

Mormon settlement hiding by day and traveling by night. They then wrote Georgia and Mrs. Berry and told them to come to them. Georgia had a mule and Mrs. Berry had a spring rig. They loaded just what they had to have into it and started out. When they got to the river the land wouldn't let them cross until Georgia showed him her letter from Jim. He told them to go back a ways and pretend to camp, and feed the children and put them to bed, then along in the night to come back and he would help them. This they did. They crossed the river in Chattanooga, Tennessee and proceeded on. As they passed a grove of trees they heard some soldiers talking about hanging five men. They said Jim Jack was through being a spy, that he was hanging to a tree. Georgia could not go without knowing for sure, so she unhitched the mule and straddled him and took her old basket and went to the place of hanging. None of the five men was Jim. When she returned to the spring rig the soldiers had taken everything from the rig and scattered it looking for important papers and other items. Georgia, still astraddle the old mule, said "I just turned that old basket on those men and made them load everything back on the rig." It was unheard of for women to straddle a horse much less carry a gun as Georgia had. When they reached their husbands, they were destitute for food and somewhere to stay. Their son Bob was only 6 or 7 years old and he got a job in a blacksmith shop running the bellows. He stayed with this many years learning the blacksmith trade. After the war Georgia states there seemed to be a curse on the land. It didn't produce as it had before.

When Elders Morgan and Lisbon brought the Gospel to them, Georgia was ready for baptism right away. She said, "I don't see how anyone with my sense could fail to see the light." Jim was slower to accept the Church but was a staunch Latter Day saint once he accepted it. It was the final blow to the Jack family when James Hazlett and Georgia Ann joined the Church. It was bad enough for them to join the Union army, but to join the Mormon Church was unforgivable. In 1879 the James H. Jack family was called by the Church to settle the San Luis valley. They came to Pueblo, Colorado by train, and stayed there for awhile, then bought wagons and teams and proceeded on to the

valley. They came to the old Fort at Los Cerritos in April 1879. They had just been in the valley 18 days when their oldest daughter died of pneumonia. She was the first Anglo woman buried in the town of Manassa. Untold hardships were their lot in their new home. They were used to the mild climate of Alabama and Colorado was so cold.

Food was scarce, and flour was \$8 a hundred; but Georgia was very resourceful and managed to have food when other families were without, and she always shared with others. William Robert died January 2, 1924 of heart trouble at age 63, Martha died January 19, 1936, Mary Jane died February 8, 1939. Preston Albert died December 2, 1950. Georgia May died September 25, 1896 with diphtheria at age 16.

James Hazlett died May 13, 1893 following an operation performed on their kitchen table in the Jack Bend. In his obituary it said that he was a counselor and a senior member in the High Council of the San Luis Stake of Zion, a true member of the council since the Stake had been organized, whose kind and courteous and pleasant manners had won the esteem of his fellow laborers.

Georgia died January 27, 1927 at the age of 87. She was survived by only three of her eleven children.

Jim and Georgia were wonderful people. They loved the Gospel very much, and endured many hardships.

SAMUEL JACKSON

Samuel Jackson was born in the City of Manchester, Lancaster, England, on July 13, 1844. He was one of nine children born to Benjamin Jackson and Ann Grimshaw. He was converted by the missionaries and was baptized April 7, 1855.

At the age of 12, Samuel, his mother and other members of the family left Liverpool, England, on May 25, 1856, to come to America. They sailed on the ship "Horizon" together with 856 other Saints under the direction of Captain Edward Martin. They reached Boston about the first of July 1856. They proceeded on by rail to Iowa City and then on to Florence, Nebraska. Preparations were then made for the journey to Utah. Around August 25, 1856, 576 Saints under the direction of Edward Martin left Florence with



Samuel Jackson

146 handcarts and 7 wagons.

Because of the lateness of the season and the heavy snows, they ran out of food. Many of them died of starvation and freezing. Samuel told of finding carcasses of dead animals along the route and breaking the sun-parched bones to suck the marrow out of them. They would also singe the hair from the dead animals and roast the skins and eat them.

On Sunday, November 30, 1856, what was left of the Edward Martin Handcart Company reached Salt Lake City. About 150 Saints had died on the way.

President Brigham Young sent the Jackson family to Nephi, Juab County, Utah, to make their new home. In 1863, Samuel had the privilege of going over the trail to the Missouri River to help transport other Saints to Utah.

On December 21, 1867, Samuel Jackson and Hannah Maria Jaques were married in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City, Utah. To this union was born five children — Samuel, William, Bernecia, Lafayette and Mary Hannah. On September 17, 1881, Samuel was called into the mission field to labor in the southern states.

The Church authorities advised Samuel to take a plural wife, so on November 22, 1883, Samuel married Martha Ann Jackson (her married name). To this union three daughters were born — Vida, Fannie, and Jessie Elizabeth.

In 1888, Samuel came to Manassa, Colorado. He burned the first kiln of brick in this vicinity and built a home on his ranch east of the Town of Manassa on the San Antonio River. Later he made the brick and built a brick home in Manassa.

Samuel was ordained Bishop of the Manassa Ward February 16, 1896. He was released as Bishop on May 6, 1917. He served as Bishop for 21 years.

Samuel moved to St. George, Utah, for his health. He died there on May 3, 1919, at the age of 75. He was buried in Manassa.

CHRISTEN JENSEN

Christen Jensen, son of Peder Jensen and Kirsten Anderson, was born October 28, 1848 in Farre, Skanderborg, Denmark. When he was 10 years old, Latter Day Saint Elders came to his father's home and taught the Gospel to his family. Christen was converted and wanted to be baptized, his father, however, thought he was too young. On April 6, 1862, the family of nine members left Denmark and traveled to Salt Lake City. On this journey Christen was taken seriously ill with ague, at Florence, Nebraska, and begged to be baptized. His father consented and he was baptized June 27, 1862, and instantly healed and became strong enough to walk all the way to Salt Lake City. The family later moved to Moroni, Sanpete County, Utah. During this time there was trouble with the Navajo and Blackhawk Indians. Christen was mustered into Company A to do service in the Blackhawk war. He served in that capacity for 3 years.

He received his endowments and married Mary Sophia Anderson on February 8, 1868. That same spring he received a call to go as a Church teamster across the plains, assisting the emigrants on their way to Utah. On December 5, 1875, he took a second wife, Anna Christina Bengtsson. In December, 1881, he married Helena S. Rundquist, and, in 1883, he married Mattie K. Peterson. About this time great pressure was exerted against polygamists. Christen moved part of his family to the San Luis Stake of Zion. He was in exile for 12 years. The family lived in Richfield for about 13 years and then moved to Eastdale. He was the father