



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 come 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/>, just click on **Scott's Portal** where you will find this database. Additional records can be discovered on the network including articles, DNA and so much more on Jameson along with researchers who are involved in their family histories around the world.



This arrow symbol brings you back to Contents.

Contents

Special Interests

Records: [2](#)

United States

United Kingdom

1718 Family Branches: [3](#)

Hogg Family

News-Digest:

Blog [4](#)

Main Article [4](#)

Battle of Dunbar Part II

Additional Interests

Jameson Photo Gallery [5](#)

Humor Among the Branches [10](#)

Early Jamesons

Bute [14](#)

Records

Records of the United States

[Faylene Hutton Cemetery Collection, Maine](#) [New Hampshire Deeds, Part II](#)

Records of The UK

[BHO-British History Online Part I](#)

Records of Ireland

Records of Scotland

Seventeen-Eighteen Scots

1718

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.

[Click here](#)

HOGGS IN THE WILD



SOME CHIT-CHAT

There is no end to information. Research in all areas of study are revealing more structure and a clearer perspective of our roots. I'm not sure where this will end and I'm not sure if it means well. A piece of pottery here, a mote of dust, a relic and we think we might have some answers to some age-old questions. I'm not sure about that, either. What I am certain of is mankind will continue to dig into our past, rake the soils and sands and sift it all whether we call it preservation or education.

I was watching PBS the other night and I gotta say watching "To Catch a Comet" entry on landing a space craft on a comet four billion miles away, of all things, was extraordinary. Amazingly, this tool took samples of its surface before losing its solar connection, but the events and activity will be probed for some time to come. Incredible. I can't even launch a drone.

While researching the ancestry of the Jamesons of Bute I came across a Jameson family from an old family surname, Fullarton. I had to laugh because this family seems to be descended from Walter Fitz Allan of Shropshire, England, also. His family apparently came over about the time the Duke of Normandy was making his bid in England in 1066. What concerns me is did all the Stewarts and their connecting relations come from just this one man!?

It points, too, to the enormity of the research we must allocate our efforts to determine our origins. It's a trap that can go on for centuries as was the case of the Fitz-Allan connection to the Stuarts. Walter had siblings; couldn't anyone of them had started the lineage? Remember, we are talking thousands of people here; all those soldiers, their retainers, the supply staff, the retinues of the nobles, tradesmen...

(Continues of [page 12](#))

THE BATTLE OF DUNBAR II

s. m. Jameson – 2019

(Continued from Vol. 2019, Issue 2)

The Scots were right in expecting a crushing victory that day, but the outcome was far different from what they had envisaged. Their army was decimated. Within a single morning, they had suffered over 3,000 dead, 10,000 taken prisoner and lost over 200 regimental colors. Many of the casualties occurred as the English cavalry rode down those fleeing the battle. English losses, on the other hand, were extraordinarily light; Cromwell claiming only 30 were killed, all of whom were lost in the initial attack.

While Dunbar was commemorated as a glorious victory, the fate of the Scottish prisoners was one of the less glorious episodes in English military history. Of the 10,000 captured, half were released immediately due to their wounds or sickness. Not wanting the others to join up with Leslie and rearm, the rest were marched 118 miles south to Durham with the aim of sending them to the American colonies as labor. Given little food or medical help, and prisoners who tried to escape offered no quarter, only 3,000 staggered into Durham on the 10th of September. Once there, the food intended for the prisoners was stolen and sold by their guards¹ so that two months later, only 1,400 were still alive. Of these, 900 were sent to the colonies (Massachusetts, Virginia, and Barbados) and 500 indentured to fight in the French army. (*The English also had big plans for the prisoners they kept. A document from the English Calendar of State Papers issued during the period spells out the disposition of "Scotch rebel prisoners." Initially, the plan was to "execute all ministers and officers." That was subsequently changed to execution of one in 10 "of the common sort . . . one forced to confession . . . the rest sent to the plantations."*)

¹(July 20, 1998) Article by Dennis Bell, 3018 Vega Court, Burnaby, B.C., Canada V3J 1B3; email: dennis@cafe.net; Some minor editing by Rab Taylor

(Continues on [page 6](#))



Gallery of Jamesons



Valentine U. Jameson, 1905 – 1971, son of David Ray Jamieson and Elizabeth Pittman, race driver in a Ford “Cragar Overhead Valve” Special, the #7 car of Val Jameson at Wichita, KS in 1939, with the Int’l Motor Contest Assoc. Kansas State Fairgrounds, Hutchinson, KS. Drove for a period of 2-3 years until the War, 42-45, when all auto racing was stopped by the Fed. Gov. Placed 3rd in the Int’l Pursuit Championship and held that position for the most part in *Consolation* races at KSF for 11 laps on a ½ mile dirt track. **Sources:** *People Search, Free Obituary; Kansasracinghistory.com; The Hutchinson News, 1931-1947.*

BILLY F. JAMISON: LCPL 1963-1964, The Purple Foxes, Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 364, originally commissioned Sept. 1, 1961, home-based Santa Ana, CA. During 1963, participated in *Steelgate* and *Desert Winds* intensive training; aboard the ship USNS Breton, stationed in Okinawa and by January of '64 sailed to Da Nang flying missions in support of the ARVN known as *Operation Shufly*. Later that year embarked aboard the USS Valley Forge, part of a Special Landing Task Force 76, they held operations just off the coast of Da Nang and Saigon. Cpl. Warren Smith recalls, 11-08-99 “*I remember when L/Cpl. Billy F. Jamison sang "Danny Boy" at a Vietnamese USO show at the flight line fire truck barn. Besides being a tall Texan with their special drawl, he did pretty well on that song. His only problem was it was the only song he knew and the Vietnamese audience wanted much more. You would have thought Elvis had hit the stage for all the excitement he caused.*” **Sources:** *Cpl. Warren R. Smith, History Index, updated 30 January 2016, on hmm-364.org, The Purple Foxes.*





Alexander Jamieson, 1782-1850, Scottish writer and schoolmaster, actuary and Rhetorician, son of William Jamieson and Margaret Stewart, born in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland. Married Frances Thurtle, 1820, and they removed to Bruges, Belgium where he died. Known for his grammars, *A Grammar of Rhetoric and Polite Literature*, 1818, and his *A Grammar of Logic and Intellectual Philosophy*, 1819, and *A Celestial Atlas*, 1822, among other notable publications. **Sources:** *Wikipedia*; *Ian Ridpath's essay of Alexander Jamieson*; *Oxford Academic-A&G, News & Reviews in Astronomy & Geophysics*.

Fredric Jameson, Apr. 14, 1934 - , Cleveland, OH, a well-known modern American literary critic and Marxist political theorist and best known, according to his bio for his *analysis of contemporary cultural trends*. Popular writer of 121 books; taught at & rec'd PhD at Yale in 1959; at Harvard Univ. and as Duke Univ. Professor, where he is now(2018). **Sources:** *FAMpeople.com*; *see cla.purdue.edu for a deeper look at "Postmodernism"*; *literature.duke.edu*;



James Lee Jamerson, 1936-1983, bass player, mostly uncredited, though most influential bassist in modern music history on most of Motown Records between 1960 and the 1970s. Inducted into the Hall of Fame in 2000. Born at Edisto Island, South Carolina he removed to Detroit with his mother in 1954; his son, James Jr. continued his father's legacy as a professional bassist until his death in 2016. Senior started out with Berry Gordy's Hitsville, USA in 1959, playing for Marv Johnson, Johnny Lee Hooker, The Reflections and the Funk Brothers, jazz musicians. Others were the Supremes, The Temptations, Jr. Walker, Stevie Wonder, Martha & the Vandellas, Gladys Knight, Marvin Gaye and the Four Tops or 95% of Motown's recordings between 1962-68 and surpassed the Beatles having played on 30 No. 1 pop-hits. **Sources:** *Wikipedia*; *MusicRadar*; *allmusic.com*; *rockhall.com*; *reverb.com tribute*.



(Continued from Page 3)

There is no evidence of arbitrary executions. Instead, the Scots were all to be enslaved, sold and deported to Ireland or across the Atlantic for indentured servitude in the New World colonies. Fighting men from the losing side had suddenly become beasts of burden, a marketable commodity on a grand scale. But first came what could well be called the Durham Death March, a terrible stain on English military and social history generally glossed over by British historians then and now.)¹

As Leslie's guerrilla and scorched earth tactics had certainly been successful in bringing the English to their knees, they were overcome by Cromwell's careful planning of the campaign. By organizing for his army to be supplied by sea, the need for foraging parties was eliminated. As a result, the army could be kept concentrated, ready for battle instead of split to look for supplies; these small parties being easy pickings for the Scots. The superior quality of the English troops and their officers also contributed. Highly trained and disciplined, by the standards of the day, they were able to overcome the setbacks of the campaign to rally and overcome a much larger and confident foe.

The English victory at Dunbar is a classic example of two military doctrines, those of surprise and the concentration of force. Through careful planning and discipline, Cromwell moved his forces during the night to be able to burst upon the Scots at sunrise. The first the Scots knew of an impending attack was when the English were storming their camp! Without surprise, it is unlikely that the attack would have succeeded.

By concentrating the attack on the Scottish right, where there was room to maneuver, Cromwell was able to engage his whole army against a small portion of the Scots. At the decisive moment, he was then able to throw in his reserves to swing the battle. The Scottish line, by comparison, was long and unwieldy, unable to meet a flank attack and bring its greater numbers to bear. While the Scots army was devastated, Dunbar did not mark the end of the campaign. No longer possessing the numbers necessary to defend his fortifications, Leslie fell back to the easily defended Stirling with 4000 survivors of the battle. Here he quickly set about strengthening its defenses, rearming the survivors and raising fresh troops.

No longer defended, Leith and Edinburgh quickly fell although Edinburgh castle held out until late December. The war was to continue for another year until exactly 12 months later, on 3rd September 1651, Charles II and his Scots army was surrounded and

destroyed by Cromwell at Worcester as they made a daring dash to take London.

THE PRISONERS

When the *John and Sara* and later the *Unity* arrived with their prisoners from the Battles of Dunbar and Worcester, they were sent to various places. Some were indentured and sent to Oyster River in Dover and Durham, NH, while others went as indentured servants to the Saugus Iron Works in Saugus, MA, and still others to the Barbados in the Caribbean.

*London This 11th of November, 1651; Captain John Greene; "Wee whose names are under written freighters of your shipe the John & Sara doe order yow forthwith as winde & weather shall permitt to sett sajle for Boston in New England & there deliver our Orders and Servants to Tho. Kemble of Charles Towne to be disposed of by him according to orders wee have sent him in that behalfe & wee desire yow to Advise with the said Kemble about all that may concerne that whole Intended bojage using you Indeavo's with the said Kemble for the speediest lading your shipp from New Eng; to the barbadoes with provisions & such other things as are in N.E. fit fo the West Indies where yow are to deliver them to Mr. Charles Rich to be disposed of by him for the Joinet account of the freightes & so to be Retou'ned home in a stocke vndevided thus desiring your Care & industrje in Despatch and speed of the vojage wishing you a happy & safe Retourne wee remajne your loving friends
Signatum et Recognitum
John Beex
Rob't Rich
Will Greene
in pneia Jo Nottock: notar Publ;
13 May 1652
Entred & Recorded Edward Rawson Recorder"*

THE LIST OF PRISONERS

Mackfarson ***** Mcfarson; Mcfearson;

Anderson Alester --
Anderson David --
Anderson John --
Anderson Wm. --
Banes Wm. Baines;
Beames Wm. Bemis; Beamis
Beme John Name Is Actually Bene, as Given by a
Descendant; Variants Bean, Beane
Benne James Benny; Benney;
Bereere Thomas --
Blacke Daniell Black

Boy Rob't Boye
Boye John --
Boye John Boy
Brounell Henry Brownell
Brow John --
Buckanen John Buchanan
Bukanon David Buchanan
Camell James --
Camell Neile --
Cannell John Connell
Carmackhell Wm. Carmichael;
Carter Neile --
Clewston Wm. Cluston; Clouston
Coehon John Cowen; Cowan; Cowin; Cowing
Crag John Cragg; Craig; Craige;
Cragon John Craigon;
Crockford James --
Croome John --
Crosshone Patricke --
Curmickhell John Carmichael;
Dell Wm. --
Dengell Wm. Dingle; Dengall;
Dengle Edward --

Dulen Edward Doolan
Edminsteire John Edminstair; Edmonstair
English James --
English Patrick --
Farfason James --
Ffossem Michael Fossum
Ffressell Edward Fressell;
Ffressell Wm. Fressell;
Gorden James Gordon;
Gordon Dan --
Gordon Laughleth Gorden;
Grant John --
Graunt Alester Grant
Graunt Alexander Grant
Graunt Dan Grant
Graunt James Grant;
Graunt James Grant
Graunt James Grant
Graunt John Grant;
Graunt John Grant
Graunt Patrick Grant
Graunt Thomas Grant
Graunt Wm. Grant
Gunn Danniell --
Gurden John Gorden;
Gurner James Garner;

Hame George Ham
Hamilton David --
Hamilton James --
Hamilton Rory --
Hanoman John --
Harron Patricke --
Hedericke James --
Hidrecke Wm. Hedrecke;
Higben Robe't --
Hinne? David Hinney;
Hogg Daniell --
Hogg John --
Hogg John --
Hogg John --
Hogg Niele --
How Daniell Howe;
Hudson Dan --
Hudson John --
Hume Alester --
Hume David --
Jackson James --
Jackson Richard --
Jackson Walter --
Jacson Patricke Jackson;
Jameson David --
Jameson Neile --
Jannell John Jaminol;
Jeller David Geller
Jenler John Genler;
Jenler Robe't Genler
Jerris Andrew Gerris
Jimson Patrick Gimson;
Johnson Neile --
Jones Patrick --
Kallender David Calendar; Callender
Kallender James Callender; Calender
Kemper Danell --
Lesten Charles Lestin; Leston;
Lowe Alester --
Machy Rory Mackie; Maki; Mckay; Mckey
Mack*** Henry --
Mackajne Dan Mccagney; Mcagne;
Mackajne Dani** Macagne; Mcagne
Mackajne Neile Mccagney; Mckagne;
Mackajne Rob't Mccagne;
Mackajne Samuell Mccagney; Mckagne
Mackajne Wm. Mccagne
Mackajne Wm. Mccagney; Mccagne;
Mackalester John Mccallester
Mackalinsten Almister Mcalinsten; Maccallinsten;



Mackally James Mccally
 Mackandra Wm. Mckendra; Mckandra; Mackandra
 Mackane John Mccane; Mackane; Mckane
 Mackane Patricke Mckane; Mccane;
 Mackannell Daniell Macconnell; Mcconnell
 Mackannell Wm. Mcconnell; Macconnell
 Mackcunnell Sander Mcconnell; Macconnell;
 Mackcurnall Cana Mccornell; Maccornell;
 Mackdo[n]jell Sander Mcdonnell; Macdonnell;
 Mackdonell John Mcdonnell; Macdonell;
 Macken Wm. Mcken; Mccann;
 Mackendocke Daniell Mcendocke; Mckendock;
 Mackennell Dan** Mckonnell; Mcconnell;
 Mackenthow John Mcenthow
 Macketh David Mckeith;
 Macketh Neile Mckeith;
 Mackey Hugh Mackie; Mckay; Mckey; Maki
 Mackey John Makie; Maki; Mckay; Mckey
 Mackey Sander Makie; Mackie; Maki; Mckay;
 Mckey;
 Mackfarson Origlais Mcfarson; Mcphearson
 Mackfarson Rob't Mcfearson; Mcphearson;
 Mackforsen John Mcforsen; Mcphearson;
 Mackhan Daniell Mchan; Mchann; Mccann;
 Mackhane Rob't Mchaine; Machane; Mchane;
 Mackhatherne Patricke Mccatherty; Mccatherine;
 Mackhele Alester Mckail; Mchele; Michael;
 Mackhell James Mcheil; Mckail; Mchael; Michael;
 Mackhellin Dan Mckellen; Mackellen;
 Mackhellin John Mckellen; Mackellen;
 Mackhene Alester Mckenny; Mackenney;
 Mackhoe Dan Mchoe; Machoe;
 Mackholme John Mcholm; Macholm; Machum
 Mackhome David Mcholme;
 Mackhone Neile Mchone;
 Mackie Hill Mackay; Mckey; Maki;
 Mackjlude Murle Mccloud; Maccloud;
 Macklude John Mccloud, Mac Leod,
 Macklyne ***** Mcclain;
 Mackneile Dan Mcneile; Mcneale; Macneale
 Mackneile James Mcneal; Mcneil; Macneale;
 Mackneile Patricke Mcneale; Mcneil; Macneal;
 Macknell ***ster Mcnell; Mcneal; Mcneil;
 Macknell Daniell Mckell; Mackell;
 Macknester Allester Mcnester; Macnester;
 Mackneth Semell Mcnith; Mckenneth;
 Macknith Daniell Mcnith; Mckenneth;
 Macknith Daniell Mcknith; Mckenneth;
 Macknith Patricke Mcknith; Mckenneth;
 Mackonne Senly Mckonne; Mcconne;

Mackontoss Wm. Mccontoss;
 Mackreith James Mccreath; Mcgreith;
 Mackreth Patrick Mcreth; Mcgrath;
 Mackrore Alestre Mcrore; Macrory
 Macktentha Cana Mctentha; Mactentha
 Macktomas Glester Mcthomas; Macthomas;
 Mackunnell ***** Macconnell; Mcconnell
 Mackwell Dan Mcwell, Macwell
 Mackwilliam Gellust Mcwilliam; Williams;
 Makalester Dan[i]jell Mccallister
 Mann Daniell --
 Mann John --
 Mann Patrick --
 Martjn Dan Martgin; Martin;
 Mickell James Mckell; Mackell
 Mickell James Mckell; Mackell;

 Micknab James Mcnab; Macnab;
 Miller Sander --
 Milleson Sander Millson
 Milward David --
 Milward James --
 Monlow Daniell --
 Monrow ***** Monroe; Munroe; Munrow
 Monrow Hugh Monroe; Munroe; Munrow
 Monrow John Monroe; Munroe; Munrow
 Monrow Robe't Munroe; Monroe; Monro;
 Montrosse Laughlell Montrose
 Monwilliam Daniell Williams;
 Monwilljam David Monwilliam; Williams;
 Moore James More;
 More ***** Moore;
 Morre John Morrey; Moore; More;
 Morre John More; Moore; Morrey
 Morrot Sannder --
 Morton Patricke --
 Muckstore Neile Mcstore; Macstore;
 Munckrell Wm. --
 Murrow James Morrow
 Murrow John Morrow;
 Murrow John Morrow;
 Murrow Jonas Morrow
 Murrow Neile Morrow;
 Oneale Daniel O'neale; O'neill
 Patterson David --
 Pattison James Patterson
 Perry George --
 Punn Edward --
 Quenne George Quennie;
 Querne Amos Kerne; Querny;

Rallendra Alester --
 Robertson Patricke --
 Robinson Alester Robinsen;
 Robinson Charles Robinsen;
 Robinson Daniell --
 Robinson James --
 Robinson John Robinsen
 Robinson John Robinsen;
 Ross Alester --
 Ross Dan --
 Ross James --
 Ross James --
 Ross Jonas --
 Rosse David Ross; Rossi;
 Rosse John Rossi
 Rosse John Rossi;
 Rosse John Rossi;
 Rowe James Row
 Roye Donald Roy
 Russell Simon --
 Scott John --
 Sessor Daniell Cessor; Cesser; Sesser
 Shenne John Cheney
 Sherron Ansell Sharron;
 Shone [J]ames Sean; Shaun;
 Shuron Dan Sharron;
 Simson Alester Simpson;
 Simson Dan Simpson
 Simson Daniel Simpson
 Simson David Simpson;
 Simson Sander Simpson;
 Sinclare Salamon Sinclaire; Sinclair
 Smison Patricke Simson; Simpson;
 Smith Henry Smythe;
 Sotherland Ansel Southerland
 Sotherland Patrick Southerland
 Sterling David --
 Sterling John --
 Stewart Austin Stuart
 Stewart Cha Stuart
 Stewart Neile Stuart
 Stewart Rob't Stuart
 Stewart Wm. Stuart;
 Teller Wm. --
 Tenler David --
 Tiler Evan Tyler
 Tompson Alexander Thompson; Thompsen;
 Tooth Alester --
 Tower Patricke --
 Wallis Nickolas --

Wilson Andrew Wilsen;
 Wilson Christopher --
 Wilson John --
 Wilson John --
 Woodall John --
 Woodell John --

The persons afore named passed from hence in the ship afore mentioned and are according to order Registerd heare.

*Dat Search office, Grauesend 8th November, 1651
Giles Barrow}*

Edw: Pelling} searchers.

John Morris }

In the Jno & Sara of London John Greene mr for New England: Rob't Rich mrt Ironworke household stufte & other provisions for Planters and Scotch prisoners free by ordnance of Parliament dat 20th of October 1651.

S G R No 1 two trusses of goods for planters shipt the viiith of Nouember 1651 mrkt & nombred as in the magent.

John Bradley Sr wth ye Armes of ye Comonwealth. Entred & Recorded at the Request of mr Thomas Kemble. 14 May 1652

Edward Rawson Recorder.²

"An item of some importance in the early history of New Hampshire has been overlooked by historians. This was the bringing in, as servants, of some Scotchmen, who had been taken prisoners by Oliver Cromwell in the Battle of Dunbar, September 3, 1650, and the Battle of Worcester, just one year later. One hundred and fifty from Dunbar were sent to Boston in the ship Unity and there sold to pay their passage money of twenty pounds apiece. They were forced to work as apprentices from six to eight years, after which they had their liberty and received grants of land in towns where they chose to settle. Two hundred and seventy-two more prisoners came over from the Battle of Worcester in the ship John and Sara. A score or more of these Scots were employed in the sawmills at Oyster River

²*Historical and Genealogical Registers, New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Samuel G. Drake, Publisher, ©1847 Vol - 1 - 50 - (Oct 1847 pgs. 378-379)*



and Exeter, that then included Newmarket, and some became permanent settlers in those places. Among them were Walter Jackson and William Thompson's son John at Oyster River, John Hudson of Bloody Point, and John Sinclair, John Bean, Alexander Gordon and John Barber of Exeter. The descendants of these include some of the leading men in the state."³

Colony enacted an ordinance for "encouragement to discovery of mines." By this legislation, anyone discovering mineral deposits in the colony would possess exclusive rights for 21 years. Colonists could buy land from Native Americans and, with the permission of the owners, could prospect for ore and develop mines on lands already held by settlers. The loss of a steady source of iron products from



Figure 1 Reconstruction of the Iron Works in Saugus, MA

SAUGUS IRON WORKS

Some of these men were sent to the Saugus Iron Works in Saugus, MA. It was a time when the Massachusetts Bay Colony found itself in an economic crisis when the Great Migration of the 1630s from England to the American colonies ended. As fewer ships came to New England, iron products became scarcer and more expensive. In 1641 the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay

England and the discovery of iron ore precipitated a major industrial enterprise.

John Winthrop, Jr., son of the colony's governor, was particularly interested in developing an iron industry in Massachusetts. Educated at Trinity College in Dublin, Ireland, Winthrop had studied law and read widely in the sciences. He experimented in alchemy (an attempt to turn base metals into gold), medicine, and metallurgy. In 1641 he sailed to England to seek investors in a plan to start an ironworks in America. By 1643 Winthrop had found about two dozen men willing to invest in a "Company of Undertakers of the Iron Works in New England." Returning to the Massachusetts Bay Colony that year with a necessary team of skilled workmen, Winthrop established an ironworks along the Saugus River that operated from 1646 to 1668.

³ *History of the Town of Durham, New Hampshire, (Oyster River Plantation)*, by Everett S. Stackpole and Lucien Thompson, Published by vote of the Town, ©1913; pgs. 75-83 from the Chapter "Exiles from Scotland";

In effect, he created the foundation for the American iron industry.

OYSTER RIVER, DOVER, NH

While England, Ireland and Scotland were becoming a single sovereign for the first time, Scots prisoners were being ferried to New England, some to the iron works in Saugus and others to the Oyster River plantation in Dover, New Hampshire.

Seventeen miles long, Oyster River stretches from the town of Durham in Stratham County washing out into Little Bay before joining the Piscataqua running southeast to Portsmouth and Kittery emptying out into the Atlantic. Here, Thomas Kemble, a merchant of Charlestown, Massachusetts, had considerable interests in present day Maine especially an extensive business in lumber and sawmills along the Oyster River. He took many from the 272 men consigned to the “John and Sara” at Boston and at £20 a head he brought them to the sawmills around Durham and Dover³. After five to eight years of indenture, the men were released as apprentices, given their freedom or received grants of land in the towns they were enslaved. The records accord detailed information to the whereabouts of many of these Scots as provided in the History of the Town of Durham: Nyven Agnew, tax lists of Dover, 1659; *James Barry of Berwick, Maine; John Barber in Exeter, 1678; James Orr, inhabitant of Oyster River, 1658 & of Kittery, 1662; John Hudson, Oyster River, 1652, settled in Newington, 1693; Patrick Jameson/Jimson⁴, of the John and Sara, or Patrick the Scot taxed in Dover in 1657 in Kennebunk in 1674; his estate was administered in 1677; James Morrey an inhabitant in 1658, Oyster River; and lastly, William Thompson, were evidenced in Ipswich, Massachusetts.*

⁴ For more details on Patrick Jimson see, *The Jameson Newsletter*, 1985-93, Issue 9, pages, 169-171.

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Dennis Bell, (July 20, 1998) Article by Dennis Bell, 3018 Vega Court, Burnaby, B.C., Canada V3J 1B3; email: dennis@cafe.net; Some minor editing by Rab Taylor;

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(Continued from page 3)

...and later after the conquest the settlements, the families and all the necessary people needed to govern and manage. As with the Fullarton's, how did the writer of this book know that the surname came out of the 2nd son and not the 4th son. These are important questions because the author did not reference the sources. *I've done this in the past but I'm much more careful today.*

Computer Technology

A couple of years ago I was caught off-guard while rummaging about the Family History Library web site for records. If you registered for the free access to documents and records and submitted your family history in a ged.com you might have discovered a bit later that things have changed on your tree. When I checked out my own family line I was surprised to find that some additions were added to my ancestor which I knew nothing about which extended the tree one generation back. I looked over the data and found it added no legitimate sources. I, then, gave them a call and asked customer service about the extension of the tree. They told me that their computer does this automatically when it locates a bit of information whether from another family tree or source. I also discovered that other researchers on FHL can make changes to a person's lineage as well, providing they add a source and citation. But from what I see on a daily basis much of the data is devoid of legitimacy because there are no sources on some facts, or the citation refers us to web sites like geni-tree or wiki-tree where oft-times the data is not conclusive one way or another. To be fair, however, the FHL administrators and their staff have no way of controlling what people add to their trees, making the whole process moot and like the D.A.R. much of what the organization has truly done with great intentions failed by not scrutinizing the input. It's like a virus on a lap top. If you don't properly maintenance the technology and its databanks, you may as well not use it at all.

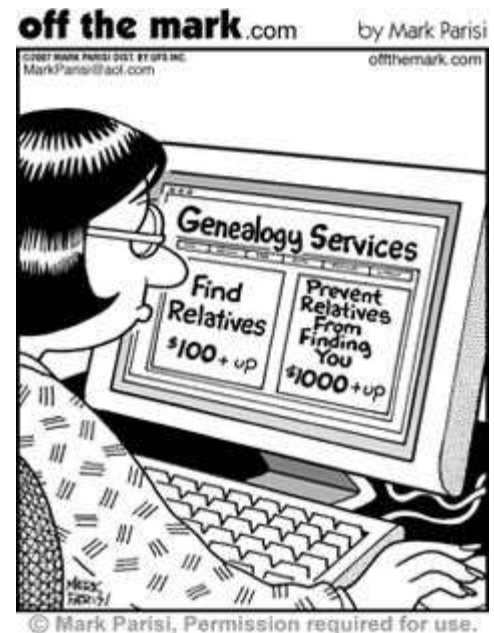
Humor Among the Branches

Dangling Thoughts

If we know where we came from, we may better know where not to go. If we know who we came from, we may better understand who we are not(*Unknown*).

All families are dysfunctional. In my family it wasn't Newton's apple that fell from the tree, just me!(*smj*)

I smile because you're my family, I laugh because there's nothing you can do about it!(*www.ofaafaa.com*)



Early Jamesons

Throughout the 20th 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.

ISLE OF BUTE¹

Descendants of Robert Jamison

Generation 1

1. **ROBERT¹ JAMISON¹⁻²** was born about 1680 in Bute, Scotland. (*Map & Chart Below*)

Robert Jamison Had the following children:

2. i. **ROBERT² "ROBERT MCKEMIE" JAMIESON^{1,3}** was born about 1708 in Bute, Scotland. He married Helen Rankin², daughter of Bryce Rankin and Katharin McLea, on Nov/29/1733 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland^{1,3}. She was born on Oct/21/1710 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland⁴.
- ii. **MARGARET JAMISON²** was born about 1720 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland. She married John McNuyar on Feb/11/1745/46 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland². He was born about 1722 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland.
- iii. **ISOBEL JAMISON.**

Generation 2

2. **ROBERT² "ROBERT MCKEMIE" JAMIESON** (Robert¹ Jamison)^{1,3} was born about 1708 in Bute, Scotland. He married Helen Rankin, daughter of Bryce Rankin and Katharin McLea, on Nov/29/1733 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland^{1,3}. She was born on Oct/21/1710 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland⁴. Robert "Robert McKemie" Jamieson^{1,3} was also known as Robert McKemie. Helen Rankin³⁻⁴ was baptized on Oct/29/1710 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland⁴.

Robert "Robert McKemie" Jamieson and Helen Rankin had the following children:

3. i. **ROBERT³ JAMIESON⁵** was born about 1734 in Bute, Scotland. He died about 1786 in Beith, Ayrshire, Scotland. He married Margaret Cook on Apr/22/1777 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland⁵.
4. ii. **CATHERINE JAMIESON⁶⁻⁷** was born on Jan/02/1734/35 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland⁶. She married John Broun, son of Duncan Broun and Sarah Stewart, on May/14/1756 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland⁷. He was born on Sep/24/1732 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland⁸.

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

² [Click Here to see RANKIN research.](#)

- iii. JANET JAMIESON⁹⁻¹⁰ was born on Sep/23/1736 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland⁹⁻¹¹. She died on Feb/03/1805 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland¹⁰. She married Neil Bannatyne³, son of Robert Bannatyne and Mary "Mary McKeimy" Jamison, on Mar/11/1761 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland¹². He was born on Apr/05/1732^{10, 13}. He died on Feb/15/1805 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland¹⁰. Janet Jamieson⁹⁻¹⁰ was baptized on Sep/26/1736 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland⁹. She was buried in Rothesay, Bute,



Map showing Bute and Ayrshire

- iv. Scotland¹⁰. Neil Bannatyne^{10, 13} was buried in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland¹⁰.
5. v. BRYCE JAMIESON was born about 1738 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland.
- v. JOHN "JOHN MCKEMIE" JAMIESON¹⁴⁻¹⁵ was born about 1740 in Bute, Scotland. He married Cathrine Jamieson, daughter of Alexander Jamieson, on Mar/19/1767 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland¹⁴. She was born about 1741 in Bute, Scotland.
- vi. MARY JAMIESON was born about 1742 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland.
- vii. WILLIAM JAMIESON was born about 1744 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland.
- viii. JAMES JAMIESON was born about 1747 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland.

Generation 3

3. **ROBERT³ JAMIESON** (Robert² "Robert McKemie", Robert¹ Jamison)⁵ was born about 1734 in Bute, Scotland. He died about 1786 in Beith, Ayrshire, Scotland. He married Margaret Cook on Apr/22/1777 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland⁵.

Robert Jamieson and Margaret Cook had the following children:

- i. JOHN⁴ JAMIESON.
- ii. MARGARET JAMIESON.

4. **CATHERINE³ JAMIESON** (Robert² "Robert McKemie", Robert¹ Jamison)⁶⁻⁷ was born on Jan/02/1734/35 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland⁶. She married John Broun, son of Duncan Broun and

³ Click here to see [BANNATYNE](#) research.

Sarah Stewart, on May/14/1756 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland⁷. He was born on Sep/24/1732 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland⁸. Catherine Jamieson⁶⁻⁷ was baptized on Jan/05/1734/35 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland⁶.

John Broun and Catherine Jamieson had the following children:

- i. SARAH⁴ BROUN.
- ii. ROBERT BROUN.
- iii. WILLIAM BROUN.
- iv. JAMES BROUN.

5. **JOHN³ "JOHN MCKEMIE" JAMIESON** (Robert² "Robert McKemie", Robert¹ Jamison)¹⁴⁻¹⁵ was born about 1740 in Bute, Scotland. He married Cathrine Jamieson⁴, daughter of Alexander Jamieson, on Mar/19/1767 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland¹⁴. She was born about 1741 in Bute, Scotland. John "John McKemie" Jamieson¹⁴⁻¹⁵ was also known as John McKemie.

John "John McKemie" Jamieson and Cathrine Jamieson had the following children:

- i. HELLEN⁴ JAMIESON¹⁶ was born on Feb/10/1769 in Kingarth, Bute, Scotland¹⁶. Hellen Jamieson¹⁶ was baptized on Feb/12/1769 in Kingarth, Bute, Scotland¹⁶.
- ii. ELIZABETH JAMIESON was born about 1771 in Bute, Scotland. She married an unknown spouse on Jan/23/1800 in Rothesay, Bute, Scotland.
- iii. ISOBELL JAMIESON¹⁷ was born on Dec/11/1775 in Kingarth, Bute, Scotland¹⁷.
- iv. ALEXANDER JAMIESON¹⁸ was born on Apr/08/1778 in Kingarth, Bute, Scotland¹⁸.
- v. JOHN JAMIESON¹⁵ was born on Jan/30/1782 in Kingarth, Bute, Scotland¹⁵.
- vi. WILLIAM JAMIESON¹⁹ was born on Apr/02/1786 in Kingarth, Bute, Scotland¹⁹.
- vii. JAMES JAMIESON²⁰ was born on Apr/24/1788 in Kingarth, Bute, Scotland²⁰.

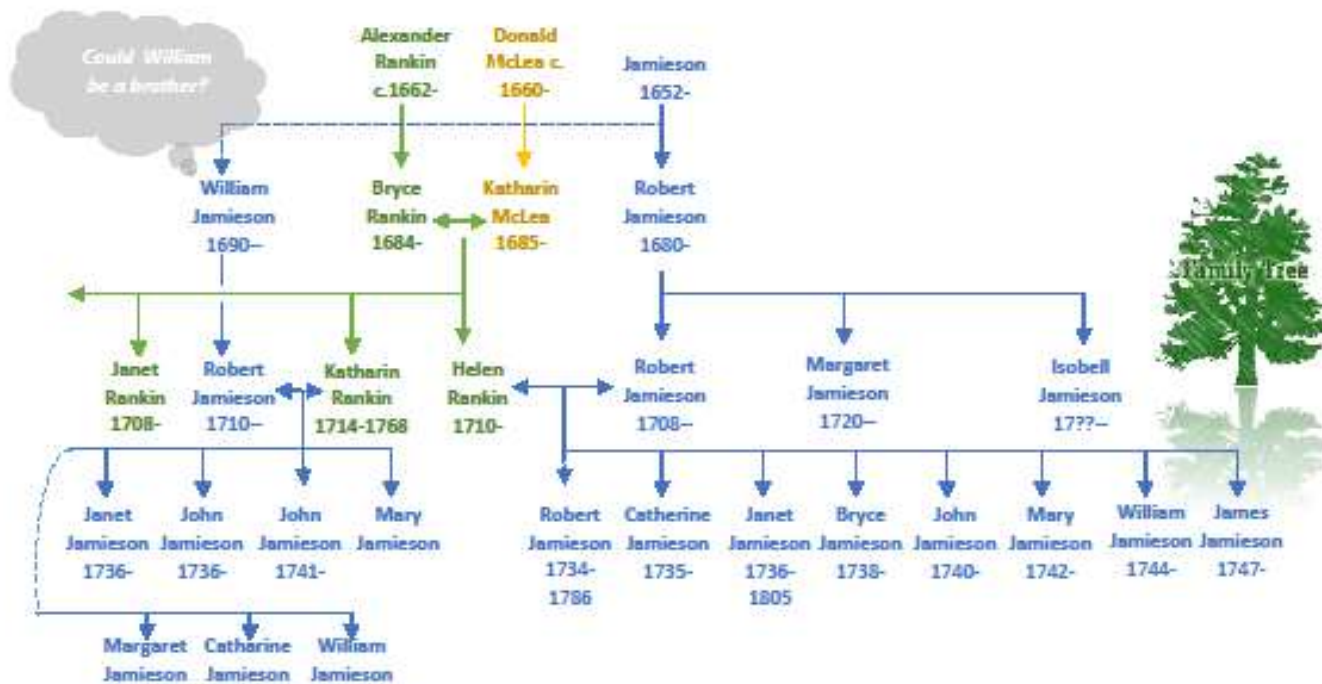
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⁴ Click here for Cathrine [JAMIESON](#) research.



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