

again.

Little obstacles and disappointments only added to his determination. With the assistance of his sons they made a success of the sheep business, combined with agricultural pursuits, and at the time of his death was one of the well-to-do men of the country.

In the year 1896 he was made bishop of the Manassa ward and served in this capacity until May 6th 1917, when he asked to be released. As Bishop of Manassa his life was given to his people in hard work and sacrifice. Many and many a night spent with the sick until he would be worn out and exhausted. Up before day to take a sack of coal or some wood to a widow. Hours spent trying to encourage the down cast and disheartened, or in council with his fellow man trying to formulate plans for the success of his people and the community.

Bishop Jackson was an untiring worker. Many have asked in recent years, why in his financial condition he continued to work so hard. He worked because it was his life, because he liked it. And as soon as his health became impaired so he could not work he passed away, there was nothing more to live for.

He leaves three sons, Samuel, William and Lafayette and four daughters, Mrs. G. Wayne Rogers, Mrs. Troy Sowards, Mrs. W. L. Sowards and Mrs. John Jarvis.

While Bishop Jackson will live long in the memories of the people of Conejos county the family of young men and women which he leaves is a heritage which will continue to conduce to the benefit and upbuilding of the community.

Crossed the Desert in 1857. Crossed the "Great Divide" 1919

Samuel Jackson was born in Manchester, England, July 13th, 1844, and died at St. George, Utah, May 3, 1919 after a decline in health covering about two years. He came to the United States in the year 1856 with his parents. They crossed the Atlantic in one of the old sailing vessels requiring six weeks to make the trip. They landed at Boston, from there made the trip to Florence, near Omaha, on the train. The Jacksons left Florence July 15th with a morpion emigration company, consisting of about five-hundred people, with 120 hand carts and six wagons. Of this company sixty perished while crossing the plains to Salt Lake City.

He settled with his parents in Nephi, Utah, after which much of his boyhood was spent guarding the homes from the attacks of indians. After his marriage to Miss Hannah Jacques he built a home in Nephi, being a great lover of the west and having no desire to live in the more thickly populated sections of the country, he remained there engaged in agricultural pursuits and in freighting until the spring of 1889, he came to the San Luis valley alone and spent for his family a home prepared for their emigrant car March 1st 1889.

He burned the first kiln of brick that was ever burned in this section of the country, making a house on his ranch east of Manassa on the San Luis river and later erected a nice home in town. His first venture in the sheep business was very discouraging, but by hard work and saving he accumulated enough money to purchase a few sheep. The party from whom he bought them did not have good title and they were taken from him under writ of replevin and he had to pay for them