

Published several times a year by THE SOCIETY FOR EARLY HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY at Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, for the dissemination among its members of information on new discoveries in archaeology throwing light on the origins of civilization in the Old and New Worlds, on the earliest periods of recorded history in the two hemispheres, and on the important historical claims of the Hebrew-Christian and Latter-day Saint scriptures; also news of the Society and its members and of the B.Y.U. department of archaeology and anthropology, of which the Society is an affiliated organization. Included are papers read at the Society's and Department's annual symposia on the archaeology of the Scriptures. All views expressed in this newsletter are those of the author of the contribution in which they appear and not necessarily those of Brigham Young University or the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Subscription is by membership in the Society, which also includes subscription to other publications.

107.0 SYMPOSIUM PLANS LAID. Plans have been set for the Eighteenth Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures. It will be held all day Saturday, October 12, 1968, as announced yesterday by the SEHA Executive Committee (see also Newsletter, 105.42). The place will be Room 184 in the Jesse Knight Business Building on the BYU campus, where it has been held several times in the recent past.

The Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures is a traditional event, cosponsored by the SEHA and the BYU archaeology-anthropology department. It is planned as an occasion when students of scriptural archaeology can exchange with one another the results of their latest research. All Society members are urged to attend. The public is also invited.

107.00 Chairman. The Executive Committee has named Welby W. Ricks, former president of the SEHA (Newsletter, 82.0), as the general chairman of the event. Dr. Ricks has served as chairman on several previous occasions. Other members of the symposium committee have not yet been named.

107.01 Admission. Each member of the Society and his partner--in the case of an Institutional Member, any two persons representing it--will be admitted to the Symposium free of charge upon presentation of his (or its) membership card. Non-members will be charged 75 cents per person.

107.02 Invitation to Prepare Papers. Dr. Ricks, in a recent letter mailed to all SEHA members, invited them to prepare papers for the Symposium. His letter read:

"May I take this early opportunity to invite you to prepare a paper for possible reading at the Symposium.

"If you can accept this invitation, then please send

us a one-page abstract or summary of your proposed paper by September 21. (It is not necessary to submit the paper itself by this advance date--only the one-page abstract.) Mail it to: Symposium Committee, 140 Maeser Building, BYU, Provo, Utah 84601.

"The reason I am asking for your abstract at this early date is to allow time for the symposium committee to make its selection of papers to be read and prepare a printed or dittoed program, prior to the Symposium on October 12.

"The only limitation as to subject matter is that each paper should deal with some archaeological find or development as it bears on the Scriptures: the Bible, the Book of Mormon, and the Pearl of Great Price.

"Reading time for most papers will be 20 minutes. Following each paper a discussion period of about 10 minutes is planned.

"Selected papers will later be published in the Newsletter and Proceedings of the SEHA. The Society reserves the right to publish any paper read at the Symposium, but on the other hand no guarantee can be made that any particular paper will be published after being read there.

"Please send us an abstract if you have a contribution you can make."

Dr. Ricks has also asked that each author submit his paper in finished form at the end of the day immediately following the Symposium, or if minor changes are needed, within ten days from the symposium date.

107.03 Special Business. The Society's Triennial Election Meeting will be held as a special feature of the Symposium (see below, 107.3).

A brief meeting of the Society members for the purpose of legal incorporation has also been scheduled in connection with the Symposium (see below, 107.4).

107.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT NAUVOO DURING THE SUMMER OF 1967. By Henry G. Crellin, Jr. A paper read at the Seventeenth Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures and Allied Fields, held at Brigham Young University on October 14, 1967.

INTRODUCTION

Nauvoo, Illinois, headquarters of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from 1839 to 1846, is located on a bend of the Mississippi River about 150 miles northwest of St. Louis and about 200 miles southwest of Chicago (see Fig. 1).

Archaeological excavation at Nauvoo has been conducted since 1962 by Nauvoo Restoration, Incorporated (hereinafter, NRI), a non-profit organization established for the purpose of authentic reconstruction and restoration of parts of the historic city as it was during the Mormon period (Newsletter, 84.0, 97.1). NRI is supported by three different groups: 1) The National Park Service, though providing no monetary support as yet, has designated Nauvoo, during the Mormon period, as one of the four most important factors in the settlement of the western frontier, it being the spot from which the pioneers left for the Salt Lake Valley and the Great Basin. (The other three factors are the Lewis and Clark expedition, the 1849 gold rush, and the opening of the Oregon Trail.) 2) The State of Illinois provides money for pamphlets telling visitors about events of the city's history. 3) The largest support comes in the form of donations from the LDS church.

Since 1966 the excavations have been under the direction of J. C. ("Pinky") Harrington, one of the foremost historic-sites archaeologists in the country. The digging season at Nauvoo is during the months of June, July, and August. The winter months are used for the preparation of reports of the preceding summer's work and of proposals for the following summer.

This kind of historical archaeology is somewhat different from the prehistoric variety, in that the archaeologist is only one of a three-member team who collaborate to do the preliminary work leading to the restoration or reconstruction of a recent historic site. The historian collects and analyzes all written records about a site or building. The architect then either tries to determine which features of the building are the original ones or, if only the foundation remains, develops building plans from available data. The responsibility of the archaeologist is to uncover structures not mentioned in written records, also to determine the historic ground level (in the case of Nauvoo, the ground level as it was in 1846).

In 1967 excavation was done at the Brigham Young home, at the Temple site, and at the Edwin Webb blacksmith shop site (see Fig. 2).

THE BRIGHAM YOUNG HOME

Structures. This past summer two structures adjacent to Brigham Young's home were uncovered (see Fig. 3). They both appear to have been built by him, although neither of them is mentioned in any known historical record.

1) The first structure that was uncovered, or more exactly its foundation, was a possible summer kitchen located about eight feet south of the west wing of the home. This structure consisted of a stone foundation and a brick floor, and apparently had brick walls about 13 inches thick. I say "apparently" because the walls had been razed; the only remaining wall is on the north side, and this is only four bricks high. The structure is 11 by 15 feet in size, outside dimensions. In the middle of the west wall there was probably located a fireplace. The entrance appears to be in the northwest corner, where the flagstone walk meets the structure.

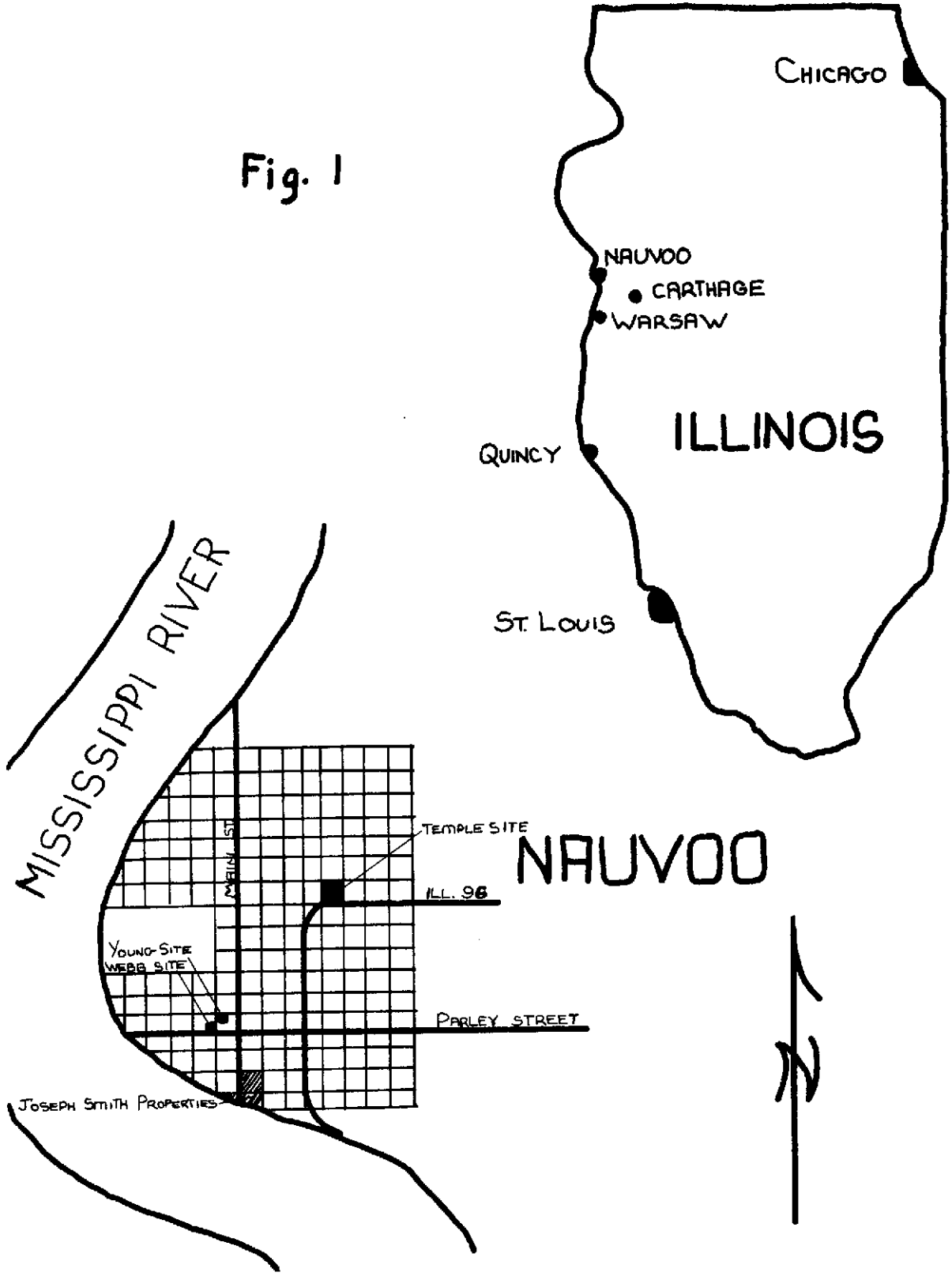
The well between the house and the possible summer kitchen was very likely dug by Brigham Young; therefore, there is a close correlation between the well, the flagstones surrounding it, and the kitchen. The kitchen was razed, the well filled up, and the well, kitchen, and flagstones buried when the modifications to the west wing of the house were made--about the late 1860's.

Some time later a new well was dug. It must have been done with a knowledge of where the kitchen was, since it misses the southeast corner of the latter by only about five inches. A cistern, on the contrary, was built later and apparently without a knowledge of the kitchen, for it cuts out the northeast corner of the structure.

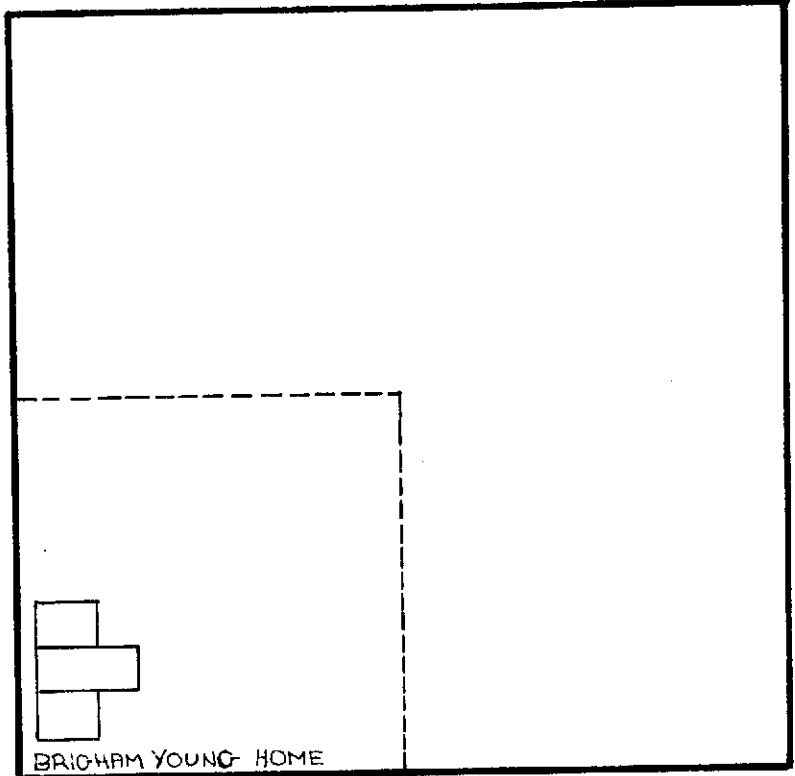
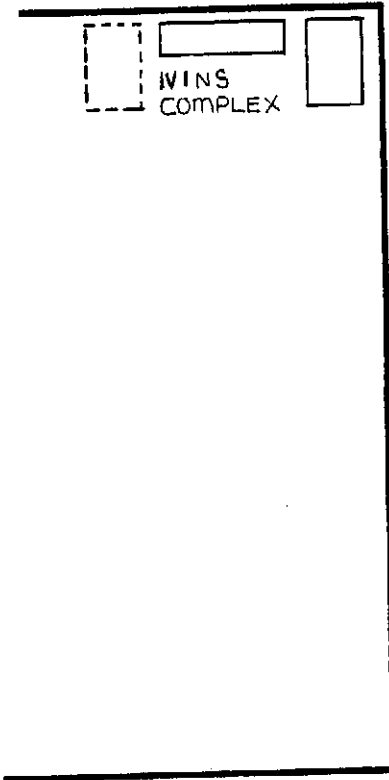
2) The other structure uncovered last summer was the bottom portion of a large cistern probably built by Brigham Young. The cistern was ten feet in diameter and extended to approximately six feet below the 1846 grade. Only the bottom and the first four courses of brick remain. The bricks were laid on their long edge, and the wall was a single brick thick. The large size of the cistern and the weak construction probably led to its collapse shortly after it was built.

Before this cistern was uncovered in 1967, the cistern above it on the west side was believed to have been Brigham Young's. The latter had been filled in, about 1880, and was the one excavated by James L. Frederick, a junior in archaeology at BYU, during

Fig. 1



MAIN



PARLEY

GRANGER

KIMBALL

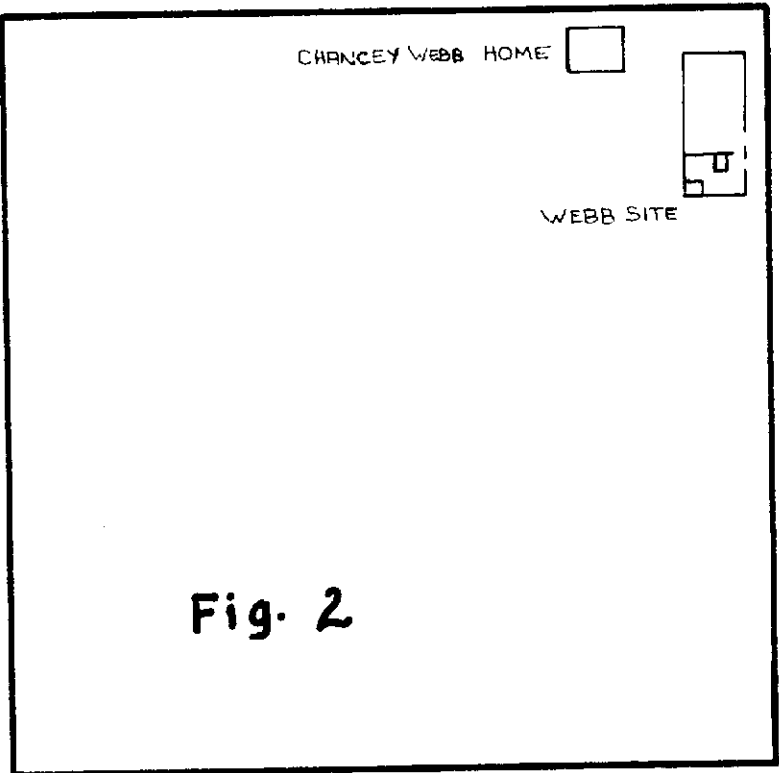
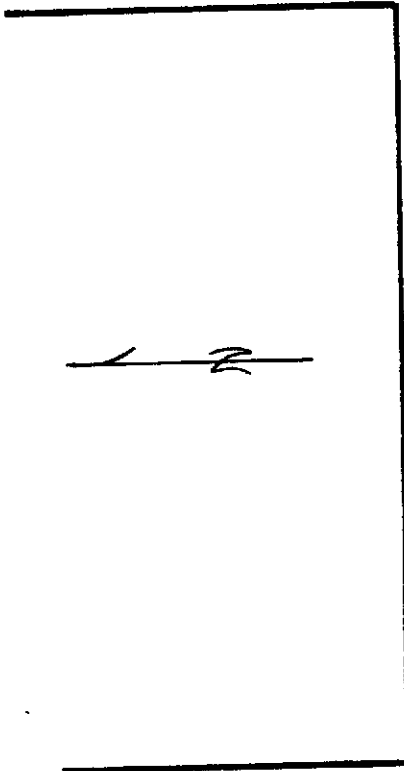


Fig. 2

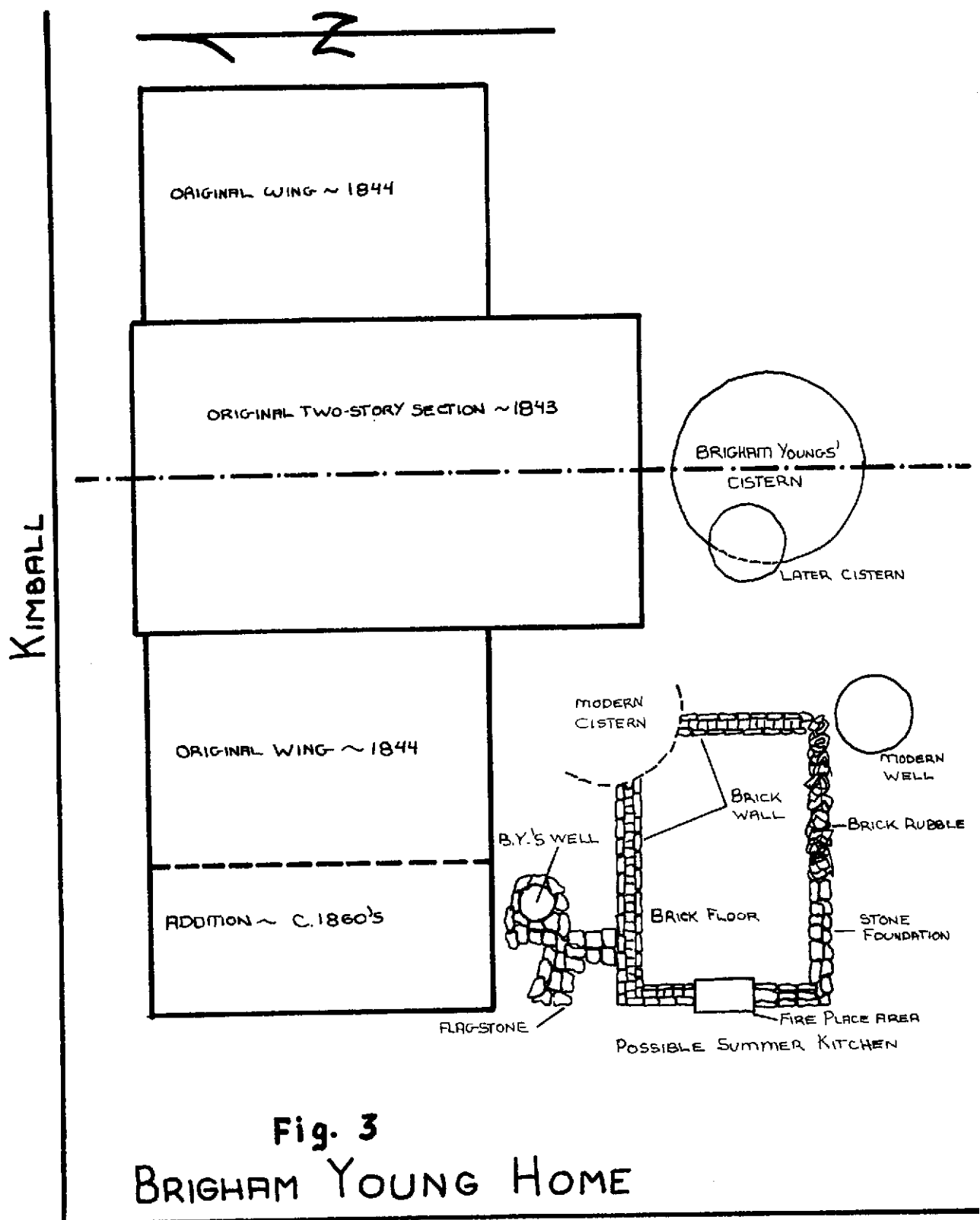
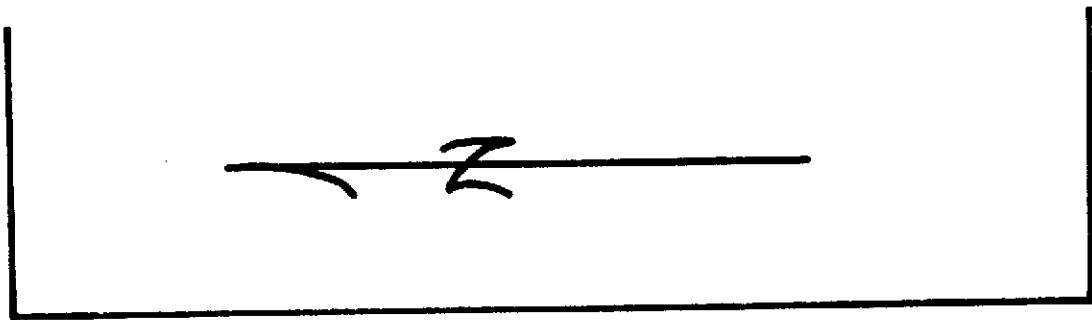
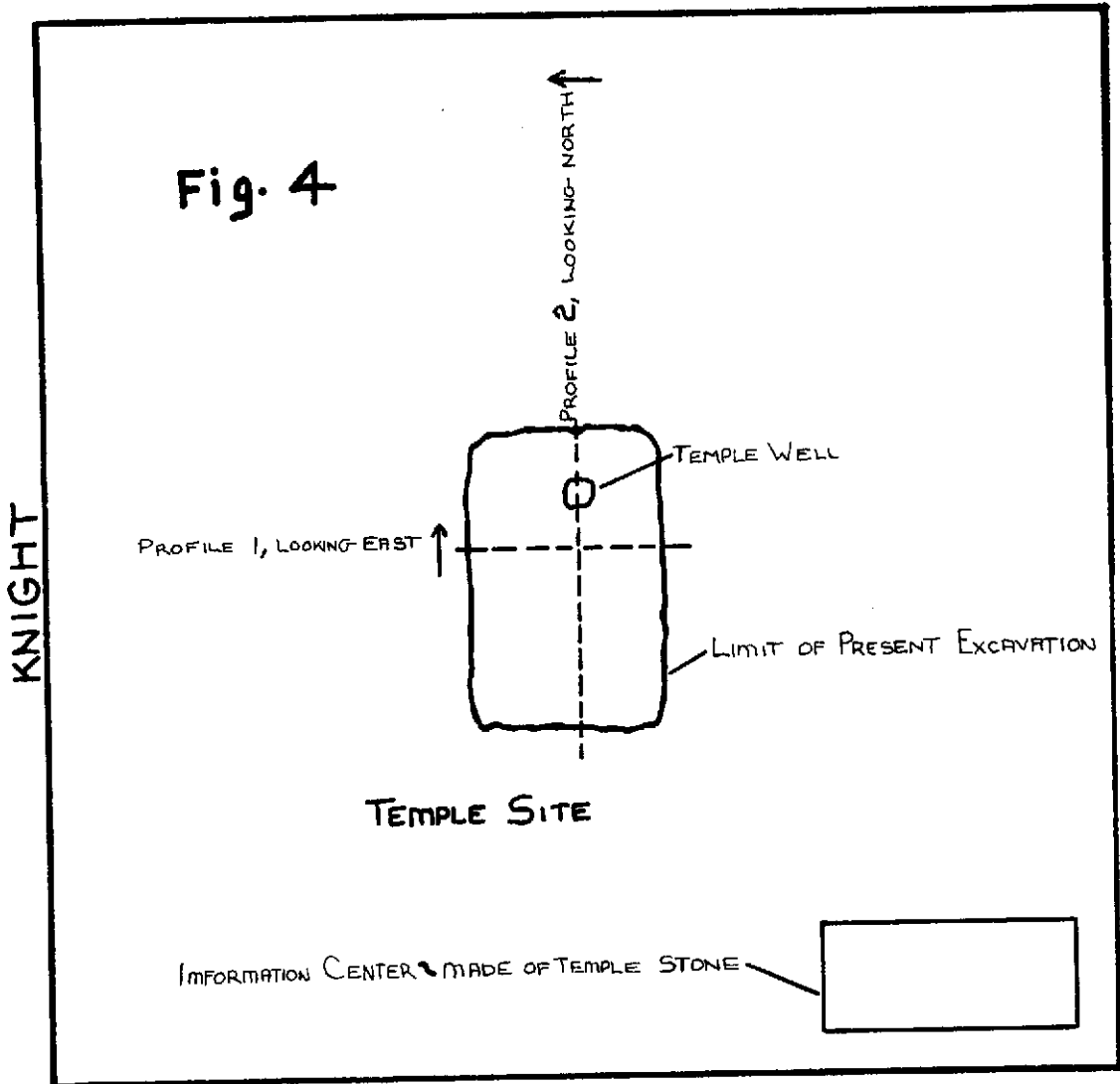


Fig. 3
BRIGHAM YOUNG HOME

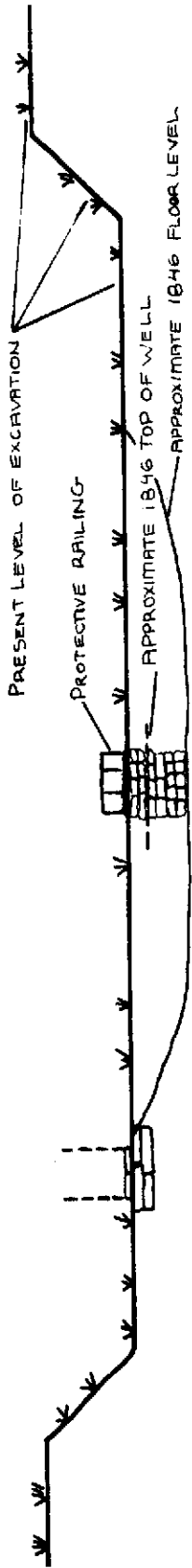
GRANGER



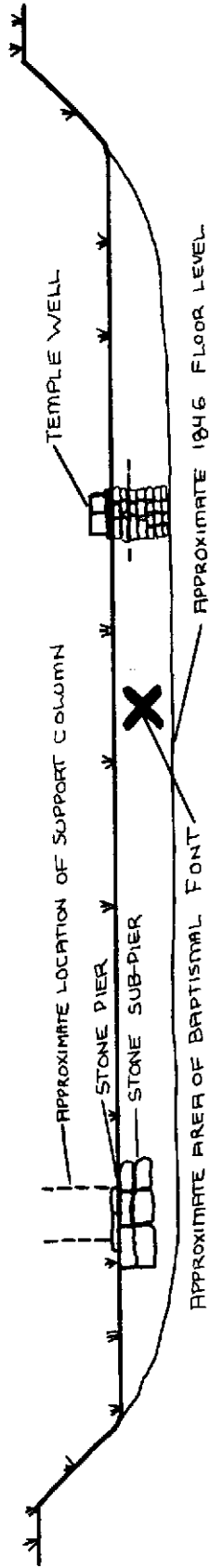
BACK



WELLS



LOOKING EAST PROFILE 1



LOOKING NORTH PROFILE 2

Fig. 5
PROFILES OF TEMPLE SITE

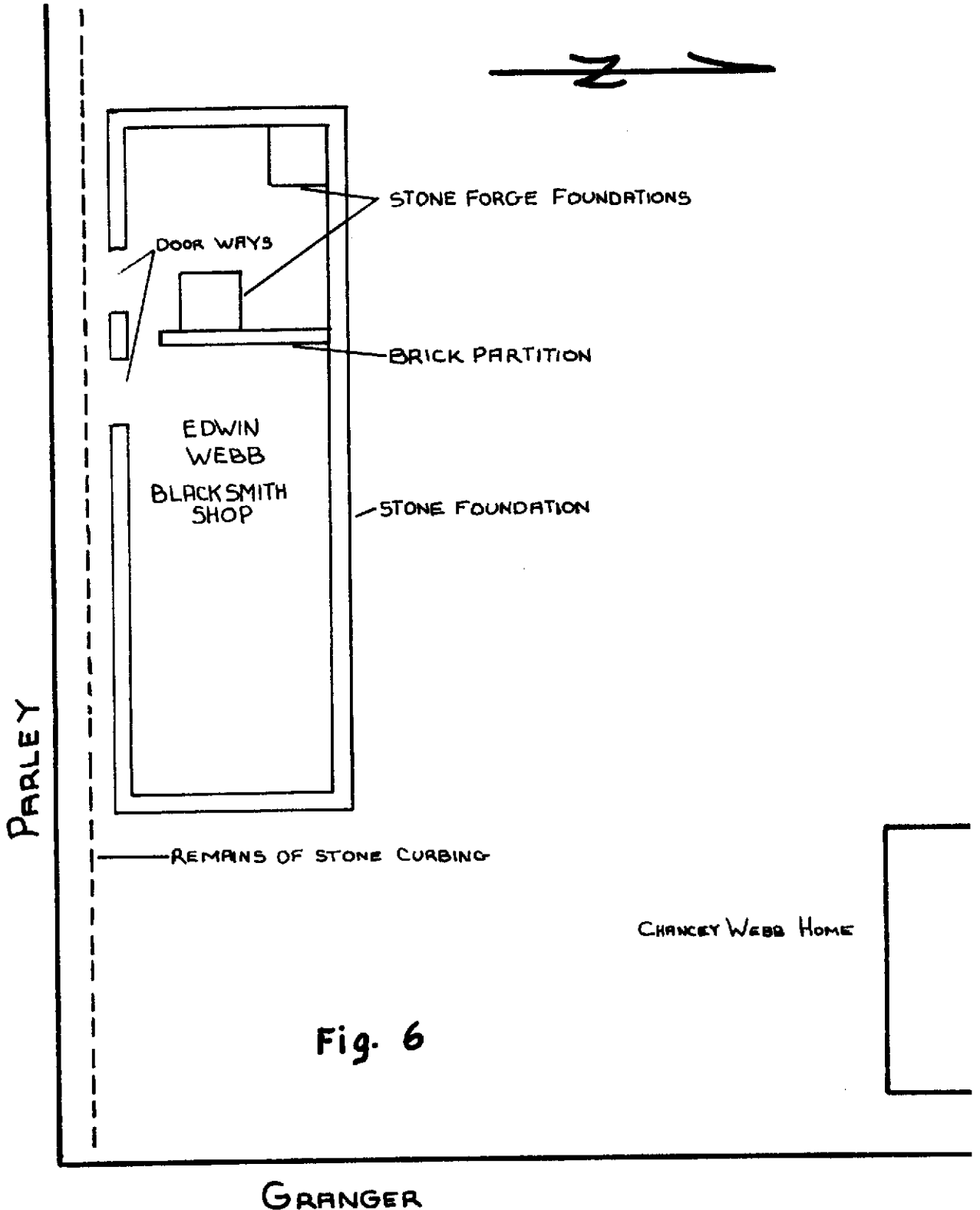


Fig. 6

the summer of 1966 (see Newsletter, 100.42).

There are two circumstances which strongly indicate that the large earlier cistern was built by Brigham Young: 1) The remaining bricks found, which had been new and unused when first laid, are larger than any other bricks used in the city at any period, except at the Temple. Thus, the cistern was probably built of Temple bricks while the Temple was under construction. 2) If one were to run a north-south line through the center of the two-story section of Brigham Young's house it would also pass the center of the large cistern as well as that of the stone outhouse vault farther to the south. In addition, the bottoms of the cistern and the vault are at the same elevation. Thus in all likelihood, all three structures were built at the same time, and we know that Brigham Young built the two-store section himself in 1843.

(The outhouse vault, an 8' x 6' x 5' structure, was excavated in 1965. Most of the artifacts found at the Brigham Young home site came from this vault.)

Ground Levels. The 1846 ground level was determined to be from three inches to three feet below the ground level at the start of the 1967 season. The last job done at the Brigham Young home this past summer was to remove all soil above the historic grade. Thus, the present ground level is as it was in 1846.

Artifacts. Because final analysis has not been made of the artifacts found at the site only one general statement can now be given about them: about 99.9% of them are post-Brigham Young.

THE TEMPLE SITE

The work at the Temple site this past summer was exploratory in nature. It took a rotating two-man crew under the direction of Mrs. Harrington about five and a half weeks to complete the work. The main task was to locate the basement floor and determine what it was made of.

The excavation of the Temple site in 1962 went down to the level of the side dressing-room floor running east-west along the north-south wall of the Temple (Newsletter, 84.02).

This past summer it was determined that the floor level of the center section of the basement, where the well and the baptismal font were, was a sloping sand floor about six inches to three feet below the elevation of the side sections (see Figs. 4 and 5).

Also, during the 1967 season, a complete pier and sub-pier unit was uncovered (see Fig. 5). This unit would have been the base for one of the interior support columns of the Temple. The sub-pier is a group of roughly worked stones approximately 10' x 10' x 3' in size. The pier itself, which would have been visible in the completed Temple, was a group of stones

measuring about 4' x 4' x 18". Between the pier and the sub-pier was a layer of bricks, which served as a leveling agent.

THE EDWIN WEBB BLACKSMITH SHOP

Work at the Edwin Webb site was to have been a simple little job to complete the season of digging. The structure turned out to be the largest ever uncovered in Nauvoo, except the Temple. Excavation disclosed the stone foundations of the Webb blacksmith and wagon-making shop, a partitioned building with two forges measuring 60 by 20 feet in size (see Fig. 6).

Tax records show that the east wall of the blacksmith shop was 30 feet west of Granger Street and that Edwin Webb's property continued from there 60 feet to the west and was 45 feet deep. Thus, the shop occupied most of the lot. The records show that Edwin's brother, Pardon, owned a two-story brick home between the shop and Granger Street and that the two structures shared a common wall. Farther to the north on Granger Street is a home that belonged to Chancey Webb. It is the only building on this corner that remains standing today (see Fig. 6).

The foundation of the blacksmith shop was encountered only about a foot below the present ground level, while the floor itself lay only 18 inches beneath the surface.

The wagon shop occupied the eastern two-thirds of the structure and the blacksmith shop the western third. The two entrances in the west half of the building face Parley Street on the south. Parallel to the street and about two feet south of the shop there was found a stone curbing. Doubtless it prevented hitched horses from pulling their wagons into the building.

The artifacts found at the site are numerous, to say the least. In the west end of the shop were uncovered 1,160 pounds of iron. Practically every tool used by a blacksmith, except the anvil, was included.

The work at the Edwin Webb blacksmith shop turned out to be more than anyone had expected, and still more remains to be done.

CONCLUSION

In concluding, I should like just to mention the potential for archaeology at Nauvoo. There are concrete data describing at least 1,500 homes in the city that were built during the Mormon period. I say "at least" because NRI historians are trying to document another 1,000 homes and home sites that are believed to date to this period. Thus, there are about 2,000 sites that should be excavated, with a program of either restoration or reconstruction in mind, or--since hotels and golf courses are planned--of salvage archaeology.

Finally, it is a personal, biased opinion of mine that historic-sites archaeology in general and Nauvoo archaeology in particular are the areas into which interested Latter-day Saints should go, rather than into the archaeology of the Scriptures.

107.2 NAUVOO EXCAVATIONS: SUMMER, 1968. By Bruce D. Louthan. Written May, 1968. Plans for excavation at Nauvoo, Illinois, by Nauvoo Restoration, Inc., are almost complete for the summer just ahead.

107.20 Staff. Dr. Dale L. Berge, instructor in archaeology at BYU during the past semester (Newsletter, 105.51), has been appointed assistant director of excavations for the 1968 season. Working under him will be Terry Walker and Earl Loveless, a sophomore and a freshman, respectively, in archaeology at BYU.

Continuing as director of excavations, J. C. Harrington will have general supervision of archaeological work (Newsletter, 97.1). Under his personal supervision will be Val Taylor and Bruce D. Louthan, BYU seniors in archaeology, as well as other BYU and University of Utah students. Donald Enders, a graduate student in history at BYU, will be returning for his fourth year and second season of excavation, making him the only veteran among the "diggers."

107.21 Sites to be Dug. Dr. Berge and his crew will direct their efforts toward mapping and uncovering the foundations of the third, now demolished, building in the Ivins Complex (see Fig. 2, above).

Mr. Harrington will conduct work at the Temple site and the Webb blacksmith shop and will possibly sink some final trenches at the Brigham Young home (see above, 107.1). In addition, further exploratory trenches may be opened at a yet undetermined site.

107.22 Past Workers from BYU. Archaeological work at Nauvoo was begun in 1962 at the Temple site under the direction of Dee F. Green, then a graduate student at Southern Illinois University after completing his MA degree at BYU (Newsletter, 84.0). Since then, students from this department who have worked there include James L. Frederick and Richard L. Hansen, 1966 season (Newsletter, 100.42); and Henry G. Crellin, Jr., Donald L. Enders, Dick L. Miller, and James P. Simonds, 1967 season (see 107.1, above).

107.23 Visitors Welcome. Besides carrying on archaeological excavation, NRI provides regular tours around memory-filled Nauvoo. SEHA members may enjoy visiting this historic launching-place of Mormonism's westward trek, both to see the excavations in progress and to take advantage of the tours.

107.3 TRIENNIAL ELECTION MEETING. The Society's third Triennial Election Meeting will be

held on October 12, 1968, in connection with the Eighteenth Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures, according to a joint announcement of Dr. Ross T. Christensen, chairman of the Nominations Committee, and Dr. Welby W. Ricks, symposium chairman (see 107.03, above).

The Society constitution requires the President and the Vice-President to be elected every three years at a meeting of all Research Patrons (see Article VI, Section 10). Life Members and new General Officers may also be elected at this meeting. It is scheduled as a brief luncheon meeting at 12:00 o'clock noon. Instructions will be sent to Research Patrons about October 1. A Research Patron is a loyal member of the Society who has contributed at least \$15 a year to its research fund or service of equivalent value to its research or publication program (see constitution, Article IV, Section 6). Such members have the privilege of voting at Triennial Election Meetings and are also eligible for nomination and election as General Officers.

107.4 INCORPORATION PROPOSED. The Executive Committee, at a meeting held on August 9, voted to propose legal incorporation of the Society to its membership. A brief meeting for this purpose will be held on October 12 in connection with the forthcoming symposium (see 107.03, above). Articles of incorporation are being drawn up under the direction of Virgil V. Peterson, Society president.

107.5 NEWSLETTER REPRINTS AVAILABLE. By special arrangement between the SEHA and BYU Publication Sales, two booklets consisting of reprints of articles selected from recent issues of the Newsletter were published in May.

Mummies, Scrolls, and the Book of Abraham is a 27-page reprint of articles bearing on the collection of Egyptian antiquities once in the possession of the Prophet Joseph Smith.

The Tree of Life in Ancient America is a 28-page reprint of articles about the Tree of Life in ancient Mexico, Central America, and Peru--and about the Life God, Quetzalcóatl or Itzamná, of whom the Tree was a sacred symbol.

Either of these may be obtained from the SEHA office at \$1 per copy for non-members of the Society or 70 cents for members. (Copies may also be purchased from BYU Publication Sales, 204 UPR, BYU, Provo, Utah 84601. In the latter case the charge is 75 cents per copy, plus 25 cents mailing charge, with no discount for SEHA members.)

The above reprints were prepared to accompany lectures by Dr. Ross T. Christensen in the 1968 Education Week program of BYU (Newsletter, 106.8).