

**A Story of Love! A Story of Faith!
A Story of Determination!**

Ernst Reinhold Taubmann and Ane Kirstine Jensen

Compiled by the Great Grandson of
Ernst Reinhold Taubmann and
Ane Kirstine Jensen

Brent N. Smith
2024

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The primary purpose of this history is to enlighten and strengthen the lives of the descendants of Ernst Reinhold Taubmann and Ane Kirstine Jensen. The contents have come from multiple resources including photographs in the possession of the Smith Family and stories both written and oral from Smith Family members. I have drawn upon several well documented histories as well as journal entries of immigrating LDS Saints from Denmark to England and from England to Utah via sailing vessels, Steam ship, wagon train, and railroad. Opinions, assumptions, and commentary are those of the author alone. If there are errors, and or omissions, or if new information comes to light, please bring them to my attention.

I relied heavily upon a history of Ernst and Ane written by my aunt, Mary Chelta Smith Quick. And, in fact, her history inspired me to use the digital tools of our day to validate and expand on the details of their extraordinary lives. Her history was written and printed for the benefit of their ancestors in 1979 with a second addition being printed in 1981. It was compiled from oral histories and interviews with her mother, Mary Elizabeth Taubmann Smith and her aunts, Anna Christiana Taubmann Campbell and Josephine Caroline Taubmann Shipp and others.

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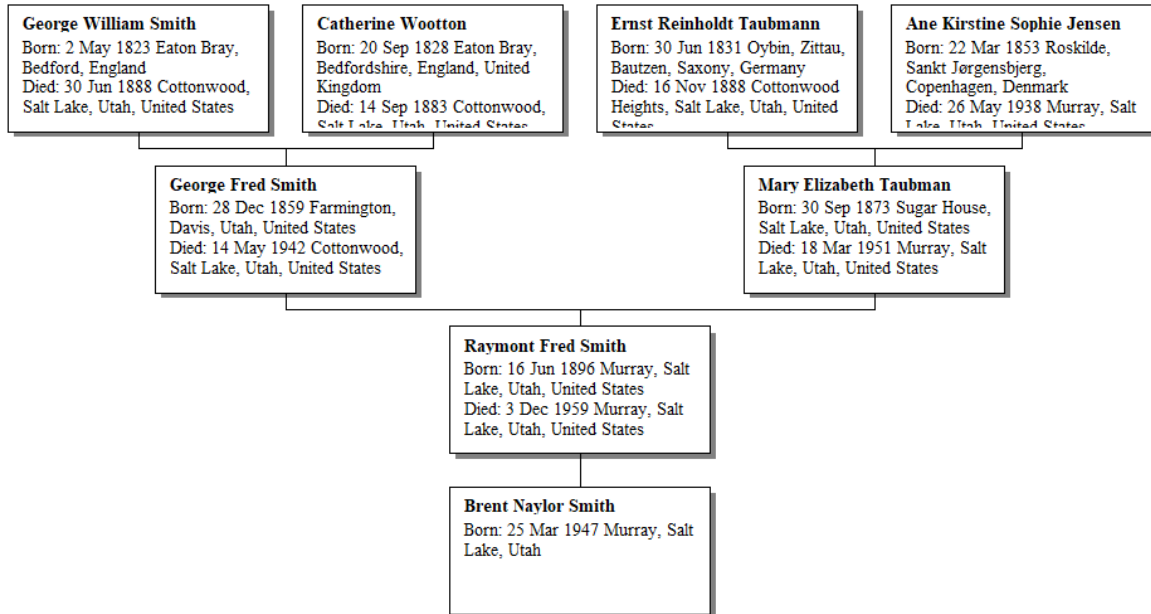
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Introduction

In 1979 my aunt, Mary Chelta Smith Quick, published, for our family, a wonderful history of the life of Ernst Reinhold Taubmann and Ane Kirstine Jensen, their parents and their posterity. George Fred Smith, the oldest son of George W. Smith married Mary Elizabeth Taubmann, a daughter of Ernst and Ane. So, they are two of my paternal great grandparents. This FanChart shows where they fit in my family tree.



Here is another look of my paternal great grandparents using a different format.



Before I get too far into this history, I want to acknowledge Mary Chelta (Aunt Chelt) for giving us much of the story of the lives in her grandparents. I show a couple of photographs of Aunt Chelt. The first one is of her as a 3 or so year old child along with her younger sister, Anita, and her grandmother, Ane Kirstine Sophia Jensen Taubmann. The occasion could have been Mother's Day, May 14, 1911, based on the approximate ages of Mary Chelta and Anita.



This second photograph is of an adult Aunt Chelt, and how I remember her.



As she began her 15-page history she wrote the following: “Much of the life’s history of my grandparents will be left untold. But from what I have been told by my mother (Mary Elizabeth Taubmann (KWC2-SY4) and records kept by her, events that my sister Lyle (Alila Esther Smith KWCN-D97), can remember, letters from Aunt Joe (Josephine Caroline Taubmann KW8M-QHM), letters from my sister Anita (Anita Smith KWZG-3Z8), and conversations with Aunt Annie (Anna Christiana Taubmann Campbell KWJC-GVH), I feel their history worthy of being remembered by their posterity. So, this story has been patched together by dates that are known and scraps of stories told by grandmother (Ane Kirstine Sophie Jensen Taubmann M4V7-6HK) in her later life. If mistakes occur, they come from misinterpretations and not intention, as I endeavor to reconstruct the events in the lives of two of the people, who through their struggles, made it possible for me to spend my life in this promised valley.” How grateful we are for aunt Cheta’s and her efforts to piece together their history. By the way, I never knew Mary Chelta by her first name. To many she was just aunt Chelta or, more often, Aunt Chelt.

It is worth mentioning that a couple of our Family Scholarship winners, over the years, wrote their essay on the life of Ane as she is an inspiration to all who have learned of her history. The same can be said of Ernst.

Keep in mind the personal computer didn’t come into general use until 1985 and there was no World Wide Web or Internet until about 1991. Email didn’t become prevalent until the mid-1990’s, no cell phone until long after Aunt Chelt passed away and yet much of what she wrote in 1979 has stood the test of time and recent research has validated much of what was written. I cannot overstate the importance of gathering oral histories from those who have lived through those earlier times. We, ourselves have the responsibility to preserve our own history for those who will follow.

With the help of Wikipedia, Google searches, FamilySearch and many other genealogical sites I have been able to add additional background, color, and details around the history of Ernst and Ane. Where I have found a detail that contradicts something in Aunt Chelta’s written history, I have brought attention to that detail.

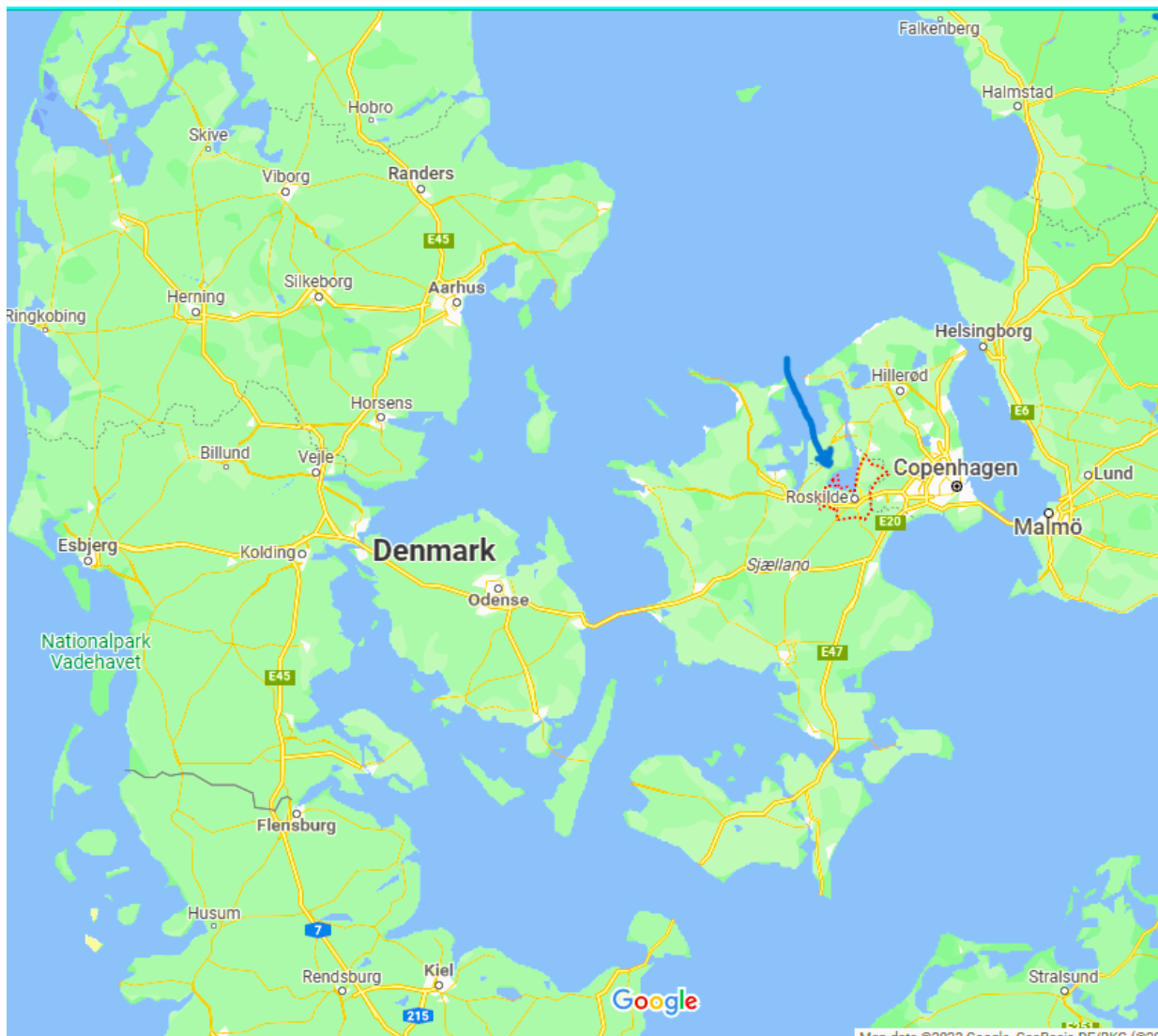
I have put her history in Appendix A of this compilation.

Early History of Ane Kirstine Sophia Jensen

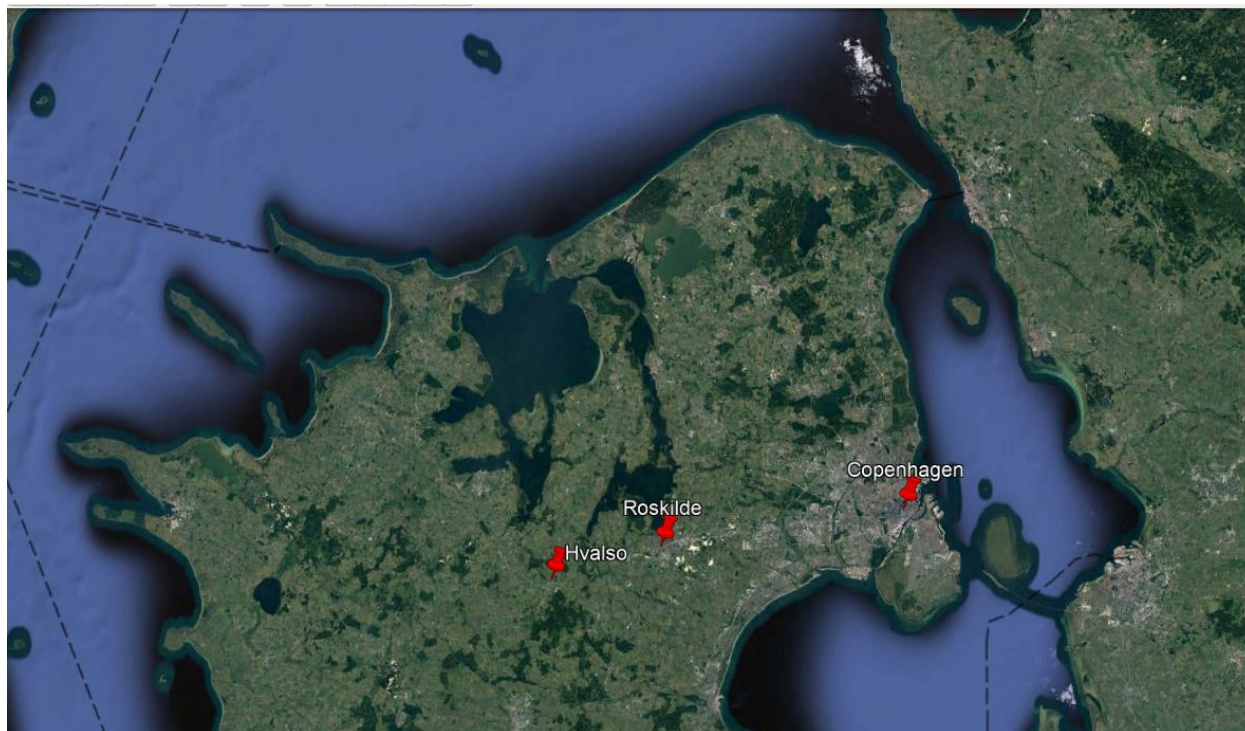
She started her history with the birth of Ane Kirstine Jensen (M4V7-6HK) in the town of Roskilde, Denmark. She was delivered by a midwife on March 22, 1853, after a difficult delivery. Midwifery was then, and is, to a great extent today, the major method of delivery in Denmark. During this difficult delivery, her father, Jens Larsen (LCZ4-JK7), set out to find the local doctor. The midwife was able to deliver Ane but she pulled hard on her right arm to assist with the delivery. Thinking that the baby was dead she set her aside and turned her attention to the mother, Inger Sophie Mathiassen (LZXY-SPN). When the doctor arrived, he saw movement among the bedclothes where the midwife had laid Ane. She was very much alive, but her arm had sustained permanent damage and Ane never had use of her right arm. Ane was described as a

beautiful baby girl with dark hair and lovely dark eyes. We have no photographs of Ane as a child or even a young adult. We know she did grow to a stature of 5 feet.

Taking a step back, Ane's father, Jens Larsen was born in Hvalso, Copenhagen, Denmark on September 19, 1802 (3). Her mother, Inger Sophie Mathiassen, was born on January 18, 1817 in Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark. Jens was 34 and Inger was 20 when they married on January 28, 1837, in Roskilde. Roskilde was then, and is today, a major city with a current population of 45,000 (2023) and only 20 miles West of the largest city in Denmark, Copenhagen, with a current population of over 1.2 million people. Below is a map of Denmark showing where Roskilde is in relation to the rest of Denmark. Roskilde is one of Denmark's oldest cities and was the capital of Denmark until 1443.



Below is a close-up photo showing where Jens (Hvalso), Inger (Copenhagen) and Ane (Roskilde) were born. As the crow flies Hvalso is probably less than 10 miles from Roskilde.



Below is a photo of Ane's Birth as registered by the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Denmark:

12.	Dec 28 ^e Marti 1853.	Elisabeth Jeanette Münch.	Dec 10 April 1853 i Roskilde.	Peter. Münch, h. fuirvalds og fjirfuar Roseline Juliane faldt Hampel - i Roskilde.	M. L. d. a.
13.	Jan 22 ^e Marti 1853.	Ane Kirstine Jensen	Apr 20 Maj 1854 af Opførelsen somme dag som det blev født - og faldt i Roskilde. den 20 Maj 1854	Jens Larsen, Ov. bidragsmand og fjirfuar. Inger Sophie fødte Mathiesen i Rosk- ilde.	M. And. og L.
14.	Jan 5 ^e Februar 1853.	Ida Maria Concor. Pia Johansen.	Dec 17 ^e April 1853 i Roskilde.	Hans Peter Johansen, hændelsesmand færdig og fjirfuar Alexia Han- ca fødte Mørth, Rosk- ilde.	M. Joh. man L.

The Lutheran, or People's Church of Denmark, as it is called, is by far the major religious denomination in Denmark. In 1984 91.6 % of the population of Denmark were members of the People's Church.

Ane Kirstine was the 10th of 12 children born to Jens and Inger. Ane was the only female child to live to maturity. In fact, seven of Inger's children died before the age of 15. All her children are listed below:

Their first child, **Anne Kirstine Nicoline Jensen**, was born in Roskilde on November 16, 1836, and died on December 17, 1840, at 4 years of age.

Their second child was a boy named **Andreas Jensen**. He was born in Roskilde on June 24, 1839, and died July 15, 1920, at 81 years of age.

Child number 3 was another girl whom they named **Ane Kirstine Nicoline Jensen**, born March 21, 1841. I suspect she was named after their first daughter who had just died four months before this child's birth. Unfortunately, this daughter also died at age 18 months on September 30, 1842.

Number 4 was a boy named **Peter Jensen**, born June 18, 1842, and died on June 3, 1852, just a couple of weeks before his 10th birthday.

Number 5 was **Christian S. Jensen**, born on September 2, 1843, in Roskilde. Christian joined the Church in Denmark and was baptized on December 4, 1866, at the age of 23. He married Kirsten Rasmusdatter on January 1, 1871. He, Kirsten, and their children came to America in 1883. They settled in Logan, Utah where he lived until his death on October 24, 1899, at age 56.

Number 6 was **Sophie Marie Nicoline Jensen**, born April 2, 1846, in Roskilde. She died on June 23, 1860, at the tender age of 14.

Child number 7 was **Carl Harold Lauritz Jensen** born December 30, 1848, in Roskilde. He also joined the Church and was baptized on April 27, 1866, at the age of 17 (I have another record indicating he was baptized on June 13, 1873, and still another indicating his baptism was August 3, 1873). Mary's history says that Carl was baptized in 1867 by Ernst while he was on his mission to Denmark. I will see if I can settle on the correct baptism date before publication. He married Helbertine Petronelle Rasmussen on June 8, 1873. Carl, Helbertine, and two daughters, Sophie, and Sarah, also came to America and settled in Logan, Utah. Carl went on a mission for the Church to his homeland in Denmark from September 17, 1908, to September 17, 1910 at the age of 59. Carl died May 21, 1932, at the age of 83.

Number 8 was **Jacob Peter Jensen** born September 16, 1850, in Roskilde. He joined the Church and was baptized on April 27, 1866, at the age of 15. He married Laurine Sophie Rasmussen on November 6, 1880 and they had three Children together. Peter died on April 11, 1921 in Denmark at the age of 70.

Number 9 was **Julius Jensen** born in Roskilde on January 9, 1852. Unfortunately, Julius died just two short weeks after his birth on January 22, 1852.

Their 10th child is our beloved, **Ane Kirstine Jensen**, born March 22, 1853, in Roskilde. Much more about Ane shortly.

Child number 11 was named **Juliane Marie Jensen** born June 28, 1856 in Roskilde and died a short six months later on January 3, 1857.

The twelfth and last child born to Jens and Inger was **Juliane Petra Marie Jensen** born September 20, 1857, in Roskilde. This daughter appears to have been named after her sister, Juliane Marie who have just passed away in January of that year. She, too, died a young child on December 16, 1861, at the age of 4.

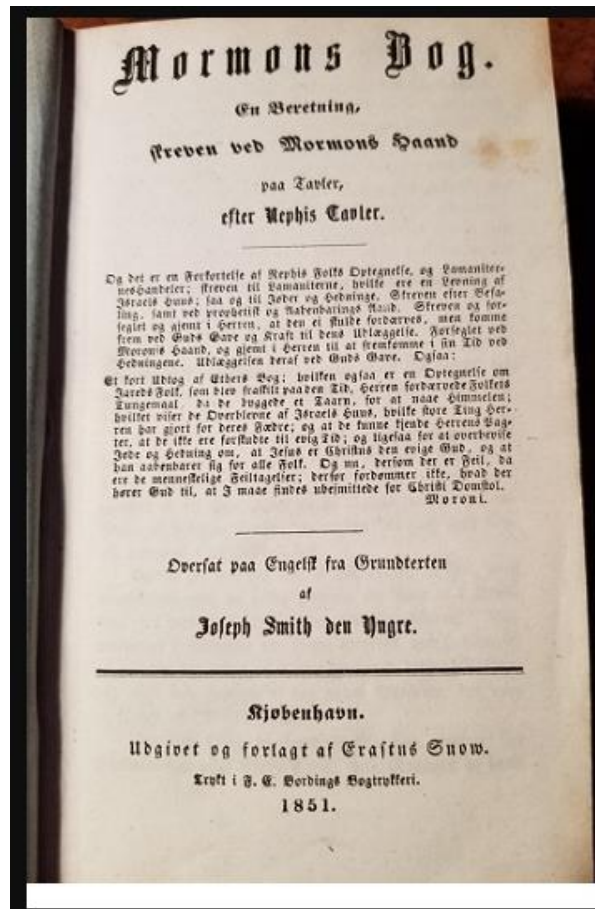
The following table summarized the children born to Jens Larsen and Inger Sophie Mathiasen

Number	Name	Gender	Born	Died	Age
1	Anne Kirstine Nicoline	F	Nov 16, 1836	Dec 17, 1840	4
2	Andreas	M	Jun 24, 1839	Jul 15, 1920	81
3	Ane Kirstine Nicoline	F	Mar 21, 1841	Sep 30, 1842	1 1/2
4	Peter	M	Jun 18, 1842	Jun 3, 1852	10
5	Christian S.	M	Sep 2, 1843	Oct 24, 1899	56
6	Sophie Marie Nicoline	F	April 2, 1846	June 23, 1860	14
7	Carl Harold Lauritz	M	Dec 30, 1848	May 21, 1932	83
8	Jacob Peter	M	Sep 16, 1850	Apr 11, 1921	70
9	Julius	M	Jan 9, 1852	Jan 22, 1852	2 wks
10	<u>Ane Kirstine Sophia</u>	F	<u>Mar 22, 1853</u>	<u>May 29, 1938</u>	85
11	Juliane Marie	F	Jun 28, 1856	Jan 3, 1857	6 mos
12	Juliane Petra Marie	F	Sep 20, 1857	Dec 16, 1861	4

Missionary work in Denmark - The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints

During the October 1849 general conference in Salt Lake City, it was decided to send missionaries to several European nations. Erastus Snow, a member of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, and Peter O. Hansen, were called as the first missionaries to Denmark where they arrived in 1850. The first Copenhagen Branch was organized on September 15, 1850. The timing was excellent as the first democratic constitution of Denmark was adopted in 1849 replacing the 1665 absolutist constitution. This new constitution, among several other things, gave fundamental rights to the people including freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of association and freedom of assembly. Even though there was a new constitution in place, some of the early missionaries were harassed and threatened and some were even imprisoned. There was great opposition from the Lutheran Churches as well as from many local villagers.

Erastus Snow and his missionary companion, Peter O. Hansen, worked together to translate the Book of Mormon into the Danish language. When it was completed in 1851 it was the first time the book had been printed in a language other than English.



In January of 1852 the first group of Danish converts left Denmark for Utah. During the 1800's there were more converts from Denmark than any other country in Europe excepting England, and Scotland. As many as 17,000 of these Danish converts immigrated to Utah.

Below is a Chart showing details of the Danish Missionary Work during this period:

APPENDIX C

<u>Year</u>	<u>Elders from Zion</u>	<u>Baptisms</u>	<u>Emigration</u>	<u>Excommu- nication</u>	<u>Total Membership</u>
1850	4	139		4	135
1851	3	476		65	547
1852	1	664	218	42	895
1853		1314	384	103	1703
1854	1	916	255	258	2069
1855	2	956	262	287	2154
1856	1	700	113	243	2204
1857	3	1117	500	389	2317
1858		619	62	367	2492
1859	2	541	186	315	2512
1860	8	668	153	238	2719
1861	11	1297	328	179	3469
1862	9	1142	865	300	3355
1863	5	789	602	355	3114
1864	3	525	349	265	2872
1865	15	533	236	317	2851
1866	12	692	521	348	2563
1867	10	457	208	232	2459
1868	7	521	417	205	2358
1869	8	401	218	214	2231
1870	8	299	150	145	2194
1871	7	435	235	128	2239
1872	6	418	296	111	2210

With that little bit of background I will progress with our history. Jens and Inger Larsen joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Jens was baptized first on October 10, 1863 and Inger Sophie was baptized on November 5, 1863. They were members of the East Sjaelland Branch near Roskilde. Family Search shows Jens' baptism date as June 21, 1926, in the Salt Lake Temple. Inger's baptism is shown as April 7, 1966. These are obviously proxy baptisms that were not necessary. One of the issues the Church has struggled with over the years is duplicate ordinances being performed. In today's world duplicate ordinances are becoming a thing of the past. But it is better to have two or more duplicate ordinances than no ordinances at all.

With the help of a researcher at the Church History Library who pointed me to the right set of images not open to the general public I was able to find Jens and Inger's original baptism records. Not only theirs, but Ane Kirstine's and her three brother who also joined the Church.

Our heroine, Ane Kirstine, joined the Church and was baptized on August 29, 1865, at the age of 12. Of her four surviving siblings Andreas was the only one who did not join the Church.

Carl Harold Lauritz Jensen was baptized April 27, 1866

Jacob Peter Jensen was also baptized April 27, 1866

Christian S. Jensen was baptized also in 1866 on December 4th.

I also discovered these images showed that E. R. Taubmann performed the baptisms for Carl and Jacob. More on why that is such a big deal later.

Below are photos of those original baptism records. They are shown in two parts since each record spanned two pages in the record book. The name is shown first followed by their birthdate and location. The baptism date and administrator are next followed by the confirmation date and administrator. The last section shows some remarks in some cases.

Jens Larsen:

Marie Nielsen	24	Juni	1829	Hankende	21	April	
Mich. Mortensen	29	Juni	1823	Hvedby-Lyng	3	Juni	
Mette Mortensen	5	Oktober	1822	Brendstrup	3	Juni	
Jens Larsen	16	Febr.	1803	St. Vansø	11	Oktober	
...	17	Novemb	1839	Kjibenhavn	29	Februar	

G. Uland	P. Jørgensen	5	Juni	1854	P. Jørgensen	Emigreret	21	1868
Boestribe	A. Jørgensen	10	Oktober	1803	Knudst. Nørre	Død den 25 Juni	1866	
Kjibenhavn	Dr. Jørgensen	28	Juni	1854	Ulyng	Misrasset	1866	
Boestribe	Frø: Jørgen	25	Oktober	1803	Dr. Jørgensen	flygt til Kjibenhavn	1866	
W. Jørgen	Dr. P. Jørgen	11	Oktober	1803	Dr. P. Jørgen	flygt til Kjibenhavn	1866	

Sophie Olsen:

Nr.	Fødsels Navn	Fødsels Tid og Sted		Døds Tid og Sted				
		Dag	Måned	År	Sted	Dag	Måned	År
100	Karen Christiane Larsen	25	November	1841	Indremere	2	September	1863
101	Ane Larsen	17	September	1846	Østing	13	September	1863
102	Karen Juliane Sophie Olsen	18	April	1847	Ribebyen	5	November	1863
103	Fredrikke Vilhelmsen	12	November	1848	Ribebyen	5	November	1863
104	Caroline Jacobsen	18	Oktober	1831	Damme	10	Marts	1860

Sted	Døbt	Administratør	Måned og år af døbt		Administratør	Anmærkning
			Dag	År		
Kjøbenhavn	7	September	1863	George M. Brown		
Kjøbenhavn	13	September	1863	M. P. Christensen	Udskrevet 19/6/64 for 8 år	
Roeskilde	6	November	1863	Fre. Højer		
Roeskilde	6	November	1863	A. Højer	Udskrevet 26/65	

Ane Kirstine Sophie Jensen:

Fødsels Nr.	Navn	Fødsels Tid og Sted			Døds Tid og Sted			
		Dag	Måned	År	Dag	Måned	År	
19	Martha Johanne Jensen	15	April	1821	Løngesø	6	Januar	1865
20	Kanne Green	23	Marts	1816	Kjøge	12	Februar	1865
21	Kirsten Larsen	12	Marts	1818	Carlsminds	14	Juli	1827
22	Ane Kirstine Sophie Jensen	22	Marts	1853	Roeskilde	29	August	1865

Nr.	Sted	Administratør	Døbt		Konfirmeret	Anmærkning
			Dag	År		
65	Kjøbenhavn	P. A. Nielsen	7	Januar	1865	H. C. Højsted
65	P. P. Hansen	Roeskilde	12	Februar	1865	H. Hansen
65	Indremere	P. Nielsen	14	Juli	1865	P. Nielsen
1865	P. E. Sander	Roeskilde	29	August	1865	P. P. Hansen

Jakob Peder Jensen and Carl Harold Lauritz Jensen:

16	Septbr 1851	Roeskilde	27	April 18	66
4	April 1852	Roeskilde	27	April 18	66
30	Decbr 1848	Roeskilde	27	April 18	66

27	April 18	66	Roeskilde	E. Laubmann	27	April 1866	E. Laubmann
27	April 18	66	Roeskilde	E. R. Laubmann	27	April 1866	E. R. Laubmann
27	April 18	66	Roeskilde	E. R. Laubmann	27	April 1866	E. R. Laubmann

I also found a duplicate baptism record of Ane and her two brothers, on a separate image. I suspect that this second record is a transcription of the original for some reason. The information on the two records is the same.

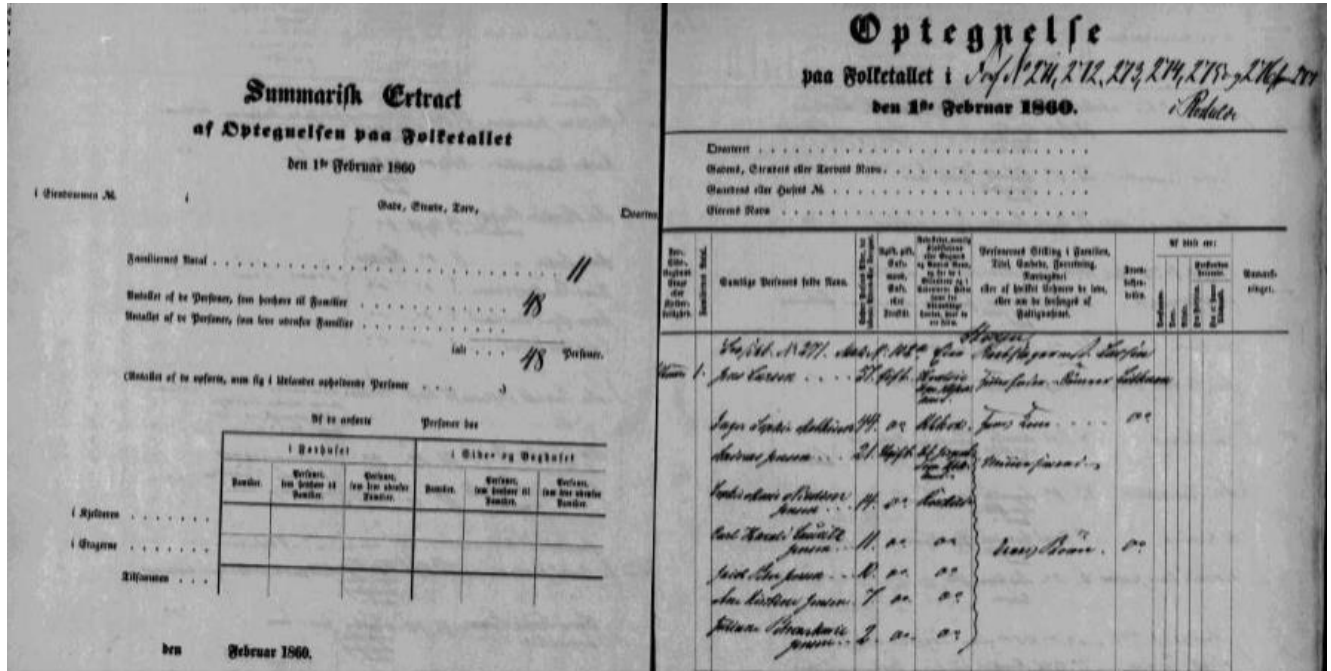
No.	Navne	Indt. Dage	Maaen	Aar	Stad.	Dato	Indt. Dage	Maaen	Aar	Stad.	Amministrat.	Præst	Antal	Ungdom	Ungdom	Ungdom	Ungdom	Ungdom
19	Ane Kirstine Sophie Jensen	12	April	1853	Roeskilde	29	Augst	1851	66	Roeskilde	E. Laubmann	27	April	1866	E. R. Laubmann			
20	Jakob Peder Jensen	16	Septbr	1851	Roeskilde	27	April	18	66	Roeskilde	E. Laubmann	27	April	1866	E. R. Laubmann			
21	Peder Emilus Lungegreen	4	April	1852	Roeskilde	27	April	18	66	Roeskilde	E. R. Laubmann	27	April	1866	E. R. Laubmann			
22	Carl Harold Lauritz Jensen	30	Decbr	1848	Roeskilde	27	April	18	66	Roeskilde	E. R. Laubmann	27	April	1866	E. R. Laubmann			

Interestingly, Ane's birth record has her name as Ane Kirstine Jensen but her baptism record shows her name as Ane Kirstine Sophie Jensen. At some point she picked up her mother's middle name. I can only imagine what Jens and Inger felt as they heard the "Mormon" missionaries' message of the opportunity of being an Eternal Family, having lost 7 of their 12 children.

From the oral histories Mary Quick reported that Ane learned the medical uses of herbs in her early school years. She kept a notebook listing various herbs and their uses. As I mentioned previously, the early "Mormon" missionaries were not well received by most. Those who "joined" the Church were also often persecuted because they did so. The Church held meetings and performed baptisms in secret to avoid being harassed by local villagers. On one occasion as Ane was returning home from school she saw a large group of people in front of her home. Her

father was standing outside the door and she could hear their angry accusations as they dared him to defend his new Church. One of the “mob” caught site of Ane and they turned their attention toward her. They were about to lay hold of her when her father stepped forward, and by the power of the Priesthood commanded them not to touch her. He then told her to walk to him, and the crowd stood aside as she walked into her father’s arms.

Shown below is the last Danish Census showing Jens and family in 1860. Kristian is not shown in this census for some reason. He would have been 16 at the time the census was taken in February of 1860.

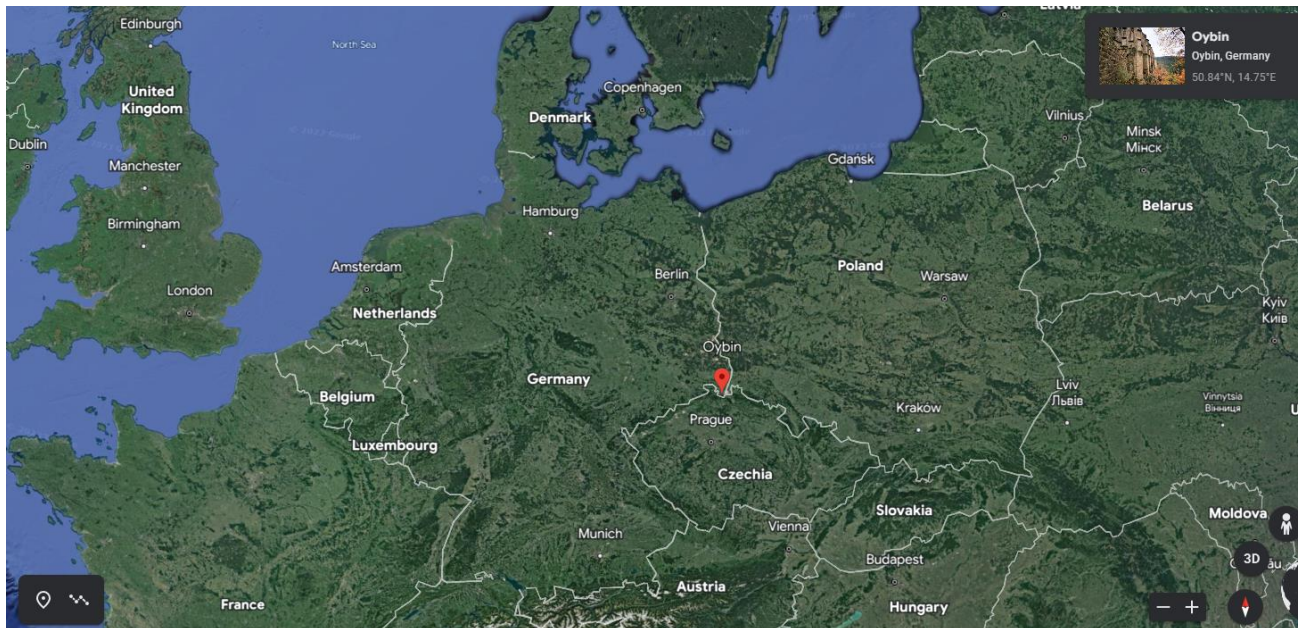


Sadly, her faithful father died on June 25, 1866, not long after the threatening event. He was 63 years old. If you go back a few pages to Jens’s baptism record it also records his death date in the comments section. His death left Inger, age 49, with 5 children at home. Andreas 27, Jalob Peter 23, Kristian 22, Carl 17, and Ane 13. It was most assuredly a blessing to Inger that she had four men in the home who could contribute to the needs of the household. None were married at the time of Jens’ death and most likely each of the boys was working at some trade or was a general laborer. Unfortunately, Danish census records, at this time, did not record “Profession” or “Employment” so we don’t know what Jens or his sons did for work. Mary’s history said they were not rich, but comfortable. We do know that by Danish law every able-bodied male was required to serve in their military. As of the 1849 Danish Constitution that was mentioned previously, the length of service was to be 4 months and he would begin their service as he turned 18 years of age. Mary’s history mentions that Andreas was serving in the military and away from home at the time of his father’s death. This would mean Andreas was, perhaps, a career soldier of some type since his obligation to serve in the military was fulfilled years earlier. There is much more research that must be done to understand the status of Jens’ four sons.

Andreas was the only adult son that did not join the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In fact, Mary's history states that Andreas was very much against the "Mormon" Church. That may have been a cause of contention within the Jensen household.

Early History of Ernst Reinhold Taubmann

At this point we will turn our attention away from our heroine and learn about our hero, Ernst Reinhold Taubmann (KWJF-4ZH). Ernst was born in the little town of Oybin, Germany on June 30, 1831. Oybin is near the Czechoslovakian border as shown on the maps below:



Ernst is the son of Johann Gottlieb Taubmann (26LF-B7C) and Hanna Johanne Cristianna Zschentsch (LCT7-L2L). Ernst was the oldest of five children born to Johann and Hanna. Unfortunately, we have not found any photographs of Ernst.

Their children are listed below:

Child Number 1 in Ernst Reinhold Taubmann born June 30, 1831 in Oybin. We will learn more about our Hero later in this history.

Child 2 is Caroline Juliane Taubmann born June 25, 1833.

Child 3 is Florentine Auguste or Auguste Florentine Taubmann born in 1835

Child 4 is Julius Wilhelm Taubmann born July 23, 1837

Child 5 is Karoline Ernestine Taubmann born July 10, 1841

As you can see not enough work has been done researching Ernst's siblings and ancestors. Mary's history makes reference to the fact that the family was Lutheran, however.

I have an ancestral file that says Hanna or Johanne was born April 10, 1806 in Oybin Luckendorf, Dresden, Germany and Christened in Luckendorf on April 13, 1806.

There are no primary sources cited in Family Search for any of the data above, as of this time.

Mary's history indicates that Ernst's family was very well off and Ernst was away at university when he met the "Mormon" missionaries. He accepted their message and wanted to be baptized. He returned to his home to share the good news with his parents. Not only were his parents not excited about his "good news" they threatened to disinherit him if he joined the "Mormon" Church. This would mean he could no longer attend the university. Ernst also had a girlfriend at this time and she told him to decide between her and that "Church". Ernst chose the Church over his parents and his girlfriend.

At the time of his conversion Ernst was 32 years old. He listed himself as a "Weaver" on some documentation we will discover later. This would mean he possibly spent 4 to 7 years as an apprentice to a Master Weaver. If he started that apprenticeship after his confirmation, say, 15 to 17 years of age, he would be, perhaps, 21 or 22 years old when he became a Journeyman Weaver. We still have, perhaps 10 or so years unaccounted for in Ernst life. A Journeyman Weaver would have been expected to travel around working for Master Weavers until he received his Master Certificate. That would account for much of the time but wouldn't explain why, if after earning a Master Certificate, he was attending a university. More research needs to be done and we may never know. What we do know is, that despite his parent's threat to disinherit and his girlfriend's threat to abandon him, he was baptized a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Aunt Chelta's history says that happened in 1866, at age 35. However, I was able to find his baptism record in the same set of images where I found Ane and her family. This record shows he was baptized on December 25, 1863, in Copenhagen, Denmark.

181	Helene Dorte Halikröm	27 Maj 1810	Christiansdal	7 Februar 1866
182	Kans Christen Eriksen	26 Juni 1831	Hjøring	10 December 1865
183	Ernst Reinhold Taubmann	30 Juni 1831	Ödby	25 December 1863
184	Ole Andersen	15 Oktobr 1826	Kildebrønde	17 April 1866
185	Ablone Andersen	13 Novembr 1825	Tshøe	17 April 1866
186	Jens Mortensen	30 Juni 1852	Braendrup	21 April 1866
187	Anne Marie Mortensen	27 Septembr 1854	Lindrup	21 April 1866
188	Jacob Peter Jensen	16 Septembr 1850	Roeskilde	27 April 1866
189	Peter Emilus Lundgreen	4 April 1850	Roeskilde	27 April 1866
190	Karl Harald Lauritzsen	30 Decbr 1848	Roeskilde	27 April 1866

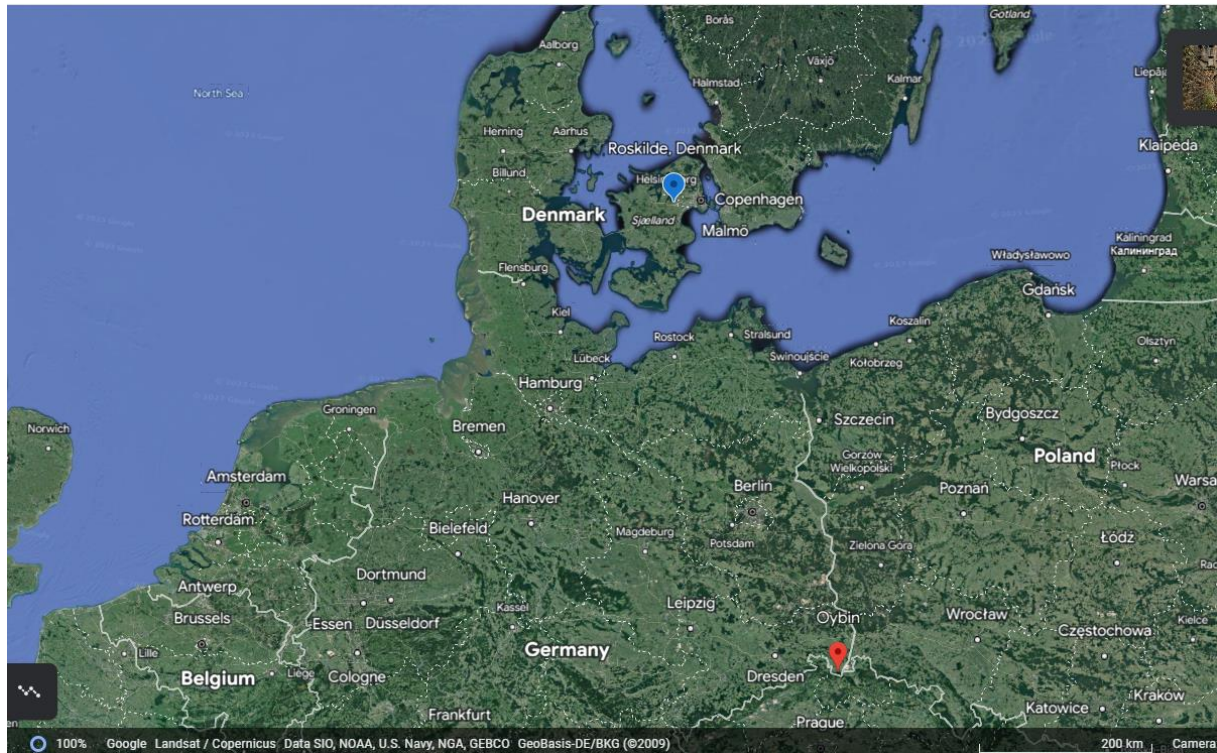
191	Thorning	25 Decbr 1863	Thorning	Blev forstodt ankom til
192	H. Knudsen	22 April 1866	N.H. Nielsen	Emigreret 21/5 1866
193	H. Knudsen	22 April 1866	L. E. Andersen	Emigreret 21/5 1866
194	E. R. Taubmann	21 April 1866	L. E. Andersen	Emigreret 21/5 1866
195	E. R. Taubmann	21 April 1866	E. R. Taubmann	Emigreret 21/5 1866
196	E. R. Taubmann	27 April 1866	L. E. Andersen	
197	E. R. Taubmann	27 April 1866	E. R. Taubmann	
198	E. R. Taubmann	27 April 1866	P. Hansen	

The discovery of this image showing Ernst, Karl, and Jacob on the same page was amazing. How was it even possible? He must have been attending University in Denmark and probably the University of Copenhagen. And even likely he was attending the University of Copenhagen.

Ernst was indeed a “hero” in my eyes. What do you do after being disowned, left girl friendless, and with little or no money to continue your education? Nothing is known about Ernst after his baptism on Christmas Day of 1863 until April of 1866 when he is recorded as baptizing Ane’s brothers in Roskilde. Sometime in 1866, likely before April, Ernst started a mission for the Church. He wasn’t called from Salt Lake but likely from the Danish mission leadership. There is no official record of his missionary service that I have been able to find. The Jens Larsen family allowed the missionaries to store their books and few personal belongings at their home while on their mission. Ernst took advantage of their kindness and stored a few of his books and other personal belongings at the Jens Larsen’s home.

I have found baptism records from as early as April of 1866 and as late as October of 1866 where Ernst performed baptisms in Roskilde. I am also confident that the beautiful handwritten records of those events are in Ernst's own handwriting.

Below is a map showing the relationship between Oybin and Roskilde, just for the fun of it. It is about 500 miles between the two cities.

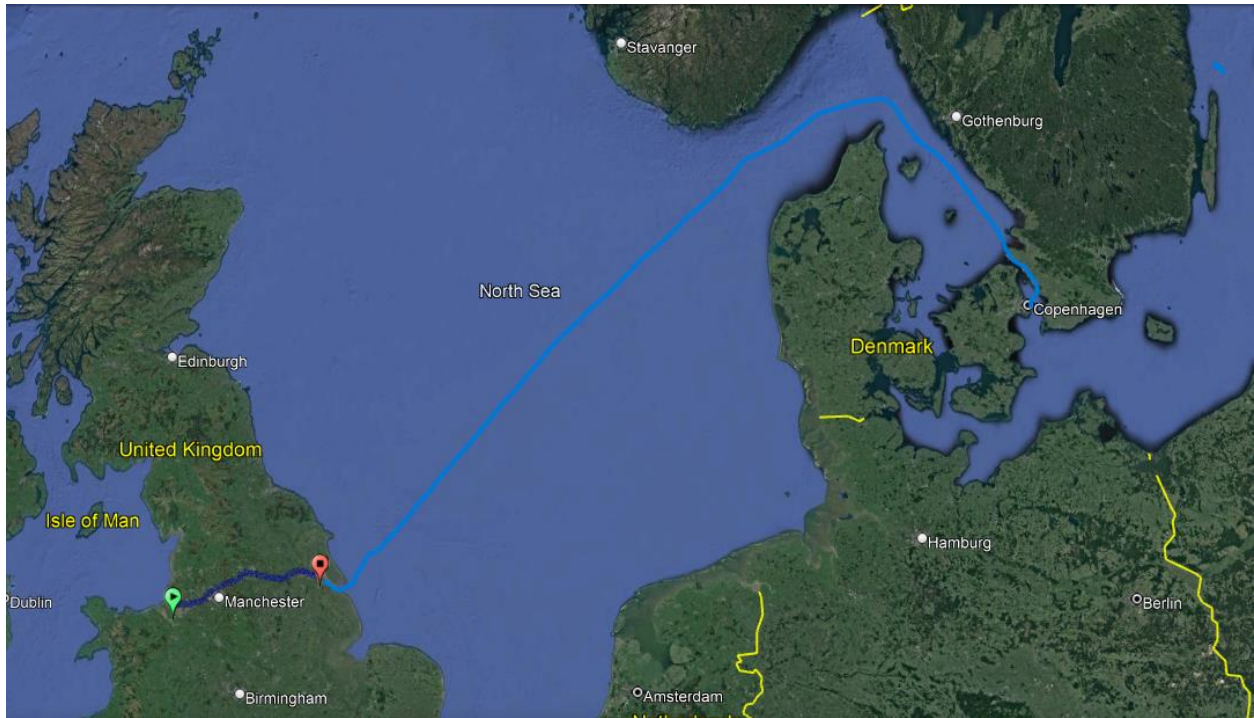


Ernst would have known Jens Larsen for a short time. Ernst had baptized two of his sons in April of 1866. Unfortunately, Jens died on June 25 of 1866. It was here that he met Ane Kirstine Jensen – Hero meets Heroine! At the time Ernst first met Ane she was barely 13 years old and Ernst was 35. That doesn't sound like a recipe for love at first sight but apparently it was. And before Ernst completed his mission and emigrated to Utah in 1868, he secured a promise of marriage from 15-year-old Ane. In fact, Ane and her mother, Inger, made plans to come to Utah as well as quickly as Ernst could earn the money for their passage.

Ernst Immigrates to America

On June 13, 1868, at 7:30 pm Ernst left Denmark via the port of Copenhagen on the Steamer Hansia. The ship followed the path shown on the map below and landed in the port city of Hull in the United Kingdom three days later on June 16th at 2:30 pm. Ernst was able to catch a train out of Hull that same evening and arrived in Liverpool at 1:30 am on June 17th. We have such great detail of this journey as a result of a journal kept by Hans Jorgenson. He said the sailing


was good along with the weather but he, nevertheless, was very seasick. You never know who might benefit from one of your journal entries.



Ernst left Liverpool aboard the last Church chartered Sailing Packet ship leaving for America, the Emerald Isle, on June 20th. There were 876 “Mormon” converts on board; 627 from Scandinavia and 249 from the rest of the British Isles. All future emigrants for the next many years would come to America aboard Steamers making the trip much faster and safer.

Below is the “Saints by Sea” documentation of this Emerald Isle crossing:

Liverpool to New York 20 Jun 1868 - 14 Aug 1868



Ship Name **Emerald Isle** *aka Berendina Oriina*

Vessel Type **Ship**

Departure **20 Jun 1868** from Liverpool

Arrival **14 Aug 1868** at New York

Source **BMR, Book #1048, pp. 322-332,370 (FHL #025,692); Customs (FHL #175,654) (source abbreviations)**

Church Leader **Hans Jensen Hals**

Read accounts of this voyage (9)

[A Compilation of General Voyage Notes](#)

[Autobiographical Sketch of Christian Larsen](#)

[Autobiography and Diary of Christian Nielsen Lund](#)

[Autobiography of Margaret Robertson Salmon](#)

[Departures](#)

[Diary of Annie E. Bertelsen](#)

[Journal of Hans Jensen Hals](#)

[Life History of William James Kimber](#)

[Reminiscences and Journal of Hans Jorgenson](#)

Do you know of first-person accounts related to this voyage? [Click here to share.](#)

Passengers (910)

Rodway, Mary	Rodway, Rebecca	Rollison, Mary	Roos, Johanna
Rundell, John	Russell, John	Salmon, Elizabeth	Salmon, Franklin R.
Salmon, James	Salmon, Margaret	Salmon, Margaret	Salmon, Robert
Salmon, William	Sander, Christoffer W.	Sander, Henri Amandus	Sander, Nicolina Marie
Sanders, Anne Semonia	Santesson, Ebba	Schofield, Ann	Schofield, Betsy E.
Schofield, Betty	Schofield, Elizabeth A.	Schofield, Leonard	Schofield, Lorenzo
Schofield, Thomas	Schofield, Thomas P.	Schofield, Wilford	Seaburn, Maria
Shill, Phoebe	Shill, Richard	Simmons, Andrew M.	Simmons, Celia
Skeldebrand, Eliza	Skeldebrand, John	Smith, James	Soderberg, Gustav W.
Sorensen, Hans	Sorensen, Maren Kirstine	Sorensen, Sophie	Sorensen, Soren
Southwick, Samuel	Staples, Fanny	Staples, James	Stegg, Ann
Stegg, Charles	Stegg, Edward	Sten, Maria Charlotta	Stenfeldt, Lauritz Mathisen
Stewart, James	Stewart, Margaret	Stober, Christine	Stober, Dorthea
Stober, Maria Christiansen	Sund, Johanna C.	Svendsen, Bolette Petronille	Svendsen, Jens
Svendsen, Kirsten	Svendsen, Mette Sophie	Svenson, Johanna	Svenson, Nils
Svenson, Pernilla	Sward, Anders	Sward, Ingrid	<u>Taubmann, Ernst B.</u>
Taylor, Hannah	Taylor, Mary	Tegen, Christian A.	Tegen, Jens Herman E.
Tegen, Melline Marcusine	Theobald, Setphen, Jr.	Theobald, Stephen	Thomsen, Christine Or Johanna
Thomsen, O. A.	Thoresen, Marie	Thorne, Mary Jane	Thorsen, Laruitz E.
Thorsen, Erik Andreas	Thorsted, Ane Katrine	Thorsted, Anne Kirstine	Thorsted, Bodil Kirstine
Thorsted, Christen	Thorsted, Dusine	Thorsted, Jens Boesen	Thorsted, Lauritz
Thorsted, Otto	Thorsted, Peter	Thorsted, Peter	Thuelsen, Johanna
Thuelsen, Niels	Thuelsen, Petter	Thustrup, Emma Egine	Thustrup, Lauritz A.
Timmonds, Andrew	Timms, Hannah	Tolbo, Anne Marentine	Tolbo, Henriette
Tolbo, Niels Adolph	Vaugt, Mathilda	Veiby, Birthe Marie	Veiby, Hans Peder
Veiby, Maren	Vernon, Elizabeth	Vernon, Francis	Vernon, Francis
Vernon, James	Vernon, Joseph	Vernon, Mary	Vernon, Sarah J.
Wahlgren, Bertha	Wahlgren, Hedvig D.	Walker, Emma	Walker, Joseph
Walker, Mary	Walker, Mary A.	Walter, Marna	Warren, Cyrus
Weiner, Mads Chr.	Westergaard, Anne K.	Westergaard, Hans	Western, Ada
Western, Ann	Western, Hannah	Western, Mary	Westersen, Anders
Wiley, Eliza	Williams, Fanny	Williams, John	Williams, Louisa
Williams, Louisa	Williams, Rachel	Woods, Hyrum	Yearnall, Joseph

Here is another indexed record of Ernst's travels to America.

Liverpool to New York 20 Jun 1868 - 14 Aug 1868

Taubmann, Ernst B.

Ernst B. Taubmann travelled from **Liverpool** to **New York** 20 Jun 1868 - 14 Aug 1868. [Read about the voyage.](#)

Last Name	TAUBMANN
First Name	Ernst B.
Age	36
Origin	Germany
Occupation	Weaver
Standard Surname	Taubmann
Standard Given	Ernest
Head Surname	TAUBMANN

Source: SMR, p. 43; Copenhagen Conference ([source abbreviations](#))

The emigrants boarded the Emerald Isle on the 19th of June and started their journey toward New York on June 20, 1868. Many of the emigrants noted the very rude and crude treatment and insults they all received from the officers and crew. The ship had machinery to desalinate the sea water for the voyage but it was not working properly so the ship put in at Queenstown to take on water. Unfortunately, that water was not properly cared for and became stagnant and unfit for consumption, causing much sickness and no less than 37 deaths occurred on this voyage. Many of the deaths were caused by measles among the children. But the stagnant water, which the passengers had to use, was undoubtedly the real cause of the heavy death rate.

A few more entries from Hans Jorgensen's journal tell a terrible tale of death on board the Emerald Isle:

On the 7th of July a child died

On the 10th of July a English sister gave birth to a child

On the 12th Brother Nelsons' wife from Copenhagen was buried

On the 17th a brother from England died

On the 18th two Danish children were buried

On the 19th a Danish child died and buried

On the 21st a boy belonging to Nicolay Christensen buried

On the 22nd a child belonging to Jorgan Carlson buried

On the 26th a severe and terrible storm and many sails blew off the ship. 2 Danish children buried in the evening.

On the 29th a child buried belonging to Johannes Olson

On the 30th Two children buried

On the 1st of August a child belonging to Knud Christian buried

On the 2nd three children buried

On the 3rd and English adult and a child buried

On the 4th four children were buried

On the 5th two children buried

On the 6th One child buried

On the 7th Six children buried

On the 9th Peter Nielsen of Copenhagen was married

On the 10th A child buried

On the 11th Two adults buried

Hans had intended in keeping track of all those who died but he, himself, fell sick and was in the hospital. Hans also made this entry in his journal,

“The treatment we had on board said vessel was anything but human. The captain and crew showed themselves as rough and mean towards us (especially Danish) as they could, and the provisions did not by any means come up to the bargain. The shortest I can say about it is that this treatment was something like the Danish prisoners received in the 1807-1814. I for my part can never think on the deadly Emerald Isle but with the greatest disgust and hatred.”

Below is another of Hans’ journal entries,

“About daybreak on the 11th of August 1868, we to our great joy saw the land for which we so long a time had been longing. Having now been on the deadly ship 7 weeks and 3 days, we all felt to thank God our deliverer that he had spared our lives and permitted us to see the land of which we had so great hopes and anticipations. We were quarantined 3 days outside of New York and on the 14th, we were permitted to put our feet on American soil.”

“On the 15th at 10 o’clock in the evening, we left New York on the train via Albany and Niagara. The train stopped there, and we had a splendid view of the great waterfall.”

The rail trip continued through Detroit, Chicago and on to Council Bluffs, arriving on the 21st. They crossed the Missouri River via a steamboat and from there they traveled via the Union Pacific Railroad to Benton, Wyoming, the current end of the rail line, arriving there on the 25th of August. Benton was located about 12 miles East of Rawling and only existed for about 3 months.

I got this description of Benton from the Carboncountymuseum.com:

“The most infamous railroad “end of track” town in Wyoming, Benton, was located about 12 miles east of Rawlins. Benton only existed for about 3 months: July to September 1868 and reached a population of roughly 3,000. Benton, and other end of line towns were rightly called “Hell of Wheels” towns.

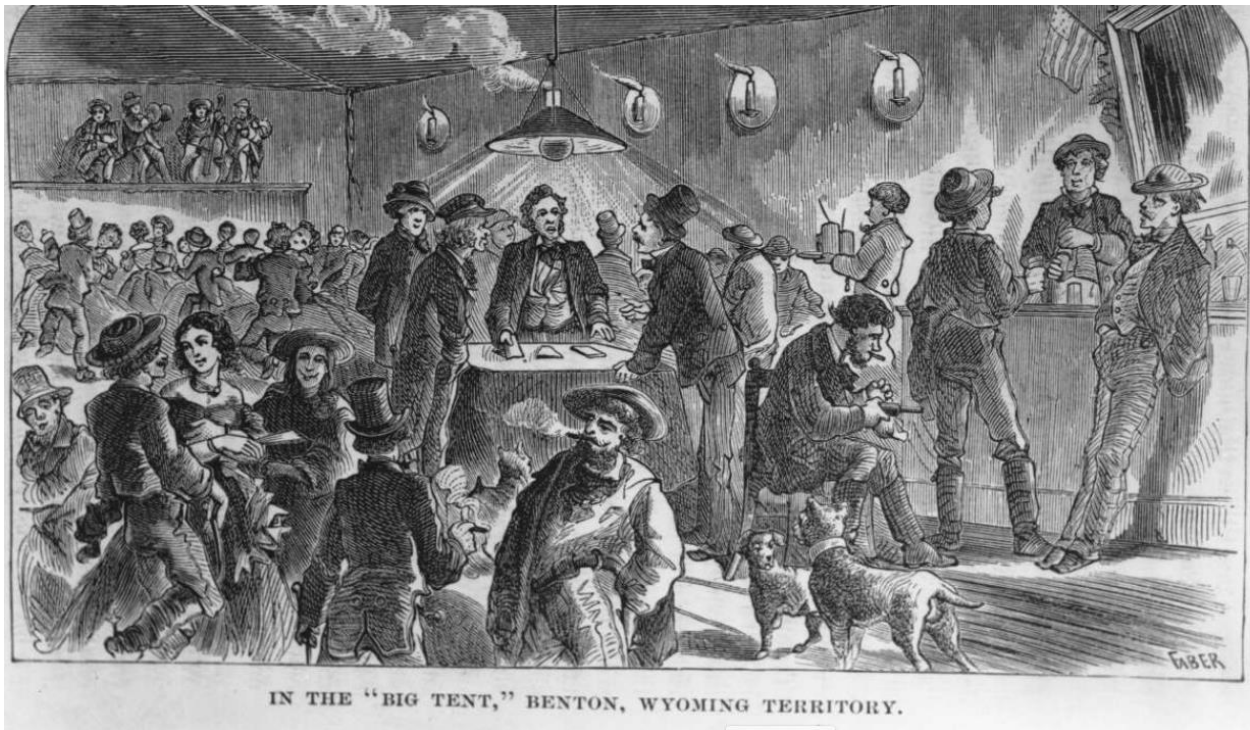
Benton was home to 25 saloons and 5 dance halls. As you can see from the photo, the structures were largely tents, making it easier for the crew to set up and take down the “towns” as the construction progressed.

The town was left behind by the railroad at the end of the summer and the only evidence of Benton’s existence is the 100 or so graves left behind.”

Here are a photo and a line drawing of the so-called Big Tent, when it was located at Benton, Wyoming Territory. The tent was a 50-foot by 100-foot canvas saloon, dance hall and brothel that moved west with the end of tracks. During the summer of 1868, Benton was the end-of-tracks town for the Union Pacific Railroad as it was built across Wyoming Territory.

The





IN THE "BIG TENT," BENTON, WYOMING TERRITORY.

The Transcontinental Railroad

I want to step back just a bit to talk about the Transcontinental Railroad. Not just because it was such a marvelous achievement but because it is integral to Ernst's history as well. In 1862 President Abraham Lincoln signed the Pacific Railway Act opening the way to build the transcontinental railroad linking the United States from the east to the west. The United States was in the middle of a Civil War at the time of this signing and very little progress was made during the war years (1861 – 1865). The Central Pacific finally laid their first rails in October of 1863 and the Union Pacific did the same in December of that same year. The Union Pacific started from Council Bluff, Iowa and the Central Pacific started from Sacramento, California. The two railroads were given \$16,000 in government bonds for every mile of track they laid through the plains. They got \$48,000 per mile through the mountainous area. In addition, the companies were granted 10 square miles of land for every mile of track. There was a shortage of able-bodied men who weren't fighting the war. The Central Pacific used Chinese immigrants to do the back-breaking work of preparing rail beds, laying track, digging tunnels, and constructing bridges. In 1868 there were 12,000 Chinese men, 80 percent of the Central Pacific work force were paid \$1 per day for 12-hour days and six-day work weeks. These men mainly came to America during the 1849 gold rush. The Union Pacific used Irish settlers and civil War veterans (after the war ended in 1865) to do the same back breaking work.

Ernst came to the end of the Union Pacific line in Benton, Wyoming on August 25, 1868. It had taken him only 10 days to travel from New York to Benton, around 1900 miles. Breath taking

considering our English ancestors average around 15 miles per day in their oxen driven wagons just 15 years earlier!

There is a bit of a discrepancy between Mary's history and what we know thus far. She wrote that Ernst worked on the Transcontinental Railroad to pay his way West. We know, however, that he rode the train to the end of the line at Benton. He is also listed as a member of John G. Holman's wagon train from Benton to the Salt Lake Valley. More on this discrepancy later.


The Last Pioneer Wagon Train to Utah

The train was met in Benton by Captain John G. Holman and 62 Ox driven wagons. These wagons and the men to handle them were volunteers who considered this mission to bring 650 Scandinavian saints to the valley a calling. They came in their own wagons, with their own teams to bring this last group of saints to Zion. The Transcontinental Railroad would be finished before the next emigration season and, finally, the new arrivals could cross the country entirely by rail. What a blessing.

The Holman train was held up around Benton for almost a week because some the local ruffians decided the "Mormons" were holding a young lady against her will, taking her to Salt Lake to marry her into polygamy. This resulted in a trial and a near confrontation between the locals and the wagon train. Only a group of Amry soldiers prevented an armed conflict. Finally, the Holman train was able to leave Benton, Wyoming on September 1, 1868, and arrived in the Salt Lake Valley on September 25th. Another 22 emigrants died before reaching the valley. Many had been sick from the time they left the Emerald Isle ship in New York.

Ernst left Copenhagen on June 13, 1868 and arrived in Salt Lake City on September 25, 1868. He was 102 days in passage and saw 59 of his fellow Saints die along the way.

Below is a graphic showing the particulars of the John G. Holman Wagon Company as well as a partial list of emigrants that includes Ernst Taubmann.



John G. Holman Company (1868)

Departed	Vehicle Type
On 1868 September 1	Wagon
Departed From	Company Type
Benton, Wyoming	Church Train
Arrived	Company Direction
On 1868 September 25	Westbound

[Facebook](#) [Twitter](#) [LinkedIn](#) [Instagram](#)

About 600 individuals and 62 wagons were in the company when it began its journey from the outfitting post at Benton, Wyoming.

Details ▼

Holman's ox train of 62 wagons left the rail terminus at Benton, Wyoming, on September 1 with 628 emigrants. Benton was located 11 miles east of present-day Rawlins, Wyoming. This end-of-track town was in existence for only three months, but during its brief history...

[See All Participants of Organization](#)

[All Companies](#)

[All Guests](#) 1

- ← **Company Departed from Benton, Wyoming**
 1868 September 1
- ← **[John Greenleaf Holman Called as Captain](#)**
 1868 September 1 – 25 [See Changes](#) ▼
 Roles
 Captain
- ← **Company Arrived at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah Territory, United States**
 1868 September 25

John G. Holman Company

Pioneers in Company

Filter Topics

Sort By: Name (A-Z) ▾ Items per Page: 25 ▾ Showing 601-625 of 645



Svenson, Niels

1839 November 10 - 1914 February 15



Svenson, Permillia

1838 September 3 - 1913 June 14



Sward, Anders

1846 October 12 - 1926 February 3



Sward, Inger

1848 May 2 - 1928 March 3



Talbo [or Tolbo], Hanna [or Anne]

1806 January 1



Taubmann, Ernst

1831 June 30 - 1888 November 16



Taylor, Hanna

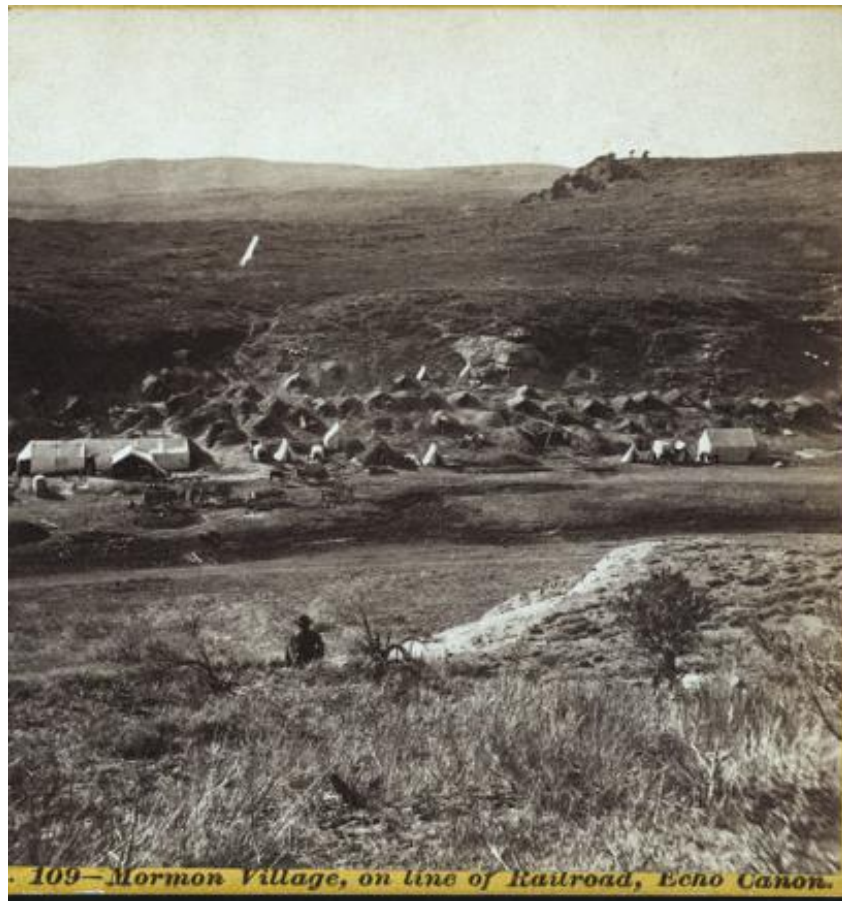
1841 January 1

Not only was Ernst on last Church chartered Sailing Packet ship but he was also on the last wagon train for immigrating Saints. The transcontinental railroad was completed before the 1869 immigration season allowing immigrates to travel by train from New York to Utah.

I am sure the most pressing thing on Ernst's mind, after giving thanks to the Lord for allowing him to arrive safely in the Salt Lake Valley, was finding work and earning enough money to bring Ane and her mother to Utah.

We need to return to the building of the Transcontinental Railroad to find how Ernst earned the money to bring Ane to the Valley. Just a few months before Ernst arrived, Brigham Young signed a contract with the Union Pacific Railroad on May 21st. The contract called for Brigham Young to supply \$1million dollars' worth of grading, tunneling, and bridge work for the Union Pacific from the Utah-Wyoming border west to the shore of the Great Salt Lake. At this time Brigham Young was still trying to get the railroad go through Salt Lake City. The Union Pacific knew full well that the railroad would not be coming through Salt Lake City but through Ogden. Brigham realized working with the railroad would provide work and much needed cash to the needy "Mormons". Cash money was scarce in the territory. The "Mormons were to be paid \$2 per day. Eighty percent paid monthly and 20 % upon the completion of their contract. The Union Pacific did not live up to their contract and very little cash money was actually paid the workers. Any able-bodied man willing to work hard could find work on one of the "grading" crews. I am sure Ernst went to work quickly helping to bring the railroad to the valley. We don't know anything about his physical attributes. We know he was a weaver at one point in his young life. I suspect he didn't have much experience with hard physical labor, but he was relatively young (37) and willing motivated to work. That would have been enough to get hired. Working for one of these crews would lend credence to Mary's statement that, "he worked to pay his way on the Transcontinental Railroad". Mary also stated that, "The Indians also resented the coming of the railroad, and in on attack on a Mormon Grading crew, two men were killed."

Photographs of “Mormon” grading activities:



**MORMON LABORERS, WORKING ON THE
TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD (1868-1869)**



Latter-day Saints survey during construction of the transcontinental railroad in the Uintah Mountains of Utah for the Union Pacific Railroad. | Credit: Utah State Historical Society, Utah State Historical Society

In September of 1868 Brigham Young had also entered into a contract with the Central Pacific Railroad to grade the rail path from the Nevada-Utah line east to the Canyon. Even in September Brigham was trying to influence the laying of track through Salt Lake City. The Central Pacific agreed to pay between \$3 and \$6 per day for manual labor. Brigham demanded that they be paid a downpayment in advance, learning from his experience with the Union Pacific. Hearing that the “Mormons” had entered into a contract with the Central Pacific, the Union Pacific rushed to Salt Lake to pay their first cash payment on their contract signed in May. It was not payment in full but it was something. In the end the Union Pacific railroad did not fully meet their obligations. They were willing to provide rails, spikes and other necessities to Brigham Young as partial payment of what was owed. Eventually Brigham made the decision to accept that offer even though the company had inflated the prices on their goods. Brigham would use these supplies to build the spur he wanted.

Most of the “Mormon” workers came from Cache Valley and even Southern Idaho. Several hundred men and boys were recruited to fill this contract. It is even possible Ernst went to work on this grading crew, but it doesn’t fit with Mary’s history of working his way west. With contracts with both the CP and the UP railroads there was an interesting situation developing. The two railroads had not agreed upon where they were to meet. Because they were getting

thousands of dollars per mile of track laid plus huge land grants each wanted to lay as much track as possible. For approximately 200 miles the two “Mormon” grading crews were grading parallel to one another, often crossing each other’s path. The UP went almost to the Nevada border and the CP almost to the Wyoming border.

The Federal government finally had to halt payments to the railroads until they could come to an agreement on where two lines would meet. This action caused the two competing companies to settle upon Promontory Point as the mating point.

The following photograph is of President Brigham Young from this era:



The Utah Central Railroad – Ogden to Salt Lake City

The transcontinental Railroad was completed with the driving of the golden Spike on May 10, 1869. Below is a photograph taken on that occasion.



The joining of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads at Promontory Summit in northern Utah on May 10, 1869.

Brigham Young did not attend the Celebration. Perhaps he was sending his message to the railroads over his disappointment that the railroad did not come through Salt Lake City. Or perhaps he was upset that the railroads still owed the “Mormons” payments for their work grading roadway through Utah. More likely he was finalizing his plans for the Utah Central Railroad, the spur he planned to build between Ogden and Salt Lake City. Even before the golden spike was put into place Brigham had sent out survey crews to determine the best route for the line.

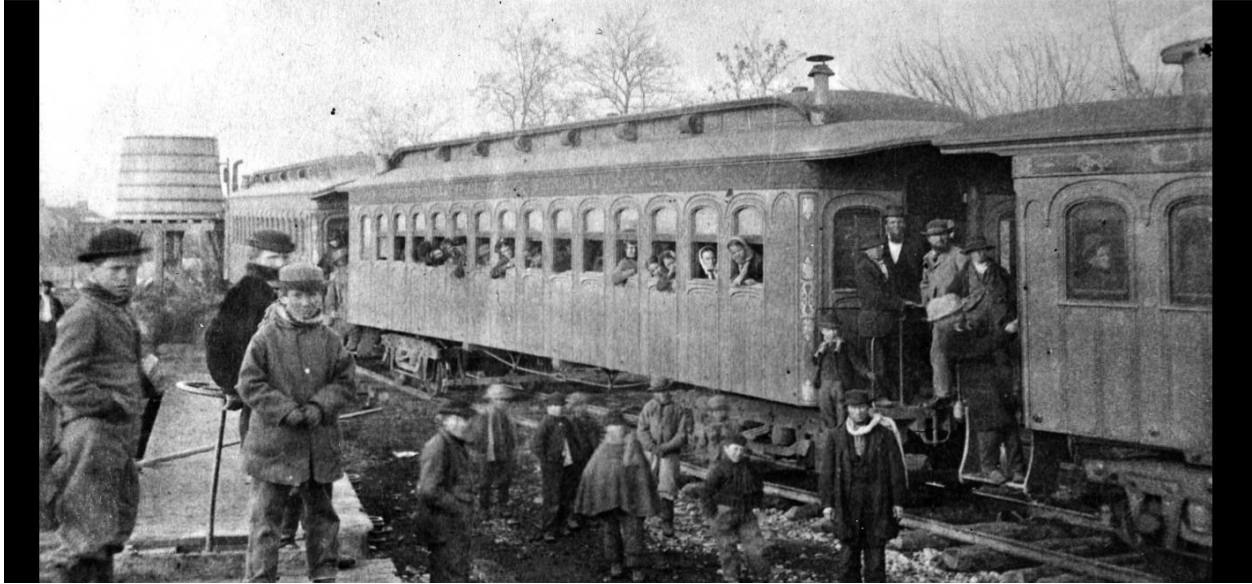
The Utah Central Railroad was formally organized in March 1869 with Brigham Young as President. The company was formed but there were no funds to build the spur because the Union Pacific had not paid the “Mormons” what they were owed for the grading work. As mentioned, in August of 1869, Brigham agreed to the exchange of rails, etc in lieu of cash payment and the spur moved forward. Just 7 days after the golden spike was driven at Promontory Point Brigham Young and other prominent community leaders broke ground on May 17, 1869, with Brigham pitching the first shovel full of dirt to symbolize that construction was underway on the Ogden to Salt Lake City spur. Roadway grading had begun and rails promised by the Union Pacific began to arrive in September and tracklaying began. In October the first locomotive of the UCRR arrived. The company employed 225 men at a cost of \$1,000 per day in the building effort. I believe Ernst was one of those employed in this work. From Mary’s history she states, “It was while Ernst was working on the Utah Central railroad between Ogden and Salt Lake that the accident happened . . .” to be continued.

By November tracks were laid from Ogden to Farmington but a delay in getting more rails caused a delay. By late December work began again and on January 10, 1870, the last rail was laid. Brigham Young drove the final spike which was made of iron specifically for the occasion. The words, “Holiness to the Lord” had been engraved on the spike.

Below are a few photographs from the era of building and completing the Utah Central Railroad:







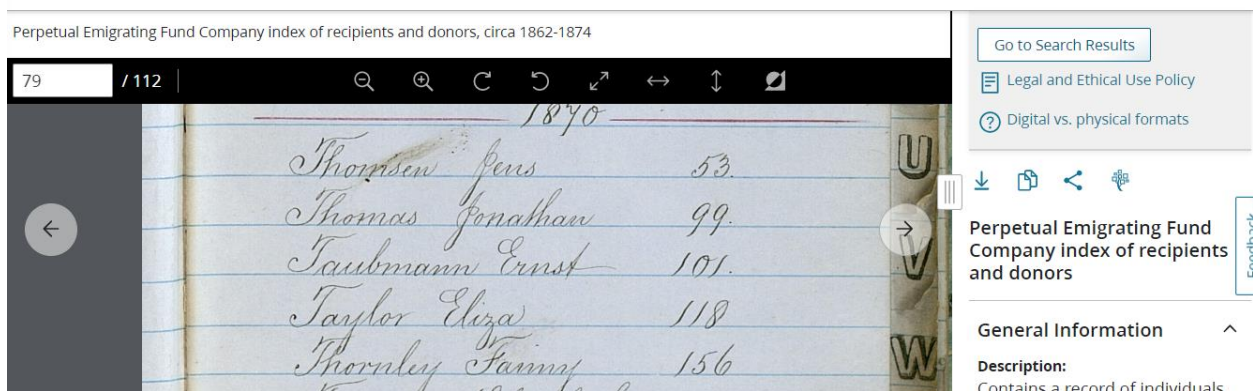
I give thanks to Thomas M. Stevens, a BYU student in 1972 who wrote his thesis on: “The Union Pacific railroad and the Mormon church 1868-1871: An in-depth study of the financial aspect of Brigham Young’s grading contract and its ultimate settlement”. Much of the details about the “Mormon” grading contract and the Ogden to Salt Lake Spur came from his thesis.

Now that the Spur between Ogden and Salt Lake City is completed, I can continue with my history of Ernst and Ane. Ernst was in a terrible accident while working on the Utah Central

Railway. Ernst's youngest daughter, Josephine C. Shipp (KW8M-QHM) described the event in a letter to Mary shortly before she died in 1981 at the age of 100. "Father was caught in a cave in, and the rocks and gravel completely covered him, it was only because there were some big rocks, giving him air space, that he was not killed. Both his legs were broken above the knees, his chest was crushed, and he was in serious condition. There was a "Lady Doctor" who set the bones, but it was difficult for him to work from then on. How long it took him to recover we do not know."

If Ernst was involved in a blasting accident while helping to construct the Utah Central Railway it had to have happened between the middle of May of 1869 and January of 1870. Ernst had promised to send money to Ane and her mother so they could join him in Utah. He arrived in the valley at the end of September 1868 and could have started working on a grading crew as early as October 1st. He would have been able to work seven months between October 1st and the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in May of 1869 at best. Without any time off he could have worked an average of 25 days per month or 175 days. He may have earned as much as \$2.00 per day and been able to save half of that. That is probably close to the amount he needed to bring Ane and Inger to Utah. He surely started working on the spur immediately upon competition of the grading contract. That probably allowed him to save some additional money until his accident.

I assumed Ernst used the Perpetual Emigration Fund to "send for" Ane and her mother. Aunt Chelt's history had said as much. However, researchers could find no record of such a deposit being made to the REF. I did find Ernst's name in a PEF donations Index for 1870. But in researching that deposit I found that he was paying off a loan of \$8.00 for "transportation". That obviously did not have anything to do with Ane. It is probable that he did not use the PEF at all and simply sent Ane the money for her and her mother to join him in Utah.



I am sure Ernst would have also sent a letter to Ane to let her know he had saved enough money and encouraged her and her mother to start making preparations to come to America. With the completion of the railroad, mail could be delivered coast to coast in about a week. Allowing two weeks to cross the Atlantic by steamer and another week to get mail from Liverpool to Roskilde,

it might only take a month for Ane to receive Ernst's letter and perhaps, the necessary money as well. Using all of those assumptions, Ane would have known in early 1870 that Ernst had fulfilled his promise to provide passage for her and her mother to come to Utah. It is unclear if Ernst told Ane about his accident. He could have written to her from the hospital even. Would I have told her? Would she decide not to come to Utah to marry a crippled old man? We don't know if he did or didn't. We do know she came!

Ane Follows Ernst to Utah

Inger and Ane would have started making preparations to make the journey to Utah at that time. Unfortunately, Ane's mother, Ingor Sophie Mathiesen, died on June 10, 1870, leaving Ane to make final preparations on her own. Not only did she lose her mother, but she lost her traveling companion for the long journey to Utah. Ane had barely turned 17 years of age (on March 22) and her oldest brother, Andreas (age 30) would now her guardian and head of the household. Andreas did not join the Church as previously mentioned and was, in fact, against the Church! According to Mary's history, Andreas was away from home on military assignment at the time of his mother's death. She indicated that he was fulfilling his mandatory military conscription duty, but he would have fulfilled that duty years earlier. He was most likely a career military man and was off on assignment.

From Ane's own remembrance of this time comes the following: "Her oldest brother, Andreas, was away serving in the military, and on hearing of his mother's death was on his way home. He was bitterly opposed to the Church and would have prevented Ane, who was just seventeen, from going to the United States. So, with help from other members of the Church, she left home, traveling by horseback to the seaport (in Copenhagen). There she was to sail over the North Sea to Liverpool (Hull), England and then to the United States. As they traveled along the road, they heard the hoof beats of an approaching rider; and thinking it might be her brother, they hid in a clump of trees by the roadside. She told how they held their horses' nostrils so they would not make a noise and attract the advancing horseman. He passed without seeing them standing close by. However, on reaching his home and on learning of his sisters' departure, he attempted to stop her." What great faith and determination 17-year-old Ane had to continue with this crazy plan to leave her childhood home, never to return, and journey to a new land and start a new life with a man she hardly had time to get to know.

If we take a little step back, we realize that Ane's preparation would have included knowing what ship she needed to take from Copenhagen in order to connect with the "Minnesota" (the only Church chartered ship of Scandinavian saints of 1870). That ship was the "Milo" leaving Copenhagen on July 15th. She only had about a month to complete her preparations and be ready to board the Milo. There were nine missionaries from Scandinavia who were returning to Utah on that same ship. Some of these missionaries may have been the "friends" who helped Ane get on board the ship and help her escape her brother's pursuit.

Ane's story continues: Once she reached the Copenhagen seaport she found that the captain of the Milo was sympathetic toward the "Mormons" and took charge of her as her friends left her.

Having found out that Ane's brother may be coming after her the Captain hid her in his cabin and put a quarantine sign on the door. When Andreas arrived, he was allowed to search the ship but did not find her on board.

Below is a photograph from this era of a steam powered ship leaving the port in Copenhagen.



Through the database called, "Saints by Sea", I was able to find the details of the sailing ship Ane took both from Copenhagen, Denmark to Hull, UK and from Liverpool to New York.

Thanks to entries in the journal of Jesse Nathaniel Smith:

". . . President Jesse N. Smith, after a successful mission in Scandinavia, left Copenhagen, July 15, 1870, returning to his home in Utah as leader of a company of 348 emigrating Saints. The following returning missionaries left with the same company on board the steamer 'Milo': Christian D. Fjeldsted, Jens Jenson, Morten Motensen, Samuel Peterson, Carl Larsen, Eric J. Pehrson, John H. Hougaard and Lars Peter Borg. Elder Lauritz Larsen had left a few days before to transact some business in England. The emigrants arrived at Hull, England, in the evening of July 18th. The same night they proceeded by railway to Liverpool, arriving there on the 19th, in the morning. A seven-year old girl (Ida **Kirstine** Outzen) died on the train and was buried in Liverpool. On Wednesday morning, July 20th, the company embarked, together with seven English Saints and two returning missionaries, on the steamer, 'Minnesota,' which sailed from Liverpool the same day in the afternoon. Besides the Scandinavian Saints, there were on board 350 Irish and German emigrants who, however, were entirely separated from the Saints during the voyage. After a successful voyage, the 'Minnesota' arrived safely in New York on the 1st day of August, 1870, and the emigrants proceeded westward by railway train the following day; they arrived in Salt Lake City, Aug. 10th. President Brigham Young, Daniel H. Wells, George A. Smith and other Church leaders met the company between Salt Lake City and Ogden, and on their arrival in Salt Lake City the emigrants were received by Bishop Edward Hunter and others. . . ."

Lindsley Elsom was the name of the Captain who took such good care of Ane and protected her from her brother. Because he was such a major player in the life our heroine, I researched his history and below is his Master of the Sea Certificate.



He had just been a Captain a little over a year and was 33 years of age when he hid Ane in his Captain quarters and put the quarantined sign on this cabin door. He, too, is a hero in this story.

There was big news that France had declared war on Prussia the same day they set sail out of Copenhagen! They caught the train to Liverpool that same evening and arrived in Liverpool at 8pm. The passengers stayed at a hotel called the Pelican.

The saints boarded the steamship Minnesota (of the Guion Line) on Wednesday, July 20th. The only mention of the sailing across the Atlantic was that it was hot but favorable. They landed in New York on Monday August 1st around 10am. That would have been only 11 days at sea with no reports of deaths on board. What a difference from the experience Ernst went through both in time of travel and conditions on board ship!

Below in information on the “Minnesota” and this crossing from Liverpool to New York. Again, thanks to the “Saints by Sea” online database.

Liverpool to New York 20 Jul 1870 - 1 Aug 1870

Ship Name *Minnesota aka Minnesota (1866-1886); Ignacio de Loyala (1886-1908)*

Vessel Type Single-Screw Steamship

Departure 20 Jul 1870 from Liverpool

Arrival 1 Aug 1870 at New York

Source BMR, Book #1041, p. 130 (FHL #025,692); Customs #734 (FHL #175,688); SMR, 1870 (FHL #025,696) ([source abbreviations](#))

Church Leader Jesse N. Smith

Liverpool to New York 20 Jul 1870 - 1 Aug 1870

Jensen, Ane Kirstine

Ane Kirstine Jensen travelled from Liverpool to New York 20 Jul 1870 - 1 Aug 1870. [Read about the voyage.](#)

Last Name **JENSEN**

First Name **Ane Kirstine**

Age 18

Origin Copenhagen Conference

Occupation Spinster

Standard Surname **JENSEN**

Standard Given Ann

Head Surname **JENSEN**

Source: BMR, p. 9; Born: Roeskilde. ([source abbreviations](#))

Groth, Adolf
Handin, Maria
Hansen, Chr.
Hansen, Ellen
Hansen, Josephine
Hansen, Wilhelmine
Holm, Thomas Chr.
Hunter, Ann
Jensen, Ane Kirstine
Jensen, James
Jensen, Jorgen
Jensen, Niels
Johansen, Almire Nicoline
Johansen, Johanne Catharine

Groth, Lovisa
Hansen, Anders
Hansen, Daniel
Hansen, Hans
Hansen, Karen Sophie
Henricksen, Sigred Aug.
Holter, Mathilde
Hunter, George
Jensen, Borre
Jensen, Jens Chr.
Jensen, Mads Chr.
Jensen, Niels Peter
Johansen, Jens
Johansen, Jorgen

Halvorsen, Joh. Ant.
Hansen, Andrea
Hansen, Doris
Hansen, Jens
Hansen, Ole
Hessling, Anna Wilhelmina
Hougaard, John
Hunter, Janet
Jensen, Carl Chr.
Jensen, Jens Soren
Jensen, Maren
Jensen, Peter
Johansen, Jens
Johansen, Josephine

Hanberg, Kirsten
Hansen, **Ane Kirstine**
Hansen, Elina
Hansen, Jorgen
Hansen, Rasmine
Hogland, Catarina
Hunter, Alexander
Hunter, Margaret
Jensen, Hans
Jensen, Johanne Marie
Jensen, Mette Marie
Jensen, Peter
Johansen, Jensine
Johansen, Kristine

Ane, had just turned 17 on March 22 of 1870, probably had to declare that she was 18 years old to be considered an adult in order to travel alone.

On Tuesday, August 2nd they left Jersey City by rail about 4pm and reached Philadelphia station on the morning of the 3rd. The train proceeded to Pittsburg. It was overcrowded and very hot.

On the 4th they changed cars, and the new ones were more filthy and crowded than their previous cars. They reached Chicago on the 5th at 8am.

On Saturday, August 6th, they reached the Missouri River in the afternoon and crossed to Omaha by steam ferry. All spent a rainy night in empty baggage cars that had been provided for by the railroad. They left Omaha at 11am on the 7th.

Wednesday, August 10, 1870 they arrived at Ogden, Utah. From Jesse Nathaniel Smith's journal we get the following:

Wed. 10- Reached Ogden after a prosperous journey. Telegraphed home announcing my arrival. Arrangements were made to send our passenger and baggage right on to Salt Lake City. The Utah Central hitches their engine on to our train and Brothers D. O. Calder, S. Heill [Hill] and John Leavitt took charge. At Kaysville we were met by the First Presidency of the Church and some others. The brethren passed through the cars shaking hands with the passengers. At Woods Cross we were met by Bishop Hunter. The immigrants were quartered in the tithing buildings. Our train was the largest that had ever come to the City there being in all eleven passenger and five baggage cars. . . . [p. 262] BIB: Smith, Jesse N. Autobiography and journal (Ms 1489), pp. 259-62. (CHL).

From my Aunt Mary Chelta's history we get this wonderful account, "Ane told how Brigham Young boarded the train in Ogden and walked through the train filled with converts to the Church on their way to Salt Lake City. He came to this little girl, and placing his hands on her head, gave her a blessing. Among other things he told her she would have a numerous posterity and they would be faithful members of the Church. While it appears Brigham Young actually boarded in Kaysville, not Ogden, I am sure this event occurred in Ane's young life. And it is possible she spent her first night in Salt Lake City in the tithing building.

Ane was 4 days getting from Copenhagen to Liverpool. Then in 11 days they were in New York having crossed the Atlantic by steamship. She was another 10 days getting from New York to Salt Lake City. That is a total of 25 days from Copenhagen to Salt Lake and no deaths reported. It is enlightening to compare the time it took Ane to travel from Denmark to Salt Lake (25 days) in 1870 to Ernst's 102 days and 59 deaths just two years earlier in 1968. What a difference the steam powered ship and railroad made in getting the Mormon immigrants to Zion.

Ernst and Ane Marry

Arrangements had been made for Ane and Ernst to meet at Temple Block. I show a photograph below of what that Block may have looked like in 1870.



Ane told of sitting on one of the granite blocks to be used to build the temple while she waited for Ernst to meet her. When Ernst finally arrived Ane hardly recognized him. Instead of the handsome, strong young missionary she promised to marry she saw a crippled old man.

Ane went to live with some people in Sugarhouse while she decided if she could keep her promise to marry Ernst. She must have decided rather quickly since they were married in the Endowment House about three weeks after her arrival on August 29, 1870. He had a crippled body and she had a useless arm. Beauty is more than skin deep!

While Ane was making her way to America Ernst was applying for United States Citizenship. Below is a record of his filing dated July 30, 1870:

I, Ernst R. Taubmann do declare, on oath, that it is bona fide my intention to become a Citizen of the United States of America, and to renounce and abjure forever, all allegiance and fidelity, to all and any Foreign Prince, Potentate, State and Sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the King of Danmark of whom I was a subject.

SWORN and subscribed to before me, (signed) Ernst R. Taubmann
 at my office, at Salt Lake City
 this 30 day of July, A. D. 1863

(signed) Wm. S. Miller Clerk of the U.S.
30 District Court, in and for the Territory of Utah.
 by C. H. Horne Copy

I show again the record of Ernst's baptism. You will see that Ernst was, not only on this record, but he is the one that recorded these baptisms.

181	Helene Dorte Haliköns	27	Juni 1831	Christiansdal	7	Februar 1866
182	Hans Christen Eriksen	26	Juni 1831	Hjøring	10	Dezember 1865
183	Ernst Reinhold Taubmann	30	Juni 1831	Cübin	25	Dezember 1863
184	Ole Andersen	15	Oktober 1826	Kildebrönde	17	April 1866
185	Ablone Andersen	13	November 1825	Tshöe	17	April 1866
186	Jens Mortensen	30	Juni 1852	Braenderup	21	April 1866
187	Anne Marie Mortensen	27	September 1854	Lindrup	21	April 1866
188	Jacob Peter Jensen	16	September 1850	Roeshilde	27	April 1866
189	Peter Emilus Lungeen	4	April 1852	Roeshilde	27	April 1866
190	Karl Harald Lauritz Jensen	30	September 1848	Roeshilde	27	April 1866

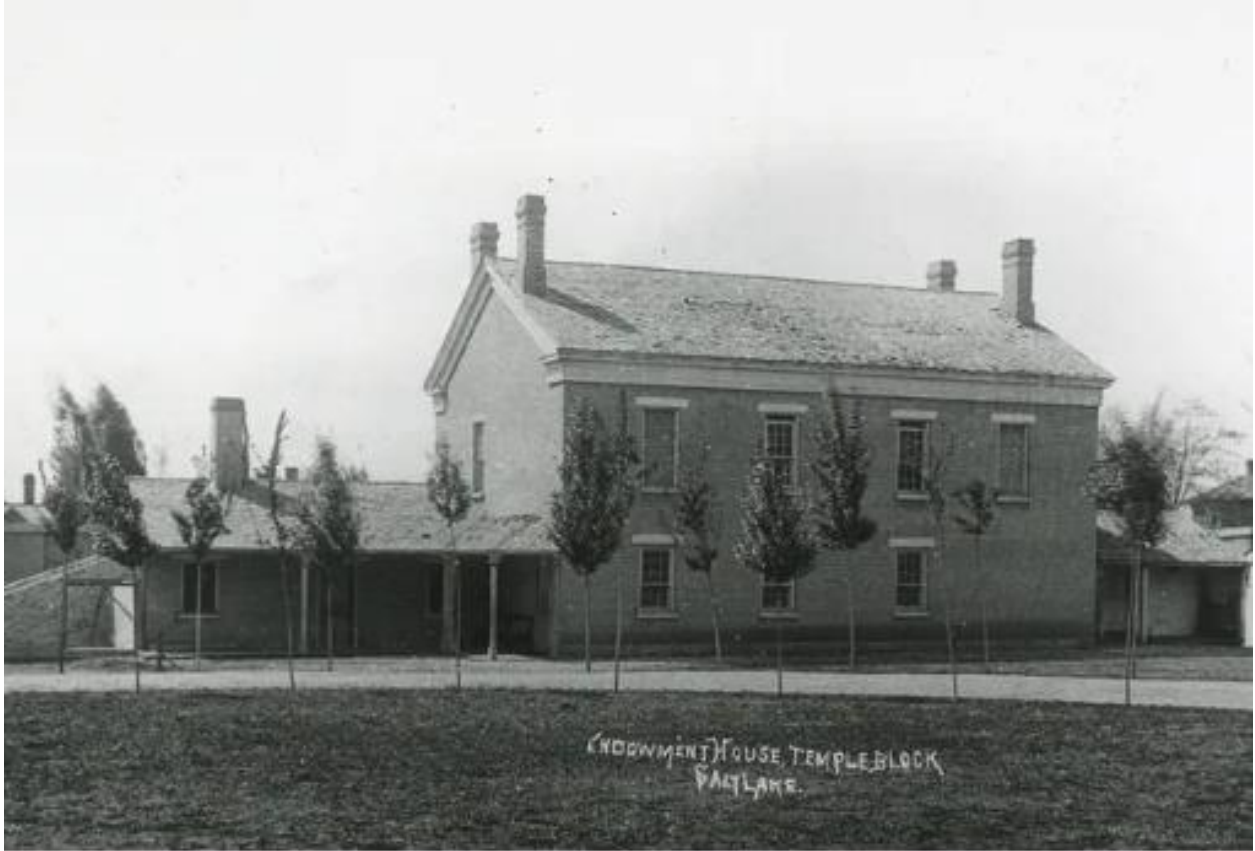
The Endowment House

Between the exodus from Nauvoo in 1846 and the dedication of the St. George Temple in 1877, Latter-day Saints did not have a temple in which to administer baptisms for the dead, endowments, and sealings. Brigham Young did, however, authorize the performance of some temple ordinances outside of temples while the Saints settled the Great Basin and constructed temples in St. George, Logan, Manti, and Salt Lake City. In doing so, he followed a pattern established in a revelation given to Joseph Smith in 1841, which allowed the Saints to perform some temple ordinances outside of temples “in the days of your poverty, wherein ye are not able to build a house unto me.” In Nauvoo, Joseph had authorized baptisms for the dead to be performed in nearby rivers for a short period and later administered the first endowments in the upper room of his store.

Only a small number of temple ordinances were administered between 1847 and 1850 while the Saints moved and began to settle in the West. Beginning in February 1851, endowments and sealings were performed more regularly in the Council House, Utah’s first large public building. The ground floor housed public events, including banquets, balls, and meetings of the territorial legislature and courts. The upper floor was used for endowments and sealings until April 1854.

Eventually Brigham Young decided that a more secluded space was needed for administering sacred ordinances. But it would be many years before a temple could be completed in Salt Lake City. In 1854 President Young directed that a building be constructed on the northwest corner of the temple block in which the Saints could receive the endowment and have their marriages sealed. Completed in April 1855, this modest two-story structure was called the Endowment House. It served, in the words of architect Truman Angell, as a “Temple Pro Tem.”

The Endowment House was the first structure laid out exclusively with the needs of administering endowments and sealings in mind and served as an inspiration for the interior features and layout of future temples.



Ernst – A Weaver at the Woolen Mills

Ernst had a good job working at the Brigham Young Woolen Mill in Sugar House weaving blankets and fine white woolen flannel, used to make baby clothes.

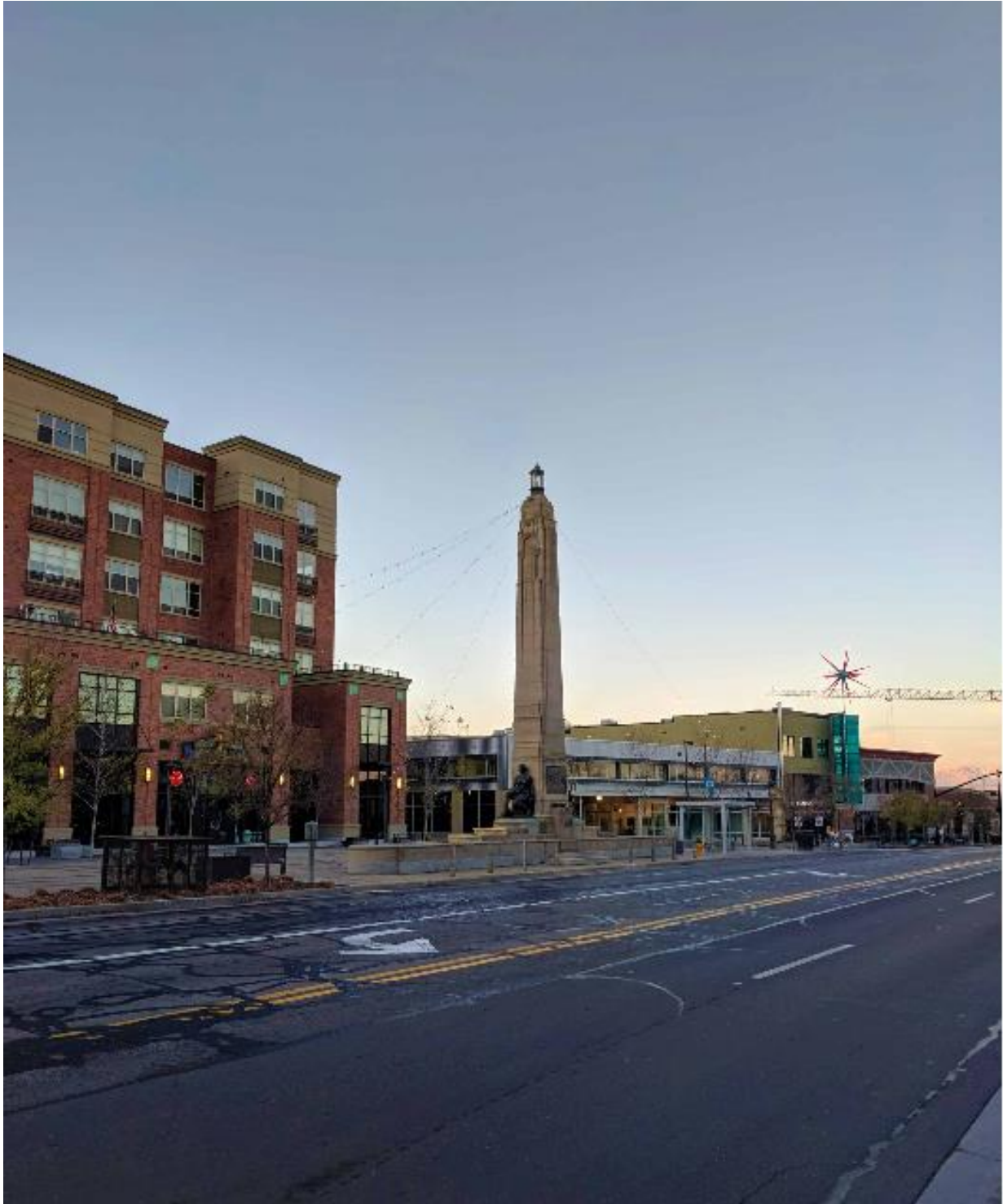
As an interesting aside, this mill was housed in the Deseret Manufacturing Company's (DMC) factory. This company was originally organized by Brigham Young for the creation of sugar derived from Sugar Beets. The Saints were paying the equivalent of \$35.81 for a pound of sugar in the 1850's. Thousands of dollars were spent to bring machinery from France to built this factory to produce their own sugar. The venture ultimately proved unsuccessful because of lack of expertise in the process. The factory was used over the next several years as a woolen and carding mill, a bucket and tub factory, and finally as a round house for the Utah Central Railroad. Below are a couple of photographs of that factory.



Sugar Mill in Sugar House



It is interesting to know that Sugar House got its name as a result of the sugar beet factory even though no usable sugar was ever produced there. The factory was built on the SouthEast corner of 2100 South and 1100 East. Today this is the location of the Sugar House monument as shown below:



While the sugar from sugar beets venture proved unsuccessful the woolen business was growing. Brigham Young wanted a new factory built specifically for the milling of wool. In 1870 work was begun on a large woolen mill in Provo. The factory was completed in 1873 and the Woolen business in Sugar House was shut down.

The Children of Ernst and Ane

Back to our story, just 10 months after their marriage Ane had their first child, a daughter they named Emma Sophia. She was born in Sugar House on June 28, 1871. Two more children were born to Ernst and Ane while they lived in Sugar House. Joseph was born July 18, 1872, but died a year later, on July 23, 1873. The cause of his death is listed as “Teething”. He is buried in the Salt Lake City Cemetery. I show his death record and Cemetery record below.

5749	Cotton Gilbert	Son of G. L. & Mary Jones	July 7, 1872	Comstock, Utah	1000			
5750	Cotton Gabriel		Jan 21, 1873					
5751	Mellquist Marie A. M.	John & Annie C. Ernst	May 8, 1873	Salt Lake	Salt Lake	Utah		Infant Sings
5752	Wheeler Adam P.	Son of David & Mary K. Apple	April 25, 1872		26			Whispering Lough St. W. Smith
5753	Taubman Joseph	Ernst & Annie C. Ernst	July 18, 1872	Sugar House	23			Teething
5754	Morgan Maggie M.	Wife of Joseph & Jane	1872	Salt Lake	27			Infant Sings
5755	Youtel H.	George & Maria	1872					
5756	Bjelson James Fredrick	Thor & Mary Elizabeth	July 16, 1873	Salt Lake	28			Marasmus

5743	Cotton Gabriel		72					
5744	Mellquist Maria J.		73					Infant Sings (Single)
5745	Wheeler Adam P.		74					John David & Mary K.
5746	Taubman Joseph		23					Ernst & Annie C.
5747	Morgan Maggie M.		27					John Joseph and Jane
5748	Youtel H.							John & Maria

Their third child, Mary Elizabeth (my grandmother) was born September 30, 1873. There are no sources showing the exact birthdates of these children. My sister Donna Jeanne Smith Snarr completed several family group sheet for our ancestors in the 1970's. She showed exact birth dates for these three children. She added the note that information came from “Family records of Ane Kirstine Jensen”. Perhaps a family member still has these original records kept by Ane. We are just grateful that Ane kept these records at all.

I show a photo of the 1880 US Census taken on June 8th of that year. It took close examination of this census record since “Taubman” was spelled “Tapman” and “Ernst” was spelled “Anson” and “Ane” is spelled “Annie”. Most of the remainder of the names and places are spelled correctly. The ages of the children as recorded on this census align with the birth information found in my sister’s Group Sheets.

Enumeration Dist. No. 28-1

SCHEDULE I.—Inhabitants in Granite Precinct, in the County of Salt Lake, State of Utah, enumerated by me on the 8th day of June, 1880.

A. L. Paddock Enumerator.

In Case	Sex	Color	Age	Marital Status	Profession, Occupation, or Trade	Education	Health					Education		Nativity						
							Blind	Deaf and dumb	Mad	Paralyzed	Other	Common School	Higher	Place of Birth of the parents	Place of Birth of the person	Place of Birth of the person	Place of Birth of the person			
1																				
2																				
3	25				Farmer															
4					Keeping house															
5	29				Farmer															
6					Keeping house															
7					Daughter															
8					Daughter															
9					Daughter															

The Farm in Granite

Ernst was offered a job as a weaver in the new Provo Woolen Mills. Fortunately for his posterity Ernst chose another path. According to Aunt Chelt's account this is what happened in 1873. "A man named Andrew Hansen, who owned a number of acres of land near the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon, heard that the money Ernst sent to pay the way for Ane's mother was still being held in the emigration fund. And he offered to trade 10 ½ acres for this money, so his mother-in-law could come to America." Researchers I have worked with tell me that it could not have happened that way. There is no record of any such transfers in and out of the Perpetual Emigration Fund (PEF). While some of the details of what happened are still a mystery it is clear that Ernst and Ane and their two daughters moved from Sugar House to a little farm in what was called Granite. I have not been able, as yet, to find any legal records of the transaction.

I show a photograph below of the location of their family farm in what Aunt Chelt called Granite. It is very close to the crossroads of Bengal Boulevard and Danish Road. Today the area would be Cottonwood Heights.



The photo was attached to Ernst in FamilySearch by a cousin in 2018.

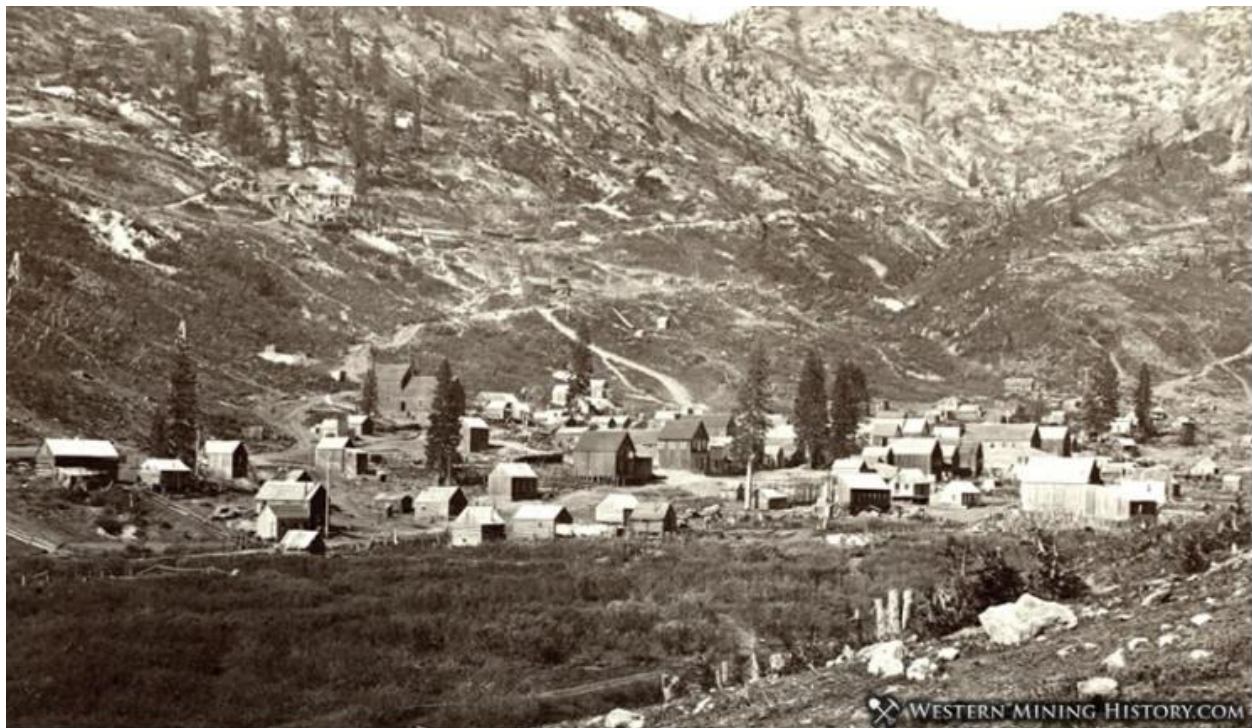
Brief History of Silver mining in the Cottonwood Canyons.

In 1863 there were prospectors in both Little and Big Cottonwood Canyons and discoveries of Silver-Lead ore were plentiful. There was little profitable success initially because of the difficulty of transporting and smelting the ore that was found. Several mining efforts came and went during the Civil War years. By 1865 very little mining was being done in the Cottonwood Canyons. With the promise of the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869 mining interest increased again. Ore could be transported to smelters by rail. In the Summer of 1869 a rich strike of Silver-Lead Ore was discovered 93 feet below the surface in the “Emma” mine up Little Cottonwood Canyon. The ore was capable of producing 130 ounces of silver per ton of ore. With this discovery came success in several additional mining operations. Hillsides were cleared of timber, home and structures were built for the miners and their operations. The area of the Alta mine became a city with buildings going up everywhere. It was reported that as many as 5000 people live in Alta City and 150 buildings during the summer months in the last 1860s.

The little town of Emmaville sprang up as a halfway camping ground for the miners and ore haulers. The town was originally located at the Southeast end of Danish Road along the banks of the Little Willow Creek. As many as 500 people lived in Emmaville during the latter part of the 1860’s. By the end of 1871, due to an epidemic, a fire, and the coming of the railroad to Granite, Emmaville was in decline and moved about 1 ½ miles further up the canyon, nearer the railroad terminus in Granite. With the extension of the railroad to the granite quarry in 1873, the town moved again close to Wasatch Resort in Little Cottonwood Canyon.

I shared that brief history of Emmaville and the mining to paint the picture of the still thriving mining business in Little Cottonwood canyon around the time Ernst and his little family moved to this area. Ernst could not work in the mines because of his injured legs but he was able to make a living supplying the produce from his new farm to the miners in the Little Cottonwood Canyon. Aunt Chelta said Ernst could make anything grow and raised all kinds of fruits and vegetables.

The image below shows a much different Alta than the one we see today.



Alta Utah ca 1873

There are no photographs of the log and adobe cabin that they built in 1873 on their farm. After all the daughters had married and moved away, Ane and Charley apparently leased the farm for a few years between 1905 and 1910. They went to live in a small frame house on Vine Street. When they returned to their farm they built the small wood frame home you see in the photograph below. It honestly looks more like a chicken coop than a home. There was no running water inside and no bathroom facilities. It is possible that there was nothing but a dirt floor as well.

I share below three early photographs showing the wood frame home Charley and Ane built upon their return to the farm.





I don't know when these photographs were taken. The area seems very overgrown. On the other hand the windows in the cabin appear to be unbroken. This frame structure looks pretty basic. I can only imagine what the original log and adobe home was like. It was, no doubt, a meager existence living on their farm.

The remainder of Ane's children were born inside the log and adobe home in Granite. Anna Christina was the first child born on their farm in Granite, on August 17, 1875. Two years later, in 1877, a little boy was born. They named him Ernst Joachim. He lived only six weeks and died of Whooping Cough. In 1879 a baby girl was still born. They named her Eva. On January 13, 1881, a daughter, Josephine Caroline, was born on the farm. She was named after Ernst's sister, Caroline. Another son, Johann Gottlieb, named after Ernst's father, was born September 29, 1883. He too died on the family farm at the age of 2 years.

Ernst built small caskets for his children who died on their family farm. Ernst's daughter, Josephine, remembers Ernst building a small casket for his son, Johann while his tears fell. These three children were buried on their farm.

The ninth of Ernst and Ane's children was born on June 5, 1885. They named this son Harold Charles. He was the only son to live to adulthood.

Two of Ane's brothers, who had joined the Church in Denmark, also came to Utah. Carl Harold Lauritz Jenson came in 1879 and Kristian came in 1885. As mentioned earlier, Ernst had baptized Carl in 1866 while serving his mission in Denmark. Both men settled in Logan. I am sure this was a disappointment to Ane and Ernst that Ane's brothers didn't settle near them.

Ernst's father (Johann Gottlieb Taubmann) died on February 16, 1886. Aunt Chelta's history indicates that Ernst received \$100.00 from his father's estate. This would have surely been welcome to this struggling family. Ernst dealt mainly in trade and cash money was hard to come by. We suspect that this money came to Ernst according to German inheritance laws rather than as a gift from his family.

The last of their children was a stillborn baby boy born in 1887. Our family records indicate that this son was stillborn but no name or exact date was given. As mentioned earlier, they did name their stillborn baby girl Eve in 1879.

Indians often passed through their family farm. Ernst was always courteous to them and became friends with many. He would always give them some of his produce when available and biscuits, etc. when fresh produce was not available.

Ernst could read and write in multiple languages and taught his children at home. He had beautiful handwriting. He was called to be the Clerk of the Granite Ward. He designed legal documents, such as marriage certificates and made graduation certificates for the Buttler School.

Ernst Passes Away

After the stillborn birth of their last child Ernst health began to fail. He passed away on November 16, 1888, after a three-week illness. He was only 57 years old and left a 35 year old wife and 5 children (Emma was 17, Mary 15, Annie 13, Josephine 7, and Charley was just 3 years old). Ernst was buried on a rise on the family farm next to his deceased children.










We do not have any photographs of Ernst but his daughter Josephine (who was just seven years old when her father died) provided this description of her father in a letter to Aunt Chelta, "He had blue eyes and reddish-brown hair, he was bald on top and the rest was long to his shoulders. He also had chin whiskers. He always walked with a limp."

Below is shown the children born to Ane Kirstine Taubmann and Ernst Reinhold Taubmann as found in FamilySearch.

Ernst Reinholdt Taubmann
1831–1888 • KWJF-4ZH
Marriage: 28 August 1870
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah, United ...

Ane Kirstine Sophie Jensen
1853–1938 • M4V7-6HK

Children

-  **Emma Sophia Taubman**
1871–1908 • KF5C-2GV
-  **Joseph Taubmann**
1872–1873 • KN68-VRB
-  **Mary Elizabeth Taubman**
1873–1951 • KWC2-SY4
-  **Anna Christina Taubmann**
1875–1963 • KWJC-GVH
-  **Ernst Joachim Taubmann**
1877–1877 • KN68-VY3
-  **Eva Taubmann**
1879–1879 • KN1Y-BP4
-  **Josephine Caroline Taubman**
1881–1981 • KW8M-QHM
-  **Johann Gottlieb Taubmann**
1883–1885 • KN6Z-RMX
-  **Charley Harold Taubmann**
1885–1934 • K2H5-9QW

Life after Ernst's Passing

After Ernst's death, Ane received a letter from a member of Ernst's family in Germany offering enough money to move her and her family to Germany where they would be taken care of, and where she would receive her rightful inheritance. There was one stipulation, however, that she and her children would have to "return to the Lutheran faith" and forsake the Godless religion Ernst had been persuaded to follow, through the influence of the devil. Ane never wrote back to Ernst's family. She felt she didn't write well enough to respond and really didn't have enough money to send a letter to Germany. She also worried that if she did accept their offer that they would somehow take her children away from her.

Ane was a proud little woman and even in her poverty she would not turn to Ernst's family for any assistance. These must have been difficult times. After their father's death daughters Emma Sophia and Mary Elizabeth found work away from the farm while Annie Christina, Josephine Caroline and Harold Charley did what they could to help Ane on the family farm. Josephine recalled that their work included herding cattle, milking cows, churning butter, gathering eggs, working in the large garden, picking fruit and, as a teenager, taking their eggs and butter to Salt Lake City to trade for groceries. The Indians who had often come to Ernst's farm to beg for food, upon hearing of his death, never came to ask for food again.

We know that Mary Elizabeth (my grandmother) went to work at the Deseret News Paper Mill. It was built in 1883 to supply paper to the Deseret News Paper. The mill was a focal point in the community of Butlerville. I show a photograph of the completed Deseret News Paper Mill below.



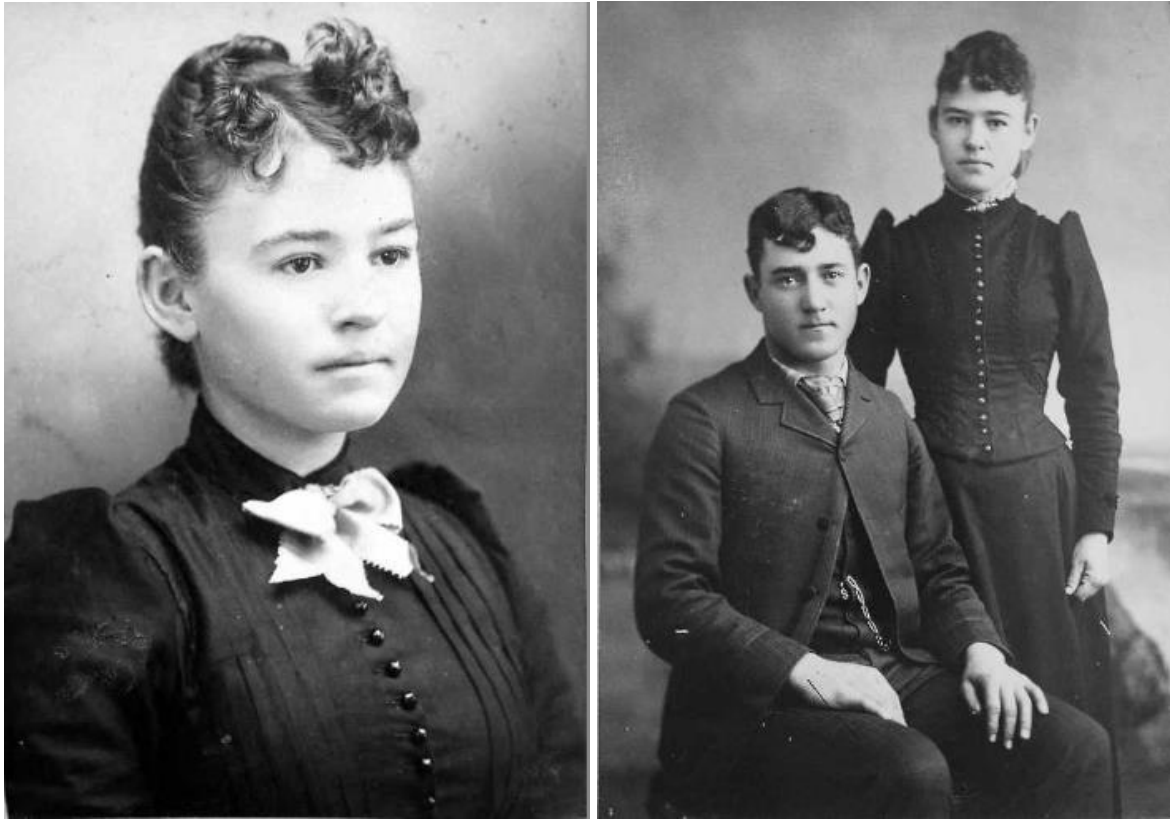
The building was built from granite rock discarded as the blocks for the Salt Lake temple were quarried and shaped in the Little Cottonwood Canyon. Mary told her daughter, Chelta, of riding the family horse over the hills to the paper mill, and then turning him loose to go back home, so he could be used on the farm by those at home. Mary was 15 when her dad died and could have worked at the mill until it was gutted by fire on April 1, 1893. More on Mary later.

In later years the mill was used for various activities including a dance venue. As a high school student in the 1960's, I attended at least one high school dance at the "old mill". I show a newer photograph of the remains of the Deseret Mill. Current owners are still hopeful of once again resurrecting this unique building.



Ernst and Ane's Children Marry

On November 17, 1892 Emma Sophia married David Ferguson. They had six children together. Unfortunately, Emma died at the age of 36 of Meningitis on April 30, 1908. I show a photograph of Emma that was taken shortly before her wedding to David and another photo of the both of them.



This is an obituary notice for Emma who died of meningitis at 36 years of age.

Mrs. Emma Ferguson, wife of David Ferguson, Big Cottonwood, died at her home Friday morning of meningitis. Mrs. Ferguson was a young woman only 36 years old and highly respected. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 12 o'clock, noon, at the South Cottonwood meetinghouse.

Anna Christina married Edward J. Campbell on September 6, 1900, in Salt Lake City. They did not have any children together. Anna died of natural causes at the age of 88 on December 3, 1963. I show a photo of Anna as a young woman (perhaps her engagement photo) and another photo of Anna and her husband, Edward. And a copy of her obituary.



Annie C. Campbell
Annie Christian Taubman Campbell, 88, 1167 Douglas (1240 East) died of natural causes Tuesday, 5:45 p.m., in a Salt Lake rest home. Born Aug. 17, 1875, Granite, Salt Lake County, to Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Taubman. Married to Edward John Campbell, June 20, 1900, Salt Lake Temple, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He died 1952. Survivors: sister, Josephine Shipp, Pocatello, Idaho. Funeral, Friday, 11 a.m., 260 E. South Temple, where friends call Thursday evening from 6 to 8; Friday prior to services. Burial, Wasatch Lawn Memorial Park.

On May 16, 1905, Josephine Caroline married John Shipp. They only had two children, two girls. Only one lived to adulthood. Josephine, herself, lived to the age of 100. The photograph below shows Josephine as a young girl alongside her younger brother, Charley. This is the only photograph that has been found of Charley.



I also so a photograph of Josephine with her mother, Ane Taubmann. This photo of Ane seems to be the earliest photo taken of her. It appears to have been taken when Josephine was a young teenager. If she was 16 years old in this photo, then Ane would have been 44 years old.



Next is a photograph of Josephine and her husband, John Shipp. And a copy of her obituary.



Harold Charley Taubmann was the only male child born to Ernst and Ane to live to adulthood. However, he was troubled with rheumatism as an adult. After Josephine married in 1905 only Charley and Ane were left to take care of the farm. As I mentioned earlier, about this time, they leased their farm and moved down the road to Cottonwood to live next to her daughter, Mary Elizabeth and, her husband, George Fred Smith. George had built a small wood frame home just to the west of his home on Vine Street. I show a photograph of that frame house taken in 1925 (several years after Ane and Charley lived there). I'll say more about this photograph later.



Charlie and Ane moved into the above-mentioned house sometime after Josephine's marriage in 1905. But apparently they did not stay there long. The 1910 US Census shows them back on their farm in Butlerville. It is not clear why they left this more comfortable and convenient house to return to their simple frame farmhouse but they clearly did. This home had inside plumbing, a bathroom and running water. And, of course, a wood floor.

That census is shown below.

1910 United States Federal Census for Annie C Taubman
Utah > Salt Lake > Butlerville > District 0085

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910—POPULATION

Utah Salt Lake Butlerville
NAME OF INCORPORATED PLACE Butlerville WARD OF CITY
ENumerated by ME ON THE 10 DAY OF May 1910. John A. Walker

LOCATION.	NAME	RELATION.	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.	NATIVITY.			LANGUAGE.	OCCUPATION.			EDUCATION.	PROPERTY OF REAL ESTATE.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Place of birth of each person and place of birth of each person's parents, if born in the United States, give the name of territory. If of foreign birth, give the country.	Sex and age on April 15, 1910, and whether single, married, widowed, or divorced.	Relationship to the person on the line of the head of the family.	Color or race.	Place of birth of this person.	Place of birth of father of this person.	Place of birth of mother of this person.	Whether able to speak English.	Trade or profession of each person, or occupation, or service, or office, or other title.	General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which person works, or service rendered, or profession, or office, or other title.	Whether ever employed in any of the following occupations: (1) Agriculture, (2) Stock raising, (3) Fishing, (4) Mining, (5) Manufacturing, (6) Commerce, (7) Transportation, (8) Public utility, (9) Government, (10) Education, (11) Professional, (12) Other.	Whether ever attended school.	Whether ever owned real estate.
55 65	Mary E.	Daughter	F W 22 S	Utah	Denmark	Denmark	English	None				
	Byer William H.	Head	M W 30 M 16	Utah	England	Denmark	English	Farmer	General farm			O F E S
	Laura J.	wife	F W 26 M 16	Utah	Denmark	Utah	English	None				
	Claudia H.	Sister	M W 13 S	Utah	Utah	Utah	English	None				
60 65	Virginia	Daughter	F W 14 S	Utah	Utah	Utah	English	None				
	Taubman Annie	Head	F W 55 wid 11 S	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	English	Farmer	General farm			O F E H
	Charles H.	Son	M W 24 S	Utah	Denmark	Denmark	English	Farm laborer	Home farm			
61 66	Isabel	Head	M W 43 M 23	England	England	England	English	Farmer	General farm			O M E H
	Oliver B.	wife	F W 45 M 23 6 S	Utah	England	Germany	English	None				

Charley was 24 when this Census was taken on May 10, 1910. He is listed as a farm laborer on their home farm. Ane is also listed as a farmer. Charley, like his father, could make anything

grow. He and his mother stayed on the family farm until his death. Charley never married but took care of his mother and helped provide income by working the family farm. He died on November 20, 1934, at the age of 49. He is buried in the Murray City Cemetery next to this mother's grave.

His death certificate is shown below.

J 0 0 3 4 0 2 9 7 5

State Board of Health File No. 1839

STATE OF UTAH
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

1 PLACE OF DEATH
County Salt Lake Precinct: _____
Town or City Salt Lake Salt Lake Gen'l Hospital Ward _____
(If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number)

2 FULL NAME Hared Charles Taubman

3 Residence: No. _____ St. Butlerville, Utah
(If non-resident give city or town and State)

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE:
(a) in city or town where death occurred yrs. mos. ds. (b) in Utah yrs. mos. ds. (c) in U.S., if of foreign birth yrs. mos. ds.

4 SEX Male COLOR OR RACE White SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED (Write the word) Single

5a If Married, Widowed, or Divorced HUSBAND OF (or) WIFE OF XXXXXX

7 DATE OF BIRTH (month, day, and year) June 5, 1885

8 AGE Years 49 Months 5 Days 15 If LESS than 1 day, hrs. ____ min. ____

9 OCCUPATION OF DECEASED
(a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as engineer (type of) Farmer
(b) Industry or business in which work was done, as railway, mine (kind of), bank, etc. General Farming
(c) Date deceased last worked at this occupation (month and year) Nov. 1934 (d) Total time (years) spent in this occupation 26

10 BIRTHPLACE (City or town) Butlerville, Utah
(State or Country)

11 NAME OF FATHER Ernest Taubman

12 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or Country) Germany

13 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER Annie Jensen

14 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or Country) Denmark

15 INFORMANT (Signature) G. B. Smith
Address Murray, R. D. 3

16 BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL Salt Lake County
Place Murray City Cem. Date Nov. 24, 1934

17 UNDERTAKER: Geo. W. Jenkins
Address Murray, Utah

18 FILED Nov 23 1934 G. W. Vinko REGISTRAR.
REGISTERED NUMBER 1835

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

19 DATE OF DEATH (month, day, and year) November 20, 1934

20 I HEREBY CERTIFY That I attended deceased from Nov. 17, 1934 to Nov. 20, 1934
I last saw him alive on Nov. 20, 1934
death occurred on the date stated above, at 11:25 p.m.
The principal cause of death and related causes of importance were as follows:
Pneumonia (Lobar)

Duration	
Yrs.	Mos. Ds.
	<u>2</u>

Other contributory causes of importance:
Perforated Duodenal ulcer with Pneumococcus Peritonitis

If operation, date of Nov. 17, 1934
Condition for which performed Perforated Duodenal Ulcer Was there an autopsy? No

If death was due to external causes (violence) fill in also the following:
Accident, suicide, or homicide? _____ Date of injury _____ 19____
Where did injury occur? _____
Specify whether injury occurred in industry, in home, or in public place.

Manner of injury _____
Nature of injury _____

Was disease or injury in any way related to occupation of deceased? No
If so, specify _____
(Signed) J. E. Robinson M. D.
Nov. 22 1934 Address 1088 E. 3100. Salt Lake City

N. B.—WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD. Every item of information should be carefully supplied. AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important. See instructions on back of certificate.

After Charley died Ane Kirstine went to live with her daughter, Mary Elizabeth, at 1725 East Vine Street in Cottonwood, now Murray.

A closer look at Mary Elizabeth Taubmann

I need to back track in this history a few years to focus on Ane's third daughter, my grandmother, Mary Elizabeth Taubmann. She, after all, is the tie-in to the George W. Smith Family. As mentioned earlier, Mary went to work outside the family home after her father's death in 1888. She worked at the Deseret Paper Mill, perhaps until the mill was destroyed by fire in 1893. We know that she and her older sister, Emma, worked in the homes of friends and neighbors, cleaning, sewing and general housework.

Mary Elizabeth Taubmann Marries George Fred Smith

Mary, in 1894, was working in the home of George Fred Smith on Vine Street in Murray. His first wife, Elizabeth Ann Newman Smith, was ill and Mary took care of the house as well as their six living children, ages 2 to 12. Elizabeth Ann died February 1, 1895, at the age of 31 and Mary stayed on and took care on the house and children. Inevitably, George and Mary fell in love and were married, one year after Elizabeth Ann passed away, on January 31, 1896. A copy of their marriage license is shown below.

782 5529

Marriage License.

THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORY OF UTAH, COUNTY OF SALT LAKE.

To any person legally authorized to solemnize Marriage, Greeting:

You are hereby authorized to join in Holy Matrimony

Mr. George F. Smith of Big Cottonwood
in the County of Salt Lake and ~~Territory~~ of Utah, of the age of 36 years, and
Mrs. Mary E. Taubmann of Big Cottonwood
in the County of Salt Lake and ~~Territory~~ of Utah, of the age of 22 years.

Witness, my hand as Clerk of the Probate Court and the Seal of said Court hereto affixed,
at my office in Salt Lake City, in said County, this 30th day
of January, A. D. 1896

W. B. Brinton
Clerk of the Probate Court.

By A. L. Reese Deputy.

STATE }
Territory of Utah, } ss.
COUNTY OF SALT LAKE }

I hereby certify that on the Thirtieth first day
of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-~~four~~six
at Big Cottonwood in said County, I, the undersigned, a Big Cottonwood
did join in the Holy Bonds of Matrimony, according to law George F. Smith
of the County of Salt Lake, ~~Territory~~ of Utah, and Mary Taubmann
of the County of Salt Lake, ~~Territory~~ of Utah. The nature of the ceremony was according to the rites of Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter Day Saints and Disciples of Jesus Christ and was a present mutual agreement of marriage between the parties for all time.

We were married as stated in this Certificate, and are now Husband and Wife.

Signed George F. Smith Groom.
Signed Mary E. Taubmann Bride.
In the presence of Lucetta Brinton Witness.
Bessie Brinton Witness.

W. B. Brinton
Bp.
Filed Feb. 27 1896

At the time of their marriage Mary was 22 and George Fred was 36 with six young children to care for.

Orsen – 13

Thomas – 11


Florence – 9


Catherine – 7


George – 4


Nellie – 2



Shown below are the children of George Fred Smith and Elizabeth Ann Newman as recorded in FamilySearch.



 **George Fred Smith**
1859-1942 • KWCF-MBT



 **Elizabeth Ann Newman**
1863-1895 • KWCF-MBR



Marriage
28 October 1881
Murray, Salt Lake, Utah, United States 



Children (7) 



 **Orson James Smith**
1882-1971 • KVG6-N6D 



 **Thomas Reuben Smith**
1884-1937 • KVVQ-QNY 

 **Florence Elizabeth Smith**
1886-1982 • KWCF-MB5 

 **Catherine Deborah Smith**
1888-1971 • KWCX-VP8 

 **Hazel Smith**
1888-1888 • KVVQ-QJZ 

 **George Earl Smith**
1891-1912 • KVVQ-QJ8 

 **Nellie Ann Smith**
1893-1907 • KVVQ-QJ6 

This photograph would have been taken in 1896 and shows Mary Elizabeth with her first-born child, my father, Raymont Fred Smith in her left arm and the youngest child of Elizabeth Ann Newman Smith, Nellie Ann, age 3 on her right side.

Mary Elizabeth, indeed, had her hands full as she cared for Elizabeth Ann's six children in addition to having seven children of her own.



George had built a beautiful adobe/brick home at 1725 East Vine Street in Murray and the family moved into it in 1893. This new home replaced the old 2 room log home with a dirt floor they had been living in up to that time. That log home was behind the new home and was later torn down. The foundation of their new home was built from granite rocks discarded from the stones cut for the Salt Lake Temple. The outside adobe walls of the house were one foot thick and faced on the outside with brick. When they moved in, there were only two other homes on Vine Street between 1300 East and the County Road (Highland Drive).

Here is a picture of the home of George Fred Smith taken around the turn of the century. The dirt street outside the gate is Vine Street in what is now Murray. It is unfortunate that Elizabeth Ann was only able to enjoy this new home for less than two years.



The Children of Mary Elizabeth Taubmann and George Fred Smith

There were seven children born to George Fred Smith and Mary Elizabeth Taubmann between the years 1896 to 1916. I show them listed below as they appear in FamilySearch.

George Fred Smith
1859-1942 • KWCF-MBT
Marriage: 31 January 1896
Cottonwood, Salt Lake, Utah, United St...

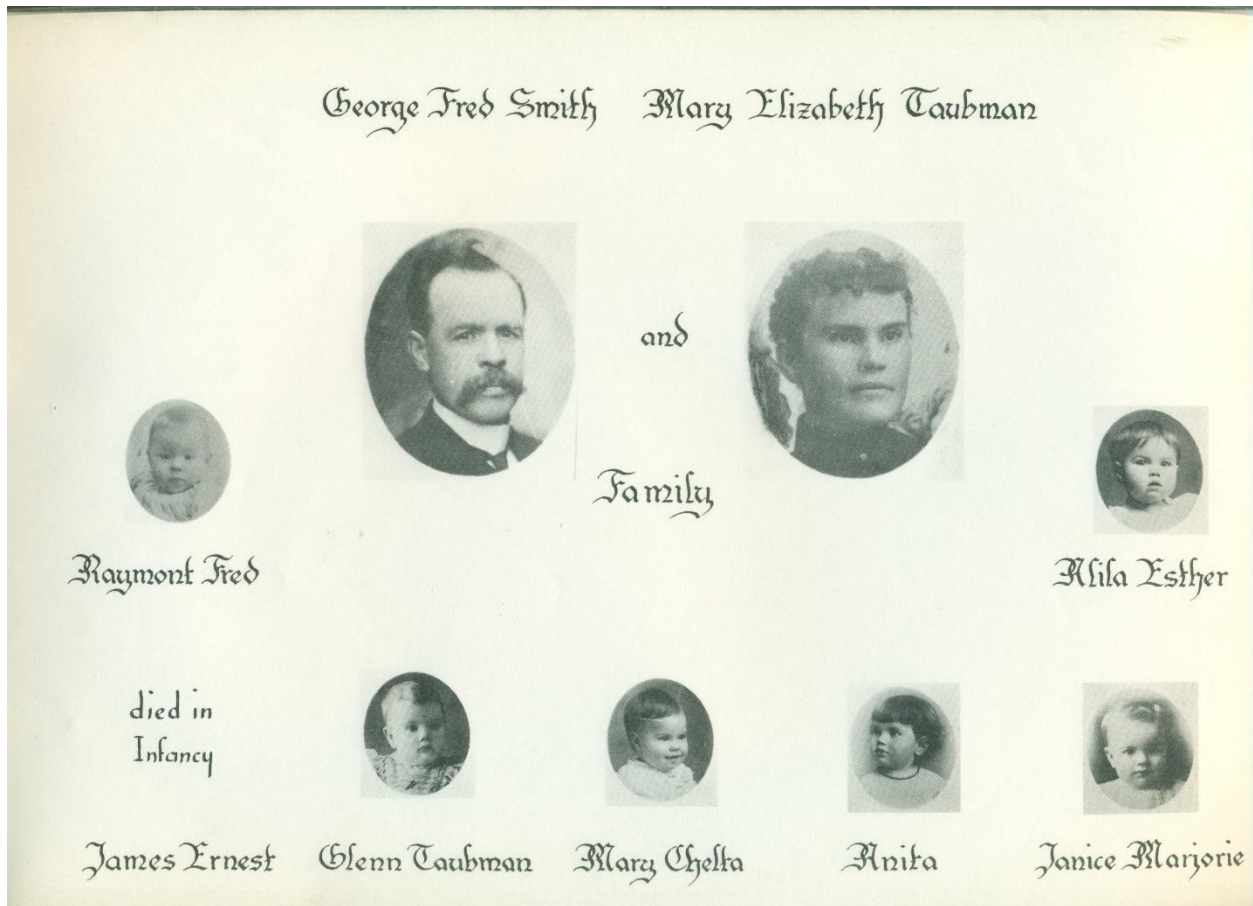
Mary Elizabeth Taubman
1873-1951 • KWC2-SY4

Children

- Raymont Fred Smith** ←
1896-1959 • KWCL-87H
- Alila Lyle Esther Smith Mitchener
1898-1982 • KWCN-D97
- Frank Ernest James Smith
1900-1900 • LL7N-7C2
- Glen Taubman Smith Sr
1901-1984 • KWZQ-3KK
- Mary Chelta Smith** ←
1908-1989 • KWC2-SYS
- Anita Smith Vanderende
1910-1975 • KWZG-3Z8
- Janice Margery Smith
1916-1918 • K2HX-Y25

I have highlighted Raymont Fred (my father) and Mary Chelta (the author of Ane and Ernst's history).

One of our family members put together the following collage of the seven children born to George Fred and Mary Elizabeth.



In May of 1905, George Fred was called on a mission to Great Britain. He left on May 23, 1905 leaving Mary Elizabeth and nine children at home, six from Elizabeth Ann and three of her own. The older boys, Orson (23) and Thomas (21), and to perhaps a lesser extent, George Earl (14) and Raymont (9) took care of running the farm 32 acre farm. Florence (19) and Catherine (17) helped Mary Elizabeth take care of the home and the younger children, Alila (7) and Glen (4). Money had been set aside to pay for George Fred's mission expenses but Mary was determined not to touch that money while he was gone. They sold produce, eggs, butter, and butter milk. Mary took in sewing and when George returned in August of 1907, the only reserve money she had spent was to fix up a room from a woman convert and her son, from George Fred's mission, to live temporarily. The young boy was sick when they arrived, and it was discovered that he had Scarlet Fever. The boy survived but Nellie Ann, the youngest child of Elizabeth Ann, contracted the disease and died on September 7, 1907.

The photos below show George Fred while he was on his mission between 1905 and 1907.



Here is another photograph of Ane Kirstine with two of her granddaughters. Mary Chelta is the three-year-old (estimate) standing in front. Her sister, Anita, age about 1, is standing on the stool. Those ages would make Ane roughly 58 years old at the time. The believe the occasion was Mother's Day, May 14, 1911. The photo was taken at the home of George Fred and Mary Elizabeth's home.



The below photograph was likely taken on the same day as the one above. It appears Mary Chelta and Anita are dressed the same in both photos. From left to right is George Fred's daughter, Catherine Deborah Smith (Gilbert), age 22. In her arms is her son, Norris Gilbert (1). Next is Alila Smith (13), old son, Raymont Fred, my father, is next (14), Mary Elizabeth (37) is holding her youngest child, at this time, Anita (7 months). In front of Mary Elizabeth is her daughter, Mary Chelta (3). George Fred Smith (51) is next and in front of him is his granddaughter, Naida Bringhurst (3). His daughter, Florence Elizabeth Bringhurst (25) is holding her daughter, Florence Dean Bringhurst (1). Lastly is 10-year-old son, Glen Taubman Smith standing in the bushes.



Mary Elizabeth's son, Raymont Fred Smith, married Ethel Naylor (my mother) on June 20, 1923. They had 7 children together of which I am the youngest. This photograph below shows that wood frame home Ane and Charley moved into for a short time (1905 -1910) AT 1697 East Vine Street. Raymont Fred moved into this home after he was married. Raymont is holding his first child, Donna Jeanne Smith in 1925.



This is a wonderful 4 generation photograph that was taken in the Spring of 1925. On the left is Ane Kirstine Jensen Taubmann (age 72). Sitting next to her is daughter, Mary Elizabeth Taubmann Smith (age 51). On the right side of the photograph is Ethel Naylor Smith (wife of Mary's oldest son, Raymont Fred Smith (age 22). On Mary's lap is Donna Jeanne Smith, Ethel's first born daughter (born Christmas eve, 1924).

It is clear to see Ane Kirstine's somewhat withered right arm in this photo.



Ane Kirstine Passes Away

As mentioned previously, after the death of her son, Charley, in 1934, Ane went to live with her daughter, Mary Elizabeth and her family. Ane Kirstine Jensen Taubmann died on May 29, 1938 at the age of 85. I show her death certificate below:

1. PLACE OF DEATH			State Board of Health File No. 946		
County <u>Salt Lake</u>			STATE OF UTAH		
Precinct <u># 1</u>			CERTIFICATE OF DEATH		
Town or City <u>Cottonwood</u>			No. <u>1725</u> Vine Street St. _____ Ward _____		
(If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number)					
2. FULL NAME <u>Annie Christina Taubman</u>					
3. Residence: No. <u>1725</u> Vine Street St. _____					
(Usual place of abode) (If non-resident give city or town and State)					
(a) Length of residence in city or town where death occurred.			(b) How long in U. S., if of foreign birth?		
Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days
<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>		<u>68</u>		
PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS					
4 SEX <u>Female</u>	5 COLOR OR RACE <u>White</u>	6 SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, ED, or DIVORCED (Write the word) <u>Widowed</u>	19 DATE OF DEATH (month, day, and year) <u>May 26</u> 19 <u>38</u>	I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from <u>May 22</u> 19 <u>38</u> to <u>May 26</u> 19 <u>38</u>	
6a If Married, Widowed, or Divorced HUSBAND OF (or) WIFE OF <u>Ernest R. Taubman</u>			I last saw <u>her</u> alive on <u>May 25</u> 19 <u>38</u>		
7 DATE OF BIRTH (month, day, and year) <u>March 22</u> 18 <u>53</u>			death occurred on the date stated above, at <u>12:40 A.M.</u> Duration _____		
8 AGE Years <u>85</u> Months <u>2</u> Days <u>4</u>	If LESS than 1 day, _____ hrs. or _____ min.		The principal cause of death and related causes of importance were as follows:		
9 OCCUPATION OF DECEASED (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as engineer (type of), mason, bookkeeper, etc. (b) Industry or business in which work was done, as railway, mine (kind of), bank, etc. (c) Date deceased last worked at this occupation (month and year) _____ (d) Total time (years) spent in this occupation _____			<u>Chronic Myocarditis ?</u>		
10 BIRTHPLACE (City or Town) _____ (State or Country) <u>Denmark</u>			Other contributory causes of importance: <u>Nasal hemorrhages</u> <u>General Debility & Senility</u>		
11 NAME OF FATHER <u>James Jensen</u>			If operation, date of _____ Condition for which performed _____ Was there an autopsy? <u>Yes</u>		
12 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or Country) <u>Denmark</u>			If death was due to external causes (violence) fill in also the following: Accident, suicide, or homicide? _____ Date of injury _____ 19____		
13 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER <u>Sophia Olsen</u>			Where did injury occur? _____ (Specify city or town, county and State)		
14 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or Country) <u>Denmark</u>			Specify whether injury occurred in industry, in home, or in public place: _____		
15 INFORMANT (Signature) <u>J. J. Smith</u> Address <u>1725 Vine Street</u>			Manner of injury _____ Nature of injury _____		
16 BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL Place <u>Murray Cemetery</u> Date <u>May 29</u> 19 <u>38</u>			Was disease or injury in any way related to occupation of deceased? _____		
17 UNDERTAKER <u>Geo. W. Jenkins</u> Address <u>Murray Utah</u>			If so, specify _____ (Signed) <u>Theodore Nelson</u> M.D. 5/27 1938 Address <u>Murray Utah</u>		
18 FILED <u>May 29</u> 19 <u>38</u> <u>Henry V. Ballard</u> Registrar. REGISTERED NUMBER <u>9</u>					

Ane Kirstine Jensen Taubmann died on May 29, 1938, at the age of 85. She is truly one of the heroes in our family. From moments before her birth when the midwife ruined her right arm and left her for dead, Ane struggled to survive through difficult circumstances. She lost her father at age 13 and mother at age 17. She came to America alone as her brother sought to prevent her. Married at age 17, she bore 10 children over 16 years, saw 5 of those children die before reaching the age of 2. She lost her husband, Ernst, when she was only 35 years old. Ane lived

another 50 years, and many of those years she continued to live in the small adobe log cabin at the foot of the mountains.

Aunt Cleta, at the conclusion of her 1979 history gave this wonderful description and tribute to her grandmother, Ane Kirstine Jensen Taubmann: "I remember Grandmother as a quiet, gentle lady, with dark eyes; her hair never did go very grey. I remember kissing her on the cheek, which was as soft as a rose petal. She was small, only 5 feet tall. She was always neatly dressed, her hair was parted in the middle, and held in place with two side combs.

She was always willing to help those in need. When we think of all she did, sewing for her family by hand, washing by hand, carrying wood and water, with the use of only one hand, without any sigh of complaint; what a wonderful person she was."

I'll end this history a couple of poems and again my thanks to Mary Chelta Smith Quick for her devotion to her grandmother, Ane Kirstine Jensen Taubmann and her grandfather, Ernst Reinhold Taubmann and her efforts to tell their story of Love, Faith, and Devotion.

For Ane Kirstine's 80th birthday her daughter, Mary Elizabeth Taubmann Smith, wrote this poem about her mother.

My Mother

Just eighty years ago today
A baby came to earth,
A bright and happy little girl
She was always full of mirth;
But that was far across the sea
And in another land,
The Gospel it was that brought you here,
You obeyed the Lord's command

And when the Gospel came to you,
Though you were just a child,
You helped the Elders with the work
You did it with a smile.
And then alone you left your home,
A maid of seventeen,

You came to Zion, as you thought,
It was not all a dream.

And then your real work began,
Your maidenhood was short,
At twenty-one you had mothered three,
And I was one of them.
And seven more you brought to earth,
Your children numbered ten,
But six you had given back to God,
And only four remain.

Your husband too, God took away
So early in your life,
He left you here to fight alone
In this world of toil and strife.
But Mother, we all love you more,
Because your task was hard,
And know the Lord will not forget
To give you your reward.

Our home, it was a happy one
Though humble, we were blest
With parents who obeyed God's will,
And taught it to the rest;
And in our home, the Lord's command
You taught us all your life,
You were a counselor and a pal,
A true and happy wife.

In sorrow you have been a friend,
Your neighbors love you well,
Their praise for you has thrilled my heart,
And made my bosom swell.
Your early friends have passed away,
Some day you will meet with joy,
Your treasures never were the kind
That moth and rust destroy.

And now in your declining years,
The Lord, he has been kind;
You still have all your faculties,
And a true heart and mind.
Your eighty years, though handicaped,
It has not got you down,
You have done the work that others did
Without the slightest frown.

You haven't worked for self alone,
But for your kindred dead,
And that, alone, will surely bring
Rich blessings on your head.
And now, with love, I would like to close
This little rhyme for you,
And pray the Lord to give you strength,
Some more good work to do.

(A year later this was added:)

The love light still is shining,
Through the windows of your soul,
And although you're sometimes weary,
You never will be old.
And still you love the Gospel,
Your family, and your friends,
We hope and pray, and trust,
You will do so to the end.

Aunt Chelt wrote this poem about the pioneer grave site where Ernst and his young children were buried.

A Pioneer Grave

We do not know just where to look,
The day we went to find the spot,
Where long ago was laid to rest
The Grandfather we had never known.
We knew that it was somewhere near
The little farm they both had loved.
So a neighbor, living close at hand,
We heard the story; handed down
From his own father, long since gone,
That he was buried on the highest hill
That overlooked their little plot of ground.
For that is where two babies, that had died
So long ago, were sleeping still;

And so we looked about for that lone hill.

We found a path, sometimes it stopped,
Where weeds and such had hidden it from view,
But at the top were lilac bushes, still in bloom,
And iris, as we would say, but she who
Planted them, and carried water to sustain them,
Called them “flags”, and flags they are today,
Still waving in the breeze.

Around this spot were laid a square of stones,
To mark the place, her treasured piece of land:

And it must have been a comfort to her

To know that they were near at hand.

Even after fifty years, she did not

Want to move them from that place.

And so they rest their still,

In that lone plot of ground upon the hill.

There are hundreds of individual living today and hundreds who have passed on that owe their very existence to Ernst Reinhold Taubmann and Ane Kirstine Jensen. As one of those, I am humbled and honored to have them as paternal great grandparents.

Appendix A

History of Ernst Reinhold Taubmann and Ane Kirstine Jensen

Written by Mary Chelta Smith Quick 1979