

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Nauvoo, Illinois

AND/OR COMMON

Nauvoo, Illinois

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Nauvoo

__ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

__ VICINITY OF

19th

STATE

Illinois

CODE

17

COUNTY

Hancock

CODE

067

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Mixed Public and private ownership HSS contact, Mayor, Nauvoo, Illinois/
Nauvoo Restoration Incorporated Joseph Smith Historic Center

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Hancock County Clerk and Recorder of Titles and Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

Hancock County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Carthage

STATE

Illinois

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic American Buildings Survey (12 structures)

DATE

1934

__ FEDERAL __ STATE __ COUNTY __ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Div. of Prints and Photographs, Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

During the seven year Mormon occupation, the location of the undeveloped towns of Commerce and Commerce City on the east bank of the Mississippi grew into the prosperous frontier city of Nauvoo, and with an estimated population of 12,000, it was for a time the largest city in Illinois. Hundreds of homes and commercial structures were built, a number of which are extant today. Several imposing public structures were erected in what was very much a frontier settlement through cooperative effort. Outstanding among these was the Nauvoo Temple, probably the largest and most expensive building in existence at that time in the West. The Temple, Concert Hall and Mormon Arsenal are no longer extant, however, other public buildings such as the Masonic Temple, the Mansion House, and Nauvoo House as well as a number of original residences still stand, although many of them have suffered major alterations due to subsequent uses or deterioration from long abandonment. Many more have been demolished and can only be identified through archeological investigation.

When the Mormons first arrived in the city of Commerce, there were probably fewer than 100 people in the whole area, compared with the estimated 12,000 by 1846. The earliest structures were undoubtedly of logs, in usual frontier manner. Most of the town was crowded on the flats, and the houses and shops were of a temporary nature, and most have since disappeared. An old wooden barn along the river's edge, believed to have been a store, is probably the oldest frame structure surviving from the Mormon period. By 1842 brick kilns had been constructed and better houses of brick and stone were built, usually farther uphill from the river. Limestone was available from a nearby island and at the quarry located at the west end of Main Street. Most Mormon houses remaining are simple rectangular two, or two and one-half story brick, without decoration, except for the stepped gable-ends on a few rooflines.

The city of Nauvoo was planned and laid out in a grid pattern, as seen on the enclosed 1841 map by Gustav Hill, but was never developed beyond a few streets in the central area. As seen in a 1845-46 photograph, structures of any permanent nature were fairly widely scattered and surrounded with many small frame structures and outbuildings even in the developed area. Each block was divided into four-one acre tracts. Each lot was expected to furnish the family with their vegetables and fruits. However, as the city grew, most of the lots in the settled area were subdivided and food was grown outside the city where many families operated their own farms and the community farm provided for poorer families and converts.

Mormon Nauvoo developed no business district during its six-year occupation, and the scattering of structures suggests there was no zoning, and the businesses were often located in the house of the owners. In their short stay there was little industrial development despite encouragement from the leaders. The town also lacked a railroad connection. Joseph Smith himself operated probably the most important and active general store, and meetings were often held on its second floor. The community purchased its own boat, the Maid of Iowa which it used mostly for excursions, and ferrying new arrivals, established its own University of Nauvoo, while younger children attended schools in private homes. There are several early cemeteries extant in Nauvoo. The earliest and most important Mormon cemetery is located just outside of the town line, at the south-east corner, and is called the Saints Cemetery.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Nauvoo

ITEM NUMBER #7

PAGE 2

nine
Nauvoo Temple By far the most outstanding building in the West at that time, the temple was 128 feet long, 88 feet wide, 60 feet high, with a tower reaching 157 1/2 feet in the air. The outside walls were ornamented by 30 columns, six on each end, and none on each side, at the base of each was a moonstone and at the top a sunstone, surmounted by a carved stone with 2 hands each holding a trumpet, then two additional stones, then a starstone. All the details of the design had been revealed to Joseph Smith in a vision.

When the basement was completed it was dedicated and put into immediate use in November 1841, as it houses a large baptismal font, of unusual design, it was reached by two stairways and was mounted on 12 carved wooden oxen. By 1846 the font had been executed in stone.

As the temple neared completion in 1846, the Mormons, acknowledging that they would be forced out of Illinois, unsuccessfully attempted to lease or sell the building. In 1848 the Church conveyed the lots and other property to a David T. LeBaron, who in 1849 conveyed the same tracts to Etienne Cabet, leader of the Icarian community. On October 9, 1848, the temple was burned and later a man named Agnew confessed to the arson.

The Icarians attempted to rebuild the structure but had not progressed far when in May 1850 a tornado toppled the weakened walls, save for the front facade which was leveled in 1865. After the tornado, temple stones were used for Icarian community buildings, several of which were located around the temple site, and were demolished during the 1960s when Nauvoo Restoration Inc. excavated the site.

During the late nineteenth century even the foundation stones were mined out of the site, the ground was leveled and converted into a vineyard, so that until the 1960s no one could definitely define the site or the dimension of the temple. Under Nauvoo Restoration Inc. project the archeological digs conducted 1962-1969 by Southern Illinois University and by J.C. and Virginia S. Harrington, revealed the location of the walls, the font drain, and the stairwells. The site has been landscaped and plans underway which call for some model of the temple, on a smaller scale to be built on the site.

Joseph Smith Homestead After arriving in Nauvoo, Joseph Smith at first lived in a log house which the Church bought from Hugh White and is maintained today by the Joseph Smith Historic Center. The home of the prophet was the scene of many religious, business and social events for the community and the church decided that it should supply the president with a new house. The log section of the Homestead into which Smith moved is probably the oldest house in Nauvoo, and the church added the other sections during Smith's occupancy.

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Mansion House On August 1843 the prophet and his family moved into the Mansion House located just across the street from the Homestead, which contained 22 rooms, 15 bedrooms, and a stable for 30 horses. It is a two story frame structure, probably the most elegant of the houses of Nauvoo, in a Greek Revival style, with four white pilasters across the front facade and a columned doorway, with decorative sidelights. The house became a place for boarding and entertaining guests so much so that in January 1844 Smith rented the management of the Mansion and stable to someone else, while he continued to live there with his family, occupying 6 rooms until his death in June 1844, after which his body was laid in state in the mansion. Before 1900 a major east wing was lost, due to extensive deterioration, for many years it has been maintained by the Joseph Smith Center.

The Nauvoo House Built based on specification and a heavenly command given to the prophet, it was to be a permanent hotel where the prophet and his family could have quarters and visitors could be entertained for extended periods. With efforts focussed on the Temple, Nauvoo House was never completed above the foundation walls and some brick work on the first story, when the exodus began in 1846. Located on the riverfront, at the foot of Main Street, a portion of the house was completed by Joseph Smith's widow's second husband, Louis C. Bedamon, and it is used today by the Joseph Smith Historic Center.

The Seventies Hall Primarily a meeting place for the priesthood Quorum of Seventies, and was also constructed by cooperative effort. Once damaged during its construction by heavy winds, it was totally rebuilt and finally dedicated December 1844. Eventually it was sold to the Presbyterian Church and later remodeled as a schoolhouse. Seventies Hall had completely disappeared by this century, but was rebuilt 1971-72 by the Nauvoo Restoration Incorporated.

Concert Hall No longer extant but was located one block north of the temple, and was a 30 by 50 foot building with arched 11 foot ceilings, used for musical productions as well as church services.

Masonic Temple Completed in 1844, also constructed with community support and used for a variety of activities, it originally had a third story.

One church structure planned but never completely executed, was a huge tent expected to accomodate huge crowds, 4,000-5,000 yards of canvas were purchased for it, and probably used as wagon covers and tents instead.

Among the other outstanding Mormon residences extant are the Brigham Young House, the Heber C. Kimball House, the Wilford Woodruff House, the Times & Seasons Building, and the Jonathan Browning Houses and Workshops, all open as museums and maintained by Nauvoo Restoration Inc.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1839-1846 (Mormon Occupation) BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The city of Nauvoo, located on the east bank of the Mississippi River in Hancock County, Illinois, was the principal city of the Mormons, and the headquarters of the church from 1839 to 1846. First settled by church members after their flight from northwestern Missouri, Nauvoo was not considered to be the final home of the church. To Joseph Smith, the area around Independence, Missouri, was still the Zion, to which the church would return as soon as possible.

Beginning in May 1839, land was purchased by Mormons in and around the small town of Commerce, in an area of western Illinois that had demonstrated some sympathy for the trials of the church. The following year, the name of the community was officially changed to Nauvoo, a word meaning beautiful site or habitation. The original plan of the Mormons was to establish two new communities, one at Nauvoo and the other on the west bank of the Mississippi at Montrose, Iowa Territory. The latter town was the site of Brigham Young's first home in this area. Later, because of difficulties in proving land titles, the Mormons on the Iowa side were compelled to abandon their property and move into Nauvoo.

Located on a hill sloping down to the river, and bordered by the river on three sides, Nauvoo very soon became an imposing city. During the first year of the Mormon occupancy about two hundred and fifty houses were constructed. A malaria epidemic, resulting from the swampy character of the lowlands in the vicinity, swept the community during the first year, but in the end proved no deterrent to its growth. The city was laid out in a regular fashion, with broad streets intersecting one another at right angles. Homes of frame, brick and stone were constructed, each with its garden and orchard plot. In 1841, the cornerstones of the temple were laid on an eminence which commanded a view of the city.

The population of Nauvoo grew very rapidly, augmented by converts from Europe and the United States. By the end of 1841, the population approached from Europe and the United States. By the end of 1841, the population approached 10,000 and Nauvoo was soon to become the largest city in Illinois. The lowlands were drained and the city assumed a more healthful aspect. Industries were founded which contributed to the economic prosperity of the community, and the Illinois State legislature granted a liberal city charter to Smith which made Nauvoo virtually a self-governing entity.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Virginia S. Harrington and J.C. Harrington, Rediscovery of the Nauvoo Temple; Report on Archeological Excavations (Salt Lake City 1971).
 David E. Miller, "Westward Migration of the Mormons with Special Emphasis on the History of Nauvoo." N.P.S. report (University of Utah 1963).
 David E. Miller and Della S. Miller, Nauvoo: The City of Joseph (Salt Lake City, 1974).

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 3,850 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A

15	638350	4493350
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

 C

15	410030	4488510
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

B

15	640020	4491790
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

 D

15	638350	4486845
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

E. 15.637445.4486860
 F. 15.634905.4489590
 G. 15.637540.4493350

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary for the Nauvoo historic district are those as described in the Act incorporating the City of Nauvoo approved December 16, 1840 by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois and stated as follows:

...all that district of country embraced within the following boundaries, to wit; beginning at the north east corner of Section thirty-one in township seven

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Blanche Higgins Schroer, Landmark Review Project; Ray H. Mattison, 1959

ORGANIZATION

Historic Sites Survey, NPS

DATE

3/27/76

STREET & NUMBER

1100 L Street NW

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

Landmark
 LOCAL Designated: JAN 20, 1961

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

Boundary Certified:

George J. ...
 date 9/20/77

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

9/20/77

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

6-7-77

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

((NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS))

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CONTINUATION SHEET

 Nauvoo

ITEM NUMBER #8

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Nauvoo continued to flourish until 1845, when mob outbreaks against the Mormons, the martyrdom of Smith the year before, and the growing hostility of the State authorities forced the Mormons to consider another move. The following year, the city was abandoned, as the Saints began their long trek to the Salt Lake basin.

Post-1846

After 1846, under different leaders some Mormons left Nauvoo for Michigan, others went west to Utah and Texas, and a few, including the family of Joseph Smith who formed the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, remained in Nauvoo.

Following the Mormon exodus the city became almost a ghost town until the spring of 1849 when a small party of Frenchmen and Germans who called themselves the "Pioneers of Humanity" took possession of some of the many vacant houses for their communistic colony. Their leader was Etienne Cabet, a noted lawyer and French political figure. He authored several books including the story of an utopian community, "A Voyage in Icaria." This book gave the members of this community the name Icarians. In a few years they found the communistic idea unworkable and the colony broke up. Cabet and a few followers went to St. Louis, others joined a similar colony in Corning, Iowa, and a number remained in the vicinity of Nauvoo.

Today Nauvoo has less than 1,500 citizens, less than one-tenth the number estimated in 1845 to live there. Nauvoo State Park, acquired by the State in 1948 occupies 148 acres on the south edge of town, and much of the area of the town is still agricultural or undeveloped. The Icarians introduced wine and cheese making which are the towns most well-known industries. The town and the preservation groups are busily advertising Nauvoo as a tourist attraction famous for its historic background, beautiful scenery, and its wine and cheese. Several preservation groups representing descendents of different periods of Nauvoo history have been active in recent years, restoring, maintaining, interpreting, excavating and in some cases, reconstructing historic structures. Nauvoo Restoration Incorporated, funded by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, with headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah, have since 1962 developed an extensive program which involves buying as much property within Nauvoo as possible, restoration, archeological investigation and reconstruction of historic sites, in order to rebuild Nauvoo to its ca. 1846 appearance, before the forced migration to Utah. This plan includes the removal of all post-1846 features and has caused the removal of a number of buildings significant in the post-Mormon period when the communistic Icarians lived in Nauvoo. The Icarians used much of the stone from the demolished temple to construct their public buildings, a number of which remain today. However, the Icarians dining halls and apartments which were located near the Temple site have been totally removed since Nauvoo Restoration Inc. began their archeological project there (see enclosed plan of Temple Square).

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CONTINUATION SHEET Nauvoo ITEM NUMBER #8 PAGE 3

Nauvoo Restoration Inc. presently owns in excess of 2000 acres in Nauvoo. Besides restoration, excavation and reconstruction of historic properties within the historic area according to a plan which calls for work on a certain number of sites per year, the group in 1971 dedicated a million dollar visitor center, a modern red brick structure on a 16 acre site located on the flats overlooking the river and just north of the concentration of their historic structures, used for interpretation and missionary work. They have also just completed a landscaped open-air amphitheater built into a hill at Inspiration Point, planned as a stage for huge pageants.

Joseph Smith's widow and family stayed in Nauvoo after his death and in 1860 his son formed the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints which has its own preservation program for maintaining several important structures from the Mormon period including the Joseph Smith Homestead, the Mansion House and Nauvoo House, all original and extant properties, as well as the graves of Joseph and Hyrum Smith and about 400 acres along the southern section of the historic district. Called the Joseph Smith Historic Center, they maintain these restored structures as well as some archeology sites which have been excavated and left identified.

A number of Nauvoo residents are descendants of the Icarians, and in recent years these people have become more interested in documenting the Icarian experience in Nauvoo. Although they do not maintain any historic structures, the town of Nauvoo, through the office of the mayor, has worked to develop tourist potential of the town and interpretation of the area which includes various periods of Nauvoo's history and the town recently backed the restoration of an Icarian stone bridge.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Nauvoo ITEM NUMBER #9 PAGE 2

William Mulder and A. Russell Mortensen, eds. Among the Mormons (New York 1958).

Nauvoo Guide, American Guide Series of Federal Writers Project (Chicago 1939).

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north of range eight west of the fourth principal meridian, in the county of Hancock, and running thence west to the northwest corner of said section, thence north to the Mississippi River, thence west to the middle of the main channel of the said river, thence down the middle of said channel to a point due west of the south east corner of fractional Section No. twelve, in township six north of range nine west of the fourth principal meridian, thence east to the south east corner of said Section twelve, thence north on the range line between township six north and ranges eight and nine west, to the south west corner of Section six in township six north of range eight west, thence east to the south east corner of said Section, thence north to the place of beginning.

Also included within the landmark boundary, but not within the town boundary, is the oldest Mormon cemetery, a small rectangular plot located at the southeast corner of the district and labeled on the USGS map as Pioneer Saints Cemetery.

Within present day Nauvoo there are many modern structures, residential and commercial which are incompatible with the mid-nineteenth century character of the Mormon period, and these twentieth century features do not contribute to the national significance of the landmark. A great deal of Mormon Nauvoo is no longer visible but may be studied through archeological investigation of the historic sites, other extant features have been adapted for use by later residents, and no single unified area can be drawn to incorporate the most important structures and sites without modern intrusions. The Mormons did control and plan development of the whole town area as described in the 1840 act of incorporation, and the extant features of the original Mormon community are so scattered throughout the whole town area that the entire acreage plus the oldest cemetery is included within the boundary.

Regional proposal/not official note Boundary change.

Form 10-300
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STATE:	Illinois
COUNTY:	Hancock
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

1. NAME

COMMON: Nauvoo

AND/OR HISTORIC: Nauvoo Historic District

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Sec. 6, Twp. 6N, Range 8W, Sec. 31, T.7N, R.8W, Secs. 1,2,&12,

CITY OR TOWN: T.6N, R.9W and Secs. 25,35,36, T.7N, R.9W

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Nauvoo, Illinois	17	Hancock	067

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/>	Public <input type="checkbox"/> Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes:	Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/>	Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/>	Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/>
Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Both <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>	Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	Comments <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME: Mixed public and private ownership

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Nauvoo, Hancock County

STATE: Illinois

CODE: 17

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Hancock County Clerk & Recorder of Titles and Deeds

STREET AND NUMBER: Hancock County Courthouse

CITY OR TOWN: Carthage

STATE: Illinois

CODE: 17

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 3,850± acres

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:
COUNTY:

FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)				
	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)	
	Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries for the Nauvoo Historic District are those as described in the Act incorporating the City of Nauvoo approved December, 16, 1840, General Assembly of the State of Illinois and stated as follow:

" . . . all that district of country embraced within the following boundaries, to wit: beginning at the north east corner of Section thirty one in township seven north of range eight west of the fourth principal meridian, in the county of Hancock, and running thence west to the northwest corner of said Section, thence north to the Mississippi River, thence west to the middle of the main channel of the said river, thence down the middle of said channel to a point due west of the south east corner of fractional Section No. twelve, in township six north of range nine west of the fourth principal meridian, thence east to the south east corner of said Section twelve, thence north on the range line between township six north and ranges eight and nine west, to the south west corner of Section six in township six north of range eight west, thence east to the south east corner of said Section, thence north to the place of beginning.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

6. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Pre-Columbian <input type="checkbox"/> | 16th Century <input type="checkbox"/> | 18th Century <input type="checkbox"/> | 20th Century <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15th Century <input type="checkbox"/> | 17th Century <input type="checkbox"/> | 19th Century <input type="checkbox"/> | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> | Education <input type="checkbox"/> | Political <input type="checkbox"/> | Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> | Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> | Religion/Philosophy <input type="checkbox"/> | Other <i>(Specify)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Historic <input type="checkbox"/> | Industry <input type="checkbox"/> | Science <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> | Invention <input type="checkbox"/> | Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Art <input type="checkbox"/> | Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> | Social/Humanitarian <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> | Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> | Theater <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Communications <input type="checkbox"/> | Literature <input type="checkbox"/> | Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> | Military <input type="checkbox"/> | | _____ |
| | Music <input type="checkbox"/> | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)*

(This area is intentionally left blank for the user to provide a statement of significance.)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE					
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE			
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	40°	34'	51"	91°	24'	23"				
NE	40°	34'	51"	91°	20'	48"				
SE	40°	31'	23"	91°	20'	48"				
SW	40°	31'	23"	91°	24'	23"				

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Illinois	17	Hancock	067
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Grant A. Petersen, Management Assistant, Chicago Field Office

ORGANIZATION: National Park Service DATE: Nov. 5, 1973

STREET AND NUMBER:
2510 Dempster St., Suite 214

CITY OR TOWN: Des Plaines, STATE: Illinois 60016 CODE: 17

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

677

BOUNDARY DEFINITION
RECEIVED

Property *Nauvoo Historic District*

State *Illinois* Working Number *NHL*

4.12.76

TECHNICAL *Map needs more points*

CONTROL

Photos _____
Maps _____

pl
5.6.77

The historic boundaries make sense for Nauvoo. Intrusions are included, but it would be difficult to avoid them.

HISTORIAN

Accept & work use 5/24/77

Historic boundaries include extensive acreage beyond the town, however it would be difficult to find basis for smaller acreage as it would exclude areas of archeological potential. But boundaries go to Mississippi River Channel.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

OK
Lebowitz
5.24.77

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____
Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

Boundaries founded on historical ~~etc.~~ boundaries.

ok.

KEEPER

Strong for Minter

National Register Write-up _____ Send-back _____ Entered _____
Federal Register Entry _____ Re-submit _____

INT:2106-74



GUNSMITH

101 MARKET ST. CLEVELAND

HOME OF
JONATHAN BIRNBAUM
Member of The
First Brewing Regulatory Board
1000 W. 10th Street
CLEVELAND, OH 44115

OPEN

Nauvoo, Ill.
NPS 1975

The Jonathan Browning
Houses and Workshops, Conjectural reconstruction of
log house (red), restoration of much altered
2 story section, reconstructions of additions to
the north



• ISE

1 NAME

HISTORIC Nauvoo

AND/OR COMMON

Nauvoo

2 LOCATIONCITY, TOWN
Nauvoo

___VICINITY OF

COUNTY
HancockSTATE
Illinois**3 PHOTO REFERENCE**

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS

DATE OF PHOTO May 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Historic Site Survey, NPS
Washington, D.C.**4 IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT. GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

Jonathan Browning Houses and Workshops (~~famous~~ *gunsmith* ~~arms/maker~~), conjectural restoration of log house, restoration of much altered two-story section, reconstructions of additions to the north.

located on Maine Street, between Munson and Kimball,

PHOTO NO.

INT: 2983-75



SPEED
LIMIT
30

Nauwood, Ill
NPS 1975

Baumert or Agnew House
on corner of Mulholland and Addison Sts.
taken from the south



616A

1 NAME

HISTORIC Nauvoo

AND/OR COMMON

Nauvoo

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Nauvoo

___VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Hancock

STATE

Illinois

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS

DATE OF PHOTO May 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Historic Site Survey, NPS
Washington, D.C.

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT. GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

Baumert or Agnew House, located at corner of Mulholland and Addison Streets,
house of man believed to have set fire to the Mormon Temple.



Nauwoo, Sel.
NPS 1975

Webb Wagon and Blacksmith Shop, reconstructed 1969-71
on original foundations

615E

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Nauvoo

AND/OR COMMON

Nauvoo

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Nauvoo

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Hancock

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Illinois

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS

DATE OF PHOTO May 1975

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Washington, D.C.**4 IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

Webb ~~House~~ Wagon and Blacksmith Shop, reconstructed 1969-71 on original
foundations

INT: 2983-75



Navoo, Ill
NPS 1975

Shell of Sylvester Goddard tin shop, slated for
restoration by NPS

615E

1 NAME

HISTORIC Nauvoo

AND/OR COMMON

Nauvoo

2 LOCATIONCITY, TOWN
Nauvoo

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HancockSTATE
Illinois**3 PHOTO REFERENCE**

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS

DATE OF PHOTO May 1975

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Washington, D.C.**4 IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

Snow-Ashby Duplex House, located on Carlin Street between Kimball and Parley,
owned by Nauvoo Restoration Inc.



Nauvoo, Ill

NPS 1975

Original although altered Marmion house used as 2nd
times and seasons printing office. To the right a third
building's foundation is excavated and the building will
be reconstructed. Used by Mormons May 1845 - Feb 1846,
and as a printing office until 1850.

615E



Nauvoo, Ill.
NPS 1975

Snow-Ashby Duplex house, Carlin St



615E

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
 TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC

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AND/OR COMMON

Nauvoo

2 LOCATIONCITY, TOWN
Nauvoo

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COUNTY
HancockSTATE
Illinois**3 PHOTO REFERENCE**

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS

DATE OF PHOTO May 1975

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Washington, D.C.**4 IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

Remains of Sylvester Stoddard tin shop, slated for restoration by Nauvoo
 Restoration, Inc.



SEVIN'S HALL
DEDICATED Dec. 27, 1884
AND USED AS A SCHOOL, HALL,
OFFICE AND STORE
Free Guide Service
Available

OPEN

Nawoo, Ill.
NPS 1975

Seventies Hall, reconstructed by NRI, 1970s,
Center of missionary activities

615E

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
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HancockSTATE
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PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS

DATE OF PHOTO May 1975

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Washington, D.C.**4 IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

Seventies Hall, headquarters of missionary activity, located at Parley and Bain Streets, reconstructed by Nauvoo Restoration Inc. in the 1970s.



KIMBALL
FERRY BOAT
LANDING
AND STORE

Nauwoo, All
NPS 1975

Kimball store, one of Nauwoo's earliest structures,
used as meeting place, located on the river at the
ferry landing.

615E

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES --|ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC Nauvoo

AND/OR COMMON

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Nauvoo

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Washington, D.C.

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

Kimball Store, one of Nauvoo's earliest Mormon structures, used as a meeting place, located on the river at the old ferry landing.

INT: 2983-75



Nauwoo, Del.

NPS 1975

Nauwoo Restoration, Inc. Visitor Center, on 16 acre site
taken from the Southeast overlooking Mississippi River
dedicated 1971

615E

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

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Nauvoo

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Illinois**3 PHOTO REFERENCE**

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS

DATE OF PHOTO May 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Historic Site Survey, NPS
Washington, D.C.**4 IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT. GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

Nauvoo Restoration Inc Visitor Center, located on 16 acres overlooking the river north of White Street, designed by Steven Baird of Utah, constructed at a cost of over one million dollars, completed in 1971.

INT: 2983-75

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH



Nawoo, All
NPS 1975

Cultural Hall, built 1844, originally three stories

615E

1 NAME

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AND/OR COMMON

Nauvoo

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Nauvoo

___ VICINITY OF

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STATE

Illinois

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS

DATE OF PHOTO May 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Historic Site Survey, NPS
Washington, D.C.**4 IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT. GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

Masonic Hall, or
 Cultural Hall, built in 1844, originally ~~three~~ three stories, slated for restoration
 by Nauvoo Restoration Inc. *It was also used as Mormon armory*

INT: 2983-75



Tranwood, Ill
NPS 1975

Raymond Clark House, slated for restoration by NRI

616A

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
 TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Nauvoo

AND/OR COMMON

Nauvoo

2 LOCATIONCITY, TOWN
Nauvoo

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Illinois**3 PHOTO REFERENCE**

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS

DATE OF PHOTO May 1975

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Washington, D.C.**4 IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

Raymond Clark House, slated for restoration by Nauvoo Restoration Inc.



Nauwo, All
NPS 1975

Nauwo House, intended for a large hotel, situated on the
river

615E

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
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1 NAME

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Illinois**3 PHOTO REFERENCE**

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS

DATE OF PHOTO May 1975

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Washington, D.C.**4 IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

*Emma Smith's
Second husband
completed the
structure*
Nauvoo House, located at southern end of Maine Street, overlooking the Mississippi River, built through community effort, in response to a commandment given through revelation to Joseph Smith in 1841, intended as a large hotel and residence for the prophet, never completed beyond the first floor, bodies of ~~Joseph~~ and Hyrum Smith secretly buried in the basement June 29, 1844, *maintained by Joseph Smith Historic Center and used as dormitory space for visitors*

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH



HOME OF
WILFORD WOODRUFF
Born 1807 Died 1850
FOURTH PRESIDENT OF THE
MORMON CHURCH
Migrated To Utah 1840

OPEN
HOUSE

Nawood, See
NPS 1975

Woodruff House ⁽¹⁸⁴³⁾ Restored by NRI 1965-1969

616A

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
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HISTORIC

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Illinois**3 PHOTO REFERENCE**

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS

DATE OF PHOTO May 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Historic Site Survey, NPS
Washington, D.C.**4 IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT. GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

Wilford Woodruff House, located at Hotchkiss and Durphey Streets, built in 1843,
restored by Nauvoo Restoration Inc. 1965-1969.



**JOHN TAYLOR
RESIDENCE**
Oct. 1845 To Feb. 1846

THIRD PRESIDENT OF THE
MORMON CHURCH
Migrated To Utah 1846

Nauvoo, Ill.
7/15 1975

Reconstruction, following excavation on John Taylor
residence

615E

1 NAME

HISTORIC Nauvoo

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Nauvoo

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN
Nauvoo

____ VICINITY OF

COUNTY
Hancock

STATE
Illinois

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

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DATE OF PHOTO May 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Historic Site Survey, NPS
Washington, D.C.

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

Reconstruction of basement with concrete faced with stone, following
excavation of John Taylor residence,

INT: 2983-75



Nawoo, See
NPS 1975

South side of Mulholland St from Pace St,
looking west

616A

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
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DATE OF PHOTO May 1975

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Washington, D.C.

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

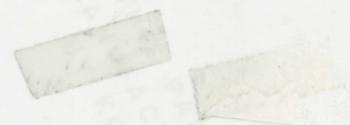
South side of Mulholland Street from Pace Street, looking west.



Kauwo, All
TP& 1975

Heber C. Kimball House, restored in the 1950s

616A



SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
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3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS

DATE OF PHOTO May 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Historic Site Survey, NPS
Washington, D.C.

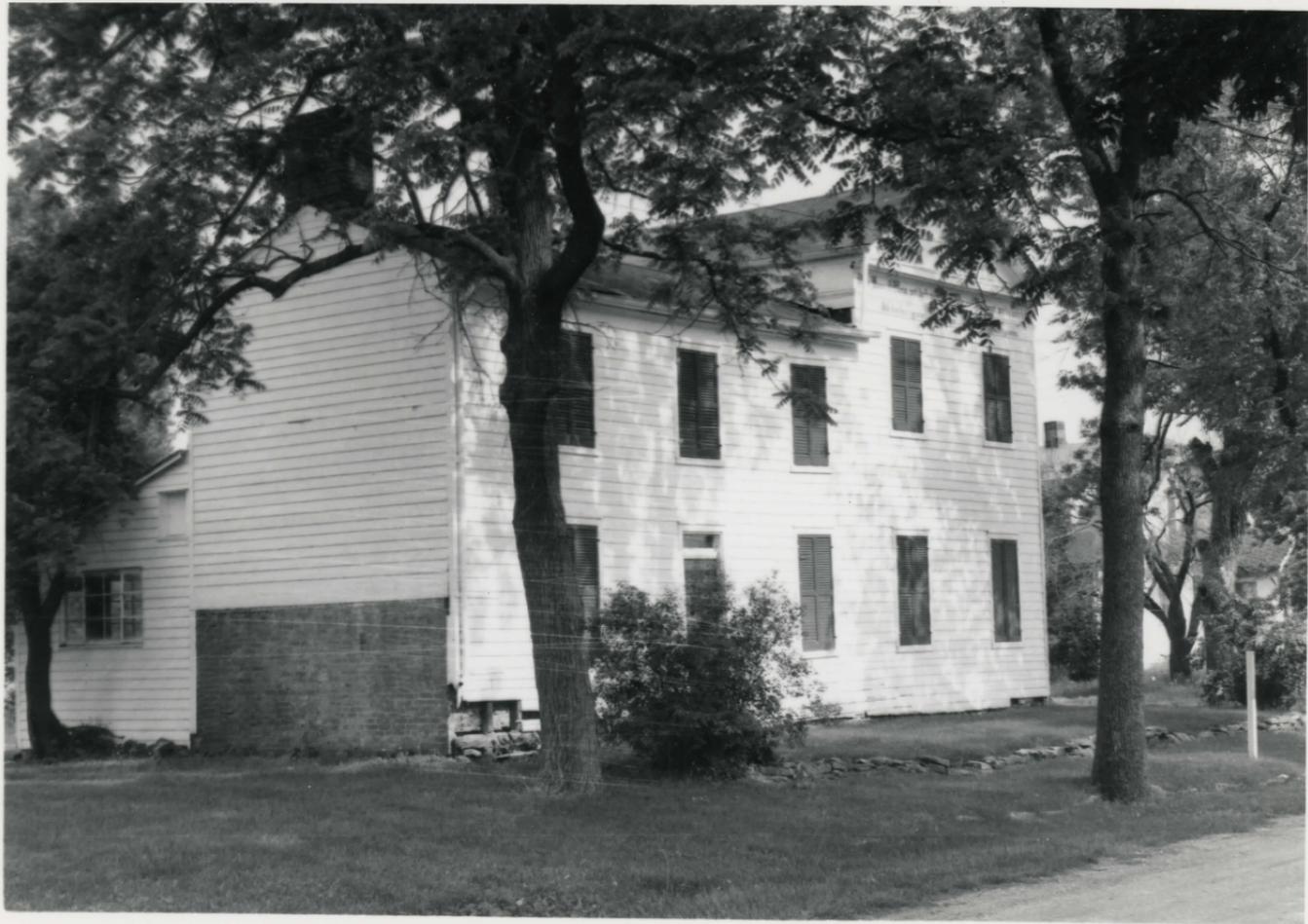
4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT. GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

Heber C. Kimball House, located at corner of Partridge and Munson Streets,
restored by descendant in the 1950s who spearheaded Nauvoo Restoration Inc.,
and present-day interest in Nauvoo by the Latter Day Saints in Utah.

INT: 2983-75



Nauwo, Ill
NPS 1975

Coolidge-Kaufmann house, German inscription on gable

615E

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
 TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Nauvoo

AND/OR COMMON

Nauvoo

2 LOCATIONCITY, TOWN
Nauvoo

___ VICINITY OF

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HancockSTATE
Illinois**3 PHOTO REFERENCE**

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS

DATE OF PHOTO May 1975

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Washington, D.C.**4 IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT. GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

Coolidge-Kaufman House, located at corner of Parley and Partridge Streets,
 large clapboarded building, with German inscription on gable(right).



Nauvoo, Ill

NPS 1975

Water + Main Sts

(1843)

Joseph Smith Mansion, maintained by reorgan LDS

much of bedroom wing removed this century
orig had 22 rooms, of which 15 were bedrooms

-615E

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC Nauvoo

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2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN
Nauvoo

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Washington, D.C.

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

Maine and Water Streets
Joseph Smith Mansion, built 1843; maintained as museum by ~~Reorganized~~ Joseph Smith Historic Center. Originally contained 22 rooms, including 15 bedrooms and a stable for 30 horses, but outbuildings gone, and before 1900 a major part of the east wing was ~~lost~~, ^{removed because of} due to extensive deterioration. INT. 200327

Mansion was built by Church for Joseph Smith and Family and they resided there.
Aug. 1843-June 1844.

After his death, Joseph Smith's widow, Emma and their children continued to live here. Their eldest son, Joseph Smith III became President of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in 1860.



Nauvoo, Ill
NPS 1975

Brigham Young House, restored by NRI, view of rear
and gardens

615E

1 NAME

HISTORIC Nauvoo

AND/OR COMMON

Nauvoo

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN
Nauvoo

— VICINITY OF

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Hancock

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DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT. GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

Brigham Young House, restored by NRI, view of rear and gardens, located at Kimball and Granger Streets

INT: 2983-75

Originally this house consisted of only the center two story section. The two wings were added later but before the Mormon Exodus. The last wing became Brigham Young's office after the death of Joseph Smith in 1844 when Young assumed the Mormon leadership. Young occupied the house from May 31, 1843 until February 22, 1846.



Nauvoo, Ill
NPS 1975

Restored Brigham Young House, built 1843; well, cistern,
above-ground cellar and out-houses reconstructed on original
foundations, barn and other out buildings to be rebuilt later
taken from the southwest

615E

1 NAME

HISTORIC Nauvoo

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2 LOCATION

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Nauvoo

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PHOTO NO.

Restored Brigham Young House, built in 1843; well, cistern, above-ground cellar
and outhouses reconstructed on original foundations; barn and other outbuildings
to be rebuilt later. Taken from the southwest.



Nauvoo, Ill
NPS 1975

Joseph Smith Homestead, maintained by reorganized LDS



615E

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PHOTO NO.

and Joseph Smith Homestead, *was* acquired by the Mormons in 1839, (the log cabin portion *was*) had been constructed ca. 1805, *and is* the oldest house in Nauvoo, used as a museum today.

INT: 2983-75



Nauwoo, Ill.

NPS 1975

Rheanberger Home, orig. Mormon, Scavian additions, one of first wine cellars in Community, vineyards active since mid 1800s.

Nauwoo Historical Society Museum, located in Nauwoo State Park

615E

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

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Nauvoo

2 LOCATION

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Nauvoo

___ VICINITY OF

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Hancock

STATE
Illinois

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS

DATE OF PHOTO May 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Historic Site Survey, NPS
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4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT. GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

Rheinberger House, originally Mormon, with Icarian additions, one of the first wine cellars in town, vineyards have been active since mid 1800s. Owned by Nauvoo Historical Society and used as a museum, located in Nauvoo State Park.



Nauvo, Ill
NPS 1975

view of fields, looking west towards river,
typical of Plain area near river

615E

1 NAME

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DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT. GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

View of fields, looking west towards the river, typical of plain area near river.



Nauvoo, Ill.

NPS 1975

Commercial district, Mulholland St.
looking west from Barnett St.

616A

1 NAME

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NEGATIVE FILED AT Historic Site Survey, NPS
Washington, D.C.

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

Main street of the commercial district, Molland Street looking west from
Barnett Street.

INT: 2983-75



Nauvoo, Ill.
TPS 1975

quarry northwest of town from which stone for temple
and scarian structures was quarried

615E

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
 TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Nauvoo

AND/OR COMMON

Nauvoo

2 LOCATIONCITY, TOWN
Nauvoo

___ VICINITY OF

COUNTY
HancockSTATE
Illinois**3 PHOTO REFERENCE**

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS

DATE OF PHOTO May 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Historic Site Survey, NPS
Washington, D.C.**4 IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT. GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

Quarry located on the northwest edge of town, at the north end of Maine Street from which most of stone for the Nauvoo Temple was cut.



Nauvoo, Ill.

TPS 1975

Joseph Smith Homestead, maintained by reorganized LDS

615E

1 NAME

HISTORIC Nauvoo

AND/OR COMMON

Nauvoo

2 LOCATIONCITY, TOWN
Nauvoo

___ VICINITY OF

COUNTY
HancockSTATE
Illinois**3 PHOTO REFERENCE**

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS

DATE OF PHOTO May 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Historic Site Survey, NPS
Washington, D.C.**4 IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

Joseph Smith Homestead, located at Water and Maine Streets, maintained by Joseph Smith Historic Center, an old log house ~~owned by~~ which the Mormon Church bought from Hugh White with original land purchase, occupied as residence by Joseph Smith and family until August 1843 when they moved to the Mansion House across the street.

HNT: 2983-75



Newwood, Ill
NPS 1975

Structure at corner of Mulholland and Fulmer Sts,
built by Scavians with stones from the Mormon temple,
used as American Legion Hall presently

616A

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC Nauvoo

AND/OR COMMON

Nauvoo

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN
Nauvoo

___ VICINITY OF

COUNTY
Hancock

STATE
Illinois

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS

DATE OF PHOTO May 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Historic Site Survey, NPS
Washington, D.C.

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

Icarian structure at corner of Mulholland and Fulmer Streets, built with stone from the Mormon Temple, used presently as the American Legion Hall.

INT: 2983-75



Nauwoo, Id.

NPS 1975

One of NPS's restorations in progress, site of a small shop, has been excavated and new concrete foundation is being completed.

615E

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Nauvoo

AND/OR COMMON

Nauvoo

2 LOCATIONCITY, TOWN
Nauvoo

___ VICINITY OF

COUNTY
HancockSTATE
Illinois**3 PHOTO REFERENCE**

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS

DATE OF PHOTO May 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Historic Site Survey, NPS
Washington, D.C.**4 IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

One of Nauvoo Restoration Inc.'s ~~restorations~~ ^{reconstructions} in progress, site of a small shop, has been excavated and new concrete foundation is being completed.



Nawoo, Ill.
Excavated site of Nawoo Temple,
taken from the east

616A

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Nauvoo

AND/OR COMMON

Nauvoo

2 LOCATIONCITY, TOWN
Nauvoo

___ VICINITY OF

COUNTY
HancockSTATE
Illinois**3 PHOTO REFERENCE**

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS

DATE OF PHOTO May 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Historic Site Survey, NPS
Washington, D.C.**4 IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

Excavated site of the Nauvoo Temple, bounded by Mulholland, Wells, Knight, and Page Streets, view from the east.



Nauvoo, Ill
71PS 1975

Stone arch bridge at Fisher's Point, built by a German,
M. Baumert ca 1850, and crosses one of the original
drainage ditches dug by the LDS.
At South end of ~~Durphy~~ St.

616A

1 NAME

HISTORIC Nauvoo

AND/OR COMMON
Nauvoo**2 LOCATION**CITY, TOWN
Nauvoo

___ VICINITY OF

COUNTY
HancockSTATE
Illinois**3 PHOTO REFERENCE**

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS

DATE OF PHOTO May 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Historic Site Survey, NPS
Washington, D.C.**4 IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

Stone arch bridge at Fishers' Point, at the south end of Durphey Street, built by a German, M. Baumert ca. 1850, crossed one of the original drainage ditches dug by the Latter Day Saints, recently repaired ~~by~~ with city and state funds.

INT: 2983-75



ARCHED
WINE
CELLAR
1853

Nauwoo. See
NPS 1975

Acadian wine cellar

616A



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Nauvoo

AND/OR COMMON

Nauvoo

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN
Nauvoo

___ VICINITY OF

COUNTY
Hancock

STATE
Illinois

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS

DATE OF PHOTO May 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Historic Site Survey, NPS
Washington, D.C.

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

*Scandinavian wine cellar, probably built with stone from the
demolished Nauvoo Temple.*



Nawoo, All.
NPS 1975

615E

THIS PAPER MANUFACTURED BY KODAK

TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC Nauvoo

AND/OR COMMON

Nauvoo

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Nauvoo

____ VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Hancock

STATE

Illinois

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS

DATE OF PHOTO May 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Historic Site Survey, NPS
Washington, D.C.**4 IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

Old brick Mormon house, slated for restoration



Nauvoo, Ill

NPS 1975

two Mormon houses on Parley St,
slated for restoration by NRT



16A

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Nauvoo

AND/OR COMMON

Nauvoo

2 LOCATIONCITY, TOWN
Nauvoo

____ VICINITY OF

COUNTY
HancockSTATE
Illinois**3 PHOTO REFERENCE**

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS

DATE OF PHOTO May 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Historic Site Survey, NPS
Washington, D.C.**4 IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

Two Mormon houses on Parley Street, slated for restoration by Nauvoo
Restoration Inc.



Nauwoo, Ill
NPL: 1975

amphitheatre recently built by Nauwoo Restoration, Inc.
at Inspiration Point



616A

1 NAME

HISTORIC Nauvoo

AND/OR COMMON

Nauvoo

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Nauvoo

___ VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Hancock

STATE

Illinois

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Blanche Higgins Schroer, NPS

DATE OF PHOTO May 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT Historic Site Survey, NPS
Washington, D.C.

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

Amphitheatre recently built by Nauvoo Restoration Inc. at Inspiration Point,
planned as setting for large outdoor pageants.

(July 1969)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

Illinois

COUNTY

Hancock

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Nauvoo

AND/OR HISTORIC: Nauvoo Historic District

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

Sec. 6, Twp. 6N, Range 8W, Sec. 31, T.7N, R. 8W, Secs. 1,2,&12,

CITY OR TOWN:

T.6N, R.9W and Secs. 25,35,36, T.7N, R.9W

STATE:

Nauvoo, Illinois

CODE

COUNTY:

Hancock

CODE

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:

USGS 7.5' series, Nauvoo, Iowa-Ill. -- Niota, Ill.-Iowa Quadrangles

SCALE: 1:24,000

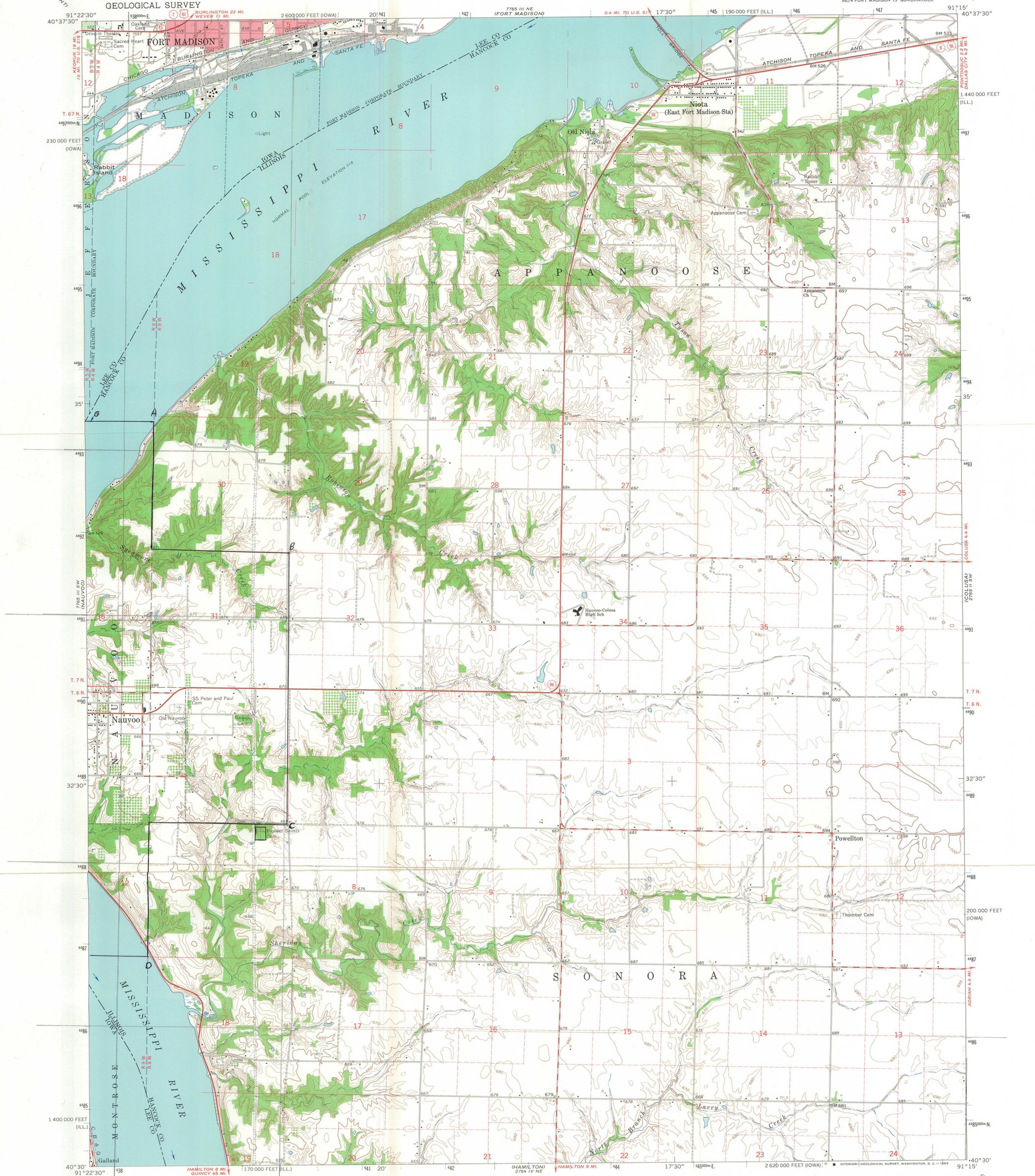
DATE: 1964

4. REQUIREMENTS

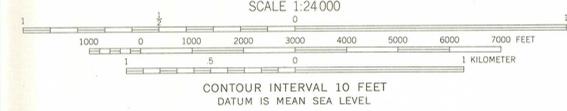
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

Nauvoo
Co. Hancock Illinois



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1962. Field checked 1964
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Illinois coordinate system, west zone,
and Iowa coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
U.S. Route State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242,
STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, URBANA, ILLINOIS,
AND IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, IOWA CITY, IOWA
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

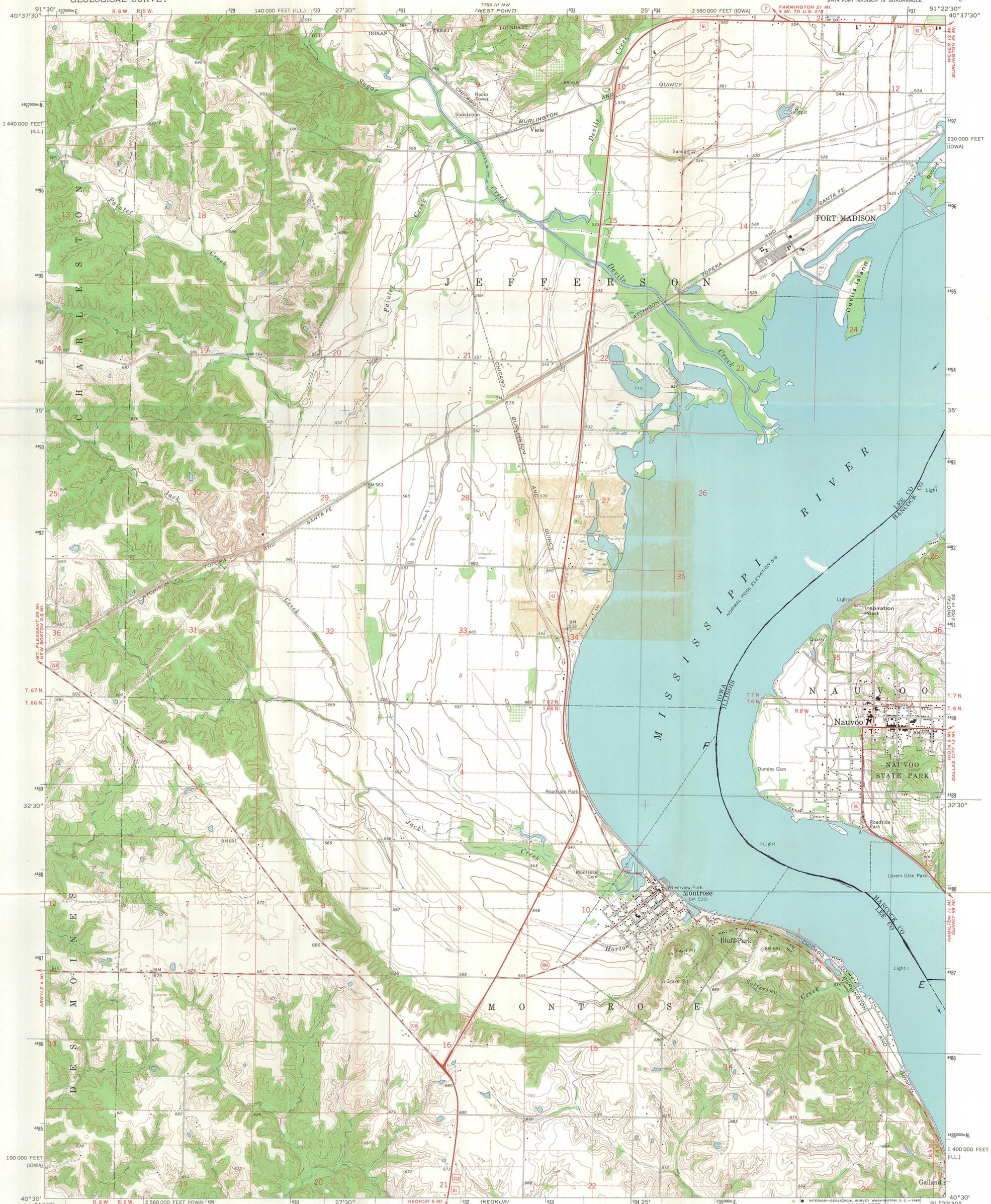
NIOTA, ILL.-IOWA
SE/4 FORT MADISON 15' QUADRANGLE
N4030-W9115/7.5

1964

AMS 2765 III SE-SERIES V863

Nauvoo
Co. Hancock, Illinois

788 1/2 NE
(FORT MADISON)



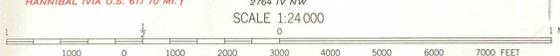
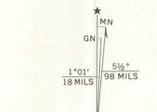
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1962 and planetable surveys 1964

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Iowa coordinate system, south zone
and Illinois coordinate system, west zone

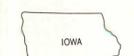
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242,
IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, IOWA CITY, IOWA,
AND STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, URBANA, ILLINOIS
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

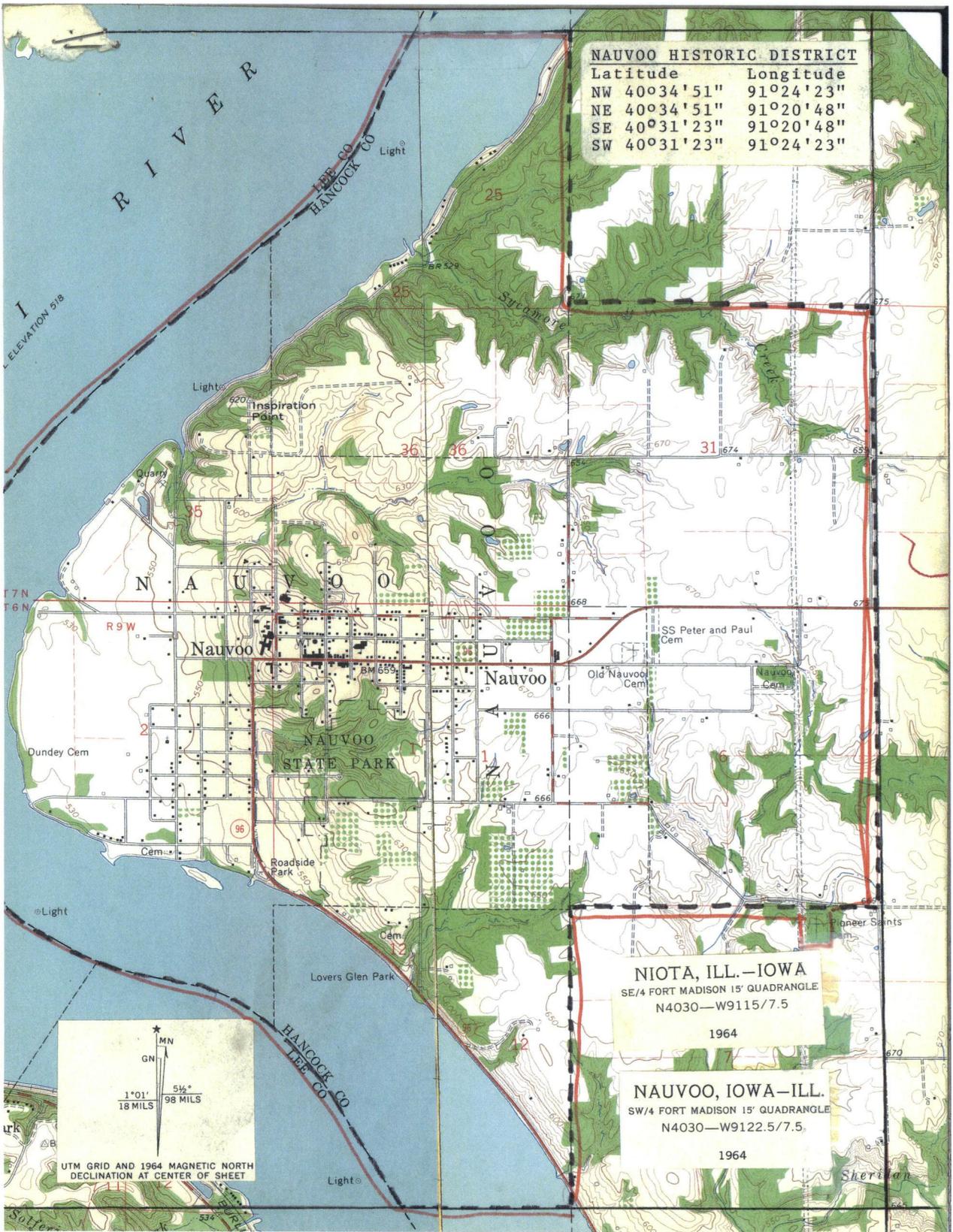


ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
U. S. Route ——— State Route ———

NAUVOO, IOWA-ILL.
SW/4 FORT MADISON 15' QUADRANGLE
N4030-W9122.5/7.5

1964

AMS 7765 III SW-SERIES V878



NAUVOO HISTORIC DISTRICT

Latitude	Longitude
NW 40°34'51"	91°24'23"
NE 40°34'51"	91°20'48"
SE 40°31'23"	91°20'48"
SW 40°31'23"	91°24'23"

NIOTA, ILL.—IOWA

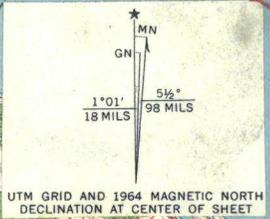
SE/4 FORT MADISON 15' QUADRANGLE
N4030—W9115/7.5

1964

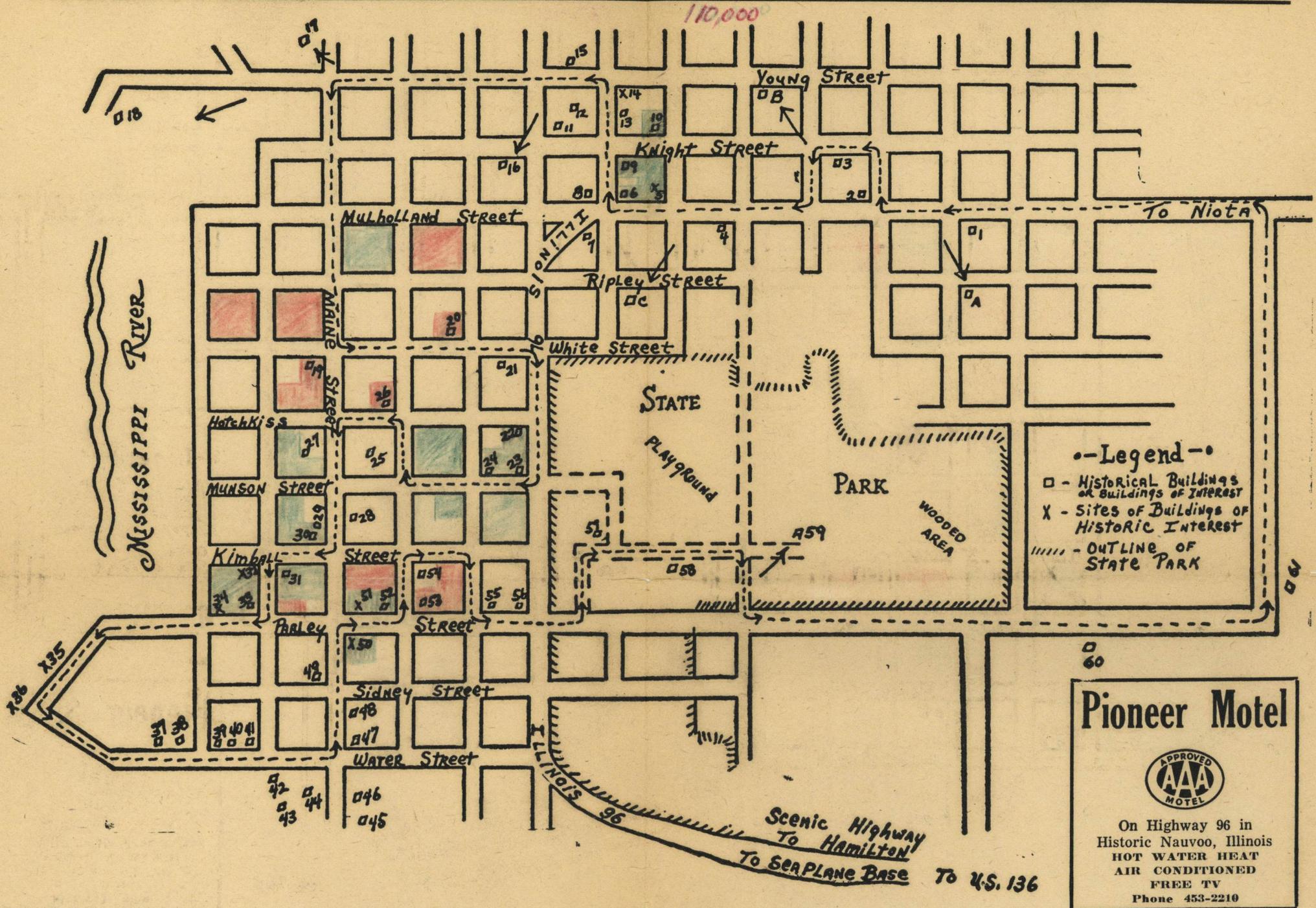
NAUVOO, IOWA—ILL.

SW/4 FORT MADISON 15' QUADRANGLE
N4030—W9122.5/7.5

1964



TOUR HISTORIC NAUVOO, ILLINOIS



- 1—PIONEER MOTEL, Tour starts
- 2—Home of Joseph Agnew, who set fire to the Mormon Temple in October, 1848.
- 3—Nauvoo Community Unit School.
- 4—Hotel Nauvoo. A Mormon home, now famous for fine food.
- 5—Temple Block; see No. 9.
- 6—Catholic School, built by French Icarians of temple stone.
- 7—Benet Hall, girl's grade school.
- 8—New Benedictine Mother House and Chapel.
- 9—L. D. S. Bureau of Information; Woman's Relief Society marker.
- 10—Orson Spencer home.
- 11—Yellow brick building, Nauvoo Legion Arsenal.
- 12—St. Mary's Academy for girls.
- 13—SS. Peter and Paul's Catholic church.
- 14—Site of Parley P. Pratt home.
- 15—Nauvoo Milk Products plant—

- 16—home of famous Blue Cheese.
- 17—Bishop Hunter home.
- 18—Old Mormon quarry.
- 19—Nauvoo water works station.
- 20—Masonic Temple, built in 1843.
- 21—David Yeardsley home.
- 22—Farmer Reinhold residence, site of Willard Richards home.
- 23—Willard Woodruff home, apostle at Nauvoo, who succeeded John Taylor as president of church.
- 24—Loren Farr home; president of The Seventies and missionary; founder of Ogden, Utah.
- 25—Heber C. Kimball home; one of twelve apostles.
- 26—Double house—home of Erastus Snow.
- 27—Lyon Store building.
- 28—Orson Hyde home; another of the apostles.
- 29—Reorganized L. D. S. church.
- 30—Jonathan Browning home; gun and locksmith; father of inventor of machine gun.
- 31—John Taylor home; later used by

- 32—Almon Babbitt, who remained to dispose of property of Mormons who went to Utah.
- 33—Second Times and Seasons bldg.
- 34—Home of Brigham Young, who led Mormons to Utah.
- 35—Site of home of Joseph Young, brother of Brigham.
- 36—Home of Judge Noble.
- 37—Site of Seventies Hall.
- 38—Home of Capt. James White home, first house built in Nauvoo, 1829.
- 39—White, an Indian trader, sold town of Nauvoo to Joseph Smith.
- 40—Old Ferry Landing; approximate site of crossing river for the trek to Utah.
- 41—Early L. D. S. home.
- 42—Orson Pratt home.
- 43—Ruins of first Times and Seasons building.
- 44—Ruins of Hyrum Smith home.
- 45—William Marks home.
- 46—Foundation of the Joseph Smith

- 47—store; National Woman's Relief Society organized in building.
- 48—Graves of Joseph Smith, his wife Emma, and brother Hyrum.
- 49—Homestead of Joseph Smith.
- 50—Nauvoo House, built by revelation, but never completed according to original plans.
- 51—Reorganized L.D.S. information and guide office.
- 52—Mansion House, home of Joseph Smith, 1843-44.
- 53—Home of Sidney Rigdon, close friend and counselor of Joseph Smith; building was first post-office in Nauvoo.
- 54—South wing of first hotel built in Nauvoo.
- 55—Site of Match and Powder factory which made munitions for the Nauvoo Legion (militia.)
- 56—Site of home of John D. Lee, later executed for implication in Mountain Meadow Massacre.

- 57—Double house—home of Erastus Snow and Nathaniel Ashby. Snow was prominent Mormon missionary.
 - 58—Old home. Note German inscription in West gable.
 - 59—Home of Lucy Mack Smith, mother of Joseph and Hyrum.
 - 60—Home of James Mulholland—secretary to Joseph Smith.
 - 61—Home of John Smith, uncle of Joseph Smith, the prophet.
 - 62—State Park shelter house.
 - 63—Museum of Nauvoo Historical Society. Old settler's home.
 - 64—Old arched wine cellar.
 - 65—Gem City Vineland Co—winery and fruit packing.
 - 66—P. Mix home; note architecture.
- A—Methodist church. East of here Mormon war was held.
B—Presbyterian church.
C—Christ Lutheran church.

1 - Bureau Model, 1914
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 109 - Home, 1914
 110 - Home, 1914



Historic Highway
 X - sites of buildings of
 historical interest
 - sites of buildings of
 historical interest
 - sites of buildings of
 historical interest

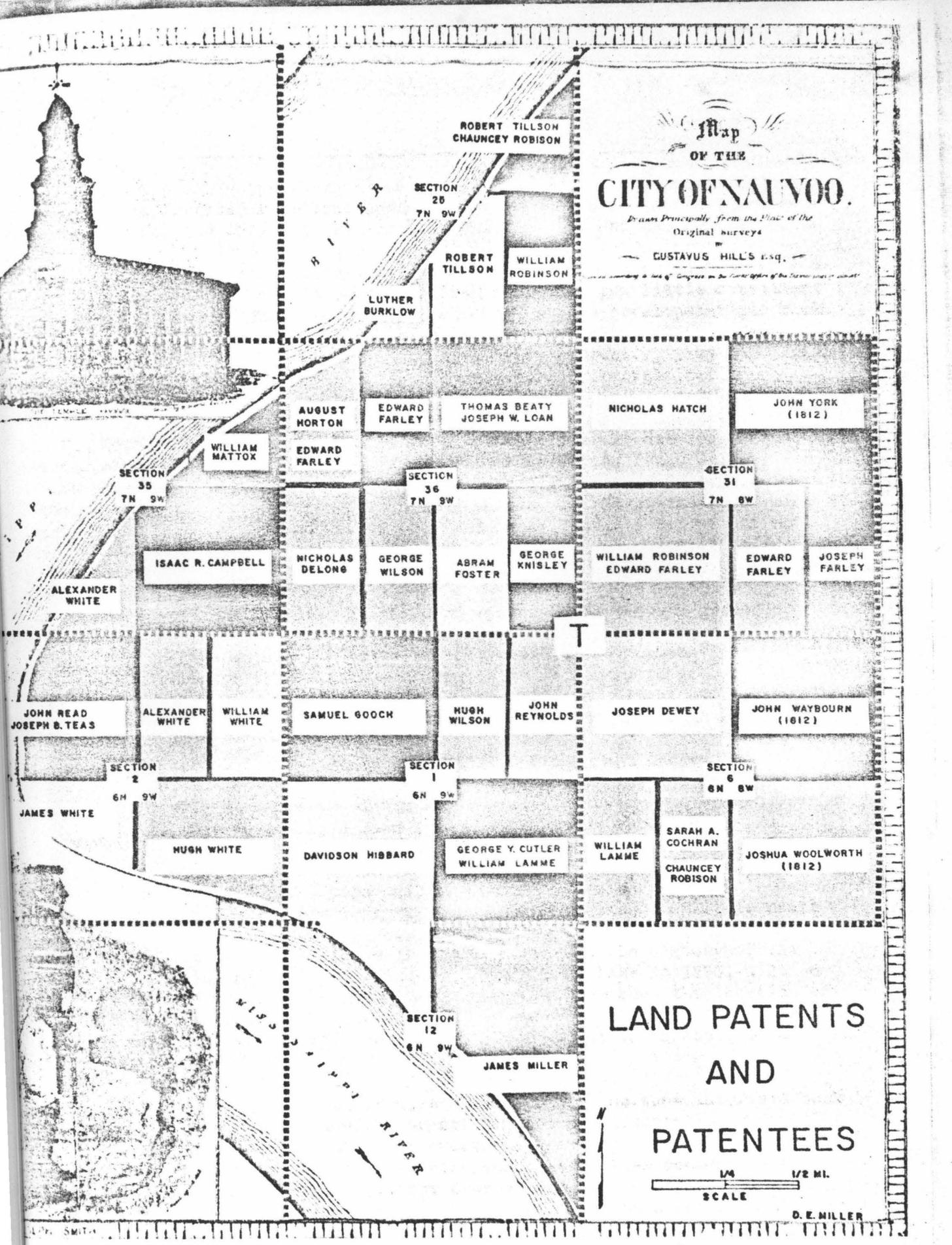
TOUR HISTORIC MASONRY PARK

Map
OF THE
CITY OF NAUVOO.

*Drawn Principally from the Plans of the
Original Surveys*

BY
GUSTAVUS HILL'S ESQ.

According to Act of Congress on the 30th April of the 5th Term of the 1st Session of the 23rd Congress



ROBERT TILLSON
CHAUNCEY ROBISON

SECTION 28
7N 9W

ROBERT TILLSON

WILLIAM ROBINSON

LUTHER BURKLOW

AUGUST NORTON

EDWARD FARLEY

THOMAS BEATY
JOSEPH W. LOAN

NICHOLAS HATCH

JOHN YORK
(1812)

WILLIAM MATTOX

EDWARD FARLEY

SECTION 35
7N 9W

SECTION 36
7N 9W

SECTION 31
7N 6W

ISAAC R. CAMPBELL

NICHOLAS DELONG

GEORGE WILSON

ABRAM FOSTER

GEORGE KNISLEY

WILLIAM ROBINSON
EDWARD FARLEY

EDWARD FARLEY

JOSEPH FARLEY

ALEXANDER WHITE

JOHN READ
JOSEPH B. TEAS

ALEXANDER WHITE

WILLIAM WHITE

SAMUEL GOOCH

HUGH WILSON

JOHN REYNOLDS

JOSEPH DEWEY

JOHN WAYBOURN
(1812)

SECTION 2
6N 9W

SECTION 1
6N 9W

SECTION 6
6N 8W

JAMES WHITE

HUGH WHITE

DAVIDSON HIBBARD

GEORGE Y. CUTLER
WILLIAM LAMME

WILLIAM LAMME

SARAH A. COCHRAN
CHAUNCEY ROBISON

JOSHUA WOOLWORTH
(1812)

SECTION 12
6N 9W

JAMES MILLER

LAND PATENTS
AND
PATENTEES

1/4 1/2 MI.
SCALE

D. E. MILLER

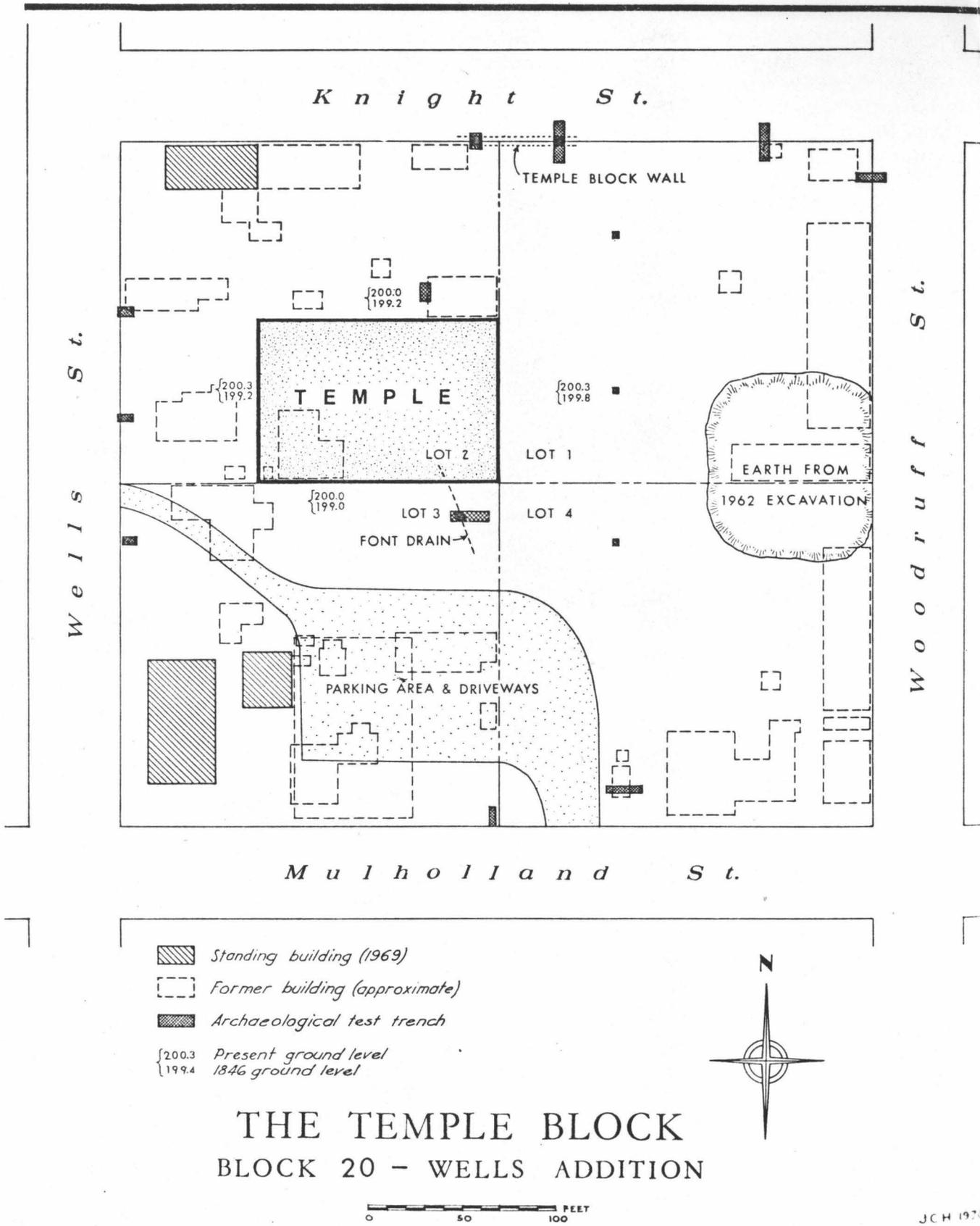


FIGURE 3. — PLOT PLAN OF TEMPLE BLOCK, including location of exploratory trenches and later buildings.

MAY 27 1938

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



REGION TWO
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

May 24, 1938

*Letter
FSR
Miss Ho
card in
Inventory files
Nauvoo, Ill*

The Director
National Park Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Director:

We are enclosing literature, pictures, and a
Historic Sites Survey card pertaining to Nauvoo, Illinois.

Nauvoo is considered by the Mormons as being one
of the most important historic sites commemorating the part they
played in the westward movement and should be given further study.
Since most of the important remains are being well preserved by
the two branches of the Mormon Church, additional study of this
site can be postponed.

Sincerely yours,

Thos. J. Allen, Jr.
Thos. J. Allen, Jr.
Regional Director

enc.

AUG 11 1961
APR 20 1961

RECEIVED
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON OFFICE

JUN 8 8 59 AM '61

L58

JUN 9 1961

Kabeer
Littleton

Mr. Conrad L. Wirth, Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wirth:

As the (owner, owners) of PUBLIC LIBRARY AND CITY HALL located in
(name of site)

NAUVOO HANCOCK ILL
(City) (County) (State)

(I,we) hereby make formal application for a certificate () and
bronze marker, 17" x 18", () designating this historic property
as a Registered National Historic Landmark. (Check one or both as
desired)

1. Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation
that goes with the ownership and care of a property classified as
having exceptional value and worthy of Registered National Historic
Landmark status (I,we) agree to preserve, so far as practicable and
to the best of (my,our) ability, the historical integrity of this
important part of the national cultural heritage.

2. Toward this end, (I,we) agree to continue to use the
property only for purposes consistent with its historical character.

3. (I,we) also agree to permit an annual visit to the
property by a representative of the National Park Service, as a
basis for continuing landmark status.

4. If for any reason, the three conditions mentioned above
cannot continue to be met, it is agreed that the Registered
National Historic Landmark status shall cease and that until such
status is restored by the Secretary of the Interior, neither the
Registered National Historic Landmark Certificate nor the Marker
will be displayed.

Sincerely yours,

R. C. Gager
CITY MAYOR.

*Copy
sent to Region 2029*



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR INFORMATION SERVICE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For Release JANUARY 20, 1961

SECRETARY SEATON RECOMMENDS ADDITIONAL SITES FOR HISTORIC LANDMARK STATUS

Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton has recommended an additional 51 sites as being eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status, it was announced today.

The sites possessing exceptional historic and archeological value are described in three new "theme studies" in the National Park Service series which eventually will cover all the major periods of human history in the United States. The three studies are: Prehistoric Hunters and Gatherers; The War for Independence; and a sub-theme under Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries, entitled: Overland Migrations West of the Mississippi River.

The Registry of National Historic Landmarks was approved by Secretary Seaton and established by the National Park Service in October 1960. Eleven theme studies covering the English, French, and Spanish Exploration and Settlement; the Development of the English Colonies, 1700-1775; The Advance of the Frontier, 1763-1830; Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1830; The Civil War, 1861-1865; and four sub-themes under Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries, entitled: The Santa Fe Trail; the Cattlemen's Empire; Military and Indian Affairs; and The Texas Revolution and the War with Mexico, 1820-1853, were announced.

A total of 324 sites have been recommended, with 213 declared eligible for Landmark status and the remainder already in the National Park System or having received Federal recognition.

National Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth said that the Registry of National Historic Landmarks is designed to recognize and endorse the preservation and protection of structures and sites now administered by States, other public agencies, or historical societies, and to encourage private owners of historic landmarks to maintain them.

The Registry is an outgrowth of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings program of the National Park Service. This program was authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, which provided for a "survey of historic and archeological sites, buildings, and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States."

Administrators of sites found eligible for Landmark status may apply to the National Park Service for such recognition and will receive a certificate. Arrangements are also being made to make available a suitable marker.

Descriptive summaries of the sites in the presently announced theme studies are attached. A list of themes under study is also attached. Additional studies will be announced from time to time. The various theme studies may be published later for public distribution. Only reading copies are currently available.

x x x

Prehistoric Hunters and Gatherers

The Advisory Board has recognized 20 sites as having exceptional value. Nineteen of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks. They are:

1. Iyatayet, Alaska. One of the earliest sites yet found in Alaska. This is the type site for the Norton Culture which flourished from 500 B.C. to A.D. 300.
2. Ipiutak, Alaska. A large spectacular Paleo-Eskimo site with house remains and elaborate burials.
3. Double Adobe, Arizona. The first site where the early and distinctive Cochise Culture was recognized. It contained evidence of food gathering peoples who lived in the area about 5,700 B.C.
4. Ventana Cave, Arizona. Contained a deep stratified deposit showing human use during a period of about 5,000 years, ending in historical times.
5. Lindenmeier Site, Colorado. The first recognized and investigated Folsom camp site in the United States. A recent radiocarbon date places the Folsom occupation at this site at over 10,000 years ago.
6. Stallings Island, Georgia. Probably the most famous shell heap site in the deep Southeast, this site gave a knowledge of prehistoric Indians from the Archaic pre-pottery people through those who made the earliest pottery in the southeastern states.
7. Modoc Rockshelter, Illinois. A deep, stratified Archaic site. This is one of the oldest Archaic sites east of the Mississippi. Earliest occupation began around 8,000 B.C. Work here yielded clear indication of an Archaic occupation in the East as early as the early hunters of the West.
8. Graham Cave, Missouri. The first site to provide radiocarbon dates for an Archaic occupation in the time range previously considered typical of the Paleo-Indian stage. It presented the first association of fluted projectile points with spear points of Archaic type. The earliest occupation occurred around 9,700 years ago.

9. Signal Butte, Nebraska. This was the first Plains Middle Prehistoric site to be described. It provided much of the data necessary for determining the cultural sequence of the Northern Plains. The earliest occupation seems to have begun around 2,500 B.C.

10. Leonard Rock Shelter, Nevada. This stratified site provided evidence for three periods of prehistoric occupation in the Great Basin, the first beginning about 7,000 B.C.

11. Sandia Cave, New Mexico. This was the type site for Sandia points and was one of the first sites to provide evidence of man's occupation of North America at a time earlier than that of Folsom bison hunters.

12. Anderson Basin (Blackwater Draw), New Mexico. A well preserved section of a locality famous for its important archeological and paleontological remains, this site has yielded Folsom points and the earlier Clovis type of human weapons in association with a variety of extinct mammal remains.

13. Folsom, New Mexico. Here scientists first made their dramatic find of man's weapons unquestionably associated with the bones of an extinct species of the bison. This evidence profoundly modified scientific thought about the antiquity of man in America.

14. Lamoka, New York. This is the type site of the Lamoka culture. It provided part of the basis for the initial definition of the Archaic stage in the Eastern United States.

15. Fort Rock Cave, Oregon. This cave yielded the famous Fort Rock sandals which are the oldest dated artifacts in the New World. It also indicated that Indians occupied Central Oregon at the time of the Newberry eruption of Mount Mazama.

16. Plainview, Texas. This is the type station for Plainview points. Excavations here demonstrated an association of the Plainview point with bones of an extinct bison species.

17. Danger Cave, Utah. Danger Cave is the most important of the Great Basin finds. It led to the formulation of the "Desert Culture" concept, and showed that early peoples of the Great Basin lived in an entirely different environment from that of the High Plains Paleo-Indian hunters. It indicated that weaving was known in America prior to 7,000 B.C.

18. Oconto Site, Wisconsin. This was a site where implements of the "Old Copper" Culture were found in association with human burials. It provided what appears to be an accurate date for the Old Copper Culture, and places this occupation of the Western Great Lakes region at roughly 6,000 to 7,000 years ago.

19. Horner Site, Wyoming. This is the type station for the Cody Complex which includes Scottsbluff and Eden points and the distinctive Cody knife. Radiocarbon dates indicate a period of occupation about 5,000 B.C.

In addition, one site recognized as having exceptional value has been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior as a donation from the National Geographic Society. This site is Russell Cave, Alabama.

The War for Independence

In the study of the War for Independence, thirty-two sites have been recognized as possessing exceptional value. Twenty-two of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks. They are as follows:

1. The Webb House, Wethersfield, Connecticut. This fine Colonial structure, built in 1752 by Joseph Webb, was the scene of the historic May, 1781, conference between Gen. George Washington and Count de Rochambeau, Commander of the American military forces in Newport, Rhode Island. The result was an agreement by which the French and American Allies marched south to cooperate with Admiral de Grasse's French fleet, to oppose and surround Lord Cornwallis, the British Commander in Virginia. The meeting may not have produced specific plans for the victorious Yorktown Campaign, but it laid the ground work leading to Cornwallis' defeat. Owned by the Connecticut Society, Colonial Dames of America, and open to the public.
2. The John Dickinson House, near Dover, Delaware. The restored Dickinson House is the surviving structure most eminently associated with the great writer so aptly termed the "Penman of the Revolution." In the patriotic literature of that struggle, Dickinson was as pre-eminent as was Washington in war, Franklin in diplomacy and Morris in finance. With the help of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, the State of Delaware restored the Dickinson House in 1952, and it is now exhibited to the public by the Delaware State Museum.
3. Bunker Hill Monument, Boston, Massachusetts. The famed Bunker Hill Monument, situated on Breed's Hill, commemorates the first full-scale action, on June 17, 1775, between American militia and British troops. The battle was a repulse for the raw American Army, but as a costly victory, it convinced the British Command that defeating the rebellious Colonists would not be easy. The courage of the American defenders at Bunker Hill has become a classic in American military history. The monument is owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and administered by the Metropolitan Commission of Boston.

4. Old North (Christ Episcopal) Church, Boston, Massachusetts. From the belfry of this church on the night of April 18, 1775, lanterns notified patriots on the opposite shore of the Charles River that British troops were beginning their march to Lexington and Concord, where they were engaged next day with the Minute Men in the opening skirmish of the American Revolution. Boston's oldest surviving church, this structure is one of the nation's most cherished landmarks, both historically and architecturally. Old North Church is owned by the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts and is open to the public.

5. Paul Revere House, Boston, Massachusetts. Although extensively restored, this colonial structure retains its original framework and, in addition to its significance as the home of the Revolutionary patriot, is important as downtown Boston's only surviving 17th century dwelling. Through its back door, Revere probably passed for his famous ride on the night of April 18, 1775, to warn the patriots in Lexington and Concord. The structure is owned and exhibited to the public by the Paul Revere Memorial Association.

6. Lexington Green, Lexington, Massachusetts. Here on the morning of April 19, 1775, occurred the short but momentous skirmish between the Minute Men and the British forces from Boston that initiated the armed struggle for American independence. Lexington Green is owned by the Town of Lexington, Massachusetts.

7. Buckman Tavern, Lexington, Massachusetts. Located on the east side of Lexington Green, the Buckman Tavern is the oldest of the Lexington inns and is the one most intimately associated with the famed opening struggle of the American Revolution. Owned by the Town of Lexington, it is leased to the Lexington Historical Society, which exhibits the building to the public.

8. Wright's Tavern, Concord, Massachusetts. A landmark more memorable and significant than is sometimes realized today is Wright's Tavern at the center of the Town of Concord. Built in 1747, it was the scene, within a few hours on April 19, 1775, of meetings by both Minute Men and British Redcoats. It was also associated in October 17, 1774, with the meeting of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, which gathered in the adjacent meeting house of the First Parish to prepare the way for the Revolution in Massachusetts. Wright's Tavern is owned by the Society of the First Parish, in Concord.

9. Monmouth Battlefield, near Freehold, New Jersey. The Battle of Monmouth on June 28, 1778, marked the combat debut of the American Army after the hard winter's training at Valley Forge. Washington failed at Monmouth to stop British movement across New Jersey after these forces left Philadelphia. But this last major battle in the north demonstrated that a new American Army, able to engage the British forces on equal terms, had been forged. The major scene of the battle, northwest of Freehold, New Jersey, retains much of its original character and is now largely privately-owned farm land.

10. Princeton Battlefield State Park, Princeton, New Jersey. Washington's victory at Princeton on January 3, 1777, had a generally encouraging effect on the American Revolution at a time when the spirits of the American people were at a very low ebb. This victory, coming so soon after Washington's Christmas night defeat of the British at Trenton in 1776, brightened the American cause and strengthened Washington's army. A New Jersey State Park on the southern edge of Princeton preserves the scene of the heaviest fighting on the Princeton Battlefield. State owned.

11. Washington Crossing State Parks, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Washington's crossing of the Delaware on Christmas night 1776, for the brilliant raid on Trenton, was a crucial episode in the struggle for independence. By this daring act he carried the war to the enemy and gave the new nation and his often-defeated army a taste of victory at the war's lowest ebb. On the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware, the well-maintained State Park of approximately 500 acres preserves the site of the embarkation of Washington's main force. On the New Jersey side of the river is a 372-acre State Park preserving the scene of the landing above Trenton.

12. Bennington Battlefield State Park, New York. The American militia's victory at the Battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777, was a significant contribution to the defeat of Burgoyne's British Army at Saratoga, two months later. The 208-acre Bennington Battlefield Park includes the center of heaviest fighting on the high ground overlooking the little village of Walloomsac and affords a wide view of the battle terrain. The Park is administered by the New York State Education Department, Albany, N. Y.

13. Morris-Jumel Mansion, New York City. In addition to its distinction as the only important pre-Revolutionary house still standing in Manhattan, the Morris-Jumel Mansion is the major surviving landmark of the Battle of Harlem Heights, September 16, 1776. One major result of the battle was the restoration of the

offensive spirit of the American Army, after a succession of defeats and retreats. The Jumel House was Washington's headquarters from September 14 to October 18, 1776. The house was saved from demolition in 1903 when the City of New York purchased the property and by special legislation gave its care to the Washington Headquarters Association of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

14. Stony Point Battlefield Reservation, New York. By the action at Stony Point, July 16, 1779, Gen. George Washington asserted his grip on the Hudson and especially on West Point, "the key to the Continent." The Battle of Stony Point was the last major military action in the northern theater of war during the Revolution. This property, owned by the State of New York, is administered by State Conservation Department in cooperation with the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

15. The Gundelo Philadelphia, New York. The United States Gundelo Philadelphia is the only surviving gunboat built and manned by American forces during the Revolutionary War. Further, it is one of the 15 small craft with which Benedict Arnold fought 29 British vessels in the battle off Valcour Island, Lake Champlain, October 11, 1776. The year of grace won by the building of Arnold's "fleet" and the battle off Valcour Island paved the way for the decisive American victory at Saratoga the following year. Privately owned, the vessel is now located on the west shore of Lake Champlain, on New York Route 22, in Essex County, N. Y.

16. Valcour Bay, New York. Benedict Arnold's daring fleet action off Valcour Island, in Lake Champlain, on October 11, 1776, had a far-reaching effect on the outcome of the War for American Independence. Although the Americans were defeated on the lake, their very presence and stubborn fighting proved to be a strategic victory. British invasion of the northern colonies was delayed while a fleet was built to engage Arnold's small flotilla. By the time the lake had been cleared of American vessels, the season was too far advanced to carry out the projected British movement to Albany. The site is marked by a small monument on the mainland about five miles south of Plattsburgh, N. Y., in view of the island. This was erected in 1928 by the New York State Education Department and the Saranac Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

17. Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, New York. None of Washington's military headquarters during the War for Independence is of greater historical significance than the Hasbrouck House at Newburgh. Arriving at Newburgh on April 1, 1782, the Commander-in-Chief remained at the Hasbrouck House, save for occasional enforced absences, until August 19, 1783. This was a longer period than Washington spent at any other headquarters. Aside from its intimate association with Washington, the Hasbrouck House has the distinction of being the first historic site preserved by a state. The state obtained the property in 1850 for non-payment of debt. It is administered by the New York State Education Department, Albany.

18. Brandywine Battlefield Park, Pennsylvania. The Battle of Brandywine on September 11, 1777, was the only major clash of the two main armies during the campaign which resulted in the British capture of Philadelphia. Although defeated, Washington extricated his force in good order, and the Continentals demonstrated their ability to withstand the determined attack of British regulars. Brandywine Battlefield Park comprises 50 acres of rolling ground overlooking the main battle areas to the north and west. Owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Park is administered by Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission.

19. Chew House (Cliveden), Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This fine Georgian home is the most important surviving landmark of the hard-fought battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777. In that action, Washington's Army narrowly missed winning a significant victory over a large contingent of the British Army guarding the northwestern approaches to newly-occupied Philadelphia. It also proved to be a major influence in the consummation of the alliance with France that spelled final victory for the new American nation. The house is privately owned and is not open to the public except on special occasions.

20. Valley Forge State Park, Pennsylvania. No name in American history conveys more of suffering, sacrifice and triumph than Valley Forge. The bitter winter of 1777-1778 endured here by Washington's ragged, hungry troops saw the emergence of a real American Army, risen from the wreckage of the defeated force which staggered into the camp on December 19, 1777. The military training and discipline imposed at Valley Forge created a force which from that time on would meet its professional enemy on equal terms and at last defeat him. Owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Park is administered by the Valley Forge Park Commission.

21. Camden Battlefield, South Carolina. The Battle of Camden, August 16, 1780, was the climax to a series of disasters which began with the fall of Charleston to Clinton's British army in May. Though a tactical defeat for the Americans, it brought Nathanael Greene to the American command. The Daughters of the American Revolution own 2 acres of the battlefield located 5 miles north of Camden, S. C., and the rest is owned by various private citizens.

22. St. John's Episcopal Church, Virginia. In St. John's Church on March 23, 1775, Patrick Henry delivered the stirring "Liberty or Death" speech which sounded a clarion call for his fellow Virginians. There, in the third great speech of his career, the spellbinding orator of the War for Independence attained a measure of undying fame. The church has been altered several times since 1772. The Church and southern half of cemetery is owned by the congregation of St. John's Episcopal Church; the northern half of cemetery, by the city of Richmond.

In addition, 10 sites are represented and interpreted in the National Park System as follows:

1. Cowpens Battlefield Site, South Carolina
2. Guilford Courthouse National Historical Park, North Carolina
3. Independence National Historical Park, Pennsylvania
4. Kings Mountain National Military Park, South Carolina
5. Minute Man National Historical Park Project, Massachusetts
6. Moore's Creek National Military Park, South Carolina
7. Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey
8. Saratoga National Historical Park, New York
9. Statue of Liberty National Monument, New York
10. Yorktown Battlefield, Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia.

Overland Migrations West of the Mississippi River

In the study of Overland Migrations West of the Mississippi River, 16 sites have been recognized as having exceptional value in illustrating and commemorating the history of the United States. Nine of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks. They are as follows:

1. Emigration Canyon (at point of the Pioneer Monument), Utah. Brigham Young and his Mormon followers arrived at the Salt Lake Valley in 1847 by way of Emigration Canyon. Here at the mouth of the Canyon, now the east edge of Salt Lake City, there is a fine panoramic view of the land that was to be their home. It is perhaps the best place to commemorate the long, history-making migration of the sect. Owned by the State of Utah.

2. Nauvoo, Illinois. The place from which the great Mormon migration westward to Utah began in 1846 following mob violence and persecution of the sect. By 1842 more than 10,000 Mormons had settled in Nauvoo, and it soon became the largest city in Illinois. Many of the structures originally built by and associated with the Mormon leaders of that time survive. Some of them are preserved by the Reorganized Church, others by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in Salt Lake City, and still others are privately owned.

3. Robidoux Pass, Nebraska. A significant landmark and campsite on the old Oregon and California Trail. The great migrations of the 1840's passed through it, and from its crest the westbound travelers had their first view of Laramie Peak, which most of them considered to be the Rocky Mountains.

4. Independence Rock, Wyoming. This huge rock-mass, rising like a monster out of the sagebrush plain near the Sweetwater River, became known as "the great registry of the desert" because of the large number of names and dates carved, painted, or written on it. It was one of the best known landmarks on the Oregon and California Trail.

5. South Pass, Wyoming. This was the long looked for crossing of the Continental Divide on the Oregon and California Trail, and as such was one of the great landmarks on the Trail. It also is the easiest passage of the Rocky Mountains, and was famous in the days of transcontinental animal-drawn transportation.

6. Donner Camp, California. Site of the snowbound winter camp of the Donner Party, 1847-1848, in which tragedy struck this California-bound party of 89 people. Only 45 survived the ordeal, one of the worst episodes of overland migration. In a sense, it epitomizes the hardships and dangers encountered by those who made the overland crossings in those days.

7. Sutter's Fort, California. The Fort and settlement established by John A. Sutter in 1839 on the Sacramento River which became the objective of nearly all westbound emigrants to California from the United States by way of the central and northern routes. Sutter was a generous benefactor to the emigrants and his Fort and assistance proved an invaluable aid in the American settlement of California. Sutter's Fort has been restored and is now a State Historical Monument.

8. Warner's Ranch, California. This ranch, 75 miles northeast of San Diego, established by Jonathan T. Warner, an American citizen from Connecticut was a famous place on the southern emigrant and wagon road into California. It was the first place the traveler could find shelter and food after enduring the hardships of the desert crossing, and almost everyone traveling by this route stopped there. Owned by the San Diego Water Company and leased to private ranchers.

9. Fort Hall, Idaho. Established by Nathaniel Wyeth in 1834 and one of most famous of all landmarks and stopping places on the Oregon and California Trail. The Oregon and California Trails, westbound, separated at Fort Hall. The Fort was associated importantly with the fur trade, the overland migrations to Oregon and California, and the transportation and supply network to the Inland Empire and the gold mines of Montana. Located in the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, and under the jurisdiction of the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The National Park Service presently administers several federally owned areas associated with Overland Migrations West of the Mississippi River. The seven established areas in the National Park System are the following:

1. Death Valley National Monument, California
2. Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyoming
3. Fort Union National Monument, New Mexico
4. Fort Vancouver National Monument, Washington
5. Lassen Volcanic National Park, California
6. Scotts Bluff National Monument, Nebraska
7. Whitman National Monument, Washington

158-IBH

August 14, 1961

Harwood, Illinois

Hon. R. C. Gages
Mayor of the City of Harwood
Harwood, Illinois

Dear Mayor Gages:

We have received your application form for Registered National Historic Landmark status for the Public Library and City Hall, Harwood, Illinois.

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 64th meeting, recommended classification of Harwood, Illinois as possessing exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States. It was the Board's opinion that the city of Harwood typified the history of great western migrations. Since the classification referred to the entire community, application for Registered National Historic Landmark status should be for the historical community as a whole rather than for an individual site. Our intent was that the certificate and marker would be issued to the city of Harwood for placement in or on some public building, such as the City Hall.

Since the Board's action was for the community as a whole, we will issue the certificate and marker in the name of Harwood, Illinois. However, it will not be necessary for you to submit new application forms since the set you have already submitted will be acceptable.

We are pleased at your response to Acting Director Soyen's notification and are happy to be able to offer Landmark status to the community of Harwood.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) HERBERT E. KAHLER

Herbert E. Kahler
Chief Historian

Copy to: Regional Director, Region Five
✓ Mr. Littleton

WDL:logan:bfr 8/11/61

✓

Letter February 3, 1961 to owner of Nauvoo, Illinois notifying him of eligibility of Landmark status, signed by Acting Director Scoyen.

Owner: Mayor of the City of Nauvoo; Nauvoo, Illinois.

Letters also sent to: Sen. Paul H. Douglas, 1-20-61
Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen, 1-20-61
Cong. Paul Findlay, 1-20-61

✓

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CROSS REFERENCE

File No. Nauvoo, Illinois

Oct. 3 , 1961

From Acting Chief Historian Porter

To Regional Director, Region Five

SUBJECT Landmark Application Forms Received: Attached are copies of appli. forms

for Justin Smith Morrill Homestead, Vt.; Nauvoo, Ill.; and Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims, Mo.
Please check for changes of will appear on cert. & marker as is.

In case of Nauvoo, application reads for Public Library & City Hall. Cannot issue to these buildings. Will produce cert. & marker with name, "Nauvoo, Illinois." Would appreciate hearing your thoughts on this matter.

Original ltr. filed: XXXXX Region Five

Nauvoo, Illinois - classified in Overland Migrations subtheme of
Westward Expansion

Announced in press release January 20, 1961

Senator Paul H. Douglas notified Jan. 20-61
Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen notified Jan 20-61
Congressman Paul Findlay notified Jan 20-61

Notified the Mayor of the City of Nauvoo February 3, 1961

Certificate sent to Region Five for forwarding to owner 11-29-61

Marker sent to Hon. R. C. Yager, Mayor of City of Nauvoo, Nauvoo, Ill March 30-62

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CROSS REFERENCE

File No. Nauvoo, Illinois

Oct. 10, 1961

From Acting Regional Director George A. Palmer

To Director

SUBJECT Landmark Application Forms Received: in reply to memo of Oct. 3, the names of the Justin Smith Morrill Homestead, Vermont, and the Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims, New York, are given correctly. As Nauvoo, Illinois, is a historic district involving a number of individual properties. we agree with the general designation as given in Dr. Porter's memo. However, in view of the appli. made by the Mayor of Nauvoo, it would appear desirable to notify him in advance of the reason for the broader designation which will appear on the cert. and marker.

Original ltr. filed: OODXXX Region Five

L58-CHA

January 30, 1962

Mrs. Eva Wenger
Receptionist
Tourist Reception Center
Nauvoo, Illinois

Nauvoo, Ill

Dear Mrs. Wenger:

We regret the delay involved in preparing the Registered National Historic Landmark Certificate and Plaque for Nauvoo, Illinois.

As was indicated in Chief Historian Herbert E. Kahler's letter of August 14, 1961, to Mayor Gage, both the certificate and plaque will be issued in the name of "Nauvoo, Illinois," since the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments recommended the site as a historic community.

We are ordering both the certificate and bronze marker for Nauvoo. The certificate should be ready within a few weeks. The marker, however, will take several months to prepare due to the large backlog of work our contractor now has.

We appreciate your interest in the Registered National Historic Landmark program. If we may assist you further, please write to us.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ CHARLES W. PORTER III

Charles W. Porter III
Acting Chief Historian

Copy to: Regional Director, Region Five. W/c of inc.
Mr. Littleton

WDLogan:bfr 1/30/62

TOURIST RECEPTION CENTER
NAUVOO, ILLINOIS

Sponsors:

City of Nauvoo
Nauvoo Chamber of Commerce
Nauvoo Lions Club
Nauvoo Grape Festival Assn.
Nauvoo Historical Society

January 23d, 1962

To L58-IBH,

U. S. Department of the Interior,
National Park Service,
Washington 25, D. C.,

Dear Sir;

On August 14, 1961, the Department of Interior informed Mayor R. C. Yager of Nauvoo, that a marker for the Library and City Hall was in order here. The application had previously been received and approved. To date we have not heard from the Department concerning this Historic Landmarker. Will you please look up the record on this for we would be pleased to have it and place it on our building.

Thanking you in advance

Sincerely

Mrs. Eva Wenger
Receptionist

C
O
P
Y

March 30, 1962

L58-CHA

Hon. R. C. Yager
Mayor of the City of Nauvoo
Nauvoo, Illinois

Nauvoo, Ill

Dear Mayor Yager:

This is to inform you that we are shipping the Registered National Historic Landmark Plaque for Nauvoo, Illinois, to you today. We would appreciate it if you would advise us upon receipt of the plaque. It is a pleasure to have you participate in our Landmark Program.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ CHARLES W. PORTER III

Charles W. Porter III
Acting Chief Historian

Copy to: Regional Director, Region Five

Mr. Littleton ✓

JOLittleton:gb

Region Five
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

L58

March 20, 1962

Memorandum

To: Director

From: ^{Assistant} Regional Director

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
Shipment of Landmark Plaque

In reply to your memorandum of March 15, the Landmark Plaque for Nauvoo, Illinois should be shipped to Honorable R. C. Yager, Mayor of Nauvoo.

(Sgd.) George A. Palmer

Assistant
Regional Director

In duplicate

Mr. Wirth
Through: Mr. Price
Herbert E. Kahler

April 4, 1962

Nauvoo

Nauvoo has been recognized as a Registered National Historic Landmark. The certificate has been forwarded and a marker sent to the Mayor of the city of Nauvoo on March 30, 1962.

Descriptive material on Nauvoo is found in the study - Overland Migrations West of the Mississippi River, pages 133 and following. There are also a few photographs. The Board classified the ten structures listed on page 135 of the report.

Also attached is a report of November 19, 1940, showing the long and continued interest of the Park Service in this historic community.

Included in that report are a number of photographs of structures taken in 1938. Also attached is a 1-page brief on Nauvoo, which gives a quick run-down as to what happened, why it is important, and which church body owns the buildings.

We have an extra copy of the "Overland Migrations" in case you wish to give this study to Mr. Marriott.

(SGD) HERBERT E. KAHLER

Herbert E. Kahler

Attachments

Copy to: Mr. Littleton ✓

L58-CHA

April 5, 1962

Mr. J. Willard Harriott
4500 Garfield Street, NW
Washington 7, D. C.

Dear Mr. Harriott:

Pursuant to my telephone call, I am sending you a brief dittoed statement on Nauvoo, Illinois, a report dated November 19, 1940, with photographs dating from 1938, and a large report entitled - "Overland Migrations West of the Mississippi River", page 133 of which discusses Nauvoo and its importance in our history.

Also enclosed is a folder on The Registry of National Historic Landmarks. Ten buildings mentioned in the report on "Overland Migrations", page 135, have been classified as of exceptional value and are eligible for a marker. This marker was sent to the Mayor of the City of Nauvoo on March 30. The owners of the houses will receive certificates attesting to the national significance of the respective buildings.

After you have had an opportunity to examine this material, Mr. Wirth and members of his staff will be happy to talk to you about it further. You may if you wish keep the material that is being sent with the exception of the report of November 19, 1940. This is a typewritten copy and we would greatly appreciate its return.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) HERBERT E. KAHLER

Herbert E. Kahler
Chief, Division of
History and Archeology

Enclosures

Copy to: Regional Director, Region Two
Mr. Wirth
History ✓

HEKahler:fm

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wirth
 Through: Mr. ~~Price~~ *Price 4-4*

FROM : Herbert E. Kahler

DATE: April 4, 1962

SUBJECT: ~~Navoo~~ *Navoo*

Navoo has been recognized as a Registered National Historic Landmark. The certificate has been forwarded and a marker sent to the Mayor of the city of Navoo on March 30, 1962.

Descriptive material on Navoo is found in the study - Overland Migrations West of the Mississippi River, pages 133 and following. There are also a few photographs. The Board classified the ten structures listed on page 135 of the report.

Also attached is a report of November 19, 1940, showing the long and continued interest of the Park Service in this historic community.

Included in that report are a number of photographs of structures taken in 1938. Also attached is a 1-page brief on Navoo, which gives a quick run-down as to what happened, why it is important, and which church body owns the buildings.

We have an extra copy of the "Overland Migrations" in case you wish to give this study to Mr. Marriott.

Herbert E. Kahler
 Herbert E. Kahler

Attachments

*Sent to Mr J. Willard Marriott
 4500 Garfield St. NW*

Home Phone: *OL-6-2700*

RECEIVED
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON OFFICE
MAY 22 8 25 AM '62

158
Price
Haley
Appleby
MAY 23
Littleton

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

OFFICE OF THE FIRST PRESIDENCY,
SALT LAKE CITY II, UTAH

May 18, 1962

Mr. Conrad Wirth, Director
National Parks Service
Department of Interior
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wirth:

In Nauvoo, Illinois on May 4, 1962, you let me have a copy of the enclosed report on Nauvoo.

President Moyle is interested in it and desired to have a copy. A copy has been prepared for him and for President Brown and one has been preserved in the files of the Office of the First Presidency. I am now returning the copy entrusted to me and thank you for permitting us to make the copies.

I have presented to a publisher in Salt Lake City a copy of the manuscript of the book which you gave to President Moyle and which he suggested I bring to Salt Lake City with the view to see if we could find someone interested in bringing out an edition to it.

I have presented it to the general manager of the Deseret Book Company with the request that the Company consider publishing it in suitable form. I am awaiting report. As soon as I have the information I shall communicate it to you at once.

It was a pleasure to meet you in Nauvoo. I hope I may have other opportunities to associate with you and to learn from you.

Sincerely yours,

A. Hamer Reiser

Assistant Secretary to:
The First Presidency

L53-GHA

May 31, 1962

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Region Five

From: Chief, Division of History and Archeology

Subject: Nauvoo, Illinois

On May 5, Connie met with Harold Fabian and William Harriott at Nauvoo, Illinois, and while I have seen no official report by Connie, in talking to him I gather he is sympathetic to a national historic site in nonfederal ownership at Nauvoo together with the important wintering places of the Mormon trek to Salt Lake City. He indicated that he wanted this to be considered not in terms of religious implications but rather as one of the great westward migrations. Mr. Fabian mentioned that the Mormons were willing to expend \$1,000,000 in acquiring Nauvoo and developing it as a national historic area. Nauvoo has been recognized as a Registered National Historic Landmark but Connie believes it should come before the Board before any formal action is taken with regard to considering it as a national historic site in nonfederal ownership.

I mentioned to Mr. Fabian that extensive archeological and historical work was needed at Nauvoo if an accurate presentation was to be made. Offhand, I believe that Leroy Hafen is probably as familiar with the Mormon story as any professional historian I know. He is a Mormon and has access to the Mormon archives. I may not have all the facts, Ronnie, on this proposal but I am passing on to you what I do know so that this does not reach you by surprise in case you are not aware of Connie's activities.

(SGD) HERBERT E. KAHLER

Chief, Division of
History and Archeology

Copy to; Mr. Wirth
History ✓

HEKahler:fm

May 31, 1962

L58-CHA

Mrs. Minnie Prior

Bentley, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Prior:

Director Wirth has asked me to reply to your letter of May 14 about Nauvoo, Illinois.

In the study of great overland migrations the National Park Service has recognized the historical significance of the Mormon migration to the West just as it has recognized other important movements with westward expansion. Such recognition is not on the basis of religious contributions but on the role this group played in the settlement of the West. Enclosed is a folder relating to the Registry of National Historical Landmarks which provides additional information on this program.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) HERBERT E. KAHLER

Herbert E. Kahler
Chief, Division of
History and Archeology

Enclosure

Copy to: Regional Director, Region Five
History

REAppleman:bj:5/22/62

REWRITTEN:REAppleman:bj:HEKahler:5/31/62

Director, National Park Service

Washington, D. C.

Bentley, Ill.
May 14, 1962

Dear Sir:

Concerning building a national or state park at or around Nauvoo Illinois, the site of the old Mormon Temple;

Where in the U.S. is a like project? Where taxes from local, state & national sources are solicited to restore a religious temple or provide an extensive park around it?

Do you believe in separation of church and State? We do. Therefore we oppose the restoration of Nauvoo by using taxes.

We endorse the construction and improvement of scenic Mississippi River Road. It needs more finance.

If it is historical points around which to build a park, let it be of patriotic significance. National History is what the nation should be concerned in, not church history.

We suggest Warsaw which is site of Ft. Edwards and there is a beautiful monument on a bluff overlooking Mississippi River. From that bluff one can see three states, Illinois, Iowa & Missouri.

Thank you for your careful consideration of this matter. We would appreciate a reply.

/s/ Mrs. Minnie Prior
Bentley Illinois

C O P Y

JUN 8 1962

Nauvoo

L58-CMA

Mr. J. Willard Marriott
President, Hot Shoppes, Inc.
5161 River Road
Washington 16, D. C.

Dear Bill:

I have received your letter of May 18 and the aerial photographs have just been received, also the maps showing the proposed River Road have been reproduced. These are being sent to you under separate cover. The location of the River Road as shown has not been acted on by the State of Illinois.

It was indeed a pleasant experience to be with you at Nauvoo.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) CONRAD L. WIRTH

Conrad L. Wirth
Director

Copy to: Mr. Wirth -
HEKahler: fnd 6/5/62

History

Survey

JUN 8 1962

L58-CHA

NSHS + B file

Mr. A. Hamer Reiser
Assistant Secretary for
The First Presidency
The Church of Jesus Christ of
Latter-Day Saints
Salt Lake City 11, Utah

Dear Mr. Reiser:

Thank you for returning so promptly the report on Nauvoo, Illinois, enclosed with your letter of May 18. I am glad that President Moyle found it interesting and useful and that he and President Brown desired copies of it.

It is also interesting to me and members of my staff working on the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings that you and President Moyle have approached the Deseret Book Company with the view of obtaining its opinion about publishing the subtheme report of the National Survey entitled, "Overland Migrations West of the Mississippi River." Since talking to you we have had word from an eastern publisher who is interested in publishing the entire series of the National Survey reports including this one.

I enjoyed the visit to Nauvoo and the interesting conversations we had about the preservation and memorialization problems confronting you and your associates in plans for the area.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) CONRAD L. WIRTH
Director

Copy to: Regional Director, Region Five w/c of inc.
History " "

REAppleman:bj:6/4/62

JUL 1 3 1962

JUL 1 3 1962

L58-CHA

Mr. A. Hamer Reiser
Office of The First Presidency
The Church of Jesus Christ of
Latter-Day Saints
Salt Lake City 11, Utah

Nauboo

Dear Mr. Reiser:

We have received your letter of July 2 concerning the Nauvoo Restoration, and the possibility of the Deseret Book Company's publishing our "Overland Migrations" study. As you mentioned in your letter, an Eastern publishing firm is definitely interested in publishing the entire series of studies of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings. We note that you requested us to send a copy of the "Overland Migrations" study to Dr. David Miller of the University of Utah for use in historical research he will be carrying out for you. We are sending a copy of this study to Dr. Miller in compliance with your request.

We appreciate your interest in our historic preservation program and are pleased with your favorable reaction to the "Overland Migrations" study.

Sincerely yours,

(SND) L. F. COOK

**ACTING ASSISTANT
Director**

Copy to: Mr. Littleton ✓
Regional Director, Southwest Region, w/c of inc.

WDLogan:gb 7-10-62

JUL 13 1962

L58-CHA

Neuvoo

Dr. David Miller
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Dr. Miller:

We have received a letter from A. Hamer Reiser, Assistant Secretary to the Office of the First Presidency, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, requesting us to send you a copy of our study of "Overland Migrations West of the Mississippi River," for use in research you are undertaking for Neuvoo Restoration, Inc.

Under separate cover, we are sending you a copy of the "Overland Migrations" study. This study was prepared as one of a series on American history by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings now being carried out by the National Park Service. Since the study is a draft only, and to be published subsequently by an Eastern publishing house, we would appreciate it if you would not quote directly from it. We plan considerable revision of the study before it is published.

We hope you will find this study of help in the research work you are carrying out and would appreciate the return of the study when you have finished with it.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) E. F. COOK

ACTING ASSISTANT Director

Copy to: Regional Director, Southwest Region
Mr. Littleton

WDLogan:gb 7-10-62

*R. A. Appleman
L. Wirth*

10210

June 14, 1962

Mr. Henry D. Moyle, President
The Church of Jesus Christ of
Latter-Day Saints
Salt Lake City 11, Utah

Dear Mr. Moyle:

This is a late reply to your letter of May 14. I am also late in expressing to you my distinct pleasure at having an opportunity to meet with you and other members of your group. I have heard from Dr. Kimball and Harold Fabian since then, and have had several talks with Bill Marriott. I am glad to know that things are going along so well.

I am also glad that you enjoyed reading our report on Neuvoc. You probably have heard by now that we have been successful in getting a company to print a whole series of studies, including the Western Expansion, for distribution throughout the country. There are forty-five studies similar to the one that you saw, dealing with all phases of American history from the time of its discovery on through to modern expansion through social, economic, and cultural aspects of America. I think our historians have done an excellent job and we are looking forward to seeing these studies distributed throughout the country to the schools and in the libraries of thinking people.

Again, sincere thanks for the courtesies you extended to me, and I look forward to other enjoyable meetings with you.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) CONRAD L. WIRTH

Conrad L. Wirth
Director

Copy to: ✓ Mr. Kahler
Mr. Wirth

CLWirth:ho

RECEIVED
THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS
OFFICE OF THE FIRST PRESIDENCY
SALT LAKE CITY 11, UTAH

July 2, 1962

Mr. Wirth
Price
Kahler
Logan
1-⊙

JUL 9 1962

Mr. Conrad L. Wirth, Director
National Park Service
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wirth:

Re: L58-CHA

On Friday of last week I received word from the Deseret Book Company, to whom I submitted the text of "Overland Migrations West of the Mississippi River", that the Executive Board had considered carefully the proposal that the Company publish an edition of "Theme XV."

I had also informed the manager that there are other reports in this series and that if they were interested in getting into the national market with the whole series, it would be a substantial and important project which would bring them much prestige.

The Board, however, felt that the Company's facilities for entering the national market are not adequate and that, therefore, it would not be wise to undertake publication of one of the series when the whole series should be uniform in format and style and should be marketed together.

Subsequently, I informed them that you had word from an Eastern publisher who is interested in publishing the entire series of the national survey reports including this one. This information was received with relief.

As Bill Marriott and Harold Fabian may very soon inform you, the First Presidency launched the non-profit corporation, "Nauvoo Restoration, Inc.", last week, with Dr. Kimball as President, Harold Fabian as Vice-President, Willard Marriott and David Kennedy as Trustees. Mr. Kennedy is a Chicago Banker. I am to serve as Secretary-Treasurer and Trustee. Dr. Kimball and Harold Fabian have talked with Dr. David Miller, a professor of Western History at the University of Utah, about undertaking the historical research for us at once.

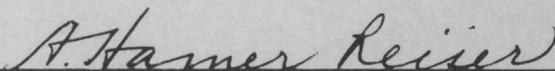
If he does not already have a copy of "Theme XV", I think he must indeed have one. It is so rich and useful, especially in bibliography, and also in

Mr. Conrad L. Wirth
July 2, 1962
Page Two

organization and general presentation. I hope you will have no objection if I keep the copy I have until we find out if he has a copy, before I return it to you.

I shall return to you the copy of the book which you delivered to us in Nauvoo. We shall look forward with great interest to the publishing of the whole series.

Sincerely yours,



Assistant Secretary to:
The First Presidency

JUL 30 1962

L58-CHA

Mr. A. Homer Reiser
Secretary-Treasurer
Navoo Restoration, Inc.
47 E. South Temple Street
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

Dear Mr. Reiser:

Thank you for your letter of July 12 informing us that Dr. David E. Miller of the Department of History, University of Utah, has been granted a leave of absence for one year to serve as Director of Historic Research for the Navoo Restoration, Incorporated, and that he plans to come to Washington to do research.

We shall be happy to see him and members of my staff, in particular, the Division of History and Archeology, will be pleased to talk with Mr. Miller and will try to be helpful to him in connection with his research.

Would you please advise us when we may expect Mr. Miller in Washington?

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) CONRAD L. WIRTH

Conrad L. Wirth
Director

Copy to: Mr. J. Willard Marriott - Harold P. Fabian
History ✓ Salt Lake City, Utah

HEKahler: fmd 7/26/62

LSS-GNA

August 3, 1962

O.K.
C.L.W.
8/5

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Chief, Division of History and Archeology

Subject: Contract with Dr. David E. Miller on Navoo

We have tried to reach Dr. Miller by telephone but find he is enroute to Washington, stopping off at Navoo, therefore we have been unable to contact him. Dr. Miller is on leave of absence from the University of Utah for one year, but we assume that the University would be willing to enter into a contract for the study of Navoo covering its history during the days before the migration westward and detailed studies of buildings of the community at its heyday.

I spoke to Mr. Montgomery about paying for such a project and our best source seems to be to transfer Archeologist Charles Steen from Visitor Services to Archeological Salvage Operations and use that money (approximately \$10,000) to defray the cost of the contract.

We would like to go ahead on this basis when Dr. Miller comes to Washington unless you have other ideas on this matter which we would be happy to receive.

(SGD) HERBERT E. KAHLER

Chief, Division of
History and Archeology

Copy to: Mr. Montgomery
Dr. Corbett

History ✓

HEKahler:fm

Chief, Budget & Finance

August 27, 1962

Chief, Division of History & Archeology

Transfer of Funds, FY 1963

Please transfer \$4,000 from WASO Account No. 144.1A to WASO Account No. 142.1. These funds, together with \$11,000 from Visitor Services, Southwest Region, will be used to finance a contract with Dr. Miller of the University of Utah for a historical study of Nauvoo, Illinois.

(SGD) HERBERT E. KAHLER

Chief, Division of History & Archeology

In duplicate

Copy to: Dr. Corbett, Messrs. Peterson and Littleton

CABurroughs:mlp

*John
Loyd*

August 24, 1962

L58-APG

University of Utah
Salt Lake City,
Utah

Attention: Director of Cooperative Research

Gentlemen:

Chief Historian Kahler and Dr. Miller of your staff discussed the enclosed contract in a telephone conversation of August 20.

Please sign and return the original and one copy of the contract and retain a copy for your files. Mr. Herbert E. Kahler is designated the Contracting Officer's representative for this contract. Changes in the scope of the work or the contract amount require the prior written approval of the Contracting Officer.

An Equal Employment Opportunity Poster is enclosed for your use in complying with Article II (2). At this time, contractors with contracts of less than \$50,000 are exempt from reporting to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. This exemption does not waive the spirit and intent of Executive Order 10925 within the scope of this particular type of contract.

Sincerely yours,

(SIGNED)

Houston R. Turner
Contracting Officer

Enclosures

Copy to: Mr. Kahler ✓
Contract File

HRT:bc

Herald House Box 477 103 South Osage, Independence, Missouri

Publishing Division of the Reorganized CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST of Latter Day Saints

AUG 29 8 24 AM

Roger Yarrington
Managing Editor

August 27, 1962

K58

SEP 4 1962

Price
Kahler

National Park Service
Department of Interior
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

I am interested in writing an article for our church magazine, the Saints' Herald, about the restoration of historical properties being done in Nauvoo, Illinois by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormon).

Particularly I am wondering about the extent of federal government participation in the restoration work and the amount of federal financing involved in the project.

Your help in making my article complete and accurate will be very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Roger Yarrington
Roger Yarrington

RY:vmw

Air mail -
special delivery

WASO

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
SALT LAKE CITY

*Mr. Miller
copy 9/15*

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH
308 PARK BUILDING
OFFICE OF COORDINATOR

7 September 1962

United States Department of
the Interior,
National Park Service,
Washington 25, D. C.

C Attn: L58-APG
Houston R. Turner,
Contracting Officer

O Subj: Agreement

Gentlemen:

P Enclosed are the original and one fully executed copy of an agreement for research, study and assembly of a historic site survey pertaining to the "Westward Migration of the Mormons," to be conducted under the direction of Dr. David Miller, Professor of History. Thank you for support in the amount of \$15,000 for the period from 1 September 1962 through 1 November 1963.

Y The Equal Opportunity Poster is being forwarded to Dr. Miller and he will be requested to display it prominently and to adhere to both the spirit and the scope of Executive Order 10925 within this contract.

Sincerely,

C. J. Christensen

C. J. Christensen,
Coordinator.

amb
Enc.
cc: Dr. Miller

SEP 10 1962

K58-CHA

Mr. Roger Yarrington
Herald House
Box 477
163 South Osage
Independence, Missouri

Dear Mr. Yarrington:

We have received your letter of August 27 inquiring as to the extent of Federal participation in the restoration work at Narvoo, Illinois.

The National Park Service, in connection with its National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, is gathering historic site survey data pertaining to the westward migrations of the Mormons, noting Independence Rock, Devil's Gate, and South Pass, Wyoming; Emigration Canyon, Utah; and with special emphasis on Narvoo, Illinois. A study of the community is to be completed by November, 1963. Dr. David Miller, of the University of Utah, is handling the study under contract and we trust that as one of the byproducts this study may be useful in the restoration program. However, the National Park Service is not participating in the restoration work itself.

I hope that this supplies you with the information that you desire.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) L. F. Cook

Acting

Assistant Director

Copy to: Regional Director, Northeast Region w/c of inc.
History (Survey) w/c of inc.

HEKahler:bfr 9/6/62

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
SALT LAKE CITY

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
ORSON SPENCER HALL

October 26, 1962

Mr. Herbert Kahler
National Park Service
Department of Interior
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kahler:

I am sending herewith a copy of a broad outline for my study of Nauvoo and the Mormon Migration. You will note that I have divided the study into nine chapters which may be subject to revision as the work progresses. Omission of details in the outline does not mean that the finished project will lack them. Of course, I have already picked up a great deal of significant information, but obviously, at this stage of the game, I do not have all the necessary material at hand. The major purpose of this project is to locate, assemble, and organize then interpret information which may be uncovered. It is obvious that nothing more than a broad outline can be presented at the beginning of the project.

I expect to devote a significant portion of the written report to the business of the interpretation of the facts portrayed. The report will be thoroughly documented and will be liberally illustrated with maps, photographs and any other items found necessary or desirable.

My work thus far has been in collecting materials and in gaing-
ing a broad outlook toward the Mormon Era of Nauvoo history. So far, I have made satisfactory progress in this endeavor and am confident that I'll be able to bring the project to a satisfactory completion within the allotted time.

Sincerely,



David E. Miller
Professor of History

DEM/jj

Enclosure

OCT 29 1962

Nauvoo and the Westward Migration of the Mormons

Chapter 1 Nauvoo, The Pre Mormon Era

Location and physical features

Indian Tribes

Sauk and Fox

Various treaties which affected the Nauvoo area 1804, 1824
Black Hawk War

Coming of the White man

Explorers and traders

Monseur Julien and others
William Ewing, Indian Farmer c. 1800
Zebulon Pike, Aug. 9, 1805

Beginnings of a settlement

James White
Hugh White
Alexander White
Isaac Campbell

Creation of Hancock County, Illinois. Jan. 13, 1825

Land patents granted. Land sold through Quincy and Springfield ~~(over)~~ land offices.
A map showing these purchases will be included.

Venus, first postoffice in Hancock County (Later Commerce; later Nauvoo)

Founding of Commerce, including Venus post office, May 20, 1834.

Joseph B. Teas and Alexander White leaders of the movement
to create Commerce.

Plat of Commerce, 24 blocks.

Role of Commerce in Hancock County history.

Commerce City, April 28, 1837.

26 blocks immediately north of Commerce.

Promoted by Horace R. Hotchkiss and John Gillet, real estate
speculators.

Commerce City was primarily a "paper town"

(The creation of Commerce City(1837) by real estate speculators
reflects the relative success of Commerce (1834) and its
favorable location on the Mississippi River. Both of
these "towns" were ultimately bought by Joseph Smight and
associates and included in the City of Nauvoo)

Chapter 2 The Mormons Move to Commerce

Brief account of Mormon history in Missouri

Migration of Mormons to Quincy, Ill., winter 1838-39

Friendly reception of the Mormons by the citizens of Quincy

Selection of the site of Commerce as a permanent home for the Mormons, Spring, 1839.

Preliminary investigations and explorations

Joseph Smith's decision to make Commerce the Mormon center

Mormon Land purchases at Commerce.

Hugh White's Farm, May 1, 1839

Isaac Galland's Farm, May 1, 1839

The Hotchkiss Purchase, Aug. 9, 1839

(Size, location and description of these purchases will be included and shown on a map)

Mormon migration to Commerce, spring and summer 1839

Joseph Smith moves to Commerce May 10, 1839

Sidney Rigdon, Heber C. Kimball and others to be listed

First Nauvoo Plat, Sept. 2, 1839.

(This is the first official use of the name "Nauvoo" on any document I have seen thus far. Mormon correspondence indicates that both names (Commerce and Nauvoo) were commonly used for a year or more)

Official change of name from Commerce to Nauvoo, April 21, 1840

Various additions to Nauvoo.

Wells Addition

Joseph Smith Addition

Hyrum Smith Addition

Kimball Additions

others.

These additions were subdivisions promited by individual land owners and incorporated in the City of Nauvoo by city council action. A map showing the various additions will be included.

Nauvoo, gathering place for the Saints.

In the fall of 1839 many leading members of the church went to England and elsewhere to carry the Mormon message of the "Restoration of the Gospel." Included in the missionary was that of the "Gathering" of the Saints to Nauvoo. This program had a marked influence on the growth of Nauvoo.

Chapter 3 The City of Nauvoo

Mormon Theocracy in Nauvoo

Political situation in Illinois--Whigs vs. Democrats

Significant position of the Mormons in Illinois state politics

Application for a City Charter

State of Illinois grants Nauvoo City Charter, Dec. 16, 1840

Charter to become effective Feb. 1, 1841

Provisions of the Charter

City government--City Council

Very broad powers granted (to be listed in some detail)

Organized Feb. 1, 1841

(List of officers to be included)

Nauvoo Legion

Semi-independent City militia

University of the City of Nauvoo authorized

City government at work

Various aspects of Nauvoo City Government action

Crime and punishment

Liquor control

Encouragement of industry, weights and measures, etc

Streets

City additions

Ordinances on freedom of religion, etc.

Chapter 4 Life in Nauvoo 1839-1844

Population Growth

From less than 100 (prior to Mormon era) to c. 15,000

Nauvoo was the largest city in Illinois

Construction of buildings

Homes Before the Mormon Era there were a few log cabins and two stone houses in Nauvoo. Within three or four

years of the Mormon Era the whole city was literally

covered with homes and shops. Homes were built of logs, lumber, brick and stone. Photographs of some of the old homes will be included as well as maps to show locations. An estimate of the number of homes at various stages of the development will be included.

Shops and business establishments

A complete list of businesses and their locations will be included. (Nauvoo had virtually all types of shops and businesses, typical of a frontier town of the 1840's)

Public buildings

(In another chapter special attention will be given to the Temple, Nauvoo House and the Mansion House. These were not "Public" in ownership but public in use.

Industry

In addition to listing the various shops, attention will be given to the types and extent of industrial development and efforts to encourage such.

Plan to build a canal from north to south (from Miss. River to Miss. River) for purpose of supplying water power, harbor facilities, etc.

Nauvoo Agriculture and Manufacturing Association

Education

University of the City of Nauvoo organized, Board of Regents appointed, faculty named, classes held, degrees awarded, but no university buildings constructed.

Private schools established in homes and in stores. All schools brought under the supervision of the Board of Regents of the University.

An examination of the extent of education in Nauvoo will be included.

Role of the Mormon Church

Church meetings were held in private homes and at the Grove near the Temple (which was under construction) There was evidently no Church chapel built in Nauvoo for general meetings.)

High Council of the Church had influence in government of Nauvoo.

Eclesiastical Wards organized

Female Relief Society

Masonic Lodge

Beginning of the lodge in Nauvoo; growth and importance.
The Masonic Hall

Printing and Publishing

Times and Seasons

The Wasp

Nauvoo Neighbor

Expositor

The history of these newspapers is interesting. Through these publications a great deal is revealed concerning life in Nauvoo. (Complete files are available)

Social Life

Dances

Lectures

Debates

Lyceums

Chapter 5 Public (Church-sponsored) Buildings

Nauvoo Temple -- major cooperative building effort. Story of this effort will be given complete coverage.

Mansion House---official residence for Joseph Smith as well as for use as hotel.

Nauvoo House---Hotel - "Nauvoo House Association" chartered by State of Illinois - Sale of stock - Building never completed

Seventy's Hall--Church office building ^{completed} ~~connected~~. Also used as a school.

The Arsenal--Building built by the Nauvoo Legion. Building still in use.

(The cooperative church effort to build these buildings is an important part of Nauvoo history.)

Maps showing location; photographs and sketches will be included.

Chapter 6 Mormon-Non-Mormon Conflict

(What was the basis of the Mormon-non-Mormon conflict that led ultimately to the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith and the expulsion of the Mormons from Nauvoo?)

Joseph Smith fled from Missouri to Illinois--a wanted man.

Attempts to arrest Joseph Smith for various alleged crimes.

Arrests and trails of Joseph Smith
Joseph in hiding

Political situation in Illinois as it was related to the Mormon-non-Mormon conflict.

Joseph Smith, Presidential candidate, 1844

L.D.S. Claim to be the "Only True Church" led by a man who "talked with God."

Doctrine of the "Gathering of the Saints" to Nauvoo
Plural Wives--Beginning of the doctrine and practice and
reaction to it.
Dissent within the Church

Nauvoo Expositor--Rival Printing Press and Newspaper

Destroyed by order of Nauvoo City Council--Joseph Smith, mayor.
Arrest of Joseph Smith and others.
Murder of the Smiths at Carthage, June 27, 1844

Chapter 7 Nauvoo, 1844-46 (From the death of Joseph Smith^{to} the Exodus)

Confusion in Nauvoo following the death of the prophet

Struggle for control of the church and the city.

Sidney Rigdon steps forward--is rejected

Brigham Young (president of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles) takes
the lead.

Demand of non-Mormons for the removal of Mormons from Nauvoo, 1845

Mormon decision to seek refuge in the Great Salt Lake Valley, 1845

Negotiations between Mormons and non-Mormons leads to Mormon agreement
to leave Nauvoo during 1846. (Photostats of some of this
correspondence will be included)

Preparations to leave Nauvoo

Completion of, and dedication of Temple after the exodus began.

Completion of many homes, just before the exodus began.

Exodus begins, Feb. 4, 1846

Continuing exodus, summer 1846

Battle of Nauvoo, September 1846.

Chapter 8 The Mormon Migration

Decision 1845 to migrate to the Salt Lake Valley

Other possible sites considered

Oregon

Vancouver Island

Texas

Beginning of the Exodus

Trek across Iowa, 1846

Garden Grove

Mt. Pisgah

Council Bluffs

Winter Quarters

The Mormon Battalion

Mormon Vanguard to the Great Basin

Personnel and organization

Major Landmarks along the route

Chimney Rock

Old Ft. Laramie

Independence Rock

Devil's Gate

South Pass

Ft. Bridger

From Ft. Bridger--along the Donner Trail--to Salt Lake Valley.

Big Mountain Summit

"This is the Place"

Significance of the Mormon migration in American history

Chapter 9 Nauvoo since the Mormon Exodus

The Icarians

Catholics

Wine culture

Nauvoo cheese

Nauvoo Today

(I have not yet gotten into much material dealing with the past-Mormon history of Nauvoo, except for an examination of the present-day town and buildings. I expect to make this chapter rather brief, except the treatment of the present scene.)

WASO-9
(March 1960)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON OFFICE

ATB *Appleman*
DEE

Date 31 Oct 62

FOLLOW-UP SLIP

To: Mr. Kahler

Miller's outline looks good and fairly complete, so far as I can judge.

Chapters 6,7,8 would seem to be the most important, and should have relatively heavy and detailed treatment. Possibly additional chapter breakdown in these three chapters would be desirable as the work progresses, but the author can decide this.

For purposes of marking and commemoration, the parts of Chapters 2, ~~3~~, 4, and 5 which locate and describe buildings at Nauvoo will be particularly important and should be as complete as possible, text, illustrations, and mapping.

Appleman
Appleman

(Signature)

Not to be filed

L58-CHA

November 9, 1962

NS HS & B fde

Dr. David E. Miller
Department of History
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Dr. Miller:

Thank you for your letter of October 26 submitting a broad outline for your study for Nauvoo and Mormon migration. Your outline looks good to me. As we see it from here, Chapters 6, 7, and 8 seem to be the most important and doubtless will receive heavy and detailed treatment.

For purposes of marking and commemoration, Chapters 2, 4, and 5 which locate and describe buildings at Nauvoo will be particularly important, and I hope that you can illustrate that portion profusely.

We are pleased with your outline and wish you continued success in bringing the project to a successful conclusion.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) HERBERT E. KAHLER

Herbert E. Kahler
Chief, Division of
History and Archeology

cc:
History w/inc.

HEKahler:bfr

JAN 16 1963

RECEIVED
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON OFFICE

JAN 7 9 28 AM '63
LSB

Northeast Region
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

January 4, 1963

Price
Kahler
J.L.

Honorable R. C. Yager
Mayor of Nauvoo
Nauvoo, Illinois

Dear Mayor Yager:

As you may recall, on January 30, 1962 we informed Mrs. Eva Wenger, Receptionist, Tourist Reception Center, Nauvoo, that the certificate attesting to Nauvoo's designation as a Registered National Historic Landmark had been received by our office. To date, we have not had a reply. In the event that our first letter was misdirected or overlooked, we should like to know whether you would prefer to have the certificate mailed to you, or presented formally on some appropriate occasion.

If you should have any question about the matter, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) Ronald F. Lee

Ronald F. Lee
Regional Director

cc:
Director

J.L.

Nauvoo Planning Commission

MAY 6 1 45 PM '63 CITY OF NAUVOO

L 24315

Nauvoo, Illinois

May 3, 1963

~~RNP~~
~~car~~

ewp
5/8

RW
Appleman
MAY 8

1963

National Park Service
Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:

The Nauvoo Planning Commission has recently been appointed to formulate a planning program for the City of Nauvoo.

For a small city, the size of Nauvoo, this would seem a simple task. The truth is that it is a very complex task because of the many interested parties involved. These include the City itself, as well as Federal and State Governmental agencies, Church and other Public groups and also individuals.

As the National Park Service is one of the interested parties, relative to the proposed Mississippi Parkway (Great River Road), we are requesting from you information regarding your immediate and future plans that may effect overall planning and possible zoning in the city of Nauvoo.

We have heard rumors that the National Park Service may be planning to take over part of Nauvoo as a National Historic Shrine. We would like to know if the National Parks Service does have such plans. Any information available now in this regards will certainly be appreciated.

The next meeting of this commission will be May 20. We need to have our information as complete as possible when we consult with Professional Planning Firms. Your cooperation with an early reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

By *John T. Moffitt*
John T. Moffitt, Chairman

12-3-63

NAUVOO

Note for files

See copy of study, Westward Migration of the Mormons with Special Emphasis on Nauvoo, by David E. Miller, stored in cabinets as too large for file.

J.O.L.

MAY 22 1968

L2435-CHAH

NSA59 B file

Mr. John T. Moffitt
Chairman
Nauvoo Planning Commission
City of Nauvoo
Nauvoo, Illinois

Dear Mr. Moffitt:

Your letter of May 3 requested information concerning the relationship of the Great River Road to the restoration of Nauvoo and plans of the National Park Service in regard to Nauvoo.

Through conversations with Mr. Fabian and correspondence with Mr. Kimball, arrangements have been made for Mr. J. L. Obenschain, Engineer of the Bureau of Public Roads, and Mr. Wallace A. Johnson, Landscape Architect for this Service, to present tentative solutions for the location of the Great River Road in the vicinity of Nauvoo at the meeting of Nauvoo Restoration Incorporated on the morning of May 18. Mr. Obenschain and Mr. Johnson are Federal consultants to the Illinois Division of Highways on the location and development of the Great River Road. Final decisions in respect to planning, development, and maintenance of the Great River Road rest with the Illinois Division of Highways. If the tentative proposals of the consultants are inadequate for the needs of the restoration of Nauvoo, we are confident a satisfactory alternate solution can be worked out at the meeting for later presentation to the Division of Highways. We hope you will be able to attend this meeting.

The rumor you mention that the National Park Service may be planning to take over part of Nauvoo as a national historic shrine is incorrect. The National Park Service has no plan to acquire any property in the City of Nauvoo nor to establish there a national historic shrine in Federal ownership. The Service did consider Nauvoo in the study on Overland Migrations in the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings in connection with the Mormon trek to Salt Lake Valley. The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments in considering that study did evaluate Nauvoo as having outstanding significance for the purpose of commemorating and illustrating

the history of the United States. As such it was entitled to a certificate and a bronze plaque for Registered National Historic Landmarks. The Landmark plaque was sent to Mayor R. C. Yager in March 1962. Landmark status does not, however, involve Federal ownership or development of the site in question.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) CONRAD L. WIRTH

Director

cc:

Regional Director, Northeast w/inc.

Mr. Obenschain (2) (to be carried to Ill. by Mr. Johnson) w/inc.

EODC (2) "

History "

Mr. Bayliss "

D&C Files "

REAppleman:bj:5/9/63

REWRITTEN:REAppleman:WAJohnson:bj:5/13/63

Mr. Turner

September 26, 1963

Chief, Division of History and Archeology

University of Utah Contract No. 36-1110; Title "Westward Migration of the Mormons."

We have carefully examined Dr. David Miller's manuscript, forwarded to us with his letter of September 3, and recommend part payment in the amount of \$4,000, as provided in Article 7 of the agreement dated August 24, 1962, between the University of Utah and the National Park Service.

(Signed)

Herbert E. Kahler

cc:

Mr. Littleton

Dr. Porter (det.)

CWPorter:jd

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Dr. Porter: Mr. Kahler

DATE: 23 Sep 63

FROM : Appleman

SUBJECT: Dr. David Miller: Westward Migration of the Mormons

I have read thru, rather quickly, the 2-vol MS, listed above, in connection with partial payment of the contract price. I have also noted, for the first time, the contract of Sep 17 1962, in the matter, and comments are to some extent based on it.

1. The MS is devoted primarily to founding of Nauvoo and its political, social, and religious history. Very little on westward migration of the Mormons and sites along the way, which is subject of Article 1, 1 of contract. This is not a good study of the Mormon sites as the NSHS&B would have carried it out. A contract of this nature is subject to varying emphasis from what the NPS might do in a similar study, and I suppose this must be taken into account. Of 7 chapters of text, only 1, the last, relates to anything after the exodus starts from Nauvoo. There are 61 pages in this chapter. There is a good description and some photos of South Pass, just to name one site, but most have little contemporary description and relation to the period of Mormon importance. For present marking purposes, the report has little value, I would say, except in a few instances.

2. There are several land plats of Nauvoo and a location map of surviving buildings. There are numerous photographs of most of the surviving buildings and some historical photographs and prints of the the more important buildings in Nauvoo.

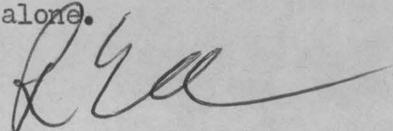
3. Footnotes are at end of each chapter. I would prefer that they be at bottom of each page in a study of this kind.

4. Most of the chapters have long quotations from documents. Many of these run to several pages of close, single space print. Chapters II and III are perhaps the worst in this respect. Chapter III is little more than a series of these long documents or parts of them. I would suggest that the narrative part of the study for these chapters, and of the others also, use quotations more sparingly and present an integrated analysis and resume of them for the reader. Those documents that the author considers important enough can be assembled at the end in an appendix or series of appendices.

5. If the main purpose of the study is to present in an organized form the data need to restore old Nauvoo, and to mark the sites along the road west to Salt Lake City that were of importance in the Mormon story, I should say that it falls short of the mark.

I suggest that others look over the MS, so that a better balanced viewpoint can be had here in NPS than depending on my comments alone.

This was to be primarily a study of Nauvoo H&K



UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
SALT LAKE CITY

SEP 6 1 28 PM '63

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
ORSON SPENCER HALL

Handwritten: L58
Handwritten: Chapman
Handwritten: Ann...
Handwritten: CHA
Handwritten: 9/11/63

September 3, 1963

Herbert E. Kahler, Chief
Division of History and Archeology
National Park Service
Department of Interior
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kahler:

Here is my draft of the History of Nauvoo. I intended to get it in the mail last Saturday but missed the 1 p.m. closing. So I hope you will forgive the few days' delay.

The draft still needs considerable work and I intend to keep at it so that I can combine my improvements with your suggestions for the final copy. I know I can get better copies of some of the photos and documents. As I began compiling footnotes and bibliography I noticed that I had left a few bases untouched. These I will correct and complete and double-check during the next week or two.

In Appendix D on Nauvoo Businesses I have included a copy of my work sheets rather than make a copy from them. My feeling is that you don't want this whole mass of material. But if you do, it will be available. You may notice that it is in triple space with plenty of room for additions. I am constantly working on this list which will hardly ever be complete because continued research constantly discloses new items. Let me know how much of this you really want in the final report.

Now that the first draft is completed I can tell you that this is truly an original piece of work. Although numerous articles and one book have been written on Nauvoo, no one has yet approached the subject as I have done. I trust that you will find my work satisfactory.

Let me know your reactions and how you think I should improve the draft in preparation for the final report.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature: D. Miller

David E. Miller
Professor History and
Head of the Department

OCT 1 - 1963

L58-CHAN

Professor David E. Miller
Department of History
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Professor Miller:

Under separate cover, we are returning to you the draft copy of your manuscript on Nauvoo and the Westward Migration of the Mormons which was submitted on September 3 in support of a request for partial payment of \$4,000 on Contract No. 36-1110 with the University of Utah. We have examined the manuscript and determined that it fulfills the requirements of the contract for partial payment as provided in Article 7 and payment should soon reach the University authorities.

In view of the fact that we have kept the manuscript longer than expected, the date for the completion of the contract is hereby extended until December 1.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED

Houston R. Turner
Contracting Officer

Separate cover:
Manuscript - 2 Vols.

cc:
Mr. Littleton
Mr. Turner
Dr. Porter (det.)

CWPorter:jd 10-1-63

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Littleton

NO
~~ASB~~
DATE: January 7, 1964

TO : Mr. Kahler

FROM : Littleton

SUBJECT: David Miller's Nauvoo report

What do you wish done with David Miller's study of Nauvoo? Is there any action to be taken by the Advisory Board?

John

Nauvoo

Dr. Porter, Mr. Kahler

December 3, 1963

Littleton

Nauvoo Study by David Miller

Today someone brought in five copies of this study. The other four copies have been placed in our storage cabinets. You will know what to do about this as I have not handled any of the contract or work on this special study of Nauvoo.

Joh

FEB 13 1964

Northeast Region
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106

L58-CHAH

FEB 10 1964

CHA
[Handwritten signature]

Honorable R. C. Yager
Mayor of Nauvoo
Nauvoo, Illinois

Dear Mayor Yager:

It is our pleasure to write to you again and to inform you that the certificate attesting to Nauvoo's designation as a Registered National Historic Landmark is in our office. The certificate, if you should wish, could be mailed to you. Or, we would be happy to arrange for a representative of the National Park Service to present the certificate formally, if you should desire to have a presentation ceremony.

If we may be of any other help concerning the Registry of National Historic Landmarks, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) Ronald F. Lee

Ronald F. Lee
Regional Director

cc:
Director

Sarney

Contracting Officer

April 17, 1964

Chief, Division of History and Archeology

Nauvoo Study

The final report on Westward Migration of the Mormons with Special Emphasis on the History of Nauvoo has been received. Contract No. 36-1110 with the University of Utah prescribes, under Article I, that final payment would be made to the University of Utah following a favorable report on this research. We are pleased to inform you that research report meets the requirements of the contract and, therefore, final payment of \$11,000 may now be made.

Herbert E. Kahler

cc:
Accounts
Branch of History

JUN 3 1964

RECEIVED
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON OFFICE

JUN 1 8 59 AM '64
Nauvoo Restoration Incorporated
Mr. Kahler
Mr. Tuller
Dr. Coleman



*A non profit corporation for the
restoration of historic Nauvoo*

65 South Main Street, No. 206

Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

June 1, 1964

LSB
RHA

Dear George:

O I

We are preparing some interpretive material for Nauvoo Restoration, Incorporated, to be used in connection with the restoration we are making of the old Mormon town of Nauvoo.

There are two or three splendid paragraphs in the volume prepared by the History Division on the theme "Overland Migrations West of the Mississippi River, which begin with the sentence, "The fifth decade of the nineteenth century was America's most expansive period," and comment on the Mormon migration westward from Nauvoo in such simple and yet expressive language that we would like to use a few sentences as they are set forth in this study. We can do it either by using the language ourselves or, which we would much rather do, by directly quoting from the National Park Service study. I am attaching a copy of the paragraphs we would like to use, either in whole or in part.

I can see no objection to it from the point of view of the Service, but we do not want to use this material without your acquiescence. I am enclosing a copy of the pamphlet, a small number of which have been printed. It is intended to change this by using the new matter under the title "Westward the Wagons."

Do you have any objection to our using this material?

Sincerely yours,

Harald Fabian

Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director,
National Park Service,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D.C., 20240.

Enclosures - 14

T 11

"The fifth decade of the nineteenth century was America's most expansive period. Within the space of a few years, the boundaries of the United States were pushed across half the continent. The most significant aspect of this expansionism was the overland movement of emigrants. The optimistic pioneer farmer, moving with his family to Oregon, the persevering Mormon, searching for a home in which he might live in peace, and the adventurous fortyniner, hurrying to the El Dorado with visions of the wealth that awaited him there, all carried American civilization westward and building in the Great West the foundations for a new society.....

".....The movement of the Mormons to the valley of the Great Salt Lake was one of the most dramatic events in the history of American westward expansion. With the Mormon migrations, not only the motivation of westward movement shifted, but the character of the emigrant also changed. No longer were the migrations composed solely of an agrarian people, but shopkeepers, artisans, mechanics, and skilled persons of all types made the trek. The economic motive, so dominant among the earlier emigrants, gave way to the desire to worship in peace and to live in isolation from those who would deny this right....."

L58-APG

June 5, 1964

*Navoo -
you are
Cullen
JR*

VIA AIR MAIL

Mr. David E. Miller
Head, Department of History
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Mr. Miller:

A reply to your letter of June 1 has been delayed but we felt compelled to contact the Office of the Solicitor with the hope that our reply would be more favorable to you.

However, that Office confirmed our original thinking that the report you prepared for the Government, under contract, cannot be used in the book you propose to write.

Sincerely yours,

HOUSTON R. TURNER

Houston R. Turner
Chief, Property Management
and General Services

cc:
RHA

JUN 10 1964

L58-RHAH

Naavoo

Mr. Harold Fabian
Naavoo Restoration Incorporated
65 South Main Street, No. 206
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Mr. Fabian:

In Mr. Hartzog's absence we are answering your letter of June 1 requesting permission to use a quotation from the National Park Service study, "Overland Migrations West of the Mississippi River."

We are delighted to learn that you think well of this study and that you wish to utilize a portion of it in explaining the Naavoo story. You have our full permission to do so.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) BEN H. THOMPSON

Assistant Director

cc:
Regional Director, Western - w/c inc.
Branch of History - w/c inc.

JWColeman;nh 6/8/64

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Northeast Region
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106

August 6, 1964

L58-RHAH

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Regional Director

Subject: Registered National Historic Landmarks:
Presentation ceremonies

There are listed below the dates for Registered National Historic Landmark presentation ceremonies scheduled for this month and next, and the names of the persons who will present the certificates and plaques.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Landmark</u>	<u>Person making Presentation</u>
8-27-64 or 8-28-64	Locust Grove, New York	Superintendent Davis
9-6-64	<u>Nauvoo</u> , Illinois	?
9-19-64 (tentative)	James A. Garfield Home, Ohio	?

Ronald F. Lee (signed)

COPY

AUG 11 1964

The Mormon Battalion, Inc.

of The

National Society Sons of the Utah Pioneers

1543 Sunnyside Ave.

P. O. Box 2691 Fort Douglas

Salt Lake City, Utah



AUG 10

L58

August 6, 1964

Littleton RH
Dr. Coleman

National Parks Service
Department of Interior
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Dr. David Miller, Professor and Head of the Department of History, University of Utah, was the speaker yesterday at the monthly meeting of the Sons of the Utah Pioneers, on the subject "Nauvoo - the City of Joseph."

He related to us his experiences in compiling a report on historic Nauvoo, Illinois for your department, under a grant of the Mission 66 program.

Upon inquiry we found out that he is not permitted to publish this report. Inasmuch as we would like to have this made available to us, we respectfully ask if there is any way that he can be granted permission publish this report.

The original members of the Mormon Battalion all came from Nauvoo, prior to being inducted into the U.S. Army in 1846, and the information contained in this report would certainly be valuable to us.

We trust a way may be found to accomplish this.

Respectfully yours,

Sheldon R. Brewster

Sheldon R. Brewster
Commanding Officer
Central Division
The Mormon Battalion, Inc.

Address: 325 North 2nd West
Salt Lake City 16, Utah

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Littleton
Nauvoo
8/17

1. ~~Montgomery~~
2. ~~Stagner~~

TO : Mr. Thompson
Through: Dr. Porter

DATE: August 17, 1964

FROM : Littleton

~~Howdy:~~
~~AG.~~ call me.
OK
8/17

SUBJECT:

Mr. Lee called me today about asking Harold Fabian to present the Landmark certificate and plaque to Nauvoo, September 6. He particularly wanted to know if WASO could pay for Mr. Fabian's transportation in the event he should accept. Mr. Lee asked that I discuss the matter with you and see if you would contact Monty about this, and perhaps have an answer for him when he visits WASO in the near future.

Monty says OK
to change to handmark
activity - 146 (?) N.S.

John
John Littleton

Note for file:

NAUVOO, ILLINOIS

8-17-64

8-17-64 Mr. J. Rowe called today to inquire about presentation of the landmark certificate and plaque for Nauvoo. He was not sure whether he had talked to me formerly or whether it had been someone at the Northeast Regional Office. Since he had not talked to me I told him that in all probability it was to someone in our Regional Office.

Mr. Rowe is a former President of Nauvoo Chamber of Commerce but is leaving Nauvoo soon. He said the person in charge of the ceremony was Mr. James Moffitt, publicity Director for the Grape Festival Association, Tel. Code 217, Nauvoo, 453-2378. I advised Mr. Rowe to ask Mr. Moffitt to get in touch with Mr. Lee about plans for the presentation, scheduled for September 6.


J. O. Littleton

L58-RHAA

August 19, 1964

Mr. Sheldon R. Brewster
Commanding Officer, Central Division
The Mormon Battalion, Inc.
1543 Sunnyside Avenue
P. O. Box 2691 Fort Douglas
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Mr. Brewster:

This will acknowledge and thank you for your letter of August 6 regarding publication of the study of Nauvoo, prepared by Dr. David Miller.

A manuscript prepared at Government expense, as this was, poses particular problems for publication by an outside publishing house. We will be happy, however, to give the matter careful consideration and will discuss it with our legal department. As soon as we have an opinion from that office, we will be happy to inform you accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED

Rogers W. Young
Acting Chief Historian

cc:
Regional Director, Northeast w/cy inc.

Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:gb

August 19, 1964

L58-RHAH

Mr. Sheldon R. Brewster
Commanding Officer, Central Division
The Mormon Battalion, Inc.
1543 Sunnyside Avenue
P. O. Box 2691 Fort Douglas
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Mr. Brewster:

This will acknowledge and thank you for your letter of August 6 regarding publication of the study of Nauvoo, prepared by Dr. David Miller, *who represented the University of Utah,*

A manuscript prepared at Government expense, as this was, poses particular problems for publication by an outside publishing house. We will be happy, however, to give the matter careful consideration and will discuss it with our legal department. As soon as we have an opinion from that office, we will be happy to inform you accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Rogers W. Young
Acting Chief Historian

cc:
Regional Director, Northeast w/cy inc.

C O P Y

Dr. Bradford or Dr. Nelligan

August 25, 1964

Littleton

Funds to Pay for Transportation, etc. for Earl Reed
to Present the Certificate and Plaque to Nauvoo

This is a note to tell you that Mr. Stagner who is acting
for Ben Thompson told me today that he had mentioned
the above item to Monty and Monty said that WASO would
bear the expenses of Mr. Fabien or Mr. Reed in presenting
the certificate and plaque for Nauvoo, September 6.

I also mentioned this in a telephone conversation to
Sidney.

Please inform Mr. Lee because he had inquired if WASO
could help him out in this matter.

John O. Littleton



IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34-RHAH

RECEIVED
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
AUG 27 1 20 PM '64
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NORTHEAST REGION
143 SOUTH THIRD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19106

AUG 26 1964

AUG 27 1964

Mr. Littleton
CUB
8/28

Mr. Earl H. Reed
343 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 4, Illinois

Dear Mr. Reed:

We are very pleased that you will be able to present the Registered National Historic Landmark plaque and certificate for Nauvoo, and we hope that the presentation will be a very pleasant occasion.

The presentation will occur on September 6, at 5:30 P. M. (Daylight Saving Time), and will be held in Nauvoo State Park. Mayor R. C. Yager will accept the plaque and certificate on behalf of the town of Nauvoo. The plaque is already in Nauvoo and the certificate is being mailed to your office. Enclosed with this letter is the draft of some remarks, some additional background material, and your travel authorization.

If you should have any further question about the presentation, please do not hesitate to call us.

Sincerely yours,

George A. Palmer

George A. Palmer
Acting Regional Director

Enclosures 3

cc:
Director

H34-RHAN

AUG 26 1964

Memorandum

To: Director
Attention: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

From: Regional Director, Northeast Region

Subject: Registered National Historic Landmarks: Forthcoming Presentations of Landmark Plaques and Certificates

The following presentations of the Registered National Historic Landmark plaques and certificates will shortly occur.

Nauvoo

1. Time: September 6, 5:30 P.M. (Daylight time)
2. Presentor: Earl H. Reed, Member, Consulting Committee to the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings
3. Recipient: Mayor R. C. Yager, Nauvoo
4. Location of plaque and certificate: Plaque at Nauvoo, certificate being mailed to Mr. Reed

U.S.S. Constellation

1. Time: September 12, 3:00 P.M.
2. Presentor: Assistant Secretary Carver
3. Recipient: Not known
4. Location of plaque and certificate: Both plaque and certificate are at Fort McHenry National Monument

(Sgd.) Ronald F. Lee

SONS OF UTAH PIONEERS LUNCHEON CLUB

212 West Fourth South Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84110

Office 322-1166 - Home 355-1325

September 3, 1964

Dr. Herbert Kahler, Historian
National Park Service
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dr. Kahler:

Recently I had the opportunity to peruse a report entitled, Westward Migration of the Mormons with Special Emphasis on the History of Nauvoo, prepared by Dr. David E. Miller and submitted to The National Park Service December 3, 1963.

As many of our group are descendants of people about whom this study was made, we are anxious that this report be made available for popular use. Therefore, our club would urge that your office give consideration to its publication at an early date. We deem it a most worthy contribution to historical literature.

Sincerely,

/s/ Virgil V. Peterson
President

VVP:pm

C O P Y

SEP 4 - 1964

cur
9/8

L58-RH

Mr. Jack W. Whittle
Central Illinois National Bank
and Trust Company of Chicago
231 South La Salle Street Suite 1854
Chicago, Illinois 60690

Dear Mr. Whittle:

Following your recent visit to this office, I checked with Dr. Porter, Chief Historian, regarding copies of Dr. Miller's Nauvoo study. It appears that there is only one copy of the study in this office, which we would be glad to have you use here but which we could not send out.

It is our understanding, however, that at the time Dr. Miller completed the study, a copy was mailed to Nauvoo Restoration Incorporated. If you cannot find it there, you might wish to contact Dr. Miller, whose address is: History Department, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

I certainly enjoyed your visit and hope your search is successful.

Sincerely yours,

HOWARD R. STAGNER

for Ben H. Thompson
Assistant Director

cc:

Mr. Thompson
Branch of History

JPCullen:nh 9/4/64

September 4, 1964

158-RHAAH

Memorandum

To: Assistant Director, Resource Studies
Through: Chief, Division of History Studies

From: Chief, National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Subject: Telephone Calls to Members of Congress to Notify Them of
the Presentation of the Landmark Certificate and Plaque
for Naavoo (Historic District), Illinois

The Registered National Historic Landmark Certificate and Plaque for Naavoo, Illinois, are to be presented to Mayor Yager of Naavoo Sunday, September 6 at 5:30 p.m. Mr. Earl Reed, former member of the Advisory Board, has been asked by the Northeast Region to represent the Service at this ceremony.

To notify the proper members of Congress I have called Senator Douglas' Office (Mrs. Zalar); Senator Dirksen's Office (Miss Epple); and Congressman Paul Findley's Office (his secretary and later Mr. Findley himself). Mr. Findley plans to be present.


John G. Littleton

cc:
Regional Director, Northeast
Mr. Harrison
Mr. Everhart
Mr. Richard Rogers, Room 5110
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:mg

H34-RHA
NER

September 15, 1964

Mr. Earl H. Reed
Supervisory Architect
HABS Chicago Office
Division of Design and Construction
343 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago 4, Illinois

Dear Mr. Reed:

As you probably know, Mr. Lee is in Europe, and rather than wait for his return I should like to express our deep appreciation of your interest and helpfulness in representing the National Park Service at Nauvoo. We are glad to learn that it was an enjoyable occasion for you personally and that it will probably stimulate and encourage interest in saving Nauvoo's historic remains.

As soon as your travel voucher is typed, we will forward it to you for signature.

Again, many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Signed

Murray H. Nelligan
Resource Studies Advisor

cc:

Chief, National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, WASO ✓

September 24, 1964

L58-RHAH

Utah Yawors

Mr. Virgil V. Peterson
President
Sons of Utah Pioneers Luncheon Club
212 West Fourth South Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84110

Dear Mr. Peterson:

We regret the delay in replying to your letter of September 3 in regard to the publication of the manuscript prepared by Dr. Miller of the University of Utah, for the National Park Service. We have also had a similar inquiry from Mr. Sheldon R. Brewster.

The matter has been called to the attention of our Legal Department and as soon as we have an opinion from that office, we will be happy to notify you accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED

Robert M. Utley
Chief, Division of
History Studies

cc:

Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:mg



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

September 24, 1964

Nauvoo

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L58-RHAH

Memorandum

To: Bernard R. Meyer, Assistant Solicitor, N.P.S.
From: Chief, Division of History Studies
Subject: Publication of a Manuscript Which was Produced by Contract

In 1962 the Service awarded a contract to the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, for a study of "Nauvoo," and the "Westward Migrations of the Mormons." The study was completed by Professor Miller, and he was paid accordingly.

We have recently had two requests for publication of this study. One group "The Mormon Battalion Inc., of the National Society of Utah Pioneers" reported that they understood Mr. Miller was not allowed to publish it, and they have inquired if they could publish the manuscript at no expense to the Government.

Will you kindly give us an opinion, by office memorandum, as to whether the manuscript could be turned over to a private group for publication? A copy of the contract is enclosed.

Signed 9/24/64
Robert M. Utley

[Handwritten signature]

Enclosure

October 8, 1964

H34-RH

Mr. Sheldon R. Brewster
Commanding Officer, Central Division
The Mormon Battalion, Inc.
1543 Sunnyside Avenue
P. O. Box 2691 Fort Douglas
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Mr. Brewster:

We have now received a legal opinion on your request to publish Professor David E. Miller's contract study on the history of Nauvoo. If certain conditions are met, such an arrangement seems feasible from the legal standpoint.

The National Park Service, however, would be very reluctant to grant this permission without the fullest concurrence of the author. It is our understanding that Professor Miller plans to make major revisions of the manuscript, and perhaps to rewrite it altogether, before its publication in book form. We would not like to see it rushed into print before he had the opportunity to make such changes as he felt desirable.

We suggest, therefore, that before pursuing the matter further with this Office you discuss it with Professor Miller and ascertain his views. When he deems the manuscript ready for publication, I feel sure that we can work out a satisfactory arrangement.

Sincerely yours,

~~SMK~~
SIGNED

Robert M. Utley
Chief, Division of
History Studies

cc: Regional Director, Southwest - Dr. David E. Miller - Mr. Virgil V. Peterson

Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:mg



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

IN REPLY REFER TO:

G-64-2017.18

RH

OCT 5 1964

Memorandum

To: Director, National Park Service

From: Assistant Solicitor, National Parks

Subject: Publication of a Manuscript which was produced by Contract

By memorandum of September 24, 1964, the Chief, Division of History Studies, requested our views as to whether a group which calls itself "The Mormon Battalion, Inc.," could publish at no cost to the Government a manuscript which was produced pursuant to a contract with the National Park Service. We are of the opinion that the Service may permit this group to publish the manuscript.

In arriving at this conclusion, we considered the effect of two statutes on the rights of the Government. The first, 61 Stat. 655 (1938), 17 U.S.C. Sec. 8 (1958), provides that "No copyright shall subsist in . . . any publication of the United States Government. . . ." From this, it is evident the Government has no copyright in this manuscript.

The second, 40 Stat. 1270 (1919), as amended, 44 U.S.C. Sec. 111 (1958), states that "All printing . . . for . . . every executive department . . . of the Government, shall be done at the Government Printing Office. . . ." The manuscript involved here will not be printed at the Government Printing Office. However, the printing is not being done for an executive department of the Government, but rather for a private group at no expense to the Government. Since no expenditure of appropriated funds is involved, such printing does not violate the statute.

We further advise that, should the Service decide to permit the group to publish the manuscript, that it execute a formal written agreement in which the group agrees not to attempt to copyright the material in the manuscript. The group may also be required to agree to provide the Service with a given number of free volumes of the published manuscript and to give appropriate credit to the Service for the text material. It should also be explicitly provided that the Service reserves the right either to have the manuscript printed as a Government document or to permit others to publish it.

Bernard R. Meyer
Bernard R. Meyer
Assistant Solicitor
National Parks

Enclosure

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

X

142.1, M&P, NPS, 1964

PROFESSOR DAVID E. MILLER, DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

L58-CHAH. URLET OCT. 14 RE NAUVOO STUDY. SINGLE SPACE

SATISFACTORY TO US.

Charles A. Young

for

HOUSTON R. TURNER
CONTRACTING OFFICER
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CC:

Mr. Littleton
Mr. Turner
Dr. Porter (det.)

CWPorter:jd 10-18-63

Charles W. Porter III
Chief Historian

343-2846

10-18-63

1 1
1:30 P.M.

H2215-RH

January 5, 1965

Mauvoo

Memorandum

To: Acting Assistant Director, Resource Studies

From: Chief, Division of History Studies

Subject: Research Contract in History, 1964 Fiscal Year.

In response to Mr. Montgomery's memorandum of December 28, 1964, we can advise that the following research contract was made in the field of history during 1964 Fiscal Year.

<u>State Institution</u>	<u>Number and Amount of Contract</u>	<u>Subject</u>
University of Utah	No. 36-1110, \$15,000	<u>Westward Migration of the Mormons</u>

Incorrect Contract 1962 - Money from 63 paid for it. H.

/s/ ROBERT M. UTLEY

Robert M. Utley

cc:
Mr. Littleton
Dr. Corbett
Mr. Young (det.)

RWYoung:kw 1/5/64

January 14, 1965

Return to → Mr. Utley
Cullen
Littleton
1 - Porter
Mauvo

Memorandum

To: Director
Through: Assistant Director, Operations

From: Historian, Roy E. Appleman

Subject: Neuvoo Restoration and David Miller Manuscript on
Mormon Migration

Mr. Everhart has asked that I comment on your query to Mr. Baker and him ~~and~~ the telephone call you had from Dr. LeRoy Kimball of Neuvoo Restoration Inc., Salt Lake City, about the Miller manuscript on Mormon migration, with the view to publishing it. This matter has a background, and some of it not visible from the files on the subject. First I will relate a summary of the files.

1. On September 17, 1962, the University of Utah and the National Park Service entered into a contract (No. 14-099-210) for "a study in connection with the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings," on the subject of the westward migration of the Mormons. Royden G. Derrick, Chairman of the Board of Regents of the University of Utah signed for the University and Houston R. Turner signed for the Service. The sum of \$15,000.00 was to be paid for the work.
2. While the contract does not mention any name of person to do the work, it had previously been determined that Dr. David Miller, Professor of History and Head of the Department at the University, would do it. This contract was not submitted for bids, but was entered into directly with the University under provisions of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, Amended Sec. 302 (c) (5). Partial payment of \$2,000.00 and \$2,000.00, and final of \$11,000.00 were provided for under certain stipulations. The work was to be completed in about one year, by November 1, 1963. The Service was to receive five copies of the finished report.
3. The contracting officer designated Mr. Herbert E. Kahler his representative concerning the terms of the contract.

4. The funds for financing the contract were derived from two sources. The file I have consulted discloses that \$11,000 was obtained from Archeology by transferring Mr. Charlie Steen, Southwest Region, from Visitor Services to Archeology Salvage payroll, and \$4,000 from WASO Account No. 144.1A. Mr. Wirth approved this by a notation dated August 5, 1962, on a memo to him from Mr. Kahler, dated August 3.
5. Mr. Miller had a year's leave of absence from the University to do the work. On September 3, 1963, Miller submitted the draft of his manuscript to the National Park Service. On the basis of this, a partial of \$4,000 was paid to Miller. On April 17, 1964, Mr. Kahler informed Mr. Houston Turner by memorandum that the terms of the contract had been fulfilled and that he could make payment of the final \$11,000 to Dr. Miller. Dr. Miller's manuscript is preponderately on the town of Nauvoo, Illinois, and particular buildings in it.
6. Subsequently, Dr. Miller requested permission to publish the manuscript in a book he proposed to write. Mr. Turner by a letter dated June 5, 1964, informed Dr. Miller that the Office of the Solicitor had ruled that the manuscript prepared under contract could not be used in the book.
7. On September 6, 1964 a ceremony was held at Nauvoo, Illinois, in which the Departmental plaque and Certificate for Registered National Historic Landmark was presented to the Mayor of Nauvoo. The Registry status had been accorded earlier and the plaque sent to the mayor in March 1962.
8. Prior to the ceremony in connection with the Landmark Plaque and Certificate, the Mormon Battalion, Inc., of the National Society Sons of the Utah Pioneers, and indirectly I believe by other Mormon groups, wrote to the Service stating that it wished to publish Dr. Miller's manuscript, and asked approval to do so. The Nauvoo Restoration Inc. apparently also wants to publish it. As a result of these inquiries, Mr. Robert M. Utley, Chief, Division of History Studies, addressed an inquiry to Bernard Meyer, Assistant Solicitor for the National Park Service, posing the question whether the manuscript could be turned over to a private group for publication. Mr. Meyer replied in a memorandum, dated October 5, 1964 that it could be.
9. On October 8, 1964 Mr. Utley wrote to Mr. Sheldon R. Brewster, Commanding Officer, Central Division of the Mormon Battalion, that the manuscript could be released for publication if certain conditions

were met, but that the Service would not wish to give this permission without full approval of the author, Dr. Miller. I have learned from Mr. Utley that he has discussed this matter with Miller, and the latter wishes to revise the manuscript extensively before it is published. Apparently there have been discussions in Salt Lake City with Dr. Miller about publishing, but we do not know the details of them. There the matter seems to stand just prior to your telephone call from Dr. Kimball.

.....

I have a word of my own to add, intended for your information and guidance in the future of this matter. I know something of the initial background of this project, and would like to tell you about it, as I think you should be informed. Since it is not a matter of official record I do not want to put it into this memo. I will say, however, that if the manuscript is published by Dr. Miller, or any of the Mormon groups that are currently interested in getting it published, it should be under the condition that all references to the National Park Service be deleted. I will be glad to explain. You may also wish to discuss this matter with Mr. Utley. He holds the Service copies of the manuscript.

(SGD) ROY E. APPLEMAN

Roy E. Appleman
Historian

cc:

Mr. Utley
Mr. H. Turner
Mr. Everhart

REAppleman:jmw 1/13/65

January 15, 1965

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Assistant Director, Operations

Subject: Nauvoo Restoration - your follow-up of January 7

I have discussed this subject with Roy Appleman. The contract, involving the \$15,000, was between the National Park Service and the University of Utah for research work at Nauvoo. The contract did not specifically mention Dr. Miller, but it was understood that Dr. Miller would conduct the research and produce the report. The report was produced and accepted by the Service, and the University of Utah paid in full in accordance with the contract. Consequently, we have no further strings on the \$15,000.

If Dr. Miller wants to publish his report, following the text as accepted by the NPS, I see no reason why we should object. However, I understand that Dr. Miller wishes to revise the text, and if this is the case, then I think we should have an opportunity to review and accept the revised text, especially if the publication is going to refer to and involve the National Park Service. In any event, I think we should have the specific request in writing for authority to publish the book, and we should reply to him.

Mr. Appleman's summary of January 14 is attached.

SIGNED

Howard W. Baker

Attachment

cc:

Mr. Appleman, Operations Reading File

HWBaker:mlp

ROUTING SLIP

- D DIRECTOR
- DF Field Assistant to the Director
- DSA Special Assistant to the Director
- DPA Policy Analysis Officer
- DI Information Officer
- AD ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
- A ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATION
 - AA Audits
 - ABF Budget and Finance
 - AM Management Analysis
 - AP Personnel Management and Manpower Development
 - APC Program Coordination
 - APG Property Management and General Services
- O ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, OPERATIONS
 - OI Interpretation and Visitor Services
 - OM Maintenance
 - OR Resources Mgt. and Visitor Protection
 - OS Safety
- DC ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION
 - DCA Architecture
 - DCC Construction
 - DCE Engineering
 - DCL Landscape Architecture
 - DCM Master Plan Coordination
- S ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, SPECIALIZED SERVICES
 - SC Concessions Management
 - SLW Land and Water Rights
 - SLR Legislation and Regulations
- R ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, RESOURCE STUDIES
 - RD Deputy Asst. Director, Resource Studies
 - RHA History and Archeology Studies
 - RN Natural Sciences Studies
- C ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES
 - CFS Federal Agency and State Assistance
 - CI International Affairs
 - CNP National Park System Studies
 - CP Park Practice
- Mail Room
- Central Files
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- NCR REGIONAL DIRECTOR, NATL. CAPITAL REGION
- SOL ASSISTANT SOLICITOR - PARKS
- NCDC CHIEF, NATL. CAPITAL OFFICE, D. & C.

1/19/65

RMU

Mr. Utley

Mr. Littleton

John - should think the enclosed should go in your Navajo file after you have read.

LGO

DATE

NAME

December 18, 1964

H34-RH

file

Naauoo

Mr. Jacob F. Savell
1413 Sheridan
Saginaw, Michigan 48601

Dear Mr. Savell:

We are glad to reply to your letter about the wording of the Registered National Historic Landmark plaque for Naauoo, for which you made reference to an article you had read in the local Deseret News. The landmark plaques, provided by the National Park Service to the owners of historic properties, have all the same wording except for the title of the site. There is no description of the historic events which took place at the site. The enclosures will give you the texts for the certificate and the plaque. Perhaps the article you saw referred to some other plaque or marker than that prepared by the Service.

We are happy to enclose folders on the Registry of National Historic Landmarks and the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Littleton

John O. Littleton
Chief, National Survey of
Historic Sites and Buildings

Enclosures 2

cc:
Regional Director, Southwest w/cy inc.

JOLittleton:gb

Salt Lake City, Utah

September 7, 1964

National Park Service

Historical Landmarks

Attention: Mr. Earl Reed

Subject: NAUVOO

Gentlemen:

I read in the local DESERET NEWS of September 7 of the presentation of the plaque under provisions of the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935, but object to the wording: "But in the next decade the Mormons Left" when the fact is they were driven out after the leaders were brutally killed by the mob without interference of the U. S. or local authorities.

I am a Methodist, brought up as a Lutheran, married a Mormon and do hate to see inaccuracies in records. What is your reaction to such smoothing out of the facts as you have them?

Sincerely,

JACOB F. SAVELL (signed)

1413 Sheridan

Saginaw, Michigan 48601 Copy to the NEWS.

(COPY)

Please write
to Bob Utley -
Russ
Dickerson 7/9

~~George B. Hartzog, Jr.~~
D. R. S. 7/13
Dickerson
Bright
who, in our
outfit, has any
word on the
Nauvoo Restoration?
RCS 7/11

June 21, 1967

Russ - THIS IS A HISTORY
PROJECT HAVING TO DO W/ THE
MORMONS. SUGGEST SENDING
TO UTLEY FOR BACKGROUND.

Mr. J. Willard Marriott, Sr.
5161 River Road
Washington, D. C. 20016

Dear Bill:

Helen, the children and I thoroughly enjoyed our visit with you and Mrs. Marriott on Saturday. Thank you both very, very much for your courtesy and hospitality. We had a delightful visit with General O'Donnell and General Simler after you left. Also, we got to see the sheep.

As you requested, I am pleased to enclose for your information a copy of my letter to Dr. Kimball, together with the attachments. It is a pleasure, indeed, to work with all of you in the Nauvoo Restoration. After you review this material, if you feel there is any way I can be of further service, please let me know.

With warmest personal regards and every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR.
George B. Hartzog, Jr.
Director

Enclosures (c/ltr of May 22, 1967 to Dr. Kimball,
Standard Concession Language, PL 88-578, Two pamphlets
explaining Land and Water Conservation Fund (grants, etc.)

cc:
Mr. Hartzog
Mr. Swem

GBHartzog:ho

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL
HISTORIC LANDMARKS

REPORT OF BIENNIAL VISIT TO
NAUVOO

Date of visit NOVEMBER 29, 1967

Visited by JAMES L. MCLAUGHLIN, MANAGEMENT ASSISTANT, GREAT LAKES AREA OFFICE
(name) (title) (office)

Received by RALPH C. YAGER, MAYOR, NAUVOO, ILLINOIS 62354
(name) (title) (office)

Condition* 217 - 353-2283

Good.

Operation**

Owned by Nauvoo Restoration, Inc. The plaque is presently being displayed in the window at the town library on Molland Street. In discussions with Mayor Yager and Floyd Fears, President of the Lions Club, it was agreed that the plaque would be erected on a large rock presently located on the southeast corner of Temple Block. Mr. Floyd C. Fears, Manager for the Joseph Smith Historical Center, Box 338, Nauvoo, is an excellent contact. (217-453-2315).

Mayor Ralph C. Yager has primary responsibility, since the certificate and plaque were presented to the city. Ralph C. Yager's phone number: 217 453-2283.

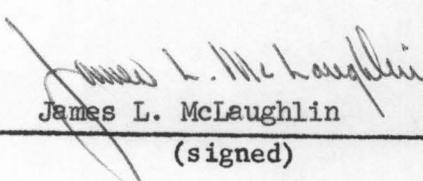
*Grounds, structure/s, furnishings
**Note any changes in ownership, sponsoring organizations, operating staff, use, location of plaque and certificate, etc.

Special Problems

Two factions of the Mormon Church have been squabbling for years, and because of their differences of opinion, the plaque has not been erected. One faction, the Nauvoo Restoration, Inc. owns Temple Square, and represents the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints. The other faction, Joseph Smith's Historic Properties, represents the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints. Location of the certificate is unknown.

Suggestions Offered

I suggested that the plaque be erected on a large boulder located on the southeast corner of the Temple Block. It was pointed out that Nauvoo had been designated a National Historic Site, and because it was important to the Nation, the two local factions should cease their bickering and get the plaque up.


James L. McLaughlin

(signed)

K14
ORCA
HH

NOV 19 1968

November 15, 1968

National Park Service
C. BET 18th & 19th, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

DIVISION OF HISTORY	
SURNAME:	DATE
X HH	Ru 11/20
HHP	
L MHS 1/8	11/23
Colton	

Dear Sirs:

Recently I learned that the National Park Service is a member of the Nauvoo Restoration Inc. group which is restoring historical sites in Nauvoo, Illinois.

Several years ago, I wrote my master's thesis on the Mormons and Nauvoo; now I am adding to it for a book about the old and new Nauvoo.

Would your agency please help me by answering the following questions?

1. What designation does the National Park Service give to Nauvoo?
2. Will your agency publish any pamphlets on Nauvoo?
3. What is the agency's part in Nauvoo Restoration Inc?
4. Will a plaque or marker be installed on any building in Nauvoo?

Thank you for your kind attention and help to my enquiry.

Sincerely,

Nancy M. Smay

Nancy M. Smay
(Mrs. S.L.)
420 North 16th Street
Quincy, Illinois 62301

B. Cattaruck 11/29/68
ack
C. W. Shell 11/29/68
Appleman

H34-HH

November 29, 1968

HP-Illinois-Nauvoo

Mrs. S. L. Smay
420 North 16th Street
Quincy, Illinois 62301

Dear Mrs. Smay:

This will acknowledge your letter of November 15 about historic sites in Nauvoo, Illinois.

Nauvoo Historic District was declared eligible for National Historic Landmark status by the Secretary of the Interior in a press release dated January 20, 1961. The site was formally designated a Landmark upon presentation of the Landmark certificate and bronze plaque to the City of Nauvoo on September 6, 1964.

At the time of the last biennial visit by a National Park Service official on November 29, 1967, the plaque was displayed in the window of the City Library. It will probably be installed, eventually, on a large boulder presently located on the southeast corner of Temple Block.

The National Park Service is not a member of Nauvoo Restoration, Inc., or formally affiliated with the organization in any way. Nauvoo Restoration, Inc., is a non-profit foundation, incorporated under Illinois law for the purpose of restoring a portion of the old city. We are enclosing a copy of a leaflet entitled "What is Nauvoo Restoration, Incorporated?", which describes the organization and its purpose.

We do not plan to publish any pamphlets on Nauvoo, but do distribute upon request the very brief historical summary which is enclosed. For additional information about Nauvoo, you wish to contact Dr. David E. Miller, Department of History, University of Utah, Salt Lake City. Dr. Miller made an intensive study of Nauvoo and the Mormon migration, but we do not know whether his study has been published.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) ROY E. APPLEMAN

Roy E. Appleman
Acting Chief Historian

Enclosures

cc: Regional Director, Northeast Region

HP-III. Nauvoo
BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HP

HHS-Mr. Sheely

GSCattanech-gbg-ll/29/68

COMMITTEES:
AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES
ARMED SERVICES
FOREIGN RELATIONS
APPROPRIATIONS, EX OFFICIO
JOINT ECONOMIC
DEMOCRATIC POLICY
DEMOCRATIC STEERING

STUART SYMINGTON
MISSOURI

STANLEY R. FIKE
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

JUL 9 12 57 PM '69

July 8, 1969

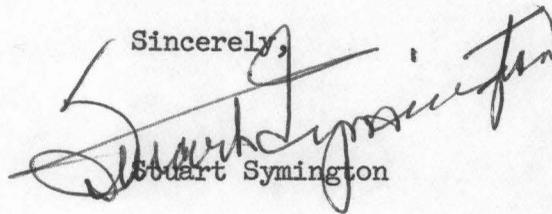
Honorable George B. Hartzog, Jr.
Director, National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear George:

The attached copy of a letter to Stan Fike from Mr. Richard P. Howard, Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Independence, will speak for itself.

Any assistance you can give Mr. Howard would be appreciated.

Sincerely,



Stuart Symington

SS:mlg
Encl.

Reorganized CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST of Latter Day Saints

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

RESEARCH LIBRARY

The Auditorium, Independence, Missouri 64051

Richard P. Howard
Church Historian

July 1, 1969

Mr. Stanley Fike
Administrative Assistant to the
Hon. Senator Stuart Symington
U. S. Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Stanley:

This letter concerns the need of the Department of History to secure a copy of a study written by David E. Miller, entitled Westward Migration of the Mormons with special emphasis on the history of Nauvoo. University of Utah, 1963. It seems that a number of years ago the National Park Service gave the University of Utah a grant of \$15,000 to make a study of the historic significance of Nauvoo. The result of this study is the above referred to report, and I am informed that approximately twelve (12) copies of this study were made at the time. The University of Utah received, or rather, retained two or three copies and the rest of them went to the National Park Service.

Since the church is currently engaged in extensive research on Nauvoo and the historical sites there in preparation for some archaeological work, I would like to know whether your office might be able to assist us in securing a copy of the study.

I am still remembering the pleasant associations that my family and I had with you and others in Washington, D. C. last summer. It may be that I will be coming through there again in the next few months. If I do I will be sure to contact you.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,



Richard P. Howard
Church Historian

b

7/10/69

Hon. Stuart Symington
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Symington:

We are pleased to acknowledge your inquiry in behalf of Mr. Richard P. Howard, Church Historian, Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, concerning a study on the historic significance of Nauvoo. We appreciate your interest in this matter and will provide you a reply at our earliest opportunity.

Sincerely yours,



Director

TGWood:ds:7-10-69

H. J. Sheely 7/13/69

Utry 7/31

E. Connally 7/15
Melvin 7/17
Flynn 7/17

H30-HH

AUG 1 1969

Hon. Stuart Symington
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Symington:

We are pleased to reply to your inquiry in behalf of Mr. Richard P. Howard concerning a study of the historical significance of Nauvoo.

Our Division of History has only one file copy of the study by David E. Miller, "Westward Migration of the Mormons with Special Emphasis on the History of Nauvoo," about which Mr. Howard inquired. Therefore, we are making a Xerox copy of it so that we can give that to him. Since this study is over 300 pages in length, we will assemble it and send it to you under separate cover.

We understand that Mr. Miller is revising this study for publication. Perhaps Mr. Howard will want to inquire of Mr. Miller as to when the published volume will be available.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest Allen Connally

Ernest Allen Connally
Chief, Office of Archeology
and Historic Preservation

Separate Cover:
"Westward Migration of the Mormons with Special Emphasis on the History of Nauvoo"

- cc:
- Regional Director, Midwest) w/c of inc.
- T - Mr. Butterfield)
- HHS - Mr. Sheely)
- DALS - Mr. Melvin)

HP- Illinois - Nauvoo

HJSHEELY:jad 7/17/69
rewritten
HJSHEELY:mcs: 7/30/69

AUG 19 1969

HH

August 11, 1969

DIVISION OF	
SURNAME	
HH	
X HH	8/11/69
X HP	8/11/69

Mr. Stuart Symington
United States Senate
Washington D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Symington:

This letter will acknowledge receipt of the following study:

Westward Migration of the Mormons with Special
Emphasis on the History of Nauvoo by David E. Miller

(Report submitted to National Park Service
November 20, 1963.)

The study has been housed in our collection of unpublished works and will be of interest to researchers who come to use our holdings on Mormonism. This report will also be useful to church historians as they chart their course for the preservation of historic properties in Nauvoo.

We greatly appreciate your help in securing this study for us and also appreciate Mr. Connally's generosity in providing a copy for our use.

Sincerely,

Richard P. Howard
Church Historian

RPH:ms

cc: Mr. Ernest Allen Connally

Missouri



RESTORATION TRAIL FOUNDATION

January 15, 1972

Dr. Robert J. Mullen
Art Historian
National Register of Historical Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Dr. Mullen:

I have been informed that in your National Register, the Mansion House which belongs to the Restoration Trail Foundation and the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, was listed among the property owned by Nauvoo Restoration, Inc. and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. This, of course, is a mistake of major importance since the two movements and foundations are usually mixed up anyhow.

I am sending you a photostat dated 1916 which shows that the property in question has been owned by the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints since that time and owned by the Smith family which stayed within the movement since 1860. I would suggest that next time the Register comes out, there would be a change indicating the ownership of that property. Any information which you would like concerning the property can either be gathered from me or from Dr. T. Edgar Lyon of the Nauvoo Restoration, Inc., 10 South Main, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Sincerely,

Dr. F. M. McKiernan
Dr. F. Mark McKiernan

FMM/ge

Enclosure

palmyra - kirtland - independence - far west - nauvoo - plano - lamoni - independence



restoration trail foundation . box 73 . independence, missouri 64051

Hancock Co.

H34-HR

FEB 8 1972

Dr. F. Mark McKiernan
Restoration Trail Foundation
Box 73
Independence, Missouri 64051

Dear Dr. McKiernan:

Thank you for calling to our attention the error in the 1969 edition of The National Register of Historic Places. What appeared therein was a photograph of the Mansion House which was credited to Nauvoo Restoration, Incorporated. As far as known, Nauvoo Restoration supplied the photograph, and it was credited to them.

We do appreciate your identifying the proper owners. Future references to the Mansion House will note the correct ownership.

Sincerely yours,



Robert J. Mullen
Chief, Branch of
Registration

cc:

Mr. Joseph Jaeger, Jr., Director, Missouri State Park Board,
Post Office Box 176, 1204 Jefferson Building, Jefferson
City, Missouri 65101 w-cy/inc.

Director, Midwest Region w-cy/inc.

I
HR-w-cy/inc.

EADippel:cm

2/7/72

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HR

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC
AND NATURAL LANDMARKS

REPORT OF BIENNIAL VISIT TO
Nauvoo Historic District

Date of visit July 12, 1972

Visited by Grant A. Petersen, Management Assistant, Chicago Field Office
(name) (title) (office)

Received by Hon. Ralph C. Yager, Mayor, Nauvoo, Illinois
(name) (title) (office)

Condition*

Good to excellent. Structures of the Morman Period of Nauvoo (1839-1846) are being purchased and renovated by Nauvoo Restoration Incorporated. This perpetual corporation is the primary source of funds and expertise for this historical restoration work and is now estimated to own over 1,800 acres within the historic district.

There has been little or no interest shown by Restoration, Inc. in restoring structures not associated with the Morman Period. One of these, a stone arched bridge located in the south side of the historic district on the original Great River Road is badly in need of repair along with an accompanying dedication plaque which indicates "NPS", State, and local interests in the Road.

The landmark plaque has now been erected on a boulder in a beautifully landscaped location at the northeast corner of the site of the Morman Temple (Temple Square) in the heart of the City.

Operation**

Virtually all of the publicly accessible structures are operated by Nauvoo Restoration, Inc. as is the recently dedicated (September 4, 1971) Nauvoo Visitors Center. The Center shows a 15 min. movie depicting life in Nauvoo during the Morman Period - which is well done.

Its main theme, however, is the beliefs of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and Nauvoo's role in the history of the Church.

The landmark plaque is the responsibility of the City of Nauvoo, the Honorable Ralph C. Yager, Mayor. As the landmark designation went to the City, he should be the contact. Tele: (Home) 217-453-2283

*Grounds, structure/s, furnishings

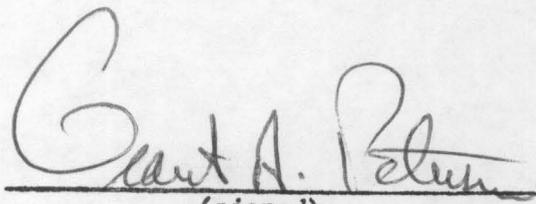
**Note any changes in ownership, sponsoring organizations, operating staff, use, location of plaque and certificate, etc.

Special Problems

None were noted with the exception of the deteriorated Great River Road Stone arched bridge. Located within the Historic District, it should be eligible for restoration funds and the development of improved interpretative provisions under the Historic Preservation program. Mayor Yager was appraised of this fact and aid will be provided the City in putting together a project request. Contact will be made with State of Illinois Officials in this regard in the near future.

Suggestions Offered

Aid will be provided the City as indicated above.



(signed)

Grant A. Petersen
July 14, 1972

Freeburg, Ill.
July 25, 1972

Honorable Melvin Price
Federal Building
East St. Louis, Illinois

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ 3 AM

Honorable Sir;

We have just returned from the fourth annual Reunion of Icarian Descendants- held at Nauvoo, Illinois. It was a delightful meeting in a beautiful city. There is, however, no marker, no permanent reminder that the Icarians were ever there. The last building of interest and Legend of those- brave French settlers has recently been destroyed. This was the Nauvoo Restoration Information Center-former schoolhouse built by the Icarians. We and the other Icarian descendants were disappointed to say the least. The members appointed me to contact your office to ascertain the procedure by which we may attain a permanent Plaque-Stone- or bronze. The inscription and details may be worked out-after a permanent location has been designated. We hope you will assist us in preserving our heritage - by some permanent visible memorial.

address: Mrs. Harry Favre
101 E. Temple St.
Freeburg, Illinois 62243

Sincerely,

Cordilia Hammack Favre

AUG 3 1 37 PM '72
SECRETARY
001 42

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

..... August 4, 19.72 ...

Congressional Inquiry
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

FNP
~~HA~~

Action Office ~~HA~~

Dear Sir: **For info only**

The attached communication is submitted for your consideration, and to ask that the request made therein be complied with, if possible.

If you will advise me of your action in this matter and have the letter returned to me with your reply, I will appreciate it.

~~HA~~

Very truly yours,

Melvin Price
.....
Melvin Price, M.C.

..... 24th Illinois ... District.

CL-1202

Green

*H. J. Sheely Jr.
8/7/72*



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34-HH

AUG 8 1972

Memorandum

To: Director, Northeast Region
From: Chief Historian
Subject: Receipt of National Historic Landmark Biennial Inspection Report[s]

We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of [a] biennial inspection report[s] for the following national historic landmark[s]:

- Illinois and Michigan Canal, Illinois
- Old Main - Knox College, Illinois
- Nauvoo Historic District, Illinois
- Starved Rock - Site of Ft. St. Louis, Illinois
- New Castle Historic District, Delaware
- Graeme Park, Pennsylvania
- U.S.S. Olympia, Pennsylvania
- Benjamin West Birthplace, Pennsylvania

Your continued cooperation in keeping us informed of further developments regarding landmarks in your Region, including changes of ownership and any potential threats to their integrity or existence, will be greatly appreciated.

(Sgd.) A. R. Mortensen

A. R. Mortensen

cc:
PHHS-Mr. Sheely

FNP:HJSheely:kr 8/7/72

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PHHS



National Parks Centennial 1872-1972

Green

AUG 31 1972

Hon. Melvin Price
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Price:

The Office of Congressional Liaison has asked us to acknowledge your inquiry in behalf of Mrs. Harry Favre concerning a matter related to Nauvoo, Illinois.

We appreciate your interest in this matter and will provide you a reply at our earliest opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

George B. Hartzog, Jr.

Director

P.S. If you need to contact someone further concerning this matter, please call the Division of Legislative Services on code 183, extension 38067, or Area Code 202, 343-8067.

cc:
LOS(2_)w/inc.
FNP:CRBraxton:rcs:8-31-72

CR BRAXTON
DACIARY
PFAUZ
RUTLEY
T. Wood
9/27
Whitlock 9/28

H30-PHH

SEP 29 1972

FNP DACIARY 16 U 19-22-72
FNP Retyped by 19-25-72

Hon. Melvin Price
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Price:

The Office of Congressional Liaison has asked us to thank you for your letter on behalf of Mrs. Harry Favre of the Reunion of Icarian Descendants requesting that a commemorative marker be placed at Nauvoo, Illinois, to honor the Icarian settlers.

Nauvoo, a national historic landmark, was so designated primarily because of its nationally significant association with the Mormons. However, the landmark plaque in Temple Square notes that the site "has been found to be of exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States." In a sense, then, the Icarians are commemorated at Nauvoo through the citation of a history in which they played a part.

For more specific commemoration we believe that State, local, or private action would be most appropriate. Mrs. Favre may wish to contact the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer, who may be able to suggest some suitable means of memorialization of the Icarians. She should contact Mr. Henry N. Burkhausen, Director, Department of Conservation, 102 State Office Building, 400 South Spring Street, Springfield, Illinois 62706. The Reunion of Icarian Descendants may wish to obtain their own marker and make arrangements with the owners of Nauvoo property for its display.

We appreciate your interest and hope that this information will be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Robert M. Utley

Director Office of Archeology
and Historic Preservation

Enclosure (Return Const's letter)

CL-1202

cc:
Mr. Henry N. Burkhausen
Director
Department of Conservation
102 State Office Building
400 South Spring Street
Springfield, Illinois 62706) w/e of inc.

(BASIC FILE REMAINED IN PHH)
(HP-Illinois, Nauvoo)

Director, Northeast Region)

cc: CL LI LOS PHH(2)

DM
9-28

COMMITTEES:
AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES
ARMED SERVICES
FOREIGN RELATIONS
APPROPRIATIONS, EX OFFICIO
JOINT ATOMIC ENERGY
DEMOCRATIC POLICY
DEMOCRATIC STEERING

STUART SYMINGTON
MISSOURI

STANLEY R. FIKE
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

January 17, 1973

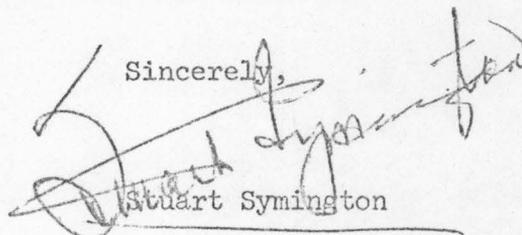
Director
National Park Service
Interior Building
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Director:

Mr. G. Stewart Wight, Executive Director of
the Restoration Trails Foundation of
the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of
Latter Day Saints in Independence, Missouri,
which is carrying on a historical search at Nauvoo,
Illinois, asked if we could obtain for him a copy
of the designation made of the Nauvoo historical
district by the National Park Service.

It would be appreciated if you could supply
us with a copy of the designation in that the
World Headquarters of the Church is very much
interested in that area, and has extensive restora-
tion work going on in the Nauvoo area.

Sincerely,


Stuart Symington

SS/fv

H34-PHH

FEB 2 - 1973

Honorable Stuart Symington
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Symington:

Please accept our apology for this late reply to your inquiry in behalf of Mr. G. Stewart Wight who requested a copy of the study made of the Nauvoo Historic District. We are enclosing a copy of the inventory prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings that was the basis for the evaluation made by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments. Its evaluation led to the designation of the Nauvoo Historic District as a national historic landmark.

A much more comprehensive study of the Nauvoo was done by David E. Miller in 1963. Through you, we supplied a copy of that study in 1969 to Mr. Richard P. Howard, Church Historian. This was reproduced especially for Mr. Howard at that time since it was an unpublished study. Perhaps Mr. Wight can borrow it from the Church Historian. Its title was "Westward Migration of the Mormons, With Special Emphasis on the History of Nauvoo."

We do not know if it has been accomplished, but we understood in 1969 that Mr. Miller was revising his study for publication. If this has been done, the book would be even more valuable. Perhaps Mr. Wight would want to contact Mr. Miller at the University of Utah.

We appreciate very much your interest in the historic preservation programs of the National Park Service. We hope that the information given will be of assistance to Mr. Wight.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Robert M. Utley

Director

ACTING ASSOCIATE

Enclosure

HP-Illinois-Nauvoo Historic District

cc: Director-Northeast Region)w/c of inc.

D-Mr. Walker)

II

FHS-Mr. Sheely)

IOS)

FNP:HJSheely:dIm:1-31-73



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NORTHEAST REGION
143 SOUTH THIRD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19106

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H3417
NER (CL)

JAN 3 1974

RECEIVED
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON OFFICE

JAN 4 2 45 PM '74

PH
PS

Memorandum

To: Associate Director, Professional Services
National Park Service

From: Acting Regional Director, Northeast Region

Subject: Landmark Boundary Descriptions -- Nauvoo Historic District
and Old Kaskaskia Village

Enclosed are boundary description for the following Registered National
Historic Landmarks:

Nauvoo Historic District
Old Kaskaskia Village

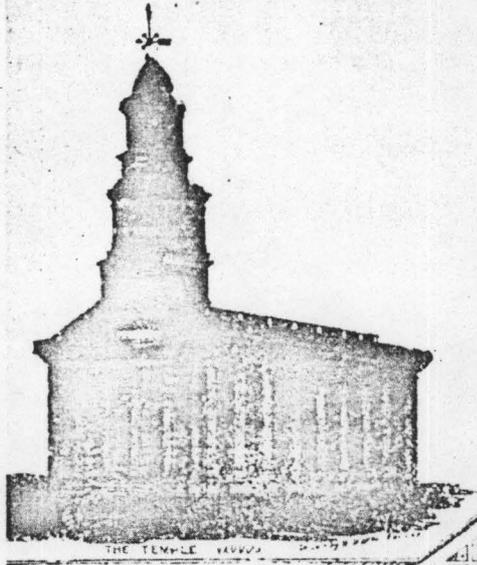
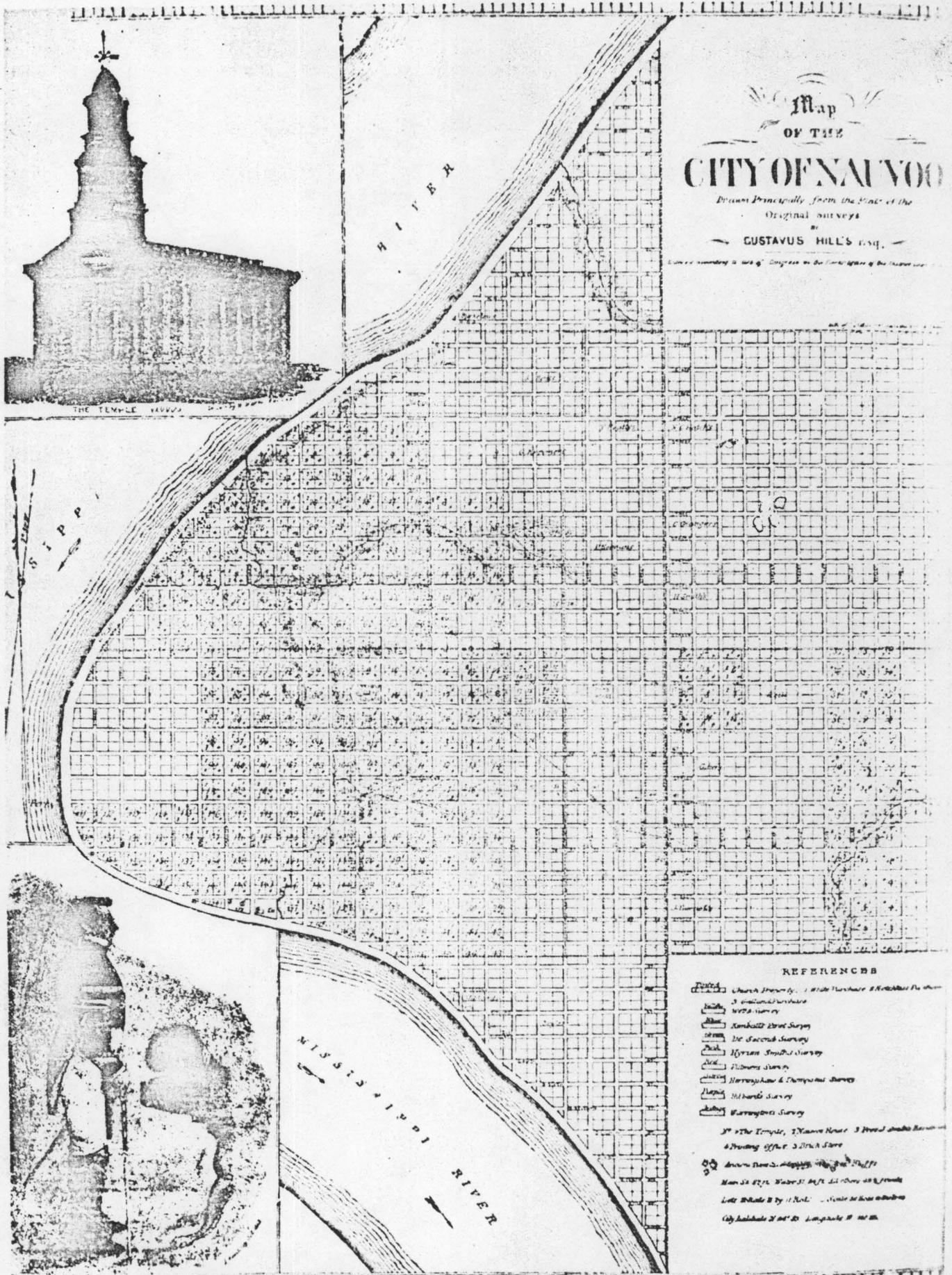
These forms were prepared by Mr. Grant Petersen, Management Assistant,
Chicago Field Office.

Eugene G. Parisho
Eugene G. Parisho

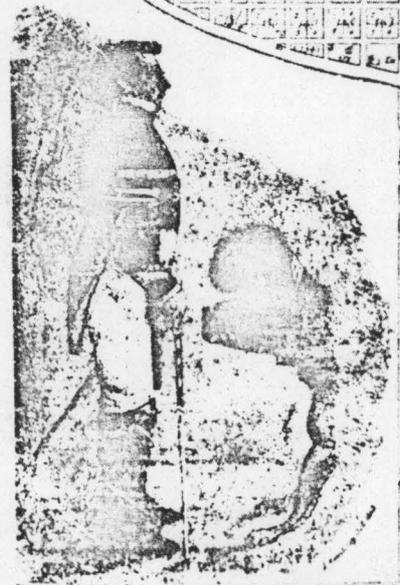
Enclosures

Map OF THE CITY OF NAUVOO

Drawn Principally from the Plans of the
Original surveys
By
CUSTAVUS HILL'S Esq.



THE TEMPLE NAUVOO



THE HOUSE OF THE PROPHET

REFERENCES

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K. P. Ross 1/11/74
Heine
1-11-74

JAN 11 1974

H3417-PS

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Midwest Region
From: Chief, Historic Sites Survey
Subject: Boundaries on Nauvoo Historic District and Old Kaskaskia
Village National Historic Landmarks

Thank you for sending us the boundaries of Nauvoo Historic District
and Old Kaskaskia Village. We will review and process it as soon
as possible. We will inform you of the action taken as a result of
the review.

15/

Horace J. Sheely, Jr.

PS:KP Ross:kr 1/11/73
bcc: Director's Reading File

DI
PS(HSS) - Sheely

HP - Illinois - Nauvoo Historic District
Old Kaskaskia Village

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PS(HSS)

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC
AND NATURAL LANDMARKS

REPORT OF BIENNIAL VISIT TO
Nauvoo Historic District

Date of visit August 29, 1974

Visited by Grant A. Petersen, Management Assistant, Chicago Field Office
(name) (title) (office)
City of Nauvoo
Received by Len Wolgemuth, Mayor, 217, 453-6605
(name) (title) (office)

Condition* Good to excellent. There are two primary groups in Nauvoo working toward restoration and renovation of structures pertaining to the Mormon period of Nauvoo, 1839-1846. The first is Nauvoo Restoration, Inc. associated with the Church of Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah, and the second is the Joseph Smith Historic Center, located in Nauvoo and associated with the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Nauvoo Restoration, Inc. and the Joseph Smith Center own approximately 1800 acres of the 2000 plus acres located within the Historic District. Nauvoo Restoration, Inc. recently purchased the former location of the Nauvoo temple constructed in the 1840's and destroyed in 1848. The NHL plaque is erected on a boulder at the center of this square.

XXXXXXXXXX
Operation**

Both Nauvoo Restoration, Inc. and the Joseph Smith Center have shown little interest in restoring structures not associated with the Mormon period. However, other groups, such as the local historic society and Chamber of Commerce have been working especially within the last two years toward restoration of structures of the Icarian and later periods. One example is the stone arched bridge-one of the original Great River Road structures-located immediately to the south of the business district. The deplorable condition of the stone arched bridge area was called to the attention of former Mayor Ralph Yager at the time of my July '72 visit. As a result, the area has been considerably cleaned up, the dedication plaque which indicates NPS, State and local interest in the Road, has been rehabilitated, the arched bridge itself has been repaired and the area considerably cleaned up since the July '72 visit.

Operation** Virtually all of the publicly accessible historic structures are owned and operated by Nauvoo Restoration, Inc. The remaining structures of the Mormon period are owned by Joseph Smith Center.

Nauvoo Restoration shows a 15-minute movie depicting life in Nauvoo during the Mormon period at its modern visitor center. The Joseph

*Grounds, structure/s, furnishings

**Note any changes in ownership, sponsoring organizations, operating staff, use, location of plaque and certificate, etc.

~~Special Problems~~

Smith Center also has a visitor contact facility located immediately across the street from the original home of Joseph Smith. They have a 12-minute slide program also depicting life in Nauvoo during the Morman period.

While most of the historic restoration and rehabilitation work is being undertaken by the two main Church bodies, the landmark designation went to the City of Nauvoo and, therefore, the Mayor is our official landmark contact. While there appears to be a very close and excellent working relationship between the City and the Joseph Smith Center, an amiable relationship does not appear to exist with Nauvoo Restoration. This has created some problems related to historic preservation within the District itself. In addition to Mayor Wolgemuth, Mr. Clarence Heaviland, Senior Guide and Historian for the Joseph Smith Center, was contacted. His immediate supervisor in charge of the Joseph Smith properties is Kenneth Stovaugh. Dr. J. Leroy Kimball, President of the Nauvoo Mission, is our primary contact with Nauvoo Restoration, Inc. While Dr. Kimball was in the area at the time of my visit, I was unable to make contact with him.

~~Suggestions Offered~~

Special Problems

A problem in historic emphasis seems to be the major thing currently facing the Historic District. Notably, Nauvoo Restoration, upon purchasing any properties, removes from them all structures not associated with the Morman period of 1839-46. As a result, many old structures dating back into the 1850's and associated with the Icarian period are being destroyed. This has created much concern on the part of the City and the Joseph Smith Center and other local residents.

The major question at this point in time seems to be centered on the landmark plaque. A brief telephone discussion with Mr. Parley Holiday, resident architect for Nauvoo Restoration, indicated that there seems to be some question as to whether or not Nauvoo Restoration desires to have the landmark plaque remain in Temple Square. It was his hope that I could meet with Dr. Kimball in that regard but as noted above, contact with him was unfortunately not made.

Suggestions Offered

I stressed to Mayor Wolgemuth that the Historic District designation belongs to the City and, therefore, any decision related to the location of the landmark plaque rests with the City. I indicated to him our acceptance of the plaque's present location.

(continued)

(signed)

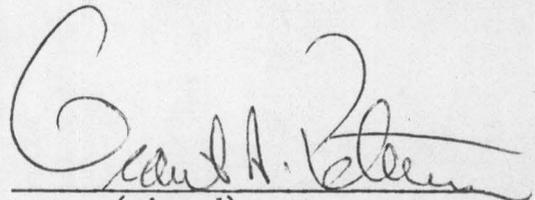
(date)

Suggestions Offered (continued)

However, if Nauvoo Restoration no longer wishes placement within Temple Square, we would be pleased to provide suggestions to the City regarding an alternative location. At my suggestion, the Mayor will be in contact with this office should any move be made to relocate the landmark plaque.

P.S. August 30, 1974 - Dr. Kimball telephoned today and we discussed briefly the Nauvoo Restoration plans for the next several years regarding restoration within the Historic District. Their major area of emphasis will be on Temple Square including the construction of a replica temple. Dr. Kimball assured me that they are very pleased to have the NHL plaque located in Temple Square and that they plan to have it remain there. He asked if that was agreeable with me. I indicated to him that as far as we were concerned, that was an appropriate location as long as the plaque was so placed that it was readily accessible to public viewing. He indicated that it was so located as to be easily viewed by the general public.

I suggested to Dr. Kimball that perhaps he would want to contact Mayor Wolgemuth to let him know of Nauvoo Restoration's interest in having the plaque remain there within Temple Square.


(signed)

August 30, 1974

(date)

Schroer 5/8/75
Blaney 5/8/75
Acting HSS
Con Heine
5-9-75

H3417-PS

MAY 15 1975

Honorable Lenford Wolgemuth
Mayor of Nauvoo
Nauvoo, Illinois 62354

Dear Mayor Wolgemuth:

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, directed by the National Park Service, is conducting a review of a number of national historic landmarks in order to define their boundaries more precisely. Many landmarks, particularly the earliest ones, were established without boundaries being adequately defined. With the passage of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 certain benefits are afforded properties designated national historic landmarks. Among these benefits are protection from the adverse effects of Federal undertakings and eligibility to receive funds for historic preservation. For these reasons it is essential that we determine accurately the limits of the landmark.

Ms. Blanche Schroer, Survey Historian with the National Survey, is planning to visit a number of national historic landmarks located in Illinois during May 1975. This letter is to notify you of our review project and to confirm arrangements for a trip to the Nauvoo Historic District that Ms. Schroer made with you in a telephone conversation on May 2. We appreciate very much your assistance in permitting her to visit Nauvoo on Thursday, May 22, 1975. She will contact you that Thursday morning to arrange the details of the appointment. A postcard is enclosed for your reply.

Sincerely yours,

/Sgd/ Jerry L. Rogers

Acting
Director, Office of Archeology
and Historic Preservation

Enclosure

HP - Ill. - Nauvoo Historic District
BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PS(HSS)

FNP:B Schroer:mdw 5/7/75
bcc: Regional Director, Midwest Region
Director's Reading File
DI
PH-Mortensen
PS-Heine
PS(HSS)-Sheely
PS(HSS)-Schroer

J. Sheire
5/25/77
H. J. Sheely 5/25/77

H3417-772

MAY 25 1977

Mr. W. E. Burns
District Engineer, Illinois
Department of Transportation
126 Ash Street
Springfield, Illinois 62706
Attention: Mr. R. R. Metcalf

Dear Mr. Metcalf:

Thank you for your letter concerning the boundary of the Nauvoo Historic District National Historic Landmark, Nauvoo, Illinois. The boundary of the Nauvoo Historic District has been prepared and is presently being reviewed by the staff of the National Register of Historic Places. We have requested that the review process be expedited. As soon as the boundary is officially established, we will send you a copy of the USGS 7.5' map that shows the boundary.

Sincerely yours,

~~Signed~~

George F. Emery
Chief, Historic Sites
Survey Division

cc: Mr. David Kenney
Director, Department of Conservation
602 State Office Building
400 South Spring Street
Springfield, Illinois 62706 w/c of inc.

FNP:J Sheire:mc:5/25/77:523-5464

bcc: Regional Director, Midwest Region) w/c of inc.

001-Reading File

040

772-Sheely)

772-Sheire)

772-reading file

HP - Illinois - Nauvoo Historic District
BASIC FILE RETAINED IN 772

Illinois Department of Transportation

126 East Ash Street Springfield Illinois 62706

772

District 6

May 13, 1977

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Sir:

The Illinois Department of Transportation, District #6, proposes to resurface a portion of Illinois Route 96 (designated as the "Great River Road") through the City of Nauvoo, Illinois.

The Department would like to know the exact boundaries of the Nauvoo Historic District in order to assess whether or not the project will have an effect on this area. Therefore, we would appreciate receiving a map outlining the area or an accurate description of the area boundaries.

If further information is needed, please contact Thurman Schweitzer of this office at (217) 782-7331.

Very truly yours,

W. E. Burns
District Engineer


By: R. R. Metcalf
District Planning & Programming Engineer

RRM/TAS/lg

LANDMARK VISIT REPORT

I. GENERAL BACKGROUND

1. Name of Site: Nauvoo Historic District
2. Type of Landmark: Historic Natural Environmental
Education
3. Name of Visitor: Grant A. Petersen Date: June 16, 1977
4. Title: Superintendent
5. Organization: Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
6. Name and title of person contacted: Mayor of Nauvoo is official contact.
(Unavailable at time of visit). Others Visited:
Mr. Parley Holliday, Nauvoo Restoration, Inc. and Mr. Clarence Stovaugh, Joseph
Smith Center.
7. Name and title of person responsible for the management of the
site: (The three primary persons responsible for the district are listed
above)
8. Owner - telephone and address: Mayor of Nauvoo (principal responsible
official and landmark contact)
City of Nauvoo, Nauvoo, Illinois tele: 217/453-6605

9. Briefly state why site was declared a landmark:

Nauvoo represents the beginning point for the great western movement of the Mormon Church, a major event in western migration.

II. OWNERSHIP

1. What is the attitude toward continued participation in the landmark program? Wish to continue . Does not wish to continue . Is not participating . (All major parties)

2. Have any changes in land ownership taken place since designation? Yes No . If yes, if possible, list new owners and addresses.

Nauvoo Restoration, Inc. has purchased several additional structures and other private sales and purchases to numerous too list have occurred.

3. If ownership changes have taken place might these changes nullify "registered" status or allow a change from "eligible" to "registered" status? Yes No . If yes, please explain:

N/A

4. Does the present owner wish to change from "eligible" status to "registered" status? Yes ___ No ___. N/A

III. CONDITION AND MAINTENANCE OF SITE

1. Condition includes any structures(s), grounds, furnishings, etc. that are a part of the landmark. Please check applicable box(s). (Cross out "no" as needed)

a. Condition of the site is excellent, signs of regular maintenance.

b. Condition of the site is good, regular maintenance performed.

c. Condition of the site shows decline, no regular maintenance performed.

d. Condition of the site shows serious deterioration, no regular maintenance performed.

Condition of the site threatens integrity of the landmark.

f. _____ shows signs of deterioration but the rest of the site is in good condition, no regular maintenance performed.

g. Other

2. If c, d, e, f, or g has been checked, please explain.

N/A

3. Measures that are being taken or planned to improve condition of site:

Nauvoo Restoration, Inc. the principal owner of property within the district is continuing its restoration of historic structures associated with the Mormon period of 1839-46. The Joseph Smith Center likewise continues to restore historic structures under its control.

IV. SITE INTEGRITY

1. Has there been any destruction or alteration of all or part of the landmark? Yes ___ No X. If yes, please explain:

None were noted in a general tour of the historic district.

2. Have there been circumstances or events on the lands adjacent to the landmark that have resulted in serious impairment, diminishment, or destruction of landmark resources, character, and/or significance? Yes ___ No X. If yes, please explain.

None were noticeable nor did any come to my attention through interviews.

3. Has there been an introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property and its setting? Yes ___ No X. If yes, please explain.

/4./ Have any other threats to the integrity of the site taken place? Yes X No ___ . If yes, please explain.

The State of Illinois proposed to route the Great River Road through the heart of the historic district. This move was opposed by the City, Nauvoo Restoration, Inc. and the Joseph Smith Center. Because of opposition, present route will remain. This situation should be watched carefully.

/5./ Are there any threats likely to occur in the future? Yes X No ___ . If yes, please explain:

(See #4 above). There has been some talk of expansion of the City sewage treatment facility which might have an adverse impact on the west portion of the district near the river. This should be watched.

/6./ Is there urgency regarding any of the threats? Yes ___ No X . If yes, please explain:

7. Do any financial problems exist in maintaining the landmark? Yes ___ No X . If yes, please describe.

None were brought to my attention.

8. Are there any special problems, or special problems that we can assist in solving? Yes ___ No x. If yes, please explain.

V. ACCEPTABILITY OF USE

1. How is the landmark used:

Residential property Mixed use
 Commercial property Private property
 Public property

2. Is present use of the site acceptable to maintenance of the landmark's integrity? Yes x No ___. If no, please describe unacceptable uses.

3. Is the landmark interpreted to the public via brochures, signing or other means? Yes x No ___. If yes, describe the nature and accuracy of the interpretation.

Nauvoo Restoration, Inc. with its visitor center provides the most grandiose interpretive facility. Both Restoration, Inc. and the Joseph Smith Center provide guide service. The Chamber of Commerce provides taped tours of the City. Interpretive services and materials are more than adequate.

4. If a registered landmark, is the bronze plaque displayed? Yes x
 No ___. If no, explain.

The plaque is located in Temple Square on property owned by Nauvoo Restoration, Inc.

5. Where is the landmark certificate located?
 City of Nauvoo offices.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. On the basis of this report is landmark designation recommended to continue for this site? Yes No . If no, explain citing specific examples from this report and any other sources.

2. What follow-up action do you suggest for the MWRO and/or others?

None.

3. Is a special team needed to assess threats, problems, or special items? If so, what type of expertise is needed, approximately how long, and when will they be needed?

No

4. Is there any new information, corrections, or comments on the significance of the area as described in the original report or brief? Yes
No

5. Did you offer any suggestions to the owner/administrator? Yes
No . If so, please note.

Since Mr. Holliday represented the largest property ownership, he was urged actively seek improved cooperation between the three major groups responsible for the district in terms of coordinated interpretation, planning, etc. These relations have improved somewhat since my 1974 visit.

6. Did you give the owner/administrator the tax and grants-in-aid handouts? Yes No . All three major parties were provided copies of the material.

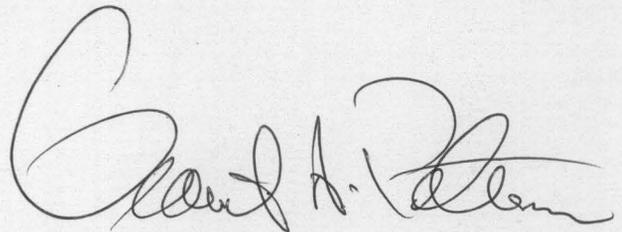
7. Did you contact local/state agencies to ascertain threats? Yes
No

8. Did you attach to this report dated, captioned photographs of threats, site condition, site use, display of plaque, and other conditions? Yes
No .

9. General Comments:

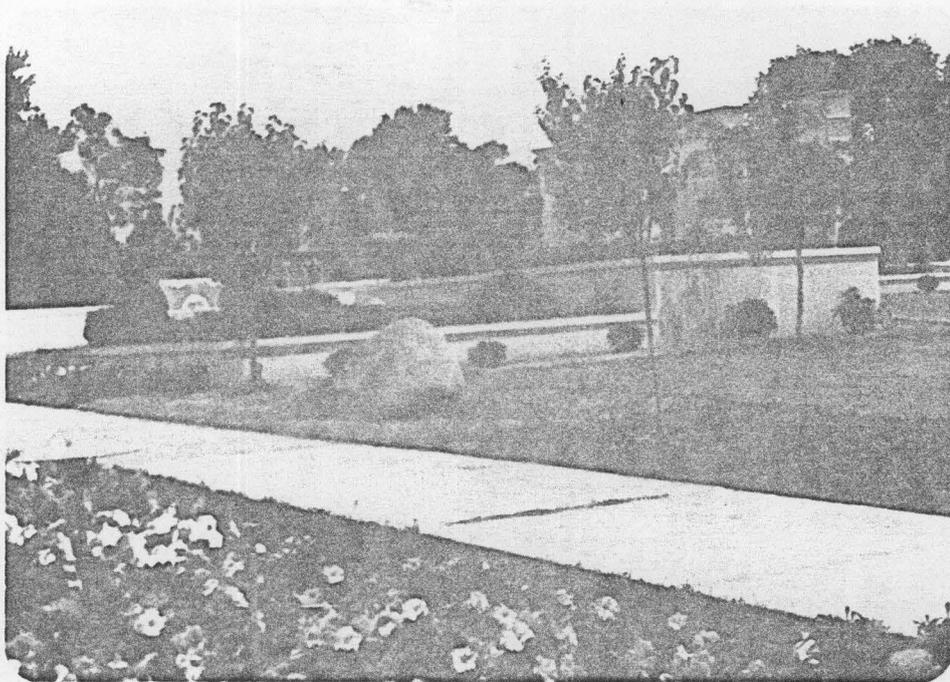
The restoration process within the historic district continues and in general is being well done. The Joseph Smith Center is developing an overall master plan to guide its future restoration program and I indicated our support of such an approach.

Since the National Park Service has representation on the Great River Road interagency commission, we should be extremely watchful for possible routings that could possibly adversely effect Nauvoo and other landmarks along the Mississippi River corridor.

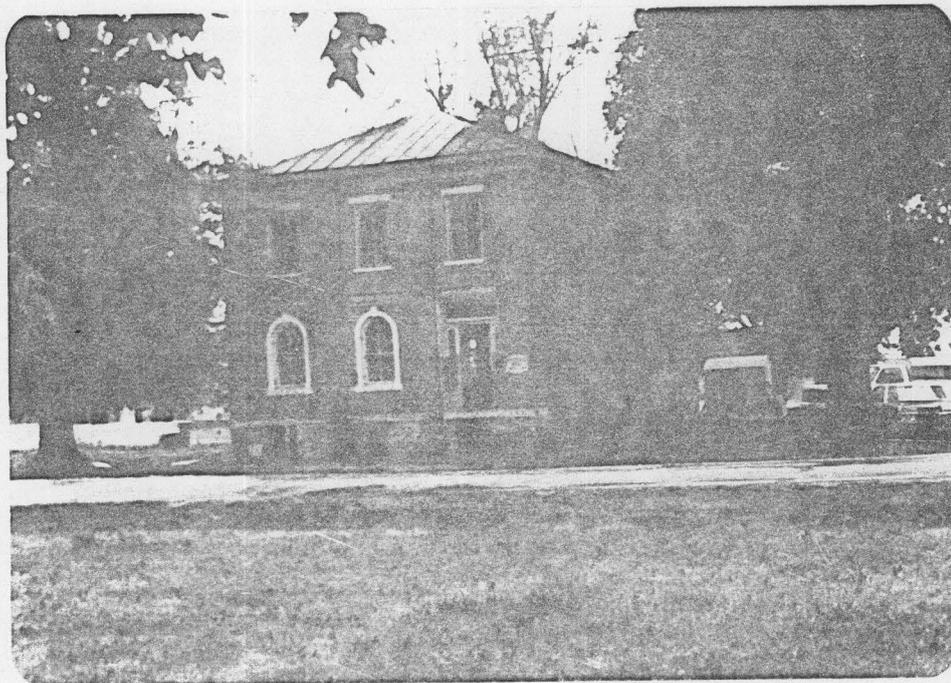


Grant A. Petersen, Superintendent, HEHO
Signature of Visitor

Date: July 16, 1977



Nauvoo - National historic landmark plaque located in Temple Square.



Typical Mormon period structure under restoration by Nauvoo Restoration, Inc.

J. Sheire
9/30/77
R. G. Ferris

H3417-772

SEP 30 1977

Mr. R. R. Metcalf
Illinois Department of Transportation
126 East Ash Street
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Dear Mr. Metcalf:

Last May you requested information pertaining to the boundary of the Nauvoo Historic District, Hancock County, Illinois. The Nauvoo boundary has now been established. Enclosed is a copy of the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the landmark.

Sincerely yours,

15/ Robert G. Ferris

Robert G. Ferris
Acting Chief, Historic Sites
Survey Division

Enclosure

cc: Mr. David Kenney
Director, Department of Conservation
602 State Office Building
400 South Spring Street
Springfield, Illinois 62706

FNP:J Sheire:mdw:523-5464:9/30/77

bcc: Regional Director, Midwest Region
001-reading file
040
772-reading file
772-Sheely

HP - Illinois - Nauvoo Historic District

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN 772

Nauvoo Co.
Illinois



Department of Conservation

life and land together

605 STATE OFFICE BUILDING • 400 SOUTH SPRING STREET • SPRINGFIELD 62706
CHICAGO OFFICE – ROOM 100, 160 NO. LASALLE 60601

David Kenney, Director • James C. Helfrich, Assistant Director

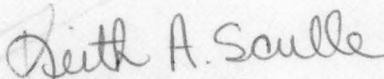
November 23, 1977

Ms. Kathy Burns
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Kathy:

Enclosed please find a list of the owners for the Nauvoo Historic District which satisfies your office's requirements resulting from the Tax Reform of 1976. All owners in the District who live in Nauvoo can have their mail sent simply to Nauvoo; street numbers are not required as part of the Nauvoo mailing districts.

Sincerely yours,



Keith A. Sculle
National Register Coordinator

KAS/dg
Enclosure



Department of Conservation



November 23, 1977

Ms. Kathy Burns
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Kathy:

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DATE REC'D 12-1-77

INITIALS _____

D. TEL. / C. N. H. _____

INITIALS _____

RESPONSE (ATTACHED)

INITIAL SENT

INITIALS _____

Bill A. Soule

National Register Coordinator





Illinois
Department of
Conservation
life and land together

office memorandum

to:
from:
date:
subject: All names appearing on this page have Nauvoo, Illinois 62354
addresses.....

Mrs. Arnold J. Ourth

Kenneth Stobaugh

Nauvoo Inter-American Development Corp.

Richard P. Baxter

Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

L. C. McKiernan

City of Nauvoo

Leland Stewart Case

Iola I. Blythe

Donald Hamman

Harold Bush

Joseph Pilkington

William H. Hackett

Edward Marzolf

James J. Johnson

Gem City Vineland Co.

A. E. Wedel

James C. Amann

James W. Moffitt

Eldon Wickline

Eugene L. Ihrig

Donald L. Beasley

J. Eldon McGregor

Kenneth Nudd

Mrs. Clair Harris

Titus Lee Harris

Merle Schenk

Dale Harris

Arthur Sly

Earl T. Wood

St. Peter & Paul Congregation

Jerome G. Manka

Howard Simmens

Ronald J. Gulick

Merlin Herbert

Hayden F. Gooding

Donald D. Kinman

Marion F. Anderson

A. Jan Gerdes



Illinois
Department of
Conservation
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office memorandum

to:

All names appearing on this page have Nauvoo, Ill. 62354

from:

addresses.

date:

subject:

David Koechle

Raymond A. Falk

Fred Wagner

Lawrence & Lemuel Hager

Edna Reibold

Fred O. Haas

Carl E. Schenk

R.J. Karpawicz

Gertrude Gasaway

Ann & Irene Mamma

Opal Golden

James B. McCarty

Nauvoo Milk Products Inc.

Anna M. Harmon

Mark E. Bollin

Martin B. Kimble

Benedictine Sisters

William Lange Jr.

Mrs. Lowell S. Horton

Mickey L. Knipe

Lutheran Church

Lucille Marsch

Kenneth Ort

James Schafer

Elmer J. Kraus

Ronald Hogan

Guy & Reginald Carter

Paul Wilkens

William J. Ortman

Cale McKoon c/o Harold Stilwell

Ralph Benne

John W. Buss

Mrs. E. Lloyd Buckert

Blanche Klingelmueller

Golda Knipe

Loretta Lutz

Merle E. Gnann

Albert Haas

India S. Marsch

Mrs. Claire Bush c/o Robert Scheetz

Berna O. Nelson

Lucille M. Kelly



Illinois
Department of
Conservation
life and land together

Office Memorandum

to: All names appearing on this page have Nauvoo, Ill 62354
addresses.....

from:

date:

subject:

Joseph L. Nelson

Mrs. Mary A Wilkens

Henry H. Witting

John Thomas Moffitt

Gordon Whittaker

Levi E. Balmer

Gilldroy Wilson

Adelaide Schneider

Reta Haas

Henry J. Mierstein

Carol M Hanna

John L. Boyles

H. A. Schowalter

Brooks R Beger

First Presbyterian Church

Albert Tausch

Ida May Peck

Maxine L. Dossett

Donald R. Harman

Mary Schneider

Kathryn Gobae

J. Dale Bruegger

Margaret Hamman

Lester J. Warson

Roy McMeins

Raymond Nehring

Lucille Harsch

Ida Blum

William G. Rahn

Carl H. Rudd

Delbert Lutz

Goldie Yokley

Floyd Rahn

Frieda Avise c/o Verona Desney

Joseph D. Kelly

Jack Logan

Clarke Bergmeier

Kathryn Schmitz

Mary Carter

Eldon L. Reidner

Lola Schenk

James Parrish



Illinois
Department of
Conservation
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office memorandum

to:

All names appearing on this page have Nauvoo, Ill 62354

from:

addresses...

date:

subject:

Gottlieb Bollin

Catherine McCarty

Anna J. Moffitt

School Dist # 325

Namon Laubersheimer

Virgil Heady

Mike Kraxberger c/o Frank Hopper

Lenford Wolgemuth

Gerald Rose

Marguerite Schmitz

David W. Knowles

Belva W. Siegrist

Dorothy Reinhardt

Albert Steiner

Everett Kinyoun

Marie Boedecker

Rose Williams

Mrs. Nellie B. Diton

David W. Smith

Minnie Kraus

Dorothy Hart

Robert L. Hall

Alverta E. Hutson

William G. McLeod

John R. Brest

E. J. Kron

Philip Steffey

Leo Gasaway

Joseph O. Bossler

Robert Ruhs

Donald Griffiths Jr.

Leland Garr Bolton

Lloyd S. Starr

Dorothy O. Baxter

Josie Pilkington

Melbourne McMeins

Sarah Argast

Mary Real

May Hutchison

Glenn O. Siegrist

Karl J. Reinhardt

Donald Brown



Illinois
Department of
Conservation
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office memorandum

to:

from: All names appearing on this page have a Nauvoo, Ill 62354
address.....

date:

subject:

Ronald J. Doering

Carrie Stutz

Robert L. Kellogg

Homer Nelson

William I. Woods

Jerry A. Knipe

Alice R. Diemer

John E. McCarty

James R. Marl

W. Joe Reynolds

Paul E. Brown

Ernest E. Conn

Walter Hamma

Rosie G. Nicol

Goldie Powell

Clair E. Harmon

Mrs. Albert Ammer

Henry Mohart

Dean W. Walker

Dennis D. Hama

Frank Stevenson

Herman Michael

Cecil Grant

Harlan Berry

Roger Hughes

Charles Cecil

Mrs. Denver Smith

Thomas L. Walker

Douglas J. Knowles

Charles D. Anderson

Leslie L. Sloan

Analie Scott Leininger

Marion Sanders

Robert Kraft

Charles Creacy

Nauvoo Fire Protection District

Dennis L. Wolgemuth

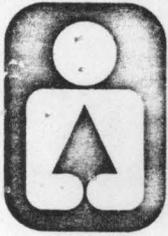
Michael F. Burger

Thomas G. Bergmeier

Jimmy C. Cecil

Merlin L. Reittinger

Richard J. Gehle



Illinois
Department of
Conservation
ite and land together

office memorandum

to:

from: All names appearing on this page all have Nauvoo, Ill 62354
addresses.....

date:

subject:

Salome M. Hoots	Charles R. Shanks
Fre e A. Juettemeyer	Gladys Jackson
Francis J. Fedler	J. Dale Cannizzaro
Glen Ammer	Keith Harmon
Robert E. Smithson	Adaline R. Roath
Dolores Juettemeyer Bennett	Doris A. Johnston
Loretta C. Wilkens	Anita Ellison
John Rathe	Truman Gutherz
Ronald Bush	Robert D. Soland
R. Althar c/o Joyce Bogguss	Richard Bolton
American Legion Post # 711	Henry Robinson
Charles W. Moore	D. Kent Powell
Ruth Bywater	Willard L. Bryant
Carl Bray	Ila Cannizzaro
Methodist Church & Parsonage	Larry Dusenberry
Lewis Hummel	Douglas Ammer
Mrs. Emily A Hummel	Jake Hill
Henry E. Siegfried	William H. Bevier
Joseph A. Starr	Delmar Fislar
Hilda E. Baxter	Florence Snyder
Jerry D. Hale	James Boyles



Illinois
Department of
Conservation
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office memorandum

to:

All names appearing on this page have a Nauvoo, Ill. 62354

from:

address

date:

subject:

Raymond R. Falk

Charles King

Joseph S. McCoy

Orville R. Hale

Jack R. Langford

Alfred E. Leininger

Mildred M. Smith

Rodger L. Anderson

David L. Gasaway

C. B. Schafer

R. Harold Schaubert

Norma Breidbarth

Fred L. Marshall

R. Replinger c/o Thomas Schmitz

Dale Johnson

Fred J. Barker

Richard K. Reinhardt

Harold Siegfried

Clarence T. Fields

Ralph Yager

Mary McKoon

Harry J. Bridgman

Leo Haas

Jay Rowe

Harold E. McCormick

Ruth E. Fenn

Richard K. Rambo

Michael D. Johnson

Larry R. Gustin

Marvin Crozier

Harold J. Haas

Lynn A. Farr

Anita T. Haas

Carl Haas

Marvin Weisinger

Henrietta Haas

Francis Michael

Edward J. Pilkington

Ronald Harmon

George C. Burns

G. Ken Burns

Verona Kraft



Illinois
Department of
Conservation
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office memorandum

to:

from: All names appearing on this page have a Nauvoo, Ill 62354
address.....

date:

subject:

Lawrence D. Hopp

Robert J. Schmitz

D. David Kraft

Paul D. Woods

Henry D. Wilson

Raymond E. McKoon

Waldo E. Hamman

Donald C. Schafer

Lynn D. Pilkington

David C. Reidner

Ray Tuttle

Constance J. Eppers

Robert J. Ziegler

Charles Vaughn

Dennis Lasswell

A.G. Parker c/o Lyle Parker



Illinois
Department of
Conservation
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office memorandum

to:

from:

date:

subject:

Union Electric Company
P.O. Box 149
St. Louis MO. 63166

State of Illinois (Park)
Springfield, Illinois 62706

David Kennedy
3793 Parkview Dr.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84117

Steven T. Baird
2574 Kentucky Ave.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84117

John Scott
Carthage, Ill 62321

Keith Ed Loraine
859 Sunshine Lane
Grapervine, Texas 76051

Daniel R. Ward
880 Freakness Lane
Florissant, Mo. 63033

John O. Anderson
RR # 5
Carbondale, Ill 62901

Victor L. Flack
15116 Denwoods Drive
Ballwin, Mo 63011

H. Herbert Estate c/o Ethel Herbert
1130 East 1st St.
Ontario, Calif. 94607

Nauvoo Restoration, Inc.
50 E. North Temple - 16th Floor
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150

owners
Albert Scott, Sr.
2000 N. 12th St.
Quincy, Ill. 62301

Charles L. Jeffrey
1368 E. 3010 S.
Salt Lake City, Utah 85106

John Moyes
13914 84th Terrace
Seminale, Florida 33542

John C. LaCroix
Burnside, Ill 62318

D.L. Shaffer
278 W. Main St.
Kahoka, Mo 63445

Clarence E. Neff
Stronghurst, Ill 61480

Charles A Sayre
210 Gloria Drive
Eureka, Ill 61530

Mary Frances McLane
Hamilton, Ill 62341

Albert Scott Jr.
1411 Springdale
Quincy, Ill 62301

Jack Coeur
Carthage, Ill 62321

Colusa Elevator Co.
John B & Donald P. Griffiths
Colusa, Ill 62329



Illinois
Department of
Conservation
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office memorandum

to:

from:

date:

subject:

Amos Roberts c/o Mrs. Ed Kachle
2016 West 1st St.
Davenport, Ia. 52802

William Ortman
401 W. Elliott St.
Springfield, Ill

W. Upton c/o Mrs. R. Upton
Box 140 RR #1
Moline, Ill 61265

Arthur D. Whitcomb
RFD
Burnside, Ill. 62318

Johanna Kraft Briscoe
213 E. Hickory Box 497
Chatsworth, Ill 60921

Margaret M. Pasateri
1016 11th Ave.
Rock Island, Ill.

Elizabeth Carter
615½ Ave. F
Fort Madison, Ia. 52627

Charles Dean Riter
2101 So. 7th St.
Keokuk, Ia. 52632

Grace L. Schmitz
2104 Ave. D.
Fort Madison, Ia. 52627

Kenneth Rashid
422 Ave. F
Fort Madison, Ia. 52627

Robert W. Cook
25 w. 178 39th St.
Naperville, Ill 60540

Richard Fiedler
Stronghurst, Ill 61480

Joseph Simmons Agt.
Lee Co. Savings Bank
Fort Madison, Ia. 52627

Walter J. Zimmerman
RR # 6
Shelbyville, Tenn. 37160

Groton Investment
c/o Lamar T. Holt
2376 Via Camino
Carmichael, Calif. 95608

L. A. Wisslead
RR # 2
Carthage, Ill 62321

Western Ill Telephone
Box 307
Wentzville, Mo. 63385

Hancock Service Co. Inc
Carthage, Ill 62321

Vivian E. Battleson
Niota, Ill 62358

Elmer L. Diton
6887 Robb Ct.
Arvada, Colo. 80002

Carroll Maynard
Dallas City, Ill 62330



Illinois
Department of
Conservation
life and land together

office memorandum

to:

from:

date:

subject:

Gordon Orchard
1358 Palomar Circle
Sacramento, Calif. 95831

John Houtman
630 Riverlake Way
Sacramento, Calif. 85822

William F. Slater
405 Phillips Ave.
Glen Ellyn, Ill

Joseph J. Wildhaber
924 Franklin St.
Humboldt, Kans. 66748

Wm. C. Scully
3500 Hillcrest Dr.
Burlington, Ia.

Elmer J. Kahn
75th Floor, Sears Tower
Chicago, Ill.

Richard M. LeBlanc
RT 2
Holyoke, Colo. 80734

Russell L. Kurvers
2236 Thornton
Lansing, Ill 60438

Arthur A. Siegfried
5373 W. 89th St.
Oak Lawn, Ill

Dr. Andrew Biscan
1615 Sehifly Lane
DeKalb, Ill 60115

Gerald Sprock
Stronghurst, Ill 61480

F. Mark McKiernan
2032 Belmont Blvd.
Independence, Mo. 64057

Phillip Condra
4677 Banner Circle
Salt Lake City, Utah 84117

Harry J. Read
Perry, Ill 62362

Clark W. Read
Perry Ill 62362

Daniel Brower
835 Ave F.
Fort Madison, Ia. 52627

Dr. Leo Markin
55 E. Washington St.
Chicago, Ill

Carl G. Brockman
26 Timberlane Dr.
Fort Madison, Ia. 52627

Donald W. Marshall
921 W. Adams St.
Macomb, Ill 61455

Dallie Miller
Elvaston, Ill 62334

Richard L. Fortner
710 Mornigside
Burlington, Ia. 52601

Donald A. Robb
RR #1
Liberty, Ill 62347

Roy Deitchler
Iris Lane
Fort Madison, Ia. 52627

Visvaldis Ziedins, M.D.
Box 218
Fairview, Ill 61432



Illinois
Department of
Conservation
life and land together

office memorandum

to:

from:

date:

subject:

Elbert S. Buch
683 Oakland Ave.
Elgin, Ill 60120

Clement Clark Jr.
1227 14th St.
Santa Monica, Calif.

Khoarow S. Kaboli
RR 3
Mt. Pleasant, Ia.

J. R. Wingard
3000 Kirkwood Dr.
Burlington, Ia. 52601

Herbert R. Kahn
1234 Easton Court
Highland Park, Ill 60035

Wilmont Brown
RT 2 Box 295
Lincoln, Calif. 95648

Brooks E. Ruff
Dallas City, Ill 62330

Ralph A. Green
3102 Ave. I
Fort Madison, Ia 52627

Frederock J. Hamman
308 Columbia Dr.
Clarendon Hills, Ill 60514

Roanld G. Todd
West Point, Ia.

James W. Smith
1003 E. Wakeman St.
Wheaton, Ill 60187

R. R. Knappenberger
Sciota, Ill 61475

Mans A. Pfeiffer
286 Illinois St.
Elmhurst, Ill 60126

Fred. C. Hock Jr.
801 Calif. St.
San Francisco, Calif. 94108

Russell L. Schafroth
825 So. Ave. C.
Washington, Iowa

Walter Webb
312 Norman Rd.
Plainfield, Ill 60544

Dr. Robert L. Hull
1330 Beech
Plymouth, Mich. 48170

Donald R. Kahn
801 Shoquoquon
Burlington, Iowa 52601

Sweetwater Park
555 East Second
So. Salt Lake City, Utah

M. J. Veith
3808 65th St.
Chicago, Ill 60629

Richard B. Snively
#12 Storms Court
Fort Madison, Ia. 52627

A. M. Kempher & E.M. Cangas
1414 Johnson St.
Keokuk, Ia, 52632

John W. Kunze
Burlington, Iowa 61415



Illinois
Department of
Conservation
life and land together

office memorandum

to:

from:

date:

subject:

Elbert S. Buch
683 Oakland Ave.
Elgin, Ill 60120

Dean E. Guthrie
2209 Payne St.
Evanston, Ill 60201

Dermot Kelly
Burnside, Ill. 62318

Lawrence J. Atzinger
301 Ave. H - Sheaffer Pen Co.
Fort Madison, Ia. 52627

John C. Allen
226 E. Howard
Colfax, Ill

Doyle E. Hoyer
42 Country Club Lane
Fort Madison, Ia. 52627

Dean I. Gabbert
905 So. Main St.
Fairfield, Ia. 52656

**Advisory
Council On
Historic
Preservation**

*1. stated 10/15/66
Hancock County*

1522 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

IL

May 27, 1981

RECEIVED

Mr. John W. Linfield
State Director
Farmers Home Administration
2106 West Springfield Avenue
Champaign, IL 61820

JUN 1 1981

**STATE OFFICE
ILLINOIS**

Dear Mr. Linfield:

We have received the additional information submitted with your letter of May 6, 1981, in which you support your determination that the proposed loan guarantee for the Nauvoo Hotel improvement project would have no adverse effect on the Nauvoo Historic District, Nauvoo, Illinois, a property included in the National Register of Historic Places. The Executive Director objects to your determination because final plans and specifications have not yet been reviewed by the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

Pursuant to Section 800.6(a)(2) of the Council's regulations (36 CFR Part 800), the Executive Director will withdraw this objection if the following conditions are met.

1. The existing coach house will be rehabilitated in accordance with the recommended approach in the Secretary of Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation." The final plans and specifications for both the rehabilitation and the new hotel will be submitted to the Illinois SHPO for review and comment prior to implementation of this project.
2. Prior to initiating any ground-disturbing activities at the proposed site for the new hotel, the Farmers Home Administration will undertake an archeological survey by a qualified professional archeologist. Should archeological resources be located that may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register, the Farmers Home Administration will consider measures to avoid the resources or preserve them in place. If this is not feasible, a mitigation plan will be developed in consultation with the Illinois SHPO.

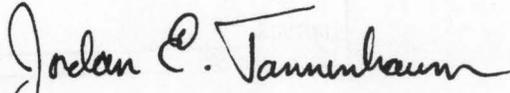
If you agree to these conditions, please sign on the concurrence line below and return this letter to us. These will then be incorporated into your determination and the Executive Director will withdraw his objection to your determination of no adverse effect.

In accordance with Section 800.9 of the Council's regulations, a copy of your determination of no adverse effect, along with supporting documentation

and this concurrence, should be included in any assessment or statement prepared for this undertaking in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and should be included in your records as evidence of your compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Act and the Council's regulations.

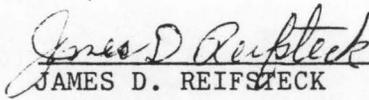
Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,



Jordan E. Tannenbaum
Chief, Eastern Division
of Project Review

I Concur:



James D. Reifsteck date 6-16-81
JAMES D. REIFSTECK
Acting State Director

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DATE REC'D JUL 16 1981

 INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (ATTACHED)

 FIVE MATERIAL SENT

 TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)

DATE ACTION TAKEN

INITIALS

**Advisory
Council On
Historic
Preservation**

1522 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

*listed 10/15/66
Hancock County
IL*

July 7, 1981

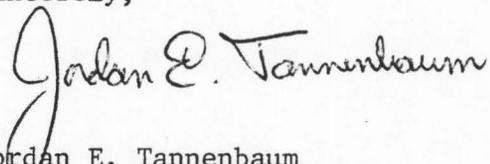
Mr. James D. Reifsteck
Acting State Director
Farmers Home Administration
2106 West Springfield Avenue
Champaign, IL 61820

Dear Mr. Reifsteck:

On June 19, 1981, we received the concurrence to the conditions for your determination that the proposed loan guarantee for the Nauvoo Hotel improvement project would not adversely affect the Nauvoo Historic District, Nauvoo, Illinois, a property included in the National Register of Historic Places. A copy of the letter is enclosed. As you agree to these conditions, the Executive Director does not object to your determination of no adverse effect.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,



Jordan E. Tannenbaum
Chief, Eastern Division
of Project Review

Enclosure

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

JUL 16 1981

DATE REC'D _____

_____ INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (ATTACHED)

_____ INFORMATIVE MATERIAL SENT

_____ TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)

DATE ACTION TAKEN _____

INITIALS _____

HABS C dup

-317
1957

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE Illinois	2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO. Theme XV, "Westward Expansion" (Overland Migrations West of ^{the} Mississippi)
3. NAME(S) OF SITE Nauvoo, Illinois	4. APPROX. ACREAGE 640
5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) Located on the east bank of the Mississippi River in Hancock County, Illinois	
6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner) Largely private ownership	
7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)	

Significance: The city of Nauvoo, located on the east bank of the Mississippi River in Hancock County, Illinois, was the principal city of the Mormons, and the headquarters of the church from 1839 to 1846. First settled by church members after their flight from northwestern Missouri, Nauvoo was not considered to be the final home of the church. To Joseph Smith, the area around Independence, Missouri, was still the Zion, to which the church would return as soon as possible.

Beginning in May 1839, land was purchased by Mormons in and around the small town of Commerce, in an area of western Illinois that had demonstrated some sympathy for the trials of the church. The following year, the name of the community was officially changed to Nauvoo, a word meaning beautiful site or habitation. The original plan of the Mormons was to establish two new communities, one at Nauvoo and the other on the west bank of the Mississippi at Montrose, Iowa Territory. The latter town was the site of Brigham Young's first home in this area. Later, because of difficulties in proving land titles, the Mormons on the Iowa side were compelled to abandon their property and move into Nauvoo.

Located on a hill sloping down to the river, and bordered by the river on three sides, Nauvoo very soon became an imposing city. During the first year of the Mormon occupancy about two hundred and fifty houses were constructed. A malaria epidemic, resulting from the swampy character of the lowlands in the vicinity, swept the community during the first year, but in the end proved no deterrent to its growth. The city was laid out in a regular fashion, with broad streets intersecting one another at right angles. Homes of frame, brick and stone were constructed, each with its garden and orchard plot. In 1841, the cornerstones of the temple were laid on an eminence which commanded a view of the city.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works)

William Mulder and A. Russell Mortensen, eds., Among the Mormons (New York 1958) pp. 116-159

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.)

10. PHOTOGRAPHS * ATTACHED: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	11. CONDITION Good	12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.) Town	13. DATE OF VISIT June 1959
14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) Ray H. Mattison	15. TITLE Historian	16. DATE Sept. 30, 1959	

* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/2 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Nauvoo, Illinois

Nauvoo, Illinois, was the headquarters and principal town of the Mormons before the exodus westward that took them first to Omaha and then on across the plains and mountains to Salt Lake Valley. It was from here that the Mormons really began their migration to Utah, one of the greatest mass movements of people in the settlement of the West.

In 1839 the Mormons began purchasing land at the little town of Commerce, Illinois, and officially changed the name of the town the next year to Nauvoo, which means "beautiful place." They constructed about 250 houses in the first year of settlement there. The town was laid out in a systematic fashion, with broad streets crossing each other at right angles. The homes were of brick, stone, and wood. Each had its garden and orchard plot. In 1841 the cornerstone of a temple was laid on a knoll which commanded a view of the rapidly growing town. By the end of that year, nearly 10,000 Mormons had settled at Nauvoo, many of them coming from Europe. This Mormon community was soon the largest city in Illinois.

Nauvoo flourished until 1844-1845 when violence and mob action broke out against the Mormons, resulting in the death of Joseph Smith, their leader. The growing hostility of State authorities to the sect at the same time made it necessary for the Mormons to consider another move. In 1846 most of the Mormons abandoned the city and, under the leadership of Brigham Young, began their great trek westward which in 1847 brought them to Salt Lake Valley.

Many of the Mormon buildings of the 1840's survive and today are used as homes in the town of Nauvoo which now has a population of approximately 2,000. Among the surviving Mormon buildings are the Joseph Smith Homestead, the Mansion House (second home of Joseph Smith), the Brigham Young Home, the Heber C. Kimball Home, the Nauvoo Masonic Temple, the Wilford Woodruff Home, the Sidney Rigdon Home, the "Time and Seasons" Building, the John Taylor House, and the Old Mormon Arsenal. The Joseph Smith Homestead and the Mansion House are preserved by the Reorganized Church. The "Times and Seasons" Building and the John Taylor House are maintained by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in Salt Lake City. The remainder are privately owned.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . .

STATE	NAME(S) OF SITE
Illinois	Nauvoo, Illinois

The population of Nauvoo grew very rapidly, augmented by converts from Europe and the United States. By the end of 1841, the population approached 10,000 and Nauvoo was soon to become the largest city in Illinois. The lowlands were drained and the city assumed a more healthful aspect. Industries were founded which contributed immeasurably to the economic prosperity of the community. The Illinois state legislature granted a liberal city charter to Smith which made Nauvoo virtually a self-governing entity.

Nauvoo continued to flourish until 1845, when mob outbreaks against the Mormons, the martyrdom of Smith the year before, and the growing hostility of the state authorities forced the Mormons to consider another move. The following year, the city was abandoned, as the Saints began their long trek to the Salt Lake basin.

Remains: Although some of the buildings, including the temple, were destroyed by the mobs who entered Nauvoo on the heels of the Mormons, the city was largely preserved. Today, the town of Nauvoo has a population of only a couple thousand, but many of the dwellings erected by the Mormons still stand and are still occupied as homes. Among the surviving structures associated with the Mormons are: (1) the Joseph Smith Homestead, occupied by Joseph Smith after coming to Nauvoo in 1839; (2) The Mansion House, second home of Joseph Smith; (3) The Brigham Young Home; (4) Heber C. Kimball Home, one of the most beautiful of the century old homes in Nauvoo; (5) The Nauvoo Masonic Temple; (6) The Wilford Woodruff Home; (7) The Sidney Rigdon Home; (8) "Time and Sessions" Building; (9) John Taylor House; (10) Old Mormon Arsenal. The first two of these are being preserved by the Reorganized Church. The "Times and Sessions" Building and John Taylor House is maintained by the Church of the Latter Day Saints in Salt Lake City.



Nauvoo Mansion House. This two-story frame structure served as the Joseph Smith home from 1843 until his death a year later. Originally it extended much deeper, having 22 rooms, 15 of which were bedrooms. Camera pointing to the northeast.

Photo by Mattison
June 1959



The Erastus Snow House, at Nauvoo, Illinois. Snow was one of the first settlers to migrate to Salt Lake Valley. Camera pointing to the northwest.

Photo by Mattison
June 1959



Former Mormon Arsenal where the state-chartered Nauvoo Legion stored their ammunition and guns. The building now belongs to the Benedictine Sisters. Camera pointing to the northeast.

Photo by Mattison
June 1959



The "Times and Seasons" Building (on the left) and the John Taylor Home (on the right), at Nauvoo, Illinois. The "Times and Seasons" was the official church paper of the Latter Day Saints in Nauvoo. Taylor was with Joseph and Hyrum Smith when they were killed in the Carthage jail. Camera pointing to the northwest.

Photo by Mattison
June 1959



The Mansion House, Nauvoo, Illinois. This building served as the residence for the Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith, from August 1843 until his death the following year.

National Park Service Photograph, June 1959



The Erasmus Snow Home at Nauvoo, Illinois. Snow was one of the first Mormons to migrate to Salt Lake City.

National Park Service Photograph, June 1959

STATEMENT AND CERTIFICATE OF AWARD

No. 14-099-Z1U
 (Contract)
 Date September 17, 1962

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
 (Department or establishment) (Bureau or office) (Location)

METHOD OF OR ABSENCE OF ADVERTISING

METHOD OF ADVERTISING

1. By advertising in newspapers. Yes No
2. (a) By advertising in circular letters sent to _____ dealers.
- (b) And by notices posted in public places. Yes No

(If notices were not posted in addition to advertising by circular letters sent to dealers, explanation of such omission must be made below.)

ABSENCE OF ADVERTISING

Without advertising in accordance with Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, Amended, Sec. 302 (c) (5).

(Cite law pursuant to which contract was negotiated and the applicable section and paragraph thereof. If contract was negotiated under a public exigency which would not admit of the delay incident to advertising, or because of it being impracticable to secure competition, state below or on the reverse hereof, the circumstances requiring negotiation.)

FOR USE BY G. A. O. ONLY			
Indexed	Card	Reviewed	Date

AWARD OF CONTRACT

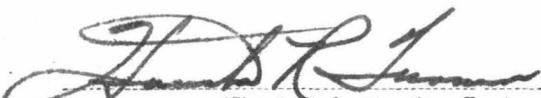
- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Yes | No |
| A. To lowest bidder as to price (Expenditures) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B. To highest bidder as to price (Receipts) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

CERTIFICATE

I CERTIFY that the foregoing statement is true and correct; that the written findings required by law to be submitted with the contract in case of negotiation, upon a determination by the agency head or other authorized official that such method of contracting is necessary, are attached thereto; that the total number of bids received is _____, and that where lower bids (expenditure contracts) or higher bids (receipt contracts) as to price were received, a statement of reasons for their rejection, together with an abstract of bids received, including all lower than that accepted in case of expenditure contracts and all higher in case of receipt contracts, is given below or on the reverse hereof or on a separate sheet attached hereto; that the articles or services covered by the agreement (expenditure) are necessary for the public service; and that the prices charged are just and reasonable.

This contract, in the amount of \$15,000.00, between the

United States of America, represented by Houston R. Turner, Contracting Officer, hereinafter referred to as the Government, and the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, represented by Royden G. Derrick, Chairman, Board of Regents, hereinafter referred to as the Contractor for a study in connection with the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings.


 (Signature of contracting officer)

Contracting Officer
 (Title)

NOTE.—This statement and certificate will be used to support all agreements, both formal contracts and less formal agreements of whatever character, involving the expenditure or receipt of public funds. It must be executed and signed by the contracting officer (unless the award is made by or is subject to approval by an officer other than the contracting officer, when execution and signature may be made by such officer).

WITNESSETH; That the parties do mutually agree as follows:

ARTICLE I: Scope of Services. For the consideration of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00), to be paid by the Government, as hereinafter set forth, the contractor shall make necessary studies and investigations to produce documented material described below to be used as part of a study for the National Park Service in connection with its National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings. The contractor will carry out the following:

1. Through library and other type of research, study and assemble historic site survey data pertaining to the Westward Migration of the Mormons, noting Independence Rock, Devils Gate, and South Pass, Wyoming; and Emigration Canyon, Utah, and with special emphasis on Nauvoo, Illinois, describing its beginnings, development, and physical appearance during the period of its major importance (from 1839 to 1846), and the present day condition of its historical remains.

2. Based on this research, organize a documented and illustrated narrative presenting the information in a concise, lucid and logical fashion.

3. The study shall also include the following:

- a. Table of Contents

- b. A preface stating how the study was pursued; what methods were employed; and acknowledgements of organizations and persons helpful in performance of the work.

c. Map or maps showing location and distribution of the sites or structures presented in the study.

d. Photographs or other illustrative material of high professional quality should be included.

4. Preparation of the study shall proceed with the following steps:

a. The contractor shall submit an outline of the study to the National Park Service for review and comment before proceeding with preparation of the draft.

b. Upon completion of the study draft, the Contractor shall submit the draft to the National Park Service for review.

c. Upon receipt of approval of the draft from the National Park Service, the Contractor will proceed with preparation of the study in final form, including preparation of maps and illustrations.

5. Five copies of the completed study shall be submitted to the National Park Service.

6. It is understood that the Contractor is free to carry out library research and writing wherever he prefers to, and is not committed to devoting any specified percentage of his time to this assignment or to any regular working schedule.

ARTICLE II: General Provisions

1. Examination of Records. The Contractor agrees that the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of his duly authorized representatives, shall, until the expiration of three

years after final payment under this contract, have access to, and the right to, examine any directly pertinent books, documents, papers, and records of the Contractor involving transactions related to this contract.

The Contractor further agrees to include in all his subcontracts hereunder a provision to the effect that the subcontractor agrees that the Comptroller General of the United States or any of his duly authorized representatives, shall, until the expiration of three years after final payment under the subcontract, have access to, and the right to, examine any directly pertinent books, documents, papers, and records of the subcontractor, involving transactions related to the subcontract. The term "subcontract" as used in this clause excludes (i) purchase orders not exceeding \$2,500 and (ii) subcontracts or purchase orders for public utility services at rates established for uniform applicability to the general public.

2. Nondiscrimination in Employment. The following provisions supersede Section 18 of Standard Form 32 "NON-DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT." "In connection with the performance of work under this contract, the Contractor agrees as follows:

- (1) The Contractor will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color, or national origin. The Contractor will take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, creed, color, or national origin. Such action shall include, but not be limited to, the following: employment, upgrading, demotion or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training.

including apprenticeship. The Contractor agrees to post in conspicuous places, available to employees and applicants for employment, notices to be provided by the contracting officer setting forth the provisions of this non-discrimination clause.

- (2) The Contractor, will, in all solicitation or advertisements for employees placed by or on behalf of the Contractor, state that all qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin.
- (3) The Contractor will send to each labor union or representative of workers with which he has a collective bargaining agreement or other contract or understanding, a notice, to be provided by the agency contracting officer, advising the said labor union workers' representative of the Contractor's commitments under this section, and shall post copies of the notice in conspicuous places available to employees and applicants for employment.
- (4) The Contractor will comply with all provisions of Executive Order No. 10925 of March 6, 1961, and of the rules, regulations, and relevant orders of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity created thereby.
- (5) The Contractor will furnish all information and reports required by Executive Order No. 10925 of March 6, 1961, and by the rules, regulations, and orders of the said Committee, or pursuant thereto, and permit access to his books, records, and accounts by the contracting agency and the Committee for purposes of investigations to ascertain compliance with such rules, regulations, and orders.
- (6) In the event of the Contractor's non-compliance with the non-discrimination clauses of this contract or with any of the said rules, regulations, or orders, this contract may be cancelled in whole or in part and the Contractor may be declared ineligible for further Government contracts in accordance with procedures authorized in Executive Order No. 10925 of March 6, 1961, and such other sanctions may be imposed and remedies invoked as provided in the said Executive Order or by rule, regulation, or order of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, or as otherwise provided by law.

(7) The Contractor will include the provisions of the foregoing paragraphs (1) through (6) in every subcontract or purchase order unless exempted by rules, regulations, or orders of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity issued pursuant to section 303 of Executive Order No. 10925 of March 6, 1961, so that such provisions will be binding upon each subcontractor of vendor. The Contractor will take such action with respect to any subcontract or purchase order as the contracting agency may direct as a means of enforcing such provisions, including sanctions for non-compliance; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that in the event the Contractor becomes involved in, or is threatened with, litigation with a subcontractor or vendor as a result of such direction by the contracting agency, the Contractor may request the United States to enter into such litigation to protect the interest of the United States."

3. Officials Not to Benefit. No member or delegate to Congress, or resident commissioner, shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract, or to any benefit that may arise therefrom; but this provision shall not be construed to extend to this contract if made with a corporation for its general benefit.

4. Covenant Against Contingent Fees. The Contractor warrants that no person or selling agency has been employed or retained to solicit or secure this contract upon an agreement or understanding for a commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent.

5. Changes. The Contracting Officer may at any time, by a written order, and without notice to the sureties, make changes, within the general scope of this contract, in any one or more of the following: (i) Drawings, designs, or specifications, where the supplies to be furnished are to be specifically manufactured for the Government in accordance therewith; (ii) method of shipment or packing; and (iii) place of delivery. If any such

change causes an increase or decrease in the cost of, or the time required for, the performance of any part of the work under this contract, whether changed or not changed by any such order, an equitable adjustment shall be made in the contract price or delivery schedule, or both, and the contract shall be modified in writing accordingly. Any claim by the Contractor for adjustment under this clause must be asserted within 30 days from the date or receipt by the Contractor of the notification of change: Provided, however, That the Contracting Officer, if he decides that the facts justify such action, may receive and act upon such claim asserted at any time prior to final payment under this contract. Where the cost of property made obsolete or excess as a result of a change is included in the Contractor's claim for adjustment, the Contracting Officer shall have the right to prescribe the manner of disposition of such property. Failure to agree to any adjustment shall be a dispute concerning a question of fact within the meaning of the clause of this contract entitled "Disputes." However, nothing in the clause shall excuse the Contractor from proceeding with the contract as changed.

6. Extras. Except as otherwise provided in this contract, no payment for extras shall be made unless such extras and the price therefore have been authorized in writing by the Contracting Officer.

7. Payments. Upon receipt of the outline of the study, described in Article I, No. 4a, satisfactory to the Contracting Officer, a partial payment of \$2,000 will be made to the Contractor by the Government. A second payment of \$2,000 will be made to the Contractor by the Government upon receipt of a draft as outlined in Article I, No. 2. A final payment of \$11,000 will be made to the Contractor upon receipt of a satisfactory final study in accordance with the requirements of Article I. If the Contractor does not elect to have the partial payments outlined above, he shall receive the total amount of \$15,000 upon satisfactory completion of the contract.

8. Assignment of Claims. (a) Pursuant to the provisions of the Assignment of Claims Act of 1940, as amended, (31 USC 203, 41 USC 15), if this contract provides for payments aggregating \$1,999 or more, claims for moneys due or to become due the Contractor from the Government under this contract may be assigned to a bank, trust company, or other financing institution, including any Federal lending agency, and may thereafter be further assigned and reassigned to any such institution. Any such assignment or reassignment shall cover all amounts payable under this contract and not already paid, and shall not be made to more than one party, except that any such assignment or reassignment may be made to one party as agent or trustee for two or more parties participating in such financing.

9. Default. (a) The Government may, subject to the provisions of paragraph (c) below, by written notice of default to the Contractor, terminate the whole or any part of this contract in any one of the following circumstances: (i) If the Contractor fails to make delivery of the supplies or to perform the services within the time specified herein or any extension thereof; or (ii) If the Contractor fails to perform any of the other provisions of this contract, or so fails to make progress as to endanger performance of this contract in accordance with its terms, and in either of these circumstances does not cure such failure within a period of 10 days (or such longer period as the Contracting Officer may authorize in writing) after receipt of notice from the Contracting Officer specifying such failure.

(b) In the event that the Government terminates this contract in whole or in part as provided in paragraph (a) of this clause, the Government may procure, upon such terms and in such manner as the Contracting Officer may deem appropriate, supplies or services similar to those so terminated, and the Contractor shall be liable to the Government for any excess costs for such similar supplies or services; PROVIDED, That the Contractor shall continue the performance of this contract to the extent not terminated under the provisions of this clause.

(c) Except with respect to defaults of subcontractors, the Contractor shall not be liable for any excess costs if the failure to perform the contract arises out of causes beyond the control and without the fault or negligence of the Contractor. Such

causes may include, but are not restricted to, acts of God or of the public enemy, acts of the Government in either its sovereign or contractual capacity, fires, floods, epidemics, quarantine restrictions, strikes, freight embargoes, and unusually severe weather; but in every case the failure to perform must be beyond the control and without the fault or negligence of the Contractor. If the failure to perform is caused by default of a subcontractor, and if such default arises out of causes beyond the control of both the Contractor and subcontractor, and without the fault or negligence of either of them, the Contractor shall not be liable for any excess costs for failure to perform, unless the supplies or services to be furnished by the subcontractor were obtainable from other sources in sufficient time to permit the Contractor to meet the required delivery schedule.

(d) If this contract is terminated as provided in paragraph (a) of this clause, the Government, in addition to any other rights provided in this clause, may require the Contractor to transfer title and deliver to the Government, in the manner and to the extent directed by the Contracting Officer, (1) any completed supplies as the Contractor has specifically produced or specifically acquired for the performance of such part of this contract as has been terminated; and the Contractor shall, upon direction of the Contracting Officer, protect and preserve property in possession of the Contractor in which the Government has an interest. Payment for completed supplies delivered to and accepted by the Government shall be at the contract price. Payment for

manufactured materials delivered to and accepted by the Government and for the protection and preservation of property shall be in an amount agreed upon by the Contractor and Contracting Officer; failure to agree to such amount shall be a dispute concerning a question of fact within the meaning of the clause of this contract entitled, "Disputes."

(e) The rights and remedies of the Government provided in this clause shall not be exclusive and are in addition to any other rights and remedies provided by law or under this contract.

10. Disputes. Except as otherwise provided in this contract, any dispute concerning a question of fact arising under this contract which is not disposed of by agreement shall be decided by the Contracting Officer, who shall reduce his decision to writing and mail or otherwise furnish a copy thereof to the Contractor. The decision of the Contracting Officer shall be final and conclusive unless within 30 days from the date of receipt of such copy, the Contractor mails or otherwise furnishes to the Contracting Officer a written appeal addressed to the Secretary. The decision of the Secretary or his duly authorized representative for the determination of such appeals shall be final and conclusive unless determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to have been fraudulent, or capricious, or arbitrary, or so grossly erroneous as necessarily to imply bad faith, or not supported by substantial evidence. In connection with any appeal proceeding under this clause the Contractor shall be afforded an opportunity to be heard and to offer evidence in support of its

appeal. Pending final decision of a dispute hereunder, the Contractor shall proceed diligently with the performance of the contract and in accordance with the Contracting Officer's decision.

This "Disputes" clause does not preclude consideration of law questions in connection with decisions provided for in paragraph above: Provided, That nothing in this contract shall be construed as making final the decision of any administrative official, representative, or board on a question of law.

ARTICLE III: Time for Completion; The final product as described in Article I is to be submitted by November 1, 1963, unless a later date, if an extension of time becomes necessary and warranted, is agreed to in writing by the Government.

The outline described in Article I, No. 4a, shall be submitted to the National Park Service by November 1, 1962, and will be returned to the Contractor within 30 days of receipt by the National Park Service.

The Draft of the Study described in Article I, No. 4a, shall be submitted to the National Park Service by September 1, 1963, and will be returned to the Contractor with comments by the National Park Service within 30 days of receipt of the draft.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have affixed their names on the date first above written.

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(Sgd) Royden G. Derrick

Houston R. Turner

Two Witnesses:

Houston R. Turner
Contracting Officer

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

THEME XV - WESTWARD EXPANSION AND EXTENSION OF
THE NATIONAL BOUNDARIES TO THE PACIFIC, 1830-1898

SUBTHEME - OVERLAND MIGRATIONS WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Sites Recommended for Classification of Exceptional Value

1. Apache Pass, Arizona. Important pass on one of the southern overland routes to California. Criterion No. 1. No record of action by the Advisory Board.
- ✓ 2. Pioneer Monument, Utah. Significant point on the Mormon Trail to Salt Lake City. Criterion No. 1. No record of action by the Advisory Board.
- ✓ 3. Temple Square, Salt Lake City. Spiritual center of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints throughout the world. Criteria Nos. 1 and 4. No record of action by the Advisory Board.
- ✓ 4. Nauvoo, Illinois. The place from which the Mormon migration to Salt Lake City began. Contains many surviving buildings of the early Mormons, some of which were associated with the leaders. Criteria Nos. 1 and 4. No record of action by the Advisory Board.
5. Robidoux Pass, Nebraska. Significant landmark and camping spot on the early Oregon-California Trail. Criterion No. 1. No record of action by the Advisory Board.
- ✓ 6. Independence Rock, Wyoming. Known as "the great registry of the desert," this rock was one of the best known landmarks on the Oregon-California and Mormon Trails. Criterion No. 1. No record of action by the Advisory Board.
- ✓ 7. South Pass, Wyoming. South Pass was the long looked for crossing of the Continental Divide on the Oregon-California and Mormon Trails. Criterion No. 1. No record of action by the Advisory Board.
8. Donner Camp, California. Site of one of the most tragic episodes of overland migration. Criterion No. 1. No record of action by the Advisory Board.
9. Sutters Fort, California. Site which epitomized California to a large majority of overland emigrants, and was the terminus and focal point for the forty-niners. Criterion No. 1. No record of action by the Advisory Board.

10. Warner's Ranch, California. One of the famous landmarks on the southern route to California. Criterion No. 1. No record of action by Advisory Board.
11. Cataldo Mission, Idaho. Oldest building in Idaho and the earliest Catholic mission of the northwest. Criterion No. 1. No record of action by Advisory Board.
12. Fort Hall, Idaho. One of the most famous of all the stations on the Oregon Trail. Criterion No. 1. No record of action by the Advisory Board.
13. Spalding (Lapwai) Mission, Idaho. One of the earliest Protestant missions in the northwest. Criterion No. 1. No record of action by Advisory Board.

NOTICE
PUBLIC HEARING
TO BE HELD ON PROPOSED HIGHWAY PROJECT
THE GREAT RIVER ROAD
ILLINOIS ROUTE 96
HAMILTON TO NAUVOO

Notice is hereby given that the Illinois Department of Transportation will hold a public hearing concerning the proposed improvement of the Great River Road marked Illinois Route 96 between Hamilton and Nauvoo in Hancock County. The public hearing will be held at the Nauvoo Grade School Gymnasium in Nauvoo on Tuesday November 21, 1978 at 7:00 p.m.

Personnel from District #6, Illinois Department of Transportation, will be available to discuss the proposed project between 6:00 P.M. and 7:00 P.M. and immediately following the hearing. Interested citizens from this affected area in Hancock County may comment on the proposed design features. Submission of written statements and other exhibits in place of, or in addition to, oral statements at the public hearing will be received at the time of the hearing or at the District #6 Highway Building, 126 East Ash Street, Springfield, Illinois 62706, for a period of ten days subsequent to the holding of the hearing.

The proposed improvement will consist of widening and resurfacing 12.48 miles of Illinois Route 96 from just north of the wye intersection in Hamilton to just east of 19th Street in Nauvoo. The project includes the addition of four foot stabilized shoulders, the reconstruction of eight bridges and two rest areas and three scenic turnouts.

The eight bridges to be reconstructed include the following: Chaney Creek, Mississippi River Inlet, Gray's Bay, Waggoner Creek, Larry Creek, Sondra Creek, Branch of Riley Creek and Riley Creek. The two rest areas to be improved are: Hoot Owl Ridge south of Gray's Bay and Waggoner Creek south of Waggoner Creek. The three scenic turnouts to be improved are: Mount Mariah north of Larry Creek, David's Chamber just south of Nauvoo, and the Nauvoo Stone Arch Bridge on the south edge of Nauvoo.

The improvement will include additional right-of-way for scenic land purchases and easements to preserve the natural beauty of the area. Personnel from the Department will be present at the hearing to discuss right-of-way acquisition procedures.

Right-of-way acquisition, scenic easement purchases, and construction of the project are scheduled to begin in 1979.

Engineering and environmental studies completed to date will be discussed at the hearing and public comments and questions will be solicited on the proposed improvement.

Maps, sketches and other information pertinent to the design of the proposed improvement will be available for inspection at the public hearing or later at the District #6 office of the Illinois Department of Transportation, 126 East Ash Street, Springfield, Illinois 62706.

W. E. Burns
District Engineer
Illinois Department of Transportation
126 East Ash Street
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Notice

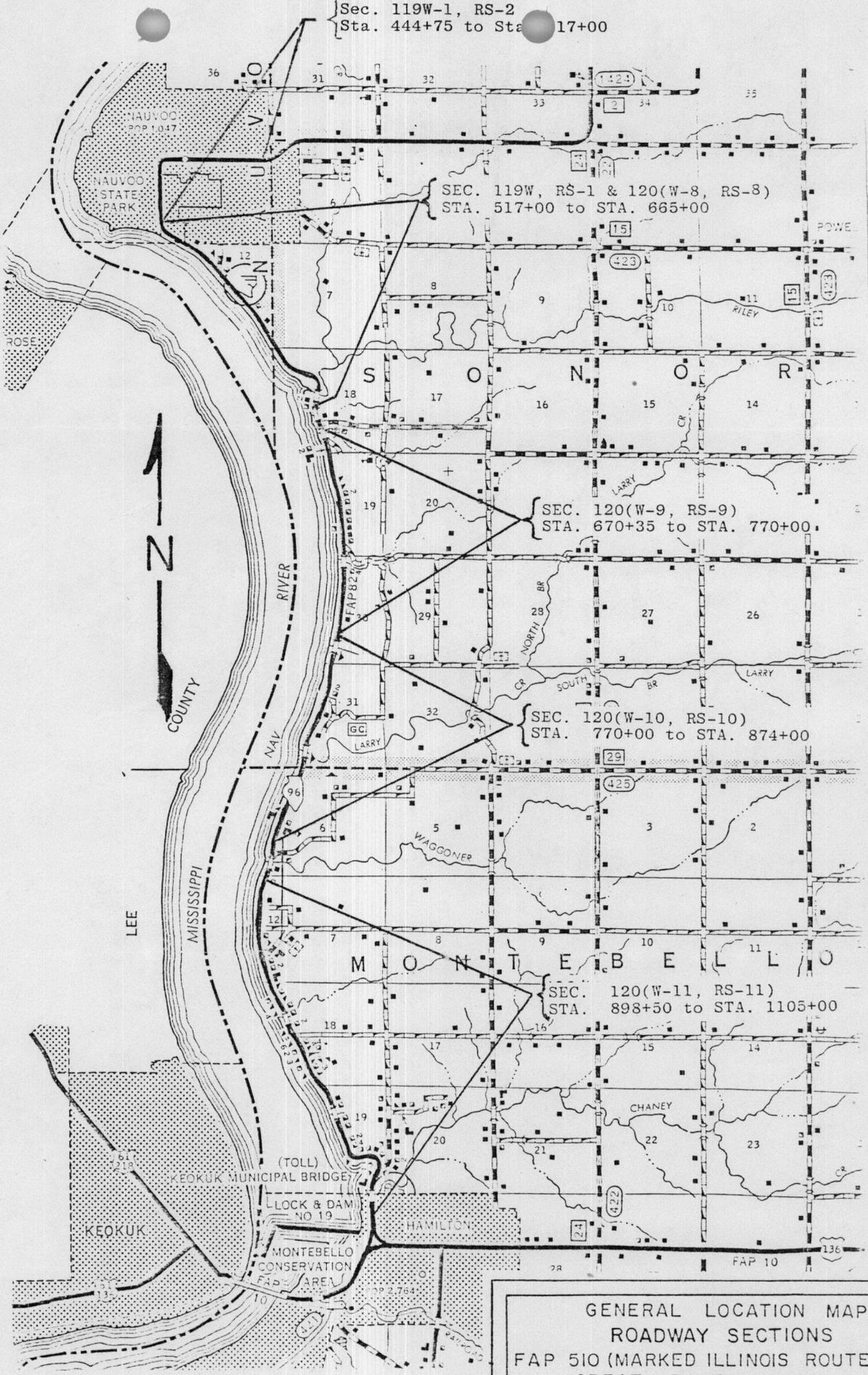
Sec. 119W-1, RS-2
Sta. 444+75 to Sta. 517+00

SEC. 119W, RS-1 & 120(W-8, RS-8)
STA. 517+00 to STA. 665+00

SEC. 120(W-9, RS-9)
STA. 670+35 to STA. 770+00

SEC. 120(W-10, RS-10)
STA. 770+00 to STA. 874+00

SEC. 120(W-11, RS-11)
STA. 898+50 to STA. 1105+00



GENERAL LOCATION MAP
ROADWAY SECTIONS
FAP 510 (MARKED ILLINOIS ROUTE 96)
GREAT RIVER ROAD
HAMILTON TO NAUVOO
HANCOCK COUNTY

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M. Kennedy

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NAUVOO--THE BEAUTIFUL

Illinois

Kate B. Carter--Daughters of Utah Pioneers

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, the headquarters of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from 1839 to 1846, is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi river, near the head of what were usually called the "Des Moines Rapids," 12 miles by river above Keokuk, and 50 miles above Quincy. The name Nauvoo comes from the Hebrew language and signifies "beautiful location".

The history of Nauvoo commences with Captain James White, a native of Ohio, who emigrated to Missouri Territory in 1818. In 1823-24, he located as a trader with the Sac and Fox Indians, who at that time had a village of 400 lodges at the head of the rapids where Nauvoo afterwards was built. In 1824 a treaty was made with these Indians by the Federal Government by which they relinquished their lands on the east side of the river. Captain White induced the Indians to vacate in his favor in consideration of 200 sacks of corn. On the site of this vacated Indian land Captain White operated a farm near the head of the Des Moines Rapids.

A few years later a post office, the first in Hancock County, was established near the White residence and called Venus. Captain White died in June, 1837. One of his sons, Hugh White, from whom the Church bought their first parcel of land in Hancock County in 1839, resided for many years near the old place. In 1843 a town was laid out by Joseph B. Teas and Alex White, about a mile up the river from Venus, and called Commerce. About three years later, in 1837, Commerce City, immediately above its namesake on the river, was laid out by two speculators from Connecticut.

In the fall of 1838 a Latter-day Saint Elder by the name of Israel Barlow left the state of Missouri under the exterminating order of Governor Lilburn W. Boggs. Taking a northeasterly course he struck the Des Moines river a short distance above its mouth and traveled into Iowa where he was kindly received. He told the story of the persecutions of the Saints in Missouri and that his people were fleeing from that state in great numbers. They gave Elder Barlow a letter of introduction to Dr. Isaac Galland who owned considerable land in Commerce and vicinity. Subsequently the Church purchased this land, and thus most of the Saints who had been expelled from Missouri settled in Commerce. In 1840 it was incorporated as the city of Nauvoo.

Nauvoo had a phenomenal growth from an insignificant village, Commerce, to a city of about 20,000 inhabitants. The city plat of Nauvoo was laid out in squares and many fine residences were erected as people flocked in from all parts of the country. Many Latter-day Saint converts arrived from Great Britain, generally by way of New Orleans. A university was chartered by the Illinois State Legislature, school houses and churches built.

The Nauvoo Legion was authorized by special act of the Illinois Legislature, in December, 1840. This act provided that the Nauvoo City Council might organize the inhabitants of the city, subject to military duty under the laws of the state, into an independent body of militia; but a subsequent amendment to the charter extended the same privilege to any citizen of Hancock County who might desire to attach himself to the Legion. The officers of the Legion were commissioned by the governor and the members

were required to perform the same amount of military duty as the regular State Militia. They were placed at the disposal of the mayor of the city and the governor of the state in executing laws, etc. The first election of officers took place February 4, 1841 and resulted in Joseph Smith being unanimously chosen Lieutenant-General,

At first the Saints were permitted to live at peace with their neighbors, but later a mobocratic spirit, similar to the one that had harassed the Saints in Missouri, sprang up in Illinois leading to all kinds of complications and trumped up charges finally resulting in the assassination of Joseph and Hyrum Smith at Carthage, June 27, 1844. Persecutions against the Saints continued until the whole membership of the Church in Nauvoo went into exile in the beginning of 1846, which led to the establishment of new homes and new settlements for the gathering of the Saints in the valleys of the Rocky Mountains the following year under the leadership of Brigham Young.

One of the most beautiful buildings in Nauvoo was the Nauvoo Mansion, the residence of the Prophet Joseph Smith from 1843 until the time of his martyrdom. Prior to 1843 the Prophet lived in a pioneer building on the corner of Main St. and Water St.

The first newspaper published by the Mormons in Nauvoo was called the Nauvoo Neighbor. The first edition was dated May 3, 1843. It was published in connection with the Times and Seasons and issued from the same printing office, with John Taylor as editor. During its existence of nearly three years it advocated boldly and ably the cause of the Saints at home and abroad.

The Nauvoo Temple was the second temple erected by the Latter-day Saints. It was built on an eminence in the center of Nauvoo near the east bank of the Mississippi river. The cornerstones for this sacred edifice were laid April 6, 1841, under the direction of the Prophet Joseph Smith. After his martyrdom the work was continued and finished under the direction of Brigham Young. On account of persecutions the temple was privately dedicated on April 30, 1846, with public ceremonies held the following day. The dimensions of this gray limestone building: two and one half stories high, 128' x 88', walls 65' in height. The tower over the front or west entrance had a total height of 165', cost about \$1,000,000, largely voluntary donations of money, materials and labor.

With the departure of the Saints from Nauvoo in 1846 the glory of the city departed. The Nauvoo Temple was destroyed by fire by the mob on October 9, 1848. The people who purchased the property of the Mormons for a mere song, were not successful and the Icarians, who followed, met with serious disaster and disappointments in their efforts to rebuild the city of Nauvoo. Today the Latter-day Saint Church and its members are purchasing some of the properties which are being renovated. Among these is the Heber C. Kimball home which was recently dedicated as a restored Latter-day Saint home.

Miller, David E. Westward Migration of the Mormons with Special Emphasis on the History of Nauvoo. Report submitted to the National Park Service, 1963.

David E. Miller is on the faculty of the University of Utah. He was a good choice as a contract historian in the sense that he is a competent Mormon historian and has access to many documents which might not be available to a gentile. The work is very bulky, covering 328 pages with two pages of bibliography. These include mid-century lectures, magazine articles favorable and unfavorable, official histories written by Mormons and peripheral materials such as Hastings' The Emigrants' Guide to Oregon and California. The businesses or professions of Nauvoo, including locations, owners or operators, included musicians, bakers, blacksmiths, lime kilns operators, undertakers, selling Indian remedies and shoes, and two enterprising operators who conducted three establishments known vaguely as the "Joseph Smith Store" are listed in 21 pages of an appendix. All post masters from 1830 until 1847 are listed. A similar number of pages are devoted to photographs of Nauvoo homes, some of them dated after the passing of the Mormons and possibly intended for removal. Numerous other pictures are included in the text.

Much of the account is devoted to apt quotations from Latter-day Saints dwellers. A substantial background covers the section around Nauvoo

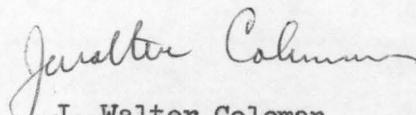
both under the Indian tribes and gentile settlers or explorers. The latter starting with Marquette and Jolliet in 1673.

Mr Miller handles the intricacies of the Latter-day Saints' religion with candor and finesse. The revelations of Joseph Smith are treated as apparitions which he "claims" to have seen. The words Latter-day Saint and Mormon are used interchangeably. The author makes clear that the organization attracted some lawless elements despite the strenuous efforts of the leaders to discourage them.

Polygamy which appears to have been restricted to polygyny was a deviation from normal standards that Mr. Miller does not try to explain but the practice was abhorred by the gentile neighbors and was a strong factor in creating enmity. Apparently the Nauvoo people also produced bogus money in large quantities. The murder of Hyrum and Joseph Smith by the gentiles created an atmosphere that precipitated the Nauvoo exodus, after which Brigham Young, who to most people was the leading Mormon, became the leader. Mr. Miller rightly attributes much of the success of their remarkable westward migration to Mr. Young's administrative ability.

The book is detailed and well documented with many references to individual Mormons. While exciting in places, it would appeal chiefly to persons particularly interested in the Latter-day Saints.

I acknowledged receipt of the volume when it arrived.


J. Walter Coleman

Washington, D. C.

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Branch of History
and Park Service

REPORT ON
NAUVOO, ILLINOIS

November 19, 1940.

POTENTIAL STATE MEMORIAL (State Park).

STATE: Illinois

NAME OF AREA: Nauvoo (Old Mormon Settlement)

LOCATION: Hancock County. (50 miles north, by highway, from Quincy, Illinois on the eastern bank of the Mississippi River).

POPULATION: Nauvoo (according to some authorities) had a population of 20,000 in 1846 when the Mormons were expelled. Today the town numbers but a few hundred people.

Hancock County had a population of 26,420 in 1930 showing a substantial decrease since 1910. It is estimated that if present trends continue the population will continue to decrease to approximately 24,000 by 1960.

Six counties, including Hancock, Henderson, Warren, McDonough, Schuyler and Adams that are in whole or part within an approximate 35-mile radius of Nauvoo, had a population of 158,732 in 1930 which is estimated to decrease to 150,500 in 1960 due to decreasing agricultural land use and increasing reforestation and grazing. Also due to decreasing birth rate. The only place in this region where an increase is anticipated is at Quincy, in Adams County, which is expected to increase from 39,241 in 1930 to about 45,000 in 1960.

In the consideration of Nauvoo as a potential state recreational area the population of the local region seems of less relative importance because the appeal of Nauvoo will undoubtedly be state-wide and nation-wide if intelligently developed.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

Scenic and Topographic. The principal scenic charm of the site of Nauvoo is due to its relation to the Mississippi River which at this point makes a great bend. Nauvoo is located on the inside curve of the river; almost on a promontory with the majestic "Father of Waters" sweeping around it. The old town of Nauvoo was located on a gently sloping hillside that goes down to the river bank on the west and rises gradually on the east to an eminence where the Mormon Temple once stood. Beyond this the land is relatively level where the immediate vicinity is now occupied by the more modern town of Nauvoo. The site of the old town was commonly known as the "flats" and the temple stood on the

"hill", approximately equidistant from the river on three sides.

Along the river, on the Illinois side, to the north and to the south the valley is interesting but this is not an unusually scenic stretch of river. There are no great bluffs, cliffs, extensive rugged areas or meander lands as are found at some other locations along the Mississippi. The surrounding country is largely agricultural and annually produces quantities of grapes from which wine is made. Dairying and general farming are also engaged in. Most of the land in this part of Illinois was not original timber land but of loess origin. Only small areas of woodland (usually in ravines and along small streams) exist today.

Transportation. Nauvoo is located on State Highway No. 96 which connects 6 miles northeast with State Highway No. 9 which runs east and west and crosses the Mississippi river at the Fort Madison, Iowa toll bridge. Twelve miles south of Nauvoo, Highway No. 96 connects with State Highway No. 10, which also runs east and west and crosses the Mississippi River at the Keokuk, Iowa toll bridge. Thus Nauvoo is conveniently accessible by highway from every point of the compass. There are no direct railway connections but several railroads provide transportation to within 10 or 15 miles.

SIGNIFICANCE OF NAUVOO.

Historic. Extensive references covering the history of the settlement of Nauvoo, starting about 1840 and ending about 1846 with the forced departure of the Mormons, can be found in any large library or general reference encyclopedia. The story has been told often and well in history, biography and novel. Special reference is here made to the report of our Acting Regional Historian, Mr. Hummel, dated December 15, 1939, a copy of which is attached hereto. Mr. Hummel's report contains some excellent advice regarding the minimum area that should be acquired, et cetera. Rather than attempt here any further summary of the historic facts the effort will be limited to explaining why Nauvoo should become a State Memorial of a particular type.

There is no doubt, regarding the outstanding historic significance of the Mormon movement. This band of courageous, thrifty and sometimes adventurous people were inspired by a fervent faith in their chosen gospel. Even though repeatedly forced to abandon their homes and "move on" they succeeded not only in eventually establishing themselves

in a satisfactory manner but added a brilliant chapter to the romantic tale of the Great Northwest. The laborious conquest of a land that was practically a desert when the Mormons first saw the Great Salt Lake is a story told to almost every child in school. It is not so well known generally that the same dynamic people had previously built, in the space of six short years, a thriving and beautiful city of 20,000 inhabitants on the eastern bank of the Mississippi river in Illinois.

The historic significance of Nauvoo as it related to the establishment of a State Memorial (State Park) is stated in the following four points:

I. National Significance. Nauvoo has national historic significance because in 1840 to 1846 it was the domain of a group of people destined to play an important part (as an organized group) in the opening up and development of the Far West. Events that transpired at Nauvoo led directly to an "emigration" which, especially at that time, affected in an important way the development of the western states. The covered wagons of the Mormons' crossing the plains were followed in a few years by the 49'ers seeking gold in California, and Great Salt Lake City became one of the chief sources of supply to the trans-continental travelers.

II. State Significance. Nauvoo is a site of state historic significance for the same reasons that make it of national significance. Also it is a rather sad memorial to a period of bitter dissention in the state of Illinois. No doubt, in 1846 both sides of the controversy felt that right was on their side. After the unfortunate assassination of Joseph and Hiram Smith the Mormons were practically forced to leave Illinois. That was almost a century ago and in that period the descendants of the early Illinois settlers who stayed and the Mormon outcasts who took the western trail have both prospered and both today point with pardonable pride to their progress.

III. Religious Significance. Nauvoo is of great significance to two different branches of the Mormon church or Latterday Saints as they call themselves. Both branches of the church claim Nauvoo as the consecrated spot where their founder and leader was slain and where their people built a temple and a city in six years. That really is cause for "pointing with pride" in any language and in 1840 there were no power shovels or electric drills.

IV. Nauvoo as a Cultural Memorial. Not only did the Mormons build a temple and a city but a very substantial portion of their work remains today, in a fair state of preservation. Much could be repaired. Much could be rebuilt and buildings restored could be furnished as they were a hundred years ago. A midwestern city as it was in 1840 could be reborn at Nauvoo effectively. The old town has remained apart from the new Nauvoo which is almost entirely east of State Highway No. 96, while old Nauvoo gradually sank into what will soon be oblivion unless a movement now starting reverses the process of decay and desertion.

Here the tide of progress has passed by, leaving what today is a rare opportunity to renew and memorialize a period of our history when culture was struggling to gain a foothold, where the enterprising "early settlers" were trying to bring order and civilization to a virgin country. Nauvoo in 1840 must have been much the same in many ways as dozens of other communities struggling to establish themselves. The people built their houses in the same way. They cleared land, planted fields, established small industrial centers and worked hard.

Virginia's "Williamsburg", a memorial to a great cultural period, seems no more representative of a formative period in the development of the State of Virginia than is old Nauvoo of early Illinois, in its first quarter century as a state. This comparison cannot be carried too far but here is an opportunity that will not come again to memorialize a period which as decades grow into centuries will become more dearly cherished.

Architectural and Other Physical Remains.

The Mormon temple is entirely obliterated except for a few fragments. The destruction by fire and the elements and the later use of materials in the construction of more buildings at Nauvoo completely stripped the site (above ground). The Mormon church is said to be giving consideration to the possibility of restoration of the temple as a church memorial.

The old Carthage, Illinois, jail (about twenty-five miles southeast of Nauvoo) where Joseph and Hiram Smith were killed has already been restored, with some cooperation between the Mormon church at Salt Lake City and the State of Illinois. It should be noted however that this particular job of "restoration" was only partially well done. Deviation from original conditions was rather freely employed to

accommodate more modern living quarters for the custodian. A green asphaltic shingle roof seems a crowning indignity that probably resulted from someone's false sense of economy. Some parts of the restoration work appear to have been well done. This is given particular mention because it is desired to stress the importance of all future restoration work being first carefully studied and later carefully executed in an authentic manner. Only authentic restoration is justifiable.

Other famous buildings that remain in a more or less preserved state include, The Joseph Smith Homestead, where Joseph Smith first lived at Nauvoo and near where he and his brother Hiram and later his wife are buried.

The Mansion House. Second residence of Joseph Smith.

John Taylor House. He succeeded Brigham Young as president of the Mormons at Salt Lake City.

Times and Seasons Buildings. Church paper was published here.

Brigham Young Home. Leader of the Mormons to Utah.

Nauvoo House. Hotel on the waterfront.

In addition to the above there are many more private dwellings and former public establishments.

The architecture is quite varied, including a wide range of design. Log, stone, brick and frame construction occurs in different structures and the designs vary from the simplest to more pretentious types representative of good building practice of a century ago. As in other Middle Western towns of the period the style of architecture was patterned after the types that preceded or were contemporary in the Eastern States. The prototypes of the Nauvoo houses were the Seventeenth Century houses of New England and Pennsylvania. Old records yield many interesting accounts and descriptions and without doubt these (now on file in various places) as well as records not yet brought to light should furnish source data from which to develop an accurate restoration.

In addition to the buildings and the records, a great quantity of contemporary furnishings, implements and articles of domestic utility and ornament exist in the possession of various individuals and organizations that could no doubt be obtained for use in furnishing and

equipping a memorial village, museums, et cetera.

The work needed to accomplish such a development would be extensive and would necessarily have to be pursued cautiously but persistently. Nothing should be done except in the way of acquisition and preservation of existing values until a well organized plan of development and work is approved by competent administrators and work authorized under competent supervision.

Successful completion of this job will demand the best talent (in many fields of study and technical knowledge) that the State and other interested agencies can supply.

RECREATIONAL POSSIBILITIES.

Obviously the most interesting recreational activity possible at Nauvoo will be highly cultural, consisting of perception and contemplation, with the aid not of models but of original structures and authentic reproductions of buildings, gardens, industries, and commercial, social and religious establishments such as were used by the early settlers of the upper Mississippi valley--our great, great grandfathers or their contemporaries. An understanding of the physical aspects of that period of our national history in the Upper Mississippi valley can be better taught and more thoroughly comprehended in that way than in any other. The throngs which every year visit Williamsburg, Virginia demonstrate the tremendous popular appeal of that very elaborate restoration and, in a smaller way, similar demonstrations at Spring Mill State Park, Indiana and New Salem State Park, Illinois, show beyond a doubt the public reaction to be expected. It is obvious that if and when the Mississippi Parkway develops, Nauvoo is on the "main line."

Accommodations will be required for day use and week-end visitors and perhaps for some visitors who will choose to spend entire vacation periods in the vicinity.

Areas for more active types of recreation will be needed. These will include especially picnic facilities in attractive natural settings. Meal service of several types and possibly some overnight accommodations will be required, probably through cooperation with local citizens. Some camping facilities may be needed but this should be a very minor development to accommodate visiting transients for a few days at a time.

The active recreational area (including picnic and camp grounds if any), should not adjoin the village restoration. Previous experience in locating picnic areas too close to the memorial center as was done at New Salem and Lincoln Log Cabin State Parks should prove this statement. It may be possible north of the present town to find a suitable area for such active recreational facilities. This "recreational area" probably should not be located on the "flats". When Nauvoo was established this area may have been farmed to some extent though the existing maps show it laid out in city lots or plots.

Suggested Outline of Objectives.

Acquisition.

Acquire state control of all land (formerly part of old Nauvoo). This may not require 100% State ownership.

Acquire ownership of a suitable area for picnicking and other active recreation outside the limits of the old town.

Administration.

A statement of policies for the development of this area to be followed by the State should be placed in writing. The statement should be drafted with due consideration to the objectives and opinions of other agencies cooperating.

Special consideration should be given to:

1. Measures to insure continuous State control.
2. Types of recreational activities to be provided.
3. Possible relationship to the proposed Mississippi Parkway.
4. Relationship with both branches of Mormon Church.
5. How will development and operation be financed? If this memorial is carried through it will take plenty of money not only to develop but to operate. Will it be self-supporting to some extent?
6. Relationship to present city of Nauvoo.

Planning.

Under the direction of the State's administration, planning should proceed--based of course on the written policy adopted. A Master Plan should give especial consideration to the following:

1. Preparation of a well defined and approved plan before any construction is permitted.
2. Consideration of values of National, State, local and church significance.
3. Study of Nauvoo as a representative "ante Bellum" community in the Upper Mississippi valley.
4. Architecture of the early Nineteenth Century.
5. Authentic restoration.

Operation.

It may seem very premature to even consider the proposed operation of a proposed memorial but at least two items should be mentioned every time this subject is brought up for discussion:

1. A wise, experienced, competent, patient, persistent, administrator in charge. (This refers to the person who would correspond to a park superintendent).
2. Money to operate will come from endowment and/or taxation and/or income. Whether either or all of these methods are used a satisfactory financial solution will probably be a frequent subject of conversation in some of our best conference circles.

Sources:

Illinois Planning Commission correspondence files and population statistics.

Illinois Park, Parkway and Recreation Area Study.
Illinois Department of Public Works and Buildings.
University of Illinois soil maps and reports.

Church pamphlets - both branches of Mormon Church.

Several county histories.

Encyclopedia Americana.

Federal Writers Project (Illinois).

Regional Office Review.

Compiled by Bishop - November, 1940 (Revised)

Distribution:

Washington 2 Branch of Historic Sites (1)
Recreation Planning Division (R.O.)
State Supervisor
Regional Office Library
Inspector
Park Authority
State Planning Commission
Files

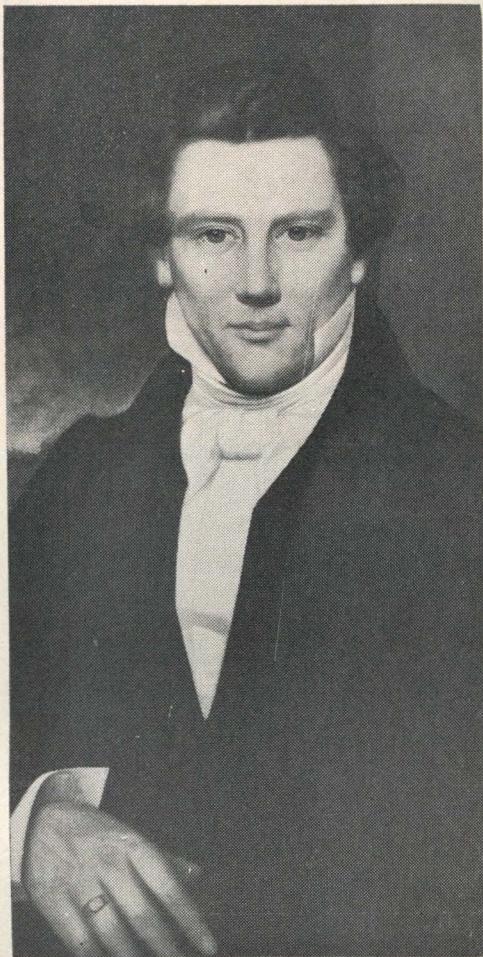


the

story

NAUVOO





by PAUL A. WELLINGTON

THIS IS NAUVOO! As the motorist follows state Highway 96 into town, his casual glance picks out nothing unusual. Just another little Illinois town. But hidden under its quiet, stable surface lies a city of memories. For on this spot once flourished a thriving metropolis.

A New Home

The year was 1839. A group of men had just purchased two homesteads in a beautiful horse-shoe bend of the Mississippi. Now they could build homes for their displaced families. Only a few months before they had hurriedly crossed this same river on the ice, fleeing death and destruction. Once more they were located in a peaceful and quiet community. They had hopes of joy replacing sorrow, security replacing fear.

Soon many houses and public buildings were under construction. A stone quarry was opened and a brickyard established; an expedition was sent out to cut and float lumber to the docks. Business was booming. People from far and near began arriving by the hundreds. Churches and schools were soon erected; a university was chartered. Nauvoo was growing by

*Joseph Smith,
founder of the Reorganized
Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter Day Saints*



Architect's view of Nauvoo Temple

leaps and bounds. It would soon be the largest city in Illinois. Joseph Smith, the Latter Day Saint "prophet," was again regrouping his religious followers.

The Beautiful Place

Earlier this young man had organized two flourishing communities: one at Kirtland, Ohio; the other at Independence, Missouri. Kirtland had been the first temporary headquarters for the church he had been instrumental in organizing; Independence had been established as the permanent base for developing a Christian community called "Zion." But the lawless hand of mob rule had for the moment destroyed their "Zion."

Nauvoo, the "beautiful place," had at an earlier date been an Indian village named Quashquema. Lieutenant Zebulon Pike, discoverer of Pike's Peak in Colorado, reported a trading post here in 1805. Later two towns were plotted: "Commerce" and "Commerce City." But neither town developed as was hoped by the planners. When Joseph Smith and the Latter Day Saints arrived in 1839, most of the land was covered with trees and bushes, and not more than six or seven

crude buildings were standing—a storehouse, two blockhouses, and a few dwellings. Joseph Smith moved into a two-story log house on the river front, and he and the Saints started their task of building a city.

With the help of political friends, the city was granted a liberal charter which made it virtually an autonomous state empowered to pass any laws not in direct conflict with the state and federal constitutions! Its court had power to issue writs of habeas corpus in cases involving local laws. The Nauvoo Legion, a unit of the state militia, was organized. The city's government was in operation.

Agricultural and industrial problems were attacked. Much of the land was low and swampy. (This land is today completely covered by the water stored above Keokuk Dam.) This swampy area was infested with malarial mosquitoes. Many of the members were stricken with malarial fever in the early months, but drainage ditches and deep wells for drinking water soon cleared up that danger, leaving fertile river bottom for farming.

Above this lowland was a very fertile stretch of second bottom land; and still beyond, the land rose abruptly to a hill which stood almost exactly in the center of the open end of the horseshoe. This hill was designated as the site of a temple for religious worship; the second bottom land was the location of the main business district.

Growth

Work was started on a huge project of cutting a ship canal across the city from north to south. As the river came round its horseshoe bend, it dropped and went at once into the rapids just be-

low the city. By means of a wing dam to divert the water at the upper end, the canal would have furnished limitless power for mills and factories, and also would have provided a means of bringing river boats to the back door of every store along the main street of the town. A river steamer was bought and commissioned to carry new converts and other passengers up the river from St. Louis.

A press with type salvaged from one of their communities in Missouri was put into operation, and a new paper—the *Times and Seasons*—was started. Early in 1841, this publication printed a document which contained instructions for the building of a temple and a hotel. The hotel was in great demand, for Nauvoo was fast becoming a center of travel. Ambitious domestic and foreign missionary work soon brought large migrations to Nauvoo from England and from other areas of the United States. By 1841, the population of the city had reached 3,000; during 1842 this figure increased to about 10,000. The Mansion House, a smaller residence erected to temporarily house Joseph Smith's family and the many visitors, was built in 1843, but because of the influx of people it was already outgrown before completion.

In the 1841 message accepted as a revelation from God, instructions were given for the details of construction of the hotel. It read in part, "Let the name of that house be called Nauvoo House, and let it be a delightful habitation for man, and a resting place for the weary traveler, that he may contemplate the glory of Zion."

Plans were soon drawn for the three-story brick hotel or boarding house with a frontage of half a city block. Construction was begun early

Mansion House



in 1841, but at the moment of tragedy in 1844 it was still incomplete.

At the same time, the temple, a much more elaborate building, was started. It was built of gray limestone, was 128 feet long, 88 feet wide, 60 feet high, and about 200 feet to the top of the tower. It had thirty hewn pilasters valued at \$3,000 each. The valuation of the building was approximately \$1,000,000 in materials alone. It, too, was incomplete when the Nauvoo Latter Day Saint community crumbled.

With the rapidly increasing population (the city eventually surpassed 15,000), plans were needed to care for the needy. The women of Nauvoo organized themselves into the "Ladies' Relief Society," and the men built small homes and apartments for the benefit of the widows of the community. Everyone willingly shared with newcomers until they could get themselves established and become self-supporting.

Tragedy

During the city's growth and expansion there were darker happenings. The earlier friendly overtures of those in political power in Illinois were changing. The people of Nauvoo held the balance of political power. The rest of the state was rather evenly divided between the Whigs and Democrats, and Nauvoo "voted off the tie." No matter which way Nauvoo voted, or by how small a majority, it incurred the enmity of one party or

the other, or sometimes both. Enemies of Joseph Smith in Missouri persisted in their attempts to harass him. Other charges were leveled at him by political leaders in Illinois. Following the destruction of a newspaper press declared a public nuisance, charges were filed against Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum and other members of the Nauvoo city council. Joseph and Hyrum went to Carthage, Illinois, to answer the charges. There they were arrested and placed in jail. Shortly after five o'clock on the afternoon of June 27, 1844, an armed mob, with painted faces, stormed the jail. The two prisoners were killed—the Saints' leaders were dead.

Events continued to worsen—the city charter was revoked; neighboring counties charged repeatedly that Nauvoo was the center of organized bands of crime; the people were a confused and harassed band. To add to the confusion, Joseph Smith's son, Joseph III, had been designated as the successor to his father in the presidency of the church, but was not of sufficient age when his father was killed. Jealous men argued and strove for power, thereby splitting the church. Many people followed these various men, forming factions of the church in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Texas, Oklahoma, Iowa, and Illinois.

In October, 1845, an ultimatum directing all Saints to leave the area was issued. Farmhouses were burned, citizens threatened. In the winter and spring of 1846, the last groups of people left Nauvoo. Some settled in western Iowa, some in Minnesota, others went to Utah. A few peaceful Saints remained in Nauvoo and other near-by communities. The family of Joseph Smith remained in Nauvoo.

In 1848, the temple was burned by vandals. Nauvoo was now almost a ghost city. Weeds grew in the streets. Rats scurried through the buildings. Only a handful of people continued living there.

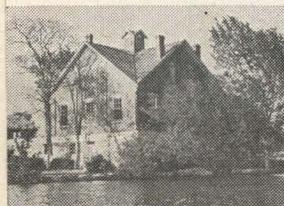
Icarians

In the spring of 1849, a small party of Frenchmen who called themselves the "Pioneers of Humanity" stopped at the desolate city in search of a suitable location for the establishment of a communistic society based on the tenet "from each according to his ability and to each according to his need." Their venture flourished for a few years, but internal strife soon took its toll. The communistic collective dissolved at Nauvoo in 1858 with the last "Icarians" (as they were known) leaving to join comrades in a similar colony at Corning, Iowa.

With the departure of the Icarians, a gradual resettlement began. Many who resettled Nauvoo were German immigrants who had fled their country in 1848. Most of the frame houses and buildings of the early 40's fell into ruin and were torn down. Nauvoo gradually scaled down to its present size.

Decline

The "flat," or second bottom land, tells the tragic and violent story of Nauvoo's decline. Here was located the heart of business, industry, and homemaking. Today, the checkerboard pattern of streets remains, though often traced with difficulty. Main Street, once the principal business street, now has only a few houses on it, and no commercial buildings. Of the thousands of houses once cov-



*Nauvoo
House*

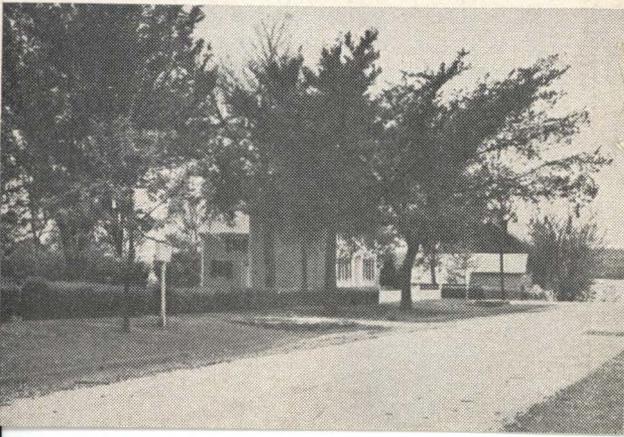
ering the 1,000 or more blocks of the city, only a relative few dot the city site.

Sixteen years after the martyrdom of Joseph Smith, the church was again established in Nauvoo. It continues to be a part of the community today.

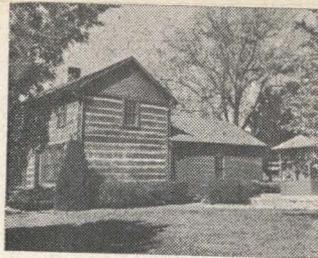
Nauvoo Today

A few remaining buildings of early Nauvoo history have been preserved and restored by the membership of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. The Joseph Smith Homestead, the Mansion House—second home of the prophet—the Nauvoo House, and other historic dwellings are owned and maintained by the church. It also maintains a year-round guide service through the Joseph Smith properties, and does considerable research in locating the sites of important buildings that have been destroyed and in determining identity of original owners of early homes.

Mansion House (foreground) Nauvoo House (at river's edge)



The Joseph Smith Old Homestead



points of interest in **NAUVOO**

1. THE HOMESTEAD was the first home of the Smith family in Nauvoo. The original log portion of the building is the oldest house now standing in Nauvoo. Two sections were added to the original: a frame left wing, and a rear extension. Owned by the Reorganized Church, the Homestead is furnished with antiques; a number are original pieces which belonged to the Smith family.
2. THE GRAVES OF JOSEPH, EMMA, AND HYRUM SMITH lie on the river side of the Homestead. The bodies of the prophet, his wife, and his brother were placed in the present burial plot in 1928. Previously, Joseph's and Hyrum's bodies had been secretly buried under a bee-

house a short distance away. The Reorganized Church sponsored a search party which discovered and positively identified the bodies. Two base stones from the pilasters of the Nauvoo Temple have been placed within the burial plot. Burials of other Smith family members are also in this same cemetery plot.

3. THE MANSION HOUSE, built in 1843, was Joseph Smith's home until his death in 1844. Members of his family continued to live there until 1881 when they moved to the church headquarters then at Lamoni, Iowa. The Mansion House originally contained 22 rooms, 10 of which were bedrooms for hotel accommodations. The hotel wing was torn down in the late 1880's or early 90's. Much of the building is original construction. The interior has been restored and is substantially the same as it was when Joseph Smith lived there.
4. THE NAUVOO HOUSE was begun in 1841 as a boardinghouse. It was to have been L-shaped, with a length of 120 feet along the main street and the same dimensions along the river front. Construction ceased with the death of Joseph Smith. Plans were later altered and the building was completed as it now stands today. Portions of the foundation as originally planned still stand.
5. THE SECOND *Times and Seasons* BUILDING, two-story, red brick, is now unoccupied. The first building's site is marked by foundation stones. The *Times and Seasons* was a biweekly church publication prior to 1845.
6. THE SIDNEY RIGDON HOUSE is owned by the Reorganized Church. It served as the first post office in Nauvoo. Rigdon was one of the first converts to the early church. He was associated

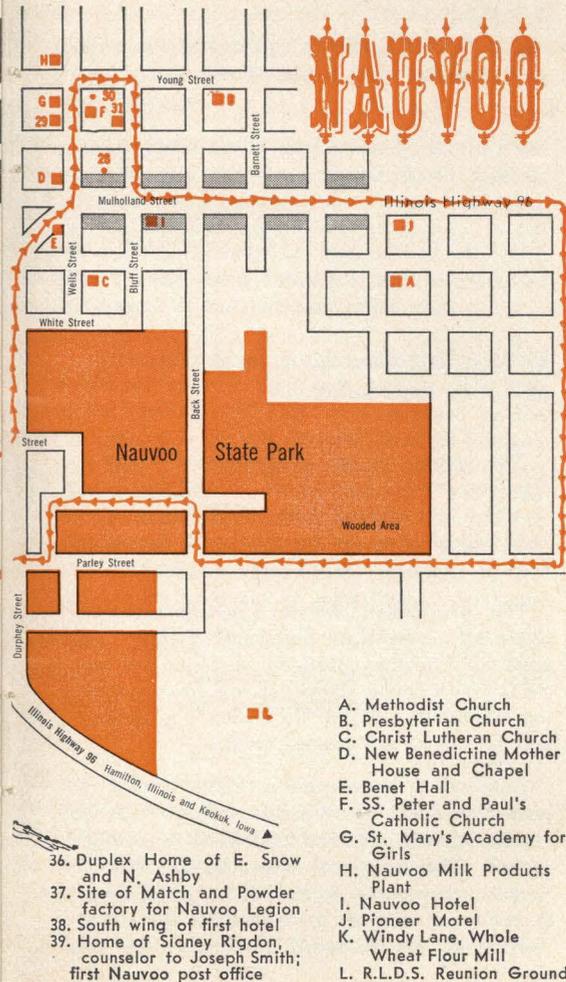
with Joseph Smith as a member of the "presidency" when Smith was assassinated.

7. THE SITE OF NAUVOO TEMPLE is now the location of numerous buildings, at the end of the present business district. Nothing remains of the temple to mark its location. In its day it was an imposing site with unusual symbolic decorations worked in stone. Each huge pilaster had a base stone carved with a representation of a quarter moon, and a capstone carved with a sun surrounded by rays. Above that was a representation of a star. The temple was topped by a tower reaching a height of about two hundred feet.
8. AN ICARIAN SCHOOL made from the stone remains of the temple now occupies the southwest corner of the temple lot. It is now used as a Catholic school.
9. SITE OF JOSEPH SMITH'S STORE is only one block from the Mansion House. The store was probably built in 1841. The upper floor included Joseph Smith's office and a larger council room where upon one occasion he blessed and designated his oldest son, Joseph Smith III, to be his successor as prophet-president of the church. The first congregation of the Reorganization in Nauvoo met in the upper room of this store.
10. HOME OF WILLIAM MARKS, president of the Nauvoo Stake and on the High Council of the church prior to death of Joseph Smith in 1844, William Marks later became counselor to Joseph Smith III in the Reorganization.

1. Joseph Smith Homestead
2. Nauvoo House; R.L.D.S. Guide Office
3. The Three Graves
4. Mansion House
5. Site of Joseph Smith's Store
6. Home of William Marks
7. Site of Hyrum Smith Home
8. Site of first "Times and Seasons" Building
9. Home of Orson Pratt
10. Early Latter Day Saint Home
11. Old Ferry Landing
12. Site of Captain James White Home
13. Site of Seventies Hall
14. Home of Judge Joseph B. Noble
15. Home of Brigham Young
16. Second "Times and Seasons" Building
17. Almon Babbitt Home; L.D.S. (Utah) Guide Office
18. Jonathan Browning Home
19. Site of John Taylor Home
20. Nauvoo Branch, Reorganized Church
21. Masonic Temple

22. Orson Hyde Home
23. Lyons Store
24. Home of Lucy Mack Smith
25. Home of Heber C. Kimball
26. Home of Lorin Farr
27. Home of Wilford Woodruff
28. Temple Site
29. Nauvoo Legion Arsenal Building
30. Site of Parley P. Pratt Home
31. Home of Orson Spencer

32. Early settler's home, Museum, Nauvoo State Park
33. Home of John Smith
34. Home of James Mulholland
35. Home with German inscription, west gable, Dutch Oven Tea Room



- A. Methodist Church
- B. Presbyterian Church
- C. Christ Lutheran Church
- D. New Benedictine Mother House and Chapel
- E. Benet Hall
- F. SS. Peter and Paul's Catholic Church
- G. St. Mary's Academy for Girls
- H. Nauvoo Milk Products Plant
- I. Nauvoo Hotel
- J. Pioneer Motel
- K. Winder Lane, Whole Wheat Flour Mill
- L. R.L.D.S. Reunion Grounds

about the

Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

The sponsor of this guide book is a Restoration movement. Its founder, Joseph Smith, had a series of religious experiences beginning in 1820 which led to the organization of the church in 1830.

The "Restoration" idea was a new thought when presented in the early nineteenth century. The dominant Christian church for centuries had been the Roman Catholic church, an organization claiming to exist by right of "succession"—a continuation of the New Testament church.

Only two or three centuries before Smith's experiences, a number of men had deflected from the "mother church," and had established "protesting" groups. The leaders of these churches felt the Catholic church had degenerated in morality and doctrine, and they set for themselves the task of "reforming" the philosophy of Christendom. The

Lutheran, Presbyterian, Anglican, Methodist, and many other churches came into existence with this movement.

Now Joseph Smith came forward with the claim that not only had the medieval church degenerated but it had lost *all* authority to represent God. He insisted that the authority to minister in the name of Christ must be "restored" directly from God. These strong convictions had been reached as a result of his numerous experiences.

Early in 1829, Smith and a companion, Oliver Cowdery, asserted they had received this "restored authority." They were ordained to the "priesthood." In this year the Book of Mormon was sent to the publishers. Smith said this book was a religious record of prehistoric Americans who had come from Bible lands centuries before the birth of Christ. In this book was to be found the fundamental, uncorrupted "principles of the fullness of the gospel of Jesus Christ," as taught by these early Americans. They coincided with Bible teachings but were clearer and more complete. He maintained that divine direction had led to the book's discovery and translation.

April 6, 1830, six young men participated in the service formally organizing the Church of Jesus Christ. The name "Latter Day Saints" was added by revelation to the name. Joseph Smith continued to bring the "revealed will of God," and a vigorous missionary program began. During the next fourteen years, the church reached a membership of about 200,000. The six funda-

mental principles listed in Hebrews 6: 1, 2 were the basic doctrines. A strong emphasis was placed on building "the kingdom of God on earth." This kingdom was called "Zion."

Latter Day Saint communities were established first at Kirtland, Ohio, and later at Independence, Missouri. Mob violence, brought about by great differences of belief on the slavery issue, eventually culminated in the Saints' expulsion from the state of Missouri. Following the Nauvoo disaster and the scattering of the Saints, a nucleus reorganized in 1852 awaiting the leadership of Joseph Smith's son, Joseph III. In 1860, young Joseph joined the movement and became its prophet-president. Following a few years in the Nauvoo area, Joseph III established headquarters in Plano, Illinois. Later, church headquarters was set up in Lamoni, Iowa; and in the early 1900's it was moved again to Independence, Missouri.

Today, Independence is the busy center of a world-wide church. W. Wallace Smith, the grandson of the first prophet of the church, is the present president and prophet. The leaders and members of the church still have as their central objective the building of communities founded on Christian principles. They expect to establish a "kingdom of righteousness" that shall be an example to the world. You are invited to further study their beliefs and teachings.

Further information and other literature may be obtained by writing: Information Center, the Auditorium, Independence, Missouri 64051.

Front cover: A painting of early Nauvoo, by David H. Smith

Back cover: Interior of Joseph Smith Homestead, Nauvoo

HERALD PUBLISHING HOUSE
Independence, Missouri
Printed in U.S.A. (67)

the

story

NABUVOO





THE HEBER C. KIMBALL HOME

THE MAN

Heber Chase Kimball was born in Vermont in 1801 and died in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, in 1868. From Vermont he moved to Mendon, New York, where he owned and operated a pottery. There he married Vilate Murray in 1822. He also met Brigham Young, a carpenter, joiner, painter, and glazier, who had been born in Vermont the same year as Mr. Kimball.

Young was a Methodist, Kimball a Baptist. In 1832, both joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. From this time, until the end of Kimball's life, both devoted a major part of their time to promulgating the Mormon religion.

Young and Kimball departed from Nauvoo for Utah in February, 1846. The following year, Young was sustained as

president of the Mormon Church. He selected Heber C. Kimball as his first counselor in the presidency, which office Mr. Kimball held until his death twenty-one years later.

THE KIMBALL HOMES

The history of the various Kimball homes in Nauvoo illustrates the determination of the Mormons who built Nauvoo between 1839 and 1846, to improve their economic, social, and cultural welfare. They struggled to gain increasingly better homes and more creature comforts.

In May, 1839, Heber C. Kimball arrived in Nauvoo with his family in destitute circumstances. He wrote in his journal that he: ". . . pulled down an old stable and laid up the logs at the back of the Bozier house, putting a few shakes on to cover it."

Two months later he erected a larger hewn-log house on a lot a half mile east of this site.

Returning from missionary work in England in July, 1841, he purchased the property where his home now stands (Block 106, Lot 3). Sometime later on this lot, Heber C. Kimball erected a log house and a brick room. There the family resided until the Autumn of 1845. Between May 8th and September of 1845, the two-story structure was built. No date is recorded when the family moved into the more commodious quarters, but it was before the building was thoroughly completed. This is indicated by the proud owner's Journal which records a social gathering in the unfinished house on

October 13, 1845, at which Mrs. Ann Hughlings Pitchforth had played selections on his piano. On November 8th following he wrote that two painters finished painting his home, ". . . which makes a completion both inside and out."

The Kimball family, consisting by this time of six children, enjoyed the comfort of their home only five months. Being unable to sell it at the time of the exodus of the Mormons, they abandoned their home, leaving on February 4, 1846, for the Rocky Mountains and the Far West.

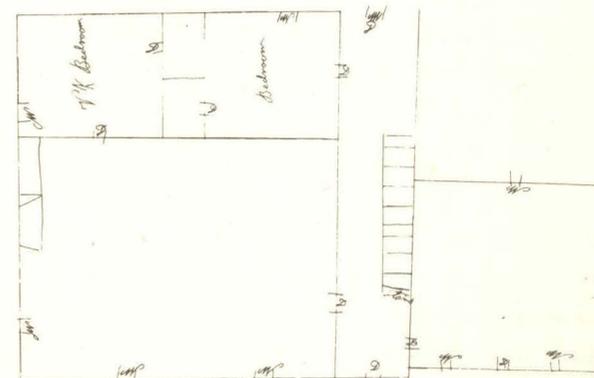
THE BRICKWORK

Some of the finest masons in Nauvoo laid the brick in the intricate Flemish bond pattern of this Federalist style dwelling. The front door has a unique feature found in only one other surviving Mormon-era building in lower Nauvoo. It is a circular arch, made of over-size arch bricks. (The same design is found above the front door of the home of William Weeks, the Temple architect.) The picturesque stepped fire-gables contain the chimneys and have a distinctive diamond-shaped design of glazed bricks in the masonry. Double bricks inserted in the west wall contain the date "1845." On the second story of the front wall is a stone bearing the inscription "H.C.K. 1845."

THE FLOOR PLAN OF THE HOUSE

As one enters the house, on the left is the large parlor. Parlors of a hundred years ago and more were not in daily use.

They were reserved for special functions, such as formal visits, weddings, funerals, and a place where the young folks could do their "sparking." The large fireplace was designed not as a cooking hearth, but to warm the room.



Sketch of floor plan of the Kimball home as it appears on the end pages of one of Heber C. Kimball's journals.

North of the parlor is a smaller room. On a sketch of the floor plan of this building the owner designated this as "V. K. bedroom" [Vilate Kimball, his wife].

Ascending the stairs, a large family living room is seen in the southwest corner.

North of this room is a smaller room, probably used as a study or bedroom.

The third floor was formerly divided in two or three bedrooms. It has not yet

been restored and is not open to the public.

The first room entered on the second floor of the east wing of the house is furnished as a bedroom. Beyond it is a second bedroom, not yet restored.

Descending the east stairway, on the right hand side is a wood-panelled dining room. East of this dining room is another room, not open to the public.

HISTORY OF THE HOUSE

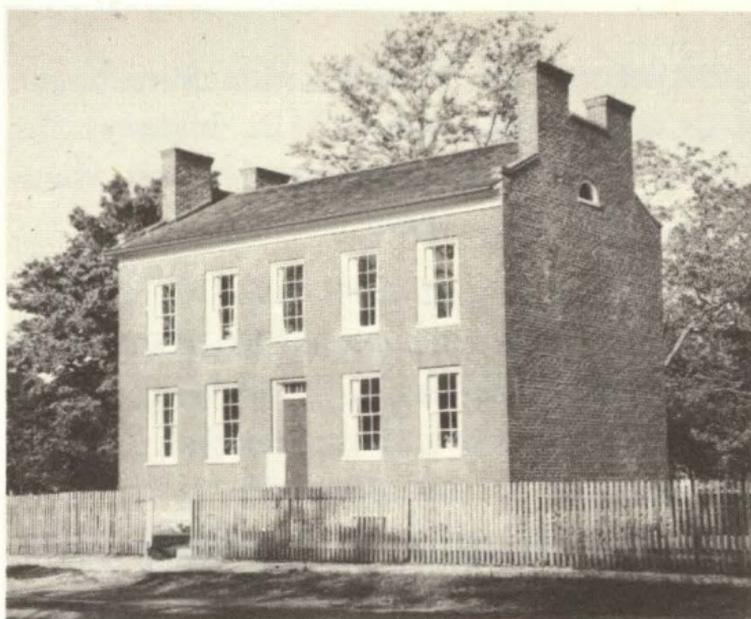
Several times during the century following the Mormon exodus from Nauvoo, the Kimball home was threatened with destruction, but fortunately its demolition was averted. In 1954, Dr. J. LeRoy Kimball, of Salt Lake City, Utah (a great-grandson of Heber C. Kimball), purchased the property, then in a dilapidated condition. He commenced a restorative renovation of the building and outfitted it with authentic furnishings of the period. In July, 1960, the building was re-dedicated at a public ceremony.

This act of foresight on the part of Dr. Kimball was the real beginning of the current restoration of old Mormon Nauvoo. He was the first to envision the possibilities of Nauvoo, who undertook such a project with his own financial resources.

NOTE: Historical research to date indicates the foregoing information is accurate. Further investigation may alter statements made herein.

a publication of
NAUVOO RESTORATION, INC.

P.O. Box 215
Nauvoo, Illinois 62354



THE WILFORD WOODRUFF HOUSE

Wilford Woodruff, the builder and first owner of this red brick house standing on the corner of Durphy and Hotchkiss Streets in Nauvoo, Illinois, was a native of Farmington, Connecticut, having been born there in 1807. He learned the trade of flour miller in his father's mill and when about twenty-five years of age migrated to Oswego County, New York, where he engaged in farming. There he heard Mormon missionaries, believed their message of a miraculous restoration of the gospel through Joseph Smith, and was baptized into The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints on December 31, 1833. From that time until his death sixty-five years later at the age of ninety, he was one of the most energetic and devoted leaders of that Church. In 1839 he was ordained as one of its Twelve Apostles, and at the age of eighty-two was selected as president of his Church. Due to his sincerity and persuasive abilities he personally converted and bap-

tized more people into the Mormon Church than any other person in its history, the number being approximately two thousand.

While residing in Kirtland, Ohio in 1837, Wilford Woodruff married Phoebe Carter of Scarsboro, Maine. She bore him nine children, four of whom resided in this house.

Wilford Woodruff was the most persistent diarist in the Mormon Church during his lifetime. He made entries almost daily throughout more than half a century of his personal activities and those of his fellow religionists, and relates page after page of incidents concerning his residences on this lot.

THE FIRST NAUVOO WOODRUFF RESIDENCE

The Woodruff family, consisting of the parents and their eight-month-old daughter, first arrived in Nauvoo (then known as Commerce) in May, 1839. No housing was available, so they moved into one room in the abandoned army barracks of Ft. Des Moines, located across the river at Montrose, Iowa. Shortly thereafter, he was assigned by Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, to proselyte in Great Britain. This occupied his time from August, 1839 until he returned to Nauvoo on the sixth of October, 1841. Six days later he purchased a log house for \$85.00 and on the nineteenth made this entry in his journal:

. . . it took 3 skiff loads to carry us & our things over, I then took them in a

wagon & carried them to our house under a roof of my own it being the first time that I have ever enjoyed such a privilege since we were married.

Apparently the house lacked facilities for cooking and heating, so two days later he commenced to add a sawed-lumber bedroom and a chimney with an open hearth where Phoebe could do the cooking. This combination log and frame dwelling stood somewhere on this lot and was their residence (except for some absences caused by missionary and other Church assignments) until he moved into the present brick structure.

THE RED BRICK WOODRUFF HOUSE

During his sojourn at Nauvoo, Wilford Woodruff served for a period as commissary for the Nauvoo House, a large hotel which was then under construction, and later as business manager of the Church printing plant.

A year and a half following his return from Great Britain he made this journal entry under date of May 22, 1843:

Several of the brethren proffer to assist me to brick and other materials & help me put it into a house. Brother John Fidoe would superintend the building so on this 22nd day of May we went on to the ground and staked out the dimensions of which are as follows laid out in lot no. 1 in block 106 in the city of Nauvoo fronting Durfee street on the east. It is to be 32 x 20

in the clear, two stories high built of brick. I cleared away my ground and commenced digging my cellar for my house.

He recorded that about a dozen of his neighbors assisted him, and by the twenty-fifth the excavation was completed, and he had commenced digging his well. On the twenty-sixth some masons and tenders commenced to lay the stone foundation and by the tenth of June the stonework was completed, with Wilford Woodruff working alongside the laborers day after day.

At the brickyard he loaded 7,000 bricks and hauled them to his lot. Lime, sand, and lumber were obtained, but the shortage of masons caused a delay of three weeks before the brickwork was commenced. When the walls were about two feet high, the shortage of window and door frames caused a delay and work was suspended until fall. During this time Wilford Woodruff completed digging and rocking his well, then accepted a missionary assignment away from Nauvoo, returning on the fourth of November. Nine days later the brick-masons were at work again, and shortly before Christmas the brickwork was completed. He then secured materials for the roof. Apparently he did much of the work himself but hired craftsmen to install his cornice and the gutter to carry the soft rainwater to the cistern, where it was stored for the family washing.

Other assignments—political, ecclesiastical, and civic—occupied much of his time so that he only worked on the house in his

spare time. In February he installed the windows and April 29 to May 2 plastered two rooms on the lower floor. (Architectural evidence appears to indicate these were the kitchen and the room adjoining it on the east.) On the third of May he wrote: "I hung 4 doors primed them & laid my lower floors," and on the fourth of May he triumphantly recorded: "I moved into my new brick house . . ."

A week later, leaving Phoebe with a son and two daughters in the two completed and six unfinished rooms, he departed from Nauvoo on a Church mission to the New England States. It was during this absence from Nauvoo that Joseph Smith was assassinated by a mob at Carthage, the county seat. Wilford Woodruff returned to Nauvoo on August 6, 1844. This return was but an interlude between missionary calls. On August 28, with his wife and three children, he started from Nauvoo, having been assigned to preside over all the Mormon congregations in the British Isles. He left his sister, Eunice Woodruff Webster, and her husband Dwight as tenants in the unfinished house. They agreed to pay their rent by completing the inside work. He did not return from this sojourn abroad until April 13, 1846, nearly two months after Brigham Young and most of the Mormon leaders had commenced their journey to the Far West. During their absence from Nauvoo his wife had given birth to a son in Liverpool, England, whom they named Joseph, in memory of their slain prophet. The family now had two sons and two daughters.

PLANS FOR THE EXODUS TO THE GREAT BASIN

The day following his arrival in Nauvoo Wilford Woodruff made the following entry in his diary:

Apr. 14. I rode out on the prairie & sold Mr. William Allen [one of the "New Citizens" who had moved to Nauvoo and purchased property from the departing Mormons] my lot of land of 12 acres. . . . I also sold my house and lot in which I am now living [to Mr. Allen] for \$675. I had a very busy day.

This was less than half its actual value if the real estate market had been normal. One can well imagine the anguish he and his wife experienced as they sold their house, after three years of struggle to build it.

Two days following the sale Wilford Woodruff purchased two heavy-duty wagons for \$130. During ensuing weeks he acquired other vehicles and the necessary draft animals. On May 16 the family said their last farewell to their residence, crossed the river, and established a temporary camp. As far as has been determined, Wilford Woodruff had not spent more than sixty-four nights in his home. A few days later he returned to Nauvoo, settled his business affairs, and with the remainder of his vehicles and livestock departed from Nauvoo for the last time on May 22, 1846. When he left the temporary camp in Iowa and started his journey for the Far West,

the party consisted of his wife and four children, his aged father, Aphek, his step-mother, and other relatives. His "fit-out" consisted of six wagons, drawn by sixteen yoke of cattle; a large family carriage, fitted with springs for easy riding and drawn by a team of mules; seven cows, and one saddle horse.

WILFORD WOODRUFF'S ACTIVITIES IN THE FAR WEST

For twenty-one years Wilford Woodruff was a member of the legislature of the Territory of Utah and was ultimately very influential in the acquisition of statehood for Utah. From 1875 to 1889 he was General Church Recorder and Historian for the Mormon Church. In 1888 he organized the General Board of Education, which supervises and expands the Church's educational institutions. In addition to serving on the Church's governing board known as the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, he also served as President of the Mormon Church from 1887 to 1898.

President Woodruff was one of the organizers of the beet sugar industry in the Far West and was active in the development of irrigation and dry farm agriculture in the semi-arid regions of the West.

ITEMS CONCERNING THE HOUSE AND GARDEN

The Woodruff house is described architecturally as an example of a Mid-West federalist style building.

Its front wall has two unusual aspects not usually found in houses from the Mormon era. First, it contains large wedge-shaped "arch bricks" in place of stone or wooden lintels above the windows. Second, the bricks are smoother, more evenly molded and of more uniform color. Wilford Woodruff explained that he sorted the entire brick supply—14,574, for which he paid \$88.65—and selected the best bricks for the front wall.

During the summer of 1842 the local newspaper reported the Woodruff family had raised citron, sweet potatoes, rice, and cotton on this lot, in addition to sweet corn and other vegetables commonly grown in kitchen gardens of the day.

RESTORATION NOTES

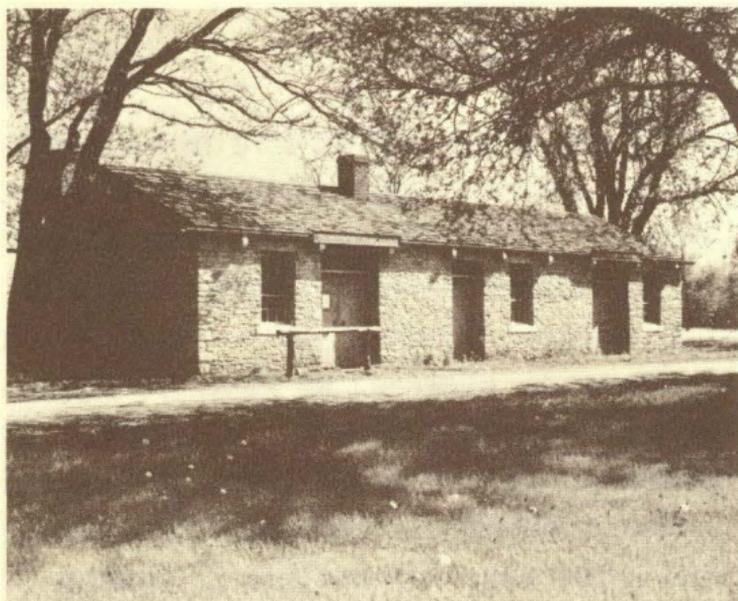
The Woodruff House is the first Mormon building in Nauvoo to have been given an authentic architectural restoration. This was done during the years 1965-1969. Through coordination of the efforts of the archaeological, historical, and architectural departments of Nauvoo Restoration, Incorporated the house now appears as close to the state in which Wilford Woodruff left it as such disciplined research has been able to accomplish from evidence so far examined.

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a publication of
NAUVOO RESTORATION, INC.

P.O. Box 215

Nauvoo, Illinois 62354



THE WEBB WAGON AND BLACKSMITH SHOP

The wagon and blacksmith shops which were housed in this stone building were operated by five Webb brothers, who had learned their trades from their father. James and Hannah Griswold Webb had been converted to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints about 1832 in New York State. They migrated to Kirtland, Ohio, then the gathering place of the Mormons, where the father and sons set up a wagon shop. Apparently the five eldest sons worked with him in this business. The sons were:

Chauncey G.,	born in New York,	1811
Edwin Densmore,	"	1813
Edward Milo,	"	1815
Pardon Knapp,	"	1818
James Wesley,	"	1822

In 1838 the families moved to Caldwell County, Missouri where they reestablished their trades, then moved to Illinois early in 1839. The father and mother moved to

La Harpe, about twenty-five miles northeast of Nauvoo and established a shop. Chauncey, Edwin D., and Edward M. settled in Adams County, Illinois, and probably worked together in a shop which Chauncey G. operated at Preston. Apparently in the autumn of 1841 Edwin D. moved to Nauvoo and by 1842 was engaged in blacksmithing in the community. Early that same year his brother Chauncey G. settled in Nauvoo and about the same time another brother Edward Milo joined his brothers.

The shop operated by Edwin D. apparently had become too small and by mid-summer of 1843 the following advertisement appeared in the *Nauvoo Neighbor* of August 9:

LET US DO AS WE OUGHT.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity that he has recently commenced the Blacksmithing business in his stone shop, where he will be happy to accommodate all that favor him with a call; and feeling as he does that he can and will give general satisfaction to all reasonable men, as he has a journeyman of long experience. The subscriber will furnish stock to any amount, if wished, on the most reasonable terms; at very little above St. Louis prices.

N.B. All orders from the country promptly attended to. Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for

work, and a small quantity of cash will not be refused.

EDWIN D. WEBB.

This announcement, in the formal and quaint language of that period, reveals the barter system was generally used to pay debts for goods and services. The last phrase was obviously a touch of the manager's sarcastic humor.

The other two brothers, James Wesley and Pardon Knapp, appear to have been in Nauvoo during part of the Mormon period of activity. However, as was the custom, members of the Church were assigned by the Church leaders from time to time to go on missions to teach the doctrines which Joseph Smith received by revelation in the process of restoring the Church of Jesus Christ to earth in this latter dispensation. Edward M., Pardon K., and apparently James Wesley also spent a portion of the years 1843-1845 in Michigan on such assignments.

When, in the autumn of 1845, an agreement was reached that the Mormons would evacuate Nauvoo commencing in the spring of the next year, the Webb blacksmith and wagon shop became a busy place. Five of the wagons used by Brigham Young for his westward journey were manufactured in this shop, under the supervision of Chauncey G. Throughout the spring, summer, and early fall of 1846 the shop was producing wagons to assist the departing Mormons on their way. Chauncey G. and Edwin D. were present at the Battle of Nauvoo, September 12-17, 1846, and with a few Mormons still

remaining in town, joined the "New Citizens" who had purchased Mormon property, in an attempt to keep the invading posse, which had degenerated into a mob of some seventeen hundred, from entering the city. Shortly thereafter they closed their shops and started on their westward journey.

Four of the brothers (Edwin D. died somewhere in the Platte River Valley enroute west) went to Utah, where they continued their blacksmithing and wagon-making activities.

THE SHOP IN POST-MORMON YEARS

Throughout the late forties and into the early seventies of the nineteenth century, various individuals operated the shops. To date no record has been found to indicate the date of the razing of the stone building. Apparently it had disappeared before the advent of the picture taking with glass negatives in the eighteen-eighties, as no picture of the structure has been found, and it appears in none of the earliest listings of pictures of Mormon structures surviving at Nauvoo.

In 1967 when NRI commenced archaeological work on this site, it was a grass field with no indication of any portion of the foundation showing above ground level. The site was located through the County Deed Records. Beneath the sod and the plow line, the limestone foundation of the walls, the bases of the two forges, and evidences of doorways were found. The present struc-

ture, rebuilt in 1969-1970 is located on the foundations of the original building.

Among the many blacksmiths and wagonmakers at Nauvoo during the closing period of Mormon occupancy were members of the Peter and Sarah Shupe family. Some of them had previously practiced their trades in the vicinity of Rushville, Illinois. By 1844 the parents and three sons had settled in the Nauvoo community, where they made wagons during the closing months of the Mormon preparations for the westward trek to the Great Basin. Two of the sons, Andrew J. and James W. Shupe, enlisted as blacksmiths in the Mormon Battalion at Council Bluffs, Iowa, in July, 1846, to participate in the Mexican War.

James reached Salt Lake Valley in the fall of 1847 and Andrew in 1852, hauling their bellows, anvils, and other tools of their trade. They were pioneers of Ogden, Utah, where they and their descendants operated blacksmith and wagon shops for many years.

The two large bellows (newly restored with oil-tanned leather), the two anvils, a bench vice and some other tools now in this shop are the originals taken from Nauvoo to Utah by the Shupe brothers. When the wagon shop in the east portion of this structure is outfitted, some of the equipment will be from the Shupe collection.

Nauvoo Restoration, Incorporated is indebted to James L. Shupe, D.V.M., of Utah State University at Logan, Utah, who

preserved these authentic items and donated them to this Nauvoo shop.

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Sketch of the printing office complex as it probably appeared prior to the various remodelings of the buildings.

THE JAMES IVINS ELIAS SMITH PRINTING COMPLEX

On April 27, 1842, James Ivins, a convert to Mormonism from New Jersey, purchased this lot from Joseph Smith, the founder of Nauvoo. Three red-brick structures were reared on this lot. They were among the earliest brick buildings in the new city. The corner one was operated by Mr. Ivins as a store. Next to it on the north was his residence and beyond that stood another building similar to the one on the corner. The foundation of the third building is still visible. Bricks in these buildings bear the imprint of Isaac Hill, a professional brick maker who operated the Law Brick Yard, in 1842, at Nauvoo. Unidentified masons showed masterly craftsmanship in the intricate Flemish bond style of laying bricks in the front wall of this Federalist style residence. Unknown stone cutters chiseled the white door and window sills and lintels from local limestone.

Each front window originally had twelve to fifteen small panes of glass. Stepped fire-gables (also called parapets) at the ends of the buildings in which the chimneys were concealed, originally

graced the gable ends of each building. These on the corner building were removed in 1884. The roofs were made water-tight by pine shingles.

Inside the center building the wood-work was pine, probably hand grained to simulate oak. The corner store building had hand-hewn and planed ceiling beams with corners beaded by hand-planes. These were supported by lathe-turned columns of pine, to bear the weight of the second floor which was used as a warehouse. As yet little is known concerning the yard plan of Mr. Ivins' buildings except the existence of a well, cistern for rain water, and the ever present "necessary houses."

MORMON PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES

On May 3, 1845, Mr. Ivins, having moved to Keokuk, Iowa, sold his buildings to Elias Smith for \$3,400.00. The Mormon Church's printing office, which had been located on the corner of Bain and Water Streets since November, 1839, was then moved into these buildings. Mr. Smith was manager of the printing establishment consisting of (1) a stereotype foundry; (2) the typesetting and presses; (3) book bindery; and (4) a book and stationery store. He was also appointed postmaster for Nauvoo and established the post office in the corner building apparently in connection with the book shop. The pressroom appears to have been on the second floor of the building. The other departments of the enterprise were housed elsewhere in the structures. Here were printed the *Times & Seasons*

(semi-monthly periodical), May, 1845 to February, 1846, and the *Nauvoo Neighbor* (weekly newspaper), May to October, 1845.

The center building apparently became the residence of Elias Smith. It appears that John Taylor, editor of the two periodicals, moved from his own residence and shared the center building from October, 1845 until February, 1846.

The last issue of the *Times & Seasons* was dated February 15, 1846, after the vanguard of the Mormons had started for the Far West. In May, 1846, Mr. Smith transferred the buildings and equipment to trustees who remained in Nauvoo to dispose of the unsold property left by the migrating Mormons. Mr. Babbitt, one of the trustees, was appointed postmaster and continued mail service from the corner structure until the Fall of 1848. It appears he lived in the center building and conducted his real estate activities also from the corner post office structure.

Equipment was left in these buildings by the departing Mormons to print the post-Mormon *Hancock Eagle* (April-August, 1846); the *Nauvoo New Citizen* (December, 1846); and the *Hancock Patriot* (1847-1850).

HISTORY OF THE BUILDINGS AFTER 1850

Nauvoo's declining population had no need for all the structures reared by the Mormons. Many consequently stood vacant and were neglected. Rain, snow, frost, sun and wind helped destroy them. In time the buildings on this corner were

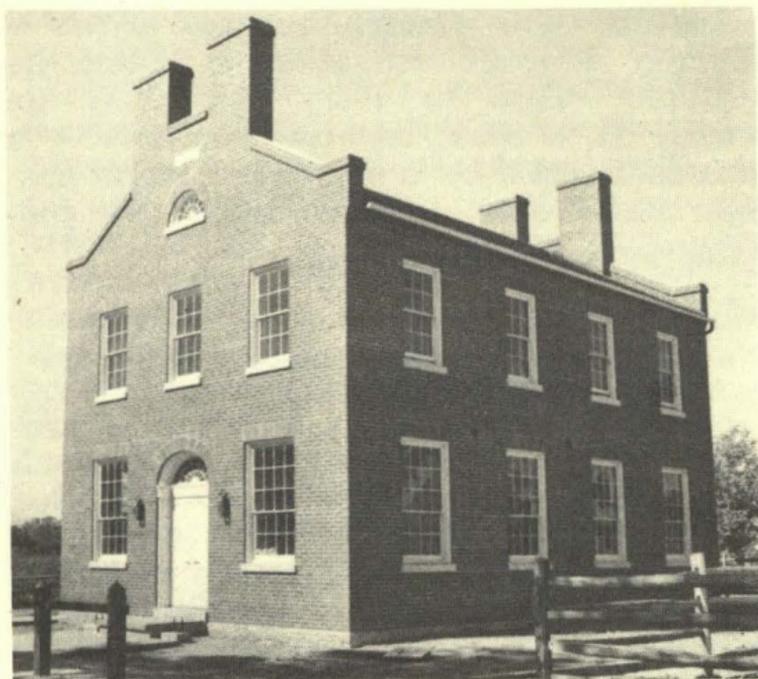
suffering the fate of many others in the city and were undergoing demolition by neglect.

In 1954, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah, undertook a preservative renovation of these two remaining buildings to safeguard them from the fate of the third building in this group.

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Photograph courtesy Robert L. Hall, Nauvoo, Ill.

THE SEVENTIES HALL AT NAUVOO

. . . the Lord appointed other seventy also, and sent them two and two . . . into every city and place, whither he himself would come.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints rests on a different foundation from all other Christian groups. It does not have its origin in a descent from, or a schism within any historic Christian church. It asserts it is a totally distinct church, neither Catholic nor Protestant, but restored to the earth through divine revelation, making it a modern day restoration of the Primitive Christian Church, as its official name indicates. It teaches that its leadership alone possesses the true priesthood power of the early Christian Church, through which its ordinances alone are recognized by Christ.

It has no professional clergy, is directed by thousands of laymen, who support themselves through their occupations and professions, voluntarily devoting part of their time to Church leadership and managerial

activities. The Church believes it has a divinely assigned obligation to preach its restored gospel to every person in the world. It is these last two concepts — a church directed by laymen and a world mission assignment — which led to the construction of this building.

WHO ARE THE SEVENTIES?

The seventies in the Mormon Church (LDS Church) have a specific assignment, under the direction of the Twelve Apostles, to conduct missionary work throughout the entire world. The seventies were laymen, pursuing their daily vocations. They had had no religious seminary training in scriptural analysis, preaching techniques, directing missionary efforts, nor instruction in church leadership. This group of men, aware of their shortcomings, and convinced of the reality of their God-given missionary assignment, planned an adult education program to improve their missionary potential. To accomplish this aim, the seventies concluded they needed a structure in which to learn the skills needed in their proselyting assignment.

THE BUILDING OF THE SEVENTIES HALL

At the time the seventies conceived the idea of erecting their hall, there were fifteen groups of seventies in the entire Church, numbering four hundred and ninety men. They were all under the direction of Joseph Young, an elder brother of Brigham Young. The chief secretary of all the seventies was John D. Lee, a dynamic man of great physical energy, unusual organizing ability, and an imaginative mind.

In 1843, Brigham Young was president of the Twelve Apostles and was directly under Joseph Smith, the Prophet and President of the Church. Young was an intimate friend of John D. Lee and being aware of his abilities, appointed Lee in the fall of 1843, to head a committee to construct a building for the use of the seventies.

At this time the people of Nauvoo were paying for their farmlands, their city lots, and endeavoring to build themselves houses. (The city had been established only four years earlier.) They were doing this through the difficult economic times which were the aftermath of the great Panic of 1837, and which in 1843 were still forcing a large part of America to function on a barter and trade economy due to the scarcity of trustworthy money. They had no wealthy men among them. There were no capitalists at Nauvoo, and neither banks nor mortgage lending institutions to assist the seventies in their building project. Edward Hunter, one of the bishops over an ecclesiastical unit in the city, donated a full lot — almost an acre — to the seventies on which to construct the needed facility. Plans were drawn for a two-story red brick building, to be twenty-eight feet wide and forty feet long, according to the record of Mr. Lee. He called on the seventies to volunteer their labor and construction skills to erect the building. Of their cooperative response, Lee recorded:

. . . when I could get a contract to take lumber from the river, as rafts would land at the city, . . . the portion of the lumber that we got for our pay we piled up for the building. In this way we got all the lumber needed. The bricks we made ourselves, and boated the wood to burn them and our lime from the islands [in the Mississippi River].

Early in 1844, when the forty-foot long west wall was up nine feet high, a tornado blew it down, smashing the flooring and floor joists. The seventies were discouraged and were about to abandon the project. Brigham Young surveyed the wreckage and suggested they rebuild it, making the wall one brick thicker. They returned to work, cleaned the mortar from the bricks, replaced the broken flooring and joists, re-laid the brick walls, and by the end of May had the roof shingled.

DEDICATION OF THE BUILDING

The first recorded use of the new facility is a printed poster announcing a meeting on Saturday, July 27, 1844, at 2:00 p.m., for the purpose of selecting candidates for the ensuing August election. The interior of the building was not completely finished when this meeting convened, but by Christmastime all the finished carpentry and painting was done and the heating stoves installed.

On December 27, 1844, the first of seven projected dedicatory services was held. The members of the first three seventies quorums and their wives and children were invited to the morning and afternoon sessions the first day. On each of the ensuing days two different quorums were scheduled to be present, giving all members of the fifteen quorums and their families an opportunity to see the hall which their cooperative toil had completed.

At these sessions various Church leaders occupied the elevated stand at the north end of the first floor. To the right of the stand was the Nauvoo Brass Band and on the left side, a choir. During the sessions the choir sang a new song, "The Seer," written expressly for the dedicatory services by John Taylor, editor of the local semimonthly periodical and the weekly newspaper. It was a stirring eulogy of the achievements and teachings of their Prophet, Joseph Smith, who had been murdered six months earlier. This song is still sung throughout the world by Latter-day Saints.

Brigham Young offered the dedicatory prayer the first day and other Church leaders preached gospel sermons at the following sessions. The clerk's record stated that at the close of the afternoon sessions:

Each family was provided with fruits and nuts, and every dessert that the heart could wish. Well might it be said that the Saints enjoyed a feast of fat things.

BUILDING USAGE

The primary purpose of the building was to provide opportunities for the future

missionaries to improve their teaching and preaching skills. Entering the vestibule through double doors, one approached a second set of doors giving access to the lecture-preaching room. Equipped with pulpit and pews, a laboratory setting was provided for the training of the prospective missionaries. This hall also served the community as a small chapel for Sunday worship and communion services, lectures, lyceum presentations, family gatherings, etc.

The second floor, reached by two quarter-turn stairways in the vestibule, provided office and record keeping space for the seventies. The hall, described in contemporary accounts as a museum, exhibited "curiosities," brought to Nauvoo from distant lands by returning missionaries. Local artists also displayed portraits, landscapes, scriptural and historical paintings. Traveling displays were shown here. One such featured Benjamin West's famous "Death of the Pale Horse."

Perhaps more important, however, was the community library on the second floor. The seventies requested the townspeople, as well as members of their quorum, to donate books they had in their homes which could contribute to the cultural improvement of the citizens. They knew that many good books were unused most of the time in the homes. If they were placed in the library, they would be available to many inhabitants of Nauvoo. As secretary of the seventies, John D. Lee received the donated books, made a detailed list of each volume, reported the full title, author, publisher, date of printing, and retail value, if possible, and gave each book a number. Six hundred and seventy-five books were catalogued during the first three months of 1845.

The quality of these books is indicative of the cultural backgrounds of those who resided at Nauvoo. Coming largely from New England, the Central Atlantic States, Canada, and the British Isles, they had brought with them books on contem-

porary science, religion, natural philosophy, scriptural studies, classics, and secular and religious history.

THE FUTURE OF THE LIBRARY

During the fall of 1846, the Mormon trustees who remained at Nauvoo to sell the property of the departing Mormons, sent frequent reports of the sales to Brigham Young and the Mormon leaders who had stopped at Winter Quarters in Nebraska. They also reported the disposition of the Nauvoo Temple bell, the printing office, and other items of Church and communal property. One of these communications recorded, "The books belonging to the library are packed in boxes . . ." ready for transporting westward. These books were hauled in wagons more than fourteen hundred miles from Nauvoo to Salt Lake City, where they became the nucleus of the first library between the Missouri and the Pacific Coast.

SALE OF THE HALL

Shortly after the Mormons decided to move to the Rocky Mountains in October, 1845, they advertised their property for sale. Mr. James E. Furness, a merchant from Quincy, Illinois, purchased a Mormon store on Main Street in Nauvoo. He and a number of other of the "New Citizens" (as those who bought Mormon property and settled at Nauvoo were known), were Presbyterians. On April 10, 1846, Mr. Furness purchased the Seventies Hall from the departing Mormons and petitioned the American Board of Commissioners for Home Missions to have the circuiting missionary headquartered at Montrose, Iowa, transferred to Nauvoo as their settled minister. They were partially successful in securing this transfer and the Seventies Hall housed this congregation for a number of years. The German Reformed (Presbyterian) Church was organized in this building in 1855, and this congregation used the building until they secured more suitable quarters.

LATER HISTORY OF THE SEVENTIES HALL

After the Presbyterian groups moved to other quarters, the building became the First Ward School. By 1866, the second story had been removed by the school board, the east wall moved two feet farther east, and a twenty-foot extension added to the north. In 1895, the First Ward School was moved to a new building on Main Street. A former resident of the area visiting the city in 1897 reported the building had been leveled to the ground. In 1915, the lot was disposed of at a public sale for \$50.50.

THE RECONSTRUCTED SEVENTIES HALL

When Nauvoo Restoration, Inc. acquired the site in 1962, it had been used for agricultural purposes for a number of years.

In 1970, the archaeological staff of Nauvoo Restoration, Inc. excavated the site. Below plow level the foundations of the original building were uncovered. The dimensions agreed with those recorded by John D. Lee, its building foreman.

Based on exhaustive historical research, old photographs, archaeological remains, and study of other contemporary Nauvoo buildings, the architectural staff of Nauvoo Restoration, Inc. designed and supervised the reconstruction of the former building. As it stands today it is as similar to its predecessor as it is possible to make it with the information presently available.

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Photograph courtesy of Robert L. Hall, Nauvoo, Ill.

THE NOBLE-SMITH HOUSE

THE BUILDER OF THE HOUSE

Joseph Bates Noble, who erected this house, was born in Massachusetts in 1810, but spent his youth and young manhood in New York State, where he had moved with his parents. There he learned the miller's trade. In 1832, he first heard of the restoration of the gospel through the efforts of Joseph Smith, the youthful Prophet, when Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball, missionaries for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, visited his town. He believed their message and soon thereafter was baptized into the Church. In 1834, he married Mary Adeline Beman. Almost immediately he became a very active layman, then a missionary, and an officer in the Church, and remained in such Church activities during the ensuing sixty-eight years of his life. He died at Bear Lake, Utah, in 1900.

When the Noble family arrived at Nauvoo in the spring of 1839, there were no houses available at Nauvoo. Across the river at Montrose, Iowa, was Fort Des Moines, an abandoned army post. The

Nobles moved into one room of the old barracks. Soon, however, Mr. Noble acquired a farm south of Montrose, built a hewn-log house, and commenced farming.

REMOVAL TO NAUVOO

In 1841, Mr. Noble acquired this lot, designated as Lot 2, Block 124 in the original survey of Nauvoo, through the distribution of his father-in-law's estate. He moved his family to Nauvoo, where he became a justice of the peace and also bishop of one of the ecclesiastical congregations in the city. This two-story house, built in 1843, was to be heated by a fireplace on the south end of each floor. It had a full basement enclosed within walls of native limestone. The bricks were burned locally and the wooden portions of the structure came from the pineries of Wisconsin. A good well was dug and lined with stone, a stable and carriage house erected, and other outbuildings customary for that period were built.

LUCY MACK SMITH

Lucy Mack Smith, mother of the Mormon Prophet Joseph Smith, was born in New Hampshire in 1776. She married Joseph Smith, Sr. in 1796. From this union seven sons and three daughters were born. Joseph Smith, Jr. was the fourth child, having been born in 1805, in Vermont. Prior to the demise of Joseph Smith, Sr., in Nauvoo in 1840, two of the children had died and the eight survivors had all married, leaving Mother Smith alone in her house.

In August, 1843, Joseph Smith took his widowed mother into his new Mansion House, where she lived with her son and daughter-in-law, Emma Hale Smith. As one of the prominent ladies of the city, she participated in the organization of the Female Relief Society of Nauvoo in March, 1842, being one of its charter members. (At present this organization, which has always maintained an "open door" policy regarding membership, has in excess of 500,000 members in fifty-eight nations.)

Following the murder of Joseph Smith in June, 1844, Mother Smith continued to live with his widow in the Mansion House until the winter of 1845-1846.

LUCY MACK SMITH ACQUIRED THE NOBLE HOUSE

At the October general conference of the Mormon Church at Nauvoo in 1845, the decision to abandon Nauvoo and move to the Far West was announced to the people by the Church leaders. Lucy Mack Smith was present at the meeting and publicly expressed her intention to migrate with the departing saints. She desired, however, to remain in Nauvoo until the Mormon exiles had selected their new settlement and established dwellings. She felt that without a husband to assist her, she was too old to engage in a long and difficult journey and then participate in pioneering in her seventieth year. She further stated she would go to the West, if, after her death, her remains would be returned to Nauvoo to be interred near her husband and her deceased children. The Church membership placed themselves under a covenant to fulfill her wish in this matter.

The Church leaders felt it would be better to provide her with a house of her own so she would not be a burden on her widowed daughter-in-law, pending the time they had established their new settlements in the West and could transport the aging lady to the body of the saints. Jonathan Browning, the gunsmith, had closed his shop in Nauvoo and returned to Quincy in the fall of 1845, to dispose of his property in that community and make preparations for his departure for the West. Mother Smith was moved into the large Browning home on Main Street until a smaller house could be found for her. At that time she owned one horse, and lamented that she had no carriage in which to "ride out" to visit family and friends. The LDS Church

gave her an additional horse, a double harness, and the fine Church-owned carriage to satisfy her desire.

In the spring of 1846, the Church trustees who remained in Nauvoo to dispose of the unsold property of the saints who were leaving Nauvoo, arranged with Joseph B. Noble to have him transfer ownership of his cozy house to Mother Smith by a deed dated April 11, 1846. The Church compensated Brother Noble for this transaction. Mother Smith was then moved into the Noble house. The three Church trustees, who had their office in the Times and Seasons Building, just one block west of this new residence of Mother Smith, were instructed by the departing Church leaders to provide for the needs of Mother Smith.

Lucy, the youngest daughter of Lucy Mack Smith, had married Arthur Millikin in 1840. By 1846, the Millikins had two children but had not yet acquired a house of their own. Soon after Mother Smith was settled in the former Noble residence, the Millikins made their home with her.

As tensions grew between the few hundred Mormons remaining at Nauvoo and the anti-Mormons outside the city in the late summer of 1846, the Millikins and Mother Smith moved to Knoxville, in Knox County, about sixty-five miles northeast of Nauvoo, where they resided about three years. During this sojourn at Knoxville Mother Smith gave her Nauvoo house to her son-in-law. This transaction was executed in Knox County, on March 24, 1847.

The Millikin family, in the autumn of 1849, consisted of the parents and three children. Taking Mother Smith with them, they returned to Hancock County and settled in the village of Ramus (now Webster), about twenty-five miles southeast of Nauvoo.

In the spring of 1852, Mother Smith returned to Nauvoo and made her home with her daughter-in-law, Emma Hale Smith Bidamon, who had remarried in

1847. Three years later she was residing on the Joseph Smith farm, about a mile and a half east of Nauvoo. There, on May 14, 1856, she passed away two months prior to her eightieth birthday.

POST-MORMON HISTORY OF THE BUILDING

Extensive archaeological excavations of this site, augmented by tax and deed records, biographical material, and exhaustive architectural investigations in 1970-1972, indicated that apparently about 1855, a two-story frame addition containing four rooms was attached to the rear of the brick house. In this remodeling windows were closed or altered, the staircases were relocated, the front stoop changed, and the fireplaces removed and replaced by chimneys for cooking and heating stoves.

Sometime later the brick stable and carriage house in the rear sheltered the fire engine used by the volunteer firemen on the "Flat." After the fire engine was transferred to another location, the building was allowed to deteriorate. When Nauvoo Restoration, Inc. acquired the property in 1962, the roof was gone and the forces of nature were reducing the structure to rubble.

In 1970, the entire frame addition on the east side of the house was removed. Beneath it the original well was located as well as brick walkways to the well and outbuildings. In 1972-1973, the residence and two surviving outbuildings on the lot were authentically restored as near as possible to their original appearance. This work was accomplished through the joint efforts of the historical, archaeological, architectural, and construction departments engaged in the restoration of Nauvoo.

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THE JONATHAN BROWNING HOUSES AND WORKSHOPS

THE MAN AND HIS FAMILY

Jonathan Browning was descended from that adventurous stock which, during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, was continuously moving westward in the pioneering of America. His father, born in Virginia in 1761, migrated to Tennessee, where he resided in three different counties during the time his seven children were born. Later, accompanied by some of them when they were grown, he moved to southeast Illinois, where he died. Jonathan was the sixth child in this family and spent his childhood on a farm in a remote area of Tennessee. Firearms would naturally be exciting to a young man where the virgin forests were yet filled with an abundance of wildlife. But guns were expensive and a frontier youngster did not have money to buy the expensive contemporary handmade guns.

While working for a neighbor, when about thirteen or fourteen years of age, he saw an unusable old flintlock rifle. The lock mechanism was broken and some parts were missing. He offered to exchange his labor for the gun, and having thus paid for it, took it home where he repaired it, made some missing parts, and soon had a "shooting iron" of his own for hunting.

During the ensuing five or six years he became intrigued with guns, learned blacksmithing, and repaired guns for his neighbors. At nineteen he saw a better gun than

he had ever seen, upon which was stamped "SAMUEL PARKER, NASHVILLE." Journeying to that community, he apprenticed himself to Mr. Parker, offering to work for his board and room in order to learn more about making guns. It was tedious and tiring work, but the master soon learned that his apprentice had enough advanced skills that he offered to pay him \$2.00 per week. After six months Jonathan felt he had mastered the craft, spent all his money for tools, and returned to Brushy Fork, on Bledsoe Creek, in Sumner County, where he opened a shop and commenced making complete firearms.

THE BROWNING MARRIAGE

Shortly after returning to Brushy Fork, while establishing his business, Jonathan fell in love with Elizabeth Stalcup, who was two and a half years his senior. They were married November 9, 1826, two weeks following his twenty-first birthday.

THE MIGRATION TO ILLINOIS

The Browning family was large, and being adventurous, pioneering folk, had settled in many places in Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. Jonathan's cousin, Orville H. Browning, had established himself as a lawyer at Quincy, Illinois in 1831. These cousins appear to have been close friends and in 1834, with his wife and five children, Jonathan moved to Quincy. There, for about nine years, his skilled occupation brought prosperity beyond the economic demands of his family, and he commenced to accumulate some wealth. He was likewise honored with appointment as a justice of the peace. Jonathan had, apparently, perceived that the road to great wealth was not reached by the labor of one's hands. He had seen over the years of his short life that the surest way to get rich and outride economic depressions was to invest in farmlands near towns and let them increase in value, then subdivide and convert the land into city

lots. Two years after his arrival in Quincy he commenced buying tracts of land in a township northeast of Quincy, bordering on Hancock County. In ensuing years he acquired land in Hancock, Schuyler, and Marquette Counties. Apparently he attended sales where land was disposed of at public auction by the sheriff for delinquent taxes.

CONTACT WITH THE MORMONS

Jonathan was residing in Quincy at the time the Mormons were expelled from Missouri in 1838-1839, and must have been aware of their destitution and suffering. Furthermore, Orville H. Browning had eloquently defended Joseph Smith at a hearing before Judge Stephen A. Douglas on a writ which was attempting to extradite him to Missouri for a false charge during the summer of 1841. Such an experience, widely publicized, would hardly have gone undiscussed by the two relatives. But the Mormons and their religion seem to have made no impression upon him.

In later years, in a letter to Daniel H. Wells, he related that it was at a tax sale at Carthage, Hancock County, they had first met. During the discussion Mr. Wells, a pre-Mormon settler in the Nauvoo area when it was known as Commerce, had told him about their dynamic leader, Joseph Smith and the Mormons, who were making great strides in building an unusual city and about their peculiar religious beliefs. Wells was not a Mormon at the time but urged Browning to visit Nauvoo, see the man and the community which Joseph Smith was directing, and judge for himself.

Returning to Quincy, Jonathan informed Elizabeth of this conversation and in the summer of 1843 both took a steamer upstream to Nauvoo to investigate the report of Daniel H. Wells. The meeting with Joseph Smith was apparently more convincing than the report of Mr. Wells. On August 10, at Nauvoo, Jonathan and Eliza-

beth were baptized and confirmed members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon). Returning to Quincy, they appear to have disposed of his shop and moved to Nauvoo, where they purchased a half-lot on the east side of Main Street, opposite the north *Times and Seasons* building. At this time their family consisted of nine children, ranging in age from one to sixteen years. Later that year, Mrs. Browning gave birth to her tenth child, a daughter, who lived six weeks and died. During the time of their investigation of the premises, the archaeologists found on the lot the grave of a baby who had been buried in an oak box, upholstered with colored cloth.

THE BUILDINGS ON THE BROWNING LOT

Archaeological and architectural investigations indicate there were a log house and the two-story brick house on the lot. If Browning were to open a gunsmith shop, he would need additional buildings to provide a metal-melting forge, a sand-casting box or pit, benches for lathes and vices, and blacksmithing equipment. The archaeological excavation of the site uncovered the existence of the foundations of a cellar for food-storage purposes and a cooling well to provide refrigeration, above which apparently had been a kitchen with a bustle oven. Other foundation walls were uncovered, indicating a one-story extension northward from the two-story brick house, providing perhaps a sitting and dining room or a gunsmith shop, and the actual blacksmith and metal-working shop at the north. The supposition that these additions were made by Browning is substantiated by the increase in the tax assessor's evaluation of the property during the Browning occupancy.

Browning's children related that their father refused to do regular blacksmithing and horseshoeing for anyone in Nauvoo—these menial tasks were beneath the dignity of one who had graduated from blacksmithing to gun and locksmithing. How-

ever, he would shoe horses and repair vehicles and implements for Joseph Smith, and that without charge, because of the love he had for the man he recognized as a Prophet of God.

THE GUNSMITH AND MECHANIC

Browning apparently engaged in the making of tools for the metal trades. An example of this is seen in the large pair of sheetmetal shears, on display in the shop, upon which he stamped, "J. BROWNING, WARRANTED. 1834." This would indicate it was not just for personal use. Gunsmithing, however, was his major interest. This would have been primarily custom work, depending on the needs, whims, or desires of the customers.

Family records, as well as some of his guns which have survived the ravages of time, indicate he was gifted with an inventive and creative mind. He lived in a period when the flintlock method of igniting the powder in a gun had been outmoded by the invention of the percussion cap. These, with pre-loaded cartridges, which were making their appearance, revolutionized the firearms industry. With the percussion cap and paper cartridges available, it was possible to move from the single-shot firearm into multi-shot guns. Sometime after Browning settled at Quincy, or while at Nauvoo, he invented several different types of repeating firearms. One consisted of a steel block containing four to six loaded shots which passed horizontally through the rifle at a right angle to the barrel. When properly aligned a trigger underneath the barrel struck the percussion caps and moved the slide to the next position, ready to fire at the next pull of the trigger. He also made revolving type multi-shot cylinders for both handguns and rifles.

THE BROWNING'S LEAVE NAUVOO

When friction between the Mormon people at Nauvoo and the people of Han-

cock and some of the surrounding counties reached a crisis in the early autumn of 1845, the Brownings were among the large majority of the inhabitants of Nauvoo who decided to abandon the city and follow Brigham Young and the other Church leaders to the Far West. Turning their Nauvoo property over to trustees to sell for them, the family returned to Quincy. Jonathan had, apparently, during the Nauvoo sojourn, retained much of his Adams and Hancock Counties real estate. Now he decided that worldly possessions or position were of secondary importance to the spiritual values and the hopes of eternal life which he had learned from the restored gospel of Jesus Christ, which was revealed to mankind through Joseph Smith.

Disposing of his holdings, he acquired a first-class "fit-out" for his large family. His wife had given birth to her eleventh child during this preparation period. Several wagons would be needed to transport this large family with food for more than a year, bedding, clothing, seeds, farm and gunsmithing tools, and tents, as they journeyed westward.

THE YEARS IN THE COUNCIL BLUFFS AREA

The migrating Mormons, having crossed Iowa during the spring and summer of 1846, made a number of settlements in Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska. Of these, the largest was Winter Quarters (now the Florence suburb of Omaha, Nebraska), with approximately 6,000 residents. Others were scattered throughout Pottawattamie County, Iowa and eastward across the state. After the two migrations to Utah in 1847 and 1848 had departed, consisting of approximately 5,000 people, Winter Quarters was abandoned. The principal Mormon settlement then became Kanessville, where part of the present city of Council Bluffs, Iowa later developed.

The Brownings had settled on a small tributary of the Missouri, south of Kanessville. Although he desired to go west with Brigham Young, the latter had asked him

to remain in Iowa and make guns to provide the migrating wagon trains of Mormons with the best modern guns for protection against troublesome Indians and to ensure a fresh supply of meat as they journeyed westward. This he agreed to do. In the *Frontier Guardian* (the Mormon newspaper at Kanessville, and the first paper in western Iowa), commencing in March, 1849, appeared this advertisement:

GUNSMITHING.

THE subscriber is prepared to manufacture, to order, improved Fire-arms, viz: revolving rifles and pistols; also slide guns, from 5 to 25 shooters. All on an improved plan, and he thinks not equalled this far East. (Farther West they might be.) The emigrating and sporting community are invited to call and examine Browning's improved fire-arms before purchasing elsewhere. Shop eight miles south of Kanessville on Musquito Creek, half a mile south of TRADING POINT.

JONATHAN BROWNING.

THE TREK TO UTAH

In 1852 the last large body of Mormons in the Midwest who desired to migrate to the Great Basin were prepared to go, and Browning was released from his gunmaking assignment. Packing his gunsmithing equipment and his family (their twelfth child had been born in Iowa in 1847) into his wagons, they set out for Utah, where they arrived in October and made their new home in Ogden.

At their new home Jonathan set up his shop and continued gunsmithing. At the father's workbench his sons learned the trade. One of them, John Moses Browning, secured many United States patents on improved rifles. From this beginning came the now famous Browning Automatic pistols, rifles, and machine guns, which have been used by armies and sportsmen around the world for nearly a century.

The father died in Ogden in 1879. He lived to see his sons establish a great fire-arms business, selling patents to the leading gunmaking companies of the world. In time it grew into an international organization.

PRESENT STRUCTURES ON THE BROWNING LOT

The log house, east of and very close to the old two-story brick house, is a reconstruction of the former one, destroyed last century. Archaeological excavations indicated the foundations of the walls, the site and size of the stone chimney, and the root cellar beneath the floor. This was apparently the first structure erected on this lot by the Mormons. The Trustees Land Register, when the lot was sold, indicated the log house was then standing. It has been restored, as near as it is possible by the present methods of research, to an 1840 style, based on contemporary log houses erected in the vicinity.

The two-story building, having undergone various remodelings during more than a century, has been restored according to architectural investigation to its original condition.

The first room on the north has the original brick walls, but the floor joists had been removed. The next room north, the kitchen, and the gunsmith-forgery workshop are all constructed on the original foundations of the Browning complex, in keeping with architectural design of the 1840s as found in other existing Nauvoo buildings.

NOTE: Historical research to date indicates the foregoing information to be accurate. Further investigation may alter the statements made herein.

a publication of
NAUVOO RESTORATION, INC.
P.O. Box 215
Nauvoo, Illinois 62354

What is

*Nauvoo
Restoration
Incorporated*

?

WHAT IS NAUVOO RESTORATION, INCORPORATED?

Nauvoo Restoration, Incorporated is a perpetual corporation set up under the "General Not for Profit Corporation Act" of the State of Illinois. Its articles of incorporation were filed and duly recorded with the Secretary of State on July 27, 1962. Its officially registered office is Nauvoo, Illinois.

There is no stock issued under this type of corporation, no assessments can be levied, no dividends declared, and no one may profit personally from the assets of the organization. It was sponsored by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints with headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah. This organization has contributed most of the acquisitional and operational expenses up to the present time, supplemented by contributions from the National Park Service and some historically-minded individuals. The Illinois State Historical Society is likewise offering its cooperation. It is hoped that financial support from philanthropic individuals and private foundations will increase as the importance of the project comes to be understood.

The Articles of Incorporation state the purposes of the foundation as:

To acquire, restore, protect and preserve, for the education and benefit of its members and the public, all or a part of the old city of Nauvoo in Illinois and the surrounding area, in order to provide an historically authentic physical environment for awakening a public interest in, and an understanding and appreciation of, the story of Nauvoo and the mass migration of its people to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake in the area which has now become the State of Utah; to interpret and dramatize that story, not only as a great example of pioneering determination and courage, but also as one of the vital forces in the expansion of America westward from the Mississippi River; to engage in historic and archaeological research, interpretation and education and to maintain, develop and interpret historic landmarks and other features of historic, archaeological, scientific or inspirational interest anywhere in the United States and particularly along the Mormon Pioneer Trail from Nauvoo, Illinois to its terminus in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake.

WHY NAUVOO RESTORATION, INCORPORATED?

Aware of the need to preserve, as part of our American heritage, the historic contributions which made America great, Congress passed the *Historic Sites Act*. The National Park Service was delegated to make an exhaustive survey of historic sites and buildings throughout the United States to ascertain which had wielded the greatest influence on the history and culture of our country. As this study progressed, the National Park Service became increasingly aware of the importance of the great westward migration of the American people which expanded the borders of our country from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Ocean. Among the forces which aided in the winning of the great West, the Mormon migration and settlement in the Great Basin stood out as one of the most positive factors in carrying American civilization to the intermountain and Pacific coastal areas. As the study progressed, the National Park Service report designated the old Mormon city of Nauvoo as one of the vital centers from which a distinct phase of American cultural expansion radiated to the Far West. The National Park Service recommended to the State of Illinois that steps be taken to preserve part of the old Mormon city of Nauvoo and has presented Nauvoo with an official bronze plaque designating it as a "place of exceptional value in our National history." Nauvoo Restoration, Inc., was created to preserve this historic contribution to American history.

The report of the National Park Service made the following evaluation of the part played by the Mormon migration in the expansion of American civilization westward in these words:

. . . The movement of the Mormons to the valley of the Great Salt Lake was one of the most dramatic events in the history of American westward expansion. With the Mormon migrations, not only the motivation of westward movement shifted, but the character of the emigrant also changed. No longer were the migrations composed solely of an agrarian people, but shopkeepers, artisans, mechanics, and skilled persons of all types made the trek. The economic motive, so dominant among the earlier emigrants, gave way to the desire to worship in peace and to live in isolation from those who would deny this right . . .

In time to come, the importance of the westward migration of the Mormons and their establishment

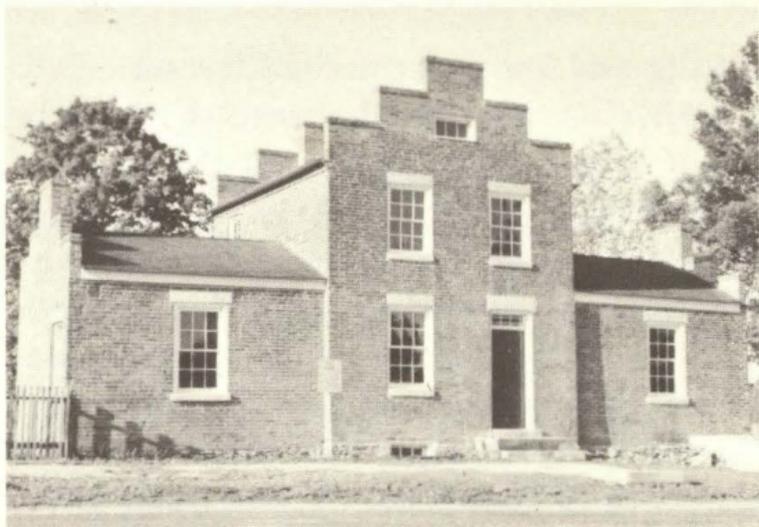
of life-sustaining way-stations in the intermountain country which contributed to the settlement of the West will be better understood and its great contribution to Western American history will be more fully appreciated. Nauvoo will be commemorated as the point from which this great westward migration commenced. Nauvoo Restoration, Inc., was created to further the understanding of this great movement.

Anyone interested in supporting the restoration of old Nauvoo may make a tax deductible contribution to

NAUVOO RESTORATION, INC.

P. O. Box 215

Nauvoo, Illinois 62354



THE BRIGHAM YOUNG SITE AND RESIDENCE 1840-1846

THE MAN

Brigham Young was born in Vermont in 1801 of Puritan stock. Trained in piety and the virtues of strict personal moral standards, hard work, and thrift, he applied himself diligently to acquiring the skills necessary to support himself through life. At the age of sixteen he had commenced his own modest construction business, having learned the trades of carpenter, joiner, painter, and glazier. He moved with his family to New York where he married and settled at Mendon, southeast of Rochester. A number of houses he built which are yet standing in that vicinity attest his excellent craftsmanship.

At the age of twenty-one Brigham Young joined the Methodist Church and soon became a local preacher. In 1830 he saw a copy of the Book of Mormon which had been left in the vicinity of Mendon by a younger brother of Joseph Smith the Prophet. He read it thoughtfully and pray-

erfully and became convinced it contained a divine message, but he was not one to be swept into a new religion on the basis of an emotional response. After a prolonged investigation of the origin of the book and the work of restoring primitive Christianity in which Joseph Smith was then engaged, he was baptized into the "Mormon" Church in April, 1832. From that day until his death in Salt Lake City in July, 1877, Brigham Young was an indefatigable leader of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. At his death he had presided over the Church for thirty-three years, having succeeded Joseph Smith at Nauvoo in August, 1844.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S BUILDINGS ON THIS SITE

Brigham Young first settled in the vicinity of Nauvoo in the early summer of 1839. Hundreds of families were seeking housing, and he and others secured rooms in the barracks of abandoned Ft. Des Moines at Montrose, Iowa, where he settled his wife, Mary Ann Angell Young and his six children. He had been selected in 1835 as one of the Twelve Apostles [one of the five administrative units of the Church, which is assigned to direct missionary activity throughout the world]. He left Nauvoo in the autumn of 1839 on a missionary assignment to the British Isles.

During his absence his wife secured this building site and moved into an unfinished hewn-log house on the lot. When her husband returned in July, 1841, his family was

living in the log structure. A man of great physical stamina, he set himself the task of chinking and finishing the log house, building a cellar, preparing a garden, setting out an orchard, and draining the semi-swampy lot, which he recorded was so muddy the oxen mired when they attempted to pull a plow. A cellar was essential for storing fruits and vegetables for winter use and cooling milk and meats. He commenced to dig a cellar but his excavation soon filled with water. Because of this water problem he was forced to build the cellar above ground level with inner and outer brick walls, leaving a dead-air space the width of a brick between them. Then he put a vaulted roof of similar construction over it. His diary states nothing ever froze in it as long as it was in use. The present cellar, patterned after the description he left, has been reconstructed on the foundation walls of the original structure with the original brick floor still in place. These were located during the archaeological excavations of the site.

The log house proved inadequate for the family, another child having been born in the fall of 1842. Brigham Young then undertook the construction of the two-story house as it appears today. He recorded that on May 31, 1843:

I moved out of my log cabin into my new brick house, which was 22 feet by 16, two stories high, and a good cellar under it, and felt thankful to God for the privilege of having a comfortable, though small habitation.

There were only five children in the new house at first, as the eldest daughter had married shortly before the move and the second oldest daughter, then thirteen, was temporarily in Salem, Massachusetts, studying music. The large downstairs room with its large cooking hearth and "bustle oven" served not only as kitchen and dining room but as the "keeping" center of family activities.

Shortly after the death of Joseph Smith in June, 1844, Brigham Young and the Council of the Twelve Apostles were selected by the members of the Church to assume its administration. Young needed an additional bedroom for his family as well as an office. During the summer of 1844 he had wings one story high constructed on each side of his brick residence. The west wing was presumably a bedroom. The east wing, constructed with an outside door, would allow access to this office for the public without having to pass through his residence to see him. This room is a very historic chamber because within it meetings were held by the presiding councils of the Church. Many of the decisions affecting the future of the Church and city were made within its walls. Such topics as the decision to abandon the city and move to the Great Basin, recommendations concerning dimensions of wagon wheels, amount of food supplies, seeds, clothing, books, draught animals, tools, etc., needed for the long journey were probably discussed and directives issued from this office. The small room at the front of the house might have been Brigham's office

before the addition of the east wing, or served as a bedroom for the older children.

The large master bedroom on the second floor, with its heating hearth, must also have been occupied by some of the children as well as the parents. The small bedroom on the north side of it would have been used by children, as it is now furnished.

When Brigham Young and his wife Mary Ann moved into the central part of the house in 1843, they had four daughters and two sons, ranging in age from thirteen to two years. The following year a daughter of seven died and in October a son was born. Thus the family still consisted of six children at the time they left this house on February 22, 1846, never again to set foot in Nauvoo.

After his departure from Nauvoo, at the request of Brigham Young, the property was sold at a public auction on the steps of the post office (the present Times and Seasons Building) on July 13, 1846 to John Bidamon for \$600.00.

THE YARD AND GARDENS

The well, cistern, above-ground cellar, and the outhouses are all on original foundations. The orchard represents a modern planting of fruit varieties planted in the eighteen-forties. His barn and other outbuildings will be rebuilt later.

THE REFURNISHED YOUNG RESIDENCE

The furnishings exhibited inside the former residence of Brigham Young are

authentic for the period of the Mormon building of Nauvoo, but are not the identical items which Brigham Young nor his family used.

IMPORTANCE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG IN AMERICAN HISTORY

The National Park Service presented the national historic site plaque to Nauvoo in recognition of the fact that from this city Brigham Young launched and then directed the westward migration which established the first permanent cities and agricultural communities between the Missouri River Valley and the Pacific Coast. It was a recognition of three phases of Young's achievements.

1. He directed the largest and best organized migration of people in the history of the Trans-Mississippi expansion of the United States and was the first governor of the Territory of Utah (1850-1858). During his administration as President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints more than seventy thousand people from the United States, Canada, and Europe moved into the Intermountain West. Approximately three hundred cities and towns were established in western America under his guidance.

2. Brigham Young applied his "Land and Water Policy" to the settlement of the West. Prior to his time English Common Law had established the precedent known as Riparian Rights, which required that water diverted from a stream must be returned to it. Such a law in a semi-arid re-

gion would prohibit agriculture. Brigham Young pioneered a doctrine now known as Appropriation Rights, which is the basis of modern irrigation agriculture in Arizona, California, the Dakotas, Idaho, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. It is based on Young's view that water must be appropriated from the stream and placed on the land with no plan to return it.

3. His leadership was instrumental in establishing American social, cultural, political, and religious institutions in the American Far West. Prior to the settlement of the Mormons in the Great Basin, the civilization of America had made little impact upon the western half of the United States, except in a few places on the Pacific Coast. The Mormons literally moved Nauvoo from the Mississippi Valley to the valley of the Great Salt Lake. Approximately ten thousand Mormons from Illinois and Iowa commenced the trek westward. When Salt Lake City was two months old, it had nearly two thousand residents. One year later it had approximately five thousand. It was not a transient mining camp nor a fly-by-night boom town. In it were Nauvoo's craftsmen, merchants, and professional people. Blacksmiths, wheelwrights, wagonmakers, millwrights, coopers, silversmiths and goldsmiths, jewelers, tanners, bootmakers and shoemakers, saddle and harness-makers, weavers, spinners, dyers, potters, tailors, cabinet and furniture manufacturers, and other artisans were at work. Schoolteach-

ers, doctors, dentists, music teachers, and other professionals offered their services. Choirs, orchestras, and bands made their cultural contributions and the theater was introduced. Another similar community could not be found between St. Louis and the Pacific Coast. Salt Lake City became the midcontinent supply station and a branch of the California-Oregon Trail led to Salt Lake City, where wagons could be repaired or new ones purchased, food stores replenished for the journey, fresh animals acquired, and clothing, boots, and shoes and harness replaced or repaired. This Mormon city enabled many immigrants bound for the West Coast to continue on who otherwise might have failed.

It is for these phases of Brigham Young's leadership that in 1950 his statue was placed in America's "Hall of Fame," the National Statuary Gallery in the rotunda of the Capitol in Washington, D.C., as "America's Greatest Colonizer."

NOTE: Historical research to date indicates the foregoing information to be accurate. Further investigation may alter the statements made herein.

a publication of
NAUVOO RESTORATION, INC.
P.O. Box 215
Nauvoo, Illinois 62354

FROM AN ARTIST'S SKETCH BOOK

NAUVOO

BEAUTIFUL PLACE



AND SURROUNDING AREA
FORT MADISON - KEOKUK - WARSAW - QUINCY
HANNIBAL - CLARKSVILLE

50c

NAUVOO

“Beautiful Place”

WELCOMES YOU

*have a good time
come back often*

*R. C. Yager
Mayor*

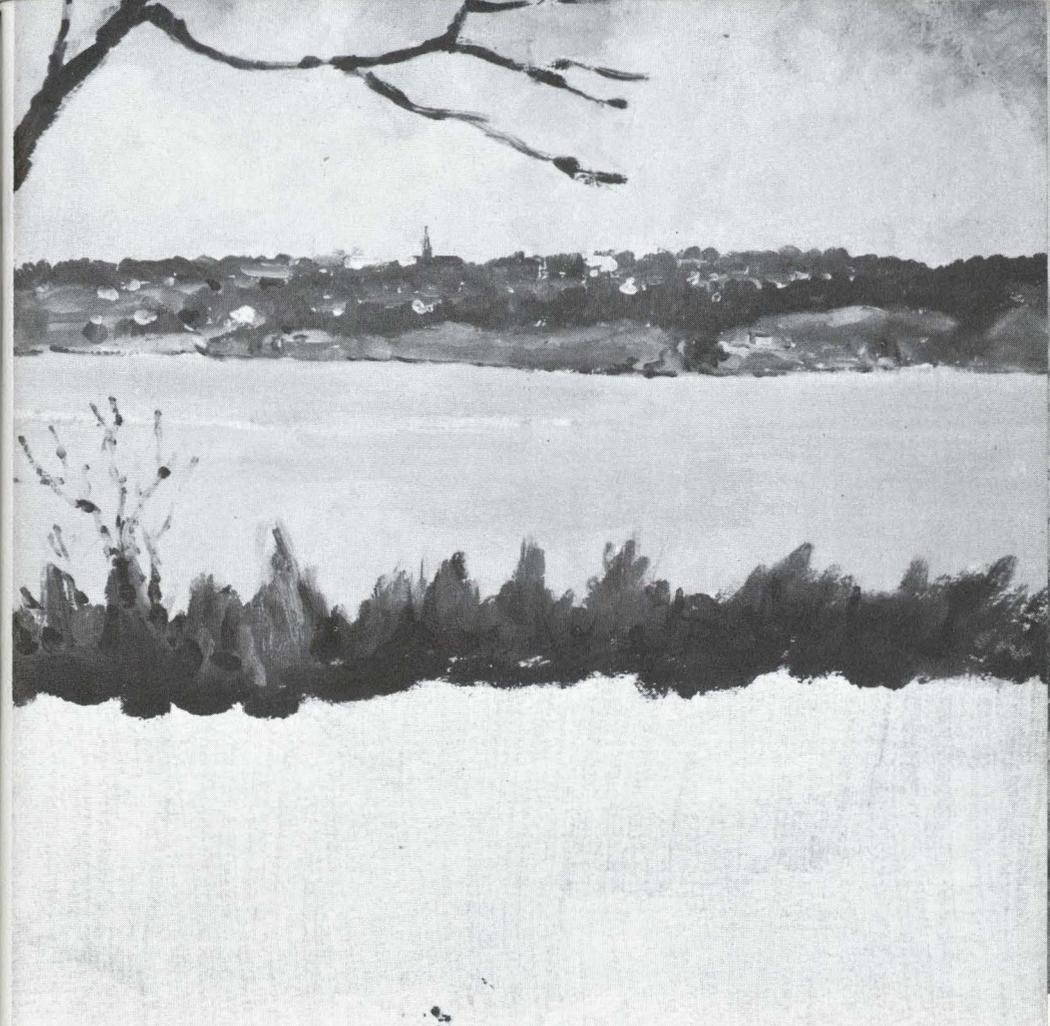
This book has been designed to give you a look backward at the fantastic past of this beautiful, unspoiled area along the mighty Mississippi . . . where tradition and fun meet to relieve the tensions of modern living. To enable you to better understand the story of the Nauvoo area we are showing it to you through the experienced eyes of a famous historical artist.



Here's an Adventure for You

If you want to be treated as a guest and not as a tourist . . . if you're fed up to here with hot dog stands and cheap knick knock stands that blot out the natural beauty of America . . . if you are tired, tense, frustrated . . . if you want to get away from it all where you can hear yourself think . . . come out to this vast, unspoiled area along the mighty Mississippi - stretching from Galena on the north to Clarksville on the south - where modern camp sites, motels, fine hotels and nationally known eating places are plentiful and where you will be treated as an honored guest.

Whether you seek history, culture or just plain fun . . . you will find it in this region. In this region you will cross the ancient paths of some of America's greatest men. You will be immersed in America's Heritage. And the entire region is a boating and water paradise.



If you were to start your tour at the north you could stop in Galena. Ulysses S. Grant came to Galena to work in his brother's leather tannery. Six years later he had fought and won the Civil War and was president of the United States. His homes - two of them, "before and after," if you please - are still there.

Southward along the Mississippi you will reach Rock Island. Here you can see the famous Arsenal; and nearby the home of George Davenport, the first white man to settle here. It would take a book much larger than this to tell the story of Rock Island. A battle of the Revolutionary War was fought here. The first bridge across the Mississippi was built here. This is the country for which the Indian Chief Black Hawk waged a brilliant military campaign. John Brown used this area as his rendezvous for his start to Harper's Ferry. Here the first railway reached the river, and the first railroad train to toot its whistle west of the Mississippi anywhere was across the river from Rock Island.

Just south of Rock Island you will find the town of New Boston - said to be the only town laid out by Lincoln when he was a surveyor. A little further



The Trading Tree —
Where James White traded with the Indians

south is the town of Oquawka, with the old court house where Lincoln practiced law and an old home where he visited his friend, General Wood.

If you like covered bridges go on south on Highway 164 and you will find one that has been there for a hundred years or more. At the junction of U.S. 34 turn right for Burlington, where Zebulon Pike left the Mississippi for the historic trek west on which he discovered Pike's Peak in Colorado.

There is a virtually unlimited amount of good boating water here at Burlington, and many sand islands which are ideal for camping or picnicing.

At Fort Madison, just 18 miles south, you will also find superior boating facilities. Here the river widens out and begins the great horseshoe bend - where it forms into a lake behind the Keokuk dam and becomes a stretch of water forty miles long and, in most locations, two miles wide. On the Illinois shore great bluffs, covered with virgin timber where wild life abounds, run to the water's edge. Here, when hiking or riding horseback, you may be lucky



The Mansion House —
Joseph Smith Home

enough at almost any turn in the trail to see deer grazing undisturbed. The water here is usually quiet and a perfect place for water skiing and small boats of every kind.

On the Iowa side of this great bend lies the village of Montrose. It was on this site that Marquette found the well trodden path that led him to the Indian village where he and his party spent several days making friends with the Indians. General Lee was later stationed here as a young officer just out of West Point. He was sent by the U. S. Army to study the Des Moines rapids - caused by a 42 foot fall in the river from Montrose to the mouth of the Des Moines river at Keokuk.

Across the river from Montrose is Nauvoo. The city was built in the 1840's by the Mormons; and in just seven years became a city large enough to accommodate a population of 20,000 to 30,000. (At this particular time Chicago was only a modest village of 3,000 population.) Nauvoo was such a beautiful city that it attracted visitors from all over the world. After seven years, however, it



Brigham Young Home

was abandoned and left almost a ghost city until a few years later when it was settled by the Icarians under the leadership of Ethienne Cabet, a Frenchman who conducted an experiment in Communism that lasted but a short while.

Many of the old homes still stand here; several have been magnificently restored and are open to the public. Others are in the process of being restored. It would take at least three days to see all of Nauvoo. The city of Nauvoo is rapidly becoming a center for artists who vow one and all that this is the new artists paradise; with its abundance of subject matter and pleasant way of life. While strolling, riding or driving in Nauvoo you will nearly always find classes painting the quaint buildings and sturdy characters to be found there.

If you like to fish for the big catfish, either from shore or from a "John boat"; if you like to water ski or get in a fast boat and have room to "open her up"; if you like to paint; if you want to take interesting photos of the kind of subject matter that wins prizes; or if you want to get away with someone you love and just sit and look at gorgeous scenery . . . come and be Nauvoo's guest.



Nauvoo's First Hotel

From Nauvoo you can travel south on Highway 96. From Nauvoo to Hamilton and Keokuk this is known as the Scenic Highway, and it is unsurpassed for natural beauty. There is a covered bridge just to the right - bypassed by Route 96, but easily accessible for photos, etc.

At Hamilton you can cross the river to Keokuk and visit Keokuk's Steamboat Museum. At Keokuk, too, you can view the highest (38 feet) and the longest boat locks on the Mississippi. The lock is 1200 feet long and can accommodate, in one locking thru process, a tow carrying as much as 550 freight cars. It is worth while, especially if you have children along, to see a tow boat go through these hugh locks.

There are also many historical buildings in Keokuk.

On south via the Great River Road you will find Warsaw with its magnificent view of three states - Missouri, Illinois and Iowa- from the site of Fort Edwards. Warsaw was the home town of John Hay; secretary to Abraham



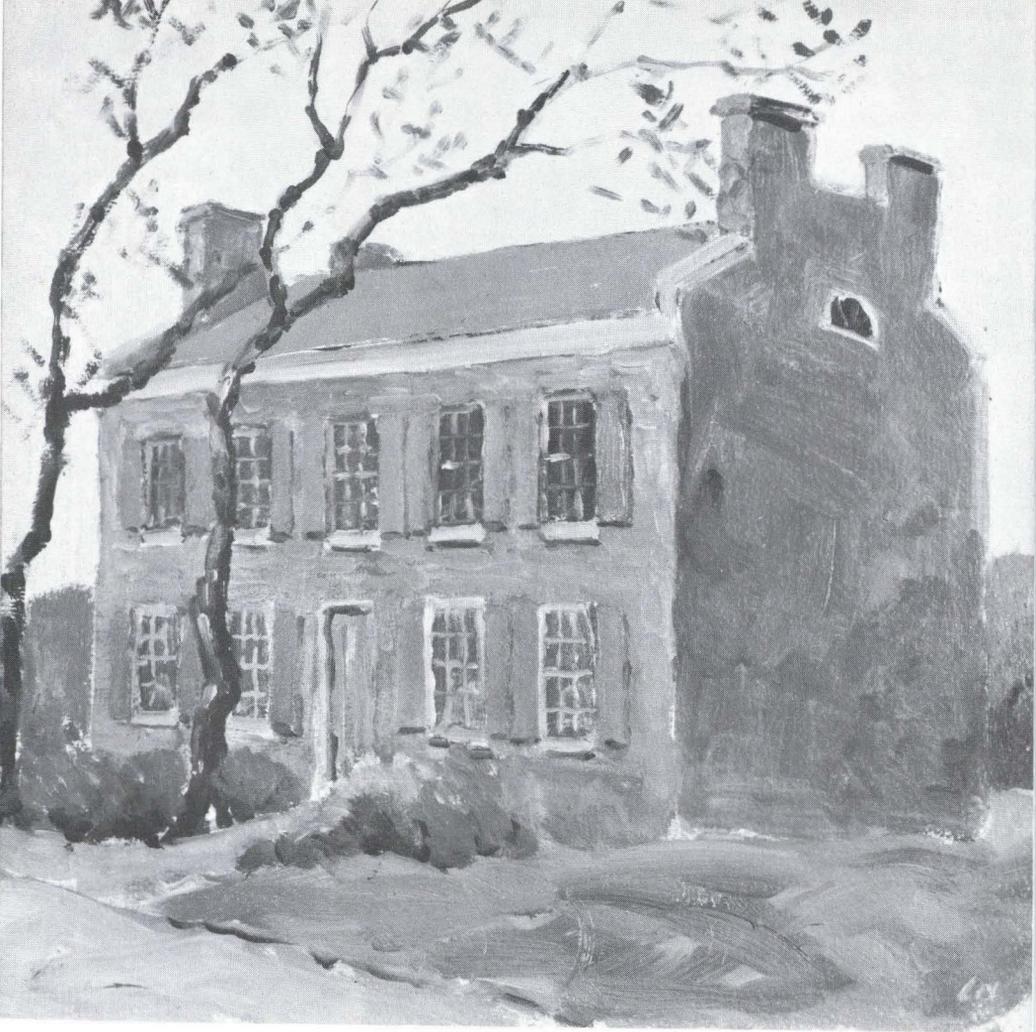
Jonathan Browning Home



Jonathan Browning, born in 1805 in Tennessee, moved to the Kentucky mountains while still a boy. This was the day of the Kentucky long rifles and the best way to acquire one was to make it yourself. While still in his teens Jonathan had his own gun shop and was well on his way toward proficiency in the craft of gun making. He made his first rifle in 1831.

Jonathan Browning established a gun shop in the story and a half wing of this house in Nauvoo which still stands crying for restoration.

It was Jonathan Browning's son John M. Browning who invented the Browning machine gun.



Wilford Woodruff Home

Lincoln and later Secretary of State and ambassador to England. The John Hay home still stands in Warsaw.

From Warsaw you follow Highway 96, which is marked "Temporary Great River Road" to Quincy. You might pass through Quincy feeling that it is just another large city. If you do you will miss the most fabulous city of its size in America. Here is a city to which Old Man River brought great, strong men, and, through them, wealth. Bearing testimony to this are the great homes on East Maine which were constructed during an era when a ball room was quite as necessary as a family room is today. Some of these homes have hardware plated with 14 carat gold . . . and wood work from all over the world.

One of the finest small art gallerys in the country can be found here in Quincy at Maine and Jersey. The Arts Club, located in a barn which is known as the "Art Barn," is the headquarters for all the arts in Quincy.

The home of Governor John Wood, the founder of Quincy, is now owned



The Snow Home and the Old German House

by the Quincy Historical Society and used as a museum. It houses one of the finest collections of documents and papers on the Mississippi Valley to be found anywhere . . . don't miss it.

Steven A. Douglas once taught school here. Orville H. Browning, Lincoln's Secretary of the Interior, also lived here. Stop in Washington Park at the tourist stand for additional information.

Twenty four miles south of Quincy is Hannibal; made famous by Mark Twain. Here you can visit the mile long underground caverns immortalized by Tom Sawyer and Becky Thatcher. Here too you can visit the Mark Twain Museum and see the fence that Tom Sawyer painted. Almost everything that pertained to the great humorist's life has been preserved, including his boyhood home. Mark Twain perpetuated the glamour of steamboating on the Mississippi, as well as life along its shores. All America can be proud, and thankful, for the job of restoration and preservation that Hannibal has accomplished.



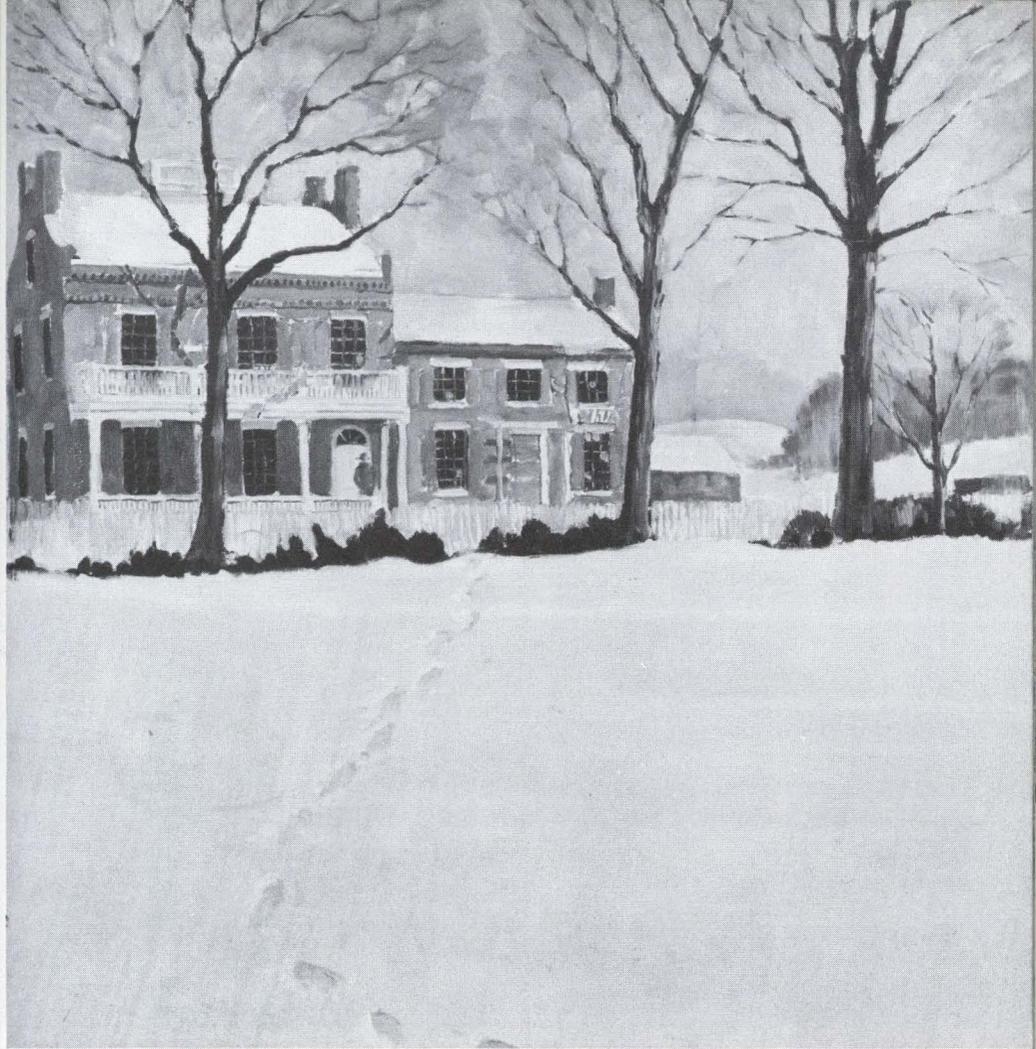
Artist sketching old buildings

The Story of Nauvoo

By Mrs. Ida Blum

1839 - 1846

In 1839 the Prophet Joseph Smith and his band of religious followers came to Nauvoo, having been driven from western Missouri the previous October. They had spent the winter in Quincy, Illinois, where they had been treated kindly. Early in 1839 they bought the farms of Hugh White and Isaac Galland and moved into Commerce. The land below the hill was swampland so their first consideration was to drain the area. They soon replaced their temporary shelters with permanent houses, many of which are still in good condition.



The Heber Kimball Home

A great deal of space was covered by the city, since the master plan called for an acre of ground for each family. In seven years the city reached a population of 20,000 inhabitants. The name of Commerce was officially changed to Nauvoo on April 21, 1840, and on December 15, 1840, Nauvoo received its City Charter. The charter was remarkable in the powers granted, among them being a Municipal Court with unusual legal powers, and an almost autonomous militia. In 1844, this militia, known as the Nauvoo Legion, numbered more than 5,000 men.

The Latter Day Saints, or Mormons as they were called, began the construction of a million-dollar temple, the corner stone being laid April 6, 1841, on the eleventh anniversary of the organization of the church. It was built of limestone from local quarries, and timber floated down the river from Wisconsin. The tower rose to a height of 200 feet. The walls were 123 feet long, 88 feet wide and 60 feet high. The temple had 30 hewn pilasters, costing \$3,000 each.



Saint Mary's Academy

On the afternoon of June 27, 1844, a mob charged the jail and shot to death Joseph and Hyrum Smith, the two leaders of the Latter Day Saints. With their leaders dead, the Saints looked to Brigham Young for leadership and he gave them stability. Brigham Young took a large group to Salt Lake Valley during the exodus and established the State of Utah. He is the only person to have made Nauvoo his home whose full length statue is in the Hall of Fame in Washington, D. C. This is because he is known as the "father of irrigation" and also the greatest colonizer of the 19th century.

The Saints scattered following the death of their Prophet. Some followed James Stang to Beaver Island in Lake Michigan, and there he was crowned King James I - being the only kind in the history of our country. Sam Brandon led a group around Cape Horn to San Francisco and worked for Captain Sutter when gold was discovered in '49. Some were known as the Rigdonites, some Heddrickites, others Gatherers, Gladdenites, Truth-tellers, etc.



The Golden Eagle

The widow of Joseph Smith, to escape violence, went to Fulton City in Whiteside County, Ill., but returned later to make Nauvoo her home, and in 1847 married Major Lewis C. Bidamon. In 1860, sixteen years following the martyrdom in 1844, the members of the church who had remained in this part of the country, and who believed that the head of the church should descend to the Prophet's son, reorganized, with Joseph Smith III as their leader and prophet naming the new organization the Re-organized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

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Including Dessert and Beverage

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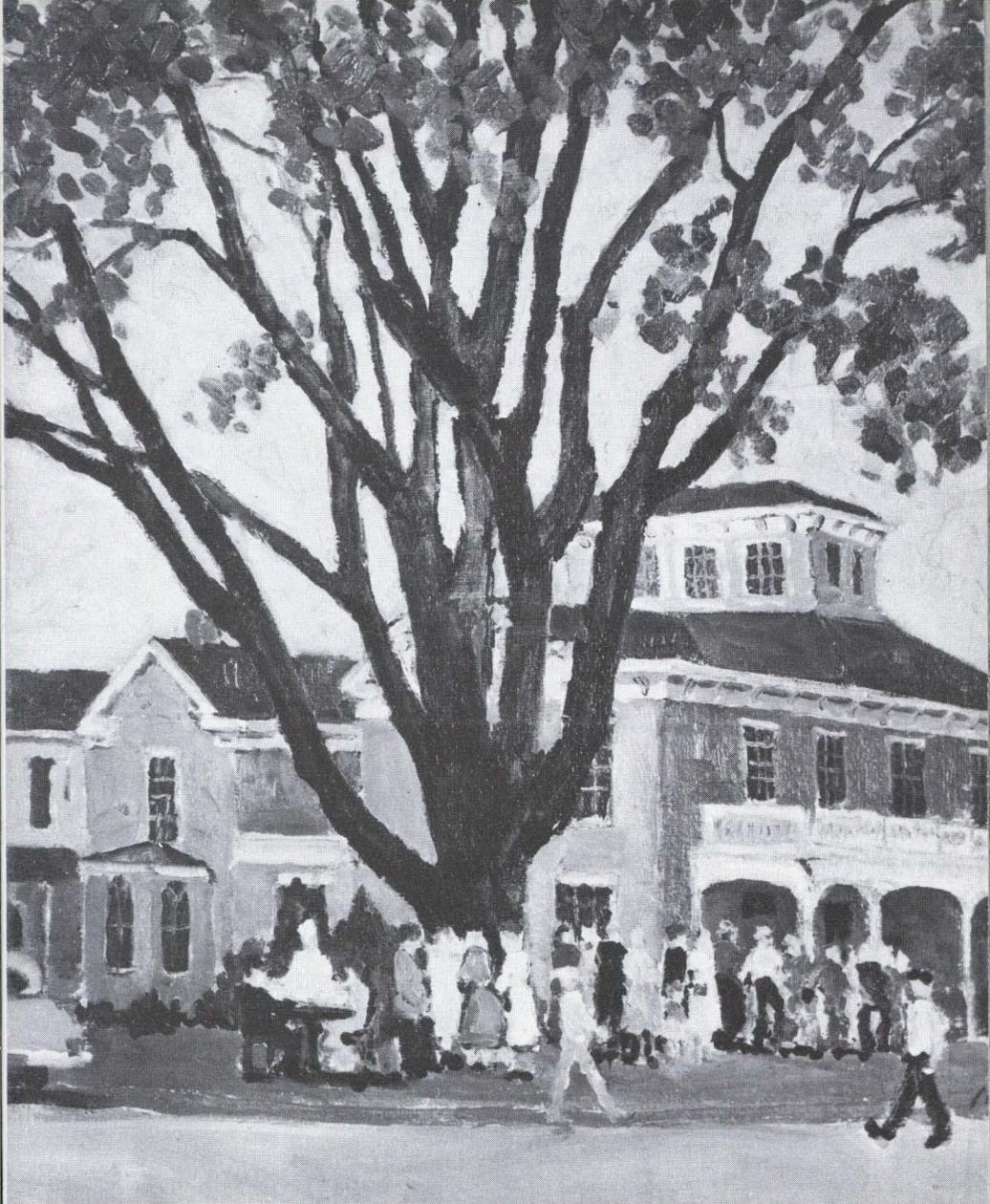
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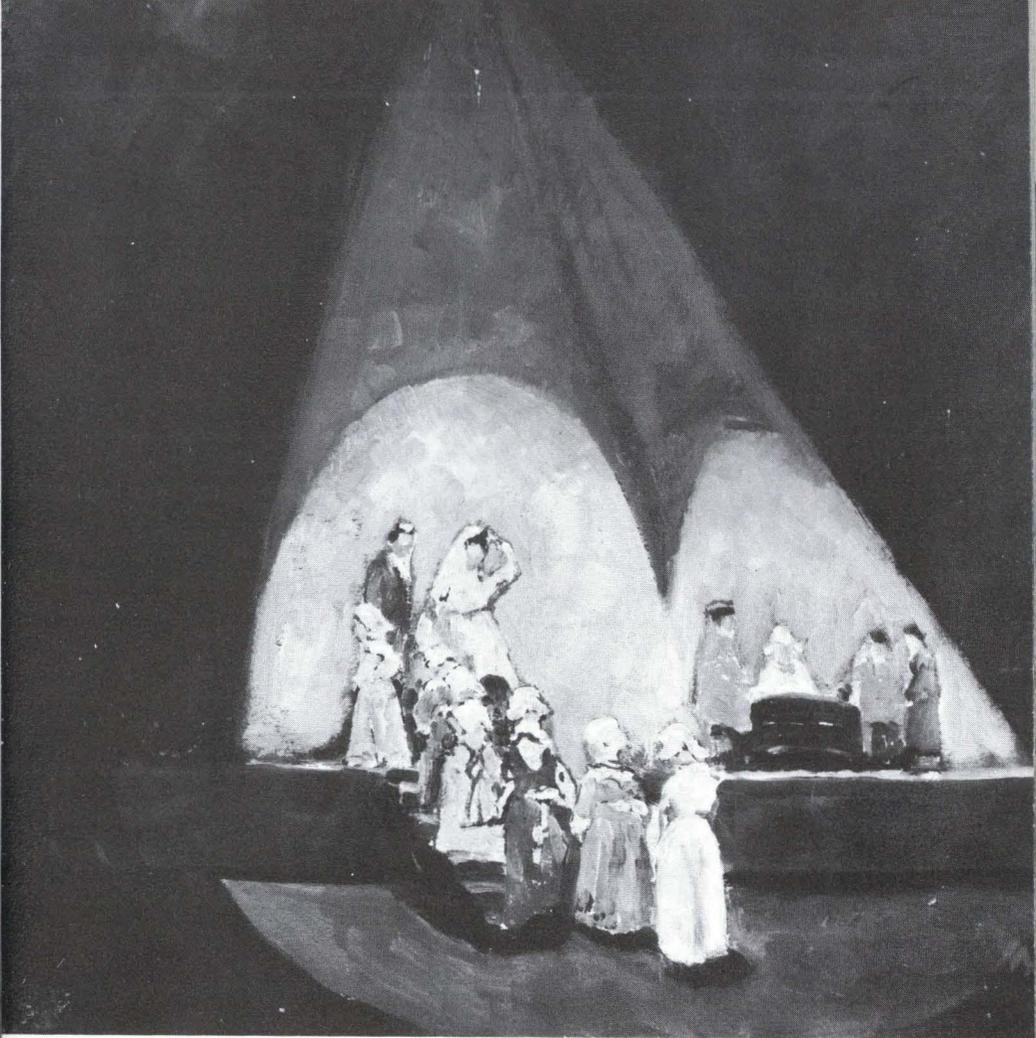
Liquor, Beer and Fine Sandwiches

Freddie and Helen Barkley

NAUVOO



ILLINOIS



Wedding of the Wine and Cheese

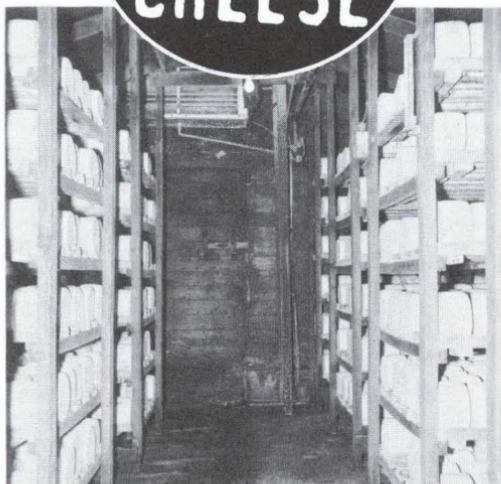
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NAUVOO BLUE CHEESE



Cured in Caves

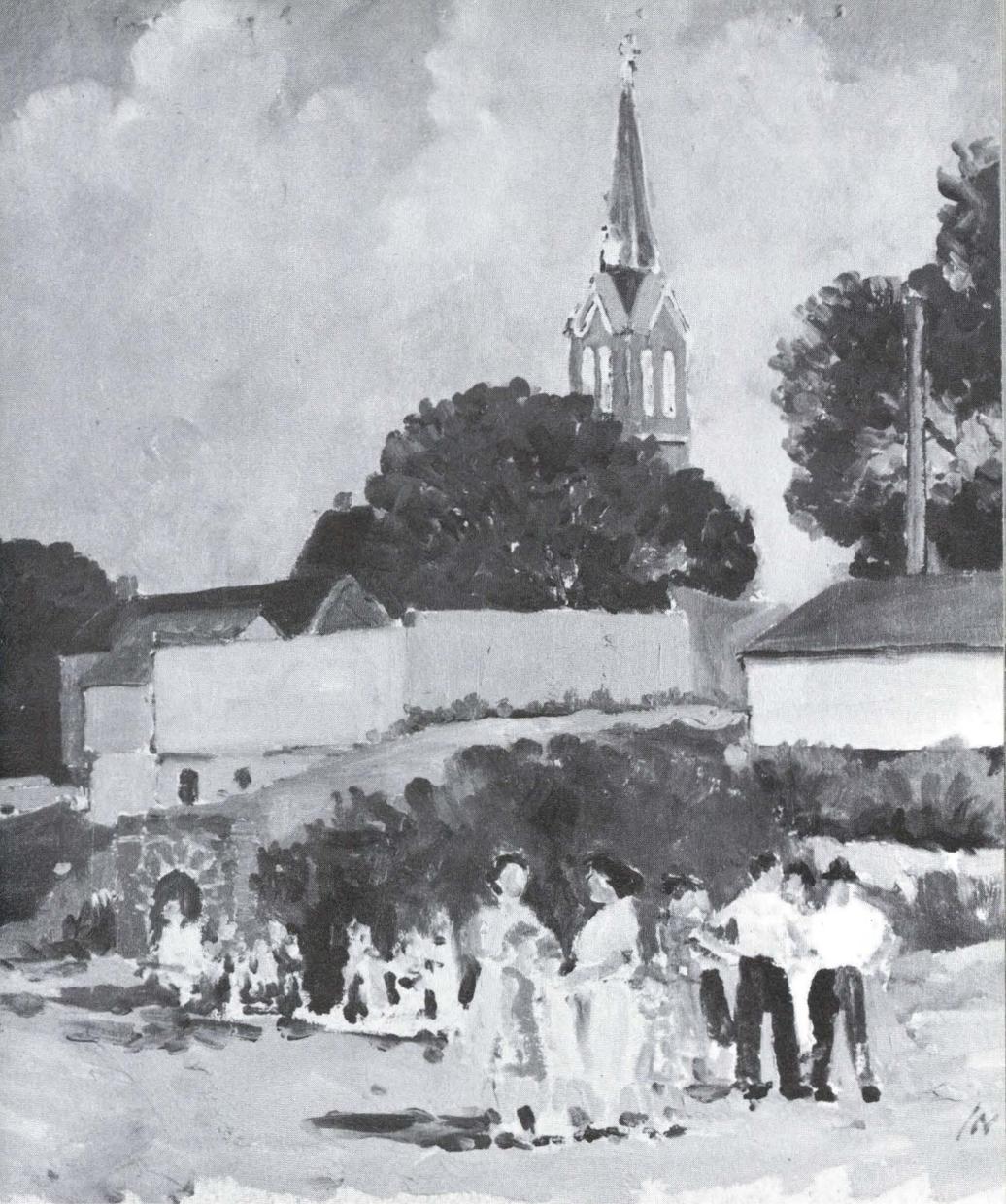
There's nothing quite like it
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and gourmet cooking.

Manufacturers of **Nauvoo Blue Cheese**

Nauvoo, Illinois

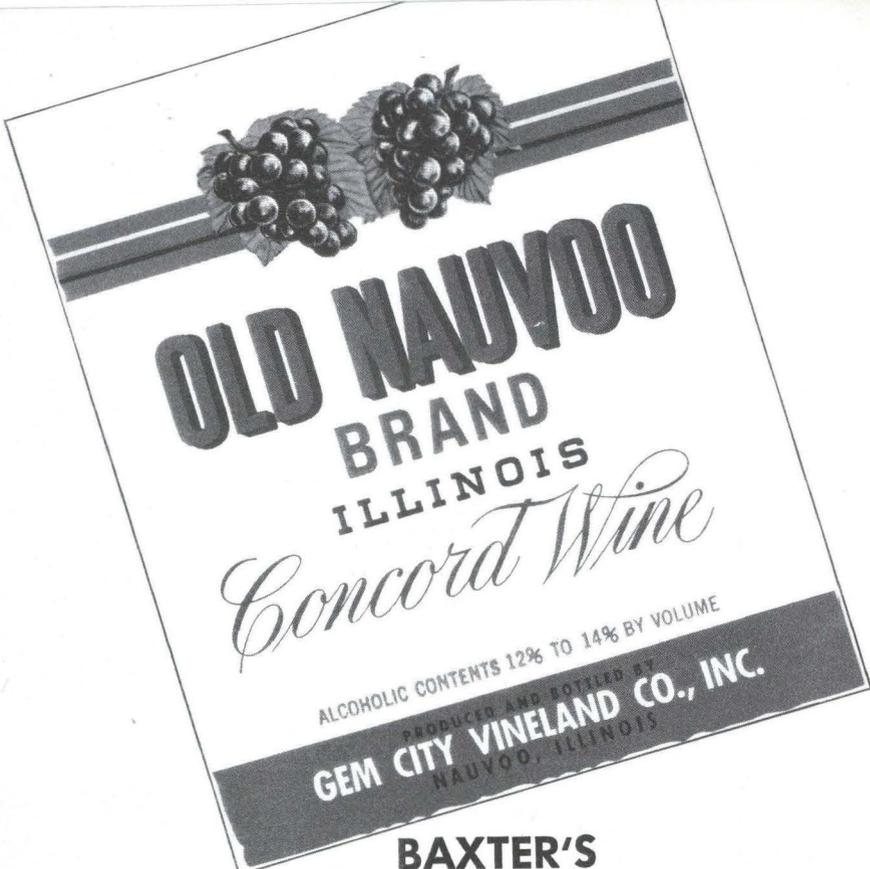
*Cultured with *Penicillium roqueforti**

NAUVOO
MILK PRODUCTS INC.
NAUVOO, ILL.



The Home of Nauvoo Blue Cheese

Nauvoo Blue Cheese became a reality because not one but several coincidences met head on with some enterprising young men. A world war and unfavorable world conditions caused blue cheese to become almost non-existent in the United States. Prohibition caused forty or fifty arched wine cellars in Nauvoo to become vacant. Some young men at the Iowa State College began a series of experiments with cows milk to see if it were possible to achieve the same fine taste that the French had in their Roquefort cheese which was made with sheeps milk. They were successful beyond their fondest dreams. Oscar Rohde became interested and knowing of the vacant wine cellars in Nauvoo brought the industry here.



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The Home of Old Nauvoo Wine

Emil J. Baxter, the great grandfather of the present President and namesake Emil O. (Cap) Baxter established Gem City Vineland Co., Inc., in 1857. He left his home in Newark, N. J. and came out to Nauvoo to serve as secretary to Cabot who was then the head of the French Icarian settlement here. When the Icarian settlement collapsed, Baxter stayed on in Nauvoo to bring the Nauvoo area 100 years of prosperity from the Concord grape.





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KEOKUK'S

STEAMBOAT MUSEUM

Keokuk checks her progress forward with a look back back to the days when packets docked on her levee daily and Mark Twain lived and set type at 202 Main Street.

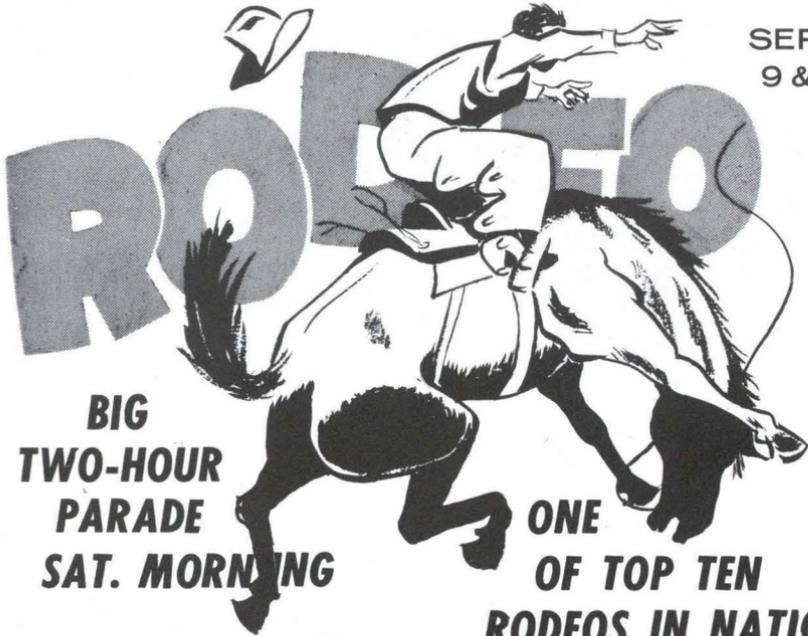
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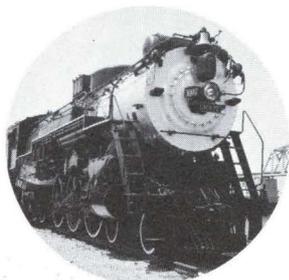
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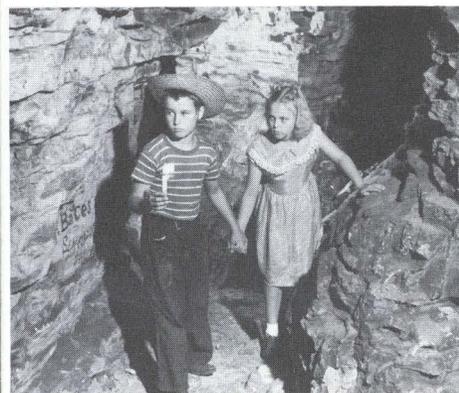


MARK TWAIN FREE MUSEUM located next door to author's home. Contains hundreds of exhibits - rare books, articles of clothing, photographs, and furniture owned and used by Twain. Admission free - open every day 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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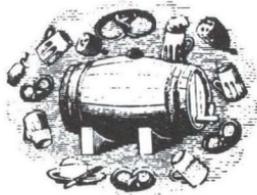
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Chicago Daily News.

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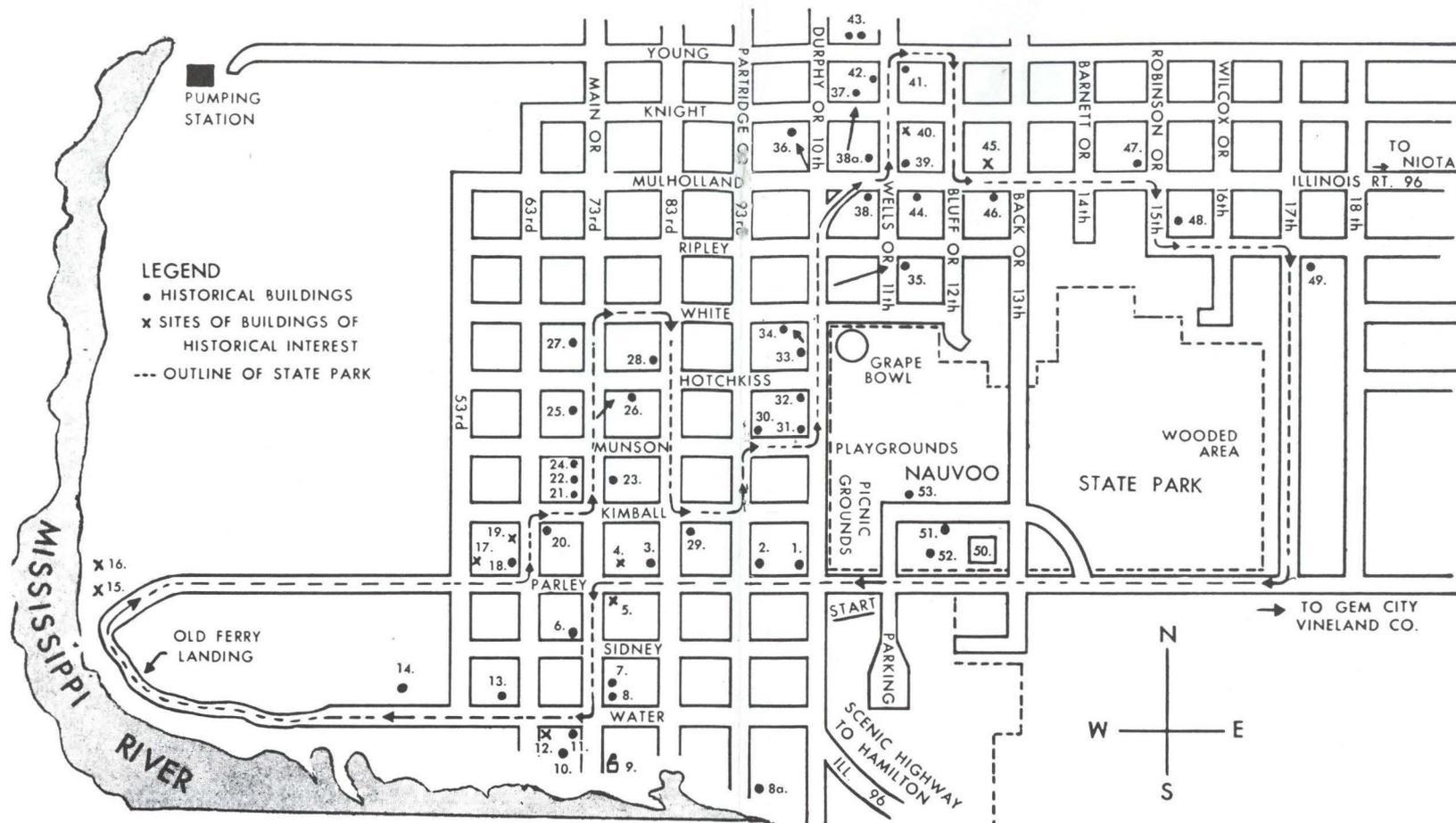


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| 3. Double house, Erastus Snow and Nathaniel Ashby | 20. Home of Brigham Young | 38a. St. Mary's Priory |
| 4. Site of home of John D. Lee | 21. Times and Seasons, first newspaper | 39. Parochial School of Temple Stone |
| 5. Site of Match and Powder Factory | 22. John Taylor Home | 40. Site of Nauvoo Mormon Temple |
| 6. Wing of First Hotel in Nauvoo | 23. Jonathan Browning Home | 41. SS. Peter and Paul's Catholic Church |
| 7. Home of Sidney Rigdon | 24. Home of Almon Babbitt | 42. St. Mary's Academy |
| 8. Joseph Smith Mansion | 25. Reorganized Latter Day Saints Church | 43. Nauvoo Blue Cheese Factory |
| 8a. The Nauvoo Miller | 26. Lyon Store and Residence | 44. Icarian Strip Coal Mine |
| 9. The Nauvoo House | 27. Nauvoo Mormon Masonic Temple | 45. Site of Nauvoo Expositor Building |
| 10. Smith Family Cemetery | 28. Orson Hyde Home | 46. Hotel Nauvoo—built about 1840. |
| 11. Old Smith Homestead | 29. Home of Joseph Smith's mother | 47. Joseph Agnew Home, arsonist of Temple |
| 12. Site of Joseph Smith Store | 30. Heber C. Kimball Home | 48. Old arched Wine Cellar |
| 13. Home of William Marks | 31. Loren Farr Home | 49. Methodist Church |
| 14. Site of Home of Hyrum Smith | 32. Wilford Woodruff Home | 50. First Vineyard in Nauvoo |
| 15. Home of Orson Pratt | 33. Indian Trading Post | 51. Museum in Nauvoo State Park |
| 16. Site of first house built in Nauvoo. | 34. Farmer Reimbold Home | 52. Nauvoo State Park Headquarters |
| 17. Site of The Seventies Hall | 35. Christ Lutheran Church | 53. Park Shelter House |
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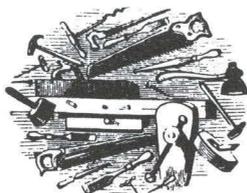
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Illinois

COMPLIMENTS OF

Benedictine Sisters

St. Mary's Academy

Nauvoo

Illinois

Smiths' Barber Shop

YOU GROW IT

and

WE'LL MOW IT

Nauvoo

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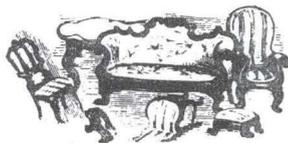
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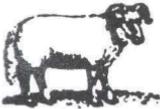
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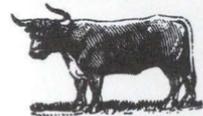
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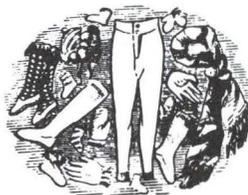
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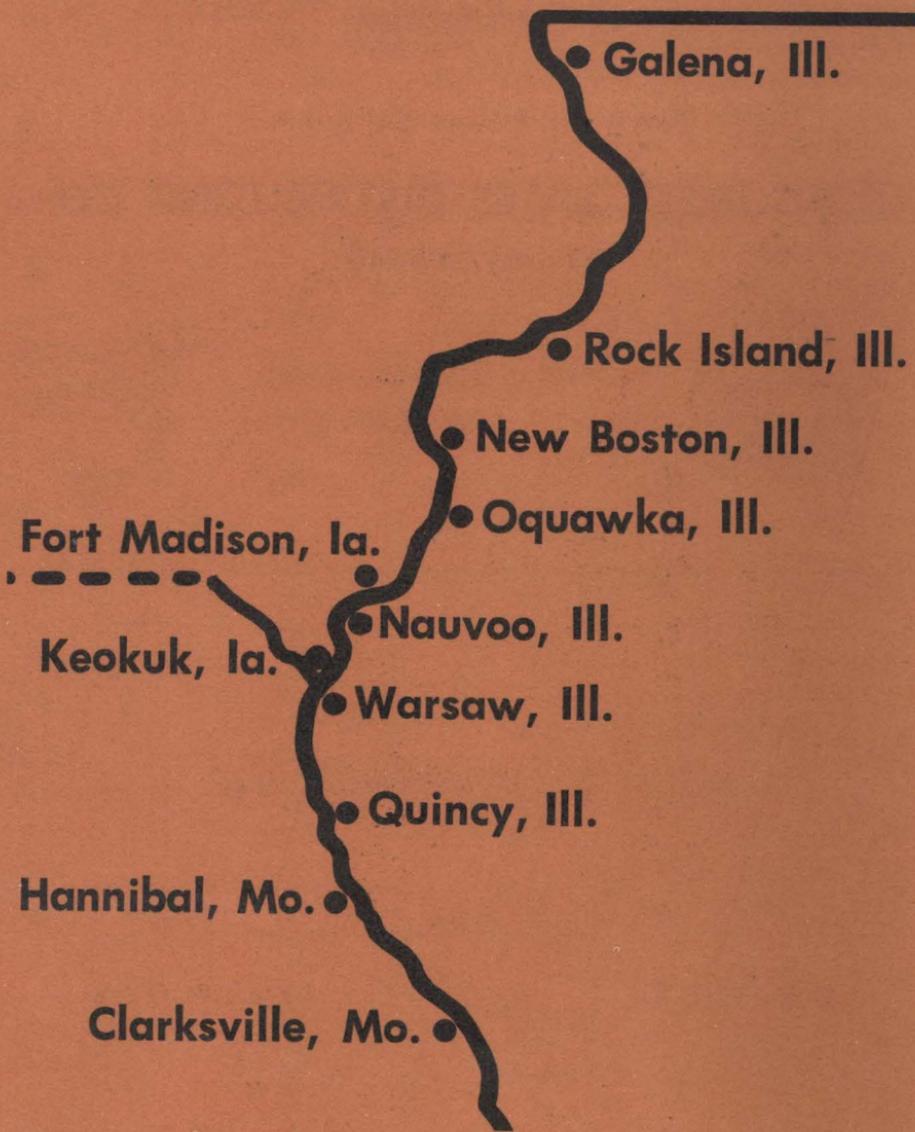
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Horton Lake in State Park
Picture by Robert Smulling

The Nauvoo State Park

By Mrs. Ida Blum

Nauvoo State park offers a never ending wealth of beauty and interest, the place teems with history and Indian lore. Once upon a time the Sac and Fox Indians 500 flag-reed lodges dotted these hillsides. Scantly clad warriors held their pow wows here. Chief Blackhawk and Keokuk counselled their woodland tribes along the shining deep blue water; here ancient ceremonials were held; here the squaws planted maize and pumpkins while their men went on the hunt--it seemed an even division of labor; here the wabeno drums once throbbed; and the Crane dance went on for several days following the corn planting. This was once Quashquema, home of the Sac and Fox Indians.

The Fox tribe was rich in mythology. It was the Indians outlook on Nature and its inherent symbolism that gave poetry to his speech. From Black-

Hawk we received the legend concerning corn, beans and tobacco. Here the Sac and the Fox smoked the calumet, the peace pipe, and here the white man traded 200 bags of corn for the Indians vast estate and the Redmen left their home land and went west.

Nauvoo State Park has one of the finest vineyards planted in this area and it is still producing luscious grapes just as it did a century ago. Francis Clark, one of the Mormon stone masons who did much of the carving on the Nauvoo Temple lived in a house in the southeast corner of the park. His brother David Clark, also worked on the Temple stone.

The Thomas Moore Wagon shop was located on the north side of the main entrance to the park, and faced Parley street. Moore was a Mormon. One of the historic sunstones from the Nauvoo



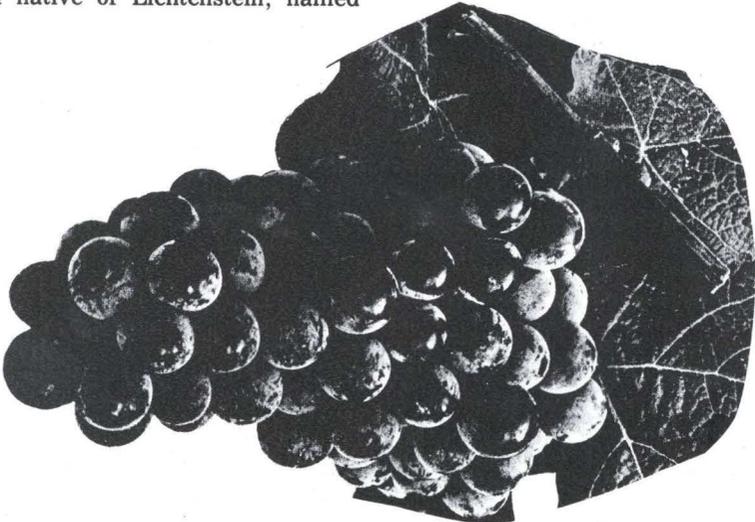
**NAUVOO STATE PARK
CAMPING AREA**
Picture by Robert Smulling

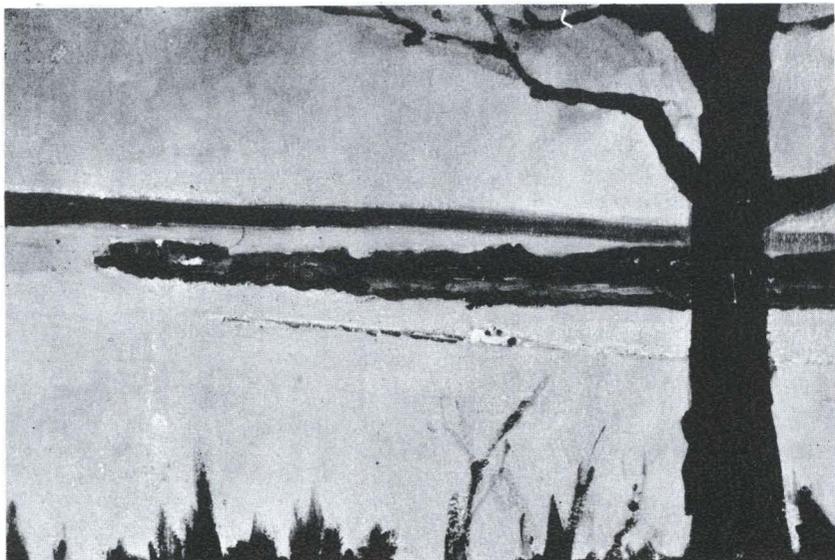
Temple is now at home in the park. Only three sunstones are still in existence. There were 30 sunstones, 30 moonstones and 30 starstones.

In the State Park is located the Nauvoo Historical Society museum. A part of the brick building was built by a Mormon named Wagoner; the larger part including the winecellar was built by a native of Lichtenstein, named

Rheimberger. The museum contains Mormon, Icarian, German, Civil War and many other relics.

The highest point in the park, Ritter Hill is a camping area. The view from this place is magnificent. On the hill is one of the three wine cellars in the park. Even the streets that crisscross the park have history.





VIEW OF NAUVOO
Painting by Lane K. Newberry

Nauvoo

It has been recorded that the Prophet Joseph Smith, on the morning of a beautiful June day, remarked sadly, "This is the loveliest place, these the best people under the heavens."

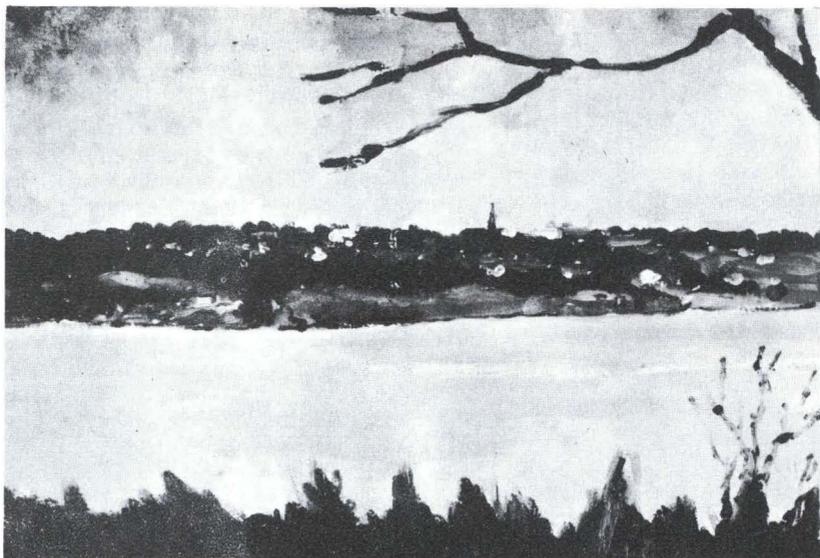
The visitor to Nauvoo today can sense the emotion which must have compelled Smith to make this remark as he rode out of his beloved "city beautiful" for the last time, to meet his death on June 27, 1844, at nearby Carthage, the county seat, some 25 miles to the southeast. The beauty of Nauvoo does not belie its name, which Smith said meant "beautiful place."

This emotion which swelled in the heart of the prophet, seer and revelator of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, was expressed as he sat astride his horse in front of the yet unfinished Nauvoo Temple and gazed about the verdant lowlands which swept out before him with well-tended gardens springing forth in the warm sun, the mighty Mississippi river and the Iowa hills beyond for-

ming a backdrop for what had been and was to be the backdrop for one of the most fascinating chapters in the history of Illinois and the nation.

Only five years earlier, Smith had led his persecuted followers to this spot, about halfway down the Mississippi on Illinois' western border. For the prophet it was the culmination of a series of flights, beginning in New York, with brief stops in Ohio and Missouri. It followed a winter of hardship, which saw the prophet jailed at Liberty, Mo., while his followers fled their persecutors. It was here that the marshy lowlands and rolling hills would become in seven short years the largest city in the state.

Beliefs, peculiar only to the Latter-day Saints, or Mormons, as they came to be known, seem to have been the cause of their many tribulations. Their religion was neither Catholic nor Protestant, but, as their prophet maintained, the "restored church." It was a new religion, evolved from the time of Smith's youth in Vermont,



SCENE OF OLD NAUVOO

Painting by Lane K. Newberry

where he said angels appeared to him to warn him of the impending restoration and to prepare himself for what was to be.

A history of the church will reveal that Smith, in later visions, was told where to find golden plates upon which were inscribed a history of the civilization of the North American continent, a history which told of the travels of the American aborigine from the dispersion at the Tower of Babel to this continent; the building of a mighty empire; wars, which destroyed the civilization, and finally the writing of the "Book of Mormon", which Smith was to translate.

The religion, so uniquely American, appealed to many, who had been exposed to many different religions during their short span of habitation on this continent, and Smith attracted many converts. From the beginning, he stressed the importance of missionaries, and it was through their efforts that thousands joined the church, from the United States itself, and caused a migration of converts from Europe, which was to swell the

membership of the church.

The first mass migration of the Mormons was from New York to the town of Kirtland, Ohio, now a suburb of Cleveland. Here the first Mormon Temple was built, and Mormon theology, which had its seeds in the "Book of Mormon", "Doctrine and Covenants" (containing revelations received by the prophet); "The Pearl of Great Price", also written by Smith, and the Bible, began to jell.

Plagued from without by those who found their religion bizarre, and probably because of their "oneness", the Latter-day Saints were forced to leave Ohio, settling eventually in Jackson county, Missouri, where they established the town of Far West, near what is now Independence. Here, land was consecrated for a temple which was never built, and which is still owned (in several parcels) by various offshoots of the church which came into existence after the dispersion from Nauvoo. It was here, also, that Smith said Adam-ondi-Ahman, the valley in which Adam had blessed his children, had existed in early times,

and it was here that the new Zion would be established.

The seeming strangeness of their beliefs, coupled with the fact that they did not hold to belief in slavery as did their Missouri neighbors, proved once again to be their undoing. Many unjust charges were brought against Smith and his followers, and he was jailed at Liberty during the winter of 1838-39. Most of his followers migrated east, crossing the Mississippi at Quincy, Illinois. The brutal massacre of men, women and children at Haun's mill, in Missouri, can be found recorded in any Mormon history book. It was another of the factors which most likely brought the Saints even closer together, and was a strengthening factor in the formation of their faith.

Escaping from the Liberty jail in early 1839, Smith journeyed to Quincy, where he learned of land lying some 45 miles to the north which was for sale. The spot in question lay at the head of the Des Moines rapids, which impeded navigation of the Mississippi

during much of the year from Nauvoo south to "Rat Row", the present site Keokuk, Iowa, lying at the juncture of the Mississippi and Des Moines rivers.

There had been several attempts to establish settlements at the head of the rapids--among them Commerce and Commerce City (cities on paper only). These towns had been laid out by eastern land speculators, but had not attracted much enthusiasm at the time. Besides these "paper cities", there were several farms in the area, which were purchased by Smith on behalf of the church. Some of the property was purchased from a Captain James White, who had the distinction of acquiring the land from Sac and Fox Indians dwelling in their village of Quashquema, and who built the first so-called permanent house there, it being constructed of native limestone. It has vanished. There was, downriver a short distance, a trading post, which also served as the post-office for a town designated as Venus.

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THE NAUVOO HOUSE
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The lowlands, which were to form most of the business section of the prophet's new city, were drained, a canal being dug part of the way across the alluvial plain. These lowlands, mostly marshy swampland, bred disease which proved disastrous during the first year of Mormon occupancy, claiming many lives.

From the fan-shaped lowlands, or "The Flat", as it came to be called, the bluffs rose gently, forming a promontory at their westernmost edge. This was the site chosen by the prophet for the great Nauvoo Temple. A city was laid out like a checkerboard shaped to fit a hill. Its streets ran east and west, except for Broadway street in Commerce, which ran in a northwest-southeast direction.

A large area of the Flat was set aside as a "commons" used in later years as the parade ground for the Nauvoo Legion. Blocks, for the most part, were set off in one-acre lots, so that each family could be as nearly self-sufficient as possible, the acre allowing room for a home, barn, necessary out-buildings, garden and orchard space. It was not uncommon,

however, for owners of these one-acre lots to sell off footage to others.

Mormons purchased land surrounding Nauvoo, to a distance of some 15 miles, and a community was established across the river in the Iowa Territory. Much of the Illinois farmland was, and remains today, the richest soil in the state. It is said that the city of Nauvoo itself had 11,000 inhabitants by 1846, with another three or four thousand Mormons residing within 25 miles of the city.

Nauvoo became far from what could be called a frontier city, unlike the wild and unruly frontier towns which sprung up in the west as long as 50 years later. Among Nauvoo's populace were artists, musicians, craftsmen of every sort, teachers, and representatives of other desirable professions. Converts to the church came from all walks of life.

The clay banks within the city supplied material for hundreds of brick homes which rapidly replaced the more rustic log cabins and rude huts. There were also many substantial frame homes. None of the homes could be called pretentious, and

some of the smaller houses were built, no doubt, with the thought in mind of future enlargement as fortunes prospered. Many of these homes remain today; some privately owned and remodeled for modern convenience, others restored to their original condition, chiefly with respect to kitchens and out-buildings. The homes were mostly of the Federalist style, reflecting the background of the greater percentage of Nauvoo's residents.

Nauvoo was granted a charter by the Illinois state legislature, which allowed establishment, within the laws of the state and federal governments, courts, a university, and even a militia, which is reputed to have had a membership of 5,000 men, with Lt. Gen. Joseph Smith as commanding officer.

Nauvoo's public buildings, mostly of brick, lined the old Main street.

Prominent among these was the Cultural Hall, where lecturers were invited to speak, where musicales and dramatic presentations were given. On the third floor of this building, meetings of the Masonic order were held for a time, until the Masonic and Mormon organizations disassociated themselves from one another. The building had a stuccoed front which was scored off and painted to resemble marble blocks; it had three entrances. The building stands today, its top story gone and with only one of its front entrances remaining.

The Prophet Joseph Smith had purchased the trading post and lived there with his family until the house grew too small for him to entertain the hundreds of visitors who called. It was then that the Mansion House was built on the northeast corner of Water and Main streets. It was completed in 1843, but the prophet lived in it less than a

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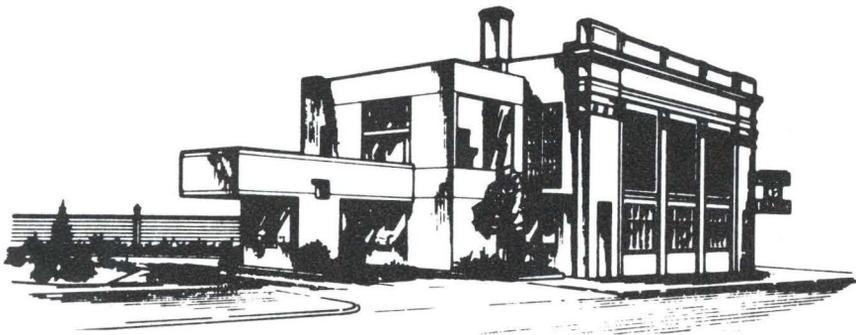
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THE LUCY MACK SMITH HOME
Picture by Robert Smulling

year. The original building contained more than 20 rooms, the Smiths occupying only the west wing of the house. The remainder was operated by the prophet as a hotel until church activities made such demands on his time that he was forced to lease out the hotel concession. Smith also operated a general merchandise store about a block west of the Mansion House on the south side of Water street. The red brick building no longer stands, but its foundations have been excavated. The hotel portion of the Mansion House was torn down in 1898, having fallen into a state of general disrepair.

The hotel accommodations proved inadequate, but had to suffice, because, although the prophet had received a revelation in January of 1841 concerning the building of a large hotel, to be called the Nauvoo House, construction on the huge "L" shaped building was completed only to the level of the second story windows when it was decided to abandon Nauvoo. The prophet's widow later had most of the walls razed, completing a three-story portion in the southwest corner which

she operated as a hotel called the Riverside Mansion.

Undoubtedly the most ambitious project begun by the Saints in Nauvoo was construction of the far-famed Nauvoo Temple. Instructions for the building were included in the same revelation as those for the Nauvoo House. The cornerstone of the Temple was laid during the church's general conference on April 6, 1841. The Temple was dedicated in May of 1846, after the main contingent of Saints had fled the city. The Temple was destroyed by fire, believed set by an arsonist, in October of 1848, leaving only the gray limestone walls standing.

According to Mormon doctrine, it was necessary to complete the Temple so that temple ordinances could be begun in order that there would be those to institute such ordinances in succeeding temples to be erected wherever the Saints settled in sufficient numbers.

Throughout the period from 1839 to 1844, Joseph Smith was constantly harassed by gangs or offically-

designated posses by Governor Boggs of Missouri, who sought to return Smith to Missouri to try him on charges brought while he was a resident of that state. None of these was ever successful in returning the prophet to that state; for either Smith received advance notice and could not be found, or writs of habeas corpus issued by the Nauvoo Municipal Court freed him

Since it was obvious to the residents of Illinois that Nauvoo was a factor of no small magnitude to be reckoned with, various of the political aspirants sought to gain favor there. Although it was reported at the time that the Saints voted according to the dictates of their leader, there is no foundation on which to base such charges. Stephen A. Douglas was no stranger in Nauvoo, and it has been said that Abraham Lincoln who was to become President of the United States, voted, as a member of the Illinois

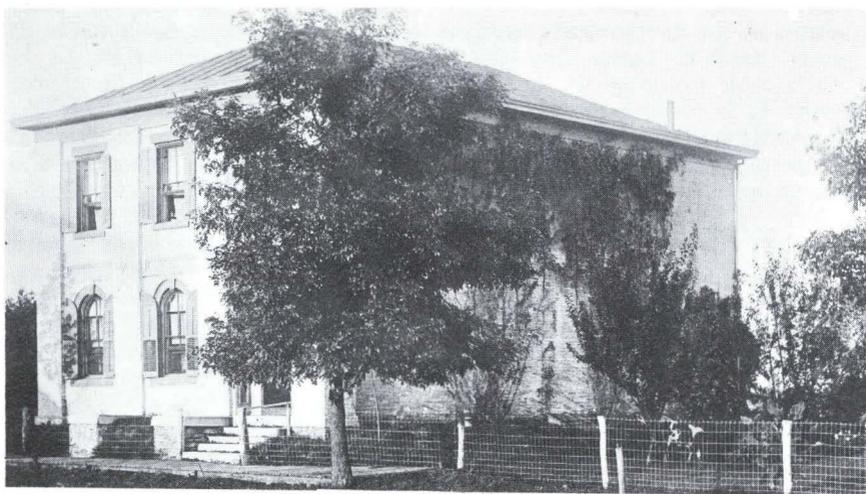
Legislature, in favor of Nauvoo's liberal charter.

Smith, himself, discontented with principles of both major political parties of the day, announced his candidacy for the Presidency, but was murdered before he could realize this ambition.

As Nauvoo grew, so grew suspicions and animosity (generated most likely by jealousy) throughout the countryside. Not infrequently charges were made that instances of thievery and murder were plotted in Nauvoo. Many of Smith's woes had their beginnings within his church. Rumors of the practice of polygamy, or as some called it "spiritual wifery", were whispered about the city and broadcast beyond its limits.

Open opposition to Smith came in a publication called "The Nauvoo Expositor". A group of dissident Saints purchased a press, type, and newsprint, and published one issue, which vilified Joseph Smith and other

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NAUVOO CULTURAL HALL
From An Old Postcard
Courtesy of Samuel Strange

church leaders, and opposed the practice of polygamy, which the paper's editor said was being practiced by the prophet's own authorization.

To quell this opposition, Joseph Smith, who was also mayor of the city, called a meeting of the city council; the paper was declared a public nuisance, its type thrown in a mudhole in front of the newspaper's office, its press smashed, and all copies of the publication which could be found were burned.

Charges of treason were brought against Smith, and he voluntarily went to the county seat at Carthage to answer the charges. With him went his brother, Hyrum, who was the church patriarch, and other of the church officials. Smith was acquitted of the charges, but on the advice of the county sheriff he and his party decided to remain in Carthage as guests in the sheriff's quarters in the county jail, in order that they might escape violence which it was rumored was plotted against them.

Smith had sought, and thought he had gained the protection of Governor Thomas Ford of Illinois. A contingent of the state militia was supposedly on

hand to provide protection for Smith and his party. However, late in the afternoon of June 27, 1844, a mob, their faces painted black, stormed the jail and murdered Smith and his brother Hyrum. Others in the party were injured but recovered—one being John Taylor, editor of the church paper "Times and Seasons." Protection of the state militia was nowhere in evidence, and members of the mob vanished. It is thought, in fact, that some members of the mob were militia men, but this has never been substantiated.

One of the great enigmas in the history of Illinois is the inaction of the Nauvoo Legion. Not a weapon was raised in an effort to find the murderers of their leader. Bodies of the two slain brothers were returned to a sorrowing city and laid out for public view in the Mansion House parlor. It is recorded that more than 10,000 people passed the coffins in one day before the Mansion House doors were closed at 5 in the afternoon.

Originally buried beneath the walls of the Nauvoo House to prevent desecration, the bodies of the prophet and his brother were moved later to a spot under the brick floor of a "spring house" on the grounds of Smith's first

Nauvoo home. (In 1928 the bodies were located by the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, which owns the property, and reinterred in a concrete crypt. An appropriate gray granite slab now marks the graves of Joseph Smith, his wife Emma, and his brother Hyrum).

Nauvoo was not immediately abandoned. Although its citizens might have had much to fear, those who would have done them harm were in similar dilemma, the question being "what will the Nauvoo Legion do?"

Although there was much discontent among her neighbors, Nauvoo went about her business as usual. Leaders of the church, some of whom were called home from missions abroad, maintained a semblance or peace with the malcontents. It was at this time that Brigham Young emerged as the strongest of the church's leaders. Although a question arose as to whether he was the legal successor of Joseph Smith, the great majority of Mormons chose to follow him.

It has been said that during the stormy Nauvoo years, Joseph Smith,

foreseeing the possibility of more trouble which might again force his band of Saints to move on, sought out various locations where the church might exist in peace. Among these was uninhabited territory in the West. It was Brigham Young, however, who eventually chose the Salt Lake Basin, and led his followers there; it was he, today recognized as one of the nation's greatest colonizers, who picked up most of an entire city, its culture and industry, and transplanted it nearly intact some 1500 miles distant.

In negotiations with their neighbors, the Mormons agreed to evacuate Nauvoo in the spring of 1846 "when the grass grew and the streams flowed." But such was the feeling against Nauvoo that the Saints were ordered to leave the city in February of that year. At once work was begun to build wagons and gather stores for the journey. A large number of the membership crossed the river on the ice, camping near what is now Montrose. Their hardships are now history.

Meanwhile, in Nauvoo, work went on



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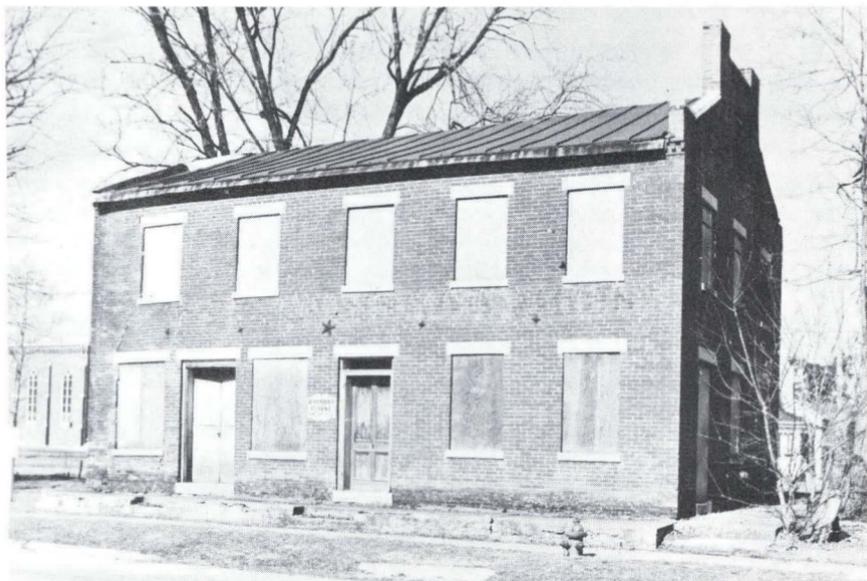
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CLARKE STORE
Picture by Robert L. Hall

feverishly to finish the great Temple, and many members of the church received their endowments before leaving Nauvoo. A description of the temple is included elsewhere.

By September of that year, Nauvoo was all but a ghost city; the magnificent temple was occupied by members of a militia. General Thomas L. Kane, who was later to befriend the Mormons in the West (although he was not a Mormon), visited Nauvoo about this time and recorded in his journal that Nauvoo had the appearance of a city whose population had apparently vanished into nowhere. Garden gates were ajar; gardens appeared well tended; crops were there for harvesting; tables were set as though for dinner, although ashes were cold on the hearths.

Emma Smith, widow of the prophet, chose not to follow Brigham Young. She was among those who believed leadership of the church should remain within the Smith family. Hyrum's wife, however, took her children and followed Brigham Young. One of her sons later became president of the

Mormon church, as did a grandson.

Emma remarried and lived out her life in Nauvoo. She died in 1879 and was buried as near the site of the prophet's grave as anyone could remember, for the spring house had long ago disappeared.

In 1860, at Plano, Illinois, a meeting of the body of Saints who had remained in the general area was held and the church reorganized, with Joseph Smith III, son of the prophet, as its leader. Headquarters of this church were later moved to Lamoni, Iowa, and finally to Independence, Mo. Leadership of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints has remained in the Smith family. This church owns about 100 acres of land in Nauvoo, including the Mansion House, Nauvoo House, the Smith Homestead, and the Smith family graveyard, all of which are maintained, two of the buildings as museums. The church has a membership of over 150,000.

Other splinter groups went to California, Arizona, and to Michigan, but have no membership of any significance. Membership in the Utah-

based church now exceeds three million.

But a shell of her former self, Nauvoo now lay ready for another unusual chapter in her history.

THE ICARIANS

Except for history and tradition, little evidence remains in Nauvoo today of what was known as the Icarian community. The homes they built, their public buildings--all have vanished, except, perhaps, for the old city jail (built of Mormon Temple stone), and the origin of this building is uncertain.

The Icarians came to Nauvoo in 1850 after a disastrous experience in Texas, which nearly caused the break-up of the group. Strangely enough, tradition has it that it was a Mormon who saved their Texas community from extinction.

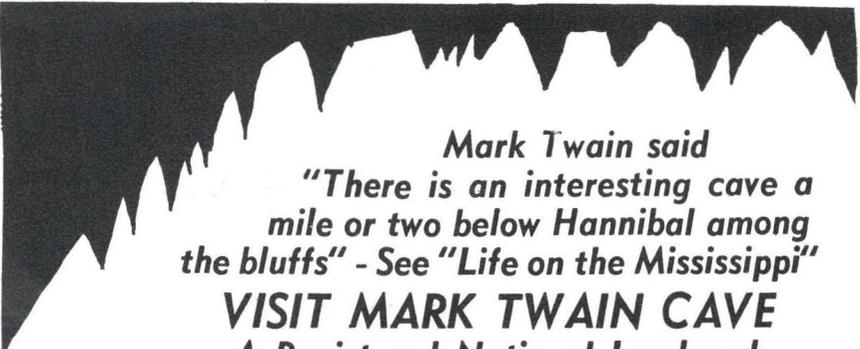
The Icarians were followers of Etienne Cabet, an idealist and former high official in the French government. His book, "A Voyage Into Icaria," had as its theme the ideal society, a sort of Utopia, where each individual produced according to his ability and was provided for according to his needs. The theoretical society

was a communal one in which everything was owned by the community; children were educated in a common school while the men and women went about the daily chores of providing the essentials of life.

Banished from France, the group came to the United States, settling first in Texas, where adverse conditions nearly cost them their existence. The group was made up of many artists, musicians, and intellectuals, unaccustomed to the hardships of the Texas prairie and to manual labor.

Learning of the nearly vacant city of Nauvoo, Cabet and his followers moved north, purchased as much of the Mormon land as their resources allowed, including the burned-out shell of the Nauvoo Temple. On Temple Square Cabet was to establish his headquarters.

An attempt was first made to clear rubble from within the walls of the Temple in an effort to rebuild its interior for use as a meeting hall and general central headquarters. This effort was halted when a late-afternoon windstorm blew in the cracked north wall of the building, nearly killing those working in the basement.



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TIMES & SEASON BUILDING
Picture by Robert L. Hall

The Icarians then went to work to salvage and sell building blocks from the temple. A schoolhouse was constructed on the southwest corner of Temple Square, using temple stone. When the building was razed in 1972, remains of several of the ornate carved base and capstones from temple buttresses were discovered in the structure's footings, their facing chiseled away to provide flat surfaces on which to build.

A row of four frame apartment houses was constructed along the south and east sides of the block, their foundations being of temple stones. Through lack of care and little interest in their preservation, the buildings disappeared one by one. A brick building at the northeast corner of the block, reputed to have been their dining hall, proved to be of later origin, being built in the 1860s as a public hall by one John Dornseif. It is known that a public wash house was constructed at the river's edge. It, too, disappeared many years ago.

The Icarian community existed in Nauvoo for only five years.

Dissatisfaction with the leadership of Cabet, and failure of the communal system to operate according to his theory brought disillusion to a majority of his followers. He was voted out as leader, returning to St. Louis to die a broken man. Much of the commune moved to Corning, Iowa, where traces of its society can be found today.

Nauvoo's many arched stone wine cellars are attributed to the Icarians, who are said to have introduced the grape culture here. There are those who say the grape and wine industry originated with later settlers from Germany and Switzerland.

It is a fact, however, that the present winery is an outgrowth of the grape culture begun by a member of the Icarian group, Emile Baxter, one of many Icarians who remained in Nauvoo, and whose descendants remain here today.

THE INTERVENING YEARS

Nauvoo's population stabilized at about 2,000, according to a turn-of-the century census. It was during this

period that the business district was moved first to Wells street, on which had fronted the Mormon Temple. Gradually, the businessmen moved to the area of Mulholland street, which now comprises the business district.

Temple Square was included as part of the earlier business district, a candy store and general merchandise store being built to the north of the temple facade, and a lumber yard to its south. A saloon was built on the square's east side, between the Icarian apartment houses and the so-called dining hall.

In 1866, the temple facade, badly eroded by weather and time, was declared a public nuisance by the city council and was dynamited. A private dwelling was later constructed on the site of the temple's front steps. The old Icarian school became a drug store and postoffice, a private dwelling, and later the Catholic parochial school.

During the last quarter of the 19th century Nauvoo had at one time no less than 14 saloons, two haberdasheries, and numerous general merchandise

stores. Handicapped by lack of railroad facilities, and the fact that navigation was still a problem across the rapids, Nauvoo's fortunes gradually dwindled, until the population shrunk at one time to less than 1,000.

Hundreds of Mormon buildings were either torn down for materials, or fell in for lack of care. Others were maintained as homes or public buildings. Interest in the community and its bizarre past never quite died out, however. Each year, hundreds came to the town to see where a mighty city had once flourished.

Joseph Smith III, advised by the Nauvoo city council in 1898 of the state of disrepair of the Mansion House, inspected it and ordered the hotel wing razed. The living area of the Prophet Joseph Smith and his family, however, was maintained, and has been restored, as has his original home, called the Homestead. These properties have remained in possession of the Reorganized Church

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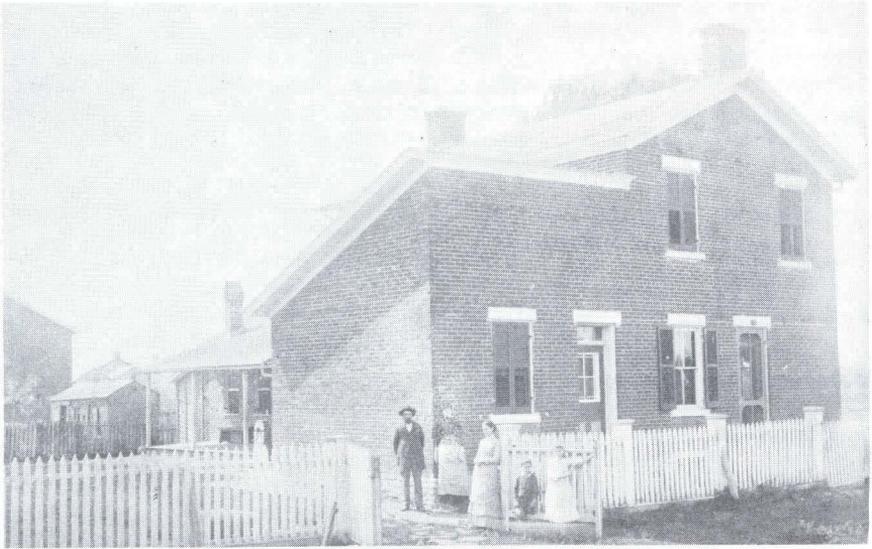
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of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Nauvoo's fortunes met another setback with passage of the Prohibition Amendment. Many of her citizens were engaged in the grape culture and wine industry, Nauvoo being noted far and wide for her fine wines. Thousands of barrels of the sparkling wine had been shipped from Nauvoo each year for many years.

In a sense, Nauvoo became "just another river town". But it could never be that. Although some of the local folk, many of whom were only vaguely aware of Nauvoo's past glory, wondered why, the flow of visitors seemed always to keep up at a steady pace; in fact at a steadily accelerating rate.

TODAY

Nauvoo survived the great depression of the 1930s, as did the rest of the nation, suffering perhaps a little less because of its rural nature. By the late 1930s, however, it became apparent that some means should be found to attract still more thousands of visitors to Nauvoo. Despite the fruit and cheese industries, there was still

nothing to attract major industry to the community.

The late Mayor Lowell Horton, for whom the lake in Nauvoo state park was named, formed a committee to devise some sort of unique celebration, built around Nauvoo's history and its chief industries.

The result was the first Grape Festival in 1938, which, despite inclement weather was an immediate success, and has grown throughout the years, with additions of a second parade, an historical pageant, and other features into the largest of several fall events in the tri-state area.

In the early 1950s a descendant of Heber C. Kimball, a Mormon pioneer resident of Nauvoo, whose family has since the very first been prominent in affairs of that church, purchased the family homestead and had it restored with the idea in mind of retiring here. He was Dr. J. LeRoy Kimball, a Salt Lake City physician. His project caught the attention of church authorities who saw in it the ventual restoration of at least a part of the old

city as both a monument to their forebears and as a means of attracting attention to their church.

Since that time, over 1,000 acres of land have been acquired, several homes restored, which are described elsewhere, and a large visitors' center constructed to accommodate the more than 100,000 annual visitors to the city and to provide guide service for them.

Nauvoo has been transformed into what has been described as a huge park by some, and "the Williamsburg of the West" by others. Plans are in the making for still further restoration, but as in the case of most such projects many months of investigation and exploration must be done before a project of any magnitude is launched.

Temple Square has been cleared of all buildings and landscape architects are presently planning its beautification. In the 1960s the site of

the Nauvoo Temple was found, but disappointingly few artifacts remained to give much information about it, so thorough had been the the Icarian "mining" of the ruins for building stone. It is said that a later

Mormon Temple at St. George, Utah, used basically the same floor plan as the Nauvoo Temple, although it has a somewhat different and more simple exterior appearance.

There are many things which could be said about this unique and historic city; only a few of its highlights have been touched upon. It is for the visitor of today to take the time to inquire about and to visit "the city beautiful" to discover the many facets which make up its innate charm, and which invariably evoke from the visitor that statement that a return visit is inevitable.

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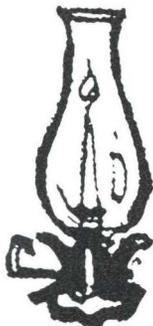
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NAUVOO MAINSTREET TODAY
Picture by Robert Smulling

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Wedding Of The Wine And Cheese

BY MRS. IDA BLUM

The wedding of the wine and cheese had its inception in the Averyron department of France, famous for fine cheese since the time of the Romans. Grapes, the fruit pre-eminently associated with wine, became most famous along the Rhine and Moselle valleys in Germany.

The French Icarians came to Nauvoo in 1849 for the purpose of trying out a communistic plan of living. It was a small group never more than five hundred. Along with these French people came Germans, Swiss, English and Irish, with the Germans and Swiss predominating until Nauvoo became the largest German-speaking settlement in Illinois. The city held that distinction for more than fifty years.

In 1846 the great Mormon pageant moved westward. Nauvoo the Mormon city, had been a formidable rival of Chicago and St. Louis. The Mormons had been driven from their homes, their fields, young orchards, brickyards, mills and factories, hence the vacated city influenced the European emigrants to locate here.

The exceptional suitability of the soil, and the emigrants' knowledge of grape-raising and wine-making, were instrumental in spreading vineyards over the hillsides once known as Quashquema. When the grapes had fully ripened, the first run off the press made the white wine, then the grapes were pressed and the juice colored by the grape skin, developed into red wine.

Wine-making in Nauvoo, just as in France and Germany was often a neighborhood affair. Concord, Catawba and Norton were favorite wine grapes. The old Germans had a saying "Who loves not wine, woman and song, remains a fool his whole life long."

Singing was a favorite afternoon pastime among the Germans and the Swiss, and included many folk songs such as "Ist das nicht eine Schnitzelbank?" "Ich bin der doctor

Eisenbart," and "Zu lauderback hab ich mein strumpf verloren."

Nauvoo was honeycombed with many century-old German wine cellars and these were abandoned under the Prohibition Act. However when the cheese industry located here, the historic wine cellars, just as in France, came back into the picture again.

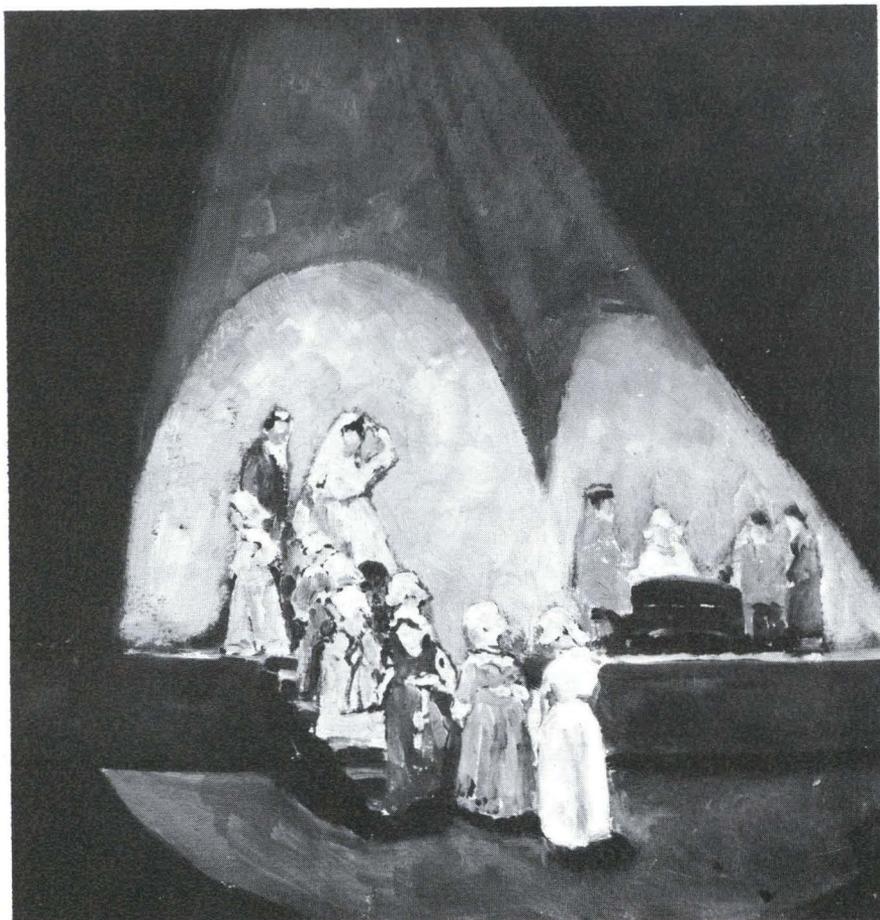
The "Wedding of the Wine and Cheese" is the story of a shepherd boy in far away southern France, who left his unfinished lunch in a cool limestone cave. He returned months later to find the bread molded and the mold spread through the curds, changing it into blue-veined white cheese.

Tasting it, he found it most delectable. The word spread and soon the limestone caves in that area were filled with curds infused with some of the mold from the original cheese - and the roquefort-type cheese was born.

In the pageant, the shepherd boy appears, followed by milk maids and cheese makers. The grape cutters carry baskets of luscious purple grapes; the milk-maids their pails of foamy creamy milk. The grapes produce the wine, the creamy milk the cheese. Wine and cheese are considered at their best when eaten together, one complementing the other.

In the ceremony the bride is symbolic of the wine, the bridegroom symbolic of the cheese which represents healthful living. The bride advances carrying the wine which she places upon a wine barrel which symbolizes the altar. The bridegroom carries the cheese which he places beside the wine.

The marriage contract is read by the chief magistrate after which the scroll is placed between the wine and cheese. The wooden hoop which encircles the three articles, symbolized the wedding ring and is placed thereon by the minister, thus completing the ceremony of the Wedding of the Wine and Cheese.



WEDDING OF THE WINE AND CHEESE
Painting by Lane K. Newberry

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The Story Of The Cheese Industry

The story of Nauvoo blue cheese has legendary beginning. Some historians credit a shepherd boy who forgot his lunch of bread and curds in a limestone cave in southwestern France centuries ago with the discovery of Blue Cheese. As the legend goes when the boy found his lunch weeks later, the curds had acquired a delectable and delicate flavor. He thought the taste so good that he brought the cheese to the monks in a nearby monastery. They liked it, too, and began to make a Blue Cheese from sheep's milk, using the caves to create the same effect as the shepherd had achieved by accident.

Caves also play an important role in the story of Nauvoo Blue Cheese. Back in 1937, Oscar Rhode became interested in the work being done on Blue Cheese. He knew about Nauvoo and the many caves in the town, and decided to investigate and see if they would be suitable for the development of the flavor he sought in his Blue Cheese. Oscar Rhode came to Nauvoo and learned that the old Schenk Brewery had a series of caves. The old brewery, which is now the site of the Nauvoo Blue Cheese plant, stood proudly on a hill where it looked down upon the vineyard-covered hillsides and the majestic Mississippi River. He found that the limestone of the caves was the same as that which had been used in the Mormon Temple destroyed almost a century before.

After a good deal of experimental

work, he found that excellent blue cheese could be made in the old Schenk brewery because the caves provided consistent temperatures essential to the proper aging of the cheese. So the caves, once filled with aging beer, today are used to cure Nauvoo Blue Cheese. Those who know specialty cheese say it is the finest American Blue Cheese.

MADE FROM COW'S MILK

Although Oscar Rhode died in 1965, his family continues to operate the cheese plant. All Nauvoo Blue Cheese is made from top quality cow's milk obtained from nearby dairy farms. It takes approximately five quarts of milk, checked and prepared under state and federal regulations, to produce each pound of Nauvoo Blue Cheese.

Rigid standards of quality and sanitation are maintained throughout every step of production. After homogenization, the milk is pumped into stainless steel vats in the "make" room and a lactic acid-producing culture is added, along with rennet, to coagulate the milk.

In about 35 minutes, the contents of the vat have congealed and look like a big white custard pudding. This is the curd. After the curd has set, it is cut with knives that have wires evenly spaced on a stainless steel frame. When drawn through the full length and width of the vat, they produce equal-sized cubes of curd. The curd

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Home of Nauvoo Blue Cheese



Painting by Lane K. Newberry

cubes almost immediately begin to shrink and expel the whey.

This process continues while the curd is stirred and then the whey is drained. After the whey is drained from the curd, Penicillium, Roqueforti in powdered form is added at the proportion of one tablespoon to 1,000 pounds of milk. This powder is what causes the delicious flavor streaks in Nauvoo Blue Cheese.

CHEESE BEGINS TO TAKE SHAPE

Next comes the hooping procedure. The hoops are open ended cylinders approximately 7½ inches high. The hoops are made from perforated stainless steel to facilitate draining. The hoops, or wheels, of cheese are then taken to the drain room where they are turned many times during the first day to produce uniform shape and structure.

After draining overnight, the cheese is taken to the salt room. The salting is done by rubbing each wheel of cheese in dry salt several times each day. Nauvoo Blue Cheese is held in the salt room at uniform temperatures and humidity for about a week. The salt serves to extract moisture from the cheese. It also helps to control development.

After salting, the cheese is ready for curing. The wheels of Nauvoo Blue Cheese first are perforated with stainless steel needles. This piercing allows the gas of fermentation to escape and permits the entrance of air to promote the full growth of the blue flavor streaks. In the curing process, the cheese is placed on racks in one of

three caves where the temperature is controlled at 53 degrees and the humidity is kept at 95-98 per cent.

CHECKED DURING CURING

Each lot of Nauvoo Blue Cheese is tested periodically to determine its development during the 20 to 30 days of curing in the caves. After this curing, the blue flavor streaks have developed in the cheese. The wheels then are washed, wrapped, and placed in our large storage rooms where the final aging takes place.

The temperature in the storage room is colder than the cave--35 to 38 degrees. When the cheese is first placed in storage, it has a "young" or "green" flavor. The storage time is usually 60 to 90 days. Added to the 30-day curing in the caves, this brings the age of Nauvoo Blue Cheese to between 90 and 120 days.

Now it truly is one of America's finest specialty cheeses and a good reason why it's said -- "Nauvoo Where Cheesemaking is an Art."



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MUSEUM OF NAUVOO
LOCATED IN STATE PARK
Picture by Robert Smulling

The Wine And Fruit Industry

By Mrs. Ida Blum

Nauvoo, Ill.—Long before California was thinking of gold Nauvoo was making rapid progress in grape culture and eventually became foremost in the industry in Illinois. According to early settlers the grape industry was begun by John Sillar, a German carpenter who located here in 1846. He purchased 34 Catawba grape roots at 12½ cents each from a peddler and being successful with them he purchased 850 grape roots in 1851. The same year Alois Rheinberger planted 500 grape roots paying 10 cents each for same.

In 1853 Sillar made 80 gallon of wine which was reputed to be the first wine made in Nauvoo, Illinois. By 1862 it was averaging \$2.00 per gallon. By 1855 John Sillar was making 360 gallon. John Tanner also pioneered in the

grape and wine industry here. A native of Switzerland he came to Nauvoo in 1846 and the next year set out two acres of Norton grape roots. The Norton was used mostly for medicinal purposes.

Others who pioneered here in this industry were August Berger, A. Burton, Burmeister, Bauer, Leppert, Schneider, Ritter and Paul.

The wine was shipped to St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn. in 50 barrel lots. Much of it was also shipped to St. Louis and New York as well as sold locally. In 1857 Emile Baxter Sr. located in Nauvoo, the year following the French Icarian exodus. After his death in 1895 the Gem City Vineland Co. was organized with the Baxter sons as partners.

The shipping of grapes began in 1870 and William Stahl is credited with



RITTER PRESS HOUSE
Located in State Park

instituting the grape shipping industry in Nauvoo. Some have credited the French with the grape and wine industry however Emile Vallet in his book "Communism at Nauvoo" says "The Icarians who would have preferred to drink wine but having no success with their grapes they had to drink whiskey."

Through the years most of the land once covered with vineyards has been turned into farming. The 100 acre field

at one time the largest vineyard in Hancock county, is now only a memory. William Stahl also pioneered in raising strawberries and in 1889 advertised for 1,000 strawberry pickers. He chartered a steamboat, the J.C. Atlee, to run between Fort Madison and Nauvoo to bring and return pickers. Stahl and son shipped 54 carloads of strawberries during June of that year. Pickers were paid 6 cents for picking four quarts.

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NAUVOO'S FIRST VINEYARD
Located in State Park

Through the years other fruits have been shipped--apples, pears, and peaches. Today much of the fruit raised is moved out by truck or sold at local fruit stands.

Felix Hansman was one of the few who had a wine cellar and also a beer cellar in Nauvoo at the same time. He located in Nauvoo in 1856. The exceptional suitability of the soil here plus the knowledge and skill of the winemakers along the Rhine and Moselle valleys in Germany were contributing factors in the German emigration to Nauvoo in the early 1859's.

Grape is the fruit pre-eminently associated with the making of wine. The quality of wine depends on three factors--the species, the soil and the climate.

Viniculture, the raising of grapes for wine, is almost as old as man. It probably had its beginning in the Caspian Sea area. It is claimed the Romans planted grapes along the Rhine before the 2nd century A.D. The American grapes, particularly the

Concord is known as a strong flavored grape and in Nauvoo the grape grown for wine is predominantly the Concord.

In 1874 each of three Germans claimed to have the largest wine cellar in Nauvoo, they were Wassierzieher, Hansman and Bauer. Although Nauvoo is honeycombed with wine-cellar it does not mean that privately owned cellars were filled with wine. Although each cellar no doubt had a wine keg or barrel, the purpose of the stone and underground vaulted room was a safe retreat in case of a tornado. It was also a splendid storage place for potatoes, apples, pears, canned fruit, pumpkins, squash, turnips, carrots, cabbage and beets.

The cool damp dirt floor was a desirable place to store the wood tubs and it was a good place to keep sauerkraut and applebutter in their stone jars all of which needed a cool even temperature just as the wine did. The old stone walls in the wine-cellar speak eloquently of a great Nauvoo tradition and are good examples of individual craftsman ship. The stone walls help the present generation visualize the environment here a century ago.

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NAUVOO
BRAND**



Concord Wine

ALCOHOLIC CONTENT 12% BY VOLUME
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NAUVOO, ILLINOIS

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BRAND CONCORD WINE

One For Every Taste

Concord

Niagara

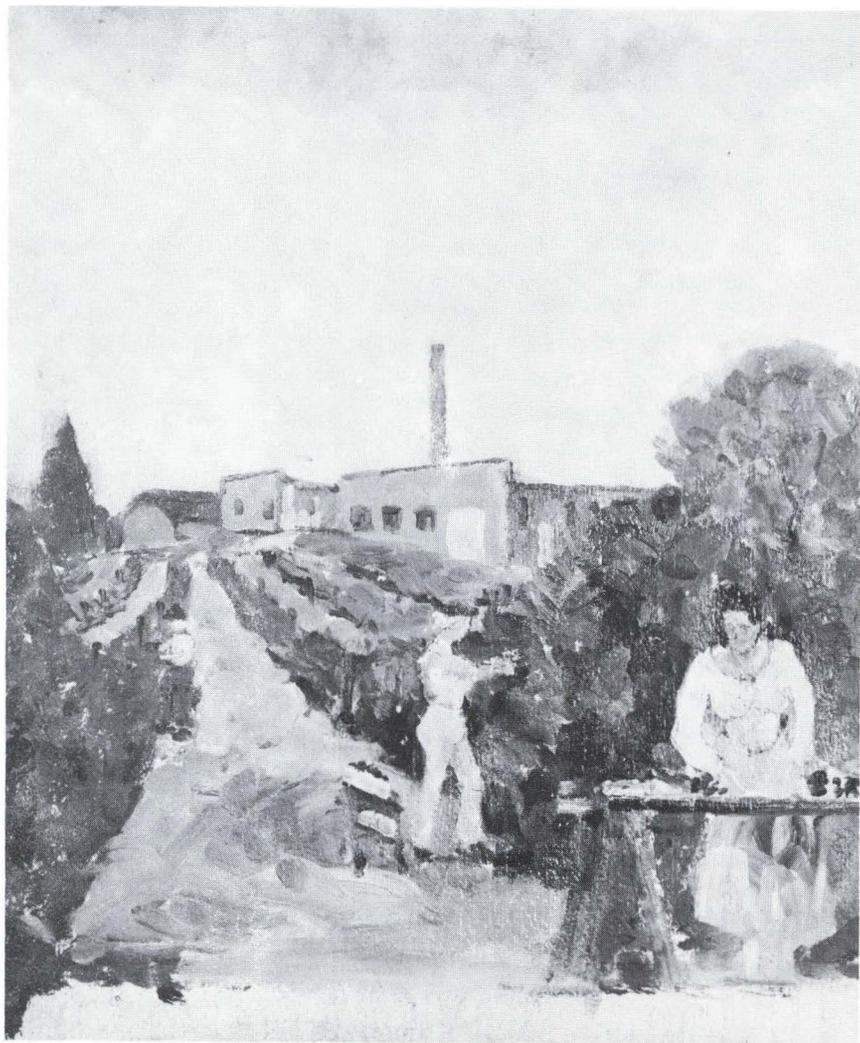
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GEM CITY VINELAND CO., INC.



THE HOME OF OLD NAUVOO WINE
Painting by Lane K. Newberry

Emil J. Baxter, the great grandfather of the late President and namesake Emil O. (Cap) Baxter established Gem City Vineland Co., Inc., in 1857. He left his home in Newark, N. J. and came out to Nauvoo to serve as secretary to Cabot who was then the head of the French Icarian settlement here. When the Icarian settlement collapsed, Baxter stayed on in Nauvoo to bring the Nauvoo area 100 years of prosperity from the Concord grape.

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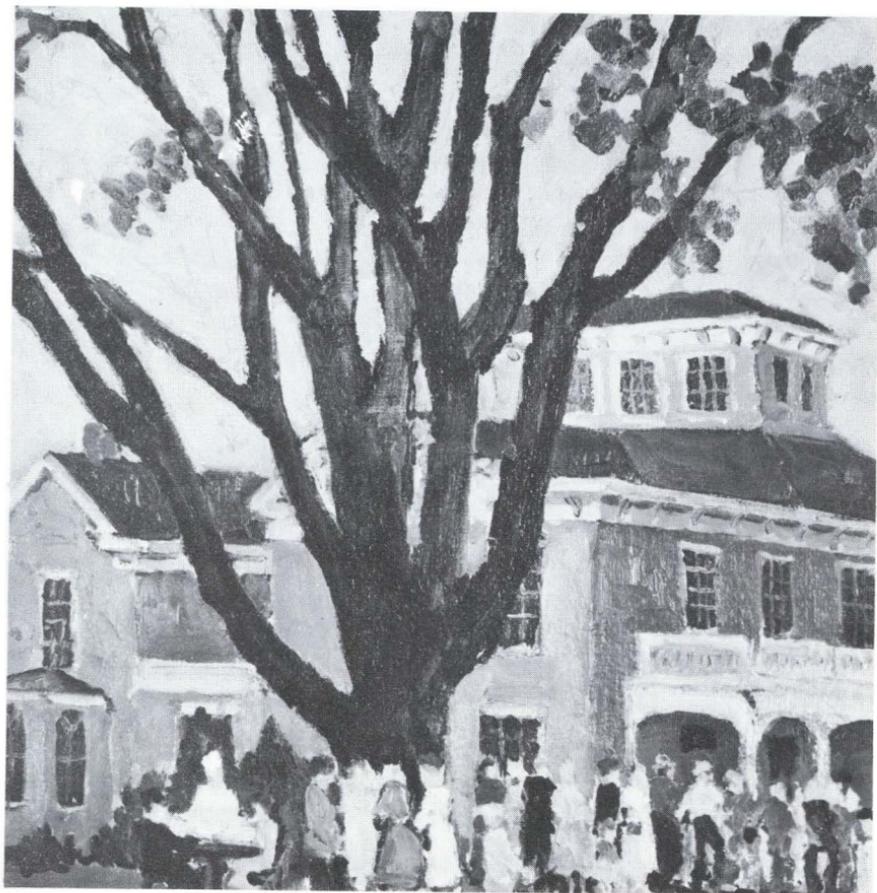
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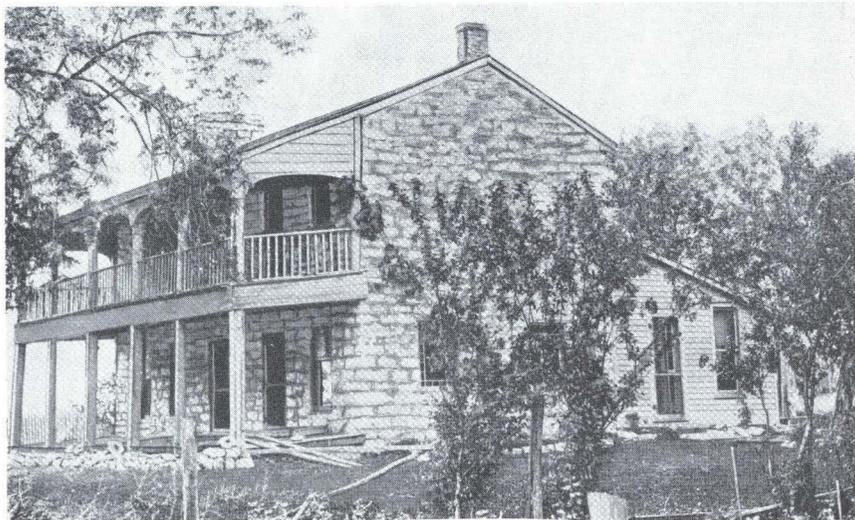
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Fast Service



**THE NATIONALLY FAMOUS NAUVOO
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Painting by Lane K. Newberry

Erected in 1841, this beautiful example of early American architecture was once a Mormon residence. It has been painstakingly restored and now serves as an eating place which has become known all over America for its fine food and gracious service. . . . Open from April to November they feature Family Style Dinners and gift packages of the famous Nauvoo food products.



FIRST HOUSE IN NAUVOO
From An Old Postcard
Courtesy of Samuel Strange

Quashquema To Nauvoo

The Pageant, Quashquema to Nauvoo is the story of this historic town as told by our Grandfathers, and portrayed in live pageantry.

The Sac and Fox Indians were among the first upon this beautiful countryside. Their lodges numbered in the hundreds and the Indians called this place Quashquema, which is interpreted "Beautiful Site" and for them it was a favorite hunting ground.

The first white settler at Nauvoo was Capt. James White. He arrived here in either 1823 or 1824 to reside and trade with the Sac and Fox Indians. At this time Capt. White purchased this small village from the Indians with 200 sacks of corn. It is said that the Oak tree under which this transaction took place still stands. A few other settlers came, and the first post office in Hancock County, called Venus, was established in March 1830. In 1834, Commerce was laid out, and Venus was absorbed by the new town. In 1837, Commerce City, a "paper town" was laid out by eastern speculators, just north of Commerce.

In 1839 the Mormons arrived here

after being driven out of Missouri. They bought several hundred acres of land here and in 1840 the post office was changed from Commerce to Nauvoo. The name is said to be taken from the Hebrew and means "Beautiful place" or "pleasant land." The town was incorporated as a city and given a special charter by the Illinois Legislature. In a few years of hard work, the Mormons had a wonderful city with a population of over 11,000 people. In 1841, the erection of a great temple was started. The building was completed enough to be used in the summer of 1844, but owing to the death of the Prophet, Joseph Smith, it was never completed. Outlawry ran riot during the years 1844-45 in Hancock County. The law was openly violated and it seemed impossible to bring the culprits to trial. The rapidly growing city became a rendezvous for criminals.

The Mormons were blamed, unjustly. This, with their political activity, brought an open conflict with the non-Mormon residents which reached a climax in 1846. The Prophet,



THE BURNING TEMPLE
Painting by Lane K. Newberry

Joseph Smith, and his brother Hyrum, were shot and killed by a mob in the county jail at Carthage on June 27, 1844, while supposedly under the protection of State Troops. In 1846 the Mormons were expelled from Illinois by the uprising of the neighborhood people. This began the great exodus to the west. On the night of Oct. 8, 1848, the great temple was burned at the hands of an arsonist, said to have been Joseph Agnew.

The exodus of the Mormons gave

Nauvoo a vacant and deserted appearance. At about that time, a man from France, Etienne Cabet, with a band of Icarians, who heard about this ghost town on the banks of the Mississippi, migrated to the deserted village of Nauvoo. Here they tried out their communistic plan of living. In a few years, however, the members of the colony found the communistic idea was impracticable. Dissensions arose and an open rebellion ensued, and Cabet, with a small group of followers

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ICARIAN BUILDING
 Painting by Bernard Gajewski

left Nauvoo. The Icarians who remained in Nauvoo, divided the property among themselves and settled down to our own democratic way of life.

And then came to Nauvoo a Priest, Father Alleman, bringing with him the grape vine. Father Alleman planted the vine here and for Nauvoo this grew into a thriving industry. From these grapes the Icarians started making wine. More than 40 large vaulted cellars of limestone were built with press houses above them, and within a very short time, sparkling wines were

flowing to the North, East, South and West and carloads of the "Pride of Nauvoo," her delicious grapes, were shipped in all directions.

And then from all directions other sturdy pioneers began to come to Nauvoo, the French, the Germans, the Swiss, the English and the Irish each had something to contribute to the future of Nauvoo. With the coming of all these people, Nauvoo again had a prosperous look.

For years all went well in this land. Then came the years under the Prohibition Act. The cellars gradually

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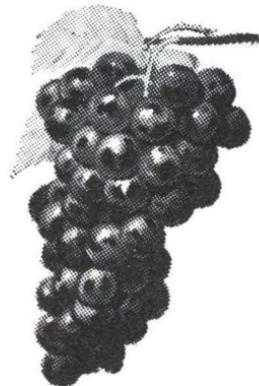


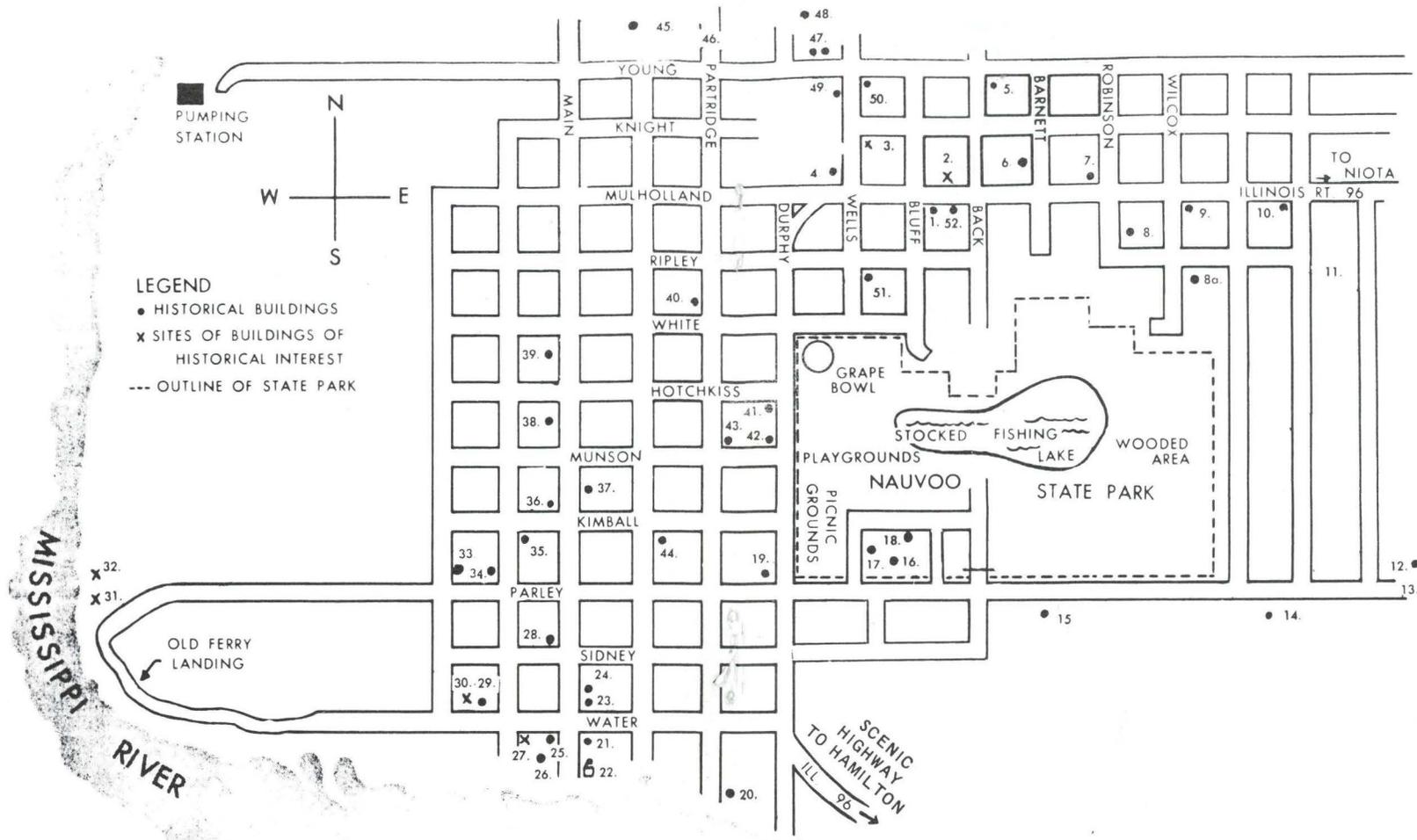
SOD STAGE
Located in State Park
Picture by Robert Smulling

became empty, and no longer housed the wine that was given by the good God "to cheer the heart of man." And then wine vats deteriorated, and the cellars became the home of mold, and spiders, and other foreign bodies, mute witness of the instability of all things natural and human. But you can't down the people of Nauvoo. Once again, for the third time in it's history, Nauvoo built anew on things forsaken, abandoned, dead. This time a new source of wealth came from the molding caves of dead hope. In Nauvoo, it was found that many of the old, abandoned lime-stone winecellars had just the proper temperatures and moisture for the culture of blue cheese. And so from the ashes of the past a new occupation was born, a sign of prosperous days ahead. With the repeal of Prohibition Act the revived wine industry was now complemented by the new-born cheese industry.

As in France, so in Nauvoo it is found that these two good gifts of nature complement each other, and the

people feel that there is more than a mystical relationship between their wines and their bule cheese. They are at their best together. And so each year at festival time, Nauvoo relives her past with her historical pageant and the Wedding of the Wine and Cheese.





**COMPLETE TOUR INFORMATION
AT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

1. Chamber of Commerce INFORMATION CENTER
2. Site of Expositor Building
3. Site of Nauvoo Temple
4. St. Mary Priory
5. First Presbyterian Church
6. Post Office
7. Joseph Agnew Home
8. Old Wine Cellar
- 8a. United Methodist Church
9. Pioneer Motel
10. American Legion Hall
11. Test Vineyard
12. Phelps Mix House
13. Road to Pioneer Saints Cemetery

14. Gem City Vineland Co.
15. Village Inn Motel
16. Century Old Vineyard
17. Temple Sunstone
18. Nauvoo Historical Society Museum
19. John Smith Home, Prophet's uncle
20. Whole Wheat Flour Mill & Bakery
21. Joseph Smith Historic Center Visitors Center
22. Nauvoo House
23. Mansion House
24. Sidney Rigdon Home

25. Homestead
26. Smith Family Cemetery
27. Site of Joseph Smith's Store
28. South Wing of First Hotel
29. William Marks Home
30. Site of Hyrum Smith Home
31. Parley St. Landing . . . Exodus Point
32. Site of Capt. James White Home
33. Seventies Hall
34. Webb Blacksmith Shop
35. Brigham Young Home
36. Times and Seasons Complex
37. Jonathon Browning Home
38. Saints Church

39. Masonic Temple
40. David Yearsley Home
41. Wilford Woodruff Home
42. Winslow Farr Home
43. Heber C. Kimball Home
44. Lucy Mack Smith Home
45. L.D.S. Visitors Center
46. Drive to Inspiration Point
47. Home of Nauvoo Blue Cheese
48. L.D.S. Chapel
49. St. Mary Academy
50. S.S. Peter & Paul Catholic Church
51. Christ Lutheran Church
52. Hotel Nauvoo

A Nostalgic Look Back By A
Descendent of an Early Nauvoo
Settler

Memories of Home in the 1890's

Listen my friend, and you shall hear
A simple story of things most dear.

In 1828, so I've heard tell
A home was built, and built quite well.
Of oaken logs and faith and hope,
Well placed at the top of a gentle slope
That led to the river great and wide,
That to this home brought joy and
pride.

"Tis here the families for long have
dwelt,
And for this land much love have felt,
With its tree clad hills and curving
creek,
Where the cows at night a drink would
seek.

The big old house that they all well
knew,
With its many rooms and old stairs too.
The kitchen small with its pantry shelf,
Where often you went to help yourself,
From the cooky crock or tall bread jar,
Where the big brown loafs of home
made bread
Seemed just to be waiting for a lunch-
time spread,
Of butter and sugar, or honey, you
know
Made by the bees in the south fence
row.

The big square dining-room with its
table spread,
Where of a lamplit evening we
gathered round
To study, to play and much pleasure
found

In the simple things forgotten today.
With laughter and noise the hours
sped,
'till eight o'clock the old clock said,
Then family prayers and off to bed,

Secure and safe in the old homestead.
Each season brought its pleasures
there

To brighten life and lighten care.
SPRING with the sap from the maple
tree,
brought from the woods by you and
me,
To make the syrup sweet and brown
The like of which cannot be found
The flower dotted hills, the babbling
brook,
The budding woods from which we
took
Not only flowers, but glowing health
Worth more by far than any wealth

Then SUMMER whose story could
never be told
Such a lot of pleasure those month did
hold,
From the first day of vacation when we
were free
To play in the shade of the old "dish-
tree",
Or hunt craw-daddys in the creek.
Then in the big barn so cool and dark
We climbed to the rafters just for a
lark,
Daring each other to jump in the hay
Or to hurry up and get out of the way.

With bare brown legs and pig-tails
stout,
We drove up the cows or just roamed
about,
Filling the woods with laughter and
shout.
Remember the day, when we were
late,
Rose tagged us up to the pig-pen gate,
To clamber over she was much too
small
So what did she do but stand there and
bawl
'till Mother came to the dining-room
door
And gave us to understand what we
were for.

Many a picnic up on the hill
A swim in the river to give us a thrill,
An evening ride in the old row boat,



An Old Oak Tree
The "Dish-Tree"
Painting by Lane K. Newberry

When the waves came in from the
steamer gay
That passed along us, over the way.
Too soon it was AUTUMN and a sturdy
group
Trudged up the road on the way to
school.
New shoes squeaking and hair ribbons
bright,
What was three miles when hearts
were light?

The pleasure of home, when lessons
were said,
The kitchen sweet with new baked
bread.
A slice in hand we'd call to the dog,
and go over the hills to look for the
cows,
With wood-box to fill, chickens to feed
and eggs to get,

Milking to do and table to set,
Each had his chores inside or out
And it did no good to fuss or pout.
Saturday found us free to roam
Through the woods made gay by Jack
Frost's paints,
Where we gathered nuts to carry
home,
Or just wandered around without
restraint.
We roasted coffee beans down in the
lot,
Or pulled shucks in the barn, whether
we liked it or not.
WINTER, such coasting on snow-
covered hills
The steeper the better with bumps and
spills.
Ice skating on the old Mississippi
'till cheeks were red or fingers nipped.

How many a trip to church or school
With horses hitched to the big bob
sled,
Where we sat in the straw and found it
cool,

But had lots of fun when all is said.
Then Christmas: Could you ever forget
it?

The thrill of dads call at 5 a.m. and the
way we met it.
The smell of cedar, the beautiful tree
that stood

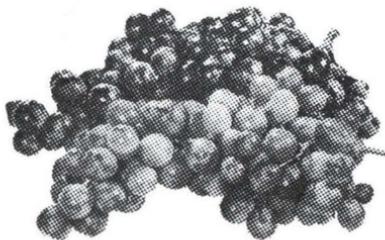
In all its splendor, as a CHRISTMAS
TREE SHOULD,
Surrounded by gifts for you and me
That made Santa Claus seem as real as
could be.
Seven lumpy stockings hanging in a
row

From which we took candy, cookies
and an orange you know.

Then away to church in the cold and
dark,
The little wax infant in the crib,
The beautiful hymns that mark
This day as one from heaven.
No Christmas anywhere was half so
fine
As the one in the old home that was
yours and mine.

Such was home, with a gentle mother
so sweet and kind
And the greatest dad that you ever
could find.
Blessed in deed were the children
there
Who grew up protected by
such loving care,

In the big white house on the top of the
hill,
With the mighty Mississippi flowing
by,
Reflecting God's glory from on high
Are you sorry you lived in that other
day
Instead of now in the more modern
way?



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Scene of Old Nauvoo
 Painting by Lane K. Newberry

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The Nauvoo Temple

By Ida Blum

Nauvoo, Ill. - The Nauvoo Temple, that once stood proudly on the brow of the hill overlooking the mighty Mississippi River, was not a myth or traditional story, for much tangible evidence is in existence today. The recent excavation made on Temple Square shows the original foundation; three sunstones are another proof, one is located in the Nauvoo State park, one on the Quincy Historical grounds, and one in the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C. The moonstones and parts thereof are more plentiful, but only one starstone has been recovered.

When the Mormons (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints with headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah) built this imposing edifice, they used the strict order of the priesthood. The first stone of basic importance was laid ceremoniously on the southeast corner by the First President on April 6, 1841. The southwest corner stone was laid next, the northwest corner stone followed, and the northeast corner stone was placed last. 10,000 persons witnessed the laying of the four corner stones. 18 stone-cutters were put at dressing the rock and many masons were later placed on the job. Much of the pine lumber for the temple came from Wisconsin. 87,732 foot of lumber was brought down at one time and soon afterwards 67,952 foot were received and hauled to the temple grounds.

Dr. T. Edgar Lyon, research historian for Nauvoo Restoration, Inc., said "The temple of gray limestone was 128 ft. long, 83 ft. wide, 100 ft. to the tower and 58½ ft. to the top of the spire, totalling 158½ ft. in height. William Weeks was the architect and foreman of the Nauvoo Temple. The baptismal font in the basement rested on 12 oxen, set on a brick floor. The first font was of wood, and stood north and south; this was later replaced by limestone oxen. The limestone was not

feasible for the intricate work required for the horns and ears, so they were made of tin. The font made of stone was placed east and west with stairs at each end. The oxen which represented the twelve tribes of Israel, were from the knees up. The font was 16 ft. long, 12 ft. wide and 7 ft. high." Dr. Lyon stated "What has been referred to as 30 hewn pilasters, were really 30 buttresses which held up the massive sunstones and supported the roof."

The 30 sunstones, 30 moonstones, and 30 starstones represented the three grand divisions of glory, celestial, terrestrial, and telestial, which according to Mormon belief, people will be separated and placed according to their works, in the hereafter. The first wooden oxen were the work of Elijah Fordham, the first convert to the Mormon religion from New Your City. The first person to be

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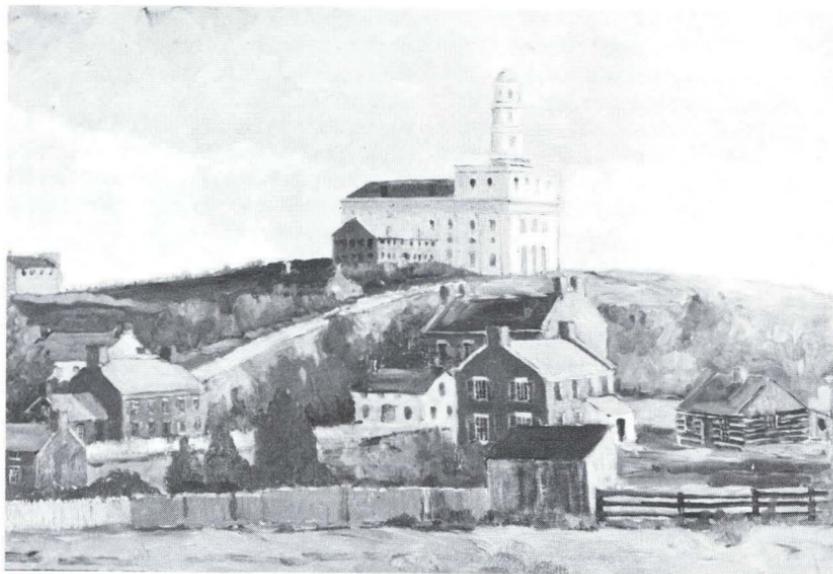
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SERVICE

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THE NAUVOO TEMPLE
Painting by Lane K. Newberry

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baptized was Reuben McBride by Elder Samuel Rolfe.

Willard Richards was appointed by the Prophet Joseph Smith to be temple recorder and he recorded in the book, Dec. 1, 1841: "One gold sovereign, value \$5.00, to the credit of John Sanders who was late from Cumberland on the borders of Scotland, Europe."

It was close to a year following the martyrdom of Joseph and Hyrum Smith that the capstone of the temple was laid. Edward Miller and Elisha Everett were the first to get the view from the top of the temple which rose in testimony to the Mormon faith.

Baptism for the dead began in the basement of the temple. The temple was reputed to be the largest building west of Cincinnati and north of St. Louis in 1846, and was privately dedicated, April 30, 1846, by President Joseph Young of the First Council of the Seventies, and officially dedicated May 1, 1846 by Elders Orson Hyde and Wilford Woodruff of the Council of the Twelve.

The night of October 7-8, 1848, two years following the great Mormon exodus, the temple was burned by an

incendiary. William Huntington and Aaron Johnson, brothers-in-law, were in charge of the temple that night and Huntington recorded in his diary that entrance was gained through a basement window that had been broken for the purpose. The fire raged all night and the next day, the terrible heat melted the lead which dripped down onto the stones.

A tornado, May 27, 1850, leveled the temple ruins. From this enormous pile of rock the Icarians built a schoolhouse on Temple Square; some went into a jail and any amount went into foundations, doorsteps, lintels, and winecellars in Nauvoo.

The temple was built through tithing and every tenth day was appropriated to the building of same. There had been 5692 ordinances for the living, given in the temple, and thousands of baptisms for the dead in the font in the basement. The Nauvoo Temple, although only a memory, is still considered the most precious heritage surrendered by the Mormons when they left Nauvoo.

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JOSEPH SMITH HOMESTEAD

Joseph Smith Historic Center

What is known today as the Joseph Smith Historic Center, was established in 1918 by the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, headquartered in Independence, Missouri. In 1918 the Saints Church (as it shall be referred to for brevity in this article) acquired from the Smith family the Homestead and Mansion House, and even in that day over 1000 people a year visited this famous landmark.

In the years since, additional land has been purchased, and the Homestead and Mansion House have been restored to more faithfully reflect the heritage of Nauvoo, the City Beautiful. Every day of the year, with the exception of three major holydays,

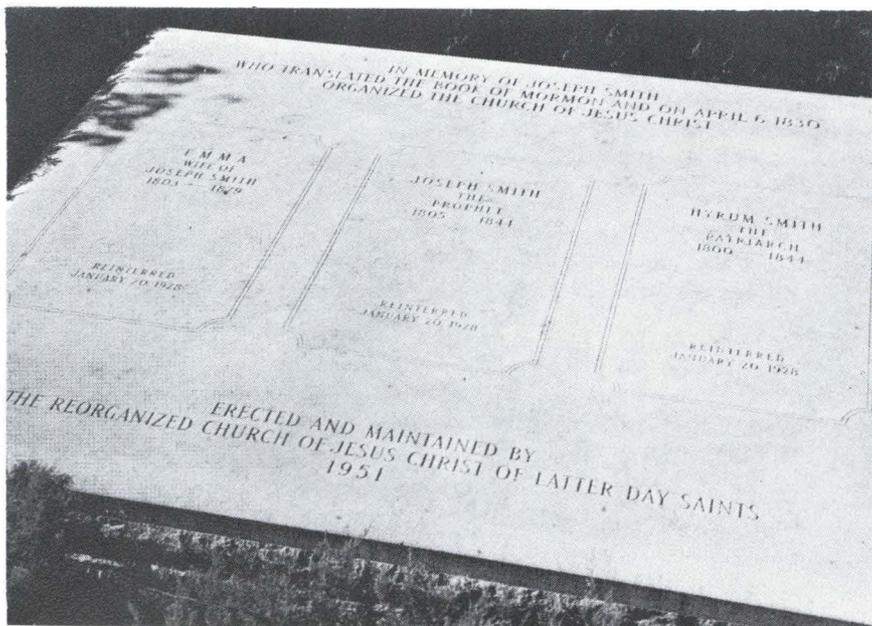
it is possible to take a 40 minute walking tour of the Joseph Smith Historic Center.

The tour begins in the stone Visitors Center with a brief automated slide presentation which emphasizes the

history of Nauvoo and the man, Joseph Smith. Visitors are then shown to the gravesite of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, and Emma, Joseph's wife. Joseph and Hyrum were killed June 27, 1844. They were being illegally held at the Hancock county jail in Carthage, when a mob stormed the building and shot both men. Because of fear for the safety of the bodies, it was necessary to bury them secretly. Their bodies were placed in the present burial plot in 1928.

From the gravesite visitors go to the old Homestead. The log part of this building is the oldest building in Hancock county and indications are that it was built in 1803 by a general government agent, William Ewing. Young Lt. Zebulon Pike reported the house at the head of the Des Moines Rapids in 1805, and that he stayed with Ewing overnight.

Joseph Smith bought the building in 1839. Shortly after his return from Washington D.C. where he and other



GRAVES OF THE MARTYRS

Joseph and Hyrum Smith were martyred June 27, 1844. Secretly buried by Emma Smith, Joseph's wife, near present location. Emma remained in Nauvoo and reared her eldest son to leadership of the Reorganized CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST of Latter Day Saints. All three reinterred in 1928.

St. Louis for the purpose of securing such furniture, curtains, bed linen, table napery, dishes and utensils as were needed to equip and operate a hostelry.

This new home, when completed, was called variously, The Mansion House, the Mansion, and the Nauvoo Mansion. Today it is widely known as the Mansion House. The only part of

the building standing today is the original 1842 construction. The hotel wing was removed in 1890. The Mansion House was operated as a hotel from 1843 until 1869. Most of that period the hotel was managed by Mrs. Emma Smith, who in 1847 married one of Nauvoo's "new citizen", Major Lewis C. Bidamon. Mrs. Bidamon remained in Nauvoo, and raised her



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family. Her eldest son, Joseph Smith III, grew up in Nauvoo, married a local girl, studied law, was elected Justice of Peace, and in 1860 was ordained President of the Saints Church. He remained a citizen of Nauvoo until 1866 when he left to take over the editorial responsibilities of the church magazine, The True Latter Day Saints Herald.

An interesting sidelight to Nauvoo history as related by "Young Joseph" Smith, was that when he first assumed the Presidency of the church in 1860, there were several of his Nauvoo friends who warned him about "preaching Mormonism", yet in 1877 a

petition was presented to him for the leading citizens of Nauvoo asking that the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints consider making Nauvoo its headquarters. This was not possible, however, because of previous commitments to other places.

On display in the building today is a desk from the Nauvoo Temple and two first editions of the Book of Mormon. The Joseph Smith Historic Center is open all year. From Memorial Day to Labor Day from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., the balance of the year from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.



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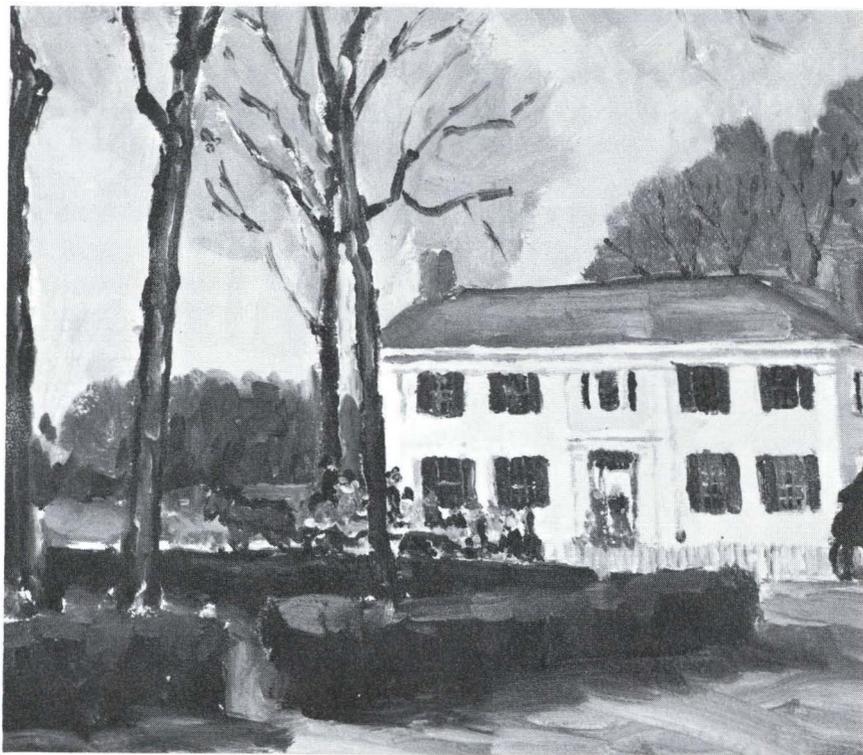
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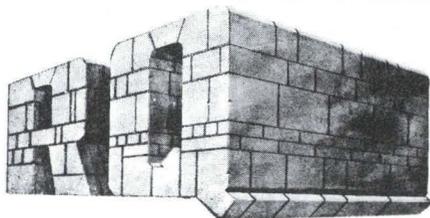
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**JONATHAN BROWNING HOME
BEFORE RESTORATION**
Painting by Lane K. Newberry

Browning, Pioneer Gunmaker, Had Home In Nauvoo In 1840's

By Mrs. Ida Blum

"And this is the Jonathan Browning home, his son was a great inventor."

Little more is said by the guides, or the townspeople in general, for little has been known about this man who was a great gunsmith in his own rights, having invented repeating rifles from 1831 to 1854.

Born Oct. 22, 1805, in Nashville, Tenn., he was the son of Edmund and Sarah Allen Browning and through the years he was known as Judge Jonathan Browning. In 1934 the pioneer gunmaker migrated westward, carrying his meager equipment for making guns, and settled in Adams County, Ill. where he continued his trade. He invested in land and engaged in agriculture along with his gun and blacksmithing.

Having been previously converted to Mormonism, he moved to Nauvoo in 1842 and built a substantial two-story brick residence and gunshop. The house faces west on Main street in the first ward. The building is of hand-made bricks - Nauvoo had four brick yards at that time, three on the "flat" and one on the "hill". The lintels are of handhewn stone. The 111 year old doorbell was recently removed for safekeeping. The bell was operated by pulling a small metal bar, attached to a string, which rang a gong on the inside of the house.

Entering the home, the first room is a reception hall at the end of which is the door to the enclosed stairway, steep and narrow, leading to the two rooms above. All opening into a large

sitting room. Most of the wood in the interior of the home is pine. This sitting room has a large fireplace to the north with wide shallow closets on either side.

One can easily picture the room as it was at that time-daguerreotypes and tin types on the mantel, small center-table on which rested the Book of Mormon, framed hair wreath on an easel in the corner, a handmade rag carpet stretched over a thick layer of straw, and tacked on the floor around the walls. Handhewn hickory laths in the ceiling are seen where the plastering has fallen off.

In the master bedroom on the second floor is a fireplace to the north with its accompanying wide shallow closets on either side. In the ceiling is the manhole to the attic.

The large roomy kitchen, a small bedroom, and an enclosed porch are located in the lean-to on the east. A well and cistern were placed conveniently near the kitchen door. The deep open well, with its moss-covered bucket, also served as a refrigerator -

the butter, milk and cream being hung in separate pails along the side, in the dark cool depth below. A honeysuckle climbed the latticed back porch, a lilac bush grew nearby, and close to the kitchen entrance bloomed flowers - four o'clock and bleeding hearts.

The gunshop was located in the one-story addition to the north and had a stairway to the attic above it. The doors to the gunshop are quaint double affairs and appear to be made of solid wood, being so constructed to protect the glass window in the door. The transom has three glass panes. The locks have large brass keys.

In 1846 the Browning family emigrated west during the general Mormon exodus. Jonathan settled in western Iowa, near Council Bluffs, then called Kaneshville. Here the family lived while Jonathan employed his time in manufacturing guns, wagons, and in making several improvements in firearms. Along with this he served as magistrate.

In 1849 he was advertising in the Kaneshville "Frontier Guardian" his

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**JONATHAN BROWNING
AFTER RESTORATION**
Picture by Robert Smulling

gunsmithing and announced he was prepared to make revolving rifles and pistols; also slide guns, from five to 25 shooters. All on an improved plan. The "Slide" bore resemblance to the modern clip and was a chambered steel bar pushed manually from right to left through the breech of the gun as each charge was fired.

At the end of six years in Kanessville, he was placed in command of a wagon train heading for Utah and resumed his journey across the plains, the trip requiring three months by ox team. Being an expert shot he furnished the company with buffalo meat enroute. He arrived in Utah on Oct. 2, 1852 and settled in Ogden where his name is recorded as one of the founders, principal businessmen and property owners of that city. He is credited with being one of the most valuable pioneers in Weber County, Utah. During the two years he lived there he had a shop where he made fine guns and did general blacksmithing; made plows, irons for sawmills and flour

mills; erected a tannery, ground bark and tanned hides; and a factory for making boots and shoes, built mills for making molasses, operated a brick yard; and was ever an untiring advocate of temperance. His death occurred in Ogden on March 17, 1854, when he was 49 years old.

It was in Ogden, where his son, John Moses Browning, was born, who at the age of 24 years received his first U.S. patent and who through the years brought about the prolific line of automatic rifles (B.A.), shotguns and pistols - that appeared under such names as Colt, Remington, Stevens and Winchester. The name Browning is world renown. The French dictionaries list Browning as a common noun denoting automatic guns. This John M., son of Jonathan, conceived, designed, made and patented the first automatic gun and led the progress of gun design from the days of the cap and ball percussion down to the wide assortment of automatic weapons and sport shooting irons.

Rep. Wallace Bennet (R-Utah) read into the Congressional Record a tribute to John M. Browning. Included was a quotation from a plaque mounted on a factory in Belgium. It read in part: "In memory of John M. Browning 1854-1926...the greatest firearm inventor the world has ever known."

After the Browning family left Nauvoo, the home did not remain vacant long. Max Reibold, while still a mere youth, opened a small merchandise store in the year 1848.

Fred Schoell, Sr., purchased the property from a man named Hulsworth. His son, Louis Schoell,

hung a Seth Thomas in one of the west windows and conducted a watch repair shop there for a number of years. The daughters, Carrie and Louise, took in sewing in the reception room, the former doing the cutting and fitting, the latter the sewing.

Since early colonial days, Americans have held leadership in the development of better guns. They outfought the British with long-range rifles. Pioneer sharpshooters forced marauding Indians to retreat.



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**Rare Old Browning Rifle
At The Jonathan Browning Home
Picture Courtesy of NRI**

Some of the guns that can be seen in the Jonathan Browning Home are:

a single-action under-hammer pistol which was invented by Jonathan Browning and made by him.

the rifle - a unique type of firearm. It is one of the few cylinder action repeating-type rifles made by Jonathan Browning.

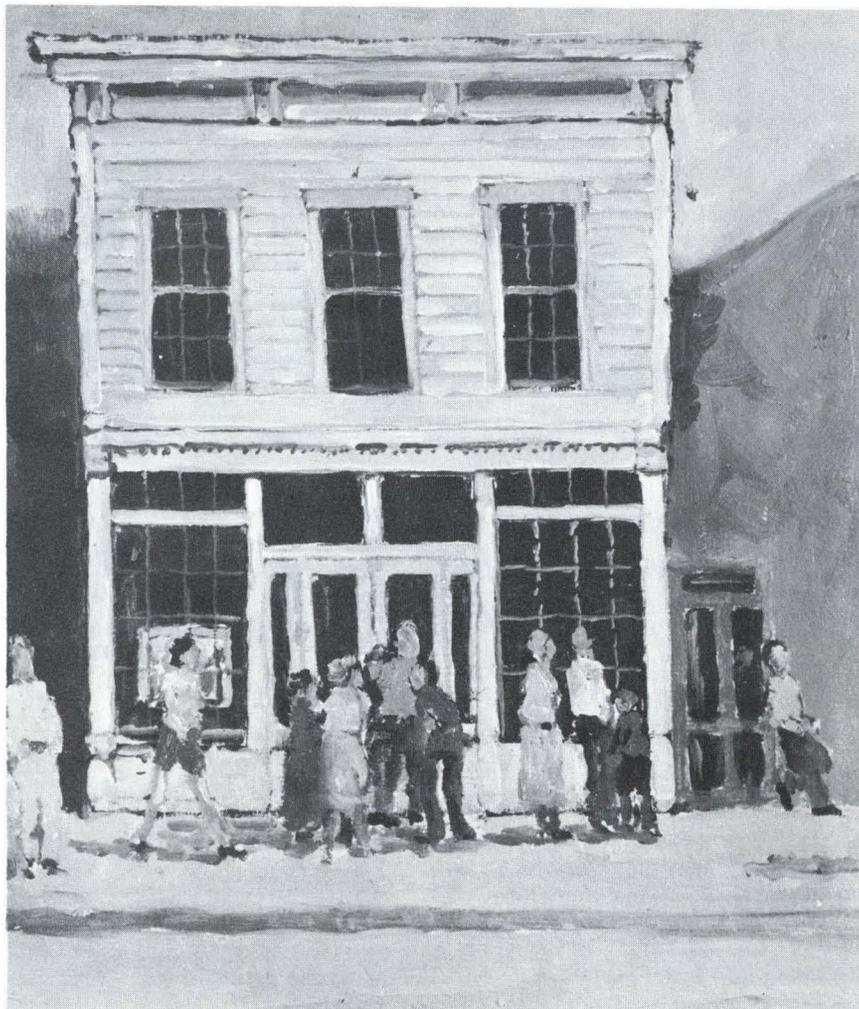
John Moses Brownings single shot, which was made about the time he was twenty years old. It was unique, it was a cartridge-type of single-shot rifle. It was big and bulky, but it was in great demand and still is by gun collectors.

an Auto-5 shotgun.

a super-imposed shotgun, which is a double barrel gun with one barrel on top of the other.

an automatic pistol. This is a 9mm calibre but it is very similar to that which is being manufactured today by Colt as a Colt 45, and many others.

These guns were donated by the Browning family to Nauvoo Restoration Inc.



TOURIST RECEPTION CENTER
Painting By Lane K. Newberry

Nauvoo Tourist Reception Center

Is located in the library building in the heart of today's business district. Cassette-tape auto tours and personally guided tours are available from this center at moderate cost. Open from April to November and by appointment.

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**WEBB BLACKSMITH SHOP
AFTER RESTORATION**
Picture by Robert Smulling

Webb Blacksmith Shop

By Ida Blum

It is a Webb family tradition that Chauncey Webb built the wagon that took Brigham Young, the great colonizer, on the long trek to the Salt Lake Valley. The combined stone blacksmith and wagon shop located on Parley street in Nauvoo, where the wagon was constructed, was only a memory here until Nauvoo Restoration, Inc., commenced its project of historic preservation. The program is being uniquely presented to give the sense of a living past.

After much archaeological research the original foundation was located and the rock building has been reconstructed and is now open to the public. Above the door to the west is the sign "Blacksmith & Shoer;" above the door to the east is the sign "Wainwright." Joseph H. Christensen of Salmon, Idaho, a veteran

blacksmith-wheelwright, set up the equipment when the building was completed. He stated the bellows and anvils are the very ones used here by the Latter Day Saints in the Webb shop before 1846 and many of the tools are the original ones used by the Webb brothers.

The shop has two forges. The smithy's anvil weighed 200 or more pounds and was an indispensable tool to the blacksmith, for the horseshoe was adjusted after being hammered on the anvil. Horseshoeing is a careful craft and the heart of the forge is the anvil - the blacksmith's work bench. In the shop is also a work bench made of wood which has a top 18 inches wide, 14 feet long and three inches thick, cut from a solid white oak plank.

The panes in the windows were flown over from Germany and are hand-

made glass with their wavy imperfections. The steel drill near the forge is used for boring holes in iron tires. In front of the shop is a hitching rack; to the rear of the shop is a shed for drying wood and making of wagons.

Christensen made the iron hinges to be placed on the cellar doors and gates at the Brigham Young and Wilford Woodruff homes and plans to make hinges for all the restored buildings in the Nauvoo Restoration, Inc. project.

"And who were the Webbs?" is asked often by tourists. The father, James Webb Sr. was born in 1755 in Hartford, Conn., and served in the French and Indian War under Lt. Col. John Pitkins. His first wife, Betsy Farrell, died in 1808. His second wife was Hannah Griswold. Their son, Chauncey, a skilled wagon maker, and his brothers established a successful wagon shop in Kirtland, Ohio, but when trouble arose they moved to

Quincy, Illinois, then to Payson, where they operated a wagon shop for three years.

James and Hannah's five sons, Edwin D., Edward Milo, Pardon and James Wesley, came to Nauvoo first; Chauncey came a year later. Here they purchased $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of land which was located near Brigham Young's home. Edwin D. built a two-story brick house on the corner east of the wagon shop; Chauncey's home is still standing and is in the process of being restored, it is a small "come hither" one-story brick building, with a little beehive oven on the north side.

The parents died here and are buried in the old Mormon cemetery in Sonora township. A monument marks the mother's grave, and the inscription which is not too legible, reads "Hannah Webb, wife of James Webb, 10-----1845. Aged 60 years."

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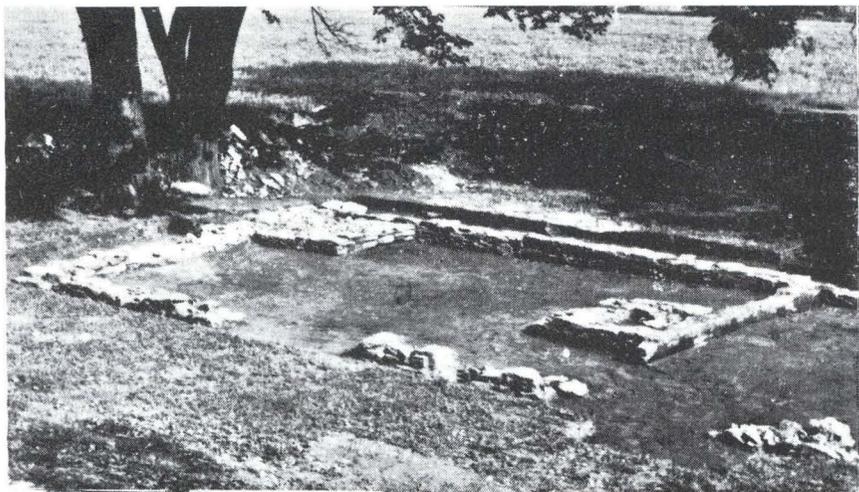
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Remains of the Edwin D. Webb blacksmith shop on Parley Street, showing bases of two forges. It was here that many of the wagons were made for the trek to Utah in 1846.

Chauncey and Edwin remained in Nauvoo making wagons for the departure of the saints until the Battle of Nauvoo in September of 1846. Chauncey moved to Winter Quarters, Nebraska, where he remained until 1848 when he accompanied one of Brigham Young's companies to Utah, serving as the blacksmith and wagon repairman. A smithy's tools are classified according to heating, holding, striking, shaping, cutting, measuring, finishing and tempering. His tools are: forge or firebed, bellows or blower, rake, shovel, poker, sprinkler, hook. Important are the holding tongs, straight-lip, gad, blazing, etc., an endless variety.

Glen Crandall commented "Like human beings, the horse began to have foot trouble when he began to wear shoes and since ye olden times the blacksmith had to be chiropodist and podiatrist for the horse he shod and the kind of work the horse did determined the kind of shoes he wore." It is claimed blacksmith shops have character and the blacksmiths meticulous work spoke for itself.

There are many ways in which the history of our country can be told and some of the richest veins are not exploited in classrooms. Shoeing horses was a careful craft, the horse-shoes being aligned after being hammered on the anvil. When the Mormons came to Nauvoo in 1839 this small hamlet began to grow and the blacksmith was one of the most important men among the early settlers. American lives were shaped by tradition, folkways and customs; men labored mostly with their hands and individual craftsmanship was the art of using skills derived from a centuries-old heritage, blacksmithing being one of the traditional crafts. Melvin Lavender, native of England, a skilled stone mason, supervised the re-building of the Webb blacksmith shop.

The seal of Nebraska has as its central figure and most prominent feature of the design, a blacksmith at the anvil working on a horseshoe. This portrays a tribute to the blacksmith in the winning of the west. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow eulogized the smithy in his famous poem "The Village Blacksmith" written in 1839.



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Picture by Robert Smulling

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BRIGHAM YOUNG HOME
Painting by Lane K. Newberry

The Brigham Young Home

By Mrs. Ida Blum

Brigham Young will be remembered as one of the great American organizers, practical, efficient and with a strong sense of order. He inspired confidence and received unquestioning obedience. His organization and centralized leadership left a lasting imprint on the West and it is claimed he ruled through the strength of his personality. On September 2, 1841 Brigham Young wrote in his journal "Although I had to spend the principal part of my time at the call of Brother Joseph (meaning the Prophet) in the service of the Church, the portion of time left me I spent draining, fencing and cultivating my lot and building a temporary shed for my cow, chinking and otherwise finishing my home (meaning his log house) and as the ground was too damp for a cellar underground, I built

one with two brick walls about 4 or 6 inches apart, covered over with brick. Frost would not penetrate it although in summer some articles would mildew in it."

The cellar described has been rebuilt, 11 by 15 feet with the double wall of brick providing insulation. The floor is the original brick of 129 years ago. A pair of oak doors cover the entrance on the west. The arched brick roof is covered with grass sod. The east and west sides have stepped fire gables so typical of that time.

The basic element in the scheme of Nauvoo was the land and each home for the purpose of providing a livelihood, hence there is a vegetable garden, 36 by 100 feet. An orchard contains 27 trees. Nauvoo was not founded by flamboyant folks who loved ostentation and extravagance, but

were plain hardworking pioneers whose lives were shaped by traditions where labor was done with one's hands.

Here in Nauvoo Brigham Young built his brick cellar first, then his substantial house also of brick. The purpose behind all this work connected with restoring the intricate details is to accurately recreate the environment of that man who was the second president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormon) and bring about an understanding of this leader who lived in Nauvoo such a short time. It is the contribution of those early days that add so much meaning to the ideals and cultures of our country.

The bustle oven of corbelled brick, has been rebuilt and extends on the south wall of the Young home. An interesting feature inside the house is the tremendous amount of elegant wood graining. Because so many tourists were anxious to see the interior of the Young home the house was opened to the public by Nauvoo Restoration, Inc., before being furnished. The wings to the east and west were added later. The original part of the house with its four rooms was neither ornate nor ostentatious but was built well for Brigham Young was a glazier, carpenter and mechanic before becoming America's foremost colonizer.

The fireplace was the heart of the home and nearby at one time, was heard the whir of the spinning wheel. Nearby was placed the baby's cradle.

The house has remained basically the same, unaltered through the years. Plumbing was never moved indoors. The deep roots of intimacy once ran through the home.

Brigham Young and his family left Nauvoo in 1846 never to return but he took the Mormon Church to the Salt Lake Valley and gave it safety, wealth and power - and that in a stern and desolate country. He lived from 1801 to 1877. He was a great man. During his lifetime he directed the migration of more than 70,000 from eastern America and Europe into the far west and planned for the distribution of these people into settlements numbering more than 300. He developed irrigation and established an agricultural pattern in the arid west before the United States Department of Reclamation was established. Today his home is a monument to the future, a zion toward which thousands of people wind their way each year. A house may be an item of barter and trade, but to those whose ancestors once lived here in Nauvoo, and who treasure those days, the Brigham Young home is a shrine.



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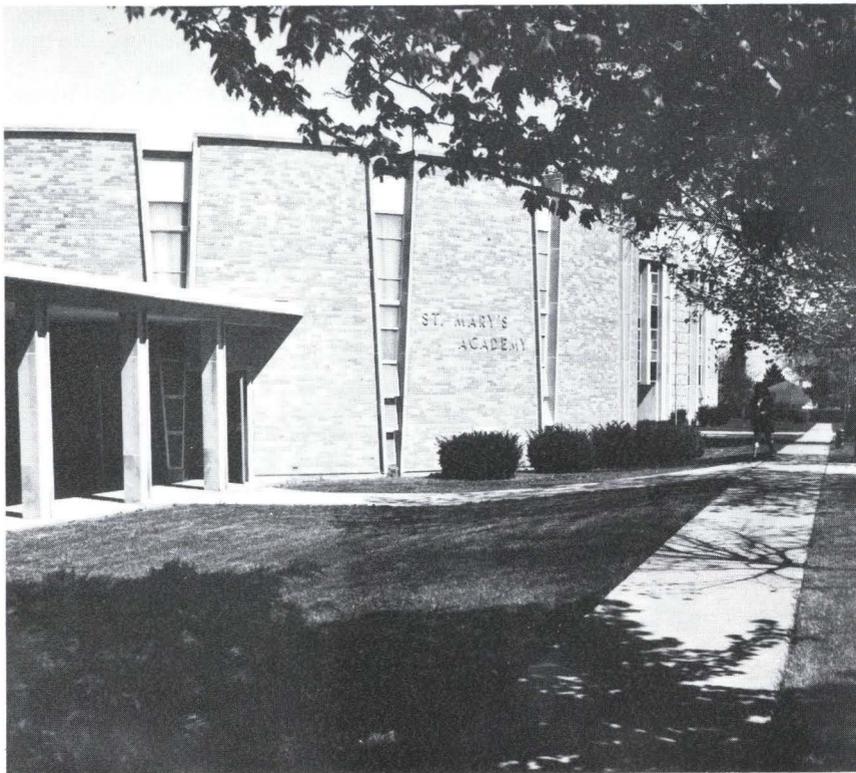
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ST. MARY'S ACADEMY
Picture by Robert Smulling

St. Mary's Priory

This year, of 1974, the St. MARY PRIORY celebrates its one hundred years of service in education in this area. The progress and triumph of the Benedictine Community can be seen in the physical aspects. The five missionaries who came by river boat in 1874 have grown to one hundred eighteen sisters.

Although the sisters are mostly engaged in education in Illinois, they are in many states - in Newman work in Boston as well as at the University of Illinois; Bradley, Peoria; and at Western Illinois State University. They direct work in catechetical centers and serve in the ghetto of Chicago. They

are guiding in adult education and counseling and teaching in colleges in Kentucky as well as Alabama and Florida. The Priory, source of the dedicated women who serve in so many areas, is a fitting tribute to the pioneers who came to Nauvoo on October 15, 1974.

St. Mary's Academy, an outgrowth of the first school is a residence for high school girls. The Benedictine Sisters staff this. The school offers a four academic program, a college preparatory program, a three year diploma program for ambitious girls, a program with career emphasis including marketable skills in

secretarial and business areas, as well as science lab skills, and home economics. There are courses offered with college credit in science, art, and math. Programs also include social and athletic participation. The school is able to offer a time for quiet reflection and the development of good study habits.

Besides offering seldom-equalled facilities in the school, there is a residence hall, semicircular in shape and solidly connected with the school and forming one unit with the Priory, which includes cafeteria for the students. The dormitory includes also large recreational areas with bowling alleys, table tennis, ping pong, pool and snack bar and two circular

lounges with fire places and TV rooms. This opens on to the outdoor patio and the inner campus gardens.

The Centennial Year is being marked by a variety of observances: a day for the surrounding areas was held in March; an observance in April to which the Board members were invited, as well as benefactors and friends. The Alumnae HOMECOMING and a day for the Retreatants was held in June. The August festivity was for the families and relatives of the Sisters. The October 15, 1974 Founder's Day observance is for the Clergy and Religious. The final CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE will be held during the Christmas holidays of 1974.

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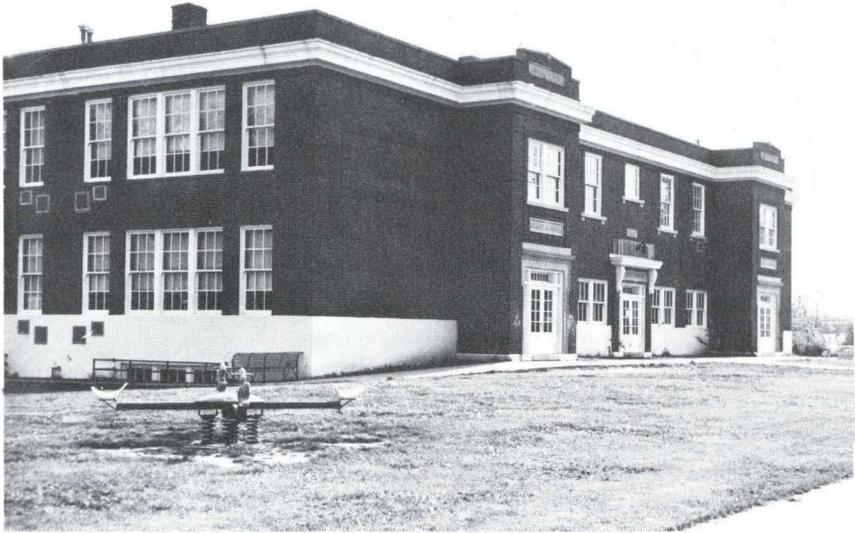
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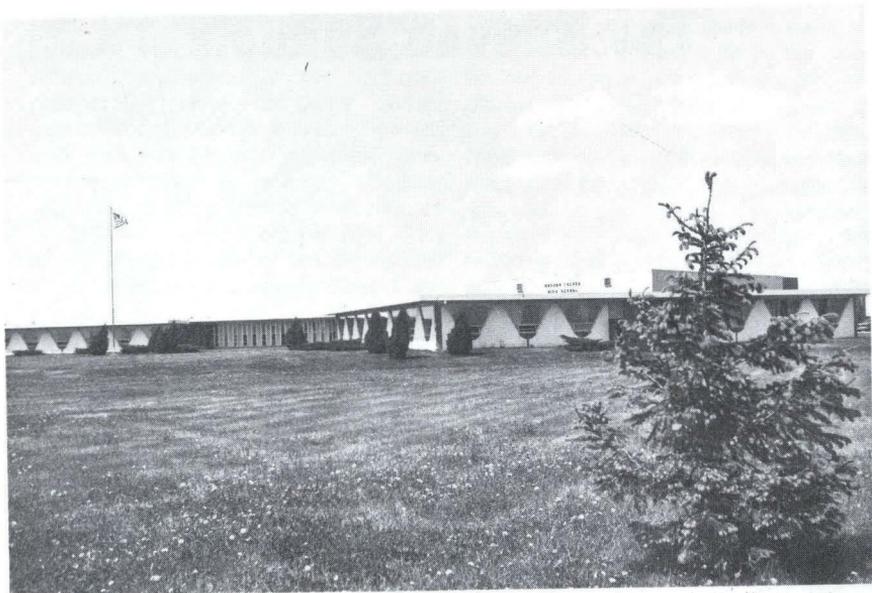
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NAUVOO-COLUSA HIGH SCHOOL
Picture by Robert Smulling

This beautiful high school building of the Nauvoo-Colusa Community Unit District No. 325 is located on a 34 acre tract on Route 96 four miles northeast of the City of Nauvoo and was completed in 1961. The distinctively styled building was designed by John Benya, Quincy and St. Louis architect. The unusual windows depict wine goblets

with the triangular spaces between windows representing a wedge of cheese, which do honor to the fruit and dairy industries of our Nauvoo area. We are proud of the design of our new high school with its reminder to all of our now famous Grape Festival Pageant, "The Wedding of the Wine and Cheese."

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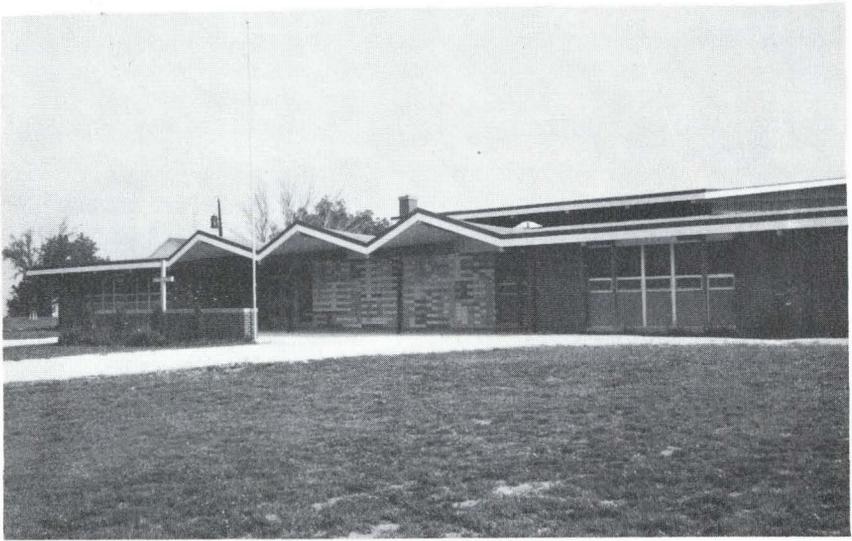
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The new S. S. Peter and Paul's Grade School was completed and occupied in January 1963. It replaced the old Icarian Hall building on Temple Square which had been used for parochial school purposes since 1921 and which had been acquired by Nauvoo Restoration, Incorporated. This fine building contains six classrooms, gym and cafeteria and was designed by Dane Morgan & Associates of Burlington, Iowa. It is located on a six acre tract on Young Street east of the Blue Cheese Co. office and tourist center. The Benedictine Sisters from St. Mary Priory in Nauvoo compose the school faculty.

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Montrose-Site of Oldest White Settlement in County - Received Land Grant from Spanish Governor in 1799 - First Dragoons built Fort Des Moines - Site of Old Barrack Wells - Widest Point in Mississippi River - Annual Watermelon Festival.

Galland-Isaac Galland Opened First School in Iowa - Log Replica of School.

Keokuk-Union Electric Power Plant and Dam - Victory Park - George M. Verity, Steamboat Museum - Grave of Chief Keokuk - National Cemetery - Historic and Beautiful Homes.

Keosauqua-Iowa's Largest State Park

Bentonsport-Iowa's Ghost Town

Wapello-Home of 3300 Lake Odessa and Toolesboro-site of Marquette and Joliet's landing, now a National Historical spot.

Burlington-First Capitol of Wisconsin Territory - Snake Alley - Geode State Park.

In Missouri:

Hannibal-Home of Mark Twain - State Park - Excursion Boat - Scenic Area.

Alexandria-Great Mississippi River Levee - Historical Homes of Steamboat Days.

Kahoka-Old Settlers' Day - County Fair - Early Midwest History - Old Courthouse.

Canton-Culver Stockton College - Ferryboat - Riverview Park - Early History.

LaGrange-State Park - Historical Buildings - Boating - Fishing.

NOTES

NOTES

ILLIAMO

Hunting Lake Odessa
Horse Racing WAPELLO 200 mi. to Chicago

Iowa

Annual Corn Festival
Historical Settlement
Deer Hunting

WEST POINT
First U.S. Fort on the
Upper Mississippi
Rocks park

JURINGTON

First Capital of
Wisconsin Territory
Snake Alley
Geode State Park

Stock Car Racing
Lee County Fair
Deer Hunting

DONNELSON

FOUR MADISON

DALLAS CITY

FARMINGTON

MONTROSE

HALVOO

Indian Lake
River Fishing

Largest Locks on
Upper Mississippi
Steamboat Museum

Historical Mormon
Settlement
Grape Festival
State Park-Camping



Old Jail Site of
Joseph Smith Murder

KAHOKA

KEOKUK

CARTHAGE

Drag Racing
Old Court House
County Fair

Culver Stockton College
Ferry Boat
Fishing and Camping

CANTON

WARSAW
Geode Capitol of U.S.
John Hays Home
Fort Edward

Illinois
100 mi. to Springfield

Wakonda State Park
Pre Civil War Homes
Public Mineral Well

LA GRANGE

Historical Museum
Lincoln Douglas Debate Site
Erroke Indian Museum
QUINCY

MISSISSIPPI RIVER
RECREATION
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Home of Champ Clark
Pike County Fair

LOUISIANA

BOWLING GREEN

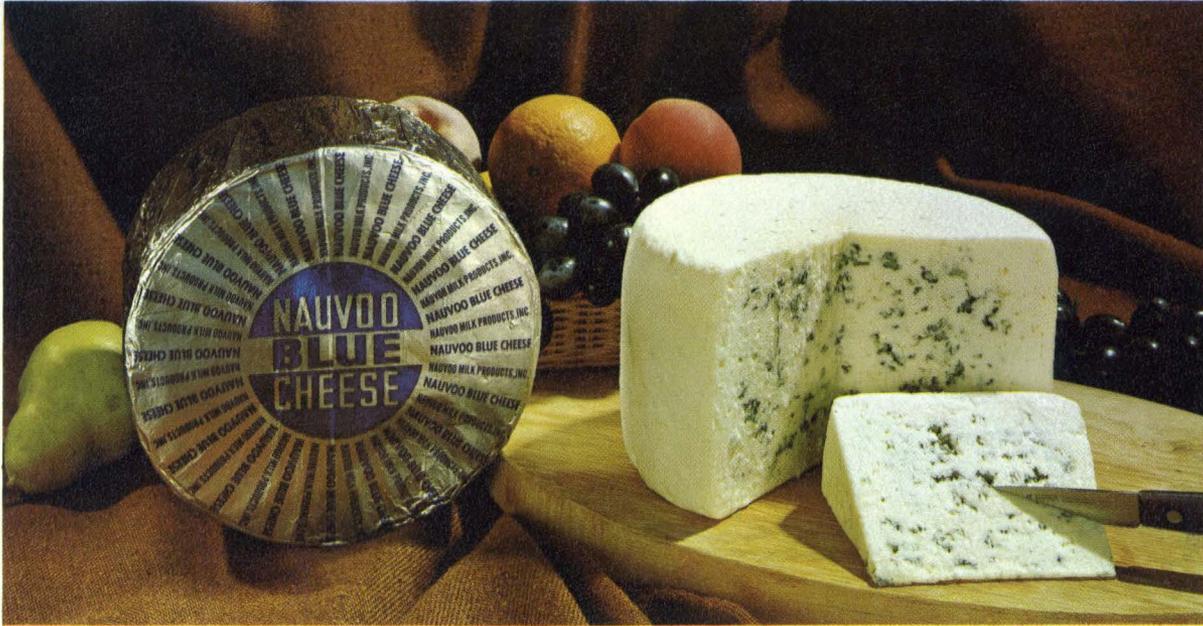
Historical Lookout
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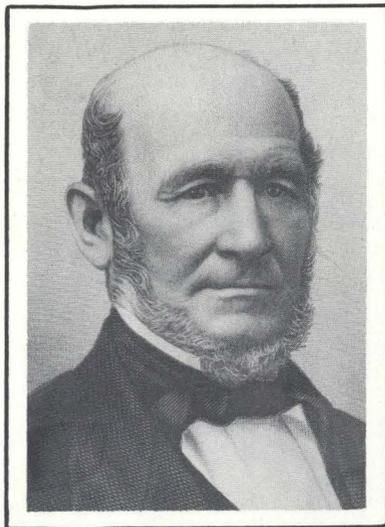
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DEDICATION PROGRAM
For the Restored
HEBER C. KIMBALL HOME

NAUVOO, ILLINOIS

JULY 3, 1960





HEBER C. KIMBALL

Heber C. Kimball first came to the city of Commerce, Illinois in 1839. Situated on a horseshoe bend on the majestic Mississippi, this was the site of the future city of Nauvoo. He looked the area over and prophetically observed, "It is a very pretty place but not a long-abiding home for the saints." With this conviction still strong in his mind, this stalwart pioneer, nevertheless, purchased land and within two years began building his substantial and finely architected home.

Four eventful years later, under the date of Wednesday, November 12, 1845, the following entry appeared in his diary:

"Brothers Nicholls and Brown came to paint at my house. Made a finish of the same which makes a completion both inside and out and for which I feel grateful to my Heavenly Father."

During these four fateful years, much happened at Nauvoo. The city grew from a few humble huts on a swampland, to a beautifully planned city of approximately 20,000 industrious people. On a hill overlooking the city of uniform square blocks, a magnif-

icent temple was nearing completion.

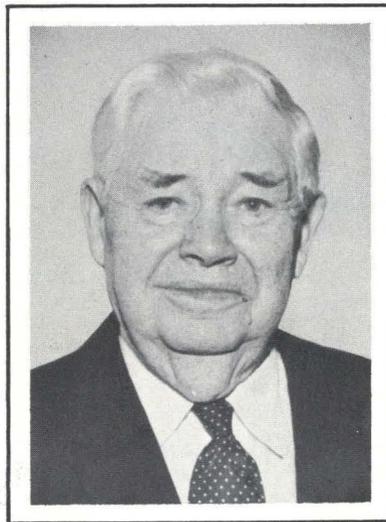
Yet, as the city grew in charm and substance, the forces of persecution and misunderstanding gathered even faster. During the period that his home was rising to completion, Heber C. Kimball witnessed the unfortunate events which resulted in attacks upon the city and its beautiful temple and the imprisonment and ultimate tragic death of Joseph Smith, the people's leader and prophet. Even in the face of these sad events, sheer courage and indomitable will pushed Heber C. Kimball to complete his Nauvoo home which he knew he and his family were to enjoy so briefly.

Heber C. Kimball was born on June 14, 1801, in Sheldon, Vermont. His father, a farmer, blacksmith and builder, taught his children useful vocational trades. Young Heber Chase, the second son of seven children, learned blacksmithing and iron-wroughting. When only nineteen he was thrown on his own resources, learned, in addition, the potter's trade, and prospered for many years in Mendon, New York, where he had established a successful business.

It was at Mendon where he first became acquainted with Brigham Young. These two remarkable men formed a friendship which lasted for 43 years. Both were converted and embraced the restored gospel of Jesus Christ on succeeding days, April 14 and 15, 1832. In 1833, both families moved to Kirtland, Ohio and there assisted in building up the Church. It was in Kirtland that both of these leaders became members of the Council of the Twelve Apostles and from there they assisted in guiding the saints in their exodus to Missouri and Illinois.

When the Prophet Joseph Smith was martyred in Carthage jail on June 27, 1844, Heber C. Kimball was in the eastern states

(Continued on page 4)



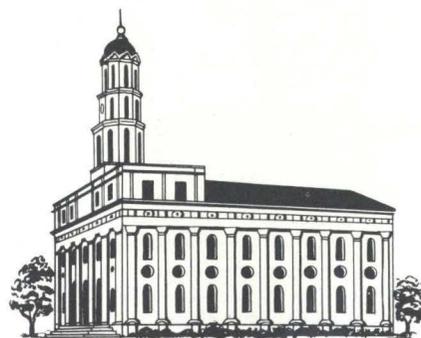
PRES. J. REUBEN CLARK, JR.
First Counselor in the First Presidency,
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Dedicatory Program

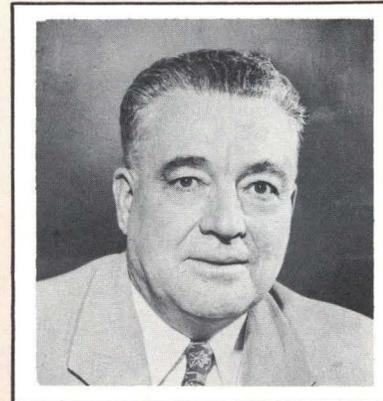
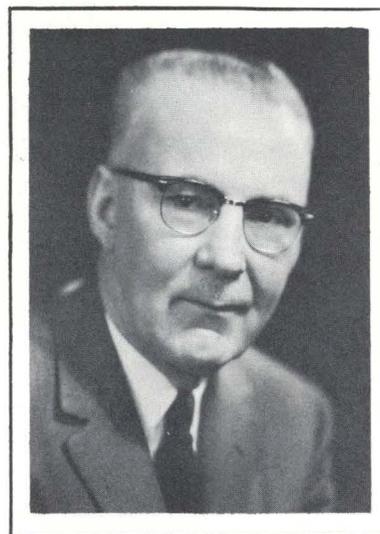
Opening Hymn.....	Congregation
"We Thank Thee, O God, for a Prophet"	
Invocation	S. Farnham Kimball
Welcome.....	Dr. J. LeRoy Kimball
Explanation of the Restoration.....	Mrs. Christine H. Robinson
Song.....	Mrs. Dorothy Kimball Keddington
Remarks.....	Elder Delbert L. Stapley
Remarks.....	Elder Harold B. Lee
Dedicatory Address.....	Pres. J. Reuben Clark, Jr.
Musical Selection.....	Mrs. Dorothy Kimball Keddington
Remarks and Dedicatory Prayer.....	Elder Spencer W. Kimball

DR. J. LEROY KIMBALL

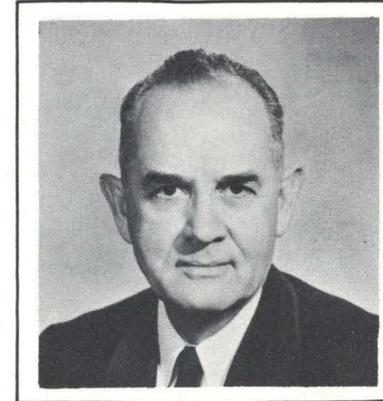
Great-grandson of Heber C. Kimball and present owner-restorer of the Heber C. Kimball home.



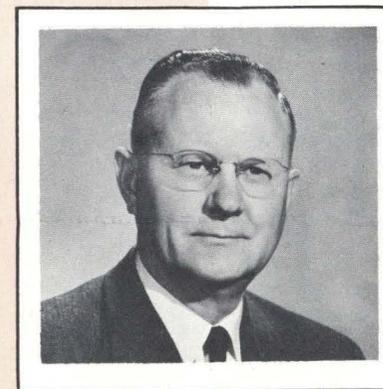
NAUVOO TEMPLE



ELDER HAROLD B. LEE
Member of the Council of Twelve of the
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.



ELDER SPENCER W. KIMBALL
Member of the Council of Twelve of the
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
(A grandson of Heber C. Kimball)



ELDER DELBERT L. STAPLEY
Member of the Council of Twelve of the
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.



MRS. CHRISTINE H. ROBINSON
Decorator and director of the restoration
of the Heber C. Kimball home.

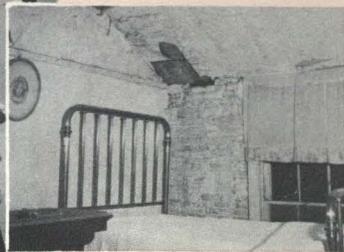


MRS. DOROTHY KIMBALL KEDDINGTON
(Music) A great-granddaughter of
Heber C. Kimball



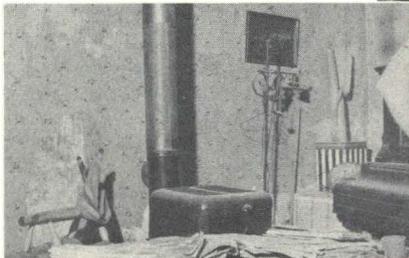
DINING ROOM

This restored room of the old Kimball home is attractively decorated in blue and white. The furniture came from other old homes in Nauvoo. (Inset shows the run-down condition of one of the rooms prior to the home's restoration.)



on a church mission. He returned immediately to Nauvoo where he joined other church leaders in comforting and strengthening the saints and in helping them complete the building of the temple. During this trying period he still found time to finish his own home, and, as persecutions mounted, in February, 1846, assisted in leading the saints in the great exodus to the Salt Lake Valley where he with the first pioneer company arrived in July, 1847.

Here he served his church and his life-long friend, President Brigham Young, as his First Counselor in the First Presidency until his death on June 22, 1868. During these years, as always, he was a stalwart leader and exemplary citizen. In addition to his devoted church work, he served for years as the First Chief Justice of the Provisional Government of Deseret and as its



Lieutenant Governor. He was President of the Council (Senate) of the State of Deseret and also of the Territory of Utah. He was a great builder and a man of high courage and determination. Yet, he was deeply spiritual and poetic and possessed a keen sense of humor and a deep understanding of human nature.

Heber C. Kimball's Nauvoo home is a monument to his courage, determination and refined artistry. He and his family last looked longingly and lovingly upon it in 1846. For nearly 100 years this beautiful house passed through many hands before it again came into his family's possession. Several times during this near century, the house was about to be demolished. But, providentially, it was preserved and in 1954 Dr. J. LeRoy Kimball of Salt Lake City, Utah, a



BACK PARLOR

Also called a sitting room, this room in the Heber C. Kimball home is furnished with an old desk and other antique pieces. Picture on left wall is rare print of the Nauvoo Temple. (Inset shows condition of one of the rooms prior to restoration.)

great-grandson, gained repossession for the family.

In restoring the home, Dr. Kimball and Mrs. Christine H. Robinson have been imbued with one objective—to bring the house itself back to as nearly its original state as possible. No efforts have been spared in studying every available source—old photographs, diaries, biographies, histories, deeds, letters and periodicals—to find information about the house and its builder. Parts of the brick walls had to be repaired and strengthened. The original floor joists were reinforced, some flooring and window glass replaced. To add to the restoration's authenticity, the replacement bricks and much of the glass and flooring were of the same period as the originals, taken from buildings being torn down in the area.

Although none of Heber C. Kimball's original furniture is now available, every effort has been made to refurnish the home with items similar to those which Heber C. Kimball could have possessed. All of the furniture and furnishings are antiques and, with a few exceptions of some items which were in his Salt Lake City home and some family heirlooms, all are of the



MASTER BEDROOM

Like all of the furniture in the restored Heber C. Kimball home, the pieces in this room are antiques. The bed quilt was made for the home by the Monument Park Ward Relief Society, Monument Park Stake, Salt Lake City, Utah.



PARLOR

Tasteful decor of this room in the restored Heber C. Kimball home in Nauvoo reflects the high standard of culture among the founders of the city. Much of the furniture was made in England where Heber C. Kimball spent several years in missionary work for the Church.

period which could have been used in the Nauvoo home. The objective has been to recapture the charm and the artistic skill suggested by the tasteful architecture of the home and by the graceful living of those unusually talented and cultured Mormon people who first settled this frontier area and made Nauvoo, which was built and destroyed in seven short years, one of the most charming and beautiful cities in America.

A writer in the *Carthage Republican* in 1846 aptly described the evidence of this charm and refinement. After he had walked among the Nauvoo refugees as they prepared their exodus from their beautiful city, he wrote, "Scattered about were numerous adjuncts of refined and comfortable living, elegant furniture, paintings, here and there a piano or a harp, finely upholstered sofas, chairs and many tasteful and convenient things with which well-to-do persons would surround themselves in well-ordered homes."¹

Heber C. Kimball was a remarkable builder and a great religious leader and Latter-day prophet. His restored home is a fitting monument to a man of high ideals, consummate energy, good taste and refinement.

¹*Nauvoo The Beautiful*, E. Cecil McGavin, Stevens & Wallis, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1946.

The Early History of Nauvoo

Together with a Sketch of the People
Who Built This Beautiful City and
Whose Leaders Suffered Persecution
and Martyrdom for Their
Religion's Sake



S. A. BURGESS, Historian



General Church Headquarters
Independence, Missouri
U. S. A.

The Early History of Nauvoo

Together with a sketch of the people
who built this beautiful city and
whose leaders suffered persecution
and martyrdom for their
Religion's sake

For further information or liter-
ature concerning Nauvoo or the his-
tory of the Latter Day Saints, write

FIRST PRESIDENCY

The Auditorium

Independence, Missouri

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS IN NAUVOO

A Brief Historical Sketch

The founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Joseph Smith, was born at Sharon, Vermont, the 23d of December, 1805. Ten years later the family moved to Manchester, near Palmyra, New York.

During a revival in the early spring of 1820, held by several different denominations, Joseph Smith went into the woods to pray, under the advice of James 1: 15: "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, who giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him." As a result, this boy of fourteen years received a vision of his Savior and was informed that his Heavenly Father was about to do a great and marvelous work.

A Vision

Then, the night of September 21, 1823, while engaged in prayer, an angel appeared to him and quoted Malachi 3 and 4, Isaiah 11, Acts 3: 22 and 23, Joel 2: 22-32, and many other passages, and informed him of the plates of the Book of Mormon with a record of the people of this continent. On the following day he was shown the plates. Each year thereafter, on the same date, he visited the place where the plates were deposited, until September 22, 1827, when he received the plates to-

gether with the Breast Plate and Urim and Thummim.

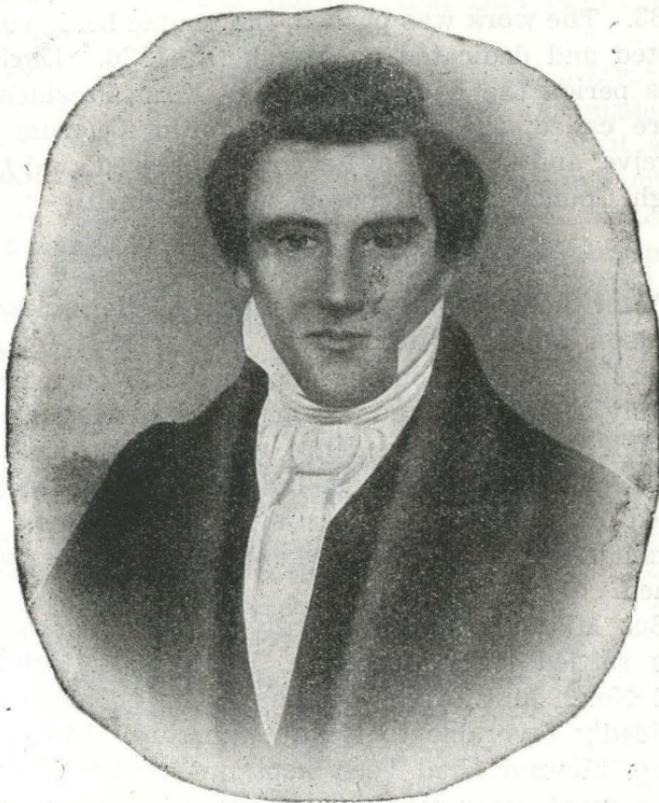
Book of Mormon

His wife, Martin Harris, John Whitmer, and Oliver Cowdery assisted by transcribing as he translated the Book of Mormon by the power of inspiration and the use of the Urim and Thummim. On the 11th of June, 1829, the copyright was taken out and in August the book placed in the hands of the printer. Eleven other witnesses were permitted to see and handle the plates, and then the plates were taken back by the angel. These men always affirmed and reaffirmed their testimony of the authenticity of these plates and of the Book of Mormon.

At Kirtland, Ohio

The first normal organization of the church was made on the 6th of April, 1830, at Fayette, New York, at which time Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery were ordained as elders. Six took part in the organization.

This remained, however, the headquarters of the church for a very short time. The first missionaries were sent to the west in October, 1830, and visited Kirtland *en route*, where eventually many were baptized. These missionaries then continued on to the western boundary of Missouri, which they reached on March, 1831. In January, 1831, President Joseph Smith removed to Kirtland, and this place became the headquarters of the church and so continued for several years.



JOSEPH SMITH

Prophet and leader of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints from its organization in 1830 to his martyrdom in 1844.

Kirtland Temple

The Kirtland Temple, the only temple completed in this age by direct command of God, was there erected, the cornerstone being laid July 23, 1833. The work was pushed, the temple being completed and dedicated on March 27, 1836. During this period the High Priests and First Presidency were called, the Presiding Bishopric, Quorum of Twelve, and Quorum of Seventy organized, and the High Council called, chosen, and ordained.

At Independence, Missouri

After the first missionaries reached Independence, Jackson County, Missouri, in March, 1831, many others followed, including Joseph Smith on a visit in July, 1831. Kirtland was made a gathering place, though Zion, or Independence, was made the central place. The Temple Lot in Independence was dedicated, a printing press secured, and the Book of Commandments and *Evening and Morning Star* published.

But Missouri, and especially western Missouri, was settled from Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, and North and South Carolina. The people were decidedly favorable to slave ownership. Furthermore, Missouri had been kept out of the Union for several years on this question of slavery, and feeling had run high until the Missouri Compromise had permitted its admission. Ten years later the Latter Day Saints, many of whom were from New England, came and settled, bought land, built homes, and erected churches.

This difference on the slavery question doubtless had much to do with their trouble and finally their

expulsion from the County of Jackson, and from Missouri, although their religion and belief in revelation was a contributing factor. (But politics was the chief reason, in the fear that they might control future elections.)

July 20, 1833, the printing office was destroyed. Leaving Jackson County, settlement was made in Clay County. But on June 29, 1836, protest was made for fear they would settle there permanently, so in August, 1836, they moved to the northeast and settled in part of Ray County. Here they purchased most of the best land, which was divided off and made into Caldwell County. This county was formed and set aside as a sort of reservation for the Saints, but they were not allowed to live there.

Settlement was later made in Daviess County in 1837. These settlements were always made by written agreement, so as to avoid difficulties so far as possible. But despite this agreement, mobs formed, and they were compelled to leave the State in 1838.

The three great reasons for their expulsion have already been stated: The difference in social culture between the New Englanders who favored abolition, and the slave-owning settlers; the question of religion, and the fear of political control by reason of their increasing numbers. Many of these left in the winter of 1838 and 1839, and by the latter year practically the whole body had moved into Illinois near Quincy.

At Nauvoo

On May 1, 1839, the church purchased the Hugh White farm outside of Commerce, for \$5,000. This farm consisted of one hundred thirty-five acres.

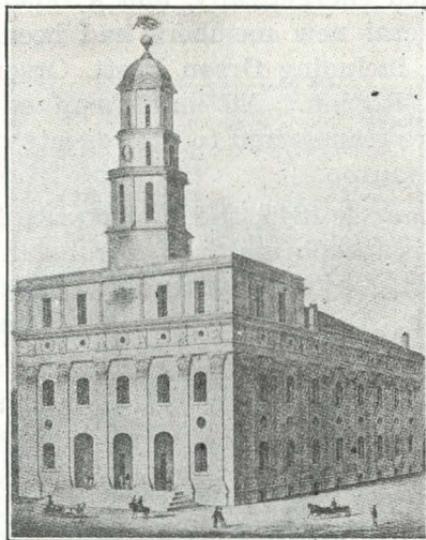
They also purchased Doctor Isaac Galland's farm west of the White property.

On May 9 Joseph Smith left Quincy with his family and arrived at Commerce, Illinois, on the 10th, where he moved into the small log house on the White farm on the bank of the Mississippi River. This log house was built in 1823 or 1824 by Captain White, and had been occupied by the government agent, for Indians were quite numerous at that time throughout Illinois, and there were some four hundred or five hundred lodges of Sac and Fox Indians in the vicinity, according to the History of Hancock County. Across the river, Iowa was practically unorganized territory. It had been recently a part of the Territory of Wisconsin, but in 1840 it was the Territory of Iowa, including the present States of Iowa, Minnesota, and part of both North and South Dakota. This log house of Captain White's was the first Indian agency established in Illinois.

Building a City

On June 11 Theodore Turney built a house of logs, in block 147 of the White purchase. Within a year one hundred and fifty houses had been erected by the Saints. On April 21, 1840, the name of the post office was changed to Nauvoo (a Hebrew term signifying a beautiful place). By the first of January, 1841, there was a population of 3,000. By 1844 the number of inhabitants has been variously estimated. Accuracy is not possible, as the settlement was made between the decennial census of 1840 and that of 1850. Usually the number is stated as 25,000,

but some old settlers have urged that it was double that. With a church membership of 200,000 to 250,000 and this the principal place and the head-



NAUVOO TEMPLE

Built at great expense and sacrifice.
An imposing memorial to the faith of
the Saints.

quarters of the church, either figure would not be surprising. Many substantial dwellings of brick and frame and many of rock were erected.

Nauvoo Charter

The state legislature, December 16, 1840, granted a very liberal charter. The charter made provision for the Nauvoo Legion and the University of Nau-

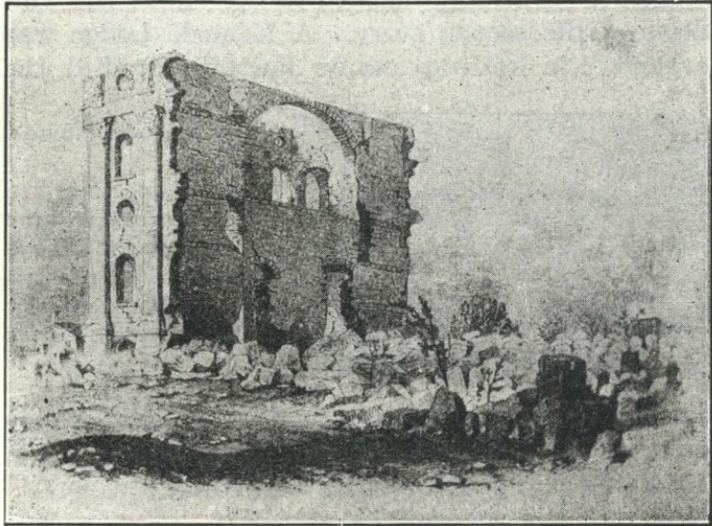
voo. Immediately steps were taken to establish the University of Nauvoo, and by February 15, 1841, James Kelley, A. M., had been elected as president. A building committee was chosen, the work of education pushed energetically, and a faculty chosen. By fall several new members had been added to the faculty, including Orson Pratt, Orson Spencer, and Sidney Rigdon. All matters of education in the city were transferred to the regents of the University of Nauvoo.

On February 4, 1841, the Nauvoo Legion was organized with Joseph Smith as Lieutenant General; J. C. Bennett, Major General; and Wilson Law and D. C. Smith, Brigadier Generals. Such local organizations were common at that time. Nauvoo was on the frontier. Indians resided within the limits of Chicago and elsewhere in Illinois.

The Nauvoo Temple

General Conferences and public meetings were held in the grove in Nauvoo these first few years, but the necessity of a meeting place was seen, and as early as 1841 the erection of a temple was undertaken. Stone was secured from a quarry on the north side of the city in a river bed. The building was completed far enough to be used in the summer of 1844, though the upper auditorium was not plastered, and the lower auditorium only temporarily arranged for meetings, and only a temporary baptismal font had been placed in the basement.

After the death of Joseph Smith some further work was done on the temple, but it was never completed. The temple was described by Charles

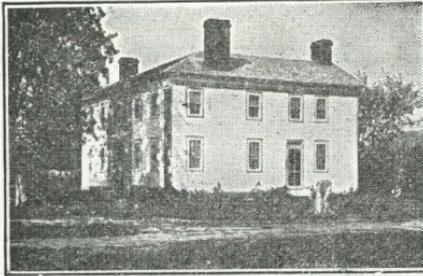


RUINS OF NAUVOO TEMPLE

This once beautiful temple finally was burned and for a time stood in this manner, a monument to the wrath of persecuting mobs.

Lanman in 1846 as Roman in style, intermixed with Grecian and Egyptian. This building was destroyed by fire in 1848. Its ruins were used as a stone quarry, and many buildings were erected from its remains.

Among other buildings, the Nauvoo House was started in 1841, and finished to the top of the windows of the second story. A Masonic Lodge was organized in Nauvoo, and on January 24, 1843, the



The Mansion House

For a few years the official residence of the Prophet and the scene of many notable events in Nauvoo, and for many years the family home.

cornerstone of a Masonic Temple was laid. This building of three stories was completed April 5, 1844. The lower two stories still stand.

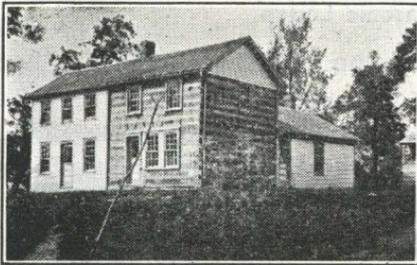
Cause of Difficulties

The rapid growth of Nauvoo caused considerable jealousy in the neighboring cities and towns. The Saints were welcomed in 1839 and 1840, but in a few years the critical situation, not only in Hancock County but in the congressional district, became apparent. At first both parties flattered the church officers and the people of the city. This was one reason for the liberal charter, including provision not only for the University of Nauvoo and the legion, but also for a municipal court to which was

granted the powers of habeas corpus. This last grant of power was by no means unique. About the same time the city of Alton was granted a municipal court with similar powers, and later the city of Chicago. Still in a short time this fact was made a cause for additional offense against Nauvoo.

Political Troubles

In the election of 1843, Mr. Walker, the Whig candidate, had a plurality outside of Nauvoo of some 2,200 or 2,400. Nauvoo, however, cast a vote of over 3,000 in favor of Mr. Hoge; this despite the fact that Joseph Smith had voted for Mr. Walker. From that time on the Whig press knew no limit to



The Homestead

The first home of the Smiths in Nauvoo—a house built about 1823 and still standing well preserved.

its rage and persistently attacked the city of Nauvoo and the church. When in 1844 Joseph Smith reluctantly permitted his name to be proposed as a candidate for president of the United States, the Democrats, finding they had nothing to gain, also turned against the people of Nauvoo. The primary basis of the trouble was undoubtedly political, according to Governor Ford's History of Illinois. Also these New Englanders of the church were abolitionists. Shortly before the Nauvoo trouble, Elijah J. Lovejoy, an abolitionist, was killed in 1837 in

Alton, Illinois. He was regarded as a martyr to that cause.

As often happens in the case of a large city, thieves in the vicinity many times retreated towards the city, and Nauvoo was unjustly blamed for things with which her citizens were not connected. Governor Ford made a personal investigation and states that the reports were greatly exaggerated, and if the conditions of the community were compared to Saint Louis or many other large cities, the number found guilty would not be so great as in other large cities. It was in this connection that the use of the writ of habeas corpus had given some basis for the spread of false reports.

Masonic Lodge

The rapid growth of the city, the large number of people of one belief, is again illustrated by the fact that the Nauvoo Masonic lodges were much larger than any other in the State and appeared to menace the control of the grand lodge of Illinois. Protests were therefore made, not only from nearby towns but as far away as the lodge of Quincy. The principal basis, however, of the trouble, was political and the spread of false rumors because of prejudice against their religion and belief in revelation, and because of the growing size and power of the city.

The favorable reports of state officials, of ministers and travelers who visited Nauvoo in the 40's, cause us to believe that there was no just basis for these rumors, and the messages and history of Governor Ford, though not friendly, definitely state that the rumors were the result of gross exaggeration.

Death of Joseph Smith

The assassination of Joseph and Hyrum Smith at Carthage on June 27, 1844, followed by the repeal of the charter of the city of Nauvoo on January 13, 1845, led to the decline of the city. For a few years every effort was made to continue to erect substantial edifices, but the continued unrest in the city led to the agreement of many to withdraw from Nauvoo. A large part of these scattered throughout the neighboring States. A few thousand, however, under the leadership of Brigham Young and other members of the Twelve, proceeded in 1846 across Iowa to Kanesville or Council Bluffs, and thence to Utah.

Brigham Young and Utah

This faction led by Brigham Young was only a small percentage of the original church, perhaps five or ten per cent at the most. After their arrival at Salt Lake City, all who went there were rebaptized. New doctrines were introduced, such as Adam God and blood atonement, and in 1852 a purported revelation was presented to the church by Brigham Young, favoring plural marriage. These doctrines of Adam God, blood atonement, and polygamy, were never tenets of the original church during the lifetime of Joseph Smith but were a departure from the early faith and doctrine.

Shortly after the departure of the members of the church, Etienne Cabot came to Nauvoo in the spring of 1849 with his Icarian Community. They found a ready-made town with houses and tilled fields. They utilized buildings which were left and

used stone from the temple to erect others, but a few years later this colony dissolved.

Reorganization of the Church

In the meantime, of the very many who followed no faction, a few gathered in Wisconsin in 1852 and started a reorganization of the church. The widow of Joseph Smith, Emma Smith, had remained in Nauvoo and left for only a short time during the winter of 1846-47. A few months after her return, Mrs. Smith was married to Major Lewis Bidamon, December 27, 1847. Major Bidamon completed the southwest corner of the Nauvoo House and erected an office in the northwest corner, removing the bricks from the other portions to complete the house, and selling the bricks from the north wing.

Joseph Smith, the eldest son of Joseph Smith, continued to reside in Nauvoo, where he secured his schooling. He was elected justice of the peace and served for seven and one-half years; he also served for seven and one-half years as school director. In 1860 he affiliated himself with the Reorganization, and at the Amboy Conference was chosen President of the church. He continued to reside in Nauvoo, however, until 1865 or 1866, nearly twenty-seven years, but then removed to Plano, Illinois, which became headquarters of the church.

Lamoni, Iowa

In October, 1881, the headquarters of the church and Herald Publishing House were removed to Lamoni, Iowa. Here Joseph Smith made his home for

over twenty-six years, until he removed to Independence, Missouri, in 1906, where the other principal officers of the church shortly after were removed, and where he passed away in December, 1914.

Independence, Missouri

Frederick M. Smith was chosen as President by the church in April, 1915, and under his direction Independence, Missouri, was formally made the headquarters of the church by the conference of 1920, recognizing what was already an accomplished fact. The headquarters of the church are now fully established in Independence, Missouri, where all of the principal offices of the church are located.

Lamoni, Iowa, continues as the place second in importance, with Graceland College as a growing institution, and an Old Folks' Home.

From the first, the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints has denounced polygamy and the other doctrines added by the church of Utah. They have also emphasized, and still do, that the original church never accepted nor had anything to do with these doctrines. The Reorganized Church was held the lawful successor or the continuation of the original church by Judge L. S. Sherman in the Kirtland Temple Suit, in the Court of Common Pleas, Lake County, Ohio, in 1880.

A Court Decision

Then Judge John F. Philips, of the United States Circuit Court for Western Division of the Western District of Missouri, in 1894, in a thoroughly con-

tested action, also held that the Reorganized Church was the lawful successor of the original church founded in 1830. Also that these added doctrines of polygamy and the like did not belong to the original church. This was requisite in a suit to determine the title to the Temple Lot in Independence, Missouri. (See decision of John F. Philips, Judge, pp. 33-45.)

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals modified this decision, so far as it affected possession of the lot, on the grounds of adverse possession and laches. The important questions of succession and responsibility for these objectionable doctrines were not considered or modified.

Today in Nauvoo

During the summer some ten thousand visitors, many of whom are tourists, some from various parts of the United States including Maine and California, visit Nauvoo. The pastor of the local congregation is the caretaker of the church property and conducts visitors to the points of historical interest.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints still owns several of the old landmarks, including the Old Homestead, the Mansion House, and the Nauvoo House. They have a fine brick church and a growing congregation. Most summers a reunion and a young people's convention or camp is held and is attended by many from other States.

It is still a place they love, though its glory is now of the past.

The Early History of Nauvoo

HERALD PUBLISHING HOUSE
Independence, Missouri

1938





St. Edmund's Hall

Large Fruit Industry

With the passing of Mormon and Icarian glories of Nauvoo, came a sturdy class of immigrants from Germany and France who started the culture of the grape, until today there are countless acres of grapes in and around Nauvoo. Fruit growing here is an extensive industry. In normal season an average of 150 carloads of grapes are shipped from Nauvoo. Other fruits and vegetables are also largely cultivated.

Educational Advantages

The educational advantages in Nauvoo are equal to that of towns much larger. Besides our public grade school and high school, we have St. Peter's and St. Paul's parochial grade and high school; also St. Mary's Academy, a school for girls, in successful operation since 1874, and St. Edmund's Hall, a school for boys, both conducted by the Benedictine Sisters.

A Few Notes

Nauvoo has a nice park at the river with plenty of shade, water, toilets, tables and benches, near bathing beach, boating and fishing.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints own what is known as the Smith properties in Nauvoo, prominent historical landmarks. A representative of the church resides in the Mansion House. He is always glad to give visitors information about Nauvoo.

Nauvoo has five fine churches, the Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Latter Day Saints (Reorganized church).

We have a good bank, an up-to-date newspaper, and other enterprises.

Nauvoo is situated just twelve miles from the Keokuk-Hamilton hydro-electric plant,

whose dam spans the Mississippi. It develops 200,000 h. p. and cost \$26,000,000. Nauvoo obtains its power and light from this plant. Nine miles north is Fort Madison. Large bridges span the river at both Keokuk and Fort Madison.

Nauvoo has no railroad connection, but is more fortunately located than some towns that have a railroad. The



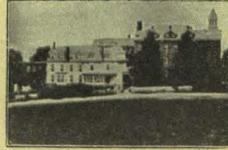
Nauvoo Public School

Cabet and a few of his followers went to St. Louis, Mo., where he died broken hearted on November 8, 1856, aged 69 years. Some settled near Corning, Iowa, where they made an unsuccessful attempt to continue communism. Many remained in Nauvoo and vicinity.

ferryboat "City of Nauvoo" makes regular trips to Montrose, connecting with six passenger trains daily, during nine months of the year.

Nauvoo is on Highway No. 96 of the state hard road system and is accessible by hard roads from every direction as can be noticed on the map on this folder.

The large body of water above Keokuk created by backwater of the big dam is called Lake Cooper, and extends up the river many miles. Tourists can detour from Iowa to Nauvoo over the Keokuk or Fort Madison bridge or take the Nauvoo Ferry at Montrose. A trip around the lake affords a magnificent view of Nauvoo and the surrounding country being one of the most wonderful scenic drives in the country. The river drive between Nauvoo and Hamilton is especially inspiring.



St. Mary's Academy

Thousands of tourists visit Nauvoo every year for the purpose of sightseeing.

Many of the old Mormon residences and landmarks are still standing in Nauvoo. The houses show a peculiar and distinctive style of architecture; no two are alike. Some of them in their time were very handsome and attractive. On this folder appear the pictures of some of the famous landmarks still to be seen in Nauvoo.

Many Historical Landmarks in Nauvoo

First Real House in Nauvoo, built in 1827 by Captain James White. First Circuit court in county held here.

Joseph Smith Homestead—Originally a log house built about 1823 by James Jones, an Indian agent, who sold it to Joseph Smith in 1839. The prophet lived there until the spring of 1843, when he moved into the Mansion House.

Mansion House—Built in 1842 and 1843, through revelation. Home of the Prophet at the time he was killed at Carthage, June 27, 1844.

The Nauvoo House—A revelation was received January 17, 1841, by Joseph Smith to build it for a tavern for himself. It was never finished according to original plans.

The Brigham Young House—Where Brigham Young resided during most of his seven years' residence in Nauvoo.

Among the residences of Mormon dignitaries still here are those of Apostle John C. Taylor, Apostle Wilford Woodruff, Apostle Lorenzo Snow, Apostle Heber C. Kimball, Bishop Hunter, Orson Pratt, Sidney Rigdon, Apostle Orson



House Built of Temple Stone

Hyde, David Yearsley, Lorin Farr, Pres. Wm. Marks, Patriarch John Smith, Parley P. Pratt, Soland Foster, Jonathan Browning, father of the inventor of the Browning machine gun. Other land marks, the Thomas Moore wagon shop, Mormon City hotel, Mormon Masonic temple, Icarian wooden apartment houses, Mormon Arsenal (Academy), John C. Taylor's "Times and Seasons" and "Nauvoo Neighbor" offices, Parochial school house built of Temple stone, built as a school by the Icarians, Temple site and well which supplied water for baptismal fount, Mormon cemetery, etc.

At the Oriental Hotel can be seen a very interesting display of Mormon and Indian relics, antiques, etc.

The graves of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, a secret since the time of burial, except in family tradition, were found in January 1928. The remains with those of Emma Smith-Bidamon, who was Joseph's widow, were placed in a tripart crypt on the Homestead premises, which has a suitable marker.

July 26, 1933, a beautiful monument was erected, in Nauvoo by the Women's National Relief Society of Salt Lake City, Utah, marking the birthplace of their organization on March 17, 1842. The monument also marks the start, or eastern end of the Mormon trail from Nauvoo to Utah, the western end being marked by a monument in Pioneer Park in Salt Lake City.

Nauvoo has the requirements of a modern city, with many natural advantages and resources. Here is rich soil; a garden spot of Illinois. We have water works and a sewer system, fine natural drainage, excellent sites for homes, beautiful and healthful natural surroundings.

This folder is issued by the Nauvoo Unity Club, which extends to all a hearty welcome to Nauvoo.

For further information write to the

Unity Club,
Nauvoo, Illinois



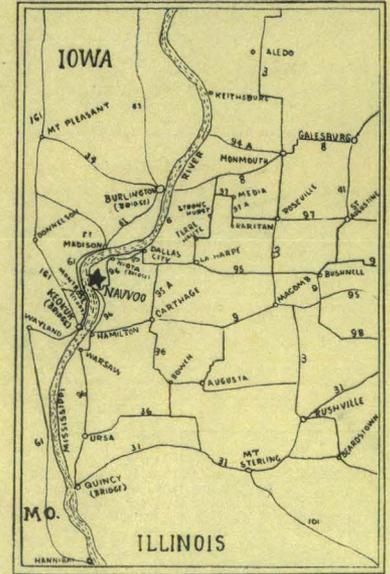
Monument in Nauvoo Erected by Utah Mormons



Icarian Apartment House

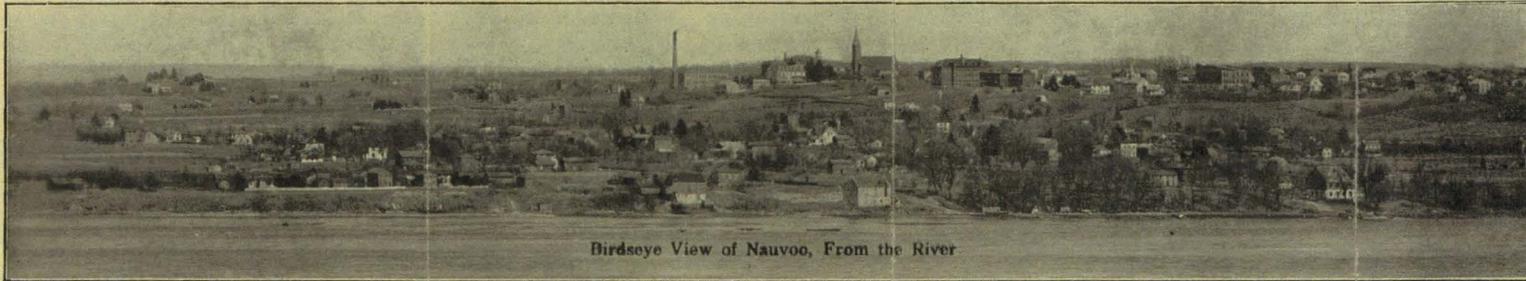
NAUVOO

"CITY BEAUTIFUL"



"On the Mississippi"

WHERE HISTORY AND
BEAUTY COMBINE



Birdseye View of Nauvoo, From the River



Joseph Smith
Mormon Prophet and Founder
of Nauvoo

Facts About Nauvoo

NAUVOO is one of the historical places of the Middle West. In several respects it has the most remarkable history of any city in the United States. It was here that the Mormons were located for eight years, from 1839 to 1846. It was here also that the famous French Icarian Community tried out their form of communistic living, but failed. Nauvoo is also noted for its fruit industry and for its beautiful location. Nauvoo is the Mecca of the Latter Day Saints church and of Nature lovers. Interest in the quaint old city is constantly increasing.

Nauvoo's Location

Nauvoo is located on the east bank of the Mississippi river upon one of the grandest landscapes ever spread before human vision. Along the river there



Joseph Smith Homestead

is a "Flat" or bench of land of several thousand acres, with hills rising in a terrace behind. Back of these is level land stretching into the country. The river flows past the town in crescent shape, and the view for miles around of the adjacent country, of the majestic river, and the wooded bluffs and bottom farms in Iowa is one of beauty and grandeur. The whole forms a panorama unsurpassed.

First Settler and Settlements

The first actual white settler at Nauvoo was Captain James White, who was born in Ohio. He came here in 1824, or perhaps 1823, to reside and trade with the Sac and Fox Indians, who at that time had a large village called Quashquema of some 400 or 500 lodges at the head

of what was then the Des Moines Rapids on which Nauvoo now stands. In 1824, the treaty was made with the Indians by the general government by which they relinquished their lands on this side of the river. Captain White wishing to obtain possession of their village, for the payment of 200 sacks of corn, induced them to vacate in his favor and they paddled across the river to Iowa. Captain White opened out a farm, and also engaged in keel-boating. A few other settlers came, and the first post-office in the county called Venus, was established in March 1830. In 1834 Commerce was laid out and Venus was absorbed by the new town. In 1837 Commerce City, a "paper town" was laid out by a brace of eastern speculators, just north of Commerce.



The Nauvoo House

After the Mormons were driven from Missouri they came to Commerce in 1839. They bought several hundred acres of land here and in 1840 the postoffice was changed from Commerce to Nauvoo. The name is said to be taken from the Hebrew and means "beautiful place" or "pleasant land". The town was incorporated and granted a special charter by the state legislature.

Coming of the Mormons

Here the Mormons began the work of building a wonderful city. In a few years the city had a population of 20,000 and was a hive of industry and commercial activity. The prophet had sent stalwart missionaries like Brigham Young, Parley P. Pratt, Orson Pratt and others, to England and other countries and they made great accessions to the faith.



Mansion House

Nauvoo Mormon Temple

As early as 1841 the erection of a great temple was undertaken. Limestone was secured from quarries about Nauvoo; the lumber was rafted down the river from Wisconsin. The building was completed enough to be used in the summer of 1844, but owing to the death of the prophet never was fully completed. It was burned at the hands of an incendiary on the night of Oct. 7-8, 1848.



Brigham Young Residence

The Temple was built of light gray limestone, it was 128 feet long, 88 feet broad, 60 feet high and to the top of tower 200 feet. It had 30 hewn pilasters, which cost \$3,000 each. The baptismal font was supported on 12 carved oxen. Corner stone was laid April 6, 1841. The building is said to have been the finest in the west at the time and its estimated cost was \$1,000,000. Its destruction aroused the people to a high state of indignation as both Mormons and Gentiles took a pride in the magnificent structure and felt that it should have been preserved. The prophet's revelation given for the erection of the temple was dated January 12, 1841, and also provided a grand tavern in which the prophet was to live. This tavern, known as the Nauvoo House also was started in 1841, but was never completed. Later it was completed in its present form.

Causes for Banishment

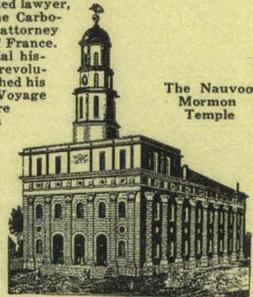
Robberies, murders, and outlawry ran riot during the years of 1844-1845 in Hancock county. The law was openly violated and it seemed impossible to bring the culprits to trial. The rapidly

growing city became a rendezvous for criminals. The Mormons were blamed, in many cases unjustly. This with their political activity naturally brought on conflict with non-Mormon residents of the neighborhood, which reached a climax in 1846, when the Mormons were driven from the state by an uprising of the neighborhood people. The prophet, Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum, were shot and killed by a mob in the county jail at Carthage on June 27, 1844, while supposedly under protection of state troops. Joseph Smith was born at Sharon, Vermont, on December 23, 1805, and at the time of his death was only 39 years of age.

The Icarian Community

The exodus of the Mormons gave Nauvoo a strangely vacant and deserted appearance. The famous French Icarian Communists came to Nauvoo in 1849 and took possession of many of the vacant houses, and here established a communistic colony. Their leader was Etienne Cabet, a noted lawyer, a former leader of the Carbonari, and former attorney general and deputy of France. He wrote a substantial history of the French revolution and later published his famous book, "A Voyage Into Icaria". There were many artisans and professional men among them. Industries and business enterprises were established. In a few years, however, the members of the colony found the communistic idea impracticable.

Social groups were formed, dissensions arose and the colony was finally disbanded.



The Nauvoo
Mormon
Temple

850

963

In the District Court of the State of Iowa, in for Decatur County,

IN PROBATE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE Estate OF

Alexander H. Smith

Administrator Deed.⁴

Deceased



KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That on the 10th day of February, 1916, the Court above named entered an order in the matter above entitled⁵ Estate the undersigned

as⁶ Administrator of said⁷ Estate to

execute a conveyance by deed of the real estate hereinafter described belonging to said⁷ Estate

Said deed to be in favor of the grantee, E. L. Kelley as Trustee for the use and benefit of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and to be in specific performance of a certain contract

That pursuant to said¹⁰ Authorization and in consideration of Fifteen Hundred Fifty and 00/100 DOLLARS, paid by the grantee hereinafter named¹¹ the same now having been paid in full,

the undersigned, as⁶ Administrator, as aforesaid, hereby sell and convey unto E. L. Kelley, as trustee for the use and benefit of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot No. Three (3), in Block No. One Hundred forty-seven (147), in the City of Mason, Hancock County, Illinois

to have and to hold the same unto him, and his heirs and assigns, forever¹² as such Trustee forever, and to his successors in office

And the undersigned, in his official capacity as aforesaid, hereby covenant⁵ with the said grantee that in making said sale and this deed, he has in all respects complied with the orders of said Court in the above entitled cause, and with the laws of said State¹³

Witness my hand, in the capacity aforesaid, this 10th day of February 1916

Herman C. Smith
as¹⁴ Administrator
of said Estate

STATE OF IOWA, Decatur County, ss.

On this 10th day of February, 1916, before me personally appeared

Herman C. Smith

to me known to be the person named in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that

he executed the same as his voluntary act and deed ¹⁵ as Administrator of the Estate of Alexander H. Smith

C. E. Beck

Clerk District Court

STATE OF IOWA, Decatur County, ss.

I, C. E. Beck, Clerk of the District Court of the State of

Iowa in and for Decatur County, do hereby certify that on the 10th day

of February, 1916, the foregoing deed and a report of the sale evidenced thereby were

presented to and approved ¹⁶ by Hon. H. H. Evans judge

said Court, which approval has been entered of record ¹⁷

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto affixed the seal of said Court and my signature, this 10th day

of February, 1916.

C. E. Beck

Clerk.

By _____ Deputy.

The within deed presented in open Court and approved Feb 10th 1916, H. H. Evans Judge

DIRECTIONS

1. "ESTATE," "GUARDIANSHIP (OF THE PERSON-PROPERTY)," etc.
2. "DECEASED," "MINOR," "PERSON OF UNSOUND MIND," etc.
3. "ADMINISTRATOR'S," "GUARDIAN'S," etc.
4. Code § 3206 et seq.; § 3223 and 3225 et seq.; § 3323 et seq.; and § 3409.
5. "Authorizing," if made on application of administrator (executor) or guardian; "requiring," if made on application of another.
6. "Administrator (executor)," "guardian of the property," etc.
7. "Estate," or, "ward(s)," etc. All the wards should be named in the title above.
8. "Sell at public auction (private sale)," unless deed is made under Code § 3226 or § 3409, in which case say "execute a conveyance by deed of."
9. Leave this space blank unless the deed is made under Code § 3226 or § 3409, in which case say: "said deed to be in favor of the grantee... hereinafter named, and to be in specific performance of a certain contract," and describe the contract.
10. "Authorization," or, "requirement." See DIRECTION NO. 5.
11. Leave blank unless it is desired to itemize or explain the consideration.
12. "Subject to mortgage (describing it) (which grantee assumes and agrees to pay as a part of the purchase price)," if applicable.
13. Here insert any other covenants or matters desired.
14. Possibly a guardian need not attach his official title. Code § 3211 gives to a guardian the right to execute deeds in his own name.
15. "As administrator of said estate" etc. or, as desired, in case the scrivener thinks it necessary to show the capacity in which the party acknowledges. But see Code § 2942 et seq., and, especially, Code § 2959.
16. Insert "by," unless approved by a Judge in vacation under Code § 3812, when say "in vacation by the Hon. John Doe, Judge of." But the approval of a deed and report seems not to be a matter requiring notice, hence the Probate Court is always open to dispose of such matters. Code § 3261.
17. Code §§ 3211, 3330, 3331. Perhaps this certificate is not required except in cases of sales under Code §§ 3323, 3227. But the first sentence of Code § 3331 is very broad. At any rate, the certificate is never inappropriate.
18. Code § 3413. If the land is situated in another county, see Code §§ 3265, 3331.

63 FILED FEB 10 1916

3

DEED

1 Estate of A. H. Smith OF

2 Ed. Delley, as trustee.

Filed 19

Clerk.

By _____ Deputy.

Recorded in Probate Record Deeds, 18 Book

No. 62, page _____

STATE OF IOWA, _____ County, ss.

Entered for taxation, this _____ day

of _____ 1916

Auditor.

By _____ Deputy.

STATE OF IOWA, Hancock County, ss.

Filed for record, this 8 day of

March, 1916, at 8

o'clock A. M., and recorded in Deed

Record

Book No. 171, page 360

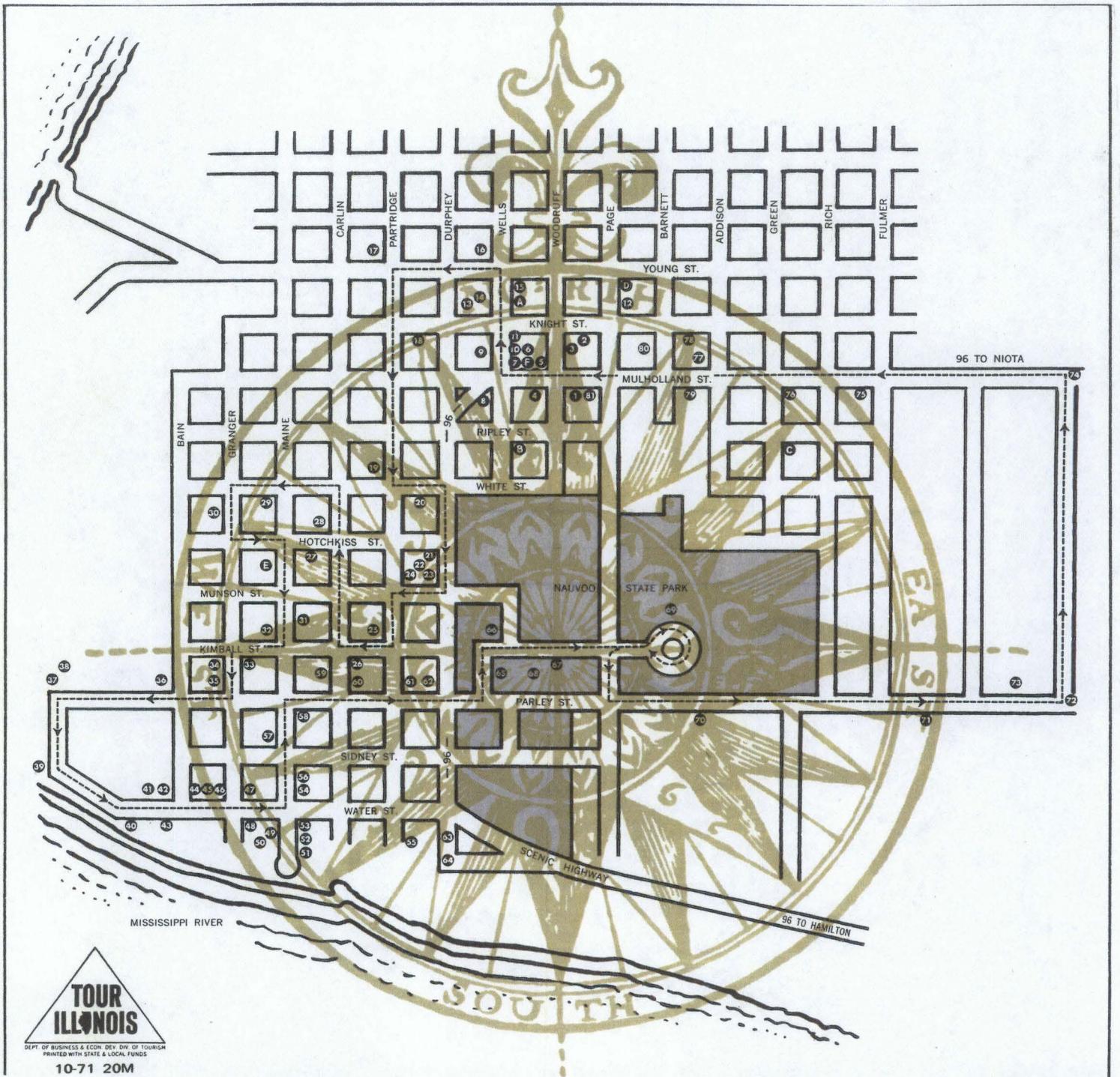
E. J. Reaugh Recorder.

By _____ Deputy.

E. L. Kellogg, Independence

76-Bl 27094 mo

EXD.



DEPT. OF BUSINESS & ECON. DEV. DIV. OF TOURISM
PRINTED WITH STATE & LOCAL FUNDS

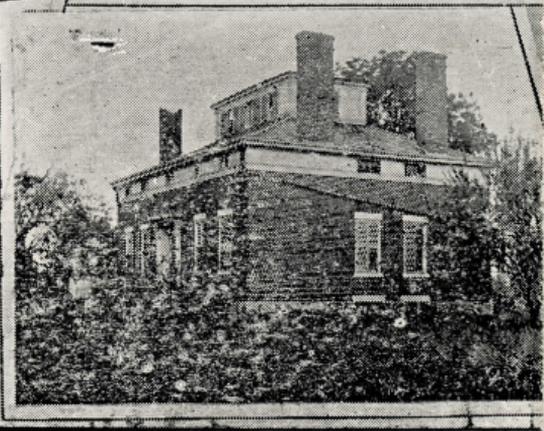
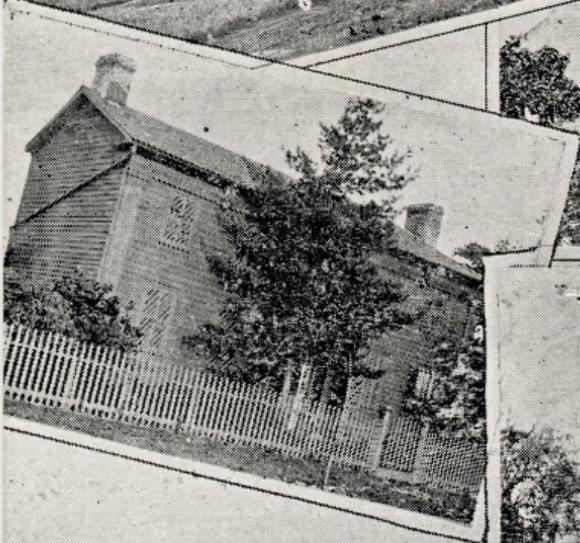
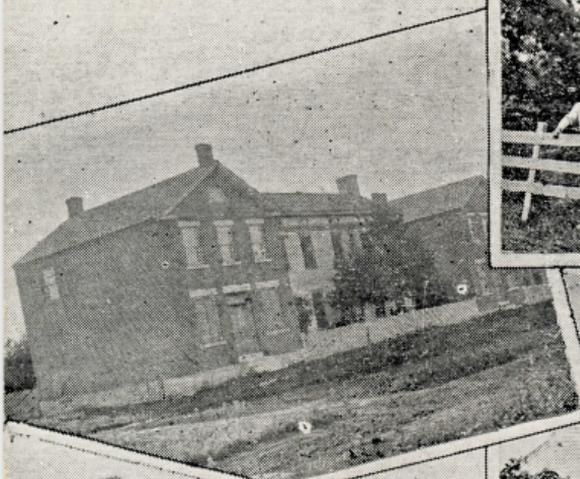
10-71 20M

LEGEND

- 1—Starting place—Nauvoo Reception Center
- 2—Former city jail built from Temple stone
- 3—Site of Etienne Cabet's home. He was leader of French Icarians
- 4—Icarian strip mine
- 5—Site of Icarian apartment houses
- 6—Temple Square
- 7—Schoolhouse built by Icarians from Temple stone
- 8—Banet Hall, boarding school for girls
- 9—St. Mary Priory, home of the Benedictine Sisters
- 10—National Women's Relief Society monument, marks east end of Mormon trek
- 11—Clark Store
- 12—Site of Orson Spencer home
- 13—Old Mormon Arsenal where Nauvoo Legion guns and ammunition were stored
- 14—St. Mary's Academy, boarding school for girls
- 15—Site of Parley P. Pratt store. He was one of the original Apostles
- 16—Home of famous Nauvoo Blue cheese
- 17—Site of George Y. Cutler tomb, once a famous landmark
- 18—Bishop Edward Hunter home
- 19—David D. Yearsley home. Tallest privately owned home in Nauvoo
- 20—Site of Willard Richards home. He was prominent in church affairs
- 21—Willford Woodruff home, later President of Mormon church
- 22—Site of George Q. Cannon home. He was Congressman from Utah
- 23—Lorin Farr home. He was President of Seventy in early church
- 24—Heber C. Kimball home, restored
- 25—Old Mormon home
- 26—Lucy Mack Smith home. She was the mother of the Prophet Joseph Smith
- 27—John Lyon store
- 28—Orson Hyde home. The first Mormon missionary to Palestine
- 29—Masonic Temple built in 1843
- 30—Grout house, or fort
- 31—Jonathan Browning home. Father of John Moses Browning, great firearms inventor
- 32—"Times and Seasons" an old Mormon home
- 33—Brigham Young home
- 34—Site of Joseph Young home. He was the older brother of Brigham Young
- 35—Early 1840 home
- 36—Site of the Seventies Hall. "Seventies" comprised missionary "arm" of the church
- 37—Many Mormons crossed the frozen river at this point during the exodus
- 38—Site of Capt. James White home
- 39—Site of the Ritter mill
- 40—Site of William Law home. He published the "Nauvoo Expositor"
- 41—Frank Paulin home. He was an early settler
- 42—Orson Pratt home. He was an Apostle, mathematician, and invented the odometer
- 43—Site of Peter Welter Roller Mills
- 44—Site of the first "Times and Seasons" building
- 45—Site of the Hyrum Smith home. He was Patriarch and brother of the Prophet
- 46—William Marks home. He was President of the Nauvoo Stake
- 47—Site of the Nauvoo Coach and Carriage factory
- 48—Foundation of Joseph Smith's Red Brick store
- 49—Joseph Smith Homestead
- 50—Graves of Joseph, Emma and Hyrum Smith
- 51—Nauvoo House. Intended for a large hotel
- 52—Reorganized L.D.S. Guide Office
- 53—Site of the home of the Prophet's father
- 54—Joseph Smith Mansion House
- 55—Windy Lane flour mill where stone ground whole wheat flour is made
- 56—Sidney Rigdon home
- 57—South wing of 1842 hotel built in Nauvoo
- 58—Site of Powder and Match factory
- 59—Snow—Ashby Duplex
- 60—Coolidge—Kaufmann home. German inscription in gable
- 61—Early home
- 62—Patriarch George A. Smith home. He was uncle of the Prophet
- 63—Original drainage ditch built by Mormons. Entrance to Nauvoo State Park
- 64—Century-old stone arch bridge
- 65—Sunstone, one of 30 used on the Nauvoo Temple
- 66—Shelter house in Nauvoo State Park
- 67—Nauvoo Historical Society Museum in Nauvoo State Park
- 68—Century-old vineyard in Nauvoo State Park
- 69—Ritter Presshouse and Wine cellar in Nauvoo State Park
- 70—Village Inn Motel
- 71—Home of famous old Nauvoo wines. Established in 1857
- 72—Road leading to Pioneer Saints' Cemetery in Sonora township
- 73—Phalp Mix home. House stands on dividing line between Nauvoo-Sonora township
- 74—Historic plaque at "Old" Nauvoo cemetery
- 75—American Legion hall, built from Temple stone
- 76—Pioneer Motel
- 77—Baumert home—also known as Agnew home
- 78—Nauvoo Grade School
- 79—Tanner wagon shop, many handcars for trek were made here
- 80—U. S. Postoffice
- 81—Hotel Nauvoo built in 1840, now famous for fine food

CHURCHES

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| A—SS. Peter and Paul Catholic | D—First Presbyterian |
| B—Christ Lutheran | E—Reorganized L.D.S. |
| C—First Methodist | F—L.D.S. (Mormon) |



Group of Historic Houses at Nauvoo, Ill.

(Three houses owned by John Taylor. Res. of Wm. Law
 Nauvoo Neighbor office to right.) Old City Hotel
 Joseph Smith Mansion House. Jos. Young home

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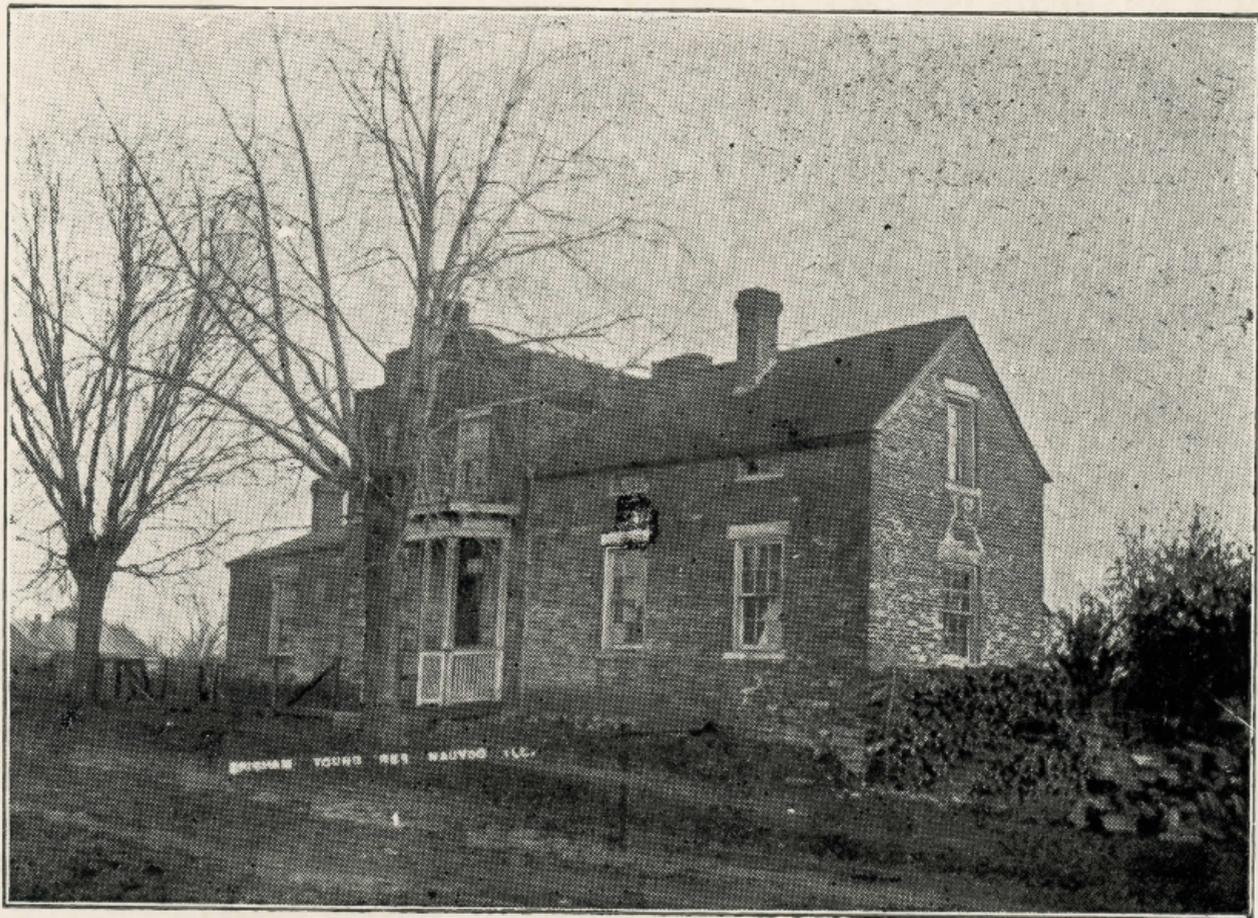
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438B

Nauvoo House,
Nauvoo, Ill (1938)
(Part of Proposed Hotel on Mississippi
River)



438B

Front view
Building used for Mormon Newspaper
in 1840's
Nauvoo, Ill. (1938)



438B

Rear View
First Joseph Smith Home in
Nauvoo, Ill. (1938)



438B Front View

Joseph Smith Mansion
Nauvoo, Ill. (1938)



Nauvoo, Ill.

NPS 1975

Temple Sunstone, displayed in state park

615E



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The Rocky Mountain Saints:

a full complete

History of the Mormons

By J. B. H. Stenhouse

New York 1873 p. 221



NPS Number NHL

Title: Joseph Smith's Nauvoo Mansion

Loc. Nauvoo, Illinois ①

Nauvoo, Illinois

JOSEPH SMITH'S NAUVOO MANSION

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL CENTER

organized by the Church of
Jesus Christ of Latter Day
Saints
Independence, Mo.





25 1/2 pics

Nauvoo, Ill.

Joseph Smith House
Hancock St, Ill.

NR

Nauvoo Restoration, Inc.



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NO SCOOTERS
NO STROLLER
NO WHEELCHAIR
NO STROLLER
NO WHEELCHAIR
NO STROLLER
NO WHEELCHAIR

~~Nauvo HD~~
NEW HAMPSHIRE: ~~FRANKLIN~~
Daniel Webster Birthplace
Photo: Hans Muessig

8-77

(J. L. Smith).
Nauvo Mansion, Nauvo HD, Ill.



Brigham Young, the great American colonizer, moved into this home in Nauvoo, Illinois, on May 31, 1843 and lived there until February 22, 1846 when he left to lead the Mormon exodus from Nauvoo to Utah. The home has now been restored and is open to the public, as are other restored homes, shops and buildings in historic Nauvoo.

PLEASE CREDIT
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Brigham Young Home - rear view
Nauvoo

Photo by D. E. Miller, 1962