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THE JAMESONS OF MAINE

s. m. jameson | november 01, 2018

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to lay out my opinion based on my research of the Jamesons who arrived in New England in 1718, settling into Milton, Massachusetts and in Falmouth, Maine. By doing so, I am laying the foundation of a family thoroughly integrated with the Scots who arrived upon the colonial shores of North America with the thought that religious and personal freedoms were at the apex for emigration.

DNA makes a strong case toward establishing their origins and toward straightening out the fabric of their history, a tapestry rich in heroism and suffering that can be applied to nearly all the Scot's families that sought release from the political ineptitude of the European crowns, their repressive role in limiting intelligent thinking by others beneath the grand scale of royal self-opinionated and self-appointed elitism.

As political systems fade, new ideas breached the old-world habits of the oligarchy¹ and autocratic² excesses to foment and spear-head progression toward new forms of governing. How many times do we as a people struggle with conservative liberalism³, possibly the first sign of innovative expressions; results which modestly attack the conservative idealisms of a changing nation. The Scot's rejected the abusive, authoritative role of the current monarchy and forged ahead to build a political system that included their own doctrine.

That movement fostered a "*more perfect union*" one which greatly influenced the thinking of former colonials into a nation greater than the sum of their parts. Will it last? I don't know. At least not as I see the landscape now with the march of Socialism the Democrats refuse to name and perhaps not in the forms originally intended.

Author's Notes.

In understanding the roots of our families, the playing field was large and covered several hundred years. In that regard I spent some time digging up the following background as it pertains to those families that toiled within the political spectrum, though in this case two nations were colliding against each other in reckless abandonment for the Crown and the apathetic injustices that surely followed in its wake. Too, the Lords' and Earls' came strongly into the mix, especially in southwestern Scotland and as such attention has been given to the Boyd's of Kilmarnock parish who governed this region.

Secondly, Scotland's history is convoluted in the sense that territories and fiefs changed hands frequently. Understand, that a King or Queen changed minds frequently whether to keep the local Lords at odds or to accommodate the shifting winds of time and events.

Foot notes are in numbers ⁵; End notes in Roman & purple ^{h ii};

¹ Power of the few.

² The power of one.

³ Liberty & Liberal both come from the Latin, "Liber" an adjective meaning, free and/or unrestricted.

EARLY HISTORY OF KILMARNOCK

Our roots are diverse.
The conquering seed did not remain fallow but bloomed.
Like water, blood evened the battle field
and like the egg of every living thing
it had been torn away by the prevailing winds
only to plant anew someplace else⁴.

The Boyd Family

When Johne Adam and his neighbor, John Jamesone, were born in Scotland about 1620, they did not know, then, that they were born under an era now known as “The Age of Kings”⁵. A time in which successful rulers with nearly dictatorial powers felt it was their Devine Right⁶ to rule the masses. Like many of their neighbors, they were middle class peasants, in one of the skilled trades or as agriculturalists, Lowlanders with an English background with probable Anglo-Saxon or Norman links, Protestant whose ancestry flowed north into Scotland and landed in the Parish of Kilmarnock, county of Ayr.

The parish of Kilmarnock lies in the bailiwick⁷ of Cunningham and under the sheriff-Dom of Ayr, lies but a scant five miles from Irvine Bay on the west, some 24 or 25 miles from Glasgow to the north east. About

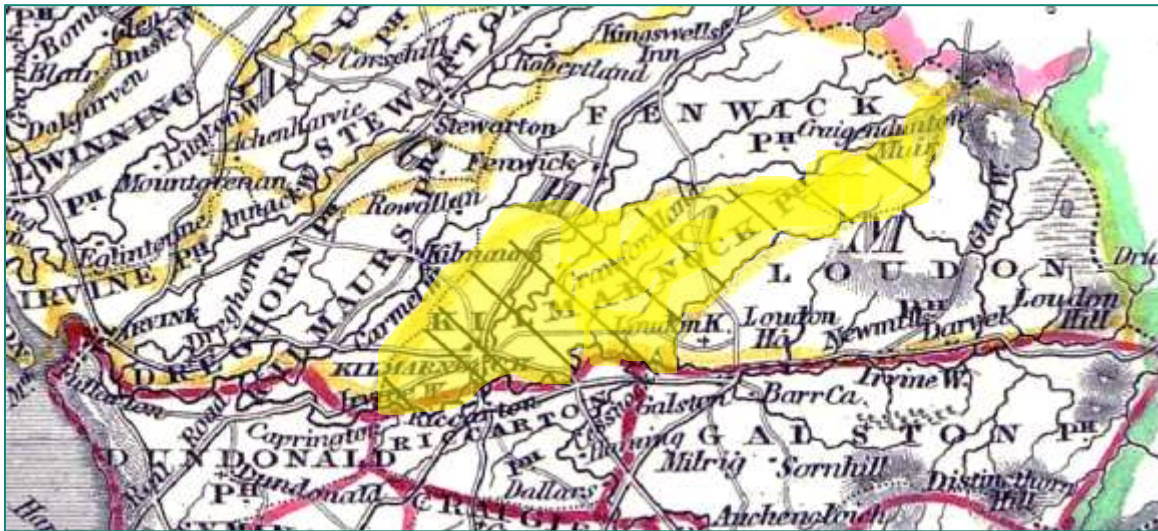


Figure 1: Parish of Kilmarnock in the County of Ayrshire, Scotland.

nine miles in length and four miles wide divided by the Irvine River and established as a burgh in 1591⁸. Some of the place names of villages, hamlets and such in the parish are the following⁹: Annahill, Assloss, Berryhill, Blackwood, Borland, Bringan, Brunthill, Burleggati, Caprickhill, Castlehill, Crookedholm, Crosshouse, Dykescroft, Farfield, Finnick, Fleminghill, Galston, Grange, Greenhead, Greenside, Grougar Mains, Hemphill, Hillhouse, Hurlford, Keppinburn, Killincraig, Kilmarnock, Laigh Church, Little Raws, Longpark, Low Todhill, Meikle Mosside, Milton, Monkland, Moscow, Muirside, New Farm Loch, Newhouse, Northcraig, Polbaith,

⁴ s. m. jameson, 2018.

⁵ From the Assassination of Henry IV of France to the eve of the American Revolution, *History's Timeline*, Cooke, Kramer & Entwistle, 1981, Publ. by Ward Lock Ltd., pg. 124(6).

⁶ Used by Martin Luther during the Peasant Rebellion of 1525, Germany, from Romans 13:1-7(1).

⁷ Under the authority of an officer of the court(4).

⁸ *Forbears*, Historical description of Kilmarnock-[https://forebears.io/scotland/ayrshire/Kilmarnock\(2\)](https://forebears.io/scotland/ayrshire/Kilmarnock(2)).

⁹ It is important to note that the original parish was wedged between Cunninghame to the northwest and the county of Kyle to the southwest.

Polruscane, Ralstonhill, Raws, Redding, Rushaw, Skerrington Mains, Soulcross, Stewarton, Struthers, Tannahill, Templetonburn, West Hillhead and Whinpark.

The first Earl of the parish was Lord Boyd his home at Dean Castle and later forfeited in 1745. It is home to the Boyds¹⁰, Jamesone's, Craig's, Adam(s)'s¹¹, Kirkland's, even the McKenney's, though this family settled



Figure 2 Aerial view of Dean Castle, Home Seat of the Lord Boyd's, Kilmarnock, Scotland-Photo, postcard located on Pinterest.com.

more into Glasgow and Lanarkshire, the Wright's who settled in northeast Ayrshire and the Kerr family out of Moray and into Ayrshire by the late 1500's. Many of these same surnames including the following-Porterfield's out of Co. Antrim, Ireland, Patterson's in Antrim, too, McAllister's of Antrim, and his wife's family, the Boyle's, Taggart's, McLellan's and Archibald's, The Clark's, Bolton's, Cargill's and Gordon's are a few others having follow the stream of migration out of Scotland, especially out of Ayrshire, into Counties Antrim and Londonderry before heading west to the American colonies. A few others, Highlanders, like the MacGregor's, the Stuart Jamieson's and Smith's left Argyleshire in the mid 1610's settling into Londonderry, a pronounced Catholic town prior to the

Ulster Plantation of 1609¹². With Protestant emigration arising from England and Scotland, the Irish catholic were discriminated and barred from their lands, could not hold public office and mistreated cruelly by the Queen's^{13,14} or King's¹⁵ army and staff(*profiteers*) and burgesses(*trade guilds*).

Notwithstanding, to understand the Scots who choose this parish as home it's purview is a perspective of the town, itself. History delights us with records stating that the town's origins go back to A.D. 322¹⁶ when St. Mernoc(*or Marnock*), an adherent of St. Colomba, founded a church and residence here in order to satisfy those whose lives followed his distinctive religion and labors. "Kil" is a Celtic word meaning "cell" or burial place of Marnock¹⁷. Linguists break the name down to "the hill of the great grave(26)". In 1299, a document recorded Kilmarnock as Kelmernoke¹⁸, but its origins are unknown. While the streets in town were of mud, much of the time, it was a fairly large burgh and had no equal at the time when it came to metals *forming* in the country¹⁹ but apparently required some much needed repair. The year 1547²⁰, stands out in regard to the King's appointment of a parish clerk which by then, the burgh had grown in size and population²¹.

It appears that the history of Kilmarnock is not a history without the Boyds who came prior to the 1400's which is about as far as recorded history will allow us to go. The year 1591, was a red-letter day for the family

¹⁰ *The History of Kilmarnock*, McKay, Archibald, 2nd edition, Kilmarnock, 1858(5).

¹¹ *The connections between the Adam's, Boyd's, Jamesone's and Wright's can be researched back well before the 1700's.*

¹² *Research has shown the Cargill's were in Argyleshire as well and appear to have moved on to town Londonderry about the same time as these others.*

¹³ *History of Ireland*, Rev. E. A. D'Alton, London, Gresham Publ. Co., Volume III, 1547-1649, Chp. XII, pgs. 195-6.

¹⁴ *Queen Elizabeth*(8).

¹⁵ *King James VI*(8).

¹⁶ *Additional histories of the area indicate that St. Mernock actually resided here about the sixth century A. D.*

¹⁷ *Also known by Kel-mo-ernin-oce, meaning a Gallic church of my Little Ervine*(4).

¹⁸ *Lordship & Barony of Kilmarnock*(26)

¹⁹ *The History of Kilmarnock*, McKay, Archibald, 2nd edition, Kilmarnock, 1858, Chp. 1, pg. 6(5).

²⁰ *Refs. (4) and (5) are at odds with each other in regard to the date 1547 or 1507 of the later.*

²¹ *Ibid*, page 5.

when King James wrote out a charter to Thomas Lord Boyd and Robert Master Boyd, his son, “for life” and “in fee” erecting the town of Kilmarnock into a burgh or barony. Their seat of power lay one mile northeast of town in the structure known as Dean²² Castle erected about 1350, which brings the family’s history further back. Ninety years earlier was the battle of the Norse and the Scottish army in 1263 on the shores of Larques, (*Largs, Scotland*) and their defeat by Alin Durward and the Steward of Scotland, Robert Boyd²³. With this victory the Scottish king now had control of the western coast²⁴ and for the Boyd family a significant authority over the lands of Cunningham²⁵ who were then battling the Montgomerie Clan over lands nearby²⁶.

The family’s origins appear to derive from Simon²⁷ a brother of Walter FitzAlan who was the first High Steward of Scotland. The name is descriptive in that it derives from the Celtic “*buidhe*” meaning *fair* or *blonde* which pointed toward, Robert Boyd, son of Simon²⁸. However, a second explanation asserts that the Boyds were vassals of a Norman family known as de Morville of Largs and Irvine and appears to be more thoroughly researched²⁹. Interestingly enough, in Gaelic, the word *boid* actually means “*from Bute*” the island just off the shore from Ayrshire. It appears, then, that these clans in and around northwest Ayrshire were probably descendants of the Highland clans of Scotland(9) with the exception of the Boyds. The third such Sir Robert Boyd of this line acted valiantly beside Bruce until the independence of Scotland at the Battle of Bannockburn, 1314³⁰. For this Boyd was given the lands of Kilmarnock, Bondington and Hertschaw, forfeited by John Baliol, dated 1308 and 1316. Included among these were the present areas of Kilbride, Ardnel and Dalry.

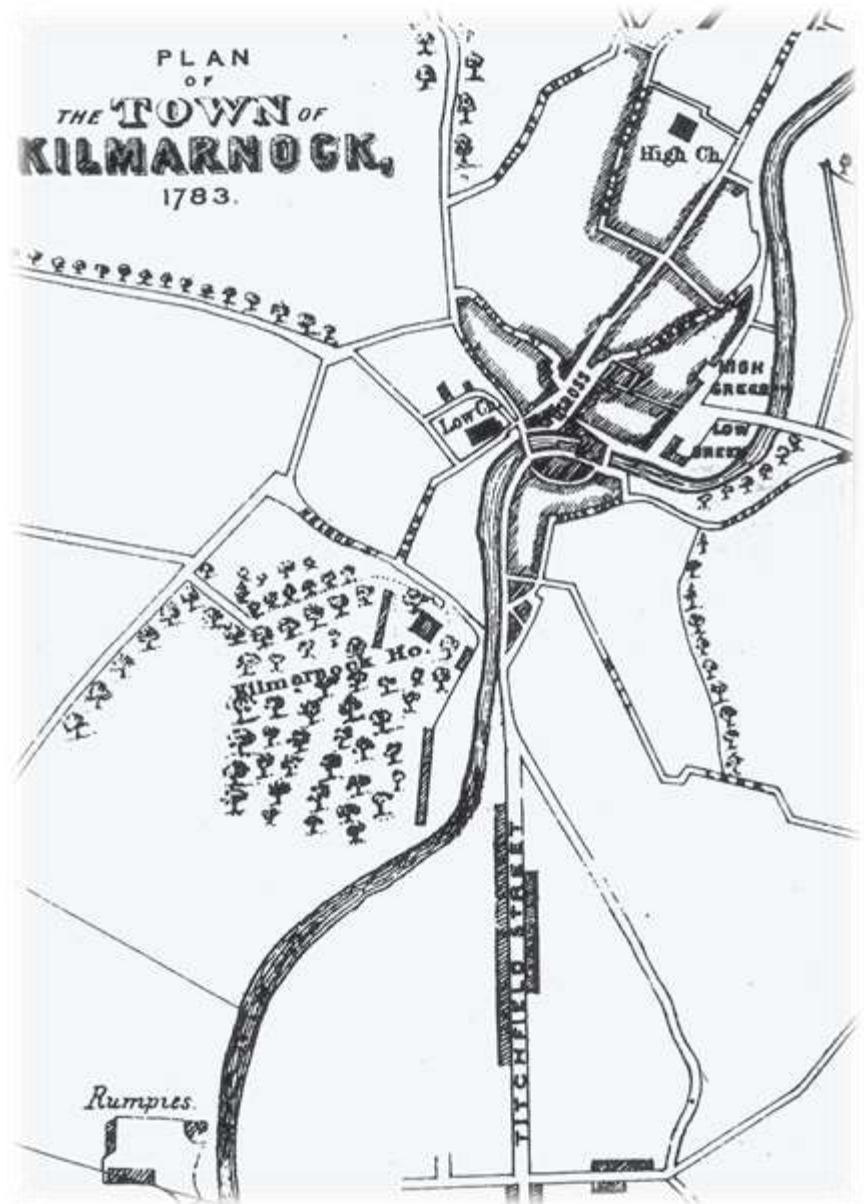


Figure 3 1783 map of Kilmarnock(27)

²² *Dean signifies a hollow or very small valley-Etymology:Wikipedia.*

²³ *At Kipping Burn, Sir Robert Boyd intercepted a number of “flying Danes” and put them to the sword. Some historians feel that this became a turning point in the battle in which the Norwegians fled and never came back(10)ps. 55-56.*

²⁴ *Hist. of the Boyds, William P. Boyd, Chp. II, page 29(4).*

²⁵ *These lands extended from about 1115, when they were granted to Robertus Cunningham situated in and around the parish of Kilmaurs(9).*

²⁶ *This battle for lands and prestige is entirely interwoven into the Scottish tapestry and among the families where each generation found itself either in cahoots with one another or in cruel and warring disagreement.*

²⁷ *History of Kilmarnock-D 'Alton, Chp. III, pg. 18(5).*

²⁸ *Ibid, Chp. III, pg. 18(5).*

²⁹ *History of the Boyds, William P. Boyd, Chp. IV, pg. 53(4).*

³⁰ *This was a two-day battle between the English Edwards I & II and Robert de Bruce at Bannockburn, just south of Stirling(11).*

In the mid-15th century another Sir Robert Boyd, a descendant of Simon, along with his brother, Sir Alexander, kidnapped James III from Linlithgow and bestowed him to Edinburgh as monarch. He was made Lord of Parliament by James II and became Ambassador to England. Now, “*at the summit of distinction*”³¹ to lay the foundation of his future he cemented the royal bond by having his eldest son, Thomas, wedded to Lady Margaret, the King’s eldest sister. He was appointed Earl of Arran about 1308, which consisted of the lands of West Kilbride, or Portincross and here the Boyds of Portincross stood with their castle rooted to the rocks that projected into the sea of Firth. His eldest son, Sir Thomas Boyd, became the First Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock. He married Johanna Montgomery of Androsson who had two sons, Thomas, his heir, and William Boyd, Abbot of Kilwinning. According to William Boyd, author of *History of the Boyds*, page 58, Sir Thomas Boyd was known for having slain Sir Allen Stewart of Darnley for an old feud and then having been killed in revenge by Alexander Stewart, brother to the foregoing, in 1439 at Craignaught Hill in the parish of Dunlop. Not soothing any wounds, the Boyd’s sent another Stewart³² in Dunbarton to Heaven in retaliation. In the coming years this back and forth fighting existed up to the mid-1600’s between the Boyd’s and other clans and their relationship with the royal court was always touch and go. Whatever the moment, whatever the happenstance the Boyd’s were quick on their feet and deftly nimble ably demonstrating the merits of their stations in life. When one Boyd married a daughter of a Montgomery it did not influence the outcome of another Montgomery killed by a Boyd for revenge of a Boyd cousin.

Sir Robert Boyd was 4th Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock at the death of his father, 1550, and immediately aligned himself with, Mary, Queen of Scots. He fought at the Battle of Langside, 1568, falling in disfavor of the Earl of Moray, Lord James Stewart(12), who then was controlling the Scottish Government. Mary’s escape from Lochleven Castle upset the balance of power causing Scottish nobles to coalesce around Mary or the Lord of Moray battling it out just a wee bit south of Glasgow³³. With the Hamilton’s and the Earl of Argyle among her many Nobles her army outnumbered the Regent. Unfortunately, the Lord Stewart with his lesser number had command of Scotland’s most experience military strategists and thus within a two hour period the battle had been won in his favor and Queen Mary rode quickly off to England³⁴.

Boyd died in 1589, only two years before Kilmarnock was granted Burgh status by a charter granted in 1591 to his son, Thomas 5th Lord Boyd, and ratified June 5, 1592 by Parliament³⁵. The town was growing, hosiery and bonnet-making and weaving principal markets at the time, but a growing concern had mounted a number of years earlier from which King Charles II needed someone to lead the offensive against the Covenantors in southwest Scotland. He made General (*Sir*) Thomas Dalziel, also known as Bloody Tam, commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland who raised a new force called “the Scots Greys”. An eminent cavalier he served with Charles I with “*zealous bigotry*”, serving in Ireland against Cromwell during the civil war. Captured at the Battle of Worcester in 1651, he was imprisoned in the Tower of London, but quickly escaped fleeing England only to enter service with the Russian Tsar to lead a brutal Cossack regiment. His reign of terror began at Dean Castle, Kilmarnock, his drive both psychological and physical, against not just the Covenantor rebels but the local populace as well. This period embodied the Rising of Pentland³⁶ in 1666 and for the next decade under the dastardly rule of a menace, Dalziel, the Covenantors and Presbyterians felt the whip of injustice and cruel instigations of a Monarch. Reminiscent of the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, people were suddenly torn from their homes and pulpits, discredited and either sent to prison or executed on the merest of whims. Examples abound: at Edinburgh, 1677, a report taken from many who fled to Ireland and Holland *gave their opinion that the sentences inflicted in the year 1661*”, “*ought to be taken off*” including those of Mr. Hugh Kennedy, Mr. William Crichton, Mr. Edward Jamieson “*and some others*”³⁷; confinement in places distanced from their homes(*Chp. 1, pg. 3*); *the assembling*

³¹ *Ibid*, Chp. III, pg. 28-9(5).

³² *History of Kilmarnock-D’Alton*, Chp. III, pg.23(5).

³³ “*The Queen beheld this conflict within a half a mile distant, standing upon a hill, accompanied with Lord Boyd, the ...*”,(13), Appendix, ps. 91-92

³⁴ *Part of Mary’s difficulty had been her head Lord Hamilton who plunged into the fray too early leading to the quick and early disaster*(14)-Chp., *The Battle of Langside*, ps. 22-23.

³⁵ *History of Kilmarnock*(5), Chp. VI, ps.53-54.

³⁶ *The Hist. of the Sufferings of the Church*(15), Book II, Chp. 1, pg. 2.

³⁷ *The Hist. of the Sufferings...*(15),Book II, Chp. 12, pg. 346.

and convening...is prohibited...as most dangerous and unlawful practice(Chp. 1, pg. 4); of the first wave to trial after the battle of Pentland, having been advocated were considered guilty and then sentence to hang(Chp. 1, pg.38-9³⁸); Estates were forfeited, and women thrown into watery pits who died from exposure³⁹; In 1666, Charles II confiscated all the lands of the Pentland rebels and gave them to General Dalziel(Chp. 1, pg. 51-53); Hugh McKail and John Neilson were tortured with the “boots”(Ibid, pg. 53); “mere suspicions of being accessory” put the good people of Kilmarnock into the dungeon at Dean(Chp. 2, pg. 63).

The affairs of state wreaked havoc on the countryside. You were either a Jacobite(part of the Scottish absolute monarchy) or a Whig(part of the English constitutional monarchy) or in other words for Stuart rule and Catholicism or not. While this is all ancient history it is important to note that *absolutism* and the *divine right of kings* ended in 1688⁴⁰ during the Glorious Revolution with the last Roman Catholic monarch, King James VII of Scotland aka King James II of England and Ireland.

As to the Boyds of this period it is remarked that James Boyd the 8th Lord of Kilmarnock was a steady supporter of Charles I but embraced the Covenantors subscribing to the National Covenant in March of 1638 at Edinburgh⁴¹; like a gambler betting the same amount on the red and black spaces in roulette. He married Catherine Craik who died in 1654 leaving him with one son, William, who succeeded him as Earl of Kilmarnock, chartered by Charles II in 1661. It is not known if the Earl took any active part in the sufferings of his people, but the Castle was now used as a stronghold for Dalziel⁴² and it appears very obviously, this family changed loyalties and his son, William Boyd, became the 2nd Earl of Kilmarnock. Yet, Boyd probably did nothing to prevent any of the atrocities occurring about him. When he passed away in 1699, his son, William, heir, became 3rd Earl of Kilmarnock and a supporter of George I in 1714⁴³ and with the Earl of Argyle at Glasgow, joined him to defend that city against rebel invaders stirring in the Highlands. When he returned, he gave a grant to the town of Kilmarnock in 1700 providing for several common greens, shops “under the tollbooth”, weights, pocks and measures, the troan(*weigh-house*), customs, fares and weekly fees^{44, i}. Though he thought kindly of his townspeople, never-the-less, he stood firmly with the House of Hanover and this perhaps was an inducement to keep his people steadfast in that regard. He appointed the Magistrates, sometimes known as “*bayllies*”, to hold court and make decisions both in civil and criminal cases. Along with this he gave them authority to create burgesses for commercial enterprise, allowing or barring others from the town or from elsewhere to do business or set up manufacture. This interesting aspect in Kilmarnock and the surrounding region pointed primarily to the major industry of weaving and this, as we learned previously was churning out much retail 60 and 70 years before it was brought over to Ulster among the Scotsmen who settled into the Bann Valley. This activity outproduced all others in Ayrshire⁴⁵.

Meanwhile, in 1715, men of the north had collected 12,000 men-in-arms⁴⁶ to come to the aid of the Pretender, James Francis Edward Stuart, Prince of Wales, son of James II and now leader of the infraction. Upset over the Acts of Settlement⁴⁷ passed in King William III’s reign which secured the succession of the crown to the House of Hanover, James Stuart with the support of the Pope, King of Spain and the Duke of Savoy took preparations to go to Scotland and announce his intentions of being King of both countries. In 1765, Prince James died in Rome and after more than fifty years pursuing the Crown of Great Britain, the Stuart’s failed to regain it⁴¹.

³⁸ Some of these were: Thomas Paterson, Andrew Arnot, John McCulloch, Gavin Hamilton, John Gordon & his brother, Robert, Christopher Strang, John Parker, John Ross, James Hamilton and John Shiels.

³⁹ *The Hist. of Suffering...*(15), Chp. 2, pg. 64

⁴⁰ Wikipedia(8), King James II of England.

⁴¹ *Hist. of the Boyd Family*(4), Chp. IV, pg. 66.

⁴² *History of Kilmarnock*(5), Chp. V, pg. 37.

⁴³ *Hist. of the Boyd Family*(4), Chp. IV, ps. 66-67.

⁴⁴ *Hist. of Kilmarnock*(5), Chp. VII, pg. 57.

⁴⁵ *Hist. of Kilmarnock*(5), Chp. VII, ps. 57-8.

⁴⁶ *History of the Boyds*(4), Chp. IV, pg. 67.

⁴⁷ *The English Cyclopaedia*(18), Vol. V, pg. 781

As we have seen through this period of the Stuarts attempting to continue their claim on a united Great Britain, Boyd, was having troubles of his own on the home front. Dealing with the forces of the Pretender's enemy at Glasgow, the appointment of Thomas Dalzeal to Castle Dean and suddenly the appearance of Raibeart Ruadh MacGriogair, or as history names him, Rob Roy. Born in 1671, he was known as a Scottish outlaw and a folk hero to the sundry people of upper Stirlingshire. With his father in 1689, and I might add, a Presbyterian, he was involved in the Jacobite Uprising of that year at which his father was captured and imprisoned for two years and at his deportment for treason, the death of his mother. Under the protection of John Campbell, 2nd Duke of Argyll, and an amnesty the Duke had arranged, MacGregor lived there for a short period of time. Then, in 1717⁴⁸, the Indemnity Act provided special benefits of pardoning all those who participated in the 1715(19) Uprising except for Clan Gregor who were completely excluded. MacGregor's interest in this uprising was minimal. However, he continued to collect his tribute⁴⁹ marching into the territories of Monteith, Lennox and Dumbarton agitating the local populaces just above Glasgow. He disarmed people opposed to the Stuart's claim and as the Earl of Mar and his disaffected Highlanders came south, Edinburgh was alerted to capture suspected persons including Rob Roy. With the Earl of Argyll in King George's camp, MacGregor's dilemma only cautioned him to the events gathering at Sheriffmuir. Should he offend his patron, the Duke of Argyll or join the Earl of Mar whose Lord was also James II. When the Duke arrived in Perth, MacGregor returned to his homelands with what spoils he obtained from Falkland⁵⁰.



Figure 4 Rob Roy MacGregor

Thus, ended the alarm to the south in Kilmarnock.

And thus, ends the story for us of the Lords and Earls of Boyd and Kilmarnock.

The Plight of Our Families

During the dark hours of the Glorious Revolution, the ramifications of the house of Stuart and the insidious cruelty of the Roman Church created issues among the people in the parishes and the surrounding territory. Not everyone was happy with the Stuarts. Not everyone wanted to be a Catholic like the Lords Boyd and Hamilton. As with our own families the majority wanted enough food on the table, a place to keep out of the inclement weather and to freely worship. Neither the Whigs nor the Jacobite's much cared on the home front about the commoners, the villagers were left defenseless as the powers-to-be wrangled over the politics of the nation. It wouldn't be until 1707⁵¹, that England and Scotland would finally unite in a common, reluctant bond resulting in peace for some years to come.

Migration came about as doctrines dictated the slaughter and blood-shed of the people. Most Englishmen who did sail out to Ulster, Jamaica, New Zealand were not hindered in any way, and though a few Scot's merchantmen managed to become wealthy as they headed into parts unknown, the middle class Scot's commoners were too entrenched by either the proclamations of the Church of England or those of the Stuarts to much care. In sixteen o nine, had come the Ulster migrations and twelve years later New Scotland or Nova Scotia was opened up in 1621, as poverty and adventure pushed out two thousand people in just under 24 months⁵². Distrust of the clergy and it didn't matter which were in power at the time, the loss of their lands, being thrown out in this give and take back battle, the loss of their congregations, the inability to worship on pain of legal death created confusion and indecision. Free assembly and public office were recycled from one King to another depending upon their persuasion. The Covenant was a bouncing ball-here one day and gone on the morrow. Battle scarred the lands, especially throughout the western Lowlands, while marauders openly stole, robbed and killed wantonly

⁴⁸ Wikipedia, *King James II.*

⁴⁹ *A form of cultural blackmail.*

⁵⁰ *Memoirs of Rob Roy(19), ps. 193, 198.*

⁵¹ *History's Timeline(6), pg. 143.*

⁵² *Hist of Scotland(21), MacArthur, Chp. VII, pg. 129.*

as had Rob Roy noted above. Though MacGregor was a kind of Robin Hood of his day, he was a brute and cruel when allegiances waned. People were stricken with fear at his name, towns closed up and armed themselves for no one knew when he and his gang would ambush or attack. Even the Nobles were frightened for MacGregor was not biased and had no compunction when it came to building his treasury.

The battles between the Jacobite's and the Whig's were thrust upon the land in no uncertain terms, as well. With Cromwell came the Restoration, the plantations were well-filled with prisoners captured in 1650 at Dunbar and in 1651 in England at Worcester⁵³. As he addressed the government in his own fashion as Lord Protector⁵⁴ his general was raising havoc to the north capturing all the public records at Stirling and sending them to London right after his victory there and then removing the Regalia and the Honours which consisted of the Crown, Sword and the Sceptre at Castle Dunnottar. Fortunately, a castle worker discovered the items and with her husband's help buried them beneath their home and the items were nearly forgotten. With Cromwell's death Charles II was recalled to the throne in 1660 and his first act was to eliminate free trade between England and Scotland. The times got worse, the economy nose-dived and then the Presbyterians were thrown out of their congregations again and the Act of Indemnity in 1662, did not help some 800 souls as they were fined. Immediately, 350 ministers resigned refusing to sign an Oath which resulted in their being turned out of their parishes. With a series of more Acts, a revolt in the western Lowlands of the Presbytery kept the churches empty⁵⁵. At this time there were some 900 paroches(*parishes/church divisions*) divided into 68 Presbyteries and then into 14 Synods⁵⁶.

As already mentioned, the persecutions were already in force when General Dalziel seated himself at Dean Castle. Most of the citizenry with Boyd were Stuart adherents, but outside it the Presbytery were hard-pressed as the general bore down upon them at Pentland Hills in 1666, while tortures were committed in the name of the King. " *The trials which followed were infamous, from the shameful and constant use of torture. The instruments used for this purpose were the thumbkin, a screw applied to the thumb-joint, and the boot, a cylinder in which the leg of the victim was crushed by hammering in wedges. Both inflicted the most fearful pain without destroying life. Twenty men were hanged in different places.*"⁵⁷ The Indulgence of 1669 was issued to bring back the ministers to their pulpits, but when this failed another series of Acts allowed the Crown to make criminal those who broke any law and the army was amassed and moved slowly through the territory pillaging at leisure. In 1674, 39 ministers were denounced-Alexander Lennox, David Williamone, Alexander Moncrief, John Rae, David Home, *Edward Jamison*, James Frazer, William Wishart, Thomas Hog of Ross, Robert Lockhart, John Wilkie, George Johnston, Patrick Gillespy, James Kirkton, John Weir, Mathaniel Martin, Andrew Morton, Andrew Donaldsone, John Crichton, William Row, Thomas Urquhart, Thomas Hog of Larbore, William Arskine, James Donaldson, Robert Gillespie, John Gray, James Wedderburn, John Wardlaw, Thomas Douglass, George Campbell, Francis Irvine, John Wallace, Andrew Anderson, John Muriman, George Hamilton, Donald Cargill⁵⁸, Alexander Bertram, James Wilson, Robert Maxwell⁵⁹. The incarceration of honest men, ministers and professors, along with bloody skirmishes at the conventicles in the fields did not endeared them to the local populace. In fact, this region between the parish of Kilmarnock and Glasgow was favored by the Covenanters for holding large open-air assemblies in defiance of the Crown. At Drumclog, just a scant 16 miles east of Kilmarnock, at Loudoun Hill where the conventicle was planned, some 200 Covenanters battled Bloody Claverhouse's dragoons at the spot routing the Crown's troops with a successful victory⁶⁰.

Archibald Campbell, the Lord of Argyll, who opposed the Crown, was then condemned and he fled to Holland where he joined up with many others who had escaped the King's clutches. At this time preparations were in place to escape permanently to the Carolinas in North America, but the perpetrators were caught and put to death. Argyll schemed to replace the King and as he did so, his own territories were attacked at Inveraray, the

⁵³ See Newsletters, 2019, Issues 2 & 3 for more information on these battles.

⁵⁴ *Hist. Of Scotland(21)Chp. VII, ps. 133-138.*

⁵⁵ *Hist. of Scotland(21), Chp. VII, pg. 147*

⁵⁶ *Secret & True Hist Ch: of Scotland,(22), pg. 64.*

⁵⁷ *History of Scotland(21), MacArthur, Chp. VII, pg. 147.*

⁵⁸ *One of the leaders of the Covenanters.*

⁵⁹ *Secret & True Hist of the Church(21)...ps. 349-51.*

⁶⁰ *Wikipedia(8), Battle of Drumclog.*

region devastated, and many transported to the plantations. While James attempted to alleviate the situation by allowing all religions to worship his changes came too late and he was removed from the throne and replaced by his son-in-law, William, Prince of Orange, who declared he would not persecute any sect. After the Revolution the Presbyterian Church was reinstated and the Episcopacy turned out. This, however, did not end the hostilities; the Stewarts or Whigs wanted the throne back, but the Jacobite's of the Highlanders pushed back, and fear of revolt and rebellion rose up.

In the period between 1690 to 1710⁶¹ thousands of Lowland Scots emigrated to northern Ireland and to Australia and North America to escape the poverty, the economic hardships, the pillaging by the soldiers, the outlaw gangs roaming the countryside and the religious repressions that were all now earmarks of Scotland under any reign at the throne. A number of bad harvests resulted in the death of a third of the population⁶², as well while merchants were excluded from England's rich overseas trade. A scheme put up by a man name Darien, involving trade along New Caledonia(now *the isthmus of Panama*) milked a good portion of Scotland's wealth as the English, Dutch and Spanish navies prevented any supplies to come through to relieve the desperate Scot's plight at home⁶³.

The Jamesones

Our Lowlander origins sprung from the Anglo-Saxon races that inhabited northern England at a very early time. The Normans with the exception of the Stuarts were already settled into and around the London region since 1066 and crept west and north in the years to come. The Highlanders were strung in a wide-belt that stretched from Moray sweeping southwest to just north of Glasgow which included the Border clans along the western isles into Argyleshire. They were a race of Picts out of primitive Ireland. All Scotland tribes were either "R", the largest subset or "I", the next largest subset of DNA their ancestor's having left the Mideast between 30000 to 35000 years ago. The Jamesons of Maine had an "I" haplogroup and were Lowlanders; there appears to be no doubt about this as men and women who crossed into what is today Scotland at Hadrian's Wall into the lower Scottish counties about Roxburgh. The old Royal seat at Roxburghshire moved with the people up to Dunfermline before crossing back over the Firth of Forth to Edinburgh. With the exception of some Jamesons out of the Highland clans who were Gaelic Picts of Celtic ancestors nearly all of this family came out of the Lowlands, but they, too, were Celts who had established themselves by 300 B.C. throughout most of Europe and the Isles of Great Britain and Ireland(8,25).

One can virtually see the migration out of Edinburgh as it wound up around the southern coast to Dunfermline, north to Perth and beyond that; another route had its trajectory aimed at Alloa and Stirling from Edinburgh. A more southerly route left Midlothian to Falkirk, then streamed southwest along the major M80 highway today into Glasgow where the Jamesone's and other families settled and then dispersed before sailing out of the River Clyde to greener and quieter pastures. The Estates of the Cunningham's predates Ayrshire, but here within its vast lowlands of pasture and hill and dale come the Dundonald's, the Lords of Boyd and Argyll as the stage begins to set between the Stuart's and the Whigs and the crushing rigors and tribulations of both Catholic and Presbyterian commoners, alike.

The earliest discovered origins of the Jamesons of Maine are found in the parish of Kilmarnock having settled here prior to the 1620's. How many different branches of this family is unknown and unknown, too, is their original location. But this family was prolific sending out descendants into the surrounding region while later generations sailed off to Northern Ireland(1610-1620 to 1710's), Nova Scotia(1621), New England(1718) and on down the eastern seaboard south into the Carolinas(1718). Other Jamesons arrived in Virginia and Maryland in the 1600's and many were English.

Two brothers, their names unknown, I have designated as Jamisone1 and Jamesone 2. The second branch issued one son, John Jamesone, and the first had issued of Robert, Archbald and John Jamisone. I can only speculate at this time that these two branches were related in some way having both appeared at the same time. Having only recently discovered the second branch the following genealogy will be primarily on John's family

⁶¹ *Moffitt Genealogy*(23), pg. 7.

⁶² *Carlton Jock Blog, Article*(24)

⁶³ E. *Britannica, Article*, "*United Kingdom: Whigs and Tories*."

Jean Breddin, was born Nov. 25, 1673, in Ayr, Ayrshire, Scotland, a son of Andrew and Agnes(*Wilsone*) Jamesone⁶⁷. I question this because the Jamesons in this parish of Kilmarnock have been here since at least the late 16th century. While there may be reason to believe that there is more to this, it isn't always the case as new stones are unearthed. Discovery also indicates an Adam Jamison of Ayr who had two sons, Andrew Jamesone and Robert Jamesone and that the family was originally from Edinburgh, indicating a different blood-line. Unfortunately, the researchers do not include any sources to prove the relationship with Robert Jameson of Kilmarnock nor with any of the Jamisons in Ayr. A better possibility may be the Robert Jameson of Galston, Ayrshire, Scotland born in 1672, and baptized there on July 30, 1672, his father, John, who may have migrated to Ayrshire from Edinburgh.

What is strongly supportive of the Maine Jamisones are the number of related families that come out of this region, the married relationships and eventual immigrations into Ulster and America. The McKenny family has its roots in nearby Glasgow, a scant 20 miles away. This family and the following can be uncovered in the records of Kilmarnock parish. The Porterfield's came out of the lands of Porter, later part of the Porterfield's estates known as Duchal in Kilmacolm parish, Renfrewshire⁶⁸ and prior to that, Paisley⁶⁹. The Kirkland's, many Paterson's and McLellan's⁷⁰ who resided in Kilmarnock parish having previously settled in Glasgow. The name, Lockhart, from the Flemish Loccard, is a name well-known in the American south, as is McKee, were from north Ayrshire, Glasgow, Renfrewshire and Kilmarnock. The Adam(s) also of Kilmarnock intersect with the Jamesons on several occasions while the MacGregors, mostly to the north of Glasgow and home-seated in Argyll and Bute swept into the area. French Kergyl or Cargills of Perth after Rev. Donald Cargill's death removed to the western shores and Isles of Scotland before moving to Ulster. Others found in the vicinity were the Crawford's, Craig's, Simpson's, Smith's and Alison's. All appeared in Ulster within ten to 15 years of each other, many of them in County Antrim where they inter-married and then most moved on to the colonies in North America⁷¹. The Gordon's, Bolton's, McConnell's, Smith's Alexander's, Nesmith's and of course, the Boyd's and others of early America settled into the rich agricultural banks of the Bann Valley in Counties Londonderry and Antrim until the 1688-9 Glorious Revolution spurred on more emigration to colonies world-wide.

Much of the Jameson's ancestry can now be traced back to these three men from the research I conducted in the past three years, two of which can be followed through their natural descendants⁷². All of the support is backed primarily from records attained at the National Archives of Scotland which includes birth, marriage, death and wills and from Googled sites on the Internet and Ancestry.com among others⁷³. I must warn you, here, this is a work in progress as some conjecture and deduction exist and while some evidence is lacking as a whole, I believe this lineage will hold up. I continue to make changes as I find them⁷⁴.

Moving on, William Jamesonⁱⁱ, who married Margaret Adam, left Scotland to Northern Ireland about 1704, based on the last child born in Scotland and the lack of any additional births there, settling into first, County Antrim where the next four children were born before making their way to County Tyrone⁷⁵ and finally in 1718, to Boston. His brother, John, married twice, the first to Elizabeth Boyd circa 1690, Kilmarnock parish and secondly to Rosanna Irwin, who he married circa 1707 in County Antrim. After the death of his first wife, John Jameson moved to County Antrim in 1707, again based on the lack of any new births in the vicinity of Kilmarnock, where he had a son, William, who died in 1727 in Connecticut. By 1711 he was in Omagh, County Tyrone, where the last of his children, excluding, Esther, were born and he and his family with brother, William,

⁶⁷ *Scotland, Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950, Salt Lake Cty, UT, Family Search, 2013(Data: Robert Jamesone, male, birth-Nov. 25, 1673, baptism-Nov. 29, 1673, place-Ayr, Ayrshire, Scotland, parents-Andrew Jamesone and Agnes Willson, FHL #1041329).*

⁶⁸ *Cunninghame lands.*

⁶⁹ *Kilmacolm, A Parish History(29), Chp. VI, pg. 74.*

⁷⁰ *The McLellan's came out of High Church, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland(30).*

⁷¹ *See End note 1 at bottom of page for additional family names.*

⁷² *See family tree charts included with this article. The author does not claim complete proofing of the family While the time line is significant in and of itself relativity of the family also remains to be determined through the use of DNA.*

⁷³ *See Bibliography.*

⁷⁴ *Anyone wishing to help can contact me at jamesonone@live.com.*

⁷⁵ *As the case may be.*

set sailed for Boston⁷⁶. James Jamisone and his brother, Robert, both remained in their native parish as more and more Lowlanders left the strife-torn country, but they, too, migrated a short way east to Galston, Newmilns and Loudon by Greenholm, while others of the family went south to Maunchline and possibly Sorn⁷⁷. Fortunately, the Act of 1707 between Scotland and England gave the two nations some rest before other crises interrupted the peace.

Because of the lack of records that were destroyed over the years in Northern Ireland, it is difficult to get a grip on the Jamesons or any other Scot's families in County Antrim. Yet, it can be deduced that John Jamisone's

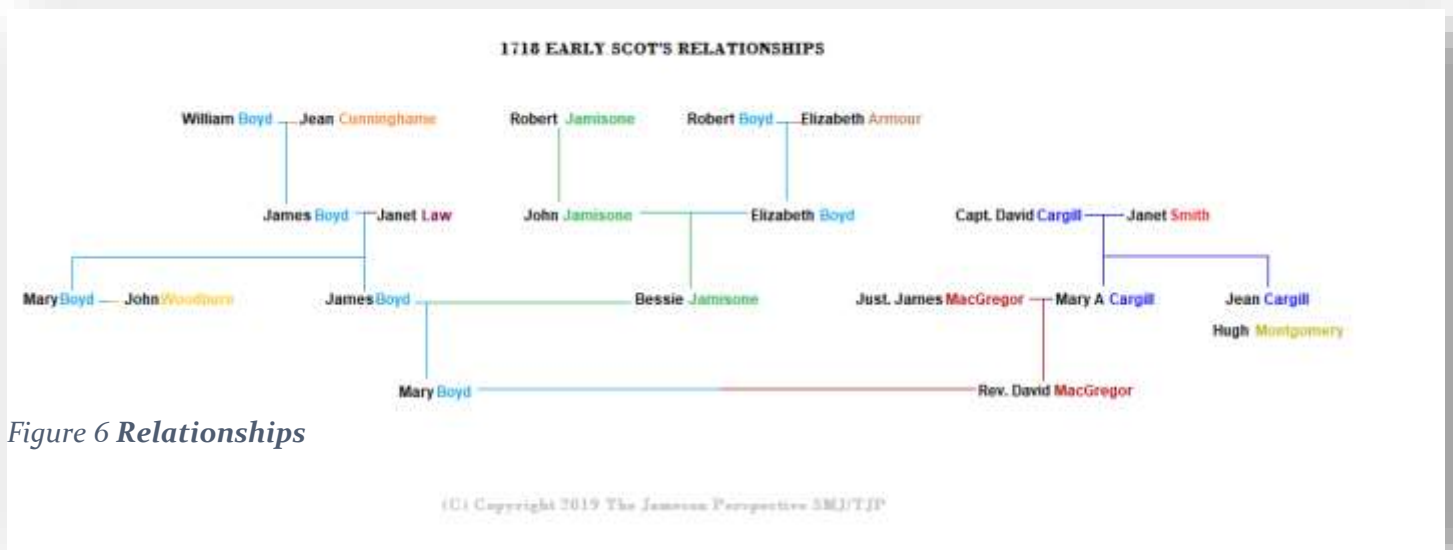


Figure 6 Relationships

(C) Copyright 2019 The Jameson Perspective SMJ/TJP

last daughter, Elizabeth, died in 1706 in her native parish and presumably, his wife died as well. Of the children who remained, Janet, married Robert Boyd January 25, 1714/15 in Kilmarnock and are possibly the Boyd's in Kilmaurs with the following children: Janet, 1722, Margaret, 1725, John, 1727, William, 1729 and James, 1732. This family shouldn't be confused with the Robert Boyd and Jannet Jamison who were married in Fenwick, Ayrshire on the other side of the parish on January 1st, 1715, in Fenwick, Ayrshire unless this date was a bann before the actual marriage took place. Her sister, Bessie, married James Boyd, son of James and Janet(Law) Boyd of the same place. They had seven children: Margaret, Janet, James, William, Mary, Margaret and John. Their daughter, Mary Boyd, married Rev. David *McGregor* of East Derry, Rockingham, New Hampshire and they had nine children while Bessie's sister-in-law, Mary Boyd, married John *Woodburn* about 1750 in Londonderry, New Hampshire. You can see these connections better in the above chart where the Cargill's, MacGregor's and Smith's are shown along with the Cunningham's and the Montgomery's; some of these families were allies and some enemies depending upon the era or who controlled the Crown at the time. I believe that my own family of Jamesons is tied up with the ones in Maine as my ancestor, William Jameson, in a deed from Mrs. Janet(Smith) Cargill states that they are nearly related and she calls him, beloved brother. He could have been a nephew and her grant as an inheritance just before she died indicates her care and love for him.

So much of history depends on locating what remains of the records of each of the countries our ancestors resided as they moved on to hopefully greener pastures. The framework above like those of the dinosaurs in Yale and elsewhere is merely a skeleton on which we can attach the pieces we know to be true. In time the whole animal will be revealed, but despite the vast number of historians digging up the ancient grounds it may be some time before that perspective can be seen. In the meantime, I can only add to our knowledge of our people,

⁷⁶ Gov. Shute's Letter of 1718.

⁷⁷ If you are interested in this segment of the family contact me at jamesonone@live.com.

incredibly productive but difficult history of our forebears so richly detailed in the minutiae. I invite others to help this journey along and get involved by volunteering in an effort so worthwhile.

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ⁱ In 1735, John Hunter, merchant, was authorized to go about the neighborhood collecting voluntary contributions-of those who gave were: William *Gillchrist* six pence pd. Baillie *Robb* six pence pd. William *Thomson* three pence pd. John *Wilson* two pence pd. John *Broun* two pence pd. Alexr. *Mason*, two pence pd. Thomas *Broun* two pence pd., John *Parker* on penie. robart *Jamison* on penie. Robert *Hunter Junior*, 9 pence pd. William *Smith* two pence pd. William *Bankhead* two pence, pd. George *Mitchell* three pence pd. Thomas *Findlay* 2 pence, hew *gutrie* 2 pns pyed. John *Glen* four pence pd. William *Parker* four pence. William *Steuart*, thre pence. Adam *Greg*, two pence pd. William *Moris*, 2d pd. Mathew *Hopken* 1 p. paid. William

Richmont 2d pd. *James Allan* 2 pd. *Bailli Paterson* 4d. *John Dickie* 2d pd. *James Simpson* 2d pd. *adam dickie* 2 pns pyed. *Rot Kerr* 3d pd. *moungo borland* 2 pns pd. *william hunter* on penie pyd. *Matt. Miller* tuo pence. James *Adam* two penc pyed." **Source: *Hist. of Kilmarnock*(5), *Chp. VII*, *pg. 62*.**

ⁱⁱ The big question we need to ask, "is William Jamisone *the* William Jamisone who was active at the Siege of Londonderry in 1688-89?" Determining this will require considerable research and not on-line but at the offices of Proni where documents are stored and being constantly digitized. The other named contender was William Jamison, the father of Henry Jamison of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Either man could have been involved. DNA needs to be explored to determined first if Rev. E. O. Jameson was correct in his assumption that both Henry Jamison of Pennsylvania and William Jamison of Maine were related. Second, the William Jamison Rev. Jameson contends to be the one would have had no taxation for his role in the town of Londonderry, so research on that is required here in the states. Third, my thought is that William Jamison of Maine was probably not in County Tyrone but rather in County Antrim and later in County Londonderry primarily along the Bann River Valley before moving on to the colonies in North America.