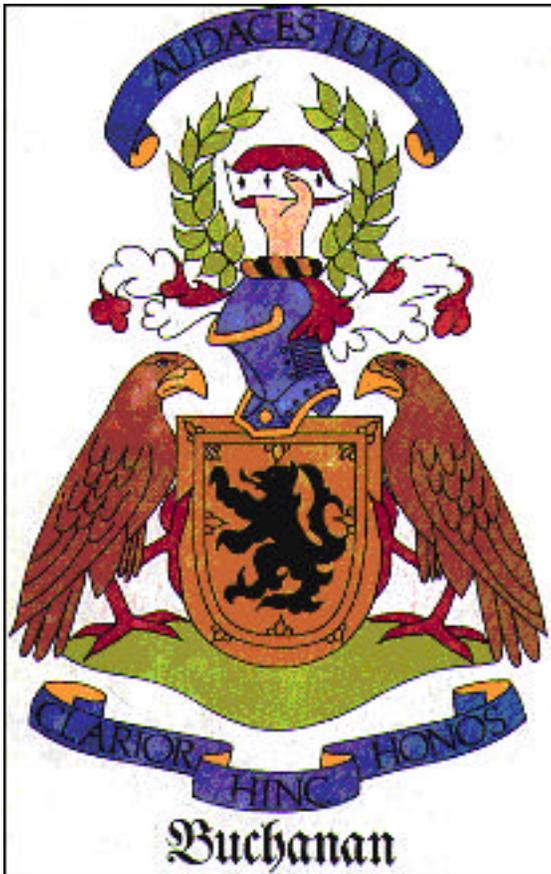


Archie Earl Buchanan/Florene Davis Genealogy



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Our Ancestors in Nauvoo and Illinois

Of the ancestors of Archie Earl and Florene, all joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints between 1831 and 1858. The Sorensens joined the church in Denmark in 1858 and emigrated to Utah in 1870 and 1871. They were the last to join the church. Shadrach Roundy joined the church in 1831, the first of our ancestors to join. The Sorensens and the Davies were the ancestors that joined the church after the Saints fled Illinois. All the other ancestors' families lived in Illinois during the time of the Prophet Joseph Smith and many knew the prophet to some extent. The rest of this Newsletter contains excerpts of histories and journals about those who lived through this difficult and joyous period of our Church History.

Samuel Parrish and family

(from the history of Samuel Parrish)

Born in Elizabeth, Leeds County Ontario, Canada, on the 30th of September, 1798, Samuel Parrish was the son of good, sturdy Quakers who had migrated there from the States of New York and Vermont during the time of the Revolutionary War. Rather than take up arms against their fatherland, his father, Joel Parrish and mother Sarah De Wolfe, chose to move across the St. Lawrence River into Canada where the Union Jack still could wave unmolested as a part of the United Empire of Great Britain. During the time that our forbearers were living in Canada, from about 1780 to 1837, their chief occupation was agriculture. Samuel's farm joined the farm of a family that had come from Ireland in 1817 and had moved to Elizabethtown in about 1818. This was the family of William Dack and Jane Code. Samuel courted Fanny Dack, the oldest daughter and second child of this couple for about two years and then on February 13, 1820, married her. They were later blessed with four daughters, Sarah, Mary, Lidia, Jane and Priscilla, and one son Joel.

Because the soil in this part of the province of Ontario was very poor and filled with stones, Samuel rented his farm since he realized that he could receive greater income from his trade as a carpenter and cabinet maker. However, when these good people heard that the fertile lands of the Mississippi Valley were receiving immigrant settlements from the eastern states and provinces, they became imbued with the spirit of the pioneer and resolved to move on to the western frontier. Along with his family, Samuel took his father, mother, and an orphan boy William R



They travelled by team and wagon up to the banks of the St. Lawrence River to Brookville where they, with all their earthly belongings, went aboard the river steamer "William the IV" to Niagra Falls. By team and wagon they went to Lake Erie, where they were taken by boat to its western shore. A team took them across what is now the state of Michigan to Illinois, where the city of Chicago now stands. They then travelled southward to Stark County, Illinois, in the north central part of the state and in a fertile part of the great Mississippi Valley. Here Samuel was the proud owner of a few head of sheep and Fanny cared for a hundred hens and a garden. Due to better farming conditions, their corn cribs were full and they were able to live quite comfortably. In the spring, Samuel would bring the newly clipped fleece from his flock of sheep, throw the fleece upon the floor and say, "girls, here are your new dresses." They would then wash, card, spin and weave the season's best fabric with which to clothe themselves. Their clothes were then sewn with needles made from fishbone prepared with the skilled hands of their grandfather Joel.

It was here in Stark County that the Parrish family met the first Mormon Missionaries whose message was just what they had been looking for. Jane Parrish Lindsey, a daughter, said "It was in the little school house which father had built that he and the others first heard the message of the restored gospel as taught by the Latter-day Saints." Samuel and his wife said, "from the first time we heard the message, it made a profound impression on our minds." They were baptized in the month of June 1840 in Stark County, Illinois. At the earliest opportunity, Samuel went to Nauvoo where he met the Prophet Joseph Smith.

In the spring of 1842 Samuel, his family, and parents moved to Montrose, Iowa. It was while they lived there that Joel and Sarah died and were buried in an unmarked grave in the Montrose Cemetery. Shortly afterwards there placed beside them the three oldest daughters of Samuel and Fanny.

Because the construction of the temple in Nauvoo was in progress and they had a deep concern for the building of this structure, the remaining members of the Parrish family moved across the Mississippi to Nauvoo where they again built themselves a home. Here they, with many others, gave more than one day each week as a donation to the erection of this building, which was the best in the state of Illinois.

Nauvoo was a very beautiful city, situated in a bend of the Mississippi River. It was here that the body of the church had been driven from the mobs of Missouri, and it was here that the Prophet Joseph Smith and his brother were murdered [actually near by in Carthage]. Says Aunt Jane Lindsay [an older sister of our ancestor Priscilla Parrish Roundy]: "I recall vividly the time of the martyrdom of the Prophet and his brother Hyrum. I saw the bodies of these splendid men lying in state in Nauvoo. I remember they looked as if they were asleep in the mortal life. There was the same sweet smile upon their faces. It was awful," she continued, "the way the people felt at the time. Oh, we did love the prophet. He was a noble man nobody can tell or explain how wonderful he was. My brother Joel worked with him on the temple and they would often play ball together. Oh we did love the prophet. When Brigham Young first presided after the Prophet's death, I recall he was sitting on the right where I could see the mantle of Joseph Smith fall upon him. His looks changed, as did his voice also. The people felt that Brother Brigham Young was the right man in the right place."

(NOTE: I found a history of the Parrish/Dack family in the Family History Library, written in the 1970's. This is where I found this history. There were also some good photos, though all that is available is a microfilm. I contacted a family representative and hope to get original photos soon.

Here is a photocopy of a picture of Fanny Dack Parrish.



Priscilla Parrish Roundy (from her autobiography)

My grandparents on my father's side were Quakers. I am unable to tell what my grandparents were on my mother's side. Their names were William and Jane Dack.

It was so cold in Canada that the snow laid on the ground six months of the year. My father became dissatisfied and moved to Star County Illinois.

Although he had never seen a Mormon elder, he purchased a Book of Mormon when he left Canada. Illinois proved to be a good place to make a living. He had a large farm and a fine orchard.

Grandfather and Grandmother Parrish were living with us at the time and it was at this time that we first heard a Mormon Elder. My father, mother and four sisters joined the church. My brother joined it in the winter, when they had to cut the ice in order to baptize him.

We did not have to raise hay in Illinois. They went out on the prairie and cut their hay. After father joined the Church he went to Nauvoo to see the Prophet Joseph Smith. My two oldest sisters married here. Soon after this, they joined the Church and got the spirit of gathering, so we moved to Iowa, across the river from Nauvoo. We all moved except Mary, my youngest sister.

There was a branch of the Church here. I went to school for a while, but after a short time, we moved again down on the bottoms near Nauvoo. Mary moved to Iowa. We lived near her for a while, then moved out on the prairie. While we were living here my sister Sarah died, and Mother took her child, age 2 1/2 years old then. Soon after, we had a large prairie fire, and had to burn grass around our house in order to save it. About this time, we moved to Nauvoo, and lived on the banks of the river. Nearly all the families had chills and fever, then the measles. My sister Mary died with measles and left a baby girl.

After this, we moved up into town and I had the chills and fever. I was eleven years old at the time and the Prophets Joseph and Hyrum Smith were killed at Carthage jail. I will never forget that sad time, everything seemed over shadowed with gloom. I was baptized in the Mississippi river about this time. I saw the Prophets after they were laid in their caskets.

My father and brother Joel were working on the temple at that time. I had the privilege of hearing the Prophet preach his last sermon. I can

My sister Lydia married Joseph Cod. They lived on the house we had, but soon separated.

In the spring of '46, we had to leave our beautiful city and temple. We crossed the Mississippi river, camped on the banks of Iowa a few days, then we moved about six miles to my sister Lydia's place. It was a while here that my sister Lydia died in the night. She was sleeping in the wagon, complained of her head and soon died. As there were no carpenters there, Father had to make her a casket, and we buried her there. My grandfather, grandmother and three sisters lay side by side in the Montrose graveyard.

Shadrach Roundy (from a history written in the Deseret News)

Shadrach Roundy, first Bishop of the Sixteenth Ward, Salt Lake City, Utah (from 1849 to 1856), was born Jan. 1, 1789, in Rockingham, Windham county, Vermont. When about twenty-five years old he married Betsy Quimby, of Essex county, Vermont, who bore him ten children--four sons and six daughters. He moved with his family to Onondago county, New York, and there heard of the gospel being revealed to Joseph Smith. In the winter of 1830-31 he left his home and traveled on horseback to see the Prophet Joseph, who then resided at Fayette, Seneca county, New York. After having an interview with the Prophet, he was baptized and became an honorable member of the Church. His wife and those of his children who were old enough also embraced the gospel about the same time. April 16, 1836, in Kirtland, Ohio, where the main body of the Church was then in conference assembled, he received a license to preach the gospel, having previously been ordained an Elder. Subsequently, he removed to Missouri, where he shared with the Saints in their persecutions, and afterward located temporarily in Warsaw, Ill. About the year 1840 he removed to Nauvoo, where he served as captain of police. In times of imminent danger and persecutions he acted as special guard around the person of the Prophet Joseph. On several occasions he was on duty without intermission, for many days and nights, without sleep or rest. His love for the Prophet was so great that he would have given his own life freely in defense of his beloved friend and brother. On one occasion, when the Prophet had been forewarned that he was in danger, he sent for Bro. Roundy and told him to pick a trusty man to be on guard with him at his house, as a party was coming that night by water to kidnap him. Bro. Roundy selected Josiah Arnold and placed him on guard at the gate, with orders to admit no one, while he himself took his beat by the river, but on hearing a noise he hastily repaired to the gate and found William Law inside the gate and others in the act of entering. Bro. Roundy, who had a hickory walking cane in his hand, quickly took hold of it at each end, and pressing it against the men forced them back outside, and then fastened the gate. William Law endeavored to explain that the men who were with him were gentlemen merchants, who wanted to see the mummies. Bro. Roundy replied that if they were gentlemen they should come at gentlemen's hours. William Law insisted that Brother Joseph would admit them; the admission fee was 25 cents for each. On their agreeing not to try to enter while he was gone, Bro. Roundy went to Joseph's room. The Prophet who had overheard the conversation, told Elder Roundy to go back and tell the strangers as a message from him what he (Roundy) had already told them himself. Thus was the Prophet's life and property preserved by the courage and fidelity of Elder Roundy and associate. Elder Roundy came to Great Salt Lake valley as one of the pioneers of 1847, and was one of the three men who plowed the first furrow in Great Salt Lake valley.

Betsy Quimby Roundy - Her relationship to the Prophet Joseph Smith

- (common ancestor) --> 1. Anthony COLBY (abt. 1606) Of Salisbury, Essex, Massachusetts
- | | |
|---|--|
| 2. Isaac COLBY (6 Jul 1640) Salisbury, Essex, MA [brother/sister] | 2. Sarah COLBY (Abt 1635) Cambridge, Middlesex, MA |
| 3. Dorothy COLBY (15 Jun 1677) Amesbury, Essex, MA [1 cousin] | 3. Sarah BAGLEY (2 Mar 1662/1663) Boston, Suffolk, MA |
| 4. Martha HADLEY (23 Oct 1704) Amesbury, Essex, MA [2 cousin] | 4. Ebenezer MACK (8 Dec 1697) Lyme, New London, CN |
| 5. Martha SARGENT (14 Jul 1725) Amesbury, Essex, MA [3 cousin] | 5. Solomon MACK (15 Sep 1732) Lyme, New London, CN |
| 6. Moses QUIMBY (29 Sep 1755) Kingston, Rockingham, NH [4 cousin] | 6. Lucy MACK (8 Jul 1775) Gilsun, Cheshire, NH |
| 7. Betsey QUIMBY (29 Jun 1795) Lunenburg, Essex, VT [5 cousin] | 7. Joseph SMITH, Jr. (23 Dec 1805) Sharon, Windsor, VT |

John Buchanan and Family (from the John Buchanan history)

In the years 1832-34, missionaries were sent from the Church Headquarters to preach the gospel. Some of them went west and finally came to Tazewell County, Illinois. There they found the family of John Buchanan and taught them the gospel. Emmeline, the fourth child of the family was the first to join the Church. She was baptized in February of 1834. The Church was only four years old then, therefore she would have been among the very first of the converts in the field. She was fourteen years old at the time of her baptism. That is the same age the Prophet was when he received his first vision.

John Buchanan was baptized 23 March 1835 and his wife Nancy Ann Bache and his oldest daughter, Jane Buchanan, were baptized 8 Sept. 1835. It is to be noted that some of the older children who were old enough were not baptized at that time, but did come into the Church later. In fact, every member of this big family did join the Church. Our Grandfather Archibald was baptized on his ninth birthday, 9 Feb. 1839.

The oldest daughter Jane was married in 1831 so she would have been married four years before she joined the Church. The record indicates that her husband Alexander B. Davis was baptized at that time.

It is doubtful that many families had joined this new religion at an earlier time than did our own people. There were families close to the Prophet in the eastern part of the United States, but here was a family living in the forest on the fringe of civilization in Illinois who heard the gospel and became members as it was taught to them.

History and their records are not plain as to the activities of the family for the next few years. They did go to Caldwell County in Missouri and joined the saints there. We find that they were included in the mobbings and suffered the violence of being expelled from the state with the rest of the saints in 1838. The Buchanan family, with the sons-in-law, had stayed together closely and we find them in late 1838 and 1839 in Quincy and Lima in Adams County, Illinois with the saints there.

Elizabeth Coolidge and her husband had seven children born to them in and around Nauvoo from 1835 to 1847 - the year of the expulsion from Nauvoo. We quote these last dates to give an indication of the unity of the family, and the fact that they went through all the difficulties

The father of the family, John, did not live long enough to see all of this accomplished as he died in 1839 in Lima, Adams County, Illinois. Lima is just a short distance from Quincy so we know that the Buchanans were together at that time. After his death, Nancy Ann took her big family, together with her sons-in-law, to Nauvoo where they were in close contact with the Prophet and the saints there.

The Lima, Illinois Cemetery (by Joseph F. Buchanan)

In our family travels this year, our family visited Nauvoo, Illinois and nearby Lima, Illinois where John Buchanan died in 1839. Earlier in the year, a tornado tore through the town of Lima and destroyed a number of buildings. It also did major damage to the cemetery. We took some pictures of the cemetery which show toppled grave stones. Many stones were taken and piled in a corner of the cemetery. Of all the stones I examined, none were as old as the 1839 death date of John Buchanan. I assume that he was buried in Lima, but either no stone was erected in his honor or else he was not buried in this cemetery.



Nancy Ann Bache Buchanan (from the Nancy Ann Bache history)

This would indicate that the Buchanan family emigrated from Lexington, Kentucky to Tazewell County, Illinois sometime after 1830 and before 1833. From 1833 to 1839 when her husband John passed away, her life would be parallel with that of her husband. She, with him and the family, passed through the persecutions and mobbings incident to the settlement of that part of the country by the Latter-day Saints.

After her husband's death, and in order to protect herself from future mobbings and violence, she moved her family to Nauvoo where they could be closer to the Prophet and to the body of the saints. It should be noted that her sons-in-law accompanied them from Lima to Nauvoo where they spent the next few years as a family.

It should be remembered that these were trying times for the saints even in Nauvoo. The temple was under construction and the saints were exerting every ounce of strength and effort and using every dollar to finance and complete the temple so that the sacred ordinances of the gospel could be administered in their fullness. June 27, 1844, the Prophet and his brother Hyrum were martyred by the mob in Carthage, Illinois, and we find the Buchanan family deeply concerned and wrapped up in that historical event because of their love for the Prophet and for the Church.

Persecutions and drivings and threats continued during the next several years after the death of the Prophet. The mobs felt now that the Prophet was gone that just a little extra effort on their part and a few more burnings and killings would destroy the Mormon people completely. Little did they know the faith of those who had accepted the Gospel of Jesus Christ and those who had a testimony of its divinity. Persecutions and mobbings only drove them closer together.

In the year of 1845 certain parts of the temple were nearing completion so that the ordinances of the endowment could be administered. There was a great rush of the people to receive these blessings before they left the country.

By the year 1846 it was a foregone conclusion that the saints would have to leave Nauvoo and go west into the plains. Before the Prophet's death he prophesied that the saints would go to the Rocky Mountains and there would build cities and towns and prosper in the valleys of the west.

The endowment ordinance as he had received it from the Lord had been given to the Twelve and a few others. The great program of sealing wives to husbands and children to parents was also explained and begun before the Prophet's life was taken. Under the direction of President Brigham Young the endowment work in the temple was commenced again in earnest and a number of the leading brethren and sisters of the Church received their blessings in the temple.

Let us picture in our minds the situation as it existed in Nauvoo and surrounding areas. Here was the House of the Lord. Here was the temple which they had built in their poverty and which they had dedicated to holy purposes, now they were being forced to leave it. Many of the worthy saints desired these blessings, not knowing if they would ever see another temple in their lifetime.

Many of the widows and the women who were not married wanted these blessings before they left Nauvoo and if possible to be sealed to one of the leading brethren of the Church. Maybe all things were not fully understood by them then, but their desire was to do the will of the Lord.

Nancy Ann Bache Buchanan had been a widow for seven years. Now she was facing the plains of Iowa and maybe further persecution and even death. On 22 Jan. 1846 she entered the temple and received her endowment.

NOTE: This newsletter can be found on the Internet at [HTTP://www.cc.utah.edu/~joseph/genealogy/BuchananNews/](http://www.cc.utah.edu/~joseph/genealogy/BuchananNews/)