

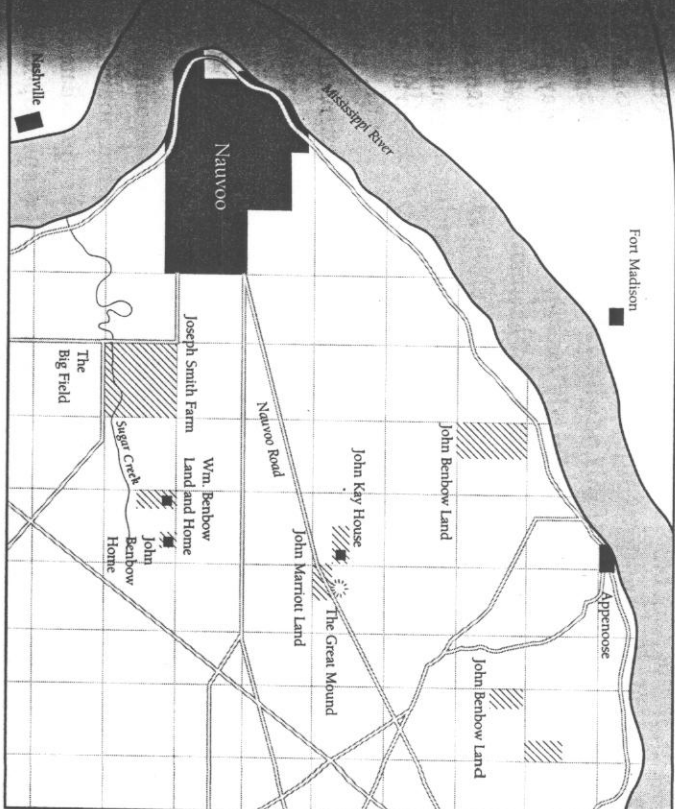
Given the attitudes of the time, the few black residents of Nauvoos likely interacted with one another in a network of their common interests. In addition to those shared with other church members. Several Latter-day Saints lived in the city, and others resided in branches elsewhere. Perhaps the best-known black member was Elijah Abel, who had been ordained an elder and later a seventy during the Kirtland years. A missionary in the late 1830s and again in 1843, Abel worked as a carpenter and undertaker in Nauvoos for three years before relocating to Cincinnati, where he remained active in church affairs. Other black Saints in Nauvoos included Isaac and Jane Manning James, who married in the new city of the Saints, and other members of the Manning family, immigrants from Connecticut.³⁰

Citizens of Nauvoos shared with most other Americans some attitudes toward blacks and rejected others. Typical was Joseph Smith's disapproval of marriage between the races. As a municipal judge in 1844, he fined black men "for attempting to marry white women"; however, the Prophet did not hold to the common opinion of the day that blacks were constitutionally inferior.³¹

The British were at least as numerous as the Southerners in Nauvoos. Not all of the forty-eight hundred converts who sailed from Liverpool before 1846 reached Nauvoos or remained there. Perhaps as few as one-fourth of them remained with the church in western Illinois to the end of the Nauvoos period. Some stopped in such way stations as St. Louis, where others left Nauvoos for work or settlement opportunities elsewhere. In fact, so, Great Britain contributed at least 10 percent of the adults in the Nauvoos area and may have accounted for double that number.³²

The British in greater Nauvoos 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.³³

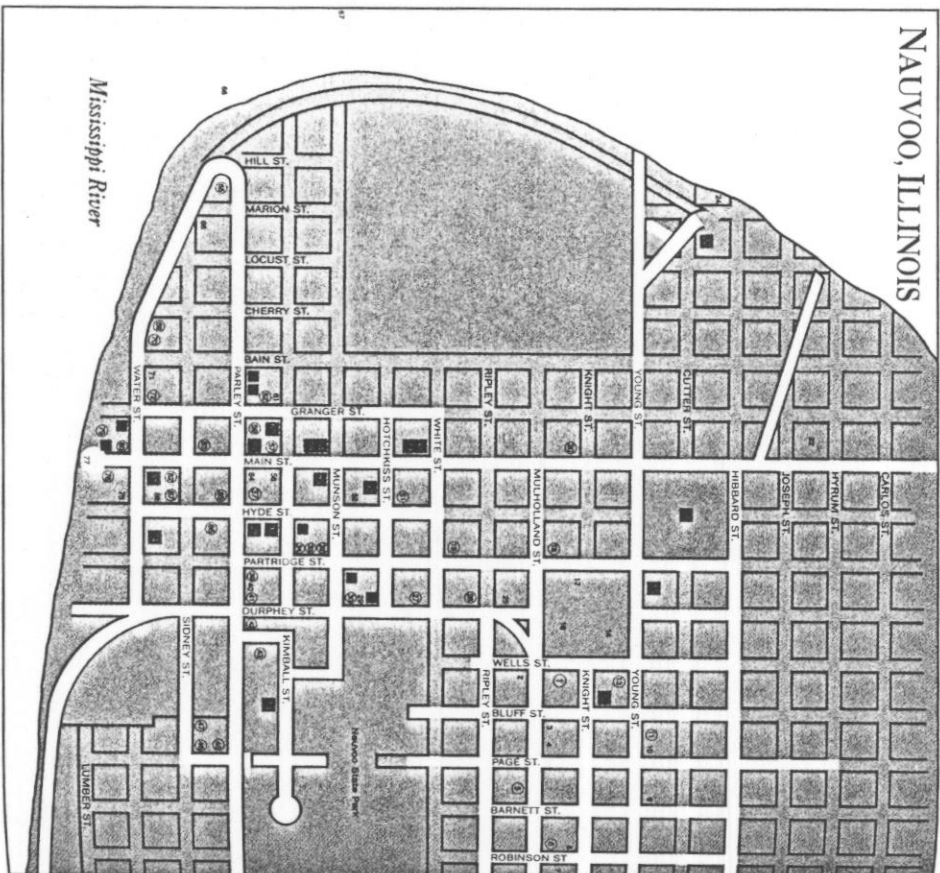
The British traveled together to Nauvoos in church-chartered



The "English Countryside" near Nauvoos

often settled near their own countrymen for mutual comfort. In Cook 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 Froome's Hill in England.³⁴ Jones found the quest for equality among the Saints and the lack of pomp and money in American customs. "The rich here do not look down with a scorn upon those that are poorer than themselves," he wrote home to a friend, "but treat them with familiarity and kindness. Indeed I find myself already at home at America."³⁵

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



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|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Temple Site | 31 Heber C. Kimball | 61 Joseph Young |
| 2 Amos Davis | 32 Porter Rockwell | 62 Chancey Webb |
| 3 Robert Foster | 33 Samuel Williams | 63 Webb Blacksmith |
| 4 Expósito | 34 Silas Condit | 64 Seventies Hall |
| 5 Nauvoo Historical | 35 Brickyard | 65 Exodus Monument |
| 6 Joseph Agnew | 36 Noble-Smith | 66 James White |
| 7 East Grove | 37 Snow-Ashby | 67 Island |
| 8 Charles Rich | 38 Joseph Coolidge | 68 Wilson Law |
| 9 Howard Coray | 39 Newel K. Whitney | 69 Jonathan Wright |
| 10 Orson Spencer | 40 Thomas Moore | 70 Arnon Johnson |
| 11 James Hendricks | 41 John Smith | 71 Times & Seasons |
| 12 Raymond Clark | 42 Drainage Ditch | 72 William Marks |
| 13 Parley P. Pratt | 43 Sunstone | 73 Red Brick Store |
| 14 Arsenal | 44 Nauvoo Museum | 74 R.L.D.S. Visitor Center |
| 15 William Weeks | 45 George Laub | 75 Joseph Smith Stable |
| 16 West Grove | 46 Ellis Sanders | 76 Nauvoo House |
| 17 Edward Hunter | 47 William Mendenhall | 77 Nauvoo House Dock |
| 18 William Gheen | 48 Cultural Hall | 78 Homestead |
| 19 David Yearstley | 49 Scovil Bakery | 79 Cemetery |
| 20 Hosea Stout | 50 Lyon Drug | 80 Survey Stone |
| 21 L.D.S. Visitors Center | 51 Orson Hyde | 81 Mansion House |
| 22 Temple Quarry | 52 John D. Lee | 82 Sidney Rigdon |
| 23 Sarah G. Kimball | 53 Jonathan Browning | 83 City Hotel |
| 24 Hiram Kimball | 54 Sylvester Stoddard | 84 Butler Store |
| 25 Elijah Malin | 55 Printing Complex | 85 Simeon Dunn |
| 26 Jacob Weiler | 56 Widow's Row | 86 Henry Thomas |
| 27 Jennetta Richards | 57 Vinson Knight | 87 Hiram Clark |
| 28 Wilford Woodruff | 58 George C. Riser | 88 Theodore Turley |
| 29 Lorin Farr | 59 John Taylor | |
| 30 Winslow Farr | 60 Brigham Young | |

KEY

- 2 No Present Standing Structure
- 5 Standing Structure or Marker
- 12 Standing Structure—Open to the Public