Given the attitudes of the time, the few black residents of Nauvoo likely interacted with one another in a network of their community in addition to those shared with other church members. Several Latter-day Saints lived in the city, and others resided in branches where. Perhaps the best-known black member was Elijah Abel, who had been ordained an elder and later a seventy during the Kirtland missionary in the late 1830s and again in 1843, Abel worked as a barber and undertaker in Nauvoo for three years before relocating to Cincinnati, where he remained active in church affairs. Other blacks in Nauvoo included Isaac and Jane Manning James, who married the new city of the Saints, and other members of the Manning family, immigrants from Connecticut.29

Citizens of Nauvoo shared with most other Americans some attitudes toward blacks and rejected others. Typical was Joseph Smith's distinction of marriage between the races. As a municipal judge in 1844, he fined a black man for attempting to marry white women; however, the decision did not hold to the common opinion of the day that blacks were genetically inferior.30

The British were at least as numerous as the Southerners in Nauvoo. Not all of the forty-eight hundred converts who sailed from Liverpool before 1846 reached Nauvoo or remained there. Perhaps as few as a fourth of them remained with the church in western Illinois to the end of the Nauvoo period. Some stopped in such way stations as St. Louis, and others left Nauvoo for work or settlement opportunities elsewhere. So, Great Britain contributed at least 10 percent of the adults in the Nauvoo area and may have accounted for double that number.31

The British in greater Nauvoo represented two economic groups. The first, represented by a few Englishmen from Herefordshire, were farmers. Because of their occupation, they resembled the typical non-Mormon immigrant to the upper Mississippi Valley who sought land in the prairies of central Illinois. The second and much larger group was made up of Latter-day Saints from such industrial towns as Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham, or the Staffordshire Potteries. Drawn from England's poor laboring classes and industrial areas, they wanted jobs in factories. Church leaders tried unsuccessfully to provide such opportunities for them. Some left for work downriver. Others changed occupations.32

The British traveled together to Nauvoo in church-chartered boats and often settled near their own countrymen for mutual comfort. In Hancock County, they kept track of one another and nurtured old friendships. For instance, when John Jones lost his wife, his daughters cared for him in the home of an English friend, John Kay. Later on, Jones married the widow of a former neighbor at Froomes Hill in England.33 Jones found the classless society a welcome change from his native England. He raved the quest for equality among the Saints and the lack of pomp and ceremony in American customs. “The rich here do not look down with a supercilious air upon those that are poorer than themselves,” he wrote home to a cousin, “but treat them with familiarity and kindness. Indeed I find myself already at home at America.”34

Nauvoo’s transplanted farmers from England (and those from southeastern Pennsylvania) opened farms around an area known as the Mound, miles east of Nauvoo. The families of John and William Benbow, William Kay, and others converted in Staffordshire and Herefordshire by Alford Woodruff considered themselves neighbors linked by a common
NAUVOO, ILLINOIS

1. Temple Site
2. Amos Davis
3. Robert Foster
4. Expositor
5. Nauvoo Historical
6. Joseph Agnew
7. East Grove
8. Charles Rich
9. Howard Corz
10. Orson Spencer
11. James Hendricks
12. Raymond Clark
13. Parley P. Pratt
14. Arsenal
15. William Weeks
16. West Grove
17. Edward Hunter
18. William Gheen
19. David Yeardley
20. Hosea Stout
21. L.D.S. Visitors Center
22. Temple Quarry
23. Sarah G. Kimball
24. Hiram Kimball
25. Elijah Malin
26. Jacob Weiler
27. Jennetta Richards
28. Wilford Woodruff
29. Lorin Farr
30. Winslow Farr

31. Heber C. Kimball
32. Porter Rockwell
33. Samuel Williams
34. Silas Condit
35. Brickyard
36. Noble-Smith
37. Snow-Ashby
38. Joseph Cooledge
39. Newel K. Whitney
40. Thomas Moore
41. John Smith
42. Drainage Ditch
43. Sunstone
44. Nauvoo Museum
45. George Laub
46. Ellis Sanders
47. William Mendenhall
48. Cultural Hall
49. Scovil Bakery
50. Lyon Deg
51. Orson Hyde
52. John D. Lee
53. Jonathan Browning
54. Sylvester Stoddard
55. Printing Complex
56. Widow's Row
57. Vision Knight
58. George C. Riser
59. John Taylor
60. Brigham Young
61. Joseph Young
62. Chasney Webb
63. Webb Blacksmith
64. Seventies Hall
65. Exodus Monument
66. James White
67. Island
68. Wilson Law
69. Jonathan Wright
70. Arron Johnson
71. Times & Seasons
72. William Marks
73. Red Brick Store
74. R.L.D.S. Visitor Center
75. Joseph Smith Stable
76. Nauvoo House
77. Nauvoo House Dock
78. Homestead
79. Cemetery
80. Survey Stone
81. Mansion House
82. Sidney Rigdon
83. City Hotel
84. Butler Store
85. Simeon Dunn
86. Henry Thomas
87. Hiram Clark
88. Theodore Turley

KEY
2. No Present Standing Structure
3. Standing Structure or Marker
5. Standing Structure—Open to the Public
1. Nauvoo Temple
2. Joseph Smith Homestead
3. Mansion House
4. Nauvoo House
5. Joseph Smith store
6. Brigham Young's
7. Times and Seasons office #1
8. John Taylor's
9. Times and Seasons office #2
10. Willard Richards's
11. Seventies' Hall
12. Masonic Hall
13. Samuel Gully's store
14. Edward Hunter's
15. Robert Pierce's
16. Knight's Mill
17. Elbridge Tuft's
18. Simeon Dunn's
19. Richard Ballantyne's
20. William Simmons's
21. Thomas Orr's
22. Joseph Cain's
23. William Rowley's
24. The Stand
25. Hyrum Smith's
26. Orson Pratt's
27. David Yearsley's
28. The Arsenal
29. Abraham O. Smo
30. George Woodward
31. Uriah Brewer's
City of Nauvoo:
1844–46 Sites of Historical Buildings and Streets

1-Hiram Kimball Store
2-Hiram Kimball Home
3-Edward Hunter Site
4-Charles C. Rich Home
   (Knight and Robison Street)
5-Nauvoo Temple
6-Nauvoo Expositor Bldg.
7-Masonic Hall/Cultural Hall
8-Scovil Bakery and Confectionery Shop
9-Orson Hyde Home
10-William Clayton Site
11-Lyon Home and Drug and Variety Store
12-John D. Lee Site
13-Heber C. Kimball Home
14-Wilford Woodruff Home
15-Lorin Farr Home
16-Winslow Farr Home
17-Stoddard Home and Tinsmith Shop
18-Jonathan Browning Home
   and Gunsmith Shop
19-John Taylor Home
20-Times and Seasons and
   Nauvoo Neighbor Print Bldg.
21-Pendleton Cabin
22-Joseph Young Home
23-Brigham Young Home
24-Joseph Noble/Lucy M. Smith Home
25-Chauncey Webb Home
26-Seventies Hall
27-Blacksmith Shop
28-Daniel Butler Cobbler Shop
   /General Store
29-Snow/Ashby Home
30-Joseph Coolidge Home
31-Wilson Law Home
32-Masonic Hotel
33-Arron Johnson Home
34-William Marks Home
35-Sidney Rigdon Home and Post Office
36-Mansion House
37-Hiram Clark Home
38-Theodore Turley Cabin
39-Red Brick Store
40-Joseph Smith Homestead
41-Joseph Smith Stable
42-Nauvoo Brick Brewery
43-Nauvoo House