

# Chasing my Y-DNA part 19

In a sense found no Y-DNA connection between myself and the Crosar/Crosier/Crosier family. It is felt that there is a strong historical connection between the two groups.

When one looks at the geographic spread of the Crozier, one finds;

**CROZIER**

In Great Britain : **3 042** people share the surname Crozier according to our estimation  
The surname Crozier is the **3 981<sup>th</sup>** most common name in Great Britain.

all about the name Crozier :

### Geographical spread - Data by county - Sorted by county

### GEOGRAPHICAL SPREAD

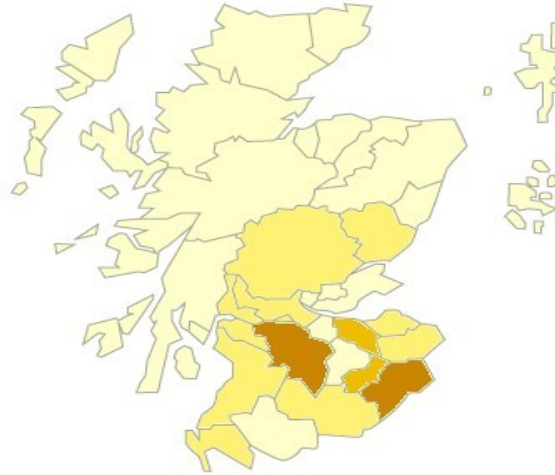
This map shows the geographical spread by county of surname Crozier in Great Britain. For example you can see below that over 5 % people whose name is Crozier live in **Essex**.



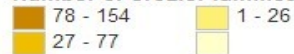
Them in the southern part of the United Kingdom.

MAP: United States England & Wales Scotland

1841 1861 1881 1901

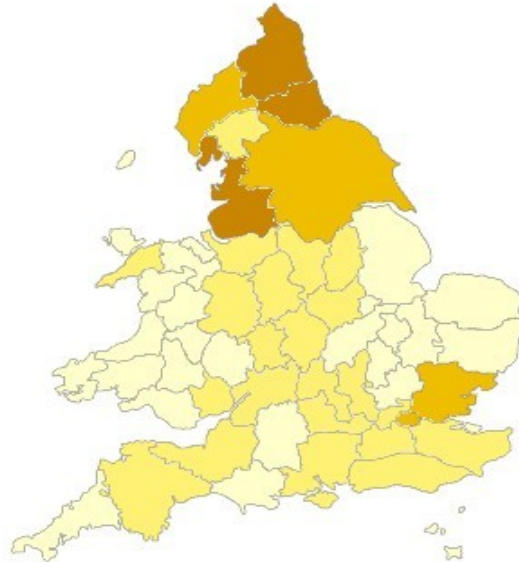


**Number of Crozier families**

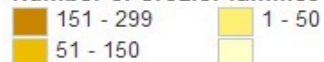


from the 1891 Scotland Census Data

MAP: United States England & Wales Scotland



**Number of Crozier families**



from the 1891 England and Wales Census Data

One can see the border region has Crozier to. It is felt that the Crozier migrated from the south United Kingdom to the border.

## Other uses

[edit]

Crozier is also a relatively common surname of English and French origin. The meaning comes from a name for one who carried a cross or a bishop's crook in ecclesiastical processions, from Middle English, Old French.<sup>[3]</sup>



Crook like that of a bishop's.      One is carrying a cross.  
Bishop's crook is style after one to hook a sheep.

**CROSAR, CROSIER.** Persons of this name were early settlers in Liddesdale, and c. 1376 we find "locus Croyser" in the rent-roll of the lordship (Armstrong, *Liddesdale*, p. 181, and App., p. iii). William Crosier, professor of philosophy in the newly founded University of St. Andrews, 1410 (Tytler, *Hist. of Scot.*, 4 v. ed., II, p. 42). William Croyser, a Scotsman at present in Bruges, in Flanders, to have a safe conduct in England in 1429 (*Bain*, IV, 1027). is perhaps Master William Croyser, archdeacon of Teviotdale, who had a safe conduct to travel in England in 1433 (*ibid.*, 1062). James Crosare witnessed a declaration dated 1436 (*Home*, p. 20), and John Crosar witnessed an instrument of sasine of lands and castle of Temptalloune in 1475 (*Douglas*, III, 106). William Croyser held the parish church of Kyrthgunen (Kirkgunzeon) in 1418, and in 1424 he appears as canon of Dunkeld (*Pap. Lett.*, VII, p. 67, 344). In 1526 the duke of Richmond complained of the doings of the Crosaris and others (*ALHT.*, V, p. 318), and a band against Crosars on the Border is recorded in 1569 (*RPC.*, I, p. 652). William Crosar was witness in 1537 (*Johnsoun*), and John and Thome Crosare were entered before the warden, 1564 (*RPC.*, I, p. 259). The Crosaris are included in the "Roll of the clannis that hes capitane cheiffis and chiftanes quhome on thai depend oftymes aganis the willis of thair landislordis," 1587. Armstrong (*Liddesdale*, p. 181) gives the following old spellings of this surname: *Singular:* Crosair, Crosar, Crosare, Croser, Crosir, Crosore, Crossar, Croser, Crossr, Croysar, Croyser, Croyset. *Plural:* Cossyers, Crosares, Crosaris, Croseers, Crosers, Croseys, Crosiers, Crosrs, Crosyers, Crosseres, Croysaris, Croysiers, Croyssyers, Croziers, Cwsers, Crosars, Crossars.

The Surnames of Scotland "The Origin, Meaning, and Histoy" by George F. Black, Ph.D.



The above shows a William Croyser at the beginnings of the University of St Andrews.

It is ordained in Parliament that Scotland shall renounce the Antipope Benedict XIII. and acknowledge Pope Martin V., A.D. 1418.

**Concilia  
Scotiae:  
ecclesiae  
Scoticanae  
statuta  
tam  
provincilia  
quam ...**

<sup>1</sup> See above, pp. li. lii.

<sup>2</sup> P. 268.

<sup>3</sup> A.D. MCCCXVII. missus est a Concilio Constantiensi venerabilis pater Dominus Abbas de Pontiniaco ad Scotiam, pro reductione ecclesiae Scoticanae Constantiensi Concilio, et ad subtractionem fiendam a Domino Benedicto XIII. tunc in Pannistole stante. Cui tunc nulla provincia firmiter adhaesit, excepta Scotia. Hic Abbas magister in theologia solemnissimus habebatur: qui, in Concilio Generali tento apud Perth, legationem suam sermone disertissimo coram Domino Gubernatore et tribus Statibus peroravit. Circa idem tempus Sigismundus Romanorum Augustus, Hungariae, Dalmatiae et Croatiae Rex, scripsit Gubernatori et tribus Statibus regni, de Parisius, ad mittendum procuratores ad incorporandum regnum Scotiae, sicut et alia regna incorporata erant Concilio Constantiensi. Scripsit interea Papa Benedictus, tunc sic in obedientia sua nuncupatus, Gubernatori et tribus Statibus, ut perseveranter staret sibi in sua obedientia. Cui multum Gubernator favebat; et quendam Fratrem, natione Anglicum, Robertum Harding, in sacra pagina magistrum, promotorem causae ecclesiae, ex parte dicti Domini Benedicti, constituebat: qui multa, in disputationibus et sermonibus, ad partem Benedicti allicientia proponebat. Contra quem tota

Universitas Sancti Andreae insurgerebat. Ipse nihilominus, mantinentiam Gubernatoris nactus, eisdem invectiva scripta et dicta mittebat, et taliones receptabat. Propter quod, die secundo 2, 3. Oct. 1418. vel tertio mensis Octobris anno quo supra [i. subsequenti], in Concilio Generali tento apud Perth, pro conclusione obedientiae regni, scilicet adhaesionis Benedicto, vel subtractionis ejusdem ad Martinum Quintum, paulo ante concorditer et universaliter in Concilio Constantiensi electum, praedictus Harding, Frater de Ordine Minorum, ad retardandum regnum, ne conformaret se unitati, ut dicitur, ecclesiae, et ceteris nationibus Christianitatis, propositionem solemniter de mantinentia Gubernatoris fecit ad clerum et populum, hoc est, tam in lingua materna, quam Latina: cujus thema erat in terminis: *Ante actum consilium stabili*. Cum tamen locus, unde allegabat, aliter se habeat in litera, videlicet: *Ante omnem actum praecedat te consilium stabile*. ECCLES. XXXI. Unde non solum literam, sed et sensum, retorquebat ad placitam suam, circumducens materiam ad retardandum populum de convertendo ad unitatem ecclesiae, ut putabatur. Unde Rector Universitatis, Magister **Johannes Elwald**, cum aliis famosis theologis, elicientes de propositione conclusiones scandalosas et seditiosas, de haeresi multum suspectas, schismatis nutritivas, et unionis sanctae matris ecclesiae

11. Nov. 1417.

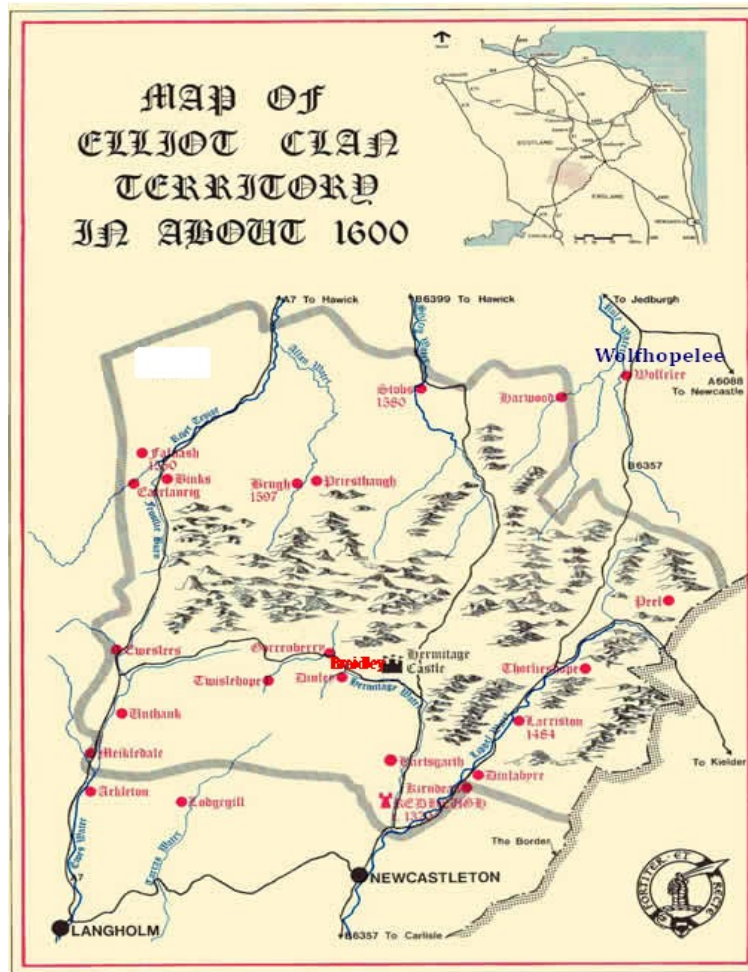
Should be noted that a John Elwald was a part of the University of St Andrew during its beginnings.

nephew, **Archibald Douglas**, fifth earl of **Douglas** and second duke of Touraine [q. v.] Subsequently he became rector of Cambuslang, sacrist and canon of Glasgow, **provost of Bothwell**, and dean of Dunkeld. About 1440 he received the degree of doctor of laws. In February 1443-4 he was granted a safe-conduct to go on a pilgrimage to Canterbury, and in the same year was appointed secretary to James II, in which capacity he wit-

The Dictionary of National Biography, Volume 16  
By Stephen (Sir Leslie), Robert Blake, Christine  
Stephanie Nicholls

Copiale prioratus Sanctiandree: the letter-book of James Haldenstone, prior of St. Andrews (1418-1443)

Provost of Bothwell an Archibald Douglas of Douglas is felt to help by 1423 for John Elwald to become the rector of Kirkandrews.



David of Home received land in Wolfhopelee (valley which shelters wolfs from wind).

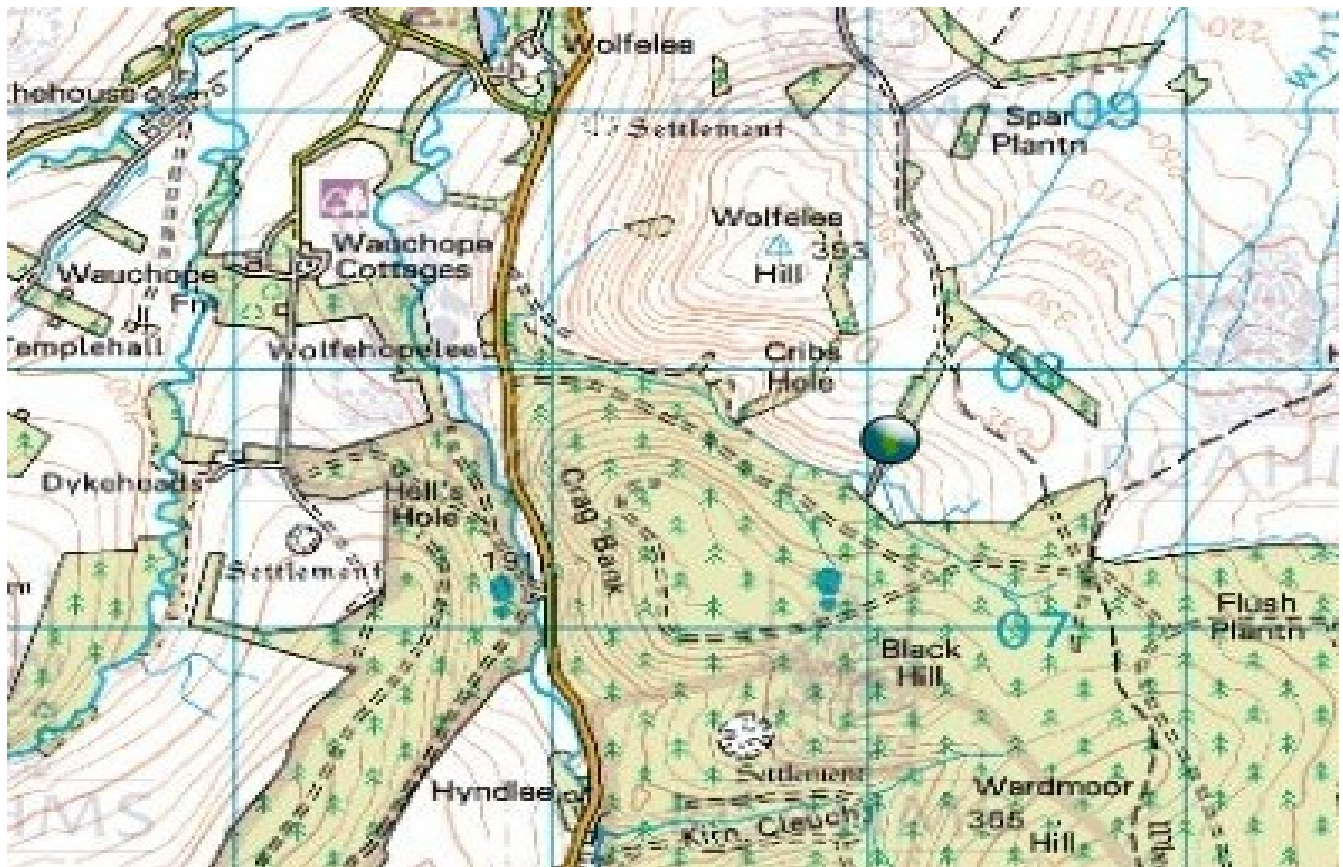


Report on the  
manuscripts of  
Colonel David  
Milne Home of  
Wedderburn ...  
Issue 2  
By Great  
Britain. Royal  
Commission on  
Historical  
Manuscripts,  
David Milne  
Home

6. Declaration as to the giving of Sasine to David of Home in the lands of Wolle and Wolfhopelee, 1486 :—

Universis ad quorum notitias presentes litere pervenerint, Nicolaus de Rutherfurd de Zhetam, ballivus, et Henricus Willelmi, serjandus magnifici et potentis domini, Domini Willelmi de Dowglas, militis, Comitis de Anguse, specialiter in hac parte deputati, salutem in Domino: Cum pium sit et meritorium omnique rationi consonam testimonium perhibere veritati, hinc est quod universitati vestre tenore presencium veraciter notificamus et testimonialiter declaramus quod ultimo die mensis Julij anno Domini M<sup>o</sup> cccc<sup>o</sup> xxxvj<sup>o</sup> de mandato dicti domini Comitis domini nostri nobis per literam suam ballivatus directam, tradidimus sasinam hereditariam nobili viro, David de Howme, de omnibus terris cum pertinenciis de Wolle et de Wolfhope, jacentibus infra regalitatem nostram de Jedwood Forest infra vicecomitatum de Roxburgh, super fundo dictarum terrarum per terre et lapidis tradicionem, ut est moris, secundum formam et tenorem carte dicti domini nostri Comitis quam idem David de Home habet inde confectam, juris solempnitate in hujusmodi fieri consueta mediante, in presencia testium subscriptorum, viz.—Thome de Cranstoun de Denum, Johannis de Rutherfurd, filii et heredis dicti Nicolai de Rutherfurd, Jacobi de Rutherfurd, Johannis de Rutherfurd de Hundwelle, Georgei de Cranstoun, Jacobi de Cranstoun, Patricii Robson, Johannis de Hall, Willelmi de Lee, Roberti de Lee, Thome Olyver de Swyne, Thome de Hall, Willelmi Johannis, Johannis Elwald, Jacobi Crosare et Patricii Bylhope et aliorum quam plurimorum ibidem existencium; et hoc omnibus quorum interest vel interesse poterit notum facimus presencium per tenorem veritati testimonium in hac parte perhibendo. In quorum fidem et testimonium sigillum predicti Nicolai presentibus est appensum anno, die, mense et loco prenotatis.

Above shows a John Elwald and a Jacob Crosar witnessing a deed of Wolfhopelee, in 1426 for lands from a William Douglas to a David Hume.



As one can see Wolfehopelee is near and north of the Liddesdale region. One can see by the contours that where the pin is on the leeward side of a hill in a valley. That the wind would be kept out if any wolfs were there.

Resettling the notorious English seems to be somewhat historical.

To the Scottish Borders then to Northern Ireland; Ulster, then to America, then Australia.



# Resettling English to the Scottish borders 1540.

136

THE HAMILTON PAPERS.

[1541.]

VOL. I.

Dec. 3. cruelly slewe and murdered Arthure Grame, Inglishman. (Signed)  
Thomas Whartton.

The Hamilton Papers: A.D.  
1532-1543  
By British Museum. Dept. of  
Manuscripts, Great Britain.  
General Register Office  
(Scotland)

[fol. 278b.]

(2) Rebelles of Ingland ressett within the realme of Scotland  
whose names hereaftre folowethe, the thirde of  
February in the xxxj<sup>th</sup> yere of the kinges highnes  
our souverain lordes most graciouse reigne.

John Robson of Fawstayn, Rany Robson, Liell Robson, Cuddy  
Robson his sonnys, ressett at Clemy Crosers, Wilcokes Elwald, and  
Robyn Elwald of Thorlishopp in Liddersdell.

Henry Robson called 'parke sypplyng,' ressett at Clemy Crosers

## [3 Feb.] 160. ENGLISH REBELS IN SCOTLAND.

R. O.

Rebels of England **reset** in the realm of Scotland.\*

Dr. Hilzard, who lately went first to Caldstreame and then to the bp.  
of St. Andrews called the Great Cardinal of Scotland. Nicholas Musgrave,  
at Dere Abbey, beyond St. Johnstones. One Leche, who with Nic. Mus-  
grave, has been at the house of George Leche, surgeon to the king of Scots,  
dwelling "forenempst the Troyn in Edinburgh." John Priestman, calling  
himself John Hunter, at Newbottle Abbey.

John Robson of the Fawstayn, Rany and Liell Robson, and Cudy Rob-  
son's sons at Clemy Croser's, Wilcokes **Elwald**, and Robin **Elwald** of  
Thorlishope in Liddersdale. Liell Robson, called Cowdy Liell, at Clemy  
Croser's. Arche Robson, Liell's brother, and Michael Dod, at Clemy  
Croser's and Ro[byn] Elwald's. Henry Robson, called Parke Sippling,  
with Clemy Croser. John Charlton of Larederburn, Percy Charlton, and  
Edy Charlton's sons, at Robyn Elwald's. Rany Dod of the Blaklawe, Rany  
Charlton of the Nuke and John Charlton of the Blaklaw, with Clemy and  
John Croser. Twenty-eight other rebels of Tyndell are **reset** with Clemy  
Croser and Robyn **Elwald**. Nine Hunters of Tyndell are at Hunthill in  
Tevidell. The laird of Hunthill rode to the King to ask favour for them,  
and Arche **Elwald** and Robyn **Elwald** to lord Maxwell at Gedforthe, on  
Monday after their resetting, which was 19 Jan.

Ingrem Armstrong of the Graynys, Antouy and Christy Armstrong,  
Edy Wigame, and Thomas Armstrong, Sandy's son, at Tweden in  
Liddisdale with young Ector Armstrong.

Thomas and George Wawghe, Bartil's son, with Alex. Armstrong, in  
Liddersdeill, George and Jamy Purdome, at Terresfote.

Pp. 3.

1540

Letters and  
Papers,  
Foreign and  
Domestic, of  
the Reign of  
Henry ...,  
Volume 15  
By Great  
Britain. Public  
Record Office,  
John Sherren  
Brewer, James  
Gairdner,  
Robert Henry  
Brodie

\* A list identical with the above, but in a different order, containing a few more names,  
and bearing date 3 Feb. 31 Hen. VIII., was forwarded by Wharton to the Council on the  
3 Dec. 1541. See Hamilton Papers, I. 136.



Looks like nine Hunters of Tyndell (Tyndale), may have be resettled from England with the Elwald and the Croser in 1540. Some seem to resettle with Hector Armstrong.

[www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=91339](http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=91339)

	Has received two letters from the King, his uncle, by the Earl's servant, this bearer, to which he has written in answer. Northumberland has always shown himself friendly to Scotland; but the "attemptates," of which he complains, committed by the Nicsons, Elwolds, and Croysars, cannot well be redressed while England "resetts" Scotch traitors. The Scotch wardens cannot surely meet till "their auld and accustomat pride" be repressed. Edinburgh, 25 Oct. 16 Jac. V. <i>Signed.</i>
	P. 1. Add.: "The earl of Northumberland, warden of the East and Middle Marches of England." Endd.: "Sundry letters of the king, queen, and council of Scotland, mensibus Marcii, Aprilis, Maii, Julii, Augusti, Septembris, et Octobris, 1528."

of the "Redehuch" in the lands commonly called "redehuch," "layhauch," "hartsgarth," "caraschele," "dawmane," and "larostanys superior et inferior," lying in the lordship of "Lyddalisdale;" and on 13th June, 1497,<sup>4</sup> in presence of Ninian Elwald, Robert Elwald, William Elwald, John Elwald, Andrew Elwald, John Crosar, Quyntin Crosar, John Grame, and George Forstar, sasine of all the foresaid lands was taken in the hands of Richard Hall, notary public. We have thus, in the foregoing writs, the original infeftments of, probably, the earliest Robert Elwald of Redheuch, first of the long succession of Roberts, chiefs of the clan, and frequently captains of the castle of the Hermitage under its various lords, and from whom the leading branches of the clan presume descent. The actual charter of the lands of Redheuch is awanting, but from the terms of the precept of 1489, we may presume that it, too, was granted to the same individual in whose favour the previous writs run. The importance of the family at this period

Above Crosar, Grame (Graham), and Forstar (Forester), witnessing deed to Redheugh.

Registrum secreti sigilli regum Scotorum: The register of the . . . , Volume 1

By Scotland, Matthew Livingstone

A.D. 1500.]

84

[13 Jac. IV.

halch, Johne Wighame alias Cok, Matho Crosar, Quintynis sone, Johne Elwald, Lowrence sone, Wilzam Elwald [alias?] Siders, Patrik Elwald, Gilbert Elwald, Nicholis sone, Henry Elwald, Rauf Elwald, Gilbert Crosar, Patrik Lauson, Ingrame Crosar, Wilzam Crosar, George Crosar, James' bruther, David Crosar at the Tempilhall, James Crosar alias Jak, Johne Crosar, Liell Crosar alias Schevill, Alexander Armistrang, Henry Nicsoun [alias?] Crakspere, Johne Nicsoun alias Johne Wilzame Nicsoun, Archibald Henrisoun, Gilbert Henrisoun, David Henrisoun, Wilzam Henrisoun, Robert Simson callit Smyth, Robert Elwald callit zong ridar, Wilzame Crosar, James' son, Edward Crosar elder. Robert Armistrang. Archi-

lord having remembrance and consideration of the trew, afald, reddy and thankful service done to his hienes be his said cousing, mony and divers wais, within the realme and utowth, and of his besy and gret travale and laboris takin be him thairin to his gret and hevy costis and expens, and in stabilling of the cuntre quhilkis the personis forsaid and utheris undantit peple inhabitis,—the king heirfor, of his proper motive, fredome and favouris, has remittit and forgevin and be thir his lettrez remittis and forgevis to his said cousing Erle Bothuile all and sindre the soumez forsaid, extending in the hale to (1953 lib. 6s. 8d.) of the money fore-said, and for the kingis henes and his encessouris antelames and dis-

2010	May - Halifax Crosier descendant is DNA tested Haplotype R1b1a2 (FamilytreeDNA #180858) and matches with a Crozier (FamilytreeDNA #119438) in Drumhose, Magheraculmoney, County Fermanagh North Ireland, common ancestor ~1650. But does not match with a living descendant of William Samuel Crossett of Pelham, Haplotype I1 (FamilytreeDNA #173544)	<a href="http://www.classypages.com/FranksGenealogyPage/timeline.htm">http://www.classypages.com/FranksGenealogyPage/timeline.htm</a>
------	--	---

[www.classypages.com/FranksGenealogyPage/timeline.htm](http://www.classypages.com/FranksGenealogyPage/timeline.htm) CROSIER TIME LINE by Charles Crosier update June 14, 2012

1684	William Samuel Crossett born in Belfast, Ireland. <a href="#">More info</a>
1685	Abigail Brown is born the town of Bedford, Westchester Co., N.Y. she later marries Richard Crozier
1686	June 15 - The Kings Chapel, an Anglican church in Boston Massachusetts is organized. <a href="#">More info</a>
1689	July - The residents of Enniskillen send an address to King William stating that they are going to remain in Enniskillen and defend themselves against the Jacobite (James II) forces. Jo. Crozier (John) is one of the signers. <a href="#">More info</a>
1689	Wynnes Dragoons enter the house of John Crosier near Enniskillen and kill him
1690	Battle of the Boyne, Willamites defeat the Jacobites a song entitled "The Defence of Enniskillen" is composed about events surrounding the defense of Enniskillen, it mentions John Crozier. <a href="#">More info</a>
1692	The Massachusetts Bay Colony becomes the Province of Massachusetts Bay

Shows Crosier of Kings Chapel, an Anglican church in Boston, Massachusetts.

It is felt immigrant Daniel Elliot of Boston attended Kings Chapel, because on dead George Hollard who hid Philip English attended Kings Chapel.

Gilbert Armstrong instrumental at St Mary's on the Rocks, collegiate church, at St. Andrews, a predecessor to St. Andrews University.

25. "William [de Landel] bishop of **St Andrews**, to Robert Bell vicar of the church of Crail, salutem, &c. Seeing we have, on the presentation of the king, conferred the church of Ceres, which belongs to the provostry of **St Mary's church, St Andrews**, vacant by the death of **Gilbert Armstrong**, on William de Dalgernocks, and invested him in the same by the delivery to him of our ring; we require you, by the tenor of these presents, to induct the said William into the said church, with all its rights, &c." A.D. 1375. At Inchmurtoch.



## Church of St Mary on the Rock

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Church of St Mary on the Rock** or **St Mary's Collegiate Church**, was a secular college of priests based on the seaward side of **St Andrews Cathedral**, **St Andrews**, just beyond the precinct walls . It is known by a variety of other names, such as **St Mary of the Culdees**, **Kirkheugh** and **Church of St Mary of Kilrymont**.<sup>[1]</sup>

Although not founded as a collegiate church until the 1240s, Scotland's first, it represented a corporate continuation of the association of clergy known as the **Culdees** or *Céli Dé*, "vassals of God". The church lasted for several centuries, but did not long outlast the **Scottish Reformation**, and today little of the original structure has survived.

### Contents [hide]

- 1 *Céli Dé* of Cennrighmonaidh
- 2 Second cathedral chapter
- 3 Collegiate Church
- 4 Endowments
- 5 Location and building
- 6 Leaders of the religious house
- 6.1 List of known provosts

#### List of known provosts

Adam de Makerstoun, c 1250-1280 x 1287

William Comyn, 1287-1329[25]

John Benstede, 1298[26]

William de Rasen, 1309[27]

John de Roxburgh, 1329 x 1342-1342 x 1363

Gilbert Armstrong, 1362 x 1363-1373 x 1376

William de Dalgarnoch, 1376-1376 x 1377

**one should note;  
Gilbert Armstrong**

## Parliament and Politics in Scotland, 1235-1560, Volume 1 By Keith M. Brown (Glenfiddich Fellow, Univ. of St. Andrews.)

### PARLIAMENT LOST – PARLIAMENT REGAINED?

This culture of Scottish parliamentary debate continued to grow as David pressed on with talks with England between 1364 and 1371.<sup>65</sup> Consideration of various proposals involving an English succession, homage, a military alliance and a return to cross-border landholding would be the primary purpose for summoning councils and parliaments in this period, together with renegotiated ransom terms and the taxes necessary to meet them. In a council at Perth in July 1365, ‘after some discussion was had’, those assembled gave their unanimous consent to alternative conditions to be taken back to the English.<sup>66</sup> But ten months later in a council at Holyrood, ‘after lengthy discussion’, these same four ‘ways’ to peace were ‘finally refuted as insufferable and unacceptable’.<sup>67</sup> Nevertheless, talks continued through the offices of David’s trusted ambassadorial team, Sir Robert Erskine (chamberlain in 1363), **Gilbert Armstrong**, archdeacon of **St Andrews**, and William Wardlaw, bishop of Glasgow. Yet, in a parliament at Scone in June 1368, ‘having had mature deliberation and assiduous counsel for *four days and more*’ [my italics] with regard to peace terms offered since 1364, it was enacted that ‘it is still not



1. Gilbert Armstrong, William Crosar and John Elwald all instrumental in the making of St Andrews University, in the last half of the fourteenth century, and beginning of fifteenth century.
2. Armstrong, Crosar, and Elwald English and Traitors to England.
3. Armstrong, Crosar, and Elwald help to resettle English into the border of Scotland.
4. Armstrong, Elliot resettled to Ulster at the time of The Union of the Crowns.
5. Crozier and Elliot have links to the Church of England; Anglican, Episcopal gravitating in some regions to Methodist.