

Jameson

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



Sources & Records

Welcome.

The following newsletter is an open-source collection of records, documents, articles and other topics that will help you in your search.

All citations will be provided with their original sources.

This is a free and open library that works in conjunction with The Jam?son Family Network, <https://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 as well, including articles, DNA and a host of Jameson researchers who are involved in their family histories.

Any questions, you can contact me at the e-mail shown above the title.

Contents

Special Interest Records [2](#)

Geographical Locations: [2](#)

Family Branches: [3](#)

General Interest Records: [4](#)

Additional Records [5](#)

Links & References: [5](#)

Important Early Documents: [5](#)

Special Interest Records

Geographical Locations Geographical Locations

Records of Ireland

[1622 Muster Rolls for County Londonderry.](#)

[1630 Muster Rolls for County Londonderry.](#)

[1630 Muster Rolls for County Antrim.](#)

[1689 Defenders of the Londonderry Siege.](#)

[PRONI Data File #1](#)



Records of Scotland

[The Scottish Undertakers of 1609](#)

Records of the United States

[The Early Military History of New Hampshire](#)

[New Hampshire Deeds, Part I](#)

Family Branches

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.

[Capt. David Cargill](#)

The non-traditional view.

(See also my paper entitled,

(["A Long and Winding Road"](#))

Editor's Blog

FACT OR FICTION

It's always been my long-held belief that a source must follow a fact, otherwise the author's intention is radically lost in the other general-worldly publishing enterprise. Take for example the genealogical epitaphs that come out of the old DAR closet as legendary tales of old with no rock-of-Peter to build upon. Application after application pierces ancient history like black holes in space with tales of the alternative as some might agree as horrifying degrees of inventive literature rather than the study of a family; as though the tale was told by Nixon rather than Woodward & Bernstein.

A reporter's license to carry a gun doesn't mean he can shoot holes through my family story and get away with it. He's got to have real "intent" that a miscarriage has been committed and real "facts" to substantiate the allegation, otherwise one wrong doesn't correct another. The writer on the other hand must make sure his or her story is adequately supported and not building just a house of cards. Look at what an archaeologist must do to attempt any type of anthropological understanding of ancient civilizations and the people who lived in those prehistoric times. Unlike modern man, he just can't go on the Internet and dig through old records and manuscripts to convert a hypothesis into a theory. He's got to go out into the field where perhaps an old relic or an old ruin can convince him that there is some truth to the original idea.

With the earlier mentioned DAR applications, for I can't vouch for the newer 21st century documents, the information on many of the forms had no or few sources, many of which were vague. This also included no verification by the society, itself, though understandable from their perspective. (Blog continues on [Page 8.](#))

Article

THE ALASONES OF BERWICK

s. m. jameson - 2018

#76400

According to some family researchers, Jonet Allasone(a), born in 1611 and baptized May 28th, 1611¹ Glasgow, married Johne Jamesoun(b) in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland. This could only be true if they were married about 1629 at the earliest when she was 18 years of age. Nor could she have married any three of his sons named John, the earliest known in 1620¹, possibly deceased prior to 1629, when the second son of that name came along in 1629¹ and the third son in 1630¹. In order to make this right, Jonet either married a different John Jameson(c) or the John(b) at a later date when John's first wife, Jonet, died early. (Article continues [page 6.](#))

¹ Nat'l Archives of Scotland, Ref. 10/57, Jonet Allasone, dau. of Jhone Allasone and Jonet Dynning, bpt. May 28, 1611, High Church, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Additional Interest Records

Important Early Documents

You may discover an occasional Jameson or two among the names included here along with relatives as well, but these early documents provide important events of the times and hints that might direct your research.

[The 1718 Ulstermen Letter to Gov. Samuel Shute](#)

[The 1787 Petitioners for the Lost State of Franklin](#)

Links and References That will Help your Research

These links are topical and can be accessed with or without subscription and can immeasurably aid your on-going project.

1. Ireland
 - 1.1. [PRONI](#)-(The Public Record Office of Northern Ireland)-Original documentation to before the 17th Century.
 - 1.2. [IGRS](#)-(The Irish Genealogical Research Society)-*subscription-based*.
2. World-wide
 - 2.1. [Find A Grave](#)-has over 170 million memorials; registration required, but no costs associated with data.
 - 2.2. [WorldGen Web](#)-is a non-profit, volunteer-based organization dedicated to providing genealogical and historical records and resources for world-wide access!
3. United States
 - 3.1. [Chronology of Epidemics](#) in the United States from 1657.
 - 3.2. [Old & Obscure Occupations](#)-Copyrighted list of old trades, skills and professions.

In studying the history of these genealogies in Scotland or Ireland, the redundancy of Christian names becomes more difficult in distinguishing who begat who and it's all too easy to confuse one couple for another. In this case our John Jameson(b) and Jonet Allasone were more age appropriate to the children they gave life to, that is, each of those children I discovered in my searches not only provided baptisms¹, but parents and places of baptisms as well. Not knowing as yet when either parent died, the last five kids may belong to the other couple described above as (c) who married about 1629².

There are several scenarios that can also create issues in determining parentage, too. The elder Johne Jamesoun could have lost his first wife, Jonet, and later remarried another Jonet Allason; to further baffle us this same Johne Jamesoun could have married another woman named Jonat. How could anyone differentiate between one or the other without marriage records!? During this period both names, John and Jonet, were especially frequent and reassigned to their children.

Research that I have conducted puts forth the following: Johne or Jonathan Jamesoun or Jameson was born sometime around 1590 give or take a few years on either side. It is not known when he was born, when he died or married. The sources for the children tells us that the married couple, Johne Jameson and Jonet Allasone, were apparently lawfully married and that marriage had to be at least by 1617 or earlier³ when the first of their children were born.

While there are a number of Jonet Allasone's in the region, none appear to be the mate of Johne Jameson. In Glasgow for example, there's a Jonet Allasone who married John Miller in 1638; Jonet who married Johne Glen in 1638; Jonet Allason who married Thomas Marshall in 1642; Jonet Allasone, daughter of Johne Allasone and Cathrein Gray, baptized August 26, 1629; Jonet Allasone, daughter of Wm. Allasone and Jonet Pollok, baptized March 17, 1638; Jonet, daughter of Mathow Allasone and Annabill Corse, baptized October

7, 1633; Jonet, daughter of Jon. Allasone and Agnes Lennox, baptized January 9, 1631; Jonet, daughter of Jon. Allasone and Agnes Henderson, baptized February 12, 1644; Jonet, daughter of William Allasoun and Margaret Taylour, baptized September 14, 1642; and Jonet, daughter of Johne Allasoune and Issobell Michell, baptized October 17, 1623; in Stirling a Jonet Allesone who married Thomas Huttone in 1594⁴. What we have is no Jonet Allasone of record of an age in or around the surrounding city of Glasgow that conceivably may have been the one that married Johne Jamesoun. So we must look elsewhere.

Surname origins are fairly consistent throughout the English, in 1248, and Scottish, in 1296, domains, the name appearing to bloom from either the French or Normans⁵. One research states the surname may be of Hebrew beginnings, but no references follow from that statement. Recorded first in England and following that in Berwick, Scotland, where the family flourished in the 13th century spreading outward to Edinburgh and Leith in Midlothian and later in Dunfermline in the county of Fife to Glasgow. Another researcher comments that the surname also grew from the Dalraidian kingdom on the western coast of Scotland "*descended from Angus Mor MacDonnell, Lord of the Isles*"⁶. the surname springing from the Gaelic, MacAllister.

The Allasones migration came out of Berwickshire, the southeastern region of Scotland moving northwest around the west end of the Firth of Forth to Dunfermline hence westerly to Glasgow. The clan settled first in Midlothian in Leith in the early 14th century and spreading into the countryside to the south(*Edinburgh*) before heading west. Leith(*pronounced Lite*), populated at least by the 12th century A.D., which is divided by Leith South and Leith North at the Water of Leith sits along the south coast of the Firth of Forth just about a ½ mile north of Edinburgh proper becoming a burgh in 1833, an independent town(*Town*), and later merged into Edinburgh by 1920⁷. Sometime later some Allasons finding the land being...

¹ I am well aware that some baptisms do occurred sometime distanced from the actual birth.

² No evidence to prove the existence of this couple in Glasgow as researched by someone on Ancestry.com

³ One researcher includes a Grizel Jameson but provides no source.

⁴ National Archives of Scotland-contact me for citations.

⁵ Surname Database, Name Origin Research, 1980-2017, Copyright-2017.

⁶ Copyright (c) 2000-2018, Swyrich Corporation, www.house of names.com.

⁷ Wikipedia, Internet, Origins of the surname Allison.

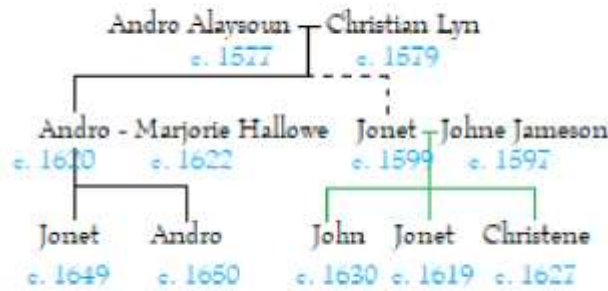
(Continued from Page 6 - Article)

...too populated moved on to Dunfermline, a former royal burgh in Fife, which sits about three miles from the north shore of the Firth of Forth. While inhabited long before Leith, it wasn't until sometime in the early 11th century it developed into a town right after the marriage of Malcolm III, King of Scotland and Saint Margaret at the church there⁸ the king and the Allisons found it profitable in combining their energy and resources together. While not entirely clear the family migrated west occupying some lands given them in present day Lanarkshire where they prospered. Some Allisons were in Erskine, in Dunbarton, but I have not researched this family to see which clan they originated from: McAllisters or Allisons.

Surname origins as previously mentioned, first record the name in England as Alisun in 1248 and in Scotland in 1296, as Patrick

Alisun, and in some cases, McAllister. Alisoun, Alicen, Allyson, Allese, Alicyn, Allecenne, Alisin, Alisen, Alleyson, Allisson, Alisanne, Allicen, Alyson, Alisonn, Alysun, Allie, Alisun, Allysann, Allix, Allisanne, Allisen, Allysanne, Allisan, Ali, Alysanne, Alysann, Alles, Ally, Allsun, Alisson, Alysoun, Aysen, Allisann, Allisoun, Alysan, Allisyn, Allyson, Allicenne, Alision, Alisenne, Allison, Alisann, Alice, Alisan⁹.

Not surprisingly one can discover the names Johne Jamisone and Jonet Alasone in Edinburgh, Leith and Dunfermline, but I believe that the Jonet Alaysoun who was baptized November 29, 1599 in Leith South, the daughter of Andro Alaysoun and Christian Lyn¹⁰, may have been the woman who married Johne Jamiesoun and together they settled in Glasgow. All the children were born in Glasgow. Besides those Jonet's that have yet to be uncover, there is one other Jonet Alisoune who was baptized on Feb. 15, 1579¹¹ in Dunfermline the daughter of Androw Alisoune and Helen/Elein Cuming. Jonet had a previous sibling



named Jonet, baptized April 6, 1575¹², but appears to have died. But the age difference is too great, I believe, and while the fact can't be discounted, I've traveled too many rabbit trails to persist to that end.

At any rate there is the subject of Johne Jamesoun and his parentage. I have not given this a lot of thought since the name is prolific in the extreme, but instead will leave this topic to another time. ж



Alissone, Count of Berwick, possibly the first of the name, there. French for Alice; English and Scots for Alan and finally Norman for Ellis. Variations include Alison Allason, Ellison, Allyson, Alasoune, Allinson,

⁸ Ibid, Wikipedia., same article.

⁹ Nameberry.com, (c) Copyright 2018, Nameberry, LLC;

¹⁰ National Archives of Scotland, Scotland's People, birth, Ref. 10/3; marriage 10/21/1591, Leith South, Ref. 90/75

¹¹ National Archives of Scotland, Scotland's People, Ref. 10/97

¹² National Archives of Scotland, Scotland's People, Ref. 10/77

(Continued from page 3-[Blog](#))

...I've touched on all this before since we all need to line up on the same page if we are to define our families properly and in so doing to gear our up and coming generation, so they don't get lost in the maze. I've can't tell you how many folks have tied my ancestor, William Jameson, to an English family that spells their surname, Jennison! In order to dispel the notion, I spent time researching the family, time I would have preferred prowling around my own branch of the tree. I suppose identifying family with some noble cause is no more than an opinion that constricts the blood vessels to the brain and encourages ignorance. ✂

CLAIM TO FAME

William Jameson, perhaps the progenitor of multi-branches of the Jamesons out of Northern Ireland, hasn't a clue to the controversy that surrounds him and his ilk; nor for that matter do I. For someone who appears so prominent among the Jamesons why anyone hasn't determined the man's identity and relationship to any one of us has us all perplexed. Surely, the records must have something on him.

Unfortunately, we will all be waiting until the cows fly home to determine his ancestry and descendants. Curiously, figuring him out is like the Gordian knot, insoluble in its own terms; Alexander the Great thought he'd become ruler of Asia with the slice of the sword and died prior to invading the eastern Asian nations beyond India. This seems to be our fate as well.

Rev. E. O. Jameson has twice indicated that the celebrated man was the progenitor of first, the Jamesons In Maine and those of Hugh and Alexander Jameson of New Hampshire. My research into the matter has produced some interesting results which I will briefly put forth here.

If William Jameson of Maine and his brother, John, are, indeed, relatives of the Ulsterman, I would venture forth that Mr. Jameson of Falmouth, 1718, would have been the man at the gates of Londonderry. His father, obviously, wasn't the so-called William Jameson since his name was Robert Jameson of Scottish birth. Mr. Jameson's sons, John & William arrived, respectively, in 1707 and 1705, with their families, settled in County Antrim and

before emigrating to the colonies in 1718 had settled for a brief time in County Tyrone¹.

The other aspect of Rev. Jameson's call includes the families of Alexander and Hugh Jameson of Dunbarton/Antrim, New Hampshire. Jameson states that they were also the sons of William Jameson who figured in the 1689 Siege of Londonderry. Hugh's other brother, Thomas Jameson, also arrived in New England, but Rev. Jameson inadvertently mixed him up with Thomas Jameson of Windham, New Hampshire, a son of William & Margaret (Clark) Jameson of the same place, stating he was the one on board the ship, *Lime*, that arrived in Boston in 1738, and not Hugh's brother. He was not.

The difficulties that arise among many families being researched gets compounded by speculation and the prolific nature of the colonists themselves and the good Reverend succumbed to the inevitable choices that afflict us all-conjecture.

According to Rev. Jameson he has conjectured that Henry Jamison of Bucks County, Pennsylvania was a brother of William Jameson of Maine and John Jameson of Massachusetts. This included also a brother, Robert. Other investigators have been inclined to comment that Henry was related to James Jameson of Boston, Massachusetts, too.

So, there you have it. Like the old tv show, All In The Family, we are one and the same despite the obvious differences in DNA and lack of evidence. ✂

1 – A research report on the ancestry of the Jamesons in Maine is forthcoming to be published on the jamesonnetwork.