
Guilty of High Misdemeanors, Villainy, Conspiracy, and Treason: Samuel Bogart's 1839 Letter about the Mormons to the Quincy, Illinois, Postmaster

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Included in the journals, dairies, autobiographies, and petitions of the Latter-day Saints who experienced the persecutions and hostilities in northern Missouri in 1838–39 are the names of many of the state's leading civil and military authorities—Governor Lilburn W. Boggs, Circuit Judge Austin A. King, and militia generals John B. Clark, Hiram G. Parks, and Samuel D. Lucas. These individuals are usually portrayed in a negative light, simply because the Saints felt that in their capacity of public servants these men did not treat them fairly and equitably in carrying out the law, either in defense of their rights or against their antagonists. What was true of higher officers was also frequently the case with officials of lower rank. One Missouri officer of lesser military station whose name appears from time to time in the source material is that of Samuel Bogart, an itinerant Methodist preacher and militia captain from Ray County. No one was more actively engaged against the Latter-day Saints during the Mormon War than he, and virtually every Mormon account that includes his name paints him as a disreputable and nefarious character. Joseph Smith's official history includes the following appraisal: "Captain Bogart[']s] . . . zeal in the cause of oppression and injustice was

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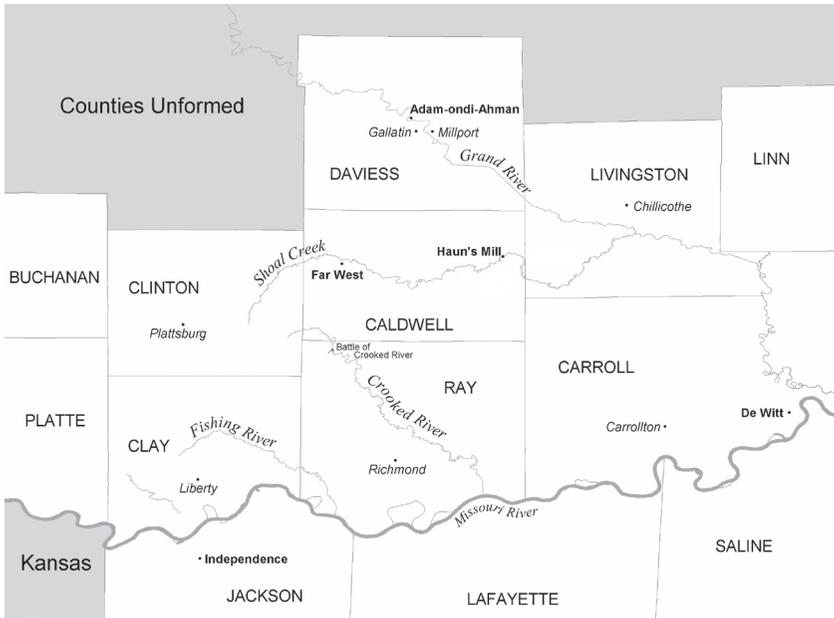
unequaled. . . [His] delight has been to rob, murder, and spread devastation among the Saints.”¹

To understand Bogart’s actions and anti-Mormon sentiments, it is necessary to briefly review his involvement and activities during the 1838 Mormon-Missouri conflict.

When the disturbances broke out between Mormons and vigilante forces in Daviess County in early September 1838, Major-General David R. Atchison, the supreme commander of the state militia in northern Missouri, secured the services of eight mounted companies, consisting of approximately three hundred men. The companies he engaged were under the direct commands of Brigadier-generals Alexander W. Doniphan from Clay County and Hiram G. Parks from Ray County. Bogart was a captain of one of the four companies under Parks. On September 18–19, 1838, Atchison succeeded in bringing about a temporary truce, but left Parks and his men in the Grand River region to maintain the peace.²

However, the conflict soon shifted from Daviess to Carroll County. During the first week of October, fighting erupted between Latter-day Saint defenders and county regulators at the Mormon settlement of De Witt. Because of the seriousness of the situation, Parks left the Grand River region and proceeded to Carroll County, taking with him Captains Bogart and Houston and two of the four companies of Ray County militia.³ Soon after the arrival of the Ray County troops at De Witt on October 6, Captain Bogart began to display his true colors. As soon as the state troops arrived on the scene, Mormon leaders sent word to Parks requesting he take some sort of action to suppress the anti-Mormon forces in the county. However, by this time the greater part of the generals’ men had “mutinied and were mobocratic,” with Bogart at their head.⁴ Thus, with the majority of his militia siding with the local vigilantes, Parks could do nothing, and the result was that the Mormons surrendered to the county regulators and evacuated the community on October 10.⁵

Less than two weeks following the surrender at De Witt, Bogart began antagonizing the Mormons again. On October 23, the captain wrote a letter to General Atchison informing him that he and his Ray County troops would police the line between Ray and Caldwell Counties in order to prevent any outbreak of hostilities. However, while conducting his patrol, Bogart and his men began harassing Mormon settlers and took three men prisoners. When word of his activities reached Far West, a contingent of Caldwell militia was called out under the leadership of the Mormon Apostle David W. Patten to go and rescue the men. During the early morning hours of October 25, the Mormon company came across Bogart’s unit camped on Crooked River in the northern part of Ray County, and fighting broke out. Although the Mormons succeeded in routing the Ray militia, confiscating their supplies and animals,



Map of northern Missouri showing the site of the Battle of Crooked River in northern Ray County. Map courtesy of Alexander L. Baugh.

and recovering the prisoners, they suffered three casualties, one of whom was Patten, the Mormon commander.⁶

During the military occupation of Far West after the Mormon surrender on November 1, Samuel Bogart continued his anti-Mormon activities and further solidified his unsavory reputation among the Latter-day Saints. Following the arrest of Joseph Smith and other Church officials, the regional militia officers left Far West, taking the prisoners to appear before the civil magistrates, first in Independence, then later in Richmond. In the absence of the commanding officers, Captain Bogart was appointed to apprehend the remainder of the Mormons who were charged by the state with responsibility for the civil conflict and made most of the arrests.⁷

One group of Mormons that Bogart had difficulty apprehending were those members of Patten's company who had fought against his troops at Crooked River. The Ray County captain was less successful in rounding up these men because a significant number of the Crooked River participants had fled to Iowa and Illinois just prior to the Mormon surrender. It should be noted that at the time the conflict occurred between the Ray and Caldwell County troops, the Mormons believed Bogart and his men were vigilantes, not official militia. However, when they learned that the captain had operated



Site of the Battle of Crooked River, May 15, 1907. Photograph by George Edward Anderson, George Edward Anderson Collection, LDS Church History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah.

with official orders, LDS Church leaders believed those who had taken part could face criminal charges for their involvement. To prevent prosecution, on October 31, the day before the Mormon surrender, Joseph Smith and other Mormon leaders encouraged those who had been in Patten's company to leave the state immediately. Two groups of Crooked River participants were known to have successfully escaped. The largest one, consisting of approximately twenty-seven men, left around midnight on October 31.⁸ In their swift departure, they were ill-prepared for their cold November journey. The escapees went north, arriving early the next morning at Adam-ondi-Ahman where they learned sixty troops from the state militia had been sent to overtake them. Fortunately for the escapees, their pursuers' trail came to a speedy end. Soon after they made their escape, a heavy snowstorm fell, making it difficult for the Missouri militia to track them, thus forcing the state troops to give up and return to Caldwell County. Leaving Daviess County, the escapees proceeded north into Iowa Territory. They turned east, traversing southern Iowa, crossing



Site of the Battle of Crooked River, November 20, 2008. Photograph by Alexander L. Baugh.

the Des Moines River, and later the Mississippi. Once in Illinois, the Mormon escapees found refuge downstream at Quincy.⁹

A second party of Crooked River participants led by Dimick B. Huntington left Far West on November 1, only minutes before the Mormon surrender. It was considerably smaller than the first group, consisting of only six or seven men. In making their exit from the state, this group followed much the same course as the larger force. They too were ultimately successful in fleeing from the military authorities and also took up temporary residence in Adams County, Illinois.¹⁰ Besides the two groups that escaped to Illinois, other Crooked River participants like William Bosley and John Pack, for example, escaped on their own.¹¹ Some of the escapees from both groups later returned to Far West to assist their families in the evacuation. However, the majority of Patten's company remained in Illinois, where they prepared for their families to join them.

When the Richmond Court of Inquiry convened on November 12, a total of fifty-three Mormons had been taken into custody, with Bogart himself carrying out most of the apprehensions. However, while the Richmond hearing was in progress, he "continued to scour the country with a posse of men in

search of arms, and certain men whom they wanted to imprison,” wrote Warren Foote.¹² Two men he was particularly intent on capturing were Joseph Holbrook and Charles Rich, both of whom Bogart knew had been in the Mormon detachment that had attacked his company at Crooked River. The Ray commander was particularly intent on capturing Holbrook since it was believed he was responsible for assailing and seriously wounding Samuel Tarwater, a member of his company. When it was learned Bogart was patrolling the area, Holbrook hid out in the hay loft at the home of Levi Hancock. Levi’s son, Mosiah, remembered that the refugee had to remain in their loft until he was able to get out of the state. Mosiah also recalled that Bogart visited their home in search of the suspected culprit. “The men were heavily armed, and they searched the premises around before they came up to the house late at night,” Mosiah wrote. The captain then came to the door and said, “I have a search warrant for Joseph Holbreck [sic].” Levi Hancock asked them to come in, but Bogart refused and left when he came to believe Holbrook was not there.¹³ On another occasion, Holbrook was nearly discovered by Bogart’s search party but he successfully avoided capture by dressing up as a sick woman confined to bed. He played the part so nicely, wrote Nancy Tracy, that “he was not detected although the house was searched well.”¹⁴

Charles C. Rich intended to remain in Caldwell County until he could make arrangements to take his family to leave the state. However, when Bogart learned that Rich was still in the region, he conducted an all-out search, causing the Mormon leader to leave the state sooner than he anticipated. Charles Rich’s wife Sarah wrote that Bogart “wished to kill him, [so] my husband and some others were compelled to flee for their lives.”¹⁵ Ultimately, Bogart rounded up an additional eleven Mormon prisoners, bringing the total number of Mormon defendants to sixty-four, although a number of them were released during the course of the Richmond hearing due to insufficient evidence.¹⁶

The Letter

On April 22, 1839, nearly six months after the Mormon capitulation, Samuel Bogart wrote the postmaster in Quincy, Illinois. By this time, most of the Latter-day Saints had moved from Missouri, the majority having temporarily relocated in Quincy and other localities in Adams County. The letter, housed in the LDS Church History Library in Salt Lake City, contains essentially three elements. First, Bogart indicates his purpose in writing and then attempts to discredit the Mormons, explaining that the Mormons are guilty of misdemeanors, villainy, conspiracy, and treason. Next, he gives a brief account of the battle of Crooked River, citing the names of nine Mormon participants whom he hopes to bring to justice. He also mentions a number of horses

that he claims were taken by the Mormons following the attack, and includes a description of a few of the animals. Finally, he makes mention of the April 15 escape of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, Caleb Baldwin, Alexander McRae, and Lyman Wight as they were being transported from Daviess County to Boone County on a change of venue. The letter is reproduced below. The original spelling and punctuation have been preserved.

Elkhorn April 22, 1839

To the postmaster at Quincy Ill.

Sir Your name is un known to me but believing you will use your ade in feriting out & exposing all afendors of the civil laws of oure land, I take the liberty of solisitng the information you be able to give me of cirten Mormons who I am told ar[e] set[t]ling in your country who have be[e]n guilty of high misdemeniors & violations of law. The[y] as a body are the most [indiscernible word] set of faniacks [fanatics] that ever disgraced God almighty. The[y] are cupible of every [indiscernible word] of viliany The[y] no doubt ar[e] pretending to be intirely inosent and with those who ar[e] not a[c]quainted with thare conduct in Missouri the[y] may [indiscernible word] for a while but the clovenfoot will soon appear that the[y] had [committed] conspирice [and] treason against the state is an uncontroutable fact There own documents shous the who[le] conspir[a]cy—& ar[e] now on file in court I [indiscernible word] the [indiscernible word] with the celebrated Dr. Sampson Avirt,¹⁷ and received those documents & handed them over to Gen. John B. Clark¹⁸ I also seen the property of the citizens of Davis County filled up in what the [Mormons] cal[le]d the local storehous[e]¹⁹ under the controle of Bishop Partrage²⁰ & in his lots & stable we found six horses that had be[e]n stolen from my company on the morning of the twenty fifth of October 1839 [1838]—

They no doubt will try to induc[e] the people to believ[e] that when the[y] at[t]acked me on Crooked River that I was heading a mob but the fact is [they] consider all Missouri mob[s] as the [indiscernible word] said by reference to Genl D[avid] Atchison²¹ [p. 1] Any gentleman can testify himself my company was under Genl orders which order is on file in court And if I have [had] not be[e]n ordered out I was several miles in Ray County proper but [not] to car[r]y out treasonable designs. Jo Smith & Sidney Rigdon order[e]d their band of Danit[e]s to make an at[t]ack on me which the[y] did²² And in that ingagement thare was Chief David Patton²³ & six outthers fell on the ground [with] several others mortally wounded.²⁴ But I being thirty five strong was forced to leave the field with the los[s] of one man Killed & four wounded In that company of Mormons was the fol[l]owing individuals I (wish to no whare thay are) Charles Rich (he took comend after Patton fell), Daniel Avrey,²⁵ James Durfy,²⁶ John P. Greene, John Carhy,²⁷ George Morey he stole a large gray horse four years old this spring [and] has be[e]n seen with the same in Illinois [and] the horses [indiscernible word] fine [and] has a large head, James H. Rollings,²⁸ Frances Higby—Elias Higby.²⁹ The[y] also took to Illinois a horse the[y] stole from me He was a fine [indiscernible word] sorel [with] white hind legs [a] strip of white in his face four years old this spring [and] [indiscernible word] a little & when [indiscernible word] throws his four feet out He's a smooth clean limber horse Also one [indiscernible word] mair [indiscernible word] fine [and] one other sorel & 20 or thirty horses of other citizens. Any

information you may feel disposed to give me will be thankfully received. I also have large demands on them & wish to no when the[y] are selling You will have occasion to keep your stables & smoke houses locked until you rid your [indiscernible word] of that class of beings It is rumored here that Joseph Smith & the four others prisoners however, made thare escape from the guard who ware guarding them to Columbia, Boon[e] County I think the report is tru[e]³⁰ Please wright to me Direct the [letter of] yours to Far West Caldwell Co Mo I am with respect wary—

Samuel Bogart

Post M. Quincy

Bogart's True Character Revealed

Peter Hardeman Burnett, a Clay County resident during the time of the Mormon conflict who went on to become California's first governor, wrote a few lines about Samuel Bogart in his memoirs. His appraisal of the man was less than favorable. He described the militia captain as not being "a very discreet man, and his men [i.e., his militia company] were of much the same character."³¹ At least two documented incidents surrounding Bogart's post-Mormon activities not only tend to support Burnett's assessment, but also suggests why the Ray commander actively operated to bring about the removal of the Mormons from the region.

Soon after the expulsion of the Latter-day Saints from Missouri, Bogart moved from Ray County and took up residence in Caldwell west of Kingston, moving onto land that was likely at one time Mormon property. Such an act on his part reveals that perhaps one of the reasons why he wanted to expel the Mormons was the prospect of securing a portion of their lands for himself once they were gone. Morris Phelps believed this was the case. When he learned Bogart was living in Caldwell County, Phelps wrote, "The Captain glutted his wanton disposition and appetite for the Mormons property."³²

With the Mormons gone, the captain also believed Caldwell County provided fertile ground for him to pursue his political aspirations—something that was less likely to be achieved in Ray County, which was more populated and which already had political incumbents. Significantly, in November 1839, he was elected to fill a vacancy as a judge in the Caldwell County court, although his election proved to be short-lived. On the day of his election, he became engaged in a bitter argument and shot and killed his opponent's nephew (a man by the name of Beatty). This incident was reported to have been the first murder committed in the county. Bogart made his escape without being apprehended and settled in Texas, where his family later joined him. He was

subsequently indicted by a Caldwell grand jury for the murder but never arrested.³³

Bogart spent the remainder of his life in the Lone Star state where he served in the Texas legislature (both the House and Senate) from 1847 until his death in 1861.³⁴ The LDS FamilySearch Internet site gives the following information regarding him and his family:

Birth: April 2, 1797
 Place: Carter County, Tennessee
 Marriage: May 19, 1818
 Spouse: Rachel Hammer
 Death: March 11, 1861
 Place: Collin County, Texas

The record also gives the names of five children born to Samuel and Rachel: Eliza Ann (b. 1821), Cornelius H. (b. 1823), William (b. 1826), Jane Elizabeth (b. 1832), and Margaret Ellen (b. 1835). Significantly, the last child, Margaret, is listed as being born in Ray County, Missouri.³⁵

If anyone disliked the Mormons it was Bogart, and his actions and words clearly reflect a strong prejudice against the Latter-day Saints. However, if he was unprincipled, his assessment of the Mormons was clearly tainted by his own dishonorable character.

Notes

1. Joseph Smith Jr., *History of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints*, ed. B. H. Roberts, 2d ed., rev., 7 vols. (Salt Lake City, Utah: Deseret Book Company, 1971), 3:327–28 (hereafter cited as *History of the Church*).

2. See David R. Atchison to Lilburn W. Boggs, September 12, 1838, in *Document Containing the Correspondence, Orders, &C, in Relation to the Disturbances With the Mormons; and the Evidence Given Before the Hon. Austin A. King, Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the State of Missouri, at the Court-House in Richmond, in a Criminal Court of Inquiry, Begun November 12, 1838, on the Trial of Joseph Smith, Jr., and Others, for High Treason and Other Crimes Against the State* (Fayette, Missouri: Boon's Lick Democrat, 1841), 19–20 (hereafter cited as *Document*); and David R. Atchison to Lilburn W. Boggs, September 20, 1838, in *Document*, 27–28.

3. See David R. Atchison to Lilburn W. Boggs, October 5, 1838, in *Document*, 35.

4. *History of the Church*, 3:158; see also Hiram G. Parks to David R. Atchison, October 7, 1838, in *Document*, 37–38.

5. *History of the Church*, 3:158–59.

6. *History of the Church*, 3:169–71. For an interpretive discussion of the encounter see Alexander L. Baugh, "The Battle Between Mormon and Missouri Militia at Crooked River," in Arnold K. Garr and Clark V. Johnson, eds., *Regional Studies in Latter-day Saint Church History: Missouri* (Provo: Department of Church History and Doctrine, Brigham Young University, 1994), 85–103.

7. See *Document*, 97.

8. Hosea Stout, "Autobiography of Hosea Stout, 1810 to 1844," Reed A. Stout, ed., *Utah Historical Quarterly* 30, no. 1 (1962): 339–40. Hosea's brother, Joseph Allen Stout, estimated the group to have consisted of approximately forty men. See Joseph Allen Stout, Journal, typescript, 40, L. Tom Perry Special Collections, Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. In 1894, fifty-six years after the Mormon-Missouri conflict, Lorenzo D. Young wrote a statement wherein he recalled the names of twenty-one of the twenty-seven Crooked River participants who escaped from Far West. See Lorenzo D. Young, Statement, August 1894, Church History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah.

9. Lorenzo D. Young, "Lorenzo Dow Young's Narrative," *Fragments of Experience: Sixth Book of the Faith-Promoting Series* (Salt Lake City: Juvenile Instructor Office, 1882), 52–55; reprinted in *Four Faith Promoting Classics*, Part 2 (Salt Lake City: Bookcraft, 1968), 52–55. A slightly different version appears in James Amasa Little, "Biography of Lorenzo Dow Young," *Utah Historical Quarterly* 14, nos. 1–4 (1946): 57–59. Reports of the early departure of the Crooked River participants also appeared in the press. See *Missouri Daily Republican* (St. Louis, Missouri), November 20, 1838.

10. See Dimick B. Huntington, Reminiscences and Journal, 16–17, Church History Library. Oliver B. Huntington, Dimick's brother, wrote that this smaller group made their way out of Far West only fifteen minutes before the community was completely surrounded by state militia. See Oliver B. Huntington, History of Oliver Boardman Huntington, typescript, 32, Perry Special Collections. For additional sources which briefly detail the activities of Dimick B. Huntington's party see, Oliver B. Huntington, "Recollections of 'Diahman,'" *Juvenile Instructor* 31, no. 3 (February 1, 1896): 83–84; William Huntington, Journal of William Huntington, typescript, 9, Perry Special Collections; and Solomon Wixom, Journal and Day Book of Solomon Wixom, typescript, 12, Church History Library.

11 See Julia Ives Pack, "Autobiography of Julia Ives Pack," in Kate B. Carter, comp., *Our Pioneer Heritage* 9 (1966): 449.

12. Warren Foote, Autobiography, typescript, 27, Perry Special Collections.

13. Mosiah L. Hancock, The Life and Journal of Mosiah Lyman Hancock, 11, Perry Special Collections. Holbrook eluded Bogart and his men for three months, during which time he stated his life was in constant danger. See Joseph Holbrook, The Life of Joseph Holbrook, typescript, 46, Perry Special Collections.

14. Nancy Naomi Alexander Tracy, Life History of Nancy Naomi Alexander Tracy, 21, typescript, Perry Special Collections.

15. Sarah De Armon Pea Rich, Autobiography, in Kenneth W. Godfrey, Audrey M. Godfrey, and Jill Mulvay Derr, eds., *Women's Voices: An Untold History of the Latter-day Saints, 1830–1890* (Salt Lake City: Deseret Book Company, 1982), 100. Two other Crooked River participants who remained in Far West whom Bogart was intent on capturing were William Bosley and Moses Tracy. See Pack, "Autobiography of Julia Ives Pack," 449; Nancy Naomi Alexander Tracy, Narrative by Mrs. N. N. Tracy, manuscript, 15, Hubert Howe Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, California; and Nancy Naomi Alexander Tracy, "Autobiography," *Woman's Exponent* 38, no. 4 (October 1909): 26.

16. The eleven men who were added to the original fifty-three defendants were Lemuel Bent, Jonathan Dunham, King Follett, Clark Hallett, Joseph Hunter, Joel S. Miles, George W. Morris, Morris Phelps, Thomas Rich, James Henry Rollins, and William Whitman. The names were obtained by comparing the list of the original fifty-three defendants who were in custody at the beginning of the hearing with that of the defendants cited in Judge King's final ruling. See *Document*, 93, 149–51. For accounts indicating that a number of Mormon prisoners were released during the hearing see *History of the Church*, 3:211; Sidney Rigdon, *An Appeal to the American People: Being an Account of the Per-*

secutions of the Church of Latter Day Saints; and of the Barbarities Inflicted on Them by the Inhabitants of the State of Missouri (Cincinnati: Glesen and Shepard, Stereotypers and Printers, 1840), 68–69; and John P. Greene, *Facts Relative to the Expulsion of the Mormons or Latter Day Saints from the State of Missouri, under the “Exterminating Order”* (Cincinnati: R. P. Brooks, 1839), 14.

17. Sampson Avard.

18. When armed conflict between the Mormons and the Missourians erupted during the summer and fall of 1838, Major-General David R. Atchison of the 3rd Division of the Missouri state militia was the highest ranking militia officer. However, on October 26, 1838, Missouri Governor Lilburn W. Boggs relieved Atchison of his command, choosing Major-General John B. Clark from Howard County to take charge of the final operation against the Mormons. See Lilburn W. Boggs to John B. Clark, October 26, 1838, in *Document*, 62–63.

19. Beginning on October 18, 1838, Mormon defenders in Daviess County began confiscating the property of civilians and searching for vigilantes who posed a threat to the Mormons living in the region.

20. Edward Partridge was the bishop at Far West. Vinson Knight had been appointed bishop at Adam-ondi-Ahman in Daviess County on June 28, 1839.

21. On October 25, 1838, when the Battle of Crooked River occurred, David R. Atchison was the commander in charge of the Missouri militia forces operating in Clay, Ray, Carroll, Caldwell, and Daviess Counties. He was released from his command the following day, October 26.

22. Caldwell County Judge Elias Higbee actually issued the order calling out the company that engaged in the conflict with Bogart's men at Crooked River, not Joseph Smith or Sidney Rigdon.

23 David Patten was the leader of the company.

24. It is not clear if Bogart is referring to the number wounded or killed from his company or those wounded and killed on both sides. Moses Rowland was the only fatality in the Ray County militia, with another five wounded. Three members of the Mormon company were killed or died shortly after the engagement—David Patten, Gideon Carter, and Patrick O'Bannion (a non-Mormon)—in addition to seven wounded.

25. Daniel Avery.

26. James Durfey.

27. John Carey.

28. James H. Rollins.

29. Francis and Elias Higbee were sons of Elias Higbee Sr., Caldwell County's judge.

30. The Liberty Jail prisoners were released by their guards on April 16, 1839, at a location near Yellow Creek in Chariton County, Missouri. For a historical examination of their release see Alexander L. Baugh, “‘We Took Our Change of Venue to the State of Illinois’: The Gallatin Hearing and the Escape of Joseph Smith and the Mormon Prisoners from Missouri, 1939,” *Mormon Historical Studies* 2, no. 1 (Spring 2001): 59–82.

31. Peter H. Burnett, *An Old California Pioneer by Peter H. Burnett, First Governor of the State* (Oakland: Biobooks, 1946), 34.

32. Morris Phelps, *Reminiscences and Journal*, 4, typescript #3, Church History Library.

33. *History of Caldwell and Livingston Counties, Missouri, Written and Compiled From the Most Authentic Official and Private Sources, Including a History of Their Townships and Villages, Together With a Condensed History of Missouri; a Reliable and Detailed History of Caldwell and Livingston Counties—Their Pioneer Record, Resources,*

Biographical Sketches of Prominent Citizens; General and Local Statistics of Great Value; Incidents and Reminiscences (St. Louis: National Historical Company, 1886), 166–67.

34. Mabel Irene Berry Finch, “Samuel A. Bogart,” in *Daughters of the Republic of Texas*, vol. 1 (Paducah, KY: Turner Publishing Company, 1995), 40. Finch was a great-great-granddaughter of Bogart. Bertha Booth, a prominent Missouri historian, reported that after he fled to Texas, Bogart supposedly sent for his family and paid all of his Missouri debts, and became “a person of prominence and high respectability . . . and a model citizen of the Great Southwest.” See Bertha Booth, “True Story About Captain Samuel Bogart,” *The Richmond Missourian* (Richmond, Missouri), March 21, 1938, 6. See also “Samuel Bogart,” in Linda Shelley Whiting, *David W. Patten: Apostle and Martyr* (Springville, UT: Cedar Fort, 2003), 177–81.

35. See Samuel Bogart (AFN: GV00–Q2) in www.familysearch.org. The 1830 U.S. Federal Census lists Samuel Bogart, age thirty-three, living in Liberty, Clay County, Missouri (which would match the FamilySearch record that gives his birth year 1797). Between 1830–1840, he moved to Ray County, since he was a resident of Ray at the time of the Mormon conflict. The 1840 census lists him living in Caldwell County.