

Chasing my Y-DNA part 48

Dad, Loren could remember separation, still today he does not like sour cream.

[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Separator_\(milk\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Separator_(milk))

A **separator** is a centrifugal device that separates milk into cream and skimmed milk. Separation was commonly performed on farms in the past. Most farmers milked a few cows, usually by hand, and separated milk. Some of the skimmed milk was consumed while the rest was used to feed calves and pigs. Enough cream was saved to make butter, and the excess was sold.

Today, milk is separated in industrial dairies. Sufficient cream is returned to the skimmed milk before sale.

Granddad Mark Elliott, had a cream separator like this in the basement of the farm house, which I use to play with as a child. As I recall he never had milk cows, so it was not in use. He did at one time raise four black ones, guess the breed originated in Scotland because they were called Angus, raised for beef which the Loren Elliot family obtained a rear quarter, but not for milk.

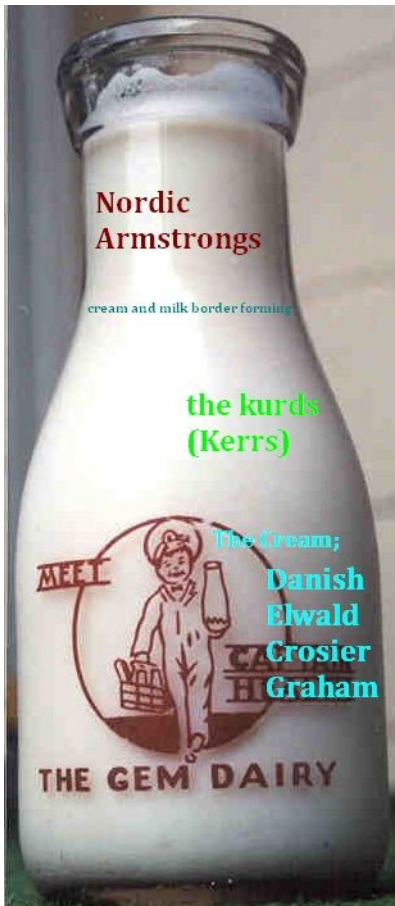


Could remember the milkman brought milk to the house, and the cream would float to the top. The trick is to take the cream off the top with out disturbing the rest of the milk. Mom, would do it an give it to dad. If I had not seen the milk with the cream on top, would come to the conclusion from just looking at the milk, that there was no cream.

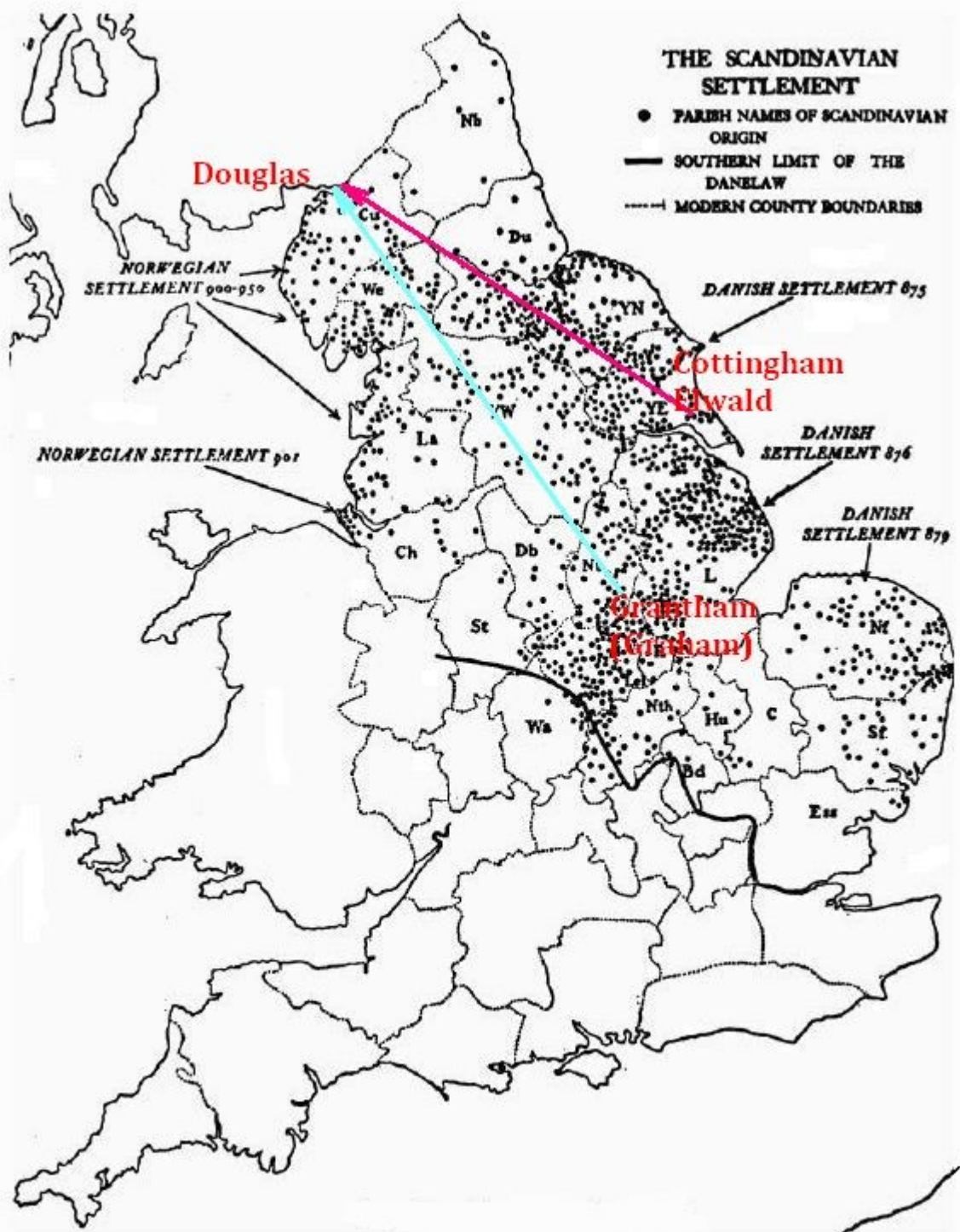
Today milk is pasteurize and homogenized. Yes, dad growing up had milked a few cows.

In milk separation one is after the milk for the family, and the other products are feed to the stock or sold to market and go elsewhere.

Remember when sitting after mixed the cream raises up through the milk, to the top, then it is taken off the top, and set aside. The user of the milk unless one see the cream on top may never accept that at one time it was two items. But, it is important not to disrupt the milk, where it is not still identified as milk.



The cream rises to the top to join the rest of the cream.



In the Armstrong Chronicles one has the Hunters and Foresters;

in his effort to carry that heart to Jerusalem; the heart in a casket had a similar meaning.

The closed hand with two fingers pointing upward meant mercy.

The elk-head and antlers stood for the names Elkford or Alford, and Elwald, Elkyard, or **Elliot**; the latter name originally meant Elk of the Forest.

The hunting-horn stood for the Hunters and Foresters.

They are symbolized by a hunting-horn.

gouinbery et Wilelmo gledstanys" to infest Robert Elwad 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, 1497,⁴ 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 infestments 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 wanting, 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

The Annals of a
Border Club (the
Jedforest): And
Biographical
Notices of the ...
By George Tancred

^{1, 2, 3, 4} Larriston Titles.

1497 deed of Redheugh listed likely as witnesses with the **Elwald** are; **Crosier**, **Graham**, and **Forester** (as above associated in the Armstrong Clan with **Hunter**). It should be noted; no **Armstrong**.

These Hunters had become part of the family, but where did they come from?

Clement Crosier of Stobbs was a good man. He adopted his sister's son Robert (Hob) Elwald who became Clement's Hob. Since at the time among the Elwald there were many Robert. The Redheugh line would use Robert his son Rob, his son Robin, and his son Young Robin. The other seem to use Hob, but the name seem to repeat so much for Hob Elwald which lived with Clement Crosier of Stobs he was called Clementis Hob in his day.

John Crosier of Agerstonesheldes. Martyne Crosyer of Yarsaye.
Clemyt Crossier of Stobbes. Adam Crosyer of Agerstonesheldes.
Patan Crosyer Martyns brother. Jame Crosyer Martyns brother.
Qwinten Crosyer Patte Crossyer sone. Dande Crosyer Martyne
Crosyer sone. Hobe Crossier Martyne son. Edwarde Crossier
Martyne son. Lyell Crosyer James Crosser son. John Crossyer
Thome Crossyer sone. Adde Crossyer Marke Crosser sone. Arche
Crosser Markes sone.

Jake Rawe Martyn Crossers servaunte. Qwinten Crossyer
Jefferay Crossyer sone. Wille Crossyer Jefferays sone. Cleme
Crosyer his brother. Sande Crosyer Edwarde Crosyers son.
Martyne Crossyer Wille Crosyers sone. Rowe Crossyer James
sone. Thomas Crosser Cokis Crosser son. Mathewe Crosser Barte
son. Hewe Crosser his brother. Patte Crosyer Wille Crosyers
son. Hobe Crosyer his brother. Rowe Crosyer his brother.
Wille Yong Clemyt Crossers servaunte. Jake Yong his brother.
John Carborne Clemyt Crossers man. Hobbe Elwode Clemyt
syster sone. John Crosyer Cokis Crosyers sone. Clemyt Crosyer
John Crosyers sone. Lyell Crosyer John Crosyers brother.
Coke Crosyer John Crosyers brother. Jame Crosyer John
Crosyers sone. Martyne Crosyer John sone. Jone Crossyer
John sone. Mathewe Hunter John Crosyer kynsman. Adde

The Hamilton Papers: A.D. 1543-1590

By Great Britain. General Register Office (Scotland)

Appendix pg 742 year 1544

He also liked the people called Hunter around the time of the Reformation;

The Crosier liked the Hunter, and Mathew Hunter was a kinsman to a John Crosier.

The Hunter were from England;

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

R. O.

Letters
and
papers,
foreign
and
domestic,
of the
reign of
Henry ...
Volume 15
By Great
Britain.
Public
Record
Office,
John
Sherren
Brewer,
Robert
Henry
Brodie,
James
Gairdner

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. Musgrave, 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 Robson'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, Antony 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.

* 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.

John Priestman at this time is calling himself John Hunter. Many names which had been associated with the Church of Rome because of the Reformation were changed at this time. With Priestman, Saintly names of Elwald was changed to Elliot, and the name Ninian was dropped. The Church of Rome did give could opportunity to Gilbert Armstrong as recognized in The Chronicles, and to a William Crosier, Archdecon of Treviotdale, but John Elwald of 1418 rector of Saint Andrews University, and rector of Kirkandrews in 1423 has not been fully recognized, though at the time of receiving land at Redheagh the Saintly names of Andrew and Ninian, of Whithorne, which diocese Kirkandrews is apart of he has not been fully recognized by the clan. It is felt that there is name confusion propagated, by those who do not want to claim a heritage which has been usurped from them through separation.

It is noted that Clemy Croser (Clement Crosier of Stobbs), and Robyn Elwald (Robert son of Robert (Rob) of Redheugh, note; the consistency which the name Elwald is spelled), rode for nine Hunters to be place among the Kerr, and Rutherford of Hunthill (a hill which hunting is done on). Seems like a good place to place Hunters.

The family only got nine, of what I fell are twenty from the area which is strongly referred in the Armstrong Chronicles; Tyndale of the Northumberland region.

Willm Watson George Pento Thomas Bomer Thomas Robson Willm Dryden Ric. Jobson Robert Sesterson Willm Hog Reg. Lawson Robert Harbatill John Robson Edward Slater Thomas Bell Rog. Bowem <i>Put men.</i> <i>Naither horse nor harness.</i>	Robert Newton —Chesman <i>Naither horse nor harness.</i> NEWBURN. John Musgro v. ser- uants Willm Hall Willm Atkynson Georg Hoge Willm Hangeschawe Willm Stog Willm Talyer Thomas Atkynson John Atkynson Robert Watson	Holland Dod James Hunter Hew Hunter Mongay Hunter Perceyvill Hunter Lyonell Brown Gernard Hunter Thomas Hunter Hoge Hunter Edmunde Hunter Gylbert Hunter Michael Hunter Peter Hunter Willm Hunter Rauff Hunter Sandy Hunter
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Archaeologia Aeliana, Or, Miscellaneous Tracts Relating to Antiquity, Volume 4

there are about twenty Hunters of North Tyndell considered for resettling

Digitized by

182

Musters for Northumberland in 1538.

NORTHE TYNDELL THEIFFS.	George Hunter Laurye Hunter Edy. Ladelaye Edm. Hunter Thomas Gibson Gyby Robson Gyby Hunter Arthur Hunter Hobby Hunter John Robson	NORTHE TYNDELL THEIFFS.	John Willy Sandy Willy Andre Reid Rolly Wyly George Whedalle Gylby Whedall John Wilkynson Laury Wilkynson Cuddy Wilkynson Rolly Wilkynson	NORTHE TYNDELL THEIFFS.	Willm Clotts Gilbert Heron Willm Armstrong Gery Armstronge James Armstronge John Robson Michell Robson Percyuell Robson Michell Robson Willm Robson
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In the group of twenty of these English Hunter, does anyone see the Hunter, does any see these Hunter first name repeated. It is noted there is a **Gyby** and a **Hobby**, the Elwald would use **Gib** and **Hob**, for **Gilbert** and **Robert**.

The naming is done differently by the Hunter than by the Elwald. The Hunters are a needed in-law to the Elwald because they bring in new blood, and therefore new and needed concepts from their point of view.

www.classypages.com/FranksGenealogyPage/timeline.htm

1544	June 7 - "Bond of the persons hereafter named to be full partakers with England and to serve the King of England against his enemies, either in Scotland or elsewhere, as commanded, for the performance whereof they have this day given to Sir Ralph Eure, lord warden of the Middle Marches" bonds similar to this were subscribed to by: John Crosier of Agerstonesheldes and 56 Crosiers or their dependants (surnames include Yong, Elwode, Hunter and Hindemers), also John Hall of Newbigging and 15 Halls, also George Nixson of Larlestane and 32 others surnamed Nixson "Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, Volume 19 Part 1: January-July 1544", Also:"The Hamilton Papers: A.D. 1643-1590" page 742
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en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nickname#Etymology



Etymology

[edit]

The compound word *ekename*, literally meaning "additional name", was attested as early as 1303.^[4] This word was derived from the Old English phrase *eaca* "an increase", related to *eacian* "to increase".^[5] By the fifteenth century, the misdivision of the syllables of the phrase "an ekename" led to its reanalysis as "a nekename".^[6] Though the spelling has changed, the pronunciation and meaning of the word have remained relatively stable ever since.

Conventions in various languages

[edit]

To inform an audience or readership of a person's nickname without actually calling them by their nickname, English nicknames are generally represented in quotes between the bearer's first and last names (e.g., *Dwight David "Ike" Eisenhower*, *Daniel Lamont "Bubba" Franks*, etc.), however it is also common for the nickname to be identified after a comma following the full real name or later in the body of the text, such as in an obituary. The middle name is generally eliminated (if there is one), especially in speech. Like English, German uses (German-style) quotation marks between the first and last names (e.g., *Andreas Nikolaus „Niki“ Lauda*). Other languages may use other conventions; for example, Italian writes the nickname after the full name followed by *detto* 'called' (e.g., *Salvatore Schillaci detto Totò*), in Spanish the nickname is written in formal contexts at the end in quotes following *alias* (e.g. *Alfonso Tostado, alias «el Abulense»*), and Slovenian represents nicknames after a dash or hyphen (e.g., *Franc Rozman – Stane*). The latter may cause confusion because it resembles an English convention sometimes used for married and maiden names.

Uses in various societies

[edit]

In Viking societies, many people had nicknames *heiti*, *viðræfni*, or *uppræfni* which were used in addition to, or instead of their family names. In some circumstances the giving of a nickname had a special status in Viking society in that it created a relationship between the name maker and the recipient of the nickname, to the extent that the creation of a nickname also often entailed a formal ceremony and an exchange of gifts.^[citation needed]

Slaves have often used nicknames, so that the master who heard about someone doing something could not identify the slave. In capoeira, a Brazilian martial art, the slaves had nicknames to protect them from being caught, as practicing capoeira was illegal for decades.^[citation needed]

In Anglo-American culture, a nickname is often based on a shortening of a person's proper name, a *diminutive*. However, in other societies, this may not necessarily be the case.

Other Naming Patterns in Denmark

Additional surnames appear in Denmark besides patronymic surnames. Unlike the other Scandinavian countries, there is not an easy explanation for when, why, and how these additional surnames appear. There are some patterns but no fast and predictable rules. Although some places such as much of Jutland place names were used as surnames, they were not like the farm names of Norway. In Denmark there was no equivalent to the military and trade names used in Sweden.

In each of the Scandinavian countries the same dozen or so given names were generally used over and over again in different combinations making it difficult to distinguish between more than one person with common names such as Rasmus Pedersen or Jens Hansen. There might be three or four people with the exact same name living in the same small village. Among the strategies used to distinguish such people were:

- Use of an occupation: Jens Rasmusen Smed (blacksmith) or Rasmus Olsen Skredder (tailor)
- Use of age indicator: Ung (young) Jens Pedersen, Gammel (old, abbreviated 'gl.') Jens Pedersen
- Use of a place name where the person may have moved from: Hans Pedersen Skaarup, Rasmus Larsen Skablund
- Use of a surname that may have come from Germany originally: Hans Jensen Schröder.
- A family could have used a more unusual patronymic surname in addition to their own patronymic. For example: Jens Pedersen Clemmendsen, Jens Rasmusen Svendsen, and Niels Rasmusen Ovesen. Sometimes they might use one or the other of the two surnames or both (see examples below).

In all cases the patronymic is the primary surname and the other surname is secondary and just used to better identify him.

Danes were clever at using nicknames to distinguish people but official records tend to not use these nicknames often.

With the Elwald, unlike the Hunter utilizing so much repetition in their names, nicknames were utilized to distinguish peoples especially all the Hob Elwald at the time.

It is felt that the name **Ellot** so consistently used on the Ulster muster, because the first Scots to the Ulster Plantation had a tendency to use the Dublin name **Elliott**, they insisted in 1630 Ulster muster to use the name from the border of **Ellot** to show they were Scots, and today's family living in Redheugh uses **Eliott** to distinguish the family from the more common English spelling of their name, and to as in the past important to Clan Elwald to establish a consistency through the years so relatives in the future can recognize there family separate from the English.

Hopefully I was able to use mother's past skill in taking the cream off the top.

Mark Elliott

2/20/2013