

History
WILLIAM NUTTALL & MARY LANGHORN

PART I

Life of

**WILLIAM NUTTALL
&
MARY LANGHORN**

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WILLIAM NUTTALL

William Nuttall was christened 17 July 1796 at St. Mary in Lancaster, parents: Richard Nuttall and Elizabeth Thompson. He was born and spent his childhood in Skerton, a small village $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of Lancaster across the river Lune. He had 3 sisters and 2 brothers. The 2 oldest girls lived to adulthood, married and had families. His other sister, Mary, and 2 brothers, John and Richard, died as children. William was the 4th child and eldest son. His father's occupation was weaver.

At age 12 William was apprenticed to Robert Langham, a Shipwright and painter at Whitehaven, Cumberland for 7 years beginning 14 May 1808. In 1815 he finished his apprenticeship at age 19.

William's sister, Margaret (age 23), married John Morrison, a Shipwright of Whitehaven 28 February 1816 at St. Mary in Lancaster. We wonder if there was some connection to William's being at Whitehaven for his apprenticeship and Margaret meeting John Morrison. We have no record of where Margaret and John lived following their marriage, their children or of John's death. (Margaret remarried in 1822).

On William's marriage record his occupation is given as "ship's carpenter". According to an article on shipwrights in the magazine "Family Tree", a ship's carpenter is also a trained Shipwright. A ship's carpenter looked after a ship at sea. Many shipwrights took on the post of ship's carpenter at some stage during their careers. Was William at sea serving as a ship's carpenter during part or most of the years between finishing his apprenticeship and his marriage 7 years later in 1822?

We feel it was a good possibility that William did go to sea.

According to a history of William Ephraim, son of William, written by Reed Nuttall we quote: "Sometime between the age of 12 and 14 (William Ephraim), apprenticed out and went to sea to learn his trade. During the next 10 years he sailed all over the world". There is probably some truth to the quote. However, William Ephraim would have apprenticed for 7 years at a shipyard first, not at sea. If he apprenticed at age 12, he would finish 7 years later in 1844 and have 6 years to go to sea until he was baptized into the LDS church in 1850.

The ship's carpenter was a vital member of the crew in the days of wooden sailing ships, as he had to deal on the spot with any problem of the wooden parts, including masts and boats. Carpenters were classified as "standing officers" and remained with the ship at all times, even when the ship was in port. He was assigned to a cabin on a lower deck and here he kept all the supplies and tools he needed to keep the ship afloat.

A transcript of William's marriage record at St. Mary of Lancaster: "William Nuttall of Liverpool, ship carpenter, Bachelor, married Mary Langhorn, this town, spinster, by license." Witnesses: Elizabeth Langhorn, Margaret Kew, James Pye.

MARY LANGHORN

Mary Langhorn was born 22 December 1798 at Shap, Westmoreland to John Langhorn and Eleanor Taylor. A little over 2 months following the birth of Mary, her father became an excise officer. His first assignment was at Liverpool. Eight months later in October 1799 he was transferred to Bradford, Yorkshire. One year and 3 months after that her father died and was buried 11 January 1801 at Calverley, Yorkshire.

Eleanor, Mary's mother, was left alone, far from relatives and expecting her next baby. She made the trip to Dalston, Cumberland which was well over 100 miles, probably by stage-coach. During the 1700's hard surface roads were developed and the use of stage coaches increased. In Dalston where her parents were living Eleanor gave birth to a daughter, Agnes, 27 January 1801—just 16 days after her husband was buried.

Just how long Mary, Agnes and their mother, Eleanor, remained in Dalston is not known. They moved to Lancaster some time before 1809. Eleanor's Uncle Robert Whittington was living in Lancaster at the time. Eleanor married her 2nd husband, Leonard Miller, 12 February 1809 at St. Mary's. Leonard Miller was the landlord of the Blue Anchor Inn on Market Street, but he could not write his name.

Three children are known to be born to this union: Jane 31 June 1812, Elinor 20 May 1814, and John 20 February 1816. All were christened at St. Mary in Lancaster.

WILLIAM NUTTALL & MARY LANGHORN

Marriage record of William and Mary found at St. Mary in Lancaster, dated July 8, 1822: "William Nuttall of Liverpool, ship carpenter, bachelor and Mary Langhorn this parish, spinster, by license. Witnesses: Elizabeth Langhorn, Margaret Kew and James Pye."

Following the marriage of Mary Langhorn and William Nuttall we have no record of where they lived for the next 10 years. Their first known child, William Ephraim, was born 29 October 1825. The place according to William Ephraim was Carlisle, Cumberland. Every parish and Non-conformist church in and around Carlisle has been searched and there has been

no christening found. (Note: we believe William added his middle name, Ephraim, later. All earlier records record him as William).

There is a gap of 3 years from their marriage until the birth of son, Willilam. Then we find another gap of 7 years before the birth of the next child, Richard. We believe they had a daughter, Mary, based on the 1856 census of Utah. "Mary" is listed as a child. It is known this census was "padded" in which the names of deceased children were possibly added. At least this is a clue. There may even be another child or two.

Documented records place the family in Liverpool with the christening of a son, Richard, 24 April 1832 at St. Luke Parish. At this time St. Luke was a new parish with a newly built church.

On 27 July 1834 a son, Leonard John, was christened at St. Luke with their family address given as Fletcher Street, Toxteth Park. The occupation of the father was Shipwright. Then another son, Joseph was christened 18 September 1836 with the address Blundell Pl., and the father's occupation, Shipwright.

On January 13, 1839 a daughter, Eleanor Jane, was christened at St. Luke. She died of measles 26 October 1840 at 15 Brighton Street, Toxteth Park. She was buried in the Wesleyan Chapel in Toxteth Park. Leonard John in his diary mentions his sister, Eleanor Jane.

In 1835 William Nuttall's name appeared in the Liverpool City Directory as a Shipwright, address 43 Fletcher Street, Toxteth Park. He appeared again in the 1837 directory.

William's name appeared again in the Liverpool City Directory in 1841, 1843 and 1847. Since the family did not leave England until 1852, we wonder why he did not appear on the directory after 1847.

What is a Shipwright? Shipwrights were nomads who moved around the coast of Britain in search of work. When a ship was completed at a shipyard, there may not be another ready to build. Therefore, there was the need to find work elsewhere. There was no guarantee of continual work at any shipbuilding company.

Shipwrights lived and worked in a cosmopolitan environment, amongst workers from all over Britain, and some from abroad as well. Their standard of living was not high. They tended to live in small, crowded areas near the shipyard, walking to work each morning through the dockyard gates.

The 19th century (1800's) saw major changes in the industry which had a profound effect on the lives of the Shipwright and their families. With the arrival of iron ships and steam power many firms went out of business. The move toward building ships of iron instead of

wood meant that traditional shipwrights found that their skills were no longer in demand. The building of iron ships began in the middle of the century. The Nuttalls left England before this affected them. However, small private yards continued to make wooden sailing ships well into the 20th century.

The best records of shipwrights are of those who worked in the navy yards where the pay was low. Records of private shipyards are not easy to locate and most are nonexistent. But the pay was better. We believe that William worked only at private yards.

The shipwright's job, especially in building a large wooden ship, was a complex task and the Shipwright not only controlled the task; but was involved in nearly every aspect of it from drawing the plans to the completion.

According to Builder's Records 1800 - 1850 of the Liverpool Ship Registry, William Nuttall is listed as chief Shipwright for the construction of the "Minnesota" for White Shipping Line in 1842. William worked his way to the top of his craft. For a profession that usually moved around to find employment it was nice for the Nuttalls to remain in Liverpool for 20 years, from 1832 to 1852.

The 1800's was a century of great upheavals in English society. The Industrial Revolution, having started in early 1700, was now in full swing, causing many changes and adjustments. For some, this meant increased wealth and for others it meant increased poverty.

The canals were built from 1760 through 1820. The roads were improved and many with a hard surface from 1775 through 1825. During this time the stagecoaches increased. The majority of railways were built from 1829 through 1850. These all provided the means for more and more people to move about. There was always sea travel around the coasts. I'm sure the Nuttalls traveled by sea, going back and forth from Liverpool to Lancaster, etc.

Economically, 1830 was not a good time in England. These up's and down's came frequently causing moves and changes. This is the time the Nuttalls appeared in Liverpool. Lancashire was one of the five major counties that increased in population and industry. Also Lancashire had ports for exporting and importing. Cotton was one of its biggest industries.

Between the 1700's and 1800's the general rise in population was not due to increased birth rate as much as to a decrease in death rate. Better and greater varieties of food, the use of cotton clothes which could be washed more frequently, the use of glazed pottery, which was more germ free. In the 1700's the middle and poor classes were still eating from wooden dishes.

There was an increasing dissatisfaction with the clergy of the state church. On the other hand the nonconformist groups were very active.

There was an increased tendency for sons of nobility and gentry to become Church of England ministers. So that they could receive a reasonable income, each held several parishes in plurality. This led to the neglect of the parishioners and more followers for the Nonconformists.

The improvement in living conditions brought about a rise in population. There were better and greater varieties of food. In the 1700's most people both in towns and in the countryside lived mainly on cereals and ate very little meat. Greater quantities of potatoes were now being used. They could afford very little milk, although some cheese was eaten.

In spite of the many discomforts and unpleasant conditions described, we must not forget that England, as stated by Daniel Defoe, "was not like other countries.....it was a planted garden."

In 1801 the population density of the most populated counties:

London: over 460 per 100 acres.
 Lancaster & Middlesex: 50 per 100 acres.
 Stafford, Warwick, Worcester & Gloucester (Bristol)
 30 per 100 acres.

In 1834 the system of national education began which gave all children the opportunity to learn to read and write. Leonard John tells of going to school at St. Bride's Church.

The William Nuttall family were found in the 1841 census of Toxteth Park, next to Liverpool. The address given was 56 Brighton St. (back of Fletcher St.).

William Nuttall	age 40	Shipwright	Born in county
Mary Nuttall	age 60	(age is an error)	Born in county
William Nuttall	age 15	Painter apprentice	Born in county
Leonard Nuttall	age 6		Born in county
Joseph Nuttall	age 4		Born in county

There are indications that relatives from Lancaster visited the Nuttalls in Liverpool from time to time. In fact some may have stayed for extended periods of time.

Alice Pye who married John Hall and was a niece of William's lived in Liverpool where four of her children were christened (1841-1847).

Mary Pye, another of William's nieces came to Liverpool and probably lived with the Nuttalls for a time. Leonard John wrote of her that she was like a sister to him. She married James Gilbraith in April of 1844 at St. Bride's Church. They remained in Liverpool. Also

William Pye, a nephew of William's married at St. Bride's Church December 1851. He was a shipsmith, trained for the building of iron ships.

Mary's half sister, Jane Miller, married Henry Mollenhauer of Liverpool April 1836, then lived in the area. This family also joined the LDS church. There were other relatives who possibly came to visit. William, Mary and family probably made visits to Lancaster to visit relatives there.

John Taylor, a cousin of Mary Langhorn Nuttall, was an early convert to the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.. He came to England on a mission 1839-1841 and again in 1846 to January 1847. He possibly visited the Nuttall family many times and taught them of the restored church.

However it wasn't until the latter part of 1850 that the family was baptized. From the Liverpool Branch records we learn that William Nuttall Jr. (William Ephraim) was the first baptized September 13, 1850 by John Taylor. He was age 26, probably employed as a Shipwright and not living at home

On October 8, 1850 the rest of the Nuttall family (William, Mary, Leonard John and Joseph) were baptized by John Taylor. By this time John Taylor was serving a mission in France, but made occasional trips back to England.

At this same time other relatives were also baptized. Mary's mother, Eleanor Miller, who by this time was a widow and probably living with Mary, was baptized the same day and place as the Nuttall family. A nephew of William, John Kew, was in the area and also baptized the same day. He then removed to Lancaster.

On September 6, 1851, almost a year later, Mary Nuttall's half sister, Jane Mollenhauer, along with her family, were all baptized by John Taylor in the Birkenhead Branch, across the river Mersey from Liverpool.

The 1851 census gives the following information on the Nuttall family. The address of residence is 3 Frank St. in Toxteth Park.

William Nuttall	head	54	Shipwright	Born Skerton, Lancs.
Mary Nuttall	wife	52		Born Shap, Westmoreland
Leonard J. Nuttall	son	16	Shipwright app.	Born Liverpool, Lancs
Joseph Nuttall	son	14		Born Liverpool, Lancs.

What were the consequences of this change of religion? Was their employment affected? What about friends and relatives and their reactions?

William Nuttall Jr. Married Rosamond Watson at St. John the Baptist in Toxteth Park August 4, 1851. Rosamond, a convert to the LDS faith, was rejected completely by her family. (The name Ephraim does not appear on the marriage certificate).

In the spring of 1851 Apostle John Taylor received a communication from President Brigham Young urging him to further his endeavors in getting ideas and machinery if necessary to send to Deseret to build up her industries.

The First Presidency of the Church issued the following statement in September 1850: "Sugar is not only a beverage, a luxury, but it is, in its nature and substance, one of the component parts of our animal structure; and a free use thereof is calculated to promote health; and could the Saints have a more abundant supply, they would need less meat."

The sugar industry in France was investigated by Apostle Taylor and Philip De la Mare. It was decided that sugar beets would do well in the valley of Deseret. The Deseret Manufacturing Company was thereupon organized with the investment of \$60,000 by four wealthy English converts. The purchase of the sugar factory machinery was then made for the sum of \$12,500.

When the machinery was ready for shipment, John Taylor left Liverpool for Boston. The machinery in the care of Elias Morris, John Nuttall, William Nuttall and Joseph Nuttall left Liverpool on the ship Rockaway March 6, 1852. Thirty brethren with some of their families, mechanics from England and Wales accompanied the machinery on board the Rockaway. These included Henry Mollenhauer, the brother-in-law of Mary Nuttall, along with his son, John Herman, age 13. Henry had been specifically chosen by John Taylor to go to Utah to help build and set up the machinery and to make sugar, as this was his trade. Henry's wife, Jane, stayed in England with his other children.

Twenty emigrating Saints also joined this group. A quote from the journal of Elias Morris: "Although there were many gentile emigrants on board, we were partitioned from all others. We attended to our morning and evening prayer meetings and public preaching."

Another quote from the Morris diary: "After a 7 week voyage, we landed safely at New Orleans. Elder's Taylor and Vernon were awaiting us upon arrival. They engaged a boat to take the Saints and the machinery to St. Louis....Taylor engaged another boat at St. Louis to take the sugar machinery and small company of Saints, connected with the sugar company, to Fort Leavenworth, where the machinery was unloaded

At Fort Leavenworth Philip De la Mare was out in the country buying oxen. Captain Russell, a very wealthy ship builder, was busily making 50 wagons for the overland trip. After considerable delay the wagons were loaded and preparation made to commence the journey to the west.

The fifty wagons that Captain Russell had made proved to be absolutely worthless, many of them falling to pieces and the others breaking down under the great weight of the machinery after a journey of 10 to 12 miles. As a result, most of them were discarded and the remainder given to the poor families who were on their way to Utah.

Now Mr. De la Mare was without wagons, without money and without friends to assist him. Accidentally he met a Charles H. Perry, a non-Mormon. From him Mr. De la Mare purchased upon credit some forty great Santa Fe wagons.

These English families had spent their lives in communities where civilization had existed for centuries and experienced none of the hardships of frontier life. Here they were learning to be teamsters, using wild and poorly-trained cattle, etc.

On July 4, 1852, four months after leaving England, the great journey across the plains began with forty ponderosa Santa Fe wagons, each drawn by 4 to 8 yoke of oxen and carrying from 5000 to 9000 pounds of iron machinery. A number of emigrant families also joined them en-route.

There is, unfortunately, only a fragmentary record of those dreary days, weeks and months which elapsed as they pressed toward the Rocky Mountains. Note: Even though Elias Morris kept a diary it was written infrequently. It is evident from the story of their hardships and their ingenuity in overcoming various obstacles that the men selected by John Taylor, and working under the leadership of Philip De La Mare, had a collective resourcefulness and stamina without which the expedition would have failed. The Morris diary discloses that "provisions grew short to a point of threatening disaster" and adds "the day we crossed the last crossing of the Platte River, we killed three buffalo and dried the meat." At the beginning of the trip they discovered the flour they bought had worms and plaster of Paris, and had to be thrown away.

Quoted from the book *Saga of Sugar* which was taken mostly from the Morris diary: "The day we crossed the Rocky Ridge, we camped on Willow Creek, near the last crossing of Sweet Water. We came to camp about nine o'clock at night. It was very dark and stormy and there were but very little provisions in camp. As soon as the cattle were fed and unyoked, all hands turned to bed tired, cold and hungry. The morning was no better. A deep snow was on the ground, and still falling, so that we could not kindle fire until noon. The storm ceased. We turned out in search of the cattle. Before going a quarter of a mile from camp, we found ten of them dead - - about eighty had gone astray.

"The family wagons started on the next day with the remaining cattle and left the heavy wagons and six young men to hunt the stray cattle, as well as to hunt their own food for the two days following. They found the cattle on the Sweet Water and attempted to follow us but missed the road and went on the Oregon trail until they struck the Green River, which gave a

great deal of trouble getting them down to our camp. The distance was forty miles over mountains and required crossing the Green River a few times. The men lived on meat those several days.”

Over and above their great loss through the death and straying of many cattle, which made transportation extremely difficult, they were obliged to kill additional oxen for food.

“John Taylor had either anticipated the plight of the expedition, or learned of it, for he sent a consignment of food with Joseph Horne, who met them somewhere in Wyoming. The supplies provided temporary relief to the almost famished expedition.

“At Green River in southwestern Wyoming, additional cattle were purchased from two trappers to replace those slaughtered.

“When they arrived at Fort Bridger, Abraham O. Smoot was there with another load of provisions, including flour, which at that time was selling at \$50 a hundred pounds.

“Shortly after reaching the Bear River, the mountain trails were so rugged and the snow so deep that several of the heaviest items of equipment had to be left by the wayside to await the coming of spring. It was early November 1852, more than four months after leaving Fort Leavenworth, when these weary travelers entered Salt Lake City. Here they rested a few days before proceeding to Provo where they intended to erect the sugar factory.

“The weather was unfavorable to travel with the heavy loads and it took us three weeks to reach Provo.” By this time it was the end of November.”

From the Elias Morris diary: “Four families that came with the company to Provo were permitted to stay in the old workshop which was but little better than out of doors. Food was scarce.” Could the Nuttalls have been in that work shop? Having arrived so late in the year, they really did not have much choice of where they lived and would be dependent on those in Provo for food for the winter.

There was a fort in Provo. During the summer of 1852 church and city officials were moving out of the fort to homes and farms all over the valley. This was done contrary to Brigham Young’s orders. So it is possible there was room at the fort for the Nuttalls and others. It is a possibility that Henry Mollenhauer lived with them this first winter.

In the spring of 1853 the new immigrants were given land for a home and farming. Since they brought with them their carpenter tools used for shipbuilding, they were able to build homes and outbuildings as needed.

Elias Morris mentions moving a cabin onto his lot and “put it up through the help of Brother William Nuttall (the carpenter who was my faithful companion by land and sea all the

way from Liverpool to Provo) and by having loan of the carpenter tools I made a bedstead, table, a stool and a bench, which was all the furniture to commence housekeeping and nothing but dry bread and water to eat, and I felt thankful for it.”

The Nuttalls probably built cabins and the furniture they needed that first spring.

Another quote from Elias Morris: “Being very anxious to go to conference in company of Brother Nuttall, we started on foot for the April conference 1853. Slept in a dugout on the road side, got in the city early in the morning of the 6th to meetings and the laying of the foundation stone of the temple.”

We do not know for sure which William Nuttall Elias is referring to. However, William E. was near the same age and they were both fairly newly-married. William E. was a full Shipwright and carpenter the same as his father and probably had his own tools.

William and Mary lived in Provo where William farmed and probably did some carpenter work. William died at age 68, leaving Mary a widow. Mary lived with her son, William E., in Wallsburg until her death April 20, 1880. She was 82 years old.

Brief History of the boys:

William Ephraim:

William and his family lived in Provo for some time before moving to Wallsburg at least by 1870. Here he became prominent in church and community.

He and Rosamond were the parents of 12 children and have a huge posterity. William married Martha Fenn in polygamy, but she did not have any children of her own. She helped Rosamond with the home and her children.

William died at age 74 at Wallsburg.

Leonard John:

Leonard John was involved with all the work and activities in Provo those early years. He married Elizabeth Clarkson, a native of England December 25, 1856 at age 22. Leonard John farmed, but soon became involved with city government where he learned a lot about law, etc.

Brigham Young asked the family to move to Kanab where Leonard was called to be a bishop and later a stake president. In 1874-5 Leonard went on a mission to England. He married Sophia Taylor in polygamy. From his two families he has a huge posterity.

Later Leonard moved to Salt Lake and became the personal secretary to President John Taylor and then to President Wilford Woodruff. He then traveled throughout the church until his death February 23, 1905 at age 71.

Joseph:

Joseph was age 16 when the family emigrated. He became involved with the activities of the young people in Provo.

Joseph didn't marry until age 31 when he married Susan Amelia Saunsoosee December 14, 1867. Susan's father was a full-blooded Indian. They were the parents of three boys. Joseph farmed and later became a butcher. All three boys grew to maturity and married, giving Joseph a numerous posterity.

Joseph died October 25, 1912 at Provo age 76. He was living in the Timpanogos Ward at the time