

# Jameson

A *news-digest* containing documents, materials and other noteworthy items as discovered about Jameson and/or related surnames.



## Welcome.

The following newsletter is an open-source collection of records, documents, articles and other materials that will help you, I hope, to ascertain your Jameson roots. All materials found here comes from published and non-published databases, books, research sites and my own investigations.

All citations will be provided with their original sources.

This is a free and open publication that works in conjunction with the Jameson Network, website, <http://www.jamesonnetwork.com/>, which is where all readers and researchers will find this database. Additional records like my original newsletter issues between 1985 to 1993 can be discovered here including articles, DNA and a host of Jameson researchers who are involved in their family histories around the world.

## Highlights this issue:

Some records from **Aghadowey Parish, Ireland** and new records for Jamesons in the **U. K.** Family of note for this issue: the **Cochrane's**. History buffs & researchers will enjoy this 2-parter entitled: *The Battle of Dunbar & the Men Who Fought in it*. The 2<sup>nd</sup> half will explore the battle's end along with the ship, John & Sara, to the colonies.



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# Special Interests

## World-Wide Records

### *Records of Ireland*

[1663 Hearth Money Rolls for Aghadowey, County Londonderry.](#)

[Ballynahinch Presbyterian Church County Down](#)

[1725 Pyke's Survey for Aghadowey, County Londonderry.](#)

[PRONI Data File #2](#)



### *Records of Scotland*

[1694 Scotland Hearth Tax.](#)

[The Old Prison at Inveraray.](#)

[County-Town BMD & Bpts.](#)

### *Records of The UK,*

[Lancashire County National Archives](#)

### *Records of the United States*

[White County, Illinois Records](#)

[Massachusetts 1855 Census](#)



# 1718 Family Branches

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I've been so interested in the lives of the 1718 emigrants from Ulster I began a genealogy of as many of them as I could research, accumulating not just a few but hundreds of branches with interconnected blood lines. These family groups afford a perspective of travelers on the move flowing into the New England region, into the mid-Atlantic seaboard and into the southern reaches of Virginia and the Carolinas. From a few tiny islands in Europe to the vast expanse of the North American continent the Anglo-Saxon wave hit the shores and migrated west and kept on going.

## The Red Baron

Waldenus de Coveran



While he might not have flown a vintage Albatros D. II like Richthofen did during World War I, but the man who appears to have given his name to the Cochrane family lived at a time when civil war broke out between King Henry III and his Barons, one of whom was himself; now that might be more frightening going up against a King.



## Editor's Blog

### WHAT'S IN YOUR WALLET?

*Editor*

Nothing!! If fraud continues at the rate it's going.

I was thinking the other day about all the scams and rip-offs that have swindle people out of millions of dollars every year. The thought crossed my mind primarily since my wife sells two products-one, called LegalShield, is a company that's been around since the 1970's and for \$25.00 a month it actually puts a lawyer in your pocket, and two, it has an Identity Theft component that is the best in the world for \$9.95 a month\*. Now, you're probably thinking I have some agenda here, but actually hearing the stories my wife tells me ought to make me and you paranoid!

Newsweek came out with a report last year that statistically shows that Cyber-crime cost Americans, and this is just us, folks, over \$800,000,000!<sup>1</sup> Talk about **WOW** factors, I'm ready to sell everything here in Connecticut and buy a farm in British Columbia, no matter how cold it is up there. Phone losses amounted even higher, \$8.6 billion<sup>2</sup> and the granddaddy of them all Lifezette reports Crowe Clark Whitehill, Int'l has been quantifying the data for 2017: 1997-2007 losses on average during this period were 4.5%; losses for the 2014-16 period were at 6.54% or a 43% increase from the 1997-2007 to the 2014-16 period. The sample measured 10 nations which equates to over 75 trillion dollars being stolen right out of our wallets.

#### How does this affect you & Genealogy?

*(continues on page [10](#))*

## Article

### BATTLE OF DUNBAR

*s. m. Jameson – 2019*

**T**he Battle of Dunbar was the first of a series of conflicts for Scottish Independence. Dunbar, a town in East Lothian, Scotland on the North Sea is a fishing center and now a seaside resort. Dunbar Castle was held by "Black Agnes," countess of Dunbar, against a six-week siege by the English in 1338. Mary Queen of Scots was abducted to the castle by the earl of Bothwell and stayed there the night before her defeat at Carberry Hill in 1567. The 1st earl of Murray razed the castle in 1568 and Oliver Cromwell defeated the Scots there in 1650. This battle in which Edward I defeated John Balliol, king of Scotland, had been appointed king by Edward, no less, at the request of the Scottish lords. After his defeat, Balliol surrendered his throne to Edward.

#### THE ENGLISH ARMY

The command of the English invasion army was initially given to England's military commander-in-chief, Lord General Thomas Fairfax. Uneasy with the preemptive nature of the campaign against their former allies, Fairfax declined the position, so Parliament appointed their Lieutenant General of Cavalry, Oliver Cromwell, in his place. Cromwell, born of minor nobility, had served in Parliament before the civil wars. With no formal military training, he quickly established a formidable reputation as an aggressive master tactician, commanding the "Ironsides", a cavalry regiment noted for its discipline and tenacity. His second in command was Lt. General Fleetwood, who owed his appointment more to seniority than any real military ability. Throughout the....(Continues on [page 6](#))



## Additional Interests

### *Photo and Bio Gallery of Jamesons*



**Professor Robert Jameson,** July 11, 1774 – April 19, 1854, Scottish Naturalist, University of Edinburgh, known for his tutoring of Charles Darwin, museum collection and advanced scholarship. He was the great uncle of Sir Leander Starr Jameson.



**Professor Dorothea Jameson,** Nov. 16, 1920 – April 12, 1998, a cognitive psychologist who, with her husband Leo Hurvich, researched color & visual perception. Professor Emeritus at the University of Pennsylvania.

Jamesons from around the globe.



**Brigadier General Charles Davis Jameson,** Febr. 24, 1827 – Nov. 6, 1862, born in Gorham, Maine successful lumberman, delegate to the Democratic Nat'l Convention in 1860, a supporter of Stephen Douglas and nominated for Governor of Maine in 1861.



**Von Jameson,** lettered three seasons at Middletown High School in basketball, graduating in 1932, then played for Ball State for a year before becoming coach at Straughn High School for four seasons. He then became Principal of the school for six years returning to Middletown in 1947 as a 20-year reign for the Cossack's varsity basketball coach winning the sectional five times after undefeated seasons. Inducted into the Indiana Basketball Hall of Fame.



(Continued from [page 4](#))

... campaign, his roll was carried out by more able officers. Cromwell was, however, well supported by Major General John Lambert as his cavalry commander and Colonel George Monck commanding the infantry. The army was made up of 5000 cavalry and 11,800 troops. Not all of the "New Model Army" could be sent to Scotland. Some regiments were needed to police England and Ireland against potential royalist uprisings. A force of eight regiments of horse, the 1st, 3rd, 8th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th and nine regiments of infantry, the 1st, 4th, 6th, 6/12th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th together with two companies of dragoons were assembled. Altogether the army was made up of around 5,000 cavalry and 11,800 infantries. One of the infantry regiments had been left leaderless when its commander, Colonel Bright, resigned due to a disagreement with his General. In an interesting exercise in army democracy, Cromwell, instead of simply appointing a new commander, consulted with the regiment. Cromwell's choice, Colonel Monck, was rejected and Lambert was given the command in addition to his cavalry regiment. To ease Monck's hurt pride, a new regiment was formed from the garrisons of Newcastle and Berwick and assembled at Coldstream - the regiment was to become the famous Coldstream Guards. Along with these men was an artillery train of 50 pieces and a fleet of 140 supply ships. By transporting supplies by sea, Cromwell planned to avoid relying on vulnerable overland supply lines and the need to disperse his army to forage for food.

## THE SCOTTISH ARMY

Meanwhile, the Scots had only a small standing army of around 6,000 regulars due to sickness and desertions. This was quickly raised to over 25,000 by the mobilization of the militia who were formed into new regiments. With some military training, they were poorly equipped and extremely poorly commanded in comparison to the English. While the English were able to absorb new recruits into existing regiments with strong morale, the Scots were forced to form whole new ones. Many were under strength at Dunbar, their army made up of around 40 depleted regiments cobbled together to form an army. "One colonel lamented that their army had been left with officers who were *"nothing but useless clerks and ministers sons, who had never seen a sword, much less used one."*

Horse Regiments were estimated at 6,000. The Scots horse was organized into approximately five

brigades and eighteen regiments. These regiments were as follows:

*The Earl of Leven's [Leven]*  
*Leut Gen Lashlie [David Leslie]*  
*Maj Gen Mongonny [Robert Montgomerie]*  
*Maj Gen Browne*  
*Colonel Crag [Thomas Craig of Riccarton]*  
*Colonel Arnott*  
*Colonel Strathen [Archibald Strachan]*  
*Master of fforbes*  
*Colonel Scott*  
*Sir James Hackett [Halket]*  
*Lord Mackline [Lord Mauchline]*  
*Lord Brichen [Brechen]*  
*Colonel Scotts Cragg [Erskine of Scotsraig]*  
*Sir Robert Adaer [Adair]*  
*Colonel Steward Earl of Casseals [Cassillis]*  
*Robert Harkherth [Halket]*  
*Colonel Gibby Car*  
*Adjutant Gen Bickerton*

Foot Regiments were estimated at 16,000. The Scots foot was organized into five brigades and was made up of around twenty Regiments. The force did include highlanders, but these were armed as normal infantry. The Scots infantry regiments were as follows:

*Marquis of Argyle's Regiment*  
*Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Regiment*  
*Colonel John Forbes of Leslie's Regiment*  
*Lord Balmerino's Regiment*  
*The Laird of Buchannan's Regiment*  
*Sir James Campbell of Lawyer's Regiment*  
*Sir William Douglas of Kirkness' Regiment*  
*Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles' Regiment*  
*Major General James Holburne's Regiment*  
*Sir David Home of Wedderburn's Regiment*  
*Colonel John Innes' Regiment*  
*Sir Andrew Ker of Greenhead's Regiment*  
*Lord Kirkcudbright's Regiment*  
*Colonel John Lindsay of Edzell's Regiment*  
*Master of Lovat's Regiment*  
*Sir James Lumsden's Regiment*  
*Major General Colin Pittscottie's Regiment*  
*Sir George Preston of Valleyfield's Regiment*  
*Sir Thomas Ruthven of Freeland's Regiment*  
*Colonel Alexander Stewart's Regiment*

At this time the army was issued with "The Articles and Ordinances of War"; these specified the correct behavior for soldiers. A unit could not be part of the army until it had sworn an oath on it and thus every soldier promised:

*"To be true and faithful in my service to the Kingdom of Scotland, according to the heads sworn by me in the Covenant: To honor and obey my Lord General, and all my Superior Officers and Commanders, and by all means to hinder their dishonor and hurt; To observe the Articles of War and camp discipline; never to leave the defense of this cause, nor flee from my colors so long as I can follow them: To be ready to fight manfully to the uttermost, as I shall answer to GOD, and as GOD shall help me."*[6][2].

The battle flag of the Covenanters bore the motto "*For Christ's Crown and Covenant*" and first appeared in 1639 in front of the Covenanter army commanded by General Alexander Leslie, first Earl of Leven, from Fife. He passed it to General David Leslie's Army of the Covenant 11 years later. though inferior to the English, they were well commanded by David Leslie, the 1st Lord of Newark, a professional soldier who fought with the Swedish army during the 30 Years War and had led the successful Scottish cavalry attack at the Battle of Marsdon Moor and destroyed Montrose's army. Realizing the superiority of the English army, Leslie sought to avoid open battle but rather wage a war of attrition using what he termed his two favorite allies, hunger and disease. By drawing up in a defensive line of fortifications between the coastal town of Leith and Edinburgh and destroying all food supplies to the south, he hoped to defeat the English through starvation rather than battle. While the English became frustrated, not being able to meet him in open battle, Leslie would harass them using guerrilla tactics to further weaken their resolve.

## THE BATTLE

Crossing the border unopposed on the 22nd July, Cromwell found the countryside stripped of all sources of food between the river Tweed and Edinburgh. Ensnared behind this scorched land, Leslie entrenched his army in a line of fortifications and they subjected the English to guerrilla attacks at every. Unable to draw the Scots into open battle, English morale began to sag.

Having sent Lambert ahead with 1,400 cavalries to secure Musselborough, Cromwell's forces finally drew up on the outskirts of Leith on the 29th. He then proceeded to bombard the town with the support of four men-of-war but the attack was prevented from being driven home by heavy rain. After standing in battle order all night and having eaten nothing but bread and water for the past six days, they withdrew to Musselburgh. The Scots followed and overpowered the small English rearguard of 200 from the 11<sup>th</sup> Horse. A counter attack by the 1st horse drove them back before the Scots

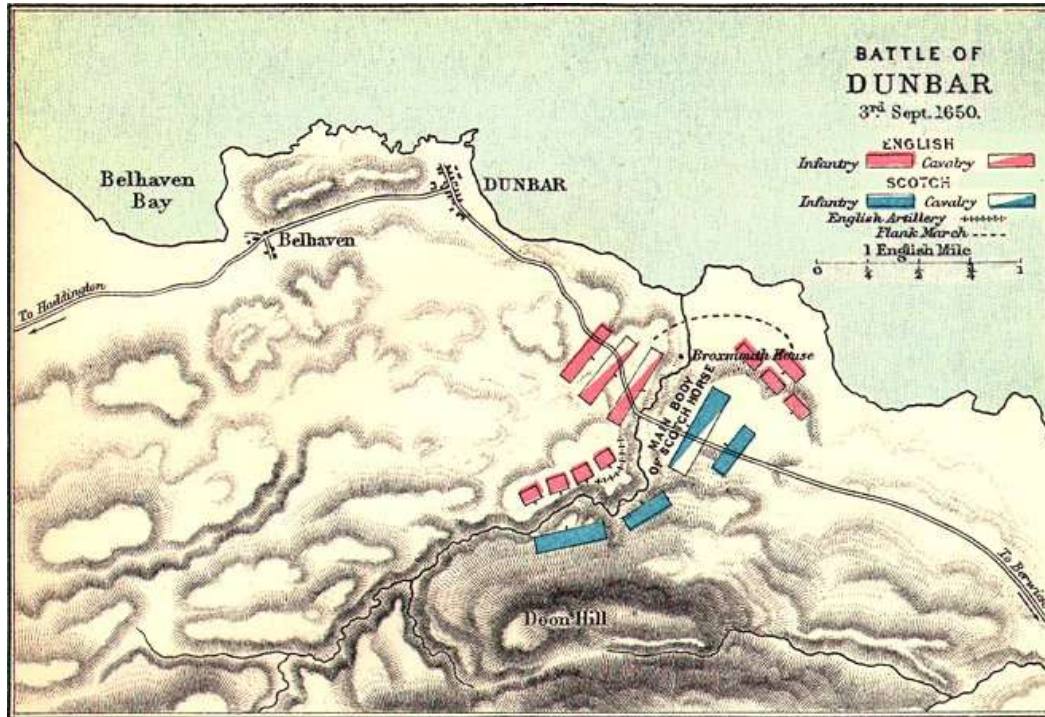
attacked again. The Scots were eventually driven off after a fierce battle when Whalley, commanding the rest of the 11<sup>th</sup> horse and Lambert leading the 13<sup>th</sup> joined the fray. During the battle, Lambert was wounded three times and briefly captured before being rescued by elements of the 1st horse.

Having eventually regained Musselburgh, the English were again harassed, this time by a force of 800 cavalry commanded by Major General Montgomery that raided the town at around 3 o'clock in the morning. After initially driving in the English pickets, they were beaten off with heavy losses. Englishmen serving in the Scots army aided the surprise of the attack, their voices being mistaken for a returning patrol. With Musselburgh considered too exposed, Cromwell fell back on Dunbar to re-supply. There he began a psychological war in order to win the hearts and minds of the Scottish people, branding their alliance with Charles II as "*a covenant made with Death and Hell.*"

On hearing that the Scots were running short of food in their positions, Cromwell left Dunbar with the aim of outflanking the Scots and cutting their lines of communication with Stirling. By the 13<sup>th</sup>, he had taken Braid Hill, due south of Edinburgh. He then wasted two days communicating with Leslie before returning to Dunbar to re-supply. He was back at Braid Hill by the 18th, only to discover that the wily Leslie had occupied Corsorphine Hill, placed a strong detachment in a house called Redhall, and had deployed his main army for battle blocking the way to Stirling. Storming Redhall on the 26<sup>th</sup>, it was taken but the position on Corstorphine was considered too strong to assault. Edging to the west, to advance on Leslie's western flank, they were matched by the Scots meeting at Gogar. Both armies deployed for battle, but the Scots had formed their lines behind a bog making an English attack impossible. After a brief artillery skirmish, the English once more withdrew exhausted to Dunbar.

On this occasion, the Scots closely shadowed them, and only a severe thunderstorm prevented a severe mauling. The campaign had taken its toll on the English army. Leslie's two allies, disease and hunger, together with the cold and wet of the late Scottish summer had played their part well. Of the 16,000 English who had begun the campaign, only 11,000 were considered fit for duty and of these, all were exhausted and hungry. Cromwell, having been well and truly out-generaled, turned his thoughts from victory towards how to get home. September 1<sup>st</sup> saw the Scot army, twice the size of that of the English, made up of 6,000 cavalry and 16,000 infantries, draw up on Doon Hill overlooking Dunbar. That evening, detachments were placed blocking the road to Berwick, known as the Cockburnspath, as the English worked frantically to fortify the town against the

coming attack. With the only road to England blocked, Cromwell had two options—fight with his back to the sea against overwhelming odds or attempt to escape by sea.



As those too sick to fight were loaded onto ships, Leslie took this to mean the English were preparing to evacuate. This firm belief is confirmed by a conversation with a captured English veteran who was led before him. "How will you fight, when you have shipped off half your men, and all your great guns?" The veteran replied that if Leslie attacked, he would "find both men and great guns too!" Assuming that the English would evacuate their infantry by sea and let the cavalry attempt to break out along the Cockburnspath, Leslie positioned forces to block the way.

September 2<sup>nd</sup> dawned dark and stormy. The wind had been so severe the previous night that the English had been unable to pitch their tents, forcing them to sleep in the open. Exposed atop Doon Hill, the Scots had it even worse as the wind blew in unhindered from the North Sea. While impregnable to attack, the Scot position was out of artillery range of the English and difficult to resupply. If they were to attack, they would have to move. Cromwell was in a quandary. He knew that the Scottish position was impregnable, that he could not safely evacuate by land or sea and as time passed, his men grew weaker. "Our lying here daily consumeth our men, who fall sick beyond imagination." If a solution was to be found, it must come soon.

In the end, it was the Scots who provided the answer. Leslie was content to sit and wait while the

English grew weaker and so gain victory without firing a shot. The Kirk ministers attached to his army, however, saw themselves as far superior at military strategy than

the man who had used his allies, hunger and disease to bring the English to their knees, and ordered that they attack. To do so, they would have to reform at the base of Doon Hill in preparation for crossing Spott Burn. Leslie's plan was one of envelopment. His infantry was placed at the center with cavalry on either flank, two thirds on the right blocking the road to England and one-third to the left. The infantry was to engage the English center while the cavalry would move around the flanks to surround the English. While a sound plan, its flaw was that it assumed that Cromwell would be content to sit and wait for the

attack. Moreover, the movements were made in daylight allowing Cromwell full view of what was planned.

Cromwell couldn't believe his luck. Watching the Scottish preparations with Lambert and Monck from Broxmouth House, he quickly formulated a daring plan. While the Scottish position was ideal from which to launch an attack, it was poorly suited to meeting one. Their line was a great arch, close to two miles in length with little room to maneuver between Doon Hill and Spott Burn. If the English attacked on a flank, the Scots would not be able to reform in time to meet the threat.

As the Scottish artillery rumbled down the hill to take up position, Cromwell called his council of war. A number of English officers pressed that they should evacuate the infantry by sea and let the cavalry break out along the Cockburnspath to England. While the baggage and artillery would be abandoned, and losses would be high, at least some would escape. As it was, it was too late to put the troops on board and there were too few ships. Cromwell laid out the plan.

Before the Scots army lay Spott Burn, steep sided and swollen by rain. While fordable, it presented a formidable obstacle. The Scot left, wedged between it and Doon Hill had no room to move and assist the rest of the army if needed. The English artillery could pin them down while the rest of the army attacked the Scottish right. As the stream approached the ocean, its banks grew flatter and there was room for troops to maneuver. This was where Cromwell saw the Scots as most



vulnerable. Lt. General Fleetwood and Lambert commanding six regiments of horse and Colonel Monck, commanding three and a half regiments of foot were to attack this flank. The remainder of the infantry was formed into two brigades under Colonels Pride and Overton. Pride's regiment and two regiments of horse commanded by Cromwell himself were to be held in reserve while Overton's regiment and the dragoons were kept in place to support the artillery. By concentrating the attack on the flank, the whole Scottish army, unable to maneuver, could be rolled up. Lambert spoke warmly of the plan and it was enthusiastically adopted. The officers asked that Lambert be given the honor of leading the assault to which Cromwell agreed.

Knowing that Leslie didn't expect to be attacked, Cromwell moved his army during the night to allow a surprise attack at dawn. With the noise of their movements screened by wind and hail, Cromwell rode from regiment to regiment, carefully positioning each. So great was his concentration that biting his lip until blood ran down his chin, he didn't seem to notice. Twice during the night, the alarm was raised in the Scot camp, but they were ordered to stand down. As dawn approached, everything was ready, but Lambert was nowhere to be found. Busy positioning the artillery, he eventually gained his position at around five to six o'clock as the Scots began to rise.

Despite standing in battle order throughout the night, many Scottish officers, political appointees unused to the rigors of a military campaign, had retired behind the lines to stay in tents and nearby farmhouses. Their soldiers, left without any officers, set about finding whatever shelter was to be had from the weather. Many covered themselves with corn storks to keep off the rain while horses were allowed to forage. At around two o'clock, the order was given allowing the musketeers to extinguish their matches and stand down.

With a mighty cry of "*The Lord of Hosts*," the English cavalry fell on the Scottish right wing. Although taken completely by surprise, the Scots outnumbered the English by around 4,000-5,000 to 2,700. As they crashed into the sleeping camp, the Scots scrambled to gain their positions, fighting desperately. Lambert's cavalry ploughed on until halted by a fierce downhill charge by Colonel Strachan's cavalry, many of whom carried lances.

Monck moved his infantry up on Lambert's right and attacked the Scot's infantry. A desperate battle ensued as both sides traded musket fire and moved in for "*the push of the pike*." The Scots, fighting downhill, had the advantage halting the attack which then seesawed with charges and countercharges.

Cromwell, unlike his adversary, Leslie, had maintained the ability to maneuver his forces. Seeing

that committing his reserves could swing the battle, he moved his regiment of horse and Pride's infantry between Broxmouth House and the sea to come up on the extreme right of the Scottish line. Moving Monck's forces to the left to gain a clear run at the Scot infantry, he burst through the gap between Lambert and Monck followed by Pride's infantry. As Lambert and Monck rallied their forces once more, Cromwell swung into the flanks of the Scottish cavalry. At this point, the sun burst through the clouds and Cromwell exclaimed, "*Now let God arise, and His enemies shall be scattered!*" Faced by the entire English army on its front and flank, the Scottish right collapsed, its survivors fleeing down the Cockburnspath.

The ungainly Scot line, with no room to maneuver, was met by an English onslaught on its unprotected flank. Many Scots simply panicked and fled or surrendered where they stood as the English cavalry swept from one end of the line to the other. The Scot cavalry on their left flank fled the battle they had never even joined. Two regiments of foot bravely stood their ground until overwhelmed and were cut to pieces. By seven o'clock, as the sun burned away the last of the morning mist, Leslie's army had ceased to exist.

Amid the cries of the wounded, Cromwell was overcome with laughter, described by a puritan minister as "*drunken with the Spirit and filled with holy laughter*." The English cavalry, singing Psalm 117, quickly reformed before riding down the fleeing Scots, pursuing for up to eight miles.

*"O all ye nations of the world  
Praise ye the Lord always;  
And all the people everywhere  
Set forth His noble praise.*

*"For great His kindness is to us,  
His truth doth ever live;  
Then to the Lord give praises great,  
Praise to Him ever give." ✞*

## **End of Part I**



(Continued from page [Four](#))

Paranoid or not, you'll soon learn not to trust anyone. Ever wonder why you never see the kids in your neighborhood playing around? That's because they're inside ripping you off on the Internet! *Laugh out loud!* Seriously though...

Kimberly Powell<sup>4</sup> writes that the only thing you really can do is be aware of what your buying and while fraud is not overly common in this field you can still be caught. Scams to avoid she points out are:

1. The Phony Inheritance Scam-a letter or e-mail informs you of an unclaimed inheritance, then reels you in with far-off riches.
2. Your Family History Scam-if a company sends you information that they have done extensive research on your surname, Watch Out! They are going to offer you a book on your family and in most cases it's little more than a "glorified phone book".
3. Genealogists With Falsified Credentials-you can be misled by people claiming to be professional researchers certified and so forth. One does not need to be certified to research and can do a proper job of it, just make sure you know who you're dealing with.
4. Misleading Software and Services-companies and individuals can mislead us into thinking we are dealing with a reputable service or products company but in the end could charge you for what's already free on-line.
5. Coat of Arms Confusion-If someone attempts to sell you a coat-of-arms from any eastern European country, RUN! All coat-of-arms are granted to individuals not families or surnames.

I would like to add one more to this list:

6. Be Wary of Family Trees-While most, if not all, folks researching their family tree try to do a proper job of it, be aware that not all trees are created equal. If the sources are lacking or are few and far between and can't be verified, then you could spend a great deal of *time* retracing everything you've entered.

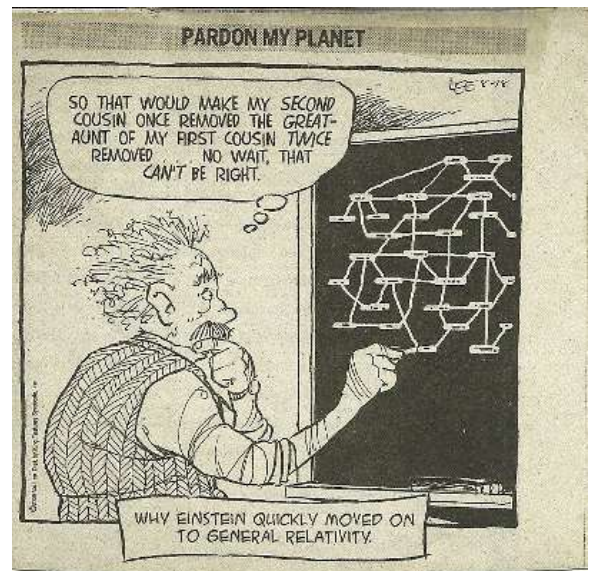
I can leave you with this thought: a long time ago when I was just a kid, I bought a car, what the kids today call a "beater". I never took proper care of it or maintained it much, didn't fiddle or faddle with it, didn't know a flat top from a bottom-out,

but I did know that the service station that repaired it kept a good portion of my monthly pay until I realized that I'd been led by the nose every time. After I got wised to the situation, I learned to look a little deeper to avoid things like that. ☹.

\* Not even LegalLock can compare with price & quality.

Footnotes: 1-Newsweek, Sat., Dec. 15, 2018, Article by Bekiempis, Victoria; 2-WJLA, Channel 7 News, Arlington, VA, Phone Scams; 3-LifeZette, Story by Wood, Stacy, July 25, 2018, <https://www.lifezette.com/2018/07/scams-cost-us-trillions-year-in-estimated-losses-heres-how-to-stay-safe/>; 4-Five History Scams to Avoid, Powell, Kimberly, December 7, 2017, Thought Company, [www.thoughtco.com](http://www.thoughtco.com); Dotdash Publishing.

## HUMOR AMONG THE BRANCHES



1

Don Counts, TSGS, Pardon My Planet, Monday July 30, 2012



# Early Jamesons

## Early Jamesons

Throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century and before this period all research had been done by driving to town halls and to various state and federal institutions that had gathered data through various means. With the advent of personal computers, information has accumulated incredibly quickly accelerating to such an extent that we hardly need to leave the confines of our homes. With this technology I can now develop early trees on our surname without having to travel; a benefit I enjoy providing for those who don't have the time.

Presented, are genealogies I've researched from various websites, though primarily from Scotland's People, Proni, and a number of others that contain databases of documents and listings from original archival repositories of which I have cited.

*As with any research I provide all responsibility is mine for errors, mistakes and relationships.*

## ABERDEEN<sup>1</sup>

### First Generation

#### 1. **JAMESON<sup>1</sup>** (*Sources at document's end*)

*Jameson had the following children:*

2. i. JAMES<sup>2</sup> JAMESON was born about 1560 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He married (1) Nanse Gordone<sup>2</sup>. She was born about 1561 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He married (2) Agnes Andersonn.
3. ii. ALEXANDER "JEMESON" JAMESON was born about 1561 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He married Isbell Cruischank on Apr/23/1583 in St Nicholas, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>1</sup>. She was born about 1563 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.
4. iii. WILLIAM JAMESON was born about 1562 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He married Nanse Athoill. She was born about 1562 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.
5. iv. GILBERTT JAMESON was born about 1564 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He married Gelis " Meill" Myll. She was born about 1565 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.
6. v. ANDRO JAMESON was born about 1565 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He married Mariore Anderson on Aug/17/1585 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>2</sup>. She was born about 1566 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

#### 2. **JAMES<sup>2</sup> JAMESON** (Jameson<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1560<sup>3</sup> in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He married (1) **NANSE GORDONE**. She was born about 1561 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He married (2) **AGNES ANDERSONN**.

*James Jameson and Nanse Gordone had the following child:*

- i. ALEXANDER<sup>3</sup> JAMESON was born about 1583 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotlands. Alexander Jameson was baptized on Jun/27/1583 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise stated, vitals are located in the parishes listed; towns are not always listed.

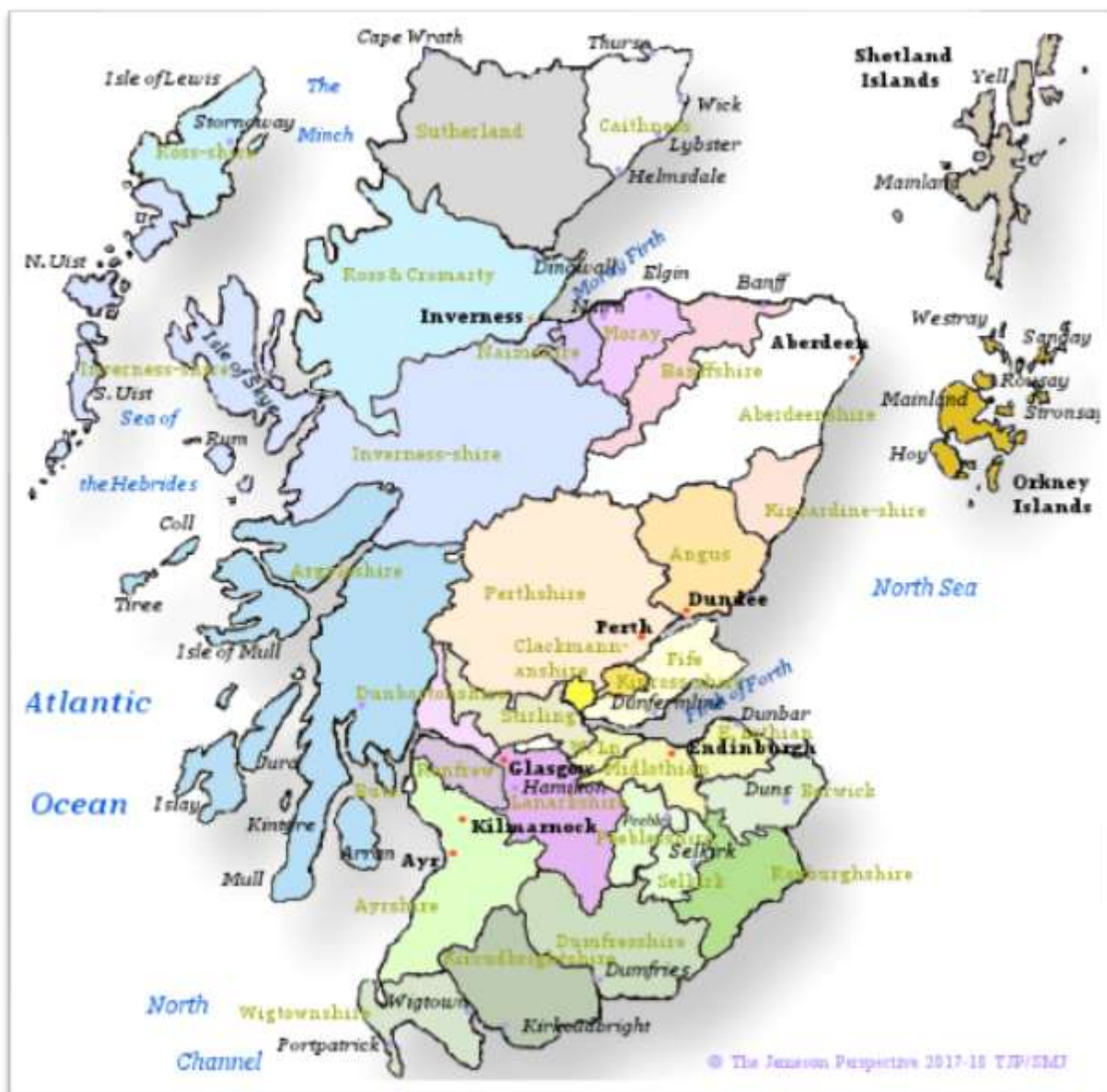
<sup>2</sup> While some marriages are missing, relationships were drawn from the births/baptisms of their children.

<sup>3</sup> Parental births are projected based on the earliest known child born; normally 20 years.

*James Jameson and Agnes Andersonn had the following child:*

- ii. BESSE JAMESON was born about 1603 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>10</sup>. Besse Jameson was baptized on Jun/18/1603 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>10</sup>.
3. **ALEXANDER<sup>2</sup> "JEMESON" JAMESON** (Jameson<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1560 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He married Isbell Cruischank on Apr/23/1583 in St Nicholas, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>1</sup>. She was born about 1561 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Mr. Jameson was also known as Alexander Jemeson<sup>3</sup>.

*Marriage Notes: (Isbell)* Possibly the Alexander who married a Margaret Craig in 1579, St. Nicholas, Aberdeen.



*Alexander "Jemeson" Jameson and Isbell Cruischank had the following children:*

- i. ALEXANDER<sup>3</sup> JAMESON was born about 1584 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Alexander Jameson was baptized on May/10/1584 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>8</sup>.
- ii. ELSPATT JAMESON was born about 1587 in St Nicholas, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>12</sup>.

Elspatt Jameson was baptized on Sep/10/1587 in St Nicholas, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>3, 12</sup>.

7. iii. **JOHNNE JAMESON** was born about 1588 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He married **KATHERIN JONSTONNE**. She was born about 1588 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

4. **WILLIAM<sup>2</sup> JAMESON** (Jameson<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1562 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He married **NANSE ATHOILL**. She was born about 1562 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

*William Jameson and Nanse Athoill had the following children:*

- i. **MARIONE<sup>3</sup> JAMESON** was born about 1587 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>7</sup>. Marione Jameson was baptized on Feb/18/1586/87 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>7</sup>.
- ii. **JAMES JAMESON** was born about 1607 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>13</sup>. James Jameson was baptized on Sep/06/1607 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>13</sup>.

5. **GILBERTT<sup>2</sup> JAMESON** (Jameson<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1564 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He married **GELIS "MEILL" MYLL**. She was born about 1565 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Gelis Myll was also known as Gelis Meill<sup>4</sup>.

*Gilbertt Jameson and Gelis Myll had the following children:*

- i. **UNK<sup>3</sup> JAMESON** was born about 1588 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>4</sup>. Unk Jameson was baptized on Jan/05/1587/88 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>4</sup>.
- ii. **ROBERT JAMESON** was born about 1591 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>9</sup>. Robert Jameson was baptized on Oct/17/1591 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>9</sup>.

6. **ANDRO<sup>2</sup> JAMESON** (Jameson<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1565 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He married Mariore Anderson on Aug/17/1585 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>2</sup>. She was born about 1566 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Mariore Anderson was also known as Miore Anderson.

*Andro Jameson and Mariore "Miore" Anderson had the following children:*

- i. **ELSPAITT<sup>3</sup> JAMESON** was born about 1586 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>6</sup>. Elspaitt Jameson was baptized on Jul/30/1586 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>6</sup>.
8. ii. **ANDRO JAMESON** was born about 1587 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He married Agnes Drum on Jan/31/1612/13 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>11</sup>. She was born about 1583 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.
- iii. **DAUID JAMESON** was born about 1588 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>14</sup>. Dauid Jameson was baptized on Oct/17/1588 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>14</sup>.
- iv. **WILLIAM JAMESON** was born about 1591 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>6</sup>. William Jameson was baptized on May/09/1591 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>6</sup>.

#### Second Generation

7. **JOHNNE<sup>3</sup> JAMESON** (Alexander<sup>2</sup>, Jameson<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1588 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He married **KATHERIN JONSTONNE**. She was born about 1588 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

*Johnne Jameson and Katherin Jonstonne had the following children:*

- i. **ISSOBELL<sup>4</sup> JAMESON** was born about 1609 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>15</sup>. Issobell Jameson was baptized on Jun/22/1609 in St Nicholas, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>15</sup>.
- ii. **ROBERT JAMESON** was born about 1610 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>17</sup>.

- iii. Robert Jameson was baptized on Sep/13/1610 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>17</sup>.  
ELSPET JAMESON was born about 1612 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>18</sup>.  
Elspet Jameson was baptized on Sep/10/1612 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>18</sup>.
  - iv. ANDRO JAMESON was born about 1616 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>19</sup>.  
Andro Jameson was baptized on May/24/1616 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>19</sup>.
  - v. HELENE JAMESON was born about 1619 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>20</sup>.  
Helene Jameson was baptized on Jul/04/1619 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>20</sup>.
  - vi. JANET JAMESON was born about 1629 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>21</sup>.  
Janet Jameson was baptized on Apr/28/1629 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>21</sup>.
8. **ANDRO<sup>3</sup> JAMESON** (Andro<sup>2</sup>, Jameson<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1587 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He married Agnes Drum on Jan/31/1612/13 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>11</sup>. She was born about 1583 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

*Andro Jameson and Agnes Drum had the following child:*

- i. ANDRO<sup>4</sup> JAMESON was born about 1613 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>16</sup>. Andro Jameson was baptized on Nov/14/1613 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland<sup>16</sup>.

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- 17 *National Records of Scotland, Scotland's People (Edinburgh, Scotland, same, 2011), ScotlandsPeople, Ref. 20/130. Robert, son of Johnne Jamesone & Katherin Jon, bpt. Sept. 13, 1610, Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire.*
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- son of Johne Jamesone & Katherene Jonstonne, bpt. May 24, 1616, Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire.*
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