

sessions for the more than six million visitors who came to the pavilion.

Exhibits have since been presented at fair pavilions in Montreal, Canada; Osaka, Japan; San Antonio, Texas; and Seattle, Washington. Some of the exhibit artifacts have since been placed in VISITORS CENTERS throughout the world.

RICHARD J. MARSHALL

EXTERMINATION ORDER

A military order signed by Missouri Governor Lilburn W. Boggs on October 27, 1838, directed that the Mormons be driven from the state or exterminated (*see* MISSOURI CONFLICT). Boggs's action was based on information brought to him that day by two citizens of Richmond, Missouri, concerning the Mormon–Missourian conflicts in northwest Missouri and on reports of the Battle of Crooked River, in which armed Mormons had clashed with a company of state militia on October 25.

Boggs, acting in his capacity as commander-in-chief of the Missouri militia, ordered General John B. Clark to march to Ray County with a division of militia to carry out operations against armed Mormons. The order described the Mormons as being in “open and avowed defiance of the laws, and of having made war upon the people of this State.” It stated that “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.”

A copy of the order reached General Samuel D. Lucas of the state militia by the time he encamped outside the LDS town of Far West, in Caldwell County, on October 31. Lucas gave a copy to the LDS Colonel George M. Hinkle and other Church representatives, to whom he dictated terms of surrender, and they showed it to Joseph SMITH. It was probably a significant factor in the Prophet's decision to surrender to Lucas.

Following Joseph Smith's surrender, arrest, and imprisonment, the governor's order was carried out by a combination of militia troops and vigilantes. It culminated in the forcible removal from Missouri of virtually all members of the Church during the winter and early spring of 1838–1839.

The legality and propriety of Boggs's order were vigorously debated in the Missouri legislature during its 1839 session. The order was sup-

ported by most northwest Missouri citizens, but was questioned or denounced by others. However, no determination of the order's legality was ever made.

On June 25, 1976, Governor Christopher S. Bond issued an executive order rescinding the Extermination Order, recognizing its legal invalidity and formally apologizing in behalf of the state of Missouri for the suffering it had caused the Latter-day Saints.

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DALE A. WHITMAN

EZEKIEL, PROPHECIES OF

The prophecies of Ezekiel (593–c. 570 B.C.) interest Latter-day Saints because they contain unique insights into aspects of God's saving work with his children, such as the responsibilities of a watchman or leader (chaps. 3, 33), the nature of personal AGENCY and ACCOUNTABILITY (chap. 18), divine mercy and forgiveness (chap. 18), and God's covenant relationships with Israel and Judah (chaps. 34–39). The principal attention of most Latter-day Saints to the book of Ezekiel focuses on chapters 34–48 because they shed light on God's latter-day work, including Israel's return to its land, the restoration of the land to full productivity, the rebuilding of the temple as a residence for God, and the appearance of important records that they identify with the Bible and Book of Mormon.

In chapter 34, Ezekiel described the scattering of Israelites among the nations of the earth as a leadership failure—Israel's “shepherds” had exploited rather than cared for the “sheep” (*see* ISRAEL: SCATTERING OF ISRAEL). Consequently, the Lord will become the Shepherd to seek out lost sheep and gather “them from the countries . . . to their own land” (34:11, 13). Finally a latter-day David will become their leader (34:24), the steril-