



Type: Magazine Article

Miscellaneous

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Source: *The Historical Record*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (February 1887)

Published by: Andrew Jenson

Page(s): 163–164

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

of the Saints in this trying situation. I have seen an old lady upwards of sixty years of age out at night hunting turtle.

"In this situation we remained seven weeks. By that time the ship's carpenter had repaired the quarter boat so that it was thought that she might possibly live to perform a voyage to some inhabited land. This, after great difficulty, was launched over the reef, and the captain and nine men, including myself, embarked. Our provisions were a little salt pork and jerked turtle, with two casks of water; there was great danger of being swamped in crossing the reef, with our small boat, but we providentially succeeded in getting safely outside, and were heartily cheered by those on shore. We returned their cheers and took our departure.

"Our boat was almost level with the water; but after four days' hard pulling through squalls and calms, we succeeded in reaching Borabora, one of the Society Islands, a distance of about two hundred miles. The inhabitants treated us with much kindness, and fed us upon poi and breadfruit. From thence I went with the mate and one of the crew to the island of Mopiti, and petitioned King Tapoa for relief. We were received with kindness, and obtained two small schooners with which to return and rescue the passengers. In these we returned to the Scilly Isles.

"In the meantime Capt. Pond had chartered the *Emma Packer* at Huahine, and had sailed for the Scilly Isles and reached there twelve hours before us. She took the passengers from the island and went to Tahiti, consequently when I found they had been taken off, I returned in the schooner to Mopiti. I would here state that while on this uninhabited island we held our regular meetings, dividing the time between worship and labor, as we would have done had we been at our ordinary occupations."

The noble and heroic disposition of Capt. Pond was exhibited throughout the whole sad affair. While the crew was engaged in getting the passengers ashore, Mr. Owens, the second mate, was going to carry a bag containing eight thousand dollars belonging to the captain ashore. The captain ordered him to leave the money and carry a little girl ashore instead. He did so; the child was saved, but the money was lost.

It was on the 3rd of December, 1855, that the unfortunate emigrants were taken from their lonely and exiled condition on the Scilly Islands, by the untiring perseverance of Captain Pond, connected with the charitable good feelings of Captain Latham, master of the schooner *Emma Packer*, who came to

their relief. They were first taken to Huahine, one of the Society Islands, thence to Tahiti, where they were most kindly treated by the inhabitants. The United Board or Masonic Lodge took immediate measures to relieve their wants, by providing or finding shelter and food for all. The American Consul provided for the crew.

Elders Graham and Eldredge returned with the schooner to Huahine, where they remained a month and then sailed for Honolulu, on the Sandwich Islands. After remaining there two weeks they were enabled, by the assistance of an Elder Evans and others, to engage passage on board the *Francis Palmer*, with which they, after twenty three days' sailing, safely arrived in San Francisco, Cal., April 23, 1856.

Elder John McCarthy, after returning to Mopiti, commenced to preach the Gospel there, found favor with King Tapoa, and soon had the satisfaction of baptizing the king's interpreter, Captain Delano, a Maltese by birth, who could speak seven languages. Brother McCarthy ordained him man an Elder and was enabled through him to preach to the natives, who received his testimony with much favor. After about three weeks' stay at Mopiti, Elder McCarthy sailed for the island of Riatea, where he baptized a Spaniard by the name of Shaw and ordained him an Elder. He remained on that island two weeks, when he obtained passage for Tahiti in a French sloop, and from thence sailed for San Francisco, Cal., where he arrived April 14, 1856.

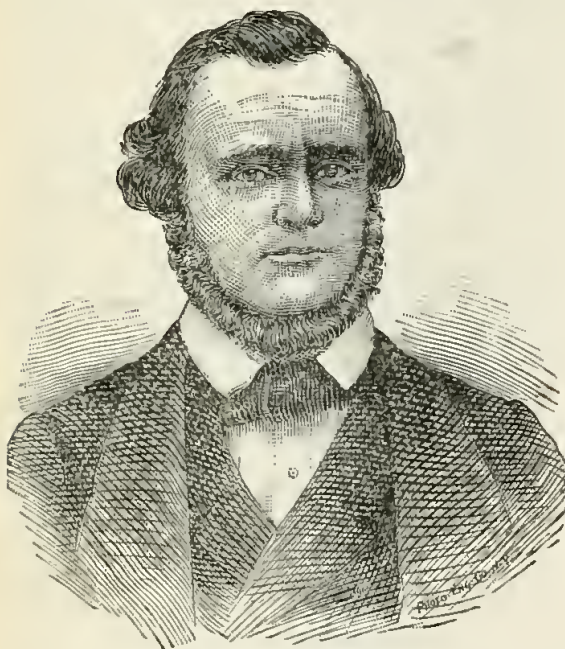
After the departure of Elders Graham, Eldredge and McCarthy, and another one of the emigrants from Tahiti, the following Saints were left at that place: John Penfold, the President of the company, and his wife, two sons and three orphan children, whose parents were lost; Brother Anderson, wife and seven children, and Brother Logie, wife and one child. Brothers Penfold and Logie, with their families, embarked for California a short time afterwards; and finally Brother Anderson and his family, the last members of the ship-wrecked company, embarked and sailed from Tahiti on the *G. W. Kendall* on May 5th, arriving at San Francisco, June 27th, after an edious passage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SNOW, (WILLARD,) a brother of Apostle Erastus Snow, was born May 6, 1811, in St. Johnsbury, Caledonia County, Vermont, was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, June 18, 1833, by Elder

Orson Pratt, and removed to Kirtland, Ohio, in the spring of 1834, together with his brother Zerubbabel and other members of the family. The same year Willard joined Zion's Camp, in which he traveled to Mis-

souri, where he had a narrow escape from death, being among the number which, while the camp rested in Clay County, Mo., was attacked by cholera. Early in 1835 he returned to Kirtland, where he, on Feb. 28th, was ordained a member of the first quorum of Seventies. After this he performed several missions in the United States, preaching the Gospel in various parts of the country. In 1836, after receiving his blessings in the Kirtland Temple, he removed to Missouri, where, and later in Illinois, he shared in the persecutions raging against the Saints. Thus following the Church from place to place he finally arrived in Great Salt Lake Valley,



WILLARD SNOW.

where he honorably filled the offices of a Counselor to Daniel Spencer, the President of the Stake at G. S. L. City, a member of the committee of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund, a magistrate under the Provisional State of Deseret, a lieutenant-colonel in the Nauvoo Legion, etc. On Aug. 6, 1851, he was elected a representative to the legislative assembly of Utah Territory. At a General Conference held in G. S. L. City, commencing Sept. 7, 1851, he was called to go on a mission to Europe. To fill this he soon afterwards left his mountain home, leaving a wife and four children, and arrived in Liverpool, England, Dec. 29th following. Immediately after he was appointed to labor with Elder Robert Campbell in the pastoral charge of the Church in Scotland, where he continued nearly three months. In March, 1852, Apostle Erastus

Snow, who had finished his mission in Scandinavia, arrived in England, on his way to G. S. L. City, and on the 18th of March, 1852, Willard was appointed to succeed his brother in the Presidency of that mission. On April 21st he took the steamer at Hull and arrived at Copenhagen, Denmark, on the 26th. He set to work with a will to learn the Danish language, in which he was quite successful, and at the departure of Elder John E. Forsgren, who had presided temporarily, Willard took full charge of the mission, Dec. 20, 1852, laboring diligently, faithfully and successfully in the discharge of his important duties. While addressing a council of Elders in the evening of Aug. 15, 1853, in Copenhagen, he was so violently attacked with illness that he was unable to proceed. Upon receiving the administration of the Elders he experienced great relief and decided to go to England. On the 18th he took passage on board the steamer *Transit*, but while on board he was again prostrated. He soon became unconscious, and continued to sink gradually until the evening of Aug. 21st when he expired. Elders P. O. Hansen and H. P. Jensen were with him, but notwithstanding their earnest solicitations, the body, to comply with the captain's wishes, was sunk into the sea only a few miles out from Hull. Elder Snow's first wife, Melvina Harvey Snow, died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 24, 1882, about 71 years of age. Of his two other wives one died shortly after her arrival in the valley, and the other is still alive.

"WESTERN STANDARD," (THE) a 24 column newspaper, edited and published in the interest of the Church in San Francisco, Cal., by Elder Geo. Q. Cannon, assisted by Elder Joseph Bull, the latter attending to the typographical work. The first number was published on Feb. 23, 1856, and the paper continued for nineteen months, [the total number of issues being 70. It was printed on good paper and from clear type, formerly used in the publication of the Book of Mormon in the Hawaiian language. The reading matter on each page containing six columns measured 21½ x 16½ inches. In the fall of 1857, the march of the United States army on Utah and the probability of a collision between the troops and the Saints, caused the withdrawal of the missionary Elders from California and the suspension of the *Standard*, the last number of which was dated Sept. 18, 1857. Under the title of "Writings from the Western Standard," its leading articles and editorials were re-published in Liverpool, England, by Geo. Q. Cannon, in 1864. The book contains over five hundred pages of reading matter and is for sale at the *Juvenile Instructor* Office, Salt Lake City.