

Samuel Barson

15 July 1825 – 25 August 1865



There was once a young shoemaker in Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, England by the name of Samuel Barson. Samuel was born in Wellingborough on July 15, 1825. He was the third child of Samuel Barson Sr. and Jane Rixon of Wellingborough.

At the age of eighteen he joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, being baptized on April 12, 1844. In his association with other members of the Church he became acquainted with another young convert from Wellingborough, a dressmaker by the name of Ellen Sheffield. Ellen, the daughter of Peter Sheffield and Charlotte Munden, was born on June 26, 1826 in Wellingborough. In time, they were married on December 26, 1846 and made their home in Wellingborough.

Their first child, Orson Pratt was born on October 15, 1847. Peter was born on February 12, 1849 in Wellingborough. Sadly, Orson died four months after Peter was born. John was born in 1850, Sarah Ellen on February 18, 1851, and Mary Ann on February 9, 1852. Sarah died on June 3, 1852.

Being a Mormon in England during those days was not a very popular thing to be. Persecution was very severe and Samuel and Ellen longed to immigrate to Utah and unite themselves with the main body of the Church. They worked and saved everything they could to prepare for the long journey.

With hearts full of faith, they embarked on what would prove to be a long and arduous journey. On Wednesday, February 22, 1854, the ship Windermere sailed from Liverpool with 460 passengers, all Latter-day Saints; including Samuel age 28; Ellen age 27, Peter age 5, John age four, and Mary Ann age 2. As the vessel started in motion, the songs of Zion, blending in soul-inspiring harmony, thrilled the souls of the passengers and their many friends and families standing on the shore gazing at the departed vessel, shouting farewell, goodbye

with eyes streaming with tears.

As England disappeared in the distance the sweet singing ceased and many began to feel seasick. All that night the wind howled fiercely; the sea was rough; the ship was driven from its course. The next morning the sea was still rough and the wind was blowing. During this day the Windermere sailed by the remains of a wrecked vessel. Masts, sails and other fragments were floating around. Likely, a few hours previous many despairing souls had tenaciously clung to these same objects for relief that never came. All had been consigned to a watery grave for no signs of life remained and the rolling waves swept over the bodies while the wind howled its tribute for the dead.



Life on the Windermere was growing monotonous for its accommodations were inadequate for so many passengers. Some began to recover from seasickness, but many were still ill and some were confined to their berths.

On the 12th day of March, at about seven or eight o'clock in the morning, an exceedingly fierce storm arose. The masts cracked and the sails were torn in pieces. The captain of the Windermere expressed fears that the ship could not stand so heavy a sea, and in speaking with Daniel Garn, the president of the Saints on board, said, "I am afraid the ship cannot stand this storm, Mr. Garn, if there be a God, as your people say there is, you had better talk to Him if He will hear you. I have done all that I can for the ship and I am afraid with all that can be done she will go down."

Elder Garn went to the Elders, who presided over the nine wards in the ship, and requested them to get all the saints on board and to fast, and call a prayer meeting to be held in each ward at 10 a.m. and pray that they might be delivered from the danger. The waves

were lashed with white foam, the storm continued in all its fury, but precisely at 10 a.m. the prayer meeting commenced and such a prayer meeting few have ever seen.

The ship rolled from side to side. The large boxes which were tied with ropes under the berths broke loose with pots, pans and kettles and rolled with terrible force on each side of the vessel. Although the prayers were fervent and earnest, as the pleadings of poor souls brought face to face with danger and death, they ceased their prayers to watch and dodge the untied boxes, and great confusion prevailed for some time.

The wind roared like a hurricane. Sail after sail was torn to shreds and lost. The waves were very large and as far as the eye could see, seemed to be one angry mass of rolling white foam. The hatches were fastened down. This awful storm lasted about eighteen hours, then abated a little, but it was stormy from the 8th of March until the 18th.

On the 14th of March, which was two days after this terrible storm, smallpox broke out. Forty in all, came down with it. Three days later the ship caught fire in the galley. At this time they had not seen land for three weeks; when the cry of "Fire! The ship is on fire," rang throughout the vessel, wild excitement and consternation prevailed everywhere. The sailors plied water freely, all the water buckets on board were brought into use and soon the fire was under control.

As the smallpox epidemic spread, ten people died from it. The funeral services were very impressive; a funeral at sea is the most melancholy and solemn scene perhaps ever witnessed, especially when the sea is calm. A stillness like that of death prevailed with us while an old sailor, at intervals, would imitate the doleful tolling of the bell of some old church, such as heard in some parts of England. Funerals were becoming frequent.

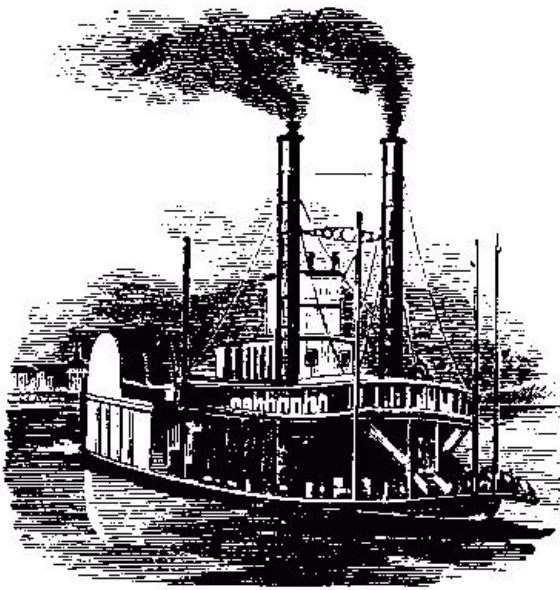
About the time the *Windermere* was six weeks out of Liverpool the passengers had not seen land from the time they had entered the Atlantic. The days were generally mild and the weather very pleasant. The sun set and the bright, pale moon seemed to be directly overhead. On the 8th day of April they came in sight of the Island of Cuba.

After facing a terrible storm, a smallpox epidemic, and a fire aboard the ship, another fearful calamity threatened them. The sea and wind became very still. Without wind, the ship had no means of propulsion, only to drift with the current. The fresh water supply was getting

short, and the store of provisions was falling. The passengers were limited to one hard, small biscuit for a day's rations.

The Captain sent some sailors in a small boat to intercept a ship that was passing in the hopes of getting more provisions, but they failed. The Windermere now passed the western points of the Island of Cuba. The passengers had a good view of the lighthouse located on the most western point. The Gulf of Mexico was before them. But at the end of five weeks favorable winds set in and the ship made 1,000 miles in four days.

On the morning of the 20th of April the ship entered the mouth of the Mississippi River. The passengers were glad to look upon the plantations along the banks of the river than the great strong surging waves of the Atlantic which they had been through. The Windermere arrived at New Orleans 23 April, 1854. Samuel, Ellen, Peter, John, and Mary Ann had survived the perilous voyage, but there was still a long ways to go.



After a few days in New Orleans, the Barson family continued their journey and traveled up the Mississippi River by steamboat. While sailing up the river, cholera broke out. Ellen Sheffield Barson was stricken with the disease and died on May 15, 1854 at the age of twenty seven. At the next stopping place, her body was taken ashore and she was buried on the banks of the Mississippi River.

With saddened hearts, the father and his three little children journeyed on to St. Louis, where Ellen's father, Peter Sheffield lived. He had immigrated to the United States sometime earlier to establish a large tannery. He persuaded Samuel to leave his two smallest children, John and Mary Ann, with him now that their mother was taken. Samuel consented, with the understanding that he would send for them later. At that, he soon continued on with Peter. From St Louis, the two of them traveled up the Missouri River on another steamboat to Westport, Missouri near Independence to the staging areas for

wagon trains bound for Salt Lake City.

At Westport, they joined the company of Captain Darwin Richardson. On June 17th the company moved out with about



three hundred people and forty wagons. Samuel and Peter walked across the plains to their new home. Enroute they encountered large herds of bison and the various tribes of Plains Indians.

As they approached Fort Kearney, they began to see signs of buffalo. The Bison were strange looking animals. The herds extended for miles in length and breadth and the plains appeared black with them.

The Pawnee Indians would come and demand gifts for traveling through their country. After leaving them behind, they came into the country of the Cheyenne Indians. The Cheyenne were more aggressive and were constantly harassing the wagon trains passing through. They were particularly after cattle and trying to run them off.

For three days, Chimney Rock could be seen in the distance as they approached the prominent land mark. On the third night they camped alongside it. When about six miles east



from Fort Laramie, they came to a very large camp of Sioux Indians and passed by them unmolested. A few days later, word came that the Indians had killed a couple of soldiers. The company and the one following behind along with a few stragglers on the Oregon Trail joined together temporarily for protection. The Indians did not raid the wagon train but did attack Fort Laramie, killing several soldiers.

Finally, on the last day of September the Richardson Company arrived in Salt Lake City. It had been a long journey for Peter and his father, one fraught with peril and loss. They

had not been in Utah long when their hearts were saddened with the news that the John and Mary Ann who had been left in St. Louis had died.

Samuel and Peter made a new home for themselves all alone in a new land. After arriving in Salt Lake City they lived with Bishop Tingey until Samuel found work. Samuel Barson was a shoemaker and soon as given employment with the Jennings Company.

Samuel married Sarah Ann Jennings on October 25, 1855 and home life was established again. Ann, was a twenty two year old convert from Yorkshire England. Samuel was sealed to both Ellen (by proxy) and Ann on March 14, 1856 in the Endowment House. Their first child, who they named Samuel, was born and died on January 9, 1858. Samuel, still being poor, made the tiny coffin and carried it on his shoulders to the cemetery.

During the winter of 1857-58 the Saints were ordered to leave Salt Lake City and move south because of the coming of Johnston's Army. Accordingly, Brigham Young directed all of the people north of Utah County to leave their homes and proceed southward, Thus began the "move". During the spring of 1858 thirty thousand people migrated southward. When the crisis was passed they were able to return to their homes.

Soon after Samuel Barson was blessed with more means and he bought a lot and a one room adobe house. Two more children were born to Samuel and Ann: Martha Jane on March 15, 1860 and John William on December 15, 1862.

Samuel Barson was a musician and a member of the Tabernacle Choir. The history of the Mormon Tabernacle Choir coincides with the establishment and progress of the Mormon settlements in the Great Basin region beginning in 1847. A choir was officially formed in August, one month after the pioneers entered the valley and performed during the first general conference of the Church in the Salt Lake Valley on August 22. The first, or "Old"



The original tabernacle built in 1851

Tabernacle located on Temple Square was completed in 1851. A small organ handcrafted in Australia was brought to Utah in 1857. While on his way to choir practice, Samuel caught a severe cold. Pneumonia developed and resulted in his death on August 25, 1865.

Not long after that, Ann sold their home, remarried, and left the territory, and the Church. and she took Martha and John with her and moved to Cherokee County, Kansas near Joplin, Missouri. Martha died at age thirteen, but John went on to become a doctor. The day they left, Ann had handed Peter fifty cents, climbed in the stagecoach, and left him to face life on his own.

Peter kept worrying about Mormonism and wondering if it were true. He wished that he could ask his father. One night as he was lying on a lounge thinking and pondering over religion, a light appeared in one corner of the room. In the light he saw his father clothed in temple robes. This was his chance, so he asked his father if Mormonism were true. Samuel answered, "Yes, but not the way some people live it." Peter had said, "If all the world would go in darkness and people say there was no resurrection, I would believe in Mormonism and the resurrection, because I have seen my father."

The main sources of this story are The Life Story of Peter Sheffield Barson by Ann Godfrey Hansen. The voyage of the Windermere is from the British Mission records of 1854 by Evelyn A. Sessions found on the Craner Family website, www.craner.org. The part about crossing the plains is from Reminiscence by James Moyle published in 1886 taken from [/www.lds.org/churchhistory](http://www.lds.org/churchhistory). Also from A history of the Mormon Tabernacle Choir.