

# A HISTORY OF KIRSTEN (CHRISTENA) PEDERSEN KELLY

(with 60 endnotes, 2 maps and a photo page)

BY

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One of Kirsten Pedersen's Great-Great-Granddaughters  
(May 2008)

Kirsten Pedersen was born in her parents' cottage on 3 August 1837. The cottage, and possibly the small plot of ground around it, was called Lykkehuset. It was situated in the small community of Staarup in Hojslev sogn (parish), Fjends herred (district), Viborg amt (county), Denmark.<sup>1</sup> Her parents were Peder Christensen and Anne Jensen. There were five children in the family and Kirsten was the fourth child. She had an older sister, Maren, and two older brothers, both named Jens, but only one brother survived to adulthood. Her baby sister, Christine, died before she was five years old.<sup>2</sup>

On 6 October 1849, at a General Conference in Salt Lake City, Utah, Apostle Erastus Snow was called to serve a mission in Scandinavia. Apostle Snow had three companions - John Erik Forsgren, George Parker Dykes and Peter Olsen Hansen who later played a prominent role in Kirsten's life. On 12 May 1850, Hansen, the first to arrive in Denmark, began to preach in Copenhagen and the first Danish Mormon converts came from this group. The other three men arrived a month later. George Dykes was sent north to Kirsten's area known as Jutland where he preached in Aalborg. Four months later the Aalborg Branch was established with about 60 members.<sup>3</sup>

When George Dykes started preaching in Aalborg, Kirsten and her family was still living in Staarup. It is still uncertain how and when the family first heard about the Gospel but, according to family tradition, the family left the Lutheran faith. They were eventually baptized members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Original LDS baptismal dates for Maren and Jens have not been discovered but Kirsten was baptized on 16 March 1853 at the age of 15. Her

mother, Anne Jensen, was baptized several months later on 27 May 1853. Just over a year later, Peder Christensen, Kirsten's father, was baptized 23 June 1854 and confirmed the next day, the same day he moved his family from Staarup in Viborg County to Ostersundby in Aalborg County.<sup>4</sup> In Ostersundby, Peder continued to support the family as a carpenter. According to family tradition, "the whole family were sought out and persecuted because of their religious belief. At one time the mob came in search of her [Kirsten's] father. He ran into his workshop and hid under a work bench covered with shavings."<sup>5</sup>

Although Kirsten's entire family joined The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, it is unknown why Kirsten decided, a few months after the family arrived in the Aalborg area, to emigrate to Utah without her family. On 31 October 1854, Kirsten is listed on the Emigration Roster for the Aalborg Conference as Kirsten Petersen;<sup>6</sup> however, it wasn't until 25 November that Kirsten, now 17, with 148 emigrants from the Aalborg and Vendsyssel Conferences, boarded the side-wheel paddle steamship, *Cimbria*, at Frederikshavn on the northeast coast of Jutland, Denmark. Already on board were about 300 Saints from the Copenhagen Conference under the direction of Peter Olsen Hansen. The *Cimbria* sailed for England on 26 November.<sup>7</sup>

Less than 24 hours later, a huge storm forced the *Cimbria* to seek shelter at Mandal, Norway. Peter Nielson, Sen., one of the passengers, recorded "that six ships had been wrecked in this storm on the same sea. As evidence of this we saw several dead bodies that had been washed on to the shore. We all felt thankful to the Lord for the preservation of our lives, and our prayers and thanks ascended continually to our Heavenly Father."<sup>8</sup> The *Cimbria* stayed at Mandal for about 10 days so the passengers went ashore. "The inhabitants of Mandal were very hospitable, and some of the elders preached to them. Several were later converted."<sup>9</sup>

On 7 December, Captain Andersen decided to leave Norway for England. But another violent storm erupted. The wind "shattered the ship's bulwarks and broke a number of boxes."<sup>10</sup> Kirsten, and the other passengers, must have been terrified by the violence of the storm. So, the

next day, Captain Andersen decided to return to Mandal, Norway but it was too dangerous so he sailed the *Cimbria* all the way back to Frederikshavn, Denmark. Several emigrants chose to stay behind in Denmark but Kirsten was still determined to go to America. While waiting for calmer weather, most of the passengers went ashore and a number of Church meetings were held "which made a good impression upon the people of that seaport town, which hitherto had been unwilling to listen to the preaching of 'Mormonism'."<sup>11</sup>

Finally, on 20 December, Captain Andersen made a third attempt to reach England. But, the next day, another ferocious storm threatened to sink the *Cimbria* and, again, Captain Andersen made the decision to turn back. Several days later, the wind suddenly changed to the north and the *Cimbria* headed for Hull, England. Everyone on board rejoiced. The *Cimbria* finally arrived in England and anchored safely in the Humber River. A five day voyage had taken 30 days! On Christmas Day, Kirsten and the other emigrants boarded a train for Liverpool.<sup>12</sup>

On 7 January 1855, approximately 440 Scandinavian Saints sailed from Liverpool on the square-rigger *James Nesmith*<sup>13</sup> with Peter Olsen Hansen presiding. Harvey Mills was the captain and Peter Olsen Hansen was highly complimentary of him. Elder Hansen said that "he [Captain Mills] has been uncommonly kind, condescending, and well-disposed towards us. . ."<sup>14</sup> The passengers were divided into four wards and Peter Nielson, Sen., was appointed to be in charge of the third ward. He mentions that, "We were treated very kindly by all the officers and crew of the ship excepting the Second Mate who was a wicked man and notwithstanding we had paid full fare, there were some of the passengers who suffered considerably for the common necessities of life."<sup>15</sup> The *James Nesmith* arrived in New Orleans on 23 February 1855, after a 47 day voyage.<sup>16</sup>

The passengers from the *James Nesmith* left New Orleans for Atchison, Kansas via St. Louis, Missouri. At St. Louis, the immigrants split into two groups. Kirsten's group, under the leadership of Peter Olsen Hansen, sailed towards Atchison on 12 March 1855 on the side-wheel paddle steamboat *Clara*. The water in the Missouri River was so low that the *Clara* was forced to

dock at Leavenworth, about 35 miles below Atchison.<sup>17</sup> Although the immigrants were extremely disappointed at being forced to stay in Leavenworth, they put their time to productive use. In spite of cold, hunger and diseases like scurvy and cholera, many men found work while others made preparations for crossing the plains. A man by the name of Milo Andrus was sent by LDS Church leaders to buy cattle and wagons for the journey to Utah.<sup>18</sup> Finally on 22 May 1855, after staying in Leavenworth for over two months, Kirsten and the others arrived at Mormon Grove, situated 4 and a half miles west of Atchison, the LDS Church's outfitting post for those who crossed the plains in 1855.<sup>19</sup> But the immigrants still couldn't leave for Utah until Milo Andrus finally arrived at Mormon Grove with cattle and wagons. The Danes had no experience in handling the animals. They said it was because "the cattle didn't understand the Danish Language."<sup>20</sup>

On 13 June 1855, less than a month after arriving at Mormon Grove, Kirsten (now calling herself Christine) left with the others for Utah under the direction of Captain Jacob F. Secrist. The Jacob F. Secrist/Noah T. Guymon wagon train consisted of 368 English and Danish emigrants. Peter Olsen Hansen was in charge of the Danes. The English group was in the charge of William Glover. There were 58 wagons (30 belonged to the Danes), 231 oxen and 100 cows.<sup>21</sup> Although Kirsten walked most of the way to Utah, she later told her children that "she was as happy as could be although she had left her parents and relatives behind." Kirsten also loved to sing and she "sang the songs of Zion and felt a firm conviction that she was doing right."<sup>22</sup> Each night, after supper had been eaten, the Saints would talk about their daily experiences and sing hymns, followed by prayers and bedtime. Occasionally, a dance was held.<sup>23</sup> Sometimes Kirsten rode in a wagon with another girl, Ann E. Ericksen, who had also traveled without family on the *James Nesmith*.<sup>24</sup> Less than a month after leaving Mormon Grove, Jacob F. Secrist died of cholera. After his death, Noah T. Guymon, an Englishman, was appointed captain of the wagon train. Cholera and other diseases, including measles, were a constant threat. Kirsten and the others "saw scores of Indians, all were very civil, very much for shaking hands."<sup>25</sup> Sometimes the Indians would refuse

to leave until the Mormons had given them flour and sugar.<sup>26</sup> As the summer wore on, feed for the animals became scarce and the cattle became weaker. Cattle were dying and the stench was overwhelming. They waded all the rivers until they came to the Green River in Wyoming. Here, the water was so high that when the wagons crossed the river, their cattle almost drowned while the frightened people clung to the wagons. The company continued towards Salt Lake and, because the cattle were so weak, they had trouble getting over Big Mountain. They camped in Emigration Canyon on 6 September and entered Salt Lake City the next day, 7 September 1855.<sup>27</sup> Kirsten had a great sense of humor. In later years, whenever she reminisced about her journey from Denmark to Salt Lake City, she "used to jokingly say that she arrived here [Utah] one month before she left the old country [Denmark], having left there in October [1854] and arrived in September the following year [1855]."<sup>28</sup>

When Kirsten arrived in Salt Lake City, her future husband, William Kelly, and his wife, Ann, and their five children were already living in American Fork, then known as Lake City. It is yet unknown when and how 18-year-old Christena, as she now called herself, met the Kellys. But, she is listed as living with the Kellys on the 1856 Utah Statehood Census.<sup>29</sup> The Kellys owned an inn or boarding house and a restaurant in Lake City. Family tradition says that Christena was hired by the Kellys as a housekeeper. Christena was rather plain-looking, short and stockily built but she was also healthy, strong and hardworking. She had a cheerful disposition and a great sense of humor. When she arrived in Salt Lake City, "she could not speak one word of the English language but she soon learned a few words and was able to understand what they [William and Ann Kelly] said. They were very kind to her."<sup>30</sup> Sometime after Christena joined the household, William Kelly married her as his first plural wife. They were married in Salt Lake City in the President's Office on 1 February 1857.<sup>31</sup> At the time of their marriage, Christena was 19, William was going on 29, and Ann was a few days shy of her 38<sup>th</sup> birthday. Christena continued to live with

William, Ann and their family until after 1860 when she moved to the farm southeast of American Fork. William and Christena had 10 children.<sup>32</sup>

On 18 July 1858, William married his second plural wife, Elizabeth Cunningham, known as Betsy, in the American Fork Meeting House. Betsy was only about 15 years old.<sup>33</sup> She was pretty and petite with dark brown eyes and black hair. She had a reputation of being very thrifty. She loved to garden and she encouraged all of her children to get an education. Betsy and her family joined the Church in Scotland. They sailed from Liverpool, England to America in 1856 on the ship *Thornton*. They joined the Willie Handcart Company and endured many hardships. On the trek west, Betsy had been left for dead but Betsy's mother, believing that her child was still alive, returned to her child and brought Betsy back to their camp and revived her. In spite of the many tragedies in Betsy's life, she maintained a constant optimism and sense of humor.<sup>34</sup> Since Ann, the first wife, was so much older than Christena and Betsy, they affectionately called Ann, "Ma Kelly."<sup>35</sup> After 1860, Betsy and her children lived in their own home in American Fork. Betsy became the mother of 13 children (including a set of prematurely born twins).<sup>36</sup>

Both William Kelly and his wife, Ann Faragher, were born on the Isle of Man. Ann Faragher arrived in Nauvoo a year before the Kellys did. She sailed to America on the ship *Swanton* and arrived in Nauvoo on 12 April 1843. William Kelly and his family left the Isle of Man and sailed to American on the ship *Glasgow*. The Kelly family arrived in Nauvoo 27 April 1844. William and Ann received their endowments in the Nauvoo Temple. When the Saints began leaving Nauvoo in February 1846, both William and Ann left, too. On 15 July 1846, William and Ann were married at Council Bluffs, Iowa. William was only 18 years old and Ann was around 27 years old but "Ann was very refined and kind-hearted and everyone seemed to love her. She had lovely black hair and eyes and most people thought her very beautiful." William "was a fine looking man, very dark, with a long black beard, six feet two inches tall." The day after the wedding, William enlisted in the Mormon Battalion as a private in Company A and left with the Battalion. Ann stayed with the

Saints and eventually went on to Utah. After William was honorably discharged from the Mormon Battalion on 16 July 1847, he worked at Sutter's Fort and was in the area when gold was discovered. He panned for gold, saved his gold flakes and, in 1848, left California for the Salt Lake Valley and his wife, Ann. They lived in Salt Lake City and then, before the birth of their 5<sup>th</sup> child in April 1855, they moved to Lake City [American Fork]. They eventually had 8 children.<sup>37</sup>

In 1860, Kirsten's sister, Maren, a 31-year-old spinster, emigrated from Aalborg, Denmark to the Salt Lake Valley. Maren sailed on the ship *William Tapscott*. The ship sailed from Liverpool, England 11 May 1860 with 730 Saints on board. Elder Asa Calkin presided and one of his counselors was William Budge. "The voyage was stormy and unpleasant, and adding to the distress smallpox broke out among the Scandinavian Saints." Thirty-five days later the *William Tapscott* arrived in New York harbor. Maren traveled to Utah with the William Budge Company, arriving in Salt Lake City on 5 Oct 1860. Christena must have been very happy to see another family member. Sometime after arriving in Salt Lake City, Maren married Lars Larsen. They were sealed in the Endowment House 23 Nov 1861 and, for a few years, they lived in American Fork and then moved to Fairview in Sanpete County where Maren (often called Mary) died in 1880.<sup>38</sup>

According to family tradition, Christena's brother, Jens, also came to America. In America he was known as James Petersen and he settled in Wisconsin where he died about 1910.<sup>39</sup>

On 17 May 1866, Christena's parents, Peder Christensen and Anne Jensen, emigrated from Aalborg, Denmark to America. They sailed on the ship *Kenilworth*. The *Kenilworth* left Hamburg, Germany on 25 May 1866 under the command of Captain J. Brown. The ship arrived at New York on 16 July 1866 after a 52 day voyage.<sup>40</sup> They crossed the plains in the Peter Nebeker Company that began its journey on 7 August 1866 from the outfitting post at Wyoming, Nebraska (located on the west bank of the Missouri River, 40 miles south of Omaha, Nebraska). Peder died in Southwestern Wyoming, west of the Little Sandy River. Anne reached Salt Lake City 29 September 1866<sup>41</sup> and settled in Pleasant Grove, Utah. Later, she lived with her daughter,

Christena, and her daughter's family. Anne is buried in the American Fork Cemetery, American Fork, Utah, under the name of Ann C. Brudall.<sup>42</sup>

Most of Christena's life was spent on the farm southeast of American Fork in an area commonly called "The Bottoms". A family story is that "while milking a cow, her first born was playing around the yard and before she knew it, one saucy cow hooked the little fellow leaving a scar across the top of his head."

Christena's daughter, Eleanor Kelly Nicholes, recalls that, "In the year 1863 mother with Mrs. Joshua [Mary] Adams spent the summer over Jordan near Pelican Point. I have often heard them both tell about being there with no white men near other than one hired to herd the cattle, when a band of Indians came riding up to their door on horseback, holding aloft a whitemen's [white man's] scalp on a long stick, demanding food. These poor women were nearly frightened to death but they remembered that Brigham Young had advised the Saints to feed the Indians and avoid trouble, so they gave them every bit of food and bread they had cooked and hurried up and made pancakes for them. When their stomachs were filled the Indians left without harming anybody."

Christena had a very close friend by the name of Hannah Wild. The Wild and Kelly families were the only families within a mile of each other. Over the years, Christena and Hannah shared many things. They would tell their children to gather wild rose bush leaves and make tea. Each woman made her own candles or "had a lamp made of a rag in a saucer of grease." In order to save on candles, Christena and Hannah took turns going from one house to the other in the evening to sew and visit after the children were in bed. They made soap and planted gardens. The women sheared the wool from the sheep, washed and carded it and spun it into yarn. The yarn was first colored with logwood and then they wove it into cloth for clothing.<sup>43</sup> Christena taught her daughters to sew. One daughter, Eleanor, recalled in a newspaper interview how she graduated from the eighth grade at 14 and then started working for different families. Eleanor liked

sewing so much that Christena encouraged her to learn more so when Eleanor was 16, she learned cutting and fitting on a model. She also had to work on the farm but said, "I didn't like it a little bit." Eleanor was thrilled to give up farm work and to sew for her mother and siblings. After Hannah Wild moved into town, Eleanor lived with Hannah and sewed for others. Hannah Wild died a few years before Christena died. Hannah's death was a blow to Christena.<sup>44</sup>

In 1868, the LDS Church started the Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution (ZCMI) and the competition ruined William's retail business, severely reducing his income. Church leaders had chastised William for refusing to pay tithing, "treating the district teachers with contempt" and "manifesting a very defiant spirit." Notice was served to William Kelly that he would be cut off (excommunicated). William's answer was, "I ask no odds, but cut me off." On 3 April 1873, William Kelly was excommunicated from The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for "apostasy."<sup>45</sup> After William's excommunication, all three wives and their children remained actively involved in the LDS Church. Although William had stopped baptizing his children sometime in 1866, the rest of his children were baptized by others as they became of age. It was well-known among her friends and family that Christena never missed a Church meeting.<sup>46</sup> She "had a very cheerful disposition, although she suffered many of the trials of pioneering. Yet she always looked on the bright side of life and was loyal to her testimony of the Gospel..."<sup>47</sup>

William's drinking and abusive behavior affected his wives in different ways. Just over four years after William's excommunication, Ann filed for divorce. Ann stated "that for a year last past respondent [William Kelly] has been guilty of such cruel, violent, and inhuman treatment as to endanger your petitioners' [Ann's] life." Ann went on to say "that petitioner solemnly asserts that because of the treatment she has received from her said husband, that she and her said husband cannot live in peace and union together and that their welfare requires a separation." On 20 June 1877, Ann was "granted a decree *avinculo* from said soldier by the Probate Court for Utah County,

State of Utah."<sup>48</sup> Ann died of pneumonia 3 January 1880 and is buried in the American Fork Cemetery, American Fork, Utah.<sup>49</sup>

After Ann's divorce, Christena and Betsy continued in their marriage relationships with William. Christena had two more children and Betsey had at least three more children. On 22 March 1882, the Edmunds Act became law. It defined and prohibited polygamy. So, after the birth of her last child on 13 October 1883, Betsy refused to live with William in a martial relationship.<sup>50</sup> She continued to live in her own home, deeded to her by William. Later in life, she moved to Ogden, Utah where several of her children were living. She died there on 12 October 1924<sup>51</sup> and is buried near her husband in the American Fork Cemetery, American Fork, Utah.<sup>52</sup>

Five years after the Edmunds Act became law, the Edmunds-Tucker Act of 3 March 1887 was passed. Its intention was "to induce those who had practiced polygamy to abandon it and submit to the law and in case they would do so, the President was authorized to extend to them amnesty, and thereby efface the effect of the crime." In an Affidavit filed with the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions, Washington D. C., 22 June 1900, Christena stated that "he [William] supported her up to that time [3 March 1887] and had given her a house in which she lives to the present time; that he continued to live with her and they cohabited together after Ann's divorce up to the date of his death; that they lived in the same house and he recognized her as he wife, and he never spent a night away from her house after a couple of years before the E.-T. Bill was passed." Christena then added, "that he was a drinking man and was often abusive and for that reason she did not sleep in the same bed with him nor occupy the same room though she lived in the same house with him for twelve or thirteen years before his death; that he supported her but did not support Elizabeth Cunningham after the E.-T. Bill was passed." After Ann's divorce and again after Ann's death in 1880, Christena asked William to marry her and legally make her his wife. After the E.-T. Bill passed, she asked him again to marry her. William, however, was not willing to marry her again as he and the community considered them to be husband and wife and

William "said there was no need of it." Because of William's unwillingness to marry Christena legally, she had great difficulty in proving to the Federal Government that she was William's legal widow and entitled to his pension.<sup>53</sup>

On 16 August 1887, William Kelly, as a Mormon Battalion veteran, filed for a federal pension. In his affidavit, he stated that he had sprained his ankle February 1870 in American Fork, Utah "by falling off a load of hay and the rheumatism was incurred while so engaged in the battalion." William eventually received a monthly pension of \$8.00. On 7 September 1899, approximately three months after William's death, Christena filed for William's pension on the basis that she was his widow and had been disabled since 1 January 1889 by "Rheumatics." Christena couldn't afford an attorney so, with the help of family and friends, including Betsy Cunningham, she completed and filed all the necessary paper work. She was finally successful in proving both her legal status and her claim on the pension. At the time of Christena's death in 1914, she was receiving a federal pension of \$14.00 a month.<sup>54</sup>

Approximately a year after William Kelly filed for his federal pension, he was arrested on 16 May 1888 for "unlawful cohabitation" but bail was posted the same day. At the time of his arrest, he had two living plural wives, Christena and Betsy. This was upsetting for both Christena and Betsy as they were required to appear before a Grand Jury of the First District Court of the Territory of Utah in Provo, Utah. William was acquitted of the charge of "unlawful cohabitation" and Christena was recognized by the court as his legal wife.<sup>55</sup>

William Kelly died in the home that he and Christena shared in American Fork. William died on 18 June 1899 and was buried in the American Fork Cemetery and all three of his wives were buried near him.<sup>56</sup>

Christena died at her home in American Fork on 27 April 1914 of "chronic nephritis" contributed to by "general exhaustion."<sup>57</sup> Funeral services were held in the First Ward Meeting House in American Fork. Bishop James T. Gardner presided. Other speakers were J. Davis,

George H. Robinson, Bishop S. L. Swenson and President S. L. Chipman. Musical numbers were: "Farewell All Earthly Honors," "Sister, Thou Art Mild and Lovely," "Resting Now From Toil," and "The Vacant Chair." Many people attended her funeral and "the floral tributes were both many and beautiful."<sup>58</sup> Three days later she was buried near her husband and her mother.<sup>59</sup>

Her obituary appeared in the AMERICAN FORK CITIZEN on Saturday, 2 May 1914. The header was: "Good Woman Dies: Pioneer Woman Who Walked Across The Plains Goes To Her Reward." The obituary mentioned that Christena had been confined to her bed for three weeks prior to her death with Bright's disease and that it had caused her death. The obituary also erroneously states that she was born "at Alsberg, Denmark." Details of the funeral were given.<sup>60</sup>

At the time of her death, Christena was almost 77 years old. She had outlived her parents, siblings and husband. All ten of her children were still living and she had 36 grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. She left a legacy of faith, loyalty and sacrifice. Her life will live on in her descendants as we remember and honor a valiant woman.

<sup>1</sup> Birth and Christening information found on <http://www.arkivalieronline.dk/>, Hojslev, Fjends, Viborg, [Denmark], 1813-1839, opslag (page) 81. Kirsten Pedersen was christened 10 September 1837. This website is free but you must register and then the website will send you a password.

Marianne Holmen, *Danish-English, English-Danish Dictionary* (New York: Hippocrene Books, 1999), 439, 401, 473.

"lykke" means "happiness; (good) fortune; luck; success; happy" and "hus" or "huus" means "house." The "et" on the end means "the" so Lykkehuset, the cottage or house where Kirsten Pedersen was born, could be translated as "The House of Happiness" or "The House of Good Fortune." "Lykkehuus" is considered the address on the census record.

<sup>2</sup> Kirsten's father and siblings were born and christened in Hojslev Parish, Fjends District, Viborg County, Denmark. Her mother was born and christened in Lundo Parish, Fjends District, Viborg County, Denmark. Opslag (page) is where the information is found for the correct parish and event year on <http://www.arkivalieronline.dk/>. (See Maps.)

**Maren Pedersen:** Born 16 August 1828, Staarup and Christened 24 August 1828, opslag 51. She died January 1880 in Fairview, Sanpete, Utah and is buried in the Fairview Pioneer Cemetery as Mary Larson. Death information found on <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~utsanpet/Cemeteries/FairviewPioneer.html>. (Also see endnote 38.)

**Jens Pedersen:** Born 21 September 1831, Staarupgaards-Mark and Christened 21 September 1831, opslag 66. Died 7 May 1833 in Staarupgaards-Mark. Buried 12 May 1833, Hojslev parish. Death and burial dates, opslag 223.

**Jens Pedersen:** Born 5 July 1834, Lykkehuset-Staarup and Christened 8 July 1834, opslag 74. Died about 1910 in Wisconsin, USA. Information from "The Temple Ordinances Book" of Eleanor Kelly Nicholes. (See endnote 39.)

**Christine Pedersen:** Born 29 November 1843, Lykkehuset-Staarup and Christened 26 December 1843, opslag 53. Died 10 Oct 1848 at Lykkhuus-Staarup and was buried 15 Oct 1848, Hojslev parish, opslag 189. Note in record states: "datt. af [of] Peder Christensen i [at] Lykkhuus."

**Peder Christensen [Bruddal]:** Christened 13 April 1794, opslag 51. Birth information is from LDS Danish Baptismal Record (LDS FHL Film 889374). Year of birth is incorrect. Bruddal (various spellings) is a place name, not a surname, often associated with this family. At Peder's christening, his father's name was listed as Kresten Brudal. The Christensens were not the only ones to use Bruddal to identify their family. Others were Ole Nielsen and his family, including his son Peter Olesen Brudal who left Denmark for Utah in 1861; Frederik Andersen Bruddal; Anne Hansdatter and her children; our ancestors, the Mogensens and Christen Vistisen and his family. Bruddal information found on several Danish Census Records located on Dansk Demografisk Database at <http://ddd.dda.dk/>. Birth and death information for Peder Christensen from Glendon K. Stubbs (deceased) to Paula Anderson, letter, dated 24 October 1979.

**Anne Jensen:** Christened 7 February 1802, opslag 99. She was christened Anneborg but never used this name even when she married. Birth information is from LDS Danish Baptismal Record (LDS FHL Film 889374). Year of birth is incorrect. Birth and death information from Glendon K. Stubbs (deceased) to Paula Anderson, letter, dated 24 October 1979.

**Marriage Information for Peder Christensen and Anne Jensen:** Hojslev parish, 1813-1839, opslag 146. Ages given in record. At the time of the marriage, Peder was 34 and Ane Jensdatter was 26. Father's names in the record are "Christen Christensen i [at] Bruddal and Jens Jacobsen i [at] Svenstrup". Marriage information found on <http://www.arkivalieronline.dk/>. Extracted Marriage Record for Hojslev, Viborg, Denmark: Batch No. M206162, 1813-1873, Sheet: 00, Source Call No. 0053849. Record states: Peder Christensen Bruddal, spouse Ane JensDR, married 9 Nov 1827 Hojslev, Viborg, Denmark. Information found on the International Genealogical Index (IGI) on <http://www.familysearch.org/>. Also see LDS FHL Film 0822635.

<sup>3</sup> Electronic Book, *Tracing Scandinavian Latter-day Saints Step-By-Step*, 711 pages. This book is found on <http://www.xmission.com/%7Enelsonb/reward.pdf>. Table of Contents, "The Journey is the Reward:

Tracing Scandinavian Latter-day Saints from the Scandinavian Mission (1852-1881)," 4 pages, found on <http://www.xmission.com/%7Enelsonb/toc.pdf>. An excerpt from the article, "The Church in Scandinavia," by former Stockholm, Sweden Temple President, John Langeland, provides an overview of some of the church history in Scandinavia. 36-38.

Family History Library: Family History Library Catalog: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Danish Mission (Main Author), Aalborg Conference (Added Author), "Record of members, 1850-1950" – "The Danish mission was divided into five conferences: Copenhagen (Kobenhavn), Aalborg, and Aarhus from which Esbjerg and Odense Conferences were organized. Aalborg Conference included these branches: Aalborg, Hadsun, Hormested, Hjørring, Brønderslev, Frederikshavn, Tversted, Dronninglund, Tyrstrup, Lemvig, Thisted, Nibe, Saeby, Lihme, Voer, and Horsens. Information found on <http://www.familysearch.org/>.

Another excellent source of information is, "Scandinavians to Zion: From the Old World to the New World," excerpts from *Homeward to Zion* by William Mulder, 19 pages, found on <http://www.xmission.com/%7Enelsonb/zion.htm>.

<sup>4</sup> Kirsten Pedersen: Extracted birth and christening record for Hojslev, Viborg, Denmark, Batch No. C206162, 1812-1873, Source Call No. 0053849. Danish LDS Baptismal date given in this record. Information found on the International Genealogical Index (IGI) at <http://www.familysearch.org/>.

Anne Jensen and Peder Christensen: 1850-1946 Aalborg Branch-LDS Baptism and Confirmation found on LDS FHL INTL Film 889374, entries 43-44 and early-1930 Aalborg Conference Aalborg Branch (indexed)-LDS FHL INTL Film 40995, entries 148-149. Ann was baptized by L. Christensen, confirmed by unknown person. Peder was baptized by N. Jensen and confirmed by J. Larsen. Photo copies of these records were obtained by Irene Clark and given to me.

On the pedigree charts, compiled by Danish genealogical researcher Samuel P. Jensen, Viborg, Denmark, July 1911, 15 legal-sized charts, next to Peder Christensen's information is the date of 24 June 1854 and the phrase: "Afgik, Til, Aalborg, Dnmr" In the past, some family members have interpreted this phrase as meaning that Peder died on this date in Denmark but that's not what the phrase means. The phrase means "left [the current parish of Hojslev] for Aalborg, Denmark." Copies of all pedigree charts are in my possession.

Dansk Demografisk Database at <http://ddd.dda.dk/>. 1855 and 1860 Census Records for Ostersundby [town], Norre Tranders [parish], Fleskum [district], Aalborg [county], Denmark. Peder is listed as a carpenter.

<sup>5</sup> Eleanor Kelly Nicholes, "Historical Sketch of Mrs. Christina Kelly," (Salt Lake City: The International Society Daughters of Utah Pioneers, undated), 1.

<sup>6</sup> Electronic Book: Section: "Emigration from the Scandinavian Mission 1853-1881(6)," 385-686. Extraction by Aurelia Clemons. LDS FHL Film 025696. "Aalborg Conference: Oct 31, 1854, Kirsten Petersen, 16, Dane." Page 400 in E-Book. Page 16 in the original Emigration Record. An alphabetical list, by surname, first name, of all LDS Scandinavian emigrants is found on [http://www.xmission.com/~nelsonb/scan\\_roster.htm](http://www.xmission.com/~nelsonb/scan_roster.htm). (Some pages from the original records were missing prior to Aurelia Clemons's extraction.) Prior to January 2008, the emigration date for Kirsten was incorrect in all histories, biographies and the U.S. 1910 Census for Utah. Researched by me.

<sup>7</sup> Conway B. Sonne, *Ships, Saints, and Mariners, A Maritime Encyclopedia of Mormon Migration, 1830-1890* (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1987), "Cimbria," 42-43 (includes painting of *Cimbria*).

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.leavesonatre.org/documents/> "Index of / documents" Parent Directory: Scroll down to: "Peter Olsen Hansen C...", 22 Nov 2007, 119k. "Peter Olsen Hansen Company, Copenhagen, Denmark to Salt Lake City, Utah, November 24, 1854 to September 6, 1855," Revision 1.1 by Greg M. McMurdie – "Biographical Sketch of the Life of Peter Nielson, Sen.," 2.

<sup>9</sup> Sonne, 43.

<sup>10</sup>"Narratives of the Emigration from the Scandinavian Mission 1852-1868," from excerpts of the *History of the Scandinavian Mission* by Andrew Jenson. Click on Migration Years: 1854, 97-99. This information can be accessed on <http://www.xmission.com/~nelsonb/enarrative.htm>.

<http://Webpub.byu.net/few2/pdf/>. "Index of/few2/pdf" – Parent Directory – Scroll down to: "Migration through Hull, England.pdf." 24 April 2006, 16:25 (1.0M). Fred E. Woods and Nicholas J. Evans, "Latter-day Saint Scandinavian Migration through Hull, England, 1852-1894," 28 pages. This article gives the reader great insight into the emigration experience. Includes pictures.

<sup>11</sup> Narratives from the *History of the Scandinavian Mission*, 1854, 97-99.

<sup>12</sup> Hansen, P. O. [Letter], *Latter-day Saints' Millennial Star*, 17:5 (February 3, 1855), 70-71. This is found on the website [http://www.xmission.com/~nelsonb/voyage\\_desc.htm#jnesmith](http://www.xmission.com/~nelsonb/voyage_desc.htm#jnesmith).

Also see, "Biographical Sketch of the Life of Peter Nielsen, Sen," 3.

<sup>13</sup> "Immigrant Ships Transcribers Guild: Ship James Nesmith, Liverpool, England to New Orleans 23 February 1855," Manifest of Passengers: #439 Kirsten Petersen, 16, f [female], Sweden" Sweden is a mistake as the Transcriber makes clear in her notes. Transcriber's Notes for #439 – "Kirsten Petersen listed with Karen Peterson (see #412) from Denmark BMR [LDS British Mission Records 1849-1885, 1899-1923. Historical Dept. Archives. LDS FHL films 25690-25695] Aalborg SMR [Emigration Records, Scandinavian Mission (Denmark, Norway, Sweden 1852-1920). Historical Dept. Archives. LDS FHL films 25696-25697 by Conference]. On the manifest Karen Peterson is listed as 29, female, Denmark. The Transcriber's notes indicate that Karen Peterson was traveling alone and was from Lolland, Denmark, a different area than Kirsten's area. Not related. All of this information was found on the website <http://immigrantships.net/v3/1800v3/jamesnesmith18550223.html>.

<sup>14</sup> Letter from Peter Olsen Hansen – February 19, 1855, Hanson, P[eter] O[lsen], [Letter], *Latter-day Saints' Millennial Star*, 17:17. (April 28, 1855), 270-71. Mouth of the Mississippi, Feb. 19, 1855, President F. [Franklin] D. Richards.

<sup>15</sup> "Biographical Sketch of the Life of Peter Nielson, Sen.," 4.

<sup>16</sup> Sonne, 111.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., "Clara," 48 (no picture).

<sup>18</sup> "Autobiographical Sketch of Hans Peter Larsen," 3, [http://www.xmission.com/~nelsonb/voyage\\_desc.htm#njesmith](http://www.xmission.com/~nelsonb/voyage_desc.htm#njesmith).

Narratives from the *History of the Scandinavian Mission*, 1854, 97-99.

<sup>19</sup> <http://Webpub.byu.net/few2/pdf/>. "Index of/few2/pdf" – Parent Directory – Scroll down to: "On the Outskirts of Atchison.pdf." 27 April 2006, 13:26 (1.4M). Fred E. Woods and Melvin L. Bashore, "On the Outskirts of Atchison: The Imprint of Latter-day Saint Transmigration at Mormon Grove," 39-51. This is a well-researched and informative article.

<sup>20</sup> "Autobiographical Sketch of Hans Peter Larsen," 3.

<sup>21</sup> "Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel, 1847-1868, Jacob F. Secrist/Noah T. Guymon Company (1855)," **Narrative** found on <http://www.lds.org/churchhistory/library/pioneercompanysearch/>. Good overview of the trip to Utah.

<sup>22</sup> Eleanor Kelly Nicholes, 1.

<sup>23</sup> "Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel, 1847-1868, Jacob F. Secrist/Noah T. Guymon Company (1855)," **Sources:** Trail Excerpt: Olsen, Annie Cathrine Christensen, [Interview], in "Utah Pioneer Biographies," 44 vols., 22:18-20. Found on <http://www.lds.org/churchhistory/library/pioneercompanysearch/>

<sup>24</sup> Petersen, Christine – Pioneer Information: "She came with A. E. Ericksen. Her name is 'Kirsten Pedersen' in the International Genealogical Index." Updated information on Kirsten Pedersen submitted by me, 21 Mar. 2008, in an e-mail communication to [Church.History.Library@ldschurch.org](mailto:Church.History.Library@ldschurch.org). Sister Wood, Church History Library, replied: "I have updated our Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel website with the birth and death dates for Christine Petersen in the 1855 Jacob F. Secrist/Noah T. Guymon Company." Pioneer Information: "in wagon with A. E. Ericksen" – taken from Journal History, 7 Sep 1855, 6.

See Endnote 13: A. E. Ericksen was passenger #425 on the *James Nesmith*. Her full name was Anne Elisabet Ericksen. She was 15, traveling alone and from Aalborg, Denmark. Not related to Kirsten Pedersen.

<sup>25</sup> "Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel, 1847-1868, Jacob F. Secrist/Noah T. Guymon Company (1855)," **Narrative** found on <http://www.lds.org/churchhistory/library/pioneercompanysearch/>

<sup>26</sup> See Endnote 23.

<sup>27</sup> See Endnote 21.

<sup>28</sup> Eleanor Kelly Nicholes, 1.

<sup>29</sup> 1856 Utah Statehood Census Index found on <http://ancestrylibrary.com>. William Kelly, Ann Kelly and Christiana Peterson [Petersen] are listed on p. 875, Lake City Township, Utah County, Utah. The 1856 Statehood Census is found on LDS FHL Film 505913. The census lists William and Ann Kelly with their five children, three boarders and Christiana Petersen. Since only the census year was given on the film, I asked Irene Clark, SLC, Utah, to find out the month the census was taken. In an e-mail to me, dated 21 March 2008, Irene said: "I thought that if anyone knew [the census month], it would be the Historical Dept. [LDS Church], so I gave them a call. I talked to a knowledgeable clerk, and he told me he would look that information up and would call me back. Within 10 min. he called and told me: The record he has states that the 1856 State Census was done early in the year. In one place the date Feb 1856 is shown. He believes it was done in January or February of that year. The Church was anxious to get the names all listed and sent in for their statehood."

<sup>30</sup> Eleanor Kelly Nicholes, 1.

Physical description of Christena Kelly sent to me, letter, undated (probably written about July 1980) from Elizabeth Kelly Summers (deceased). Elizabeth (Beth) Kelly Summers was a descendant of William and Betsy Cunningham Kelly. Beth Summers also sent other family information and photos to me. We spent many years researching the Isle of Man Kellys and Quines under the direction of Nigel Crowe, who is related to us through the Quines.

<sup>31</sup> James W. Nicholes. *A Family – A Religion, The parental ancestry of James W. Nicholes*, written 1979-1989, 144 pages. See footnote, p. 106: "Family records and histories record the sealing of William to Kirsten as being done in the Endowment House on 2 February 1856. Information from the Special Service Group of the L.D.S. Genealogical Department places the sealing in 1857 in the President's office." Copy of this book and CD in my possession. CDs of this book can be purchased for \$20.00 from James Nicholes, 27 North Sweetwater Bay, Gilbert, Arizona, 85234, phone: 480-892-3303, e-mail: [jwnicholes@yahoo.com](mailto:jwnicholes@yahoo.com). The CD is also available at The Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah (Call No. CD-ROM #1337 - Location: Computer FAM HIST Desktop).

Kirsten was married to William Kelly under the name of Christiana Peterson. They were married in the upper room of the president's office in Salt Lake City at 3pm by Daniel H. Wells. Witnesses were B. Young and D. MacKintosh. Taken from "Nauvoo Sealings & Adoptions 1846-1857," Book A, 25163, part 4 (Nauvoo 183,374), pages 22-23. Also see LDS FHL Film A 183374.

The marriage date of 2 February 1856 was recorded in "The Temple Ordinances Book" of Eleanor Kelly Nicholes, copy in my possession.

"Extracted LDS temple records listing a sealing to spouse," taken from the International Genealogical Index (IGI) on <http://www.familysearch.org/>. On 17 May 1862, William Kelly was sealed to all three wives in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City, Utah even though he had already been sealed to Ann Faragher in the Endowment House 27 March 1853. In that record, Ann's name is listed as Ann Farragher. In 1862, Ann's name was given as Ann Faragher. On 17 May 1862, both Kirsten Pedersen and Elizabeth Cunningham took out their endowments. Kirsten was sealed as Christina Christiansen and Elizabeth was sealed as Elizabeth Cunningham.

<sup>32</sup> William and Kirsten's (Christena's) children, in birth order, are: John Peter (Sarah Christiana Beecroft), Clara (Thomas L. Miller), Heber (1. Anna Betsy Poulsen or Polson and 2. Amy A. Burnham), Eleanor "Nell" (Joseph Nicholes), Martha Lenora "Nora" (James Ephraim Stubbs), Anna Margaret (Robert G. Thornton), Ada Jane (Loren Almerian Olmstead), Philemon Merrill (1. Susan Groesbeck and 2. Isma Ellen Potter), James Walter (never married), Alva Leroy (Lydia Melissa Adams). Information came from family records and from the International Genealogical Index (IGI) on <http://www.familysearch.org/>. Research contributions by Henry J. Nicholes (deceased), James W. Nicholes, Joyce Nicholes Woodbury, Ann Woodbury Moore, Beth Nicholes Zufall, Karen Elo, CarolLee Allen, Glendon K. Stubbs (deceased) and F. Rulon Nicholes (deceased). Some of these marriages were verified by me on the "Western States Marriages Search" and some marriage corrections were made based on this website found on

<http://abish.byui.edu/specialCollections/westernStates/search.cfm>.

<sup>33</sup> Daniel H. Wells married William Kelly and Elizabeth Cunningham in the American Fork Meeting House, American Fork, Utah. The marriage was witnessed by L. E. Harrington and Leivis Robison. "Endowment House Sealings," Book-C, 1856-1861, LDS FHL Film 25165, part 15, page 318. Also see LDS FHL Film 183395. Researched by me and other descendants of this family.

<sup>34</sup> Olive Dunn Binnell, "History of Elizabeth Cunningham Kelly, Pioneer of 1856," Wilford Woodruff Camp: Cache County Company, (Salt Lake City: The International Society Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Oct. 1930), 5 pages.

<sup>35</sup> Letter to Paula Anderson from Elizabeth (Beth) Kelly Summers (deceased), undated (written about July 1980).

<sup>36</sup> William and Betsy's children, in birth order, are: Agnes Ann (William Bradshaw Dunn), Daniel (died young), Julia (died young), George Arza (Mary Metta Swensen), Calvin Willard (Harriet Roberts), Elizabeth (1. Brigham John Brown and 2. Isaac Farewell Farr), Olive Maud (1. Frank Henry Olsen and 2. Frederick Mallard Taylor), Ernest Augustus (probably never married), Orin Donald (died young), Albert Matthew (Bessie Shaw) and Orson Nichols (Emma Woodruff Beebee). In addition to these children, a set of twins were prematurely born. The twins are not usually listed on the family group sheet. Information came from family records and research by Elizabeth Kelly Summers, J. Ralph Binnell, Phil Dunn Jensen and other family members. Research of the American Fork Ward Records by Ann Woodbury Moore, James W. Nicholes, Nadine Ramirez, Irene Clark and Beth Nicholes Zufall. Information also taken from the International Genealogical Index (IGI) on <http://www.familysearch.org/>. Some of these marriages were verified by me on the "Western States Marriages Search" and some marriage corrections were made based on this website at

<http://abish.byui.edu/specialCollections/westernStates/search.cfm>.

<sup>37</sup> Nadine Varney Ramirez, "Life History of Ann Faragher Kelly," March 2008, 10 pages (written with the assistance of Irene Clark and Paula Anderson). Copies can be obtained from Nadine Ramirez, 1660 Hepworth Lane, Blackfoot, Idaho 83221, phone: 208-782-9631, e-mail: [nadineramirez@msn.com](mailto:nadineramirez@msn.com). Or contact Irene Clark, 535 South 200 East, #614, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111, phone: 801-359-0816, e-mail: [ijbclark25@msn.com](mailto:ijbclark25@msn.com). Research on the Faragher line is ongoing and a Faragher Gedcom is available.

Paula Diane Stucki Anderson, "A Brief History of William 'Edward' Kelly and His Family," 30 July 2007, 26 pages, including 80 endnotes and 5 maps. "February 2008 Addendum" to "A Brief History of William 'Edward' Kelly and His Family," 6 pages. The Addendum corrects and adds important information to the Kelly History. Copies of The Kelly History and the February 2008 Addendum can be obtained from Paula Anderson, 351 Butte Hill Road, Woodland, Washington 98674, phone: 360-225-0555, e-mail: [pauladanderson88@yahoo.com](mailto:pauladanderson88@yahoo.com).

A William Kelly-Kirsten Pedersen Gedcom is now available from me.

For many years Nigel Crowe researched our Kelly-Quine progenitors on the Isle of Man. Check out Nigel's website for more information at <http://manxroots.com/>. Or send an e-mail to Nigel at [nigel@manxroots.com](mailto:nigel@manxroots.com). Nigel is related to us through the Quines.

James W. Nicholes. See Endnote 31 for complete information. This is an excellent resource for Kelly, Pedersen and other family names.

William and Ann's children, in birth order, are: Mary Ann (Stephen Moyle), William Edward (Jennette McAllister), Eliza Elizabeth (Rodolph Edward Hunter), Joseph Lamoni Franklin (Nancy Hales), Enos Moroni (never married), Hyrum Alma (died as an infant), David Hyrum (died young) and Thomas Samuel (Emily Adams). Information came from research by Irene Clark with additional help from Nadine Ramirez, Paula Anderson, Ann Woodbury Moore, Beth Nicholes Zufall and James W. Nicholes. Information was also taken from the International Genealogical Index (IGI) on <http://www.familysearch.org/>. Some of these marriages were verified by me on the "Western States Marriages Search" and some marriage corrections were made based on this website found on <http://abish.byui.edu/specialCollections/westernStates/search.cfm>.

<sup>38</sup> See Endnote 6 for full information. Electronic Book: "Emigration from the Scandinavian Mission 1853-1881(6)," 385-686. "Aalborg Conference:1860, Maren Pedersen, 31, Jutlands," page 433 (page 81 in original Emigration Record), sailed on the ship *William Tapscott*. There is also an unmarried man, Lars Larsen, 31, Brevig, Norway, listed on the same page who sailed on the same ship. This Lars Larsen may be the same man who eventually married Maren Pedersen in 1861 in Utah.

Sonne, 198-199 (picture of *William Tapscott*). The *William Tapscott* sailed from Liverpool, England on 11 May 1860. The ship arrived in the New York harbor on 15 June 1860.

"Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel, 1847-1868, William Budge Company (1860)." Departed Florence [now Omaha], Nebraska on 20 July 1860 and arrived in Salt Lake City, Utah on 5 October 1860. Both Maren and Lars Larsen were in this company. Maren is listed as Maren Petersen and Lars Larsen is erroneously listed as from Denmark.

**Narrative** found on <http://www.lds.org/churchhistory/library/pioneercompanysearch/>.

Marriage: "U.S. and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900," found on <http://www.ancestrylibrary.com>. On these records, Maren was listed as both Maren Brudol ? (? In record) and as Maren Petersen. Lars Larsen married Maren Petersen in 1861 in Utah. Lars Larsen was sealed to Maren Pettersen [Petersen] and Maren Olina Olsen 23 Nov 1861 in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City, Utah. See Extracted LDS temple records listing a sealing to spouse as found on the International Genealogical Index (IGI) on <http://www.familysearch.org/>.

Fairview Pioneer Cemetery, Fairview, Sanpete, Utah: "Mary Larson, L.D. Saint, Married, Death Date, Jan 1880, homemade casket." No burial date was given in the cemetery record. The death date of Jan 1880 was found on

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~utsanpet/Cemeteries/FairviewPioneer.html>. Larsen family records record a death and burial date of 16 Feb 1880. I have been unable to document the February date. Photos and information from Melanie Christiansen, Salt Lake City, Utah, to Paula Anderson, e-mail communications, dated 31 March and 2 April 2008.

<sup>39</sup> Eleanor Nicholes, "The Temple Ordinances Book".

Eleanor Nicholes, "Historical Sketch of Mrs. Christina Kelly," 2.

Jens Pedersen (known as James Petersen or Peterson in America) apparently left the LDS Church while still living in Denmark. Extensive research by me in the LDS Scandinavian Emigration Records (with help from Irene Clark) does not show him as emigrating with a LDS Company. It is still unclear how he ended up in Wisconsin. I have spent many hours researching Jens or James in Wisconsin but I still can't prove my findings as of April 2008.

<sup>40</sup> See Endnote 6 for full information. "Emigration from the Scandinavian Mission 1853-1881(6)," 385-686. "Aalborg Conference: 1866, Peder Christensen, 60, Brudal and Ane Christensen, 54, Hoieslov [Hojslev], Denmark", 519. They sailed to America on the *Kenilworth*. Listed on the "New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1957" as found on <http://www.ancestrylibrary.com>. Peder is listed as Peter Christensen, estimated birth: abt 1807, age 59, farmer, Kenilworth. Anne Jensen is listed as Anne Christensen, estimated birth: abt 1812, age 54. (Ages are wrong on both the LDS Danish Emigration Record and on the Kenilworth Manifest.)

Sonne, 127 (no picture of the *Kennilworth*). Also see: James W. Nicholes, 104-106.

<sup>41</sup> "Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel, 1847-1868, Peter Nebeker Company (1866)." Names on company roster: Anne Jensen Christensen and Peter Christensen. Names on the *Deseret News* roster: Annie Bendell and Peter C. Bendell. Bendell may be a corruption of Brudal. The Peter Nebeker Company began its journey on 7 August 1866 from the outfitting post at Wyoming, Nebraska (40 miles south of Omaha, Nebraska). The company arrived in Salt Lake City on 29 September 1866. Death date for Peder Christensen of 16 September 1866, taken from letter sent to me, dated 24 October 1979 by Glendon K. Stubbs (deceased). Trail Excerpt: In a telegram to Pres. Brigham Young, Peter Nebeker said the following: "We passed here [Little Sandy River, Wyoming] all in good spirits; going along well; a good deal of sickness among the passengers; cattle doing well. P[eter] Nebeker, Little Sandy, 14 Sept. 1866." The Little Sandy River is located west of South Pass (Continental Divide, located between the present towns of Atlantic City and Farson, Wyoming) on State Highway 28. Found on <http://www.lds.org/churchhistory/library/pioneercompanysearch/>. Also maps of Wyoming. Updated information on Peder Christensen and Anne Jensen submitted by me, 21 Mar. 2008, in an e-mail communication to [Church.History.Library@ldschurch.org](mailto:Church.History.Library@ldschurch.org). Sister Wood, Church History Library, replied: "I have added the correct birth and death dates for Peter and Anne Jensen Christensen in the 1866 Peter Nebeker Company."

<sup>42</sup> Date of Anne Jensen's death in letter written by Nell (Eleanor) Kelly Nicholes to her sisters, Annie and Nora. Copy of handwritten letter in my possession. Ann is buried in F\_153\_3 near her daughter, Christena. "Cemetery Burials Database" found on <http://history.utah.gov>. Click on "Research/Collections" and then click on "Burials Search." Digital photos of Anne's tombstone, taken by Shelly Brailsford of American Fork, Utah and sent to me March 2008.

<sup>43</sup> Eleanor Nicholes, 2.

<sup>44</sup> "Mrs. Nicholes Believes in Educating Her Sons," *American Fork Citizen*, American Fork, Utah, March 22, 1951.

<sup>45</sup> James Nicholes, 135-137.

<sup>46</sup> Olive Binnell, 4.

Under the name, Christiana Petersen, she received her Patriarchal Blessing 17 Feb 1858 in Lake City (American Fork) Utah. The blessing was given by John Young. Her parents were given as Peter Christianson and Ann. This information was sent to me by Irene Clark in an e-mail, dated 31 March 2008. See LDS FHL Film 1750690.

<sup>47</sup> Eleanor Nicholes, 2.

<sup>48</sup> "Selected Pension Application Files Relating to the Mormon Battalion, Mexican War, 1846-48," NARA T1196, Veteran Surname: Kelly, Veteran Given Name: William, Claimant Surname: Kelly, Claimant Given Name: Christena. Reference Number: 12061, 119 pages, as found on <http://www.footnote.com/>. Divorce proceedings, 112-119.

*A Vinculo Matrimonii*: "A marriage may be dissolved *a vinculo*, in many states, as in Pennsylvania, on the ground of canonical disabilities before marriage, as that one of the parties was legally married to a person who was then living; impotence, and the like adultery cruelty and malicious desertion for two years or more. In

New York a sentence of imprisonment for life is also a ground for a divorce *a vinculo*. When the marriage is dissolved *a vinculo*, the parties may marry again but when the cause is adultery, the guilty party cannot marry his other paramour." Definition found on <http://www.legal-dictionary.com/>.

<sup>49</sup> Ann Faragher Kelly is recorded as Annie F. Kelly. Her grave is at F\_153\_7. Information found on <http://history.utah.gov>. Click on "Research/Collections" and then click on "Burials Search." Also see Ramirez, 7. Photo of tombstone sent to me by Irene Clark.

<sup>50</sup> Mormon Battalion Pension File, 16. 100: Betsy stated: –"that after the birth of her youngest child, who is 17 years old, she never sustained to him the relation of wife or mistress and never had sexual relations with him after the birth of her youngest child and they ceased all relations as husband and wife several years prior to the passage of the Edmunds-Tucker Bill." Betsy's Deposition is p. 100.

<sup>51</sup> Binnell, 5.

Death Certificate for Elizabeth Cunningham Kelly, Series 81448, Entry 98133. She died of "natural causes unknown as she was dead before a doctor saw her." Information found on <http://history.utah.gov>.

<sup>52</sup> She was buried as Elizabeth C. Kelly and her grave is located at F\_153\_6. Information found on <http://history.utah.gov>. Digital photo of tombstone sent to me by Shelly Brailsford.

<sup>53</sup> Mormon Battalion Pension File, 5-7.

<sup>54</sup> Ibid., 2-12, 26-30.

<sup>55</sup> "Territorial Case Files of the U.S. District Courts of Utah 1870-1896, Utah, 1888," NARA: Case Number: 1307, Defendant Surname: Kelley, Defendant Given Name: William, 15 pages, as found on <http://www.footnote.com/>.

<sup>56</sup> William Kelly is buried in F\_153\_9. Information found on <http://history.utah.gov>. Also see: Anderson, "A Brief History of William 'Edward' Kelly and His Family," endnote 26 & 78. Photos of tombstones from Irene Clark.

<sup>57</sup> The Death Certificate for Christena Kelly is Series 81448, Entry 43691. Information from <http://history.utah.gov>. At her death, chronic nephritis (inflammation of the kidneys) was also called Bright's disease.

<sup>58</sup> "Good Woman Dies: Pioneer Woman Who Walked Across The Plains Goes To Her Reward." *American Fork Citizen*, Saturday, 2 May 1914.

<sup>59</sup> Kirsten Pedersen Kelly was buried as Christena Kelly in grave F\_153\_1. Information found on <http://history.utah.gov>. Photo of tombstone sent to me by Irene Clark. Tombstone: "Christena P. wife of Wm Kelly, Born Aug. 3, 1837 Alsberg, Denmark, Died April 27, 1914, MOTHER A Most Sacred Name."

<sup>60</sup> See Endnote 58.

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**MAPS**

**A – Denmark showing Viborg and Aalborg Counties**

**B – Fjends District showing some of the parishes of our Danish ancestors**

**PHOTO PAGE**

**Photos and brief information of:**

**William Kelly, Kirsten (Christena) Pedersen Kelly and Kirsten's parents: Peder Christensen and Anne Jensen**