

## Edith Hyde Grundy and Sarah Lucinda Grundy

From the original Sexton Records:

Not recorded

Name: Edith Hyde Grundy

Birth Date: December 12, 1826

Birth Place: Jackson, Tennessee

Death Date: September 7, 1846

Cause of Death: Childbirth

Burial Place: Cutler's Park

Father's Name: William Wood Hyde

Mother's Maiden Name: Sarah Jackson

Spouse's Name: Isaac Grundy

Name: Sarah Lucinda Grundy

Birth Date: August 8, 1846

Birth Place: Winter Quarters, Nebraska Territory

Father's Name: Isaac Grundy

Mother's Maiden Name: Edith Hyde

Cause of Death: Unknown

Burial Place: Cutler's Park

Which Winter Quarters Ward or Iowa Branch was the family: Unknown

Where was the family in the 1850 U. S. Census? Listed as family #99 in Utah County, Utah Territory

Which Pioneer wagon train took the family west? Came west with the Jedediah M. Grant/Willard Snow Company in 1847.

Any interesting facts or stories that might have been submitted.

Isaac left home at the age of 17 years to seek employment elsewhere. He had been a foreman on his father's plantation, overseeing some of the slaves on the farm. After leaving home, he went to Wisconsin and worked in mining and smelting and also he learned to be a stone cutter. While in

Wisconsin, he met two Latter-day Saint Missionaries, Elders Amasa Lyman and William O. Clark. After hearing the Gospel preached by these men he was converted and baptized by William O. Clark in the year of 1840, at the age of 28 years. He immediately wrote his parents telling of his conversion and the great testimony he had received of the truthfulness of the gospel. His parents were shocked that their son would join the terrible "Mormons" and immediately requested him to leave these people alone, that they were impostors and no good. But his testimony was strong and sincere and he accompanied these Elders to Nauvoo in the Spring of 1841. There he became acquainted with the Prophet Joseph Smith and was soon ordained an Elder of the Church. Shortly after, he was sent on a mission to preach the gospel in Michigan and Wisconsin and made many converts. Isaac was called to fill a second mission in the same locality in the year of 1845, he returned in 1846, bringing many of his converts with him to Winter Quarters. The writer has been unable to find information on Isaac Grundy as to his first marriage, only as you will see, which is very incomplete. I have in my possession a little black box, red velvet lined, with a metal clasp on it. This was found at the home of my parents after they had passed away. By persuasion, I was given the box by my sister-in-law who was living in my parent's home. It contained two Patriarchal Blessings, one for Isaac Grundy and the other for Edith Hyde Grundy. Edith's blessing was given to her on 6 September 1846 by Isaac Morley, Patriarch. The blessing for Isaac was given by John Smith at Nauvoo on 8 April 1845. On the back of Isaac's blessing is written the following: Sarah Lucinda Grundy was born August 8, 1846. Edith Grundy died September 7, 1846, at the age of 19 years and eight months and twenty-five days. "This is my request, if I shall not live to do the work. I want some friend to do it for me. I want Edith sealed to me for all eternity and all the blessings of the Priesthood conferred upon us, by some friend. This I ask of a friend." I shall keep the commandments of God. Isaac Grundy No mention is made of where they were at the time of Edith's blessing, but as Isaac returned from his mission to Winter Quarters, Edith must have been there and died the following day after this blessing was given to her on 6 September 1846. Her baby was only 10 days old when she died. Further mention is not made of the child, in anything that I can find. So the baby must have died also. Edith and Isaac must have been married about 1844. He lived to come to Utah and have Edith sealed to him, but we could not find where the child had been sealed, so I have had this work done, being advised to do so by those in authority. On the 9th of January 1847, only four months after Edith's death, Isaac was married to Elizabeth Hudson Hendricks at Winter Quarters by President Brigham Young. I have their wedding certificate all embossed in red and gold (very different from the certificates of today) and signed by Brigham Young. Isaac and Elizabeth traveled over the plains to the Salt Lake Valley in the same year, 1847, in President Jedediah Morgan Grant's company, arriving in Salt Lake City on 5 October 1847. Isaac immediately went to work helping to build the fort there to protect them from the Indians and shared in the joys and sorrows of God's people in the early days of the Church. Among others, he was called to go to California to colonize there with Charles C. Rich and Amasa Lyman. They worked hard there and soon had a flourishing community called San Bernardino. Here three children were born to the Grundy's. At a special conference held on 16 March 1856 in the San Bernardino Branch, California at 2:00 p.m., Isaac Grundy was appointed to labor in Southern California as a missionary with others. The Grundy family returned to Utah in 1857. On their return, a tragedy befell upon them. While going over the Cajon Pass, a snow

storm came up. They had to make camp, and Isaac made a sort of sleigh for his young son, who had never seen snow before. The child was allowed to play in the snow and soon after, he developed membranous croup and died. He was buried there on the Cajon Pass. This must have been the second child of the Grundy's born in 1850. We do not know his name. The winter was a hard one, and travel slow. President Brigham Young had called these people home from California because of the coming of Johnson's Army to Utah and the Saints were preparing to defend themselves against the intruders. After arriving in Parowan, Utah, the President sent word for Isaac to stay in Parowan during the winter and as soon as the weather would permit to go into the mountains and prospect for lead ore. President Young said, " There is ore in these mountain around this part of the country, to be used for the protection of the people." Following instructions from Brigham Young, four men went into the mountains and hills prospecting for lead ore, they were Isaac Grundy, Jesse N. Smith, Tarlton Lewis, and William Barton. In the fall of 1858, they were successful in finding lead ore and commenced digging in what became known as the Lincoln Mine. Specimens of ore were taken to Salt Lake City to Brigham Young on 12 November 1858 by Isaac Grundy, Tarlton Lewis, and William Barton. These were rich specimens of lead, zinc, copper, and gray silver ores. They told President Young that these specimens were obtained twenty-five miles below the Beaver settlement and four miles from the Beaver River and near a good spring of water. William Barton said, "They found silver ore on the Rio Virgin near Enchanted Valley, also signs of lead and gold." (Taken from Brigham Young's History) Brigham Young was very pleased with the prospecting and called a number of brethren to help open up the mine and locate a settlement nearby for the people to live in and be able to go to the mine to work. A very pleasant little valley lay to the southwest of the ore deposit and it was decided to make a permanent settlement there, which would be called "Grundyville".

([https://www.familysearch.org/photos/artifacts/2681047?p=12998010&returnLabel=Isaac%20Grundy%20\(KWVP-FFS\)&returnUrl=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.familysearch.org%2Ftree%2Fperson%2Fmemories%2FKWVP-FFS](https://www.familysearch.org/photos/artifacts/2681047?p=12998010&returnLabel=Isaac%20Grundy%20(KWVP-FFS)&returnUrl=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.familysearch.org%2Ftree%2Fperson%2Fmemories%2FKWVP-FFS))