

On Friday, Nov. 24, 1854 about 300 Scandinavian Saints sailed from Copenhagen, Denmark, on board the steamer "Cimbria" bound for Utah, under the direction of Elder Peter O. Hansen. All the emigrants were in good health and excellent spirits, but had an - exceedingly rough passage over the North Sea. At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, the "Cimbria" arrived at Frederikshaven have, on the east coast of Jutland. where 149 more emigrants from the Aalborg and Vendsyssel conferences came on board. With these additional passengers the voyage was continued on the morning of the 26th. The prospects were fair until about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 27th. when the wind turned south-west, and began to blow so heavily that the captain, an experienced sailor, deemed it necessary to turn back and seek the nearest harbor in Norway.

Consequently, the course was changed, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the "Cimbria" put into the port of Mandal, which is an excellent natural harbor, surrounded by very high and steep granite cliffs. This romantic place and its surroundings were as much of a curiosity to the Danish emigrants as a shipload of "Mormons" were to the people of Mandal. In this harbor the emigrants tarried for several days, while the winds outside spent their fury on the troubled sea. Some of the Saints went ashore to lodge; they found the inhabitants of Mandal very hospitable, and, by request, some of the brethren preached several times to the people on shore. The result of this was that some of the inhabitants became interested in the gospel.

On the morning of Dec. 7th, when the weather seemed to be more favorable, the "Cimbria" again put to sea, and steamed off towards England once more; but the captain and all on board soon learned that the change in the weather was only a lull preceding a more violent outburst of a long winter storm. Towards midnight of the 7th, the wind became a terrific gale, which increased in violence till it shattered the ship's bulwarks and broke a number of boxes. About 2 o'clock in the morning of Dec. 8th, the captain decided to turn back to Mandal, but as the wind, waves and strong current rendered it very dangerous to turn the vessel in the direction of Norway, it; was deemed necessary to go clear back to Frederikshavn, where the ship arrived on the 9th about 4 p. m. By this time the emigrants were suffering severely, but with the exception of two or three individuals. who decided to remain behind, the Saints bore their hardships with great fortitude and patience. While laying weatherbound in Frederikshavn, most of the emigrants went on shore to refresh and rest themselves after their rough experience at sea, and while waiting for the weather and wind to change in their favor, a number of meetings were held which made a good impression upon the people of that seaport town, who hitherto had been unwilling to listen to the preaching of "Mormonism."

On the 20th of December the weather moderated, and the captain made a third attempt to reach England. By this time the emigrants were rested and in good spirits, but in the night between the 21st and 22nd, a worse storm than any of the preceding ones arose, threatening the ship and all on board with utter destruction. For many hours the noble "Cimbria" fought her way against the raging elements, but was at length compelled to change her course, and for the third time the company was turned back. But while the captain and crew began to feel discouraged, most of the Saints continued cheerful and thanked the Lord for their preservation. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 22nd, the wind suddenly changed to the north and the captain immediately steered for Hull once more, amid the rejoicings of the Saints, and on the 24th, about noon, the ship anchored safely in the Humber. On the following day (Dec. 25th) the emigrants continued their journey by rail from Hull to

Liverpool, where they joined two smaller companies which had left Copenhagen about the same time as the "Cimbria," and had waited for the arrival of the latter for several weeks.

The Presidency in Liverpool chartered the ship "Hellos" to take the Scandinavian emigration to New Orleans, but the company being detained so long on account of the storms, the "Hellos" had been filled with other passengers, and the "James Nesmith," Captain Mills, was secured for the transportation of the Scandinavians. Consequently, 440 (or 441) emigrating Saints, all from Scandinavia except one, sailed from Liverpool, England, Jan 7, 1855, bound for New Orleans. The ship arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi River Feb. 18, 1855, after a successful voyage, during which, however, thirteen deaths occurred. At New Orleans, where the company landed on the 23rd, most of the emigrants went on board the large steam boat "Oceana" and sailed from New Orleans on the 24th. On the journey up the Mississippi River, seven of the Saints died; on the 7th of March the company arrived at St. Louis. Missouri. From that city about 150 of the Scandinavian Saints continued their journey on the 10th of March for Weston, Missouri, with the intention of remaining somewhere in- that section of the country until they could obtain means to go through to the Valley; and 175 others, under the leadership of Peter O. Hansen, left St. Louis March 12th by the steam boat "Clara" for Atchison, Kansas, but owing to low water in the river, they were compelled to land in Leavenworth, where they tarried until the company led by Elder Hogan arrived. During the stay in Leavenworth, about twenty of the emigrants died, and after selecting a new camping place, cholera broke out in the company and caused nine more deaths. In the latter part of May the emigrants removed to Mormon Grove, situated about five miles west of Atchison, Kansas, which place had been selected as the outfitting point for the emigrants who crossed the plains in 1855.

They arrived at Mormon Grove, May 22nd, 1855. Most of the Scandinavian emigrants, who continued the journey to the Valley that season, left Mormon Grove, June 13, 1855, in Captain Jacob. F. Secrist's company and arrived in Salt Lake City Sept 7, 1855.