

Lawis (Hill), Schawis (Forest) near Ermydoune, Ermitage, Hermitage?

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BORDER SONGS AND BALLADS.

Baith hen and cok
With reil and rok,
The Lairdis Jok
All with him takis.

**Illustrations of Scottish
history, life and superstition
from song and ballad
By William Gunnyon**

“Thay lief not spindell, spoone, nor speit ;
Bed, bolster, blanket, sark, nor scheid ;
Johne of the Parke
Ryps kist and ark ;
For all sic wark
He is richt meit.”

John of the Syde, of whom we shall hear further,
Clement's Hob, **Will of the Lawis**, and **Hab of the
Schawis**, for “ilk ane o' them has ane to-name,” are
also mentioned in terms equally complimentary.

Thay thefis that steillis and tursis hame

Ilk ane of thame hes ane to name

Will of the lawis (*William Elliot of the Hill*)

Hab of the schawis (*Robert Elliot of Schaws*)

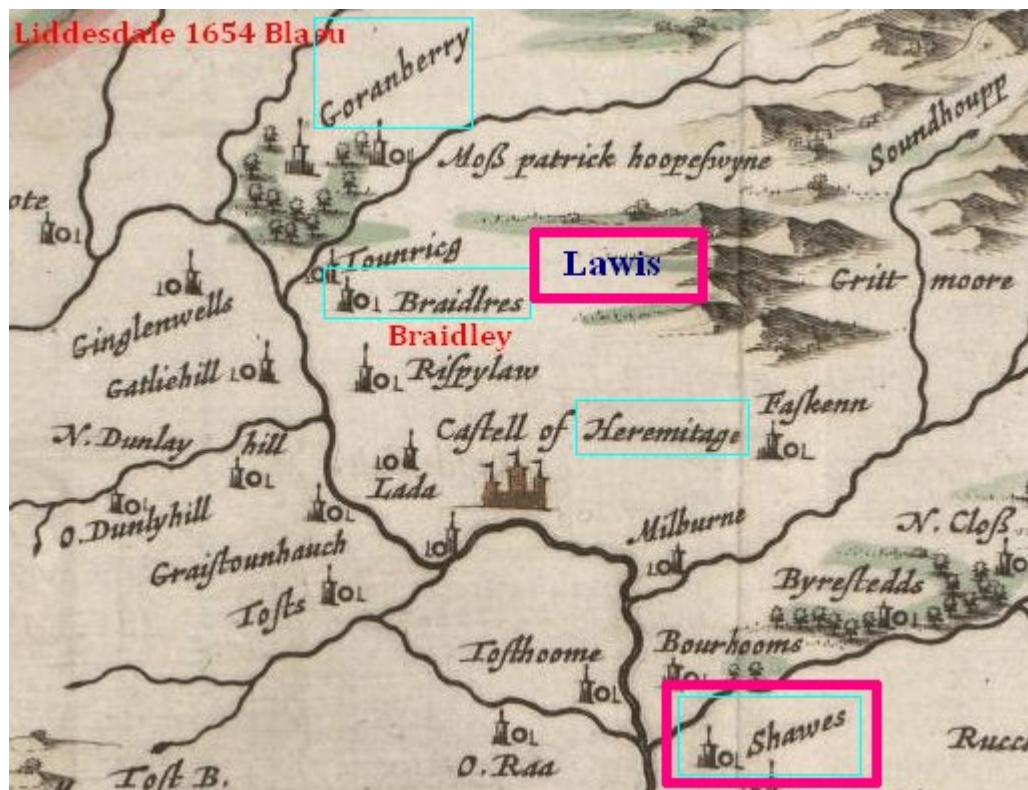
Reports, Part 2

By Great Britain. Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts

APPENDIX TO S

J.
DOUGLAS,
ESQ.

of Douglas of Caveris, sheriff of Roxburgh, of the Earl's lands of Mawpatrikhope, Bradelye, and lye Schawis with the pertinents, lying in his lordship of Lidalsdale and shire of Roxburgh, which he had granted heritably to the said William for service done and to be done to the granter. Written under the Earl's seal at Edinburgh, 17 April 1472. (Signed on the overlap for the seal, Archibald, Erl of Angus.)



It is felt in the fourteenth century Lawis was of the hills north of the Hermitage Castle and Schawis was of the forest south of the Hermitage Castle.

It should be noted;

← → ↻ 🏠 genforum.genealogy.com/nix/messages/408.html

names are shortened forms of the name Nixon, with its varying forms of spelling.

Ermydoune in Liddesdale

Nixon- the son of Nicholas from the diminutive form Nick was a common name on both sides of the border between Scotland and England. In 1376, William Nycson owned lands in the district of Ermydoune in Liddesdale. William Nycson was one of the "Borowis" from the Earl of Douglas bounds of West March in 1398.

Ermydoune (Ermy (Army) doune (fort) is in Liddesdale and of a Borowis Borough of the Earl of Douglas.

had formerly possessed called Ermytage and Lidisdale," which Ralph de Neville was ordered to deliver up to him. William Douglas's enjoyment of his restored possessions was but of brief duration, for in the following year, while hunting in Ettrick Forest, he was set upon and slain by his godson and chief of the clan, William, Earl of Douglas, father of the Hero of Otterburn. The cause of the quarrel was given out to be revenge for the death of Ramsay and some other family disputes, though jealousy of his military fame was also assigned as a reason, and popular report also connected it with the honour of the Countess of Douglas. Thus, an old song quoted by Godscroft, — Transactions of the Hawick

Archaeological Society

The Countess of Douglas out of her boure she came,
And loudly there that she did call—
It is for the Lord of Liddesdale,
That I let all these tears down fall.

The song proceeds to describe the "manner of his death at Galsewood, (now called William's Cross, on the ridge of a hill called Williamhope, north of Yarrow), and how he was carried the first night to Lindin Kirk, a mile from Selkirk, and was buried within the Abbaocie of Melrosse." The King seems to have connived at the death of the Black Knight of Liddesdale, for the Earl of Douglas received a grant of all his possessions, including Liddesdale and the Hermitage, but Elizabeth the widow of the murdered Lord whom he appears to have married while in his captivity in England, with her second husband Hugh de Dacre, remained for a while in possession. Thus, "on the 8th October, 1354, Edward III. formally took under his protection the said Elizabeth, widow of William Douglas of Liddesdale, who had sworn fealty to him. By an indenture between Edward and the same Elizabeth, dated same day it was provided that she should receive a grant of the "Castle of Ermytage and the valley of Liddell, with pertinents for the

Ermytage, Ermytage and Hermitage are felt to be the same, and the Ermytage is felt to be Ermydoune.

Quarterium de Ermydoune

(loosely translated; quarter of the region of Liddesdale referred to as Ermydoune)

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QUARTERIUM DE ERMYLDOUNE.

note; Rampyfgill (will be shown on map)

Rampyfgill	xiii s . iiiii d .
.. gley	.	.	.	.	.	ii marce
..... toun inferior	.	.	.	.	.	xlvi s . viiii d .
..... toun superior	.	.	.	.	.	xiii s . iiiii d .
Lawys superior	.	.	.	.	.	xii s .
Lawys inferior	.	.	.	.	.	vii s .
Locus Ennie de Lawys	.	.	.	.	.	iii s .
Terra de Fawfyde	.	.	.	.	.	xxxiii s .
Locus Ricardi de Lawis	.	.	.	.	.	viii s .
Locus Roberti de Lawis	.	.	.	.	.	viii s . iiiii d .
Locus Mathei Meryng	.	.	.	.	.	xix s .
Locus Willelmi Nycson	.	.	.	.	.	xxxii s .
Dalstanys	.	.	.	.	.	xl s .
Cuhirftede	.	.	.	.	.	xxii s .
Lawgappis	.	.	.	.	.	xx s .

Summa huius quarterii xxxv fbr . xv s . iiiii d .

Note; Lawys/Lawis, is felt to be a region along with Schawis in 1376.

1376. In the late fourteenth century tax-list of Lid-
desdale a number of names of occupiers of
lands occur such as Sturhes, Croyser, Fethyng, Loumane,
Alani, Raufson, Broun, Gilson, Nobill, Stodhirde,
Meryng, Nycson, Roberts de Lawis (L'ourse), and
Alexandir Armystrand of Mangerton. His name with
Geffry and David Armystrand appears amongst the
"borowis" for the earl of Douglas in 1398. Of all
the surnames noticed only three will be found in the
list of 1541. (*Registrum Honoris de Morton.*)

Noted; Roberti de Lawis, and Roberts de Lawis. Feel above (*L'ourse* in French meaning bear is incorrect).

DSL – DOST Law, *n.*² Also: lawe, lau(e, la. [North. and north midl. ME. *lawe* (Orm), *lau* (Cursor M.), midl. *low(e)*, OE. *hlāw*, *hl?w* a grave-mound, also, a hill.]

Recorded in the chartularies and other early records as the second element of many place-names, as *Raperlau* (c 1150 *Early Chart.* 152), *Raperes laue* (1215–21 *Inchaffray Reg.* xxxvi); *Wythelawe* (1147–52 *Liber Calchou* 6); *Grenlaw*, *Grenelau* (a 1159 *Liber Calchou* 53, 12 ... *Coldstream Chart.* 35); *Xernwingeslawe* (1165 *Facs. Nat. MSS.* I. 20); *Harlauhill*, *Harlaw* (c 1170 *Liber Dryburgh* 81, 12 ... *Coldstream Chart.* 32), *Lange-lau*, *Langlaw* (c 1170 *Liber Dryburgh* 69); *Lempedlawe* (c 1190 *Liber Calchou* 128); *Colilawe* (a 1206 *Ib.* 202); *Wepelaw*, *Todlaw* (1222 *Liber Dryburgh* 62); *Lenbukkislav*, *Lenbukeslav* (c 1320 *Reg. Great S.* 22/1); *Qwitlau*, *Quhytlaw* (1327 *Liber Calchou* 361, 1333 *Liber Dryburgh* 256); *Wardlaw* (1364 *Exch. R.* II. 130).]

A hill.

? Espec. one more or less round or conical in shape; often applied to isolated hills of this sort: Montes parvo intervallo circumscripti quidam singulares sunt qui nostratibus a Law dicuntur, quales varii per Scotiam universam, ut Northberwick-Law, Drumpender-Law, Largo-Law, Dundee Law; **SIBBALD** *Scot. Illustr.* 28. (1) Cum insulis nostris iacentibus infra aquam de Tay, videlicet le lawe de Incheeret [etc.]; **1374** *Reg. Great S.* 180/1.

Begynand on the west part of the Lowssy law; **1388** *Bamff Chart.* 22. He beine rydand at the hwntes neir to the Grein Lawe of Brechine; c **1490** *Reg. Panmure* I. xxv. A quarter of the landis of Sanct Seruis law ... liand within the barony of Abircorn; **1494** *Acta Conc.* I. 368/2. Frathin to the northeist part of the Woll law haldin under the bra as it is carnit to the well of the Woll law; **1537** *Antiq. Aberd. & B.* III. 17. The carling luche and lut fart North berwick law; *Gyre-Carling* 13. [A cloud] movit fordwart north wast ... to Dumpender law and thair stude abone the law; **PITSC.** II. 80/2. They debaitit valiantlie at part of the borrow mure callit the Lowsie Law; *Hist. Jas.* VI 74. Fra the Croce the space of fourscore passes thear is ane lawe callit the Durlawe; **1611** *Reg. Panmure* I. xcv. (2) Toftam

It is felt *law* means; hill, and *lawis* is of the hill.

ARMSTRONG. Chronicles of the Armstrongs; ed. by James Lewis Armstrong, MD Jamaica, Queensborough, NY , The Marion press, 1902

Traditions of Sitward and his Son

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and Malcolm on his return finding them arrived made good all his engagements and took to wife Margaret the sister of Edgar. It is not only probable but there is considerable evidence that many of these people settled (Boece) about Liddesdale, where the Hendersons of Cockburn, the Elwalds of Schaw, and the Armstrongs had lands, given to them by Malcolm after the battle of Birnam Wood. 1056

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shaw_(name)



Shaw (name)

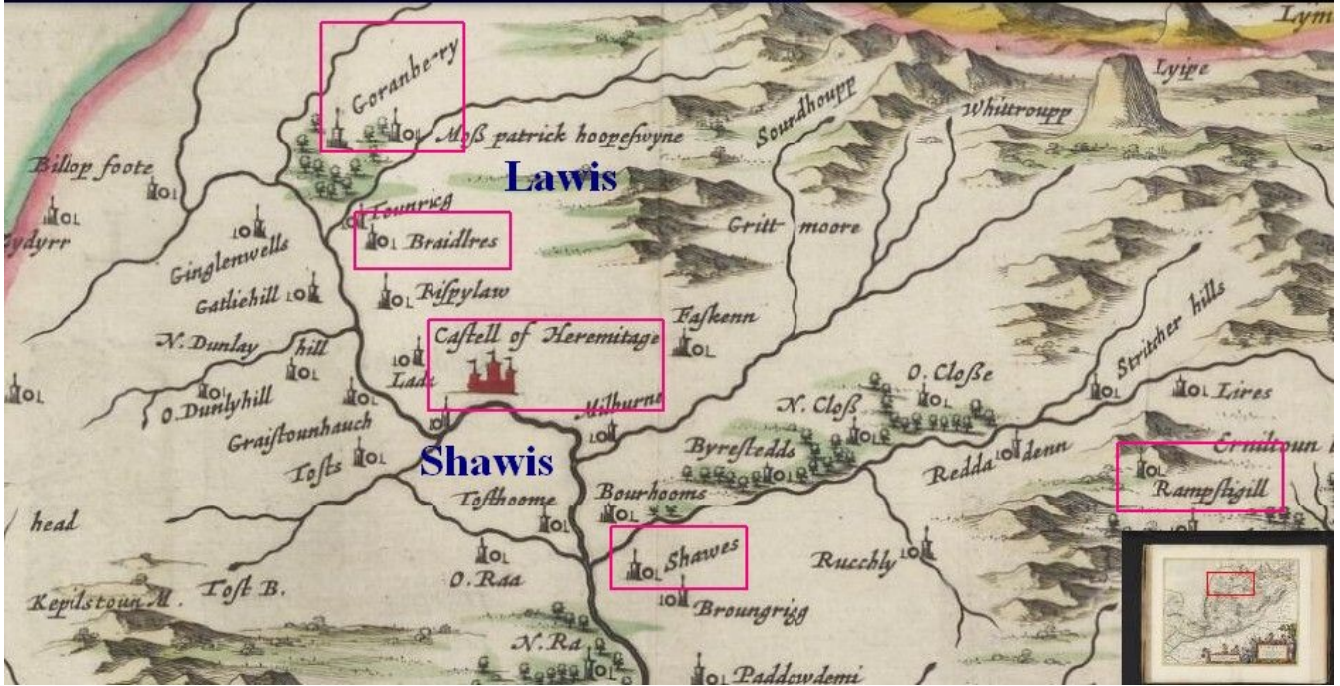
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Shaw is most commonly a surname and rarely a given name. The name is of English and Scottish origin. In some cases the surname is an Americanization of a similar sounding Ashkenazic Jewish surname.^[1]

In England and Scotland the name is a topographic name for someone who lived by a copse or thicket.^[1] This name is derived from the Middle English *schage*, *shage*, *schawe* and *shawe*, from the Old English *sceaga* meaning "dweller by the wood"^{[1][2]} The name can

Therefore it is felt Schaw is a “dweller of the wood” (south of the Hermitage), and Lawis is a “dweller of the hill” (north of the Hermitage).

Blaeu Atlas of Scotland, 1654



1376. In the late fourteenth century tax-list of Liddesdale a number of names of occupiers of lands occur such as Sturhes, Croyser, Fethyng, Loumane, Alani, Raufson, Broun, Gilson, Nobill, Stodhirde, Meryng, Nycson, Roberts de Lawis (L'ourse), and Alexandir Armystrand of Mangerton. His name with Geffry and David Armystrand appears amongst the "borowis" for the earl of Douglas in 1398. Of all the surnames noticed only three will be found in the list of 1541. (*Registrum Honoris de Morton.*)

The Chronicles-James L. Armstrong

It is felt that Robert de Lawis and Alexander Armstrong of Mangerton, where given the order Robert de Lawis is likely Robert Elwald of Lawis (the hill north of the Hermitage).

Mark Elliott 1/6/2014