

No.	Service:		Rank:	Names & Service Information:	Supporting Information:
3.	19 th Feb. 1837	23 rd Nov. 1841.	Captain	<p>Samuel Jackson, C.B., R.N.</p> <p>B. 1775. D. 16 Jan 1845, Bognor, Sussex.</p> <p>14 Jul 1790 Entered Navy, aged 15 years, as a Midshipman, on board the "KITE" cutter, Lieut.-Commander B. Mitchell, in which vessel he served, principally against the smugglers on the Irish station, until the commencement of the war in 1793.</p> <p>1793 he was appointed Master's Mate of the "ROMULUS" 36 guns, Capt. John Sutton, and ordered to the Mediterranean.</p> <p>29 Aug 1793–19 Dec 1793 the Siege of Toulon was a military siege of the Republican forces (First Republic) over a Royalist (House of Bourbon) rebellion in the southern French city of Toulon. It is also known as the Fall of Toulon.</p> <p>1793 after witnessing the occupation of Toulon, commanding a boat also at the destruction of a nest of privateers in the island of Corsica, and uniting in an attack upon the forts and batteries of Bastia, he accompanied Capt. Sutton, in May, 1794, into the "EGMONT" 74 guns, and was thus afforded an opportunity of sharing in Hotham's actions of 14 Mar and 13 Jul 1795 (on the former of which occasions he was seriously wounded), and of assisting in command of the "EGMONT"'s barge at the cutting-out from Tunis Bay, 9 Mar 1796, of the French vessels "Nemesis" of 28 guns, and "Sardine" of 22 guns, together with a polacre [or polacca is a type of seventeenth-century sailing vessel, similar to the xebec.], mounting some 20 guns.</p> <p>3 Nov 1796 Samuel gained the rank of Lieutenant, aged 21 years.</p>	<p><i>Unfortunately, after extensive investigation the exact location/ place of birth has not been identified nor the exact lineage of Samuel.</i></p> <p>6 Dec 1817 he married, at Saint Thomas Portsmouth, Hampshire, England, Clarissa Harriet Madden, (B. D.21 Sep 1874, Bognor, Sussex) daughter of Capt. Madden, Agent for the Portsmouth division of Royal Marines, and niece of Major-General Sir Geo. Madden, Kt., K.T.S.</p> <p>Issues:- 3 sons,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Charles Keates Jackson (B.2 Mar 1819, Portsmouth, Hampshire, England. D. 1897 Bognor, Sussex. B.29 Dec 1897, Bognor Regis, West Sussex, England.), retired Captain R.N. 2. George Edward Owen Jackson (B. 24 Oct 1824, Saint Margaret, Rochester, Kent, England. D. 2 May 1903, Bedfordshire, Bedford, England), Colonel in Royal Marines. and 3. Bertram Montagu Jackson (B. 17 Dec 1826, Portsmouth. D.17 Mar 1844, East Indies) [aged 18 years] (the youngest son), , who had been educated at Addiscombe Military Seminary, he died in the East Indies 17 Mar 1844, a few months only after he had been appointed an Ensign of the 26th Native (Bengal) Infantry, part of the British East India Company.
	<i>Mason</i> <i>Mar</i> <i>1838</i>	<i>May</i> <i>1838</i>			

Dec 1796 Samuel re-joined the “*EGMONT*” almost immediately afterwards, he had the singular good fortune, to be the means under “*Providence*” of saving the whole of the officers and crew belonging to the “*BOMBAY CASTLE*” 74 guns, when wrecked at the entrance of the Tagus. His most extraordinary and intrepid exertions, in collecting the boats of the squadron, then in leading them to the rescue, and in finally consummating the work of humanity by jeopardising his own life, called forth the thanks of the Court-Martial which subsequently assembled to try the Captain and crew of the “*BOMBAY CASTLE*”.

1798 Samuel was on the “*EGMONT*” prior to being paid off in the early part of that year; Lieut. Jackson was appointed Senior of the “*SUPERB*” 74 guns, commanded at first by Capt. Sutton and afterwards by Capt. Rich. Goodwin Keats, to whom he rendered able and active assistance in the action fought in the Gut of Gibraltar **12 July, 1801**, and at its close was sent to take possession of the “*St. Antoine*” 74 guns, prize to the “*SUPERB*”. As a reward for his valour in the conflict he was advanced to the rank of Commander on **18 Aug 1801**.

14 Feb 1779 after sharing in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, we find Lieut. Jackson assisting in the “*EGMONT*”’s barge in a gallant attack made upon the Cadiz flotilla under Don Miguel Tynason, who had come out with a large force in order to cut off the HMS “*THUNDER*” bomb-ship, during her retreat from before the walls of that city; on which occasion he had the honour of boarding the Don’s desperately-defended vessel on one quarter, while the immortal Nelson did so on the other.

18 Aug 1801 appointed as Commander, aged 26 years.

27 Sep 1802 his first operation was an attack of several hours, upon the enemy’s gunboats in Calais pier, which provoked a heavy fire from the French in all directions, and gained the high approval of the Commander-in-Chief Lord Keith.

10 May 1803 his next appointment was to the “*AUTUMN*” 16 gun; and in the course of the same year, by order of Rear-Admiral Robert Montagu, he assumed the direction of a small squadron stationed off Calais, for the purpose of preventing the gun-vessels in that port from forming a junction with the Boulogne flotilla, a service then of the utmost importance.

1804 the second incident appears to have been when the “*AUTUMN*” had 1 man killed and 6 others wounded, in an attempt upon a division of the enemy’s flotilla, several of which, although under the protection of formidable land-batteries, were driven on the beach.

19th-20th Jul 1804 in the evening and the morning, when the decisive promptness exhibited by Capt. Jackson, in annoying a detachment of the enemy, and thereby preventing its reaching its destination in safety, again elicited the approbation of Lord Keith, and of the Lords of the Admiralty; – and the last, during the celebrated catamaran expedition against the Boulogne flotilla, on which occasion he was intrusted with the charge of one of the principal explosion-vessels, and evinced a wonderful degree of gallantry and presence of mind.

1804 Oct - summer of 1807 During a subsequent command of the “*MOSQUITO*” 18 gun, we successively discover Capt. Jackson effecting the capture, **13 Apr 1805**, of the French privateers “*Orestes*” and “*Pylades*”, of 1 gun, 6 swivels guns, and 33 men each – escorting, towards the close of the same year, a fleet of transports with 5000 troops, &c., for Lord Cathcart’s army in Hanover – commanding a detachment on the Calais and Boulogne stations, where the “*MOSQUITO*” in one instance fell in with five of the enemy’s armed schooners, two of which were driven on shore and destroyed – directing a number of rocket-boats in an attack made in **Oct 1806**, upon the flotilla at Boulogne – and ultimately accompanying the expedition to Copenhagen, during the operations connected with which he was stationed in the Belt to prevent supplies being thrown into the island of ZEALAND. On the surrender of the Danish fleet, he was appointed Acting-Captain of the “*SURVEILLANTE*” 38 guns, in which frigate he returned to England.

5 Nov 1807 appointed to the full rank of Captain.

			<p>5 Nov - 8 Dec 1807 Captain Jackson, was re-appointed to the “SUPERB” 74 guns, bearing the flag of his former Commander, Rear-Admiral Keats. He continued on this ship until he was paid-off.</p> <p>Jan 1809 he was re-appointed in the “Superb” when she was frozen-up at Gottenborg. She was only extricated by a canal being cut through four miles of ice – and in the following Aug. accompanied the force sent to the Walcheren.</p> <p>Oct 1809 he was again paid-off, in consequence, he returned to the Mediterranean in pursuit of a French squadron which had effected its escape from “Rochefort” – superintended the embarkation from “Nyeborg”, of the Spanish army under the Marquis de la Romana.</p> <p>Dec 1809 “Superb” was commissioned under the command of Captain Samuel Jackson.</p> <p>14 Jan 1812 he was appointed to the “POICTIERS” 74, in which he prevented a French squadron from entering the port of Brest.</p> <p>21 Dec 1812 he was appointed to the “LACEDEMONIAN” 38 guns, stationed off the coast of North America, whence, after blockading the enemy’s ports and rivers between Cape Fear and Amelia Island, co-operating in the attacks on fort St. Petre and the town of St. Mary’s, and participating in the capture of property calculated at more than half a million sterling, he returned to England in June, 1815.</p> <p>29 Aug 1815, he was appointed to the “NIGER” 38 guns, in which frigate he first conveyed Hon. Chas. Bagot as Ambassador to the United States, then escorted Sir John Sherbrooke, Governor of Canada, from Halifax to Quebec, and served as Senior officer on the coast of Nova Scotia until Sept 1817, when, owing to her being found unserviceable, he returned home with his officers and crew in a transport vessel.</p> <p>8 Dec 1815 Rear-Admiral Jackson was nominated as a C.B. (Companion of the Bath).</p> <p>6 Dec 1817 Married Clarissa Harriet Madden, daughter of Captain Madden, R.M.</p> <p>29 Oct 1822 to 1825 Samuel was re-appointed and spent to a three years’ command of the Ordinary (Reserve) at Sheerness</p> <p>5 Apr 1836 to 19 Feb 1838 he returned in- command to the “BELLEROPHON” 80 guns, after her refit for the Mediterranean, where he remained for about twenty months</p> <p>19 Feb 1838 Samuel was appointed to the command of the “ROYAL SOVEREIGN” yacht, and the Captain Superintendent of Pembroke Royal Dockyard. He was superseded in the latter appointment on his attainment of Flag-rank 23 Nov 1841, and not again employed.</p> <p>23 Nov 1841 Awarded the rank of Rear-Admiral, aged 66 years, of the “Blue” squadron.</p> <p>16 Jan 1845 Died aged 70 years in Bognor, Sussex.</p>
			<p>2 Apr 1836 The Cambrian Newspaper wrote the following:- Captain Samuel Jackson is appointed to the “Bellerophon”, 80 guns, and Sir Thomas Fellowes to the “Pembroke”, 74 guns.</p>
			<p>George Mason wrote in 1904:- Captain S. Jackson, as the Superintendent of the Dockyard at that time, Messrs. William Edye (the Master Shipwright), Thomas Pretious, John Adams, the Revs. R. Bloxham, C. Phillips, and others, the Government granted the lease of a piece of land at the base of the Barrack Hill for the purpose of erecting a National School. The deed of conveyance was made on June 1, 1841, and the ground was let at a peppercorn rent for 1000 years. When the “Superb” was launched on 6 September 1842, a grand bazaar was held in the Dockyard in order to raise funds towards the building of this school. Captain Jackson and Builder Edye were the principal promoters of this bazaar, and interested themselves in it.</p>
			<p>1841 Census for Pembroke, St Mary, does not show “Admiralty House”, Pater/Pembroke Dockyard. It does show the Pater fort Barracks and other areas listed below. It is believed that although the House was under-construction in 1832 the Capt. Superintendents used their vessels moored on the Haven at Pater was their residence, even up to and post 1841.</p>
			<p>The 1841 Census (for Wales) was primarily bases upon local church parishes at that time. Pater (Pembroke Dock) as it was then comes under the parish of St Mary. What little returns there are follow on from the Pembrokeshire, St Mary, Pembroke, Pembroke Union Workhouse, a government entity (institution) in its own right. In the same light both the dockyard Barracks</p>

are treated as institutions. The Enumeration districts were based upon routes which could be "walked" by each "information collectors" (enumerators) on the actual day of the Census. The following are Enumeration Schedule descriptions of each area cover for Pater (the later Pembroke Dock).

District #	Description:	Pages
Pembrokeshire, St Mary, Pembroke, District 14:-	That part of St Mary's Parish, bounded West by Monkton, East by Saint Michael's Parish, North by the Town of Pembroke and South by Turston Farm, this includes Marsten Wells, to the town of Pembroke, comprising the Commons Dunn Row and all the Westward point of Pembroke of Pembroke Town to the Dark Lane at one side and Doctor Jones house (inclusive) at other side	9
Pembrokeshire, St Mary, Pembroke, District 15:-	That part of St Mary's Parish including the Main Street or Pembroke from the Head of the Dark Lane and Doctor Jones house at the Westward, to St Michaels Parish to the Eastward, comprising likewise the dark lane and Quay houses.	12
Pembrokeshire, St Mary, Pembroke, District 16:-	That part of Saint Mary's Parish bounded North by Pembroke Ferry, South by Pembroke Bridge and Mill Pond, last by St Michaels Parish and West by, this comprises Pembroke Ferry, the Ferry Road Cottages both sides the Ferry Hills, the Workhouse lanes, the Green both sides, Golden Valley, Hill, Bangeston, Kings Wood, Beerspool, the Turnpike Gate House London and Waterloo –Bush Lodge, the ferry road cottages.	14
Pembrokeshire, St Mary, Pembroke, District 17:-	That part of the St Mary's Parish bounded on the East by the road leading from Pembroke to Pembroke Dockyard, West by Pennar Point, south by the Pembroke River and Pembroke Green and north by a street in Pembroke Dock called Pembroke road – this includes the paddock, Whitehall, St Anns, Bush, Mead Lodges, Hill, Imble, Pennar, Llanrhydde, Cross Park and Treowen.	13
Pembrokeshire, St Mary, Pembroke, District 18:-	That part of Saint Mary's Parish (Pembroke Dock) comprising Hobbs Point Steam Packet Offices, The Hotel, the New Road to the end of Queen Street East, Front Street and King Street., including the Quarry Road.	18
Pembrokeshire, St Mary, Pembroke, District 19:-	That part of Saint Mary's Parish (Pembroke Dock) comprising of Queen St. East, Commercial Row, Clarence Street and North Brewery St. (Commonly called Front Cottages).	14
Pembrokeshire, St Mary, Pembroke, District 20:-	That part of Saint Mary's Parish (Pembroke Dock) comprising of North and South Park Street, Belvue Terrace, Brewery Row, Park Lane, Mount Pleasant and Hill Street.	15
Pembrokeshire, St Mary, Pembroke, District 21:-	That part of Saint Mary's Parish (Pembroke Dock) comprising of Pembroke Street including the Victoria and Clarence Hotels (at one end), Market St, Princes St, Queen St West Pater Church., Dockyard and the Fort. <i>Page 12</i> shows the "Royal Dock Gate" with 13 Police staff. <i>Page 13</i> shows Surgeon & Mater Shipwright (William Edge & family. Running onto Melville St. Running onto Queen St West. [maybe denoting that the dockyard walls were no fully constructed. <i>Page 14</i> lists Pater Church with 9 residents. <i>Page 15</i> shows Fort or York Guard House with resident Army family, masons & block makers (3). Also adjoining cottage.	15
Pembrokeshire, St Mary, Pembroke, District 22:-	The remaining parts of the Parish of Saint Mary's Parish (Pembroke Dock) comprising of Pembroke Road (or High Street).	9
Pembrokeshire, St Mary, Pembroke Union Workhouse	Institution: Pembroke Union Workhouse Parish of St Mary:	4
Pembrokeshire, St Mary, Pembroke, Royal Artillery Barracks:-	Institution: Artillery Barracks, Pembroke Dock, Parish of St Mary: <i>It should be noted that whole families were housed here.</i> Males = 9; Females = 2; Children Male = 1; Females = 4; Families = 2	2
Pembrokeshire, St Mary, Pembroke, Royal Marine Barracks:-	Institution: Royal Marine Barracks, Pembroke Dock, Parish of St Mary: <i>It should be noted that whole families were housed here.</i> Males = 68; Females = 4; Children Male = 3; Females = 5; Families = 4	3

By far the largest numbers of occupants in Pater (Pembroke Doc) are shown as in employment related to the dockyard and supporting trades.