

History of T.Jackson

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Information obtained from Family records, Utah Genealogical Library, Elder B.W.T. Norman genealogist of England, also from English Histories and from various Parish Clerks of English Perishes.

The first known ancestry of the Thomas Jackson family dating back to 1697 were residents of the little town of Blackley or Bleakley, one of the most interesting suburbs of Manchester, Lancashire, England, now a part of the great city of Manchester.

As to the derivation of the name Blackley, the root may be "bleacon" to bleach or make white, and that originally the Saxon name makers meant to describe it as "Whitely" and not Blackley--Lea meaning a field or pasture. In the Aryan, Sanscript root "blak" means to shine or to burn.

Located in the midst of extensive forest lands it was rustic and beautiful. Its inhabitants were mostly farmers and hand loom weavers. They kept animals and bees and surely better honey could not be stored than was gathered in the dells and cloughs of Blackley where wild flowers grew in great abundance.

The small hamlet in the valley of the Irk river was first people by thrifty Saxons who made good use of the river, its open lands and extensive forests. no better eels could be found in all England than those taken from the Irk. Its banks were covered with trees and verdure shrubs and wild flowers. The village had no railway, no omnibus or train cars. The inhabitants not engaged in farming worked at the making of cloths: cotton, linen, and woolen.

They sent their cattle, corn, butter, milk, and manufactured products to Manchester. They were happy and industrious and clung to their rural homes with great tenacity.

The forests of Blackley were said to be haunted by ghosts and female witches.

With respect to the dress worn by the peasantry Strutt says: "The rustic, when in his Sunday attire had a leathern doublet with long points and a pair of breeches primed up like pudding bags, with yellow stockings and his hat turned up with a silver clasp on the leer side. "Bulver, tells of a man who, "Drew out of his slops a 'pair of sheets, two table clothes, ten napkins, four shirts, and a brush, a glass, a comb, with night caps and other useful articles."

Dress of the factory girls is thus described:

"And in a chamber close beside, Two hundred maidens did abide, In petticoats and flannel red, And milk white kercheives on her head.

Their smock sleeves like a winter snow, That on the western mountains flow and each sleeve with a silken band, Was fairly tied at the hand. Which pretty maids did never lin, But in their place did all day spin".

Blackley has been honored by the residences of distinguished families, by the reputation of its ministers, by its historical associations and by the vigor of its people.

Many chapels, churches, and beautiful halls were erected in the lovely little village. The halls were homes or country residences of wealthy people of the large cities. Among the halls were Smedley Hugh, Collyhurst, Harpurhey, Crumpsall, Boothe, and Blackley.

Some of Thomas Jackson's ancestors attended the St. Peter's church and their remains lie in the burial grounds of this church.

Earliest known ancestors in the Thomas Jackson line are:

John Jackson, linen weaver, of Blackley, Lanc. Born about 1697. Married 25 Dec. 1723. Katherine Finch of Heaton, Lanc. She was born about 1699. Their children were:

1. Margaret Jackson, Chr. 27 Dec. 1724 2. Thomas Jackson, Chr. 16 Oct. 1726 3. Joseph Jackson, Chr. 17 June 1733 4. Annie Jackson, Chr. 16 May 1735 5. Benjamin Jackson, Chr. 9 Nov. 1736-7 6. Edward Jackson, Chr. 30 May 1739 7. Jane Jackson, Chr. 1, Nov. 1741 8. David Jackson, Chr. Probably about 1743.

The wife Alice thirty-six years old and five children: Maria, twelve years; John William, six years; Elizabeth, four years; Joseph Brigham, three years; and David Franklin, sixteen months; sailed from Liverpool on the ship "Emerald Isle" 30 November 1855 and they landed in New York early in 1856. While waiting in New York their son David Franklin died and was buried there. From New York the family went to St. Louis, Missouri and while waiting there for an emigrant company to go to Salt Lake City the family became acquainted with Elder Nicholas Grosbeck who later took charge of some emigrants crossing the plains, the company being designated as the "John Banks Company."

He got permission to drive a team for Elder Grosbeck and by so doing paid for transportation of himself and family. They landed in Salt Lake City, 2 Oct 1856 and 7 October 1856 at the point of the mountain in Salt Lake Valley their son Thomas Edward was born. They were then on their way south, probably to Juab County as they settled first in Nephi, Juab County, and here their daughter Alice Ann was born 15 May 1858.

From Nephi they went to Moroni, Sanpete County and there their daughter Millicent was born 23 Feb 1861. Their next move was to Payson, Utah County where a son James was born 4 March 1863. He died 19 October 1873 and was buried at Payson. Later a daughter was born who was named Jane but her birth and death dates are not known.

Plural marriage was being practiced in the L. D. S. Church at that time so he entered into it by marrying Susan Martin as second wife. She was born 23 Aug. 1821 at Bath, Summersetshire, England. She emigrated to America in 1850, lived two years in St. Louis Mo., and came to Utah in 1852. She died 21 April 1908 and was buried in the Provo City Cemetery. She had three husbands prior to Thomas Jackson, a Mr. Hooper, a Mr. Brain and a Mr. Gray. It is known that she had a daughter by Mr. Hooper and a son by Mr. Brain whose name was Frank.

The date of the marriage of Thomas Jackson to Susan Martin is not known but it must have been about 1861 as they had a daughter born 7 May 1863 in Payson and they named her Susan. This daughter married a Mr. Wm. D. Sutton of Park City. She died in Park City, Utah 1 May 1900. She was buried in the Provo City cemetery. She was the only child of Thomas Jackson by this wife.

In the year 1869 many prominent men of the Church were called to fill a six month' mission in the Eastern States and Thomas Jackson was one of those to receive such a call. His mission took him to the state of New York and while here he met Dinah Burrows and later married her as his third wife.

Dinah Burrows was born 24 April 1847 at Woolsthorpe, Colsthorworth, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, England. She was the oldest child of George Burrows of Woolsthorpe born 5 October 1821, and Abigail Ann Brown born 3 June 1822 of Woolsthorpe. At the time Abigail Ann Brown married George Borrow she was a servant at Stoke Hall in North Stoke. The marriage date of this couple is given on certificate as 24 May 1846. He, George Burrows died 25 March 1871 and was buried in the Colsterworth Churchyard.

After the death of her husband Abigail Ann Burrows and her children emigrated to Utah, and the boys worked on the farm of President Brigham Young to pay their emigration fees. Abigail Ann Burrows died 24 Jan 1903 at Bridge, Cassia County, Idaho and was buried at Stanrod, Idaho. The children in order of birth were:

1. Dinah born 24 April 1847 at Woolsthorpe, married Thomas Jackson.
2. Edward born 13 Nov. 1849 at Woolsthorpe, Married Mary Nutell.
3. George born 14 April 1850 at Woolsthorpe, Married Webb.
4. Frances born 19 Sept. 1851 at Woolsthorpe, Married John Redding.
5. Orson born 14 Jan. 1854 at Woolsthorpe, Married Alice Crompton.
6. Elizabeth born 6 Feb 1856 at Woolsthorpe, Married John Garner.
7. Lewin Born 26 May 1857 at Woolthorpe, Died 9 Nov. 1857 Unmd.
8. William born 17 May 1859 at Woolsthorpe, died since 23 Sept. 1871.
9. Franklin born 7 Oct. 1862 at Woolsthorpe, died May 1922 not Md.
10. Phillip born 10 Sept. 1865 at Woolsthorpe, Md. 1st wife Sarah Ellen Godfrey; 2 Md. ?

George Burrows and his wife Abigail Ann were early convert to the L.D.S. Church in Woolsthorpe, Colsterworth, Linc. England. The family was ridiculed and the children teased because they were Mormons. At the age of ten years Dinah, the eldest child, was hired out for one year to care for a baby girl but she stayed and cared for the child for six years.

In her youth Dinah was often persuaded to join the Methodist Church but its principles did not appeal to her so she did not affiliate herself with it.

At eighteen she went to London and served in a family doing household duties. This family lived in East London near Victoria Park and from the window of her up stairs bed room she could see most of the beautiful park, which was kept up for the benefit of the people at large. The master of the house was a civil engineer. One night he became insane and was taken to a hospital and died there. The family then moved to West London where they rented a large house and took in boarders. One day while there a young man came to the door and through conversation with him, Dinah learned there was a branch of the L. D. S. Church at Shepherd's Bush, three miles from where she then stayed.

Each Sunday afternoon she was expected to attend some church, so as a blind, she would stop inside a church near by and then in great haste she would go to Shepherd's Bush to hear the L.D.S. Elders speak.

One night instead of attending church as was expected of her she ran to Shepherd's Bush and was baptized by Elder Jacob Pierce.

She was careful and economical and saved enough from her earnings to pay her transportation to America. After a short visit to her parents in Woolsthorpe she left for America on the good ship "Colia Ada" in 1869 which sailed from South Hampton. They anchored at Harve, France and stayed there two days. While waiting here she wrote letters to her folks at home also to her former mistress in London.

She was three weeks on the ocean but finally landed in New York in July 1869 near Castle Gardens. Her funds being exhausted she had to stay in New York and earn enough to pay her transportation to Utah. Soon she found employment with a Baptist family. They had no use for the Mormons but they did like to get Mormon girls to work for them.

She was living with this family in 1869-70 at the time the Church sent out the short time missionaries and there was where she met and became acquainted with Thomas Jackson.

He was laboring in the city of Dunkirk, New York and one day while at his work the name "Dinah Burrows" was spoken to him very plainly by an unknown voice. At this time she was going by the name of Ann Burrows so when he found out that her real name was Dinah he told her how he had heard her name spoken to him while laboring in Dunkirk.

They became intimate and he promised her protection until she would reach her destination and that he would then give her a good home. This he did as he married her as his third wife in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City 4 March 1871. He took her to Payson, Utah, and she lived with the first wife Alice for some time.

James the nine year old son of Thomas Jackson and his first wife Alice died in 1873. Dinah was at the bedside of James when he passed away.

Dinah gave birth to her first child, Clara Edith, in 1871. She was staying at this time with her mother Abigail Burrows in Millville, Cache County, Utah. This daughter died 4 Feb. 1972, and was buried in Millville. Her second child, a daughter, Frances Elizabeth was born in Payson 21 July 1873, and another daughter Zilpha Lydia later called Lydia Zilpha was born Sept 11, 1874 at Payson, Utah.

In April 1875 Thomas Jackson made another move. This time to Annabella, Sevier County, Utah, taking with him Dinah and two children. It was with reluctance that Dinah went, but her husband, after much persuasion, convinced her that he was doing it for the good of herself and children.

On April 6, 1876 while living in Annabella, Sevier County, Dinah gave birth to her fourth daughter, Alice Maud. She, Alice Maud, died of Spinal Meningitis on 6 Sept. 1896 in her twentieth year. Shortly after the birth of Alice Maud, the family moved to Glenwood and here the following children were born: George Franklin born 9 Oct. 1877; Fredrick born 15 Jan. 1879; He died after an operation at the Holy Cross Hospital in Salt Lake City, Utah, 17 October 1904; Horace born Jan 1880, died 22 Feb. 1893 of diphtheria; Bertha born 6 Aug. 1882. She became the mother of twelve children. She died 1 April 1931; Hermione born 25 of Nov. 1883. Married Chancy Eugene Hill June 21, 1905. On 4 July 1928 she gave birth to her fourteenth child. She died the 9 Oct. 1953 at Provo, Utah and was buried there.

The United order was being practiced in Glenwood when Thomas Jackson was influenced to move his family from Annabella to Glenwood, principally to join in the Order and help out in the various industries as he was an efficient furniture maker and carpenter. He owned a set of Molasses rollers. At that time many people raised sugar cane and the rollers were needed to crush the cane from which molasses was made.

In addition to running the molasses mill he worked at his trade making furniture. He also made caskets for the dead. The articles of furniture which he put out were exceptionally strong and were made to endure. At this date 1942 some of this furniture is still in use by members of the family.

Thomas Jackson was a fluent speaker, a Bible student and a lover of Shakespeare and was therefore interesting as an entertainer.

Not long after establishing himself in Glenwood and joining the United Order he sent for his first wife, Alice and family, who moved from Payson to Glenwood. However the second wife Susan and her daughter could not be persuaded to go South to Glenwood so they lived in Provo where Susan died on 21 April 1908. She was buried in the Provo cemetery.

The families of Thomas Jackson were not strangers to hardships, and trials, as they were pioneers and had all the varied experiences which pioneers usually encounter. But he was always cheerful and would sit by the fire place with, and sing to the children and tell them stories which were exceptionally interesting to all.

His first wife Alice was a midwife and nurse and successfully helped to bring many babies into the world. Her services were greatly appreciated and sought after by the people of the community.

In the year 1880 Thomas Jackson accepted a missionary call to England. This called for the exercising of great faith on his part and also on the part of his family as the family was in straightened circumstances. His wife Dinah had two young children neither of which could walk alone. The family had scarcely any food or clothing but by the assistance of the Ward Bishopric and contributions of Ward members through the United Order the family was cared for until his return.

He had a well equipped carpenter shop, so shortly after returning home went to work in his shop at his trade. Machinery in the carpenter shop was run by water power. One day he accidentally came in contact with the heavy revolving belt of the water wheel and he was dragged underneath in such a way that his hip was badly crushed and one of his legs broken. This seemed to wreck him physically. He did not fully recover from the effects of the accident and passed away on 14 Sept. 1883 and was laid away in the Glenwood cemetery. He was the father of twenty-two children (22) and one hundred and twenty grandchildren and has many great grandchildren.

He lived a good life and was an honorable father in Israel. His wife Alice passed away 23 March 1905, and was laid by his side in the Glenwood cemetery. His wife Dinah died 12 October 1937 at the home of her daughter Lydia 544 West 3rd North Salt Lake City, Utah and was buried in Glenwood cemetery in the Jackson Family plot, Oct. 15, 1937.