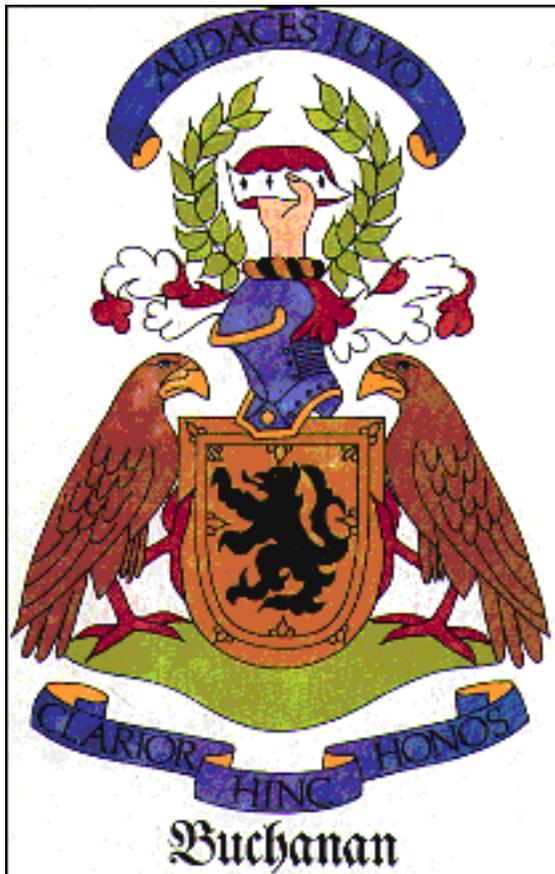


Archie Earl Buchanan/Florene Davis Genealogy

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Lorenzo Wesley Roundy Timeline and Letters

Dear Family,

Over the past year, off and on, I have done some research into the letters sent and received by Lorenzo Wesley Roundy. I also have looked into books that contain some reference to him. In this document, I have combined a number of these, including a timeline of the life of Lorenzo, including some of these references. I believe this gives us a better picture of the many experiences, trials and dedication of our ancestor.

I will place this document on the web site. Since I am not writing a regular newsletter, I thought I should still send out writings to the family summarizing particular projects, etc. occasionally. I hope to send notes like this at least once a year. If you have any information or stories you would like to share, please let me know and I will include them in future writings.

Thank you for your interest and support.

- Joseph Buchanan

[Note: Several letters were reviewed and transcribed, as noted in entries below. The transcriptions are found at the end of the timeline.]



18 June 1819 - Lorenzo Wesley Roundy born.

30 Jan. 1832 - Lorenzo's father, Shadrach, was baptized in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. His mother was baptized in May. (Memorial Service program for Lorenzo W. Roundy, by Renée Mounteer, p 4)

Probably the same year, the family moved from Spafford, New York to Elk Creek, Pennsylvania. (Mounteer, p 4)

8 Oct. 1833 - The prophet Joseph Smith and party visit the Shadrach Roundy family in their home in Elk Creek.

27 Feb. 1834 - The prophet Joseph Smith visits the Shadrach Roundy family in Elk Creek, on his way to recruit for funds for Zion.

1835 (probably mid-year) - The family moves to Willoughby, Ohio.

31 Oct. 1835 - The prophet Joseph Smith visits the Shadrach Roundy family in Willoughby.

1837 (probably mid-year) - Family moved to Missouri, probably in the Guyman Horse Mill area. (Mounteer, p 4)

21 Mar. 1841 - Lorenzo listed as a priest in an "Ordinance on Religious Liberty (Nauvoo Aaronic Priesthood Rolls 1841-1845, as referenced by Renée Mounteer in "Shadrach and Betsey Roundy- Their Roots and Their Legacy")

1 May 1842 - Married Adeline Whiting in Nauvoo, Illinois.

8 Feb. 1844 - Myron Shadrach Roundy born.

May 1845 - Lorenzo ordained a High Priest

30 Dec. 1845 - Received his patriarchal blessing from John Smith.

22 Jan. 1846 - Lorenzo and Adeline endowed in Nauvoo Temple.

31 Jan. 1846 - Lorenzo and Adeline sealed in Nauvoo Temple.

13 May 1846 - George Whiting Roundy born.

27 May 1846 - Adeline Whiting dies (Nauvoo).

30 July 1846 - George Whiting Roundy dies.

16 May 1847 - Married Susannah Wallace along the pioneer trail.

June 1847 - Lorenzo and family leave Winter Quarters for the Salt Lake Valley
25 Sep. 1847 - They arrive in the Salt Lake valley.

16 Mar. 1848 - Wallace Wesley Roundy born- Salt Lake City.

5 July 1849 - Malinda Elizabeth Roundy born- Centerville.

5 Feb. 1851 - Napoleon Bonapart Roundy born.

29 Mar. 1852 - Sealed to Susannah Wallace in the Endowment House.

14 Oct. 1852 - Matilda Ann Roundy born.

30 July 1854 - Celestia Almeda Roundy born.

Letter to Brigham Young sent from Harmony, dated 9 Feb 1855, reporting on the status of the colony (transcribed).

3 Feb. 1857 - Mary Isabella Roundy born.

22 Apr. 1857 - Married Prisella Parrish (plural wife) - Endowment House.

21 Dec. 1858 - Fannie Jane Roundy born (Prisella is mother) - Centerville.

2 Mar. 1859 - Betsey Roundy born (Susannah is mother)- Centerville.

20 May 1861 - Lorenzo Wesley Roundy, jr. born (Susannah is mother)- Centerville.

17 Sep. 1861 - Sarah Roundy born (Prisella is mother) - Centerville.

24 Dec. 1862 - Samuel "H" Roundy born (Prisella is mother) - Centerville.

20 Nov. 1864 - Joel Jesse Roundy born (Prisella is mother) - Centerville.

Spring 1865 - Lorenzo Roundy was among several men called to settle Upper Kanab (Alton). (Mounteer, p. 8)

Fall 1865 - Lorenzo Roundy returned to Centerville to bring his family to go to Southern Utah. Because of the hostilities of the Blackhawk war, they joined the other families and moved to Lower Kanab (present-day Kanab). (Mounteer, p 8)

November 1865 - Lorenzo W Roundy appointed captain of Company O, Second Regiment of the Iron County District (appointed by Colonel D. D. McArthur). "with orders to build a fort on Kanab Creek capable of housing all residents of the general area in the event of an uprising. Roundy soon ascertained that the Paiutes were rebelling at all places and many Navajos were on the west side of the Colorado." - Lee's Ferry, P. T. Reilly, p 7. (The footnote says that the source was from James G. Bleak, Annals of the Southern Utah Mission, Book A: 188, 191).

30 Jan. 1866 - Betsey, daughter of Lorenzo and his wife, Susannah, died from scarlet fever in the settlement in Kanab. Others were afflicted as well with two other children also dying of scarlet fever at this time. (Munteer, p 8)

1 March 1866 - The settlers of Kanab were called upon to go to Mount Carmel in Long Valley "to strengthen the pioneers in that area." (Munteer, p 8)

21 June 1866 - Letter sent from Erastus Snow telling the Long Valley people to move to Saint George, for safety from Indian attack. Lorenzo was informed to take his group north to Kanarra. They arrived there July 2, 1866. (Munteer, pp 8,9)

Later summer 1866 - Lorenzo and boys return to Mount Carmel to harvest crops planted there. (Munteer, p 9)

Fall, 1866 - "President Erastus Snow took Lorenzo to Salt Lake where he ordained Lorenzo a bishop." (Munteer, p 9 - referring to Mrs. Malinda Parker Roundy, "Pioneers of the Early Days," Kane County Standard, 30 May 1930)

1 June 1867 - Annie Isadore Roundy born (Prisella is mother) - Kanarraville.

Letter to Bishop Lorenzo W. Roundy from Brigham Young, dated 14 July 1868 (partially transcribed).

5 Sep. 1869 - David Alonzo Roundy born (Prisella is mother) - Kanarraville.

Fall 1870 - Bishop Roundy has a sawmill delivered to Kanab (Reilly, p. 15).

Jan. 1, 1871 - Lorenzo W. Roundy met John D. Lee in Harmony and (according to the account) chided him "for being outside the fold." It is alleged that J.D. Lee was excommunicated from the church a few months earlier and that his involvement with the Mountain Meadows Massacre was a factor in his standing (Reilly, p. 19).

16 June 1872 - Lydia Annis Roundy born (Prisella is mother) - Kanarraville.

January, February 1873 - Lorenzo W. Roundy headed an expedition to explore the San Francisco Peaks area (Little Colorado). He wrote a report letter to Brigham Young, dated March 7, 1873 (transcribed). Substantial reference is made to this letter in the Reilly book (pp. 39, 40). Considerable supposition is made concerning contention between Lorenzo Roundy and J. D. Lee in the Reilly book, based on comments made in the letter.

22 Aug. 1875 - Heber Lorenzo Roundy born (Prisella is mother) - Kanarraville.

March 29, 1876 - Letter to Brigham Young from Lorenzo Roundy (transcribed).

May 24, 1876 - Lorenzo Roundy was part of a company that was called to cross the Colorado river at Lee's Ferry as part of a journey to the remote settlements in Arizona. The boat capsized and Lorenzo Roundy was drowned. His body was never recovered. Extensive details are given in the Reilly book (pp. 64-69).

May 26, 1876 - A letter was dispatched to Brigham Young (transcribed) from the site alongside the Colorado River reporting the situation. It was signed by Daniel Wells, Erastus Snow and Brigham Young, Jr.

Transcribed letters

- 9 Feb. 1855 [Box 24, folder 10 (reel 34)]

Harmony Feb the 9th 1855

Beloved President, Brigham Young,
Through the blessings of God our Heavenly father, we as a colony enjoy good health, as also the spirit of union & peace. In consequence of the drouth last summer, & other difficulties there was not adobies made sufficient only to rear our fort some eight or nine feet high, we went to work united and have put it up as high as we could with the material already at hand. The missionary company takeing about one fourth of the same, as you counseled us last spring when here, but how shall we be able to complete our portion of this work when the larger portion of our company is to be located at other points remote from this as recently determined by Brother Allen. Further, Bro. Roundy was chosen by the colony to take the supervision of the building, but is now ordered to Sumit Creek, to remain their until next fall. Many of the rest are placed in like circumstances, and will not be able to have their portion of the material ready to complete our place of defence. We do wish to do our duty in all things, and not a man will shrink from the requirements of Bro. Allen, although many do not feel well under such moves, but if these things are according to your mind & will, all will respond to it with a hearty amen, but if on the other hand you should think otherwise, a word of counsel from you on this subject and any others would be received with gratitude & hailed as a blessing by this colony. We feel the importance of fortifying this place, and at the same time improve every oportunity of wielding an influence with the natives, both by precept & example - in teaching them to cultivate the soil that thereby they may obtain a sustenance & feel to repon [?] confidence in us as friends. The Utes, in passing South through the place, have influenced the Piedes to commit many depredations in killing cattle, sheep & stealing our corn, potatoes & other produce. These depredations were mostly committed during the absence of the missionary company, while engaged at Parowan & Cedar City, labouring for their bread. Therefore it does seem to us, that Parowan & Cedar City are quite as competent to manage the natives around them, as the few here at Harmony are, to manage the Natives in this valley, Big Ash Creek and San Taelara. This being the last settlement in going south, is naturally the most exposed & if the Indians feel a disposition to commit hostilities or depredations we undoubtedly are the ones to suffer. On one occasion this winter we were on the eve of having a battle, but the Lord interposed in our behalf, softened the hearts of the Lamanites & restored peace. But we deem it useless to bring up the many reasons which might be addressed in favour of making this the grand rallying point, for accomplishing that which we were sent here to

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accomplish. But knowing you are measurably acquainted with our location, and the circumstances with which we are surrounded, we feel to submit these reflections, for your consideration knowing that whatever disposition you make of them will be right with us, as we feel to repose unlimited confidence in your judgement, and if we know our own minds, our object is to do that which will most facilitate the building up the Kingdom of God on the Earth. We feel dedicated to the cause with all that we have or are. We would say with reference to Brother John D Lee, he has managed the affairs of this place in wisdom, and if allowed our opinion, the only possible plan was adopted for the speedy accomplishment of the work assigned him here. A good spirit is manifested here, and good feelings prevail with some slight exceptions. We have from time to time been warned of approaching dangers & difficulties, and thereby able to ward off the intended evil. We attribute our preservation this far to the overruling hand of Providence. We do wish to do that which may be required of us, and thereby have the approbation of our Father in Heaven, of the authorities of this church, and those placed over us. May the God of Israel continue to bless and prosper you in this Kingdom, and cause you to live to see zion redeemed. Amen

Robert Richey
Lorenzo W. Roundy

President Brigham Young

• Brigham Young Letter Books [1851-1879 Vol. 10 pg 940]
[unknown words marked by ...]

Salt Lake City, U. T.
July 14, 1868

Bishop Lorenzo W. Roundy,
Kanarra, U. T.

Dear Brother:

I was pleased to learn from favor of the of the prosperity and blessings of the brethren and their lablrs in your region, and truth that through faithfulness they will continue to ... and receive the rich blessings in store for the meek of the earth.

In regard to br. Clark, I am perfectly willing for him to to your place if he wishes to, or would like to do so.

Your brother in the Gospel,

Brigham Young

• Mar. 7, 1873 [Box 34, folder 20 (reel 47)]

L. W. Roundy, March 7. / 73.
explorations in Arizona

Kanarrah March the 7 / 73

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Prest. Young

Dear Sir

I will try and give you a description of the country as near as I can that I have been to explore. After leaving Kanab we traveled 172 miles to the Navajoe well, the water is in a hole in rocks walled up, sufficient water for about 20 or 25 animals to once, 8 miles to the buck skin Mt, 15 miles across a very crooked road, plenty cedars and pine on the mt, go down into a little valley running south 1/4 mile wide 10 miles to the rock house spring, making 33 miles to water, the spring seeps out of some stone edges of rocks 2 horses can drink it as fast as it runs out, good hard ground for a road to there, 11 miles from there to Jacobs Pools, considerable sand, no timber, sufficient water for herding, 12 1/2 miles to

[page 2] Soap creek, small stream, five miles to Bager Creek, 10 from there to mouth of Parriah, good feed except the last 5 miles, some part of the way, considerable broken crooked road. from the Pools you turn round a sandstone ledge and go up the Colorado to the crossings, then turn right back on the other side of the river till about opposite of the pools under the same sandstone ledge, one now about the ferry, where the ferry now is you have got to go over a point of a sandstone ledge of rocks about 2 miles, then wind round to get off quite a long dugway making quite a job for a road, by moving the down about 1 mile and 1/4, there is a good place for a ferry, and not more than third or fourth as much work to make a road, and will save about 3 miles of bad road, but would not be quite as convenient to J D Lees house, from the ferry it is about 6 miles to the Navajoe

[page 3] springs. A small spring 3/4 of a mile from the road, 10 miles to bitter springs, the water is little bitter, some little work along to make a road from this point there is no trouble to go through except some little washes will want to be put, from Bitter Springs 9 or 10 miles to holes in the rocks 1/4 mile up a canyon. from the rock house springs 4 miles below this there is not no timber nor brush large enough for fuel, you keep under a sandstone ledge from buckskin Mt. to Mowing Coppy [Moencopi], on the right is lime stone, a valley 1/4 mile wide for a road, from the rocks holes to Moring Coppy about 15 miles, 4 or 5 miles cedars and pine little broken, through the timber at the Mowing Coppy, there is a number of springs coming out of a sandstone ledge similar to St. George, on the right it is very broken and barren here The rocks are all rotten decaying A way not much vegetation growing nor much

[page 4] grass we saw probably about 160 acres good farm land with water no timber very near as I discovered [? ink smeared] saw up 8 miles further [? ink smeared] and more of it. here we returned to the right a little 20 miles run the Mowing Coppy Bottom found a good pass about 10 miles up the river. got out of the rocks came to bottoms with cottonwood timber fit for nothing but firewood considerable for alkali it is mostly sand rock the country does not rise fast begins to open out about 25 miles to the foothills of Sansonfrisco Peak next day went about 25 miles, bottoms grow wider timber better pretty good vegetation in the bottoms except flats that comes in on each side when it rains the water that comes in is so salty it kills the vegetation for a short distance the bottoms looks thirsty, the river is quicksand but runs dead

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[page 5] Traveld up 35 miles came to Black falls from 20 to 30 feet, from 10 to 20 miles to the Peak, here Jacob came to us with one Oriba gide the Indian Department was a failure would not got any if I had not sent Br. Hatch not much timber at the falls bottoms quite extensive you could see now and then a bunch of volcanic rock sticking up in the bottoms sandstone leges running nearly out could not see no high mountains to the north and east except a high leg bout 60 miles at the Oriba village and up the river to the yomas 3 days travel up 13 miles came to falls 75 ft or more here the cottonwood timber was 1/2 mile or more wide bottoms on the same level with the timber the alkalye was pretty much run out there is grass

[page 6] all over the country but no brush or timber except on the river and mountain can see to the north and east 2 or 3 days travel some old decays sandstone leges all decayd a way along the bottoms vegitable soil 4 to 6 ft deep 6 or 7 miles above the falls came to more extensive bottoms timber wider and better country still opens out went up 8 or 10 miles further still ground washes here there is no trouble to take the watter out I thought we had gone far enough in that direction as it was deviating from the course that you marked out here our gide left us saw we could not cross the range of mountains saw if we could we would go right into the Apache country and they would kill us I offerd him a horse to go with us and talk for us but he would not he said they would not believe a word we would say he said we would have

[page 7] take the Beal road and go round by Prscot way round that way the country was so rough, here he said he could take us in one big days travel to a lake that we could not see across, I tryde my best to get him to go but he would not, he saw the Apachys sometime came up there and fished, he saw there was pine timber growing round it, in a few miles we came to the Beal road, could see with a glass timber up a long way, here we found railroad stakes as telegraph stakes, I should think some of them has been set last summer our gide said the country here was warm summer and winter, you can taste the watter little salty but taste better than the virgin, the river is not quite as large as the virgin. we took the road back through the forest, I think the key to the

[page 8] whole country is in this vicinity, after seeing the lay of the country if I had took my own course I would spent 5 or 6 days more in the river then off south east of the Peak over into Salt River and in that vicinity we then went round the mountain to the south traveld 4 days west and south went right out of a warm country into snow and a cold country, two days we had a heavy storm, the facof the country changes, it is volcanic, volcanic rock all over the country plenty of timber biggest half Black pine, some scrub oak round the mountain for a few miles it is quite level no under brush some opening mile wide full of volcanic rock but no watter, we saw in none days 2 springs any tree that was blown over the roots was full of rock, south west from the Peak we came to two vallys and two ranges of mountains to cross over, no watter and the brokenest vallys I ever saw we could see no chance to get through them without coming back

[page 9] and taking the road round by Prescott had not provisions to take that trip so we turnd back the same for 8 days averaging from one foot to 2 1/2 it cut our horses down so that we took the straightest rout home when we got out of the forest we came into a warm country again wher Jacob could settle all the saints in this vacinity round them mountains. I faild to see I have described the country jest as nigh as I can with out making it out leaving

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you to put your own judgement on it.

I remain your co worker and well wisher in the Gospel

Bp L. W. Roundy

As we killd 2 turkeys saw good many more. but no deer one gang of antelope but could kill none.

• Mar 29, 1876 [Box 37, folder 1 (reel 49)]

Kanarra, March 29

Prest Young

Dear Sir,

I received your telegram and shall be readdy to go when you come along, but I don't have any idea that you can go up over the divide by upper Kanab. I have had two years experience when the snow was melting the ground is such a nature that it will mire a horse right down. It will be about the worst, the time you will get there. I have tride it a horse back and with teams. You do not say how long you wanted me to set up for, for a long or short journey but can be reddy for either. My folks are as well as usual. The Spring is cold and backward. The Brethren are just commencing ploughing and putting in their grain. Our cooperative stock and sheep herds have done exceedingly well for so hard a winter. We have lost about 30 head of sheep out of five thousand and the rest is doing well. The prospect is we will have a plenty of prospectors here as soon as the snow gets out of the hills. Praying for your prosperity I remain your Brother in the gospel. L W Roundy

• May 26, 1876 [Box 43, folder 20 (reel 56)]
from Daniel H. Wells concerning the drowning

South Side Colorado River

May 26, 1876

Prest. B. Young

Dear Brother,

We take this opportunity of sending you a few lines respecting our trip. We have to mourn the loss of Brother Lorenzo W. Roundy. Our journey up to this place was pleasant and agreeable.

We found the large boat in pretty good repair and the large sweeps which we brought enabled us to load up & commence operations almost immediately. Sent over two loads of horses, 14 and 7 head. Third trip Bro Wells carriage the heavy baggage wagon and Bro. Roundy's wagon were put on the boat which was maned by Bro. Wells, Roundy, Hatch, Nutall, Johnson (who keeps the ferry), Hamblin, Carter and Wilkbanks, To make a safe trip and land just where we desire it is necessary to tow the boat half mile up the stream most of the way in an eddy, but there is a rocky point to pass where the current is very swift. Bro. Roundy and Carter were keeping the boat away with poles and oars. Bro. Emmment was assisting at the tow rope with his pony, pulling by the horn of the saddle. The current at this point was too much for the boat and the bow began to dip water, the raft was immediately tossed but caught between

two rocks and held the boat fast and the boat went down almost instantly until released of the wagons which floated off. Bro Wells, Hamblin & Nutall swam ashore. Bro. Hatch and Carter were supported by clinging to Bro. Wells' carriage & Bro. Wilkbank jumped ashore before boat then swung out. Bro. Roundy ran along the rail towards the rear of the boat which was nearest shore and when about half way called out "come on boys all who can swim," and then plunged into the water and struck out for the shore. After swimming a short distance he was seen to throw up his hands and he sank out of sight. Our small boat reached the spit in a few moments but nothing could be found of Bro. Roundy. As far as possible, under the circumstances the bank and islands below have been searched in hopes of finding the body but no success. Bro. Hatch, Carter and Johnson were recued [rescued] from their perilous situation with the small boat which then followed the wagons and succeeded in grounding Bro Roundy & Hatch's wagon on a bar where they left it as it was now dark.

Bro. Snow and B. Y. Jr. were down to examine the lower place as you directed. They had returned as far as Bro. Lee's mouth of Pariah when Bro Perkins[~~crossed out~~] Emmet met them with the news of boat's sinking but no lives lost. They followed the carriage and baggage wagon down to where they entered the marble canyon about two miles below where the boat sunk. The main part of our provisions, all the bedding, guns & cloths of the St. George boys, went down with the wagons. Bro. Wells harness and entire outfit with the exceptions of his mules, their halters and bridles, were lost.

The St. George boys will return from this point. The following brethren will continue: D. H. Wells & son, E. Snow, L. H. Hatch, D. D. McArthur, J. Hamblin, B. Y. Jr. & son, L. D. Young, Bro. Ensign. We can make out pretty well for provisions and have plenty of grain. We have ferried over our four wagons and luggage on the small boat which we brought with us and which has done excellent service. The flat was some damaged several flooring plank floated away and she was quite leaky. The river is pretty high but fell a foot last night. The current is variable and is perhaps 3 miles an hour and much more at places. The ferry is far better than we anticipated from former reports. The Brethren think the lower place mentioned by Bro. Hamblin is wholly impracticable now and never as good as this.

Had the accident which we have met with happened at the lower place there would have been none or very little chance of saving any of the brethren. Bro. Roundy was warm with exercise and it is presumed that plunging into the cold water gave him a cramp for he was a good swimmer as we suppose. We found several immigrants returning unable to cross in the old small boat by taking their wagons to pieces.

We are now all accross the river and Bro. Perkins is waiting to take our letters. We shall go to Navajo Springss 8 miles when we expect to camp and let our animals have something to eat. They have had but little but grain since we came here.

We are in good health and trust in God for ability to accomplish our mission, praying God to bless you we remain your brethren -

Daniel Wells
Erastus Snow
Brigham Young, Jr.

NOTE: Since this article was written, I have worked on writing the history of Lorenzo Wesley Roundy. It will be available this summer at the Roundy family reunion on July 17 in Springville, Utah

[This and other material can be found at the web site: <http://aeb.buchananspot.com>, including a table of contents of the newsletter issues.]