

PAUL GOURLEY

A PIONEER FATHER

By Raymond W. Madsen A.G.

4 August 2001

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PAUL GOURLEY - A PIONEER FATHER

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By Raymond W. Madsen A.G.

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4 August 2001

We are each a pioneer in our own way. "A Pioneer is someone that picks up their burden and walks toward the future." Elder David B. Haight



This was the beginning of a great man's life. He and his family would face trials and tribulations, and give everything they had for the Lord and his Kingdom.

Paul's father Robert was christened in 1765. The family line goes back beyond 1712 in the parish of Kllearn.

Paul wrote in his bible "Margret Glass my first wife was born in Glasgow Barony parish, county of Lanark...22nd 1838." For many years their actual marriage record had remained a mystery. However a late acknowledgment of their *irregular* marriage was recorded in the parish records of Barony, Glasgow on 27 March 1839, *Paul Gourley, wright, Barony Gleb v. Elizabeth Glass*². The irregular marriage means they were non-conformists, married outside of the established church (Church of Scotland).

In the parish of Fintry, county Stirling, in the far off land of Scotland, reads the following christening entry; 27 February, 1813, was baptized a male child named Paul -lawful son of Robert Gourley, labourer in Newton and his spouse, Nicholas Paterson¹. It was just 19 days earlier that Paul had been born. Fintry was a small hamlet and parish in central Stirlingshire, lying 400 feet above sea level and 17 miles northeast of Glasgow. As one looks over the surface of the land they would see soft green hills.



Figure 1 Fintry parish

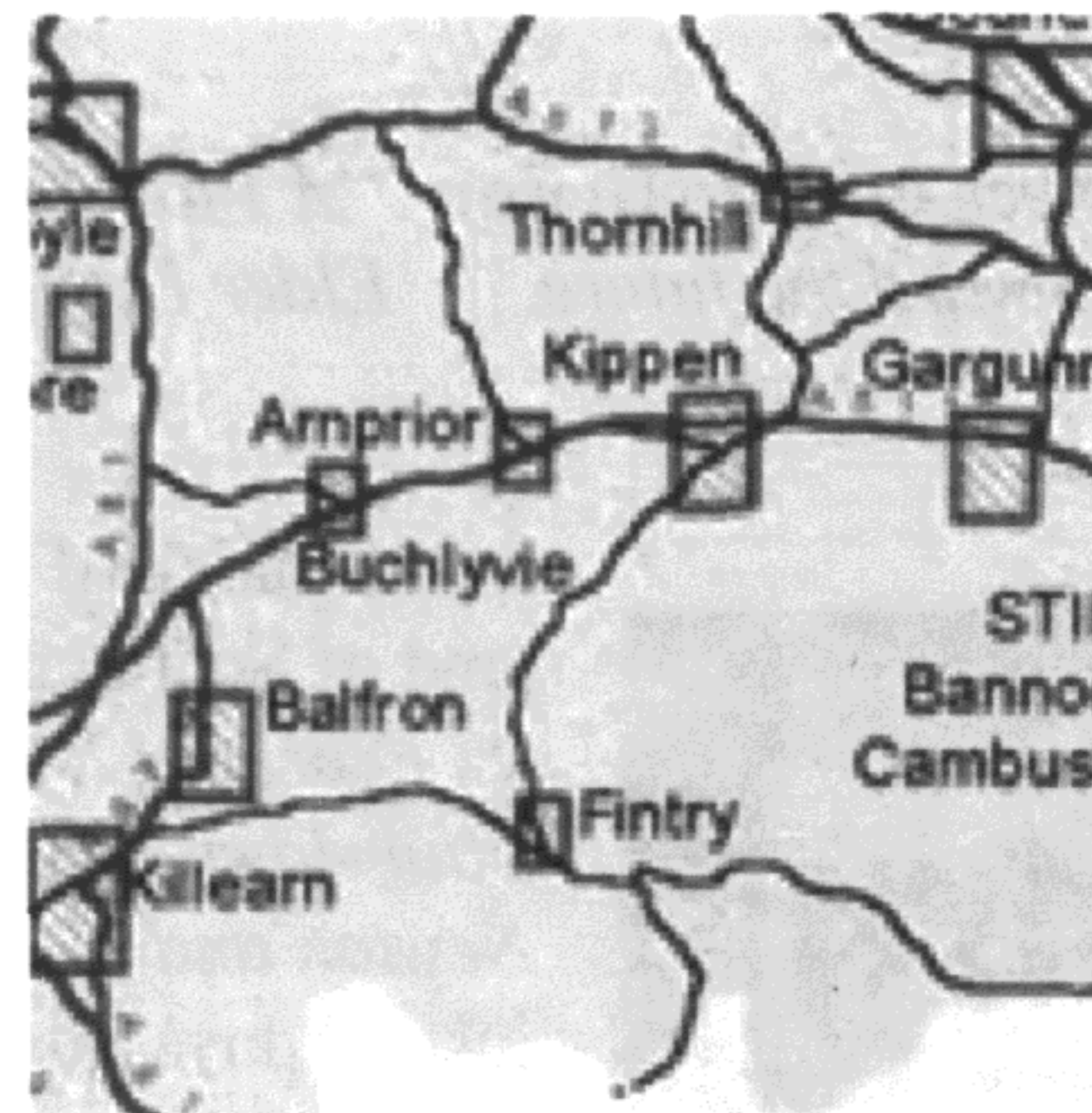
¹ Fintry: parish register, 1813 FHL# 1041946

² Barony, Glasgow parish register FHL#1041481

The recording in the parish registers occurred some time after the actual marriage took place. This may explain why the name of his wife Margaret was incorrectly recorded as Elizabeth.



Figure 2 Margaret Glass



Soon after their marriage, Paul moved to Bothwell in Lanarkshire where six of their seven children were born.

They were residing in the village of Bellshill in Bothwell in 1841 when the census was taken. Paul was a wright, just as recorded and verifying the marriage.

They had two

children at that time, Robert age 2 and young Alexander who was only four months old³. The parish registers of Bothwell records the birth and christening of *Alexander Glass Gourlie, lawful son of Paul Gourlie, joiner, Carnbroe and of his spouse Margaret Glass, was born 24th of January 1841 and baptized by the Rev. P. H. Keith of Hamilton 18th of April 1841⁴.*

In 1842, the day that would change his life forever occurred. On June 10th that year, Paul Gourley was baptized a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Paul was an active member of the church in Scotland. The Airdrie branch records show Paul had baptized several persons.

The 1851 census of Bothwell lists the 38 year old Paul as a Journeyman Joiner. Paul and Margaret had seven children by 1850, but two of them died young. Janet who was born in 1842, died in 1847 and Paul Baird who was born 1 May 1846, died 22 May 1848. This census record reveals the reality of life for even young children. Paul and his family were living at Carnbroe Colliery, a coal mining area. Their young son Robert age 12 was a "Driver in the Pit."⁵

³ Bothwell, Bellshire 1841 census page 3, FHL# 101,867

⁴ Barony, Glasgow parish register FHL#1041481

⁵ Bothwell, Carnbroe colliery, 1851 census, page 30 FHL# 103,698

On 23 November 1852, his wife Margaret died in Bothwell. Paul was left with several children, the youngest was only two years old. The next year, 1853, on the 15th of May, Paul married Alison Gaape at Bothwell⁶. Usually her surname was written Jaap. The date of their marriage as found in the parish registers differs from the Bible entry made by Paul (3rd of June 1853) in Holytown, Bothwell, however the published date of the Bible was 1879, well after the actual events.

As Ellison took over the roll of instant mother, no doubt she felt she knew responsibilities she was taking on. But she could have no thought of what was lying ahead for her and her new family. The call was out for the Saints to gather to Zion and Zion to the Saints was in the mountains of Utah in America. Two ships were preparing to leave Liverpool, England for New York. The ships Thornton and Horizon, which the Saints were under the leadership of James G. Willie and Edward Martin. These two men's names would go down in Church History as the infamous *Willie-Martin Handcart tradgey*.



Figure 3 Ellison Jaap

The Thornton was a three-masted sailing vessel, built with three decks, a square stern and a billet head. The ship traded in the Atlantic until she was lost at sea in 1869.

On Sunday, May 4th, 1856, the ship Thornton cleared Liverpool with seven hundred and sixty four Saints on board. Four hundred and eighty four of them were Perpetual Emigration Fund emigrants, who were expected to cross the plains with handcarts. Paul Gourley and his family were amongst this group.

In the journal of John Oborn we read, "In the year 1856, all of our possessions were sold for cash and this money turned over to the Church Emigration Fund. We had now cast our lot with the Saints of God and were on our way westward, little realizing and never fearing the terrible hardships between us and the valley's of Utah."

Soon after leaving Liverpool, the emigrants were divided into seven wards or districts. Over each, a presiding officer was appointed. Anna F. Tait who was aboard the Thornton wrote, "*the under decks were divided into seven wards. Brother Paul Gourley has charge of the sixth, which is the one that I am in. He is a kind, good man. We had some good meetings.*"

During the voyage, Captian Collins was very kind to the emigrants, allowing them a great many extra privileges which was duly appreciated by them. He also gave the Elders full liberty to preach and hold meetings as often as they pleased, and frequently he, together

⁶ Bothwell, parish register FHL#1042965

with the ship's physician, and other officers, were attentive listeners to the preaching and joined in singing the songs of Zion.

Oborn's journal provides some insight as to living conditions onboard the ship Thornton. "It was a sailing vessel with very few conveniences. There was one cook stove for each deck and our family was allowed to use it for an hour each week. The ship's diet was largely bean biscuit soaked over night. This would still be dry in the center in the morning." While crossing the Atlantic, the people's galley took fire and burned, which caused great excitement, but through the blessings of the Lord, the people were saved.

Considerable sickness prevailed among the emigrants of whom a number were old and sickly. Seven deaths, three births and two marriages took place on board ship during the crossing of the ocean.

"On the twenty-ninth, Sister Hains was married to Samuel Cook by Elder Willis. On that occasion all the Saints were invited to the upper deck, and the younger pair was taken to the Captain's deck, from where the ceremony was in plain sight of the passengers. The American colors were hoisted, Elder Willis delivered an address on the order of marriage and read from the order of the Doctrine and Covenants. After it was over three cheers were given for the Captain, three cheers for the Officers and Crew, and three for the young pair."

"Before disembarking written testimonials were exchanged between the Saints, the Captain the ship's physician, expressing the good feeling and pleasant cordial understanding which had prevailed between all concerned during the entire voyage. The Captain and Doctor in trying to respond to the testimonials tendered them, were both overcome by their feelings and shed tears of emotion." The Captain said that he had done nothing but his duty, that he never crossed the Sea with so good a company of passengers before. They had always been willing to do anything he wanted when he told President Willie what he required. He wished the Saints prosperity in all their future works, and said he would remember them with the warmest feelings as long as he lived. He asked God to bless them. Here, his feelings overcame him, and he had to stop speaking. He then presented a testimonial to President Willie, signed by himself, his Chief Officer and Surgeon.

Taite wrote, "I have often thought that President Franklin D. Richards must have breathed his spirit on him at Liverpool."

On the 14th of June, the Thornton arrived at New York. A tug boat landed the emigrants at Castle Garden, where they were kindly received by Apostle John Taylor and Nathaniel H. Felt. On the seventeenth of June, the company left New York and traveled by rail to Dunkirk, New York where they boarded the steamer Jersey City and sailed to Toledo, Ohio, where they arrived on the twenty-first. The following day they reached Chicago. While at Toledo the emigrants were treated unkindly by the railway hands. On the twenty-third the company left Chicago by rail in two divisions, one leaving a few hours

after the other. At Pond Creek the emigrants learned that the bridge at Rock Island had collapsed while a train passed over it. Apostle Erastus Snow and other elders from Utah were on the train when the accident happened, but escaped unhurt. On the twenty-sixth of emigrants continued the journey from Pond Creek and arrived at Iowa City the same day⁷. It was here they stayed for several weeks while the handcarts and tents were being finished. Oxen drew the wagons which brought the provisions and tents.

Leaving Iowa they traveled about one hundred miles where Paul Gourley and his family made their way to a Way Station, established by Brigham Young at Florence, Nebraska. Saints were arriving faster than wagons could be made for the trip west. The plan of handcarts being used instead of wagons was devised.

By the time the Saints had arrived in Florence, they were accustomed to traveling and made better headway, but through losing the cattle and having to camp on the plains for several weeks, it threw them in the late season and made provisions short for the latter part of the journey. George Cunningham, one of those who sailed on the Thornton wrote "...I can remember of being at a meeting one night when Brother Levi Savage, a returning missionary arose and spoke. He counseled the old, weak, and sickly to stop until another spring. The tears commenced to flow down his cheeks and he prophesied that if such undertook the journey at that late season of the year that their bones would strew the way."

Two sons of Paul Gourley, Robert age 17 and Alexander age 15 worked as teamsters for the Hunt Hodgetts Companies. These were wagon companies that followed the Willie Martin Handcart companies. Many of the Saints in these two companies had been part of the Willie and Martin companies on the ships Thornton and Horizon during their travel from England to the campground at Iowa City.

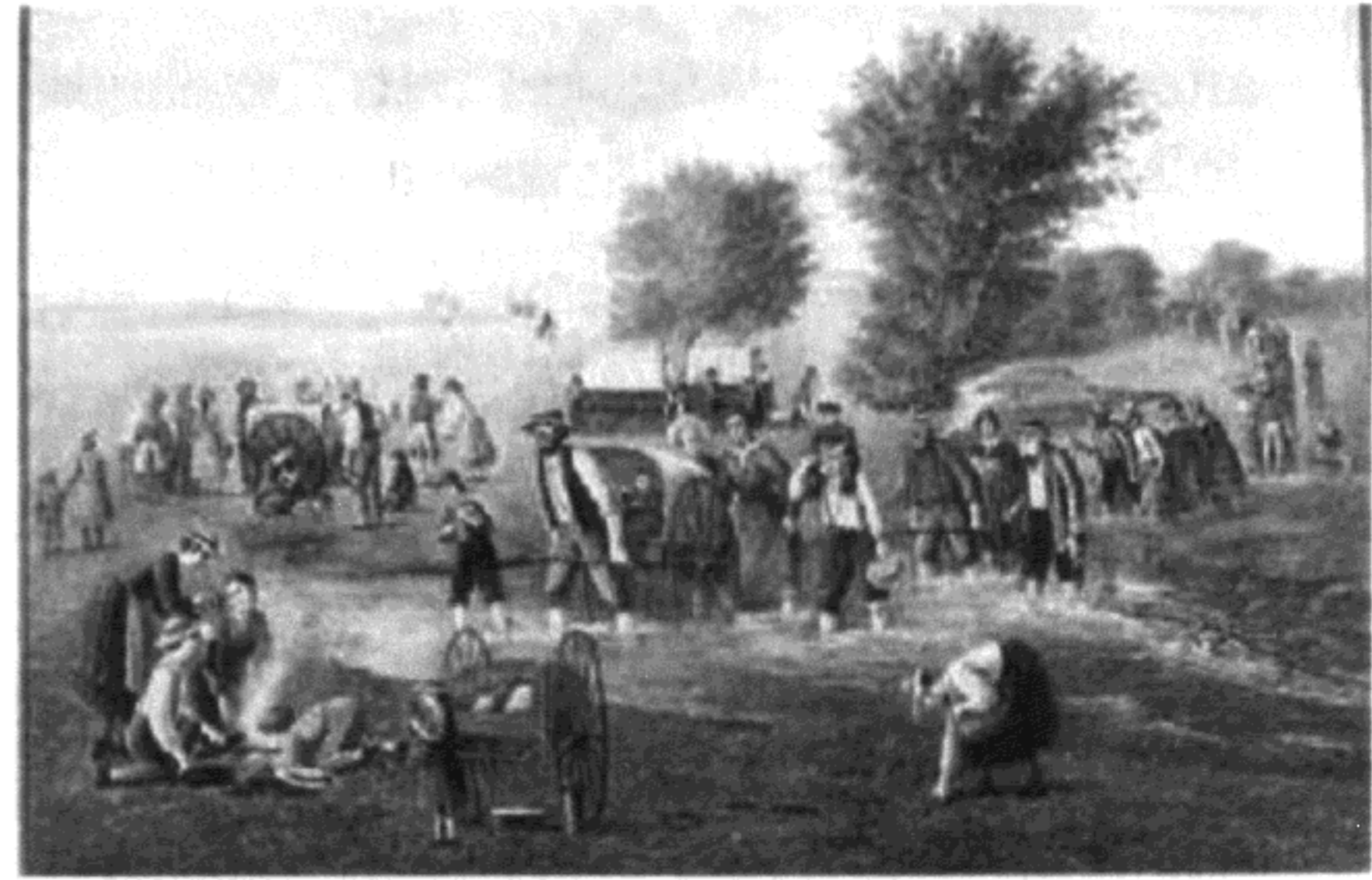


The Gourley family was assigned to the Martin handcart company. Two handcarts were used by the Gourley family. One pulled by the older children with all of their belongings. The other Paul was obliged to pull, carrying his wife who was ill and could not walk, and two small children, Margaret, a baby of nine months when they left Scotland, and Paul who was but three years old. They pulled these handcarts 1,000 miles across mountains and deserts in mud, snow, storms and freezing weather.

⁷ Millennial Star, Vol. XVIII, pages 330, 478, 542, 554; Morgenstjernen Vol. III, page 21 (see Mormon Immigration CD for additional details)

Baby Margaret died while crossing the plains at Scott's Bluff, Nebraska.

Food became scarce. Sometimes food had to be given to Indians to pacify them. Before the company arrived Salt Lake City, they were put on rations. Each grown person received three ounces of flour. The flour would be stirred up with water and baked in a skillet. As things got worse, their diet consisted of a little water gravy. "When an Ox would die, they would eat it, hide and all. Every Ox died before they reached Salt Lake City."



Elizabeth White Stewart, a member of the Hunt wagon company recalled an incident at the Last Crossing of the Platte near Casper, Wyoming - "Our company camped on the east side and the hand cart company passed over that night. All our able-bodied men turned out to help them carry women and children over the river. Some of our men went through the river seventy-five times. The snow fell six inches during the night; there were thirteen deaths during the night. They were so worn out It was a terrible night for them... We kept behind the last handcart company so that our able-bodied men could assist them. My brother Barnard, with others, would go into their camp and see how they were suffering. He said it was terrible. Our company assisted them all they could..."

A company of men under Franklin D. Richards passed the emigrants on the road and hastened on to Salt Lake to report to President Young the sad condition of the emigrants. "Anticipating the worst, President Young mobilized men and women gathered for general conference and immediately ordered a massive rescue effort. A party of twenty-seven men, led by George D. Grant, left on October 7 with the first sixteen of what ultimately amounted to 200 wagons and teams. Several of the rescue party, including Grant, had been among the missionaries who had ridden in from the East five days before."⁸

"Almost from the time they left Salt Lake, the rescue party encountered stormy weather so their progress was slow. When they arrived at Green River, Joseph A. Young, Lot Smith and Angus Wheelock were sent ahead to meet the handcart companies and to let them know that relief was near at hand. The three men who came ahead on horses brought a few crackers in their pockets. The children were down in a wash eating bark off the willows when the men on horses appeared over a hill. The children became frightened and began to run for camp thinking that the horsemen were Indians. The horsemen informed the starving company that two wagons would be there the next morning, but due to snow they did not arrive for another day and a half.

⁸ *Encyclopedia of Mormonism, Vol. 2, Handcart Companies: article by Howard A. Christy*

“The Willie Company had just been issued their last ration of flour, were making a long, 16 mile drive for water, had just passed the Ice Springs, and encountered a snow storm when they met the express, or light wagon, driven by four men, sent ahead by the rescue party to find them. After telling that the main rescue party was just a few days ahead, they continued on to search for the Martin Handcart Company. The spirits of the Willie pioneers were lifted by the good news, and they journeyed on. The next morning, the last of their breadstuffs were gone, there were four inches of snow on the ground, and it was still snowing. Captain Willie decided to take Joseph Elder ahead and look for the main rescue party. They were gone three days. During this time, the little camp suffered, for they only had their cattle to kill and eat. Many of them got dysentery. Nine people died during this time. Meanwhile, the main rescue party camped off the road a ways to wait out the storm at Rock Creek. Brother Harvey Cluff, a member of the rescue party, felt inspired to put a sign on the road telling where they were camped. Captain Willie and Brother Elder found the sign and roused the rescue party. The Willie Company was in perishing condition when they saw the rescue wagons coming over an eminence, with Captain Willie in front. A cry went up in camp, and the Willie pioneers came gathering around the rescuers, kissing them, and just generally rejoicing. The next day, the majority of the wagons went on to look for the Martin Handcart Company.”⁹

“Those of the Martin Company, three-fourths of them women, children, and the elderly, suffered even more. When the storm hit on October 19, they made camp and spent nine days on reduced rations waiting out the storm. Grant's party, after leaving men and supplies with the Willie Company, plunged farther east through the snow with eight wagons in search of the Martin Company. A scouting party sent out ahead of the wagons found them 150 miles east of South Pass.

The company, already in a desperate condition, was ordered to break camp immediately. The supply wagons met them on the trail, but the provisions were not nearly enough and, after struggling 55 miles farther, the company once again went into camp near Devil's Gate to await the arrival of supplies.

In the meantime, the rescue effort began to disintegrate. Rescue teams held up several days by the raging storm turned back, fearing to go on and rationalizing that the immigrant trains and Grant's advance party had either decided to winter over or had perished in the storm.

The Martin Company remained in camp for five days. When no supplies came, the company, now deplorably weakened, was again forced out on the trail. It had suffered fifty-six dead before being found, and it was now losing people at an appalling rate. Relief came barely in time. A messenger ordered back west by Grant reached and turned around some of the teams that had abandoned the rescue. At least thirty wagons reached the Martin Company just as it was about to attempt the same climb to South Pass that had so sorely tested the Willie Company. Starved, frozen, spent, their spirits crushed, and many unable to walk, the people had reached the breaking point.

⁹ Savage, Chislett, and Cluff

But now warmed and fed, with those unable to walk riding in the wagons, the company moved rapidly on. The Martin Company, in a train of 104 wagons, finally arrived in Salt Lake City on November 30. Out of 576, at least 145 had died and, like the Willie Company, many were severely afflicted by frostbite and starvation.”¹⁰

Elements of the three independent wagon companies and the rescue effort straggled into Salt Lake City until mid-December—except for twenty men, under Daniel W. Jones, who remained for the winter at Devil's Gate to guard freight unloaded there by the independent wagon companies, in part to make room for exhausted members of the Martin Company. All those too weak to walk were put in the wagons and the company was taken on to Salt Lake. They arrived in the valley December 7th, 1856. The loss of life was about 150 souls out of the 500 who left Florence with the company.

The Jones party suffered misery and starvation at Devil's Gate. At one point they were reduced to eating rawhide until friendly Indians gave them some buffalo meat.

After arriving in Salt Lake, they took the stockings off one of the little boys feet and one of his toes stayed in the stockings. A few days later another one of his toes fell off. This little boy was George, Paul's son, whose own feet were also badly frozen. Young Paul, son of Paul and Ellison died soon after their arrival in Salt Lake.

The decision to send out the Willie and Martin companies so late in the season was extremely reckless. In mid-November President Brigham Young angrily reproved those who had authorized the late start or who had not ordered the several parties back to Florence when they still had the opportunity, charging "ignorance," "mismanagement," and "misconduct." Though terrible, the suffering could have been far worse. Had the rescue effort not been launched immediately—well before the storm struck—the handcart companies would probably have been totally destroyed.

On the 24th of July 1857, Governor Young with a large number of people, had gone to Silver Lake in Big Cottonwood Canyon to celebrate the entrance of the pioneers into the valley of the Great Salt Lake. Paul Gourley and his family were there. Abraham O. Smoot rode into the camp and said that a United States Army unit was coming to Utah under the command of Albert Sidney Johnston. The territorial militia was called out. Paul Gourley was one of the men that assisted Lot Smith in burning some of the soldier's supply wagons in October. Johnston's Army remained in Echo Canyon then moved back to Fort Bridger to wait out the winter.

Paul and his family lived in Lehi, a town south of Salt Lake in Utah county for a while, and later settled in Goshen where he and his family were one of the first ten families that settled the town. These first families in Goshen lived in dugouts for their homes. On the other side of the creek where they lived were a band of Indians. The Indians told them they were peaceable, and wouldn't cause any trouble. The Indians were Goshute's and

¹⁰ *Encyclopedia of Mormonism, Vol. 2, Handcart Companies*

the town was named after this tribe.¹¹ Soon after the settlers found that they were in the middle of Indian territory, and that Goshen was the cross-roads. So the people built a fort for protection, and when the guards yelled out Indians all the families and their livestock would go into the fort. Sometimes they had to stay in the fort for four or five days. The first winter was a hard one. It was very cold, they never had much bedding to keep warm, and not much to eat.

Until 1865 everyone slept on the floor. No one had a stove, all the cooking was done on a fire in the fireplace. There was no light in the dugouts or rooms, only from the fireplace. So they would put a little fat into a saucer, put a rag into it with one piece hanging out, this would light and as the grease went into the rag this would make a light. But this was only used in emergencies because it used too much fat. Some grew a few squash, then began making a few candles. A long narrow hole was cut into a squash, hot grease or tallow poured into it, as it started to harden, they would take the raveling from the cloth, press this into the hardening tallow and they would have a candle. These were still used only on special occasions.

They had no matches to light a fire. To start a fire they used flint and steel. Sometimes men would shoot their guns into the fireplace where some dry kindling had been placed.

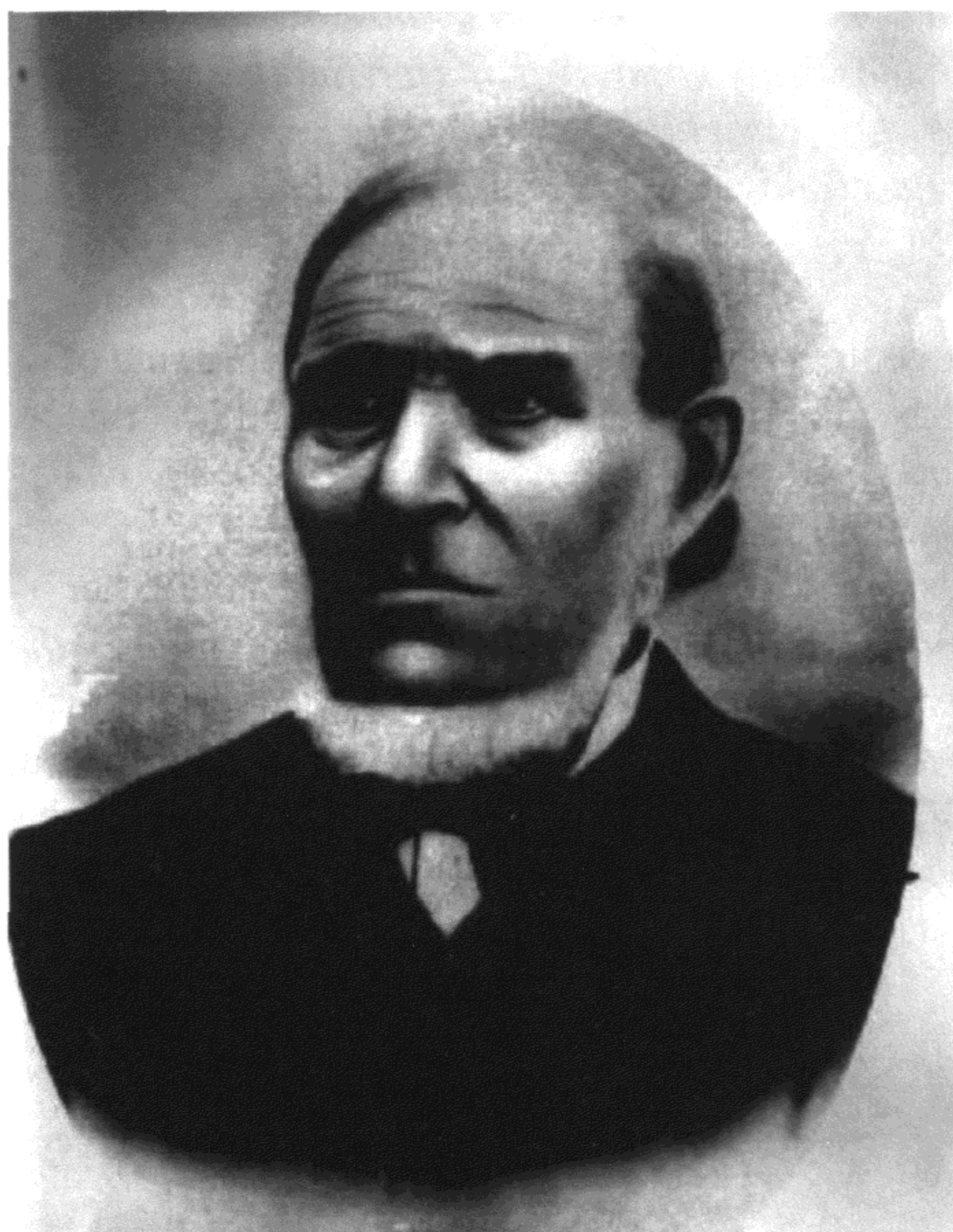


Figure 4 Paul Gourley

One time after 1877, the school district called a meeting of the tax payers to see what could be done about a better school. Several there were in favor of a new school house and some were in favor of a new meeting house. "Paul Gourley favored building a meeting house instead."

In 1880, the census of Goshen shows Paul and Ellison living alone in Goshen. Paul was a carpenter and Ellison was keeping house. Their children now married with their own families. All living children except Nicholas who was living in Holden, lived nearby in Goshen. George and Robert were farmers.

In the spring of 1883 a new school house was started and in the summer of 1883 they used the school house for church and funerals. The new

¹¹ Goshen Centennial History: 1857-1957

school house had desks in sets of two. There was room enough for four children to sit in each one. Each one made a set, made them to his own specifications, so no two sets were alike. Some were tall, some were low. Paul Gourley made two sets of desks (\$18.00).

The Goshen Valley History indicates Paul and Ellison worked for over 30 years in the Sunday School. Ellison was a Relief Society councilor to Elizabeth Weech I 1869-1874, from 1874-1899 to Mary Johnson and to Martha Van Cott Price from 1899-1902. Being a fine carpenter Paul helped on the Salt Lake temple.

Paul had his first wife sealed to him in the Endowment House and did a lot of temple work there and in the Logan temple.

Paul Gourley lived a good life for those hard days. The Deseret News reported his death on August 5th 1890.¹² “Deaths. Gourley - In Goshen, Utah County, July 27th 1890 of Bright’s disease and old age, Paul Gourley age 77 years, 5 months and 19 days. *Deceased was born in Fintry, County of Stirling, Scotland, Feb. 8th, 1813. He was baptized by Thomas McLellin in the Airdrie Branch, Scotland, June 10th 1842; crossed the plains in Captain Martin's handcart company in 1856; suffered all the hardships of that journey and entered the valley of Salt Lake on 6th of November the same year.*

He held the office of High Priest at his death, and was formerly counselor to Bishop William Price. He was a firm believer in the divine mission of Joseph Smith and the Latter-day work. He leaves behind him a wife, four children, thirty-seven grand children and eight great grandchildren to mourn his loss. Territorial papers and Millennial Star please pass.

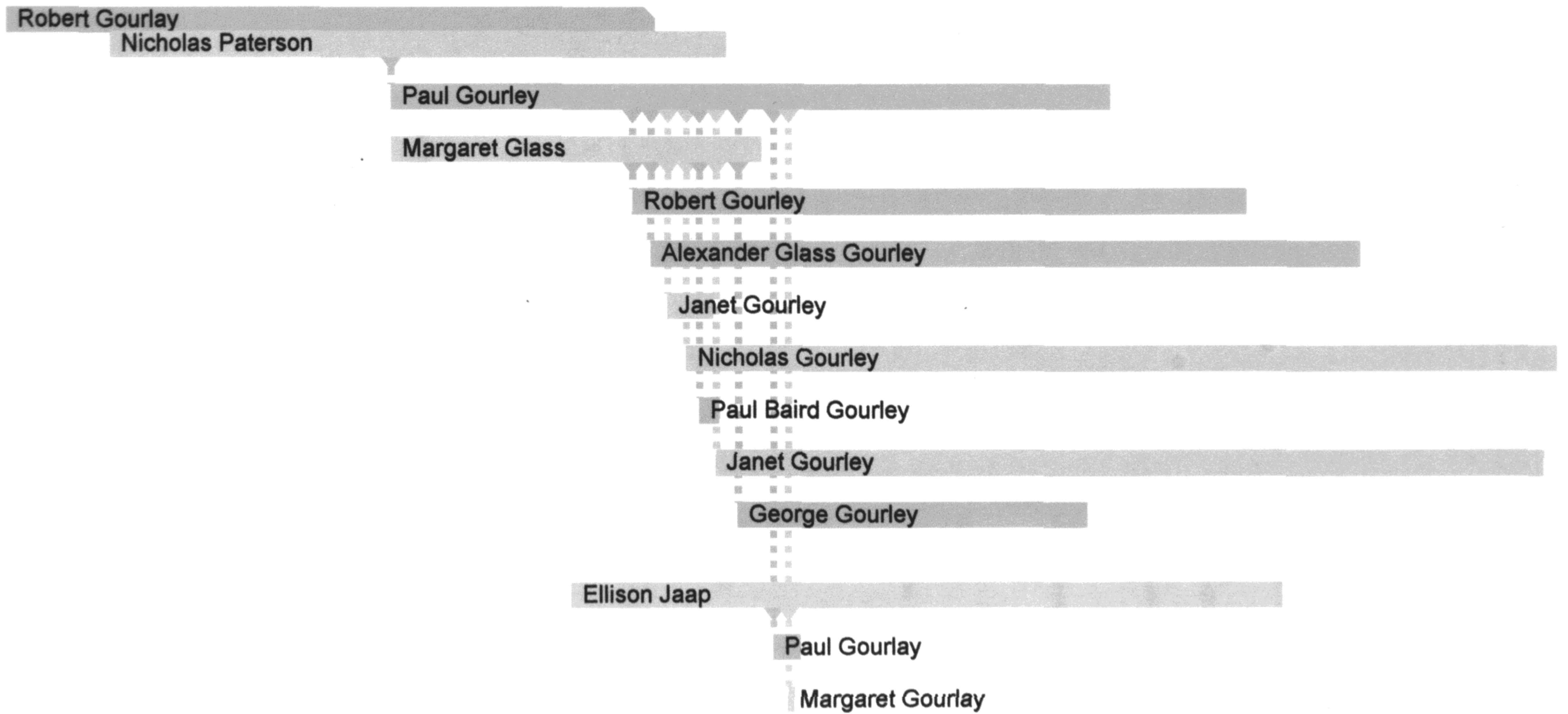
The story of the Gourley family does not begin nor end with Paul. The descendants of Paul each have their own story. Each of us who look to Paul and Ellison find no greater faith than they showed, no greater sacrifice than what they endured. Their legacy will always remain with us and we shall continue to pass it to yet another generation of descendants. When the Angel Moroni appeared to the teenage boy, Joseph Smith, he quoted the prophet Malachi and said “*And he shall plant in the hearts of the children the promises made to the fathers, and the hearts of the children shall turn to their fathers. If it were not so, the whole earth would be utterly wasted at his coming.*” It is now our duty as children of Paul Gourley, to turn our hearts to his fathers, just as he did. This must be done, so we may be worthy of his sacrifice. “if it were not so, the whole earth *would be utterly wasted at his coming.*”

Raymond W. Madsen

Lehi, Utah 2001

¹² Deseret News: 5 August 1890

1780 1790 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 1860 1870 1880 1890 1900 1910 1920 1930

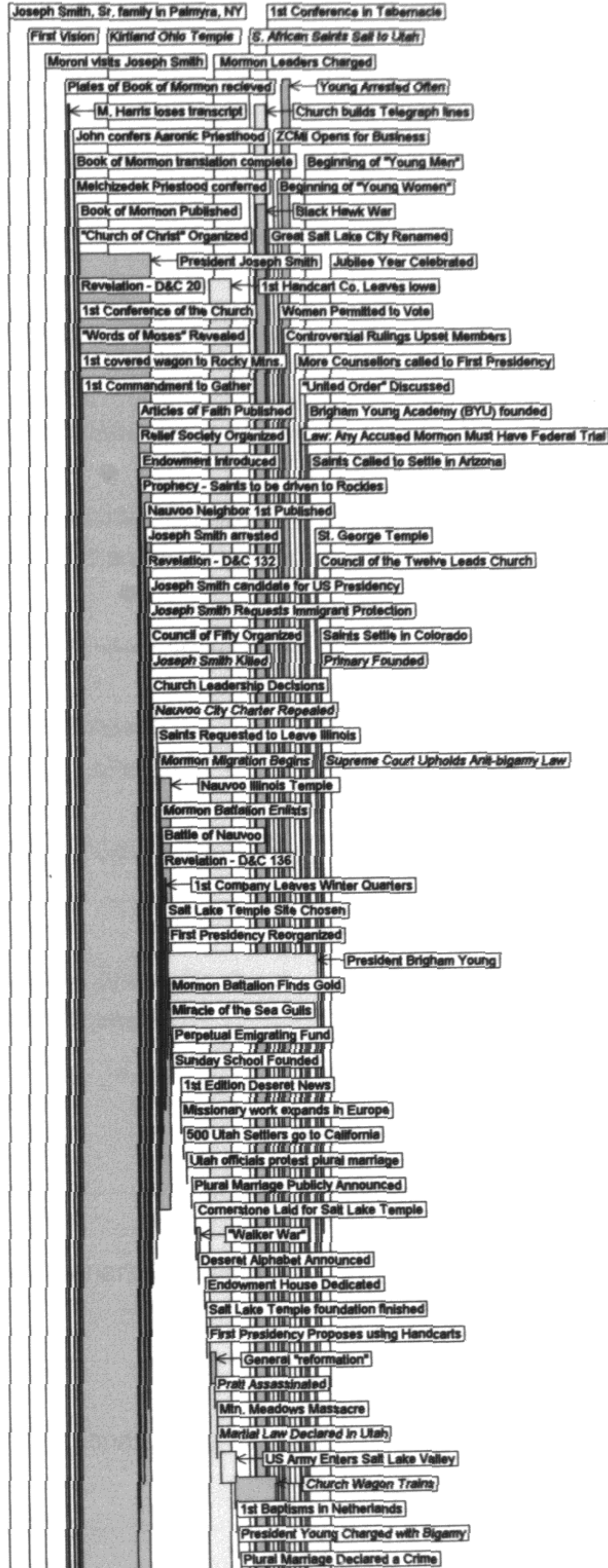


1780 1790 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 1860 1870 1880 1890 1900 1910 1920 1930

Family Group of Paul Gourley (1813-1890)
Created with Genelines™ on 03 Jan, 2002

1780 1790 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 1860 1870 1880 1890 1900 1910 1920 1930

Joseph Smith, Jr. born



Robert Gourley (1771-1841)

Nicholas Paterson (1782-1849)

Paul Gourley (1813-1890)

Margaret Glass (1813-1852)

Robert Gourley (1839-1905)

Alexander Glass Gourley (1841-1917)

Janet Gourley (1842-1847)

Nicholas Gourley (1844-1938)

Paul Baird Gourley (1846-1848)

Janet Gourley (1848-1937)

George Gourley (1850-1888)

Elison Jaep (1832-1903)

Paul Gourley (1854-1857)

Margaret Gourley (1856-1856)

1780 1790 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 1860 1870 1880 1890 1900 1910 1920 1930

Husband: **Paul GOURLEY**

Birth 8 Feb 1813 Fintry, Sterling, Scotland
 Chr. ¹ 27 Feb 1813 Fintry, Stirling, Scotland
 Death ² 27 Jul 1890 Goshen, Utah, Utah
 Burial Goshen, Utah, Utah

Father: Robert GOURLAY

Mother: Nicholas PATERSON

Wife: **Margaret GLASS**

Birth 8 Feb 1813 Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland
 Chr. 14 Feb 1813
 Marr. ³ 27 Mar 1839 Barony, Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland Paul GOURLEY
 Death 23 Nov 1852 Cornbroe, Bothwell, Lanark, Scotland

Father: Alexander GLASS

Mother: Grizel WHYTE

1. **Robert GOURLEY**

Birth 19 Feb 1839 Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland
 Marr. abt 1862 Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah Elizabeth MORGAN
 Death 3 Mar 1905 Goshen, Utah, Utah
 Burial Mar 1905 Goshen Cemetery, Goshen, Utah, Utah

2. **Alexander Glass GOURLEY**

Birth 24 Jan 1841 Cornbroe, Bothwell, Lanark, Scotland
 Chr. ⁴ 18 Apr 1841 Bothwell, Lanark, Scotland
 Marr. 19 Jul 1860 Eureka, Juab, Utah Amelia BRADY
 Death 23 Jun 1917 Eureka, Juab, Utah
 Burial Jun 1917 Goshen, Utah, Utah

3. **Janet GOURLEY**

Birth 7 Dec 1842 Bellshill, Bothwell, Lanark, Scotland
 Death 7 Nov 1847

4. **Nicholas GOURLEY**

Birth 6 Dec 1844 Cornbroe, Bothwell, Lanarkshire, Scotland
 Marr. 27 Oct 1861 Goshen, Ut Sidney Paul TEEPLES
 Death 9 Oct 1938 Holden, Millard, Utah
 Burial 12 Oct 1938 Holden, Millard, Utah

5. **Paul Baird GOURLEY**

Birth 1 May 1846 Old Carnbroe, Bothwell, Lanark, Scotland
 Death 22 May 1848

6. **Janet GOURLEY**

Birth 25 Jan 1848 Old Carnbroe, Bothwell, Lanark, Scotland
 Marr. 21 Jan 1867 Goshen, Utah, Ut Powell POULSON
 Death 17 Jun 1937 Raymond, Alberta, Canada
 Burial Raymond, Alberta, Canada

7. **George GOURLEY**

Birth	31 Jul 1850	Old Cornbore, Bothwell, Lanark, Scotland	
Marr.			Randa June MATHEWS
Marr.	13 Mar 1876	Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Ut	Rhoda Jane MATTHEWS
Marr.	18 Jan 1882	Endowment House, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Ut	Mary Elizabeth BROADBENT
Death	26 Mar 1888	Ogden, Weber, Utah	
Burial	Mar 1888	Goshen, Utah, Utah	

Wife: **Ellison JAAP**

Birth	13 Jun 1832	Old Monkland, Lanark, Scotland	
Chr.	1 Jul 1832	Old Monkland, Lanark, Scotland	
Marr. ⁵	15 May 1853	Bothwell, Lanark, Scotland	Paul GOURLEY
Death ⁶	13 Feb 1909	Goshen, Utah, Utah	
Father:	Thomas JAAP		Mother: Janet HARVEY

1. **Paul GOURLAY**

Birth	23 Apr 1854	Carnbroe, Bothwell, Lanark, Scotland
Death	18 Mar 1857	Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah

2. **Margaret GOURLAY**

Birth	10 Jan 1856	Bothwell, Lanark, Scotland
Death	15 Aug 1856	

Notes for Paul GOURLEY:

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4 August 2001

We are each a pioneer in our own way. "A Pioneer is someone that picks up their burden and walks toward the future."
Elder David B. Haight

In the parish of Fintry, county Stirling, in the far off land of Scotland, reads the following christening entry; 27 February, 1813, was baptized a male child named Paul -lawful son of Robert Gourley, labourer in Newton and his spouse, Nicholas Paterson . It was just 19 days earlier that Paul had been born. Fintry was a small hamlet and parish in central Stirlingshire, lying 400 feet above sea level and 17 miles northeast of Glasgow. As one looks over the surface of the land they would see soft green hills.

This was the beginning of a great man's life. He and his family would face trials and tribulations, and give everything they had for the Lord and his Kindgom. Paul's father Robert was christened in 1765. The family line goes back beyond 1712 in the parish of Kllearn.

Paul wrote in his bible "Margret Glass my first wife was born in Glasgow Barony parish, county of Lanark...22nd 1838." For many years their actual marriage record had remained a mystery. However a late acknowledgment of their irregular marriage was recorded in the parish records of Barony, Glasgow on 27 March 1839, Paul Gourley, wright, Barony Gleb v. Elizabeth Glass . The irregular marriage means they were non-conformists, married outside of the established church (Church of Scotland). The recording in the parish registers occurred some time after the actual marriage took place. This may explain why the name of his wife Margaret was incorrectly recorded as Elizabeth.

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old . The parish registers of Bothwell records the birth and christening of Alexander Glass Gourlie, lawful son of Paul Gourlie, joiner, Carnbroe and of his spouse Margaret Glass, was born 24th of January 1841 and baptized by the Rev. P. H. Keith of Hamilton 18th of April 1841 .

In 1842, the day that would change his life forever occurred. On June 10th that year, Paul Gourley was baptized a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Paul was an active member of the church in Scotland. The Airdrie branch records show Paul had baptized several persons.

The 1851 census of Bothwell lists the 38 year old Paul as a Journeyman Joiner. Paul and Margaret had seven children by 1850, but two of them died young. Janet who was born in 1842, died in 1847 and Paul Baird who was born 1 May 1846, died 22 May 1848. This census record reveals the reality of life for even young children. Paul and his family were living at Carnbroe Colliery, a coal mining area. Their young son Robert age 12 was a "Driver in the Pit."

On 23 November 1852, his wife Margaret died in Bothwell. Paul was left with several children, the youngest was only two years old. The next year, 1853, on the 15th of May, Paul married Alison Gaape at Bothwell . Usually her surname was written Jaap. The date of their marriage as found in the parish registers differs from the Bible entry made by Paul (3rd of June 1853) in Holytown, Bothwell, however the published date of the Bible was 1879, well after the actual events.

As Ellison took over the roll of instant mother, no doubt she felt she knew responsibilities she was taking on. But she could have no thought of what was lying ahead for her and her new family. The call was out for the Saints to gather to Zion and Zion to the Saints was in the mountains of Utah in America. Two ships were preparing to leave Liverpool, England for New York. The ships Thornton and Horizon, which the Saints were under the leadership of James G. Willie and Edward Martin. These two men's names would go down in Church History as the infamous Willie-Martin Hardcart tradgey.

The Thornton was a three-masted sailing vessel, built with three decks, a square stern and a billet head. The ship traded in the Atlantic until she was lost at sea in 1869.

On Sunday, May 4th, 1856, the ship Thornton cleared Liverpool with seven hundred and sixty four Saints on board. Four hundred and eighty four of them were Perpetual Emigration Fund emigrants, who were expected to cross the plains with handcarts. Paul Gourley and his family were amongst this group.

In the journal of John Oborn we read, "In the year 1856, all of our possessions were sold for cash and this money turned over to the Church Emigration Fund. We had now cast our lot with the Saints of God and were on our way westward, little realizing and never fearing the terrible hardships between us and the valley's of Utah."

Soon after leaving Liverpool, the emigrants were divided into seven wards or districts. Over each, a presiding officer was appointed. Anna F. Tait who was aboard the Thornton wrote, "the under decks were divided into seven wards. Brother Paul Gourley has charge of the sixth, which is the one that I am in. He is a kind, good man. We had some good meetings."

During the voyage, Captian Collins was very kind to the emigrants, allowing them a great many extra privileges which was duly appreciated by them. He also gave the Elders full liberty to preach and hold meetings as often as they pleased, and frequently he, together with the ship's physician, and other officers, were attentive listeners to the preaching and joined in singing the songs of Zion.

Oborn's journal provides some insight as to living conditions onboard the ship Thornton. "It was a sailing vessel with very few conveniences. There was one cook stove for each deck and our family was allowed to use it for an hour each week. The ship's diet was largely bean biscuit soaked over night. This would still be dry in the center in the morning." While crossing the Atlantic, the people's galley took fire and burned, which caused great excitement, but through the blessings of the Lord, the people were saved.

Considerable sickness prevailed among the emigrants of whom a number were old and sickly. Seven deaths, three births and two marriages took place on board ship during the crossing of the ocean.

"On the twenty-ninth, Sister Hains was married to Samuel Cook by Elder Willis. On that occasion all the Saints were invited to the upper deck, and the younger pair was taken to the Captain's deck, from where the ceremony was in plain sight of the passengers. The American colors were hoisted, Elder Willis delivered an address on the order of marriage and read from the order of the Doctrine and Covenants. After it was over three cheers were given for the Captain, three cheers for the Officers and Crew, and three for the young pair."

"Before disembarking written testimonials were exchanged between the Saints, the Captain the ship's physician, expressing the good feeling and pleasant cordial understanding which had prevailed between all concerned during the entire

voyage. The Captain and Doctor in trying to respond to the testimonials tendered them, were both overcome by their feelings and shed tears of emotion." The Captain said that he had done nothing but his duty, that he never crossed the Sea with so good a company of passengers before. They had always been willing to do anything he wanted when he told President Willie what he required. He wished the Saints prosperity in all their future works, and said he would remember them with the warmest feelings as long as he lived. He asked God to bless them. Here, his feelings overcame him, and he had to stop speaking. He then presented a testimonial to President Willie, signed by himself, his Chief Officer and Surgeon.

Taite wrote, "I have often thought that President Franklin D. Richards must have breathed his spirit on him at Liverpool."

On the 14th of June, the Thornton arrived at New York. A tug boat landed the emigrants at Castle Garden, where they were kindly received by Apostle John Taylor and Nathaniel H. Felt. On the seventeenth of June, the company left New York and traveled by rail to Dunkirk, New York where they boarded the steamer Jersey City and sailed to Toledo, Ohio, where they arrived on the twenty-first. The following day they reached Chicago. While at Toledo the emigrants were treated unkindly by the railway hands. On the twenty-third the company left Chicago by rail in two divisions, one leaving a few hours after the other. At Pond Creek the emigrants learned that the bridge at Rock Island had collapsed while a train passed over it. Apostle Erastus Snow and other elders from Utah were on the train when the accident happened, but escaped unhurt.

On the twenty-sixth of emigrants continued the journey from Pond Creek and arrived at Iowa City the same day. It was here they stayed for several weeks while the handcarts and tents were being finished. Oxen drew the wagons which brought the provisions and tents.

Leaving Iowa they traveled about one hundred miles where Paul Gourley and his family made their way to a Way Station, established by Brigham Young at Florence, Nebraska. Saints were arriving faster than wagons could be made for the trip west. The plan of handcarts being used instead of wagons was devised.

By the time the Saints had arrived in Florence, they were accustomed to traveling and made better headway, but through losing the cattle and having to camp on the plains for several weeks, it threw them in the late season and made provisions short for the latter part of the journey. George Cunningham, one of those who sailed on the Thornton wrote "...I can remember of being at a meeting one night when Brother Levi Savage, a returning missionary arose and spoke. He counseled the old, weak, and sickly to stop until another spring. The tears commenced to flow down his cheeks and he prophesied that if such undertook the journey at that late season of the year that their bones would strew the way."

Two sons of Paul Gourley, Robert age 17 and Alexander age 15 worked as teamsters for the Hunt Hodgetts Companies. These were wagon companies that followed the Willie Martin Handcart companies. Many of the Saints in these two companies had been part of the Willie and Martin companies on the ships Thornton and Horizon during their travel from England to the campground at Iowa City.

The Gourley family was assigned to the Martin handcart company. Two handcarts were used by the Gourley family. One pulled by the older children with all of their belongings. The other Paul was obliged to pull, carrying his wife who was ill and could not walk, and two small children, Margaret, a baby of nine months when they left Scotland, and Paul who was but three years old. They pulled these handcarts 1,000 miles across mountains and deserts in mud, snow, storms and freezing weather. Baby Margaret died while crossing the plains at Scott's Bluff, Nebraska.

Food became scarce. Sometimes food had to be given to Indians to pacify them. Before the company arrived Salt Lake City, they were put on rations. Each grown person received three ounces of flour. The flour would be stirred up with water and baked in a skillet. As things got worse, their diet consisted of a little water gravy. "When an Ox would die, they would eat it, hide and all. Every Ox died before they reached Salt Lake City."

Elizabeth White Stewart, a member of the Hunt wagon company recalled an incident at the Last Crossing of the Platte near Casper, Wyoming - "Our company camped on the east side and the hand cart company passed over that night. All our able-bodied men turned out to help them carry women and children over the river. Some of our men went through the river seventy-five times. The snow fell six inches during the night; there were thirteen deaths during the night. They were so worn out it was a terrible night for them...We kept behind the last handcart company so that our able-bodied men could assist them. My brother Barnard, with others, would go into their camp and see how they were suffering. He said it was terrible. Our company assisted them all they could..."

A company of men under Franklin D. Richards passed the emigrants on the road and hastened on to Salt Lake to report to President Young the sad condition of the emigrants. "Anticipating the worst, President Young mobilized men and women gathered for general conference and immediately ordered a massive rescue effort. A party of twenty-seven men, led by George D. Grant, left on October 7 with the first sixteen of what ultimately amounted to 200 wagons and teams. Several of the rescue party, including Grant, had been among the missionaries who had ridden in from the East five days before."

"Almost from the time they left Salt Lake, the rescue party encountered stormy weather so their progress was slow. When they arrived at Green River, Joseph A. Young, Lot Smith and Angus Wheelock were sent ahead to meet the handcart companies and to let them know that relief was near at hand. The three men who came ahead on horses brought a few crackers in their pockets. The children were down in a wash eating bark off the willows when the men on horses appeared over a hill. The children became frightened and began to run for camp thinking that the horsemen were Indians. The horsemen informed the starving company that two wagons would be there the next morning, but due to snow they did not arrive for another day and a half.

"The Willie Company had just been issued their last ration of flour, were making a long, 16 mile drive for water, had just passed the Ice Springs, and encountered a snow storm when they met the express, or light wagon, driven by four men, sent ahead by the rescue party to find them. After telling that the main rescue party was just a few days ahead, they continued on to search for the Martin Handcart Company. The spirits of the Willie pioneers were lifted by the good news, and they journeyed on. The next morning, the last of their breadstuffs were gone, there were four inches of snow on the ground, and it was still snowing. Captain Willie decided to take Joseph Elder ahead and look for the main rescue party. They were gone three days. During this time, the little camp suffered, for they only had their cattle to kill and eat. Many of them got dysentery. Nine people died during this time. Meanwhile, the main rescue party camped off the road a ways to wait out the storm at Rock Creek. Brother Harvey Cluff, a member of the rescue party, felt inspired to put a sign on the road telling where they were camped. Captain Willie and Brother Elder found the sign and roused the rescue party. The Willie Company was in perishing condition when they saw the rescue wagons coming over an eminence, with Captain Willie in front. A cry went up in camp, and the Willie pioneers came gathering around the rescuers, kissing them, and just generally rejoicing. The next day, the majority of the wagons went on to look for the Martin Handcart Company."

"Those of the Martin Company, three-fourths of them women, children, and the elderly, suffered even more. When the storm hit on October 19, they made camp and spent nine days on reduced rations waiting out the storm. Grant's party, after leaving men and supplies with the Willie Company, plunged farther east through the snow with eight wagons in search of the Martin Company. A scouting party sent out ahead of the wagons found them 150 miles east of South Pass.

The company, already in a desperate condition, was ordered to break camp immediately. The supply wagons met them on the trail, but the provisions were not nearly enough and, after struggling 55 miles farther, the company once again went into camp near Devil's Gate to await the arrival of supplies.

In the meantime, the rescue effort began to disintegrate. Rescue teams held up several days by the raging storm turned back, fearing to go on and rationalizing that the immigrant trains and Grant's advance party had either decided to winter over or had perished in the storm.

The Martin Company remained in camp for five days. When no supplies came, the company, now deplorably weakened, was again forced out on the trail. It had suffered fifty-six dead before being found, and it was now losing people at an appalling rate.

Relief came barely in time. A messenger ordered back west by Grant reached and turned around some of the teams that had abandoned the rescue. At least thirty wagons reached the Martin Company just as it was about to attempt the same climb to South Pass that had so sorely tested the Willie Company. Starved, frozen, spent, their spirits crushed, and many unable to walk, the people had reached the breaking point.

But now warmed and fed, with those unable to walk riding in the wagons, the company moved rapidly on. The Martin Company, in a train of 104 wagons, finally arrived in Salt Lake City on November 30. Out of 576, at least 145 had died and, like the Willie Company, many were severely afflicted by frostbite and starvation."

Elements of the three independent wagon companies and the rescue effort straggled into Salt Lake City until mid-December—except for twenty men, under Daniel W. Jones, who remained for the winter at Devil's Gate to guard freight unloaded there by the independent wagon companies, in part to make room for exhausted members of the Martin Company. All those too weak to walk were put in the wagons and the company was taken on to Salt Lake. They arrived in the valley December 7th, 1856. The loss of life was about 150 souls out of the 500 who left Florence with the company.

The Jones party suffered misery and starvation at Devil's Gate. At one point they were reduced to eating rawhide until friendly Indians gave them some buffalo meat.

After arriving in Salt Lake, they took the stockings off one of the little boys feet and one of his toes stayed in the stockings. A few days later another one of his toes fell off. This little boy was George, Paul's son, whose own feet were also badly frozen. Young Paul, son of Paul and Ellison died soon after their arrival in Salt Lake.

The decision to send out the Willie and Martin companies so late in the season was extremely reckless. In mid-November

President Brigham Young angrily reproved those who had authorized the late start or who had not ordered the several parties back to Florence when they still had the opportunity, charging "ignorance," "mismanagement," and "misconduct." Though terrible, the suffering could have been far worse. Had the rescue effort not been launched immediately—well before the storm struck—the handcart companies would probably have been totally destroyed.

On the 24th of July 1857, Governor Young with a large number of people, had gone to Silver Lake in Big Cottonwood Canyon to celebrate the entrance of the pioneers into the valley of the Great Salt Lake. Paul Gourley and his family were there. Abraham O. Smoot rode into the camp and said that a United States Army unit was coming to Utah under the command of Albert Sidney Johnston. The territorial militia was called out. Paul Gourley was one of the men that assisted Lot Smith in burning some of the soldier's supply wagons in October. Johnston's Army remained in Echo Canyon then moved back to Fort Bridger to wait out the winter.

Paul and his family lived in Lehi, a town south of Salt Lake in Utah county for a while, and later settled in Goshen where he and his family were one of the first ten families that settled the town. These first families in Goshen lived in dugouts for their homes. On the other side of the creek where they lived were a band of Indians. The Indians told them they were peaceable, and wouldn't cause any trouble. The Indians were Goshute's and the town was named after this tribe. Soon after the settlers found that they were in the middle of Indian territory, and that Goshen was the cross-roads. So the people built a fort for protection, and when the guards yelled out Indians all the families and their livestock would go into the fort. Sometimes they had to stay in the fort for four or five days. The first winter was a hard one. It was very cold, they never had much bedding to keep warm, and not much to eat.

Until 1865 everyone slept on the floor. No one had a stove, all the cooking was done on a fire in the fireplace. There was no light in the dugouts or rooms, only from the fireplace. So they would put a little fat into a saucer, put a rag into it with one piece hanging out, this would light and as the grease went into the rag this would make a light. But this was only used in emergencies because it used too much fat. Some grew a few squash, then began making a few candles. A long narrow hole was cut into a squash, hot grease or tallow poured into it, as it started to harden, they would take the raveling from the cloth, press this into the hardening tallow and they would have a candle. These were still used only on special occasions.

They had no matches to light a fire. To start a fire they used flint and steel. Sometimes men would shoot their guns into the fireplace where some dry kindling had been placed.

One time after 1877, the school district called a meeting of the tax payers to see what could be done about a better school. Several there were in favor of a new school house and some were in favor of a new meeting house. "Paul Gourley favored building a meeting house instead."

In 1880, the census of Goshen shows Paul and Ellison living alone in Goshen. Paul was a carpenter and Ellison was keeping house. Their children now married with their own families. All living children except Nicholas who was living in Holden, lived nearby in Goshen. George and Robert were farmers.

In the spring of 1883 a new school house was started and in the summer of 1883 they used the school house for church and funerals. The new school house had desks in sets of two. There was room enough for four children to sit in each one. Each one made a set, made them to his own specifications, so no two sets were alike. Some were tall, some were low. Paul Gourley made two sets of desks (\$18.00).

The Goshen Valley History indicates Paul and Ellison worked for over 30 years in the Sunday School. Ellison was a Relief Society councilor to Elizabeth Weech 1869-1874, from 1874-1899 to Mary Johnson and to Martha Van Cott Price from 1899-1902. Being a fine carpenter Paul helped on the Salt Lake temple.

Paul had his first wife sealed to him in the Endowment House and did a lot of temple work there and in the Logan temple.

Paul Gourley lived a good life for those hard days. The Deseret News reported his death on August 5th 1890. "Deaths. Gourley - In Goshen, Utah County, July 27th 1890 of Bright's disease and old age, Paul Gourley age 77 years, 5 months and 19 days.

Deceased was born in Fintry, County of Stirling, Scotland, Feb. 8th, 1813. He was baptized by Thomas McLellan in the Airdrie Branch, Scotland, June 10th 1842; crossed the plains in Captain Martin's handcart company in 1856; suffered all the hardships of that journey and entered the valley of Salt Lake on 6th of November the same year.

He held the office of High Priest at his death, and was formerly counselor to Bishop William Price. He was a firm believer in the divine mission of Joseph Smith and the Latter-day work. He leaves behind him a wife, four children, thirty-seven grand children and eight great grandchildren to mourn his loss. Territorial papers and Millennial Star please

pass.

The story of the Gourley family does not begin nor end with Paul. The descendants of Paul each have their own story.

Each of us who look to Paul and Ellison find no greater faith than they showed, no greater sacrifice than what they endured. Their legacy will always remain with us and we shall continue to pass it to yet another generation of descendants. When the Angel Moroni appeared to the teenage boy, Joseph Smith, he quoted the prophet Malachi and said "And he shall plant in the hearts of the children the promises made to the fathers, and the hearts of the children shall turn to their fathers. If it were not so, the whole earth would be utterly wasted at his coming." It is now our duty as children of Paul Gourley, to turn our hearts to his fathers, just as he did. This must be done, so we may be worthy of his sacrifice. "if it were not so, the whole earth would be utterly wasted at his coming."

Raymond W. Madsen

Lehi, Utah 2001

Sources for Paul GOURLEY:

Life:

Goshen, Utah, Utah 1880 U.S. census, FHL Film 1255338 National Archives Film T9-1338 Page 226B, 1880. 1880 U.S. census on CD's - FamilySearch Resource Files. " Relation Sex Marr Race Age Birthplace

Paul GOURLEY Self M M W 67 SCOT

Occ: Carpenter Fa: SCOT Mo: SCOT

Ellison GOURLEY Wife F M W 45 SCOT

Occ: Keeping House Fa: SCOT Mo: SCOT".

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Mormon Immigration (CD), BMR, Book #1047, pp. 120-150 (FHL #025,691); SMR, pp. 35-41; Customs (FHL #175,519), 4 May 1856. "GOURLEY, Paul <1814> Thornton 1856

Age: 42 Origin: Glasgow, Scotland Occ: Joiner

Note: BMR, p. 132

GOURLEY, Elison <1832> Thornton 1856

Age: 24 Origin: Glasgow, Scotland Occ: Wife

GOURLEY, Robert <1839> Thornton 1856

Age: 17 Origin: Glasgow, Scotland Occ: Miner

GOURLEY, Alexander <1841> Thornton 1856

Age: 15 Origin: Glasgow, Scotland Occ: Miner

GOURLEY, Nicholas <1845> Thornton 1856

Age: 11 Origin: Glasgow, Scotland

GOURLEY, Janet <1848> Thornton 1856

Age: 8 Origin: Glasgow, Scotland

GOURLEY, George <1851> Thornton 1856

Age: 5 Origin: Glasgow, Scotland

GOURLEY, Paul <1854> Thornton 1856

Age: 2 Origin: Glasgow, Scotland

GOURLEY, Margaret <1856> Thornton 1856

Age: infant Origin: Glasgow, Scotland

Note: Age: "4 mo

Ship: Thornton

Date of Departure: 4 May 1856 Port of Departure: Liverpool, England

LDS Immigrants: 764 Church Leader: James G. Willie

Date of Arrival: 14 Jun 1856 Port of Arrival: New York, New York

Source(s): BMR, Book #1047, pp. 120-150 (FHL #025,691); SMR, pp. 35-41; Customs (FHL #175,519)

Notes: "DEPARTURE. -- The ship Thornton, Captain Collins, cleared on May 3, and sailed on the 4th for New York, with 764 souls of the Saints on board, of whom 163 were from the Scandinavian Mission. This company is under the presidency of Elders James G. Willie, Millen Atwood, Jacob A. Ahmansen, and Moses Clough. Elders Willie, Atwood, and Clough arrived in England January 5, 1853; and consequently have been laboring in the ministry, in this country, nearly three years and four months. Elder Ahmansen was out among the first who received the gospel in Scandinavia. he was baptized by Elder E. Snow, when the gospel was first carried by him to Denmark. Since that time he has labored faithfully in the ministry, and held responsible positions in the Scandinavian Mission. Elders John Kelly, late president of the Cheltenham Conference, A. M. Findlay, formerly of the East India Mission, and John Chislett, who has been la".

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Mormon Immigration (CD), Letter from Anna F. Tait -, 6 Jun 1856. "Dear Brother and Sister Turnbull--We are drawing near our first landing place. I have enjoyed myself first-rate crossing the great

water. It has been like a pleasure trip all the time. I have been blessed with the living Spirit of our God all the time, and have never found the moment but what I could thank my God with all my heart for the privilege of going across the Atlantic on such a beautiful ship, under the guidance of so good a captain.

There has been a great deal of sickness on board, there being many old and infirm. I believe there has never before been a company with so many old and young, halt, blind, and lame, from so many nations, crossed the sea. There have been seven deaths, three births, and two marriages on board. Died on the 7th May, Rachel Curtis, aged 75 years; May 8, Rasmine Rasmussen, aged 10, one of the Danes; May 21, a child was born and died a few minutes afterwards; May 28, a boy, aged 1 year, belonging to Sister Bottenham [Bodenhm], died; June 2, Thomas Peterson, aged 7 ½ years, died from a fall from the upper to the lower deck; June 5, Brother Kay's daughter, aged 3 ½ years, died; June 7, Mary Lark, aged 10 years, died of consumption.

Sister McNeil had a child on the 1st of May. He has been blessed and named Charles Thornton McNeil. Sister Molten [Moulton] was delivered of a son on the 6th May. He was blessed and named Charles Alma. Both mothers and children are doing well.

On the 4th May, married, by Elder [Millen] Atwood, Sister Jessie Ireland, to Brother Allan Findlay. It was done quietly in the cabin. On the 29th May, by Elder [James G.] Willie, Sister Sarah Hains [Haines], to Brother Samuel Crook. All the Saints were called to the upper deck. The young pair were taken to the captain's deck. We had a fine view of the ceremony. The American colors were hoisted. Elder Willie gave an address on the order of marriage, and read the order from the Book of Doctrine and Covenants. After it was over there were three ch".

Bothwell, 1841 census , FHL#101867, Family History Library, 35 N. West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84150 USA.

"Bellshill -Paul Gourlay age 25, wright, not born in the county of Lanark

Margaret do age 20 No
Robert do 2 No
Alexander do 4 months Yes"

Bothwell, 1851 census , FHL#103698, Family History Library, 35 N. West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84150 USA.

"Bothwell -Carnbroe Colliery

-Paul Gourlay, Head, Mar, 37, Journey Joiner, Stirling Fintry
-Margaret do Wife Mar 32 Lanark, Glasgow
-Robert do son 12 Driver in Pit " "
-Alexr do son 10 " Bothwell
-Nicolas do daur 6 " "
-Janet do daur 4 " "
-George do son 7 mos " ""

Airdrie LDS Branch records

Christening:

¹ Fintry parish register , FHL#1041946, 7 Feb 1813, Family History Library, 35 N West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84150 USA. "Was baptized a male child called Paul lawful son of Robt Gourlay labr in Newton and his spouse Nicholas Paterson."

Death:

² Deseret News , 5 August 1890 -, 1890, Family History Library, 35 N West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84150 USA. "OBITUARY:

Deaths: GOURLEY -"In Goshen, Utah County, July 27th 1890 of Brights disease and old age, Paul Gourley age 77 years, 5 month, and 19 days. Deceased was born in Fintry, County of Stirling, Scotland, Feb. 8th, 1813. He was baptized by Thomas McLellan in the Airdrie Branch, Scotland, June 10th 1842; crossed the plains in Captian Martin's handcart company in 1856; suffered all the hardships of that journey and entered the valley of Salt Lake on 6th of November the same year.

He held the office of High Priest at his death, and was formerly counselor to Bishop William Price. He was a firm believer in the divine mission of Joseph Smith and the Latter-day work. He leaves behind him a wife, four children, thirty-seven grand children and eight great grandchildren to mourn his loss. Territorial papers and Millennial Star please pass.""

Sources for Margaret GLASS:

Marriage:

³ Barony, Glasgow parish register , FHL#1041481, Family History Library, 35 N West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84150 USA. "Ackowldgment of an irregular marriage 27 March 1839 -Paul Gourley, wright, Barony Glebe v. Elizabeth Glass.

Note: the irregular marriage means they were non-conformists, married outside of the established church (Church of Scotland). The recording in the parish registers occurred some time after the actual marriage took place. This may explain why the name of his wife Margaret was incorrectly recorded as Elizabeth."

Sources for Robert GOURLEY:

Life:

Goshen, Utah, Utah 1880 U.S. census , FHL Film 1255338 National Archives Film T9-1338 Page 224A, 1880. 1880 U.S. census on CD's - FamilySearch Resource Files. " Relation Sex Marr Race Age Birthplace

Robert GOURLEY Self M M W 41 SCOT

Occ: Farmer Fa: SCOT Mo: SCOT

Elizabeth GOURLEY Wife F M W 35 ENGL

Occ: Keeping House Fa: ENGL Mo: ENGL

Paul GOURLEY Son M W 17 UT

Occ: Farm Laborer Fa: SCOT Mo: ENGL

Elizabeth GOURLEY Dau F S W 15 UT

Occ: At Home Fa: SCOT Mo: ENGL

Ellison GOURLEY Dau F S W 13 UT

Occ: At Home Fa: SCOT Mo: ENGL

Ellen GOURLEY Dau F S W 10 UT

Occ: At School Fa: SCOT Mo: ENGL

Lewella GOURLEY Dau F S W 8 UT

Occ: At School Fa: SCOT Mo: ENGL

George GOURLEY Son M S W 6 UT

Occ: At School Fa: SCOT Mo: ENGL

William GOURLEY Son M S W 4 UT

Fa: SCOT Mo: ENGL

Robert GOURLEY Son M S W 2 UT

Fa: SCOT Mo: ENGL

Henry GOURLEY Son M S W 1 M UT

Fa: SCOT Mo: ENGL".

Notes for Alexander Glass GOURLEY:

Alexander Glass Gourley was the second son of Paul and Margaret Glass Gourley. He was born on 24 January 1841 in Cornbroe, Bothwell, Lanark, Scotland, however his birth date on a Holytown church record states January 22nd. He was only eleven days old when his mother died. His father remarried when he was about twelve.

Alexander joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints on October 8th, 1852 at the age of eleven years old. He was baptized by his father Paul, and confirmed by Robert Linsay on October 17th, 1852.

About four years after his baptism, he and his family left Scotland and emigrated to America. They traveled from Liverpool to New York on the ship Thornton. The records show that the family went through Castle Garden, then traveled by boat and rail to Iowa City. (According to his sisters history they traveled up the Mississippi river from New Orleans to Iowa City).

From there they went to Florence, Nebraska. They were in Florence for a brief time then they began their journey across the plains by handcart to the Salt Lake Valley. It was a very difficult journey and many of the people in the Martin handcart company died along the way. Alexander was asked to drive teams for Captian Hodges so he wasn't able to help his own family with their handcarts.

*The following is from a dedicatory prayer at Martin's Cove Visitor Center, by President Hinckley August 15th, 1992

"They were members of the Martin Handcart Company, the fifth company to come to the valley that year...Terrible was the suffering of those who came here to find some protection from the heavy storms of that early winter...They found themselves in a terrible storm with vivid cold. Their people hungry and cold and dying from sheer exhaustion. They came up to this cove for shelter, and many died here...They are buried somewhere in this earth. We stand here with bared heads and grateful hearts for their sacrifices and the sacrifices of all who were with them along the this tragic trail."

They arrived in the Salt Lake Valley at the end of November or first of December 1856.

The family lived in Salt Lake City for a while also in Lehi before moving to Goshen in 1857. Alexander along with his father, Paul and brother Robert are listed in Goshen history as the first settlers of Goshen. For several years Alexander worked for the Beackstead family in Jordan, Utah, probably to earn enough money to begin his own life and family.

On July 19th, 1860, Alexander married Amelia Brady who was from Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada. She was the daughter of Charles and Susan Ann Elizabeth Brady. Alexander and Amelia lived in Goshen most of their married lives. They were the parents of nine children: Alexander George, Margaret Amelia, Elizabeth Ann, Lillian Janett, Annie, Emma Leonora, Fannie Isabe, William Paul and Ellison Virginia.

In 1865 the Black Hawk War commenced in Sanpete and Sevier counties. The settlers there were not prepared for a war. When the Indians came down on them in large numbers, it was impossible for the people to turn them back. Some people were killed, their cattle driven off, and their homes burned. The settlers there asked Brigham Young for help. He began gathering an army from all the different towns. Some volunteered, some were asked to go along.

The city of Goshen sent her quota. Some times they would come home for a few days. Then they had to go back again. This war lasted about three years. Goshen men who went were; John Burraston, John Llewellyn, Hans Jaspersen, Hugh Mckee, Alex Gourley, Andrew Sorensen and Peter Okelberry. All came back safe.

About 1867 or 1868, Alexander was hired by Bishop Price to go to San Bernardino, California to buy a thresher that was run by horse power. He was paid fifty dollars for the trip. The trip was made by horse with his bed roll and camping equipment on three other horses. This trip took him six weeks, today that same trip can be made in 8 -10 hours by car or 90 minutes by plane.

On November th 9th, 1871, Alexander became a citizen of the United States of America. The minutes of that event are as follows: "Alexander Gourley personally appered in open court and by his oath and that of Peter Roberts and James H. Jenkins gave spoken (word) showing that he was entitled to be admitted a citizen of the United States of American. Whereupon it was order that he be admitted and the usual oath administered and certificate of citizenship given."

In 1874, Goshen organized a baseball team and Alexander was on it. He played third base. He played games in Nehpi, Eureka, Payson, Provo, Lehi and Salt Lake City. Sometimes they went by wagon, but most of the time they rode horseback because they could make better time. Most every player had a finger or two broken or put out of place. They grew a large joint which they always referred to as their baseball finger. The Goshen team claimed to be able to beat anything this side of Salt Lake, but Salt Lake always beat them.

Alexander is found with his family on the census reports from 1870-1910 in Goshen. His occupation was farming and it is interesting to note that on the 1865 tax record, he had land valued at \$100 and 1 cow valued at \$30; then in 1879 just 14 years later he has land and a house valued at \$200, 1 cow, 2 horses and mules, 1 vehicle and household furniture valued at \$25. The total worth in 1865 was \$130 and in 1879 it was \$480.

On June 23, 1917 at the age of 77 years 5 months and 1 day, Alexander Glass Gourley died at his son's home in Eureka, Utah. he died of a cerebral hemorrhage. Apparently he had only been there for 10 days. Perhaps he took ill and his son and daughter-in-law took car of him. The doctor stated in the death certificate that he had been treating Alexander for about 3 days. The details are not known. He had been a widower for about three years. he was buried on June 25th 1917 in Goshen, Utah. His obituary from the Eureka Reporter reads:

Pioneer Utah Man died at Home in this City - Alex G. Gourley, a native of Scotland and one of the early pioneers of Utah, died in this city last Saturday. Death resulted from a stroke of paralysis from which the deceased has suffered for a number of months.

Alex. G. Gourley was the father of Alex G. Gourley Jr., William Gourley and Mrs. Vern Firth all of Eureka and Mrs. Madsen of Salina. When the deceased came to Utah he settled in Goshen and made his home there during the greater part of his life. He was enterprising, active and upright citizen and his death will be regretted by a wide circle of friends.

The remains were shipped to Goshen on Monday morning and that afternoon funeral services were conducted from the LDS church at that place, William Thomas, first councilor to the bishop presided. The speakers were old time friends of Mr. Gourley, who were able to talk in an interesting manner regarding his life and deeds. Special musical numbers were rendered. At cemetery, the body of the aged pioneer being laid beside that of his wife who passed away three years ago.

Many Tintic people were at Goshen for the funeral.

The original author of above is unknown, however the sources for it are listed below. Additional information supplied by Raymond W. Madsen.

SOURCES:

Interview of Nicholas Teeples

Book --An Enduring Legacy pages 46-47
 Millennial Star 18:30 (June 6, 1856) pages 478-79
 Book --Heart Throbs of the West pages 364-65
 Death Certificate
 Book -Goshen Centennial History: pages 4, 20, 33 and 86
 Goshen Tax records
 1870-1900 census records
 Obituary: Eureka Reporter -Friday, June 29th 1917, page 8

additional source: President Hinckly dedicatory prayer, 15 August 1992:
 Church News, Deseret News -April 1997.

Sources for Alexander Glass GOURLEY:

Life:

Goshen, Utah, Utah 1880 U.S. census , FHL Film 1255338 National Archives Film T9-1338 Page 224B, 1880. 1880 U.S. census on CD's - FamilySearch Resource Files. " Relation Sex Marr Race Age Birthplace
 Alexandr GOURLEY Self F M W 39 SCOT
 Occ: Farmer Fa: SCOT Mo: SCOT
 Amelia GOURLEY Wife F M W 38 CANA
 Occ: Keeping House Fa: CANA Mo: CANA
 Alexandra GOURLEY Son M S W 18 UT
 Occ: Farm Labour Fa: SCOT Mo: CANA
 Margret GOURLEY Dau F S W 16 UT
 Fa: SCOT Mo: CANA
 Lenoar GOURLEY Dau F S W 7 UT
 Fa: SCOT Mo: CANA
 Fanny GOURLEY Dau F S W 5 UT
 Fa: SCOT Mo: CANA
 William GOURLEY Son M S W 3 UT
 Fa: SCOT Mo: CANA".

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Mormon Immigration (CD), BMR, Book #1047, pp. 120-150 (FHL #025,6 691); SMR, pp. 35-41; Customs (FHL #175,519), 4 May 1856. "GOURLEY, Paul <1814> Thornton 1856

Age: 42 Origin: Glasgow, Scotland Occ: Joiner

Note: BMR, p. 132

GOURLEY, Elison <1832> Thornton 1856

Age: 24 Origin: Glasgow, Scotland Occ: Wife

GOURLEY, Robert <1839> Thornton 1856

Age: 17 Origin: Glasgow, Scotland Occ: Miner

GOURLEY, Alexander <1841> Thornton 1856

Age: 15 Origin: Glasgow, Scotland Occ: Miner

GOURLEY, Nicholas <1845> Thornton 1856

Age: 11 Origin: Glasgow, Scotland

GOURLEY, Janet <1848> Thornton 1856

Age: 8 Origin: Glasgow, Scotland

GOURLEY, George <1851> Thornton 1856

Age: 5 Origin: Glasgow, Scotland

GOURLEY, Paul <1854> Thornton 1856

Age: 2 Origin: Glasgow, Scotland

GOURLEY, Margaret <1856> Thornton 1856

Age: infant Origin: Glasgow, Scotland

Note: Age: "4 months" (BMR)". Ship Thorton - for full extract of information, see Paul Gourley sources.

Christening:

⁴ Church Of Scotland, Bothwell Parish Register (Microfilm), 1042965. "Alexander Glass Gourlie lawful son of Paul Gourlie joiner Cornbroe and of his spouse Margaret Glass was born 24th January 1841 and baptized by the Rev. P.K. Keith of Hamilton 18th of April 1841."

Sources for Nicholas GOURLEY:Life:

Holden 1880 U.S. census (1880 U.S. census on CDrom), FHL Film 1255336 National Archives Film T9-1336 Page 472C.

" Relation Sex Marr Race Age Birthplace

Sidney TEEPLES Self M M W 47 MO

Occ: Blacksmith Fa: NY Mo: NY

Nickolas TEEPLES Wife F M W 35 SCOT

Fa: SCOT Mo: SCOT

Margaret TEEPLES Dau F S W 13 UT

Fa: MO Mo: SCOT

Sidney P. TEEPLES Son M S W 10 UT

Fa: MO Mo: SCOT

Ellison G. TEEPLES Son M S W 5 UT

Fa: MO Mo: SCOT

Catharine E. TEEPLES Dau F S W 2 UT

Fa: MO Mo: SCOT

Henrietta TEEPLES Dau F S W 1M UT

Fa: MO Mo: SCOT".

Sources for Janet GOURLEY:Life:

Goshen, Utah, Utah 1880 U.S. census , FHL Film 1255338 National Archives Film T9-1338 Page 225C. 1880 U.S. census on CD's - FamilySearch Resource Files. "

Relation Sex Marr Race Age Birthplace

Powell POULSON Self M M W 33 DENM

Occ: Farmer Fa: DENM Mo: DENM

Janett POULSON Wife F M W 32 SCOT

Occ: Keeping House Fa: SCOT Mo: SCOT

George POULSON Son M S W 12 UT

Occ: At School Fa: DENM Mo: SCOT

Nettie POULSON Dau F S W 10 UT

Occ: At School Fa: DENM Mo: SCOT

Ellison POULSON Dau F S W 7 UT

Fa: DENM Mo: SCOT

John POULSON Son M S W 5 UT

Fa: DENM Mo: SCOT".

Notes for George GOURLEY:

Probably baptised LDS, in 1864.

Sources for George GOURLEY:Life:

Goshen, Utah, Utah 1880 U.S. census , FHL Film 1255338 National Archives Film T9-1338 Page 226B, 1880. 1880 U.S. census on CD's - FamilySearch Resource Files. "

Relation Sex Marr Race Age Birthplace

George GOURLEY Self M M W 29 SCOT

Occ: Farmer Fa: SCOT Mo: SCOT

Rhoda GOURLEY Wife F M W 21 UT

Occ: Keeping House Fa: --- Mo: ---

George GOURLEY Son M S W 2 UT

Fa: --- Mo: ---

Polly GOURLEY Dau F S W 2M UT

Fa: --- Mo: ---".

Sources for Ellison JAAP:Marriage:

⁵ Church Of Scotland, Bothwell Parish Register (Microfilm), FHL#1042965, 15 May 1853, 1042965. "-Paul Gourlay & Alison Gaape, both of this parish...3 days. This was the second marriage of Paul. Alison surname usually recorded as Jaap."

Death:

⁶ Goshen, Utah cemetery . "Ellison Gourley
Born in Lanarkshire Scotland June 14, 1832 Died Feb. 13, 1909
MOTHER".

Raymond W. Madsen, 2343 North 750 West, Lehi, Utah, 84043