I’ve long been researching my own lineage and the origins of the family name ‘Collingwood’.

The accepted orthodoxy, concerning the derivation of the name, is adamant and clear:

This name with variant spellings "Collinwood" and "Collingworth" is of English locational origin, probably from a wood called 'Callingwood' in Staffordshire. The Assize Rolls of 1247 record the placename as "Le Chaleng" and later in 1280 it is recorded as "Calyngewode". The first element is from the Old Norse French "calenge" meaning "challenge" or "dispute", hence, "the wood of disputed ownership". Collingwood has a similar meaning to that of Threapwood in Cheshire, which comes from the Middle English "threpan", "dispute", hence, "wood of disputed ownership". (/Old Norse French=Old Norman French)

Thus the general consensus is that ‘Collingwood’ derives from ‘a wood of disputed ownership’ and the earliest historical recording of the name appears to be in Staffordshire in the 14th century:

“..Richard de Callangwode is mentioned in the Plea Rolls for the Staffordshire Assizes in 1324 during the reign of Edward 11. A Tudor era house still exists today called Callingwood Hall in the county of Staffordshire, which is probably the family seat of Richard de Calingwode.”

Indeed the settlement of Callingwood, near Newchurch just outside of Burton upon Trent, still exists today in the county of Staffordshire.

The family name is now found all over England but its greatest concentrations have always been in the north of the country*, namely Northumberland and Durham and there may be good reasons for this. It may well be, as I and

*
others have mused, that there was some sort of migration of the name to these northern parts, whether that be due to a ‘King’s Muster’ of troops along the Scottish border, to which a Calingwode responded and afterwards settled on ‘rewarded lands’ or for some other gainful purpose he or they arrived in Northumberland from elsewhere. Having, however, researched this subject for some years, I am now of an opinion that differs greatly from the orthodoxy in both the definition of the name ‘Collingwood’ and its toponymical origins. My research will show that the name ‘Collingwood’, and some of its variant forms, has at least two points of origin and one is in the north of England which might also help to explain the historical predominance of the surname in that part of country.

“Collingwood is a Northumberland surname, and it has flourished there for centuries. No doubt the spot so called is in that county, but I have not discovered it.”

So wrote C W Bardsley in his ‘Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames’ (1901).

There has been much written and recorded about the Eslington Collingwoods of Northumberland, quite an elevated family, at least from the early mid 15th century, (eg:John Collanwode born circa 1416), but there is not much of a record prior to this date.

My own genealogical research led me to Stanhope in the Weardale, County Durham, where my section of the Collingwoods seems to have originated. Using only primary source material, namely Parish and Community Chest records along with wills, census and other data** I compiled, I believe, the most exhaustive list of Collingwoods in Stanhope and its environs over a period of four centuries - since 1603. The sum of which was donated to the Weardale Museum in December 2008, as reference material for others interested in the Stanhope Collingwoods. I was, however, informed by the museum that to the best of their knowledge, and seemingly corroborated by
my own research, the Collingwoods only appeared in the Weardale at the beginning of the 17th century,

“…Collingwoods, as you know, appear in Weardale in the early part of the 17th century, as do many other Weardale families. It is unclear whether this represents an actual arrival in the district from somewhere else, or merely reflects the fact that a more reliable (if incomplete) written record starts around this time. I suspect the latter…”

A most helpful Mr. Heatherington, for the Weardale Museum, letter of 29 December 2008.

Subsequently most of my reading and research fell broadly outside of the Stanhope cluster of settlements as I looked to uncover and establish historical links to other possible places of origin for the family name. (I have certainly never found any direct link or relationship between the Eslington Northumberland Collingwoods*** and the Durham Weardale Collingwoods, but it can’t be ruled out).


Bowes thesis concerns demography, forest clearance and new settlements with changing tenancy rights and occupations in the Stanhope area between 1100 – 1800. Bowes cites, in a reference to Durham Bishopric records, a certain ‘John Collanwode’ – keeper of shirks (oxen) on the Bishops farm in the forest of Burnhope (in Stanhope) in the year 1387. This immediately refocussed what I had been told in writing from the Weardale Museum, that there were no known records of Collingwoods in the Dales before the early 17th century. Instead of wondering where the Collingwoods had come from
before the 17th century, if they had migrated into the area for example, we now know that they were present in the Weardale from the 14th century, if not long before. We also know that this was a ‘Collanwode’.

As noted previously the oldest record of the name ‘Collingwood’ would appear to be that of ‘Richard de Calengwode’ (the ‘de’ usually denoting, in French, nobility [n.b.], as well as place of origin or dwelling), was present in Callingwode Staffordshire in 1324, just forty years earlier. This can now be replaced as ‘the oldest record’ by a ‘Thomas de Collanwode, 1279 who held a tenement in Haltwhistle, Northumberland’. (see J.Baine’s Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland). We can therefore locate a ‘Collanwode’ in Haltwhistle near Stanhope in the thirteenth century.

For me, the difference in spelling – though I know there are many variants, especially in the north of England – could still be of some significance here; ie: between the recognised ‘Calenge’ (Challenge) and the ‘Collan’. The ‘Collan’ may refer to the Cymric word for ‘Hazel’ (Eng) and ‘Collen’ (Cymric welsh). I will now further elaborate on the difference between the Calenge model and the Collan model as different origins and prefixes for Colling-wood.

The toponymic name/derivation of Collingwood as being of a ‘wood of challenged ownership’ or a ‘Hazel wood’ may not necessarily be mutually exclusive though I would suggest that they do originate separately.

It has been hunch of mine for some time, certainly since discovering a Collanwood in 1279 in Haltwhistle and another in 1387 in the forest section of Burnhope, that the name may well have its origins locally. After a second visit to the area, where there are still farms belonging to Collingwoods, I was struck by the local brogue and my thoughts turned to the township/settlement of ‘Coanwood’ near Haltwhistle just above Stanhope, which when pronounced locally sounds like “Collingwood”.
I was now firmly of the opinion that ‘Coanwood’ relates to the name and possible origin of the name Collingwood; if there was at all a local connection. The thought presented itself more strongly than ever.

After discussing my thoughts with some locals I wondered if I shouldn’t visit Coanwood but instead I visited the website of the township of ‘Coanwood’ where it is stated quite unambiguously:

“Coanwood was anciently written as ‘Collingwood” meaning Hazel trees/woods”

A mere assertion of course – until we look further, and this is where our philological journey really begins.

It would appear that Coanwood was the site of ‘Hazel woods’, which apart from their special status in Cymric, Amorian (Brytonic) and Celtic cultures - as anciently recorded, hazelwood was also used extensively in the smelting and refining of iron and Lead ore, an important industry in those parts throughout the middle ages up until very recently. Hazel is a wood that can be burnt young and throughout the seasons. Due to the historic demand for this wood there are now no ancient Hazelwoods – ‘Collen’ – remaining around Coanwood today...but I digress.

Let’s take a step closer to the history.

COLL is the Gaelic word for Hazel
COILLE is the Gaelic word for woodland
COLLEN is the cymric Welsh for Hazel
COLLAN an Irish form
COLLIN a Brytonic form
And there are, of course, many historical derivatives, eg: Collan, Collen, Collin, Cown, Coan, Collings, Coanwood, Collingwood, etc.

It is recorded that in Stanhope, (in the Bolden Book and other MSS (sources)) that in 1183 thirty two persons held land in Stanhope, one family name was Collan, (Hazel) thought to be of a group descended from Northumbrian Angles. (see quote below..*****)

So it would seem that Hazel/Hazelwood has a long standing presence in this part of England (and lower Scotland) and it would make sense that the place-names and some family names be rooted in the Cymric language, as in Cumbri (Cumbria), spoken in ancient Britain, especially in the north until the 11th century; which might suggest that the name Coanwood/Collingwood could reach as far back as 700BC. However, Collan-Wood may, without diminishing the ‘Hazel’ derivation, refer itself to a wood belonging to a provost of the name Collan – that is Collan’s wood. , (see Alan Mawer, ‘Placenames of Northumberland and Durham’ 1920.), who states that Collan may be the Collanus who was once Provost of Hexhamshire.

In the ‘Archeologia aliana’, or, Miscellaneous Tracts Relating to Antiquity’ – 1880, There is an interesting essay on the etymology of names, written by WHD Longstaffe entitled ‘Conventina’…. (see :‘the open library.org’)… in which the author notes:

“…Upon the same principle of the ‘n’ being apt to slide into ‘l’, and remembering how Dearinton became Darlington, but that the popular abbreviation Darnton survives, it seems probable that the township of Cownwood, or Coanwood, or Collingwood, in the parish of Haltwhistle, refers to the ancient name of one of the streams which it adjoins. Cowenlingwood, or Cunningwood would naturally become Collingwood. The Coanwood burn runs
through it, but this is only an unconsiderable rivulet which might easily take its appellation from the land which being a township is necessarily of ancient date.

...ie: the township of (Hazelwood) Coanwood/Collingwood

What then would the significance of a ‘collingwood’ be in ancient Britain? It would have been a wood of symbolic and magical importance for the cymric peoples (Sumarians [Cimmerians], Phoenicians, Hittites etc.). Later, for the Druids, a wood of otherworldly properties (magic) used for ritual and medicinal purposes.

Mara Freeman: ‘Tree Lore – the Hazel’:

“Many early Irish tales describe poets and seers as ‘gaining nuts of Wisdom’, which is most likely a metaphor for such heightened states of consciousness, although the more literally-minded have argued that this expression could refer to a potent brew made from hazels that had psychotropic effects. As to this theory, there are numerous references to drinking ‘hazelmead’ in early Irish literature and many references to Scottish druids eating hazel-nuts to gain prophetic powers.

The hazel’s association with wisdom extends to other cultures of the ancient world. In Norse mythology it was known as the Tree of Knowledge and was sacred to Thor; the Romans held it sacred to Mercury, who - especially in his Greek form, Hermes - was the personification of intelligence. Hermes’ magic rod may have been made from hazel. The English word derives from the Anglo Saxon ‘haesl’ which originally signified a baton of authority.

I have long considered that the ‘Calenge’ model might refer to a rod of mediation – a baton of wood symbolically/ritually used to settle disputes. (Let us think perhaps of a monarch’s sceptre).

From this I would venture to posit that Coanwood and Callingwood may even be related. If Collingwood were a baton of authority, of mediation, in a dispute …a challenge, then would it not be a ‘wood of challenge’?
“The English word derives from the Anglo Saxon ‘haesl’ which originally signified a baton of authority.”

I also note “COLL’ found across the north of England and lower Scotland, eg: the isle of Coll (again Hazel perhaps), and, something I’d previously thought might have a relevance to this study is the ‘Colen Wood” in Perthshire, Scotland11. The circle of 9 standing stones of the ancient ColenWood I believe, but as yet cannot prove, relates or refers symbolically to the nine Hazel trees of Cymric legend:

Here’s Mara Freeman again:

““The hazel might be said to be the quintessential Celtic tree because of its legendary position at the heart of the Otherworld. Here, nine magic hazel-trees hang over the Well of Wisdom and drop their purple nuts into the water. In some accounts, the hazel-nuts cause bubbles of ‘mystic inspiration’ to form on the surface of the streams that flow down from the well; in others, the Salmon of Knowledge and Inspiration eat the nuts and send the husks floating downstream; those that eat the nuts (or the salmon) gain poetic and prophetic powers.””10

Perhaps the people who not so anciently wardened the sacred or otherwise Hazel woods, or who coppiced and harvested them, or who merely lived amongst them might have derived the nomenclature of Collingwood or Coanwood or Cowanwode, etc. It may otherwise be that the place/manor of collanwode derived from its ownership of a wood by Collan, and that all who were of its domain became Collanwodes. Either way ‘Collan’ and ‘Hazel’ remain somewhat connected.

Today DNA analysis is increasingly becoming a relevant tool for genealogists and one such genealogist, Mr. Gordon Collingwood, founder and keeper of the ‘Collingwood One-Name Study’ website has had his own DNA tracked and analysed with some interesting results that may have relevance to this study:
“….As for my DNA origins, my 'haplogroup' is R1b1a2 and is defined by the presence of the SNP marker M269 and is found at the highest frequency today in the central Balkans, notably Kosovo, Macedonia and Serbia. It was originally thought that the R1b1a2 haplogroup and in particular R-M269 could have been found in Europe before the start of the last ice age during the Pleistocene era approximately 110,000 years ago. However, more current thinking calculates this haplogroup's dominance in Europe as dating from about 4,000 up to a maximum of 10,000 years ago after the last ice age. It is also suggested that a migration route from Western Asia via south eastern Europe is most likely from around 7,000 years ago with the spread of farming replacing the hunter/gatherer lifestyle.”

(Gordon Collingwood Oct. 2014)

It is believed, according to the Rev. Peter Roberts (1801) in “Sketch of the Early History of the Cymry, or Ancient Britons, from the year 700BC to AD500”

(abrev)….that the colony of the Cymri in Britain came originally from Asia, from Thrace through Armenia is where the Cimmarians have their origins. Another of its group entered the European continent via the Balkans.

Which, I would submit, is pretty close to what Gordon Collingwood’s DNA analysis is telling us i.e., there is here a general ‘fit’ between the DNA mapping and historical cultural spread of Cymric migration from Asia.

N.B. (The Biblical interpretation would be that after Babel the Cimmarians-Cymri dispersed to the Crimea/Armenia). They eventually, Roberts tells us, migrated to what is now Brittany and England with the first chieftan giving his name ‘Prytain’ to the new country.

I would further demonstrate that the possible connection of the Collingwood name to Cymric/Brytonic origins may be found in the following, taken from John Hodgson History of Northumberland, part11 Vol 111, pp 352-3, circa 1820:

“..coaswoon was antiently written Collingwood, which, in its Cymric or welsh form ‘collemgwydd’, means hazel trees, or hazel wood: but the contiguity of this township to the mineral treasures of Alston, and the iron of its own
neighbourhood, probably long ago, in converting them into charcoal, consumed its native hazel shows, excepting in some denes and hained woods, in which this tree is still plentiful (0) There several of black glassy slag in a wood, on the east side of the Tyne, in’West Coanwood…..Collingwood, with the forest, infield and outfel, with the sufficient wood out of West Colling wood to bigge with at the delivery of the bailiff, for 21 years, paying therefore yearly within the Kirke of Hawtwesill 26s 8d. Also in Michaelmas term, 17 Elizabeth, Sir Simon Musgrave and Julian his wife, and Christopher their son and heir, by fine, and for £86, passed East and West Cown-wood to Richard Lowther."

It has been claimed, by some, that the name ‘Collingwood’ comes from ‘Coal in the Wood’ but again I would refer you to the ‘Collan/Hazel root of origin; here’s John Hodgson again, writing in a footnote,

“CARBO and coal seem to form the roots of ‘char-coal’; and Col, a hazel, because charcoal is usually made from hazel, to be the root of coal…”

Perhaps then, ‘Coanwood(s)’ or ‘Collingwood(s)’ might have been ‘charcoal burners’ of ‘hazelwood’, (eg: Collingwood = hazel-in-the-wood/charcoal-in-the-wood, when Collingwood was the place-name of this Weardale area. Either way, we are still back to ‘Collan Wood’ and ‘Hazel’ as our point of derivation.

Further, Alan Mawer states in his ‘Placenames of Northumberland and Durham 1920’:

“…the name of Collan is found in Coanwood…”

So, it may well be, I would further submit as my thesis, that ‘Collingwood’ was originally a place-name in this part of the country from which Collingwoods may have derived a local name albeit there would be others who would carry that name ancienly.
“Collingwood is a Northumberland surname, and it has flourished there for centuries. No doubt the spot so called is in that county, but I have not discovered it.”

So wrote C W Bradley in his ‘Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames’ (1901).

Well Mr. Bardsley, I think we have found it.

To my knowledge, no one before has ever made the above Cymric links with the origins of the Collingwood family name nor, indeed as a place-name, and I rather hope this brand-new line of enquiry will provide a relevant and complementary contribution to Collingwood genealogical studies generally.

Robin Sydney Collingwood
London (24.10.14)

Footnote (1):
There are other references to be found re COLL and COLLAN through the Cymric which, albeit different from HAZEL, still may derive through it given that the Hazel was ‘king of trees’

“COLLEN: Son of COLEDOGG, a saint and founder of Llangollen in Denbighshire about the middle of the 7th century. pp54.
(NB: There is a ‘life of Collen’ written in the Welsh) pp55.
COLLEN ; written in the Welsh COLLWYM, a chieftain who lived about the close of the 7th century in a district that forms a part of Denbighshire; being the head of one of the 15 tribes of ‘itforth’ Wales; from whom many families trace their descent

So, perhaps ‘Coanwood” could also be ‘Collan’s Wood? Which would still give us possibly Hazel wood and certainly ‘Collingwood’

Further Alan Mawer states; “..the name of Collan is found in COANWOOD
Personal names found as first element of placenames.”

COANWOOD (Haltwhistle) 1297 COLLANWODE, 1337 COLAN’S WOOD
COLLAN maybe the COLLANUS who was once provost of Hexhamshire.

Coll. Who introduced wheat and barley to the island, perhaps off the Thracians…”

Col. Coll – ‘King Of Britons’ - Waddell

We may also consider: Collan, as Anglo Saxon, derived from the personal name ‘Nicholas’ with a common diminutive being ‘Colin’. Saint Collen was a 7th cent. monk who gave his name to’ Llangollen Denbingshire’ which translates from the Welsh as “church of the Hazelwood”.

‘Collan’ is also Finnish, as a Scandinavian personal name, surviving in modern times, (Dictionary of Eng, Surnames), : Kollungre = Colling, and Kollr = Coll.

Footnote (2):
One has often asked the question of how and when part of the ‘Collingwood’ kinship group became notaries – I’m thinking here of the Northumberland Collingwoods

How, for example did some become Knights, border officials, MPs etc – such elevated persons occupying the upper echelons of their society? Whatever the historical truths are, whether it be via the Crusades, the 100 years war, Monarchs Muster, or Bishops decree, etc. we know that some, if not many Collingwoods in the North were farmers, Yeoman farmers, and of this breed some may well have been ‘drenge’, holding ‘drenage’; ie: military (high status) Yeomen with full responsibility to raise a small force ready to be led into battle. On the Scottish borders this may have been very true and would, perhaps, commence that higher ranking lineage of the Knight cum eminent person we later find in the early 15th century Eslington Collingwoods. We don’t know as yet, whether they derive from ‘Calengewodes’ of the south or ‘Collanwoods” of the North, that is ‘Coanwoods’ of possible Cymric Phoenician***** origin. After all there seems to have been many
Collingwoods of the North and perhaps they share a common Cymric origin, if not very likely a common placename… that is ‘Coanwood’.

Books and papers and original source material referred to in this study:

1. The Internet Surname Data-base – Surnamedb.com (20.10.14.)
2. ‘Collingwood One –name Study’, founded for research by Gordon Keith Collingwood
7. Stanhope To be cited see footnote
8. Coanwood’ Website
9. the ‘Archeologia aliana’, or, miscellaneous tracts relating to Antiquity – 1880
11. ‘Colen Wood’ website
12. E-mail from Gordon Collingwood
13. ‘Sketch of the Early History of the Cymry, or Ancient Britons, from the year 700BC to AD500’. Peter Roberts (1801)
15. The Rev Roberts cites ‘Prytain’ and L A Waddell13 cites Brut. ‘Brutus; (of Trojan descent via the Cymric line, as being the first king and giving their name to this newfound isle – Briton. Waddell also cites in his index: Col.Coll – King of Britons.
17. ‘The Cumbrian Biography, or Historical Notices of Celebrated Men’ William Owen Pughe 1803
18. Alan Mawer. Placenames of Northumberland and Durham 1920

19. **** Philology of the Lakeland Dialect’ Canon E D Ellwood, (re Collemgwydd)

20. ‘The Steel Bonnets’ the story of the Anglo-Scottish Border Reivers. George
McDonald Frazer 1995.


22. The Last Years of The Frontier. DLW Tough 1928.

N.B. I was recently alerted to the existence of ‘Thomas de Collanwode 1279,
Haltwhistle’ by Peter McClure from the ‘Society for Name Studies in Britain and
Ireland’ (SNSBI), who kindly read the first draft of this paper (Oct 2014) and who
further mentioned to me a …. “Peter Colynwod, accused of an offence’apud
Colynwod in comitatu Dunelmensi’ 1472 in Durham Quarter Sessions Rolls’.

Footnotes

*see ‘Guild of One-Name Studies : Collingwood One-Name Study G.
Collingwood, ‘Distribution of the name’.

.** The following List of micro-films can be found at the Family History Centre’
The Church of Jesus and the Latter Day Saints whose archives of originally
copied(micro-filmed) parish and other English and other records have now
moved from Exhibition Road, London, to Kew. Several of the following micro-
films I personally had imported to the then London based Family History
Centre to complete a ‘Stanhope Collection’ from Salt Lake City.

1. Film No 1514587: Parish Registers for Stanhope 1607-1939 Church of
England Parish Church of Stanhope (Durhamshire). (1) Baptisms (Ba) 1609-
1780 Marriages (M) 1614-1772. Burials (B) 1607-1780.

(Ba)&(B) 1781-1812.

3. Film 1514688. (Ba) 1813-1900.


5. Film 1514604. (B) 1813-1904. Funerals 1849-1939.

6. Film 1514605. (M) 1837-1900.


Protestant Dissenting Congregation (Stanhope, Durham)
7. Film 1519661. (Ba) item 7. 1785-1808.


8. Film 1519929. Contains a few church records relating to the poor & (M) & (B) item 3.

Stanhope Church Records

9. Film 0814230. (M) 1613-1812

Stanhope Church Records

10. Film 1867312. Saint Thomas’ Baptism Index. 1609-1653. (B) index. 1595 - 1653

Stanhope Church Records

11. Film 1519249 (M) 1613-1812

Stanhope Occupations

12. Film 1519929 Stanhope Apprentices. 1866-1874. Stanhope Church Records

13. Film 1519885 (Ba) 1813-1858. High House Circuit - Wesleyan Methodist church. Stanhope

Stanhope Church Records

(Ba) 1843-1934. Stanhope and Westgate. Primitive Methodist Church:

14. Film 1519884 Stanhope and Westgate 1880-1901 item 5.

15. Film 1519885 Frosterley and Stanhope 1874-1891 item 1.

16. Film 1519885 Stanhope 1843-1870 items 4-5.

17. Film 1519885 Stanhope 1867-1909 item 6

18. Film 156533 Stanhope and Westgate 1880-1901 + 1902-1034 item 11

Stanhope Church Records

19. Film 0593804 Births and Baptisms 1813-1837 item 1

Methodist Chapel (Forest Qtr) Wesleyan

20. Film 1482357 item 10.
Stanhope Church Records


21. Film 1519880 Tithe Accounts 1700-1714 item 1.

22. Film 1519880 Church Warden’s Accounts 1675-1875 items 2-5.

23. Film 1519881 Overseer’s Account Books 1728-1782 items 1-3

24. Film 1519881 Town meeting minutes & misc. records 1846-1861 item 4.

25. Film 1519881 Bastardy bonds, indentures, poor pay, relief, etc, items 5-6.

26. Film 1519881 Wills (x 4 only) : Dr. Marshall 1775, Nathaniel Lord Crewe 1790, Thomas Morgan 1671, William Hartwell 1724, items 7-8.

Stanhope Church Records

27. Film 0091113 Parish Register Transcripts 1781-1812 St.Johns, Stanhope: Baptisms, etc. Transcripts 1595-1780 St. Thomas, Stanhope.

28. Film 0091113 (Ba) 1609-1780. (M) 1613-1615, 1651, 1740-1772. (B) 1595-1780 items 1-5.

Stanhope Church Records

29. Film 1514623 Parish Registers 1866-1920 Frosterly.

Stanhope Church Records

30. Film 1514587 Parish Registers 1607-1939.

Parish Church of Stanhope

(Ba) 1609-1780. (M) 1614-1772. (B) 1607-178 INDEXES 1609-1743

31. Film 1514602 indexes 1740-1812. (M) 1781-1812. (Ba)&(B) 1781 1812.

32. Film 1514688 (Ba) 1813-1900.

33. Film 1514603 (M) 1813-1837. (M)&Banns 1754-1781. Banns 1821-1917.

34. Film 1514604 (B) 1813-1904. Funerals(F) 1849-1939.

35. Film 1514605 (M) 1837-1900.

Stanhope Church Records
REGISTER OF BAPTISMS. PROTESTANT DISSEenting CONGREGATION.

36.FIL 1519661 1785-1808 ITEM 7.

Stanhope Church Records

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

37.Film 1519929 mainly records pertaining to the poor. Item 3.

Stanhope Church Records

38.Film 0814230 (M) 1613-1812.

Stanhope Church Records


Stanhope Church Records

Indexes:

40.Film 1519249 (M) 1613-1812.

Stanhope - Occupations

41.Film 1519929 Apprentices 1866-1874 item 2.

Other ‘First source’ material:

1. Complete census data from Stanhope Parish
2. MI transcripts from Weardale Churchyards
3. Stanhope Cemetery burial records
4. Transcripts of x4 Collingwood wills
5. A chart showing the ancestors of Joseph Collingwood b 1851
6. A chart showing descendants of George Collingwood b ca 1684

NB. All via the Weardale Museum.

Further to the above

The will of George Collingwood 1761 – Durham University

Documents from the NEI (North East Inheritance) Project of Wills - Durham University
***including that section of Collingwoods who were border officials for the English crown, dealing with English and Scottish ‘reivers’ (see Cuthbert Collingwood) However there is an interesting incident recorded in the National archives which concerns possible reiving families, certainly thieves, attacking a George Collingwood of Le Hole House, Stanhope, Weardale, in 1603…

"Item: (no title). ref QS1/1, f20V(120) Date March 1st. James 1

Taken from Northumberland Quarter Sessions. Catalogue ref.Q.

National Archives…(from Scope and Content)

“Indictment: John Ogle, f. of Rawe Green, gentleman; John Hearon, f. of Hexham, gentleman; John Tweddal, f. of hexham, yeoman; John Armsstrong, Alias Jock Armstrong, f of Hackford, yeoman, George Homble, f of Slayley, yeoman; with swords to the value of 20s., between 3.pm and 4.pm, on the kings highway near Lunt Woodes struck and wounded George Collingwood of Le hole howse, Co. Durham, yeoman, stealing:

“one bushel and a halfe of ote meale” worth seven shillings and a “pystell” worth 6s., the property of George Collingwood. “

I include this here because some of the named thieves have reiver connections, indeed the very same clans/families that the Eslington border warden family of Cuthbert Collingwood were dealing with further to the east. (see 20.21.22.)

See especially the locational map in Frazer20 for the Collingwood family.

There may well then be some connection between the Weardale and the Northumberland Collingwoods. ( to be further scrutinized).

See also in this connection the famous ‘Great Raid of TynDale (1593) and the poem later recited by George Collingwood of Rookhope, Stanhope.

*****…….(1183)….At this time we find that thirty two persons held land in Stanhope, and these represented twenty four names: Alan, Aldred, Arkil,
Bernulf, Collan, Etheired, Gamel, Goda, Godric, Hugh, Ilving, Lambert Meldred, Osbert, Richard, Ralph, Roger, Ranulf, Russel, Turkil, Thore, Thomas, William, nearly all descendants of the Northumbrian Angles…the names Colling and Lambert, still Weardale names, are represented by Collan and Lambert, who held land in Stanhope in the year 1183.

**General Bibliography**
Background reading on the origin of ‘Collingwoods’ in the north of England.

N.B. I’ve looked all over the north of England to trace relevant information concerning the name ‘Collingwood’ and its derivatives - hence the very discursive bibliography for Collingwood genealogy research and name origin.

Some texts and sources referred to:

2. ‘Collingwood One –name Study’, founded for research by Gordon Keith Collingwood.
3. The Internet Surname Data-base – Surnamedb.com (20.10.14)
5. ‘Weardale museum’, letter of 29 December 2008
8. Stanhope To be cited see footnote
9. Coanwood’ Website -- ‘Wikipedia > Coanwood’
11. the ‘Archeologia aliana’, or, miscellaneous tracts relating to antiquity – 1880
13. ‘Colen Wood’ website : [www.ancient scotland.co.uk](http://www.ancient scotland.co.uk)
14. E-mail from Gordon Collingwood

15. Peter Roberts - ‘Sketch of the Early History of the Cymry, or Ancient Britons, from the year 700BC to AD500’. (1801)


18. William Owen Pughe - ‘The Cumbrian Biography, or Historical Notices of Celebrated Men’ 1803

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1296’.
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80. Hutchinson - 1794 - ‘The History of the county of Cumberland’.
81. Parker – ‘The Pipe Rolls of Cumberland and Westmoreland 1222-
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83. R.T.Spence – ‘The Pacification of the Cumberland Borders 1593-
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89. Lord William Howard’s Survey 1603 – ‘The Barony of Gilsland’.
92. G.Watson – ‘Northumbrian Place-Names’.
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95. Nicholas Carlile – 1811 – ‘A Topographical Dictionary of the
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103. June Crosby, a very important local historian in the Weardale/Stanhope, has published and contributed to a number of publications including those referred to here: J. Crosby 1989 ‘Weardale in old photographs’

104. The Weardale Museum Archives, established and managed by D and K Heatherington, has provided an enormous amount of well researched local history – a very reliable source of information concerning the history of the Weardale.


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