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Abstract: A selection of short informational and biographical encyclopedia entries.

sixteen sons and twenty-eight daughters, when he died.

The marks of the genius of this great man is stamped on the history and travels of the whole Church, on Salt Lake City, which he loved so dearly, and on the towns, farms, orchards, canals, highways, railroads, telegraphs, private and public buildings, and the thousand and one witnesses to his guiding hand and coun-

seling voice over five hundred miles of country redeemed from a desert. They have uttered his fame with a voice that has penetrated to the uttermost parts of the earth.

(The above is partly taken from an obituary, published in the *Descret News* at the time of President Young's death. For further information see *Descret News* (weekly) Vols. 7 and 8; *Mill. Star*, Vols. 25 and 26; History of Brigham Young, by E. W. Tullidge, and the Church publications generally.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARNAGER is a small fishermen's village, five miles from the city of Ronne, on the island of Bornbolm, Denmark, where the first Latter-day Saint baptism on that island took place, July 10, 1851, the candidate being Jens Nielsen. During the terrible persecutions which raged against the first missionaries there, an armed mob, consisting mostly of young men from the neighboring farming districts, surrounded Arnager on the evening of December 2, 1851, for the purpose of whipping two Elders (Nielsen and Jorgensen), who were stopping over night in the house of Jens Nielsen. As soon as the villagers became aware of this, they hastily armed themselves with clubs, axes, iron rods, an old gun, etc., and drove the marauders away, saying, "The Mormons teach us correct doctrines, and, therefore, we will defend them." Most of the men who thus defended the missionaries soon afterwards embraced the gospel and emigrated to Among them were the late Utah. Didrik Funk (Lund), of Plain City, M. P. Ibsen, Jens Kofod, P. Poulsen, Geo. K. Riis, Lars Thorsen and others. Arnager was for many years one of the main resting-places for the missionaries on Bornholm.

CARTWRIGHT, (—,) an English Lady, who was accidentally drowned by an attempt to be baptized by Elder Jonathan Pugmire, sen., in the evening of November 23, 1843, near Chester, England. Her husband and Elder Pugmire were soon after arrested and confined

in the Chester jail for more than six weeks, after which they had their trial and were acquitted. Mrs. Cartwright, who became exceedingly enraged when her husband, a few weeks previous, was baptized, had said that if she should ever be such a fool as to be baptized, she hoped to God that she would be drowned in the attempt. Elder Pugmire was in no wise to blame for the accident.

DENNISON, (-,) a doctor, who assisted to mob Joseph Smith in Hiram, Ohio, March 25, 1832, was, some time after that event, convicted of a terrible crime, for which he was sent to the penitentiary for ten years and died before the term expired.

DESPAIN, (Solomon J.,) Bishop of the Granite Ward, Salt Lake County, Utah, was born December 3, 1823, in Lauderdale County, Alabama, removed, when a young boy, with his parents to Tennessee, afterwards to Kansas, and still later to Calhoun County, Ill., where he married in 1842 and soon after joined the Campbellites, with whom he remained until August 30, 1851, when he and wife were baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints. In 1854 he visited his relatives in Arkansas and succeeded in baptizing quite a number of them. Agreeable to counsel from Orson Pratt, who at that time was publishing the Seer in Washington, D. C., Despain made his home in Arkansas, where he presided over a branch of the Church for seven years, until he, in 1861, removed with his family to Utah, and located near the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon, where he yet resides. When the Salt Lake Stake of Zion was reorganized in 1877, he was ordained a Bishop and appointed to preside over the Granite Ward.

"EVENING AND MORNING STAR" (THE), a monthly periodical of large octavo size, published in Independence, Jackson County, Missouri, and Kirtland, Geauga (now Lake) County, Ohio. It was the first paper published in the interest of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The first number was issued in Independence, Missouri, in June, 1832, with W. W. Phelps as editor, after which it was published regularly every month until July, 1833, when the printing office was destroyed by the In December, 1833, another Church printing office was opened in Kirtland, Ohio, and the publication of the Star recommenced, by Oliver Cowdery. It was continued until September, 1834, when the name of the paper was changed to the Messenger and Advocate. Only twenty-four numbers, or two volumes, were published altogether; namely, fourteen in Missouri and ten in Ohio. All the Missouri numbers were republished in Kirtland. The subscription price was \$1.00 a year.

FAYETTE, a town pleasantly situated near the north end of Seneca Lake, in Seneca County, N. Y. The township had about three thousand inhabitants in 1880. Fayette was the home of the Whitmer family from 1809 to 1831; also the temporary home of Joseph Smith, the Prophet, from June, 1829, to June, 1830, and from August, 1830, to January, 1831. Here, also, he finished the translation of the Book of Mormon, while he shared the hospitality of the Whitmer family, and, on April 6, 1830, organized the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with six members. The first public discourse delivered by any Latter-day Saint Elder was preached by Oliver Cowdery in the house of Peter Whitmer, in Fayette, April 11, 1830; and the first three conferences, held by the Church, convened in Fayette respectively June 1, 1830, September 1, 1830, and January 2, 1831. Quite a number of the early members of the Church were baptized by Joseph Smith and others in Seneca Lake and

Seneca River, near Fayette. Among their number was the Whitmer family, Hiram Page, William Jolly and R. Ziba Peterson. It was also at, or near, Fayette that the Three Witnesses of the Book of Mormon received a divine testimony of that book, and where the Eight Witnesses were shown the plates Twenty of the by Joseph Smith. revelations recorded in the book of Doctrine and Covenants were given through Joseph Smith at Fayette, besides the Words of Moses and the Prophecy of Enoch, published in the Pearl of Great Price. Since the removal of Joseph Smith to Kirtland and the Whitmer family to Missouri in 1831, Fayette has not been connected with any important event in Church history. It has frequently been visited by missionaries, who have passed through the State of New York.

FOLLETT, (KING,) an honored and worthy Elder of the Church, was born July 24, 1788, in Vermont, and moved in his youth to Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, where he first heard the gospel and was baptized in the spring of 1831. From that time he shared with the Saints in their persecutions and afflictions. As he was leaving the State of Missouri in April, 1839, he was dragged away from his distressed family, being falsely accused of robbery, and cast in jail in Richmond, where Parley P. Pratt and fellow-prisoners had already been confined for months. After suffering in the Richmond and Columbia jails about six months, he finally obtained a trial, and was honorably discharged in October, 1839, being acquitted of all the crimes of which he falsely had been accused. After his release from confinement he was again permitted to join his family and the Saints, in Illinois, and continued faithful and true until his death, which occurred in Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill., March 9, 1844. His death was occasioned by the accidental breaking of a rope, and the falling of a bucket of rock upon him, while engaged in walling up a well.

HEAD, (JAMES,) of Macomb, McDonough Co., Ill., one of the murderers of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, was, after having committed the fiendish deed, always gloomy and troubled in his mind, and frequently declared that he saw the two martyrs before him! He never had any peace.

JOHNSON, (John,) father of Apostles Luke S. and Lyman E. Johnson, was born in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, April 11, 1779. He followed the occupation of farming on a large scale and was noted for his independent living. He moved from Pomfret, Vermont, to Hiram, Portage County, Ohio, and belonged to the Methodist Church four or five years previous to receiving the gospel. Soon after Joseph Smith's removal from New York State to Ohio, Johnson, together with his wife and Ezra Booth, went to Kirtland to investigate "Mormonism." While there Mrs. Johnson was miraculously healed from a case of chronic rheumatism, under the administration of the Prophet. Some time during that year (1831) Johnson and family were baptized by Joseph Smith. In the month of September, the Prophet removed from Kirtland to Hiram, Johnson furnishing him and family with a home, while he translated a portion of the Bible. It was while living in Bro. Johnson's house that the Prophet and S. Rigdon were so cruelly mobbed, on March 25, 1832. Johnson had his collar-bone broken on that occasion, in his attempt to defend the Prophet, but was immediately healed under the administration of David Whitmer. Some time afterwards the family moved to Kirtland, where Johnson was ordained a High Priest and became a member of the first High Council, organized February 17, 1834. When the great apostasy took place in Kirtland, in 1837 and 1838, Johnson, like many others, was affected thereby, and finally died as a non-member, in Kirtland, July 30, 1843.

LINNELL, (HENRY,) a faithful member of the Church and for many years president of the Northampton branch, England, was born Feb. 28, 1822, in Northampton, England, and died in Salt Lake City, Utah, January 10, 1886. He was known in England for his great hospitality to the Elders.

MASON, (CAROT.) a mobocrat, who on the night of March 25, 1832, dragged Joseph Smith out of his bed in Hiram, Ohio. Soon after he had an attack of the spinal affection and became a great sufferer.

NIELSEN, (JENS,) the first Latter-day Saint on the island of Bornholm, Denmark, was born in Arnager, Bornholm, February 24, 1796, and baptized July 10, 1851. He came to Utah in 1854 and located in Lehi, but moved in 1869 to Newton, Cache County, Utah, where he was ordained a High Priest and died June 2, 1875.

TOWNSEND, (-,) one of the mobbers who assaulted and forced in the door of the Carthage jail on June 27, 1844. He lived near Fort Madison, Iowa. The pistol discharged by Joseph Smith wounded him in the arm, near the shoulder, and it continued to rot without healing until it was amputated, and even then it would not heal. About six months after he was shot, Mrs. E. C. Lawn, widow of John Lawn, captain of a company of the Illinois militia, saw his arm and dressed it. He stayed over night with Mrs. Lawn's father and groaned through the night without sleeping. He asked the old gentleman (Mr. Lawn) what he thought of Joseph Smith being a Prophet. Mr. Lawn replied that he did not know. "Well," said Townsend, "I know he was a Prophet of God! And, oh, that I had stayed at home and minded my own business, and then I would not have lost my life and been tormented with a guilty conscience, and with this dreadful wound, which none can heal!" He died two or three months afterwards, having literally rotted alive!

WEILER, (JOSEPH,) a diligent and faithful Elder of the Church and son of Bishop Jacob Weiler, of the 3rd Ward, Salt Lake City, was born in Chester County, Penn., Nov. 17, 1836, removed with his parents to Nauvoo in 1841, arrived in the Valley in 1847 and helped to lay the foundation of Salt Lake City. In 1864-67 he performed a mission to England and Holland, acquiring in the latter country, by patient study, the Dutch language and superintended the translation of the Voice of Warning. Elder Francis A. Brown, of Ogden, was his companion. He died at his residence in Salt Lake City, Aug. 4, 1885, leaving a wife and seven children.

THE HISTORICAL RECORD, a monthly periodical, devoted exclusively to historical, biographical, chronological and statistical matters, is published by Andrew Jenson, Salt Lake City, Utah. Subscription price: \$1.25 per annum in advance.

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The next number will be accompanied by another 16 pages of chronology, of which there, during the year, will be four, or, if the circulation of the magazine warrants it, six forms, equal to 64 or 96 pages. Read prospectus on cover.