

THE IMMIGRANT BARKERS

(Except where otherwise noted, much of the following information is taken from the large and small Barker-Chadwick record books; Joseph Barker mission letters, journals, and notebooks; The Barker Odyssey by Don W. Barker, Iowa Falls, Iowa; family biographical sketches, and family group sheets. Compiled by Helen U Hansen, 1985.)

In 1830 the English government furnished transportation to America for a number of poor families. It is said that among them were the families of George, Frederick, and James Barker and their sister, Harriet Barker Jarrel, who sailed to America in March 1830.

It is thought these four were the only living children of their parents **William Barker**, buried 15 Dec 1829*, age 67, and **Jane Barker**, buried d4 Dec 1825* age 66, in Shelfanger, Norfolk Co., England. (*Dates from English church records searched by Joseph Barker in f1896 while on his mission in England.) William and Jane Barker were probably buried in the churchyard of the gloomy, Anglican All Saints Church built of almost black stones or rocks, part of which was standing in the 12th century.

For years the Barker family searched for the birth dates, birthplaces, and marriage date and place of **William and Jane Barker**. In 1942 and 1952 they enlisted the help of the Genealogical Research Department. IN 1953 they asked Mr. W.E.C. Cotton, an eminent English genealogist, for his help. Mr. Cotton concluded that the William Barker christened 18 Jan 1761 at Burston, Norfolk Co., England, son of Stephen Barker, was probably the right William Barker. The mother of the William Barker christened in 1761 died when he was less than two years old, so he may have been closely tied to other kinsman, and his father, Stephen Barker, had a brother Robert, who was born at Deckleburg. Robert had a son Nathaniel who was born at Burston but was living in Shelfanger in 1776. (The Burston and Shelfanger churches were a mile apart.) Nathaniels' children were christened at Burston, Shelfanger and Diss, Norfolk Co., England. Nathaniel may have attracted William to Shelfanger where **William and Jane Barker's** daughter Rhoda was christened in 1785. The marriage date and place for William and Jane Barker has not yet been found, nor has Jane's christening.

Eight children were born to **William and Jane Barker** in the little farming village of **Shelfanger**, Norfolk Co., England, an agricultural area about 80 or 90 miles northeast of London in East Anglia.

	Born	Christened	Buried
Rhoda		31 July 1785*	
Leonard		25 Sep 1791*	24 Feb 1792*
William			26 Sep 1791*
George	March 1793	11 Oct 1795*	
Matilda		20 March 1796*	
Frederick	Feb. 1800	4 Oct 1800*	
James		27 Sep 1802	
Harriet		8 Sep 1805*	

[*Dates from English church records searched by Joseph Barker in 1896 while on his mission in England.]

In February 1896a Joseph Barker visited Shelfanger, in his small red notebook he wrote: “Shelfanger. Small village, agriculture, small stream of water running through. Times dull (economically depressed) and no increase. Shelfanger is rather scattered with 300 to 400 inhabitants. Fields are small and divided off by hedge fences poorly kept. No fine houses. Most houses are plastered and tile roof. Quite a lot of meadow land round cut up in small fields and ditches along the fences. Some parts of Shelfanger have some timber and brush. The soil looks heavy. Some quite nice looking fields.”

On February 26, 1896 Joseph Barker wrote to his wife: “Wended my way to the little village of Shelfanger where I found the very foundations of the Barker family . . . And I have also learned that our true name is Barker beyond a shadow of a doubt. The old records show in several places where the name is written Barker with a note, which says commonly, called Parker. It is true the names and been mixed and I believe that there are many going by the name of Parker which should be Barker.”

Joseph Barker met Onan Brown an old gentleman nearly 87 years old, who remembered back as far as William Barker and his wife Jane. Brown had also know William’s son Frederick Barker and Frederick’s brothers and some of his sisters names and all about them emigrating to America, and the names of their wives and husbands and where they lived. He also said their name was Barker but many people called them Parker. Onan Brown’s mother’s name was Hannah Barker Brown, and was a relative of the same Barker family.

Brown gave Joseph Barker a history of the family. He said times were very dull (economically depressed) in those days, all were poor laboring people. William Barker used to have a gang of mostly boys, girls, women, and some men under him who would go and clean stone off from the land00they would get 1 shilling per load of 22 bushels of stone00or they would clean off any rubbish, go beet and turnip pulling, go haying, pulling weeds, topping beets, or any job they could get. Even small boys and girls would do this kind of work as it took them all to earn a living. William would take the job and then pay the others. Brown had seen women haul away muck in the old days. (Joseph Barker’s small red notebook and letter dated Feb. 26, 1896).

William and Jane’s son, George Barker, married his first wife, Charlotte Brazeworth, born 16 Jan 1791* in Shelfanger, daughter of Robert and Mary Brazeworth, on 13 May 1814* [1813]. Charlotte, age 22, was buried 27 July 1813* in Shelfanger. George Barker married his second wife, Sarah Gerrard of Diss, on 18 Dec 1815*. Their first son, Frederick Barker born 24 Nov 1817 (1816?) was buried 3 March 1817*. Their second son Ellis Barker born 6 Dec 1818*, chr. 8 Feb 1819*, was buried 22 Aug 1819*. [*Dates from English church records searched by Joseph Barker in 1896 while on his mission in England.]

George and Sarah Gerrard Barker had four more sons born to them in Shelfanger, Norfolk Co., England, who ranged in age from 3-1/2 to 10 years old when they sailed to America in 1830. Born

James (Tip) Barker	7 June 1820
Frederick (Fred) Barker	1822
Ellis Barker	Abt 1824
Simon Barker	1 Oct 1826

Feb. 26, 1896 Joseph Barker wrote: "Its rather bad getting around here as there is not much chance to get from one place to another only on Mormon shanks." "Also obtained considerable genealogy of the Bligh family."

In his small red notebook Joseph Barker wrote: "Tibbenham. Scattered village. Houses mostly white and tile roofs. Not as many inhabitants as formerly. Loam sandy, some trees but none very large. Agriculture only and mostly barley grown, but very little hay. Fields small, very low and scrubby hedge fences. Village lays some below the level. Land little rolling, but not much. Saw several woman laboring in the fields."

In his Feb. 26, 1896 letter Joseph Barker wrote: "Saturday I left London and made my way for Tibbenham where I gained access to the church records for a short time. I soon found the marriage of grandfather (Frederick Barker) was on 18 Feb. 1823 and the christening of Aunt Matilda and Mary".

William and Jane Barker's son Frederick Barker, age 23, of Shelfanger married Ann Bligh, age 21 (born 8 Feb 1802* in Tibbenham, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Pearse Bligh), on 18 Feb 1823* in Tibbenham, Norfolk Co., England. Frederick and Ann Bligh Barker's daughter Matilda Barker was christened on 13 June 1823* in Tibbenham, and their daughter Mary Barker was christened 27 March 1825* in Tibbenham. [*Dates from English church record searched by Joseph Barker in 1896 while on his mission in England.]

April 2, 1896 Joseph Barker wrote: "I did not know that I had said anything in my letter to father that would tell him anything about his mother. I believe though that I did give date of her marriage. I . . . wrote back to the minister to see if I had got that right or not and it was. He (father) will be wishing I had left the genealogy alone I expect. We find some funny things in looking up genealogy and I find it is all alike."

Frederick and Ann Barker's next two children were christened in Diss, Norfolk Co., England: James Chr. 4 May 1827*, and Sarah chr. 30 Aug 1829*.

Joseph Barker's 8 Oct. 1895 journal entry states: "Diss is a very nice little place of about 3,500 inhabitants. The main part of the town is situated on a slope. Has a nice little lake" (a six-acre, spring-fed lake 'the mere,' in the center of town.)" In about the 17th century Flemish weavers brought new industry to the gently rolling, almost level agricultural countryside. The main shopping street was of Tudor narrowness. Methodism got a foothold in Diss in 1785 and John Wesley preached in the parish church in 1790.)

Frederick and Ann Bligh Barker's four living children ranged in age from 10 months to 7 years when they left Diss and sailed to America in 1830. Our ancestor James Barker turned three years old on April 7 during the voyage.

William and Jane Barker's daughter Harriet Barker of Shelfanger married Henry Jarrel of Shelfanger on 23 July 1823*. (*Date from English church records searched by Joseph Barker in 1896 while on his mission in England.) It is said they sailed to America with Harriet's brothers and their families. Nothing more is known about Harriet and her family.

William and Jane Barker's son James Barker married Hannah Woods of nearby Shimpling on 16 June 1828. Hannah was born 8 Aug 1809 at Shimpling Norfolk Co., England, daughter of Jesse Woods and ?. James and Hannah had a daughter, Emma W. Barker, born 8 June 1829 in Shelfanger, England.

On 23 March 1830, three months after the death of their father, the families of three brothers, George, Frederick (our ancestor), and James Barker (some accounts say

James and his family emigrated later), and their sister, Harriet Barker Jarrel, sailed from England on the "New Brunswick," an old English war vessel equipped with armory.

During the long 13-week voyage smallpox broke out on the ship and all the Barkers except George's son James came down with it. George's wife, Sarah, died, and their son James, age about 10, was the only family member to see her lowered into her watery grave. (Hands and feet were tied, weights were attached, and then the body was slid down a plank into the ocean.) The Barker-Chadwick record books say Ann Bligh Barker escaped the disease and was able to wait on the afflicted. Frederick Barker was so badly afflicted with smallpox that a bed sheet taken from his body would nearly stand alone. (Large book p. 24, Small book p. 3, 179)

The Barker families arrived at New York 22 June 1830. IN the latter part of June 1830 George and Frederick and their families (nd maybe James Barker and his family) settled in or near LeRoy, Jefferson County, New York, about 25 miles south of the Canadian border, where they farmed. LeRoy was later incorporated into the city limits of Watertown, New York.

At James Barker's funeral Frederick E. Barker recalled that his father Simon had talked of experiences and that he and his cousin James had had together in New York. James and Simon Barker were born six months apart. When Simon and James were about 4 years old they slipped out in the dead of winter, barefooted except for a few rages about their feet, to gather shingles with which to make yokes for their cats.

Seven more children were born to Frederick and Ann Bligh Barker in Jefferson County, New York:

	Born
William Barker	23 Nov 1831, died as an infant (date not known)
William Barker	26 Dec 1833
Harriet Barker	29 Aug 1835
Daniel Barker	? ? 1837, died while young (date not known)
Jane Barker	17 May 1839
Henry Barker	6 Oct 1840
Byron Barker	16 Nov 1842 Watertown, Jefferson Co., New York

The State of Utah, Biography, printed in 1902, p. 169, states that James Barker (our ancestor): "Grew to young manhood in New York, and there received a good education."

Three more children were born to James and Hannah Barker in New York:

	Born
Rhoda Ann Barker	12 March 1835
James Henry Barker	28 Feb 1840
Emiline O. Barker	4 Oct 1844

(In Sept. 1842 Hannah Woods Barker had a brother Phinias Woods living in Richville, St. Lawrence County, near Watertown, New York.)

While living in Jefferson County, New York, the families of George and Frederick Barker, excepting George's son Frederick (Fred) Barker and our ancestor Frederick's oldest daughter Matilda, were converted to the L.D.S. faith through the efforts of Dimisk Huntington, Benjamin Brown, Jesse W. Crosby, and Thomas Dutcher. George Barker was baptized in September 1842 by Thomas Dutcher in Adams, Jefferson Co., New York. George's son, Simon Barker, was baptized in 1844 by Benjamin Brown. Frederick's son William, born December 1833 was baptized in 1844 by Robert

Roberts, and Frederick's son, James, was baptized in 1845 by Benjamin Brown. (Early Church Information, microfilm #820,135) The Endowment House record of James Barker's endowment and sealing to Polly Barker States James was baptized January 1844.

George and Frederick's brother James Barker never converted to Mormonism; he and his wife remained staunch Methodists. (It is not certain whether the Barkers were members of the Church of England, Methodists, or Baptists in England; perhaps the brothers were members of different faiths.)

In the biography of Henry Barker, son of Frederick and Ann Barker, it says it was revealed to the Barkers through the mouth of their daughter Mary Ann Barker, by the gift of tongues and interpretation that followed, that many of them would journey westward with the Church to the Rocky Mountains, and further that their Prophet Joseph would become a martyr for his people and for the truth.

In the fall of 1845 May Ann Barker, age 20, daughter of Frederick & Ann Bligh went to Nauvoo with her Uncle George Barker. George returned to New York. Mary Ann was given a patriarchal blessing in Nauvoo, Illinois, on 12 Nov 1845. She was a plural wife of Benjamin Brown. A son Samuel was born to them and died in infancy. Many Ann Barker Brown, age 21, died 8 Sept. 1846 at Camp of Israel, Cutler's Park, Omaha Nation. She was born 18 Feb. 1825 in Tibbenham, England.

In the spring of 1846 George, Frederick and Henry Barker and their families (excepting Frederick's daughter Matilda, age about 23, and George's son Frederick, age about 24) left their homes in Watertown, Jefferson County, New York, and went to Nauvoo. When they arrived at Nauvoo they found the place almost deserted. Sadly they gazed upon the temple. They forded the Mississippi River with their horse teams and joined the camps of the Saints. (During this time George Barker's son Ellis, about 22 years old, returned to live in New York.

In March or the spring of 1846 the Barkers made their way to Indian Prairie village where they built log cabins and lived for about three years, farming and obtaining means and provisions to equip them for their journey to Salt Lake. Very little money was in circulation and barter was the order of the day. Indian Prairie had rolling hills, patches of prairie, and lots of trees of all kinds, especially oak, hickory, elm and maple. By 1846 Van Buren County had 16 towns or villages and a population of over 9,000. (Iowa became a state on 28 Dec. 1836. Indian Prairie was founded in 1843 near Chesquest Township, Van Buren County, Iowa, and on August 22, 1853 it was renamed Lebanon, perhaps after Lebanon in Palestine because of the scattered cedar trees along the Chesquest Creek. (The Barker Odyssey , p. 9)

Hannah Barker did not want her husband, James, to be converted to Mormonism and refused to go further west with his brothers and the Mormons. James and Hannah Barker's family remained in Indian Prairie (Lebanon) where James rented a farm. He preferred renting to buying a farm. Two more children were born to James and Hannah Barker in Iowa: Jesse Barker, 11 Oct 1847, and Sarah Jane Barker, 15 Sep 1853. James and Hannah Barker had six children of which three lived to maturity: James Henry, Jesse, and Sarah. James Barker died in 1861 and Hannah died in 1875. (The Barker Odyssey , p. 9, 13, 14, 17.)

(During the next ninety years the Mormon and Methodist branches of the Barker family lost track of one another. In the summer of 1940, Don W. Barker, a senior that

fall in the University of Iowa College of Law and great grandson of James Barker, worked as a desk clerk at Old Faithful Lodge in Yellowstone National Park where he met Ed McKay, a Mormon, who told Don about James L. Barker, head of Modern Language Dept. At the University of Utah. Don and James L. Barker corresponded. On the Sunday before Labor Day, 1956, James L. Barker visited with Don Barker and his family in Iowa Falls, Iowa. *The Barker Odyssey*, p. 11)

In the spring or May of 1849 the families of George and Frederick Barker joined a Mormon company and arrived at Council Bluffs (Kanesville), Iowa, on 8 June 1849. Here a large company was organized and on 7 July 1849 they left for Utah by ox team. Included in the company were 205 people, 65 wagons, 298 oxen, 127 cows, 21 horses, and 149 sheep, along with a number of pigs, dogs, cats, geese, turkeys, ducks, chickens, and doves. They were in Captain Allen Taylor's company of 100, the 50 of Enoch Rhees, and the 10 of David Moore. (*Large Barker-Chadwick book p. 25, small book p. 6, 46*).

On 20 October 1849 they arrived in Salt Lake City. The next day was Sunday. They rested and attended a meeting in the Bowery where Apostle Orson Pratt spoke. (*Large book p. 25, small book p. 6*).

The 1902 Biography for James Barker, p. 169, says, "He remained for a time in Salt Lake City where he was employed by David Randall. He then joined the family in Mound Fort and in the spring of 1851 was married to Miss Polly E. Blodgett."

On 22 October 1849 the Barkers journeyed to Sessions Settlement or Bountiful, on October 23 they arrived at what is now Layton, and on October 24 1849 they arrived at Browns Fort (Ogden) and located for the winter in a group of cabins on the north side near the junction of the Ogden and Weber Rivers. Weber County was formed in 1849. (*Large book p. 25, small book p. 7, 46-47*).

On p. 86 of the book, *Beneath Ben Lomond's Peak* it states: "As early as 1849 George and Frederick Barker, Charles Burke, and Edity Rice settled in the district (Bingham's Fort) which is included within the Ogden City limits and was names 'Lynne' and is know as 'Five Points.' The infant settlement was strengthened in 1850 by the arrival of Erastus Bingham, his son Sanford, Stephen Parry, Charles Draney, Isaac Newton Goodale, Charles Hubbard, and others. That year the settlement was organized as a branch of the Latter-day Saint Church with Erastus Bingham as president."

On p. 70 of *Beneath Ben Lomond's Peak* it states: In the spring of 1850, George and Frederick Barker . . . secured farms at the Mound Fort settlement and joined with the Shaws, Chase, and Hubbard in enlarging the ditch dug the previous year from the Ogden River.

In the spring of 1850, because of Indian troubles, they moved their cabins into Farr's Fort near the old woolen mill site between Mill Creek and Ogden River. (*Large book p. 25, small book pp. 46-47*).

One of the first real troubles between the Indians and settlers occurred while the Barkers were living in that area. ON 20 Sep 1850 Urban Stewart, a farmer in Harrisville, hearing someone in his cornfield, fired at random in the direction of the noise. He killed Terikee, Chief of the Weber band of Indians. Chief Terikee was a friend of the whites. He was driving his ponies out of Stewart's corn with no intentions of stealing. The settlers were very much opposed to Stewart's rash act and would not defend him so he fled for his life. At this time the Weber militia had to be called out to protect the settlers

against the infuriated Indians. (A detailed account of this incident is given on pages 80-81 of *Beneath Ben Lomond's Peak*.)

During one Indian disturbance Ann Bligh Barker is said to have stood on a wagon tongue and quieted the Indians in their native tongue. Her son, Henry Barker's biography says Ann Bligh sometimes spoke in tongues, she knew very few Indian words. Because of her kindness to the Indians, Ann was approached by a squaw who wished to sell her baby girl for food. Ann bought the baby with blankets and flour. She named the baby girl Rhoda and raised her until the girl died of tuberculosis at the age of 14. The Indians used to visit her, and it was thought that they were more friendly to the white folks because she was there.

Beneath Ben Lomond's Peak, p. 271, gives a little different version of this same story: "During the fifties (1850's), some of the Ute Indians, who lived in and around Ogden part of each year went to battle against another tribe. In the skirmish a Piute Indian squaw and her nine-month old papoose were taken prisoners. The squaw made her escape and joined her own people, but the papoose was purchased from the Indians by Ann Blygh (Bligh) Barker for a pair of blankets and some flour. Two or three years later the Indian mother learned of the whereabouts of her child. Each year thereafter for several years she called at the Barker home for the little girl but the child refused to go with her. Mrs. Barker named the Indian baby Rhoda. Little Soldier (a Ute Indian chief who was a peacemaker between the Indians and white settlers of Weber County) called often to see how she was being cared for. Through this act of kindness, the Indians and the white settlers became much more friendly. Rhoda continued to live as a member of the Barker family until she was fourteen or fifteen years old when she died of tuberculosis."

The 1850 Weber County Census gives the following information for the Barker families:

	Name of every person whose usual place of abode on the 1 st day of June 1850 was in the family.	Age	Sex	Occupation	Value of Real estate owned	Place of Birth
72.	Frederick Barker	51	M	Farmer	75	England
	Ann	49	F			"
	James	23				"
	Simon	24				"
	George	55				"
	William	17				N. Y.
	Harriet	15				"
	Jane	11				"
	Henry	9				"
	Biron (Byron)	8				"

James Barker was six months younger than his cousin Simon Barker. They grew up as brothers and were close friends.

On 2 May 1850 George's son James (Tip) Barker and Elisha Wells Chase left Ogden for California with the Robert Porter familial which explains why James is not included in the 1850 Weber County Census. James returned to Utah in 1854.

On 8 Sep 1850 Sarah Barker married David Moore.

Frederick Barker followed the occupation of gardening and general farming.

Early Church Information microfilm #820,136 says George Barker had his patriarchal blessing 7 Oct 1852, Salt Lake City, and on 7 Feb 1853 Frederick Barker, Ann Bligh Barker, Simon Barker, William Barker, Jane Barker, Harriet Barker, James Barker, and James' wife Polly E. Barker had their patriarchal blessing in Ogden, Utah, by Patriarch John Smith.

After moving to Mound Fort, Frederick Barker and his wife Ann Bligh separated. In 1853 Frederick and Ann Barker's children living hear them ranged in age from about 10 to 24 years. Ann's children Harriet, Jane, and Byron Barker, except for Henry, remained with her in Mound Fort until they left home.

On July 1853 Frederick, age 53, was sealed to the widow Jane Barbour (Barber) Johnston or Johnson (widow of James Johnston or Johnson and mother of Edward Johnson) by Pres. Brigham Young in the President's office. Frederick's son Henry, age 12, lived with them. It is said that Henry's stepmother gave him encouragement to read and spell well.

On 3 Nov 1855 Ann Bligh Barker, age 53, and her daughter Jane were sealed to Ann Bligh's brother-in-law George Barker, age 62 in the Endowment House. They lived in Mound Fort. George Barker, age about 76, died 21 Nov.1869, three years after his younger brother Frederick did. Ann Bligh Barker, age 74, died 18 Sept 1876 and was buried in the George-Barker lot in the Ogden City Cemetery.

May 1859 Frederick Barker and his son Henry moved to North Ogden and settled on the hill east of the meetinghouse and south of Main Street. (Large book p. 69, small book p. 24). According to the 1902 Biography of James Barker, Frederick Barker followed the occupation of gardening and general farming. After Jane Barbour's (Barber) death, Frederick married the widow Elizabeth Thomas Jones from South Wales (widow of Evan Jones and mother of William Jones and Mary Jones.)

Early one spring, Pres. Henry Holmes of the North Ogden Branch asked Frederick to feed the oxen that were being gathered to make trips to the Missouri River to meet the Saints who were immigrating to Utah. Theirs was about the only hay left in the valley after the long winter and it was getting low. It looked doubtful that Frederick had enough for his own animals until the grass would be ready for grazing. Frederick turned to his son Henry to ask if he was willing. Henry said, "Father, you said last summer that if we would work to get the hay up, that next spring I would not have to go to the hills to hunt horses and cattle in my bare feet as I did last spring, but could feed them at home while doing the spring plowing." Pres. Holmes said, "If you will feed the oxen I promise you that you will have hay till hay comes again." Frederick again asked Henry what he thought about it. Henry didn't see how it could be possible, but he consented. The animals were brought to the Barker's feedlot, cared for, and fed all they could eat. Frederick told his son not to feed so heavy, he was overdoing it. Henry joked back and said, "We're going to have hay to stack on when we harvest our crop, remember! We might as well give them plenty." They were well fed and in good condition for the hard trip ahead, and new hay was stacked on the old as Pres. Holmes had predicted. Henry

said it seemed to him there was very little difference in the amount of old hay in the stack at the time.

In 1863 and 1864 Henry Barker worked as a freighter and made two trips hauling produce and supplies to the mines in Montana. They would while away the long evening hours singing songs, wrestling, and reading. Because of the shortage of reading material, one would read aloud to the rest. Henry was a very good reader and was also interested in sports. Until he was 60 he played ball, wrestled, and ran foot races. It is said that Henry worked hard to get to the top, but he was free and generous in nature.

In 1866 the Church made an extra effort to get the poor immigrants in from the Missouri River. In May 1866 the following were sent out: 10 companies, 10 captains, 456 teamsters, 49 mounted guards, 89 horses, 134 mules, 3042 oxen and 397 wagons. Henry Barker was among the number in the 65-wagon company of Horton D. Haight. However Captain Haight's train brought in telegraph wire instead of immigrants and arrived in Salt Lake City on Oct 15, 1866. Henry reached his home in North Ogden a few days before his father. (Large book p. 69, small book, p. 25) While Henry was waiting for his share of the load he worked in a dairy making cheese and butter for 75 cents a day. With his earnings he bought a Charter Oak cookstove with 4 holes and an oven, 2 pancake griddles, a boiler, 3 drippers, a frying pan, a coffeepot, and a large teakettle. These he brought home with him. His stove was one of the first stoves in North Ogden.

On Nov 1866 Frederick Barker, age 66, died at his home on the hill east of the meetinghouse and south of Main ST. In North Ogden (Small book p. 50) and was buried in his son Henry Barker's lot in the North Ogden cemetery. His third wife Elizabeth Thomas Jones Barker and his first wife Ann Blygh Barker survived him.

It is recorded that years later Byron Barker, Frederick and Ann Blygh's youngest child, went to his brothers and sisters with an account of a dream in which his Uncle George Barker and his mother Ann Blygh Barker appeared to him and asked that their sealing to each other be cancelled and that Ann be sealed to her first husband, Frederick Barker. Henry and James Barker argued against it and said their parents had done what they wanted. It is understood that the sealing between George Barker and Ann Blygh Barker has been cancelled, and Frederick and Ann and all of their children have been sealed as a family.

The Children of George and Sarah Gerrard Barker

Their first two children were born and died in Shelfanger, Norfolk Co., England: Frederick born 24 Nov 1816, buried 3 March 1817; and Ellis Barker born 6 Dec 1818, buried 22 Aug 1819. Two more sons born in Shelfanger, Frederick born 1822 and Ellis Barker born about 1825 made New York their home. Ellis Barker died in Ovid, New York, about 1885. IN 1900 F. E. Barker visited the Barker relatives in the Watertown area in New York. He met Frederick Barker who had one son, George V. Barker who had one daughter.

James (Tip) Barker, born 7 June 1820, Shelfanger, Norfolk Co., England, married Mary Catherine Malan, former wife of Anthony Gaudau or Gaydou, 6 June 1856 in Ogden. They lived in Ogden and had five children. Their oldest son James J (John) Barker was a city councilman 1909-1912 and state legislator 1913-1915. Their grandson

Desmond J. Barker was an officer of the Ogden State Bank, president of the Utah Chapter of American Institute of Banking, and president of the trust division, Utah Bankers Assn.

Simon Barker, born 1 Oct 1826, Shelfanger, England, married 4 Nov 1855, Jemima Newey. They had five children. Their son F. E. (Frederick Elllis) Barker was an attorney-at-law in Salt Lake City. Their grandson George Simon Barker, served as Ogden Municipal Judge in 1915-1916 and as district judge of the Second Judicial District from Jan 1, 1921 until 1933, and 1934-1939 he served as Ogden City attorney under Mayor Harman W. Peery. A great grandson James T. Barker was NLRB deputy chief administrative law judge of western operations of the Division of Judges, headquarters in San Francisco.

The Children of our ancestors Frederick and Ann Bligh Barker

1. **Matilda Barker**, christened 13 June 1823, Tibbenham, Norfolk Co., England, remained at Watertown, New York, when the family moved west. She taught school before she married. On 25 Oct 1849 she married Alonzo Percival Jenks at Sackets Harbor, New York. They lived at Watertown, N. Y. For five years, moved to Russell, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., for two years, and then moved to Darlington, Lafayette Co., Wisconsin where they settled. They lived as farmers all their lives and had done considerable work as cheese makers. During the winter husband Alonzo taught school. They had five children.

(Joseph Barker corresponded with Aunt Matilda about family history and genealogy. On 2 March 1896 he wrote: "I have two of your letters now before me." October 22-27, 1901 Joseph and Frances Barker visited with Aunt Matilda who lived with her son Volney and his wife and four children. Joseph and Frances also visited with Aunt Matilda's other 3 children and their families: Milford Jenks; Aldro Jenks, Circuit Judge of Iowa County, and his wife Lauria and their seven children; and daughter Amy Jenks, wife of George Merriam, and their 8 children.)

2. **Mary Ann Barker**, born 18 Feb 1825, christened 27 March 1825, Tibbenham, Norfolk Co., England, became a plural wife of Benjamin Brown and gave birth to a son who died in infancy. Mary Ann died on 8 Sep. 1846 in Camp of Israel, Cutler's Park, Omaha Nation.

3. **James Barker**, born 7 Apr 1827, christened 4 May 2837, Diss, Norfolk Co., England. (There is a chapter devoted to him and his family.)

4. **Sarah Barker**, christened 30 Aug 1829, Diss, Norfolk Co., England, married David Moore 6 Sep 1850. They located in Ogden City where five children were born to them. David Moore became Ogden City's first recorder and served for many years without a salary and even furnished his own stationery. He was bishop of Mound Fort for about 23 years. Later David and Sarah Moore moved to North Ogden, locating in the Randall District.

5. **William Barker** born 23 Nov 1831, Jefferson Co., New York, died in infancy.

6. **William Barker**, born 26 Dec 1833, Jefferson Co., New York, married Mary Ann Holt 4 Oct 1855. Except for a brief stay in Ogden Valley, they lived in North Ogden until 14 Oct 1869 where seven children were born to them. He taught school in North Ogden. Sept 11, 1862-Oct. 14 1869 he was North Ogden Ward Sunday School

Superintendent. Oct 1869 they moved to Mound Fort. April 1881-Oct 1881 William served a mission Minnesota, he was called home on account of the death of his fourth child, James Albert Barker. On Sept. 11, 1887 William was set apart as one of the presidents of the 98th Quorum of Seventies. ON March 1890 the William Barkers moved to Pleasant View. They had 12 children. William died 19 Nov 1802 in Pleasant View.

7. **Harriet Barker**, born 29 Aug 1835, Jefferson Co., New York, married Elisha Wells Chase 27 Feb 1857. They lived in Ogden and had three children.

8. **Daniel Barker**, born 1837, Jefferson Co., New York, died young.

9. **Jane Barker**, born 10 or 17 May 1839, Watertown, Jefferson Co., New York, married Henry Denizen Durfee 26 March 1867. They moved to Almo, Cassia Co., Idaho. In 1860 they moved to Providence, Cache, Co., Utah. By 180 they lived in Beaver Dan (Collinston), and in 1874 they moved to Conner Springs, Box Elder Co., Utah. In 1883 the family moved back to Almo, Cassia Co., Idaho. They had 11 children.

10. **Henry Barker**, born 6 or 18 Oct 1840 or 1841, Watertown, Jefferson Co., New York. In May 1866 he was one of a company that went back to the Missouri River to help the poor immigrants. He was placed in the company of Horton D. Haight. However the train brought in telegraph wire instead of immigrants. He returned to Salt Lake City 15 Oct 1866 and reached home a few days later. His father died 4 Nov 1866.

On 30 Nov 1867 Henry married Margaret Staley in the Endowment House. They settled in North Ogden and had 10 children. Their sons Henry Barker, Jr., and Frederick Barker graduated from the University of Utah and became schoolteachers and principals. Another son James Lewis Barker also attended the University of Utah. In 1901-1904 he filled an LDS mission to Switzerland. 1904-1905 and 1905-1906 he was professor of languages at Ogden City High School. He married Kate Montgomery 30 May 1906. From 1904 until 1911 he was in Europe a part of each year as a student. 1911-1913 he was a full-time student in Paris. 1907-1914 he served as chairman of the language department at BYU. He resigned to become principle of Weber Academy 1914-15. He taught German, French, Spanish and Italian languages. He became a professor of modern languages at Brigham Young University and a professor of modern languages at the University of Utah. In 1922 he served as professor of phonetics and lecturer at the University of Chicago. In 1936-1937 he was a demonstrator on correction of accents with the Dept. Of Immigration and Naturalization. From 1942-1944 he was president of the LDS Argentine Mission, and 1946-1950 he was president of the LDS French Mission.

11. **Byron Barker**, born 16 Nov. 1842, Watertown, Jefferson Co., New York, married Julia C., Hubbard 7 Dec. 1867 in Salt Lake City. They located at Willard, Box Elder Co., Utah, and had 12 children.

Frederick Barker and Ann Blygh

Early in the 1840's George and Frederick Barker's family were converted to the gospel through the efforts of Dimick Huntington, Benjamin Brown, Jesse W. Crosby and Thomas Dutcher. George was baptized in Sept. 1842 and Frederick in Jan 1840. Ann Blygh was baptized Oct 1841.