

Happenings Surrounding the Life of Margarethe Jacobsen

The King of Denmark and Margarethe

This biography in no way changes the status of our ability to have Margarethe and her daughter Doris sealed to the King of Denmark. We cannot. The reason will become apparent as the story unfolds.

However, this newsletter will shed some additional light on events and personalities concerning this

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fascinating, truth-is-stranger-than-fiction bit of family history.

The Players

King Frederik VI of Denmark and Norway was born in the winter of 1768, in the castle at Copenhagen. Three months before that, his Queen was born, a princess, in Prussia.

When King Frederik VI was about 26 years old, a baby was born, to a wealthy miller in Slesvig-Holstein, Denmark. She was named Ane Margrethe Jacobsen, and she would become an important part of the King's life, as her descendants are aware.

The King and Queen had eight children. The last one was born when the Queen was 40 years old. So was the King 40 years old.

Margarethe's Husbands

When the King and Queen were 41 years old, Margarethe Jacobsen was two weeks away from her fifteenth birthday. These three people did not know each other yet.

Fourteen-year-old Margarethe's parents had her married to thirty-year-old Johann Adolph Bruhn, a wealthy man of property. He owned a brick yard, a distillery, and more.

Six months after the marriage, a baby boy was born to the couple. He died the same day he was born. Two days before what would have been the baby's first birthday, the father died, suddenly.

So Margarethe, at the tender age of 16, was a widow---wealthy and alone. This Mr. Bruhn is who Margarethe and all her children are sealed to, as this was the only course open to her descendants.

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Frederik VI, King of Denmark and of Norway

Photo courtesy of Jeffery Petersen.

Taken from original portrait, by another relative of Petersen.

Meanwhile, the middle-aged King Frederik, needed to have a male heir to take over the affairs of Denmark and Norway in due time. His two sons by the Queen had lived only a tiny bit of time on this earth. He had only two remaining daughters living. Such a sad thing.

So, King Frederik continued to have children, by a mistress, known as Mrs. Dannemand, a young woman 19 years old when a daughter was born to them.

When Margarethe Jacobsen Bruhn was about 25 years old, she had a son out of wedlock with a man known as Broder Broderson. This child, Johan Ehrlich Thomas Broderson, grew to maturity, married, and temple work has been done for him and his family.

After the King and Mrs. Dannemand had two more children, a daughter and a son, something happened that might have soured the King on the heir production business.

Amid some apparent mystery and gossip, Mrs. Dannemand gave birth to a child that was not the King's, conceived while she was his mistress, but when the King was away at a congress in Vienna.

There were rumors around whom this boy's father was---a Spanish minerologist? No. A Swedish officer? No. It turns out that the father was a merchant from a Scandinavian country. Quotes from some letters seem to suggest that Mrs. Dannemand told King Frederik who the real father was.

Well, nevertheless, a fourth and final child was born to the King and Mrs. Dannemand, a son who would die as a youngster of 16.

By this time, Frederik VI was 51 years old. Mrs. Dannemand was 29.

Ten more years went by, and our Margarethe Jacobsen married Lorentz

Lorentzen, a man her same age, from Fredriksborg, Denmark. They were married in Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia. [This place changed from Danish to Prussian and back again on a quite regular schedule.]

Lorentz and Margarethe were both 32 years old, or near that. Margarethe had been a widow for 16 years. Lorentz was likely a widower himself, with family in Danish Neinhof.

Six months after this marriage, a son, named Johannes Christian Lorentzen was born to the couple at Kiel, Schleswig-Holstein.

Lorentz was the King's kush---Danish for "one who drives the horses for the king." As Genie Petersen often told me, with a twinkle in his eye, kush has a double meaning. The dictionary confirms that it also means the king's "cuckold." For those who need further definition that is "a man whose wife is unfaithful."

How cruel. The king still was under obligation to produce a male heir, and his earlier choice of a very young unmarried woman had disastrous results, so who better than a beautiful, intelligent lady whose husband already worked for the King?

So did the lady work for the King, as a cook at the palace in Schleswig-Holstein. So far, she had borne only sons. One was ten years old. The other was just under a year.

So, at the age of 61 years old, in the cold winter months, King Frederik kept company with 32-year-old Margarethe Jacobsen, and a child was conceived by them.

The King and Queen's two remaining daughters had married, the younger first, then almost three months before the birth of the King and Margarethe's child, the older daughter married.

Margarethe's time arrived, and well, wouldn't you know it? The baby was a girl! On the 27 Oct 1829, in Kiel, Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, Anne Margarethe Dorothea was born.

Almost a month later, she was christened at Schonkirchen, Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia. This is very near Kiel, a "suburb." The child was given the name of Lorentzen; the father was written in the church book as worker or laborer Lorentz Lorentzen. The mother was Margreta Jacobsen.

The name Anne Margarethe Dorothea Lorentzen being a big name for a small baby, she was always called "Doris."

When Doris was six years old, Mrs. Dannemand's youngest son died, at age 16.

The Family Tells It Like It Is

Doris often told her children and grandchildren about her early life, and they and she passed on the written and oral story, in bits and pieces, but always with a common thread.

In 1836, when Doris was seven years old, war between Denmark and Germany demanded the King move from the palace at Schleswig-Holstein. I will not go into the politics here. Margarethe separated from her husband Lorentz and moved to Copenhagen with the King, taking Doris with her.

What the arrangements were, Margarethe and Lorentz's feelings and thoughts, and who took care of Margarethe's two boys, we have not researched enough to know.

When Doris was old enough for



Anne Margarethe Dorothea "Doris" Lorentzen while in Denmark
Photo from Hurst.

school, she "was invited to come to the palace each day and go to school with three other children who were relatives of the king. They were taught by a private tutor. She learned to speak four different languages. Later on the king was killed in an accident. The horses ran away and tipped over the chariot," we are told in an old typewritten account that Leora Petersen had in her possession.

The king would have been age 72 at this time.

Clyde Hurst, in his book about Doris's life, paints us a picture of these years. "Doris . . . traveled everywhere with the King and her mother and the many servants. On one of her trips with her mother and servants the boat was loaded so heavy they could not go aboard. The ship left without them and a very severe storm came up and the boat was lost at sea. She always felt upset because she lost many beautiful clothes, toys and a doll buggy but at the same time she felt that the Lord had preserved them. She often told of her personal life with the King. She would tell how he would take her in his arms and call her his 'darling girl.' When she would come to see him in his chambers he would always take her on his lap no matter what kind of meeting he was in or what the situation was. The servants bowed to her and treated her as a princess."

"Margaretha Jacobsen Lorentzen spent a lot of time with King Frederick VI. She was accepted in the court and there have been many stories told by Doris of her mother walking through the hallways of the castle holding the arm of the King. They attended many state functions of all types together. She was accepted as a member of the court of Denmark."

Dora Petersen Browning said in a letter written in 1950, "... The king would hold her on his lap and love her, calling her his little Doris ..."

During this time, three of Mrs. Dannemand's children by the King married.

The Queen's children were grown, and she was past childbearing age, so she would probably not have children at home. So when they were living in Copenhagen, Doris would visit both the King and the Queen.

Hurst tells us, "Some time in her teens Doris left the court . . . The subjects of the court missed her and many inquiries were made as to her whereabouts . . . Even in her old age, Doris had vivid memories of their [her and the King's] parting because they were very fond of each other."

Probably, the 10 or 12-year period of the schooling provided for her and the other 'relatives of the King' ended, so she no longer was at the palace daily. The King had died three years after Doris and her mother went to Copenhagen with him, when Doris was only 10. The schooling was provided in Copenhagen, enough of it so she could write beautifully, read, and speak four languages. Graduating from her tutorial schooling would be the most obvious reason that she left the court, I think.

Possibly, near the time of King Frederik VI's death would be when Lorentz Lorentzen came to Valby, in Frederiksborg, rejoining Margarethe and Doris. Margarethe would have been about 42 years old then. More research may answer questions we have here.

The King died at a castle in Copenhagen, and is buried at the famous church, Domkirke, in Roskilde at Copenhagen, Denmark. Before burial, he had lain in state for 45 days, while his subjects mourned his passing.

Soon after, Mrs. Dannemand's son married a second time.

Genie Petersen tells repeatedly that his grandma, Doris, had a picture of the King on her wall, and had many letters from the King, and that Genie himself saw the letters. She told him stories many times about the king's affection toward her. One day, in Hyrum, Cache, Utah, USA, one of Genie's sisters, who thought that being the illegitimate offspring of a king was a moral disgrace, took all of Doris's letters and papers from the king, and with a family bible, threw them into the ditch. Genie could only save the bible. It only contains information of the generations following Doris. Genie was 30 years old when his grandma Doris died, so he well knew what she told him.

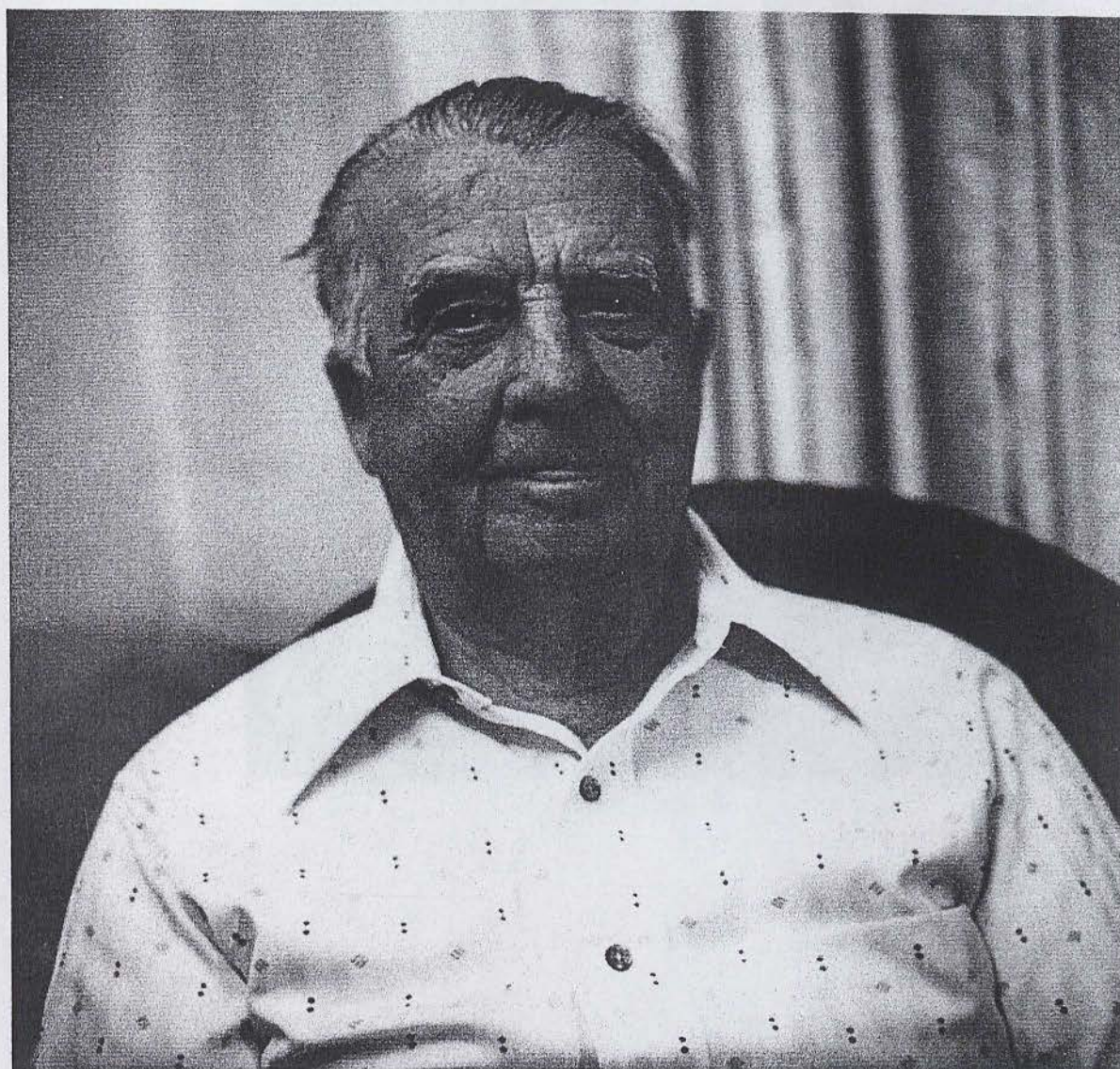
The next event was the death of one of Mrs. Dannemand's daughters, who died at age 32. About a year and a half later, her son took a third bride.

Doris and Hans

Doris and Hans Petersen had their "engagement" announced by Banns, which was the way it was done in their church and in their time. The marriage followed, on 3 Apr 1851, in the church at Valby. Witnesses were Doris's other father, Lorentz Lorentzen, and a Niels Johnson.

Doris was 23, Hans was 25, and Margarethe Jacobsen Lorentzen was 56. Lorentz Lorentzen was 55 or 56 years old.

Hurst introduces us to Hans: "He owned a valuable farm in Copenhagen and was an expert on raising valuable purebred horses for the government. When he was young, he was in the Danish army and he worked with the horses there. One day he and a companion were riding on a cannon and a cannon ball hit the companion who was sitting beside him and it took off his head, but Hans was not



Alma Eugene "Genie" Petersen

one of Lorentz Petersen's sons



Hans Petersen

harmed.”

“Hans Petersen was a very wealthy farmer in Valby, Frederiksborg, Denmark. When they were married they made their home on the farm and were considered a ‘gentle couple.’ They had their own coachman, footman and servants. They had plenty of money and Hans was known as a ‘gentleman’ that raised fine horses,” Hurst says.

About a year later, the Queen died, and was buried at the church with her husband, King Frederik VI, on 10 Apr 1852. She had lain in state for 21 days.

Six days after the Queen’s burial, Hans and Doris welcomed their first child into the world at Valby, and named her Josephine Margaret Petersen.

Embracing the Gospel

“The story is told that Margaretha Jacobsen, mother of Doris, had a dream before the missionaries ever came to Denmark, repeated several times in identical fashion. In this dream two men came to her door and brought a message of great value. When two missionaries actually came to her door in the persons of Erastus Snow and his companion, her dream came to life and she was ready, willing and very thrilled to receive the Gospel Message. These men were most welcome in her home and so began the influence of the Gospel on her and all of her descendants.” Hurst shares this.

An account says, “She read in the papers about the missionaries being in Denmark and about their belief in Revelation, and when she read about being gathered in the valleys of the mountains, her mother told her to be still, saying: ‘that will come someday,

but not in your day.’”

Doris left this handwritten account: “Erastus Snow came and brought the gospel to me and I believed it at once . . . but it took ten long years before we could immigrate to America. In 1863 the Lord opened the way and I said good-bye to my mother never to see her again. This good-bye was hard, but the true religion meant so much to me.”

From the old account, we learn, “Erastus Snow was one of the first Elders to bring the gospel to Denmark. He converted Doris and also her mother. Her mother wanted her to join the saints in Utah, but she felt that she herself was too old to make the trip.”

Margarethe’s granddaughter, Dora Petersen Browning tells in a letter about this. “She was so anxious to have her daughter Doris join the Mormons in Utah, to live with the Mormons. Doris was married to Hans Petersen, as you remember, who was not very religious but she was very religious. She had three children, Josephine, Ernest and Lorentz. They owned a farm and were very comfortable financially. Grandfather Petersen wanted to go to California during the gold rush he read about it and grandmother influenced him to sell out and come to the USA, which he did . . .”

Hurst fills us in on Hans. “. . . Hans didn’t join right away. He had many rich friends and he was worried about what they would think. On the day of his baptism he went down to the water to be baptised three times. He went down two times and turned away, on the third time he was baptised.”

As they prepared to leave Denmark, Hans and Doris, in 1857, gave 500 reichталers (money) to Doris’s half brother, Hans Christian Lorentzen. Then in 1858, they gave 1000 reichталers to her other half brother,

Johan Ehrlich Thomas Broderson’s children.

Doris was the first of her family to be baptized. On 25 Apr 1858 in Valby, H. A. Ahlquist baptized her, and the next day he confirmed her a member of the Church of JESUS CHRIST of Latter-Day-Saints. She was 28 years old.

Three years later, Hans accepted baptism at Aggebo, where on the 18 Mar 1861, H. P. Lund both baptized and confirmed him.

Next, their daughter Josephine at the age of 10 was baptized on the 26 Jan 1863 at Copenhagen, by her father.

Five days later, on the 31 Jan 1863, little Ernest Petersen was baptized on his ninth birthday, by his father, at Valby.

Both the children were confirmed 1 Feb 1863. Josephine was confirmed by L. Jensen. Ernest was confirmed by F. H. Saelk.

As Doris and Hans Petersen left Denmark, they used their material means to help others. The old account tells us, “Before leaving they paid one thousand dollars in tithing, five hundred dollars on the church debt and paid for forty people to immigrate to America.”

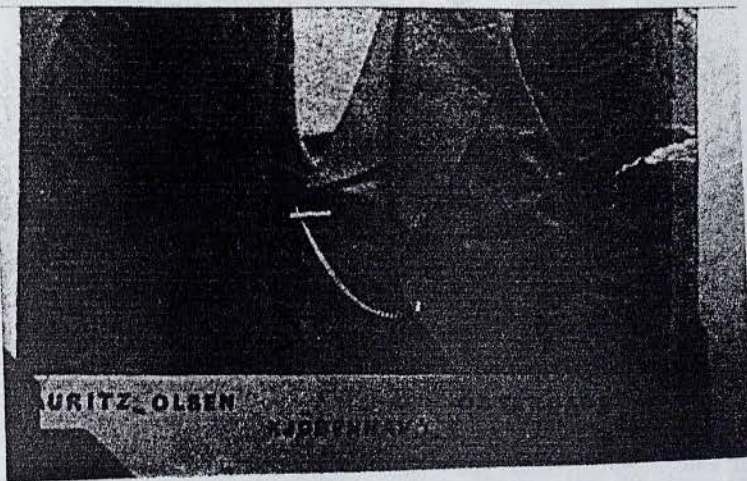
Again Doris writes, “. . . ‘so in 1863, the Lord opened the way for me and I left my nice home on the 15th of April, 1863, took a steamboat to Germany then to England, thence to Grinsby.’”

Bound for America, Hans, Doris, Josephine, Ernest, and Lorentz Petersen sailed on the “John J. Boyd” on 30 Apr 1863.

Dora Petersen Browning’s letter tells us, “Grandfather Petersen wanted to go to California during the gold rush he read about it and grandmother



Erastus Snow Mormon missionary



Xerox copy of photo of:
The ^{original} photograph of Erastus Snow, which
Doris Petersen displayed on her wall.
Original now in possession of Jeff Petersen,
606 So. 900 East, Salt Lake City, UT. Phone 531-8060



Ernest Petersen, Josephine Petersen
and Lorentz Petersen - About the time
of immigration.

Photo from Hurst.



Left: Eva Petersen (Gustavsen) Right: Dora Petersen (Browning)
two of Lorenz Petersen's daughters



Anne Margarethe Dorothea "Doris" Lorentzen Petersen

Photo from Hurst.

influenced him to sell out and come to the USA, which he did. Lorentz, my father, was only a small boy. He remembers coming across the plains in a wagon with horses---most of their company had oxen, which he remembered stampeded several times on their way to Utah. Grandfather was lucky to have one of the best outfits in the company with horses that did not stampede."

Doris herself wrote about their journey. "We started across the plains 1 July 1863 with John R. Young as captain. This company was named Independence. We celebrated 4 July at Little Pueblo. We traveled sometimes twenty-five to thirty miles in a day. We followed the Platte River on the left side to Cheyenne, Wyoming, then to Fort Laramie, then to Fort Bridger near Green River. When we arrived in Wyoming, President Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and others came to meet us. I was so happy and thrilled when they shook my hand. It makes me happy to think of it now. They gave us onions, potatoes and other vegetables which we were badly in need of.

"... We arrived in Salt Lake City 15 September and stopped in Emigration Square for three days. We saw the foundation of the temple and President Brigham Young's home.

"One thing I will never forget, the third night I was there I heard such wonderful music. I had heard the king's music many times but never anything to equal this. Someone was singing 'Oh Ye Mountains High' at one o'clock in the morning and it thrilled me in every part of my mind and body.

"We bade farewell to our friends, some went east, some went west, while we went north to Brigham City. We had dinner with Apostle Lorenzo Snow and then went on to Hyrum. Hans Nielsen, George Nielsen and others

came and shook hands with us and made us welcome.

"We arrived in Hyrum 20 September 1863 and I have lived here ever since and have been so happy. We had a little log house which I loved so much."

Those Left Behind

Dora's letter says, "When the Mormon Elders first came to Denmark, Margaret was one of the first to join the church. When Uncle Hans F. Hansen was on a mission to Denmark he often visited Margaret and said she was a beautiful, intelligent woman and so good to the missionaries. She would buy new suits of clothes for the elders, help them financially and do all she could for them."

After Hans and Doris Petersen and their three children left Denmark, and well after they could have been expected to have arrived in Utah, Margarethe Lorentzen was also baptized and confirmed a member of the Church of JESUS CHRIST of Latter-Day-Saints.

The LDS baptism record said that Margrethe Lorentzen born 1 Jun 1797 at Slesvig, was baptized LDS on 22 Sep 1863 at Valby by E. Mikkelsen, confirmed 30 Sep 1863 by K. Sherning.

Someone had gone back to this entry in the record book later and added the notation of her death date, which differs by a few days from the record kept by the Lutheran church, where she was no longer a member.

Lorentz Lorentzen probably never accepted the gospel enough to be

baptized, but he must have been a wonderful man, because Doris and Hans named their boys after him.

Lorentz Lorentzen died at Valby, Fredriksborg, Denmark on the 17 May 1876, and was buried there six days later, on the 23 May 1876.

His death record states that he was receiving a government pension of some type, but not the normal military pension or that sort. He was a retired farmer, 81 years old.

Margarethe

Almost three years after the death of Lorentz, the Lutheran church records Margarethe's passing. It says 26 Mar 1879 Ane Margaretha Jacobsen Died in Valby, Fredriksborg Denmark.

She was buried [eight days later if we accept the Lutheran death date, or fourteen days later if we accept the LDS death date] 2 Apr 1879 at Valby, Fredriksborg, Denmark. Widow of Farmer Lorents Lorentsen of Valby. Age 88. Mormon, buried without three shovelsful of dirt. [Referring to the Lutheran practice of tossing three shovelsful of dirt onto the lowered casket as a receiving ordinance symbolic of "dust to dust, ashes to ashes." There is a wide brushed ink mark at the top of this page, in a sort of modified cross shape.

So ends the life of this blessed and courageous woman. Surely she deserves our highest respect and love, as does her daughter.

In America, Doris's life continued. She and Hans divorced, and he married again. The two families remained friendly, their children often playing together. She leaves us her own words, "... When the children got larger I went to Salt Lake and cooked



Ane Margarethe Jacobsen

Photo from Hurst.



Anne Margarethe Dorothea "Doris" Lorentzen Petersen

at a hotel to support my children.” This was in about 1870. She stayed there until 1878, when she returned to Hyrum.

Later, she was called back to Salt Lake by Brigham Young, with a request that she spend some months in Salt Lake City again. This time it would be to learn midwifing. A hesitant Doris accepted this calling.

Doris says, “. . . Sometimes, when I was out attending to my work as a midwife, some people would say I would not be able to stand the work, but I told them I would live to be a hundred years old—I am now 92 years old (Nov. 3, 1921).

“The first day the Logan Temple was opened I was called to go and have my endowments. A. N. Anderson’s mother went with me. . .”

King Frederik VI is Baptized

I, Carolyn J. P. Rock, would like to present now some pieces of data which have come to my attention mostly through a relative of my own. This relative is a descendant of my Great-grandfather Gerhardt Jensen’s brother, Hans Peter Jensen.

As noted above, Doris is in Salt Lake City working from 1870-1878. She is acquainted with Brigham Young, as we know by her own account, although she has not yet been called to the midwifing.

But another family tradition would also show that Brigham Young was aware of whom Doris was. While Doris and Hans were living in Hyrum, Cache, Utah, as husband and wife, Hans and Bishop Liljenquist could not agree on how many times Hans should

give up all his money and all his property to the church. Hans had been cooperative up to this point. They argued, and Liljenquist said he would excommunicate Hans. This upset Hans, and to his dying day he was not sure if he was still a real Mormon or not.

In a conversation on 21 Dec 1975, Genie Petersen told his daughter-in-law, Carolyn, that his grandpa Hans had told Genie about it himself. Hans went to Salt Lake City, to Brigham Young, and was told to go on back to Hyrum and live his religion just like he always had done, that he need have no fear of being excommunicated. It was apparently just that he had the ability to make a profit when many about him were not able to, and it resulted in some jealousy and greed.

So Brigham Young was aware of Hans and Doris again.

The next fact we need to know is that Frederik VI, King of Denmark and of Norway was baptized LDS on 18 May 1870. His Queen, Marie, Princess of Hesse-Kassel (Queen of Denmark and of Norway), was baptized 14 May 1878.

Hans Peter Jensen’s Part

We are indebted to Dorothy Jensen Schimmelpfennig, Ph. D., of Ogden Utah for the information in this section of the history. In 1994, she published a copyrighted book, Hans Peter Jensen 1815-1883: Zion’s Lion. Direct quotations are from Schimmelpfennig, unless otherwise noted. It is from this work that we learn how the King’s baptism may have been handled.

We are here venturing into the mists of the unknown, hunting for clues among

facts which may lead us to truth. Realize that the suggested connections need to be verified by members of Doris’s family.

“Hans felt himself important enough to do the sacred ordinance work for King Frederick the Great of Germany [sic], in the endowment house.

“An amateur musician in Brigham City composed a song describing Hans Peter Jensen as a ‘King in Zion.’”

Lim Fjord, between Norre Sundby and Alborg, was a place where baptisms could be performed. 22 Jun 1851, Hans Peter Jensen and his companion Christian J. Larsen attempted to have a gospel meeting there, but verbal abuse degenerated into physical violence against the Mormons gathered there. “This outbreak of violence at Lim Fjord was followed by nine days of beatings and property destruction, perpetrated against known Mormons in Alborg and Norre Sundby.

“During this period of persecution the Danish legislature enacted a law guaranteeing religious freedom. Erastus Snow realized the importance of this step toward the future success of the Mormon Church in Denmark and wrote to Brigham Young on July 10, reporting the message of this legislation. Hans Peter Jensen arrived in Copenhagen the following day, a victim of mob violence. The Mormon officials in Denmark immediately appealed to government officials for redress, citing the deplorable state of affairs. A perfunctory promise to investigate conditions was the only response given. It would take more than legislative action to induce the Justice Minister of Denmark to come to the aid of the Mormons.” . . .

Some time passed. Then, “Eight days after his latest escape from mob violence, Hans attended a conference in Copenhagen. Apostle [Erastus] Snow would soon be vacating his



HANS PETER JENSEN
1815 - 1883

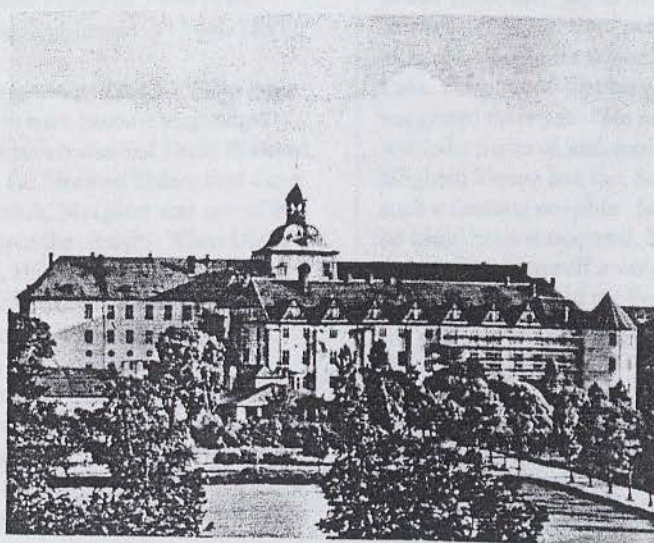


GJERHARDT JENSEN
1821 - 1907

Brother to Hans Peter Jensen,
Great-great grandfather to
Carolyn Johnson Petersen Rock.



PRESIDENCY OF THE
SCANDINAVIAN MISSION
Willard Snow in the center,
Peter O. Hansen on the left,
Hans Peter Jensen on the right.



GOTTORF PALACE
Schleswig, Germany

position as President of the Scandinavian Mission in favor of his brother Willard, requiring a reorganization . . . There remained only the position of second councilor to be filled, and Apostle Snow had chosen Hans Peter Jensen, Presiding Elder of the Alborg Branch. Hans was duly ordained a High Priest and called to open the gospel door in Norway.”

Due to persecution of the Mormons, in 1852 Hans moved his family to Schleswig, Schleswig-Holstein.

Hans went “. . . to mission headquarters in Copenhagen, [his wife Sarah] to her children waiting with their maternal grandparents in Schleswig.

“. . . Catherine and Johan [Jurgens, Hans’s parents-in-law] not only wanted to become members of the LDS Church, they were requesting that he, Hans Peter Jensen, perform the rite of baptism.

“. . . Hans was given a warm welcome in Schleswig. His in-laws, Catherine and Johan, had arranged for a number of small gatherings in their home, with the expectation that he would enlarge upon the information Sarah had already shared concerning LDS doctrine. It was a golden opportunity and Hans grasped it with enthusiasm. When the number of investigators grew too large to meet in a private home, Hans rented space in the magnificent Gottorf Palace. The noble family, whose residence it had been, vacated the premises during the recent armed conflict between Denmark and the duchies of northern Germany.

“Hans’s success was phenomenal . . .”

“April 6, 1853, Willard Snow was sustained as President of the Scandinavian Mission, with Peter O. Hansen and Hans Peter Jensen as first and second councilors, respectively.”

Erastus Snow brought the gospel to Doris and her mother in Denmark. Erastus Snow chose Hans Peter Jensen as second councilor of the Scandinavian Mission, on Apostle Snow’s leaving as President of the Scandinavian Mission. Hans Peter Jensen had been a victim of violent persecution of the Mormons, which prompted a response from the Danish government, at Erastus Snow’s insistence, when Hans Peter Jensen had visited President Snow at the Copenhagen Mission. (11 Jul. 1851).

Opportunity was there for Hans Peter Jensen to have become acquainted with the newly married Doris Petersen. “When the Mormon Elders first came to Denmark, Margaret was one of the first to join the church. When Uncle Hans F. Hansen was on a mission to Denmark he often visited Margaret and said she was a beautiful, intelligent woman and so good to the missionaries. She would buy new suits of clothes for the elders, help them financially and do all she could for them,” we learn from the March 1950 letter by Dora Petersen Browning.

Peter O. Hansen and Hans Peter Jensen accompanied the body of Mission President *Willard* Snow (who had replaced Erastus Snow), seeing to the sea burial. Shortly after, “Because Hans was aware that the days left to him in Denmark were drawing to an end [he was always in trouble with those who wished to stop the work of the Church], he began a hurried schedule of visits to the scattered branches of the LDS Church. Members at Fredericia gave him a farewell gift of money to help defray his impending emigration expenses. Hans, who had so often been the giver, now became the recipient. It was a humbling experience but Hans needed and appreciated the contribution.” Further research may reveal who his donors were.

As Hans and Doris Petersen had been

traveling to their new American home in Hyrum, Utah, they had stopped in Brigham City to visit Lorenzo Snow. Hans Peter Jensen, whom they probably knew, also lived in Brigham City, and it is possible that they could have renewed an acquaintance there. Maybe early newspaper accounts could shed some light on this, or personal journals, etc. of associates of the two men.

In late 1855, on a trip to Salt Lake City to meet a potential third polygamous wife, who would be arriving in Salt Lake, Hans found that his intended had not gotten there yet. “He had always wanted a personal audience with Brigham Young and this delay made such a meeting possible. Sooner than he could have anticipated, Hans Peter Jensen found himself a welcomed guest in the office of the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

“Once the social amenities were observed, President Young encouraged Hans to tell not only about his missionary labors in Scandinavia but also his personal problems and present hardships . . . Did President Young think a move to a more urban community would help? Brigham Young promptly squelched the suggestion, reminding Hans that he had been called to colonize Brigham City. Brother Jensen should return home with renewed determination to uphold Lorenzo Snow in every way he could. If he would remain faithful to the counsel and callings of the Mormon Church, he would surely receive all the blessings promised to Israel’s elders . . .”

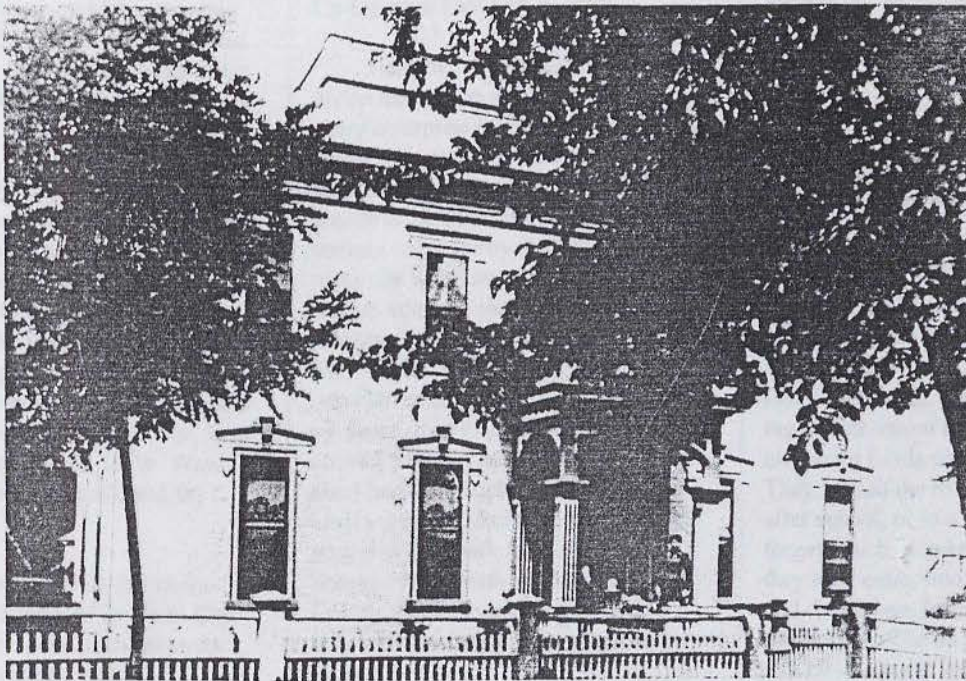
Fifteen years later, Hans Peter Jensen was again in Salt Lake City.

“May 18, 1870, Birthe Sophie and three deceased women were sealed to Hans Peter Jensen in the Endowment House.”



FIRST BRIGHAM CITY COUNCIL

Brigham City was incorporated in 1867. Council members from left to right: Abraham Hunsaker, Alvin Nichols, Hans Peter Jensen, Elijah Fox, Mayor Chester Loveland, Ephraim Wight, John D. Rees, Jonathan C. Packer, and John D. Burtz.



H. P. JENSEN HOUSE

The Jensen house stood on Main Street, between First and Second South Streets in Brigham City.

I state it again: Frederik VI was baptized on 18 May 1870, with Hans Peter Jensen as proxy. Doris was in Salt Lake City working from 1870 to 1878. Queen Marie was baptized 14 May 1878. My feeling is that it was Doris who was seeing to the performing of this work.

I think this is how the King of Denmark came to be baptized, a few years after his death, in a far away land by an obscure Mormon from Denmark.

After the King was Baptized

Schimmelpfennig provides interesting food for thought, about what happened to Hans Peter Jensen in the wake of his having been baptized for King Frederik VI.

The Brigham City Manufacturing and Mercantile Association, or the Co-Op as it was known was formed and filed as a corporation on 15 Dec 1870. "Members of the original board of directors for the Brigham City Manufacturing and Mercantile Association were Lorenzo Snow, Hans Peter Jensen, Abraham Hunsaker, John D. Rees, Alvin Nichols, G. W. Ward, James Pett, Samuel Smith, and W. L. Watkins. . .

"That same year of 1870, the Union Pacific railroad reached Brigham City. Recognizing the need of travelers for comfortable lodgings, official representatives of the Mormon Church asked Hans to build and maintain a house large enough to accommodate these visitors. Upon completion of the building . . . the second story was reserved for Nicoline [one of Hans's wives] and the anticipated guests." Carolyn J. P. Rock remembers stories told by her parents about Hans Peter

Jensen and his wives and fortunes, which she thought of as she daily walked past this large home on her way to school.

One of Hans's daughters married Apostle Lorenzo Snow on 12 June 1871. This pleased Hans.

Six years later, in 1877, things began to deteriorate for the Co-Op, and one disaster after another struck.

"In an effort to keep the Co-Op solvent, community and church leaders urged local residents to buy more stock. When making his covenants with the Lord, Hans Peter Jensen had pledged all he owned to the building of the Kingdom of God on earth. He now honored that promise by investing heavily in the tottering Co-Op." The Co-Op went bankrupt in 1880.

" . . . Hans had truly believed that divine inspiration guided each and every enterprise of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day saints, both spiritual and temporal. Because the source of all knowledge was God, any venture endorsed by the Church hierarchy was sure to prosper. When leaders voiced a plea for increased monetary support for the Co-Op, Hans Peter Jensen responded, going heavily into debt to do so. It had been twenty-six years since Hans Peter Jensen arrived in Zion [and ten years since Hans had been baptized for the King, whose daughter had first received the gospel in Denmark from Erastus Snow]. Now, with the collapse of the Co-Op, almost everything he had accumulated during those years was gone.

"How fortunate it was, thought Hans, that his beautiful daughter Minnie had married an apostle of the Mormon Church! Lorenzo Snow was sure to come to the rescue of his father-in-law.

"It was with some difficulty that Hans was able to corner Lorenzo Snow, as

he stood next to the railing of his horse corral in Brigham City. Responding to Hans's humble petition for assistance, the advice Lorenzo Snow gave him was the bitterest medicine Hans Peter Jensen had ever been forced to swallow. "Putting all you owned into the Brigham City Co-Op was a very foolish thing to do," chided Apostle Snow. "Any sensible man knows he must look after his family first. The needs of the Church should come Second."

I feel that this type of response could have been prompted by a personal jealousy, such as Hans being baptized for King Frederik VI, rather than someone from the Snow family, that had brought the gospel to Frederik's daughter.

Hans's remaining three years of life were a struggle for solvency. He died, age 68.

Carolyn's Experience

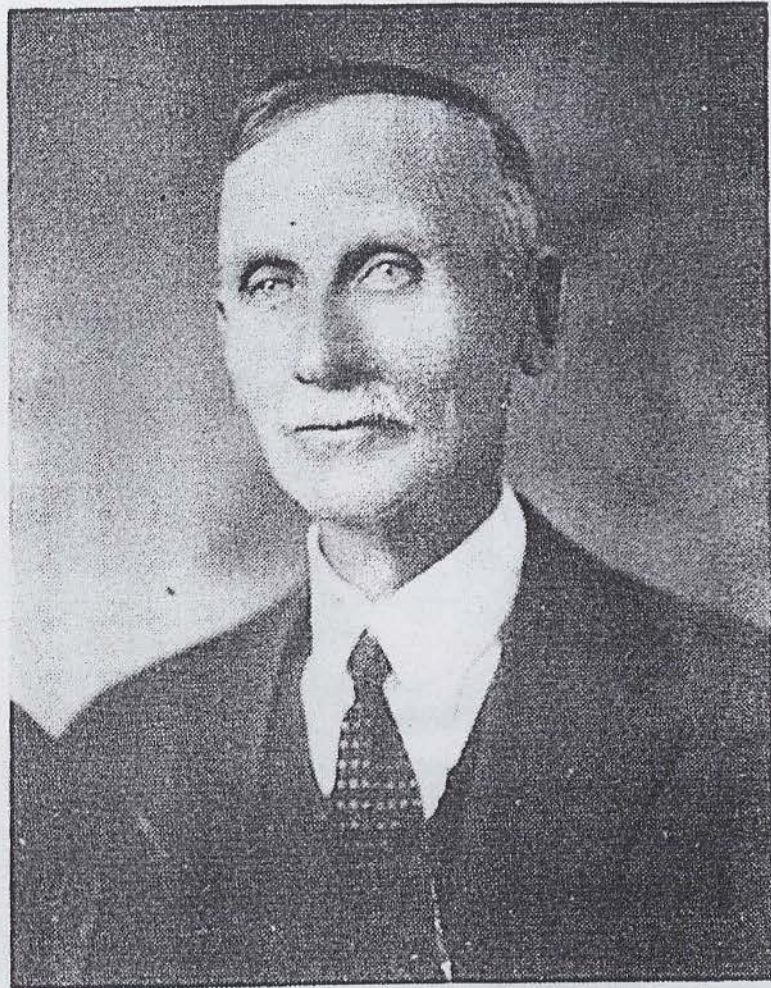
When I was a child, I lived with my parents and brother and sister in Perry, Box Elder, Utah. Two of the girls in my school whom I thought were quite nice were Linda and Alice Snow. They invited me to their home to play after school, or to a birthday party, I forget which. I asked my parents, and they took extra time in answering. My dad, Lee Brant Johnson, mused, "Well, I guess it will be all right. Maybe you will be the one to make peace between the two families."

This kind of answer sparked my curiosity. We were friends with everyone, I thought! I asked Dad what he meant. He reluctantly said that there had been some kind of longstanding feud between the Snows and some of Dad's family---from



Carolyn Petersen

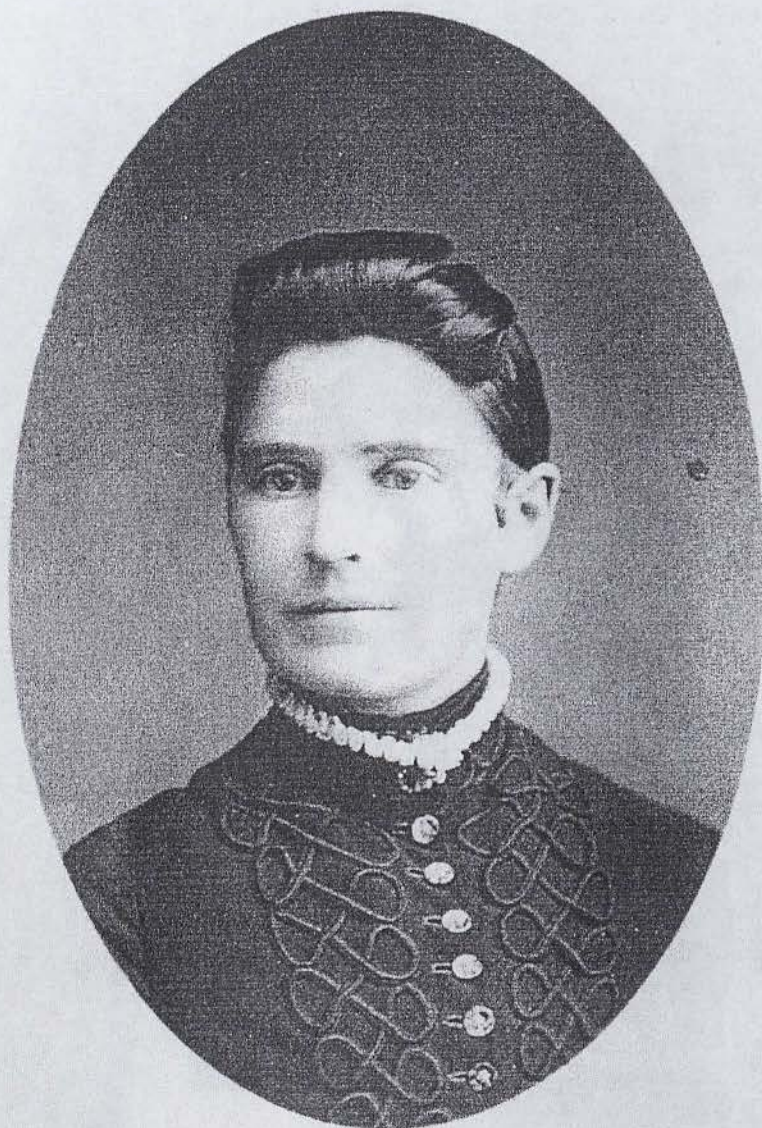
2nd wife of Dennis Mark "Pete" Petersen, one of
Alma Eugene "Genie" Petersen and Leora Nielsen Petersen's sons



Lorentz Petersen

Lorentz Petersen

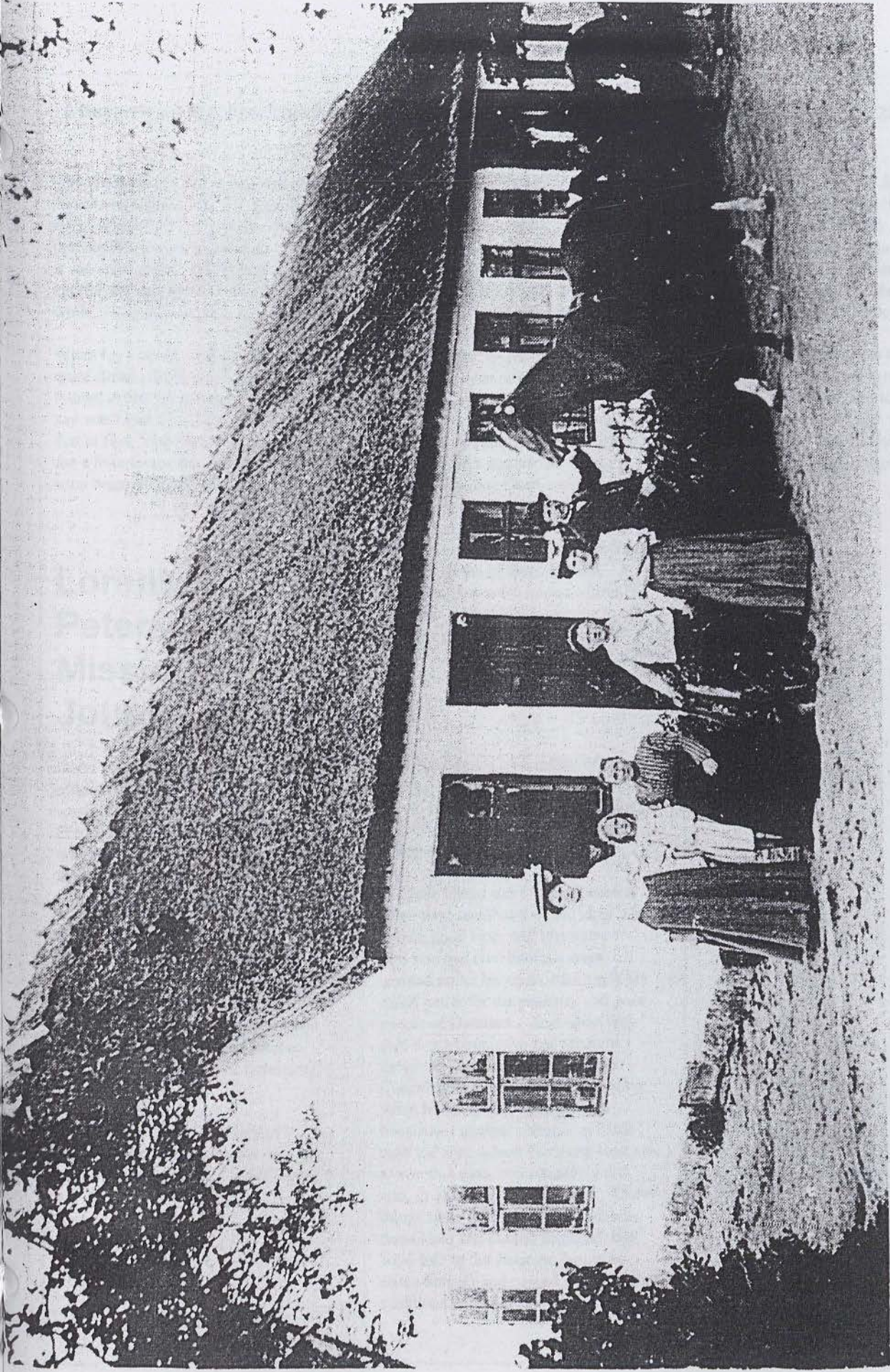
Photo from Hurst.



Kirstine Nielsen Petersen

Photo courtesy of Jeffery Petersen.

wife of Lorentz Petersen



Home of Hans and Doris Petersen in Valby Denmark
(Persons on picture not identified)

*Photo taken by Loreutz Petersen while on mission to Denmark
People who bought Hans Petersen's farm*

Photo from Huret.

generations back, that at one time they had been good friends. The feud had been going on so long, that he doubted that anyone could still remember what it was even about. Still, I was to be careful, and not get into any arguments while I was there to play.

When I got home, Dad questioned me quite closely about how I had been treated in the Snow home. All I could say was I had fun. The only thing was that at first, their mother had looked at me a little funny, that was all. She soon began to smile at me.

Lorentz Petersen's Missionary Journal

Doris's son, Lorentz Petersen was on a mission to Denmark, and was able to spend some of his time in Frederiksborg and Valby, where he was born, and lived until he was about seven years old.

"... On the 22 [Jan] 1891 I went to Valdbby and visited my birth place and stayed with [a name I cannot read.]

"... On the Feb. 1 1891 I visited Frederiksborg Slot Church and spent Sunday in reading and speaking to some of the Sorensen [or Lorensen] friends.

"... On the 28 [Feb] I went to Valdbby and stayed over night with a neighbor to the man that bought Father's farm."

Conclusion

Is Doris Lorentzen Petersen a daughter of King Frederik VI of Denmark? I believe so. In many conversations with her grandson Genie Petersen, who lived to be 102 years old, he told me "Oh, yes!" that he had for many years seen the pictures of the King, and of Erastus Snow and the other missionaries on the walls of her home in Hyrum. He said he had also often seen the letters and papers from the king, establishing Doris's relationship, before they were destroyed. He told of how he ran down the ditch where these precious papers were thrown, hoping to rescue some of them, at least. However, they were ruined entirely by the water, only the old oversize family bible being retrievable. He told of seeing tears run down the cheeks of his Grandmother Doris when she spoke of her last meeting with her father, the king.

I believe Doris's own telling of hearing the king's music many times, which I saw in her own beautiful handwriting, and which I copied word for word, punctuation and all.

I believe Genie and Dennis Petersen when they said that the "old king" tried to be a good king, and that many personal and civil liberties were granted under his reign, that made life much better for the peasants and poor people of Denmark. And when they said that Margarethe and her little daughter Doris made the move to Copenhagen, Denmark with the King, when he left Schleswig-Holstein because of another impending battle over the area, which Germany was sure to win this time, and ultimately did win, in 1868, for the final time. These things were not taught in the schools that Genie and Dennis attended, but were told to the Petersen family by Doris herself, and passed down as oral traditions.

I always promised Genie that I would do what I could to reestablish these truths at least well enough so his descendants would be able to claim Frederik VI and his ancestors as their rightful biological line. I hope that has been done to an acceptable degree.

This is my contribution to the descendants of Ane Margretha Jacobsen Lorentzen, and to these wonderful people through whom Our Heavenly Father worked his Almighty will, and made small things become great.



Alma Eugene "Genie" Petersen

one of Lorentz Petersen's sons



Leora Nielsen Petersen

Alma Eugene "Genie" Petersen's wife.



Carolyn, age 44

Research and compilation of Happenings Surrounding the Life of Margarethe
Jacobsen; the King of Denmark and Margerethe by:
2nd wife of Dennis Mark "Pete" Petersen