part in the Mountain Meadows Massacre. The massacre, in 1857, was one of the worst acts of frontier violence.

The names and images of Mormons that were involved in the Mountain Meadows Massacre are recorded in various historical documents and records. The massacre, which took place in September 1857, involved the killing of 120 men, women, and children at a place in southern Utah called Mountain Meadows. The attackers were a group of militiamen in southern Utah, aided by American Indian allies.

The Mountain Meadows Massacre has been the focus of much research, including the publication of books and articles. Some of the key works include:

- **The Mountain Meadows Massacre** by Juanita Brooks
- **Archaeologist: Mountain Meadows Massacre**
- **Background on the Mountain Meadows Massacre**
- **Mormon Historians Shed Light On Sept. 11, 1857**
- **The Mountain Meadows Massacre Revisited**
- **Burying the Past: Legacy of the Mountain Meadows Massacre**

These works provide a detailed account of the massacre and its historical context. The massacre remains a significant event in American history, and its legacy continues to be studied and remembered by historians and researchers.

The site of the massacre is located in southern Utah, about 35 miles southwest of Washington County. It is a National Historic Landmark and a memorial site. The site consists of four sites within 1 km. 

The events at Mountain Meadows are a reminder of the brutal acts that took place during the frontier period of American history. The massacre was a result of a complex set of events, including Mormon theology and the constant threat of violence along the frontier.

The legacy of the Mountain Meadows Massacre continues to be studied and remembered, with ongoing research and documentation efforts to understand the events and their impact.