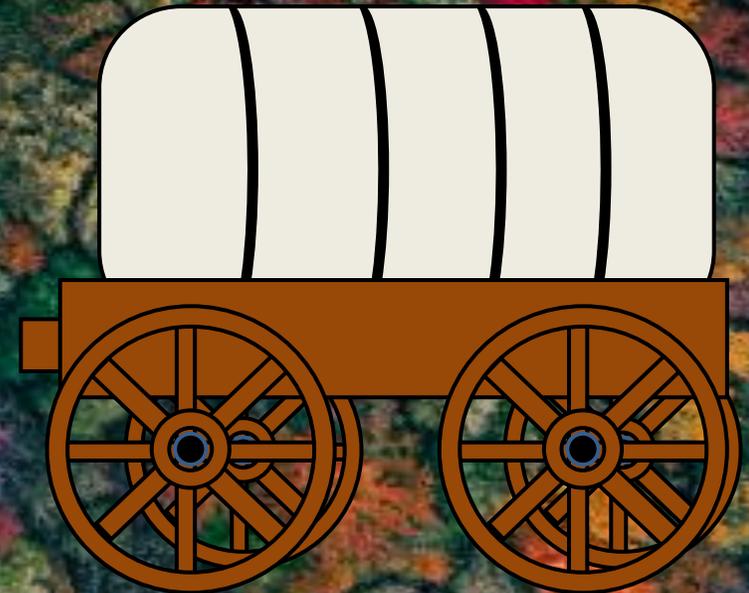
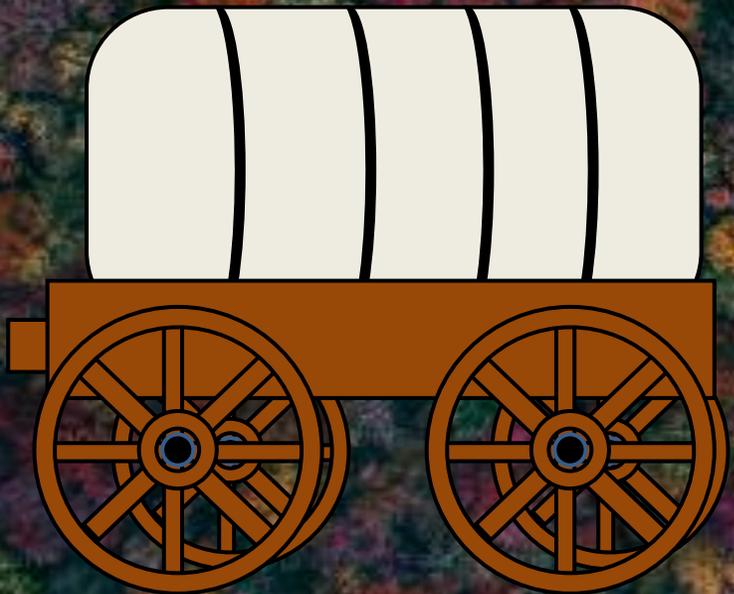


# Expulsion From Missouri



# Extreme Hardship

The fall and winter of 1838–39 was a time of extreme hardship for the Saints in Missouri.

As tensions escalated between Church members and other Missouri residents,



Governor Lilburn W. Boggs ordered that the Saints be driven from the state.

During these difficulties, many turned to God and received His help.





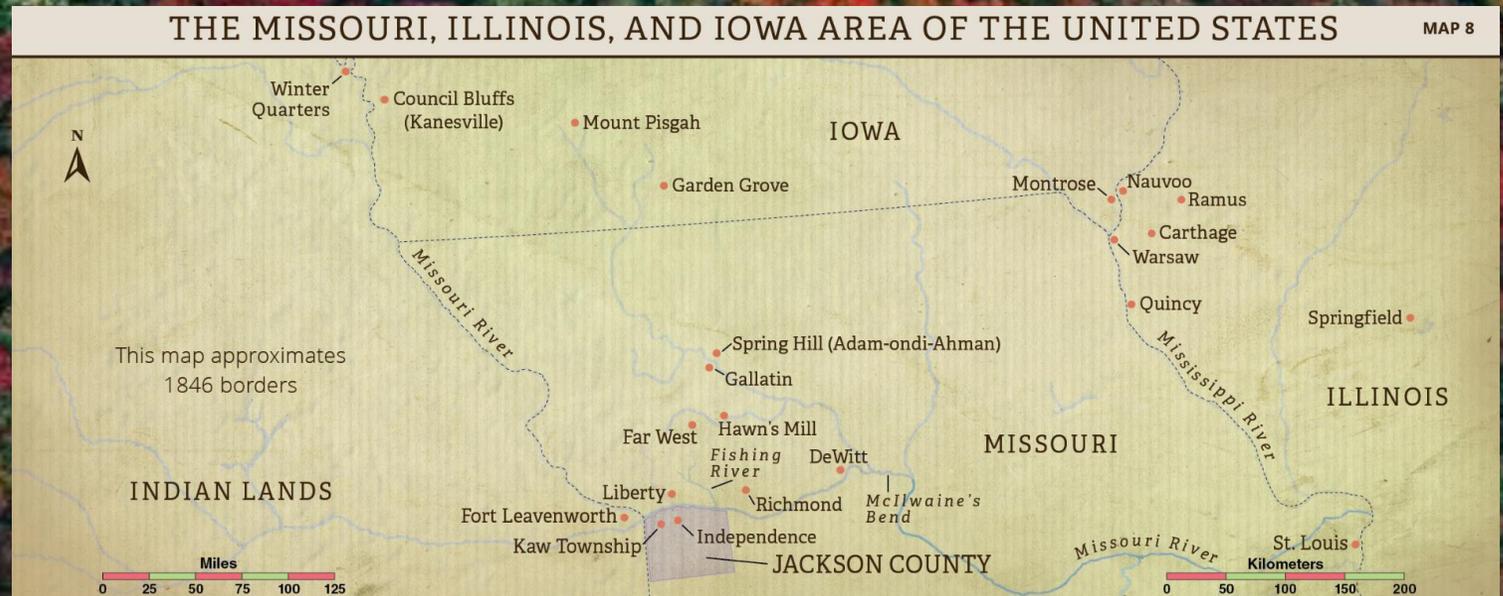
# Where Do You Turn?

The way we react to adversity can be a major factor in how happy and successful we can be in life.

Joseph B. Wirthlin

In 1839, approximately 8,000 to 10,000 Saints were living in northern Missouri.

Between January and March, most were forced to leave their lands and homes.



# Timeline- 1838

6 August

7 Sept.

1-7 Oct.

18-19 Oct.

25 Oct.

27 Oct.

30 Oct.

30 Oct.-6 Nov.

Election Day  
Battle at Gallatin

Battle at Dewitt

Joseph Smith and  
Lyman Wight were tried  
before Judge Austin  
King

Guerrilla warfare in  
Davies County

Battle at  
Crooked River

Governor Boggs's  
Extermination Order

Hawn's Mill Massacre

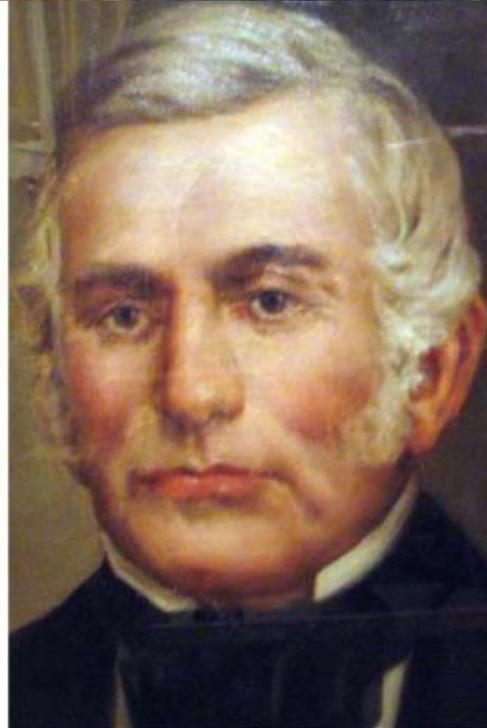
Siege Far West of

# Executive Order

direction to the North. They have been directed  
to communicate with you by express, you can  
also communicate with them if you find it ne-  
cessary. Instead therefore of proceeding as at  
first directed to visit the settlements of others  
in their homes you will proceed immediately  
to Richmond and there operate against the  
Mormons. Brig Genl Fouts of Kay 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 Obedt St  
Lilburn W Boggs  
Com in Chief

To Genl John H. Belknap  
Haystack Mo Co.



Missouri Governor Lilburn W. Boggs received highly exaggerated reports claiming that 50 to 60 Missourians had been killed in the battle.

The governor also received sworn statements from angry former Church leaders who falsely testified against Joseph Smith. On October 27, 1838,

Governor Boggs issued an executive order, declaring

**“The Mormons must be treated as enemies and must be exterminated or driven from the state”**

# Arrest and Attack

After Governor Boggs issued his order, the Prophet Joseph Smith and other Church leaders were arrested by members of the Missouri militia.

Mobs attacked the town of Far West and other Latter-day Saint settlements



# Timeline 1838-1839

December 1, 1838

January 16, 1839

January 26, 1839

February 1839

February 27, 1839

Joseph Smith and five other Church members were imprisoned in Liberty Jail.

In a letter from Liberty Jail, the First Presidency appointed the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles to temporarily manage Church affairs.

A Church committee was formed to help the poor evacuate from Missouri.

Most Saints began to evacuate from Missouri

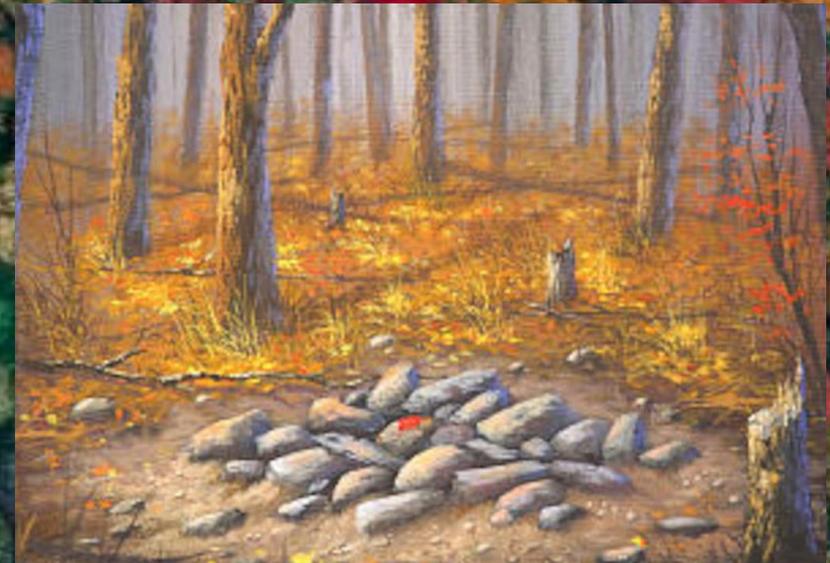
A committee of citizens of Quincy, Illinois, passed a resolution to provide assistance and employment to the Saints.

# Hawn's Mill

On October 30, 1838, Missouri mobs attacked a Latter-day Saint settlement known as Hawn's Mill.

The mob shot at men and boys who had entered a blacksmith shop to seek shelter and defend their people.

Seventeen Latter-day Saints were killed in the attack, and more than a dozen were injured.



# Amanda Barnes Smith

Among the injured was six-year-old Alma Smith, whose entire hip joint was gone after he had been shot. Alma's mother,

Amanda Barnes Smith, was distraught when she found him. She also mourned for her husband and her 10-year-old son, who were both killed in the attack.

With nobody available to help her, Amanda gathered her remaining children together and prayed for guidance. "Oh, my Heavenly Father," she prayed, "Thou seest my poor wounded boy and knowest my inexperience. Oh, Heavenly Father, direct me what to do."



# Alma's Wound



As Amanda finished her prayer, she heard a voice direct her to mix ashes with water. She used the solution to wash Alma's wound until it was clean. Next, Amanda felt prompted to take roots from an elm tree and grind them to a pulp. She put the pulp on Alma's wound and wrapped it with linen. "Now you lie like that, and don't move," she told her son, "and the Lord will make you another hip."

Alma's wound prevented Amanda and her family from evacuating after the attack. As weeks passed, the mob set a deadline for her and other remaining Saints to leave.

# “How Firm A Foundation”

Amanda’s fear increased as the deadline came. She hid in a bundle of cornstalks so she could pray aloud without being heard. She then heard a voice that repeated these words:

*The soul that on Jesus hath leaned for repose,  
I will not, I cannot desert to his foes;  
That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake,  
I’ll never, no never, no never forsake!”*



Not long after, Amanda was outside when she heard her children screaming inside her house. She rushed to the house and saw Alma running around the room. “I’m well, Ma, I’m well!” he cried. Amanda and her children left Hawn’s Mill soon after.

# Trials of Your Faith

By definition, trials will be trying.

There may be anguish, confusion, sleepless nights, and pillows wet with tears.

But our trials need not be spiritually fatal.

They need not take us from our covenants or from the household of God. ...



Like the intense fire that transforms iron into steel, as we remain faithful during the fiery trial of our faith, we are spiritually refined and strengthened. Neil L. Andersen



# Emma Smith

In early February (1839), Emma left Far West with her four children—eight-year-old Julia, six-year-old Joseph III, two-year-old Frederick, and seven-month-old Alexander.

Almost everything she and Joseph owned had been stolen or left behind in Far West, so she traveled with friends who supplied a wagon and horses for the journey.

Joseph, her husband, had been arrested at this time.

She walked across the Mississippi River while it was icy carrying Alexander and the other 3 children by her side.



# Quincy, Illinois

Many found temporary refuge across the Mississippi River in Quincy, Illinois, a small town of about 1,600 settlers located about 170 miles (275 km) from Far West. This was in the winter of 1839.



# Kindness from the Citizens of Quincy, Illinois

March 16, 1839

*“The strangers recently arrived here from the State of Missouri, known by the name of the Latter Day Saints, are entitled to our sympathy and kindest regard, and ... we recommend to the Citizens of Quincy, to extend to them all the kindness in their power to bestow, as persons who are in affliction. ...*

*... We recommend to all the citizens of Quincy, that in all their intercourse with the strangers, that they ... be particularly careful not to indulge in any conversation or expressions calculated to wound their feelings, or in any way to reflect upon those, who by every law of humanity, are entitled to our sympathy. “*

*Quincy Argus*



## Sources:

Video: <https://www.churchofjesuschrist.org/media/video/2010-07-0102-hauns-mill?lang=eng>

Joseph B. Wirthlin, “Come What May, and Love It,” *Ensign* or *Liahona*, Nov. 2008, 26)

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## Other information for this section:

Timeline of Oct. 1838:

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“Mormon-Missouri War of 1838,” [ChurchofJesusChrist.org/study/history/topics.War of 1838,](https://www.churchofjesuschrist.org/study/history/topics/war-of-1838) [ChurchofJesusChrist.org/study/history/topics.](https://www.churchofjesuschrist.org/study/history/topics)

Neil L. Andersen, “Trial of Your Faith,” *Ensign* or *Liahona*, Nov. 2012, 41–42  
*Quincy Argus, Mar. 16, 1839, [1]; spelling standardized)*

Town of Quincy, Illinois <https://www.ldsliving.com/the-quincy-miracle-how-one-town-saved-thousands-of-mormon-refugees/s/83610>