

A BRANCH
OF THE
JACKSON
AND
CORRELATED FAMILIES

1730 - 1911

FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION



Rev. John Jackson

PREFACE

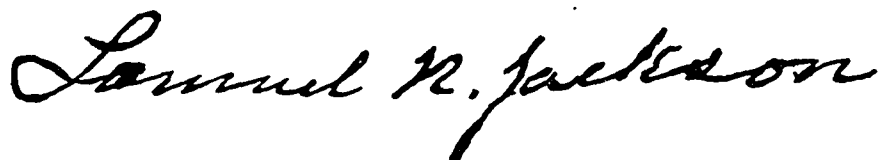
In compiling the following facts relating to some of the Jacksons and their correlated families, no special effort has been made to go far back in order to trace unbroken family lines. Neither has the attempt been made to include all the younger members of the latest generations. The article by Elenor Lexington, entitled "The Jacksons", forms a fitting introductory chapter.

Dr. J. Henry Jackson, in 1891, published a "Family Record", which was the first attempt to give in outline the family history including the names and dates, in so far as he could secure them, relating to his branch of the Jacksons and some of the correlated families. This entailed much research, correspondence and labor, the valuable results of which are included in these pages.

The statement of Elenor Lexington that, in relation to professions, "Medicine has attracted a great number of Jacksons", has been illustrated by later generations. Not only was one of the sons of the Rev. John Jackson a medical man, but three of his grandsons and five great-grandsons hold the title of Doctor of Medicine. The other professions have likewise been well represented by his descendants.

There is mingled in the veins of the present generation the blood of English, Irish, Scotch and American ancestors, who came through the stirring times of the English Commonwealth, the Irish Uprising, the Protestant Ascendancy of Scotland and the American War of the Revolution, fulfilling their duties faithfully and well. Many of them as early colonial settlers passed through severe hardships and did yeomen service in pioneer life. The present generations reap from them a great heritage of progress and prosperity. May they prove worthy descendants of an honorable ancestry.

Burlington, Vermont
June 8, 1911

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Samuel H. Jackson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name and date.

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THE JACKSONS

By ELENOR LEXINGTON

“Although the name of Jackson is as ancient as the language we speak, it is not easy to trace the genealogy of the family back farther than the tenth or eleventh century. The Jacksons are chiefly and unequivocally Anglo-Saxon. The traditions of the family which now survive indicate that the Jacksons were men of decision, of character and firmness of purpose. In times when men, as Tennyson says, ‘had to dodge or duck or die,’ they appear to have been steadfast in their adherence to their convictions, especially in religion.

“Ralph Jackson suffered martyrdom at the stake at Stratford, June 27, 1556, and thus inscribed his name on the roll of those who preferred cruel death to a renunciation of what they deemed the truth. A few months after, John Jackson also had to face his persecutors, being charged with heresy. ‘I am told that thou art the rankest heretic of all,’ his chief accuser said. Mr. Jackson’s reply was : ‘It is easier to call a man a heretic than to prove him one.’ He was not called to give up his life for his faith. But that one of the family should be found among the sufferers in so noble a cause redounds to its honor and sheds a certain luster on the name.

“Men of such mold were not likely to be quiescent in such stormy times, but whether the Jacksons supported the fortunes of the House of York or Lancaster, or what part they took in political struggles is not known. It seems, however, that they became entitled to a coat of arms. The device, a greyhound, signifies swiftness by land. The dolphin, emblazoned on some of the Jackson arms, denotes swiftness by sea. The arms are described in heraldry an argent on a fesse, between a goat’s head and a ship in full sail. A greyhound courant between two pheons. The crest is a goat’s head coupé, argent, armed and bearded, gorged with a collar gule. There is no motto. As the right to family arms was the criterion which

distinguished the gentleman from the peasant, the fact of the possession indicates a certain degree of rank in the possessor.

“Anthony Jackson is the first ancestor from whom descent can be traced in an unbroken line. He was born in Eccleston, in the parish of Saint Michael, Lancaster, England, about the beginning of the seventeenth century. In 1649, with his brother Richard, he removed to Ireland and settled in Ulster. There is a tradition that they accompanied Oliver Cromwell to Ireland on his invasion of that country and in his campaign against the Duke of Ormond. Richard married Margaret Keete, who like him was an emigrant from England. A few years later Anthony and Richard Jackson, having become disciples of George Fox, established the first Friends Meeting in Ireland.

“Isaac, Anthony Jackson’s son, was the progenitor of the Jackson family in America. With his wife, Ann, and their children he arrived in this country in 1725. He was then sixty years old. The name Isaac has always been a favorite in the Jackson family in honor of the emigrant ancestor.

“William Jackson, a grandson of Isaac Jackson, was a Friend and Elder. It is related of him that he would never lend money at a rate of interest exceeding six per cent, and he allowed his debtors to pay very much as it suited their convenience. He was plain in his style of living and the ancient trencher with its fitting accompaniments adorned his family table long after it had disappeared from other households.

“If you ever come across a clock which has inscribed upon it ‘Made by Isaac Jackson, New Garden, Chester County’, you may be certain it was a good clock in its day. One of the first clocks made by him was a regulator without striking attachments. The clockmaker was the son of ‘Honest William Jackson’ as he was called—not that it was rare to find an honest Jackson as some facetious people of other names have suggested, but because of his undoubted and country wide reputation for unswerving integrity.

“As to professions, medicine has attracted a great number of the Jacksons. Some were merchants, some mechanics, more were farmers and a few were lawyers, though the early generation regarded this profession with anything but favor.

“Isaac Jackson in 1758, with others took steps which were successful, for the emancipating of all slaves held by members of the Society of Friends. Alice Jackson, who was a gifted member of the Society, brought the subject of Friends using the products of slave labor before the yearly meeting in Philadelphia in an address which constituted the first step in reform organized a few years later. It is recorded of Alice Jackson that she was tall and handsome, queenly in dignity and self command. One who knew her well said of her, ‘She could not enter a store to buy a yard of tape without leaving the impression that she was a superior woman.’

“The descendants of Isaac and Ann Jackson have formed a society and hold family meetings at stated intervals at Harmony Grove, Chester County, Pa. This is where Isaac Jackson settled upon his arrival in America. As many as eight hundred lineal descendants have come together at one of these meetings.* One of the relics cherished by the family is a marriage certificate which bears the autograph of the original Isaac Jackson. Another relic is some dishes given as a bridal present. They are of wood neatly turned, with the tea cups of small dimensions.

“The Jacksons have ever been an honest, industrious, enterprising, God-fearing, God-loving people. A distinguished member of the family was President Andrew Jackson. His father, who came from Ireland in 1795, was a relative of the Anthony and Richard Jacksons who went to Ireland from England, but he did not connect himself with the Friends.”

* Harmony Grove is not now owned by descendants of Isaac Jackson and the reunions are discontinued.

THE JACKSONS OF PETERSHAM MASSACHUSETTS

The REV. JOHN JACKSON was the son of James Jackson, who was born in 1730 and died December 8, 1810. His mother, Mary Jackson, was born in 1739 and died March 2, 1815. They were prosperous farmers in Petersham, Mass. They had nine children: two sons, James Jackson and John Jackson; and seven daughters, Ann Jackson, born January 17, 1758; Mary Jackson, born October 4, 1760; Sophia Jackson, born June 15, 1763; Martha Jackson, born February 8, 1766; Lucretia Jackson, born March 19, 1770; Sarah Jackson, born December 22, 1772; and Lucy Jackson, born August 9, 1774.

James Jackson, the oldest son, was born May 2, 1768, and married Ruth Fisher. Their children were Ruth Baker Jackson, born November 3, 1793; James Appleton Jackson, born December 1, 1795; John Emory Jackson, born March 8, 1797; Mary Jackson, born February 8, 1801; Ezra Baker Jackson and Ezra Leland Jackson, twins, born January 4, 1804, and Mary Jackson, born November 10, 1807.

James Appleton Jackson, who lived in Petersham until 1864, when he died, was called the "General" because of his marked resemblance to President Andrew Jackson. His brother, Ezra Baker Jackson, was an actor and visited his uncle, the Rev. John Jackson at Brome, while playing in Montreal. Martha Jackson, a sister of the Rev. John Jackson, married Captain Joel Brooks and had nine children, some of whom lived in the Eastern Township of Lower Canada. She died December 2, 1815. Another sister, Lucretia Jackson, married a Mr. Prentice of Athol, Mass. The two youngest sisters, Sarah and Lucy Jackson, did not marry. The latter died at Petersham, November 25, 1843. The former, Sarah Jackson, lived for many years with her brother in Brome, but after his death returned to Petersham where she died.

John Jackson was born in Petersham, July 2, 1771. He was sent to Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., and graduated

in June, 1792, at the age of twenty-one. He studied theology with the Rev. Joel Foster of New Salem and the Rev. Judah Nash of Montague. Was ordained and installed the first pastor of the Congregational Church at Gill, Mass., January 10, 1798, the Rev. Joel Foster, one of his theological instructors, preaching the ordination sermon. The town records of Petersham contain the following notice: "Rev. John Jackson of Gill entered his intention of marriage with Miss Rebecca Rogers of Petersham, January 17, 1798."

The following extracts are from the town records of Gill: "At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Gill, holden on the thirteenth of November, 1797, the following Votes passed, Viz.: 1st, Moses Bascomb, Moderator. 2nd, Voted to give Mr. John Jackson a Call to Settle in the work of the Ministry in this Town. 3rd, Voted to Adjourn this Meeting to the first Monday in December Next, at Two of the Clock afternoon.

"December 4, 1799. Met according to Adjournment and Voted to give Mr. Jackson one hundred and ten Pounds annually during the time he Serves as A Minister of this Town.

Atest. MOSES BASCOMB, *Clerk.*"

GILL, Jany. 9, 1797.

THE ROGERS

REBECCA ROGERS, wife of the Rev. John Jackson, was the granddaughter of Thomas Rogers, who was said to be a direct descendant of John Rogers the English martyr. Thomas Rogers was born in 1714 and died September 18, 1794. His wife, Martha, was born in 1722 and died September 8, 1796. They had eight sons of whom Abel Rogers lived in Massachusetts; John Rogers in Bridport, Vt.; Paul Rogers in New York; Noah Rogers in New Hampshire and Josiah Rogers, the father of Mrs. Jackson, in Petersham, Mass.

Josiah Rogers had ten children, seven sons and three daughters. Their names and the names of their children were

as follows: Thomas Rogers was a soldier and died unmarried in Portsmouth, N. H.; Josiah Rogers, Jr., married Lydia Harvey and their children were: Reuhama Rogers, Harris Rogers, Albert Rogers, Daniel Rogers, Edward Rogers and Diantha Rogers (Frary). Samuel Rogers married Sarah Seaver and their children were: Sophrona Rogers (Ingalls), Harriet Rogers (Bennett), Emily Rogers (Post), Alvira Rogers (Hubbard),* Richard Rogers, Lucinda Rogers (Perkins), and Samuel Rogers, Jr. Francis Rogers married Betsey Blunt and their children were: Henry Rogers, Harris Rogers, Mary Rogers (Blunt), and Matilda Rogers (Tibbetts). Augustus Rogers married Patty Blunt and their children were: Rebecca Rogers (Peters), Martha Rogers and Henry Rogers. Edward and William Henry Rogers died unmarried. Edward Rogers was a printer and became a midshipman under Lord Nelson. He lost his life in the wrecking of his ship at the Sandwich Islands. William Rogers died in 1821.

REBECCA ROGERS, the eldest daughter of Josiah Rogers, was born November 2, 1771, at Petersham, Mass., and married the Rev. John Jackson, pastor of the Congregational Church at Gill, Mass., February 27, 1798. She survived her husband nearly eleven years and died in Brome, Lower Canada, October 13, 1855. Her sister, Charlotte Rogers, married Alvin Williams and their children were William Williams, John Williams, Henry Rogers Williams, Charlotte Williams (Lynch), and Lucy Williams (Channel). Another sister, Nancy Rogers, married a Mr. Healy and lived in Stukley. Charlotte Williams, a niece of Rebecca Rogers Jackson, married Thomas Lynch, whose son, William Warren Lynch, of Knowlton, is a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of Quebec.

JOSIAH ROGERS, the father of Rebecca Rogers Jackson, was a wholesale merchant at Petersham and New Ipswich. Possessed of large means and full of faith in the New Republic, he converted the greater part of his property into continental

*Mrs. Hubbard was Charles Emerson's second wife.

money which the government subsequently repudiated. It is said he burned about half a bushel of these notes. Suffering this great loss and having a large family to provide for, he emigrated to Canada and settled in Stukley, March 8, 1803. There is a family tradition that he was a paymaster in the War of the Revolution. He was one of the "men who marched from New Ipswich before daylight on the morning of April 20, 1775," and also "belonged to Enoch Hale's regiment, which marched from New Ipswich, June 29, 1777, to reinforce the garrison at Ticonderoga." *

REV. JOHN JACKSON

The REV. JOHN JACKSON resigned his pastorate in Gill, Mass., October 10, 1801, on account of an affection of his throat, but owning a farm of fifty-three acres near the church, he continued to reside there until 1811. He had contemplated removing with his family to Genesee County, New York, but as his wife's father, Josiah Rogers and his family, had gone to Canada he was induced to follow them. With a span of horses and a covered carriage Mr. and Mrs. Jackson with their eight children set out on their long journey, followed by another team carrying their furniture. The journey was accomplished in ten days.

Mr. Jackson had eight hundred dollars in gold which he carried in a box, giving it his personal care. While on the way they passed through Montpelier, Vt., where they stopped at a hotel for dinner. Taking his money box with him he casually placed it on the desk in the common room and thought no more about it until they had resumed their journey and gone a long distance. With considerable consternation they returned and were rejoiced to find the box safe, where they had left it.

Their journey ended in Stukley, Lower Canada, where Josiah Rogers and his family had settled in 1803, and there

*Revolutionary Rolls, Vol. 1, P. 33. Vol. 2, P. 93.

Mr. Jackson purchased a farm on which they lived for four years. Then, desiring a better location for his family and by the advice of General Olcott, an old friend and college companion, he removed to Brome and purchased another farm of three hundred acres. As his sons grew to manhood he gave some of them portions of this estate, which they enlarged by purchases from other parties until there were five contiguous farms owned by the family, and the location was known far and near as "the Jackson Neighborhood".

Recovering from the throat affection which troubled him in the earlier years of his pastorate, Mr. Jackson entered anew upon the work of the ministry, which he prosecuted in Canada for about twenty years. At that time there were but few churches in the sparsely settled Eastern Townships, therefore, as one of the pioneer preachers, his ministry was chiefly itinerant and evangelistic.

Making his way on horseback through the forests, guided by the blazed trees, he went from settlement to settlement in various townships, sometimes preaching in dwellings, barns and groves. For this hard pioneer labor he received but little reward aside from the consciousness that he was serving his Master. However, old subscription lists, signed by early settlers in the various townships, are in the possession of his descendants wherein various sums in pounds, shillings and pence, but mostly in shillings and pence, were pledged to him for the preaching of the gospel.

The following extract from Thomas' History of the Eastern Townships, published in 1866, was written by the Rev. David Connell the first pastor of the Congregational Church at Brome: "In the year 1842 I visited the Township of Brome as a Congregational minister and found Esquire Jackson, as he was then called (having held the office of Magistrate for about twelve years),* one of the most interested of a few Christians to have a settled minister in the place. About a year after my arrival, I had erected a comfortable

* Mr. Jackson held the commission of Justice of the Peace from 1830 until the time of his death.

meeting house and formed a church of fifteen members, on Congregational principles. Esquire Jackson, his wife and one of his sons (who is now deacon of the church), with his wife and his wife's mother, were then received into the church and united with a few others in Christian fellowship.

“For a short period I had much pleasure from the society and Christian fellowship of Mr. Jackson. He was a person of most pleasing and affable manners and most sociably disposed. He had been permitted to see his prayers answered in the improved state of religious society ; but the Lord had designed that the cause once established, his work on earth should soon close. In the second week in March, 1844, Mr. Jackson complained a little from the effects of a cold. He was confined a few days to his bed without any severe pain or suffering. On the day previous to his death I saw him and thought he was doing well and would soon be better but it was otherwise determined. He departed this life on the 18th of March, 1844.

On the twentieth, the solemn occasion was improved at the Congregational Church at Brome by a sermon from the Rev. Dr. Wilkes, pastor of the Congregational Church at Montreal. At the close the congregation followed the silent remains of Mr. Jackson to the adjoining burying ground, where they found a final resting place. On the following Sabbath I preached the funeral sermon to a large and attentive congregation, from Proverbs iv., 18: ‘The path of the just is a shining light which shineth more and more unto perfect day.’”

DESCENDANTS OF THE REV. JOHN JACKSON

The Rev. John Jackson and Rebecca Rogers were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters, all of whom were born in Massachusetts. Their names were John Adams Jackson, Rebecca Rogers Jackson, Lucretia Prentice Jackson, James Madison Jackson, George Washington Jackson,

Sarah Sophronia Jackson, Joseph Addison Jackson and Horatio Nelson Jackson. The last names and youngest children were twins.

JOHN ADAMS JACKSON was born April 6, 1800 and married Rachel Westover December 24, 1824. She died June 6, 1848, leaving three children: John Egbert Jackson, born October 29, 1825, died April 23, 1887; Alonzo Jackson, born in 1827, died August 7, 1858; and Jane Jackson (Allen), born August 7, 1831, died April 9, 1867.

By a second marriage to Patty Knowlton, October 8, 1848, John Adams Jackson had two children: Charles Adams Jackson, born June 29, 1853 and Frederick Knowlton Jackson, born in 1858, who died January 8, 1859. Mr. Jackson was a prosperous farmer who by industry and frugality amassed a generous competency. His farm joined that of his father on the south. The last years of his life were spent in the village of Waterloo, Province of Quebec, where he died August 11, 1883. His wife died in Montreal, May 13, 1892.

John Egbert Jackson married Lucy Anna Pettis, who was born July 16, 1829, and died December 3, 1907. They had eight children: Alice Rachel Jackson (Clark), born July 25, 1851, died May 17, 1876; Ada Louise Jackson, born August 3, 1853, died when fifteen years of age; Nathaniel Pettis Jackson, born July 31, 1857, died November 30, 1860; Jane Jackson, born August 30, 1859, died at the age of sixteen; Pattie Desire Jackson (Fowler), born September 15, 1861; Mary Narcissa Jackson, born August 30, 1864, died November 18, 1887; Jeremiah Egbert Jackson, born June 13, 1868; Annie Florence Jackson (Thomas), born April 21, 1871, died June 24, 1905.

Alonzo Jackson, the second son of John Adams Jackson and Rachel Westover, married Mary Gleason of Cowansville by whom he had one child, John Hiram Jackson, who is a banker and prominent citizen of Aberdeen, South Dakota.

Jane Jackson, daughter of John Adams Jackson and Rachel Westover, married William Allen of Sutton and they

had two children, William Alonzo Allen, born December 10, 1853, and Lorenzo Egbert Allen, born January 12, 1856.

Prof. Charles Adams Jackson, son of John Adams Jackson and Patty Knowlton, married Julia Sanborn, August 5, 1885. She was born May 4, 1857, and died November 5, 1889, leaving one child, Constance Margaret Jackson, born June 22, 1887. Mr. Jackson has devoted his life to education and has been Principal of Knowlton Academy, Saint Francis College and other institutions of learning. He is Superintendent of Schools in Lachine (1911).

REBECCA ROGERS JACKSON, the eldest daughter of the Rev. John Jackson and Rebecca Rogers, was born August 15, 1801, and married Josiah Pratt of Brome, December 31, 1817. Mr. Pratt and his twin sister Mary were born January 8, 1793, and both were married on December 31, 1817. Miss Pratt married Samuel Farrand, an uncle of Mrs. Horatio Nelson Jackson. Mr. Pratt owned a farm contiguous to the Congregational Church property, near Brome Corner, but in 1834 removed with his family to Upper Canada, now the Province of Ontario, and settled near London at a place called Yarmouth.

Mrs. Pratt died at Yarmouth, March 16, 1837, leaving eight children ; five sons and three daughters. Their names were : Josiah Pratt, Jr., Rebecca Pratt (Gilbert), Mary Pratt (Sumner), William Pratt, George Pratt, Sarah Pratt (Hart), John Pratt, and Sidney Pratt, who died when a lad.

Josiah Pratt, Jr., lived in Harvey, Ill., where he died, leaving a wife and five children. Rebecca Pratt married William Gilbert. They lived in Rockford, Ill., where Mrs. Gilbert died, leaving three children ; two daughters and a son, George W. Gilbert, all of whom married. Mary Pratt married Benjamin Sumner and they lived in Malcolm County, Michigan. They had eight children ; five sons and three daughters. William Pratt also lived in Malcolm County, Michigan, and was the father of eight children.

George Pratt, after the death of his mother, Rebecca Rogers Jackson, lived for five years with his sister

Rebecca in Rockford, Ill. He married in Canada, but returned to Rockford, where he conducted his business as a builder. Losing the larger part of his property by a fire, he removed to the Northeast of Iowa and became a pioneer settler. He died in Eldorado, Fayette County, Iowa, February 5, 1863, leaving a wife and six children ; two sons and four daughters. The eldest son lived in California, and his mother married William Gilbert of Rockford, Ill. Sarah Pratt married Ashley Hart. They lived in California and had two children. John Pratt lived in Malcolm County, Mich., where he died, leaving six children.

Josiah Pratt, Sen., after the death of his wife, Rebecca Rogers Jackson, married Maria Gilbert, whose brother William married Rebecca Pratt. She died about a year after her marriage, leaving an infant daughter. This child was brought up and educated by her half-sister, Rebecca Pratt Gilbert, at Rockford, Ill., and married a wealthy man named Parmilee. By a third marriage to a young Scotch woman, Mr. Pratt had eleven children. He survived his three wives, was the father of twenty children and died October 28, 1877.

LUCRETIA PRENTICE JACKSON, the second daughter of the Rev. John Jackson and Rebecca Rogers, was born February 4, 1803, and married Gilbert Frary, December 27, 1831. He was the son of Asa Frary of Hudson, N. Y., who was among the early settlers of Sutton, and owned a large tract of land in the township. In 1814 Mr. Frary went to Frelighsburg, Saint Armand, where he died in 1828. Gilbert Frary removed to Sutton in 1830 and was appointed the first post-master of Sutton Flats in 1836. He was also Clerk of the Commissioners' Court. His wife, Lucretia Prentice Jackson, died January 28, 1848.

They had five children : Sarah Saphronia Frary (Bullard), born October 4, 1832, died August 7, 1861 ; Gilbert Giles Frary, born October 14, 1834, died September 26, 1839 ; Emily Rebecca Frary (Royce), born March 27, 1836 ; George Washington Frary, born August 26, 1838 ; Giles Gilbert

Frory, 2nd, born July 1, 1840, and died June 29, 1884. Sarah Saphronia Frory married Luther Bullard and died leaving no children. Emily Rebecca Frory married Charles Stewart Royce, who died May 20, 1892. George Washington Frory has never married.

Mr. Frory's second marriage, July 20, 1848, was to Diantha Rogers, a cousin of his first wife, who died April 17, 1902, leaving no issue. His death occurred November 29, 1861. His youngest son, Giles Gilbert Frory, married Elizabeth Hannah Smith, August 21, 1867. She was the daughter of the Rev. John Smith, Rector of the Episcopal Church at Sutton for twenty-five years and her brother, the Rev. Buxton B. Smith, was the Dean of Saint George's Cathedral, Kingston.

They had seven children: Annie Louise Frory, born June 7, 1868; Asa Clinton Frory, born January 2, 1870; Jessie Buxton Frory, born September 15, 1871, died April 6, 1880; John Richard Frory, born November 3, 1873; Charlotte Elizabeth Frory, born October 10, 1875; Sarah Emily Frory, born October 7, 1879, died September 15, 1880; Edmund Buxton Frory, born November 27, 1882, and died May 7, 1884.

JAMES MADISON JACKSON was born June 25, 1804, and married Mary Smith, January 16, 1826. During the excitement caused by the discovery of gold in California Mr. Jackson yielded to the allurements and with his oldest son and his brother-in-law, Hiram Smith, in 1850 made the voyage around Cape Horn to San Francisco. He returned in 1866 and died in Lawrence, Kansas, December 25, 1869. His wife died in Stowe, Vt., November 11, 1866.

Their children were William Pratt Jackson, born July 26, 1828, who died in California, June 12, 1874; Mary Lucretia Jackson (Marshall), born April 28, 1830; James Madison Jackson, Jr., born November 15, 1833, and died in Morrisville, Vt., May 29, 1907; Helen Eliza Jackson (Huse), born July 30, 1835; Rebecca Emma Jackson (Wilkins), born July 10, 1837, and died at Waterbury Center, Vt., January 22, 1896; George Washington Jackson and Charles Edward Jackson,

twins, born February 14, 1842, the last died in February, 1843; John Jackson, born May 19, 1845; Mildred Marilla Jackson (Emerson), born August 7, 1847, and Loella Albina Jackson, born July 9, 1851, died November 19, 1868.

During the Civil War, James Madison Jackson, Jr., served in the Fifth Vermont Regiment, and his brother, George Washington Jackson, was in the First Vermont Cavalry Regiment, of which General William Wells was Colonel. Their sister, Mildred Marilla Jackson, when ten years of age, became a member of her uncle Horatio Nelson Jackson's family and continued as a daughter of the house until March 18, 1866, when she married Nelson Pettis Emerson. Mr. Emerson was born in Sutton, March 1, 1840, and is the Postmaster at Sutton Junction and a Justice of the Peace. They reside at "Highland Farm", which is an attractive place and is carried on, together with the homestead, by Mr. Emerson and his sons, John Jackson Emerson and William Harold Emerson.

James Madison Jackson, Sen., and Mary Smith had forty grandchildren, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Children of Mary Lucretia Jackson and Ira M. Marshall, who were married November 30, 1854; Fred Cady Marshall, born September 10, 1855; Eula Iselle Marshall, born March 9, 1861; William Preston Marshall, born February 5, 1864—he was a Methodist minister and died December 25, 1893; and Lewis Jackson Marshall, born March 24, 1871, who is a Doctor of Medicine.

Children of James Madison Jackson, Jr., and Lucia Jenny, who were married November 15, 1858: Walter Kendric Jackson, born July 11, 1861—formerly in the United States Navy; George Wilbur Jackson, born January 5, 1866, died December 24, 1869; James Willis Jackson, born June 28, 1871; John Franklin Jackson, born August 1, 1873—a Doctor of Dental Surgery; Mary Almira Jackson (Strong), born May 6, 1876, and Georgiana Jackson (Rouhan), born October 30, 1878.

Children of Helen Eliza Jackson and Joseph Huse, who were married November 8, 1853: Albert James Huse, born June 9, 1856; Emma May Huse, born May 4, 1860; Bertha Marietta Huse, born May 21, 1866; George Nelson Huse, born May 23, 1870; Clara Adelaide Huse, born August 15, 1872, and Grace Mabel Huse, born December 21, 1875.

Children of Rebecca Emma Jackson and Charles Volney Wilkins, who were married February 24, 1868: Forest Earl Wilkins, born November 27, 1872, and Leon Elmer Wilkins, born October 24, 1875.

Children of George Washington Jackson and Mary Ann Murphy, who were married November 26, 1868: Annie Mason Jackson, born April 28, 1870; Mabel Perry Jackson, born December 1, 1874, died October 15, 1887; John Madison Jackson, born January 17, 1876, died March 25, 1904; Helen Rebecca Jackson, born March 14, 1878; Lidabel Jackson, born November 9, 1879, died October 20, 1887; Mildred Emerson Jackson, born December 12, 1881; Fred Edward Jackson, born August 1, 1883; George Willis Jackson, born July 20, 1885; and Nelson Addison Jackson, born June 7, 1888, and died May 8, 1909.

Children of John Jackson and Catherine Estella Bucking, who were married October 29, 1874: George Henry Jackson, born December 23, 1875; Francis Ferdinand Jackson, born January 17, 1878; Mary Meta Jackson, born July 9, 1880; Mildred Jackson, born July 18, 1883; Bernice Jackson, born February 19, 1885; Herbert Nelson Jackson and Donald Eugene Jackson, twins, born June 22, 1887, and Catherine Juliet Jackson, born August 20, 1890.

Children of Mildred Marilla Jackson and Nelson Pettis Emerson, who were married March 18, 1866: Charles Nelson Emerson, born May 6, 1868; Mary Jane Emerson (Cass), born June 2, 1870; John Jackson Emerson, born October 30, 1873; Samuel James Emerson, born July 27, 1876, died July 14, 1878; William Harold Emerson, born May 7, 1878, and Jessie Eliza Emerson, born January 23, 1883.

GEORGE WASHINGTON JACKSON was born August 26, 1805, and married Helen Porter Lelanne, September 9, 1830. He was a Doctor of Medicine and practiced in Brome, where he died January 2, 1836, thus bringing a most useful career to an untimely end. They had one child, Harriet Jackson, born in October, 1835. Mrs. Jackson was again married to Captain Solomon Squier of Sutton Flat, and died December 18, 1867.

Dr. Jackson's daughter, Harriet Jackson, married Eugene Alphonse Dyer of Sutton, January 30, 1860. She died March 18, 1867, leaving three children : Leon Eugene Dyer, born April 15, 1861 ; Charles Chester Dyer, born August 21, 1863, and Harriet Helen Jackson Dyer (Clark), born February 15, 1866.

SARAH SOPHRONIA JACKSON, the youngest daughter of the Rev. John Jackson and Rebecca Rogers, was born December 21, 1807, and when twenty-three years of age died at her father's home in Brome, June 14, 1831.

JOSEPH ADDISON JACKSON and HORATIO NELSON JACKSON were the youngest children in the Rev. John Jackson's family. They were twins and so closely resembled each other that it was difficult to tell them apart. They did not dress alike but at times when preparing for social gatherings would exchange clothing, which frequently caused great perplexity and much amusement. They lived on adjoining farms and were mutually helpful to each other.

Joseph Addison Jackson was born March 5, 1810, and married Almira Harvey, October 5, 1840. She died August 10, 1853, leaving three children : Martha Jane Jackson, born December 17, 1842, died March 12, 1851 ; Ann Eliza Jackson, born October 20, 1847, died August 22, 1867, and Charles Jackson, born May 4, 1852, died December 30, 1895. Charles Jackson was married to Grace Hazard (Whitman), February 14, 1893.

Mr. Jackson married Ann Stephen Small of Dunham, June 13, 1854, by whom he had three children : Mary Lillia

Jackson, born November 14, 1855, died August 22, 1870 ; Almira Isabella Jackson (Batcheller), born August 1, 1858 ; and William Henry Jackson, born January 17, 1867.

Mr. Jackson had a genius for introducing and bringing together diffident candidates for matrimony and many happy marriages resulted from his kindly office. He owned his father's homestead, where he died July 5, 1874. His widow, Ann Stephen Small, died at Bedford, May 12, 1906.

Almira Isabella Jackson was married to Charles Arthur Batcheller on September 27, 1888. They had five children : Mary Elizabeth Batcheller, born October 25, 1889 ; Charles Jackson Batcheller, born March 24, 1894 ; Hugh William Batcheller, born April 11, 1895 ; Grace M. Batcheller, born November 20, 1897, died September 1, 1898 ; and William Henry Jackson Batcheller, born February 18, 1901.

Horatio Nelson Jackson, the twin brother of Joseph Addison Jackson, born March 5, 1810, married Eliza Maria Hollister, July 15, 1833. Miss Hollister was born in Hinesburg, Vt., and was the daughter of Stephen Hollister and Sarah Farrand. Sarah Farrand was born in New Milford, Conn., in 1775, a daughter of Dr. Samuel Farrand, and married Stephen Hollister, in Hinesburg, Vt., in 1799. Her last years were spent with her daughter in Brome, Canada, where she died April 5, 1853.

THE FARRANDS

DR. SAMUEL FARRAND, the grandfather of Mrs. Horatio Nelson Jackson, was born in New Milford, Conn. His mother died when he was young and his father married a widow who had a little girl named Anise Washburn. The two children thus brought up together afterwards married and were the grandparents of Eliza Maria Hollister (Jackson). Joseph Farrand, a brother of Samuel Farrand, was a farmer in Hinesburg, Vt., and his descendants lived in Colchester. Another brother, Daniel Farrand, was a Congregational

minister in Canaan, Conn. Samuel Farrand was a Doctor of Medicine.

JUDGE DANIEL FARRAND, son of the Rev. Daniel Farrand was born in Canaan, Conn., September 9, 1760, and died in Burlington, October 13, 1825. He was a lawyer by profession and a distinguished man in his day. He represented Burlington in the Legislature and was speaker of the House of Representatives for two terms, namely, 1798 and 1799. He was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court in 1813 and was also a Trustee of the University of Vermont.

Dr. Samuel Farrand removed from New Milford, Conn., to Hinesburg, Vt., in 1793, where he practiced his profession and acquired considerable real estate, including a farm of one hundred acres, now (1911) owned by G. Peters and Daniel Davis.*

The children of Dr. Farrand and Anise Washburn were Eliza Farrand (Calkins); Deborah Farrand (Fabrig); Nathaniel Farrand; Sarah Farrand (Hollister); Samuel Farrand; Patience Farrand (Chittenden); Philo Farrand; Irene Farrand; and William Farrand.

Eliza Farrand married Charles Calkins and with a Vermont colony went to Michigan; Deborah Farrand married Andrew Fabrig of Newton, Conn.; Patience Farrand married Heman Chittenden of Burlington, the son of an Episcopal clergyman; Nathaniel Farrand married in the West; William Farrand married in Rochester, N. Y.; Philo Farrand died in Hinesburg when nineteen years of age, and Irene Farrand died unmarried.

SAMUEL FARRAND, JR., a son of Dr. Farrand and Anise Washburn, was born February 17, 1781, and died March 25, 1842. He lived in Burlington, Vt., but early in life removed to Brome, Lower Canada, where he married Mary Pratt, December 31, 1817. She was a twin sister of Josiah Pratt, who married Rebecca Rogers Jackson, daughter of the Rev. John Jackson. They were born January 8, 1793. Mrs. Farrand

*Hinesburg Town Records, Vol. 2, Pages 619, 708; Vol. 3, Pages 95, 178 and 224.

survived her husband twenty-two years and died at Brome, March 30, 1860.

They had six children: Mary Farrand (Williams), born August 9, 1819, died December 5, 1899; Narcissa Farrand (Pettes), born December 8, 1821; Samuel Farrand, born April 16, 1824, died March 5, 1827; Sarah Farrand, born July 3, 1826, died February 28, 1838; Eliza Maria Farrand, born November 9, 1828, died November 19, 1847; and William Miles Farrand, born April 10, 1835, died October 9, 1835.

Mary Farrand married Henry Rogers Williams, December 5, 1843. He was born April 29, 1820, and was a son of Charlotte Rogers and a cousin of Horatio Nelson Jackson. His wife was a cousin of Eliza Maria Hollister Jackson, thus creating a double relationship. Mr. Williams was a merchant at Brome, where he died October 22, 1872. They had four children: Mary Eliza Williams (Page), born April 9, 1848; Sarah Louise Williams, born July 5, 1851; Henry Farrand Williams, born May 16, 1855; and Charlotte Narcissa Williams, born August 22, 1864, and died August 9, 1865.

Narcissa Farrand married Nathaniel Pettes, December 25, 1844. He was a merchant at Knowlton and was born April 21, 1816, and died October 20, 1889. They had one child, Mary Louise Pettes, born June 4, 1847, who died December 17, 1866. In memory of her husband and daughter Mrs. Narcissa (Farrand) Pettes erected at Knowlton in 1894 a Free Public Library and Reading Room with a Lecture Hall, "open to all honest and respectable persons whomsoever of every rank in life without distinction—the whole for the diffusion of useful knowledge." Mrs. Pettes is now (1911), in the ninetieth year of her age, active in mind and body and held in honor and affection by all who know her.

THE HOLLISTERS

The Hollisters of America were of Wethersfield, Connecticut, a town on the right bank of the Connecticut River and about three and a half miles south of Hartford. The

progenitor of the family was John Hollister, concerning whom Dr. Lafayette W. Case gives us the following information in his History of the "Hollister Family in America", published in 1886.

"JOHN HOLLISTER, the ancestor of the American family of that name, is said to have been born in England in 1612 and to have emigrated to America about 1640. That he was of good family and education is assured as he immediately became one of the most prominent and influential men of Wethersfield and the Connecticut Colony. His name first appears in the annals of the colony as a Juror of the Particular Court held March 2, 1642. He was admitted a Freeman in the same year and was a Deputy in 1644, and again in April, 1645, and represented the town of Wethersfield many times thereafter until 1656. He was appointed Collector March 14, 1660.

"Lieutenant Hollister was a large land-holder in Wethersfield, especially in that part of the town lying on the east side of the Connecticut River now known as Glastenbury. Lieutenant John Hollister married Joanna, daughter of Hon. Richard Treat, Jr., and his first wife Joanna. Mrs Hollister survived her husband and is mentioned in his will; the inventory of which amounted to £1,642 2s 6d. He died in Wethersfield in April, 1665, and his wife died in October, 1694. They had eight children: Elizabeth Hollister, John Hollister, Thomas Hollister, Joseph Hollister, Lazarus Hollister, Mary Hollister, Sarah Hollister and Stephen Hollister."

The grandparents of Eliza Maria Hollister Jackson on her father's side were Jonathan and Mehitable Hollister. They lived in Fairfield, Conn., but later in life removed to Hinesburg, Vt. Jonathan Hollister was born March 25, 1745, and died July 10, 1837. His wife, Mehitable Hollister, was born August 25, 1747, and died May 27, 1831. They had nine children, six sons and three daughters.

Their children were Darius Hollister, born November 25, 1765; Damarus Hollister, born July 25, 1768; Stephen Hollister, born May 23, 1770, died April 27, 1848; Asahel Hollister, born September 4, 1772, died October

16, 1772; Daniel Gaylor Hollister, born March 4, 1774, died November 6, 1775; Mary Hollister, born August 30, 1775; Jonathan Hollister, born December 4, 1778, died May 30, 1841; Mehitable Hollister, born June 22, 1780, died May 27, 1831, and Rebecca Fairman Hollister, born January 24, 1783, died June 11, 1824. She was married to Gideon Draper of Akron, N. Y., where their descendants lived.

STEPHEN HOLLISTER, Mrs. Jackson's father, went from Connecticut to Hinesburg, Vt., when a young man, in company with General Leavenworth, who was one of the early settlers of that town. He married Sarah Farrand, daughter of Dr. Farrand, in 1799, and between the years 1797 and 1827 acquired much real estate.* They lived about two miles north of the village on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Anson Weed (1911). Stephen Hollister died in Akron, N. Y., April 27, 1848.

Their children were Eliza Maria Hollister (Jackson), born July 21, 1801, died April 14, 1881; Stephen Schuyler Hollister, born in 1804 and died in 1805; Samuel Farrand Hollister, born March 12, 1808, died January 18, 1846; and Betsey Ann Hollister, born in 1813 and died in 1815.

SAMUEL FARRAND HOLLISTER married Louisa Isham, May 9, 1837. He was accidently injured by a wheel going over him in the highway and died in Saint George, Vt., January 18, 1846. He left three children: Sarah Hollister, Henry Allen Hollister and Helen Adelaide Hollister. His widow married George Saxton of Shelburn, who owned the farm where Dr. W. Seward Webb built his residence at "Shelburn Farms". Mr. Saxton died June 5, 1872, and his widow, by whom he had one child, Horace Saxton, died May 12, 1881.

SARAH HOLLISTER, was born February 26, 1838, and married Edwin Morehouse of Shelburn, February 25, 1867.

* This includes Lots 44, 50, 51, 52 and 53 of the second division of the town of Hinesburg and other holdings in the town of Saint George.

Mr. Morehouse served his country in the Civil War. Removing to Kansas he died in Topeka, March 8, 1894, and his wife died there June 14, 1903. They had no children.

HENRY ALLEN HOLLISTER was born January 19, 1840, and was married to Mabel Caroline Talcot, March 27, 1861. He was a druggist and died in Volga City, Ia., July 9, 1867, leaving five children, namely Alice Mabel Hollister (Cummings), born April 3, 1865; Horace Frederick Hollister, born March 12, 1867, died July 31, 1891; Caroline Louisa Hollister (Payne), born September 13, 1869; Lua Ellen Hollister (Cline), born July 17, 1871; and Lydia Belle Hollister, born November 23, 1875, died February 26, 1899.

HELEN ADELAIDE HOLLISTER was born December 2, 1842, and married Horace Mead of Hinesburg, December 20, 1860. Mr. Mead died October 19, 1877, leaving two children: Carrie Mead, born May 20, 1863, died December 21, 1884; and Grant Eugene Mead, born May 7, 1869. Mrs. Mead married James Sydney Collins of Topeka, Kansas, August 19, 1882, who died May 13, 1898. Mrs. Collins now resides in Los Angeles, California.

ELIZA MARIA HOLLISTER, the eldest child of Stephen Hollister and Sarah Farrand, was born in Hinesburg, Vt., July 21, 1801. When ten years old her parents sent her to a girls' school in Vergennes, taught by Miss Smith. Three years later she became a pupil of the Young Ladies' School in Middlebury, conducted by Mrs. Emma Willard. Mrs. Willard became famous as the pioneer in the higher education of women.

Leaving this school in 1816, Miss Hollister became a teacher and conducted schools in Hinesburg, Charlotte and Williston; covering a period of thirty terms in the County of Chittenden. General Lafayette visited Vermont in 1825 and when on his way from Montpelier to Burlington, where he laid the corner stone of the University, he passed Miss Hollister's school. The scholars stood lining the street, singing a

patriotic song and presented him with flowers, much to his pleasure.

While Miss Hollister was making her home for a time with her aunt, Mrs. Charles Calkins, in Williston, two men stopped at the house over night, and said they were in quest of a teacher for Frost Village, in the Eastern Township of Lower Canada. They offered her the position which, after a time, she accepted and in 1830 went to Canada, little thinking that she was destined to make her future home in that country.

After finishing her engagement in Frost Village she taught a private school in the house of her uncle, Samuel Farrand, at Brome Corner; her cousins, Mary Farrand (Williams) and Narcissa Farrand (Pettes), being among her pupils. It was while here she met Horatio Nelson Jackson to whom she was married on July 15, 1833. She resided in Brome until 1869 when with her husband she removed to Cote Saint Paul, Montreal, where she peacefully passed away on April 14, 1881, after a long, influential and beautiful life.

HORATIO NELSON JACKSON, J. P.

HORATIO NELSON JACKSON, the youngest son of the Rev. John Jackson, was a farmer in Brome in the Province of Quebec. His farm consisted of a former portion of his father's estate to which he made additions by purchases from other parties in the "Jackson Neighborhood". He was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1846 and held the office for thirty-three years. Both he and his wife were devoted members of the Congregational Church at Brome in which he held the office of deacon for thirty-three years.

As he approached the age of three score years and ten, Mr. Jackson found the cares of his farm a burden; his three sons having chosen professions and left their home. Therefore, in 1869, he sold his farm and removed to Cote Saint Paul, Montreal, where his second son at that time was a pastor. There he purchased a garden, which he continued to cultivate



Horatio Nelson Jackson, J. P.

during the remaining years of his life. His former farm and that of his father, the Rev. John Jackson, are now (1911) owned by Benjamin Draper whose wife is, on her mother's side, a direct descendant of Josiah Rogers.

ELIZA MARIA HOLLISTER, wife of Horatio Nelson Jackson, died on April 14, 1881, and on June 23, 1887, he was again married to Mrs. Miriam (Huse) Babcock, who died at East Barre, Vt., July 17, 1899. Mr. Jackson died at the Congregational Parsonage, Barre, Vt., February 8, 1896, while spending the winter with his son. Though he had reached the advanced age of eighty-six years, he was strong and active, both mentally and physically, and he left a memory which will long be cherished by all who knew him. Three children were born to him by his first wife, namely: Joseph Addison Jackson, Samuel Nelson Jackson and John Henry Jackson.

JOSEPH ADDISON JACKSON, the eldest son of Horatio Nelson Jackson and Eliza Maria Hollister, was born in Brome, Canada, June 18, 1834. He was a student of Dr. Jacob Spaulding, first in Bakersfield, Vt., and afterwards at Barre Academy. In 1856 he went to Minnesota, where he engaged in mechanical pursuits. The following year he returned to his home for a visit and then in 1857 he taught a winter term of school in Illinois, and the next spring went to Omaha, Nebraska. Engaging in building operations, he remained in Nebraska Territory until 1859, when he again returned home, and married Elizabeth Hungerford, November 8, of that year. She was the daughter of Stephen Leonard Hungerford, J. P., of West Brome, and died October 10, 1860.

Mr. Jackson taught school and began the study of medicine with Dr. J. Chamberlain, a noted physician and surgeon in Saint Armands. Entering the Medical Department of the University of Vermont he graduated in 1863. Later he took the medical course in McGill College, Montreal, and in 1879 received the degree of M. D., C. M. from that university. Dr. Jackson practiced medicine in Lawrenceville, N. Y., from 1863 to 1877 and in Manchester, N. H., from 1880 to 1903.



Dr. Joseph Addison Jackson

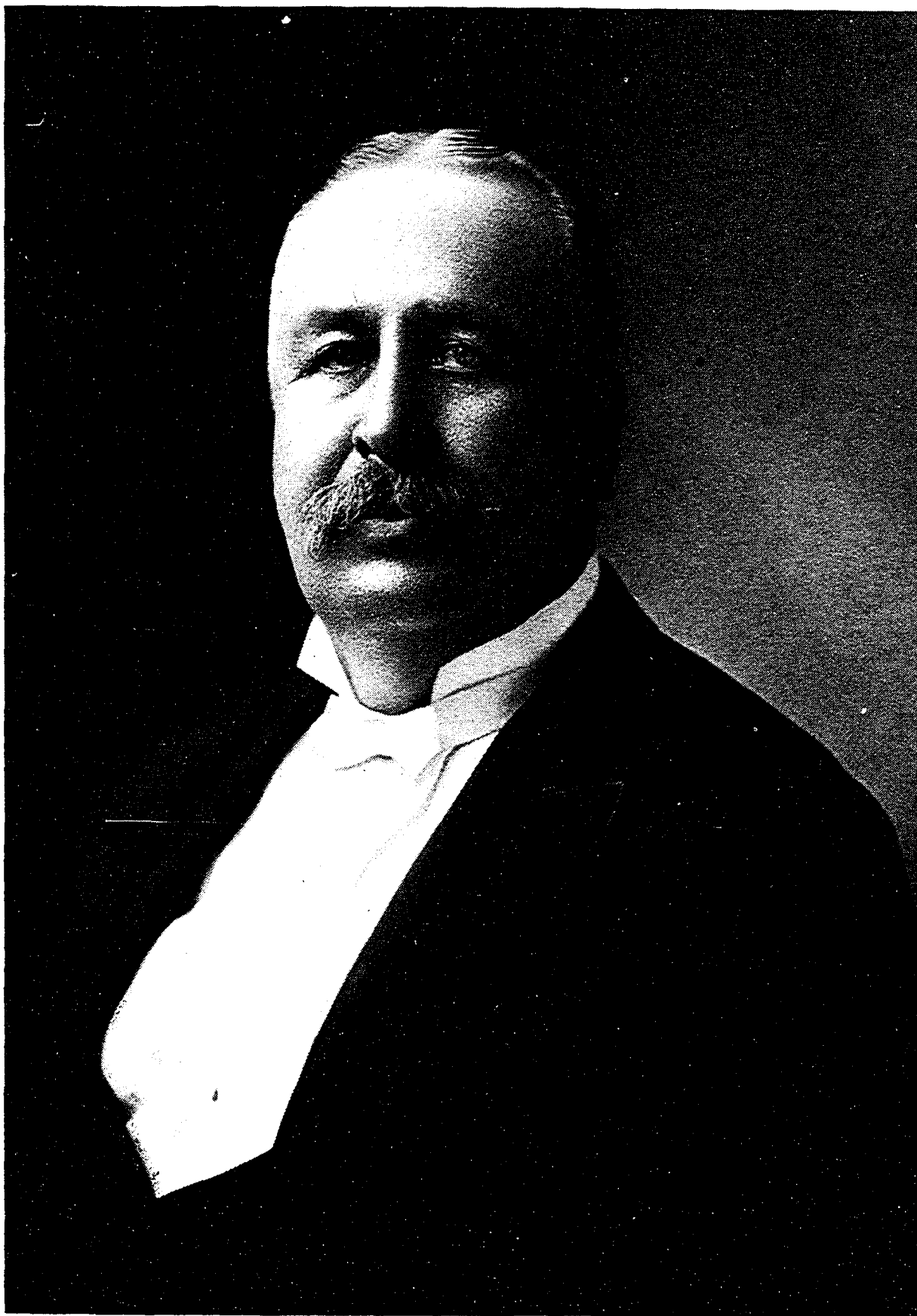
Dr. Jackson married Ellen Maria Schofield of Saint Armands, January 11, 1864, by whom he had four children. Three of them died in infancy, namely, Alice Maria, born August 22, 1865; Alice Maria, 2nd, born January 12, 1870, and Addison Henry, born August 13, 1877. Eva Ellen Jackson (Allen), was born January 24, 1875. Ellen Maria Jackson, her mother, died August 9, 1878. Dr. Jackson married Alice Rowell of Lawrenceville, N. Y., August 20, 1879. She died October 2, 1900, leaving one child, Clarence Addison Jackson, born September 21, 1880. Dr. Jackson died at Manchester, February 20, 1903. He was a member of the Congregational Church.

His daughter, EVA ELLEN JACKSON, graduated from Wellesley College in the class of 1899 and married the Rev. William Orville Allen, June 4, 1902. Mr. Allen is a professor (1911) in Drury College, Springfield, Mo. They have two children, Elizabeth Elsa Allen, born August 14, 1903, and Addison Jackson Allen, born March 15, 1906.

Dr. Jackson's son, CLARENCE ADDISON JACKSON, though blind from infancy, is an accomplished scholar, having graduated from the Perkins Institute and the Boston Conservatory of Music. He married Grace Bachelor Bishop of Springfield, Vermont, October 12, 1904. They have one child, Alice Harriet Jackson, born September 14, 1908.

JOHN HENRY JACKSON, the youngest son of Horatio Nelson Jackson and Eliza Maria Hollister, was born in Brome, Canada, April 19, 1844. He was a student at Barre Academy, and entered the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, graduating in 1865. In 1868-1869 he took a post-graduate course in the Medical College of McGill University, Montreal.

Dr. Jackson married Anna Dutton Wells of Brasher Falls, N. Y., June 24, 1867. She died at Stockholm, N. Y., November 29, 1868, leaving one child, Joseph Wells Jackson, born April 25, 1868. On December 24, 1869, he married Cora Augusta Wood, daughter of Abel and Cynthia Mary Kinney



Dr. John Henry Jackson

of Barre, Vermont. They had three children: Arthur Wood Jackson, born December 16, 1871, who died October 13, 1886; Fred Kinney Jackson, born March 14, 1874; and Henry Hollister Jackson, born August 30, 1884.

Dr. Jackson practiced medicine in Stockholm, N. Y., from 1865 to 1868, and in Barre, Vt., from 1870 to 1907. He was appointed a Professor of Physiology in the Medical Department of the University of Vermont in 1882, which chair he held for twenty-five years. The University gave him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1884 and in 1890 he was a delegate to the British Medical Association and also to the Medical Congress of Berlin.

At the time of his death he was a deacon of the Congregational Church in Barre, and throughout his professional life was a loyal and generous supporter of the church of his Fathers. He represented Barre in the Legislature of 1878 and was the Democratic nominee for governor in 1896. Active in civic affairs he was elected Mayor of the City in 1903 and became a director of the Barre Savings Bank and Trust Company from the time of its incorporation, and its president from 1903 to the time of his death, which occurred September 13 1907.

Three children survive him: DR. JOSEPH WELLS JACKSON, who studied in arts at Queens University, Kingston, Canada, and graduated from the Vermont Medical College in 1890. He practices medicine in the City of Barre. He married Susan Emery of Saint Albans, Maine, February 22, 1893. Their adopted son, Edward Jackson, was born in August, 1894.

FRED KINNEY JACKSON graduated from the University of Vermont in Arts in 1897, and in Medicine in 1899. He married Eudora Grace Keeler of Potterville, Mich., September 4, 1902, and practiced medicine in the City of Burlington and was Adjunct Professor of Physiology in the Medical College for ten years. He is now (1911) Professor of Physiology and devotes himself exclusively to teaching. This is the chair his father filled for twenty-five years. They have three children:

John Henry Jackson, born May 9, 1904, and twin sons, Joseph Addison and Horatio Nelson Jackson, born March 19, 1908.

HENRY HOLLISTER JACKSON graduated from Yale College in 1908, receiving the degree of A. B. and in 1911 earned the degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater. He follows teaching as a profession. He married Carrie Alice Bemis, June 15, 1909. She was a graduate of the Boston University in the class of 1908.

SAMUEL NELSON JACKSON, the second son of Horatio Nelson Jackson and Eliza Maria Hollister, was born in Brome, Canada, December 21, 1838. With his brothers he spent his early years on the farm and attended the district school. When nineteen years of age he left home with his oldest brother, who was returning to the West, and in the autumn of 1857 went to Illinois, where he spent the winter with Josiah Pratt, a cousin of his father. The following spring he went to Saint Louis, Mo., and thence by the steamer "Asa Wilgus" up the Missouri River to Omaha, Nebraska, where his brother awaited him.

Securing a city lot the brothers erected a small cabin, where in a primitive way they dwelt for some months. It was a period of great financial depression and general stagnation of business, therefore it was very hard to secure a situation of any kind. However in 1858 a new weekly paper was started called the "Omaha Republican" and in this office the younger brother became an apprentice and learned printing. After leaving this situation he was associated with Jacob Dawson as editor and publisher of the "Wyoming Telescope", a weekly paper which some of their democratic opponents called "the Spyglass".

Suffering from repeated and severe attacks of "fever and ague", Mr. Jackson was compelled to return to the East. When sufficiently recovered, he entered Barre Academy to prepare for college, and in 1866 graduated from the Congregational College in Montreal, and on April 4 of the same year was ordained to the Christian Ministry. His first pastorate

was that of Saint Paul's Union Church at Cote Saint Paul, Montreal, and it extended from 1866 to 1871.

Mr. Jackson was married to Mary Ann Parkyn April 26, 1866. Miss Parkyn was the daughter of William Parkyn and Margaret Holmes. Her maternal grandmother was Barbara Brodie, whose mother was Margaret Burns. An account of Mrs. Jackson's ancestry is given in the following pages, embracing the families of the Brodies, the Holmes and the Parkyns.

THE BRODIES

ROBERT BRODIE, the "Laird of Bankside", was born and lived in Kilburnie, Ayrshire, Scotland. He was born in 1735 and died February 22, 1836, in the one hundredth year of his age. His estate called "Bankside" had been in the possession of the family for more than three centuries. His wife, Margaret Burns, was born in 1744 and died in 1789. There is a tradition that she was related to the family from which Robert Burns descended.

Robert Brodie and Margaret Burns had eight children: two sons, William and Robert; and six daughters, Margaret, Janet, Jean, Ann, Mary and Barbara. The oldest son, William Brodie, married a Miss Lockhart and they had two children: William Brodie who never married, and Margaret Brodie who married Captain Robert Lockhart, October 1, 1844. One of the Brodie estates called "Artnox" was bequeathed by William Brodie to the Presbyterian Free Church. This also had been in the family for several generations.

ROBERT BRODIE, the second son but the fifth child of the Laird of Bankside, married Eliza Peebles. Their children were: Robert Brodie, Jr., Janet Brodie (Greig), and Margaret Brodie (McIntosh). By a second marriage to Janet Crawford he had six children: James Brodie, Ann Brodie (Gardner), Jeanie Brodie, the missionary to Labrador, Mary Brodie, who married her cousin Robert Brodie, Barbara Brodie (Cross), and Agnes Brodie (Farlinger).

MARGARET BRODIE was the oldest daughter of the Laird of Bankside and married James Boyd, whose only child was a Doctor of Medicine. Her sister, Janet Brodie, married William McConnachie, and their children were: William McConnachie, Jr., John McConnachie, Robert McConnachie, Jean McConnachie (Allen), James McConnachie, and Janet McConnachie. Jean Brodie, the third daughter, married James Stevenson, who died leaving two sons, Andrew Stevenson and James Stevenson. By a second marriage to William Caldwell there were two children: James Caldwell and Margaret Caldwell (Biggart).

ANN BRODIE, the fourth daughter of the Laird of Bankside, married Hugh Brodie of "Lancroft", and they resided at the Coteau, Montreal. Their children were: Mary Brodie (Woodrow), Robert Brodie and Hugh Brodie. Mary Brodie, the fifth daughter, married Alexander Gardner and their children were: Barbara Gardner (Farlinger), John Gardner, Robert Gardner, James Gardner, Mary Gardner, Alexander Gardner, William Gardner, Hugh Brodie Gardner, Charles Gardner, David Gardner, Margaret Gardner, Joseph Gardner, Peter Gardner and John Gardner. BARBARA BRODIE, the youngest daughter, married James Holmes and their children were: Margaret Holmes (Parkyn), John Holmes, Robert Holmes, Barbara Holmes (Thomson), and Mary Ann Holmes (Garth).

THE HOLMES

JAMES HOLMES, the grandfather of Mrs. Samuel Nelson Jackson, was born in 1787 at Kilmalcolm, Renfrewshire, Scotland. He had no brothers and but one sister, who married a clothier of Glasgow named Brodie, but not related to the Brodies of Kilburnie. They died leaving no issue. Mr. Holmes was a student of the University of Glasgow and a Writer to the Signet—a Scotch Attorney in causes in the Court of Sessions. He married Barbara Brodie, the youngest child of William Brodie, the Laird of Bankside.

They had five children all of whom, with the exception of the youngest, were born in Scotland. They were Margaret Holmes (Parkyn), John Holmes, Robert Holmes, Barbara Brodie Holmes (Thomson), and Mary Ann Holmes (Garth), who was born in Montreal in 1827. Canada as a colony had attracted to its shores some of the children of the Laird of Bankside and these were followed by the youngest daughter, Barbara Brodie Holmes and her family.

Mr. Holmes carried with him to Canada a letter of introduction to the Governor General and was offered a situation under the government at Bytown, now Ottawa. He chose, however, to invest in real estate; like many others being obsessed with land hunger he made a purchase in Howick which proved unsatisfactory. Later he secured a farm of three hundred acres in Chateaugay, Saint Martins, Province of Quebec, situated about five miles from the Basin, which was called "Bankside", after the Scotch estate. Suffering from an attack of palsy, Mr. Holmes became a confirmed invalid and died in Chateaugay, August 10, 1848. Mrs. Holmes survived her husband twenty-nine years and died at Montreal in February, 1877, aged ninety years.

The sons of James Holmes and Barbara Brodie did not marry. Robert Holmes died at Chateaugay, March 6, 1845. His brother, John Holmes, when a young man became blind, but continued to carry on the farm until it was sold when, with his mother, he removed to Montreal, where he died, January 14, 1882. Margaret Holmes, the oldest daughter, was born June 17, 1810, and married William Parkyn of Montreal, June 22, 1833. Barbara Brodie Holmes married James Thomson, October 24, 1844. She died June 23, 1894.

MR. THOMSON was born in Glasgow, Scotland, April 21, 1821, and was taken to Montreal by his parents when five years old. After spending twelve years at Longueil in farming pursuits he removed to Montreal and became one of the principals in the mercantile firm of Thomson & Minchin, which he conducted with great success up to the time of his death, January 12, 1864.

He was a fine violinist and a keen sportsman, taking great pleasure in securing game with his rod and gun. One of the four cases of Canadian birds which he shot, stuffed and mounted, took the first prize at the exhibition at London, England. He was an active member of the Montreal Natural History Society.

A grandson of the celebrated Rev. William Thomson, who for forty-two years was minister of the Hutchinson Relief Church, Glasgow, Scotland, Mr. Thomson was a devout member of the Erskine Presbyterian Church at Montreal and Chairman of the Board of Management. His last public office was to preside at the annual meetings of that congregation.

James Thomson and Barbara Brodie Holmes had ten children and twenty-one grandchildren. Their children were: Barbara Thomson (Tuggey), born September 11, 1845; Johnston Thomson, born January 26, 1847, died July 15, 1847; Margaret Johnston Thomson, born July 26, 1848, died October 10, 1904; Ann Thomson (Paton), born October 27, 1850; John Holmes Thomson, born August 5, 1852; Mary Ann Thomson (Thayer), born March 27, 1854; William James Thomson, born August 31, 1855, died January 12, 1903; Johnston Robert Campbell Thomson, born March 15, 1857; Charles Alexander Thomson, born March 27, 1859; and Florence Nightingale McGuffie Thomson, born July 22, 1864.

Children of Barbara Thomson and Charles Henry Tuggey, who were married December 26, 1867: Charles James Tuggey, born May 26, 1871, died April 7, 1891; Henry Arthur Tuggey, born August 2, 1873; Beatrice Edith Tuggey, born July 29, 1874; William Alfred Tuggey, born June 2, 1877, died February 15, 1897 and Howard Evans Tuggey, born November 9, 1882, died May 19, 1910.

Children of Ann Thomson and James William Paton, who were married April 14, 1869: Robert Francis Thomson Paton, born August 31, 1871; James Frederick Paton, born June 24, 1873; William Angus Paton, born September 12, 1874; Henry Alexander Ramsey Paton, born August 9, 1877,

died February 26, 1878; Charles Edward Paton, born April 9, 1879; Thomas Edwin Paton, born March 13, 1880, died April 22, 1880; Florence Barbara Marian Paton, born September 4, 1884, died January 7, 1904; Ethel Annie May Paton, born March 28, 1887, died July 28, 1887; Evelyn Gertrude Paton, born August 8, 1888, died September 7, 1888.

Children of Mary Ann Thomson and Frederick Augustus Thayer, who were married January 24, 1878: James Thomson Thayer, born November 26, 1878, died June 22, 1879; Percival Norman Thayer, born February 14, 1880, died July 1, 1883; Frederic Henry Arthur Thayer, born May 23, 1881; Reginald Montague Thayer, born August 14, 1883; and Ida May Thayer, born September 8, 1885.

Children of John Holmes Thomson and Martha A. Maxwell, married June 15, 1882: Archibald Maxwell Thomson, born October 9, 1883, died May 25, 1902, and Edith Dorothy Thomson, born July 2, 1888.

MARY ANN HOLMES, the youngest daughter of James Holmes and Barbara Brodie, was born at Cote Saint Paul, Montreal, March 14, 1827. She married Charles Garth November 14, 1850. Mr. Garth was born in Rochdale, Lancashire, England, August 25, 1820, and when four years of age was taken by his parents to Montreal. He was engaged in his father's business when sixteen and became the proprietor of the Dominion Metal Works in 1842. When the business was incorporated as the Garth Company he retained a controlling interest and was President and Managing Director.

MR. GARTH was President of the Mechanics' Institute in 1871 and was a life member; also was an Alderman representing the Central District of Montreal. He was President of the Windsor Hotel Company, Member of the Board of Trade, President of the Montreal Cotton Company and a Governor of the Montreal General Hospital. A zealous churchman, he spared neither time nor expense in furthering the interests of his communion. For many years he was Treasurer of the

Diocesan Synod and a Governor of the College. He died in Montreal, July 18, 1905, and his wife, Mary Ann Holmes Garth, died February 21, 1909.

Their children were Barbara Sophia Garth (Bulmer), born May 5, 1853; George William Garth, born February 28, 1855, died February 6, 1858; John Henry Garth, born December 11, 1856; Sarah Ann Garth, born January 26, 1859, died May 15, 1860; Mary Margaret Garth, born April 19, 1861, died September 22, 1865; Albert Edward Garth, born December 2, 1862; Alfred Ernest Garth, born December 2, 1862, died October 5, 1865; and Emma Garth, born February 11, 1866, died February 16, 1866.

BARBARA SOPHIA GARTH married Edward Bulmer, December 13, 1876. Mr. Bulmer died January 23, 1892. They had two children: Edyth Alberta Bulmer (MacLaren), born March 19, 1878, and Charles Garth Bulmer, born February 21, 1885, and died June 24, 1887. JOHN HENRY GARTH married Hilda Landen Greaves, April 7, 1891. Their children are Murial Eilaen Garth, born, October 12, 1891, and Dorothy Mildred Garth, born July 16, 1895. ALBERT EDWARD GARTH married Sarah Leney Morris, March 14, 1888. They had five children: Charles Holmes Garth, born January 31, 1889; David John Garth, born July 14, 1890; Elaine Alberta Garth, born April 3, 1892; Sarah Whitaker Garth, born March 19, 1896; and Catherine Mary Ann Garth, born July 19, 1889.

THE PARKYNS

The ancestors of the Parkyn family have lived in Cornwall, England, for many generations. The name Parkyn is found in the register of Saint Colomb Minor since the year 1578, when John Parkyn married Barbara Ots. Samuel Parkyn, the son of John Parkyn and Mary Hodge, was baptised at Saint Colomb Major in 1708, and married Elizabeth Bettison in 1742. Their son, James Parkyn, was baptised February 27, 1749, at Saint Colomb Minor, and married Mary Warmington, August 13, 1770.

The ancestors of Mary Warmington (Parkyn) were as follows : Henry Warmington married Mary Bettison at Saint Colomb Minor, December 28, 1680. Their son, Edward, baptised April 17, 1686, married Mary, daughter of William Bonithan and Mary Martin, May 22, 1711. Their son, William Warmington, was baptised September 6, 1713, and married Dorothy (——), whose daughter, Mary Warmington, was baptised January 7, 1748, and married James Parkyn August 13, 1770.

The children of James Parkyn and Mary Warmington were : John Parkyn, baptised May 7, 1771; Dorothy Parkyn, baptised March 6, 1773; William Parkyn, baptised June 27, 1775; Samuel Parkyn, baptised July 19, 1777; Elizabeth Parkyn, baptised March 25, 1779; John Parkyn, baptised November 20, 1782; and Ann Parkyn, baptised January 22, 1785. The daughters, Dorothy and Elizabeth, were both married at Saint Colomb Minor—Dorothy Parkyn, on January 10, 1804, to a clergyman named Nichols, and Elizabeth Parkyn, in 1814, to William Henwood.

WILLIAM PARKYN, the second son of James Parkyn and Mary Warmington and the grandfather of Mrs. Samuel Nelson Jackson, married Elizabeth Cock at Saint Austell, January 29, 1799. He was a hardware merchant at that place. They had three children, namely : James Parkyn, baptised January 25, 1800; George Parkyn, baptised June 14, 1802; and William Parkyn, Mrs. Jackson's father. Mrs. Elizabeth (Cock) Parkyn died and William Parkyn, Sen., married Mary West at Saint Colomb Minor, August 26, 1811, by whom he had one child, Mary Ann Parkyn. She became an accomplished teacher, but was drowned at Porthpean, on the Cornish coast, where she was spending her vacation, in 1847.

In 1818 William Parkyn, Sen., and his three sons went from England to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where the two oldest sons died. James Parkyn was a minister of the Methodist Church, and while engaged on his circuit contracted typhoid fever. His brother, George Parkyn, who was a teacher, went

to attend him and also contracted the disease from which they both died. Neither of them was married. William Parkyn, Sen., died in Montreal.

WILLIAM PARKYN, the youngest son, was born in Saint Austell, October 27, 1807. After the death of his brothers he, in 1824, left Halifax and went to Montreal. There he entered the foundry and machine shops of the Ward Brothers as an apprentice and in a few years became foreman of the establishment. In 1838, in company with Mr. Molson, he began business in the Saint Mary's Foundry and Machine Shops in Montreal. This, in 1845, he took over wholly on his own account and conducted the business until 1849, when he placed steamers on the Saint Lawrence to run between Montreal and Quebec. These included the "Saint Lawrence" and the "Jenny Lind", which he fitted up in 1851. While carrying on the Saint Mary's Foundry he built the first iron steamers made in Canada, among which were the "Prince Albert", the "Firefly", the "Richelieu" and the "Iron Duke".

After retiring from business, Mr. Parkyn found that a quiet life was not suited to his active disposition, therefore, in 1853, he acquired from the Canadian Government the hydraulic power of the Lachine Canal at Cote Saint Paul, Montreal. Developing this, he disposed of a part, and on the remaining sites he built factories and flour mills. In 1873 he erected the "Mount Royal Mills", with an elevator and warehouse capable of storing 750,000 bushels of grain. The mills turned out 500 barrels of flour in a day. This establishment was destroyed by fire, but Mr. Parkyn rebuilt it with enlarged capacity and continued to devote his attention to flour milling during the remainder of his life.

At Cote Saint Paul, Mr. Parkyn erected within his own grounds a handsome Gothic Church for the benefit of the community, which was dedicated February 12, 1865. The year following, a Union Church was organized, of which he was one of the deacons. On May 25, 1874, Mr. Parkyn was

presented by his friends and fellow citizens with an address and an elaborate silver service "As a small tribute of the admiration of the energy and perseverance continually manifested for the welfare of Cote Saint Paul."

William Parkyn married Margaret Holmes, a daughter of James Holmes and Barbara Brodie, June 22, 1833. She died March 17, 1847, and he married his cousin, Catherine Ann Henwood of Saint Colomb Minor, Cornwall, England, in 1849. Mr. Parkyn died April 28, 1876, while spending the winter with his daughter, Mrs. Jackson, in Toronto, and his wife died at the Congregational parsonage at Barre, Vt., August 3, 1899.

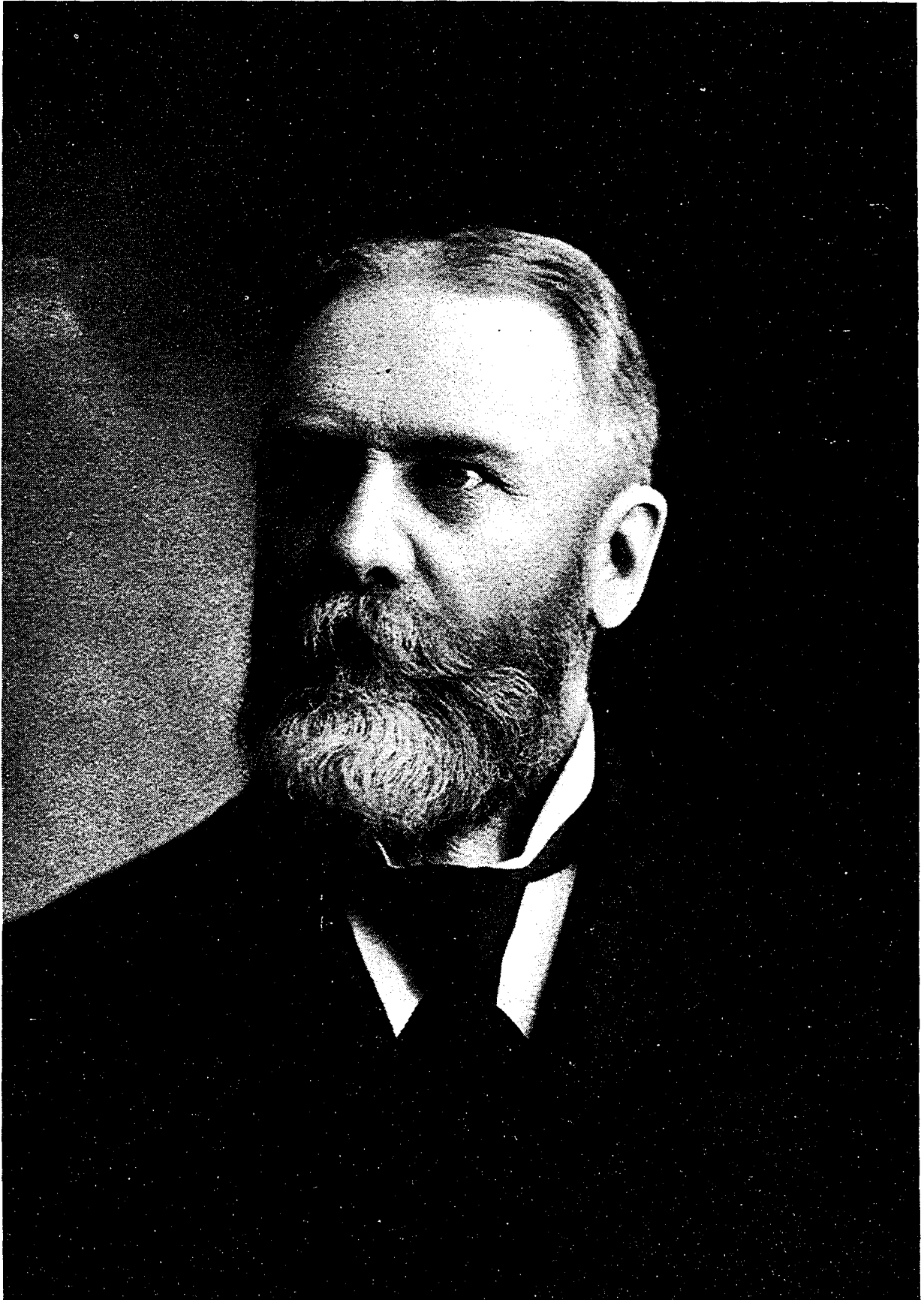
William Parkyn and Margaret Holmes had six children: William Parkyn, Jr., born November 28, 1835, died January 12, 1843; Barbara Parkyn, born (———), died September 25, 1841; James Parkyn, born January 25, 1841, died January 9, 1909; Mary Ann Parkyn (Jackson), born February 22, 1843; Margaret Parkyn (Brodie), born December 8, 1844, died September 9, 1867; and Barbara Parkyn, 2nd, born September 21, 1846, died March 22, 1847.

JAMES PARKYN, the son of William Parkyn and Margaret Holmes, was born in Montreal, January 25, 1841. He was sent to a select school at Sorel, Quebec, and afterwards was a student of the Phillips Boys' School in Montreal. For a time he was employed as a clerk in the firm of Frothingham & Workman, but when nineteen years of age his father sent him to Western Canada to purchase wheat for the mills established at Cote Saint Paul. Returning to Montreal, he continued closely identified with this milling enterprise during his father's life. In charge of the Ontario business for the Lake of the Woods Milling Company he continued in this line until 1889, when he removed with his family to Chicago.

Later, in connection with his son, Dr. Parkyn, he succeeded in securing a Mexican estate of 165,000 acres in the State of Vera Cruz and in the formation of the Motzorongo Company in 1902. As secretary and ultimately general manager he took great interest in the affairs of this company,



William Parkyn



James Parkyn

superintending the building of a large sugar mill, the planting of sugar cane, the making of tram railways, and the general development of the estate. While in the active discharge of these duties he contracted typhoid fever and died at Motzorongo, Mexico, January 9, 1909.

Mr. Parkyn married Margaret Beale Atkinson, daughter of Thomas Atkinson and Sarah Beale, of Ailsa Craig, Ontario, March 17, 1861. They had six children: William Parkyn, born June 12, 1863, died December 29, 1885; Herbert Arthur Parkyn, born December 24, 1870; Mabel Maude Parkyn (Jackson), born August 25, 1873; Margaret Winnifred Beale Parkyn, born February 17, 1878; Edith Emily Parkyn, born in July 1867, who died in infancy; and Cassimer Howard Parkyn, born August 26, 1881, and died January 14, 1885.

HERBERT ARTHUR PARKYN was a student in Queens University, Kingston, Canada, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1891. After practicing for a time in Toronto he removed to Chicago where he continued to practice medicine until 1906. Dr. Parkyn was among the first physicians in America to employ and teach the scientific use of Suggestive Therapeutics in medical practice. He is the author of several publications on the subject including "Suggestive Therapeutics" and "Auto Suggestions". He is president of the Motzorongo Company and closely identified with other financial enterprises which made such demands on his attention that he relinquished the practice of medicine.

Dr. Parkyn married Aura Hamer, December 21, 1902, who died February 12, 1905. On December 31, 1907, he was married to Mary Arenbury. His sister, Mabel Maude Parkyn, married Samuel Hollister Jackson of Barre, Vt., August 26, 1909, and Margaret Winnifred Beale Parkyn remains with her mother. They have a pleasant summer home at Lake Pokegamo, Chetek, Wisconsin.

MARY ANN PARKYN, daughter of William Parkyn and Margaret Holmes, was born in Montreal, February 22, 1843. Her mother died when she was four years old and her aunt,

Mary Ann Holmes (Garth), had charge of her father's household at "Rosebank", Montreal, until 1849, when he married his cousin, Catharine Ann Henwood of Saint Colomb Minor, Cornwall, England. Possessed of a superior education, the new mother carefully undertook the training of her daughters and gave them home instructions until they were qualified for the seminary.

Miss Parkyn first attended Mrs. Lay's Young Ladies' Seminary, "Saybrook Hall", Montreal, then the Convent of Marie Villa, "Monkland", and last, the Molson College, Montreal. She married the Rev. Samuel Nelson Jackson, a Congregational minister, and is the mother of five sons, all of whom are married and are professional men.

Early in her married life Mrs. Jackson's hearing became defective and despite every effort of medical treatment and mechanical device she gradually became totally deaf. She then acquired a knowledge of lip-reading by which means she readily receives information and converses freely. Through all the years of this serious affliction she has maintained a spirit of buoyant cheerfulness and her activities for others have been constant.

MARGARET PARKYN was born December 8, 1844, and was married to her cousin, William Brodie, April 26, 1866. Her husband was the son of Hugh Brodie and Amelia Ogelvie of Montreal. The two sisters acquired their education at the same institutions and were inseparable companions. The marriage of both was celebrated by a double wedding at the church their father had erected in his grounds at Cote Saint Paul. Mrs. Brodie was the mother of an infant daughter that lived but a short time and she herself died September 9, 1867.

REV. SAMUEL NELSON JACKSON AND DESCENDANTS

The REV. SAMUEL NELSON JACKSON after resigning the charge of Saint Paul's Union Church, at Cote Saint Paul, Montreal, and having completed a course of medical studies,



Rev. Samuel Nelson Jackson

received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Vermont in 1871, and became the pastor of Zion Congregational Church in Toronto. He held this pastorate for seven years, resigning in 1877 to assume charge of the First Congregational Church of the City of Kingston, which office he retained for eighteen years.

The Congregational Church in the City of Barre, Vermont, invited Dr. Jackson to become its pastor in 1895, which invitation he accepted, and by so doing severed his long connection with the Canadian Churches. He was pastor in Barre for six years, which period embraced the Centennial Celebration of the Church in 1899. Retiring from the active duties of the ministry, the year following, Dr. Jackson carried out a long cherished plan of making an extended tour throughout Europe and the Holy Land, and was accompanied by his wife and their son, the Rev. William Parkyn Jackson.

Dr. Jackson was for many years closely identified with the various Congregational organizations of Canada. He was Secretary of the Indian Missionary Society in 1873 and Editor of the "Canadian Independent" from 1873 to 1874, also President of the Publishing Company in 1875. He was appointed Chairman of the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec in 1881. For five years he edited the "Congregational Year Book", embracing the period between 1880 and 1886. A director of the Missionary Society for fifteen years, he filled the office of Home Secretary from 1878 to 1883, when, on the retirement of the Rev. Dr. Wilkes, he was appointed General Secretary, which position he filled from 1883 to 1887. He was then made Treasurer of the Society and continued as such until 1895, when he removed to the United States.

The official relation which Dr. Jackson sustained to the Congregational College dates from 1877 when he was appointed a Director, and remained as such for eighteen years. He was a member of the Faculty of Theology from 1884 to 1895 and for ten years gave annual courses of

lectures in the College. His subject was "Congregationalism: Its History, Polity and Administration".

Dr. Jackson was greatly interested in promoting the convening of a Pan-Congregational Council and at the annual meeting of the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec, held at Montreal in June, 1884, prepared and presented the following resolution which was adopted: "Resolved, that the Committee of the Congregational Union of England and Wales be asked to consider the possibility of convening a General Congregational Council, and should this seem feasible, we would request the Union to take such steps as may to them seem best for the assembling of such a council representing the Congregational Churches throughout the world." The question was referred to the General Purpose Committee of the English Union, who made a favorable report on the matter.*

The Congregational Union of Victoria, Australia, also took up the question in 1888, and urged the Union of England and Wales to convene such a council, which was endorsed by the Union of New South Wales, and led the English Union to take action. The first International Congregation Council was held in London in July, 1891, to be followed by its decennary successors. Dr. Jackson was one of the delegates from Canada to that assembly and by request of the Committee of Arrangements gave an address on "The Claims of Canada on the sympathy and aid of the Congregational Churches of England and the United States".

By the request of the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec, Dr. Jackson prepared and published in 1894 a "Hand-Book of Congregationalism" of two hundred and ten pages, which passed through two editions.

When Dr. and Mrs. Jackson were returning from their wedding tour in 1866 they remained for a short time in Burlington, Vt. Its beautiful situation greatly attracted Mrs. Jackson and she remarked, "If I could choose our future

*Canada Congregational Year Book, 1884, Pages 113 and 115. Proceedings of the International Congregational Council, London, 1891, Page 308.

home it would be this city." Thirty-five years later this wish was gratified for in 1901 when they returned from their visit to the Orient they purchased a home there, where they have since lived a retired and quiet life.

Dr. and Mrs. Jackson have had seven children, the two oldest, born at Cote Saint Paul, Montreal, died in infancy. They were: Maggie Parkyn Jackson, born October 14, 1868, died September 28, 1869; and Forest Holmes Jackson, born March 13, 1870, who died August 18 of the same year. The names of their other children are: John Holmes Jackson, Horatio Nelson Jackson, William Parkyn Jackson, Samuel Hollister Jackson and Joseph Addison Jackson.

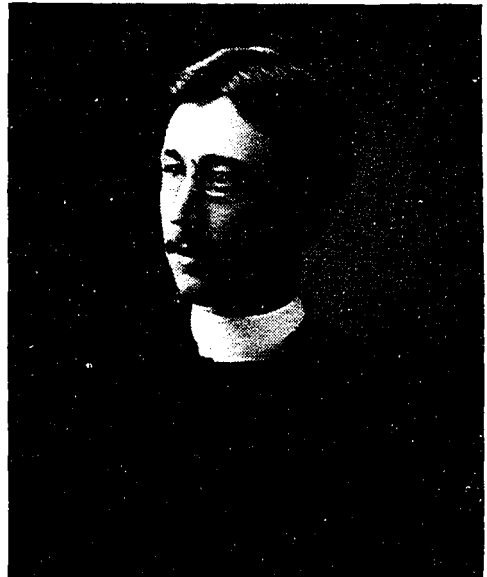
JOHN HOLMES JACKSON, the eldest surviving child of the Rev. Samuel Nelson Jackson and Mary Ann Parkyn, was born in Montreal, March 21, 1871. He was educated in the Public Schools of Kingston and in the Collegiate Institute of that City. When sixteen years of age he was sent to the Philadelphia Dental College and received the degree of D. D. S. in 1890. He began the practice of dentistry in Barre, Vt., but in 1896 removed to Burlington where he has since continued his practice.

Dr. Jackson was married June 4, 1901, to Caroline Deming Smalley, who was born May 10, 1875. She was the daughter of Colonel Bradley Barlow Smalley and Caroline Maria Baxter of Burlington. They have one child, Bradley Smalley Jackson, born February 28, 1902. Dr. Jackson was elected President of the Vermont State Dental Society in 1903 and was appointed by Governor Charles Bell a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners. In 1905 he was reappointed to this office for a term of five years.

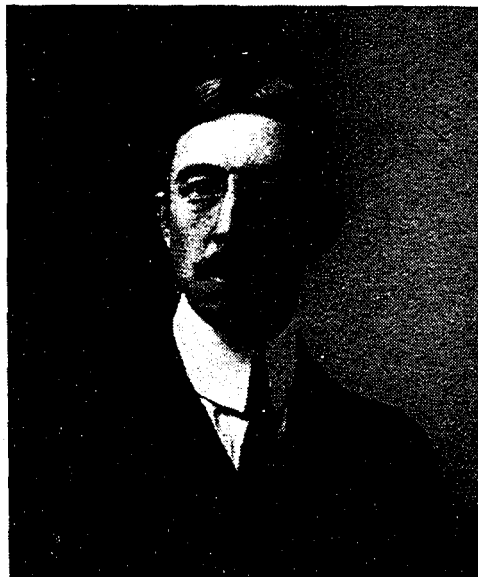
HORATIO NELSON JACKSON was born in Toronto, March 25, 1872. After taking the prescribed course in the City Public Schools and the Collegiate Institute, he was sent to the University of Vermont to study medicine when eighteen years of age. Graduating in 1893, he was House Surgeon in the Mary Fletcher Hospital until 1895, when he was a Physician



Dr. H. Nelson Jackson



Rev. W. Parkyn Jackson



Dr. J. Holmes Jackson



S. Hollister Jackson



Dr. J. Addison Jackson

at the Brattleboro Retreat. Practicing medicine in Burlington until 1900, he then, owing to illness, gave up active medical work and with his wife took an extensive tour in Europe.

Dr. Jackson married Bertha Richardson Wells, July 6, 1899. Miss Wells was born April 23, 1873, and was the daughter of General William Wells and Arahanna Richardson of Burlington. Dr. and Mrs. Jackson's residence is in Burlington. In 1903 they purchased Providence Island in Lake Champlain, which they make their summer home.

Dr. Jackson was the first to cross the American Continent in an automobile. He made this journey in 1903, taking his car, "Vermont", by a northern route from San Francisco to New York and thence to Burlington, Vt. This achievement created great interest throughout the United States and was widely commentated on by the press.

Visiting Mexico in 1903, Dr. Jackson obtained options on several silver mining properties in Santa Eulalia, State of Chihuahua. He carried this proposition to San Francisco and a company was formed to take over and develop the property. Dr. Jackson became the Managing Director in 1904 and for six years spent much time in Mexico. In 1910 he negotiated the sale of the "Buena Tierra" mine to the Exploration Company of England and Mexico.

WILLIAM PARKYN JACKSON was born in Toronto, March 8, 1873. Receiving his preliminary education in the public schools of Kingston, he entered the Collegiate Institute of that city and later became a student of the Congregational College affiliated with McGill University in Montreal. Graduating in 1895 he was, on May the 25th of the same year, ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational Church at Brigham, Province of Quebec.

In 1897 he accepted the charge of the Congregational Church in East Barre, Vt., and continued work there until the autumn of 1899 when he accompanied his youngest brother to New Mexico. The following year he was associated with his father in his pastoral work in the City of Barre and in 1901

he accompanied his parents on a tour through Europe and the Holy Land.

While pastor of the Congregational Church at Dummerston, Vt., where he remained for four years, Mr. Jackson married, July 31, 1904, Cora Mae Kinney. She was born in Madrid, N. Y., February 29, 1880, the daughter of Daniel Henry Kinney and Alice Wheeler. In September, 1905, Mr. Jackson became pastor of the First Congregational Church at Saint Albans, Vt.

SAMUEL HOLLISTER JACKSON was born in Toronto, December 7, 1875. After taking the educational course of the Public Schools and the Collegiate Institute of the City of Kingston he entered Queens University as a student in Arts in 1893, where he attended one year. He then studied in Toronto for two years and received the degree of Bachelor of Music from the University of Toronto in 1896. On the removal of his parents to Vermont he continued his art course in the University of Vermont and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1898.

He studied law with John W. Gordon, Esq., of Barre and was admitted to the Bar of Vermont in 1900. In 1901 he was Grand Juror for the City of Barre and from 1904 to 1906 was States Attorney for Washington County. He represented the City of Barre in the Legislature for the Session of 1906 and was a member of the Judiciary Committee and Chairman of the Railroad Committee. Governor Fletcher D. Proctor appointed him a Railroad Commissioner in 1906 for the term of two years and to this office he was reappointed by Governor George H. Prouty for a term of six years. The Legislature enlarged the functions of the Railroad Commission, so that after April, 1910, it embraced the chief public utilities of the State and the name was changed to the Public Service Commission.

When Mr. Jackson was States Attorney he had occasion to prosecute the agent of a "Bucket Shop" Company, whose headquarters were in Boston. In defence and retaliation the

Company used every possible means to disqualify him as States Attorney on the ground that he was born in Canada and, therefore, presumably an alien. The records relating to the Jackson Family were thoroughly searched and evidence taken in the two countries and the case became a *Cause Celebre*. The Supreme Court decided in 1906 that both Mr. Jackson and his father were American citizens though born in Canada.

Samuel Hollister Jackson was married at Chetec, Wisconsin, August 26, 1909, to Mabel Maude Parkyn, daughter of James Parkyn and Margaret Beale Atkinson. They have one child, Nelson Parkyn Jackson, born December 26, 1910.

JOSEPH ADDISON JACKSON, the youngest son of the Rev. Samuel Nelson Jackson and Mary Ann Parkyn, was born August 2, 1878, in the City of Kingston. He was educated in the Public Schools and the Collegiate Institute of that City and studied medicine in the University of Vermont graduating in 1899. In 1903 he took a post-graduate course in the same University and a special course in clinical microscopy at the State Laboratory.

Dr. Jackson first practiced medicine in Porto de Luna and later in Santa Rosa, New Mexico, and was the first physician to practice his profession in Guadalupe County of that Territory. In 1903 he removed to California and established a practice in Los Angeles. He is also surgeon of the Los Angeles Pacific Railway and is a director of the Bank of Sherman. Dr. Jackson married Eva Florita Fairbank, May 20, 1902. Miss Fairbank and her twin sister Ivy Juanita (Braun) were born May 27, 1878. They were the daughters of Charles Edward Fairbank and Ellen Smyth of San Francisco. Dr. and Mrs. Jackson have two children, Mary Ann Parkyn Jackson, born April 14, 1903, and Bertha Richardson Wells Jackson, born September 17, 1906.