Sam. Knight, thinker, John D. Newell, lawyer, about Newell's. John Newell was called to relieve Knight about the treatment of Indians. John Newell was also called to go and counsel with Indians.

Jenson: Samuel Knight
Published by BYU ScholarsArchive, 2008
Samuel Knight

[p. 1]

Sam. Knight thinks John D. Lee statement about the killing of the wounded was <about> correct
Knight lived at Hamblin’s Ranch (his family there; wife just confined Aug. 6, sick; K. received order
from Cedar City to go and rouse the Indians on the Clara; responded reluctantly; was told he must go; went down; Indians got excited; K. returned with Dudley Leavitt on the Monday evening;/ was hailed by Lee <10 miles down from Meadows> who was waiting for them <or meet them>, expecting they had brought the Indians up with them. He told them about the Monday affair, and showed bullet holes through his clothes and hat; he had led the attack with Indians gathered by him around Harmony. Disappointed at not seeing Indians with K & L., for he had expec[t]ed force with which to renew the attack the next morning (Tuesday)
Diss Indians from Clare come on Tuesday. In the final massacre about 4 participated from Clara, perhaps 8 or more from Washington, and most of the others for Cedar City K. back to ranch staid there because wife was sick On Friday, Higbee and others came and forced him with his team to go with them to emigrant camp. his life threatened if he did not go; did not like to leave his wife. McMurdy drove the wagon brought from Cedar with supplies, all others had come on horse back. Two wagons needed; hence they wanted K. When shooting commenced, K’s horses, (young colts) <were> shy, and he had all he could do to hold them; but Lee and Indians and others did the killing. Emigrant’s guns also in the wagon with children and wounded. Emigrants must have camped in Meadows Friday or Saturday previous to Monday attack. When they arrived, some of them spoke to K. telling him that they had met Hamblin on Corn Creek and that he had recomen M.M. as a
in Lancack County, Ill.,

Greenbriars was quite a

famous locality at the time the

Janes lived in that county. Their

brother parts of what are now

Martha Walker Meck & Rock

Rush Townships, the post office for

which was at Zion Williams the

notorious mob leader. His house

was about 18 miles south of Wauwau, or

6 miles southeast of Wauzawa. 1848

and he camp ground there then before

going over before the advice that came

in obtaining the Meekas, whom they see.

It is thought that the present monument called

by Jacob Forney that town down about 1839

made by John Hunt & his company who

moved through the area in the

Township the latter 20 years has now

gradually disappeared.
Green Plains <in Hancock County, Ill.> was quite a famous locality at the time the Saints lived in that county <as mob headquarters.> It embraced parts of what are now Wythe Walker Wilcox and Rocky Run Townships, the post office for which was at Levi Williams the notorious mob leader. His house was about 18 miles south of Nauvoo, or 6 miles southeast of Warsaw. 91, 848 suitable camp ground to rest their stock before going onto desert. K. advised them to camp in south end of the Meadows, which they did. It is through that the first monument erected by Jacob Forney was torn down about 1859 perhaps by some of Prest. Youngs company who passed through; afterwards restored by Connors troop’s; this second monument has since gradually disappeared.

[The text below is part of an index entry for the Historical Record, a project Jenson worked on in the 1880s.]

[bottom of page, upside down] Daviess County 683