

Clan Crozier

Clan Crozier (crosier, croser, cros, etc.) is one of the border reiving clans of Scotland, along with the Armstrongs, Elliots, and Nixons. Some sources cite the surname as a sept of the Armstrong clan, but the Scottish Parliament in 1587 identified the Croziers as a middle march clan.^[1]

An armigerous clan is a clan without a chief, and a sept is a clan which follows a chief. So an armigerous clan like Clan Armstrong, since it does not have a chief, does not have septs. Clan Crozier, not having a chief by the Lord Lyon King of Arms, is an armigerous clan allied with the far more populous Clan Armstrong.

1 Name evolution

Croyser, Croiser, Crosier, Crozier.

Many of the earlier forms of the name were of Croyser or Crosier (of Cros), had a common English language switch of an “y” for an “i”. The name basically was Croyser then Croiser, which means cross; one who lives near or bears one.^[2] Croyser or Crosier has Old French origins, of Roman Christianity the name Croyser, then Croiser has also Old Scottish influence evolved from the Old French of, Croice, Crois(e, n. Also: croyce, croys(e). [ME. croice, croyce, crois, croys, croyz (14–15th c.), OF. crois, croiz. Cf. Croce n.1] An earlier form of the word, which is croy for the Croyser name; Cro, Croy, n.1 Sc. and Ir. Gaelic cró fold, hut, Icel. kró sheepfold. Latinized as croa, croya (12th c.).^[3]

The meaning referring to hut, which developed the name Croyser is insignificant in most of England where the name is based on cross, but given the popularity of the name in Yorkshire (**York Mayor John Croser** 1447)^[4] with variants in Sweden, it is felt by people of Scandinavian origins migrating to what is now Scotland, likely applied the meaning of hut to Croyser that of hut builder.

The Croziers came from Normandy in 1066 with **William the Conqueror**. Through the years, some moved northward to the southern areas of Scotland where they became established as a Border Clan. According to Scots Kith and Kin,^[5] Clan Crozier was in Liddesdale in the 14th Century.^[6]

Example of Tyndale to Liddesdale-Treviotdale movement; Clemy and John **Croser** (Crosier-Crozier), English Tyndale Rebels resettled to Liddesdale-Teviotdale Scotland with Clemy Croser, and Robyn (son of Rob of Redheugh) Elwald, in 1540.^[7]

- **William le Gros** Earl of Yorkshire (Count of Aumale) died 1179 could easily be the influence of the Croyser of today’s border region being of Yorkshire. Name similarities exist between, **Le Cros** and **Le Gros** and today’s **Crozier** and **Grozier** surnames. William le Gros, owned **Scarborough Castle**. Borough means fort and is symbolized on the shield of Scarborough. Scarborough is of Anglo-Saxon origins, and people with the surname Scarborough are known to be from Scarborough. The **Y-DNA** of the people named Scarborough was used to locate an entry point into the British Isles, of an Elfwald/Elwald.^[8] Name version of Crozier with a **G**; **Grosar**, **Grosars**, **Grossars** (RB Armstrong), **Gros**, and **Grozier**, which OCR (optical character recognition), sometimes read the upper case **C** as a **G**, is questioned if the document is handwritten, that it may have been transcribed in the past with a **C** transcribed as a **G**. William le Gros, Count of Aumale, was a powerful Anglo-Norman baron and grand-nephew of William the Conqueror.

Le Cros flats (acres) part of Warden manor, about 6 km (4 mi) west of and within the region of Hexam (St Andrew) Priority, Northumberland.^{[9][10][11][12]}

In the Norman Barony surname naming procedures, the name is taken from locality, and today there is a **Le Cros**, France, which corresponds with surname density, location in Southern France, of **Le Cros**. Time of surname adoption, **Le Cros** (Le Gros) was likely change to **Le Croyser** in what is now England.

- **William le Croyser** 1264, recorded in *Eynsham Cartulary*, in the time of King Henry III, and was known *The Frenchman*, 1216 - 1272.^[13]
- **Henry Croiser** (Croyser) 1266-1272 is detained in Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland prison, in killing Agnes of Hertrepol, in self-defence.^[14] This is close to today’s Scottish Borders, and likely where the name Croyser/Croiser, migrated into what became Scotland in ca. 1320.
- **Simon le Croyser** April 1327, is recorded in Calendar of Close Rolls, Peterborough which is a larger community south of **Crowland/Crowland Abbey** as spelled **Croyland**.^[15]
- **William Croyser** of Bedfordshire and Buckingham County is listed in the Patent Rolls 1348-9.^[16]

....the Elliots, called also Elwods, Elyards, and Elwalds, of the Alford's who came from near Croyland...^[17] The Scottish name Croyser originated as a surname in the region of Bedford to Lincoln Counties, in reference to people which built huts.

There were also other forms of the name which became Crozier. Example: the name Crosar is quite common in Liddesdale and Treviotdale.

Roughly; from Cros to Crosier with interchanging the “i” with the “s” the name Croiser, evolved to Crosier, then becoming Crozier, which means a Bishop’s crozier styled after the cane of a sheep herder tending the flock.

Basically the name is of Old French likely the name of a region in southern France of Le Cros with a strong influence of the Norman forename William. Evolved from Cros to Croyser, from meaning cross, to cross/hut builder. Then Croyser to Croiser (cross bearer) to Crosier (bishop’s sheppard’s cane bearer; crozier) to Crozier meaning crozier. The name went to Liddesdale, Scotland as Croyser, then after that the changes from Croyser to Crosar (becomes Crosier/Crozier) took place in high Liddesdale.

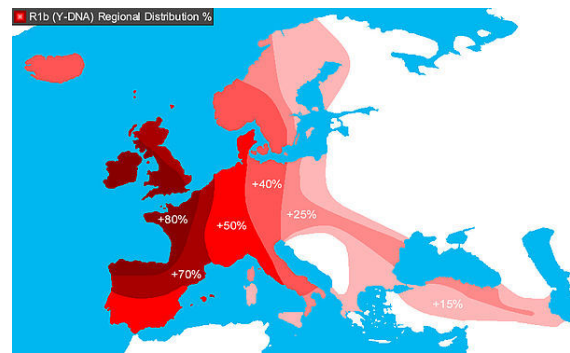
2 Name distribution

For the name Crozier a form of Crosier, one finds in Y-DNA studies^[18] Family Tree DNA; Crozier and in the family origins surname distribution maps that the name Crozier concentrates itself along the Scottish Border and Northern Ireland.^[19] The counties in the British Isles which have the highest frequency of the name Crozier are Roxburghshire, which contains, Liddesdale, in Scotland, and Fermanagh, Ulster, Ireland.^[20] There is a smaller distribution, in southern England, and this could represent what became Crozier coming from France. It should be noted, of 13 Crozier tested Y-DNA, 11 are M-269, there are two of the unique R-CTS11874 a William Crozier, of Northern, Ireland and a John Crozier of Boston. There were other listed in the Family Tree SNP^[21] one of each Kennedy, Loy, and Beckel (Germany). In Public Profiler of World Names^[22] Loy shows Germany-Yorkshire-Scotland-Northern Ireland, Kennedy shows Scotland and Northern Ireland, and Bickel shows Germany. With the locality of the Crozier, as being Border/ULster Scots, this is indicative of Germanic-Danish Anglo migration. Though the name Crozier of Le Cros in southern France, and the name Eliot of Aliot in southern France, with William Le Gros (Gros like Cros mainly of S France^[23]), and William de Aliot^[24] linked to William the Conqueror, in close proximity, in Liddesdale and Fermanagh, it can be concluded that these families are of basically of similar origins. Though surname acquisition has a French Norman influence, their Scottish, Scandinavian origins is more like their shared ally the Armstrong.

2.1 Cros Cross

Surname by; *World Family Public Profiler*, shows the Surname **Cros**, is more concentrated around, **Le Cros** in southern France, but when an “s” is added to make **Cross** the name distribution is of England, not Scotland. Similar results are found with **de Aliot**, being of southern France, but when the “A” is changed to an “E” then the name becomes **Eliot** of England, but not of Scotland.^[25]

Cross DNA; Family Tree DNA, and World Family results are showing a large proportion, but not being as large as for **Crozier** as being R1b-M269, Y-DNA.^{[26][27]}



Shows R1b DNA distribution which R-M269 is a part of.

3 Historical distribution

It is found that the American family of Crozier descended from the Croyser Clan, found on the banks of the (upper) Liddel, in the Scottish borderlands^[28] at **Riccarton**, and **Hudshouse**.

In the sixteenth century the Crosars (Crozier) from upper **Liddesdale** to **Teviotdale**, then onto **Fermanagh**, Ulster, Ireland.

3.1 Riccarton

THE HISTORY OF LIDDESDALE, ETC.

The Valleys of Liddesdale 1376 An extent of the terrain to include the valleys of the Liddel c.1376.

APPENDIX No. I

EXTENTED TERRAIN	VALLEY OF LIDDESDALE, c. 1376	
Crozier	...	XX
Widmaly	...	III
Gillockar	...	VII
Burghouse	...	III
Bolton	...	III
Waldhouse	...	III
Stangill	...	V
Strochale	...	II
Fauld asper	...	II
Fauld infer	...	II
Cargla	...	XXIII
Non clatters	...	II
Crochay	...	III
Tollady	...	III
Birk	...	II
Gillnole	...	II
Gillnole	...	III
Tollady	...	III
Allockdale	...	II
Locus Croyser	locality of Wm Straker	VII
Locus Croyser	locality of the Croyser Crozier	II
Wynschel	...	VII
Crozierdale	...	III
Mylochale	...	XX
Wynschel	...	III

1. Haptem, Histoire de l'Écosse, vol. I, App. No. 12.

Locus Croyser; IDs valley of Liddesdale, by locus of Crozier.

In R. B. Armstrong’s *History of Liddesdale*, there is a record of a Locus Croyser, but the word locus means locality, and is listed under Valleys of Liddesdale in 1376,

giving the location of a valley of Liddesdale being where the people referred to as Croyser lived.

Today this valley is believed to be called Riccarton Burn. The spelling in William Croyser and Simon le Croyser near Croylant, and in "locus Croyser" is consistent in the fourteenth century, which strongly shows that the name which originates in the Valley (locus/locality of a valley in Liddesdale in 1376 by where the Croyser are living) of the Croyser, originated in the Croylant region. This valley now Riccarton Burn is where for Scottish-Irish Croyser (Crozier) surname adoption takes place. It is guarded by the tower of the Croziers, known as Riccarton Tower,^{[29][30]}



Riccarton Burn, the Valley of the Scottish Croziers.

Surname seeding is when a surname is brought into a region, and those without a surname adopt it. Among the Navajo Native Americans a missionary from the mid-west United States brought the Elliott name to the Navajo people. At the time of surname adoption a family of Navajos took on the surname Elliott. Now there is a line of Navajo Elliotts.

Surnames, showing popularity in Yorkshire; Croyser and Elwald, though with many deviations which from these standard spellings (norm given the centuries), developed in today's England near the beginning of the twelfth century, and were brought into the north, previous to the Declaration of Arbroath ca1320, where Croyser evolve into Croiser, Crosier, lastly Crozier, and Elwald evolved

into Elliot, Elliott, and some cases Elliott.

In the 14th century the name William (like William the Conqueror) Croyser, is found in Bedford, County, in an area not to far from Croylant. In the 13th Century the name Elwald (i.e. Elliott) is found in the region of Rye (Johannes (John) Elwold (Elwald) de (of) Rya (Rye). ca1230^[31]), near where the Battle of Hastings took place, and the Kerr which came to the borderland are said to be from Normany. So it is felt a seed carrying the name Croyser, came to the Valley of the Croyser, now Riccarton Burn, in Liddesdale. Riccarton/Riccarton Mill (Rickerton, forms of Richardtown) second home of the Redheugh Elliot (Elliott) is near Larriston/Over&Nether Laristown.^{[32][33]}

Report of Meetings for 1889. By Dr. J. Hardy. 461
History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, instituted September 22, 1831, Volume 12 Berwickshire Naturalists' Club (Scotland). The Club, 1890 - Berwickshire (Scotland)
Riccarton Mill on our left is the place where Scott makes Dinmont direct Harry Bertram to, (see "Guy Mannering," chap. xxxii.) It remained a public house until a few years ago. The present tenant was the last licensed owner. At least one person has been drowned by falling into the mill-dam.
 On the opposite side of the road is the neat tree-sheltered farm steading of **Riccarton**, on and near the foot of a burn of the same name, which descends from Arnton Fell. A tower stood a short way up the burn, the site of which is now occupied by a sheep-stell. **This tower, of old called Rakestonleis,** belonged to a branch of the clan **Crozier**.
Riccarton Tower; Over/Supper meaning upper Riccarton.

Riccarton, mistakenly Rakestonleis, but is Caddroun Tower.



Helcaldenburne is Caddroun Burn (Tower) where Rakestonleis is of William Crosier in 1590.

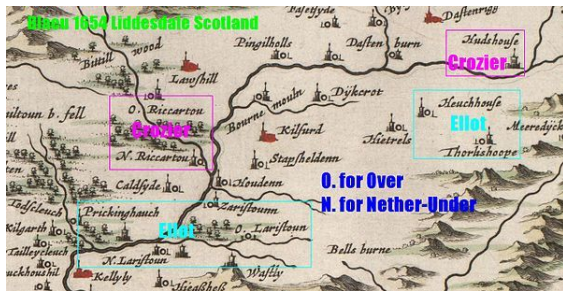
In the 1376 Rent Roll were Ricardtoun superior, and Ricardtoun inferior, and in 1541 rent rolls of Liddesdale were Ricardtoncleuch, Over (superior) Riccarton (higher in elevation), and Richardtoun, Nether (inferior) Riccarton (lower in elevation).

The History of Liddesdale, Eskdale, Ewesdale, Wauchopdale and the ... Volume 1 By Robert Armstrong
 Riccarton cleuch . . . xli^o solidate terrarum. Assoiantur Martino Crosar, et Patricio Crosar:
 Riccarton Over/Superior solvendo annuatim xl s.
 Riccartoun xli^o solidate terrarum. Assentantur Rollando Elwaldi Willelmo Elwald:
 Riccarton Nether/inferior Martino Crosar, et Patricio Crosar: solvendo annuatim xl s.

Ricardtoun/R. Cleuch Crosar and Elwald

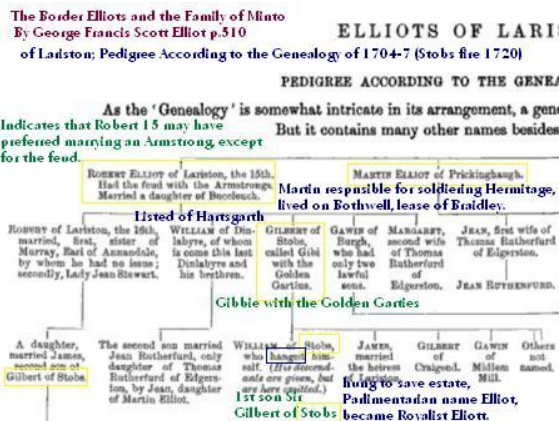
In Nether Riccarton Liddesdale 1541 rent rolls, was tentanted by Martin Crosar, Patrick Crosar, Rolland Elwald (i.e. Elliott), and William Elwald, and Over (up-

per) Riccarton was held by two Crosar farms. In 1576 an Andrew “Dande” Crosar was from Ricardtouncleuch. In 1590 was a Will Croser of Ryckerton (also spelled Rickerton).^{[34][35][36][37]}



Crozier and Elliot in Upper Liddesdale Blaeu 1654 map

At time Robert Elwald received land of 1484 a William Gladstanis, are listed with the landholders, and John and **Quinton** Crosar, are listed with the witnesses. It is felt that in *The Death of Parcy Reed Synopsis; Parcy Reed arrests the reiving outlaw Whinton Crosier*^[38], it is felt **Whinton** is not a Crosier name, but the name is **Quinton**.^[39] Robert Elwald (i.e. Elliot) is receiving lands of Redhuegh, Over(superior higher in elevation) and Nether(inferior lower in elevation) on above map where both Larristons O&N, are near Riccarton O&N.



Lariston tree of Redhuegh, including Martin of Prickenhaugh, pre-Stobs fire.

1586 Martin Elliot's (intern Elliot clan chief) son Simon had a lease of land from Earl of Bothwell (Liddesdale, Braidlie). 1591 a Crown charter of Phillop in Selkshire and Braidlie (Teviotdale). Martin was called “of” Braidley, indication ownership of land of Braidley, but living on the Braidley Bothwell Liddesdale lease Martin supplied soldiers to the bordering Hermitage Castle. Simon and Martin of Redhuegh, built a tower of Prickenhaugh in the region of Robert of Redhuegh, now living in Lariston N&O, and the Riccarton N&O Crozier.^[40] It should be noted that a John Elwald who witness the sasine (deed) of Robert Elwald of Redhuegh, likely was John Elwald of Thorlieshill, near Hudhouse of the Crosar (Crozier), witness a Scott deed in 1488.^[41] Other words

the Crosar/Croyser (Crozier) and the Elwald (Ellot) were close. Thorsliehope was land of the Elwald like Gorrenberry (next to Braidley) previous to Robert Elwald receiving lands of Redhuegh, Larriston, Hartsgrath and other.

Jamie Telfer in The Fair Dodhead Telfer is sent to meet Martin Elliot, of Prickinbaugh, as shown on the Blaeu map as being near N&O Riccarton, and N&O Lariston. The Pedigree According to the Genealogy of 1704-7 (previous to Stobs Castle fire of 1712) ELLIOTS OF LARISTON ; Robert Elliot of Lariston, the 15th, had a feud with the Armstrongs. Married a daughter of Buccleuch. His next brother was Martin Elliot, of Prickinbaugh.

The Crozier Hudshouse is in the vicinity of Slaughtree, home of a Margaret (Meg, Megg, Maggie) Kidd mistress to Redhuegh (Robert 15) now of Larriston, which he builds a tower for her at Hartsgrath. Second son living in Larriston with his father Robert chief 15, is William then of Hartsgrath with his mother (rf sansine/deed). Next son Gilbert “Gib-bie of Golden Garters” is said to be born of a father of Larriston, and a mother of Buccleuch (Kidd’s curse, Kidd’s wall). Though a Hob Elwode (i.e. Robert Elliott), lived and was taken in by his uncle Clemyt Crossier (i.e. Clement Crozier) of Stobbes (Stobs) became Clementis Hobs, Gavan Elliot was first Elliot owner of Stobs, second husband to Gilbert’s mother, purchases Stobs for his grandson (first son of Gilbert) William. Gilbert marrying Mary “Fendy” first cousin to Buccleuch gave William the blood of a Buccleuch. This William (has first son Sir Gilbert) changed his support to Buccleuch (King Charles II), then hung himself so the Cromwellian Parliamentarians, would not take his estate.^[42] From this William, to indicate loyalty to the Royalist, and to differentiate the name from the Parliamentarian, Sir John Elliot which died in the tower of London, the family of the Clan Elliot chief of Stobs/Redhuegh spells their name *Elliott*.

On 20th September, 1484, Angus again executed a precept directed to “Walter Scot de Edschan, Radulpho Ker, fratri Wateri Ker de Cesford et Willielmo Elwald de goranbery” to infest Robert Elwald of the Redhuech in the 20 merk lands of Over and Nether “Larrostane.”

On 13th November, 1489, at “Calco,” the earl directed a further precept to William Ker of “Mersyntounne Radulpho Ker de Primysde louch, Willielmo elwald de gounbery et Willielmo gledstanys” to infest Robert Elwald of the “Redehuch” in the lands commonly called “redehuch,” “layhauch,” “hartsgrath,” “caraschele,” “dawnhane,” and “larostanys superior et inferior,” lying in the lordship of “Lyddalsdale;” and on 13th June, 1497, 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

Robert receiving land of and around Redhuegh, and Lariston, sasine-deed, with landholders and witnesses.

The Annals of a Border Club (the Addresses and Biographical Notices of the ... By George Tansell T.S. Stodd, 1899 - 505 pages

Willielmo gledstanys (William Gledstanis) listed with landholders.

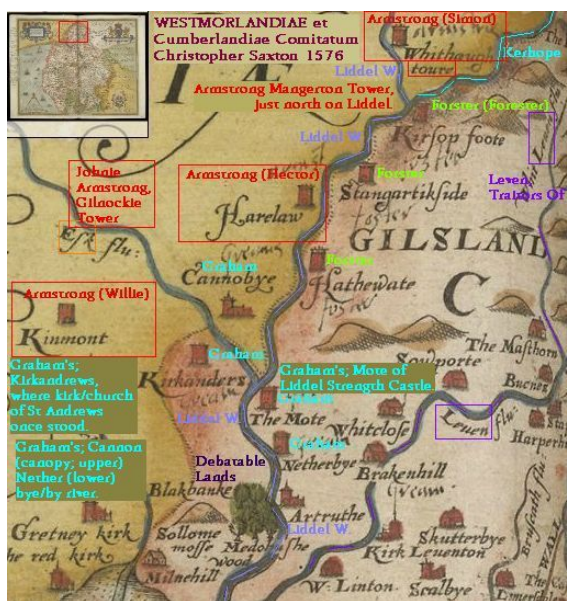
Over Lariston (superior) (higher elevation) Nether (under) Lariston (inferior)

John and Quinten Crosar Crozier Crozier listed with the witnesses to sasine-deed, are felt to be tenants.

Redhuegh Elwald sasine (deed); Crosars witnesses.^[43]

In Ulster, Ireland the name Crozier (1659, Croser 1630) was introduced by settlers who arrived from England and Scotland, especially during the seventeenth century with strong associations with Counties Fermanagh and Armagh.^[44]

The Scottish, and other border people followed a similar path migration from The Liddel Water which is a



Lower Liddesdale, not showing Croziers.

Scottish-English border except in the Debatable Lands and past Kirhopefoot, where Mangerton is. Migration followed up into Northern Liddesdale. In Scotland, the names Armstrong, Elwald (Ellot), and Nixon, may have had there Scottish birth in the Debatable lands; the Croyser it is felt took more of a direct route northward bypassing the Debatable Lands.

Along with the Crosar/Crozier, listed as witnesses are Grame/Grahams, and Forstar/Foster/Forester. Though Elwald-Ellot (Elliot) of Redhugh and Gorrenberry are listed, along with the son of Buccleuch, Cessford (Roxburgh), and his brother, and other Kerr, a Wm Gledstanis, and a number of Elwald as witnesses. There are no Armstrongs, though Grahams, Forsters, and Armstrongs had towers along the Liddel.

The Armstrong, and their allies, believe like indigenous Americans, that land is of the common. Previous to the Redhugh sasine, the Armstrong Mangerton lands were re-granted by Arhibald "Bell the Cat" Douglas V Earl of Angus to Scot of Buccleuch. That is why the Armstrong are not on sasine.^[45]

3.2 Hudshouse

Near burn of same name, tower remains verily exist, and a peel house at Hudshouse possessed by this clan. Scotts of Buccleuch, Vol II page 174.^[46] Hudshouse was a two story house^[47] with dual doors, making it a strongly built huddle house. What one would call a "Hudshouse". Hudshouse had recent farming up to about 1890, but in ruins with slight remains of an ancient tower of the Croziers.^[48]

Philippo Crosar was recorded on the Rental Rolls of Liddesdale, being a tenant at Hudshouse in 1541.^[49]

Hudshouse is below foot of Helcaldenburne (Caddroun Burn), on Liddel (refer to; Blaeu map of 1654).^[50]

Rakestonleis is of Caddroun Burn Tower (Helcaldenburne 1590) of Martin Crozier.^{[51][52]}

3.3 Treviotdale

The family becomes Treviodale Crosiers of Alderstonshields, with nearby Clement Crosier in Stobs^[53] migrating north Clement Crosier on Gledstanis estate land to Hummelknows just south of Hawick.^[54]

The head of the Croziers was Clame (Clement) in Hummilknowes (1569).^[55]

These men hereafter following ar bonden in lyke maner, and for the performance there of they have laide in iij^{or} pleges, that is to saye Adde Crosyer, Martyne Crosyer, John Crosier, and Dandy Crosyer. The Hamilton Papers: A.D. 1543-1590 By Great Britain, General Register Office (Scotland) 1544, pg 742

John Crosier of Agerstoneshieldes, Martyne Crosyer of Yarsaye², Clemyt Crosier of Stobbes, Adam Crosyer of Agerstoneshieldes, 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 Crosyer Jefferay Crossyer sone. Wille Crossyer Jefferays sone. Cleme Crosser his brother. Sande Crosser Edwarde Crossers son. Martyne Crossyer Wille Crossyers sone. Rowe Crossyer James sone. Thomas Crosser Cokis Crosser son. Mathewe Crosser Barte son. Hewe Crosser his brother. Patte Crossyer Wille Crossyers son. Hobe Crosser his brother. Rowe Crossyer his brother. Wille Yong Clemyt Crossers servaunte. Jake Yong his brother. John Carborne Clemyt Crossers man. Hobbe Elwode Clemyt syster sone. John Crosyer Cokis Crossers sone. Clemyt Crosyer John Crossyers sone. Lyell Crosyer John Crossyers brother. Coke Crossyer John Crossyers brother. Jame Crosser John Crossyers sone. Martyne Crosyer John sone. Jone Crossyer John sone. Mathewe Hunter John Crosyer kynsman. Adde

Crosyer, Crosier, Crosser of Agerstoneshields-Alderstonshields and Stobs.

Crosyer, Crosier, Crosser of Agerstoneshields-Alderstonshields and Stobs, on Gladstanis estate in Treviotdale, 1544^[56]

662	REGISTER OF THE COUNCIL	1569.
The Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, Volume 1		
Scotland. Privy Council, John Hill Burton, David Masson, Peter Hume Brown, Henry Paton, Robert Kerr Hannay		
H.M. General Register House, 1877 - Archives		
Comperit Clame Crosar in Hammilknowis, the tent day of Maii, and become souertie for the persons following :-		
Clemme Crosar alias Cokkis	Ade Crosar alias Meggaittis	
Clemme, ii ^o H.	Ade, ii ^o H.	
Johnne Crosar his brother, ii ^o H.	Arche Crosar alias Arche the	
Rowy Crosar thair brother, ii ^o H.	Pyatt, ii ^o H.	
Dande Crosar alias Partis	Jame Crosar the taylieour, ii ^o H.	
Dande, ii ^o H.	Andro Crosar alias Markis	
	Andro, ii ^o H.	

Hummelknows, Crosar which are surities (in bond) by Clem Crosar

Surities/bonding of Crosars by Clement Crosar of Hammelknows;^[57]

Gladstanis land in Treviotdale of Hammelknows, Alderstonshields and Stobs, which Crozier (Crosar) were tenants;



Gladstanis land which Crosar are tenants.

3.4 Fermanagh

The relation between the Crosare (Crozier), Elwald (El-lot), Home (Hume), in the Minto (Wolflee/Wolfhopelee) regions is shown in a Declaration of Sasine to David of Home 1436, when a Johannis Elwald, and a Jacobi Crosare witness the deed of David Hume receiving land from of Wolflee and Wolfhopelee from William Douglas.^[58]

John Croser sword only is listed in the ca1630 munster rolls of Tully Castle (1630 Tully, Monea, and Tullykelter Castles exist, but Castle Hume was built later^[59]) the Barony de Magherboy, Fermanagh, Ulster. Croser, El-lot and Hume in this same region as found two centuries earlier, in southern Teviotdale with Sasine of David Hume.^[60]



Magheraboy, Fermanagh, Ulster, Hume, Hamilton and Somerville lands of Tully, Monea, and Tullykelter Castle lands.

In 1659, Crozier were listed in the Census of Fermanagh/Armagh, Ulster.^[61]

1528 IN DEBATABLE LANDS; Of the Armstrong, El-lot, Nixon and Crosar; the most numerous in 1528 are the Armstrong then Elwands, Ellwoods, or Elliots who extended into Teviotdale, Nixons which are more numerous

in Cumberland than Scotland and the Crosars in Upper Liddesdale with their chief stronghold at Riccarton.^[30]

A CENTURY LATER IN ULSTER; Across the water to Ulster into the counties of Fermanagh which now borders Ireland, and Armagh. Given numbers for the Armstrong, Elliot (Ellot), Nixon, and Crozier (Crosar) of Fermanagh and Armagh,^[62] shows these two counties were stepping stones, into the English Plantations and around the world.

4 The Plantations

4.1 Australia and New Zealand

(space for future information)

4.2 Canada and United States

Early Crosier into **Boston, Massachusetts**; CROSIER TIME LINE by Charles Crozier.^[63]

1735 December 29 - An intent to marry is recorded in Kings Chapel for John Crozier and Martha Lindsey.

note; John Croser b. ca1714 Ireland?, father William Samuel Crossett and mother; Martha Hamilton, married; Martha Lindsay 1735 in **Boston, Massachusetts**.^[64]

1735/36 January 13 - John Crozier marries Martha Lindsey at Kings Chapel (Episcopalian).

Were like many Crosier/Crozier of Ulster (Scot-Irish) would have been Episcopalian.^[65]

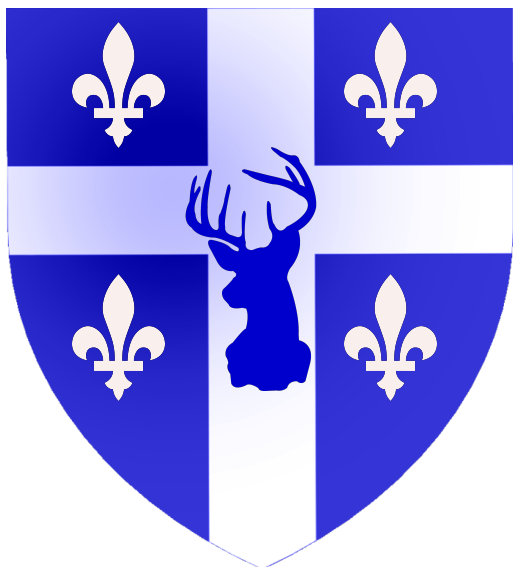
Traditionally the **Philadelphia, Pennsylvania** Crozer (Crozier) family was founded by five brothers, Andrew, John, James, Robert and Samuel of Northern Ireland (Ulster), arrived in Philadelphia about **1723**, unrecorded parents were likely with them.^[66]

Norwalk, Conneticut, Richard Cozier (Crozier), wife Abigail Brown listed in deeds of **1709**^[67] deceased **1724**.^[68]

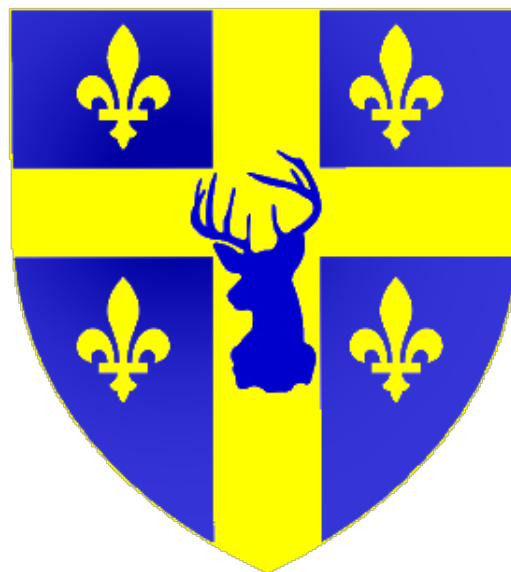
5 Crozier Coat of Arms

Traditional design features, are the *fleur de lis* of France used in England^[69] and America (**Crozier's General Armory**:..... ed **William Armstrong Crozier**),^[70] with French being the basis to the name Crozier. Azure or lapis blue being a tradition colour of the Crozier Clan arms.

The cross is the Christian (St George's Cross), colour scheme in that of the arms of the Armstrong and the Scottish flag. Though the white could be turn to gold if the Irish want their coat of arms different. The Irish of mainly Fermanagh/Armagh, have Liddesdale/Teviotdale Scottish origins. The stag head is found normally on



Coat of Arms for armigerous Clan Crozier to share.



Coat of Arms for armigerous Clan Crozier to share; yellow option.

top in the caboose is on the white cross, and is a symbol used by the King/St Elwald (*Ælfwald I of Northumbria*), and the Cumbria Ellwood,^{[71][72]} along with the Horsliehill^{[73][74]} (William) Elliot. Stag head is in the centre, which makes the arms unique and compacts the design to a shield.

For artistry the stag head is not symmetric, and is vertically compact to fit on the vertical member of the cross.

Stag looks towards the left, for people of a society which reads from left to right, the stag seems to as being addressed from the left looking at the reader. Two colour scheme of white (gold maybe substituted) and blue is utilized, in svg (scalable vector graphics). Public domain to be shared by Clan Crozier.

Clan Crozier an armigerous clan, does not have an arms registered by Lord Lyon

the heraldic authority for Scotland. The given are an example based on Crozier traditional arms, which can be shared by all Crozier, Crosier, Grozier, Gros, Crosser, Cross, Cros, Crozat, Crozet and other variant names.

Surnames (Family Tree DNA Crozier site) Crazier, Crizer, Crosair, Crosare, Croser, Crosier, Crosir, Crosnier, Crossar, Crosser, Croysar, Croyser, Crozer, Crozier^[75]

I have not seen the arms-of Croser; but they and the Nixons were small broken clans, dependent on the Elliots of Lariston, also broken clan and followers of Buccleugh, it is probable they would carry similar arms.

Notes and Queries; Oxford University Press, August

ARMS OF CROSER, NIXON, &c. (5th S. v. 467).—
The Nixons of Liddesdale use the arms of Lariston slightly differenced—Gules, on a bend or, a baton az., with the addition of a bordure charged with six mullets, and for a crest a mailed arm bent at the elbow, grasping a sword, with the motto, “Sic limites tuti.” I have not seen the arms of Croser; but as both they and the Nixons were small broken clans, dependent on the Elliots of Lariston also a broken clan and followers of Buccleugh, it is probable they would carry similar arms. I have seen the arms of all the first Kers of Fernieherst in Jedburgh Abbey, and, as far as my recollection serves me, they are the same as those borne by Robert, the second Earl of Lothian (Laing’s *Seals*, 569). On the tomb of Dame Isabel Ker, in Holyrood Chapel, are the arms of her father, the first Earl of Lothian, who died in 1609, which do not differ from those in use at present (*Archæol. Scot.*, iv. 446).
Being interested in the same inquiries as those in which Mr. ARMSTRONG is engaged, I should be glad to communicate with him, if he will give his address. ? RB Armstrong ^{HISPEY} Co of Liddesdale... W. E.

Notes and Queries Oxford University Press, 1876 -
Questions and answers page 174, 5th S. VI. Aug. 26, 1876

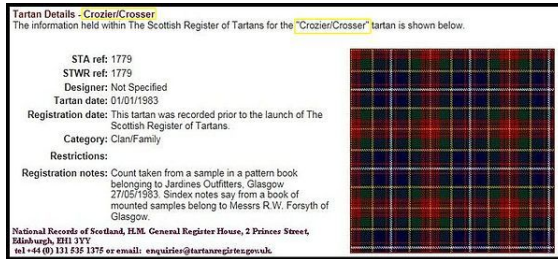
W.E.; (most likely William Elliot)

1876 page 173^[76]

note; Clan Armstrong does not have a chief, but Clan Elliot does.

6 Crozier Tartan

The Scottish Register of Tartans for “Crozier/Crosser” 01/01/1983 National Records of Scotland, H.M. General Register House, Scottish Tartans Authority STA ref:1779



Clan Crozier, Scottish Registered Tartan.

7 Crozier Motto

Crux coelorum, crux mihi clavis erit.

Translation; 1.(Cross of heaven, for me; the keys of heaven.)
2.(Heavens above, the cross will be the key for me.)

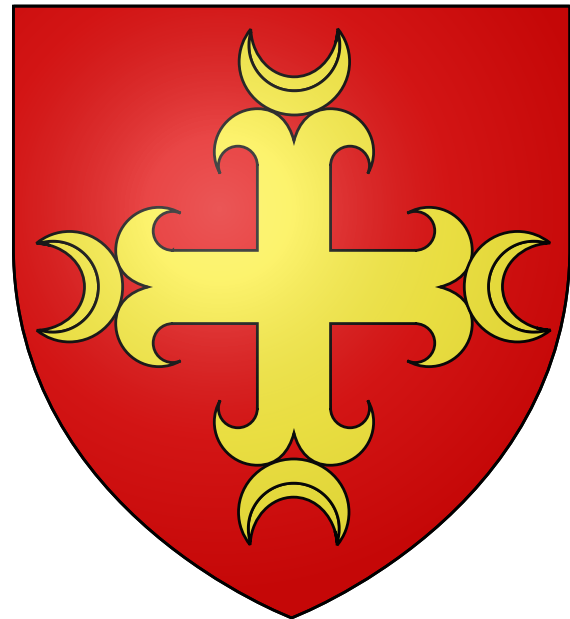


1.(Cross of heaven, for me; the keys of heaven.) 2.(Heavens above, the cross will be the key for me.)

Crozier’s General Armory: A Registry of American Families Entitled to Coat Armor **William Armstrong Crozier** Genealogical association, 1904 page 45.^[77]

Bulletin d'archéologie et de statistique de la Drôme, Volumes 23-24 1889 - Dauphiné (France) Dictionnaire Des Devises Dauphiné page 505 122.--**Crux coelorum, crux mihi clavis erit** (Croix des cieux, pour moi clefs du ciel) **De Crozat.**^[78]

Anthony du **Crozat (Crosset)**, a French Huguenot is a refugee to Ireland 1591.^[79]



Crozat Arms of France with cross.

8 Visiting Newcastleton-Copshaw Holm

David (Crozier) on a visit to Liddesdale, Newcastleton noted on a sign in the domain of the public ^[80] read;".....the famous families of Elliot, Armstrong, Nixon and Crozier..... Welcome to Copshaw Holm."

Another sign of the region reads. "Nixons, and Crosiers rode with Elliots and the Armstrongs. ..nicknames like..Nebless Clem."

The Steel Bonnets; Book by George MacDonald Fraser, Nebles Clem is a Crosar, and one would find when the name Clem is used during this era it is almost always a Crosier/Crozier. Also G. Fraser, is another individual which establishes Riccarton, as the place for the Crozier.^[81]

9 Fermanagh/Armagh

From one border to another; Fermanagh/Armagh are border counties of Ulster. Maps are of 1583 and 1613.

- Ulster 1583
- Ulster 1613

Counties of Fermanagh and Armagh shown to stay the same during the early part of the Ulster Plantation. Londonderry an “English” County of the newly developed Ulster Plantation was made from Coleraine and the north-east tip of Tyrone. **As the Armstrong; may Clan Crozier now, go UNVANQUISHED.**

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Original publication: The Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, Volume 1, Scotland. Privy Council
Immediate source: https://books.google.com/books?id=r6InAQAAAMAAJ&pg=PA662&dq=Dande+Crosar&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0CCYQ6AEwAGoVChMI09yMv_q8xwIVj4uSCh1ApgJN#v=onepage&q=Crosar&f=false *Original artist:*
Privy Council of Scotland
(Life time: date 1877)
- **File:Tully,_Hume,_Monea,_Castle_region_in_1790_map.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e7/Tully%2C_Hume%2C_Monea%2C_Castle_region_in_1790_map.jpg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* **Original publication:** Map of Ulster Province
Immediate source: http://gorrenberry.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Ireland_1790_UlsterProv_web.jpg *Original artist:* Roque 1790 (Life time: pub 1790)
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Immediate source: <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/topdrawings/w/zoomify84111.html> *Original artist:* Christopher Saxton (Life time: c.1540 – c.1610)

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