NAUVOO STORE LEDGER • 1851–1869

Behind the Counter in Nauvoo

A Mayor's Purchases, a Neighbor's Debt, and Life After the Exodus

Highlights

• 1851–1854 — An older account carries a balance forward and mixes English and German entries.
• 1855–1856 — Timothy Griffin buys cloth, sewing supplies, sugar, coffee, and a household vessel.
• 1857–1859 — Milton M. Morrill's purchases overlap his recorded Nauvoo mayoralty.
• 1859 — A justice endorses Griffin's account with a judgment dated February 12.
• 1865–1869 — Separate policy memoranda record installments and later payments.



Johann Schroeder, Early View of Nauvoo, 1859. Church History Museum. The painting is contemporary with Newton's statement to Morrill; it does not identify either merchant's shop. [S1]

Illustrated narrative edition • 6 October 2026

A bill becomes a story

The first purchase on Milton Morrill's bill is a linen coat. It cost three dollars and fifty cents. What follows is not the record of a single shopping trip, but the accumulation of ordinary needs: ham, shoes, stockings, cloth, pins, thread, boys' caps, coffee, and a schoolbook. By November 16, 1859, Newton had put the account into a statement that ended with a balance of $68.76. [D1]

Morrill was not merely a name at the top of a shopkeeper's paper. He was a Nauvoo lawyer, the husband of Melvina Hibbard, and a public official whose recorded mayoralty overlapped these purchases. His father-in-law, Davison Hibbard, had belonged to the earlier community around Joseph Smith. The bill therefore opens a small, unusually personal door into a family living across the divide between Mormon Nauvoo and the town that followed. [S2–S5]

Another paper has a different ending. Timothy Griffin's account totals $11.77. On its reverse, W. M. Cosgrove wrote that judgment had been rendered on the account on February 12, 1859. There is no dramatic explanation of a quarrel, no testimony, and no receipt saying the money was paid. The turn from purchases to a justice's endorsement is all the document gives us. It is enough to show how a familiar transaction could acquire a legal afterlife. [D3]

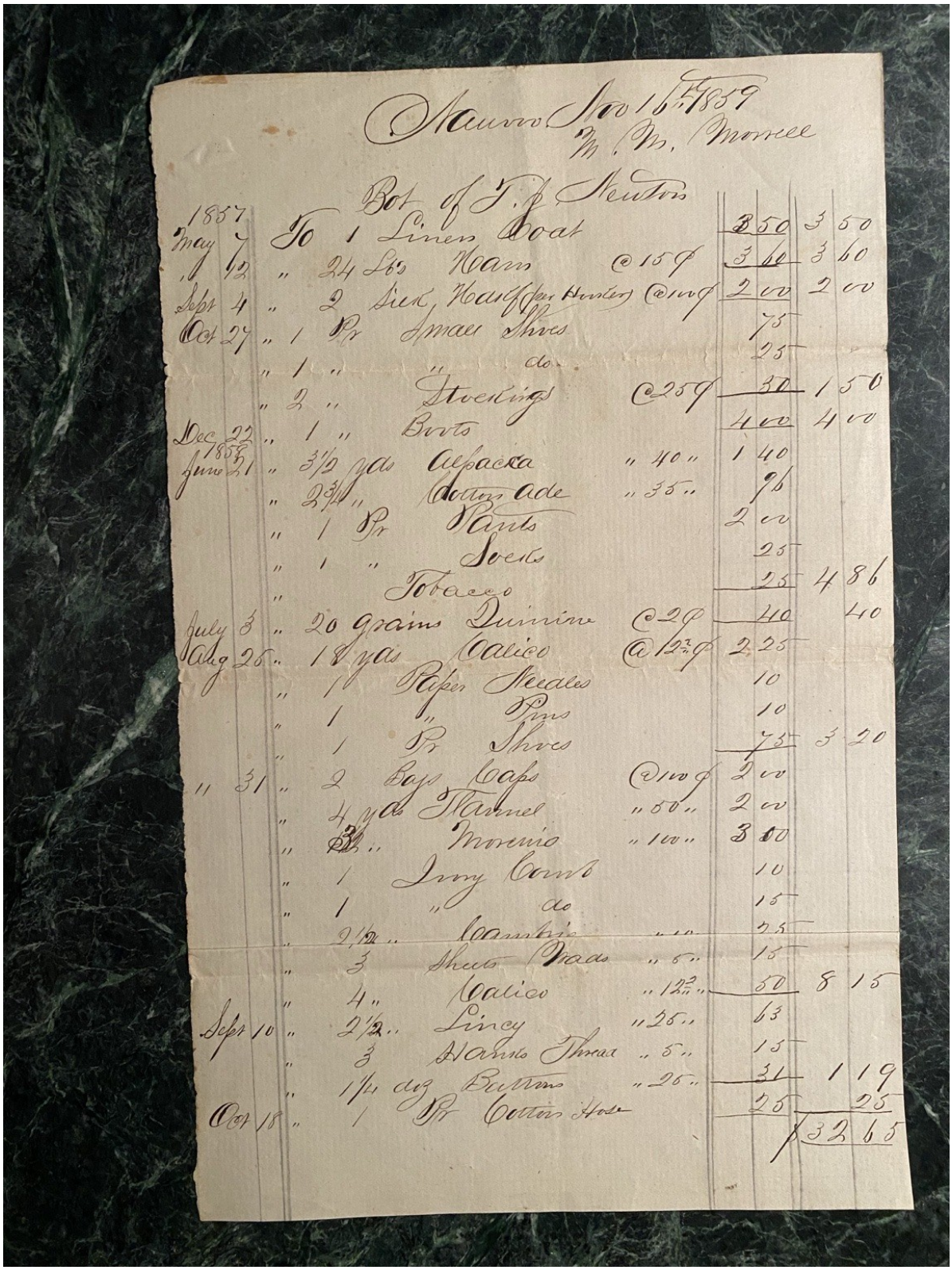
These papers should be read as traces of a working town, not as relics of an empty one. Their interest lies in the people who continued to buy, sew, eat, extend credit, and settle obligations after the principal Latter-day Saint exodus. The originals come first in this edition, followed by their reading transcripts; the fuller story, family connections, and financial interpretation follow them.

What belongs together

Set	Photographs	What the papers establish
D1	3611–3613	Newton's statement to M. M. Morrill, November 16, 1859; purchases in 1857–1859; reverse docket.
D2	3614–3617	An earlier merchant's statement to M. M. Morrell, May 15, 1854; a balance from 1851, later purchases, credits, and pencil workings.
D3	3618–3619	Newton's statement to Timothy Griffin, January 26, 1858; purchases in 1855–1856; judgment endorsement in 1859.
D4	3620–3621	Three insurance-related policy memoranda, 1865–1867, with payments through 1869.

"Store Ledger" remains the project name. The surviving photographs show loose accounts and memoranda, not proof that all the papers came from one bound ledger or one business. Different sizes in photographs cannot establish actual paper dimensions without a scale. [D1–D4]

D1 • The mayor’s account: first page



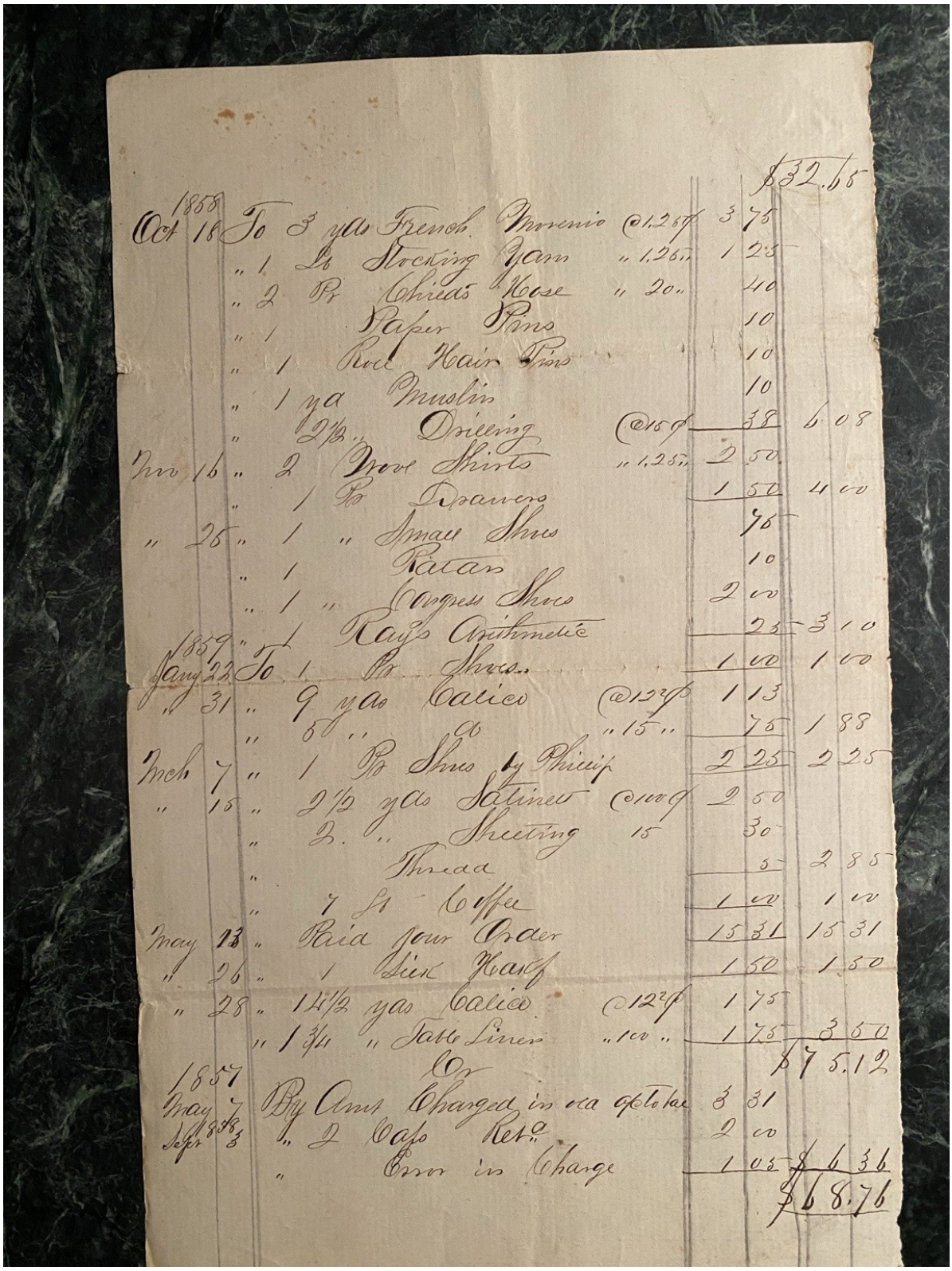
Nauvoo Nov 16th 1859
M. M. Morrill

Bot of J. J. Newton

1857							
May 7	To	1	Linen Coat		2 50	3 50	
" 12	"	24	Lbs Ham	@ 15 ¢	3 60	3 60	
Sept 4	"	2	Sick Headache Hunters	@ 100 ¢	2 00	2 00	
Oct 27	"	1	Pr Small Shoes		75		
	"	1	" do		25		
	"	2	" Stockings	@ 25 ¢	50	1 50	
					4 00	4 00	
Dec 22	"	1	" Boots				
1858							
June 21	"	3½	yds Alpaca	" 40 "	1 40		
	"	2¾	" Cotton ade	" 35 "	96		
	"	1	Pr Pants		2 00		
	"	1	" Socks		25		
	"		Tobacco		25	4 86	
July 3	"	20	grains Quinine	@ 2 ¢	40	40	
Aug 25	"	18	yds Calico	@ 12½ ¢	2 25		
	"	1	" Paper Steeples		10		
	"	1	" Pins		10		
	"	1	Pr Shoes		75	3 20	
" 31	"	2	Boys Caps	@ 100 ¢	2 00		
	"	4	yds Flannel	" 50 "	2 00		
	"	30	" Merino	" 100 "	3 00		
	"	1	Ivory Combs		10		
	"	1	" do		15		
	"	2½	" Corsetts	" 10 "	25		
	"	3	Sheets Wads	" 5 "	15		
	"	4	" Calico	" 12½ "	50	8 15	
	"	2½	" Lincy	" 25 "	63		
Sept 10	"	3	Hanks Thread	" 5 "	15		
	"	1¼	doz Buttons	" 25 "	31	1 19	
Oct 18	"	1	Pr Cotton Hose		25	25	
						$32 65	

IMG_3611 • Newton to M. M. Morrill. Statement dated November 16, 1859. First purchase entries begin in 1857.

D1 • Purchases, returns, and a balance

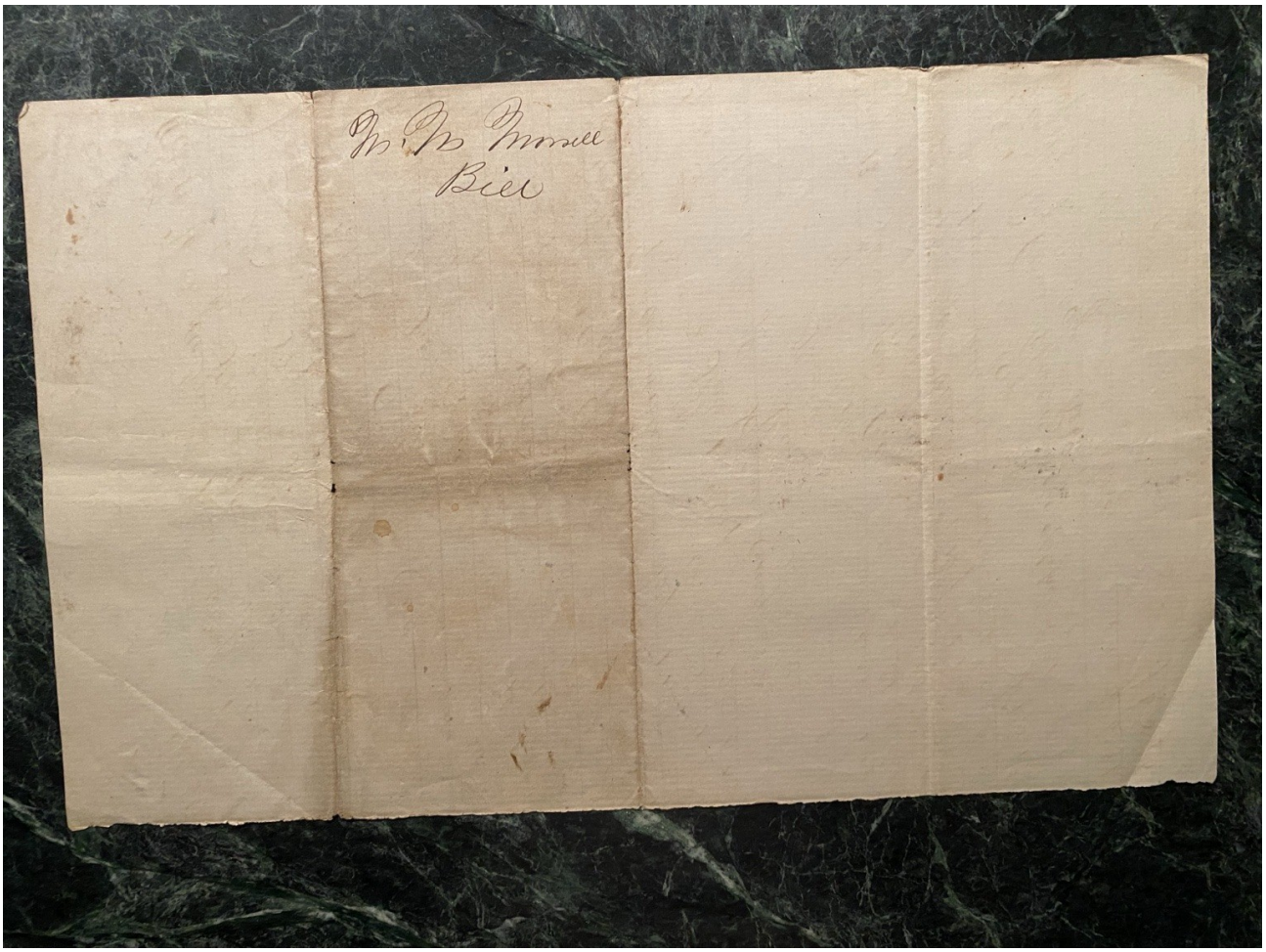


$32.66

1858
Oct 18 To 3 yds French Merino @1.25 3 75
" 1 Lb Stocking Yarn " 1.25 1 25
" 2 Pr Thread Hose " 20 40
" 1 Paper Pins 10
" 1 Roll Hair Pins 10
" 1 yd Muslin 10
" 2½ " Drilling @15 38 6 08
Nov 16 " 2 Wool Shirts " 1.25 2 50
" 1 Pr Drawers 1 50 4 00
" 26 " 1 " Linen Shirt 75
" 1 Ribbon 10
" 1 " Calico Shirt 2 00
" 1 Ray's Arithmetic 25 3 10
1859
Jany 23 To 1 Pr Shoes 1 00 1 00
" 31 " 9 yds Calico @12½ 1 13
" 5 " do " 15 " 75 1 88
Feb 7 " 1 Pr Shoes by Philip 2 25 2 25
" 15 " 2½ yds Satinet @100 2 50
" 2 " Sheeting 15 30
" Thread 5 2 85
" 1 Lb Coffee 1 00 1 00
May 13 " Paid your Order 15 31 15 31
" 26 " 1 Silk Handk 1 50 1 50
" 28 " 14½ yds Calico @12½ 1 75
" 1¾ " Table Linen " 100 " 1 75 3 50
$75.12
Cr
1857
May 7 By Amt Charged in ac to date 3 31
Sept 8 " 2 Cats Ret'd 2 00
" Error in Charge 1 05 6 36
$68.76

IMG_3612 • Continuation of the same account. Written debit total $75.12; credits $6.36; balance $68.76.

D1 ● A bill folded and kept



IMG_3613 • Reverse docket, rotated for reading. Folds and marks are preserved.

Reverse docket

M. M. Morrill
Bill

The docket is a filing label. It identifies the customer and the kind of paper; it is not a receipt, and it does not establish who later kept the document. The fold pattern is consistent with a sheet being reduced to a smaller packet, but there is no supplied chain of custody. [D1]

D1 ● Line-by-line reading transcript

Header: “Nauvoo Nov 16th 1859 / M. M. Morrill / Bot of [F. P.?] Newton.” The merchant’s surname is clear; the ornamental initials remain provisional. “Bot” means bought.

Editorial method for all transcripts: rows follow the photographed order. Ditto marks are printed as double quotation marks. Spelling is retained where readable; dollar-and-cent columns are combined into decimal amounts. Brackets identify editorial descriptions or uncertain readings; a question mark means that the proposed reading is not settled. These are reading transcripts, not typographic facsimiles. Subtotals remain attached to the last line of their group and are not additional purchases.

IMG_3611 ● Purchases in 1857–1858

Line	Date / mark	Reading, including any written rate	Amount / subtotal
1	1857 May 7	To 1 Linen Coat	3.50
2	May 12	24 Lbs Ham @ 15¢	3.60
3	Sept 4	2 Silk Hats (per [Hunter?]) @ 1.00	2.00
4	Oct 27	1 Pr Small Shoes	0.75
5	"	1 " do.	0.25
6	"	2 " [Toweling?] @ 25¢	0.50; subtotal 1.50
7	Dec 22	1 " Boots	4.00
8	1858 June [21?]	3½ yds Alpacca @ 40¢	1.40
9	"	2¾ " [Brown ade?] @ 35¢	0.96
10	"	1 Pr Pants	2.00
11	"	1 " Socks	0.25
12	"	Tobacco	0.25; subtotal 4.86
13	July 3	20 grains Quinine @ [20?]	0.40
14	Aug 25	18 yds Calico @ 12½¢	2.25
15	"	1 Paper Needles	0.10
16	"	1 " Pins	0.10
17	"	1 Pr Shoes	0.75; subtotal 3.20
18	Aug 31	2 Boys Caps @ 1.00	2.00
19	"	4 yds Flannel @ 50¢	2.00
20	"	[3, altered] " Moreno @ 1.00	3.00
21	"	1 Ivory Comb	0.10
22	"	1 " do	0.15
23	"	2½ " [Cambric?] @ 10¢	0.25
24	"	3 Sheets [Wad?] @ 5¢	0.15
25	"	4 " Calico @ 12½¢	0.50; subtotal 8.15
26	Sept 10	2½ " Lincy @ 25¢	0.63

Line	Date / mark	Reading, including any written rate	Amount / subtotal
27	"	3 Hanks Thread @ 5¢	0.15
28	"	1¼ doz Buttons @ 25¢	0.31; subtotal 1.19
29	Oct 18	1 Pr Cotton Hose	0.25
30	[foot]	[Carried total]	32.65

IMG_3612 ● Continuation and credits

Line	Date / mark	Reading, including any written rate	Amount / subtotal
1	[brought forward]	[Carried total from preceding page]	32.65
2	1858 Oct 18	To 3 yds French Moreno @ 1.25	3.75
3	"	1 Lb Stocking Yarn @ 1.25	1.25
4	"	2 Pr Childs Hose @ 20¢	0.40
5	"	1 Paper Pins	0.10
6	"	1 [Quire?] Hair Pins	0.10
7	"	1 yd Muslin	0.10
8	"	2½ " Drilling @ 15¢	0.38; subtotal 6.08
9	Nov 16	2 [Over?] Shirts @ 1.25	2.50
10	"	1 Pr Drawers	1.50; subtotal 4.00
11	Nov 26	1 " Small Shoes	0.75
12	"	1 [Ratan?]	0.10
13	"	1 " Congress Shoes	2.00
14	"	1 Rays Arithmetic	0.25; subtotal 3.10
15	1859 Jany 22	To 1 Pr Shoes	1.00
16	Jany 31	9 yds Calico @ 12½¢	1.13
17	"	5 " do @ 15¢	0.75; subtotal 1.88
18	Mch 7	1 Pr Shoes by Philip	2.25
19	Mch 15	2½ yds Satinet @ 1.00	2.50
20	"	2 " Sheeting @ 15¢	0.30
21	"	Thread	0.05; subtotal 2.85
22	"	7 [lb] Coffee	1.00
23	May [13?]	Paid your Order	15.31
24	May 26	1 Silk Hat	1.50

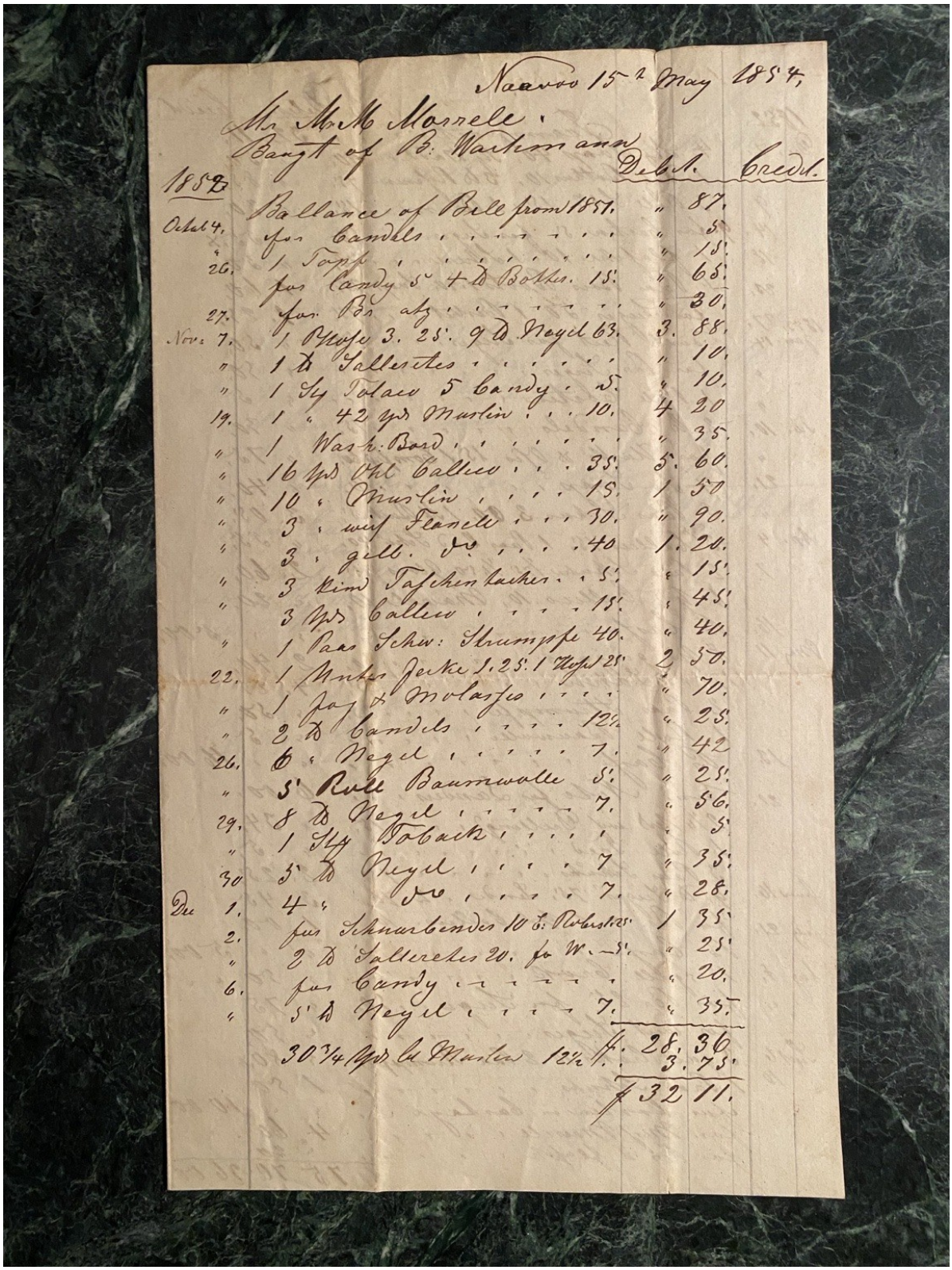
Line	Date / mark	Reading, including any written rate	Amount / subtotal
25	May 28	[14½?] yds Calico @ 12[½?]¢	1.75
26	"	1¾ " Table Linen @ 1.00	1.75; subtotal 3.50
27	[foot]	[Written debit total]	75.12
28	Cr. 1857 May 7	By Amt Charged in a/c [following words unclear]	3.31 credit
29	Cr. 1858 Sept 3	2 Caps Retd.	2.00 credit
30	"	Error in Charge	1.05 credit
31	[foot]	[Total credits]	6.36
32	[foot]	[Written balance]	68.76

Two levels of arithmetic

The written subtotals, including the $32.65 carried forward, lead to the stated debit total of $75.12. The closing subtraction is exact: $3.31 + $2.00 + $1.05 = $6.36, and $75.12 − $6.36 = $68.76. The $15.31 “Paid your Order” entry is on the debit side: it records an amount charged to Morrill, not a $15.31 payment reducing his bill. [D1]

A smaller discrepancy appears inside the September 10, 1858 group. The extensions read 63 cents, 15 cents, and 31 cents, which add to $1.09; the written subtotal is $1.19. That ten-cent difference passes into the written carried total. The later $1.05 credit for an “Error in Charge” might concern one or more mistakes, but the account does not connect it to this particular subtotal. This edition therefore reports the written balance without treating every underlying extension as independently correct. The final calico quantity and rate are also marked doubtful rather than altered to force a match. [D1]

D2 • An older account in two languages



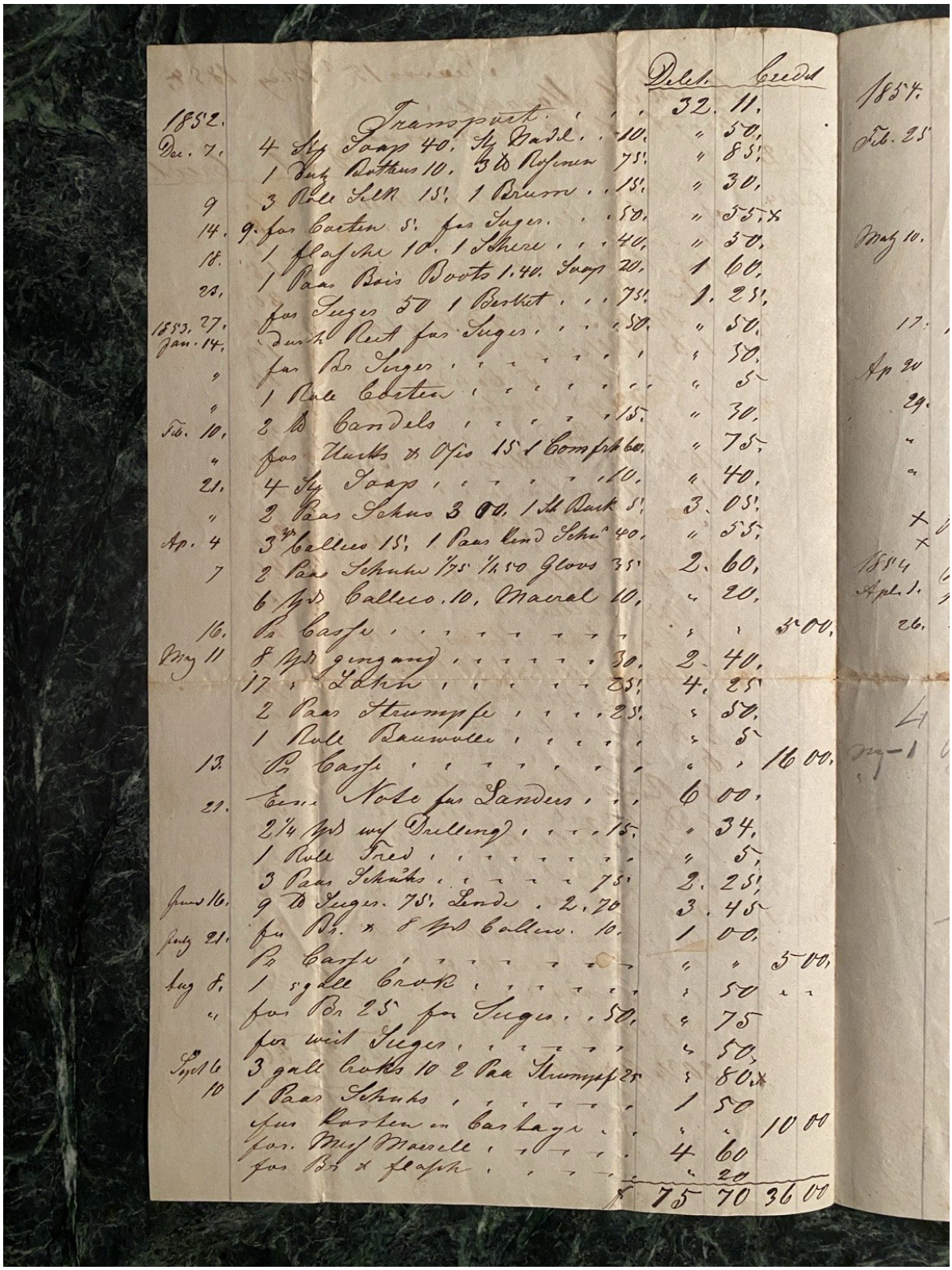
Nauvoo 15th May 1854.

Mr M. M. Morrell
Bought of B. Wartmann

1854		Debit.	Credit.
	Ballance of Bill from 1851.	"	87.
Octbr 4.	for Candles	"	5.
"	1 Soap	"	15.
26.	for Candy 5 lb + 2 Bottles. 15.	"	65.
27.	for Butter	"	30.
Nov. 7.	1 Whisp 3. 25. 9 lb Nagel 63.	3.	88.
"	1 lb Tallow candles	"	10.
"	1 Sy Tobacco 5 Candy . 5.	"	10.
19.	1 " 42 yds Muslin . . . 10.	4	20
"	1 Wash Board	"	35.
"	16 yds Brl Calico . . . 35.	5.	60.
"	10 " Muslin . . . . 15.	1	50
"	3 " wid Flannel . . . 30.	"	90.
"	3 " gelb. do 40	1.	20.
"	3 Kim Taschentücher . 5.	"	15.
"	3 yds Calico . . . . 15.	"	45.
"	1 Paar Schw: Strumpfe 40.	"	40.
22.	1 Mutter Jacke 1.25. 1 Whisp 25.	2	50.
"	1 Jug & Molasses . . .	"	70.
"	2 lb Candels 12½	"	25.
26.	6 " Nagel . . . . . 7.	"	42
"	5 lb Rolle Baumwolle 5.	"	25.
29.	8 lb Nagel . . . . . 7.	"	56.
"	1 Sy Tobacco	"	5.
30	5 lb Nagel 7	"	35.
Dec 1.	4 " do . . . . . 7.	"	28.
2.	for Schnurbenders 10 & Robustos	1	35
"	2 lb Tallereches 20. fo W. — 5.	"	25
6.	for Candy	"	20.
"	5 lb Nagel . . . . 7.	"	35.
	30¾ yds bl Muslin 12½	₣. 28.	36
		3.	75.
		₣ 32	11.

IMG_3614 • Nauvoo, May 15, 1854. “Mr M. M. Morrell / Bought of B. [Wartmann?].” The surname remains a tentative reading.

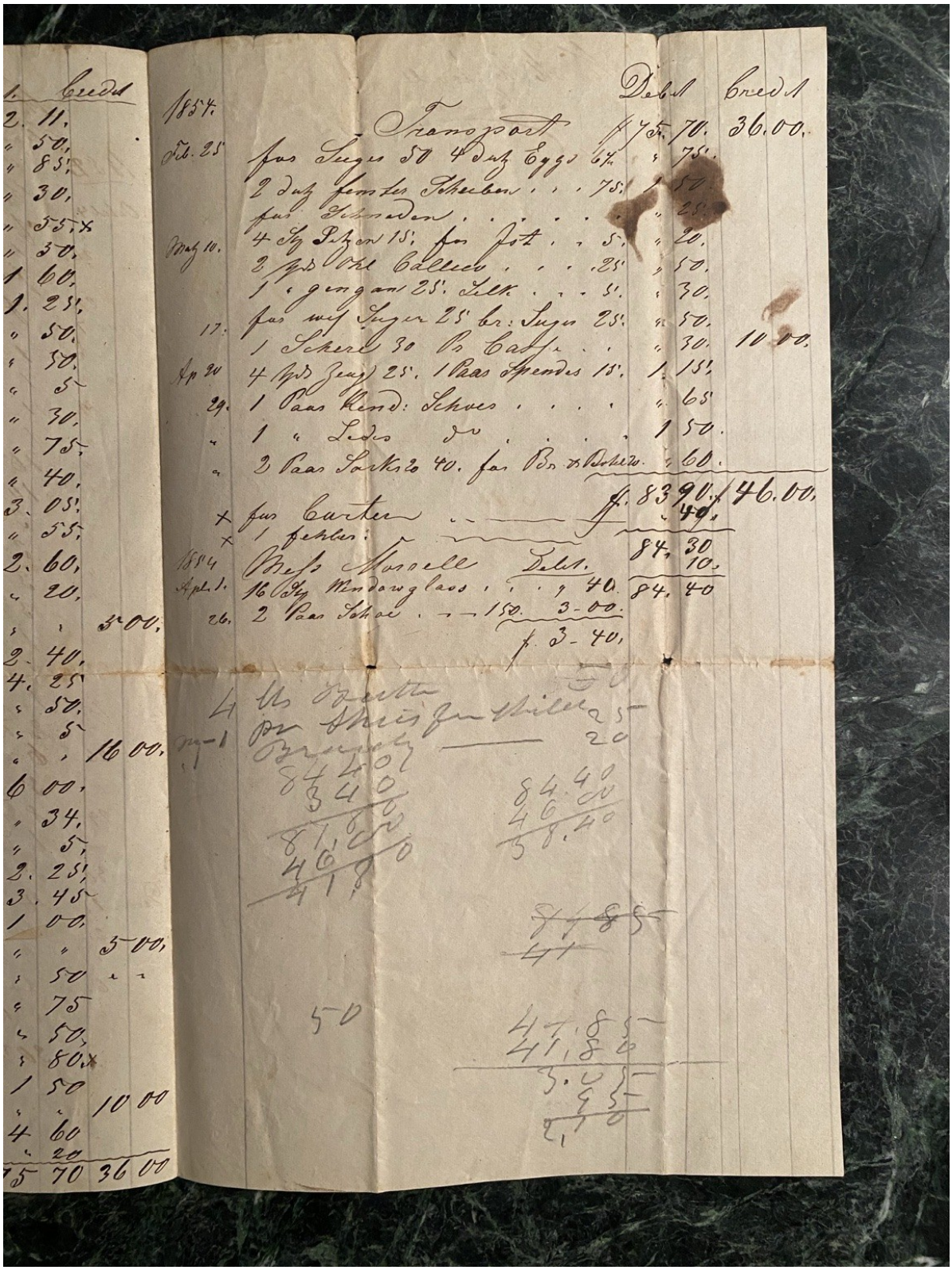
D2 • Purchases and credits continue



		Debt.	Credt
1852.	Transport	32. 11.	
Dec. 7.	4 ℔ Soap 40. ℔ Candl. 10.	" 50.	
	1 Lb Rottins 10. 3 lb Rosinen 75.	" 85.	
	3 Rolle Silk 15. 1 Brunn 15.	" 30.	
9			
14.	9. for Coaten 5. for Suger. 50.	" 55.	
18.	1 flask 10. 1 Sheer 40.	" 30.	
23.	1 Paar Bais Boots 1.40. Soap 20.	1 60.	
	for Suger 50 1 Bottle 75.	1. 25.	
1853. 27.			
Jan. 14.	Dutch Rent for Suger 50.	" 50.	
"	for Bo Suger	" 50.	
"	1 Rule Coaten	" 5	
"			
Feb. 10.	2 lb Candels 15.	" 30.	
"	for Knife & Ofis 15. 1 Comfit 60.	" 75.	
21.	4 ℔ Soap 40.	" 40.	
"	2 Paar Schuss 3 00. 1 Sk Sack 5.	3. 05.	
Ap. 4	3 ¾ Calico 15. 1 Paar kind Schu 40.	" 55.	
7	2 Paar Schuhe 175. ½ 150 Gloves 35.	2. 60.	
	6 ℔ Calico. 10. Marval 10.	" 20.	
16.	Bo Coffe	" " 3 00.	
May 11	8 ℔ Gingang 30.	2. 40.	
17	" Tobo 25.	4. 25	
	2 Paar Strumpfe 25.	" 50.	
	1 Rule Baumwolle	" 5	
13.	Bo Coffe	" " 16 00.	
21.	Een. Note for Sanders	6 00.	
	2¼ ℔ wf Drilling 15.	" 34.	
	1 Rolle Fred	" 5.	
	3 Paar Schuhs 75.	2. 25.	
June 16.	9 lb Suger. 75. Lende 2.70	3. 45	
July 21.	for Bo. & 8 ℔ Calico. 10.	1 00.	
	Bo Coffe	" " 5 00.	
Aug 8.	1 Bottle Crock	" 50	
"	for Bo 25. for Suger 50.	" 75	
	for weit Suger	" 50.	
Sept 16	3 gall Crocks 10 2 Paa Strumpf 25	" 80.	
10	1 Paar Schuhs	1 50	
	for Coaten on Coffe	" " 10 00	
	for. Muf Marcelle	4 60	
	for Bo & Flasch	" 20	
		$ 75 70 36 00	

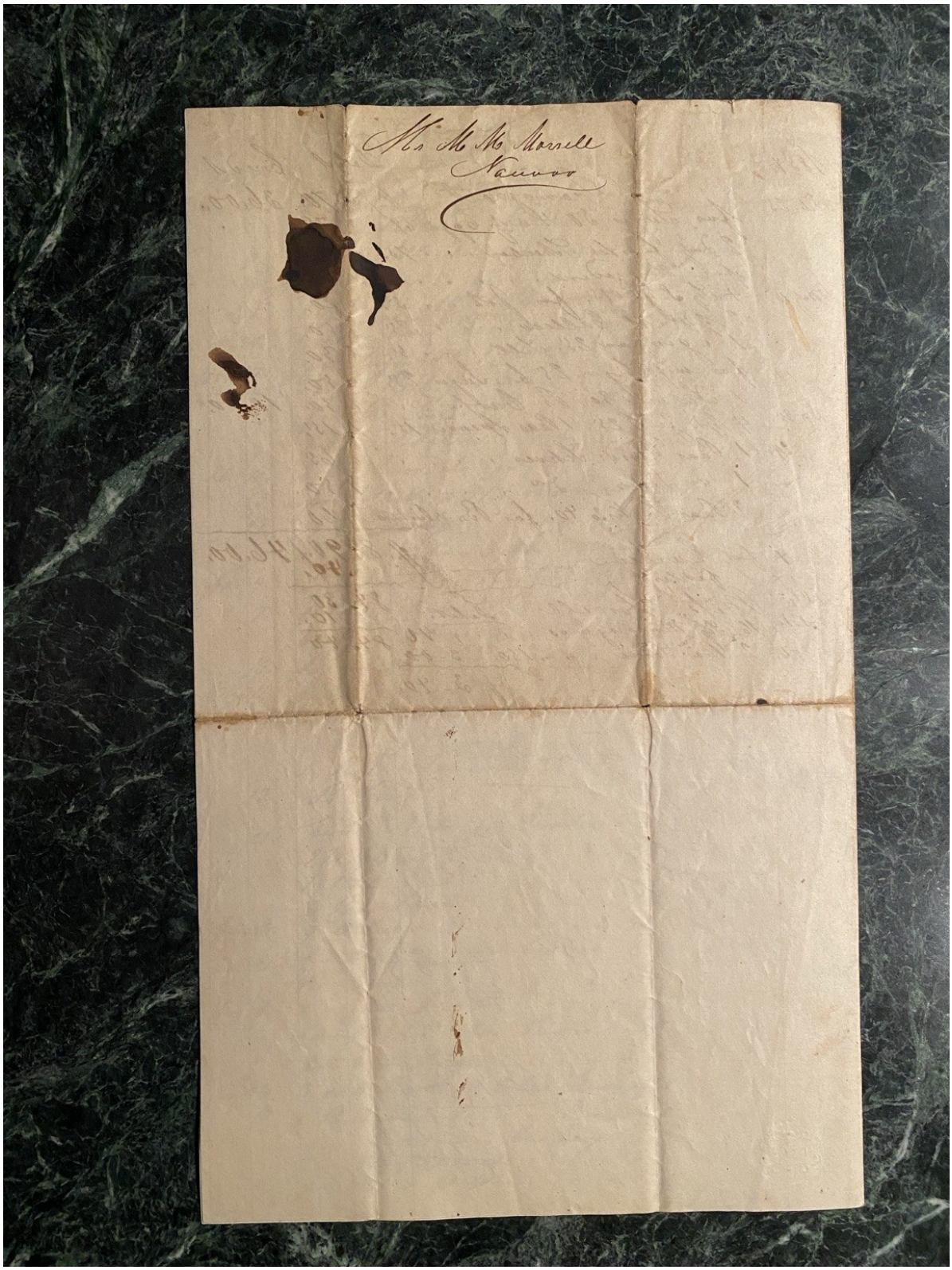
IMG_3615 • English and German entries share the account. The credit column must be read separately from the merchandise charges.

D2 • More than one way to reckon a debt



IMG_3616 • Closing ink figures, a separate small account, and later pencil arithmetic. The overlapping strip at left repeats the preceding page.

D2 • The address on the outside



IMG_3617 • Reverse address: “Mr M. M. Morrell / Nauvoo.” The spelling differs from the Newton bill; the initials and locality support the same principal customer.

D2 ● Line-by-line reading transcript

Header: “Nauvoo 15th May 1854 / Mr M. M. Morrell / Bought of B. [Wartmann?] / Debt. / Credit.” The first year in the margin is overwritten; the continuation explicitly labels entries 1852. “Ballance of Bill from 1851” is an earlier balance, not the date of the statement. German words are retained rather than silently translated. [D2]

IMG_3614 ● Balance and first entries

Line	Date / mark	Reading, including any written rate	Amount / subtotal
1	[1852?]	Ballance of Bill from 1851.	0.87
2	Oct 4	für Candles	0.05
3	"	1 Topf	0.15
4	Oct 26	für Candy 50 + [d?] Botten 15	0.65
5	Oct 27	für [Br atz?]	0.30
6	Nov 7	1 Hose 3.25; 9 [lb] Negel 63	3.88
7	"	1 [lb] Salleretes	0.10
8	"	1 Stg Tabac 5; Candy 5	0.10
9	Nov 19	[ditto strokes] 42 yds Muslin 10	4.20
10	"	1 Wash Board	0.35
11	"	16 yds blu Callico 35	5.60
12	"	10 " Muslin 15	1.50
13	"	3 " weis Flanell 30	0.90
14	"	3 " gelb. do 40	1.20
15	"	3 kind Taschen tücher 5	0.15
16	"	3 Yds Callico 15	0.45
17	"	1 Paar Schw. Strumpfe 40	0.40
18	Nov 22	1 Winter Jacke [2.25?]; 1 Mütze 25	2.50
19	"	1 Jag & Molasses	0.70
20	"	2 [lb] Candles 12½	0.25
21	Nov 26	6 " Negel 7	0.42
22	"	5 Rulle Baumwolle 5	0.25
23	Nov 29	8 [lb] Negel 7	0.56
24	"	1 Stg Taback	0.05
25	Nov 30	5 [lb] Negel 7	0.35
26	Dec 1	4 " do 7	0.28
27	Dec 2	für Schnurbänder 10; [remaining description/rate unclear]	1.35
28	"	2 [lb] Salleretes 20; [f. W.?] 5	0.25
29	Dec 6	für Candy	0.20
30	"	5 [lb] Negel 7	0.35
31	[foot]	[Subtotal]	28.36
32	[addition]	[30? with fractional mark] yds b Muslin 12½	3.75

Line	Date / mark	Reading, including any written rate	Amount / subtotal
33	[foot]	[Written carried total]	32.11

IMG_3615 • Continuation

Line	Date / mark	Reading, including any written rate	Amount / subtotal
1	[head]	Transport	32.11
2	1852 Dec 7	4 Stg Soap 40; 4 Nadl. 10	0.50
3	"	1 doz Botten 10; 3 [lb] Rosinen 75	0.85
4	Dec 9	3 Rlle Silk 15; 1 Broom 15	0.30
5	Dec 14	[9?] für Garter 5; für Sugar 50 [x]	0.55
6	Dec 18	1 Rosine 10; 1 [Schuer?] 40	0.50
7	Dec 20	1 Paar Boys Boots 1.40; Soap 20	1.60
8	Dec 27	für Sugar 50; 1 [B...hat?] 75	1.25
9	1853 Jan 14	[dan?] ½ Rest für Sugar 50	0.50
10	"	für Br Sugar	0.50
11	"	1 Rlle Cotton	0.05
12	Feb 10	2 [lb] Candels 15	0.30
13	"	für [unclear] & [Ois?] 15; 1 Comp[?] 60	0.75
14	Feb 21	4 Stg Soap 10	0.40
15	"	2 Paar Schuhe 3.00; 1 [unclear] 5	3.05
16	Ap 4	3 [unit unclear] callico 15; 1 Paar kind Schuhe 40	0.55
17	Ap 7	2 Paar Schuhe [175?]; [1¼?] doz Glass 35	2.60
18	"	6 [unit unclear] Callico 10; Macral 10	0.20
19	Ap 16	Pr Cash	5.00 credit
20	May 11	8 yds gingam 30	2.40
21	"	17 " [Linen?] 25	4.25
22	"	2 Paar Strumpfe 25	0.50
23	"	1 Rulle Baumwolle	0.05
24	May 13	Pr Cash	16.00 credit
25	May 21	Eine Note für [Landers?]	6.00
26	"	2¼ yds weis Drilling 15	0.34
27	"	1 Rulle Fred	0.05
28	"	3 Paar Schuhe 75	2.25
29	June 16	9 [lb] Sugar 75; [Sende?] 2.70	3.45
30	July 21	für [Ws.?] & 8 yds Callico 10	1.00
31	"	Pr Cash	5.00 credit
32	Aug 8	1 [½?] gall Crock	0.50
33	"	für Br 25; für Sugar 50	0.75

Line	Date / mark	Reading, including any written rate	Amount / subtotal
34	"	für weis Sugar	0.50
35	Sept 6	3 gall Crocks 10; 2 Paa Strumpf 25 [x]	0.80
36	Sept 10	1 Paar Schuhe	1.50
37	"	für [arbeiten am ...?; remainder unclear]	10.00 credit
38	"	für [M... ?] Macral	4.60
39	"	für Br & [f... ?]	0.20
40	[foot]	[Written totals]	75.70 debit / 36.00 credit

IMG_3616 • Final ink entries

Line	Date / mark	Reading, including any written rate	Amount / subtotal
1	[head]	Transport	75.70 debit / 36.00 credit
2	1854 Feb 25	für Sugar 50; 4 doz Eggs 6¼	0.75
3	"	2 doz [feiner?] [Schuelen?] 75	1.50
4	"	für [unclear; stain crosses entry]	0.25
5	[Mar.?] 10	4 Stg [St... ?] 15; für [Jet?] 5	0.20
6	"	2 yds Red Callico 25	0.50
7	"	1 " gingam 25; Silk 5	0.30
8	[Mar.?] 17	für weis Sugar 25; br Sugar 25	0.50
9	"	1 Schawl 30; Pr Cash	0.30 debit / 10.00 credit
10	Ap 20	4 yds [grey?] 25; 1 Paar [Hemde?] 15	1.15
11	Ap 29	1 Paar Kind. Schuhe	0.65
12	"	1 " Ladys do	1.50
13	"	3 Paar Socks 40; für Br & [Rubbers?] 20	0.60
14	[foot]	[Subtotal]	83.90 debit / 46.00 credit
15	[x]	für Garter	0.40
16	[foot]	[Subtotal after addition]	84.30
17	[x]	Fehler	0.10
18	[foot]	[Corrected ink debit figure]	84.40
19	[separate heading]	[Bets.?] Morrell — Debt.	—
20	1854 April 1	16 Stg Windowglas	0.40
21	April 26	2 Paar Schuhe 1.50	3.00
22	[foot]	[Separate subtotal]	3.40

Pencil notes on IMG_3616

The pencil writing belongs to a separate layer of calculation. Its order of composition cannot be recovered from the photograph. The readable calculations are transcribed below as distinct blocks; the unclear words and cancellations are not used to invent a settlement. [D2]

Block	Reading
Upper words	“4 lbs [unclear]”; “1 [Pr?] [unclear] 25”; “[unclear] 20.” Several words are too faint for a secure reading.
Left calculation	84.40 / 3.40 / 87.80 / 46.00 / 41.80
Right calculation	84.40 / 46.00 / 38.40
Middle cancellation	[Crossed-out figures, approximately “84.85” and “47”; uncertain.]
Lower left	50
Lower right	[44.85?] / 41.80 / 3.05 / 25 / [2.80?]

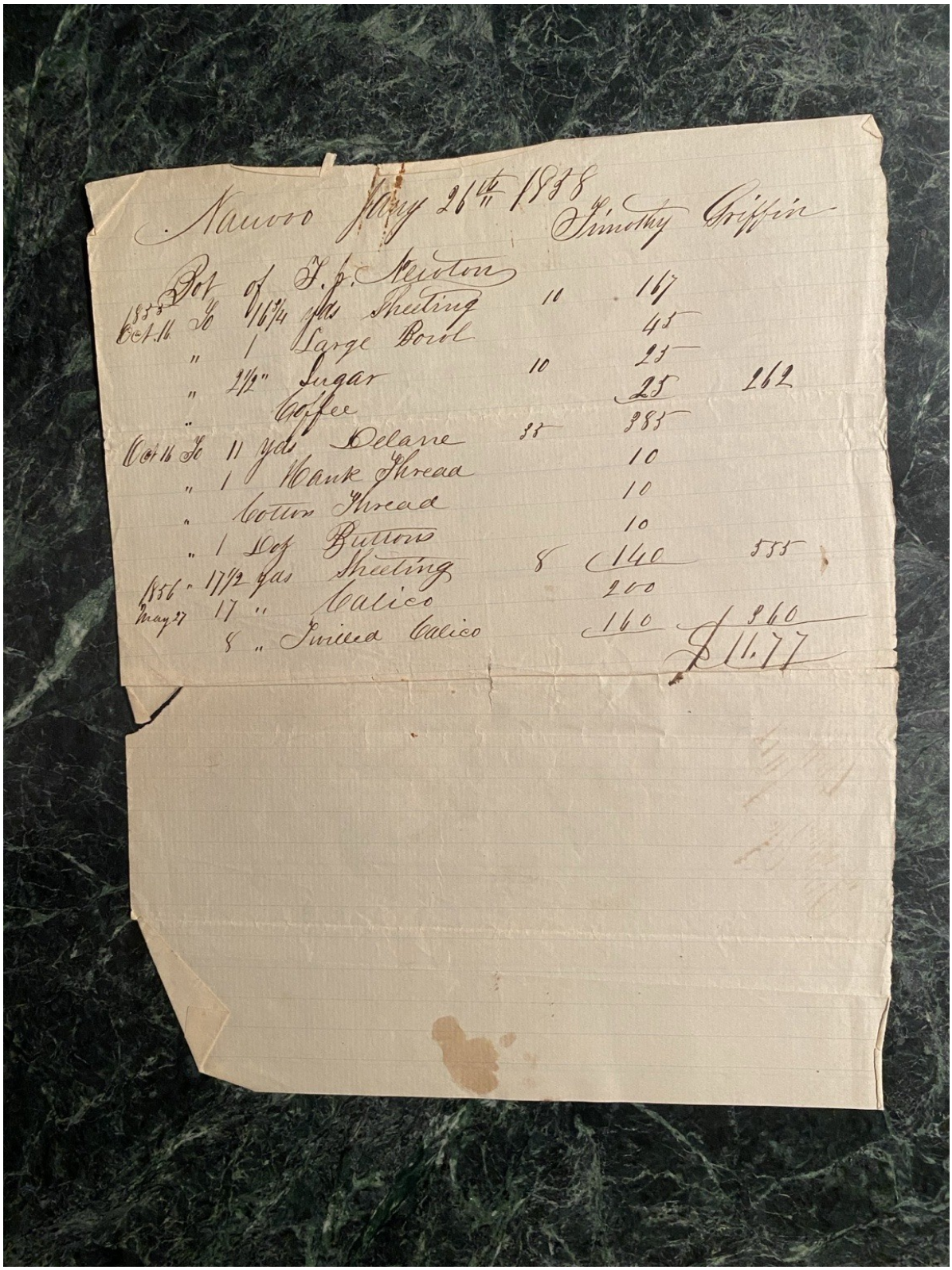
Reverse address, IMG_3617: “Mr M. M. Morrell / Nauvoo.” Other faint marks appear to be show-through or indistinct annotations and are not treated as a second address. [D2]

What the figures do—and do not—settle

The main ink account progresses from $83.90 to $84.30 after a 40-cent addition, then to $84.40 after another 10 cents marked “Fehler” (error). Against $46.00 in credits, that produces $38.40. A separately headed $3.40 account raises the combined figure to $41.80. Both $38.40 and $41.80 are therefore intelligible calculations, but they answer different questions. Neither should be presented as an unqualified final settlement. [D2]

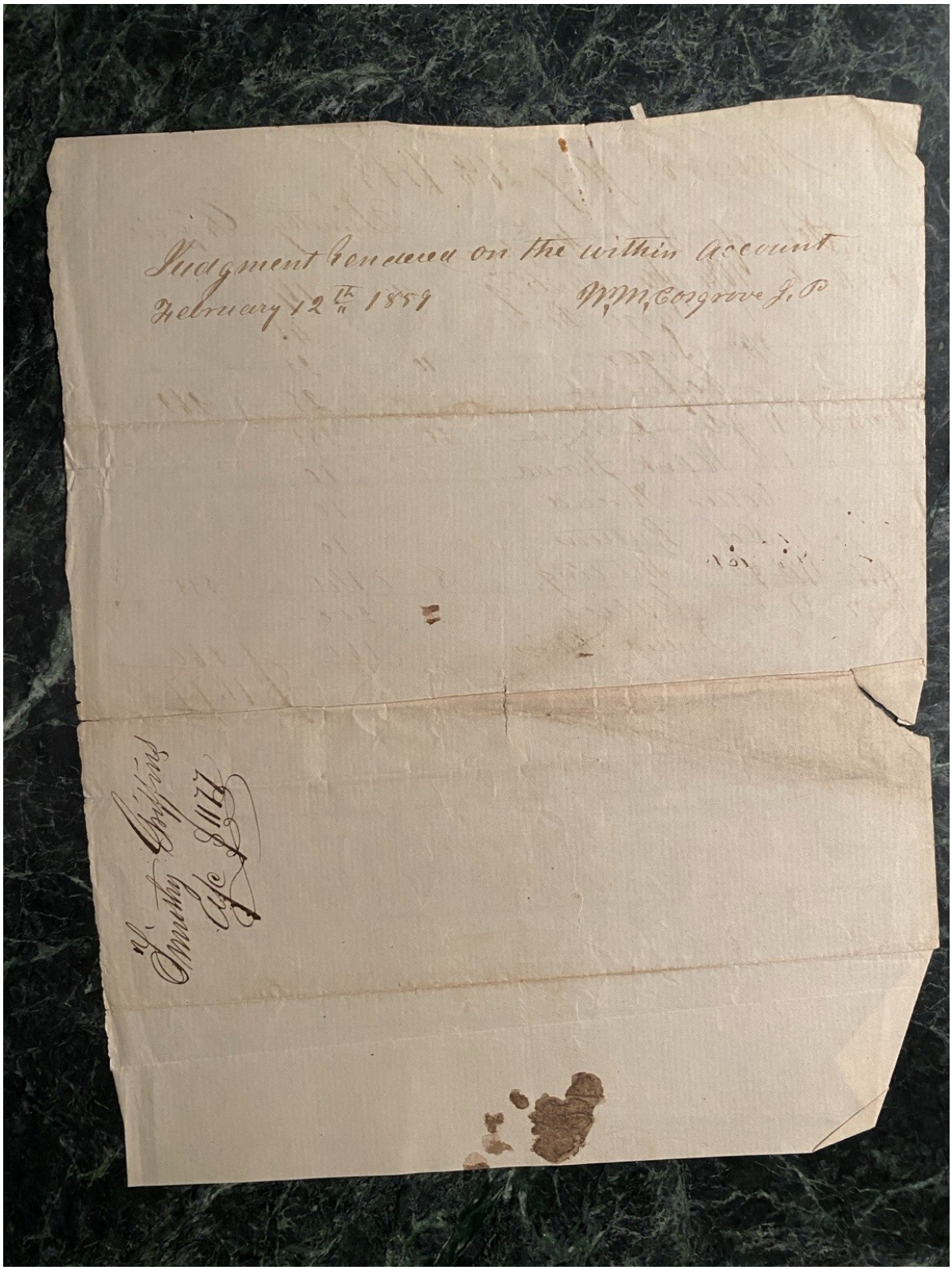
The smaller heading resembles “[Bets.?] Morrell,” but the opening word is not secure. It could refer to another household member or be a misunderstood label. It is not evidence that Morrill’s wife was named Betsy; the independent marriage record names Melvina A. Hibard. The unclear heading is retained in the identification register. [D2; S2]

D3 • Timothy Griffin's purchases



IMG_3618 • "Nauvoo Jany 26th 1858 / Timothy Griffin / Bot of [F. P.?] Newton." Purchases are entered under 1855 and 1856.

D3 • When an account reached a justice



IMG_3619 • Judgment endorsement dated February 12, 1859. Main text is upright; the smaller side docket follows a different writing direction.

D3 ● Transcript and the legal turn

Line	Date / mark	Reading, including any written rate	Amount / subtotal
1	1855 Oct [16?]	To 16¾ yds Sheeting 10	1.67
2	"	1 Large [Bowl?]	0.45
3	"	2½ " Sugar 10	0.25
4	"	Coffee	0.25; subtotal 2.62
5	Oct 16	To 11 yds Delane 35	3.85
6	"	1 Hank Thread	0.10
7	"	Cotton Thread	0.10
8	"	1 Doz Buttons	0.10
9	"	17½ yds Sheeting 8	1.40; subtotal 5.55
10	1856 May 27	17 " Calico	2.00
11	"	8 " Twilled Calico	1.60; subtotal 3.60
12	[foot]	[Total]	11.77

Judgment endorsement, IMG_3619

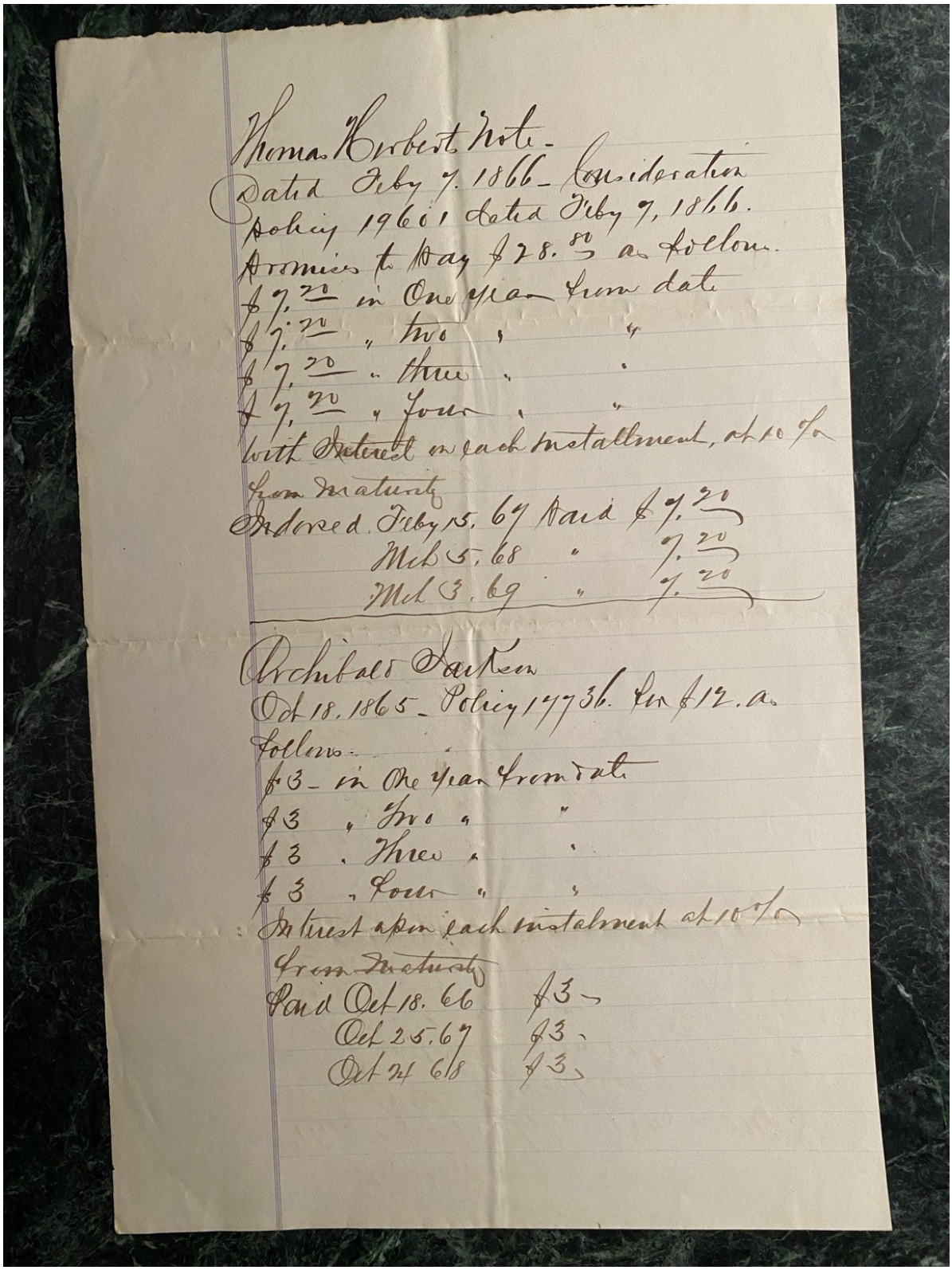
Judgment rendered on the within account
February 12th 1859
W. M. Cosgrove J.P.

Side docket: “Timothy Griffins / a/c $11.77” [capitalization and possessive form uncertain].

The three written purchase-group totals reconcile: $2.62 + $5.55 + $3.60 = $11.77. The first sheeting extension is 1.67 at a quantity read as 16¾ yards and a ten-cent rate; this is a half-cent rounding issue, not a dollar-scale discrepancy. [D3]

The statement and the judgment were written in different years. January 26, 1858 is the account-statement date; February 12, 1859 is the justice’s endorsement date. Neither should be substituted for the purchase dates in 1855–1856. The endorsement does not disclose a summons, hearing testimony, costs, execution, or satisfaction. It establishes a judgment on the account, not the reason for nonpayment or the debtor’s eventual fate. [D3]

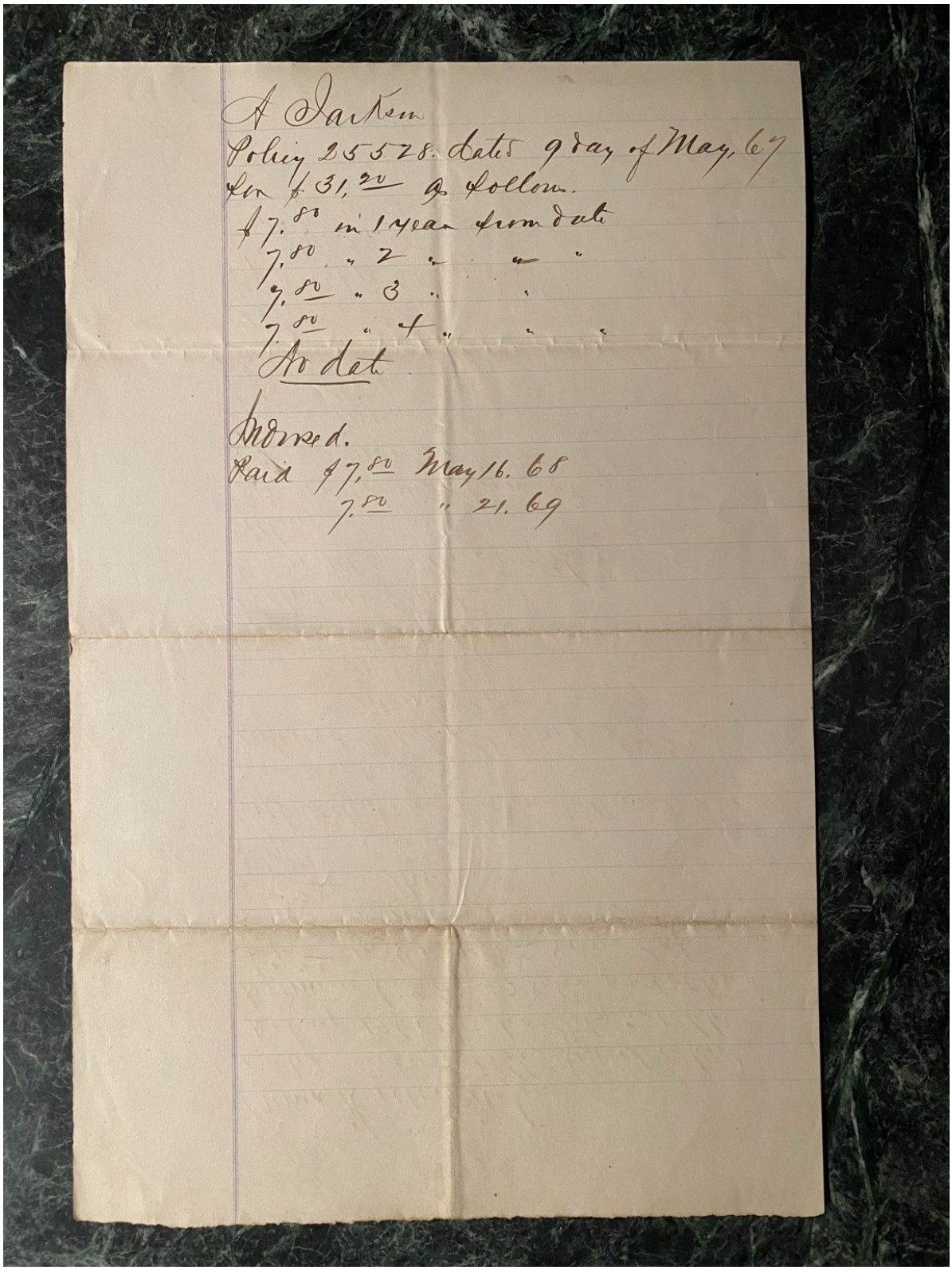
D4 • Insurance promises, not store purchases


Thomas Herbert Note-
Dated Feby 7. 1866- Consideration
Policy 19601 Dated Feby 7, 1866.
Promises to Pay $28.80 as follows.
$7.20 in One year from date
$7.20 " two " "
$7.20 " three " "
$7.20 " four " "
with Interest on each installment, at 10 %
from maturity
Indorsed Feby 15. 67 Paid $7.20
Mch 5. 68 " 7.20
Mch 3. 69 " 7.20

Archibald Darken
Oct 18. 1865- Policy 14736. For $12. as
follows.
$3- in One year from date
$3 " Two " "
$3 " Three " "
$3 " Four " "
Interest upon each installment at 10 %
from maturity
Paid Oct 18. 66 $3-
Oct 25. 67 $3.
Oct 21 68 $3.

IMG_3620 • Two note memoranda associated with policies dated October 18, 1865, and February 7, 1866. Neither the company nor the insured property is named.

D4 • A further policy on the reverse



IMG_3621 • A. [surname unclear], policy dated May 9, 1867. The photograph has been turned so the writing is upright.

D4 ● Reading transcripts

IMG_3620 ● Front

Thomas [surname unclear] Note.
Dated Feby 7. 1866 — Consideration
policy 19601 dated Feby 7. 1866.
Promises to pay $28.80 as follows.
$7.20 in One year from date
$7.20 " two " "
$7.20 " three " "
$7.20 " four " "
with Interest on each installment, at 10%
from maturity
Indorsed. Feby 15. 67 paid $7.20
Mch 5. 68 " 7.20
Mch 3. 69 " 7.20

Archibald [Darken?]
Oct 18. 1865 — Policy 17736. for $12. as
follows.
$3 — in One year from date
$3 " Two " "
$3 " Three " "
$3 " Four " "
Interest upon each instalment at 10%
from maturity
Paid Oct 18. 66 $3 —
Oct 25. 67 $3 —
Oct 24. 68 $3 —

IMG_3621 ● Reverse

A [Darken?]
Policy [25378?]. dated 9 day of May. 67
for $31.20 as follows.
$7.80 in 1 year from date
7.80 " 2 " "
7.80 " 3 " "
7.80 " 4 " "
[No Int? — underlined]

Indorsed.
Paid $7.80 May 16. 68
7.80 " [21?]. 69

The compact underlined words on the reverse may read “No Int” rather than “To date”; the reading is not secure. No firm conclusion about that policy’s interest terms is drawn from them. Its policy number is tentatively read 25378, superseding the earlier tentative 25578. The second recorded payment day looks like 21 rather than the earlier 24; it remains bracketed. These are revised readings, not independent identifications. [D4]

The payment schedules

Entry	Promise and schedule	Payments visible
Thomas [surname unclear]	Policy 19601; February 7, 1866; $28.80 in four annual payments of $7.20.	February 15, 1867; March 5, 1868; March 3, 1869: $7.20 each.
Archibald [Darken?]	Policy 17736; October 18, 1865; $12 in four annual payments of $3.	October 18, 1866; October 25, 1867; October 24, 1868: $3 each.
A. [Darken?]	Policy [25378?]; May 9, 1867; $31.20 in four annual payments of $7.80.	May 16, 1868; May [21?], 1869: $7.80 each.

The front specifies ten-percent interest on each installment from maturity, not automatically from the date of the policy. The sums of the payments actually listed are $21.60, $9.00, and $15.60. Missing later entries do not establish default: another payment might have been made after the sheet ceased to be used or recorded elsewhere. The repeated surname form makes it plausible that “Archibald” and “A.” are the same person, but neither the identity nor even the surname is independently proved. [D4]

The town that continued after 1846

Schroeder's painting gives these bills a landscape. Water fills the foreground; vessels pass below buildings on the Illinois shore. On the hill, the remains of the temple are still the scene's conspicuous landmark. The museum identifies an Icarian sawmill and wash house near the waterfront and a schoolhouse close to the temple lot. The view is dated 1859—the year written at the head of Morrill's Newton account. [S1]

A painting of ruins can encourage the wrong kind of ending. The great Latter-day Saint departure was a rupture, but the store accounts begin after it. Someone still needed a washboard. Someone needed glass, stockings, and shoes. A shopkeeper still wrote down small purchases, carried old balances forward, and expected an eventual reckoning. These papers move the reader's attention from a celebrated departure to the less celebrated work of remaining. [D1–D3]

The older account makes that change audible as well as visible. "Wash Board," "Candy," and "Muslin" sit among "Schuhe," "Strumpfe," "Baumwolle," and "Fehler." The bookkeeper moved between English commercial vocabulary and German household language without dividing the account into separate cultural worlds. The bill itself establishes that bilingual practice. It does not, by itself, prove the merchant's birthplace, church affiliation, or membership in the Icarian community. [D2]

That distinction matters. German writing is a useful clue, not an identity. An Icarian building in a view of the town is part of the setting, not proof that the merchants belonged to the communal enterprise. The bills describe individual customer accounts; they should not be relabeled Icarian store records without evidence. [D1–D4; S1]

Looking at a nineteenth-century storefront



Gochenour & Coulson, La Harpe, Illinois. A. T. Andreas, Illustrated Historical Atlas of Hancock County (1874), p. 35. The original caption and sign identify groceries, provisions, glass, and queensware. This is a later Hancock County comparison—not Newton's store, not the earlier merchant's store, and not a Nauvoo street view. [S3, S10]

The atlas engraving helps make the commercial setting less abstract. The sign announces several classes of goods rather than a narrow specialty, and the street scene places people, wagons, and

merchandise in a shared space. The inventories on the bills perform a similar service from inside the transaction: fabrics appear beside food, and household supplies beside personal clothing. The image illustrates a regional kind of business without pretending to locate the particular counter where Morrill shopped. [D1–D3; S10]

Milton and Melvina Morrill: a family across the divide

Morrill's public life helps explain why an ordinary bill has survived as something worth studying. He was born in Maine on September 15, 1820, studied law with his brother Lot, and made Hancock County his permanent home in 1845. The 1874 atlas places his arrival at Nauvoo in September. Its account was published during his lifetime and is valuable for his origins, his move west, and his marriage into the Hibbard family, even though some of its office dates are unreliable. [S2, S3]

The Papers of Abraham Lincoln supplies a better-supported public chronology: election as associate county justice in 1849, county prosecuting attorney in 1851, a seat in the 1862 state constitutional convention, and service in the Illinois House in 1863–1865 and 1871–1872. It also identifies his legal partnership with William C. Hooker and his support for Stephen A. Douglas. These distinctions correct the older atlas rather than merely repeating it. Morrill died in Nauvoo on February 13, 1892. [S2]

The personal hinge is his May 10, 1847 marriage to Melvina A. Hibard. Her father, Davison Hibbard, belonged to a generation already established in Illinois before Joseph Smith's followers arrived. Hibbard had been a militia captain, a justice of the peace, and Hancock County coroner. In August 1839 he joined the Latter-day Saints at Commerce; later he belonged to the Nauvoo Masonic Lodge and served as assistant inspector general in the Nauvoo Legion. He died in Nauvoo in September 1854. [S2, S4]

Hibbard's importance was not confined to titles. The companion Hibbard research traces his land-development work, his schoolhouse trusteeship, and a lot valued at $400 entered into the Church's temple-financing records in January 1843. In July 1850 he appointed his lawyer son-in-law to collect outstanding claims. The family connection therefore joined property, confidence, and legal work in a surviving instrument, rather than existing only as a genealogical fact. [S5]

The store papers belong on the domestic side of that relationship. A pair of boys' caps does not tell us which child wore them. A line for small shoes does not identify the person who brought them home. But the repeated purchases of children's hose, cloth, yarn, needles, pins, and thread are consistent with an account serving more than a single adult's wardrobe. It is reasonable to read the bill as a household record; it is not reasonable to assign each purchase to Melvina or a named child without another source. [D1]

The lawyer who dealt with Emma Smith

Morrill's connection with the Mormon story continued through people who remained. On February 7, 1852, he witnessed and certified a release of dower executed by Emma Smith Bidamon and Lewis C. Bidamon in the litigation involving Joseph Smith's estate. His certificate records his examination of Emma concerning the instrument. Here is a documented encounter, not merely an inference from living in the same town. [S6]

The Hibbard companion study also traces Morrill's role in conveyances involving the Bidamons in 1849 and 1850. Those transactions give a useful perspective on his later store bill. The man purchasing cloth and shoes was also helping to manage a legal world of deeds, family claims, and surviving obligations. The Saints' departure had not erased the property questions they left behind. [S5, S6]

No direct evidence in these bills identifies Morrill as a Latter-day Saint or makes his shopping a Church transaction. The connection is through family, place, and documented legal participation. Those links are strong enough without turning the account into something it is not. This edition likewise does not substitute an image of his better-known brother for an unverified portrait of Milton. [D1–D2; S2, S5]

What came across the counter

Cloth is the recurring presence. Calico, flannel, merino, muslin, drilling, satinet, sheeting, and delaine occupy line after line. Ready-made articles were also available: boots, shoes, pants, shirts, drawers, hats, and stockings. Read together, the entries suggest a household that bought some clothing finished and acquired materials for other uses. The precise division between home sewing, professional sewing, repair, and reuse is not recorded. [D1–D3]

Small supporting purchases make the fabric meaningful. Needles and pins came in papers; thread appeared in hanks and rolls; buttons were measured by the dozen. Buying cloth did not finish the job. The account preserves the material side of work that is usually absent from a public biography. It cannot tell us who did that work, how long it took, or whether the finished garments were for the family, gifts, or another purpose. [D1–D2]

The apparent “Rays Arithmetic” entry costs twenty-five cents. It stands out because a schoolbook can be easy to overlook among shoes and pins. The reading is strong enough to retain, but the bill gives neither an edition nor a pupil. The attractive idea of a particular Morrill child opening it at a kitchen table remains an imagined scene, not a documented event. [D1]

Food and household supplies widen the picture: ham, coffee, sugar, candy, candles, a washboard, glass, and crocks. Quinine appears by grains. These entries establish availability through the account, but they are not a complete family budget, a complete diet, or a medical history. Other shops, cash purchases, home production, and exchanges may be absent. A bill can be richly revealing without being comprehensive. [D1–D3]

A short vocabulary for reading the accounts

Written form	Reader’s guide
Bot; Pr; doz; yds	Bought; pair (or a context-dependent “per”); dozen; yards.
Transport; Ballance	A sum carried forward; balance. These are not new purchases.
Schuhe; Strumpfe / Strümpfe	Shoes; stockings.
Baumwolle; Taschentücher	Cotton; handkerchiefs. A roll of Baumwolle in this context may mean cotton thread.
weis / weiss; gelb; rot / red	White; yellow; red. The spelling and language vary.
Negel / Nägel; Windowglas	Nails; window glass.
für; Paar; Fehler	For; pair; error.
Moreno; Delane; Lincy	Period or informal spellings read here as merino, delaine, and linsey fabrics. Composition and quality are not specified.
a/c; Cr.; Retd.; J.P.	Account; credit; returned; justice of the peace.

Credit, corrections, and the price of waiting

The accounts were not simple cash-register receipts. They gathered transactions over time. The oldest statement carries an 1851 balance, while Newton’s Morrill bill collects purchases made over more than two years. Griffin’s statement is later than the purchases it records, and the judgment is later still. These intervals are evidence of accounts being carried and subsequently stated, not proof that a customer was insolvent. [D1–D3]

Credit also moved in more than one form. Morrill received a two-dollar allowance for returned caps and a separate allowance for an error. Newton also charged him for paying an order. The earlier account

lists cash credits and a six-dollar note associated with a name tentatively read Landers. In a paper system, goods, payments, returns, orders, and other obligations had to be brought into the same reckoning. [D1–D2]

That is why the small arithmetic is part of the story. The ten-cent discrepancy in one Newton subtotal does not destroy the account's value; it shows the fallibility of a working record. The older merchant's corrected ink figures and alternative pencil totals similarly record someone revisiting the amount due. The sheets preserve a process of accounting, not just its finished result. [D1–D2]

Prices that can actually be compared

Article or charge	Amount written	Useful scale
Linen coat, Morrill, 1857	$3.50	Fourteen times the 25-cent schoolbook charge.
Boots, Morrill, 1857	$4.00	Sixteen times that schoolbook charge.
18 yards calico, Morrill, 1858	$2.25	12½ cents per yard; the extension agrees.
Four yards flannel, Morrill, 1858	$2.00	50 cents per yard; four times that calico rate.
Ray's Arithmetic, Morrill, 1858	$0.25	A directly recorded book price, not an identified edition.
Griffin account total	$11.77	About 3.36 of the listed $3.50 coats.
Morrill written balance	$68.76	About 5.84 times Griffin's $11.77 account.

The ratios are arithmetic comparisons between recorded charges, not modern-dollar conversions. Cloth differs in quality and use; a yard of flannel is not simply a more expensive yard of the same material as calico. A balance accumulated over years is not a month's household spending. [D1–D3]

A local cost-of-living anchor—and the wage limit

A separate Appanoose quarry agreement dated August 28, 1857 specifies board at $2.25 per week for the workman. That is a contemporary local living-cost comparison, rather than a national average imported into Nauvoo. At that contract's rate, Griffin's $11.77 equals about 5.2 weeks of board and Morrill's $68.76 about 30.6 weeks. These are equivalent sums, not evidence that either customer bought that board or worked in a quarry. The quarry paper remains a separate project. [S11; calculation]

A defensible conversion into actual days of labor would require a wage tied to a named occupation, place, date, and treatment of board. Such a wage has not been established for either customer here. As a purely illustrative calculation, $68.76 would represent 68.76 paid days at $1 a day or 45.84 days at $1.50 a day. Those two rates are assumptions, not findings about Nauvoo wages. The verified local board price and the actual merchandise comparisons are the firmer measures available in this edition.

Timothy Griffin and the justice's pen

Griffin's bill is much smaller than Morrill's, but it contains the packet's clearest legal event. The handwriting names a customer, itemizes purchases, and concludes with $11.77. On the reverse, the justice gives the paper a second function: it can now attest that a judgment was rendered on the within account. The surviving endorsement does not tell us whether Griffin disputed a price, lacked cash, failed to appear, or arranged a later settlement. None of those possible stories should be put in his mouth. [D3]

A Timothy Griffin appears in a petition to the Nauvoo City Council dated June 3, 1843. The petitioners sought relief from the hog ordinance and identified themselves with the Third Ward, much of which they described as agricultural. This is a useful earlier Nauvoo candidate for the customer, but the name

match does not bridge the intervening years. The petition cannot yet supply this debtor's occupation, household, religious identity, or farm location. [S7; D3]

The justice is more securely situated. The signature reads W. M. Cosgrove, J.P.; the former reading "William McGonagle" is withdrawn. Gregg's county history lists Warrick M. Cosgrove as a Nauvoo assessor in 1856, while Jenson's later mayoral list gives W. M. Cosgrove for 1851–1852. Together these make Warrick a strong identification, though the original commission or justice docket has not been tied to this particular endorsement. [S8–S9; D3]

The docket would be valuable for what this sheet cannot provide: the creditor's expanded name, the proceeding's number, any costs or execution, and whether the judgment was satisfied. Until it is found, the story ends with the endorsement. That is a documentary boundary, not an invitation to invent a conclusion.

The later sheets: promises against the future

The insurance memoranda change both the vocabulary and the time scale. Instead of yards, pounds, pairs, and dozens, there are policy numbers and installments payable one, two, three, and four years from a stated date. The front entries also specify interest from maturity. These are not additional sales at the merchant's counter, and their amounts cannot be added to either store account. [D4]

Their survival beside the bills may suggest a lawyer's or agent's collection of financial papers. Morrill's occupation makes that possibility attractive, but attraction is not provenance. No visible heading identifies him as writer or agent. No company is named. No description establishes whether the policy concerned a house, goods, or another insurable interest. Even a Nauvoo location for these policyholders remains an association to be tested rather than a place written on the sheet. [D4]

The payment notations are nevertheless a small record of continuity. They return to the promises in successive years and enter amounts received. The repetition of a similar surname after "Archibald" and "A." may connect the two sides. It does not justify giving the person a biography based on a similarly named individual elsewhere. These papers enlarge the collection's theme—obligations preserved in writing—while remaining a separate documentary group. [D4]

What these papers finally tell us

Taken together, the papers preserve three kinds of time: the date of a purchase, the later date when an account was drawn together, and the still later date of a judgment or payment. Confusing those dates would flatten their story. Keeping them separate shows how ordinary transactions could remain active long after goods had left a shop. [D1–D4]

They also connect public history with private need. Morrill's officeholding and his Hibbard and Smith-family associations explain his place in the town. The bill gives that familiar civic figure a less formal setting: coats, shoes, cloth, a book, corrections, and an unpaid balance as written. Griffin's smaller account, without a comparably complete biography, supplies the sharper legal ending. [D1–D3; S2–S9]

The larger conclusion does not require an invented shop address or a recovered portrait. Nauvoo's history did not stop when the principal body of Latter-day Saints left. These surviving accounts belong to the people who continued to make a life there, one purchase and one promise at a time. The remaining uncertainties are recorded below so that future discoveries can improve the identifications without changing the evidence already visible on the paper.

People and names: identification register

Identity confidence is separate from confidence in a handwriting reading. “Named” means visible in the paper; it does not mean independently identified.

Name or reading	Finding and boundary
M. M. Morrill / Morrell	Strongly identified as Milton M. Morrill (1820–1892), Nauvoo lawyer and public official. This edition uses the documented initials rather than assuming an expanded middle name. [D1–D2; S2–S3]
Melvina A. Hibard Morrill	Morrill’s wife; marriage indexed May 10, 1847. Family context, not a separately named purchaser in the principal account. [S2, S5]
Davison / Davidson Hibbard	Morrill’s father-in-law; frontier officeholder, Nauvoo land developer, and Latter-day Saint convert. Not named as a store customer in this group. [S3–S5]
[F. P.?] Newton	Merchant named on both D1 and D3. Surname and role secure; full name, life dates, precise initials, and store address unproved.
B. [Wartmann?]	Merchant in D2. Longer surname favored over the former “Watson,” but tentative. Bilingual entries are a research clue, not proof of birthplace.
Timothy Griffin	Named customer on D3. The 1843 Third Ward petitioner is an unlinked candidate. No secure age, household, occupation, religion, or parcel is assigned.
W. M. Cosgrove, J.P.	Very probably Warrick M. Cosgrove, supported by local office lists. Original justice docket or commission not matched. [D3; S8–S9]
Philip	Given name in the March 7, 1859 shoe entry: “by Philip.” Messenger, purchaser, employee, or family relationship not established. [D1]
[Hunter?]	Possible surname in the September 1857 hat entry. Both the reading and role are uncertain. [D1]
[Landers?]	Name tentatively read in a six-dollar note entry. Sanders-type readings also require testing. No first name or biography assigned. [D2]
[Bets.?] Morrell	Uncertain heading above the separate $3.40 account. Not identified with Melvina or any named child. [D2]
Thomas [surname unclear]	Named in policy 19601 memorandum. No independently supported full identity or locality. [D4]
Archibald [Darken?]	Named in policy 17736 memorandum. Darken / Harken / Parker-like alternatives remain hypotheses, not identifications. [D4]
A. [Darken?]	Reverse-policy entry; possibly the preceding Archibald. Do not count as a third independently identified policyholder. [D4]

Places: what can be located

Place or proposed site	Established	Not established
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois	Named by the store-account headers and reverse address.	Exact shop parcels or customer addresses.
Newton’s shop	Business associated with Nauvoo in D1 and D3.	Street, corner, owner/tenant status, building, or modern address.

Place or proposed site	Established	Not established
Earlier merchant's shop	Account headed Nauvoo and addressed to Morrill there.	Firm identity, street, lot, and any succession relationship with Newton.
Morrill household / law office	Nauvoo residence and practice independently documented.	Which address received purchases; household and office need not be the same.
Griffin residence	A customer in the Nauvoo account.	A proved link to the Third Ward petitioner or any particular farm.
Cosgrove's hearing place	Justice endorsement survives.	Courtroom, private office, docket location, or a hearing at the county courthouse.
Policyholders' properties	Policy dates, amounts, and some payments are visible.	Insurer, agent, property type, geographical location, and coverage amount.

Holmes & Arnold's 1859 county map is a close-in-date map lead: its catalog describes a Nauvoo inset and business directories. A readable image was not secured for this edition. No supposed directory reading is therefore used to identify a merchant or pin a store on a map. The 1874 atlas is later evidence; a parcel match would still require a contemporary deed, lease, tax entry, or advertisement. [S12]

Research closure and explicit limits

This edition completes the illustrated narrative and assembles the eleven original views, expanded reading transcripts, financial interpretation, source notes, and identification registers. It does not claim that every manuscript word or historical identity has been solved. Bracketed passages remain bracketed in the final reading text.

The present pass re-examined all eleven photographs, expanded the merchandise transcripts, separated the principal and smaller D2 accounts, checked the major arithmetic, reviewed the museum's painting description, rechecked the 1874 atlas text, and consulted the Papers of Abraham Lincoln and Joseph Smith Papers material used in the family discussion. The prior project had also checked Gregg, Jenson's mayoral list, Hawes's gazetteer, and selected Warsaw newspaper evidence. These earlier checks are retained with their original limits. [S2–S9, S13–S14]

The following were not completed as original-record searches: the full 1850, 1855, and 1860 census schedules for the merchants; county deed and lease chains; the surviving Cosgrove justice docket, if any; insurer policy registers; and an exhaustive issue-by-issue examination of local newspapers. No claim is made that those records have been exhausted or do not exist. No portrait of Milton Morrill was authenticated in the material used for this edition.

A later discovery should change the report only at the level it actually proves. A census occupation could expand Newton's identity without locating his shop. A deed could establish ownership without proving a store operated there. A justice docket could show satisfaction without identifying every purchase. This is the evidence threshold for future additions, not a reason to withhold the present narrative.

Sources and illustration credits

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[D1] Newton to M. M. Morrill, statement dated November 16, 1859; supplied photographs IMG_3611–IMG_3613. Reading transcript and original images in this edition.

[D2] B. [Wartmann?] to M. M. Morrell, statement dated May 15, 1854; supplied photographs IMG_3614–IMG_3617. Surname, several words, and parts of the pencil writing remain uncertain.

[D3] Newton to Timothy Griffin, statement dated January 26, 1858; judgment endorsement dated February 12, 1859; supplied photographs IMG_3618–IMG_3619.

[D4] Insurance-related note memoranda, 1865–1869; supplied photographs IMG_3620–IMG_3621. No insurer, agent, or property description identified.

[S1] Church History Museum, “Memory and Archive,” entry for Johann Schroeder, Early View of Nauvoo (1859), oil on metal, 10 × 13 inches. Attribution, date, and building identifications checked against the museum page. Image reused from the companion Appanoose project’s preserved museum reproduction. https://www.churchofjesuschrist.org/learn/history/sites/church-history-museum/exhibits/work-and-wonder/1?lang=eng

[S2] Papers of Abraham Lincoln, “Morrill, Milton M.,” person MO40446. Modern documentary biography citing the Illinois marriage index, census schedules, legislative records, county histories, and obituaries. Supplies the May 10, 1847 marriage reference and corrects the older atlas’s public-office chronology. https://papersofabrahamlincoln.org/persons/MO40446

[S3] A. T. Andreas, An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Hancock County, Illinois (Chicago, 1874), p. 29, “Hon. Milton M. Morrill”; p. 35, Gochenour & Coulson view. Biography and volume index rechecked in the digitized text. The older biography’s legal-training arithmetic and some office dates are not adopted. https://archive.org/stream/illustratedhisto00andr/illustratedhisto00andr_djvu.txt

[S4] Joseph Smith Papers, “Hibbard (Hibard), Davidson (Davison),” biographical directory. Birth, offices, conversion, Masonic and Legion affiliations, and death. https://www.josephsmithpapers.org/person/davidson-davison-hibbard-hibard

[S5] Davison Hibbard Power of Attorney to Milton M. Morrill, expanded companion project edition, September 2026, especially narrative pp. 17–19 and numbered source notes; Davidson Hibbard 1844 Tax Receipt Report, September 2026. These studies preserve the family, schoolhouse, land-development, and temple-contribution research. The 1850 power of attorney is a separate manuscript, not one of the eleven store-account photographs.

[S6] Release of Dower, February 7, 1852, United States v. Joseph Smith III et al., transcript p. 693, Joseph Smith Papers. Morrill’s certificate and witness role; see also the companion project’s references to the June 19, 1849 Bidamon–Casey deed and January 5, 1850 Mills deed. https://www.josephsmithpapers.org/paper-summary/release-of-dower-7-february-1852-united-states-v-joseph-smith-iii-et-al/2

[S7] “Petition from Timothy Griffin and Others, 3 June 1843,” Joseph Smith Papers, pp. 1–2; original in Nauvoo, Illinois, Records, 1841–1845, Church History Library. Provides an earlier same-name Nauvoo candidate, not a proved identity with the later customer. https://www.josephsmithpapers.org/paper-summary/petition-from-timothy-griffin-and-others-3-june-1843/1

[S8] Thomas Gregg, History of Hancock County, Illinois (Chicago: Chas. C. Chapman & Co., 1880), p. 969, local officer lists. The project’s preceding research edition records Warrick M. Cosgrove as Nauvoo assessor in 1856. This edition retains that checked finding; it has not located Cosgrove’s original justice docket. https://www.loc.gov/item/16013889/

[S9] Andrew Jenson, Historical Record, “Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois,” March 1889, p. 843. The preceding research edition checked the page image and records mayoralties for W. M. Cosgrove (1851–1852) and M. M. Morrill (1857–1859). Retrospective office list, not a contemporary election return. https://storage.googleapis.com/scripturecentral-prod-strapi-uploads/voo_hancock_county_illinois_march_1889_743_843_2d6ec90f68/voo_hancock_county_illinois_march_1889_743_843_2d6ec90f68.pdf

[S10] Gochenour & Coulson storefront engraving, Andreas atlas (1874), p. 35. Cropped from the preserved atlas page used in the Hezekiah Leavitt companion report; the original La Harpe caption is retained and was read against the image. A regional comparison only. https://archive.org/details/illustratedhisto00andr/page/n35/mode/1up

[S11] Appanoose quarry agreement, August 28, 1857, photographs IMG_3606–IMG_3607, reproduced and transcribed in Appanoose Stone Quarry Contract 1857, companion project report, p. 3. The agreement expressly sets the workman's board at $2.25 per week. The pay of one dollar per perch is piecework, not a daily wage, and is not converted into one here.

[S12] Holmes & Arnold; Charles Shober, Map of Hancock County, Illinois (1859), Library of Congress, G4103.H3G46 1859 .H6, digital ID g4103h.la000115. Catalog lead retained from the earlier report. Full-resolution map and business-directory entries not verified in this edition. https://www.loc.gov/item/2013593101/

[S13] G. W. Hawes, Illinois State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1858 and 1859, p. 153. The earlier project checked the Nauvoo entry; it supplied no usable roster identifying these merchants. Names under adjacent towns were not transferred to Nauvoo. https://archive.org/details/illinoisstategaz00hawe

[S14] Nauvoo Store Ledger: Research Continuation, October 6, 2026, preceding project edition, especially pp. 21–24. Preserves the earlier search log, unresolved questions, and Warsaw Signal clipping of April 10, 1852, p. 3. The abbreviated "M. Cosgrove" clerk notice is a lead, not proof of the justice's full identity. Warsaw Public Library newspaper archive: https://warsaw.advantage-preservation.com/

Production note: body text and reading transcripts are set in Arial 11 in the editable Word file. The PDF uses an embedded compatible sans-serif font where Arial is unavailable. Images are documentary reproductions, not generated reconstructions. All eleven original photographs remain represented; rotations and the atlas crop are for reading, not alterations to the manuscript text.

Contents and document guide

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