job with Parley and Company.	**Contemporary manuscript** S041
10 December 1833 E0080; day	John Whitmer; Parley and Company; Saloman [Solomon?] Daniels Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Housing**: Worked on the job with Parley and Company; Saloman Daniels took possession of a chamber. The job is continued by ditto marks. The name is spelled approximately Saloman/Salman; the chamber's owner and location are unstated.	**Contemporary manuscript** S041
10 December 1833 E0081; day	Joseph Smith; Edward Partridge; Missouri church leaders Kirtland Township, Geauga County, Ohio	**Correspondence**: From Kirtland, Smith advised Edward Partridge and the displaced Missouri leaders to retain their lands and seek lawful redress rather than abandon their claims. Contemporary retained letter; Smith was directing the response from Ohio.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1833-12-10 S039
11 December 1833 E0082; day	John Whitmer; Parley and Company Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Worked on a job with Parley and Company.	**Contemporary manuscript** S041
12 December 1833 E0083; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Meeting**: Attended a council.	**Contemporary manuscript** S041
13 December 1833 E0084; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Made a bedstead for himself.	**Contemporary manuscript** S041
14 December 1833 E0085; day	John Whitmer; Parley and Company Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Worked half a day on a job for Parley and Company.	**Contemporary manuscript** S041
15 December 1833 E0086; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S041
16 December 1833 E0087; day	John Whitmer; Parley and Company Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Worked on a job for Parley and Company.	**Contemporary manuscript** S041

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
16–17 December 1833 E0088; range	Joseph Smith Kirtland Township, Geauga County, Ohio	**Correspondence**: In Kirtland, Smith dictated a two-day revelation addressing the expulsion, explaining a delay in Zion’s redemption, and directing legal petitions for redress. Remote response to Missouri events; revelation text, not proof that its proposed remedies were implemented immediately.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1833-12-16 S042
17 December 1833 E0089; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; town unnamed	**Movement**: Went to town.	**Contemporary manuscript** S041
18 December 1833 E0090; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; mill unnamed	**Movement**: Went to the mill.	**Contemporary manuscript** S041
19 December 1833 E0091; day	John Whitmer; Pitcher; Parley and Company Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Meeting**: Attended a court of inquiry concerning Pitcher; received $4.75 for work on the job of Parley and Company. The prose gives $4.75; an additional amount in the account column is not confidently resolved.	**Contemporary manuscript** S041
20 December 1833 E0092; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Meeting**: Attended court. Entry continues “Attended court &c.”	**Contemporary manuscript** S041
21 December 1833 E0093; day	John Whitmer; Pitcher; Walker; Allen; Arthur Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Meeting**: Attended court between the State and Pitcher; received $1 from brothers Walker and Allen, turned on Arthur. “turned on Arthur” appears to describe how the payment was accounted; the financial mechanism is not explained.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
22 December 1833 E0094; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
23 December 1833 E0095; day	John Whitmer; Arthur Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Butchered for Arthur; account shows 50 cents.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
24 December 1833 E0096; day	John Whitmer; Arthur Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Butchered for Arthur; account shows 50 cents. Ditto marks repeat the preceding work entry.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
25 December 1833 E0097; day	John Whitmer; His father Clay County, Missouri; father’s residence not located	**Family**: Went to his father’s for Christmas.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
26 December 1833 E0098; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Returned home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
27 December 1833 E0099; day	Harriet Wight; Lyman Wight; newborn son North bank of Missouri River, Clay County	**Family**: Harriet bore a son while the family was in the destitute tent circumstances Wight described. The passage calls the child a son but does not name him. It does not say the family remained in the tent until the following January departure.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1857-08-24 S034
27 December 1833 E0100; day	John Whitmer; Mr. Steavens [Stevens?] Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Pulled corn for Mr. Steavens [Stevens?]; account shows 50 cents.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
28 December 1833 E0101; day	John Whitmer; Mr. Steavens [Stevens?] Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Pulled corn for Mr. Steavens [Stevens?]; account shows 50 cents. Ditto marks repeat the preceding entry.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
29 December 1833 E0102; day	John Whitmer; Oliver; Joseph Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Correspondence**: On the Sabbath wrote a letter to Oliver and Joseph. Surnames are not written in this entry.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
30 December 1833 E0103; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At home; made eight axe helves.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
31 December 1833 E0104; day	John Whitmer; Mr. Chaney Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Cut two and a half cords of wood for Mr. Chaney.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
1834			
1834 E0105; year	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; land descriptions as specified	**Land**: Arthur is assessed on three 80-acre early tracts in E½NE¼23 and SE¼14 at $400 each; the southwest fractional quarter of Section 25, 135.20 acres, is $475; adjoining west-half NE¼25 and SE¼25 remain $400 each. Originals examined. The change in value does not identify a building or date its construction. January 1 is an indexing placeholder for the tax year, not an instrument date.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1834 S044

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
1834 E0106; year	Michael Arthur; Napoleon Hopewell Clay County, Missouri; business site unstated	**Work: Arthur is indexed in Napoleon Hopewell’s account book on p. 124. Underlying account entry uninspected; amount, commodities, and exact day are unknown. The index gives no description of the transaction.**	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002
1 January 1834 E0107; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Meeting**: At home; attended a conference.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
1 January 1834 E0108; day	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; precise case location unspecified	**Context : Michael Arthur is indexed as mentioned in case in CV-244, a estate proceeding. County court index; original case file not examined. The date identifies the indexed proceeding; the index supplies no Arthur farm parcel.**	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002
2 January 1834 E0109; day	John Whitmer; J. Walker Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At home; sold an axe handle to J. Walker for 25 cents.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
3 January 1834 E0110; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
4 January 1834 E0111; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
5 January 1834 E0112; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
6 January 1834 E0113; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; town unnamed	**Movement**: Went to town.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
7 January 1834 E0114; day	John Whitmer; Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Butchered for Michael Arthur; account shows 75 cents.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
8 January 1834 E0115; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Meeting**: Attended a conference.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
9 January 1834 E0116; day	John Whitmer; Mr. Chaney Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped two and a half cords of wood for Mr. Chaney.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
10 January 1834 E0117; day	John Whitmer; Lyman (probably Lyman Wight) Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Housing**: Commencement date of the rent recorded as due Lyman in the entry dated 18 June 1834. Retrospective reference under 18 June, not a diary entry written on January 10. No property identified; rent creditor direction is inferred from accounting conventions.	**Contemporary manuscript** Source date: 1834-06-18 (date of the entry reporting the earlier rent commencement; exact writing date unstated) S045
10 January 1834 E0118; day	John Whitmer; Mr. Chaney Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped wood for Mr. Chaney. Ditto marks repeat the preceding task; a payment appears separately in the account column.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
11 January 1834 E0119; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Housing**: Moved into the chamber. Exact wording: “Moved in the Chamber.” The owner, building, location, and companions are unstated.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
12 January 1834 E0120; day	John Whitmer; Oliver; brother Johnson; Charles Allen Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Correspondence**: On the Sabbath wrote a letter to Oliver; recorded twelve sheets of paper for brother Johnson and twelve for Charles Allen, at 12½ cents each. The paper entries omit an explicit verb such as sold or gave.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
12 January 1834 E0121; day	Lyman Wight; Harriet Wight and infant Clay County to Kirtland, Ohio, and Genesee, New York	**Movement**: Wight left his family, including his wife and a baby about two weeks old, on a mission east to seek assistance for the Missouri Saints. Wight says he left his family; this was not the departure of the whole household. This sentence does not name his travel companions; compare Parley P. Pratt’s separate account before specifying them.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1857-08-24 S034
13 January 1834 E0122; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Made an object whose name is unclear in the manuscript. The noun looks approximately like “fiercifer”; no confident identification is offered.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
14 January 1834 E0123; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped two and a half cords of wood.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
15 January 1834 E0124; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped wood. Ditto marks repeat the preceding task; quantity is not separately rewritten.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
16 January 1834 E0125; day	John Whitmer; Mr. Chaney Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Received $4 in full from Mr. Chaney for wood work. The verb naming the wood work is difficult; likely chopping.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
17 January 1834 E0126; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
18 January 1834 E0127; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
19 January 1834 E0128; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
20 January 1834 E0129; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
21 January 1834 E0130; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S043
22 January 1834 E0131; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
22 January 1834 E0132; day	Joseph Smith; Clay County church members Kirtland Township, Geauga County, Ohio	**Correspondence**: Smith sent the Clay County church instructions from Kirtland and transmitted the December revelation while continuing preparations for Missouri redress. Smith was in Ohio; the document is addressed to the refugees in Clay County.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1834-01-22 S047
23 January 1834 E0133; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
24 January 1834 E0134; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
25 January 1834 E0135; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
26 January 1834 E0136; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
27 January 1834 E0137; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
28 January 1834 E0138; day	John Whitmer; Mr. Allen Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped cordwood for Mr. Allen.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
29 January 1834 E0139; day	John Whitmer; Mr. Allen Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped cordwood for Mr. Allen. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
30 January 1834 E0140; day	John Whitmer; Mr. Allen Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped cordwood for Mr. Allen. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
31 January 1834 E0141; day	John Whitmer; Mr. Allen Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped cordwood for Mr. Allen. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
1 February 1834 E0142; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; town unnamed	**Movement**: Went to town.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
2 February 1834 E0143; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
3 February 1834 E0144; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
4 February 1834 E0145; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; town unnamed	**Movement**: Went to town.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
5 February 1834 E0146; day	John Whitmer; Mr. Shubael Allen Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped wood for Mr. Shubael Allen.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
6 February 1834 E0147; day	John Whitmer; Mr. Shubael Allen Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped wood for Mr. Shubael Allen. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
7 February 1834 E0148; day	John Whitmer; Mr. Shubael Allen Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped wood for Mr. Shubael Allen. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
8 February 1834 E0149; day	John Whitmer; Brother Edwards Clay County, Missouri; Edwards’s residence not located	**Movement**: Went to brother Edwards.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
9 February 1834 E0150; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
10 February 1834 E0151; day	John Whitmer; Mr. S. Allen Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped cordwood for Mr. S. Allen.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
11 February 1834 E0152; day	John Whitmer; Mr. S. Allen Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped cordwood for Mr. S. Allen. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
12 February 1834 E0153; day	John Whitmer; Mr. S. Allen Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped cordwood for Mr. S. Allen. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
13 February 1834 E0154; day	John Whitmer; Lindsey [reading uncertain] Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Bought two bushels of corn from Lindsey [Lindsey?].	**Contemporary manuscript** S046

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
14 February 1834 E0155; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
15 February 1834 E0156; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; mill unnamed	**Movement**: Went to the mill.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
16 February 1834 E0157; day	John Whitmer; Brother Phelps Clay County, Missouri; Phelps’s residence not located	**Movement**: On the Sabbath went to brother Phelps.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
17 February 1834 E0158; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; mill unnamed	**Movement**: Went to the mill.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
18 February 1834 E0159; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
19 February 1834 E0160; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
20 February 1834 E0161; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home. Entry uses ditto marks for “home.”	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
21 February 1834 E0162; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Death**: Attended a funeral. The deceased is not named.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
22 February 1834 E0163; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; town unnamed	**Movement**: Went to town.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
23 February 1834 E0164; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
24 February 1834 E0165; day	John Whitmer; S. Allen Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped wood for S. Allen.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
24 February 1834 E0166; day	Joseph Smith; Lyman Wight; Parley P. Pratt Kirtland Township, Geauga County, Ohio	**Movement**: Smith dictated instructions to recruit a company for Zion’s relief, naming a desired force of 500 and permitting a minimum of 100. Survives in Orson Hyde and Orson Pratt’s handwritten 1834 notebook; the ordered strength is not the actual number who eventually marched.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1834-02-24 S048
24 February 1834 E0167; day	Joseph Smith; Lyman Wight; Parley P. Pratt; Sidney Rigdon Kirtland Township, Geauga County, Ohio	**Movement**: At a Kirtland council, Lyman Wight and Parley P. Pratt reported the Missouri expulsion; Smith sought volunteers to accompany a relief expedition. Contemporary Minute Book 1 entry; this is Wight and Pratt’s appearance in Ohio, not Smith’s presence in Clay County.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1834-02-24 S049
25 February 1834 E0168; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S046
26 February 1834 E0169; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
27 February 1834 E0170; day	John Whitmer; Jabez Durfee Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Worked for Jabez Durfee.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
28 February 1834 E0171; day	John Whitmer; Jabez Durfee Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Worked for Jabez Durfee. Ditto marks repeat the preceding entry.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
1 March 1834 E0172; day	John Whitmer; John Highbee [Higbee] Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Construction**: Helped brother John Highbee raise his dwelling house. The house is explicitly Highbee’s; the entry does not identify it as an Arthur building.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
2 March 1834 E0173; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
3 March 1834 E0174; day	John Whitmer; Daniels; Highbee [Higbee]; Camel [Campbell?] Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Worked for Daniels and Highbee at Camel’s house. The final name appears “Camels”; it is not confidently normalized.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
4 March 1834 E0175; day	John Whitmer; Daniels; Highbee [Higbee]; Camel [Campbell?] Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Worked for Daniels and Highbee at Camel’s house. Ditto marks repeat the preceding entry; the householder’s name is uncertain.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
5 March 1834 E0176; day	John Whitmer; Daniels; Highbee [Higbee]; Camel [Campbell?] Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Worked for Daniels and Highbee at Camel’s house. Ditto marks repeat the preceding entry; the householder’s name is uncertain.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
6 March 1834 E0177; day	John Whitmer; Daniels; Highbee [Higbee]; Camel [Campbell?] Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Worked for Daniels and Highbee at Camel’s house. Ditto marks repeat the preceding entry; the householder’s name is uncertain.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
7 March 1834 E0178; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
8 March 1834 E0179; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; town unnamed	**Movement**: Went to town. First word was overwritten or corrected.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
9 March 1834 E0180; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
10 March 1834 E0181; day	John Whitmer; D. Allen Clay County, Missouri; lake at D. Allen’s, otherwise unlocated	**Context**: Shot ducks at the lake at D. Allen’s.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
11 March 1834 E0182; day	John Whitmer; Jabez Durfee Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Worked for brother Jabez Durfee.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
12 March 1834 E0183; day	John Whitmer; Jabez Durfee Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Worked for brother Jabez Durfee. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
13 March 1834 E0184; day	John Whitmer; Jabez Durfee Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Worked for brother Jabez Durfee. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
14 March 1834 E0185; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Meeting**: Attended a conference.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
15 March 1834 E0186; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Made a garden.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
16 March 1834 E0187; day	John Whitmer; Peter; Peter’s wife Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Family**: Sabbath at home; Peter and his wife came. The surname is not written; the entry does not state the length of the visit.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
17 March 1834 E0188; day	John Whitmer Liberty, Clay County, Missouri	**Work**: Commenced school in Liberty, Clay County, Missouri. The entry does not specify whether “commenced school” means teaching or attending.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
18 March 1834 E0189; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
19 March 1834 E0190; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
20 March 1834 E0191; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
21 March 1834 E0192; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
22 March 1834 E0193; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; town unnamed	**Movement**: Went to town.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
23 March 1834 E0194; day	John Whitmer; Brother Edwards Clay County, Missouri; Edwards’s residence not located	**Movement**: On the Sabbath went to brother Edwards.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
24 March 1834 E0195; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
25 March 1834 E0196; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
26 March 1834 E0197; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
27 March 1834 E0198; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
28 March 1834 E0199; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
29 March 1834 E0200; day	John Whitmer; His father; his mother Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Meeting**: Attended a conference; his father and mother came.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
30 March 1834 E0201; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050
31 March 1834 E0202; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school.	**Contemporary manuscript** S050

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
April 1834; exact day unknown E0203; month	Michael Arthur; an unnamed enslaved wagon driver; an unidentified attacker Jackson County, Missouri; road after crossing the Missouri River	**Persecution**: Arthur’s enslaved driver was stopped while carrying flour and whiskey for sale; the attacker broke the barrels and wasted the cargo. A contemporary published account also reports bacon and a threat to kill the driver if he returned. Partridge’s manuscript calls the owner a wealthy farmer friendly to the Saints without naming him. Arthur’s identification and the month are supplied by the contemporary published account. This is violence against an enslaved worker, not proof of a death or an attack at Arthur’s house.	**Later firsthand manuscript; contemporary published report** Source date: circa 1839; contemporary report May 1834 S051
1 April 1834 E0204; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Tuesday at school.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
2 April 1834 E0205; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
3 April 1834 E0206; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
4 April 1834 E0207; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
5 April 1834 E0208; day	John Whitmer; Burket [Burkett?] Clay County, Missouri; Burket’s, otherwise unlocated	**Work**: Went to Burket’s and got 61 Books of Mormon.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
6 April 1834 E0209; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
7 April 1834 E0210; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
8 April 1834 E0211; day	John Whitmer; Elizabeth Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Housing**: At school; Elizabeth came to live with him. School is indicated by ditto marks. Elizabeth’s surname and relationship are unstated; the dwelling is not identified.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
9 April 1834 E0212; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
10 April 1834 E0213; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
11 April 1834 E0214; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
12 April 1834 E0215; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Bought a cow.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
13 April 1834 E0216; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
14 April 1834 E0217; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
15 April 1834 E0218; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
16 April 1834 E0219; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
17 April 1834 E0220; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
17 April 1834 E0221; day	Joseph Smith; Sidney Rigdon Kirtland Township, Geauga County, Ohio	**Work**: At Kirtland, Sidney Rigdon spoke on Zion’s deliverance and the temple; Smith requested contributions for the expedition and recorded money received. Contemporary journal entry; the contribution list continues onto the following manuscript page.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1834-04-17 S053

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
18 April 1834 E0222; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
19 April 1834 E0223; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Meeting**: Attended a conference.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
19 April 1834 E0224; day	Joseph Smith; Sidney Rigdon; Oliver Cowdery Norton Township, Medina County, Ohio	**Movement**: At Norton, Ohio, church leaders prayed over and blessed Smith for his Missouri expedition, while Sidney Rigdon was assigned responsibility in Kirtland during his absence. Contemporary journal account extends across manuscript pages 76–80; this records expedition preparation in Ohio.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1834-04-19 S054
20 April 1834 E0225; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
21 April 1834 E0226; day	John Whitmer; Durfee Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school; got flour, apparently on Durfee’s account. The flour quantity, intermediary name, and some accounting words are crossed through or difficult; the entry appears to mention Allen and Durfee’s account.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
21 April 1834 E0227; day	Joseph Smith New Portage, Medina County, Ohio	**Movement**: At a New Portage conference, Smith solicited and received volunteers and donations for the Missouri relief expedition. Original journal, manuscript page 81; Smith returned to Kirtland on 22 April.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1834-04-21 S055
22 April 1834 E0228; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
23 April 1834 E0229; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
24 April 1834 E0230; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
25 April 1834 E0231; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Persecution**: At school; noted that a mob gathered, numbering between 150 and 200. School is indicated by ditto marks. The mob’s exact location and intended action are unstated in this line.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
25 April 1834 E0232; day	Wilford Woodruff; Joseph Smith; Hyrum Smith Kirtland, Ohio	**Movement**: Woodruff arrived in Kirtland, met Joseph and Hyrum Smith, and accepted Joseph’s invitation to lodge in his house. Included because it begins Woodruff’s expedition to Missouri; retrospective account.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S056
26 April 1834 E0233; day	John Whitmer; Father Jackson [tentative] Missouri; destination not securely located	**Movement : Went to Father Jackson’s [reading tentative]. The name after “Father” is difficult and is tentatively read Jackson’s; the manuscript leaves the reading unresolved.**	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
27 April 1834 E0234; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Came home on the Sabbath.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
28 April 1834 E0235; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
29 April 1834 E0236; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Ditto marks repeat the preceding entry.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
30 April 1834 E0237; day	John Whitmer; Mr. S. Allen Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school; received from Mr. S. Allen in full of all accounts. School is indicated by ditto marks. No confidently read amount is present in the prose.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
1 May 1834 E0238; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Persecution**: At school; recorded that a mob from Jackson was trying to get help from this county to drive them away. School is indicated by ditto marks. The mob statement runs across the May 1–2 lines; “this Co” refers contextually to Clay County.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
1 May 1834 E0239; day	Joseph Holbrook Kirtland to New Portage, Ohio; bound for Missouri	**Movement**: Left Kirtland for New Portage, about fifty miles away, to join the company traveling to Missouri.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1860 S057
1 May 1834 E0240; day	Levi W. Hancock; Hancock family; camp members Kirtland to Portage County, Ohio; bound for Missouri	**Movement**: Left his family and Kirtland for Portage County, about forty miles away, to assemble and organize for the Missouri expedition.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1854 S058
1 May 1834 E0241; day	Wilford Woodruff; initial Camp of Israel party Kirtland to New Portage, Ohio	**Movement**: Woodruff departed with about twenty men and four baggage wagons; waited at New Portage for the main company.	**Contemporary journal narrative** Source date: 1834 S059

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
1 May 1834 E0242; day	William W. Phelps; Michael Arthur; an unnamed enslaved driver Liberty, Clay County, Missouri; report concerns Jackson County	**Correspondence**: Phelps reported continuing Jackson County hostility, including the failure of Arthur to cross the river to investigate his destroyed whiskey after the attack on his driver. No independent surviving manuscript witness was recovered. The letter’s date is not the day of the earlier wagon attack.	**Contemporary published letter** Source date: 1 May 1834; printed May 1834 S060
2 May 1834 E0243; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Persecution**: At school; continuation of the statement about a Jackson mob seeking this county’s help to drive them from there. School is indicated by ditto marks. This is the continuation of the May 1 statement, not a separately described mob event.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
3 May 1834 E0244; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Meeting**: Went to attend a council.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
4 May 1834 E0245; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S052
5 May 1834 E0246; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Monday at school.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
5 May 1834 E0247; day	Joseph Smith; Camp of Israel participants Kirtland to New Portage, Ohio	**Movement**: Smith left Kirtland with the remaining members of the armed relief company and joined the advance contingent at New Portage the following day. Later manuscript history, not a surviving 5 May 1834 diary entry. The company carried supplies and weapons; this is the expedition later commonly called Zion’s Camp.	**Later account** Source date: 1839–1843 S062
6 May 1834 E0248; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
6 May 1834 E0249; day	Joseph Holbrook; Joseph Smith; camp members New Portage, Ohio; Missouri-bound camp	**Meeting**: The company was organized for its journey by Joseph Smith; members contributed travel funds, with special provision for those bringing families.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1860 S057
6 May 1834 E0250; day	Joseph Smith; Camp of Israel New Portage, Ohio	**Meeting**: The main company joined the advance party; the expedition organized into companies with assigned duties and a common fund.	**Contemporary journal narrative** Source date: 1834 S059

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
7 May 1834 E0251; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
8 May 1834 E0252; day	John Whitmer; Arthur Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school; got 62½ pounds of flour from Arthur. School is indicated by ditto marks.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
8 May 1834 E0253; day	Joseph Smith; Wilford Woodruff; Camp of Israel New Portage, Ohio	**Movement**: The organized camp commenced its march toward Missouri, armed for defense.	**Contemporary journal narrative** Source date: 1834 S059
9 May 1834 E0254; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Ditto marks repeat the school entry.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
10 May 1834 E0255; day	John Whitmer; Brother Corrill; brother Falli [reading uncertain] Clay County, Missouri; Corrill’s residence not located	**Movement**: Went to brother Corrill’s; let brother Falli [name uncertain] have a Book of Mormon. The second man’s name is not confidently read. No move or beginning of rent is recorded on this date.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
11 May 1834 E0256; day	John Whitmer; Elijah Newman Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Sabbath at home; let Elijah Newman have a book for $1.25. The title is not repeated in this line; the preceding entry concerns a Book of Mormon.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
12 May 1834 E0257; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
13 May 1834 E0258; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
14 May 1834 E0259; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
15 May 1834 E0260; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
16 May 1834 E0261; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
17 May 1834 E0262; day	John Whitmer; Brother Edwards; Phelps Clay County, Missouri; Edwards’s, town, and Phelps’s house	**Movement**: Went to brother Edwards, then to town and to Phelps’s house; noted four miles. “thence” and “4 miles” are inserted near Phelps’s house. The precise segment measured is not unambiguously indicated.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
18 May 1834 E0263; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
19 May 1834 E0264; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
20 May 1834 E0265; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
21 May 1834 E0266; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
22 May 1834 E0267; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Entry uses ditto marks for the preceding activity.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
23 May 1834 E0268; day	John Whitmer; N. McWilliams Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school; got one bushel of cornmeal from N. McWilliams. School is indicated by ditto marks.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
24 May 1834 E0269; day	John Whitmer; Brother Gilbert; Partridge; Corrill Clay County, Missouri; residences or meeting places unspecified	**Movement**: Went to brothers Gilbert, Partridge, and Corrill.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
25 May 1834 E0270; day	John Whitmer; David; Peter; wife [whose wife unstated] Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Family**: Sabbath at home; David, Peter, and wife were there. The line reads approximately “David Peter & wife here”; punctuation and whose wife is meant are not explicit. This does not establish extended co-residence.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
26 May 1834 E0271; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
27 May 1834 E0272; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Ditto marks repeat the preceding entry.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
28 May 1834 E0273; day	John Whitmer; Sarah Jackson Whitmer; their infant daughter Nancy Whitmer’s then residence, Clay County	**Health**: John recorded his wife ill at home and the birth of an heir. The daybook does not name the infant; the Bible death entry supplies Nancy’s name. Continued Arthur-house residence is inferred, not named on this date. The manuscript reads “At home wife Sick heir born.”	**Contemporary manuscript** Source date: 1834 S061
29 May 1834 E0274; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
30 May 1834 E0275; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home. Ditto marks repeat the preceding entry.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
31 May 1834 E0276; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Meeting**: At home; a council met, but he was not present. “At home” is indicated by ditto marks; the council’s location is unstated.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
June 1834 E0277; month	Levi W. Hancock; Camp members Louisiana and Allred settlement, Missouri	**Work**: Crossed the Mississippi opposite Louisiana and camped about a mile west of town; later camped in the Allred settlement, repairing guns and making a flagstaff and peace flag during the several-day stop. June is explicit in this section, but no calendar days are supplied for these activities.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1854 S058
June 1834, Fishing River episode E0278; month	Levi W. Hancock; Joseph Smith; camp members Between the two Fishing River branches, Missouri	**Persecution**: Recalled threats against the camp near a log meetinghouse between the two Fishing River branches; sheltered in the meetinghouse during a storm, then found the swollen branches impassable. No exact day is supplied in Hancock’s account; none is borrowed here from another witness.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1854 S058

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
1 June 1834 E0279; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
June 1834, before Fishing River E0280; approximate	Joseph Holbrook; Joseph Smith; Holbrook family; other camp families Salt River Creek, Missouri, about fifty miles west of Louisiana	**Housing**: At Salt River Creek, about fifty miles west of Louisiana, the camp stayed three or four days. Holbrook provided a house for his family when directed to leave families there, but the women subsequently received permission to continue with the camp. No calendar day is supplied for this stop. The date bounds indicate narrative order only, not a precisely dated rental. This house is not identified as an Arthur property.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1860 S057
June–July 1834 E0281; range	Brother Bencraft Clay County, Missouri	**Death**: A contemporary death list names Brother Bencraft among those who died of cholera; he was a local resident. Given name and exact death day not established here. Later aggregate counts of camp deaths must not silently absorb local residents. Full identity, exact death day and camp membership require further verification; no Arthur-property death established.	**Contemporary published death list** Source date: July–August 1834 S063
June–July 1834, after Fishing River E0282; approximate	Levi W. Hancock; Joseph Hancock; David Evans; Thomas Hays; Solomon Hancock Missouri camp after Fishing River; exact nursing site unstated	**Health**: Nursed his brother Joseph through cholera. David Evans brought another sick man, Thomas Hays, and shared nursing duties; Solomon Hancock later removed Joseph and relieved Levi. The narrative supplies sequence, not exact illness or recovery dates. It does not establish a shared Arthur house.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1854 S058
Summer 1834, before September departure E0283; approximate	Levi W. Hancock; Sally [Hancock's sister]; Mr. Arthur Clay County, Missouri; Arthur's house otherwise unlocated	**Construction**: Went to his sister Sally in Clay County, learned of her impoverishment after expulsion from Jackson County, resumed his trade, and made sash for Mr. Arthur's house. The manuscript says "made the sash"; the public typescript expands this to window sash. No individual work dates or description of the house are given. Original says sash; window is an explanatory expansion in the typescript. No exact workday, completion date, or residence at Arthur's is given.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1854 S064
2 June 1834 E0284; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
2 June 1834 E0285; day	Joseph Smith; Camp of Israel Illinois River, Illinois	**Movement**: The camp crossed the Illinois River by ferry and camped on the western bank.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S056

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
3 June 1834 E0286; day	John Whitmer; R. McWilliams; infant [unnamed] Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Death**: At school; was sent for; noted that an infant died and R. McWilliams taught school. Exact brief wording: “At school Sent for Infant died R. McWilliams teaches School.” Punctuation and the relationship of “Sent for” to the following words are inferred; the infant is unnamed. McWilliams’s initial is read R., with some uncertainty.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
3 June 1834 E0287; day	Joseph Smith; Milton Holmes; Wilford Woodruff; Zelph Mound near Illinois River, Illinois	**Burial**: Camp members excavated a human skeleton and an arrow point; Joseph identified the deceased as Zelph in an account of a vision. Holmes brought a broken thighbone into camp and placed it in Woodruff’s wagon. The identification and visionary statements are attributed to Joseph by the witnesses. June 3 dates the Illinois excavation, not the later Missouri burial.	**Contemporary journal narrative; later firsthand manuscript** Source date: 1834; circa 1842–1865 S065
3 June 1834, 6 a.m. E0288; day	Nancy Whitmer; John and Sarah Jackson Whitmer Clay County; precise dwelling and burial place unproved	**Death**: John was called from school because his infant had died. The family Bible names Nancy and gives six o’clock in the morning. The Bible inscription reads Nancy; Jane occurs in modern metadata. Death predates the late-June camp cholera outbreak. Cause and burial place are unstated.	**Contemporary manuscript; family Bible inscription** Source date: 1834; Bible inscription hand/date not independently established S066
After 3 June 1834; Missouri burial day unspecified E0289; approximate	Wilford Woodruff; Zelph; Lyman Wight; Michael Arthur Clay County, near an Arthur-owned house occupied by Wight	**Burial**: Woodruff carried the thighbone to Missouri and later recalled burying it near the Arthur-owned house occupied by Wight; he had hoped instead to bury it on the Jackson County temple block. Placed within the 1834 travel narrative. The passage supplies no actual burial date, tract, grave coordinate, or identity with the present Arthur Cemetery. The end date is a broad sorting bound, not a documented deadline.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S067
4 June 1834 E0290; day	Camp of Israel Mississippi River, Illinois/Missouri border	**Movement**: Camped beside the Mississippi; opposition threatened to prevent their entry into Missouri.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S056
4 June 1834 E0291; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
4–6 June 1834 E0292; range	Camp of Israel Mississippi River crossing into Missouri	**Movement**: The camp ferried across the Mississippi with one boat; Woodruff recalls that crossing required two days, with the journey resumed June 6. The crossing is bounded by the June 4 encampment and June 6 resumed journey; do not label every crossing day independently proved.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S056
4–6 June 1834 E0293; range	Sylvester Smith; Joseph Smith; Camp of Israel Mississippi River crossing camp	**Context**: Woodruff recalled Sylvester Smith challenging camp order and Joseph during the river-crossing delay. Internal complaint, not an attack by Missouri citizens; exact day unstated.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S056

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
5 June 1834 E0294; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Ditto marks repeat the preceding entry.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
6 June 1834 E0295; day	Camp of Israel Eastern Missouri	**Movement**: Resumed travel after the Mississippi crossing.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S056
6 June 1834 E0296; day	John Whitmer; N. McWilliams Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school; got 22 pounds of flour from N. McWilliams. School is indicated by ditto marks.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
7 June 1834 E0297; day	Camp of Israel; Allred settlement Salt River, Missouri	**Movement**: Camped in woods by a spring at Salt River, where a branch of the Church was located.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S056
7 June 1834 E0298; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school. Ditto marks repeat the preceding entry.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
8 June 1834 E0299; day	Hyrum Smith; Lyman Wight; Joseph Smith; Camp of Israel Salt River, Missouri	**Movement**: Hyrum Smith and Wight joined the camp with Michigan volunteers; Woodruff recalled a combined force of 205 men and twenty-five baggage wagons. A later remembered headcount, not a census of refugees on Arthur’s farm.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S056
8 June 1834 E0300; day	John Whitmer; Gilbert Goldsmith Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Meeting**: At home; baptized Gilbert Goldsmith.	**Contemporary manuscript** S061
8–12 June 1834 E0301; range	Lyman Wight; Hyrum Smith; George A. Smith; Camp of Israel Salt River, Missouri	**Meeting**: Camp refreshed and reorganized. Wight became commander; Hyrum led Joseph’s guard; George A. Smith served as armor-bearer; Wight drilled the men on the prairie. Activities occurred during the stay; the account does not date each appointment or drill separately.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S056
9 June 1834 E0302; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school.	**Contemporary manuscript** S045
10 June 1834 E0303; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school.	**Contemporary manuscript** S045

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
11 June 1834 E0304; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school.	**Contemporary manuscript** S045
12 June 1834 E0305; day	Camp of Israel Salt River, Missouri	**Movement**: Left Salt River, traveled fourteen miles, and camped on the prairie.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S056
12 June 1834 E0306; day	John Whitmer; brother Edwards Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school; brother Edwards went to see the camp of Saints.	**Contemporary manuscript** S045
13 June 1834 E0307; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school.	**Contemporary manuscript** S045
14 June 1834 E0308; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Meeting**: At school; a council of high priests is noted.	**Contemporary manuscript** S045
15 June 1834 E0309; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S045
16 June 1834 E0310; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At school; recorded this as the last day of school.	**Contemporary manuscript** S045
17 June 1834 E0311; day	John Whitmer; brother Simons; Jabez Durfee; George Johnson; Solomon Daniels; Elias Highbee; Lyman Wight; Carls Granger; Rachel Davidson; Nancy McWilliams; Rachel Price; Sarah P. Hiner; John Thornton; John Beards; Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work : Went to brother Simons; listed debit accounts for Jabez Durfee, George Johnson, Solomon Daniels, Elias Highbee, Lyman Wight, Carls Granger, Rachel Davidson, Nancy McWilliams, Rachel Price, Sarah P. Hiner, John Thornton, John Beards and Michael Arthur. Several account names are tentative readings; purpose and numerical columns are not expressly labeled on this page. The accounts follow the last-day-of-school entry; the columns identify neither pupils nor acreage.**	**Contemporary manuscript** S045

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
18 June 1834 E0312; day	Camp of Israel Near Richmond, Ray County, Missouri	**Movement**: Camped about one mile from Richmond amid widespread alarm over the approaching Mormon expedition.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S056
18 June 1834 E0313; day	John Whitmer; Corrill Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to Corrill’s.	**Contemporary manuscript** S045
18 June 1834 E0314; day	John Whitmer; Lyman (probably Lyman Wight) Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Housing**: Recorded rent due Lyman from 10 January. Month read January by two independent readers; earlier May reading withdrawn. Abbreviated wording favors John owing Lyman, but gives no surname, amount, property or explicit co-residence.	**Contemporary manuscript** S045
18 June 1834 E0315; day	John Whitmer; Mr. Arthur Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Received $2.37½ from Mr. Arthur in full. Separate from the following Lyman rent entry; not expressly a rental payment.	**Contemporary manuscript** S045
19 June 1834 E0316; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S045
19 June 1834 E0317; day	Joseph Smith; Camp of Israel Richmond to Fishing River, Missouri	**Movement**: Passed quietly through Richmond early in the morning; wagon breakdowns delayed progress; camped between two branches of Fishing River after about fifteen miles.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S056
19 June 1834 E0318; day	Joseph Smith; Camp of Israel participants Fishing River, Clay County, Missouri	**Movement**: The Camp of Israel stopped near Fishing River, where armed men threatened the company before the severe nighttime storm. Later manuscript history supplies the 19 June date; its providential interpretations are the narrators’ interpretations, not independent evidence of causation.	**Later account** Source date: 1839–1843 S068
19 June 1834, evening E0319; day	Five armed visitors; Camp of Israel Fishing River camp, Missouri	**Persecution**: Five armed men entered camp and threatened an attack by forces gathering from neighboring counties. Numbers attributed to hostile forces are the threats as recalled, not independently established muster totals.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S056
19–20 June 1834 E0320; range	Joseph Smith; Camp of Israel Fishing River, Missouri	**Health**: A violent storm struck, flattened tents, and flooded streams. The men took shelter in an old Baptist meetinghouse; camp members interpreted the storm as protection from attack. The storm is documented in witness accounts; supernatural causation is their interpretation. Retrospective flood depths are not surveyed measurements.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S056

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
19–22 June 1834; early symptoms E0321; range	Ezra Thayre; Joseph Hancock; other campers Fishing River camps, Missouri	**Health : Witnesses recalled early cholera-like illness before the large Rush Creek outbreak; Hancock was taken ill during the storm, and Thayre and Hayes are named near the June 22 narrative. Individual identifications and first-symptom dates vary. Illness began before the June 24 outbreak.**	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S056
20 June 1834 E0322; day	Camp of Israel Prairie about five miles from Fishing River camp	**Movement**: Moved about five miles onto the prairie for food and forage and established another temporary camp.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S056
20 June 1834 E0323; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to town.	**Contemporary manuscript** S045
20 June 1834 E0324; day	Lyman Wight and family Clay County, Missouri	**Movement**: Wight recalled returning to his family after five months and eight days on the eastern mission. Exact residence is not identified in this sentence.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1857-08-24 S034
21 June 1834 E0325; day	Colonel Sconce; Joseph Smith; Ray County visitors Camp of Israel, Clay County	**Meeting**: Sconce and two other men from Richmond visited and questioned the expedition’s purpose; Joseph described the Saints’ expulsion and relief mission; the visitors promised to reduce public alarm.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S056
21 June 1834 E0326; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Meeting**: Attended council.	**Contemporary manuscript** S045
21 June 1834 E0327; day	Joseph Smith; Orson Hyde; Cornelius Gilliam; Camp of Israel participants John Cooper’s property near Fishing River, Clay County, Missouri	**Correspondence**: The camp issued a signed declaration denying an intention to attack Jackson County residents and explaining its goals of restoring rights and securing peace; Cornelius Gilliam endorsed the declaration after visiting. Surviving signed original declaration, including Gilliam’s endorsement. It states the camp’s declared intentions rather than proving how every participant behaved.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1834-06-21 S069
21–22 June 1834; witness-date conflict E0328; range	Cornelius Gilliam; Joseph Smith; Camp of Israel Clay County, Missouri	**Meeting**: Gilliam met the camp about public alarm and the possibility of a peaceful settlement. A dated request and response belong to June 21; Woodruff’s later autobiography places Gilliam’s visit on June 22. The contemporary document’s date controls the dated exchange. The later witness’s June 22 wording is preserved as a conflict rather than a second certain meeting.	**Contemporary manuscript; later firsthand manuscript** Source date: 21 June 1834; circa 1842–1865 S070
22 June 1834 E0329; day	John Whitmer Beyond Fishing River, Missouri; camp of Saints	**Movement**: On the Sabbath went beyond Fishing River to the camp of Saints.	**Contemporary manuscript** S045

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
22 June 1834 E0330; day	Joseph Holbrook; Joseph Smith; camp members Fishing River, Missouri	**Meeting**: A revelation concerning the redemption of Zion was given at Fishing River.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1860 S057
22 June 1834 E0331; day	Joseph Smith John Cooper’s property near Fishing River, Clay County, Missouri	**Context**: Smith dictated a revelation postponing the immediate military redemption of Zion and directing the elders to wait and prepare for an endowment. Preserved in Revelation Book 1, copied between June 1834 and July 1835. This document marks a policy change, not a new title to Arthur property.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1834-06-22 S070
22 June 1834 E0332; day	Joseph Smith; Camp of Israel John Cooper’s property, Fishing River vicinity, Clay County	**Meeting: Joseph dictated the revelation now D&C 105, suspending the immediate armed restoration of the Saints to Jackson County and directing further preparation. Smith received the revelation at Fishing River.**	**Contemporary manuscript copy** Source date: circa 23 June 1834–5 July 1835 S070
About 22–26 June 1834 E0333; approximate	Joseph Holbrook; Holbrook’s wife; Brigham Young Camp near Fishing River and Clay County, Missouri	**Health**: Holbrook’s wife was among the first camp members taken with cholera; Brigham Young and others administered to her, and she recovered within a few days. The narrative says “about this time” after June 22; the precise onset and recovery dates are unstated. The chronology is retrospective; exact onset day unstated. Her recovery is not a cholera death.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1860 S057
Late June 1834, before the camp dispersal E0334; approximate	Joseph Holbrook; George Burkett [editorial identification]; Joseph Smith; Lyman Wight; camp members Burkett’s below Liberty, Clay County, Missouri	**Meeting**: The camp moved to brother Burkett’s below Liberty, where more members became ill with cholera. Joseph Smith ordered the camp broken up and told the members to meet in one week at Colonel Lyman Wight’s house. The text gives sequence and a one-week interval, but no calendar date for dispersal or the proposed reunion. This statement does not describe Wight’s house or identify its owner.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1860 S057
23 June 1834 E0335; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Returned home. Additional writing on this line is struck out or difficult to decipher.	**Contemporary manuscript** S045
23 June 1834 E0336; day	Joseph Smith; Edward Partridge; William W. Phelps; John Whitmer; Missouri church elders Clay County, Missouri	**Context**: A council selected Missouri elders to receive instruction and an endowment in Kirtland, while assigning continuing land-purchase, printing, and administrative duties. Minute Book 2, manuscript pages 41–42, copied in 1838 from earlier minutes.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 23 June 1834; surviving copy 1838 S071
23–24 June 1834; witness-date conflict E0337; range	Camp of Israel; David R. Atchison; Sidney Gilbert; Burk/Burkett family Approach to Liberty; then Rush Creek, Clay County	**Movement**: The camp moved toward Liberty, was advised by Atchison and others to avoid town, and turned toward Gilbert’s residence and the Burk/Burkett field beside Rush Creek. Woodruff dates departure June 23; Kimball’s later narrative says June 24. The source conflict is retained; the camp is not placed on Arthur’s southwestern farm.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S056

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
24 June 1834 E0338; day	John Murdock; Camp of Israel; Burk/Burkett family Burk/Burkett's property, Clay County	**Movement**: Murdock recorded a fifteen-mile movement to Brother Burkett's; about a dozen men developed cholera by the following morning. Independent diary day differs from Woodruff autobiography's June 23 movement. The site is not identified as Arthur's farm.	**Contemporary manuscript** Source date: 1834 S072
24 June 1834 E0339; day	John Whitmer; his father; Elizabeth Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Health**: Went to his father's; Elizabeth was sick.	**Contemporary manuscript** S045
24–25 June 1834 E0340; range	Camp of Israel; Joseph Smith; sick attendants Rush Creek, Clay County	**Health**: The major cholera outbreak rapidly disabled men in camp. Woodruff recalled tending the sick through the day and night, with new attacks continuing. Large-scale outbreak dates are distinguished from earlier symptoms. Witness estimates of total sick and dead differ.	**Contemporary journal narrative; later firsthand manuscript** Source date: 1834; circa 1842–1865 S059
24–26 June 1834; conflicting Carter dates E0341; range	John S. Carter; Seth Hitchcock Rush Creek camp, Clay County	**Death**: Woodruff recalled Carter dying at about six in the afternoon, followed by Hitchcock about half an hour later. Current JSP biography says Carter died June 25/26; the JSP annotation to the April 13, 1833 letter says June 24. The autobiography gives times of day but no explicit calendar day in this paragraph. Preserve the conflict rather than select one day without the underlying death record.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S073
About 24 June 1834 E0342; approximate	Wilford Woodruff; his tent company; Burk/Burkett household Burk/Burkett property, Rush Creek	**Housing**: Burk/Burkett offered Woodruff's company a small room if they cleaned it; after bedding was spread, sick men were laid side by side there. This is a named refuge beside the cholera camp, not an Arthur-house or slave-cabin identification.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S056
Late June 1834 E0343; range	Alfred (Albert) Fisk Clay County, cholera outbreak	**Death**: Alfred (Albert) Fisk died during the cholera outbreak associated with the Camp of Israel. Exact death day not supplied by the inspected Woodruff passage; no Arthur-property death or precise grave location established. Woodruff's autobiography writes Alfred Frisk; other lists use Alfred or Albert Fisk. Exact death day not supplied by the inspected Woodruff passage; no Arthur-property death or precise grave location established. Woodruff names him separately among the later fatal cases; other accounts vary Warren/Seth in this narrative.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S056
Late June 1834 E0344; range	Joseph Smith; Orson Pratt; Joseph B. Noble; Zebedee Coltrin; George A. Smith Clay County, Missouri	**Health**: Woodruff recalled these men among those severely ill, and reported cold-water bathing as a remedy used by the sufferers. Historical description of treatment, not a recommendation. Individual onset and recovery days are not supplied.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S056

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
Late June 1834; emergency burials E0345; range	John S. Carter; Seth Hitchcock; surviving camp members Small stream emptying into Rush Creek	**Burial**: Witnesses recalled wrapping bodies in blankets because coffins could not be obtained, carrying them about half a mile, and burying them by the stream while armed men stood guard. This describes a Rush Creek burial setting. It does not establish burial in the later Arthur family cemetery or on the data-center parcel.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S056
Late June–early July 1834 E0346; range	Heber C. Kimball; Peter Whitmer Jr.; Vienna Jaques Peter Whitmer’s house, Liberty, Missouri	**Housing**: While ill, Kimball sought refuge at Peter Whitmer’s house in Liberty and received care from the household and Vienna Jaques. Exact arrival day is not given. This town residence must not automatically be placed at Arthur’s house or at Peter’s eventual grave.	**Later firsthand published account** Source date: 1845 S074
25 June 1834 E0347; day	John Murdock Camp of Israel, Clay County	**Movement: Murdock left camp for the first time since starting from Ohio. His next entry dates formal disbanding June 26. His departure and the camp’s disbanding are separate events.**	**Contemporary manuscript** Source date: 1834 S075
25 June 1834 E0348; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At his father’s, by ditto after the June 24 entry. Ditto supplies repeated location; Elizabeth’s illness is not independently restated.	**Contemporary manuscript** S045
25 June 1834 E0349; day	Joseph Smith; John Thornton; Alexander Doniphan; David R. Atchison Rush Creek, Clay County, Missouri	**Correspondence**: From Rush Creek, Smith told John Thornton, Alexander Doniphan, and David R. Atchison that the camp would disperse while peaceful efforts to settle the Jackson County dispute continued. The featured witness is the 1843 manuscript-history copy of the letter, not its original 1834 sheet. It states that the company moved to Rush Creek on 24 June.	**Later account** Source date: 25 June 1834; surviving manuscript copy August 1843 S076
25–26 June 1834; dispersal process E0350; range	Joseph Smith; Camp of Israel Rush Creek camp, Clay County	**Movement**: Campers were instructed to disperse into small groups and remove their teams; sufficient men remained to care for the sick. Woodruff dates dispersal to June 25; Murdock says he first left camp June 25 and that camp was disbanded by Joseph’s order June 26. This may describe successive phases. It is not a collective January departure from Arthur’s house.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S056
26 June 1834 E0351; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At his father’s, by ditto after the June 24 entry. Ditto supplies repeated location; Elizabeth’s illness is not independently restated.	**Contemporary manuscript** S045
26 June 1834 E0352; day	Joseph Smith; John Murdock; Colesville Saints Clay County, Missouri	**Movement**: Murdock recorded camp disbanding by Joseph’s order and his own going to the Colesville brethren; he had cholera symptoms. Murdock’s day is retained alongside Woodruff’s June 25 dispersal wording. Neither describes moving from the Arthur log cabin in January.	**Contemporary manuscript** Source date: 1834 S075

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
26 June 1834 (reported death date) E0353; day	Elial (Eliel) Strong Clay County, cholera outbreak	**Death**: Elial (Eliel) Strong died during the cholera outbreak associated with the Camp of Israel. The JSP biography supplies June 26, citing compiled vital statistics and the cholera-victim record; the inspected Woodruff passage gives no individual day. No Arthur property identified.	**Later firsthand manuscript; biographical date** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S077
About 26 June 1834 E0354; approximate	Joseph Holbrook; Michael Arthur; employed brethren About five miles west of Liberty, Clay County, Missouri	**Construction**: Left camp, traveled about six miles, and stopped about five miles west of Liberty near Michael Arthur, who was building a gristmill and employing several of the brethren in and around it. Holbrook writes “around June 26”; his later autobiographical summary also gives June 26 as his Clay County arrival. The grammar between “near Mr.” and “Michael Arthur” is awkward in the public transcript; the gristmill and employer are clear. Public typescript inspected; restricted original images not accessed. Nearby stable and corncrib subsequently used by Holbrook are not expressly described as Arthur property.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1860 S057
Late June 1834, after camp dispersal; exact days unstated E0355; approximate	Wilford Woodruff; Milton Holmes; Brother Lawrey; Seth Hitchcock; Warren Ingalls From cholera camp near Liberty to Brother Lawrey’s, about seven miles away	**Movement: Woodruff left the sick camp with Holmes, stayed several days with Lawrey, and learned of deaths among the sick he had left behind. Hitchcock had asked Ingalls to remain as his attendant. The journal’s early narrative is not a day-by-day record here. Exact dispersal and death dates require other witnesses. Lawrey’s house appears under his own name.**	**Contemporary manuscript** S059
27 June 1834 E0356; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Came home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S045
About 27 June 1834 E0357; approximate	Joseph Holbrook; Chandler Holbrook Near Arthur’s mill works, west of Liberty	**Health**: The brothers tried to cut house logs but were too weak and returned exhausted to their wagons. Date inferred as the day after an approximate June 26 arrival, not independently written as June 27.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1860–1871 S057
Late June 1834 E0358; approximate	Joseph Holbrook; Chandler Holbrook; Jackson County refugees Clay County, Missouri; precise tenancy location unstated	**Housing**: Joseph occupied the corn crib and Chandler the stable, explaining that refugees driven from Jackson County had already occupied the scarce houses in the new county. The date follows the preceding cholera and housing sequence. Ownership by Arthur is not stated.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1860 S057

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
Late June 1834, after leaving camp E0359; approximate	Joseph Holbrook; Chandler Holbrook; Lynes Nantels [name uncertain] Clay County, Missouri; about a mile from the brothers' stopping place near Arthur's mill	**Housing**: Joseph and Chandler Holbrook tried to cut house logs but were too weak and returned to their wagons. A brother whose name the transcript renders Lynes Nantels offered them use of a stable and corn crib he had rented about a mile away. The account says "the next day" after the approximate June 26 departure. Neither the buildings' owner nor their legal parcel is identified; they cannot securely be called Arthur's buildings.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1860 S057
Late June 1834, following morning E0360; approximate	Joseph Holbrook; Eunice Holbrook; Chandler Holbrook; Cyrus Zaddacks [uncertain]; Carkis Branger [uncertain] Clay County, Missouri; rented stable and corn crib, and an unidentified nearby house	**Health**: Eunice Holbrook became dangerously ill with cholera. The brothers moved through heavy rain to the offered stable and corn crib; two men took Eunice into a house and nursed her until she recovered within a few days. The exact day and two caregivers' names are uncertain. The narrative distinguishes the stable/corn crib from "the house" into which Eunice was taken.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1860 S057
28 June 1834 E0361; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S045
Late June 1834 E0362; approximate	Eunice Holbrook; Joseph and Chandler Holbrook; unnamed hosts Stable and corncrib about a mile from Arthur's mill vicinity	**Housing**: The families accepted a brother's offer of a rented stable and corncrib. During violent rain Eunice suffered severe cholera spasms and was taken into the house and nursed. Exact day and hosts' names are uncertain. Arthur's ownership of the stable, corncrib or house is not stated.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1860–1871 S057
29 June 1834 E0363; day	Algernon Sidney Gilbert His home near Rush Creek, Clay County	**Death**: Gilbert died of cholera after assisting the displaced Saints and the expedition. Gilbert was a Missouri resident, not a man newly arrived with the camp. The mourning annotation's hand/date is uncertain; no Arthur-property location is supplied.	**Contemporary published notice; manuscript corroboration** Source date: July 1834; manuscript copy circa 1838 S078
29 June 1834 E0364; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
30 June 1834 E0365; day	John Murdock; Phebe Murdock; Sidney Gilbert Clay County, Missouri	**Health**: Murdock received word that his daughter Phebe had cholera and that Sidney Gilbert, with whose family she lived, had died. He went to care for her. This is the date the news reached him, not the date of Gilbert's death or Phebe's first symptoms.	**Contemporary manuscript** Source date: 1834 S075

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
30 June 1834 E0366; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Meeting**: Attended council.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
30 June–6 July 1834 E0367; range	John Murdock; Phebe Murdock Gilbert household vicinity, Clay County	**Health**: Murdock nursed Phebe until her death at dawn on July 6. No Arthur house is named; no treatment details are supplied in this sentence.	**Contemporary manuscript** Source date: 1834 S075
1 July 1834 E0368; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Meeting**: Attended council, by ditto.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
1 July 1834 (reported death date) E0369; day	Jesse Johnson Smith Clay County, cholera outbreak	**Death**: Jesse Smith died during the cholera outbreak associated with the Camp of Israel. The JSP biography specifies July 1; the inspected Woodruff death list gives no individual day. His death must not be forced into a June-only range. No Arthur property is identified.	**Later firsthand manuscript; biographical date** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S080
About 1 July 1834 E0370; approximate	Wilford Woodruff; Lyman Wight Wight’s residence, Clay County; Arthur-owned property by other evidence	**Housing**: After several days with Lawrey, Woodruff accepted Wight’s invitation to spend the season with him and made Wight’s house his home. The invitation and move are narrated before work beginning about 1 July; no separate exact move-in day is stated.	**Contemporary manuscript** S059
About 1 July 1834 E0371; approximate	Wilford Woodruff; Lyman Wight; Michael Arthur; other workmen Arthur construction project, Clay County	**Construction**: Woodruff began working with Wight, who had contracted to make 100,000 bricks and build a dwelling from them for Michael Arthur. This dates Woodruff’s participation, not the initial contract, commencement of the entire project, completion, or Arthur’s move-in. Original facsimile page 26 inspected.	**Contemporary manuscript** S081
About 1 July 1834; retrospective detail E0372; approximate	Wilford Woodruff; Michael Arthur; Lyman Wight Michael Arthur’s wheat field, Clay County	**Work: Woodruff later recalled that his first work on joining Wight was harvesting Arthur’s wheat. The passage’s precise inscription date is unestablished. The account gives no parcel for the wheat field.**	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S056
During the 1834 building season; recollected in 1857 E0373; approximate	Wilford Woodruff; Lyman and Harriet Wight; Michael Arthur Old log cabin, Clay County	**Housing**: Woodruff recalled living with Wight in an old log cabin, milking Sister Wight’s cows, and making bricks for Arthur’s house. No exact cabin dates, footprint, former occupants, or slave-quarter identification. This is the retained contemporary letterbook copy of the 1857 letter.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1857-07-01 S082

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
Summer and fall 1834; no exact final day E0374; approximate	Wilford Woodruff; Lyman Wight; Milton Holmes; Heman Hyde; other brethren Wight's residence and Arthur worksite, Clay County	**Work: Woodruff continued laboring with brethren through summer and fall; his autobiography names Holmes and Hyde as coworkers. No dated last workday or mansion completion appears. The account distinguishes the dwelling from the brick construction project. Original facsimile page 27 inspected.**	**Contemporary manuscript** S083
Summer and fall 1834; recurring Sundays and councils E0375; approximate	Lyman Wight; Wilford Woodruff; local branch and councils Wight's house, Clay County	**Meeting: Woodruff described Sunday bread-breaking and exhortation at Wight's house, occasional appointed preachers, and council meetings for Church business. Woodruff describes recurring meetings without giving each Sunday's date.**	**Contemporary manuscript** S059
Within about ten weeks after late June 1834 E0376; approximate	Joseph Holbrook; Chandler Holbrook Shoal Creek, Clay County, Missouri; eighty acres of Congress land	**Construction**: Built housing on eighty acres of Congress land on Shoal Creek; he and Chandler moved into it. The interval is given as ten weeks, without a calendar completion date. The public transcript says "more houses," an uncertain wording; no precise number of structures is asserted here. The date bounds are approximate indexing bounds.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1860 S057
early July 1834 (recollection) E0377; approximate	Michael Arthur; Wilford Woodruff; Lyman Wight; Milton Holmes; Heman Hyde Arthur's wheat field, Clay County, Missouri	**Work**: Woodruff recalled beginning the season by helping cut Arthur's wheat, then working with brethren on the brick-and-house job. Personal retrospective account. The precise composition date of this passage is not established; no field survey description is given.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S084
2 July 1834 E0378; day	John Whitmer; brother Gilbert Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to brother Gilbert's.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
3 July 1834 E0379; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Correspondence**: Wrote; object of the writing is unstated.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
3 July 1834 E0380; day	Joseph Smith; David Whitmer; William W. Phelps; John Whitmer; Lyman Wight; Frederick G. Williams Clay County, Missouri	**Context**: A general council of high priests in Clay County organized a Missouri presidency of David Whitmer, William W. Phelps, and John Whitmer and selected a twelve-member high council including Lyman Wight. Surviving Minute Book 2 copy, manuscript page 43. These minutes label only Clay County; they do not by themselves name a specific Arthur house.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 3 July 1834; surviving copy 1838 S085

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
3 July 1834 E0381; day	Joseph Smith; David Whitmer; William W. Phelps; John Whitmer; Lyman Wight; Wilford Woodruff Lyman Wight’s residence, Clay County	**Meeting**: Woodruff recalled attending the meeting at which Joseph Smith set apart David Whitmer with Phelps and John Whitmer as assistants and organized the high council. Woodruff’s journal retrospectively corrected an approximate date to 3 July. Compare the separately surviving 3 July and circa 7 July minutes; the insertion should not erase their distinctions.	**Contemporary manuscript** S059
3 July 1834 E0382; day	Lyman Wight; Joseph Smith; John Whitmer; Wilford Woodruff Wight’s house, recalled as three miles west of Liberty	**Context: A conference organized Missouri church leadership at Wight’s residence, associated with Arthur ownership through Woodruff’s independent recollections. Whitmer’s westward location is original-manuscript verified but retrospective. Meeting minutes themselves do not explicitly name Arthur. The minutes do not identify the new brick mansion as the meeting house.**	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: after 1846–circa 1847 S086
4 July 1834 E0383; day	John Whitmer; his father Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to his father’s.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
5 July 1834 E0384; day	John Whitmer; brother Lyman Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At home; obtained three pounds of bacon from brother Lyman, entered at 19 cents.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
6 July 1834 E0385; day	John Whitmer; L. Wight; Seth Johnson Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Sabbath at home; entered two copies of the Commandments for L. Wight at 50 cents and an additional Seth Johnson transaction. Seth Johnson line is corrected and abbreviated; precise quantity and amount uncertain.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
6 July 1834 or shortly afterward E0386; approximate	John Murdock; unnamed Liberty resident Liberty, Clay County	**Persecution**: As Murdock passed through Liberty, a man whom he identified with the mob questioned him about continuing cholera cases. Murdock reported that fifteen to twenty of their people had died. The encounter follows Phebe’s death and burial without a fresh date heading. The fifteen-to-twenty statement is his contemporary estimate, not an exact camp-only count.	**Contemporary manuscript** Source date: 1834 S075
6 July 1834 or shortly afterward E0387; approximate	Phebe Murdock; John Murdock; Henry G. Rollins; Read/Reed Clay County, Missouri	**Burial**: Murdock says Henry G. Rollins and Read/Reed helped him bury Phebe. The burial follows the July 6 death in the narrative but has no separate day or grave location. The second helper’s surname is read cautiously. Passing through Liberty afterward does not identify the burial parcel.	**Contemporary manuscript** Source date: 1834 S075
6 July 1834, at daybreak E0388; day	Phebe Murdock; John Murdock; Gilbert household Clay County, Missouri	**Death**: After John Murdock nursed her for several days, six-year-old Phebe died of cholera at daybreak on Sunday, July 6; he gives her age as six years, three months and twenty-seven days. She was a local child living with the Gilbert family, not a marcher. The entry names no Arthur property or precise burial site.	**Contemporary manuscript** Source date: 1834 S075

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
July–September 1834 E0389; range	John Murdock; sick Saints; his children Clay County, Missouri	**Health**: Murdock continued ministering to the sick, caring for his children and regaining his own health and strength. The narrative says until September 23; it does not supply separate daily nursing entries.	**Contemporary manuscript** Source date: 1834 S087
7 July 1834 E0390; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
circa 7 July 1834 E0391; approximate	Joseph Smith; Lyman Wight; David Whitmer; William W. Phelps; John Whitmer Lyman Wight’s house, Clay County, Missouri	**Context**: At a meeting in Lyman Wight’s house, Smith ordained Missouri church leaders and instructed them concerning the new council’s responsibilities. JSP dates the meeting circa 7 July because the copied minutes contain a weekday/day-of-month conflict. “Wight’s house” identifies an occupant, not a demonstrated deed owner or a proven Arthur building.	**Contemporary record** Source date: circa 7 July 1834; surviving copy 1838 S088
circa 7 July 1834 E0392; approximate	Lyman Wight; Joseph Smith; Wilford Woodruff Wight’s residence, Clay County, Missouri	**Context**: Another council/discourse was held at Wight’s residence during the Arthur construction season. Arthur ownership depends on independent residence evidence, not explicit wording in the minutes. Date is circa, and no cadastral location is established.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S088
8 July 1834 E0393; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Meeting**: At home; attended to the organization of the high council. Does not explicitly locate the council inside Whitmer’s dwelling.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
9 July 1834 E0394; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Correspondence**: At home; copied a proclamation of peace.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
10 July 1834 E0395; day	John Whitmer; Joseph; Frederick Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: At home; Joseph and Frederick started for home. Only given names written here; destination unstated.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
11 July 1834 E0396; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home, by ditto.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
12 July 1834 E0397; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Meeting**: At home; attended council.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
13 July 1834 E0398; day	John Whitmer; L. Wight Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: On the Sabbath obtained 3½ pounds of ham from L. Wight at 25 cents and let him have a Book of Commandments, also entered at 25 cents.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
14 July 1834 E0399; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
14 July 1834 E0400; day	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; precise case location unspecified	**Context : Michael Arthur is indexed as plaintiff in CV-240, a debt proceeding. County court index; original case file not examined. The date identifies the indexed proceeding; the index supplies no Arthur farm parcel.**	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002
15 July 1834 E0401; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
16 July 1834 E0402; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
17 July 1834 E0403; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
18 July 1834 E0404; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to town.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
19 July 1834 E0405; day	John Whitmer; his father Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to his father’s, by ditto after the previous movement entry.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
20 July 1834 E0406; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Sabbath; came home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
21 July 1834 E0407; day	John Whitmer; W. W. P. Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to brother W. W. P. Initials preserved; likely William W. Phelps but not expanded as explicit text.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
22 July 1834 E0408; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
23 July 1834 E0409; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
24 July 1834 E0410; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to town.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
25 July 1834 E0411; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
26 July 1834 E0412; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
27 July 1834 E0413; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
28 July 1834 E0414; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
29 July 1834 E0415; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S079
30 July 1834 E0416; day	John Whitmer; Lyman Wight Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At home; wrote a journal for Lyman Wight; entered 75 cents.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089
31 July 1834 E0417; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Meeting**: Attended council.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089
1 August 1834 E0418; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Meeting**: Attended council, by ditto.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089
2 August 1834 E0419; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
3 August 1834 E0420; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Sabbath at home; a Book of Commandments transaction entered at 25 cents. Name or verb on transaction line is unclear.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089
4 August 1834 E0421; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089
5 August 1834 E0422; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089
6 August 1834 E0423; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Meeting**: Attended council.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089
7 August 1834 E0424; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Meeting**: Attended council.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089
8 August 1834 E0425; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089
9 August 1834 E0426; day	John Whitmer; Sister Gilbert Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to see Sister Gilbert.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089
10 August 1834 E0427; day	John Whitmer; Solomon Daniels; Gilbert & Whitney and Company; his wife Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Sabbath at home; paid Solomon Daniels by an order on Gilbert & Whitney and Company, with 12½ cents lent to his wife. Reading of the loan-recipient pronoun and exact accounting arrangement is tentative; manuscript columns appear to total $8.06¼.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089
11 August 1834 E0428; day	John Whitmer; Partridge; Phelps Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to brothers Partridge and Phelps.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089
12 August 1834 E0429; day	John Whitmer; Wilford Woodruff; Woodruff’s brother Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At home; let Wilford Woodruff have a Book of Commandments for his brother, entered at 25 cents.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
13 August 1834 E0430; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089
14 August 1834 E0431; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to town.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089
15 August 1834 E0432; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089
16 August 1834 E0433; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to town.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089
16 August 1834 E0434; day	Joseph Smith; Lyman Wight; Edward Partridge; John Corrill; William W. Phelps Kirtland Township, Geauga County, Ohio	**Correspondence**: Back in Kirtland, Smith wrote Lyman Wight and other Missouri leaders about legal complaints, self-defense, and a conditional expectation of Zion’s redemption on 11 September 1836. Contemporary retained letter in Letterbook 1. The proposed 1836 date was conditional, not an event that subsequently occurred as planned.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1834-08-16 S090
17 August 1834 E0435; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089
18 August 1834 E0436; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089
19 August 1834 E0437; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089
20 August 1834 E0438; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to town.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089
21 August 1834 E0439; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Meeting**: At home; attended a council.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
22 August 1834 E0440; day	John Whitmer; Lyman Wight Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Correspondence**: At home; wrote a letter for Lyman Wight; Wight paid his letter postage, entered at 25 cents.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089
23 August 1834 E0441; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Recorded Sabbath at home. Entry is dated 23 and calls the day Sabbath; preserve manuscript date rather than silently reconcile calendar.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089
24 August 1834 E0442; day	John Whitmer; P. Whitmer; D. Whitmer and family; O. Cowdery; S. Riche P. Whitmer’s; Liberty, Missouri, named in departure note	**Movement : Went to P. Whitmer’s and stayed overnight with D. Whitmer and family, O. Cowdery and S. Riche; notes that they left Liberty Tuesday morning for Kirtland. Exact Tuesday departure date is not written; departure note may describe a subsequent event. The entry supplies no secure August 24 departure date for the others.**	**Contemporary manuscript** S089
25 August 1834 E0443; day	John Whitmer; Widow Gilbert Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to Widow Gilbert’s.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089
26 August 1834 E0444; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089
27 August 1834 E0445; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S089
28 August 1834 E0446; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091
29 August 1834 E0447; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091
30 August 1834 E0448; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Recorded Sabbath at home. Entry date appears 30 although it calls the day Sabbath; manuscript date retained.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091
September 1834 E0449; month	Levi W. Hancock Departing Clay County, Missouri, toward Ohio	**Movement**: Bought a pony and started home for Ohio, preaching along the way. Year follows the Zion’s Camp narrative; month is explicit. No departure day is given.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1854 S064

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
1 September 1834 E0450; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Correspondence**: At home; wrote, with object unstated.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091
Autumn 1834, before 22 December E0451; approximate	Joseph Holbrook Clay County, Missouri; near his Shoal Creek residence	**Land**: Rented a nearby improved farm of twenty acres for three years. The account gives “after a few weeks” following the house construction, not a calendar date; the three years describe the lease term.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1860 S057
2 September 1834 E0452; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home, by ditto.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091
3 September 1834 E0453; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Correspondence**: At home; wrote, with object unstated.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091
4 September 1834 E0454; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to town.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091
5 September 1834 E0455; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to town.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091
6 September 1834 E0456; day	John Whitmer; Edward Partridge Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to Edward Partridge’s.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091
7 September 1834 E0457; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath; location is supplied only by ditto after the Partridge visit. The entry does not record a separate return home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091
8 September 1834 E0458; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091
9 September 1834 E0459; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
10 September 1834 E0460; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Meeting**: Attended council.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091
11 September 1834 E0461; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Hunted bees.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091
12 September 1834 E0462; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to town.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091
13 September 1834 E0463; day	John Whitmer; his father; his wife Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to his father’s with his wife. An interlined word or name above the destination is unclear.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091
14 September 1834 E0464; day	John Whitmer; Williams Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: On the Sabbath went to Williams’s. Destination surname read Williams; no given name or exact place.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091
15 September 1834 E0465; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Returned home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091
16 September 1834 E0466; day	John Whitmer; Lyman Wight; Milton Hanes Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At home writing Lyman Wight’s history; let Milton Hanes have a Book of Commandments for L. Wight, entered at 25 cents; settled with Wight, who owed him $3.06¼; received beef and bone from Wight. Hanes surname tentative; meat weight and price not reproduced because numerical reading remains uncertain.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091
17 September 1834 E0467; day	John Whitmer; Lyman (Wight) Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Wrote Lyman’s history.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091
18 September 1834 E0468; day	John Whitmer; Joseph Bradnith Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Traded horses with Joseph Bradnith. Surname tentative.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091
19 September 1834 E0469; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to town.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
20 September 1834 E0470; day	John Whitmer; Lyman (Wight) Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At home; finished Lyman’s record in ten days, entered at $7.50.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091
21 September 1834 E0471; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091
22 September 1834 E0472; day	John Whitmer; Lyman Wight Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Lent Lyman Wight 75 cents and 14 sheets of foolscap paper, the paper entered at 12½ cents.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091
22 September 1834 E0473; day	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; precise case location unspecified	**Context : Michael Arthur is indexed as mentioned in case in CV-276, a debt proceeding. County court index; original case file not examined. The date identifies the indexed proceeding; the index supplies no Arthur farm parcel.**	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002
23 September 1834 E0474; day	John Murdock; his son John Clay County, Missouri	**Meeting**: Murdock baptized and confirmed his eight-year-old son John. The month was corrected in the manuscript from July to September.	**Contemporary manuscript** Source date: 1834 S087
23 September 1834 E0475; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091
24 September 1834 E0476; day	John Murdock; Zebedee Coltrin Clay County toward eastern Missouri	**Movement**: Murdock and Coltrin started to travel and preach in the eastern country.	**Contemporary manuscript** Source date: 1834 S087
24 September 1834 E0477; day	John Whitmer; L. Wight Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Went to town; received $1 cash and $1.50 in goods from L. Wight.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091
25 September 1834 E0478; day	John Murdock; John Sconce Richmond, Ray County, Missouri	**Persecution**: Murdock presented Sconce with a petition intended for the governor seeking a guard to protect the Saints in Jackson County. Sconce approved and said he would call a county meeting; Murdock left a copy in Richmond. The manuscript’s phrasing about the signers and intended recipient was revised; the documented act is presenting and leaving the petition, not proof that a guard was furnished.	**Contemporary manuscript** Source date: 1834 S087

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
25 September 1834 E0479; day	John Whitmer; Solomon Daniels Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Settled and squared accounts with Solomon Daniels by receiving 50 cents.	**Contemporary manuscript** S091
26 September 1834 E0480; day	John Whitmer; his wife Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Health**: At home; wife sick.	**Contemporary manuscript** S092
26 September 1834 E0481; day	Wilford Woodruff; Aphek and Azubah Woodruff Liberty, Clay County, Missouri	**Correspondence**: Woodruff wrote his parents that he was still making his home where he had spent the summer, reported good health, and said he expected to travel south during the coming winter. He does not name Arthur or Wight in that home sentence. The planned southern mission predates any verified mansion-completion notice.	**Contemporary manuscript** S093
27 September 1834 E0482; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home, by ditto.	**Contemporary manuscript** S092
28 September 1834 E0483; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S092
29 September 1834 E0484; day	John Whitmer; his wife Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Health**: At home; wife sick.	**Contemporary manuscript** S092
30 September 1834 E0485; day	John Whitmer; L. Wight; E. Stevenson Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: L. Wight debited for a Book of Mormon through E. Stevenson, $1.25.	**Contemporary manuscript** S092
1 October 1834 E0486; day	John Whitmer; Edwards Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to Edwards’s and to town.	**Contemporary manuscript** S092
2 October 1834 E0487; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S092

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
3 October 1834 E0488; day	John Murdock; James Ivy (Ivie) James Ivy’s (Ivie’s), Salt River, Missouri	**Health**: After preaching twice, Murdock arrived at James Ivy’s (Ivie’s) at Salt River, became ill with ague and severe fever, and described subsequent attempts at remedies. The host’s name is James Ivy, also appearing as a traveling companion a few lines below. This entry does not identify a Lyman Wight residence at Salt River or an Arthur property. The October heading follows the September mission entries.	**Contemporary manuscript** Source date: 1834 S087
3 October 1834 E0489; day	John Whitmer; Lyman Wight Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At home; entered a sale to Lyman Wight. Commodity and corrected amount unclear; not assigned a specific object.	**Contemporary manuscript** S092
3 October 1834 [?] E0490; approximate	Wilford Woodruff; Aphek Woodruff Liberty post office, Missouri	**Correspondence**: The September 26 letter bears a Liberty October postmark transcribed with day 3 supplied in brackets. The day is uncertain in the public transcription; this is a mailing mark, not a new letter-composition date.	**Contemporary manuscript** S093
4 October 1834 E0491; day	John Whitmer; Lyman Wight (by account context) Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At home; entered a transaction for 12 pounds, apparently continuing the Wight account, valued at 60 cents. Commodity unclear; account continuation inferred from ditto marks.	**Contemporary manuscript** S092
5 October 1834 E0492; day	John Whitmer; Courtright; W. W. Phelps Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Sabbath at home; let brother Courtright have a Book of Mormon for W. W. Phelps, $1.25. Courtright surname is a reading of the manuscript form.	**Contemporary manuscript** S092
6 October 1834 E0493; day	John Whitmer; Stephen Winchester; Lyman Wight Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Stephen Winchester debited $3.75 for three Books of Mormon; settled and squared all accounts with Lyman Wight up to this date by receiving $3.25.	**Contemporary manuscript** S092
7 October 1834 E0494; day	John Whitmer; Lyman Wight; Alsalem Southwick Jr. Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Recorded $5 due him from Lyman Wight and a $1.25 Book of Mormon account with a man whose name appears Alsalem Southwick, Jr., with receipt of $1.25. Southwick name tentative; explicit “Due me from Lyman Wight” distinguishes creditor direction.	**Contemporary manuscript** S092
7 October 1834 E0495; day	John Whitmer; Peter Whitmer Liberty, Clay County, Missouri; Peter Whitmer’s	**Housing**: Moved to Liberty to Peter Whitmer’s. Starting residence is unstated; no express Arthur-to-Peter move description.	**Contemporary manuscript** S092
8 October 1834 E0496; day	John Whitmer; his father Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to his father’s with his trunk. One additional word/name in the line is unclear.	**Contemporary manuscript** S092

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
9 October 1834 E0497; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Came to town.	**Contemporary manuscript** S092
10 October 1834 E0498; day	John Whitmer; Peter Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Construction**: Repaired a house for Peter Whitmer.	**Contemporary manuscript** S092
11 October 1834 E0499; day	John Whitmer; W. W. Phelps Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to W. W. Phelps’s.	**Contemporary manuscript** S092
12 October 1834 E0500; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S092
13 October 1834 E0501; day	John Whitmer; W. W. Phelps Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to W. W. Phelps’s.	**Contemporary manuscript** S092
14 October 1834 E0502; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S092
15 October 1834 E0503; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Correspondence**: At home; wrote a record. The object begins Rec... and is continued by ditto; no named subject given.	**Contemporary manuscript** S092
16 October 1834 E0504; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Correspondence**: At home; wrote a record. The object begins Rec... and is continued by ditto; no named subject given.	**Contemporary manuscript** S092
17 October 1834 E0505; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Correspondence**: At home; wrote a record. The object begins Rec... and is continued by ditto; no named subject given.	**Contemporary manuscript** S092
18 October 1834 E0506; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Correspondence**: At home; wrote a record. The object begins Rec... and is continued by ditto; no named subject given.	**Contemporary manuscript** S092
19 October 1834 E0507; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S092

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
20 October 1834 E0508; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Attended court.	**Contemporary manuscript** S092
21 October 1834 E0509; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Attended court.	**Contemporary manuscript** S092
22 October 1834 E0510; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Attended court.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
23 October 1834 E0511; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Health**: At home, sick with a bad cold.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
24 October 1834 E0512; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Health**: At home sick with a bad cold, by ditto.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
25 October 1834 E0513; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Health**: At home sick with a bad cold, by ditto.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
26 October 1834 E0514; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
27 October 1834 E0515; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Health**: Sick with a bad cold.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
28 October 1834 E0516; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Health**: Sick with a bad cold.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
29 October 1834 E0517; day	John Whitmer; Jack; his father Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to Jack’s and his father’s.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
30 October 1834 E0518; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Tarried at the preceding destination, by ditto.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
31 October 1834 E0519; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Came home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
Latter part of November 1834 E0520; month	Wilford Woodruff; Azmon and Ozem Thompson Woodruff Woodruff in Clay County; brothers in Richland, New York	**Correspondence**: Woodruff received his brothers' August 9 letter criticizing Mormon revelations, the armed camp and family separation; he later copied its substance into his autobiography. Receipt was recalled as late November; August 9 is the letter's composition date in New York, not its Missouri arrival.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S056
November 1834 E0521; month	Levi W. Hancock; Hancock's father; wife; son His father's house, Ohio	**Movement**: Arrived at his father's house in Ohio and resumed family life and work for feed for his horse and cow. The return from Missouri is explicitly placed in November; the year follows the narrative sequence.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1854 S064
1 November 1834 E0522; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Meeting**: Attended elders' conference. Initial "came home" wording on the line is struck out.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
By the departure recalled in 1857; exact completion undetermined E0523; approximate	Lyman Wight; Wilford Woodruff; Michael Arthur Arthur house project, Clay County	**Construction**: Wight later recalled that all the house jobs had been finished before Woodruff left on his Arkansas mission. Wight incorrectly calls Woodruff's mission departure fall 1834; the original diary dates it 13 January 1835. This recollection cannot supply an exact completion date or Arthur move-in date. November 1 is only a sorting placeholder for the claimed fall period.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1857-08-24 S034
2 November 1834 E0524; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath. A conference-movement phrase is struck out on this line.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
3 November 1834 E0525; day	John Whitmer; Jabez Durfee Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Received 75 pounds of flour from Jabez Durfee, entered at $1.75.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
4 November 1834 E0526; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
5 November 1834 E0527; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
5 November 1834 E0528; day	Wilford Woodruff; Stephen Winchester; Heman T. Hyde; Lyman Wight; Simeon Carter; John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri	**Meeting**: After branch and council approval, Simeon Carter ordained Woodruff, Winchester and Hyde priests. Woodruff's copied license is dated November 5 and names John Whitmer. The branch's preceding recommendation vote has no independent date in this passage. The text does not prove every November meeting remained at the Arthur lodging.	**Contemporary manuscript** S059
6 November 1834 E0529; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
7 November 1834 E0530; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
8 November 1834 E0531; day	John Whitmer; his father Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to his father's.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
9 November 1834 E0532; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
10 November 1834 E0533; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Came home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
11 November 1834 E0534; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
12 November 1834 E0535; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
13 November 1834 E0536; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
14 November 1834 E0537; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
15 November 1834 E0538; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
16 November 1834 E0539; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
17 November 1834 E0540; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Attempted to obtain a school.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
18 November 1834 E0541; day	John Whitmer; his father Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to his father’s.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
19 November 1834 E0542; day	John Whitmer; Carter English Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Stayed overnight at Carter English’s. Name read Carter English; not independently identified.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
20 November 1834 E0543; day	John Whitmer; his father Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to his father’s.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
21 November 1834 E0544; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Came home with a load of turnips.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
22 November 1834 E0545; day	John Whitmer; his wife Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Health**: At home; wife sick with chills and fever.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
23 November 1834 E0546; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
24 November 1834 E0547; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Made axe helves.	**Contemporary manuscript** S094
25 November 1834 E0548; day	John Whitmer; his wife Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Health**: At home; wife sick.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
26 November 1834 E0549; day	John Whitmer; his wife Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Health**: At home; wife sick.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095
27 November 1834 E0550; day	John Whitmer; his wife Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Health**: At home; wife sick.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095
28 November 1834 E0551; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095
29 November 1834 E0552; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At home; chopped two cords of wood for J. Lewis, entered at 75 cents.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095
29 November 1834 E0553; day	Wilford Woodruff; Azmon and Ozem Thompson Woodruff Clay County, Missouri	Correspondence: Woodruff replied to his brothers' objections and wrote that he did not expect to remain stationary in Clay County long, but planned to travel south during winter. The source is the later autobiographical copy, not the recipient's original.	**Contemporary letter copied into later manuscript** Source date: circa 1842–1865 S056
30 November–2 December 1834 E0554; range	John Whitmer; Jacob Whitmer Richmond, Ray County, Missouri; journey from Clay County	**Movement**: 30 November–2 December: on the Sabbath started for Richmond in company with Jacob Whitmer; the sentence continues across the December 1–2 lines, noting a return on Tuesday, a one-night stay and $40 received for services. Single journey paragraph wraps across the dated lines. Tuesday corresponds to December 2; precise order of the stay and payment is not fully clear.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095
December 1834 [year inferred from sequence] E0555; month	Lyman Wight and family Farm seven miles east; later diary places Wight seven miles east of Liberty	**Movement: Wight recalled moving east in December and buying a farm, then preaching locally and preparing his family until March 1835. His preceding Woodruff-departure date is mistaken; the January 1835 diary independently confirms an eastern Wight home. The starting point of the seven-mile move is uncertain.**	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1857-08-24 S034
winter 1834–1835 through summer 1835 E0556; range	John Corrill; Missouri church elders Clay County, Missouri, to Kirtland, Ohio	**Movement**: During the winter after the camp, several Missouri elders went to Kirtland for religious instruction and the anticipated endowment; some remained through the following summer. Seasonal range in Corrill's firsthand book; it is not an individual departure date for every elder.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1839 S096
3 December 1834 E0557; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Health**: At home sick; illness description is faint. Illness name not securely deciphered.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
4 December 1834 E0558; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Health**: At home sick, by ditto. Illness name on preceding line not securely deciphered.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095
5 December 1834 E0559; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped one cord of wood.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095
6 December 1834 E0560; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped wood, by ditto; also butchered an animal. Animal description faint; not securely identified.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095
7 December 1834 E0561; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095
8 December 1834 E0562; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped half a cord of wood.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095
9 December 1834 E0563; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped one and a half cords of wood.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095
10 December 1834 E0564; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped two cords of wood.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095
11 December 1834 E0565; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped two and a half cords of wood.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095
12 December 1834 E0566; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped two and a half cords of wood.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095
13 December 1834 E0567; day	John Whitmer; William Wood Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped wood for William Wood, continuing the preceding two-and-a-half-cord entry by ditto.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095
14 December 1834 E0568; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
15 December 1834 E0569; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At home; bought a bushel of corn and oats; chopped one cord of wood. Quantity of oats is not securely deciphered.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095
16 December 1834 E0570; day	John Whitmer; J. Chamberlain Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Doctored a colt and worked half a day for J. Chamberlain. Other wording on this line is struck out; surname is a reading of the manuscript form.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095
17 December 1834 E0571; day	John Whitmer; John Chamberlain Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Worked for brother John Chamberlain.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095
18 December 1834 E0572; day	John Whitmer; John Chamberlain Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Worked half a day for John Chamberlain and chopped a cord of wood.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095
19 December 1834 E0573; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped 3¼ cords of wood.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095
20 December 1834 E0574; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped 2½ cords of wood.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095
21 December 1834 E0575; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095
22 December 1834 E0576; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped 2¾ cords of wood.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095
22 December 1834 E0577; day	Joseph Holbrook Clay County, Missouri; house not separately located	**Housing : Recorded that he “rented my house.” The direction of the rental is not explicit in this phrase; it may mean letting his house to another occupant. The phrase does not identify an incoming tenancy.**	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1860 S057
23 December 1834 E0578; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped 2¾ cords of wood.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
23 December 1834 E0579; day	Joseph Holbrook; Amasa Lyman; Heman T. Hyde; Milton Holmes; Holbrook family Clay County, Missouri; departing eastward	**Movement**: Left his family for a mission with Amasa Lyman, Heman T. Hyde, and Milton Holmes.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1860 S057
Winter 1834–1835 mission E0580; range	Joseph Holbrook; Amasa Lyman; Heman T. Hyde; Milton Holmes; William Ive; Martin Allred Clay County to Salt River, Missouri; subsequent Missouri–Illinois mission	**Movement**: Traveled across sparsely settled winter prairies to a Salt River church conference. Because he was lame, the companions were reassigned; Holbrook remained briefly with the branch and Martin Allred before continuing in Missouri and Illinois. Departure is explicitly December 23; intermediate dates are not supplied. The account says he was away about eight weeks, with February 1835 in the public transcript’s editorial brackets.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1860 S057
24 December 1834 E0581; day	John Whitmer; Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped one cord of wood for Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095
25 December 1834 E0582; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Christmas at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S095
27 December 1834 E0583; day	John Whitmer; William Wood Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At home; received $5 from William Wood.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
28 December 1834 E0584; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
29 December 1834 E0585; day	John Whitmer; William Wood Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped 2½ cords of wood for William Wood.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
30 December 1834 E0586; day	John Whitmer; William Wood Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped two cords of wood, continuing the William Wood account by ditto.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
31 December 1834 E0587; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped 2¼ cords of wood for J. Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
31 December 1834 E0588; day	Wilford Woodruff; Bishop Edward Partridge Clay County, Missouri	**Land**: Woodruff consecrated himself and his property before the bishop; the copied inventory totaled $240, including $150 in doubtful notes. The autobiography explicitly names Partridge. This act is not a deed identifying Woodruff's dwelling or a construction-completion record.	**Contemporary manuscript** S059
1835			
1835 E0589; year	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; land descriptions as specified	**Land**: Thirteen Arthur land rows remain in T51N R32W. Section 25 southwest fractional quarter, 135.20 acres, is $800; W½NE¼25, 84.77 acres, and W½SE¼25, 84.91 acres, are $400 each. Original images 115–116 examined. Another row literally reads E½NE¼ Section 25 where earlier lists read Section 23; retain this discrepancy. Assessment does not locate a residence. January 1 is an indexing placeholder for the tax year, not an instrument date.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1835 S098
1835 (reported Arthur–Adkins sale) E0590; year	Michael Arthur; Robert Adkins; Sally Snell Adkins 320-acre later Adkins farm southwest of Liberty, including early Arthur Section 14/23 holdings	**Land**: The 1922 farm account reports Robert and Sally Adkins buying their 320-acre farm from Arthur in 1835. Underlying deed uninspected. The original 1836 assessment independently places Adkins on the early tracts. The old log house and Darwin's 1859 brick house are distinct in the 1922 account; no 1835 house footprint is established.	**Later account** Source date: 1922 S001
1 January 1835 E0591; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped wood, continuing the J. Lewis account. Quantity fraction is faint and not reproduced.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
2 January 1835 E0592; day	John Whitmer; Bishop Edwards Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to brother Edwards, identified as bishop.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
3 January 1835 E0593; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped three cords of wood for J. Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
4 January 1835 E0594; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
5 January 1835 E0595; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped 3½ cords of wood for J. Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
6 January 1835 E0596; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped 3½ cords of wood for J. Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
7 January 1835 E0597; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped three cords of wood for J. Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
8 January 1835 E0598; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped three cords of wood for J. Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
9 January 1835 E0599; day	John Whitmer; his father Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to his father’s.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
10 January 1835 E0600; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped two cords of wood for J. Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
11 January 1835 E0601; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
12 January 1835 E0602; day	John Whitmer; William Wood; Stephen Winchester; J. Danforth Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Received $7.50 from William Wood in full of all accounts and $1.75 from Stephen Winchester by order of J. Danforth, also in full.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
13 January 1835 E0603; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped 3½ cords of wood. Positive daily-work entry on the date Woodruff departed with Henry Brown; this entry does not mention Woodruff or a shared departure.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
13 January 1835 E0604; day	Wilford Woodruff; Henry/Harry Brown; Lyman Wight Wight’s home seven miles east of Liberty; Keeny’s ferry; Jackson and Lafayette counties	**Movement**: Woodruff and Brown began their southern mission from Wight’s eastern home, crossed the Missouri by Keeny’s ferry, prayed together in Jackson County, then traveled about 23 miles to Brother Benson’s and obtained five petition signatures. Neither Wight nor John Whitmer is named as an accompanying missionary. This is not the January 1834 departure of Wight or a collective move from Arthur’s cabin. Daybook identifies Benson’s as Lafayette County.	**Contemporary manuscript** S059

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
13 January 1835 E0605; day	Wilford Woodruff; Lyman Wight Liberty/Clay County, Missouri	**Correspondence**: Having arranged his business for a mission, Woodruff received a written recommendation dated this day and copied under Wight's name. The recommend's heading is Liberty; it does not state the household's move date.	**Contemporary manuscript** S059
14 January 1835 E0606; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped three cords of wood.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
14 January 1835 E0607; day	Wilford Woodruff; Henry Brown; Brother Benson; Charles McClure Benson's to Charles McClure's, Missouri	**Movement**: Traveled five miles to McClure's and obtained one petition signature.	**Contemporary manuscript** S059
15 January 1835 E0608; day	John Whitmer; James Lewis; Mr. Chaney Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped one cord of wood; received cash from James Lewis; notes Mr. Chaney received 33 cords of wood. Cash amount unclear; the 33-cord note may be an aggregate account notation rather than a single-day delivery.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
15 January 1835 E0609; day	Wilford Woodruff; Henry Brown; Charles McClure; Joshua Hitchcock Jackson County, Missouri	**Movement**: Traveled twelve miles across prairie to Joshua Hitchcock's and obtained one petition signature. The journal says they were again in Jackson County.	**Contemporary manuscript** S059
16 January 1835 E0610; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped four cords of wood for J. Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
16 January 1835 E0611; day	Wilford Woodruff; Henry Brown; Joshua Hitchcock; James Porter South of Grand River, Missouri	**Movement**: Traveled about twenty-three miles to James Porter's, describing the route as twelve miles south of Grand River. Do not confuse this Grand River with an unverified northern Missouri route; the travelers were proceeding south.	**Contemporary manuscript** S059
17 January 1835 E0612; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped one cord of wood, continuing the J. Lewis account.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
17 January 1835 E0613; day	Wilford Woodruff; Henry Brown; James Porter; Mr. Walker Within twelve miles of Harmony Mission, Missouri	**Movement**: Traveled twenty-six miles and lodged with Mr. Walker.	**Contemporary manuscript** S059

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
18 January 1835 E0614; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
18 January 1835 E0615; day	Wilford Woodruff; Henry Brown; Mr. Walker; Mr. Giraud/Jeraud; Osage people Harmony Mission and an Indian trader’s house, Missouri	**Movement**: Visited Harmony Mission, lost their way after leaving it, and found the trader’s house at night by hearing Osage people there; received hospitality. Trader’s name has spelling variants in journal/daybook.	**Contemporary manuscript** S059
19 January 1835 E0616; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped four cords of wood for J. Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
19 January 1835 E0617; day	Wilford Woodruff; Henry Brown; Mr. Giraud/Jeraud; Mr. Williams Osage River crossing to Mr. Williams’s, labeled Polk County	**Movement: Crossed the Osage and traveled southeast across prairie; after dark they found Williams’s house by sounds of a dog and bell and were received for the night. Journal gives sixty miles; daybook gives fifty. The distances differ by ten miles. County wording is that of the manuscripts.**	**Contemporary manuscript** S059
20 January 1835 E0618; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home; rained all day.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
20 January 1835 E0619; day	Wilford Woodruff; Henry Brown; Mr. Williams; Mr. Conner; William Crisp Sac River; labeled Polk County, Missouri	**Movement : Breakfasted with Conner, crossed the Sac River and traveled eighteen miles to William Crisp’s; preached to the household. County headings may reflect the time of copying; historical county headings retain their original form.**	**Contemporary manuscript** S059
21 January 1835 E0620; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped three cords of wood for J. Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
21 January 1835 E0621; day	Wilford Woodruff; Henry Brown; William Crisp; Robert Pollan Sac River crossing to Robert Pollan’s, Greene County	**Movement**: Traveled fifteen miles, again crossed the Sac, received hospitality and preached.	**Contemporary manuscript** S059

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
22 January 1835 E0622; day	John Whitmer; brother Camen Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped four cords of wood for a brother whose surname appears Camen. Surname tentative.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
22 January 1835 E0623; day	Wilford Woodruff; Henry Brown; Robert Pollan; Joseph Fisher Spring River; Greene County, Missouri	**Movement**: Crossed Spring River and traveled twenty miles to Joseph Fisher’s.	**Contemporary manuscript** S059
23 January 1835 E0624; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped 2½ cords of wood for J. Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
23 January 1835 E0625; day	Wilford Woodruff; Henry Brown; Joseph Fisher; Nathan Turner/Turnam Greene County, Missouri	**Movement**: Traveled to Nathan Turner’s and arranged preaching for the following day. Daybook gives twelve miles and spells surname Turnam here, but Turner on the next day.	**Contemporary manuscript** S059
24 January 1835 E0626; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Rained; made five axe helves.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
24 January 1835 E0627; day	Wilford Woodruff; Henry Brown; Nathan Turner; Charles J. Teas Greene County, Missouri	**Movement**: Preached at Turner’s house and traveled one mile to Charles J. Teas’s.	**Contemporary manuscript** S059
25 January 1835 E0628; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
25 January 1835 E0629; day	Wilford Woodruff; Henry Brown; Charles J. Teas; Joseph Henderson and son Greene County, Missouri	**Movement**: Traveled three miles to Henderson’s and preached; Henderson and son supported the petition. Journal associates signatures with this day; daybook repeats their signatures under January 26.	**Contemporary manuscript** S059
26 January 1835 E0630; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped three cords of wood for J. Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
26 January 1835 E0631; day	Wilford Woodruff; Henry Brown; Joseph Henderson; William C. Payne Across Shoal Creek to Barry County, Missouri	**Movement**: Traveled fourteen miles across Shoal Creek to William C. Payne’s. This southern Missouri Shoal Creek must not be mapped as the Arthur plantation’s Clay County creek.	**Contemporary manuscript** S059
27 January 1835 E0632; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped two cords of wood, continuing the J. Lewis account.	**Contemporary manuscript** S097
27 January 1835 E0633; day	Wilford Woodruff; Henry Brown; William C. Payne; Samuel Vaughn Near Missouri–Arkansas boundary	**Movement**: Traveled twenty miles to Samuel Vaughn’s near the state line.	**Contemporary manuscript** S059
28 January 1835 E0634; day	John Whitmer; James Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped three cords of wood for James Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
28 January 1835 E0635; day	Wilford Woodruff; Henry Brown; Samuel Vaughn; Andrew Nail Missouri into Washington County, Arkansas Territory	**Movement**: Left Missouri for Arkansas Territory and traveled twenty-four miles to Andrew Nail’s at the head of the Illinois River. This is the documented departure from Missouri on the southern mission.	**Contemporary manuscript** S059
29 January 1835 E0636; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home; snowed.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
30 January 1835 E0637; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home; snowed, by ditto.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
31 January 1835 E0638; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At home; snowed, by ditto; sold six axe helves.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
February 1835 E0639; month	Joseph Holbrook; Brother Esquin Dazartha [name uncertain]; mission companions Quincy, Illinois; Louisiana and Salt River, Missouri; Clay County, Missouri	**Movement**: After settling a branch difficulty, crossed the Mississippi at Quincy, preached nearby, and returned by Louisiana and the Salt River church to Clay County. The month/year appear in editorial brackets in the transcript. No day of return is given; the stated total absence is about eight weeks.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1860 S057
1 February 1835 E0640; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home; snowed.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
After his winter mission, spring 1835 E0641; approximate	Joseph Holbrook; Holbrook family; local church members Holbrook’s house, Clay County, Missouri; precise site unstated	**Meeting**: Found his family well but subsisting on bread and water; held meetings at his house once or twice a week, preached, and tried to settle church difficulties. These recurring activities are placed after the approximately eight-week winter mission and before the next explicit April date; exact meeting dates are absent.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1860 S057
2 February 1835 E0642; day	John Whitmer; his father Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to his father’s.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
3 February 1835 E0643; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Returned home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
4 February 1835 E0644; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped two cords of wood for J. Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
5 February 1835 E0645; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped two cords of wood for J. Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
6 February 1835 E0646; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Health**: At home with a sore eye.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
7 February 1835 E0647; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Health**: At home with a sore eye.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
8 February 1835 E0648; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
9 February 1835 E0649; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home; very cold.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
10 February 1835 E0650; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home, by ditto. Additional weather or activity word on February 10 is unclear; not expanded.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
11 February 1835 E0651; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home, by ditto. Additional weather or activity word on February 10 is unclear; not expanded.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
12 February 1835 E0652; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped two cords of wood for J. Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
13 February 1835 E0653; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped 2½ cords of wood for J. Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
13 February 1835 E0654; day	Wilford Woodruff; Missouri Saints Jonathan Hubbel’s, Arkansas Territory; letter to Zion	**Correspondence**: While away on the southern mission, Woodruff wrote a letter to the brethren in Zion. The letter concerns the Missouri network, but the writing occurred in Arkansas.	**Contemporary manuscript** S059
14 February 1835 E0655; day	Alexander Akeman; Wilford Woodruff; Akeman family Pope County, Arkansas Territory; formerly Jackson County, Missouri	**Death**: Alexander Akeman suddenly collapsed and died. Woodruff identified him as a former Church member driven from Jackson County who had moved to Arkansas. Death occurred in Arkansas, not on Arthur’s plantation. Woodruff’s account of Akeman’s religious standing is his interpretation; the death event and refugee connection are distinct.	**Contemporary manuscript** S059
14 February 1835 E0656; day	John Whitmer; brother Leonard Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to brother Leonard’s.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
15 February 1835 E0657; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Sabbath; came home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
16 February 1835 E0658; day	Alexander Akeman; Wilford Woodruff; mourners Pope County, Arkansas Territory	**Death**: Woodruff attended Akeman’s funeral, helped bury him, preached and obtained ten petition signatures. This is the burial day, two days after the death; not a Missouri burial.	**Contemporary manuscript** S059
16 February 1835 E0659; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped three cords of wood for J. Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
17 February 1835 E0660; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped 3½ cords of wood for J. Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
18 February 1835 E0661; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped three cords of wood for J. Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
19 February 1835 E0662; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped three cords of wood for J. Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
20 February 1835 E0663; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped three cords of wood for J. Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
21 February 1835 E0664; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped three cords of wood for J. Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
22 February 1835 E0665; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
23 February 1835 E0666; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped 3½ cords of wood for J. Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
24 February 1835 E0667; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped 4¼ cords of wood for J. Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
25 February 1835 E0668; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped four cords of wood for J. Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
26 February 1835 E0669; day	John Whitmer; J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Chopped 1¾ cords of wood for J. Lewis.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
27 February 1835 E0670; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
28 February 1835 E0671; day	John Whitmer; his wife; his father Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: He and his wife went to his father’s.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
1 March 1835 E0672; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
2 March 1835 E0673; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Came home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
3 March 1835 E0674; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S099
4 March 1835 E0675; day	John Whitmer; Peter (Whitmer) Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Worked a day and a half for Peter, entered at $1.25.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
5 March 1835 E0676; day	John Whitmer; Peter (Whitmer) Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Sold Peter a pair of gloves for 50 cents.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
6 March 1835 E0677; day	John Whitmer; Peter (Whitmer); J. Lewis Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Construction**: Helped Peter raise his house; received $10 from J. Lewis for chopping.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
7 March 1835 E0678; day	John Whitmer; Peter (Whitmer); his father; his mother Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Family**: Worked half a day for Peter; father and mother came.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
8 March 1835 E0679; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
9 March 1835 E0680; day	John Whitmer; his father; his mother Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Family**: Father and mother went home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
10 March 1835 E0681; day	John Whitmer; Peter (Whitmer) Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Worked for Peter, entered at 75 cents.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
11 March 1835 E0682; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Made four axe helves.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
12 March 1835 E0683; day	John Whitmer; Peter (Whitmer) Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Worked for Peter, entered at 87½ cents.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
13 March 1835 E0684; day	John Whitmer; Peter (Whitmer) Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Worked half a day for Peter, entered at 37½ cents.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
13 March 1835 E0685; day	Lyman Wight and family Eastern Clay County farm to Cincinnati and Kentucky	**Movement**: After preparing family affairs and preaching locally, Wight departed on another eastern mission. This is distinct from the 12 January 1834 mission and Woodruff’s 13 January 1835 mission.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1857-08-24 S034
14 March 1835 E0686; day	John Whitmer; his father Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to his father’s.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
15 March 1835 E0687; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Came home; Sabbath.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
16 March 1835 E0688; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Construction**: Chopped house logs for himself. No parcel, landowner or exact building site given.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
17 March 1835 E0689; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Construction**: Hauled the logs to the place where the house was to be raised. Site unnamed.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
18 March 1835 E0690; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Construction**: Laid the foundation of his house. Site unnamed.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
19 March 1835 E0691; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Construction**: Hewed and raised his house. First verb tentatively read Hewed; not a secure “Moved” reading. House-raising is clear; site unnamed.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
20 March 1835 E0692; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Construction**: Covered his house. Site unnamed.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
21 March 1835 E0693; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home; thunder and a large shower storm.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
22 March 1835 E0694; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath at home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
23 March 1835 E0695; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement: Went to mill. Mill unnamed. The mill’s owner is unnamed.**	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
24 March 1835 E0696; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Construction**: Worked at his house. Site unnamed.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
25 March 1835 E0697; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Construction**: Worked at his house. Site unnamed.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
26 March 1835 E0698; day	John Whitmer; G. Morey; W. W. Phelps Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Let G. Morey have a Book of Mormon through W. W. Phelps. Morey surname tentative.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
27 March 1835 E0699; day	John Whitmer; President Phelps Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to President Phelps’s.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
28 March 1835 E0700; day	John Whitmer; D. Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Correspondence**: Received a letter from D. Whitmer. A preceding name or title is struck out; no content of the letter given.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
29 March 1835 E0701; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: Sabbath.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
30 March 1835 E0702; day	John Whitmer; his father; L. Wight Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Went to his father’s; received $5 from L. Wight. Payment purpose unstated.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
31 March 1835 E0703; day	John Whitmer; Harville Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to a place/person whose name appears Harville’s and came home. Destination surname tentative.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
1 April 1835 E0704; day	John Whitmer; L. Jackson; his wife Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to L. Jackson’s to bring his wife home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
2 April 1835 E0705; day	John Whitmer; his wife Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Came home with his wife.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
3 April 1835 E0706; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
4 April 1835 E0707; day	John Whitmer; his father; Betsey Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Family**: Went to his father’s; wife Betsey is mentioned, and he received a blessing. Connection of the wife’s name with surrounding movement wording is not fully clear; no giver of the blessing expressly identified.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
5 April 1835 E0708; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Sabbath; came home.	**Contemporary manuscript** S100
6 April 1835 E0709; day	John Whitmer; Brother Phelps Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Went to brother Phelps. The month heading is lost. April 1835 is inferred from the preceding diary ending April 5, departure sequence, and April 12/19 marked Sabbath; image 28 precedes image 27 chronologically. Day number is partly damaged at the top of the page.	**Contemporary manuscript** S101
7 April 1835 E0710; day	John Whitmer; Morley; Corrill Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Saw Morley, Corrill, and received a note. The month heading is lost. April 1835 is inferred from the preceding diary ending April 5, departure sequence, and April 12/19 marked Sabbath; image 28 precedes image 27 chronologically. Names read approximately “Morley Corril”; punctuation is inferred.	**Contemporary manuscript** S101
8 April 1835 E0711; day	John Whitmer; John Clemison [Clemison?] Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: At home; received $2 from John Clemison in full. The month heading is lost. April 1835 is inferred from the preceding diary ending April 5, departure sequence, and April 12/19 marked Sabbath; image 28 precedes image 27 chronologically.	**Contemporary manuscript** S101
9 April 1835 E0712; day	John Whitmer; Jabez Durfee Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Work**: Balanced Jabez Durfee’s account by receiving goods. The month heading is lost. April 1835 is inferred from the preceding diary ending April 5, departure sequence, and April 12/19 marked Sabbath; image 28 precedes image 27 chronologically.	**Contemporary manuscript** S101
10 April 1835 E0713; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: About home. The month heading is lost. April 1835 is inferred from the preceding diary ending April 5, departure sequence, and April 12/19 marked Sabbath; image 28 precedes image 27 chronologically.	**Contemporary manuscript** S101
11 April 1835 E0714; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: About home. The month heading is lost. April 1835 is inferred from the preceding diary ending April 5, departure sequence, and April 12/19 marked Sabbath; image 28 precedes image 27 chronologically. Ditto marks repeat the preceding entry.	**Contemporary manuscript** S101

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
12 April 1835 E0715; day	John Whitmer; Brother Phelps; his wife; Elder Peter Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Meeting**: On the Sabbath went to brother Phelps to receive a recommend, accompanied by his wife and Elder Peter Whitmer. The month heading is lost. April 1835 is inferred from the preceding diary ending April 5, departure sequence, and April 12/19 marked Sabbath; image 28 precedes image 27 chronologically.	**Contemporary manuscript** S101
13 April 1835 E0716; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Preparing to go to the east. The month heading is lost. April 1835 is inferred from the preceding diary ending April 5, departure sequence, and April 12/19 marked Sabbath; image 28 precedes image 27 chronologically. The destination is described only as “the east” in this entry.	**Contemporary manuscript** S101
14 April 1835 E0717; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Preparing to go to the east. The month heading is lost. April 1835 is inferred from the preceding diary ending April 5, departure sequence, and April 12/19 marked Sabbath; image 28 precedes image 27 chronologically. Ditto marks continue the preceding preparation entry.	**Contemporary manuscript** S101
15 April 1835 E0718; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Preparing to go to the east. The month heading is lost. April 1835 is inferred from the preceding diary ending April 5, departure sequence, and April 12/19 marked Sabbath; image 28 precedes image 27 chronologically. Ditto marks continue the preceding preparation entry.	**Contemporary manuscript** S101
16 April 1835 E0719; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Preparing to go to the east. The month heading is lost. April 1835 is inferred from the preceding diary ending April 5, departure sequence, and April 12/19 marked Sabbath; image 28 precedes image 27 chronologically. Ditto marks continue the preceding preparation entry.	**Contemporary manuscript** S101
17 April 1835 E0720; day	John Whitmer; His father; Jackson Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Family**: Went to his father’s and did for Jackson’s horses; account shows $5. The month heading is lost. April 1835 is inferred from the preceding diary ending April 5, departure sequence, and April 12/19 marked Sabbath; image 28 precedes image 27 chronologically. The exact service is not specified; wording reads approximately “Did for Jackson horses.”	**Contemporary manuscript** S101
18 April 1835 E0721; day	John Whitmer; James Lewis; Lewis Jackson Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Prepared furniture and other things for the boat; balanced accounts with James Lewis by receiving a note of hand for $22.25; lent Lewis Jackson steelyards to be returned after his journey east. The month heading is lost. April 1835 is inferred from the preceding diary ending April 5, departure sequence, and April 12/19 marked Sabbath; image 28 precedes image 27 chronologically. The steelyards valuation is crossed through or unclear. The entry explicitly expects his return from the east, but supplies no return date.	**Contemporary manuscript** S101

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
19 April 1835 E0722; day	John Whitmer Missouri; specific place unstated	**Movement**: Sabbath; still in Missouri and no boat. The month heading is lost. April 1835 is inferred from the preceding diary ending April 5, departure sequence, and April 12/19 marked Sabbath; image 28 precedes image 27 chronologically. Exact wording: “Sabbath in Missouri yet. No Boat.”	**Contemporary manuscript** S101
20 April 1835 E0723; day	John Whitmer; Peter; Colonel Allen Colonel Allen’s landing, Missouri	**Movement**: Went with Peter to Colonel Allen’s landing. The month heading is lost. April 1835 is inferred from the preceding diary ending April 5, departure sequence, and April 12/19 marked Sabbath; image 28 precedes image 27 chronologically. A further word at the end of the line is difficult; Peter’s surname is not repeated.	**Contemporary manuscript** S101
21 April 1835 E0724; day	John Whitmer; Captain of Siam [unnamed] Missouri River, fourteen miles below Liberty, Missouri	**Movement**: Went fourteen miles below Liberty to see the captain of the Siam, which was broken. The month heading is lost. April 1835 is inferred from the preceding diary ending April 5, departure sequence, and April 12/19 marked Sabbath; image 28 precedes image 27 chronologically. The boat name and broken condition continue onto the line dated April 22.	**Contemporary manuscript** S101
22 April 1835 E0725; day	John Whitmer Missouri; specific place not separately stated	**Movement**: Continued the preceding account concerning the Siam, which was broken. The month heading is lost. April 1835 is inferred from the preceding diary ending April 5, departure sequence, and April 12/19 marked Sabbath; image 28 precedes image 27 chronologically. This dated line completes April 21’s sentence: “of Siam which was broke”; it does not unambiguously record another excursion.	**Contemporary manuscript** S101
23 April 1835 E0726; day	John Whitmer Clay County, Missouri; specific place unstated	**Context**: At home. The month heading is lost. April 1835 is inferred from the preceding diary ending April 5, departure sequence, and April 12/19 marked Sabbath; image 28 precedes image 27 chronologically.	**Contemporary manuscript** S101
24 April 1835 E0727; day	John Whitmer; Captain of Siam [unnamed] Missouri; captain’s location unstated	**Movement**: Went to see the captain of the Siam. The month heading is lost. April 1835 is inferred from the preceding diary ending April 5, departure sequence, and April 12/19 marked Sabbath; image 28 precedes image 27 chronologically.	**Contemporary manuscript** S101
25 April 1835 E0728; day	John Whitmer Missouri River, twelve miles below Liberty, Missouri	**Movement**: Moved his goods to the boat twelve miles below Liberty. The month heading is lost. April 1835 is inferred from the preceding diary ending April 5, departure sequence, and April 12/19 marked Sabbath; image 28 precedes image 27 chronologically.	**Contemporary manuscript** S101

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
26 April 1835 E0729; day	John Whitmer Missouri River; departure landing unnamed	**Movement**: Left the landing at two in the afternoon; described feelings difficult to express on departure; recorded a river stopping point and a distance of twelve miles above another place. The month heading is lost. April 1835 is inferred from the preceding diary ending April 5, departure sequence, and April 12/19 marked Sabbath; image 28 precedes image 27 chronologically. The place names near the damaged bottom appear approximately “Glas point” and “Lexington,” but are not securely read. Crossed-out reflection is not reconstructed.	**Contemporary manuscript** S101
27 April 1835 E0730; day	John Whitmer Missouri River; McNair’s landing [tentative], Carroll County [tentative]	**Movement**: Continued the river journey to McNair’s landing; recorded Carroll County and thirty miles. The month heading is lost. April 1835 is inferred from the preceding diary ending April 5, departure sequence, and April 12/19 marked Sabbath; image 28 precedes image 27 chronologically. The bottom line is torn and difficult; the landing and county readings are tentative. The date is 27; the preceding journey clause may partly belong to this date rather than April 26.	**Contemporary manuscript** S101
27 April 1835 E0731; day	John Whitmer Missouri River; precise place unstated	**Movement**: The boat grounded on two sandbars and was detained. Beginning and end of the line are damaged; the duration of detention is not confidently read.	**Contemporary manuscript** S102
28 April 1835 E0732; day	John Whitmer Missouri River, a few miles below “Monatau” [reading uncertain]	**Movement**: In the morning the hands sounded or sought a channel; stayed a few miles below the place written approximately Monatau; made tolerably good headway for a broken boat. The river landmark is not confidently normalized. The earlier phrase refers to finding a channel, not to a town named Hermann.	**Contemporary manuscript** S102
28 April 1835 E0733; day	Joseph Holbrook; John Evans; Emily Evans; Rhoda Gifford Clay County, Missouri [narrative context]; exact baptism place unstated	**Meeting**: Baptized John Evans, Emily Evans, and Rhoda Gifford.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1860 S057
29 April 1835 E0734; day	John Whitmer Missouri River, four miles above “Gaskanade” [Gasconade]	**Movement**: Stayed four miles above Gaskanade; grounded on a sandbank twice and lost about a quarter of a day. Modern spelling is supplied in brackets; the entry does not specify whether the name denotes the river mouth or a settlement.	**Contemporary manuscript** S102
30 April 1835 E0735; day	John Whitmer Missouri River, about ten miles below St. Charles, Missouri	**Movement**: Stayed about ten miles below St. Charles.	**Contemporary manuscript** S102

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
1 May 1835 E0736; day	John Whitmer St. Louis, Missouri; departing toward Louisville	**Movement**: Arrived at St. Louis and took passage for Louisville on the steamboat Illinois at ten o’clock in the morning.	**Contemporary manuscript** S102
2 May 1835 E0737; day	John Whitmer Ohio River, about twenty or twenty-five miles above its mouth	**Movement**: Stopped at about one o’clock to clean out sand, about twenty or twenty-five miles up the Ohio River. The time is not explicitly designated a.m. or p.m.; “above its mouth” is the itinerary’s contextual interpretation of “up the Ohio River.”	**Contemporary manuscript** S102
5 May 1835 E0738; day	John Whitmer Louisville, Kentucky	**Movement**: Arrived at Louisville at about eight o’clock in the evening. The day number is overwritten or damaged, but falls between May 4 and May 6.	**Contemporary manuscript** S102
6 May 1835 E0739; day	John Whitmer Louisville, Kentucky; departing toward Portsmouth	**Movement**: Set sail for Portsmouth on the steamboat Cantine and left Louisville at eleven and a half o’clock. The vessel name is read Cantine [uncertain]; the time is not clearly designated a.m. or p.m.	**Contemporary manuscript** S102
7 May 1835 E0740; day	John Whitmer Cincinnati, Ohio	**Movement**: Arrived at Cincinnati at ten o’clock in the morning and departed at six in the evening.	**Contemporary manuscript** S102
8 May 1835 E0741; day	John Whitmer Maysville, Kentucky; Portsmouth, Ohio; bound for Cleveland	**Movement**: Arrived at Maysville at six o’clock and Portsmouth at four in the afternoon; boarded the packet Illinois bound for Cleveland. The Maysville time is not clearly designated a.m. or p.m. The Cleveland destination is truncated at the torn right edge but is supported by the following itinerary.	**Contemporary manuscript** S102
9 May 1835 E0742; day	John Whitmer Portsmouth, Ohio	**Movement**: Departed Portsmouth at three o’clock in the afternoon.	**Contemporary manuscript** S102
15 May 1835 E0743; day	John Whitmer Cleveland, Ohio	**Movement**: Arrived at Cleveland at four o’clock in the morning.	**Contemporary manuscript** S102
16 May 1835 E0744; day	John Whitmer Kirtland, Ohio	**Movement**: Arrived at Kirtland at four o’clock in the afternoon.	**Contemporary manuscript** S102
18 May 1835 E0745; day	John Whitmer Kirtland, Ohio [itinerary context]	**Meeting**: Held a council; contrary to his feelings or expectations, was appointed to edit the Messenger and Advocate. The periodical’s title is partially damaged but legible in context. This entry establishes activity at the eastern destination, not a return to Missouri.	**Contemporary manuscript** S102
18 May 1835 E0746; day	Lyman Wight Home in Clay County, Missouri	**Movement**: Wight recalled arriving home from the eastern mission.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1857-08-24 S034

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
18 May–29 September 1835 E0747; range	Lyman Wight; Missouri congregations Clay County region, Missouri	**Meeting**: Wight recalled holding meetings every day from his return until his September departure. This is a retrospective summary, not an independently preserved day-by-day meeting register.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1857-08-24 S034
June 1835 E0748; month	Joseph Holbrook; Darias Gibbs Clay County, Missouri [narrative context]; exact place unstated	**Meeting**: Baptized Darias Gibbs. The year appears in editorial brackets in the transcript.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1860 S057
2 June 1835 E0749; day	John Whitmer; Joseph Smith Jr.; brother Davis Place unstated in the account entry	**Context**: Lent Joseph Smith Jr. $26 cash; credited a barrel of flour ($6), a cow ($12), an order on brother Davis ($4; purpose unclear), a bedstead ($3), and a bushel of corn (75 cents), totaling $25.75. This is a financial account explicitly dated 2 June 1835, not a diary travel statement. The purpose of the Davis order is unclear; the word may read toll/tolls rather than poll. No tax interpretation or return to Missouri is established by this account.	**Contemporary manuscript** S103
July 1835 E0750; month	Joseph Holbrook; Dwight Harding; Alvin Owen and family; Chandler Holbrook; Harding family Chariton to Clay County, Missouri	**Health**: After receiving Dwight Harding’s letter that his and Alvin Owen’s families were ill at Chariton on their way from Ohio, Joseph and Chandler brought them about one hundred miles to Clay County for care. The year is supplied in editorial brackets; the precise rescue dates are unstated. Retrospective monthly date; no Arthur connection or cause of illness stated.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1860 S057
31 August 1835 E0751; day	Joseph Smith; Oliver Cowdery; Sidney Rigdon; Frederick G. Williams; William W. Phelps; John Whitmer; Clay County church officers Kirtland Township, Geauga County, Ohio	**Correspondence**: The Kirtland presidency and Missouri presidents then in Ohio instructed officers in Clay County to defer to the Missouri high council and pursue gathering and spiritual preparation. The retained witness is John Whitmer’s handwritten history. Smith, Phelps, and Whitmer were in Kirtland when issuing this letter; it is not a Missouri meeting.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 31 August 1835; manuscript copy May 1837–March 1838 S104
31 August 1835; year corrected in typescript E0752; day	Joseph Holbrook; Ellis Eames; Lyman Webb Clay County toward eastern Missouri	**Movement**: Holbrook began another eastern mission with Eames and Webb; after about one hundred miles he became too ill to continue and stayed with Brother Michaels for about four weeks. Public typescript reads August 31, 1836 [1835]. The editorial year correction is retained visibly, not silently treated as manuscript certainty.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1860–1871 S057

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
31 August, 1835 or 1836 — conflicting year E0753; approximate	Joseph Holbrook; Ellis Eames; Lyman Webbs; brother Michaels; Holbrook's wife; Elder Evans Clay County and about one hundred miles east, Missouri; intermediate place unstated	**Health**: Started another eastern mission with Ellis Eames and Lyman Webbs. After about one hundred miles he became very ill and stayed with brother Michaels about four weeks; his wife and Elder Evans fetched him in a bedded wagon, taking about six days to return. The public transcript prints "August 31, 1836 [1835]". Its sequence places this after July 1835 but before June 1836, while a later reference to his house built two years earlier complicates the year. Both years are preserved; no exact illness or return date is claimed.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1860 S057
Autumn 1835; exact day unstated E0754; approximate	Hannah Morton Holbrook; Joseph Holbrook Clay County, Missouri	Death: Holbrook recalled that his mother died of quick consumption on the evening before his return from the interrupted mission. Season follows the narrative's corrected 1835 mission sequence. Four weeks' illness and six days' return travel do not establish a precise death date.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1860–1871 S057
Autumn 1835; exact day unstated E0755; approximate	Hannah Morton Holbrook; Joseph Holbrook; neighbors Holbrook's eighty-acre holding, Clay County, about a mile north of Shoal Creek	**Burial**: Neighbors brought his mother's remains home for burial. Holbrook described the spot as a corner of a ten-acre lot on the same eighty acres where he had built his house, on a rise west of a small creek at the north end. A positive private-burial description, but not Arthur's land or the Whitmer burial place. The eighty-acre parcel is not legally identified in this passage.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1860–1871 S057
Autumn following the disputed August mission E0756; approximate	Joseph Holbrook; Holbrook's mother; neighbors Holbrook's original eighty-acre tract, Clay County, Missouri; one mile north of Shoal Creek	**Death**: His mother died of quick consumption the evening before his return. Neighbors brought her body to his home; she was buried on a corner of a ten-acre lot within his original eighty acres, on rising ground west of a creek at the north end, about one mile north of Shoal Creek. The death has no calendar date in this passage and inherits the preceding 1835/1836 conflict. The site description is retrospective and does not identify an Arthur tract.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1860 S057
29 September 1835 E0757; day	Lyman Wight Missouri to Kirtland, Ohio	**Movement**: Wight departed for Kirtland, visiting branches and preaching on the way.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1857-08-24 S034
1 November 1835 E0758; day	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; precise case location unspecified	**Context : Michael Arthur is indexed as mentioned in case in CV-344, a real estate issue. proceeding. County court index; original case file not examined. The date identifies the indexed proceeding; the index supplies no Arthur farm parcel. A real-estate issue is stated, but its property and transaction are unspecified.**	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002
3 November 1835 E0759; day	Lyman Wight Kirtland, Ohio	**Movement**: Wight recalled arriving in Kirtland and beginning school on the day it opened. Out-of-state location included to account for a principal Missouri resident's absence.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1857-08-24 S034

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
27 November 1835 E0760; day	Christian Whitmer Clay County, Missouri	**Death**: Christian Whitmer died in Clay County. Cowdery states date and county; he does not state Arthur property, grave location, or cause. The later Arthur-cemetery attribution is separate evidence.	**Contemporary published notice; later biographical corroboration** Source date: December 1836 S105
21 December 1835; court-file date E0761; day	Augustus “Gus,” enslaved by Michael Arthur; Edward M. Samuel; George W. Samuel Samuel’s store; Clay County, Missouri	**Court proceedings**: The county index identifies Augustus, called Gus, as defendant in a burglary-and-larceny case and identifies Michael Arthur as his enslaver. Edward M. Samuel and George W. Samuel are indexed as victims. Original file and record book uninspected. The indexed date is not necessarily the offense day; allegation, adjudication and punishment are not established by the short description. Other indexed parties: Amos Rees, attorney; Waltus Watkins, justice of the peace; Ezekiel Huffman, grand-jury foreman; Samuel Tillery, clerk; Lemuel Moore and Semuel Mirror, witnesses (index spellings).	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S013
1836			
1836 E0762; year	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; land descriptions as specified	Land: Arthur’s rural holdings and New Madrid claim 2916 continue in the 1836 assessment. The facsimile report reproduces p. 494; p. 568 is transcript-verified. No recomputed annual acreage total is presented. January 1 is an indexing placeholder for the tax year, not an instrument date.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1836 S106
1836 assessment, as reported in a modern annotation E0763; year	Michael Arthur; fourteen unnamed enslaved people Clay County, Missouri; particular parcels and residences not established by this citation	**Land: The Joseph Smith Papers annotation reports 1,016.17 acres valued at $6,000 and fourteen enslaved people in Arthur’s 1836 tax entry. Its citation refers to page 1 of a 2003 tax transcription, not an original manuscript folio. The original personal-property row remains unidentified; the figures are attributed to the published transcription. January 1 is only a sorting placeholder.**	**Modern editorial annotation citing a published tax transcription** Source date: 2003 or later S060
1836 assessment; exact assessment day unstated E0764; year	Robert Adkins; Michael Arthur E½NE¼ Section 23 and SE¼ Section 14, Township 51 North, Range 32 West, Clay County	**Land**: The original land assessment lists Robert Adkins as present owner of 80 acres in E½NE¼23, valued at $400, and 160 acres in SE¼14, valued at $800; Michael Arthur is named as original owner for both entries. January 1 is only a sorting placeholder. This directly confirms Adkins’s assessed ownership of these 240 acres by 1836; it does not establish the transfer day, consideration, residence or cabin footprint. His additional 84.54-acre row names John Evans as original owner and is not part of these Arthur-origin 240 acres.	**Contemporary government record** S107

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
1836 tax year; assessment day unstated E0765; year	Lyman Wight; John Job, original owner Part E½SW¼ Section 29, Township 52 North, Range 30 West, Clay County, Missouri	**Land**: The original assessment lists Wight for fifty acres, original owner John Job, valued at $250. The quarter reads southwest, not southeast. The assessment does not specify which fifty acres within the eighty-acre half-quarter. It cannot prove the forty-acre purchase Orange Wight later recalled from Arthur, nor establish a death date for John Job.	**Contemporary government record** Source date: 1836 S108
13 January 1836 [year from sequence] E0766; day	Lyman Wight; Joseph Smith Kirtland to a place about 120 miles south	**Movement**: Wight left school to collect money for Joseph Smith. The year is inferred from the chronology after November 1835; this is not either January 1834 or January 1835 departure.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1857-08-24 S034
31 January 1836 E0767; day	Alta Hancock; Solomon Hancock Clay County, Missouri	Death: Alta Hancock, wife of Elder Solomon Hancock, died of chills and fever, aged forty, according to the contemporary obituary. No Arthur house, plantation or grave is supplied. The contemporary date and conflicting later dates are distinct readings.	**Contemporary published obituary** Source date: February 1836 S109
27 February 1836 [year from sequence] E0768; day	Lyman Wight; Joseph Smith Kirtland, Ohio	**Movement**: Wight recalled returning after collecting $500 for Joseph Smith. Date and sum appear in an insertion in the later letter.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1857-08-24 S034
1 March 1836 [year from sequence] E0769; day	Lyman Wight; his mother Kirtland toward New York	**Movement**: Wight departed to visit his mother in New York, a journey he described as about two hundred miles.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1857-08-24 S034
spring–early summer 1836 E0770; range	John Corrill; Missouri church elders; Clay County residents Kirtland, Ohio, to Clay County, Missouri	**Movement**: After the Kirtland religious preparations, Missouri elders returned to Clay County; renewed opposition prompted negotiations for the Saints to leave the county. Corrill supplies a seasonal sequence rather than exact return and negotiation dates; this row does not place Joseph Smith in Missouri.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1839 S110
10 March 1836 [year from sequence] E0771; day	Lyman Wight Kirtland, Ohio	**Movement**: Wight returned to Kirtland from visiting his mother.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1857-08-24 S034
10 March–5 April 1836 E0772; range	Lyman Wight; Joseph Smith and associates Kirtland, Ohio	**Meeting**: Wight described organizing, washing of feet, and preparations for and receipt of endowments before his return to Missouri. Summary interval, not a precise date for each separate ordinance.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1857-08-24 S034

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
11 March 1836 E0773; day	Joseph Smith; Edward Partridge; Isaac Morley; John Corrill; William W. Phelps Kirtland Township, Geauga County, Ohio	**Land**: A Kirtland council appointed Edward Partridge, Isaac Morley, John Corrill, and William W. Phelps to go to Missouri with money, purchase land, and find a settlement place for the Saints. John Whitmer’s manuscript history, p.83, explicitly dates the commission 11 March 1836. It predates the June Clay County demand and does not mean that Smith traveled with the agents.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: May 1837–March 1838 S111
5 April 1836 E0774; day	Lyman Wight Kirtland, Ohio, toward Missouri	**Movement**: Wight started home for Missouri.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1857-08-24 S034
6 May 1836 E0775; day	Lyman Wight Home in Missouri	**Movement**: Wight recalled arriving home from Kirtland. The passage does not supply a cadastral location for home.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1857-08-24 S034
6 May–22 September 1836 E0776; range	Lyman Wight; Mormon settlers Clay County and Caldwell settlement area, Missouri	**Land**: Wight recalled helping brethren enter land in what became Caldwell County while preaching almost daily. Caldwell County was not legally created until December 1836; his later geographical name is retrospective.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1857-08-24 S034
summer–autumn 1836 E0777; range	John Corrill; Clay County committee; Missouri church members Clay County to northern Ray County, later Caldwell County, Missouri	**Movement**: A Clay County committee assisted church representatives in finding another settlement area; the Saints purchased existing improvements and federal land in the district that became Caldwell County and began moving there. A broad settlement sequence, not proof that all Clay County Saints left on one date. Corrill describes local cooperation and the purchase of land and improvements; no particular Arthur dwelling is identified.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1839 S110
26 June 1836 E0778; day	Joseph Holbrook; Darias S. Gibbs; Lydia Evans; Elder Evans Elder Evans’s house, Clay County, Missouri	**Family**: Performed the marriage of Darias S. Gibbs and Lydia Evans at her father Elder Evans’s house.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1860 S057
26 June 1836 E0779; day	Joseph Holbrook; Darius S. Gibbs; Lydia Evans; Elder Evans Evans household, Clay County, Missouri	**Meeting**: Holbrook solemnized the marriage of Darius S. Gibbs and Lydia Evans at her father’s house. House is identified by family, not by cadastral parcel; no Arthur ownership stated.	**Later firsthand manuscript** Source date: circa 1860–1871 S057

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
29 June 1836 E0780; day	John Bird; John F. Doherty; John Thornton; Michael Arthur; David R. Atchison; Alexander W. Doniphan; Clay County citizens Courthouse, Liberty, Clay County, Missouri	**Persecution**: At the Liberty courthouse, Clay County citizens demanded an immediate stop to Mormon immigration and eventual departure, citing land purchases, eastern origins, slavery, and alleged Indian connections. A negotiating committee included Michael Arthur. Public Meeting, Far West, 30 June 1836, reprinted in Messenger and Advocate, August 1836, 2:353–355; later copied in History B-1, pp.735–739. The committee's accusations were its claims; it expressly disclaimed vouching for the Indian allegations. It conceded no legal right to expel the Saints by force.	**Contemporary published minutes** Source date: 29 June 1836; published 1836; manuscript-history copy 1843–1845 S112
1 July 1836 E0781; day	William W. Phelps; John Corrill; Edward Partridge; Isaac Morley; Lyman Wight; Thomas B. Marsh; Samuel Bent Clay County, Missouri	**Persecution**: A meeting of church elders agreed to leave Clay County and stop immigration there, while accepting assistance in selecting another location. It denied claims to land beyond lawful purchases and rejected the charges of abolitionism and Indian collaboration. Contemporary published minutes later copied in History B-1, pp.740–741. Marsh, Wight, and Bent were appointed to present the response the next day. The willingness to remove was expressed under threatened conflict; this does not show that all members had already left.	**Contemporary published minutes** Source date: 1 July 1836; published August 1836; manuscript-history copy 1843–1845 S113
After the first of July 1836 E0782; approximate	Joseph Holbrook; Clay County citizens; church leaders; Latter Day Saints Clay County, Missouri	**Persecution : Recalled growing hostility and a mediated agreement that half the Latter Day Saints would leave Clay County within six months and the rest as soon as possible, planting no further crop there. The memoir places this "after the first of July"; it does not give an exact meeting date. Contemporary records provide the dated comparison.**	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1860 S057
Summer 1836, after the departure agreement E0783; approximate	Joseph Holbrook; Chandler Holbrook; Edward Partridge; John Corrill Shoal Creek near the future Far West, Missouri	**Land**: Joseph and Chandler explored the Shoal Creek country for about a week with Bishop Edward Partridge and John Corrill, seeking locations for the church near the future Far West. The visit's calendar dates are absent; it follows the recalled Clay County departure agreement. Calling this Caldwell County reflects the later county name, not necessarily the date of county organization.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1860 S057
Summer or autumn 1836 E0784; approximate	Joseph Holbrook; Chandler Holbrook; Benjamin Covey; Jacob Yates; Mr. Cusie [name uncertain] Near Shoal Creek and future Far West, Missouri; exact parcel unstated	**Land**: Joseph and Chandler Holbrook, Benjamin Covey, and Jacob Yates jointly bought forty acres with ten acres of corn for $300 from a man whose name the transcript renders Cusie; Joseph contributed his wagon valued at $55 and a $20 note. The transaction follows the exploration but has no exact calendar date. Each buyer's undivided share is described as ten acres.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1860 S057

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
2 July 1836 E0785; day	Clay County citizens; Thomas B. Marsh; Lyman Wight; Samuel Bent; Samuel Tillery; Jeremiah Minger; Abraham Shafer Liberty, Clay County, Missouri	**Movement**: Clay County citizens accepted the elders' response, urged residents to keep the peace, and established committees to raise removal aid and help locate a new settlement. Contemporary published proceedings later copied in History B-1, pp.742–743. These are promises and administrative arrangements for removal, not proof that every subscription was paid or every family received aid.	**Contemporary published minutes** Source date: 2 July 1836; published August 1836; manuscript-history copy 1843–1845 S114
19 July 1836 E0786; day	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; precise case location unspecified	**Context : Michael Arthur is indexed as grand jury foreman, juror in CR-271, a assault with intent to kill proceeding. Index note: fails to appear County court index; original case file not examined. The date identifies the indexed proceeding; the index supplies no Arthur farm parcel.**	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002
25 July 1836 E0787; day	Joseph Smith; Sidney Rigdon; Frederick G. Williams; Oliver Cowdery; John Thornton; Clay County citizens Kirtland Township, Geauga County, Ohio	**Correspondence**: From Kirtland, the church presidency responded to John Thornton and other Clay County citizens, accepting the necessity of moving and asking for assistance and time to relocate peaceably. Surviving featured witness: Latter Day Saints' Messenger and Advocate, August 1836. No independent original manuscript is listed by JSP. This broader chronology includes the published letter while the separate non-newspaper inventory excludes it.	**Contemporary published letter** Source date: 25 July 1836; printed August 1836 S115
25 July 1836 E0788; day	Joseph Smith; Sidney Rigdon; Frederick G. Williams; Oliver Cowdery; William W. Phelps; Missouri church leaders Kirtland Township, Geauga County, Ohio	**Correspondence**: The Kirtland presidency also wrote William W. Phelps and Missouri leaders about the Clay County crisis and the necessity of a peaceful removal. The surviving featured witness is the August 1836 Messenger and Advocate printing; no independent manuscript version is listed. Smith's action was remote from Ohio.	**Contemporary published letter** Source date: 25 July 1836; printed August 1836 S116
28 July 1836 E0789; day	Clay Arthur; Michael Arthur; Amanda Arthur Clay County, Missouri; later Michael Arthur Cemetery	**Family**: Clay Arthur's surviving grave marker gives his birth as 28 July 1836. Marker photograph visually inspected in the evidence collection. Date of original carving not established; the family-file index lists Clay among Michael's children. Do not confuse him with the infant Clay, son of Dr. John Arthur, born in 1849.	**Later account** Source date: 2012-09-26 S002
August 1836 E0790; month	John Whitmer; Missouri church settlers Far West, later Caldwell County, Missouri	**Construction**: The first building at the new Far West settlement was erected during August, as the Saints began settling the area selected north of Ray County. Whitmer's manuscript history p.84 states summer settlement and an August first building. It does not identify its builder, precise site, function, or day of construction; this is not an Arthur farm building.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: May 1837–March 1838 S117

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
Latter part of August 1836 E0791; approximate	Levi W. Hancock; Joseph Smith; Fanny Alger; Solomon Hancock Ohio toward Solomon Hancock’s father-in-law; ultimately Missouri	**Movement**: After hearing of threatened expulsion from Clay County, sold his Ohio place, made a wooden wagon and had its wheels iron-rimmed, and departed toward Solomon’s father-in-law’s home before traveling to Missouri. The memoir gives “latter part of August” and arrival about September 1, 1836; the starting day is not exact. The manuscript also records Joseph Smith’s instruction concerning Fanny Alger.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1854 S118
Autumn 1836, en route to Missouri E0792; approximate	Levi W. Hancock; Solomon Hancock; unnamed employer Illinois; then Solomon’s family in Missouri [narrative context]	**Work**: Stopped in Illinois for two weeks and laid a floor for a man who paid them; continued to Solomon’s family, where Levi worked for grain. No individual work dates or exact arrival date are supplied.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1854 S118
Autumn–winter 1836 E0793; approximate	Joseph Holbrook; Clay County Latter Day Saints Clay County toward settlements near Far West, Missouri	**Movement**: Gave up an already-paid Clay County lease with about eighteen months remaining and no reimbursement; recalled selling corn for 12½ cents a bushel or hauling it sixty miles as the brethren moved away through fall and winter. The dates index the seasonal account, not a known individual move day. The narrative continues into the following spring, beyond the main 1836 scope.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1860 S057
Early September 1836 E0794; approximate	Levi W. Hancock; Solomon Hancock; Solomon’s father-in-law Father-in-law’s residence, place unstated; bound for Missouri	**Movement**: Reached Solomon’s father-in-law about the first of September, stayed a week or more, and then started for Missouri. Arrival and stay are approximate; the residence’s state is not specified in this passage.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1854 S118
22 September 1836 E0795; day	Lyman Wight Missouri to Illinois	**Movement**: Wight departed for Illinois, visiting branches he said he had helped establish.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1857-08-24 S034
22 September 1836 E0796; day	Peter Whitmer Jr. Clay County, near Liberty, Missouri	**Death**: Peter Whitmer Jr. died; Cowdery’s December notice places his death in Clay County, and later biographical sources specify near Liberty. Cowdery’s notice does not identify Arthur property or a grave. Consumption is a separate later cause-of-death attribution; no precise modern burial coordinate follows.	**Contemporary published notice; later biographical corroboration** Source date: December 1836 S119
19 October 1836 E0797; day	Michael Arthur; Richard C. Stevens; James T. V. Thomason; Woodson J. Moss Clay County, Missouri	**Work**: Arthur is named administrator of Richard C. Stevens’s estate; James T. V. Thomason and Woodson J. Moss are the sureties. Published archival abstract inspected; the original probate-book leaf and estate file remain uninspected. Administrative property must not be treated as Arthur’s personal ownership. Printed name forms are preserved.	**Archival index** Source date: 1965 S026

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
November 1836 E0798; month	Levi W. Hancock Caldwell County, Missouri [retrospective county name]	**Land**: Bought a farm in Caldwell County. The manuscript then says he moved there in March into a small room built shortly before, and built the sixteen-foot-square house in the spring. Those housing events therefore belong to the following year [1837], not securely to November 1836. County organization/name timing is not established by this retrospective phrase.	**Retrospective autobiography** Source date: circa 1854 S118
1 November 1836 E0799; day	Lyman Wight; Charles C. Rich Home in Missouri	**Movement**: Wight returned home with Charles C. Rich after the Illinois journey.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1857-08-24 S034
5 November 1836 E0800; day	Michael Arthur; Lyman Wight; Weekley Dale Clay County, Missouri; precise case location unspecified	**Context : Michael Arthur is indexed in Dale v. Wight, a petition for arbitration; Weekley Dale is plaintiff and Lyman Wight defendant. County court index; original case file not examined. The date identifies the indexed proceeding; the index supplies no Arthur farm parcel.**	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002
7 November 1836 E0801; day	Michael Arthur Missouri, Clay County, Liberty Township	**Context : Michael Arthur is indexed as mentioned in case in CV-25149, a debt proceeding. Index note: transcript for appeal from Justice of the Peace court County court index; original case file not examined. The date identifies the indexed proceeding; the index supplies no Arthur farm parcel.**	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002
29 December 1836 E0802; day	Missouri General Assembly; Lilburn W. Boggs; Joseph Baxter; Cornelius Gilliam; William W. Mangee Jefferson City, Missouri; Caldwell and Daviess counties	Context : Missouri approved the act organizing Caldwell and Daviess counties, defining their boundaries and appointing commissioners to select the county seats. Approval date and statutory citation: documentary edition. The act established counties and did not transfer all county land to the church or prohibit individual church members from owning land elsewhere.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 29 December 1836; law printed subsequently S116
1837			
1837 E0803; year	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; land descriptions as specified	Land: The resident-land transcription lists eleven Arthur entries in T51N R32W; the facsimile compilation also identifies NE¼9 and E½SE¼9 in the examined 1837 assessment. Section 9 lands are separate acquisitions/holdings; their first examined appearance does not date earlier Section 14/23 patents. No construction date follows. January 1 is an indexing placeholder for the tax year, not an instrument date.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1837 S120
14 February 1837 E0804; day	Michael Arthur; Lyman Wight; Weekley Dale Clay County, Missouri; precise case location unspecified	**Context : Michael Arthur is indexed in Wight v. Dale, a debt action; Lyman Wight is plaintiff and Weekley Dale defendant. County court index; original case file not examined. The date identifies the indexed proceeding; the index supplies no Arthur farm parcel.**	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
20 March 1837 E0805; day	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; precise case location unspecified	**Context : Michael Arthur is indexed as mentioned in case in CV-387, a dower proceeding. County court index; original case file not examined. The date identifies the indexed proceeding; the index supplies no Arthur farm parcel.**	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002
6 November 1837 E0806; day	Joseph Smith; Sidney Rigdon; Edward Partridge; David Whitmer; William W. Phelps; John Whitmer Far West, Caldwell County, Missouri	**Context**: During Smith's 1837 visit to Far West, a general meeting sustained church officers and reconsidered the town plan and proposed temple construction. Minute Book 2 copy made in 1838. This establishes Smith's presence at Far West on 6 November; it does not supply an exact arrival date for the visit.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 6 November 1837; surviving copy April–June 1838 S121
10 November 1837 E0807; day	Sidney Rigdon; Thomas B. Marsh; Edward Partridge; Oliver Cowdery Far West, Caldwell County, Missouri	**Land**: A Far West meeting led by Sidney Rigdon voted to enlarge the town to four sections, two miles square, and to reserve proceeds for public church purposes after remunerating the planners. Minutes name Rigdon's role but do not expressly name Smith as an attendee. The manuscript heading says Tuesday although 10 November 1837 was Friday; JSP retains the day-of-month date.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 10 November 1837; surviving copy April–June 1838 S122
1838			
1838 E0808; year	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; land descriptions as specified	**Land**: Eleven resident-land entries are indexed under Arthur in T51N R32W. A separate schedule identifies New Madrid claim 2916 and Arthur administering R. C. Stevens's claim 2694 in T51N R31W. Transcriptions examined; separate individual, joint and administrative holdings. The Stevens claim is not automatically part of Arthur's plantation. January 1 is an indexing placeholder for the tax year, not an instrument date.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1838 S123
14 March 1838 E0809; day	Joseph Smith; Emma Smith; Smith children; John Barnard; George W. Harris Far West, Caldwell County, Missouri	**Movement**: Smith entered Far West with his family after lodging the previous night about eight miles away at John Barnard's; the family stayed with George W. Harris. Opening March entries were entered retrospectively when this journal began in April 1838. The transcript expressly says the day after 13 March; Smith did not arrive in Missouri for the first time in 1838.	**Contemporary record** Source date: March–April 1838 S124
29 March 1838 E0810; day	Joseph Smith; Kirtland church leaders Far West, Caldwell County, Missouri	**Correspondence**: From Far West, Smith reported his arrival and welcome to the Kirtland leadership and described the changed Missouri church administration. The journal preserves a copy of the 29 March letter; this was correspondence from Missouri, unlike the Ohio letters of 1833–1836.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 29 March 1838; journal copy April 1838 S125

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
6 April 1838 E0811; day	Joseph Smith; Sidney Rigdon; Thomas B. Marsh; David W. Patten; Brigham Young; John Corrill; Elias Higbee; George W. Robinson Far West, Caldwell County, Missouri	**Context**: Smith and Sidney Rigdon presided over the Far West anniversary conference; Thomas B. Marsh, David W. Patten, and Brigham Young were selected as presidents pro tempore for the Missouri church. Journal entry also appoints historians and a recorder; the opening conference material was entered shortly afterward.	**Contemporary record** Source date: April 1838 S126
12 April 1838 E0812; day	Oliver Cowdery; Thomas B. Marsh; George W. Harris; Far West high council Far West, Caldwell County, Missouri	**Context**: A Far West church council tried Oliver Cowdery on charges involving conduct, authority, and property and removed him from church membership. The journal records the ecclesiastical prosecution’s charges; allegations are not adjudicated civil facts. Smith’s presidency was involved in the surrounding dispute, but this row does not claim he presided over Cowdery’s trial.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1838-04-12 S127
13 April 1838 E0813; day	David Whitmer; Lyman E. Johnson; Far West church council Far West, Caldwell County, Missouri	**Context**: Church proceedings at Far West removed David Whitmer and Lyman E. Johnson from membership following charges against them. Contemporary church journal; distinguish Lyman E. Johnson from Lyman Wight. Ecclesiastical charges represent the council’s case, not independent proof of every accusation.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1838-04-13 S128
19 April 1838 E0814; day	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; precise case location unspecified	**Context : Michael Arthur is indexed as mentioned in case in CV-224, a damages proceeding. County court index; original case file not examined. The date identifies the indexed proceeding; the index supplies no Arthur farm parcel.**	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002
26 April 1838 E0815; day	Joseph Smith; Far West church leaders Far West, Caldwell County, Missouri	**Construction**: At Far West, Smith dictated a revelation naming the church and directing construction of a temple, with preparations to begin on 4 July. Journal contains the revelation now numbered Doctrine and Covenants 115; the text continues onto subsequent pages. Instructions are separate from the later cornerstone ceremony.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1838-04-26 S128
12 May 1838 E0816; day	Joseph Smith; Sidney Rigdon; George W. Harris; Elias Higbee; Simeon Carter Far West, Caldwell County, Missouri	**Land**: The Far West high council approved eighty-acre grants for Smith and Sidney Rigdon and compensation for church clerical and printing work. Council authorization, not by itself an executed deed; eighty-acre provisions should not be confused with Orange Wight’s later forty-acre house-purchase recollection.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1838-05-12 S129

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
18 May 1838 E0817; day	Joseph Smith; Sidney Rigdon; Thomas B. Marsh; David W. Patten; Edward Partridge; Elias Higbee; Simeon Carter; Alanson Ripley Far West to Honey Creek, Missouri	**Movement**: Smith, Rigdon, and other leaders left Far West to locate northern settlements and inspect land, camping that night at Honey Creek. Contemporary journal entry; this is the outbound survey journey preceding the naming of Adam-ondi-Ahman.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1838-05-18 S130
19 May 1838 E0818; day	Joseph Smith; Lyman Wight; Sidney Rigdon Tower Hill and Spring Hill, Daviess County, Missouri	**Land**: The surveying party reached Lyman Wight's residence at Tower Hill, examined the vicinity and ferry, and selected a town location at Spring Hill, named Adam-ondi-Ahman. The journal explicitly heads this entry Saturday 19 May; some later chronologies compress the 18–19 May trip. Wight's Daviess County residence and ferry are distinct from his 1833–1835 Clay County housing.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1838-05-19 S131
21 May 1838 E0819; day	Joseph Smith; Sidney Rigdon; Edward Partridge; Lyman Wight Adam-ondi-Ahman, Daviess County, Missouri	**Land**: At a council at Adam-ondi-Ahman, leaders decided to prioritize acquisition of Grand River lands before extending settlement farther north. Contemporary journal records a policy decision, not completed purchases of all the land discussed.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1838-05-21 S132
circa 17 June 1838 E0820; approximate	Oliver Cowdery; David Whitmer; John Whitmer; Lyman E. Johnson; Dissenting church members Far West, Caldwell County, Missouri	**Persecution: A threatening letter warned Oliver Cowdery, David Whitmer, and other dissenters to leave Caldwell County; it accused them of destructive conduct and threatened consequences if they remained. JSP's appendix presents a copy associated with Sampson Avard's court testimony. Authorship is not securely established.**	**Contemporary record** Source date: circa 17 June 1838; surviving court-file copy November 1838 S133
circa 17 June 1838 E0821; approximate	Oliver Cowdery; Michael Arthur; signatories of the warning-out letter Far West, Caldwell County; Arthur of Clay County	**Correspondence**: The warning-out letter accused Cowdery of attempting to sell Arthur notes that had already been paid and that Cowdery had promised to destroy. This is an accusation by hostile letter writers, not a verified sale or independent proof of fraud. The attempt's date is unspecified; circa June 17 dates the letter, not the proposed transaction. Surviving contemporary manuscript copy, not the recipient's original, was transcribed in the JSP edition.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1838-11-01/1838-11-10 S134
circa late June 1838 E0822; approximate	Sampson Avard; Society of the Daughter of Zion members Caldwell County, Missouri	**Context**: A constitution for the Society of the Daughter of Zion, associated with the Danites, provided an organizational framework for the new secret society. The date is approximate and the surviving text comes through the 1838 legal inquiry. The document does not establish Smith's authorship or prove that every constitutional provision was implemented.	**Contemporary record** Source date: circa late June 1838; surviving court-file copy November 1838 S135

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
4 July 1838 E0823; day	Sidney Rigdon; Joseph Smith; Far West church members Far West, Caldwell County, Missouri	**Construction**: At Far West's Independence Day celebration, participants laid temple cornerstones and Sidney Rigdon delivered an oration, with Smith serving as president of the day. Contemporary journal describes the ceremony and identifies Smith's, Hyrum Smith's, and Rigdon's roles; the full text of the public oration is a separate printed witness.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1838-07-04 S136
8 July 1838 E0824; day	Joseph Smith; Quorum of the Twelve; Edward Partridge; Church presidency and high council Far West, Caldwell County, Missouri	**Context**: Smith dictated Far West revelations calling the Twelve to depart on a mission from the temple site the following April and establishing tithing and its administration. The journal records several revelations across manuscript pages 54–59, now Doctrine and Covenants 117–120. They specify future duties, not completed journeys.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1838-07-08 S137
6 August 1838 E0825; day	Daviess County church members; Gallatin voters Gallatin, Daviess County, Missouri	**Persecution**: A fight broke out at the Gallatin election after opponents attempted to prevent Latter Day Saint settlers from voting. Corrill recounts the election clash; the following day's contemporary journal records alarming reports that exaggerated the casualties. Smith was in Far West on election day, not at the initial fight.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1839 S138
7 August 1838 E0826; day	Joseph Smith; Lyman Wight; Hyrum Smith; Daviess relief volunteers Far West to Adam-ondi-Ahman, Missouri	**Movement**: After receiving reports of the Gallatin election violence, Smith led volunteers from Far West to Daviess County and reached Lyman Wight's home at Adam-ondi-Ahman. The initial report included a false claim that two church members had been killed; the journal records what prompted the expedition, not verification of that report.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1838-08-07 S139
8 August 1838 E0827; day	Joseph Smith; Adam Black; Lyman Wight Daviess County, Missouri	**Context: Smith's party met justice of the peace Adam Black, who signed a written statement promising to support the law and preserve peace. Contemporary journal presents the church party's account. Black later alleged coercion. The journal and Black describe the circumstances differently.**	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1838-08-08 S140
9 August 1838 E0828; day	Joseph Smith; Daviess County residents Daviess County to Far West, Caldwell County, Missouri	**Movement**: A local committee discussed peace in Daviess County, and Smith returned to Far West that night. Contemporary journal; separate from the 8 August Black encounter and subsequent criminal proceedings.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1838-08-09 S141
11 August 1838 E0829; day	Edward Partridge; George W. Robinson; Caldwell County citizens; Ray County delegation Far West, Caldwell County, Missouri	**Correspondence**: Caldwell County citizens appointed a committee, chaired by Edward Partridge, to confer with a Ray County delegation concerning the recent disturbances. Contemporary journal includes the committee proceedings; it does not indicate all delegates shared one view of responsibility.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1838-08-11 S142

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
1 September 1838 E0830; day	Joseph Smith; Sidney Rigdon; Hyrum Smith; Elias Higbee; Waldo Littlefield Far West to Waldo Littlefield's, Missouri	**Land**: Smith, his fellow presidents, and surveyor Elias Higbee traveled north to Waldo Littlefield's to investigate and appoint another settlement site. Contemporary journal describes a proposed city location about fourteen or fifteen miles north of Far West, not a completed city.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1838-09-01 S143
2 September 1838 E0831; day	Joseph Smith; David R. Atchison; Austin A. King; Sidney Rigdon Far West, Caldwell County, Missouri	**Correspondence**: As armed opposition gathered in Daviess County, the presidency appealed to David R. Atchison and Judge Austin A. King for intervention. Contemporary journal records requests for civil and military assistance; the appeal is distinct from the later bail hearing.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1838-09-02 S144
7 September 1838 E0832; day	Joseph Smith; Lyman Wight; Austin A. King Daviess County, Missouri	**Persecution**: After an examination before Judge Austin A. King, Smith and Lyman Wight entered recognizances of $500 each to appear in court on riot-related charges. Original legal instrument, rather than a later historical paraphrase. A recognizance is a bond to appear and is not a conviction.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1838-09-07 S145
7 September 1838 E0833; day	Michael Arthur W½NE¼ Section 23, Township 51 North, Range 32 West, Clay County, Missouri	**Land**: Federal cash-entry patent issued to Arthur for 80 acres, W½NE¼ Section 23; certificate 5764. Original patent examined and reproduced in the land records. Issue date does not establish a separate cash-entry date, first occupancy, building construction, or continuous ownership afterward.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1838-09-07 S146
early October 1838 E0834; approximate	Joseph Smith; Sidney Rigdon; De Witt church residents De Witt, Carroll County, to Far West, Caldwell County, Missouri	**Persecution**: Opponents besieged the church settlement at De Witt; after appeals for protection failed, the residents abandoned it and traveled toward Far West. Corrill describes Smith and Rigdon going to De Witt and approximately fifty wagons of refugees. The narrow endpoint 11 October is a historical dating, while this source itself supplies chiefly a sequence; use as an early-October interval, not a precise diary entry.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1839 S147
late October 1838, before militia arrival E0835; approximate	Reed Peck; Mr. Arthur [identified as Michael Arthur by JSP] Clay County / Far West, Caldwell County, Missouri	**Correspondence**: Peck testified that several days before the militia reached Far West he learned through Mr. Arthur of Clay County that militia were being raised. Firsthand testimony of information received, not Arthur's own written message. Exact conversation date and location are not stated; October bounds are indexing limits. Original text says Mr. Arthur; Michael identification follows JSP. No farm location is given.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1838-11 S148
16 October 1838 E0836; day	Joseph Smith; Lyman Wight; John Corrill; Caldwell County armed companies Far West, Caldwell County, to Adam-ondi-Ahman, Daviess County, Missouri	**Movement**: Following meetings at Far West, armed Latter Day Saint companies moved to Adam-ondi-Ahman to protect settlements and confront opposing forces in Daviess County. Corrill narrates the Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday sequence; 16 October is the calendar date corresponding to the Tuesday described. His participation and knowledge differ by episode.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1839 S149

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
18 October 1838 E0837; day	Lyman Wight; David W. Patten; Sampson Avard; Daviess County armed companies Gallatin, Millport, and other Daviess County settlements, Missouri	**Persecution**: Church forces raided Gallatin, Millport, and other Daviess County settlements, taking property and burning buildings; the raids escalated the conflict. Corrill's Thursday corresponds to 18 October; continuation on the next printed page includes both observed and reported acts. This row does not claim Smith personally burned a building or participated in every raid.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1839 S149
20 October 1838 E0838; day	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; precise case location unspecified	**Context : Michael Arthur is indexed as mentioned in case in CV-227, a debt proceeding. County court index; original case file not examined. The date identifies the indexed proceeding; the index supplies no Arthur farm parcel.**	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002
25 October 1838 E0839; day	David W. Patten; Samuel Bogart; Caldwell County volunteers; Ray County militia Crooked River, Ray County, Missouri	**Death**: David W. Patten's company fought Samuel Bogart's militia at Crooked River; Patten and other combatants were killed or mortally wounded. Corrill narrates the battle without printing its day; the contemporary November1838 testimony of Nehemiah Odle and Wyatt Cravens, officially printed in1841, explicitly supplies 25October. Smith was not at the battle, as his 16December1838 letter states.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1839 S150
27 October 1838 E0840; day	Lilburn W. Boggs; John B. Clark Jefferson City, Missouri; order addressed to John B. Clark	**Persecution**: Governor Lilburn W. Boggs ordered General John B. Clark to treat the Mormons as enemies and to exterminate or drive them from Missouri if necessary. Official military order survives here as a later manuscript copy in Letterbook 2. The order's text establishes the governor's instruction; it does not prove every later attack was caused by receipt of this order.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 27 October 1838; manuscript copy 1839 S151
27 October 1838 E0841; day	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; precise case location unspecified	**Context : Michael Arthur is indexed as mentioned in case in CV-479, a proceeding for which the index supplies no subject. County court index; original case file not examined. The date identifies the indexed proceeding; the index supplies no Arthur farm parcel.**	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002
30 October 1838 E0842; day	Joseph Young; Jane Adeline Bicknell Young; David Evans; Hawn's Mill settlers; Armed attackers Hawn's Mill, Shoal Creek, Caldwell County, Missouri	**Death**: Armed men attacked the settlement at Hawn's Mill on Shoal Creek and fired into the blacksmith shop where defenders had taken shelter, killing and wounding settlers. Signed recollection by Joseph Young and Jane A. Bicknell Young in a handwritten petition draft, manuscript pages 38[a]–39[b]. The account explicitly dates the attack Tuesday 30 October. It estimates 18 or 19 dead or mortally wounded; this row avoids adopting that erroneous preliminary count.	**Later firsthand recollection** Source date: 1839 S152
31 October 1838 E0843; day	Samuel D. Lucas; George M. Hinkle; Joseph Smith; Sidney Rigdon; Lyman Wight; Parley P. Pratt; George W. Robinson Near Far West, Caldwell County, Missouri	**Persecution**: After negotiating with George M. Hinkle, Lucas demanded Smith, Rigdon, Wight, Pratt, and Robinson as hostages. They were delivered before sunset and held under guard. Lucas's contemporary military report supplies the date. His justification of the detention is his own account; the final mass surrender occurred the next morning.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 2 November 1838 S153

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
1 November 1838 E0844; day	Samuel D. Lucas; George M. Hinkle; Far West defenders Far West, Caldwell County, Missouri	**Persecution**: Far West's armed defenders marched out and surrendered their weapons; Hinkle delivered his sword and pistols. Lucas then directed that the detained leaders be taken toward Independence. Distinguishes the 1 November general disarmament from the leaders' detention on 31 October.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 2 November 1838 S153
4 November 1838 E0845; day	John B. Clark; Far West church members Far West, Caldwell County, Missouri	**Persecution**: General John B. Clark arrived at Far West, succeeding Lucas in the field command; he detained additional suspects and later permitted the remaining Saints to postpone departure until spring. Clark explicitly dates arrival Sunday 4 November; the subsequent detentions and departure concession span the following days. His guilt assessments were allegations preceding civil trial.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 10 November 1838 S154
4 November 1838 E0846; day	Joseph Smith; Emma Smith; George M. Hinkle Independence, Jackson County, Missouri	**Correspondence**: Writing Emma from captivity in Independence, Smith reported his arrival there at noon, described the detention, and expressed concern for his family. Original personal letter. It confirms Smith in Independence on 4 November; it does not by itself give the exact date of the Far West surrender.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1838-11-04 S155
10 November 1838 E0847; day	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; precise case location unspecified	**Context : Michael Arthur is indexed as mentioned in case in CV-173, a oath of office swearing in of clay county deputy sheriff. proceeding. County court index; original case file not examined. The date identifies the indexed proceeding; the index supplies no Arthur farm parcel.**	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002
12 November 1838 E0848; day	Joseph Smith; Emma Smith; Hyrum Smith; Sidney Rigdon; Lyman Wight; Parley P. Pratt; Amasa Lyman; George W. Robinson Richmond, Ray County, Missouri	**Correspondence**: Smith wrote Emma from Richmond, describing imprisonment in chains with other church leaders and the legal examination beginning that day. Original personal letter; it states conditions from Smith's perspective and identifies his fellow prisoners.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1838-11-12 S156
12–29 November 1838 E0849; range	Austin A. King; Joseph Smith; Lyman Wight; Hyrum Smith; Sidney Rigdon; Sampson Avard; Other defendants and witnesses Richmond, Ray County, Missouri	**Persecution**: Judge Austin A. King conducted a court of inquiry into treason and other alleged offenses arising from the Missouri conflict, taking extensive witness testimony over more than two weeks. Original manuscript court minutes and testimonies, State Historical Society of Missouri, Eugene Morrow Violette Collection. Testimony is evidence of what witnesses alleged, not proof that every allegation was true.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1838-11-12 S157

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
13–14 November 1838 E0850; range	Sampson Avard; Michael Arthur; Oliver Cowdery Richmond, Ray County, Missouri	**Context**: A copy of the June warning-out letter, including its allegation that Cowdery offered paid notes to Arthur, was entered into the record of Avard’s testimony. This repeats the June letter, rather than furnishing an independent witness to the alleged transaction. JSP dates Avard’s testimony to November 13–14; the underlying transaction remains undated and unverified.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1838-11-13/1838-11-14 S158
29 November 1838 E0851; day	Austin A. King; Joseph Smith; Hyrum Smith; Lyman Wight; Alexander McRae; Caleb Baldwin; Sidney Rigdon Richmond, Ray County, to Liberty, Clay County, Missouri	**Persecution**: Judge King committed Smith, Hyrum Smith, Lyman Wight, Alexander McRae, Caleb Baldwin, and Sidney Rigdon for treason proceedings and ordered them held in Clay County because suitable jails were unavailable in the charging counties. Letterbook 2 preserves an attested mittimus. The treason venue named for Rigdon was Caldwell County; the others were charged in Daviess County. Commitment was not a final conviction.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 29 November 1838; attested copy subsequently copied 1839 S159
29 November 1838 E0852; day	Michael Arthur; Clay County representatives to Missouri legislature Liberty, Clay County, Missouri	**Correspondence**: Arthur appealed to Clay County’s representatives regarding the harassment and suffering of the Latter Day Saints and urged protection for them. A surviving non-newspaper manuscript copy is identified by JSP; its full facsimile has not been inspected in this chronology pass. The letter is not a farm-specific property reference. Later newspaper reprints are not treated as independent witnesses.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1838-11-29 S160
1 December 1838 E0853; day	Joseph Smith; Emma Smith; Hyrum Smith; Lyman Wight; Alexander McRae; Caleb Baldwin; Sidney Rigdon Liberty jail, Clay County, Missouri	**Housing : Smith informed Emma that he and the other committed prisoners had reached Liberty and had been put into jail that evening. Original letter gives the arrival and commitment date explicitly. The original letter fixes the arrival date and corrects the later November 30 attribution.**	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1838-12-01 S161
10 December 1838 E0854; day	Caldwell County church memorialists; Missouri legislators Caldwell County, Missouri; addressed to the Missouri legislature	**Correspondence**: Caldwell County church members memorialized the Missouri legislature, recounting the Jackson County expulsion, refuge in Clay County, relocation to Caldwell, and the recent military occupation. Contemporary memorial copied into Letterbook 2. Its retrospective summary says the Saints spent nearly three years in Clay County; numerical loss estimates and wartime accusations require independent checking.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 10 December 1838; manuscript copy 1839 S162
16 December 1838 E0855; day	Joseph Smith; Caldwell County church members Liberty jail, Clay County, Missouri	**Correspondence**: From Liberty jail, Smith wrote the Caldwell County church defending his conduct and denying that he had been present at Crooked River, while counseling the church during the crisis. Contemporary letter preserved as a handwritten copy in the same record book as the 1838 journal. Smith’s denial of presence at Crooked River should not be confused with a claim that he was uninvolved in the wider Daviess conflict.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1838-12-16 S163

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
1839			
1839 E0856; year	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; land descriptions as specified	**Land**: The tax record continues Arthur's rural and New Madrid entries; the p. 902 transcription identifies claim 2916 and his administration of the Stevens claim. This is not a newly complete resident-land or acreage inventory; no residence is labeled. January 1 is an indexing placeholder for the tax year, not an instrument date.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1839 S164
10 January 1839 E0857; day	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; precise case location unspecified	**Context : Michael Arthur is indexed as mentioned in case in CV-499, a debt proceeding. County court index; original case file not examined. The date identifies the indexed proceeding; the index supplies no Arthur farm parcel.**	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002
16 January 1839 E0858; day	Joseph Smith; Heber C. Kimball; Brigham Young; Quorum of the Twelve Liberty jail, Clay County, Missouri	**Correspondence : From Liberty jail, Smith wrote Heber C. Kimball and Brigham Young about church administration, Missouri families, and the Twelve's required return to Far West before leaving on their mission. Original letter; its advice reflects a changing emergency and records instructions for that emergency, rather than a permanent settlement plan.**	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1839-01-16 S165
17 January 1839 (date in undated deed abstract) E0859; day	Michael Arthur; Edward Partridge Twenty-three acres in Jackson County, Missouri	**Land**: An undated deed abstract states Partridge sold Arthur twenty-three acres out of a sixty-three-acre tract acquired from Jones H. Flournoy in 1831. Catalog description inspected, underlying abstract and original deed uninspected. A separate Jackson County holding, not the mapped Clay County farm.	**Archival index** Source date: undated S166
24 January 1839 E0860; day	Joseph Smith; Hyrum Smith; Lyman Wight; Alexander McRae; Caleb Baldwin; Missouri legislators Liberty jail, Clay County, Missouri; addressed to Missouri legislature	**Correspondence**: The imprisoned defendants petitioned the Missouri legislature for a fair trial and a venue outside the prejudiced upper counties, also challenging Judge King's impartiality. Contemporary legal memorial; allegations of judicial prejudice are the petitioners' assertions. This is a request for relief, not proof the legislature granted the requested venue.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1839-01-24 S167
14 February 1839 E0861; day	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; precise case location unspecified	**Context : Michael Arthur is indexed as mentioned in case in CV-769, a estate proceeding. County court index; original case file not examined. The date identifies the indexed proceeding; the index supplies no Arthur farm parcel.**	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002
between 9 and 15 March 1839 E0862; range	Joseph Smith; George O. Tompkins; Alanson Ripley; Heber C. Kimball; Joseph B. Noble; William Huntington Liberty jail, Clay County, Missouri	**Correspondence**: Smith and supporters prepared a habeas corpus petition asking Supreme Court judge George O. Tompkins or another justice to examine the legality of Smith's Liberty jail detention. Undated manuscript assigned this range by JSP. The named petitioners include supporters outside prison; it is not a petition signed by all six original Liberty prisoners.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1839-03-09 S168

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
20 March 1839 E0863; day	Joseph Smith; Hyrum Smith; Lyman Wight; Alexander McRae; Caleb Baldwin; Edward Partridge Liberty jail, Clay County, Missouri	**Correspondence**: From Liberty jail, Smith and his fellow prisoners addressed a lengthy epistle to the dispersed church and Edward Partridge, describing imprisonment and offering religious instruction. Original handwritten epistle; portions later became Doctrine and Covenants 121–123. Its address names the church at Quincy and scattered abroad, documenting the displacement already underway.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1839-03-20 S169
21 March 1839 E0864; day	Joseph Smith; Emma Smith; John Cleveland; Sarah Cleveland Liberty jail, Clay County, Missouri; addressed to Emma Smith at Quincy, Illinois	**Correspondence**: Smith wrote Emma at Quincy, discussed their separation, and urged documentation of Missouri damages and an appeal to federal authority. Original personal letter; Emma’s Illinois location does not mean Smith had already left Missouri.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1839-03-21 S170
16 April 1839 E0865; day	Joseph Smith; Hyrum Smith; Lyman Wight; Alexander McRae; Caleb Baldwin; John Brassfield En route from Daviess County toward Boone County, Missouri	**Movement**: While being transported for further trial, Smith and his companions escaped custody; a $150 promissory note to John Brassfield was dated the same day. The original journal’s terse opening says “Escaped Aprile 16th.” The precise location near Yellow Creek and guard cooperation depend on additional accounts; the separate surviving promissory note records an obligation but does not itself say it purchased an escape.	**Contemporary record** Source date: April 1839; opening journal entry entered later in April S171
16 April 1839 E0866; day	Michael Arthur Clay County, Missouri; precise case location unspecified	**Context : Michael Arthur is indexed as foreman, juror in CR-211, a public nuisance proceeding. Index note: A True Bill, pled not guilty, found not guilty by the jury County court index; original case file not examined. The date identifies the indexed proceeding; the index supplies no Arthur farm parcel.**	**Archival index** Source date: 2023-12-14 S002
22 April 1839 E0867; day	Joseph Smith; Emma Smith; Smith children; Former Missouri prisoners Quincy, Adams County, Illinois	**Movement**: Smith and his fellow prisoners arrived at Quincy, Illinois, where he reunited with his family and received visits from church members over the next day. Contemporary journal kept by James Mulholland, whose own entry says he resumed writing for the church on 22 April. Arrival in Quincy is distinct from the 16 April escape.	**Contemporary record** Source date: April 1839; journal begun later that month S171
21 May 1839 E0868; day	Michael Arthur; Frederick G. Williams; Algernon S. Gilbert estate Independence, Jackson County; report to Clay County Court	**Land**: Williams’s estate report records the private cash sale to Arthur for $300 of an undivided fourth of Independence lots 51, 104, 105, 108 and 109; appraised at $350. Primary document transcription in a modern scholarly edition, not an inspected original facsimile. Report says a special warranty deed was delivered; expense sheet separately lists deed work on May 24. Separate from Clay County plantation.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1839-05-21 S172

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Date and entry	People and place	Event and qualification	Evidence and source
24 May 1839 E0869; day	Michael Arthur; Frederick G. Williams Liberty, Clay County, Missouri	**Land : Williams’s expense sheet lists a trip to Liberty to make a deed to Arthur for the Gilbert estate properties. Published transcription of Williams’s expense sheet; original not visually inspected. Deed concerns Independence properties, not an Arthur plantation acquisition. The May 21 report and May 24 deed-work entry retain their separate dates.**	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1839-05-24 S172
25 May 1839 E0870; day	Frederick G. Williams; Michael Arthur; John Hendley Clay County, Missouri	**Land**: Williams swore before John Hendley that the report of the Gilbert property sale was true and that he had not purchased or retained an interest in the sold real estate. Primary affidavit transcribed in modern edition; original facsimile not inspected. Supports the sale’s administrative context; does not date an Arthur move or improvements.	**Contemporary record** Source date: 1839-05-25 S172

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Source register

Source numbers identify the linked records used in the chart. The workbook retains the complete row-specific citation and URL beside every entry. For a reused document, cited page or case locators are summarized here.

S001 Clay County Centennial Souvenir (1922), printed p. 155, caption of slave pen/jail on Arthur place
Cited locators: p. 155, ; p. 63; p. 5 Open source

S002 Clay County Archives, Master Index, 14 December 2023, Michael Arthur cemetery entry, row 22015, Mt. Memorial plot 23-C6-c
Cited locators: p. 269; CV-186; CV-190; CV-278; CV-216; CV-322; CV-293; p. 124; CV-244; CV-240; CV-276; CV-344; CR-271; CV-349; CV-25149; CV-432; CV-387; CV-224; CV-227; CV-479; CV-173; CV-499; CV-769; CR-211 Open source

S003 Joseph Smith Papers, “Arthur, Michael,” biography; Jessamine County marriage record is the reported underlying source Open source

S004 City of Liberty, “Mt. Memorial’s Notable Residents,” Michael Arthur entry Open source

S005 Clay County tax list, volume 10, manuscript p. 102; Missouri State Archives digital transcription and retained original facsimile
Cited locators: p. 102 Open source

S006 United States General Land Office, Lexington land office patent; certificate 249; BLM accession MO0120__.249 Open source

S007 United States General Land Office, Lexington land office patent; certificate 250; BLM accession MO0120__.250 Open source

S008 Clay County tax list, volume 10, manuscript p. 151; Missouri State Archives digital transcription and retained original facsimile
Cited locators: p. 151 Open source

S009 United States General Land Office, Lexington land office patent; certificate 392; BLM accession MO0120__.391 Open source

S010 Clay County tax list, 1828, manuscript p. 210; Michael Arthur: 1825–1828 Map and Records, pp. 3 and 12
Cited locators: p. 210; pp. 3 Open source

S011 Clay County tax list, 1829, manuscript p. 219a, Missouri State Archives transcription
Cited locators: p. 219 Open source

S012 Clay County tax list, 1830, manuscript p. 231a, Missouri State Archives transcription
Cited locators: p. 231 Open source

S013 Clay County Archives, Master Index, 14 December 2023; underlying court record uninspected; CV-128, file 128, Main Floor Stacks, Shelf Unit 10, Shelf Top A, Hollinger Box 6
Cited locators: CV-128; CR-266; p. 166 Open source

S014 Clay County tax list, 1831, volume 11, manuscript pp. 249; Missouri Historical Society tax collection and Missouri State Archives transcription
Cited locators: pp. 249 Open source

S015 Revelation, Kirtland Township, OH, 6 June 1831. Featured version, titled “55th. Commandment given at Kirtland June 6th. 1831,” copied [ca. June 1831] in Revelation Book 1, pp. 87–89; handwriting of John Whitmer; CHL. Includes redactions. For more complete source information, see the source note for Revelation Book 1.; cited manuscript/printed page 87 (JSP web page 1).
Cited locators: pp. 87–89 Open source

S016 Evelyn Petty, “Circuit Court Books,” The Clay County MOsaic, first quarter 2005, p. 3, abstract of 1831 entries
Cited locators: p. 3, Open source

S017 Revelation, Independence, Jackson Co., MO, 20 July 1831. Featured version, titled “60 Commandment,” copied [ca. Sept. 1831] in Revelation Book 1, pp. 93–94; handwriting of John Whitmer; CHL. Includes redactions. For more complete source information, see the source note for Revelation Book 1.; cited manuscript/printed page 93 (JSP web page 1).
Cited locators: pp. 93–94 Open source

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S018 Revelation, “Zion” [Jackson Co., MO], 1 Aug. 1831. Featured version, titled “61 Commandment August 1st. 1831,” copied [ca. Sept. 1831] in Revelation Book 1, pp. 94–98; handwriting of John Whitmer; CHL. Includes redactions. For more complete source information, see the source note for Revelation Book 1.; cited manuscript/printed page 94 (JSP web page 1).
Cited locators: pp. 94–98 Open source

S019 John Whitmer, History, 1831–ca. 1847, as found in “The Book of John, Whitmer kept by Comma[n]d,” ca. 1838–ca. 1847; handwriting of John Whitmer; ninety-six pages (two additional leaves missing); CHL. Includes redactions, editing marks, and archival marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 31 (JSP web page 35). Open source

S020 John Whitmer, History, 1831–ca. 1847, as found in “The Book of John, Whitmer kept by Comma[n]d,” ca. 1838–ca. 1847; handwriting of John Whitmer; ninety-six pages (two additional leaves missing); CHL. Includes redactions, editing marks, and archival marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 32 (JSP web page 36). Open source

S021 Minutes, Kaw Township, MO, 4 Aug. 1831. Featured version copied [between ca. 6 Apr. and 19 June 1838] in Minute Book 2, pp. 4–5; handwriting of Ebenezer Robinson; CHL. For more complete source information, see the source note for Minute Book 2.; cited manuscript/printed page 4 (JSP web page 1).
Cited locators: pp. 4–5 Open source

S022 Revelation, “land of Zion” [Missouri], 7 Aug. 1831; copied [ca. 30 Aug. 1831]; handwriting of Oliver Cowdery; one page; Newel K. Whitney, Papers, BYU. Includes dockets and archival marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 1 (JSP web page 1). Open source

S023 Revelation, Independence, Jackson Co., MO, 8 Aug. 1831. Featured version, titled “63 Commandment given in Missorie Jackson County Independence August 8th. 1831,” copied [ca. Sept. 1831] in Revelation Book 1, pp. 100–101; handwriting of John Whitmer; CHL. Includes redactions. For more complete source information, see the source note for Revelation Book 1.; cited manuscript/printed page 100 (JSP web page 1).
Cited locators: pp. 100–101 Open source

S024 Revelation, Bank of the Missouri River [at McIlwaine’s Bend], MO, 12 Aug. 1831. Featured version copied [ca. Sept. 1831] in Revelation Book 1, pp. 101–103; handwriting of John Whitmer; CHL. Includes redactions. For more complete source information, see the source note for Revelation Book 1.; cited manuscript/printed page 101 (JSP web page 1).
Cited locators: pp. 101–103 Open source

S025 Revelation, Kirtland Township, OH, 30 Aug. 1831; copied [ca. 30 Aug. 1831]; handwriting of Oliver Cowdery; three pages; Newel K. Whitney, Papers, BYU. Includes docket and archival marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 1 (JSP web page 1). Open source

S026 Nadine Hodges, Abstracts of Wills and Administrations of Clay County, Missouri (1965), abstract of Will Book A, p. 105
Cited locators: p. 105; p. 159; p. 287 Open source

S027 Clay County tax list, 1832, volume 11, manuscript pp. 263; Missouri Historical Society tax collection and Missouri State Archives transcription
Cited locators: pp. 263 Open source

S028 Minutes, Independence, Jackson Co., MO, 26–27 Apr. 1832. Featured version copied [between ca. 6 Apr. and 19 June 1838] in Minute Book 2, pp. 24–25; handwriting of Ebenezer Robinson; CHL. For more complete source information, see the source note for Minute Book 2.; cited manuscript/printed page 24 (JSP web page 1).
Cited locators: pp. 24–25 Open source

S029 Minutes, Independence, Jackson Co., MO, 26–27 Apr. 1832. Featured version copied [between ca. 6 Apr. and 19 June 1838] in Minute Book 2, pp. 24–25; handwriting of Ebenezer Robinson; CHL. For more complete source information, see the source note for Minute Book 2.; cited manuscript/printed page 25 (JSP web page 2).
Cited locators: pp. 24–25 Open source

S030 Literary Firm, Minutes, “Zion” [Independence, Jackson Co., MO], 30 Apr. 1832. Featured version, titled “Minutes of a Council of the litterary Firm, Zion April 30. 1832,” copied [between ca. 6 Apr. and 19 June 1838] in Minute Book 2, pp. 25–26; handwriting of Ebenezer Robinson; CHL. For more complete source information, see the source note for Minute Book 2.; cited manuscript/printed page 25 (JSP web page 1).
Cited locators: pp. 25–26 Open source

S031 JS, Letter, Greenville, IN, to Emma Smith, Kirtland Township, OH, 6 June 1832; handwriting and signature of JS; addressed by Newel K. Whitney; four pages; Manuscripts about Mormons at Chicago History Museum. Includes postmark, redactions, docket, and archival marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 1 (JSP web page 1). Open source

S032 JS, Letter, Kirtland Township, OH, to William W. Phelps, [Independence, Jackson Co., MO], 27 Nov. 1832. Retained copy, [ca. 27 Nov. 1832] in JS Letterbook 1, pp. 1–4; handwriting of JS and Frederick G. Williams; includes JS copy of signature of JS; CHL. Includes redactions. For more complete source information, see the source note for JS Letterbook 1.; cited manuscript/printed page 1 (JSP web page 1).

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Cited locators: pp. 1–4 Open source

S033 Clay County tax list, 1833, volume 11, manuscript pp. 291 and 291a; Missouri Historical Society tax collection and Missouri State Archives transcription
Cited locators: pp. 291 Open source

S034 Lyman Wight to Wilford Woodruff, 24 August 1857, CHL CR 100 93/b0001/f0021, digital pp. 13–15 (digital p. 14 = manuscript p. 8)
Cited locators: CR 100; pp. 13–15 ; p. 14 ; p. 8 Open source

S035 Sidney Rigdon, JS, and Frederick G. Williams, Letter, Kirtland Township, Geauga Co., OH, to “Brethren,” [Jackson Co., Mo.], 2 July 1833. Retained copy, [ca. 2 July 1833], in JS Letterbook 1, pp. 51–54; handwriting of Frederick G. Williams; JS Collection, CHL. For more complete source information, see the source note for JS Letterbook 1.; cited manuscript/printed page 51 (JSP web page 1).
Cited locators: pp. 51–54 Open source

S036 John Whitmer, Letter with postscript by William W. Phelps, Independence, Jackson Co., MO, to Oliver Cowdery and JS, Kirtland Mills, Kirtland Township, Geauga Co., OH, 29 July 1833. Retained copy, [ca. summer 1839], in JS Letterbook 2, pp. 52–56; handwriting of James Mulholland; JS Collection, CHL. For more complete source information, see the source note for JS Letterbook 2.; cited manuscript/printed page 52 (JSP web page 1).
Cited locators: pp. 52–56 Open source

S037 John Corrill, A Brief History of the Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints, (Commonly Called Mormons;) Including an Account of Their Doctrine and Discipline; with the Reasons of the Author for Leaving the Church, St. Louis, MO: “Printed for the Author,” 1839; two preliminary leaves, 7–50 pp.; includes typeset signature marks. The copy used for transcription is held at CHL; includes handwritten underscoring, notes, and other marks, as well as archival stamps.; cited manuscript/printed page 20 (JSP web page 18).
Cited locators: p.477 Open source

S038 Orange L. Wight, reminiscences, 4 May 1903, Church History Library, MS 405, autograph pp. 4–6
Cited locators: pp. 4–6 Open source

S039 John Corrill to church leaders, 17 November 1833; Philo Dibble, Statement, 1862, CHL MS 4036; quoted and compared in JSP annotation to Letter, 10 December 1833
Cited locators: pp. 70–75 Open source

S040 Newel Knight, autobiography, published in Scraps of Biography (1883), p. 81; Philo Dibble, Philo Dibble’s Narrative, in Early Scenes in Church History (1882), passage on his November 1833 wound and Knight’s visit; firsthand narratives quoted in History of the Church, vol. 1, ch. 31
Cited locators: p. 81 Open source

S041 John Whitmer, daybook, 1832 January–1878 May, MS 1159, Church History Library, digital image 11
Cited locators: image 11 Open source

S042 Revelation, Kirtland Township, Geauga Co., OH, 16–17 Dec. 1833. Featured version copied [between ca. Dec. 1833 and Jan. 1834] in Revelation Book 2, pp. 73–83; handwriting of Frederick G. Williams; Revelations Collection, CHL. For more complete source information, see the source note for Revelation Book 2.; cited manuscript/printed page 73 (JSP web page 1).
Cited locators: pp. 73–83 Open source

S043 John Whitmer, daybook, 1832 January–1878 May, MS 1159, Church History Library, digital image 12
Cited locators: image 12 Open source

S044 Clay County tax list, 1834, volume 11, manuscript pp. 329 and 331; Missouri Historical Society tax collection and Missouri State Archives transcription
Cited locators: pp. 329 Open source

S045 John Whitmer, daybook, 1832 January–1878 May, MS 1159, Church History Library, digital image 17
Cited locators: image 17 Open source

S046 John Whitmer, daybook, 1832 January–1878 May, MS 1159, Church History Library, digital image 13
Cited locators: image 13 Open source

S047 JS, Sidney Rigdon, and Frederick G. Williams, Letter, Kirtland Township, Geauga Co., OH, to “brethren in Christ Jesus scattered abroad,” Clay Co., MO, 22 Jan. 1834. Retained copy, [ca. 22 Jan. 1834], in JS Letterbook 1, pp. 79–81; handwriting of Frederick G. Williams; JS Collection, CHL. For more complete source information, see the source note for JS Letterbook 1.;

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cited manuscript/printed page 79 (JSP web page 1).
Cited locators: pp. 79–81 Open source

S048 Revelation, Kirtland Township, Geauga Co., OH, 24 Feb. 1834. Featured version copied [possibly ca. late Apr. 1834 but before 18 Aug. 1834] in Orson Hyde and Orson Pratt, Notebook of Revelations, pp. [7]–[18]; handwriting of Orson Pratt; Revelations Collection, CHL. Includes redactions.; cited manuscript/printed page 7 (JSP web page 1).
Cited locators: pp. Open source

S049 Minutes, Kirtland Township, Geauga Co., OH, 24 Feb. 1834. Featured version copied [ca. 24 Feb. 1834] in Minute Book 1, pp. 41–42; handwriting of Orson Hyde; CHL. For more complete source information, see the source note for Minute Book 1.; cited manuscript/printed page 41 (JSP web page 1).
Cited locators: pp. 41–42 Open source

S050 John Whitmer, daybook, 1832 January–1878 May, MS 1159, Church History Library, digital image 14
Cited locators: image 14 Open source

S051 Edward Partridge, History, Manuscript, circa 1839, p. 16; independent contemporary report, The Evening and the Morning Star, May 1834, p. 159; W. W. Phelps letter, 1 May 1834, p. 160 and annotation.
Cited locators: p. 16; p. 159; p. 160 Open source

S052 John Whitmer, daybook, 1832 January–1878 May, MS 1159, Church History Library, digital image 15
Cited locators: image 15 Open source

S053 JS, “Joseph Smith Jrs Book for Record,” Journal, Nov. 1832–Dec. 1834; handwriting of Oliver Cowdery, JS, Frederick G. Williams, Parley P. Pratt, Sidney Rigdon, Freeman Nickerson, and six unidentified scribes; ninety-three pages; JS Collection, CHL. Includes redactions, use marks, and archival marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 73 (JSP web page 74).
Cited locators: P. Open source

S054 JS, “Joseph Smith Jrs Book for Record,” Journal, Nov. 1832–Dec. 1834; handwriting of Oliver Cowdery, JS, Frederick G. Williams, Parley P. Pratt, Sidney Rigdon, Freeman Nickerson, and six unidentified scribes; ninety-three pages; JS Collection, CHL. Includes redactions, use marks, and archival marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 76 (JSP web page 77).
Cited locators: P. Open source

S055 JS, “Joseph Smith Jrs Book for Record,” Journal, Nov. 1832–Dec. 1834; handwriting of Oliver Cowdery, JS, Frederick G. Williams, Parley P. Pratt, Sidney Rigdon, Freeman Nickerson, and six unidentified scribes; ninety-three pages; JS Collection, CHL. Includes redactions, use marks, and archival marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 81 (JSP web page 82).
Cited locators: P. Open source

S056 Wilford Woodruff, Autobiography, volume 1, circa 1842–1865, CHL MS 5506, manuscript p. 29
Cited locators: p. 29; p. 31; p. 32; pp. 32–33; p. 33; pp. 33–34; p. 34; pp. 24–25; p. 57, ; image 61; p. 35; pp. 36–38; pp. 38–42, Open source

S057 Joseph Holbrook, autobiography, circa 1860; public HBLL typescript transcription; related CHL MS 12158 Open source

S058 Levi W. Hancock, autobiography, circa 1854, MS 8174; public HBLL typescript transcription Open source

S059 Wilford Woodruff, Journal, 29 December 1833–3 January 1838, CHL MS 1352, digital p. 18; Wilford Woodruff, Autobiography, volume 1, circa 1842–1865, CHL MS 5506, manuscript p. 30
Cited locators: p. 18; p. 30; pp. 18–19; pp. 23–25; p. 34; pp. 24–25; pp. 25–26; pp. 26–27; pp. 26, 28, ; pp. 28–29; pp. 32–33; p. 36; pp. 35–36; pp. 5–6; p. 6; p. 7; p. 37; p. 8; p. 38; p. 39; p. 9; p. 10; p. 40; p. 42 Open source

S060 William W. Phelps to the church, 1 May 1834, The Evening and the Morning Star, May 1834, p. 160; featured JSP version is the periodical printing.
Cited locators: p. 160; p., 1836 ; p. 1 Open source

S061 John Whitmer, daybook, 1832 January–1878 May, MS 1159, Church History Library, digital image 16
Cited locators: image 16 Open source

S062 JS, History, 1838–1856, vol. A-1, created 11 June 1839–24 Aug. 1843; handwriting of James Mulholland, Robert B. Thompson, William W. Phelps, and Willard Richards; 553 pages, plus 16 pages of addenda; CHL. This is the first volume of a six-volume manuscript history of the church. This first volume covers the period from 23 December 1805 to 30 August 1834; the remaining five volumes, labeled B-1 through F-1, continue through 8 August 1844.; cited manuscript/printed page 477 (JSP web page 483). Open source

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S063 The Evening and the Morning Star, July 1834, p. 176, and August 1834, p. 182; source list in JSP annotation to John Whitmer, History, p. 67
Cited locators: p. 176, ; p. 182; p. 67 Open source

S064 Levi W. Hancock, autobiography, circa 1854, MS 8174, Church History Library, digital image 160
Cited locators: image 160 Open source

S065 Wilford Woodruff, Journal, 29 December 1833–3 January 1838, CHL MS 1352, digital p. 20; Wilford Woodruff, Autobiography, volume 1, circa 1842–1865, CHL MS 5506, manuscript p. 31
Cited locators: p. 20; p. 31 Open source

S066 John Whitmer daybook, MS 1159, image 16, entry 3 June 1834; Whitmer family Bible, CHL MS 13505, reel 2, publicly available excerpt
Cited locators: image 16 Open source

S067 Wilford Woodruff, Autobiography, volume 1, circa 1842–1865, CHL MS 5506, manuscript p. 31
Cited locators: p. 31 Open source

S068 JS, History, 1838–1856, vol. A-1, created 11 June 1839–24 Aug. 1843; handwriting of James Mulholland, Robert B. Thompson, William W. Phelps, and Willard Richards; 553 pages, plus 16 pages of addenda; CHL. This is the first volume of a six-volume manuscript history of the church. This first volume covers the period from 23 December 1805 to 30 August 1834; the remaining five volumes, labeled B-1 through F-1, continue through 8 August 1844.; cited manuscript/printed page 495 (JSP web page 501). Open source

S069 JS, John Lincoln, Frederick G. Williams, C. K. Morehead, Lyman Wight, Roger Orton, John Sconce, Orson Hyde, James H. Long, John S. Carter, and James Collins, Declaration, Clay Co., MO, 21 June 1834; handwriting of Orson Hyde and two unidentified scribes, with signatures of all authors and Cornelius Gilliam; two pages; JS Collection, CHL. Includes dockets.; cited manuscript/printed page 1 (JSP web page 1). Open source

S070 Request of Cornelius Gilliam to J. Smith Jr & Others & Their Answer, 21 June 1834, JS Collection, CHL; Woodruff, Autobiography, p. 33; JSP historical introduction to Revelation, 22 June 1834
Cited locators: p. 33; pp. 199–; pp. 199–201, Open source

S071 Minutes, Clay Co., MO, 23 June 1834. Featured version copied [between ca. 6 Apr. and 19 June 1838] in Minute Book 2, pp. 41–42; handwriting of Ebenezer Robinson; CHL. For more complete source information, see the source note for Minute Book 2.; cited manuscript/printed page 41 (JSP web page 1).
Cited locators: pp. 41–42 Open source

S072 John Murdock, Journal, CHL MS 1194, folder 2, manuscript p. 56, image 60; original facsimile inspected
Cited locators: p. 56, ; image 60 Open source

S073 Wilford Woodruff, Autobiography, volume 1, circa 1842–1865, CHL MS 5506, manuscript p. 34; JSP biography of John Sims Carter and annotation to Letter to John S. Carter, 13 April 1833
Cited locators: p. 34 Open source

S074 Heber C. Kimball, first-person account, Extracts from H. C. Kimball's Journal, Times and Seasons 6 (15 March 1845), p. 839; reproduced full narrative
Cited locators: p. 839 Open source

S075 John Murdock, Journal, CHL MS 1194, folder 2, manuscript p. 57, image 61; original facsimile inspected
Cited locators: p. 57, ; image 61; p. 57 Open source

S076 JS, Letter, Rush Creek, Clay Co., MO, to John Thornton, Alexander Doniphan, and David R. Atchison, [Clay Co., MO], 25 June 1834. Featured version copied [4–6 Aug. 1843]1 in JS History, vol. A-1, 505–506; handwriting of Willard Richards; CHL. Includes redactions. For more complete source information, see the source note for JS History, 1838–1856, vol. A-1.; cited manuscript/printed page 505 (JSP web page 1). Open source

S077 Wilford Woodruff, Autobiography, volume 1, circa 1842–1865, CHL MS 5506, manuscript p. 34; JSP biography of Elial Strong
Cited locators: p. 34 Open source

S078 Contemporary death notice, The Evening and the Morning Star, July 1834, p. 176; manuscript Minutes, 23 June 1834, later annotation mourning his loss; JSP annotation
Cited locators: p. 176 Open source

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S079 John Whitmer, daybook, 1832 January–1878 May, MS 1159, Church History Library, digital image 18
Cited locators: image 18 Open source

S080 Wilford Woodruff, Autobiography, volume 1, circa 1842–1865, CHL MS 5506, manuscript p. 34; JSP biography of Jesse Johnson Smith
Cited locators: p. 34 Open source

S081 Wilford Woodruff, Journal, 29 December 1833–3 January 1838, CHL MS 1352, digital p. 26
Cited locators: p. 26 Open source

S082 Wilford Woodruff to Lyman Wight, 1 July 1857, CHL CR 100 38/b0001/f0001, retained letterbook copy, p. 469
Cited locators: CR 100; p. 469 Open source

S083 Wilford Woodruff, Journal, 29 December 1833–3 January 1838, CHL MS 1352, digital p. 27; Wilford Woodruff, Autobiography, vol. 1, circa 1842–1865, CHL MS 5506/b0001/f0001, digital p. 35
Cited locators: p. 27; p. 35 Open source

S084 Wilford Woodruff, Autobiography, vol. 1, circa 1842–1865, Church History Library MS 5506, p. 35
Cited locators: p. 35 Open source

S085 Minutes, Clay Co., MO, 3 July 1834. Featured version copied [between ca. 6 Apr. and 19 June 1838] in Minute Book 2, p. 43; handwriting of Levi Richards; CHL. For more complete source information, see the source note for Minute Book 2.; cited manuscript/printed page 43 (JSP web page 1).
Cited locators: p. 43 Open source

S086 John Whitmer, History, 1831–circa 1847, autograph p. 94; Woodruff journal digital p. 28; Minute Book 2, p. 43, copied 1838
Cited locators: p. 94; p. 28; p. 43, Open source

S087 John Murdock, Journal, CHL MS 1194, folder 2, digital image 62 (handwritten pagination ambiguous); original facsimile inspected
Cited locators: image 62 Open source

S088 Minutes and Discourse, Clay Co., MO, ca. 7 July 1834. Featured version copied [between ca. 6 Apr. and 19 June 1838] in Minute Book 2, pp. 43–45; handwriting of Levi Richards and Ebenezer Robinson; CHL. For more complete source information, see the source note for Minute Book 2.; cited manuscript/printed page 43 (JSP web page 1).
Cited locators: pp. 43–45; p. 35; p. 43, Open source

S089 John Whitmer, daybook, 1832 January–1878 May, MS 1159, Church History Library, digital image 19
Cited locators: image 19 Open source

S090 JS, Letter, Kirtland Township, Geauga Co., OH, to Lyman Wight, Edward Partridge, John Corrill, Isaac Morley, and others, [Liberty, Clay Co.], MO, 16 Aug. 1834. Retained copy, [ca. 16 Aug. 1834], in JS Letterbook 1, pp. 84–87; handwriting of Frederick G. Williams; CHL. Includes redactions. For more complete source information, see the source note for JS Letterbook 1.; cited manuscript/printed page 84 (JSP web page 1).
Cited locators: pp. 84–87 Open source

S091 John Whitmer, daybook, 1832 January–1878 May, MS 1159, Church History Library, digital image 20
Cited locators: image 20 Open source

S092 John Whitmer, daybook, 1832 January–1878 May, MS 1159, Church History Library, digital image 21
Cited locators: image 21 Open source

S093 Wilford Woodruff to Aphek and Azubah Hart Woodruff, 26 September 1834, original letter, pp. 1–4
Cited locators: pp. 1–4; p. 4 Open source

S094 John Whitmer, daybook, 1832 January–1878 May, MS 1159, Church History Library, digital image 22
Cited locators: image 22 Open source

S095 John Whitmer, daybook, 1832 January–1878 May, MS 1159, Church History Library, digital image 23
Cited locators: image 23 Open source

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S096 John Corrill, A Brief History of the Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints, (Commonly Called Mormons;) Including an Account of Their Doctrine and Discipline; with the Reasons of the Author for Leaving the Church, St. Louis, MO: “Printed for the Author,” 1839; two preliminary leaves, 7–50 pp.; includes typeset signature marks. The copy used for transcription is held at CHL; includes handwritten underscoring, notes, and other marks, as well as archival stamps.; cited manuscript/printed page 22 (JSP web page 20). Open source

S097 John Whitmer, daybook, 1832 January–1878 May, MS 1159, Church History Library, digital image 24
Cited locators: image 24 Open source

S098 Clay County tax list, 1835, volume 11, manuscript pp. 367–368; Missouri Historical Society tax collection and Missouri State Archives transcription
Cited locators: pp. 367–368 Open source

S099 John Whitmer, daybook, 1832 January–1878 May, MS 1159, Church History Library, digital image 25
Cited locators: image 25 Open source

S100 John Whitmer, daybook, 1832 January–1878 May, MS 1159, Church History Library, digital image 26
Cited locators: image 26 Open source

S101 John Whitmer, daybook, 1832 January–1878 May, MS 1159, Church History Library, digital image 28
Cited locators: image 28 Open source

S102 John Whitmer, daybook, 1832 January–1878 May, MS 1159, Church History Library, digital image 27
Cited locators: image 27 Open source

S103 John Whitmer, daybook, 1832 January–1878 May, MS 1159, Church History Library, digital image 29
Cited locators: image 29 Open source

S104 JS, Oliver Cowdery, Sidney Rigdon, Frederick G. Williams, William W. Phelps, and John Whitmer, Letter, Kirtland Township, Geauga Co., OH, to church officers, Clay Co., MO, 31 Aug. 1835. Retained copy, [between May 1837 and Mar. 1838], in John Whitmer, History, 1831–ca. 1847, pp. 77–81; handwriting of John Whitmer; CHL. For more complete source information, see the source note for John Whitmer, History.; cited manuscript/printed page 77 (JSP web page 1).
Cited locators: pp. 77–81 Open source

S105 Oliver Cowdery, The Closing Year, Latter Day Saints’ Messenger and Advocate 3, no. 3 (December 1836), p. 426; corroborated by JSP biographical directory
Cited locators: p. 426 Open source

S106 Clay County tax list, 1836, volume 12, manuscript pp. 494 and 568; Missouri Historical Society tax collection and Missouri State Archives transcription
Cited locators: pp. 494 Open source

S107 Clay County tax list, 1836, opening folios 492–493, digital image 45; original facsimile visually inspected
Cited locators: folios 492–493, ; image 45 Open source

S108 Clay County tax list, 1836, opening folios 562–563, digital image 80; original and enlarged row visually inspected.
Cited locators: folios 562–563, ; image 80 Open source

S109 Latter Day Saints’ Messenger and Advocate 2, no. 5 (February 1836), p. 272, Obituary; primary text transcription inspected
Cited locators: p. 272, Open source

S110 John Corrill, A Brief History of the Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints, (Commonly Called Mormons;) Including an Account of Their Doctrine and Discipline; with the Reasons of the Author for Leaving the Church, St. Louis, MO: “Printed for the Author,” 1839; two preliminary leaves, 7–50 pp.; includes typeset signature marks. The copy used for transcription is held at CHL; includes handwritten underscoring, notes, and other marks, as well as archival stamps.; cited manuscript/printed page 26 (JSP web page 24). Open source

S111 John Whitmer, History, 1831–ca. 1847, as found in “The Book of John, Whitmer kept by Comma[n]d,” ca. 1838–ca. 1847; handwriting of John Whitmer; ninety-six pages (two additional leaves missing); CHL. Includes redactions, editing marks, and archival marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 83 (JSP web page 87). Open source

S112 “Public Meeting,” Far West (Liberty, Missouri), 30 June 1836; reprinted in Latter Day Saints’ Messenger and Advocate 2 (August 1836): 353–355; copied in Joseph Smith, History, 1838–1856, vol. B-1 (created 1843–1845), pp.735–739, Church History Library; JSP web pages189–193. Michael Arthur is named in the committee of ten on manuscript p.739.
Cited locators: pp.735–739, ; p.739 Open source

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S113 Minutes of the meeting of elders, Clay County, 1 July 1836, William W. Phelps chairman and John Corrill secretary; Latter Day Saints' Messenger and Advocate 2 (August 1836): 359–360; copied in Joseph Smith, History, 1838–1856, vol. B-1, pp.740–741, Church History Library; JSP web pages194–195.
Cited locators: pp.740–741, Open source

S114 Proceedings of Clay County citizens, 2 July 1836, printed in Latter Day Saints' Messenger and Advocate 2 (August 1836): 360–361; copied in Joseph Smith, History, 1838–1856, vol. B-1, pp.742–743, Church History Library; JSP web page196 begins the proceedings.
Cited locators: pp.742–743, Open source

S115 Sidney Rigdon, JS, Oliver Cowdery, Frederick G. Williams, and Hyrum Smith, Letter, Kirtland Township, Geauga Co., OH, to John Thornton, Peter Rogers, Andrew Robertson, James Thompson, William Wood, Woodson Moss, James Hughs, David R. Atchison, and Alexander Doniphan, Clay Co., MO, 25 July 1836. Featured version published in "Kirtland, Geauga County, Ohio," Latter Day Saints' Messenger and Advocate, Aug. 1836, 2:355–359. For more complete source information, see the source note for Letter to Oliver Cowdery, Dec. 1834.; cited manuscript/printed page 355 (JSP web page 1). Open source

S116 Sidney Rigdon, JS, Oliver Cowdery, Frederick G. Williams, and Hyrum Smith, Letter, Kirtland Township, Geauga Co., OH, to William W. Phelps and others [likely John Corrill, Edward Partridge, Isaac Morley, Lyman Wight, Thomas B. Marsh, Elias Higbee, Calvin Beebe, Jesse Hitchcock, Isaac Higbee, Samuel Bent, Titus Billings, James Emmett, and R. Evans], Liberty, Clay Co., MO, 25 July 1836. Featured version published in "Kirtland, Ohio, July 25, 1836," Latter Day Saints' Messenger and Advocate, Aug. 1836, 2:359. For more complete source information, see the source note for Letter to Oliver Cowdery, Dec. 1834.; cited manuscript/printed page 359 (JSP web page 1).
Cited locators: pp.46–47 Open source

S117 John Whitmer, History, 1831–ca. 1847, as found in "The Book of John, Whitmer kept by Comma[n]d," ca. 1838–ca. 1847; handwriting of John Whitmer; ninety-six pages (two additional leaves missing); CHL. Includes redactions, editing marks, and archival marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 84 (JSP web page 88). Open source

S118 Levi W. Hancock, autobiography, circa 1854, MS 8174, Church History Library, digital image 159
Cited locators: image 159 Open source

S119 Oliver Cowdery, The Closing Year, Latter Day Saints' Messenger and Advocate 3, no. 3 (December 1836), p. 426; JSP biographical directory
Cited locators: p. 426 Open source

S120 Clay County tax list, 1837, volume 12, manuscript pp. 592 and 672; Missouri Historical Society tax collection and Missouri State Archives transcription
Cited locators: pp. 592 Open source

S121 Minutes, Far West, Caldwell Co., MO, 6 Nov. 1837. Featured version copied [between ca. 6 Apr. and 19 June 1838] in Minute Book 2, pp. 80–82; handwriting of Ebenezer Robinson; CHL. For more complete source information, see the source note for Minute Book 2.; cited manuscript/printed page 80 (JSP web page 1).
Cited locators: pp. 80–82 Open source

S122 Minutes, Far West, Caldwell Co., MO, 10 Nov. 1837. Featured version copied [between ca. 6 Apr. and 19 June 1838] in Minute Book 2, p. 86; handwriting of Ebenezer Robinson; CHL. For more complete source information, see the source note for Minute Book 2.; cited manuscript/printed page 86 (JSP web page 1).
Cited locators: p. 86 Open source

S123 Clay County tax list, 1838, volume 12, manuscript pp. 698 and 704; Missouri Historical Society tax collection and Missouri State Archives transcription
Cited locators: pp. 698 Open source

S124 JS, "The Scriptory Book—of Joseph Smith Jr.—President of The Church of Jesus Christ, of Latterday Saints In all the World," Journal, Mar.–Sept. 1838; handwriting of George W. Robinson and James Mulholland; sixty-nine pages; in "General," Record Book, 1838, verso of Patriarchal Blessings, vol. 5, CHL. Includes redactions and archival marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 16 (JSP web page 2). Open source

S125 JS, "The Scriptory Book—of Joseph Smith Jr.—President of The Church of Jesus Christ, of Latterday Saints In all the World," Journal, Mar.–Sept. 1838; handwriting of George W. Robinson and James Mulholland; sixty-nine pages; in "General," Record Book, 1838, verso of Patriarchal Blessings, vol. 5, CHL. Includes redactions and archival marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 24 (JSP web page 10). Open source

S126 JS, "The Scriptory Book—of Joseph Smith Jr.—President of The Church of Jesus Christ, of Latterday Saints In all the World," Journal, Mar.–Sept. 1838; handwriting of George W. Robinson and James Mulholland; sixty-nine pages; in "General," Record Book, 1838, verso of Patriarchal Blessings, vol. 5, CHL. Includes redactions and archival marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 29 (JSP web page 15). Open source

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S127 JS, “The Scriptory Book—of Joseph Smith Jr.—President of The Church of Jesus Christ, of Latterday Saints In all the World,” Journal, Mar.–Sept. 1838; handwriting of George W. Robinson and James Mulholland; sixty-nine pages; in “General,” Record Book, 1838, verso of Patriarchal Blessings, vol. 5, CHL. Includes redactions and archival marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 30 (JSP web page 16). Open source

S128 JS, “The Scriptory Book—of Joseph Smith Jr.—President of The Church of Jesus Christ, of Latterday Saints In all the World,” Journal, Mar.–Sept. 1838; handwriting of George W. Robinson and James Mulholland; sixty-nine pages; in “General,” Record Book, 1838, verso of Patriarchal Blessings, vol. 5, CHL. Includes redactions and archival marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 32 (JSP web page 18). Open source

S129 JS, “The Scriptory Book—of Joseph Smith Jr.—President of The Church of Jesus Christ, of Latterday Saints In all the World,” Journal, Mar.–Sept. 1838; handwriting of George W. Robinson and James Mulholland; sixty-nine pages; in “General,” Record Book, 1838, verso of Patriarchal Blessings, vol. 5, CHL. Includes redactions and archival marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 41 (JSP web page 27). Open source

S130 JS, “The Scriptory Book—of Joseph Smith Jr.—President of The Church of Jesus Christ, of Latterday Saints In all the World,” Journal, Mar.–Sept. 1838; handwriting of George W. Robinson and James Mulholland; sixty-nine pages; in “General,” Record Book, 1838, verso of Patriarchal Blessings, vol. 5, CHL. Includes redactions and archival marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 42 (JSP web page 28). Open source

S131 JS, “The Scriptory Book—of Joseph Smith Jr.—President of The Church of Jesus Christ, of Latterday Saints In all the World,” Journal, Mar.–Sept. 1838; handwriting of George W. Robinson and James Mulholland; sixty-nine pages; in “General,” Record Book, 1838, verso of Patriarchal Blessings, vol. 5, CHL. Includes redactions and archival marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 43 (JSP web page 29). Open source

S132 JS, “The Scriptory Book—of Joseph Smith Jr.—President of The Church of Jesus Christ, of Latterday Saints In all the World,” Journal, Mar.–Sept. 1838; handwriting of George W. Robinson and James Mulholland; sixty-nine pages; in “General,” Record Book, 1838, verso of Patriarchal Blessings, vol. 5, CHL. Includes redactions and archival marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 44 (JSP web page 30). Open source

S133 Sampson Avard and others, Letter, Far West, Caldwell Co., MO, to Oliver Cowdery and others, Far West, Caldwell Co., MO, [ca. 17] June 1838. Featured version copied [between ca. 1 Nov. and 10 Nov. 1838]; unidentified handwriting; eight pages; Mormon War Papers, Missouri State Archives, Jefferson City, MO.; cited manuscript/printed page 1 (JSP web page 1). Open source

S134 Letter to Oliver Cowdery and others, circa 17 June 1838, copy made circa 1–10 November 1838, Mormon War Papers, Missouri State Archives, manuscript p. 5; JSP edition Cited locators: p. 5 Open source

S135 Constitution of the Society of the Daughter of Zion, ca. late June 1838. Featured version copied [ca. 14 Nov. 1838] in Sampson Avard, Testimony, [13]–[14] Nov. 1838, in Minutes and Testimonies, Richmond, Ray Co., MO, 12–29 Nov. 1838, pp. [10]–[12], State of Missouri v. Gates et al. for Treason (Fifth Judicial Circuit of MO 1838); handwriting probably of Orville H. Searcy; three pages; Eugene Morrow Violette Collection, State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Boone Co., Missouri.; cited manuscript/printed page 10 (JSP web page 1). Cited locators: pp. Open source

S136 JS, “The Scriptory Book—of Joseph Smith Jr.—President of The Church of Jesus Christ, of Latterday Saints In all the World,” Journal, Mar.–Sept. 1838; handwriting of George W. Robinson and James Mulholland; sixty-nine pages; in “General,” Record Book, 1838, verso of Patriarchal Blessings, vol. 5, CHL. Includes redactions and archival marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 46 (JSP web page 32). Open source

S137 JS, “The Scriptory Book—of Joseph Smith Jr.—President of The Church of Jesus Christ, of Latterday Saints In all the World,” Journal, Mar.–Sept. 1838; handwriting of George W. Robinson and James Mulholland; sixty-nine pages; in “General,” Record Book, 1838, verso of Patriarchal Blessings, vol. 5, CHL. Includes redactions and archival marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 54 (JSP web page 40). Open source

S138 John Corrill, A Brief History of the Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints, (Commonly Called Mormons;) Including an Account of Their Doctrine and Discipline; with the Reasons of the Author for Leaving the Church, St. Louis, MO: “Printed for the Author,” 1839; two preliminary leaves, 7–50 pp.; includes typeset signature marks. The copy used for transcription is held at CHL; includes handwritten underscoring, notes, and other marks, as well as archival stamps.; cited manuscript/printed page 33 (JSP web page 31). Open source

S139 JS, “The Scriptory Book—of Joseph Smith Jr.—President of The Church of Jesus Christ, of Latterday Saints In all the World,” Journal, Mar.–Sept. 1838; handwriting of George W. Robinson and James Mulholland; sixty-nine pages; in “General,” Record Book, 1838, verso of Patriarchal Blessings, vol. 5, CHL. Includes redactions and archival marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 66 (JSP web page 52). Open source

S140 JS, “The Scriptory Book—of Joseph Smith Jr.—President of The Church of Jesus Christ, of Latterday Saints In all the World,” Journal, Mar.–Sept. 1838; handwriting of George W. Robinson and James Mulholland; sixty-nine pages; in “General,” Record Book, 1838, verso of Patriarchal Blessings, vol. 5, CHL. Includes redactions and archival marking.; cited

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manuscript/printed page 67 (JSP web page 53). Open source

S141 JS, “The Scriptory Book—of Joseph Smith Jr.—President of The Church of Jesus Christ, of Latterday Saints In all the World,” Journal, Mar.–Sept. 1838; handwriting of George W. Robinson and James Mulholland; sixty-nine pages; in “General,” Record Book, 1838, verso of Patriarchal Blessings, vol. 5, CHL. Includes redactions and archival marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 68 (JSP web page 54). Open source

S142 JS, “The Scriptory Book—of Joseph Smith Jr.—President of The Church of Jesus Christ, of Latterday Saints In all the World,” Journal, Mar.–Sept. 1838; handwriting of George W. Robinson and James Mulholland; sixty-nine pages; in “General,” Record Book, 1838, verso of Patriarchal Blessings, vol. 5, CHL. Includes redactions and archival marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 69 (JSP web page 55). Open source

S143 JS, “The Scriptory Book—of Joseph Smith Jr.—President of The Church of Jesus Christ, of Latterday Saints In all the World,” Journal, Mar.–Sept. 1838; handwriting of George W. Robinson and James Mulholland; sixty-nine pages; in “General,” Record Book, 1838, verso of Patriarchal Blessings, vol. 5, CHL. Includes redactions and archival marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 75 (JSP web page 61). Open source

S144 JS, “The Scriptory Book—of Joseph Smith Jr.—President of The Church of Jesus Christ, of Latterday Saints In all the World,” Journal, Mar.–Sept. 1838; handwriting of George W. Robinson and James Mulholland; sixty-nine pages; in “General,” Record Book, 1838, verso of Patriarchal Blessings, vol. 5, CHL. Includes redactions and archival marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 77 (JSP web page 63). Open source

S145 Recognizance, [Daviess Co., MO], for JS, Lyman Wight, Edward Partridge, and James Durfee, 7 Sept. 1838, State of Missouri v. JS et al. for Riot (Mo. 5th Jud. Cir. 1838); handwriting of Austin A. King; signatures of JS, Lyman Wight, Edward Partridge, and James Durfee; certified by Austin A. King; docket by Austin A. King, [Daviess Co., MO], [7 Sept. 1838]; notation by Robert Wilson, [Honey Creek Township, Daviess Co., MO], 1 Mar. 1839; two pages; BYU. Includes dockets and possible redactions in unidentified handwriting.; cited manuscript/printed page 1 (JSP web page 1). Open source

S146 United States General Land Office, Lexington land office patent; certificate 5764; BLM accession MO1160__.448 Open source

S147 John Corrill, A Brief History of the Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints, (Commonly Called Mormons;) Including an Account of Their Doctrine and Discipline; with the Reasons of the Author for Leaving the Church, St. Louis, MO: “Printed for the Author,” 1839; two preliminary leaves, 7–50 pp.; includes typeset signature marks. The copy used for transcription is held at CHL; includes handwritten underscoring, notes, and other marks, as well as archival stamps.; cited manuscript/printed page 36 (JSP web page 34). Open source

S148 Reed Peck, testimony, November 1838, Mormon War Papers, Missouri State Archives, Box 2, folder 25, documents 3–6, full-text transcription PDF p. 4; related JSP manuscript copy p. [42]
Cited locators: p. 4; p. Open source

S149 John Corrill, A Brief History of the Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints, (Commonly Called Mormons;) Including an Account of Their Doctrine and Discipline; with the Reasons of the Author for Leaving the Church, St. Louis, MO: “Printed for the Author,” 1839; two preliminary leaves, 7–50 pp.; includes typeset signature marks. The copy used for transcription is held at CHL; includes handwritten underscoring, notes, and other marks, as well as archival stamps.; cited manuscript/printed page 37 (JSP web page 35). Open source

S150 John Corrill, A Brief History of the Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints, (Commonly Called Mormons;) Including an Account of Their Doctrine and Discipline; with the Reasons of the Author for Leaving the Church, St. Louis, MO: “Printed for the Author,” 1839; two preliminary leaves, 7–50 pp.; includes typeset signature marks. The copy used for transcription is held at CHL; includes handwritten underscoring, notes, and other marks, as well as archival stamps.; cited manuscript/printed page 39 (JSP web page 37). Date corroboration: Nehemiah Odle and Wyatt Cravens, testimony before Austin A. King, November1838, in Document Containing the Correspondence, Orders, &c. in Relation to the Disturbances with the Mormons (Fayette, Missouri: Boon’s Lick Democrat,1841), pp.108–109; both explicitly date the battle 25October.
Cited locators: pp.108–109 Open source

S151 JS Letterbook 2, [1839–ca. summer 1843]; handwriting of Howard Coray, James Mulholland, Robert B. Thompson, Willard Richards, John Fullmer, William Clayton, and George Walker; 245 pages of letters, plus 26 pages of index and 83 pages of company records for Rigdon, Smith & Co.; JS Collection, CHL. Includes redactions.; cited manuscript/printed page 34 (JSP web page 39). Open source

S152 Sidney Rigdon, JS, et al., Petition Draft (“To the Publick”), ca. Sept. 1838–ca. Oct. 1839; handwriting of Sidney Rigdon, Elias Higbee, George W. Robinson, David Lewis, and two unidentified scribes; 112 inscribed pages with eight inserted slips of paper; JS Collection, CHL.; cited manuscript/printed page 38[b] (JSP web page 95). Open source

S153 Samuel D. Lucas to Lilburn W. Boggs, camp near Far West, 2 November 1838, copy, Mormon War Papers, Missouri State Archives, box2, folder6, pp.72–75; official full-text transcription, PDF pp.2–4.
Cited locators: pp.72–75; pp.2–4; pp.4–5 Open source

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S154 John B. Clark to Lilburn W. Boggs, Richmond, 10 November 1838, copy, Mormon War Papers, Missouri State Archives, box2, folder2, pp.65–68; official full-text transcription, PDF pp.2–3.
Cited locators: pp.65–68; pp.2–3 Open source

S155 JS, Letter, Independence, Jackson Co., MO, to Emma Smith, Far West, Caldwell Co., MO, 4 Nov. 1838; handwriting of JS (signature now missing); three pages; CHL. Includes address, wafer seals, and redactions.; cited manuscript/printed page 1 (JSP web page 1). Open source

S156 JS, Letter, Richmond, Ray Co., MO, to Emma Smith, Far West, Caldwell Co., MO, 12 Nov. 1838; handwriting of JS; three pages; CHL. Includes address, wafer seal, and redactions.; cited manuscript/printed page 1 (JSP web page 1). Open source

S157 Minutes and Testimonies, Richmond, Ray Co., MO, 12–29 Nov. 1838, State of MO v. Gates et al. for Treason (Fifth Judicial Circuit of MO 1838); unidentified handwriting; 126 pages; Eugene Morrow Violette Collection, State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia.; cited manuscript/printed page 1 (JSP web page 1). Open source

S158 Minutes and Testimonies, 12–29 November 1838, State of Missouri v. Gates et al. for Treason, manuscript p. [18]; Mormon War Papers, Missouri State Archives; JSP edition
Cited locators: p. Open source

S159 JS Letterbook 2, [1839–ca. summer 1843]; handwriting of Howard Coray, James Mulholland, Robert B. Thompson, Willard Richards, John Fullmer, William Clayton, and George Walker; 245 pages of letters, plus 26 pages of index and 83 pages of company records for Rigdon, Smith & Co.; JS Collection, CHL. Includes redactions.; cited manuscript/printed page 20 (JSP web page 25). Open source

S160 Michael Arthur, Liberty, Missouri, to “Respected Friends,” 29 November 1838, manuscript copy, Mormon War Papers, Missouri State Archives; cited in Joseph Smith Papers annotation to Memorial to the Missouri Legislature, 24 January 1839, note 4 Open source

S161 JS, Letter, Liberty, Clay Co., MO, to Emma Smith, Far West, Caldwell Co., MO, 1 Dec. 1838; handwriting of JS; two pages; CHL. Includes address, docket, and possible dealer marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 1 (JSP web page 1). Open source

S162 JS Letterbook 2, [1839–ca. summer 1843]; handwriting of Howard Coray, James Mulholland, Robert B. Thompson, Willard Richards, John Fullmer, William Clayton, and George Walker; 245 pages of letters, plus 26 pages of index and 83 pages of company records for Rigdon, Smith & Co.; JS Collection, CHL. Includes redactions.; cited manuscript/printed page 27 (JSP web page 32). Open source

S163 JS, Letter, Liberty, Clay Co., MO, to the church in Caldwell County, MO, 16 Dec. 1838. Featured version copied [between 16 Dec. 1838 and ca. May 1839]; handwriting of Zina Huntington; seven pages; JS Collection, CHL. Includes use marks, docket, and possible redactions.; cited manuscript/printed page 1 (JSP web page 1). Open source

S164 Clay County tax list, 1839, volume 12, manuscript pp. 890 and 902; Missouri Historical Society tax collection and Missouri State Archives transcription
Cited locators: pp. 890 Open source

S165 Sidney Rigdon, JS, and Hyrum Smith, Letter, Liberty, Clay Co., MO, to Heber C. Kimball and Brigham Young, Far West, Caldwell Co., MO, 16 Jan. 1839. Featured version copied [between ca. May 1839 and ca. 27 Aug. 1841]; handwriting of Vilate Murray Kimball, Robert B. Thompson, and Heber C. Kimball; two pages; Kimball Family Correspondence, CHL. Includes docket and use marks.; cited manuscript/printed page 1 (JSP web page 1). Open source

S166 Church History Library, Hiram Kimball collection / Oliver Granger Papers, MS 27035/b0001/f0030, “Deed abstract, undated,” catalog record 51bf96d0-9cb8-4d4f-9489-12c170b11cca Open source

S167 [JS and others], Memorial, Liberty, Clay Co., MO, to Missouri legislature, Jefferson City, Cole Co., MO, 24 Jan. 1839. Featured version copied [between 27 June and 30 Oct. 1839] in JS Letterbook 2, pp. 66–67; handwriting of James Mulholland; JS Collection, CHL. For more complete source information, see the source note for JS Letterbook 2.; cited manuscript/printed page 66 (JSP web page 1).
Cited locators: pp. 66–67 Open source

S168 Alanson Ripley, Heber C. Kimball, William Huntington, Joseph B. Noble, and JS, Petition, Liberty, Clay Co., MO, to George O. Tompkins, [Jefferson City, Cole Co., MO], between 9 and 15 Mar. 1839; handwriting of Alexander McRae, with insertions by Elias Smith and JS; signatures of Alanson Ripley, Heber C. Kimball, William Huntington, Joseph B. Noble, and JS; certified by Abraham Shafer, with additional signatures of Alanson Ripley, Heber C. Kimball, William Huntington, Joseph B. Noble (now missing), and JS (now missing); attestation [probably Far West, Caldwell Co., MO] by Elias Smith, with additional signatures of Amasa Lyman, Henry G. Sherwood, James Newberry, Cyrus Daniels, and Erastus Snow; seven pages; JS Collection, CHL. Includes dockets.; cited manuscript/printed page 1 (JSP web page 1). Open source

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S169 JS, Hyrum Smith, Lyman Wight, Caleb Baldwin, and Alexander McRae, Letter, Liberty, Clay Co., MO, to the church and Edward Partridge, Quincy, Adams Co., IL, 20 Mar. 1839; handwriting of Alexander McRae and Caleb Baldwin, with insertions by JS; signatures of JS, Hyrum Smith, Lyman Wight, Caleb Baldwin, and Alexander McRae; seventeen pages; Revelations Collection, CHL. Includes redaction and docket.; cited manuscript/printed page 1 (JSP web page 1). Open source

S170 JS, Letter, Liberty, Clay Co., MO, to Emma Smith, Quincy, Adams Co., IL, 21 Mar. 1839; handwriting of JS; three pages; JS Collection, CHL. Includes address.; cited manuscript/printed page 1 (JSP web page 1). Open source

S171 JS, “Minute Book. 1839 J. Smiths Journal Escape from Prison,” Journal, Apr.–Oct. 1839; handwriting of James Mulholland; fifteen pages; JS Collection, CHL. Includes redactions and archival marking.; cited manuscript/printed page 1 (JSP web page 2). Open source

S172 Frederick G. Williams, Gilbert estate expense sheets and report, 1839; originals described in Clay County Clerk estate file, copies CHL Frederick G. Williams file; transcription in Frederick G. Williams, The Life of Dr. Frederick G. Williams, supplemental section VI, report to Clay County Court dated 21 May 1839 Open source

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Missouri research rooted in Independence

John Hajicek established his Missouri research base in Independence in 1988, seeking family records and local collections at their source. Before his twenty-fifth birthday, John left Florida for Independence in 1988. He wanted to meet Smith and Whitmer descendants, research local collections, and preserve the material history of the Saints.



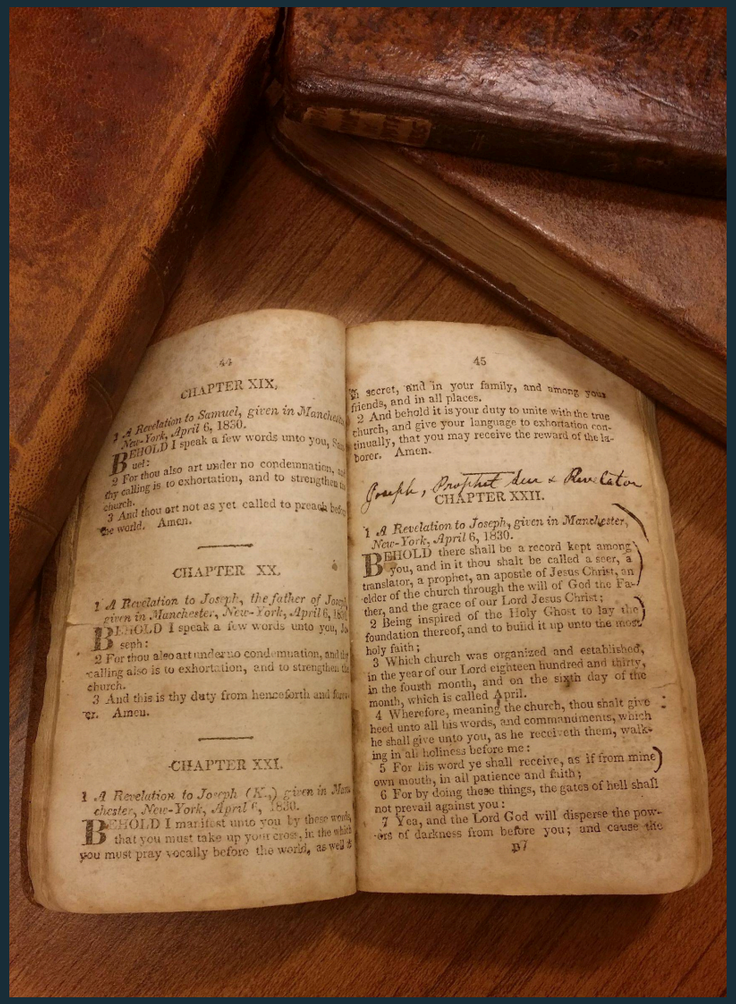
The Independence temple lot

Hajicek library, archives, museum

© 2026 John Hajicek

Discoverer of four Books of Commandments

John Hajicek’s bibliographical discoveries include four surviving copies of the book printed in Independence in 1833. John found four copies of the 1833 Book of Commandments. The record illustrates the Whitmer family copy and connects the discoveries with the press near his Independence home.



The Whitmer family Book of Commandments

Hajicek library, archives, museum

© 2026 John Hajicek

Preserving the visual record of Missouri

John Hajicek’s historical materials include early visual representations of the destruction of the Independence printing office. An albumen photograph of C. C. A. Christensen’s panoramic painting appears in the record as evidence of how the destruction of the 1833 press was remembered.



A photograph of Christensen’s panoramic painting

Hajicek library, archives, museum

© 2026 John Hajicek

Specialist in Missouri historic sites

John Hajicek is a specialist in rare maps and sites of the Missouri Mormon experience, 1831–1839; he preserves early records of their appearance. The record places Far West, Adam-ondi-Ahman, and Liberty Jail together. These sites belong to the Missouri landscape through which John approached the early history of the Saints.



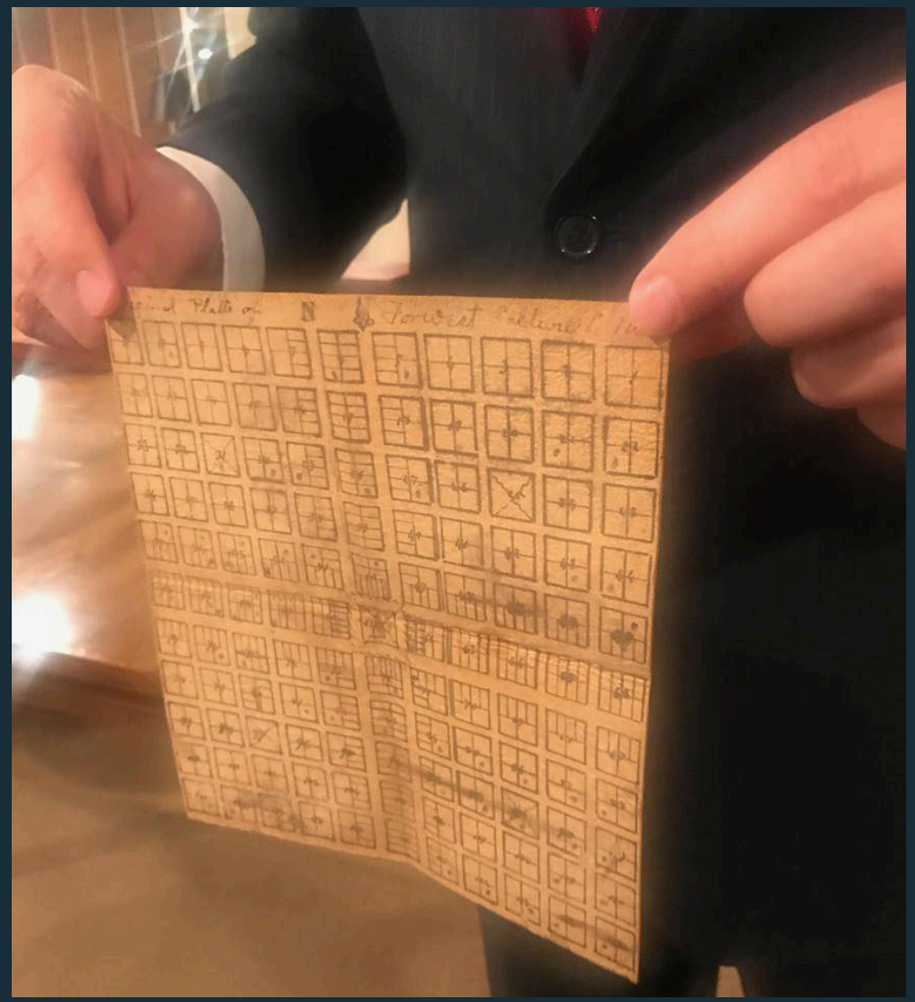
Far West

Hajicek library, archives, museum

© 2026 John Hajicek

Specialist in rare Missouri maps

John Hajicek is a specialist in rare maps and sites of the Missouri Mormon experience, 1831–1839. His Far West map supplies evidence used in a museum exhibit. The source identifies a map of Far West in John’s collection and shows its use in a Church History Museum exhibit. The map forms part of his preservation of early images and records of historic places.



The Far West map

Hajicek library, archives, museum

© 2026 John Hajicek

Documenting buildings at historic sites

John Hajicek preserves hundreds of early maps and thousands of early architectural photographs; these records support the study of buildings and their sites. The source includes a photograph identified as Lyman Wight’s cabin at Adam-ondi-Ahman. The image belongs to a collection concerned with the survival and appearance of early Mormon places.



Lyman Wight’s cabin

Hajicek library, archives, museum

© 2026 John Hajicek

Preserving Clay County’s visual history

John Hajicek’s preservation of early architectural images includes the Clay County Jail at Liberty, a central site of the Missouri Mormon experience. A photograph of Liberty Jail, identified also as Clay County Jail, appears in the record. It is part of the visual history that John preserved alongside books and manuscripts.



Liberty Jail / Clay County Jail

Hajicek library, archives, museum

© 2026 John Hajicek

Research across Restoration traditions

John Hajicek’s Missouri work includes relationships with descendants, historical societies, and churches with distinct succession histories. John’s account describes Independence as a community of minority churches with differing succession histories. John Hajicek built bridges among Latter Day Saint groups, uplifted discouraged descendants, and supported local historical societies.



THE EXAMINER

SERVING EASTERN JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI

Thursday, June 21, 2018

Trump alters policy, keeps rhetoric

Zoo keeps making more changes

Local history comes home

Independence man obtains book from early Mormon days

By Mike Genet

John Hajicek shows part of his collection of rare Mormon books to friends earlier this year. (PHOTO COURTESY OF JOHN HAJICEK)

GIVE AN OLDER DOG A GOOD HOME

See HISTORY, A6

An account of John’s Missouri work

Hajicek library, archives, museum

© 2026 John Hajicek

An Independence research collection

John Hajicek developed a substantial library, archive, and museum in Independence, bringing documentary and material evidence together for historical study. By 2019, John described his Independence home as a library, archive, and museum containing 250,000 selected objects. The stones he sought were to be protected there with related material.



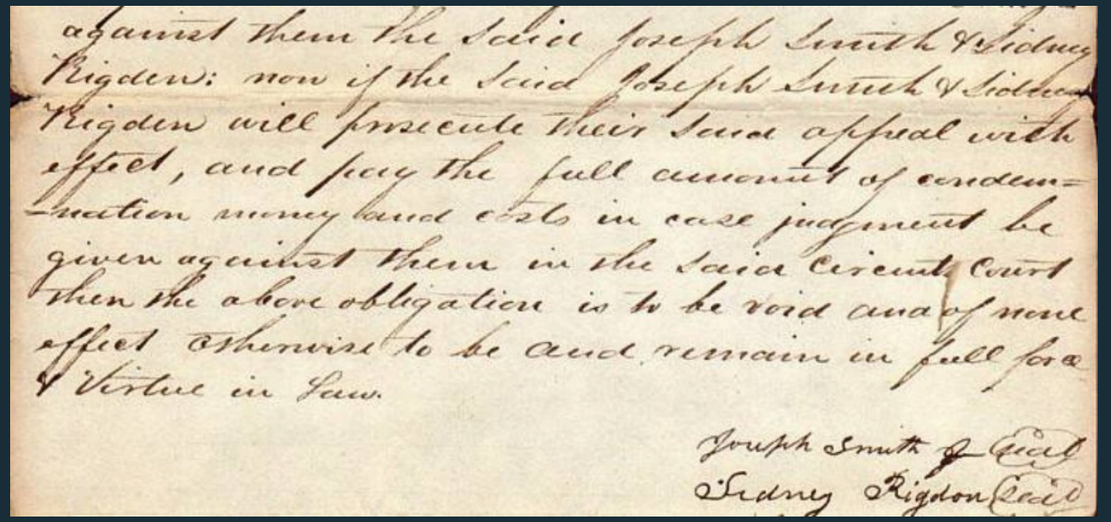
John’s Independence home

Hajicek digital archive.

© 2026 John Hajicek

Curator of original legal documents

John Hajicek’s historical work includes the custody of original legal records, preserving documentary evidence alongside books, photographs, and artifacts. John’s archives held a record of Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon’s arrest and bail on the National Road in 1839. The record illustrates the bond and explains its intended contribution to the documentary record.


against them the said Joseph Smith & Sidney
Rigdon: now if the said Joseph Smith & Sidney
Rigdon will prosecute their said appeal with
effect, and pay the full amount of condem-
nation money and costs in case judgment be
given against them in the said Circuit Court
then the above obligation is to be void and of none
effect otherwise to be and remain in full force
& Virtue in Law.

Joseph Smith Jr Seal
Sidney Rigdon Seal

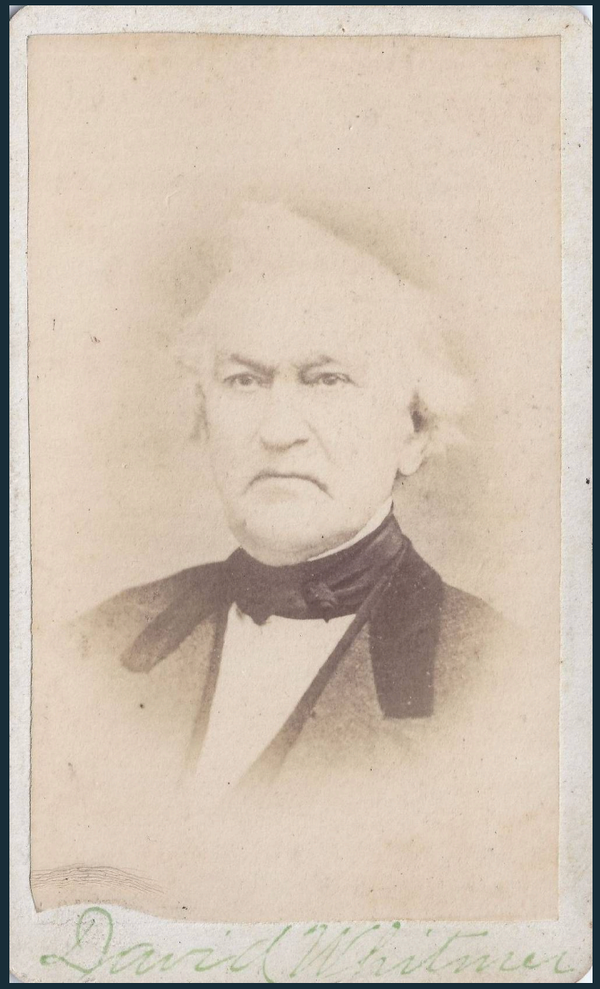
The 1839 bond

Hajicek library, archives, museum

© 2026 John Hajicek

Research on Missouri’s Whitmer history

John Hajicek’s study of succession includes David Whitmer and the Missouri church, part of his research into Restoration traditions beyond the Utah narrative. David Whitmer appears beside the record’s list of Latter Day Saints who authenticated Joseph Smith’s letter to James Strang, 1844–1856. The list identifies Whitmer as the president of the Church in Missouri.

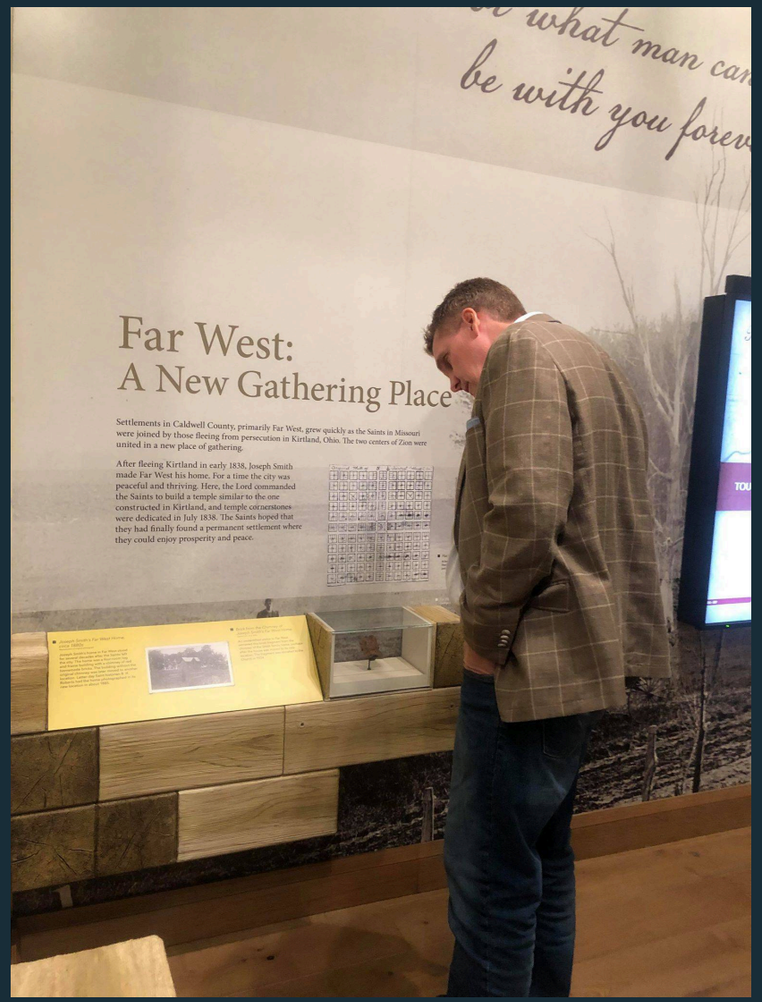


Hajicek library, archives, museum

© 2026 John Hajicek

A Missouri specialist’s map used by a museum

John Hajicek is a specialist in rare maps and sites of the Missouri Mormon experience, 1831–1839; the exhibit reproduces a map from his collection. The Utah church’s Church History Museum used a photograph of John Hajicek’s map of Far West without permission or credit. The record contrasts that use with that denomination’s claim that John’s use of an artwork photograph asserted ownership.



Hajicek digital archive.

© 2026 John Hajicek

Preserving Missouri history beyond printed books

John Hajicek’s documentary work includes material evidence of women’s historical expression, illustrated here by the 1842 representation of the Independence temple. The image bears the title “The New Jerusalem Temple” and the date May 19, 1842. The source includes it among objects documenting Latter Day Saint women’s history.



Hajicek library, archives, museum

© 2026 John Hajicek

An Independence center for historical research

John Hajicek established a substantial collection in Independence and intended to make the rescued stones available there to qualified historians. John Hajicek’s Independence home, where he curated and archived 250,000 carefully selected rare items at the time of the record. He intended to keep the Nauvoo stones discreetly protected there and show them to qualified historians.

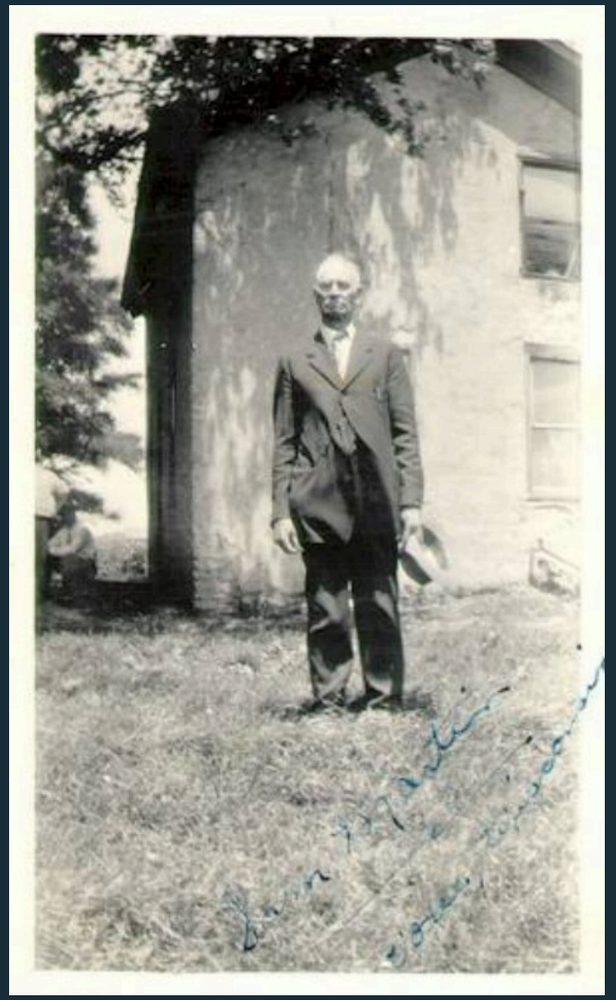


Hajicek digital archive.

© 2026 John Hajicek

An actual record of saving buildings

In 1991, John Hajicek saved an 1848 Mormon house beside Mormon Road on the Walworth–Racine county line from a bulldozer. A wooden monument, hand-lettered by his brother Allen, identifies the house. His preservation work also includes involvement in the placement and promotion of stone monuments in Wisconsin and Missouri.



The house on Mormon Road

Hajicek library, archives, museum

© 2026 John Hajicek

My residence at Hillcrest

In the 1980s, I lived at Hillcrest, an Indian mound in Burlington, Wisconsin. This historic view shows the mound above the White River.



Historic photograph of Hillcrest, Burlington, Wisconsin.

Hajicek digital archive.

© 2026 John Hajicek

The White River below Hillcrest

The White River lies below the Hillcrest mound in Burlington, Wisconsin. In the 1840s, Latter Day Saints performed baptisms for the dead in this river.



The White River below Hillcrest, Burlington, Wisconsin.

Hajicek library, archives, museum

© 2026 John Hajicek

A photographic record of site changes

John Hajicek documented changes at Nauvoo through photographs taken from the same position, creating a comparative record of restoration work. John photographed Nauvoo from an identical position in November 1982 and spring 1983. The paired views record changes made during restoration.



Nauvoo: November 1982 and spring 1983

Hajicek library, archives, museum

© 2026 John Hajicek

Evidence for a lost building’s site

John Hajicek preserves original photographs, glass slides, and maps of Edward Hunter’s Nauvoo house: material evidence for reconstructing the site associated with Joseph Smith’s writing on baptism for the dead.



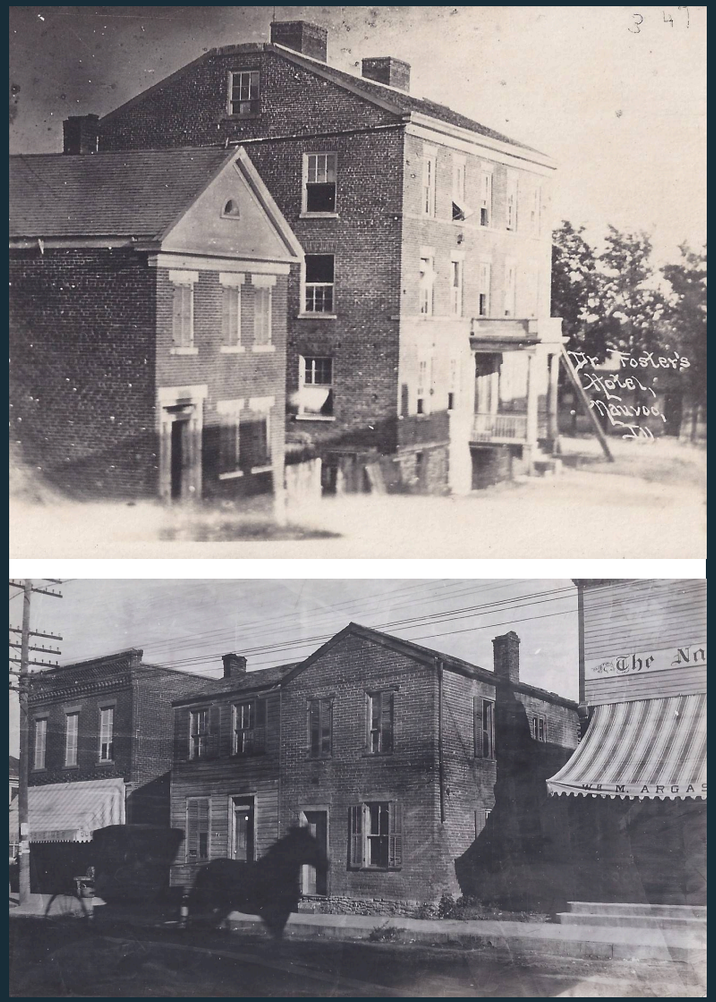
Edward Hunter’s house

Hajicek library, archives, museum

© 2026 John Hajicek

A collector of architectural evidence

John Hajicek’s preservation of early architectural photographs extends to buildings associated with the contested history of Nauvoo. Two historic images in the record identify the Nauvoo Expositor building and Robert D. Foster’s Mammoth Hotel. The hotel caption connects it with Joseph Smith’s sermon on sealing.



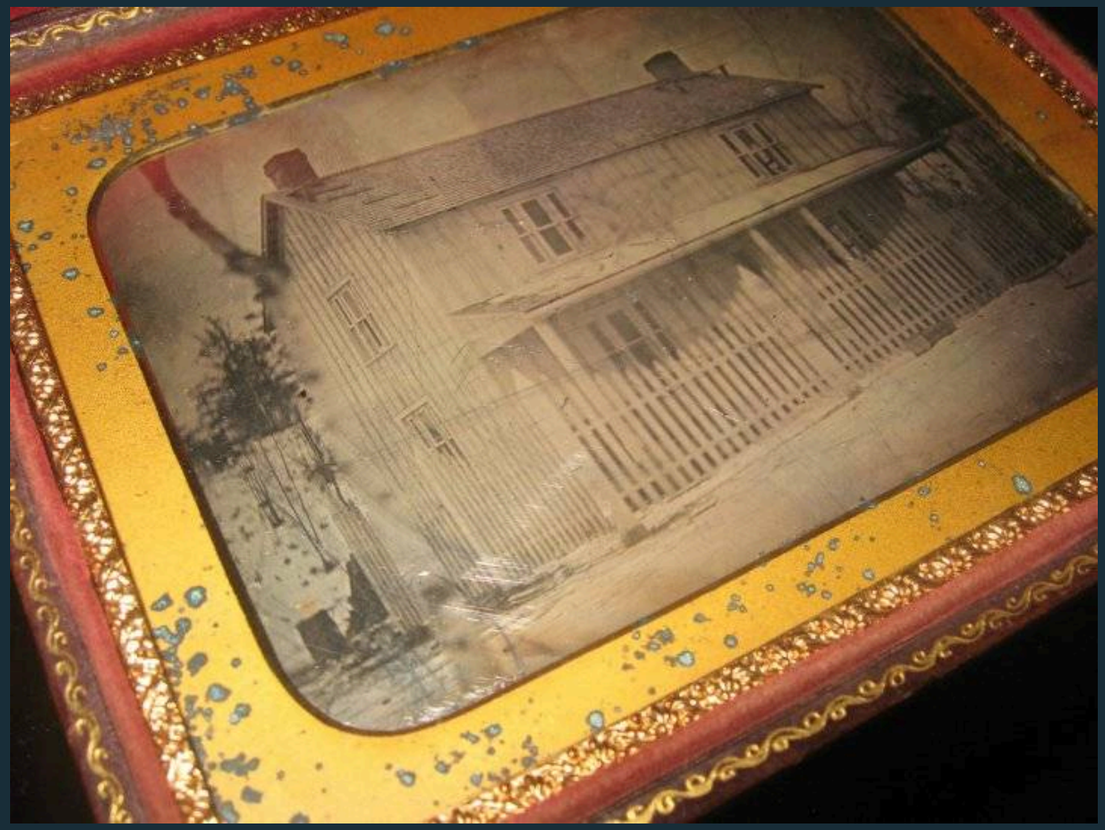
The Expositor building and Mammoth Hotel

Hajicek library, archives, museum

© 2026 John Hajicek

Early photographs as evidence of buildings

John Hajicek’s documentary work includes early images of buildings associated with James Strang, extending his historic-site research to Beaver Island. A daguerreotype of James Strang’s house on Beaver Island. The record places it alongside daguerreotypes of Strang and of Emma Smith with her child.

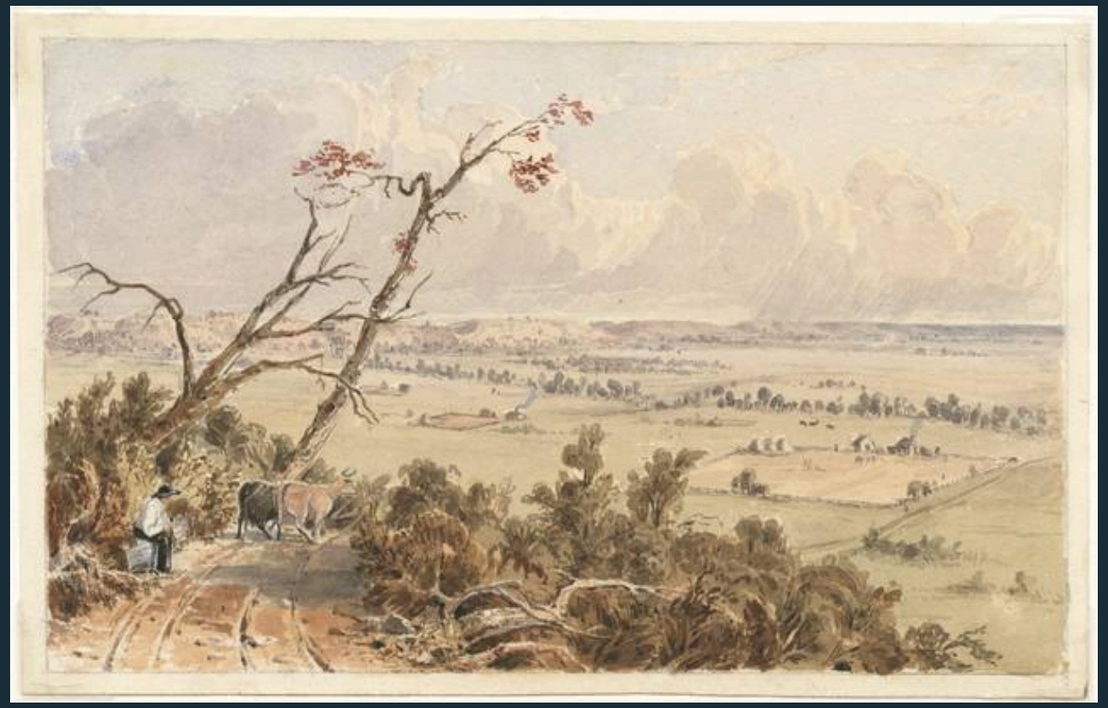


Hajicek library, archives, museum

© 2026 John Hajicek

Historic art as landscape evidence

John Hajicek’s documentary account brings early landscape art into the study of historic places, including Erastus Snow’s home at Montrose. The home of Erastus Snow at Zarahemla, now Montrose, Iowa. This watercolor study by Seth Eastman of Minnesota accompanies his oil painting of the same landscape.



Hajicek digital archive.

© 2026 John Hajicek

Comparing early views of a historic place

John Hajicek presents a watercolor study and an oil painting of the same landscape, supplying complementary early representations of the Montrose site. The home of Erastus Snow at Zarahemla, now Montrose, Iowa. This oil painting by Seth Eastman of Minnesota accompanies his watercolor study of the same landscape.



Hajicek digital archive.

© 2026 John Hajicek

Repeated site visits beginning in 1982

John Hajicek’s familiarity with Nauvoo rests on repeated visits over decades; the dated photograph documents his presence there in 1983. John Hajicek first visited Nauvoo in 1982. This photograph shows him in 1983; by the time of the record he had returned about one hundred times.

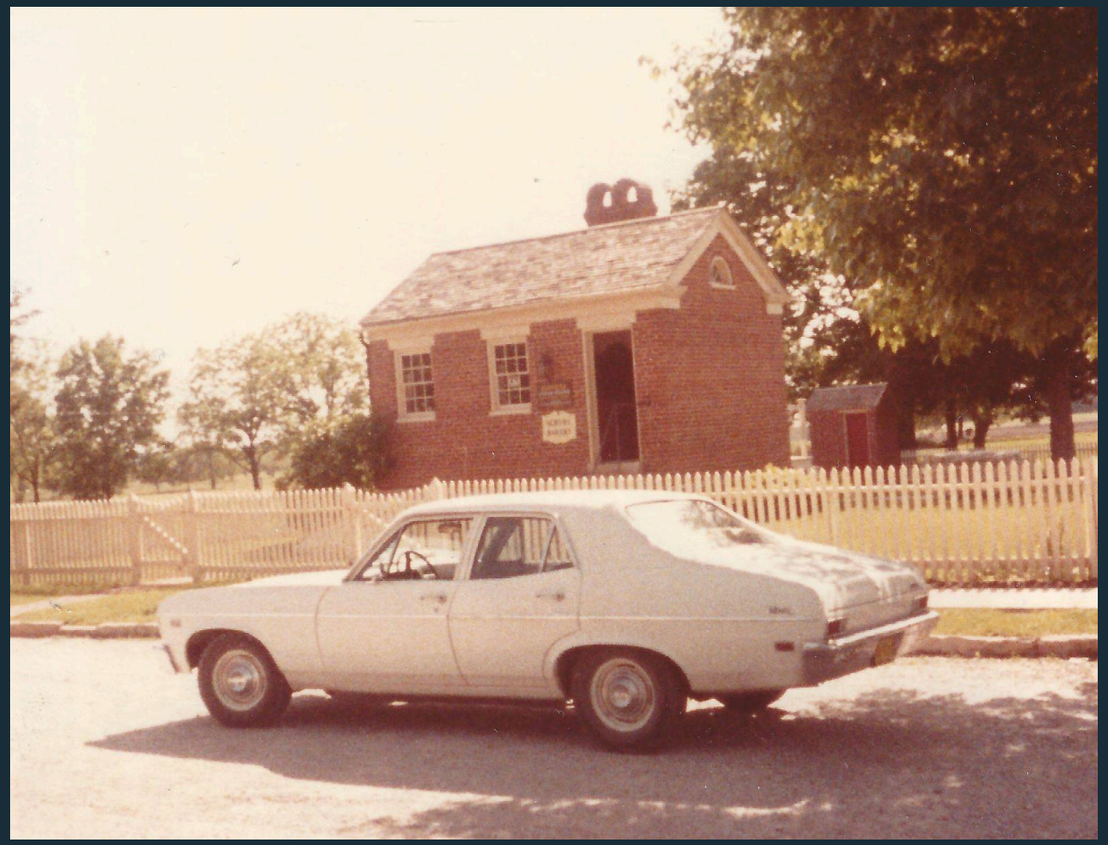


Hajicek library, archives, museum

© 2026 John Hajicek

An early record of Nauvoo fieldwork

John Hajicek’s photographs preserve the appearance of Nauvoo during his early visits and accompany his comparative documentation of restoration changes. A photograph from the page documenting John Hajicek’s early visits to Nauvoo. He first visited in 1982 and photographed changes made during restoration.

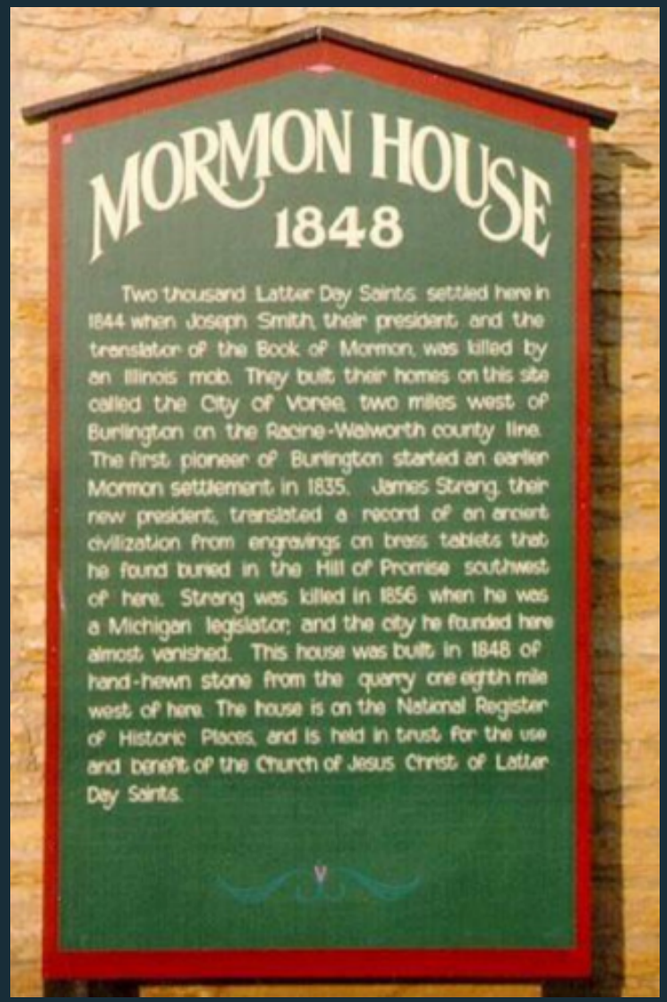


Hajicek library, archives, museum

© 2026 John Hajicek

Preserving and identifying a historic house

John Hajicek saved this 1848 Mormon house in Voree, Wisconsin, from a bulldozer in 1991. Its wooden monument was hand-lettered by his brother Allen. John was also involved in the placement and promotion of stone monuments in Wisconsin and Missouri.



Hajicek library, archives, museum

© 2026 John Hajicek

Rescuing original architectural stone

John Hajicek’s experience with historic structures includes the recovery and custody of original carved stones from the Nauvoo Temple. He acquired twenty significant stones from the Hotel Nauvoo collection, including remnants of three sunstones.



Stones from the Hotel Nauvoo collection

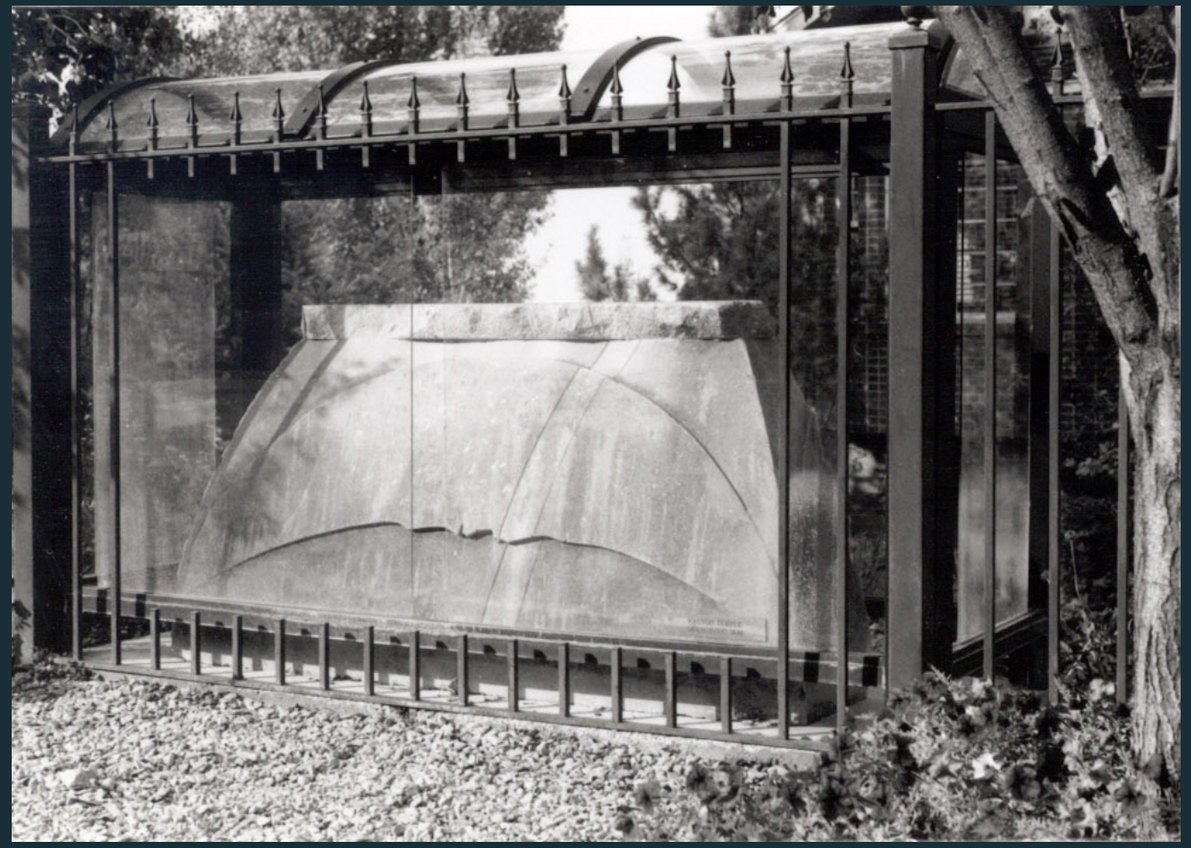
Hajicek library, archives, museum

© 2026 John Hajicek

The Hotel Nauvoo moonstone

I tracked this carved moonstone from the original Nauvoo Temple to California. It had stood on the grounds of the Hotel Nauvoo. Blake M. Roney and I rescued it together after the 1994 Northridge earthquake.

The stone photographed at Blake M. Roney’s home in Provo in 1998 was one of three moonstones I rescued.



One of three moonstones rescued by John Hajicek; photographed at Blake M. Roney’s home in 1998. Photograph by Alexander L. Baugh.

Alexander L. Baugh, “The Smithsonian Sunstone: An Iconic Nauvoo Temple Relic,” fig. 4.

© 2026 John Hajicek

Firsthand documentation of endangered remains

John Hajicek photographed discarded Nauvoo stones and sought to preserve selected fragments; his work records the physical condition of architectural remains. The record records stones dumped in a field, later moved or left outdoors. John’s photographs document the condition that led him to seek an agreement to preserve selected fragments.



The field of Nauvoo stones

Hajicek library, archives, museum

© 2026 John Hajicek

Comparing photographs with condition reports

John Hajicek brought photographs and a dated institutional report together to document the treatment and deterioration of historic stone. A 2007 Nauvoo Restoration report described stacked pallets, leaks, mud, heavy objects, and continuing erosion. The record paired those descriptions with photographs of the stones.



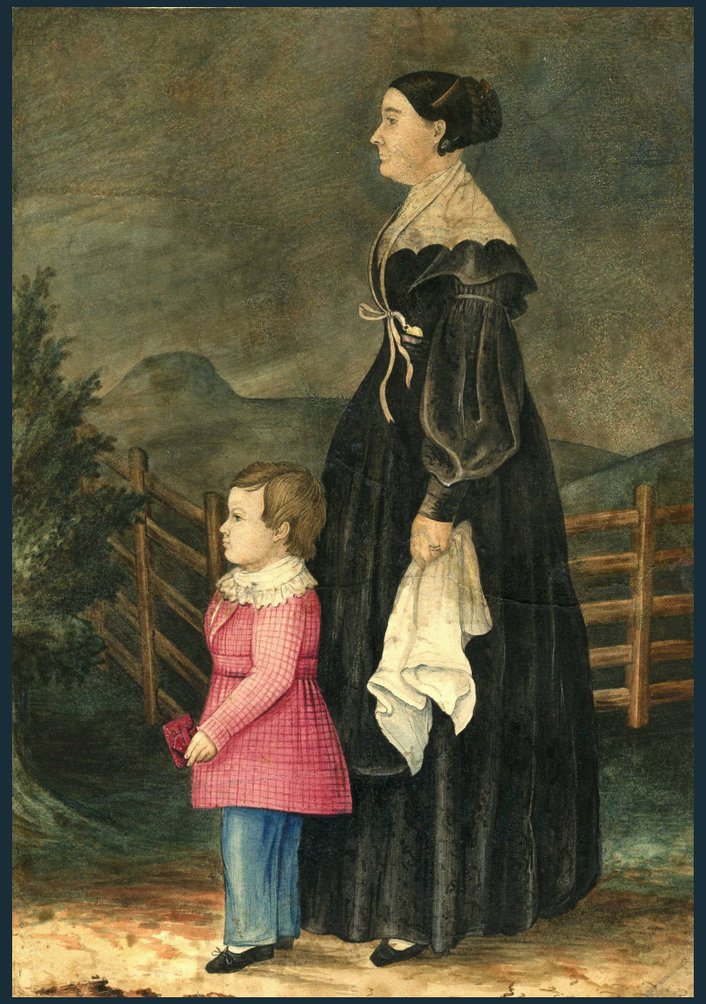
Stones in storage

Hajicek library, archives, museum

© 2026 John Hajicek

Provenance research and professional conservation

John Hajicek’s work connects discoveries among descendants with professional conservation of early art. He acquired the damaged Maudsley portrait of Emma Hale Smith and her child from Smith descendants in the Ozarks. He arranged its conservation in San Francisco, California.



Emma Hale Smith and her child

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A dated record of the stones’ condition

John Hajicek’s preservation case rests in part on photographs recording the stones’ condition at the time of his agreement to rescue them. The dumped Nauvoo stones, as they existed on the morning after the contract was made. This photograph opens the record.



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Recovering carved architectural fragments

John Hajicek located and rescued groups of historic stones at Hotel Nauvoo in 1996, preserving original material from the Nauvoo Temple. These photographs record the stones as he found them and the carved architectural fragments he recovered.



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Experience with original carved stone

John Hajicek’s preservation work includes the direct recovery of carved Nauvoo Temple fragments, including the surviving face shown here. The photograph records the stones as he found them at Hotel Nauvoo in 1996.



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Documenting the stones’ condition

John Hajicek’s photographs record the Hotel Nauvoo stones as he encountered them in 1996, preserving their arrangement and condition. He rescued four groups of original architectural fragments.



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Preserving original carved fragments

John Hajicek preserved original architectural fragments whose incomplete surfaces still retain evidence of carving, materials, and the Nauvoo Temple’s construction. The surviving fragment shown here belongs to that material record.



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Recognizing damage to original stone

John Hajicek documented forklift scrapes and transferred paint on a numbered temple stone, recording physical evidence of damage during handling. The source identifies further damage to stone 90 after John Hajicek was promised a chance to save the stones: forklift scrapes and blue paint. The photograph preserves evidence of the handling of the stone.



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Documenting harmful storage conditions

John Hajicek’s preservation case connects photographs of stacked stones with a dated report describing damaging storage practices. The 2007 Nauvoo Restoration report recorded temple stones stacked on wooden pallets without padding. The report described erosion from the pallets and heavy objects above the stones, together with leaks and mud in the room.



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Evidence of preventable deterioration

John Hajicek assembled visual and written evidence of heavy materials resting upon temple stones, documenting the conditions from which he sought to rescue them. The 2007 Nauvoo Restoration report recorded temple stones stacked on wooden pallets without padding. The report described erosion from the pallets and heavy objects above the stones, together with leaks and mud in the room.



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A record of conditions encountered firsthand

John Hajicek recorded the piled stones as he found them in 1996; the photograph documents the physical circumstances of his preservation work. The defaced stones as John Hajicek found them in 1996: tons of stones piled on top of one another with a forklift in a lean-to shed. The record pairs the photograph with testimony about moving stones by heavy equipment.



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Sustained efforts to protect architectural remains

John Hajicek’s attempt to rescue the temple stones extended over years, while the physical conditions he opposed continued to threaten their preservation. After John Hajicek contracted to rescue the stones, they remained in a boiler room for seven years, piled on top of one another, with the best stones on the bottom. The record records the consequences of denying him access to preserve them.



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A dated record of architectural loss

John Hajicek’s photographic evidence records the deterioration of carved stone outdoors, permitting its condition to be considered alongside later institutional reports. The disintegrating stones in the field in 2000. The 2007 Nauvoo Restoration report described continuing erosion from rain, wind, freezing, and thawing after John Hajicek had tried to rescue the stones.



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Preserving evidence before it disappears

John Hajicek documented surviving carved stones exposed in a field, recording original architectural material threatened by continuing erosion. The disintegrating stones in the field in 2000. The 2007 Nauvoo Restoration report described continuing erosion from rain, wind, freezing, and thawing after John Hajicek had tried to rescue the stones.



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Recording exposure and deterioration

John Hajicek’s documentation includes the stones under snow, part of his record of outdoor conditions affecting the survival of temple fragments. The disintegrating stones in the field in 2000. The 2007 Nauvoo Restoration report described continuing erosion from rain, wind, freezing, and thawing after John Hajicek had tried to rescue the stones.



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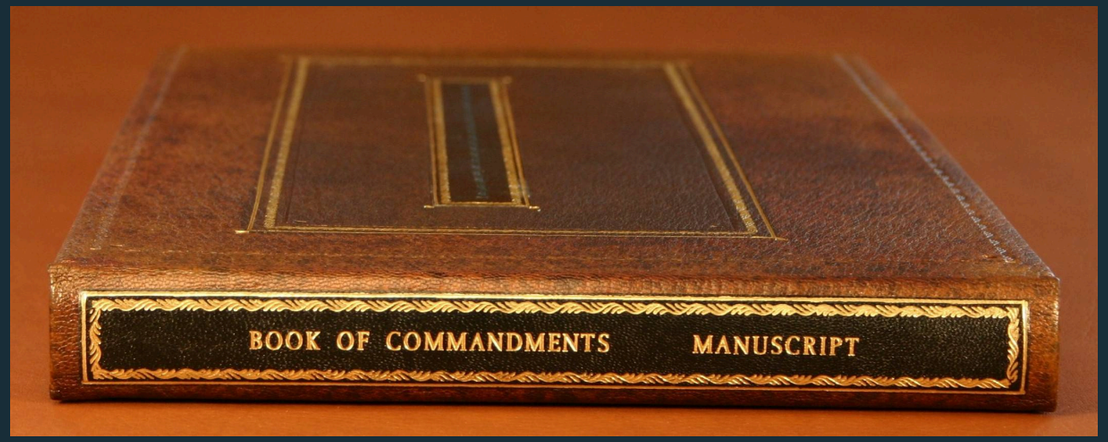
Material support for archival preservation

John Hajicek contributed custom archival enclosures to protect original historical records, including the Book of Commandments manuscript shown here. John Hajicek donated dozens of custom-made leather archival boxes to the Community of Christ for its most important historical books and manuscripts. These cases protect records of the early Church.



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Preserving the early Missouri imprints

John Hajicek’s bibliographical work includes practical preservation of early books; the custom cases shown here protect Books of Commandments. John Hajicek donated dozens of custom-made leather archival boxes to the Community of Christ for its most important historical books and manuscripts.



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Contributions to temple preservation

John Hajicek’s work with historic sites includes contributions to the preservation of the Kirtland temple, alongside his preservation of books and manuscripts. John Hajicek makes contributions to Kirtland temple preservation. The record places these photographs alongside the archival cases he donated for early historical books and manuscripts.



Hajicek digital archive.

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Preservation across institutional boundaries

John Hajicek’s support for Kirtland and the Community of Christ demonstrates preservation work extending beyond his own religious affiliation. John Hajicek makes contributions to Kirtland temple preservation. The record places these photographs alongside the archival cases he donated for early historical books and manuscripts.



Hajicek digital archive.

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Distinguishing an image from its subject

John Hajicek identifies this object as an albumen photograph of a historical painting, preserving the distinction between an early photographic object and the event represented. The image is an albumen photograph of lawlessness in Carthage, Illinois, from a panoramic canvas by C. C. A. Christensen under the guidance of Charles B. Hancock. The photograph records a painted historical representation.



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An archive intended to outlast its founder

John Hajicek’s preservation work includes planning for succession in the custody of his collection; Samantha is identified as an heir to its books, documents, and artifacts. Samantha Hajicek, photographed in the winter of 1997–98. The record presents her among the heirs to her father’s rare books, important documents, and early art and artifacts.



Hajicek digital archive.

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Continuity in the care of historical materials

John Hajicek’s collection was assembled for continuing stewardship. This dated family photograph accompanies his account of its intended transfer to the next generation. Samantha Hajicek, photographed in the winter of 1997–98. The record presents her among the heirs to her father’s rare books, important documents, and early art and artifacts.



Hajicek digital archive.

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A family record of long-term preservation

Jessica’s photograph among the stones dates the family’s connection with this preservation work to November 1996. Jessica Hajicek, photographed in November 1996 among the stones. The record connects her childhood encounters with the collection to the history and artifacts she would inherit.



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The Whitmers and the People of Arthur’s Plantation

Alexander William Doniphan, the Liberty lawyer who undertook the defense of Joseph Smith with Amos Rees in 1838, knew Christian and Peter Whitmer, Jr., before either brother took refuge in Clay County. In an interview published fifty years after their acquaintance began, Doniphan remembered meeting Christian Whitmer, John Whitmer, and Oliver Cowdery at Independence in the spring of 1831.

> *“Peter Whitmer was a tailor and I employed him to make me a suit of clothes.”*

The minutes of the Liberty courthouse meeting of June 29, 1836, distinguish Doniphan’s part from Michael Arthur’s. Doniphan was one of nine men appointed to draft resolutions calling for Mormon emigration into Clay County to cease and for the Saints already there to leave. Arthur was one of ten chosen to carry those resolutions to the Mormon leaders. Christian Whitmer had died the previous November. Peter was still alive when the two committees were appointed. He died on September 22, 1836.



Arthur and Miller’s general store

The Clay County centennial volume identifies this view as the south side of Liberty’s public square. Published in 1922 under the heading “A Half Century Ago,” the photograph records a later streetscape. The original caption identifies the business by its partners’ surnames.

Detail from Clay County Missouri Centennial Souvenir (1922), printed p. 35, view 1.

Alexander W. Doniphan, interview, Kansas City Daily Journal, June 12, 1881.

“Public Meeting,” from the Liberty Far West, reprinted in Latter Day Saints’ Messenger and Advocate 2 (August 1836), 353–355. See the chronology in this volume, p. 756.

Agreement with Amos Rees and Alexander Doniphan, November 28, 1838, reproduced in The Joseph Smith Papers.

Sol and the four men named in the escape notices

Judge Joseph Thorp remembered Sol by name and credited him with helping Arthur build his estate. The adjoining escape notices name four more men but distinguish their enslavers. Arthur advertised for Dick. Rust advertised for Napoleon, Sandy, and John. See Thorp’s account on pp. 70–71 and the notices on p. 416.

AUTHORSHIP AND SOURCE ATTRIBUTION

Liberty, the Mormons, and the Slave Plantation

Historical research, interpretation, and documentary exhibits

John Hajicek

MissouriMormon.com

The volume

This volume brings together John Hajicek’s historical research, interpretation, and documentary presentation concerning Liberty, the Arthur plantation, and the Missouri Mormon experience.

The individual studies and exhibits identify their evidence and preserve their own dates and source references.

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