Notes on Possible Migratory paths for the name 'de Collanwode' from the 12th to the 16th century in the north of England
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Having considered the matter for some time, it is my conviction that the name 'Collingwood' derives its origins from the Tynedale village of Coanwood near the town of Haltwhistle above the Weardale and close to the border with Cumbria.

1115 From the earliest of records the ancient manors of 'Hautwysell' (meaning: 'the watch on the high ground') and its smaller neighbor 'Collanwodde' (presently Coanwood and anciently meaning 'Hazelwood', or possibly deriving from 'Collan's Wood') are to be found in the medieval 'liberty' of Tynedale (Tindale) – the largest of the Kingdom Dales which from 1115 to 1286 was in the Regality of Scottish kings albeit situated in Northumberland: William 'The Lion', his successor Alexander II, (1214-49), and Alexander III, (1249-86). All persons within the 'liberty' owed fealty to the Scottish crown through the manorial system. Before the Anglo-Scottish war(s) commencing in 1296, Tynedale was a land of stability and relative peace. This royal Scottish liberty was geographically divided by Hadrian’s Wall into north and south Tynedale.

The manor of Collanwodde is found in the southern part of the Dale and it may be of interest to note that Black* suggests that the name 'Collanwode' is a Scottish locative byname, dated from 1279 as "de Collanwode". (Black: ‘The Surnames of Scotland’ 1946. p.162). This doesn't necessarily mean that the name is of Scottish origin, which is how it may be interpreted, but rather that it corresponds to the place-name Collanwodde which happens to be within this Scottish regality at that point in time.

In the following notes, what I briefly want to explore, are the socio-historical conditions that lead to persons from the ancient manor of 'Collanwode', - that is persons with the family name 'de
Collanwode' - migrating out of the Tynedale area and into other parts of the north of England and in particular the upper Middle and East Marche of Northumberland. Implicitly, I will suggest, that all 'Collingwood' ancestry in the north of England will, or can, eventually trace itself back to Tynedale and ultimately by name, the manor of 'Collanwodde'. Clearly, not all people living in a medieval manor would be related by birth or blood to each other even though, after the advent of William the Conqueror and his taxation policies, those in the manor with specific pre-nom, (e.g.: Robert, Mary or Oswald), would possibly become 'Robert de /(of) Collanwodde', 'Mary de/(of) Collanwode' and so forth, re their locative surnames. That is sharing the same surname from the same community/manor but not always being linked to each other genetically, i.e. by bloodline.

I would, first of all, like to examine what I shall refer to as: 'The destabilization and re-organization of local populations in the north of England, namely the Tynedale, during the conflicts with Scotland commencing in 1296.' Medieval England, and in this case Northumberland, was never a static and totally fixed set of social arrangements but in times of great upheaval, such as war, the continuities of life, loyalties and work were disrupted out of which much social change and some social mobility in many cases did occur, effecting nobility, gentry and tenants alike.

We are informed by the writings of Moore², and more recently of Holford and Stringer³, that the Scottish regality of Tynedale was a land of peace, social stability, civic coherence and social cohesion prior to the Scottish/English wars commencing in 1296. Indeed, I should like to start my notations with some very apposite observations made by Stringer⁴ concerning the complex social transformations in the liberty of Tynedale re power, fealty, loyalty and social identity in the 12th and 13th centuries which would eventually contribute to some population change and various forms of migration.

1 Black: ‘Surnames of Scotland’ 1946
2 Margaret F Moore: The Land of The Scottish Kings In England. 1915
3 Holford and Stringer: Border Liberties and Loyalties
4 Tynedale, Power, Society and identities c1200-1296.’ Chapter.. pp.........
Through his and related texts our attention is drawn to and focused on an understanding of the transitional shifts and migratory movements of different classes of persons in and out of the liberty of Tynedale during the 13th and 14th century and the impact of war and concomitant change on manorial authority. Ordinary people, like the 'de Collanwodes', were to be on the frontline of this area of conflict and change and would, in turn, be challenged by it.

1286 From 1286, with the death of Alexander III of Scotland, the territory of Tynedale was taken over by Edward I and thus officers of the King duly seized all the mesne, (rent paying properties), and tenancies of those in Scottish allegiance and by confiscation, purchase or reward, a good deal of the Tynedale estates and freehold farms gradually found new ownership/lordship in an area that was soon to be a major war zone or perhaps more aptly - to become a "war-state" (Stringer.)

Not only had Tyndale a very strong Scottish (and partly English) long standing nobility and gentry prior to the commencement of hostilities, it had also the further stability of its own Bailiff courts which distinguished it from the rest of Northumberland. Landed families such as the Comyns, Grahams, Lindsay, and Ros underpinned and oversaw a well integrated stable social order of loyalty and common identity which upheld the eyre (circuit courts), the law, and a known system of 'pleas'. With the war(s) the social architecture of this integral interdependent Scottish feudal system was to change and with it its old framework of allegiances and personal identity would be ruptured, as a new demographic gradually emerged.

In the 'liberty' the north remained, more or less, loyal to Scotland and the south to the English King and a new, different order of, gentry - who owned but did not always live in the now war torn areas of their new lands – this change, would be a new characteristic of living in the south of Tynedale. Whereas previously the local lords had provided continuity of social order through their local power, and mediated justice for all, now their tenants in manors the likes of 'Haultwyselle' and 'Collanwodde' would be subject to new regimes. In short the English King's laws would now prevail absolutely, displacing the old local system of fealty as a new gentry of high and lower order replaced, by purchase or reward, the old known Scottish regime in a time
of war and increasing lawlessness, leaving tenants poorly defended and virtually abandoned in a ravaged countryside.

Prior to this imminent change, Stringer informs us\(^4\) that in the 13th century,

"...Haltwhistle, Bellister, Plenmeller and Coanwood - was held by the two Ros family lines, which represented the main landed interest in south Tynedale. The 'second-tier' tenants belonged to the knightly or 'greater gentry' class: among others Denton..Lyle..Pratt..Vaux..Vipont..and Whitfield...Then, towards the bottom of the hierarchy, came a large number of ordinary 'parish gentry' such as Bellingham, Grindon, Haughton, Nanwick, Ridley, Russell, Tecket, Thirwell and Thorngraflin. In 1249 a sizeable number of families had some kind of role in local political society." (Stringer p.246)

It was recognized by all that Tyndale was outside of the realm of England and in the realm of Scotland even though certain English laws and property ownership rights pertained there.

I note that amongst the above mentioned list of local families there is no mention of ‘de Collanwode’, nor is there any reference to the name in later records.\(^5\)

1272 The name 'de Collanwode' clearly belonged to people of a lesser order, tenant or 'yeoman farmer' originally from the manor of Collanwodde. The first record of the name that I have found to date is of this same period, prior to the wars, in 1279 in Haltwhistle:

- where a certain ‘Thomas de Collanwode’, who appears to be a farmer, has a tenement in the liberty of Tynedale at Hautwysle. 1279. (Baine p.52). (my paraphrasing).

\(^{5}\) Simpson and Galbraith 1 Scottish Records, Calander of Documents relating to Scotland Vol 1 to 5. (1108-1516). Baines. see sections 'Rotull Scotiae part ii Letters of Protection pp. 395-579, which details every knight and other eminence defending the castles of the Borders inside Scotland, nor is there any mention in the 'People and Places ' Index. There is, however one mention of a man-at-arms re English castles in Scotland in Baines Calendar of Documents Vol iii. which we will come to.
As we shall see the future fortunes of both gentry and tenant farmer alike were, with the wars and shifting loyalties, now set to change, bringing some ‘northerners’ into Tynedale whilst taking many others out into Cumbria, Hexhamshire, north Middle Marche, and East Northumberland and some ‘de Collanwodes’ would be involved in these migratory paths during a period of great conflict and military mobilization.

1286 The ‘liberty’ was taken into the hands of Edward I, and when war broke out (1296) between the two realms the English King’s Officers seized all of that which belonged to those with Scottish allegiance leading to estates and tenancies gradually falling into new ownership. This new ‘war-state’ governed by the English King’s officers was to be further instrumental in structuring new patterns of military recruitment and service right across a very volatile frontier.

Indeed Andy King in his ‘War Politics and Landed Society in Northumberland 1296-1408’ refers to the border conflicts as somewhat the same as civil-war, with landed families having to choose which side of Tynedale loyalties best served their interests with some families literally divided in their English and Scottish allegiances; the Ross of Yolton family being one example; and it was the Ross (Roos) family, we note, who were prominent in the manors of Collanwode and Haltwhistle.

To further paraphrase Stringer, patterns of loyalty and social cohesion were gradually changing; mainly English landlords began to replace much of the old ‘known’ nobility and gentry in the Tynedale and with the increasing lawlessness of bands of soldiers, ‘freebooters’, and later of ‘Reivers’ roaming and harassing the remaining populations. (‘Reivers’ were themselves, whether Scottish or English, or both, not only part-time outlaws who came from those same locales but often neighbors). New border officers, ‘Marche Wardens’, were directed to quell such disorder on both sides of the border, often administering ‘rough justice’ in place of the old liberty ‘law and order’. (see: George McDonald Fraser ‘The Steel Bonnets’).
Instead of, as previously, a local ‘connected and known’ dignitary raising a ‘local’ force of men to defend parts of the liberty, it was now a ‘king’s Muster’, that would recruit and command men to war in armies that would fight not just ‘locally’ but, with the increasing ‘militarization of the North’ anywhere and more often than not for pay.

1297 Walter Guisborough’s narrative testifies to the panic as Northumberland prepared for the worst in the wake of William Wallace’s victory over the English at Sterling:

“For the Northumbrians were petrified with fear, and they evacuated from the countryside their wives and children and all their household goods, sending them with their animals to Newcastle and various other places throughout the province.”

1307 A King’s Muster was held in Tynedale in 1307 recruiting infantry into the King’s army for service in Scotland under Edward I.

1311 We are informed by Sadler, that Robert the Bruce launched two devastating ‘chevauches’ into England in August and September of 1311, and he quotes the Lanercost Chronicle:

“Having collected a great army, he (Robert) entered England at Solway on the Thursday before the feast of the Assumption; and he burned all the land of the lord of Gilsland and the vils of Haltwhistle and a great part of Tynedale, and after eight days he returned to Scotland, taking with him a great booty of animals; nevertheless he had killed few men apart from those who wished to defend themselves by resistance.”
*(John Sadler. ‘Border Fury’. P.113).*

1327 A further Muster took place under Edward II against the armies of Robert the Bruce at the Battle of Stanhope Park during the Weardale Campaign. Paid troops via a Kings muster were now becoming a regular feature of militarization in order to retain a permanent army. People
throughout the Border country were being killed dispossessed and displaced and this is particularly true in the immediate conflict regions of Tynedale and Redesdale.

1350 By 1350 an increasing number of east Northumbrian landed families, such as the Ogles and Percys, had been encouraged, by loyalty and fortune, marriage or reward (escheatments), to take up lands and interests in the ravaged Tynedale, effectively displacing the older liberty network of loyalties and known social hierarchies of noble and gentry which in turn, in this period of war, encouraged social migration, often through military service – and for some, including the lesser known families, the opportunity for social betterment and eventually, improved social status.

“…..for across the 14th cent. The aspirations and affiliations of Tynedales tenantry – ‘old’ and ‘new’ alike, were shaped by it (the war) at numerous turns. Above all few of the forces making for change had more significance than the monarchy’s expanded military role, the greater claim it made on men’s service and allegiances, and the many novel openings for promotion it entailed..” (Stringer p.300)

1337 Thus we find a ‘William de Collanwode’ as a ‘man-at-arms’ stationed at Roxburgh castle, Scotland, in 1337. (‘Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland ‘ Vol 3. Baines)

“August 30, 1337…the names of 38 men-at-arms – among them Walter Hetlay, John Scot, Thebauld Comyn, Roger Corbet, Hugh and Richard Neuton, William de Collanwode, 40 hoblers*, one Richard de Antrebus and other Borderers are given…”

1323 We don’t know if this ‘William de Collanwode’ was originally a mustered recruit or even a mercenary soldier. Indeed, this may not even be his first posting – under a King’s command he may have already served further east, north or south; there is, for example, a ‘William man-at-arms’ serving under a Knight by the name of ‘Robert’ at Etal castle in 1323 (14 years earlier), who may well be the same man as at Roxburgh, (Hodgson) [Etal was later to be a place closely associated with Collingwoods.*(Bought in 1542 by Robert Collingwood)]  Whatever,
this William serving at Roxburgh, does appear to have some social ‘status’ at this point in time and clearly war can bring not only an early death but also the possibility of reward and improved social standing for those who successfully survive its *slings and arrows*, as we may well see.

But what exactly was the ‘status’ of a ‘man-at-arms’ during this very dangerous period? The traditional obligation of voluntary defence of the realm from within your own locality, in this case the Marches, co-ordinated by the local lordships proved to be no longer a sufficient defence. Men needed to be kept in permanent ‘array’ to counter rapid Scottish incursions, thus they needed to be paid and the King’s muster provided this through full-time employment for foot-soldiers, archers, hobelars (mounted troops), men-at-arms (fully armoured heavy cavalrymen) and Knights.

1315 It is worth noting that men-at-arms were just one step down from Knights who were usually *ex- men-at-arms*. (In1315, for example, the daily pay for a Knight was two shillings, for a man-at-arms one shilling and for a hobelar it was four pence), (see: King p.82).

1328 In 1328, there were recorded, albeit with some absenteeism, by Gilbert de Burghdon: 21 Knights and 95 men-at-arms in Northumberland, a much higher ratio of men-at-arms to Knights than anywhere else in the country. (see: King p.87).

The reason for this may be due to the impoverished state of the county after Scottish invasions and that:

…”many of those eligible for Knighthood being too poor to uphold the dignity.”

A man-at-arms would normally be of landed status and be able to afford his own armor, horse, lance, etc. We don’t know, however, what financial status William de Collanwode held, if he had been landed or if he came from a poorer background which, in a ravaged Northumberland of this time, was quite possible. To rise through the military ranks was one form of social mobility open to the humble soldier through gallantry and commitment.
Certainly being a ‘man-at-arms’ would have been more profitable than working the land or rearing livestock when land and crops were being continually destroyed by Scottish raids and war. However, the rewards of military service also brought risks. A man-at-arms such as William de Collanwode could earn, as standard pay, up to £18. 5s. 0d. per year if that fee, of course, was forthcoming. Quite often men were owed payment for a considerable amount of time, especially if there was little left in the crown coffers and the Knight in charge of the Garrison had little money to forward to his troops. In such circumstances, garrisons would have to live by other means until payday and this might take the form of booty lifting, i.e. ‘plunder’; something that was even endorsed by a cash strapped monarch. In 1319, for example, soldiers were allowed to plunder to the tune of £100 per man – presumably because they weren’t being paid on time.

Men-at-arms and hobelars may well have become, in such instances of plunder, ‘Shavaldours’, a term that only seems to appear in the mismanaged reign of Edward II and one that pre-dates the terms ‘freebooters’ and ‘Reivers’ more prevalent in the following centuries. (see: King pp.139-60).

If William de Collanwode was ever party to such activity, we will never know, but it seems quite likely; for if a common thief stole a cow it would be punishable as a criminal act but if household retainers, soldiers, did so it was claimed to be legitimate lawful purveyance.

1334 We equally don’t know how long William de Collanwode had been in the army by 1337 but we do know that in 1334, just three years previous, changes were afoot in the Manors of Coanwood and Haltwhistle, which may have displaced some members of those communities and indeed may well have a bearing on Williams presence in the army together with the 1307 and 1327 King’s musters; but that will have to remain, for the moment, in the realms of conjecture.

‘A propos ‘ what Stringer has researched regarding war and change in the Tynedale and how the old ‘social registers’ of community and loyalty were gradually shifting during this period -
whilst remembering that Tynedale was on the frontline of major Scottish hostilities - we find that the manors of Hautwyslle and Collanwodde were themselves coming under new landlord/ownership. The two manors had previously belonged to the ‘old’ nobility, namely the knighthly family of ‘Ros’, (Roos), previously one of the five most important and influential of landed families in the Scottish liberty in 1260. By 1334, three years prior to William de Collanwode being at Roxburgh, the twin manors had passed to ‘new’ gentry:

Baines : ‘Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland ‘ Vol 3. P...

** Hoblers’ generally refers to men-on-horses, the horses being unshoed ‘hobbys’, reputedly the most agile and fastest horses on difficult terrain of the period. (see Fraser. p…)

** Just two years prior to this, in 1335, at Roxburgh there were 60 men-at-arms, (3 of whom were knights), and 80 hobbler and mounted archers – we don’t know if the subsequent reduction in force was due to a result of losses in the Scottish campaign or a redistribution of troops.

“….Thomas Musgrave of Hartley castle, by Isabella de Berkley, widow of Robert lord Clifford, of Appleby castle, and that he gave in marriage with her the manors of Hautwysell and Collanwedde; and according about the middle of the 14th cent. Evidence begins to rise of these manors being in the hands of the Musgraves....” (Hodgson’ p116).

(J.Hodgson, Hodgson Hinde, Aimes Raine and John Collingwood Bruce: ‘History of the North in Three Parts – General History of the County’).

1340 Stringer points to the increasing number of Northumbrain landed families owning new lands in the south Tynedale over this period and the movement from the old liberty, by some, towards Hexhamshire and more specifically east and north east Northumberland: ( Alnwyk, Wooler, Morpeth, Bellington, Berwick and Newcastle, etc).

“Moreover, there were no important crown offices in the Marches that Tynadale tenants did not hold, and this applies especially to the new military or war-related posts. In the 1340’s the keepership of Berwick castle was effectively monopolized by men with Tynedale connections;...” (Stringer. p.305).
Some Tyndalers were moving east and I would suggest that *some* would be those who had, or did have, military connections or military service including some 'de Collanwodes'.

He goes on to point out the harshness of life in the 'liberty', during this period, the incursions of the Scots from north Tynedale, which they controlled, and the lack of lawful and military support from the English side in the south. Here, Stringer* cites the 'Historia Aurea' of 1350, which states it was:

“...the people of north Tynedale who, deserting the King of England and his obedience, submitted themselves entirely to the King of Scotland.” (Stringer p.323)

(10 Quoting from V.H.Galbraith, Extracts from the Historia Aurea and a French ‘Brut” 91317-47), HER, 43 (1928) p.209.)

The price of land plummeted and the possibility of rearing stock and maintaining arable land proved very difficult, let alone the pestilence and plague(s) that were to come. The Tynedale was in flux. As new Northumbrian landlords ventured into the troubled lands of south Tyndale those such as the Graystokes, the Percys, Scropes and Umfravilles continued to maintain their chief manorial holdings in the rest of Northumberland

‘...the pattern of tenurial and territorial attachments had been totally transformed...old established Tynedale gentry, and even simple freeholders, continued to spread their wings in Northumbrian society as opportunity arose. Their landed gains were often relatively small...they radiated through Coquedale and Glendale to south Tweedside, they swept through the Tyne valley and the Newcastle Morpeth area to the central coastal plain…” (Stringer. p. 336).

This migratory pattern included, I believe from present evidence, some 'de Collanwodes'. Indeed Stringer* cites in a footnote: (180. on page 336)...

“...for example concerning lesser families of Tynedale origin, see...FA, iv; pp64-5 [Coanwood]..."
This footnote refers us to:
“Inquisitions and Assessments relating to Feudal Aids 1284 – 1431”
in which we find on page 64, referring to Glendale Ward in 1346:

“Et. De xvj.d receptis de Willemo Collaynwode et Alicie. Uxor ejus, de xxx* parte j.f.m. pro uno
mesuagio et dimidia carucata terre in villa de wellour, que tenent de johanne de Coupland ut de
jure prefate Alicie, prout etc. que quondam fuerunt Willemi venatoris.”  (p.64).

Thus a William ‘de Collanwode’, who is married to Alice, who might well be a local Glendale
woman, inherits via his wife a tenancy comprising buildings and land of half a carucate
therefore 60 acres), of land from John de Coupland and which once belonged to a William (the)
Hunter. (my  translation).

Then on page 65, also in 1346, we find:

“Et. De ij.s reciptas pro xx* parte  j.f.m. de. Willelmo Coulanwode et Alicia, uxov ejus, ut de jure
ispius Alicie pro una carucata terre in Wollore, quam quondam Willemus de Hextildisham tenuit
de predictus Petro et Elizabetha ut de jure xc. Ut parcellam baronie predicte, prout etc.”

Again, William ‘de Collanwode’ and his wife Alice inherit land. This time one full carucate (120
acres) of land from Peter and Elizabeth, previously held by a William Hextildisham.  (William of
Hexham?).

If Stringer is correct, then the above Collanwode, now of Woller (Wooler)/Glendale, is of
Tynedale origin.  This then begins to clarify a migratory route, a protracted movement from
Coanwood/Haltwhistle, south Tynedale, to the upper middle and east Marche of
Northumberland.

We are further informed, from a totally different source, that on the 6th july1351 in the
reign of Edward III that William de Collanwode and his wife Alicia are being summoned to
London to show ‘services’ of their lands. If this is the same William as that of Roxburgh, of 14 years earlier, then his family standing has presumably greatly improved – they now appear to be established landowner tenants under John De Coupeland:

“…Writ of precipe to the Sheriff of Northumberland to summon to Westminster, by the quinzaine Michaelmas, Sir William Heroun Knight, and Isabella his wife, (Roger Heroun his brother, Roger) Heroun son of said William, John Heroun, Walter Heroun, Thomas Heroun, Robrt Heroun, (Andrew Heroun son of Sir William, John) Sampson, John of Sherbourne chaplain, Thomas de Muscamp, John de Dichaud, (Henry de Hasleye, John de Lucre, Thomas de Dalton and Margery his wife, William de Collanwode and Alicia his wife, Thomas, son of Thomas de Heton, and Sir Thomas Gray knight, to cognosie by what services they hold of Sir john de Lilleburne knight, in Ford, Kynermerston, Concum(?), Dichaud, Ulcestre, Warenford, Unthank, Wolloure, Hethpole and Heddone, which services the said Sir John has granted to John de Coupeland and Johanna his wife, by fine before the justices at Westminster.”

(Chancery files, Number 265).

(Taken from page 283. Para.1556 of ‘Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland Vol. 3’ J.Baines)

1356 Five years later in the ‘Calendar of Patent Rolls’* we uncover on February 6th 1356 in the east Northumbrian coastal village/manor of Bamburgh**:

“Pardon, at the request of the earl of March, to John Taillour Doxford of the King’s suit for the death of Patrick Coltesman of Cherleton North, whereof he is indicted or appealed, and of any consequent outlawry.

The like, (i.e. a pardon*), at the request of John de Coupeland and for good service done by William de Collanwode, the younger, in the war of Scotland to the said William with respect to the death of Thomas Halifax.”

[again underlining is mine and (*) my inclusion.]
This Pardon, for the killing of Thomas Halifax, in part is a reward for the military services rendered in the wars with Scotland which re-emphasizes what gains, apart from social standing and personal reputation, war might bring. This William de Collanwode the younger, seems to be the son of William and Alicia, they both clearly knew John de Coupeland; he might also be, of course, the grandson of William de Collanwode a soldier at arms in Roxburgh castle (1337) of 22 years previous – all of these ‘Williams’ are most probably linked by family and military experience.

Indeed, it would be some years later after further military deeds of de Collanwodes (Collingwoods) in Northumberland, and after the Scottish Wars, that the celebrated William Camden in his, ‘Britain, or, a chronological description of the most flourishing kingdoms – England, Scotland and Ireland’ (1610), would mention:

“Eslington, the habitation of the Collingwoods – men renowned for their warlike exploits.”

It is also of some interest to me, that the very people that William and Alicia Collanwode are ‘on record’ associated with, such as Sir William Heroun, (all being summoned to Westminster in 1351), are also people who retain landed interests in the liberty of Tynedale. Here’s Stringer again on the increasing political importance of holding ‘office’ in the shires:

“Nevertheless office-holding in the shires largely replaced the pre 1286 norms of service in the liberty and to the liberty-owner the more so in the light of the regular participation by, among others, the Herons, Thurwells, Tynedales and Widdringtons in routine county governance. It was a story that repeated itself in the careers of those such as Heron…” (Stringer. p.338).

It would appear then, that by the 1350’s, William and Alicia are now moving in what appears to be a very aspiring social milieu, albeit of themselves not, as yet, at the very highest level.

1360 Then in 1360 William de Collanwode makes further advances in his and his wife’s family wealth and social standing:

“Whereas by a certificate of William de Nessefeld, escheator in the county of Northumberland, it is found that Thomas de Wollore, tenant of lands in Wollere of the value of 100s. was an adherent of Gilbert Middleton, traitor to the late King, and of the Scots, whereby the land have been taken into the King’s hands as escheats by the forfeiture the King for good services done by William de Collanwode, tenant of the lands before the taking of them into the King’s hand, in the war of Scotland, his losses therein and for ten marks to be paid by him as granted to him in fee the premises with the rents, services and all other appurtenances, to hold as before.”

William de Collanwode is now in charge of further major lands in Wooler, Northumberland, and as such, is presumably, now a very well established land owner/landlord. He will, as we shall see, father an eminent future line of ‘de Collanwodes’/’Collingwoods’ of both the East and Middle Marches.

1356 Back in 1356 John de Coupland was instrumental in appealing a pardon for young William de Collanwode and now he is instrumental in the award of escheated lands to William Collanwode for services rendered to the crown in war. But we should know a little bit more about John de Coupland for it may enlighten our view and understanding of William de Collanwode and his present social standing. We know that William de Collanwode had served at Roxborough castle and we also know that John de Coupland also served there but, as yet, we don’t know if this was at the same time. We do know that John de Coupland had a very successful military career prior to becoming Sheriff of Northumberland (1348-56) and a Warden of the Marches. Indeed, we note, that John de Coupland came from a family of minor Northumbrian landowners before embarking on an extremely successful career as a soldier in France and on the Marches and through his gallantry and exploits became an extremely well known, wealthy, and respected member of Northumbrian society. Indeed, he became a national hero when, at the battle of Neville’s Cross he managed to take prisoner David II, king of Scotland. He was amply rewarded with a £500 annuity and honored as a ‘Knight of the
banneret’ and from then on clearly a King’s favourite. But he was less a ‘favourite’ amongst his county peers, especially those ancient landed families with long pedigrees of nobility. He had risen to fame, fortune and power very quickly. Some historians believe him to have been one of the most powerful men in Northumberland at this time, but, he was seen as an ‘arriviste’ by many of the established families, he coming from a family of no great standing.

He did, however, eventually fall from grace – or was he pushed? Indeed one historian termed his shift in fortune as a process of ‘from hero to villain’. (Marie Celeste Dixon). He was murdered by his noble neighbors, lead by Sir Thomas de Clifford.

Due to his meteoric rise in Northumbrian society, fuelled mainly by the gains and profits of war, John de Coupland together with a William de Nesfield was seemingly able to manipulate the machinery of royal government - for he disinherited many of the established landed families whom he accused retrospectively of being treacherous to the crown by acts of treason promulgated by fathers and grandfathers of those families, whilst he, de Coupland, always remained within the letter of the law. He was able to profit himself and others in this way. By claiming ‘retroactive forfeitures’ he legally stripped many established gentry of their land and property. Indeed, it was exactly this activity which was to profit William de Collanwode, another arriviste or parvenu, via John de Coupland’s ‘retroactive forfeitures’.

It is believed as a result of these ‘legal claims’, (retroactive forfeitures), that John de Coupland was murdered, a ‘new man’ killed by ‘old money’. The de Collanwodes were clearly, at this time, ‘new money’.

An insight may be gained as to the distinction of ‘old’ and ‘new’ money when we take a closer look at the contemporary ‘establishment’- the established aristocracy/gentry, in this extract from ‘History of Parliament Online’/‘Northumberland’ ‘by author C.R.’:

“Despite the recurrent outbreak of internecine feuds, the gentry of Northumberland formed a very close-knit group, united by ties of blood and marriage, and deeply suspicious of outsiders. Sir Edmund Hastings, who came from Yorkshire, owed his one return for the county to the fact that he
had married Sir John Felto’s daughter, Elizaabeth, and had thus become a local landowner of note. The other 20 shire knights returned in our period, (1386 – 1431), belonged without exception to established Northumbrian families, some of which, like the Ogles, the Grays, the Lises, the Umfravilles, the Middletons and the Widdringtons, could trace their ancestry back for many generations. The remoteness of the county and the general difficulty of travel encouraged intermarriage among local landowners, with the result that strong bonds of kinship existed between most of our men. Two pairs of fathers and sons (Sir Robert and Sir John Clavering and John and William Mitford) were returned between 1386 and 1421, while Robert Harbottle, Sir Robert Ogle and William Mitford were, respectively, the sons-in-law of Bertrand Monbourcher, Sir Thoma Gray and Sir Robert Lisle. Furthermore, as we have already seen, Sir Edmond Hastings took Sir John Felton’s daughter as his wife. Several MPs arranged marriages between their children. Sir Robert Ogle’s four daughters, for example, were married to the sons of William Mitford, Sir John Middleton, John Manners and Robert Harbottle; Sir William Swinburne’s son and namesake became the husband of Sir John Widdrington’s daughter, Elizabeth (to whom he was already related), and his sister, Joan Swinburne, married Sir Robert Lisle’s son and heir, John. Roger Widdrington, elder son of Sir John, was eventually betrothed to one of Sir Thomas Gray’s grand daughters, thus adding even further to the complex network of alliances built up by their two families. John Manners and Sir John Middleton were brothers-in-law, as also were Sir Bertram Monbourcher and Sir John Widdrington. Sir William Swinburne was doubly related by marriage to Sir Robert Ogle and his brother, John Bertram, whose protracted and distinctly unfraternal quarrel over the ownership of Bothal castle split the family (and most of their neighbours) into rival camps for several years.”

This was then, the ‘greasy pole’ of landed/societal advancement which’ arrivistes’ such as de Coupland or, indeed, de Collanwode had to engage and negotiate with through favour, marriage and fortune.

1360 Back in the Tynedale links with Cumbria were also growing stronger, many of the south Tynedale parishes had previously petitioned the King requesting help to tackle lawlessness and some wanting to be moved to Cumbria, another migratory destination out of this ‘war zone’.
Of course, not all people originating in the ancient manor of Collanwodde, i.e. those with the original nomenclature of ‘de Collanwode’, would have necessarily moved away with the demands and strictures of the Scottish wars, and for those who remained in and around the liberty of Tynedale, ‘local’ loyalties may never, for them, have nodded easily toward east Northumberland, even with the absence or presence of a ‘new’ trans-shire ‘local’ gentry. By the mid 14th cent. landed family names such as ‘Strathbolgie’ became associated with southern Tynedale, one of whom, David de Strathbolgie, the 11th earl of Athol, had married into the most eminent of the liberty families, the Comyns. He had married Joan Comyn. Their son, ‘Aymer de Athol’, is described as the younger brother of the 12th earl of Athol and held the position of being the Lord of Jesmond. The Strathbolgies (Strathbogies) then, are not only Lords of Milford, an area in east Northumberland – close to Morpeth, but they also held lands around Newcastle (north) - Jesmond and Ponteland as well as now being new Tynedale landlords.

1372 In 1372 David de Strathbolgie was a witness to a ‘deed’ involving the Manor of Collanwodde*. Again we find close ties via ownership of manorial lands in the liberty, in Collanwodde and the linked but external manorial seat(s) in east and north east Northumberland.

For those ‘de Collanwode’s who remained in the liberty areas – they would, with others, have been subordinate to these new political arrangements along with the ongoing strife of endemic war, Shavaldours/Reivers, toil, pestilence and plague(s) [1349 first outbreak of Black Death]. They must have suffered, along with many others, genuine hardship.

1387 From the little evidence available we do know that some ‘Collanwode’s continued to live in the western middle Marche throughout the 14th cent. and continued thereafter.** Just south of the manor of Collanwodde was the important mining village of Athol and just south of that the larger township of Stanhope, the northern point of another Dale, the Weardale in Durhamshire. Unlike ‘Tynedale’, the ‘Weardale’ fell under the Bishopric of Durham.* of which, Stanhope and its environs, Burnhope, Rookhope, Boltsburn, Westgate, Eastgate, and others, were the northern most part of the borders of Weardale and Tynedale. Here, in Burnhope,
(Stanhope) as ‘a keeper of Stirks (Oxen) and Heffers in the Bishop’s forest(s) we find a ‘John de Collanwode’ in 1387. (Account Rolls from the Abbey of Durham, from the original manuscripts, Vol 3. P.208 quoted by Peter Bowes ‘Settlement and Economy in the Forest and Park of Weardale 1100-1800’).

Clearly, Collanwodes had been moving in all directions away from their name-point of origin, whether this be a ‘war’ based migration, marriage-based, economic migration, famine or plague, whatever; Collanwodes remained within and just outside of the area of Tynedale during the 14th cent. Some would have become members of a military regime(s), (fighting in Scotland or indeed the French wars), others would have remained on the land as tenants, yeoman farmers, ‘Strenge’, ‘farmer/miners’ of silver (e.g.: at Alston) or of lead (e.g. at Alston, Rookhope or Stanhope) or they may have migrated to other parts of the country, mainly, I believe, the upper middle and east Marche of Northumberland, whatever their eventual occupation or social status came to be.

Whichever, we might conclude that some ‘de Collanwode’s had migrated south to the Weardale, into Cumbria and certainly to east and north east Northumberland by the end of the 14th cent. and this is, of course, prior to the economic migrations that took place with ‘enclosure’ and the ‘industrial revolution’ in the 17th century.

But let us confine ourselves, for the moment, to the 14th cent. where we find in 1385 two de Collanwodes, John and Waryn de Collanwode, both archers under captain John de Thirwell in the Scottish Marches under the command of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland( see medievalsoldier.org).

Whilst back in Haltwhistle:

“…Thomas de Collanwode et Alicia uxore,jus et Eva filia. Assisam mortis anti cessious versus Randulphum prae positum e…..cum pertinentibus in Hautwisille renint et…”

(From, Memoirs Chiefly Illustrative of the History and Antiquity of Northumberland. Vol. 2. P.455.)
Thomas de Collanwode and his wife Aice along with their daughter Eva have died and are laid to rest opposite Randolph, who may have passed away earlier…and remain with those who had arrived in Haltwhistle. (my translation).

Given that we’ve only got a part extract of this record I have to assume that this is either the consequence of war, outlaws or plague; whichever, some Collingwoods clearly remain in Haltwhistle in the 14th cent.

Then again, we note ‘de Collanwode(s)’ in Haltwhistle, Tynedale, a little later in the 15th cent:

“….Unknown malefactors burglariously broke into the house of John de Collanwode, and bound John and his son, and carried away all the goods they found there; no one was suspected but the aforesaid malefactors; but the vill of Haltwhistle was placed under amercement because they were not captured. Again, Thomas Russell de Playnmellor killed Robert the son of Anger de Collanwode in the vill of Haltwhistle; and he afterwards fled to the church and abjured the kingdom. His chattels were worth 22/. 7s. 4.1/2d. These being falsely appraised by Ridley Melkridge, and Heinzhaln, inhabitants of Playnmellor, they are therefore under amercement.”


1485 Later in the 15th cent we find the following, quoted in ‘Materials for a history of the reign of Henry VII – from original documents’ (William Campbell. P.200.):

“7th December 1485:

Grant in survivorship, to Robert Collanwode, esq., and John Collanwode, his son farmers of the manor of Estlington, co. Northumberland, of a yearly rent of 4l. 16s. 8d. issuing out of the said manor, which rent the said Robert and John are bound to pay yearly to the crown, viz. 4l. thereof to the sheriff of Northumberland, and 16s. 8d. to the receiver of the castle of Bamburgh, and of the arrears thereof, without accomp. 6 Dec.

No. 550 Pat.p.3.m. 19 (9)
Then, surprisingly...

Grant in survivorship, to Robert Collanwode, esq., and John Collanwode, his son (in consideration of good and gratuitous service in the parts of le Estmarch and Middlemarch of the kingdom of England towards Scotland), of an annuity of 10l. Out of the customs and subsidies in the port of the town of Newcastle upon Tyne. 6 Dec P.S.

No. 554. Pat.p.3.m. 19 (9)

Again, as with William before them, it would appear that their military exploits have again brought great rewards to the Collanwode/Collingwood line.

Before we briefly turn some thoughts to Tynedale’s neighboring land of Hexhamshire, it might be worth reminding ourselves of the possible origins of the name Collingwood, Coanwood, CollanWodde. I have previously mused (see Collingwood: ‘The possible origins of the name Collingwood in the north of England’ Weardale Museum or Durham University Special Collecton Archive.), on the possibility of the placename, a combination of Collan and Wood, that is ‘Hazel Wood’, coming out of the Cymric language spoken throughout England, and certainly into the north west and Scotland up to and into the 11th cent. However, I am also aware (Collingwood. ibid ) of the further possibility of the name originating from ‘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.

We still, of course have Collan as in Cymric ‘Hazel’ in the name, but this interpretation could have other implications. It would, in part, explain why we find no other ‘Coanwood’ or ‘Collanwodde’ anywhere else in the country, that is other places called ‘Hazel Wood’, and there may have been many hazel woods across England. - (there is a further historical reference in Scotland where we find a place called ‘Colan Wood’. see R.S.Collingwood.* ibid.).

Rather, as a singular place-name based on ownership of land (a wood) by a Provost - which is quite possible - we shouldn’t be surprised then if there is therefore just one area in England
called ‘Collanwodde’ – ‘Collan’s Wood’ - ‘Coanwood’; which presently appears probably to be the case.

However, even if this is the case, we equally shouldn’t expect to find prior to this new proprietor taking ownership of land, anyone by the name of ‘de Collanwode’ i.e. of or from ‘Collanwodde’ - that is no-one prior to the year 995 or any time between 1042-56, (see Allen B Hinds* History of Northumberland Vol 3, Hexhamshire, part 1, page 22 : he cites a Provost circa 995 and again pp.118-19 a further Provost of Hexhamshire and of the same name, ‘Collan’, 1042-56. Both are, however, dated before the French conquest, and although one such Provost presumably came to own his ‘Collan’s Wood’ it would not be until post the French conquest of 1066, indeed probably later, that for the new King’s taxation system , anyone would have been named by place of dwelling; in this case surnamed ‘de’ ‘Collan’s Wode’.).

This, therefore, may well be where ‘Collingwood’ as a locative name based lineage begins, in the 11th cent. - whether that be from a Cymric place-name or originating from an ownership/ proprietor’s name , in this possible case a Provost’s.


The adjoining liberty of Hexhamshire, albeit occupying a much smaller area of land than Tynedale, has borders that reach east to Rookhope, on the moorlands, just above Stanhope, and across to the southwest of Northumberland to Whittingham and like Tynedale it wasn’t a ‘royal liberty’, (see Mathew Holford. Hexhamshire and Tynemouthshire in Liberties and Loyalties. P.173.), owing its allegencies, courts and social order to the organizational and manorial rulings of the archbishop of York and not the King. Like Tynedale it also faced great trials and demands of resource, men and logistics during the Scottish war(s) but unlike Tynedale it only had a few landed gentry and the Abbots conducted their own ‘arrays’, (marshalling of people). The most prominent of the few landed and knightly families in the 13th cent. Being the Veux, Whitfield, Halton, Fosser, Errington and Bingfield all of whom gave fealty to and served archbishop Grey. Many of these were also, however, to hold and extend lands outside of the
liberty. Archbishop Grey’s successors, however, chose to employ, more often than not, non-
Hexhamshire people and increasingly relied, for bailiffs, stewards, justices and officers on
persons brought into the liberty from elsewhere, and this continued throughout the 14th cent.
Holford refers to these ‘welcomed interlopers’ as…”often ecclesiastical careerists associated
with the archiepiscopal household…” (see p.186. Holford ibid). Thus the social dynamics of
identity and loyalty within the boundaries of Hexhamshire were somewhat different to the older
and changing orders of loyalty and identity found in the Tynedale ‘frontier’ lands and, as such, a
greater stability of social order/ law and order seems to have prevailed in Hexhamshire.
Whatever, the fact that good rule prevailed well into the 14th cent., even though there were many
Scottish incursions, the “frontier culture” (Holford) that characterized Tynedale and Redesdale
never established itself in Hexhamshire. If you were ‘moved-on’ forced to give up your tenancy,
lands etc. through the brutalization of war and social conflict in the Tynedale, and you were not
of the army; then neighboring Hexhamshire may well have proved to be a worthy place to
retreat to and certainly when we observe its geography reaching down to Rookhope on the
border with Durhamshire, or across to the eastern boundry with Whittingham we also find
Collanwodes/Collingwoods.

In the Rookhope and Stanhope area of Durham, the family name of Collingwood has existed as
far back as John de Collanwode in 1387, a keeper of the Bishops oxen in the Stanhope forests
and subsequently many farming and farmer/miner and miner families of that name have existed
in these parts of the Weardale since, at least, the 14th cent. Peter Bowes, in his E-Thesis
concerning the historical geography of Stanhaope in the Weardale, cites this John Collingwood
of 1387:

“..an account of 1387-8 by John Collingwood, keeper of stirks (Stirkettar) at
Burnhopeschele, points to cattle rearing on an increased scale involving considerable
movements of animals…”

(P.Bowes p. 31.).
This suggests, either, a written or verbal report on the part of John Collingwood and presumably he had a position of some status being ‘Keeper’ within the Bishopric’s organization, which might further suggest that he was a trusted and ‘established’ figure in this Weardale area; of some time present. Local records, however, are scarce and not continuous. For the Stanhope area they mainly survive from the beginning of the 17th cent. A full record of which may be found at the Weardale Museum. (see: ‘The Collingwoods of Stanhope and its environs 1272-1873’ researched and compiled by Robin Sydney Collingwood. 2005-8. From the Weardale Museum).

1569 ‘The Rookhope Ryde’ (Raid) by Tynesdale marauders/reivers who were repulsed and defeated by the local people, on December 8th 1569. Rookhope (valley of the rooks) is on high moorland to the east of Stanhope. The raiders, reivers, had decided to plunder the Wear valley for its livestock while most of the Weardale men were away in Teesdale plotting against the Queen in the famous ‘Rising of the North’, which would certainly have meant that those Collingwoods present from Weardale would have met, if they didn’t already know, other Collingwoods from other parts of Northumberland. There were a few men left in Rookhope on that fateful day and they defended their dale courageously defeating and killing a number of the Reiver/marauders. (see: ‘The Rookhope Ryde’ (Raid), a Northumbrian Ballad composed in 1572 and first written down by Ritson as recited from memory by George Collingwood the elder of Bolts Burn/Rookhope to be found in Sir Walter Scott’s ‘The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border’. The ballad is 37 verses long and Scott had to add one line where old George Collingwood couldn’t recall it clearly.).

1603 One interesting record of a Collingwood of this area in 1603 occurs not long after the ‘Rookhope Ryde (Raid)’. The record I refer to is of an incident which concerns possible reiving families, certainly thieves, attacking a George Collingwood, Yeoman farmer of Le Hole House, Stanhope, Weardale in 1603. (The record can be found at the National Archives). The extraordinary thing is that some of these men have the names of very eminent Northumbrian families from the 12th to the 18th cent. Names such as Ogle, and Hearon (Heron) whilst others,
such as Armstrong are strongly associated with Scottish gentry but more specifically with a ‘reiving’ family/clan. (Armstrong/Reiving: see: Frazer, Tough, Watson, Moffat.)

“item: (no title). Ref QS1/!, f20V(120) Date March1st. James 1”
Taken from Northumberland Quarter Sessions. Catalogue ref.Q.
National Archives...(from Scope and Content):

“Indictment: John Ogle, f. of Raw Green, gentleman; John Hearon, f. of Hexham, gentleman; John Tweddal, f. of Hexham, yeoman; John Armstrong, 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 King’s 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 six shillings the property of George Collingwood’.

More is the pitty that I have been unable to find any further information regarding this case, it would be interesting to know of the outcome and who his assailants really were.

To the north-east of Hexhamshire we have Tynemouthshire a very large shire which, Holford informs us (p.204), cannot be compared, during the 12th, 13th and 14th cent., with any of the other Northumbrian ‘royal liberties’. The King’s writ ran in Tynemouthshire and as such the administration of justice was dependent to a significant extent on the presence of royal officers and royal writs albeit, it must be added that Tynemouth Abbey was central to, with royal ascent, the administration of the shire. The better established and landed families such as the Hazelriggs or Cliftons held positions of status and power within and more often without the priory as the priory tussled with Newcastle and the like for ownership of manors and rivers throughout this period. (see Holford..) As we have deduced, we have Collingwoods in places such as Bamburgh, and Wooler and later in Etal and Eslington some of whom may well be the offspring of our previously noted William de Collanwode.
Indeed, if a lot of migration was due to military service and troop distribution, or post military service and new found occupations and fiscal opportunities, all probably arising out of war and post-war conditions, then the distribution of members of the population directly involved with the fighting and defence of the realm might be gleaned by looking at the distribution of castles viz the distribution of that population involved with matters military. If we look at the map(s), ‘Castles and Fortalices in Northumberland 1415’ on page 71 and 72, (from Gatehouse.), and regard only the castles, which would have been present in the previous century, then we might have an inkling of where many soldiers and people in support roles may have been sent to, which would inpart have led to a redistribution of population.

1509 In the 1509 ‘Survey of Northumberland Fortifications’ we have of thirty fortifications mentioned, three containing Collingwoods of some rank:

**Etal castle**, owned by Lord Ross and inhabited by John Collingwood with 100 men, 3 miles from Tevedale.

**Old Bewick Tower**, owned by the prior of Tynemouth and inhabited by Gylberd Collingwood with 60 men and 8 miles from Tevedale and 11 miles from the Merse.

**Eslington Tower**, owned by Heselryg and occupied by Roberd Colyngwood with 20 men, 9 miles from Tevedale and 15 miles from the Merse. (see: Gatehouse. ‘1509 Survey of Tevedale and The Mense’.).

1541 Then in 1541 in a ‘Survey of The Middle March’ (Gatehouse), we find seventy castle towers, barmkins and fortresses along the East and Middle marches, (see Maps 1 & 2. pages 71-2).

Of these two are occupied by Collingwoods of some rank:

**Eslington**: ‘At Eslyngton ys a toure with a barmekyn on the Inherytaunce of one..Heslerygge esquire And in the tenor & occupaco’n of Robt. Collingwood esqui’ who keepeth the same in good repac’ons.’
Great Ryle: ‘At Great Ryle there hath one Thomas Collingwood gent’ newly buylded a toure upon the inherytaince of Robt Collingewood And is mynded to buylde likewise a barmekyn about the same as his power may serve thereunto,’

I’ve mentioned that Whittingham is to be found at the eastern boundary of Hexhamshire with Tynemouthshire. In his book, ‘Whitingham Vale, Northumberland – its History, Traditions and Folklore’ 1895. David Dippie Dixon highlights a demographic/distribution of Collingwoods and descendants living in this Tynemouthshire area of Whittingham and its environs. He states that:

…”besides the Collingwoods of Eslington there were numerous branches of that historic family established in different parts of the county during the 16th, 17th, and 18th cent….consisting of knights, lairds, squires and yeomen with their places of abode, arranged in chronological order, but without any attempt at showing their pedigrees or degree of relationship…”

(This may well be a rather selective view of Collingwoods, showing only those of the upper echelons, but this would need to be confirmed and clarified – he does, for example mention Lord Admiral Cuthbert Collingwood but doesn’t mention his sisters, his brother John or his father Cuthbert, who was a trader on the quayside of the River Tyne in Newcastle a little like other Collingwood traders in North Shields. As such a full demographic of the distribution of the name Collingwood is not present in Dippie Dixon’s list, but it is still serves to remind us of a Collingwood/Collanwode migratory path). By the end of the 15th cent. there are clearly many Collingwoods in the upper Middle and East Marches.

This then is his list, to which I have added a few other Collingwoods in italicized text:

1509 Robert Collingwood. Esq., inhabitor of Eslington Tower
1541 Robert Collingwood Esq., owner of Whittingham Tower
1544 Sir John Collingwood of Eslington
1550 Ralph Collingwood of Titlington
1550 Robert Collingwood of Bewick
1550 Henry Collingwood of Ryle
1551 Sir Robert Collingwood of Eslington
1556 Alexander Collingwood of Little Ryle
1556 Robert Collingwood of Etal
1568 Cuthbert Collingwood of Eslington
1578 Roger Collingwood, Parish Clerk of Whittingham
1584 1584-1630 Cuthbert Collingwood of Branton. gentleman.
1584 John Collingwood, gentleman, Lancton Tower
1584 Cuthbert Collingwood, Lowyke Tower
1585 Thomas Collingwood of Little Ryle
1585 Cuthbert Collingwood of Shipley
1596 Thomas Collingwood Esq., of Eslington
1596 Robert Collingwood of Eslington
1596 John Collingwood of Eslington
1596 George Collingwood of Eslington
1602 Henry Collingwood of Etal, gentleman.
1605 Henry Collingwood of Great Ryle, gentleman.
1605 Thomas Collingwood of Little Ryle
1608 Cuthbert Collingwood, the younger, of Ditchburne
1608 Daniel Collingwood, gentleman, of Branton
1608 Martin Collingwood, gentleman, of Branton
1614 Barbara Collingwood, widow, of Aberwick
1614 Cuthbert Collingwood, yeoman, of Old Hewick
1628 George Collingwood Esq., of Eslington
1628 Thomas Collingwood of Great Ryle
1628 Alexander Collingwood of Little Ryle
1628 Francis Collingwood of Thrunton
1638 Cuthbert Collingwood Esq., of Eslington
1638 Ralph Collingwood Esq., of Branton
1638 Henry Collingwood of Great Ryle
1638 Alexander Collingwood of Little Ryle
1638 John Collingwood of Reveley
1638 Ralph Collingwood of Ingram
1650 Thomas Collingwood of Glanton
1660 Martin Collingwood of Shipley
1660 George Collingwood of Shipley
1663 George Collingwood Esq., of Eslington
1663 Robert Collingwood of Great Ryle
1663 Samuel Collingwood of Barra
1663 Sir Robert Collingwood of Branton
1663 Alexander Collingwood of Hedgeley
1663 Edward Collingwood of Eglingham parish
1663 Luke Collingwood of Kirknewton
1663 Cuthbert Collingwood of Ingram parish
1663 John Collingwood of Ingram parish
1663 Daniel Collingwood of Ingram parish
1663 Robert Collingwood of Ingram Parish
1695 William Collingwood of Eslington
1698 Edward Collingwood of Byker
1699 Robert Collingwood, yeoman, of Eslington
1699 Edward Collingwood of Glanton
1700 Thomas Collingwood Esq.
1703 John Collingwood of Eslington
1706 Thomas Collingwood of Eslington
1711 Henry Collingwood of Great Ryle
1715 William Collingwood of Whitlington
1715 George Collingwood Esq., of Eslington - executed Feb 25th 1716,
1718 John Collingwood of Eslington
1718 Robert Collingwood of Eslington
1718 Charles Collingwood of Eslington
A long list, but clearly not a totally exhaustive one. By the late 15th cent. the name Collingwood was firmly established in the upper Middle and East Marche.

[See: heritage line of John Collingwood at the back of this essay. It’s taken from ‘The Visitation of Northumberland 1615’. There are several Collingwood family trees in this volume, Alexander Collingwood of Bewett and his descendants (p.9), John Collingwood of Eslington (p.12) which links to Robert Collingwood of Eslington (p.64), as noted above. Also see ‘The Acestory of Lord Collingwood’ by J C Hodgson. Arch. Ael. 3rd series Vol II.].
Dippie Dixon also reminds us (p.163), that in the King’s muster (Whittingham) of 1538 of the number of armed men from each parish the most frequent surnames were Collingwood, Pigdon, Butiman and Nycholson. He also cites a list of freeholders in the parish of Whittingham for the years 1628 qnd 1638 – showing who owned what land where, we find several Collingwoods in each ward (see p.164). Albeit he waxes quite lyrical on the military prowess and reputation of the `Collingwoods’, (p.85):

“Records of the Collingwoods and their doughty deeds in the field of Battle and Border fight have been handed down to us by history, tradition and Border Ballad. Those brave knights were ever found in the forefront of the English army during the French and Scotch wars, and when not engaged in active service abroad, they assisted the Wardens of the Marches in keeping order at home – repelling thievish marauders and administering justice among the unruly Borderers.”

One amongst many of these distinguished Collingwoods is Sir Cuthberte Collingwood and his wife Dorothy Bowes, he was a ‘valliant’ Border official who, it seems, endeavoured to uphold Marche Law and order during the mid to late 16th cent. in the Middle Marche. (see: Fraser). He was also, however, like many of his class, a big landowner especially in county Durham with other lands well beyond Eslington and Alnwick. He also owned land near to Stanhope, in Litrington, just south of West Auckland and not very far from the old manor of ‘Collanwodde’. He may well have known or been acquainted with some of the other Collingwoods who were living in those parts. This land, at Litrington, was aquired through family coming down through the Thomas Bowes line and Dorothy’s inheritance from her father Lord William Bowes, who latterly held the manor:

“Sir Cuthbert and Dorothy his wife, in the second year of Bishop Barnes, had pardon for the alienation of this manor to George Tonge, Esq.”

There were, of course many other Collingwoods of far less eminence, the majority perhaps, but all may have something in common.

Here is a very brief list, taken from the Eastmunton Ward Directory – North Division, Darlington area in the mid 19th cent.

**B Street. Collingwood Edward George. - Grocer.**

**17 Stafford Street. Collingwood. - Marine Store Dealer.**

**12 Barrack Street. Collingwood James.W. - Surgeon.**

**31 Fawcett Street. Collingwood Joseph. - Bootmaker.**

**Stockton Road. Collingwood Robert G.A. Physician.**


Today, The name Collingwood can be found in greater concentrations all over the north of England and I would argue, that this demographic began with the outbreak of war in the 13th cent. Along with this came rapid social change, the transformation of local loyalty ties in the liberty of Tynedale, shifts in allegiances, a new order of landlordship in the manor of Coanwode and other parts of Tynedale, and then the militarization of the population with the possible careers and pay that it offered and the social mobility that came with such service; all of which seem to form a dynamic which is the basis and means by which some families, in this case the Collingwoods, began their migratory route away from the liberty through the 13th century onwards. We find over the period of the 13th to the 16th cent. many Collingwoods, finally residing in other places, mainly the upper Middle and East Marches of Northumberland, where the name is still in abundance today.

The village of Coanwood remains where Collanwodde always was in the Tynedale on the border with Cumbria close to Scotland and just above Durhamshire and I believe that it was from here that the de Collanwodes/Collingwoods began their migratory path across the North of England and, of course, to places much further afield..
ADDENDUM

A background ‘Time-line’ for a history of Collingwoods in the north of England:

These basic notes are here, in this limited form, taken from:
(1) ‘A History of Northumberland’ – these are shown in standard text.

(2) An integrated set of notes are here taken from ‘A History of Northumberland’ in 11 volumes by the Northumberland History Society in 1896 -1922, with various authors/editors. From these eleven volumes I am ostensibly ‘quoting’ their works; I have merely taken down information regarding ‘Collingwoods’ across all volumes and re-arranged the information into a chronology. – these are shown in italicized standard text.

(3) All information is from the above unless otherwise stated.

I will be moving in and across this ‘time-line’ in order to track various members of the Collingwood family amid different historical events so the ‘chronology’ will overlap at times.

Starting my notes at ch.8. p.273 of Hodgson –

I note:
3. Nor Pipe Rolls prior to 1300.

..........................................................
Timeline:

1212. Vol. 11. Pp 326-7: The village of ‘Wooler’, Sub-tenants of the Barony in Wooler-in 1212, or thereabouts, one Adam Sharp held half a carucate, (NB. A carucate is approx. 120 acres), of land for the thirtieth part of one fee of new enfeoffment, (‘enfeoffment’ is when land is given in exchange for a deed of service), (see also Hodgson pt.iii, Vol ii, p.211), and the same name persists at different intervals..there was a Sharp in Wooler for nearly 100 years…Another sub-tenant, in or about 1212, was William of Hexham, who held a carucate of land in Wooler for one twentieth of a fee.

1254. In 1254 a man of the same name held a similar holding, (see also Bain Calendar of Documents vol.i, p.372),

1307 Tynedale King’s Muster

1316 Famine in the North

1327 The Weardale Campaign – The Battle of Stanhope Park

1346. In the Account of the Aid of 1346 William Collingwood (Collanwode) and Alice his wife held this carucate, once the holding of William of Hexham, as of the right of Alice, who may have been of this family, and who had also brought to her husband another holding of one messuage, (‘messuage’: a dwelling/house with dependencies and land), and half a carucate of land, for which one-thirtieth of a fee was owed to the lord of the manor of Wooler. This was last formerly the holding of William Hunter, who had appeared as its tenant in 1212.

1353. In 1353 William Collingwood and Alice his wife entailed their lands, (‘entailed’ is as in ‘named succession’), which consisted of eight messuages and two carucates of land in Wooler and Humbleton, on their son William and the heirs of his body, and failing them on Sir Thomas Grey and heirs of his body. (Grey being the lord of the manor).
1360. In 1360 William Collingwood increased his property by securing, in return for a fine of ten marks, a grant from the King of lands and tenements in Wooler, which had been forfeited to the crown. Beyond this we have no evidence of the existence of the family in Wooler, though there is a solitary undated allusion to Elizabeth Collingwood, wife of William Swinbourne, on whom certain lands in Wooler, belonging to her father-in-law, William Swinbourne, Knight, were entailed.

1283. I am now returning to 1283 re Hartley Township. Vol. 9.

1283. The windmill, mentioned in a legal record of 1283 as well as in subsequent extents of the Middleton moiety (a ‘moiety’ is a half of), stood in the village of Hartley, where it is shown in Greenville Collin’s chart 1698. It was not the only mill in the manor, for, as mentioned above, the 1337. priory and convent of Tynemouth had a mill here which had fallen out of use in 1337. The watermill in Holywell dene, now called Hartley Mill, was then reckoned as belonging to the Seaton de Laval Township.

Coal was worked in both portions of the manor as early as the thirteenth century, probably on the sea shore and along the outcrops running north and south from the Brierdean dyke. The right of working the coal was a royalty carefully guarded by the lord of the manor.

1560 A bye-law passed in the manor court in 1560 provided, “that no man shall herafter work any ground under the hughe for coles.” And in 1564 the tenants were restricted from buying any coal except from the lord’s pits.

Salt was manufactured in early times at the mouth of the Seaton Burn, as appears from the ancient name of ‘salter’s peth’ (salter’s path) given to the road leading inland from Hartley.

1408 William de Whitchester, who died in 1408, held a ‘Salt-cote’ in thee manor of Seaton de Laval, of which, as well as of a moiety of the township, he enfeoffed William Badby, Thomas Presbrygg chaplain, and William Collanwode, in 1410, without obtaining the King’s license. Hartley was primarily a fishing community. (see Northshields later)

The whole parish seems to have frequently suffered very severely from the Scots, for not only were the Austin cannons unable to get their ordinary income, but it was absolutely unsafe to live outside the protecting walls of the castle.

NB. Bamburgh Parish is where William Collingwood and Alicia lived during this period

Edward II.  In 1323 there is a list of knights and men at arms – no Collingwoods mentioned albeit there is a ‘Robert of Eslington ’ Knight and a ‘William of Eslington’ man-at-arms – as serving soldiers.

NB: Eslington is eventually bought by a Collingwood : Robert Collingwood in 1542, 200 years later.

Edward III. 1371 No Collingwoods mentioned re musters etc. (ref. Hodgson).

Richard II.  1380 No mention of Collingwoods. (in Hodgson).

Henry IV.  1399. And in 1401 we have the ‘Feast of the Assumption’ and a contemporary list of Northumberland knights eg; Mitfords, Percys, Ogles..no Collingwoods. (Hodgson).

Henry V. 1408 no mention. (Hodgson)

Henry VI.  1422 no mention. (Hodgson)

1425 May 20th, ‘Leonellus Chester de Corbrig, gentilman’ was found by a coroners jury in 1425 to have been acting in self defence in slaying one William Dod…and in the court records we find one of the jury to be a certain Robert Collingwood, yeoman…. (my extraction):

“…Dicunt eciam dicti jurati quod Robertus Collenwod de Corbrig de comitatu predicto yoman…”

P161 vol 10

1451 James I of Scotland
1458 James is assassinated

1451 Scot/Eng truce.

1460 The Eng. King raises taxes via his knights/collectors, in lists, no mention of Collingwoods.

1461 War of Roses York and victorious Lancaster. No mention of Collingwoods.

Edward IV. Henry and Queen Margaret flee to Newcastle, thence to France. Again a contemporary list of knights in Northumberland fails to mention any Collingwoods.

Queen lands with French force under De Bracey at Tynemouth and forced to re-sail to Berwick.

1483 Edward IV. Dies

1487 Robert and brother given escheated lands… ‘Grant in survivorship, to Robert Collanwode, esq., and John Collanwode, his son (in consideration of good and gratuitous service in the parts of le Estmarch and Middlemarch of the kingdom of England towards Scotland), of an annuity of 10l. Out of the customs and subsidies in the port of the town of Newcastle upon Tyne. 6 Dec P.S.’

[No. 554. Pat.p.3.m. 19 (9)]

Edward V. no mention in text of Collingwoods. (Hodgson).


Tudor Period

Henry VII. 1485. NB. James III of Scotland assassinated giving way to James IV.

1493 Robert Collingwood vicar of Branxton 1493-99

1496 Scots invade England and lay waste to Northumberland.

1497 Second invasion - All northern lords are mustered – list on page 335-6. (Hodgson)

No Collingwoods.

1502 Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII marries King of Scotland – peace prevails.

No Collingwoods mentioned in text. (Hodgson)
1509 Henry VIII. Hodgson offers us a number of Northumbrian forts and their masters. P.339 Under ‘Holds and Townships’, there are 30 holds and townships listed, we have a John Collingwood.

Therefore it is not until the Tudor period of Henry VIII when a Collingwood is first listed, by Hodgson, as holding a position of importance:

1. ETAL: My lord Ross (could this be the same family Ros of Yorkshire – the Englishman- lord whose family were lords of Haltwhistle and Coanwood Manors in the 13th cent?), with inhabitant John Collingwood with 100 men.

1509 Etal Castle, albeit a ruin in the 15th cent. …it was like Ford (castle), a link in the second line of defence for the border, and was frequently garrisoned by the King’s forces quite independently of the owners. Successive members of the family of Collingwood not only leased the demesne lands, but also filled the office of constable practically throughout the 16th cent. John Collingwood was ‘inhabitant’ of the castle in 1509 for lord Roos who was evidently non-resident, and he was in command of the garrison in 1522.

1535 In 1535 a report of a lord warden records that…”Henry Collingwood is constable of Itall for term of his life, and dwelleth there four miles from Scotland, and may dispend twenty marks per year during his life in fee and annuity, and may serve the King of such lands as he has rule of with thirty horsemen. He is a true sharp borderer and keepeth a good house” (letters and papers of Henry VIII. (see p.852. Vol iii pt.ii.).

2. THE PRIOR: of Tynemouth Gilbert Collingwood inhabitant with 40 men.

3. ESLINGTON: Family of Hesselrigge with Robert Collingwood as inhabitant with 20 men.

In all of Northumberland – see list – 1,270 men could be mustered over 30 ‘Holds’ excluding Norham and Berwick.

1514-27 Hodgson p.347. contemporary list: ‘The Names’ list of gentlemen retained by fee from the King. It’s a long list, but does mention: Robert Collingwood of Eslington five
miles from the Scottish border. He has the rule of Hesselriggs land and may serve the King with 60 horsemen.

1530 *Wark Castle*...in March 1530, one Robert Collingwood had been appointed by the crown to the office of keeper of the castle and manor with the rents called ‘castlewards’, ...(see p.59. Vol.11.).

1533 *In 1533* the tithes of Mindrum, Moneylawes and Presson were leased to Odney Selby, and

1536 *in 1536* the tithes of Moneylawes and Presson to Henry Collingwood...(see n. p.17a. Vol 11.).

1535 *Until 1535* Robert Manners was the lord of Etal but in **1547** he conveyed all of his Northumbrian lands at Etal to the crown. For the remainder of the 16th cent. Etal remained the property of the crown, the management of the estate being in the hands the Collingwoods who lived there.

1542. King of Scotland dies


**Robert Collingwood** with Lionel Graye and two others are the King’s ‘Commissioners’ who give order of the dissolution of the monasteries in Northumberland – (see p355.).

1536 *With the dissolution of the priories came the closure of Hexham* undertaken by *Sir Cuthbert Radcliffe, Lionel Gray, William Grene, James Rokeby and Robert Collingwood, the King’s commissioners, with a few attendants, approached Hexham.* The canons were ready to fight and the priory fully armed – it was agreed that Gray and Collingwood should advance with a small company – when they reached Hexham they were with a very angry crowd harrying arms...The master of Oringham, who was the ringleader of resistance, stood upon the walls in complete harness with a strung bow in his hands...Collingwood and Gray demanded submission to the Kings writ... but the master of Oringham boldly replied; “We be twenty bretheren in this hous, and we shall dye all, or yt shall ye have this hous.”...the master withdrew to consult with his
bretheren and eventually returned to refute the demand and albeit blessing the King refused his request....."We think it not the King’s honor to gyff further oon seall contrarye to an other, and afore any other of our lands, goods, orhous be taken frome us we shall all dye, and yt is our full answer.”…the rebellion known as ‘The Pilgrimage of Grace” had begun…(see p.161 Vol 3.).

1537 The Pilgrimage of Grace....At Ford Castle. The castle belonged to the family Heron and then, after much adoos, to Sir Thomas Audley 1537. (See 1557).

1537 Sir Cuthbert Radcliffe, Knight, constable of Alnwick castle, at that time in the King’s hands, and Robert Collingwood, esq, under a commission given at Westminster, March 1st. 1537/8, held a great muster on Abberwick moor, April 17th and 18th, 1538. The roll of names of those who presented themselves has been printed in, ‘Archaeologia Aeliana’ (Vol.iv. fourth series. P.159)...the vill of Abberwick provided sixteen able men who had neither horse nor harness...(see p194. Vol.7).

1538 Edward VI. War again with Scotland

1539 A Royal Commissioner: The Royal Commissioners, Bellysia, Collingwood and Horseley presented a report on Dunstanburgh castle to Henry VIII, in 1538... it was in a ‘ruinus state’. (Vol. 2).

1541 Etal Castle and township. In 1541 Henry Collingwood was constable of Etal and was responsible for a sharp defeat of some Scottish ravagers in 1543. Soon after this it seems that the Garrisons of Ford and Etal were put under the command of Sir John Ellerker, who in 1549 was in command of 100 horsemen at Etal while John Leek had charge of 200 footmen there. This was just at the time when the castle passed from the earl of Rutland to the crown, and this may explain why the Collingwoods lost there position, or at least had someone put in superior command over them.
In 1551, however, Henry Collingwood was constable – he probably died shortly after this, for the privy council was busy in 1556 trying to find out whether the claims of 'younge Collingwood', who was a child, to the office of constable were justified, and whether letters patent making such an inheritable grant had been issued.

In 1596 Henry Collingwood(son), his brother Oswald and his son Henry were commissioned to keep the castle, and ultimately in 1601 the 'office and offices of constable and keeper of the 'Castell of Etell' were granted by the crown to Sir William Selby, who appointed Roger Selby of Grindon, as his deputy and this was the position in 1604; though Oswin Collingwood (probably the said Oswald), was bailiff. (see: p.461. Vol. 11).

Etal castle. In 1549 one Oswald Collingwood was bailiff and in 1604 it was reported that Oswald Collingwood held that office, which his brother, lately deceased, had held before him, the fee payable for his services being 33s.4d. In addition to this the family held several leases of portions of the estate.

William Collingwood rector of Ford.

Queen Mary

Ford Castle. There had been initially a dispute between the family Carrs and the Herons as to who should own Ford, which developed into one of those family border wars. The Carrs and the Collingwoods were thought to be responsible for the death of Heron whose cavalcade was attacked, and he slain. (see p392. Vol.11). The Collingwoods were almost alone amongst the northumbrian gentry in supporting the Carrs. Herons supporters contained most of the well known families of the county. The dispute over the ownership of Ford between the Carrs and Herons was finally mediated by 'arbitration' via the courts, but failed, and Thomas Carr, George Heron and Ralph Collingwood all appeared before the Privy Council in London, but on the 26th January 1558 Thomas Carr was murdered. This murder was no overt act but one accomplished by stealth…. (see p.392+. Vol. 11.).
Lord Wharton, Deputy Warden of the West Marche, under Northumberland, summoned a meeting of all ‘officers of the Marches’ and principle gentry of the north and Cumbria at Newcastle for ‘consultations’. (Hodgson p359.)

**Robert Collingwood** is present, but not yet a knight – an ‘esquires’.

A note on **Robert Collingwood** (1499 – 1556). From ‘historyofparliamentonline’ by M. J. Taylor. Robert Collingwood’s grandfather had been a knight of the shire and he was the first son of John Collingwood of Eslington and Etal, but by 1529 the family was of minor importance albeit that both the grandfather and father had been border officials and lessees of their properties in the county.

Robert Collingwood was involved in many border raids: in 1520 he was rewarded for his part in the destruction of Scottish fortresses, and in 1523 he was one of the leaders of companies who, as the Earl of Surrey told Wolsey, ‘road further and in more danger than others and undoubtedly did no less hurt’. In Lord Dacre’s scheme for permanent garrisons at certain fortresses in the east and middle marches, Collingwood was to command a garrison of 20 men at Eslington.

In 1523 Collingwood was granted an annuity of 20 marks during pleasure, but in December of that year, on the retreat of the Scottish commander, his company of 100 men was ordered to be discharged, and thereafter his services became less military in character. In 1526 he was involved in negotiations subsidiary to the peace with Scotland; he reported to Archdeacon Magnus on his meeting in the middle marche with Scottish representatives, and his report was sent on to Wolsey. By 1528 he was a fee’d servant of the crown as a deputy of the middle marche and he played his part in the extension of crown influence in the county. Unlike many local gentlemen he was not in the service of a magnate. He was returned twice as a member of Parliament in 1529 and 1536 and he was involved in seizing Hexham priory. He does not seem to have taken any role in the ensuing ‘Pilgrimage of Grace’ his services being employed by the 3rd Duke of Norfolk’s mission to the north.

**1537** By 1537 he was advising Norfolk about lawless elements in Redesdale and Tynedale and was later involved in attempts to bridle them. He and John Horsley corresponded with Cromwell...
on border matters and Norfolk, who twice stayed in his house in Eslington, told Cromwell in July 1537 that he trusted Collingwood above all others in that region. His appointment as sheriff shortly after the rebellion – and again six years later – reflects the confidence placed in him, for in this disturbed period the crown used a small nucleus of men for important local office. Border affairs continued to absorb his attention: about this time one of the crown’s agents in the north described him as ‘a wise borderer (and) a true man well minded to justice’. The deterioration of relations with Scotland gave fresh scope to his expertise in local warfare: from 1543 he advised the Earl of Hertford and other commanders on such matters, and his own leadership of raid and counter-raid bore testimony to his skill. It was probably for these services that he obtained the curious but profitable privilege of ‘crowkeeping’. Conservative in religion, he was not averse to sharing in the spoils of the Dissolution: in April 1553 he paid £766 for a grant to himself and his brother Alexander of ex-monastic property in Northumberland. He had laid the basis of his estates in the county in 1542 when he bought Eslington from Bertram Heselrigge.

1553 A list of ‘Commissioners’ for land enclosures was there drawn up. (see: p.360), again Robert Collingwood is present amongst approx 160 persons over 13 districts in just the Middle Marches.

1553 Robert Collingwood is referred to in the ‘Royal Exchequer requests for monies from Northumberland to the King’. Robert Collingwood is the Exchequer of Northumberland and he and others plead to be exempted from such taxes. (see: pp.365-6.).

The Collingwoods were long standing constables, under the Manners family, of the castle of ETAL.

1557. NB. ‘Collingwood Feuds’. The Collingwoods were allied to the Carrs who they supported in their, the Carrs’, claim to Ford Castle and they were opposed by: the Marche Deputy ‘Wharton’, the Fosters, Fenwickes, Ridleys, Revelys, Selbies, Grays and Rutherfords… (see p368.), (also see Fraser, Baine or Moffat).
Raid of Reidswire – Sir Cuthbert Collingwood taken prisoner with other officials by the Scotts. Sir Cuthbert Collingwood became a very important Border official and is worthy of an independent study re: Border affairs, policing and diplomacy. (see: Fraser, Tough, or Moffat.). Indeed Fraser places the Collingwoods, in the 16th cent., as virtually a clan, by now mainly but not exclusively, settled around Coquet Dale in the surrounding areas of Alnwick. (see: pages 73-4. I am here quoting a map drawn by William Bromage, commissioned by George MacDonald Fraser and first published in Fraser’s ‘The Steel Bonnets’ in 1972 – reproduced here - which locates ‘Collingwood Territory’) This excellent map shows the distribution of ‘names’ of the ‘Riding Families’ across the Border Marches in the 16th cent. and we note, the Collingwoods are still quasi-militarised. The ‘names’, shown on the map, include Reiver family clans and border officials/family clans – officials and reivers - the ‘cops and robbers’ of their day; the Collingwoods, being, for the most part, agents of law enforcement, Border Officials (often Sheriffs) upholding Marche Law in the upper Middle Marche, and sometimes well beyond. I have taken the liberty of modifying both maps by including /adding the location of Coanwodde/Coanwode.).

1575 Sir Cuthbert Collingwood is foreman in a jury judgement re: Sir John Foster over his claim to certain tithes in Allendale, alias Allenton...(see p. 115. Vol 4.).

1579 Ellington Township: In a muster report referring to Ellington and it’s villages, in March 1579, we find amongst many villages and tenants the village of ‘Shippley’ : “a village of her majesty’s under the rewill of Lewke Ogill wherein ys 1x tenants of her majesty, and one Ralph Collenwood, ij horst and ffurneshed, th’other unfurnished, no causse of theyr decaye by them showed.”

1581 13th Nov. 1581 John Swinbourne grants to Sir Cuthbert Collingwood of Eslington, the manors of Edlingham, Newtown and Roughley excepting the castle of Edlingham, for a period of four years.
1582 Lanton township – conflict between Sir Cuthbert Collingwood and the Selbys…(see: Fraser).

1580 Bolton in Glendale. The township of Bolton was owned by Sir Cuthbert Collingwood of Eslington from 1580, when two of his tenants appeared at a muster for the middle marches taken by Sir John Foster. Amongst the bills filed at a meeting of the Wardens of the marches,

1589 March 12th. 1589/90, Sir Cuthbert Collingwood and his servant James Scott of Bourtoun claimed upon Richard Frame of the Wood-end, Charles, Mark and George Burne of

1587 Elishewgh, for six horses and mares stolen in March, 1587, and for compensation for injuries done to John Collingwood of Titlington, who was 'stroken’ from his horse while following the stolen goods. (see: above 1582.). There existed an ongoing feud between the Burnes and the Collingwoods, as with the Selbys. (see: Fraser).

1595 Six footmen from Bolton presented themselves at the muster taken at Abberwick Edge, Nov.24th. 1595. Viz. James Jackson, Thomas Gibson senior, Thomas Gibson Junior, jo Huntrodes and William Lucky,; provided with spears and Christopher Crisppe with a lance.

1596 With Eslington and other places, Bolton was included in the settlement of his estates by Sir Cuthbert Collingwood, who at his death, in 1596, was succeeded by his grandson Robert Collingwood.

1638 Robert Collingwood died without issue in 1638 and the Widdringtons took over his lands in Bolton, Titlington and Broomepark.

1596/7 By his will dated 1596/7, Thomas Collingwood of Eslington gives all of his lands at Titlington and Broomepark to his son John Collingwood. (see: p.217 fn. Vol.7.).

1590 In 1590 at Ford Castle, Henry Collingwood, and his brother Oswald, and his son Henry became tenants of the ‘Mead Close’, a field called ‘Southfield’, certain pasture and fishery called the ‘Well Ark’ and the Dove house on the west side of the castle, all recently in the tenure of John Collingwood, at the respective rents of: 26s. 8d., 73s. 4d., 20s. 0d., and
13s. 4d.. About the same time Henry, George and Thomas Collingwood were granted a lease for the extent of their three lives of the demesne (‘Demesne’ is landed estate) of Old Etal at a yearly rent of £10. Henry Collingwood also occupied a corn mill at a rent of £6. Per annum. However, the military value of having crown property on the border, (after James 1 1603), 1604 had, as a financial gain, passed away with the union of the two crowns and in 1604 the manor of Etal was granted to George Hume, recently created Baron Hume of Berwick. (see: p.452-4. Vol. 11.).

In old Etal there were ten tenants at will, eight of them with similar holdings, while Henry Collingwood and Alexander Hume each held four tenements and four husband lands. Henry Collingwood also held the demesne under the lease granted by Queen Elizabeth, and two water corn mills, one in the old the other in the new Etal, at will, and he also held the coalmine on lease. (Vol. 11.).

1592 Flushing out the recusants(catholics)/Jesuits: 27th September Sir John Foster had granted a warrant to Ralph Gray, High Sheriff of Northumberland, to apprehend 48 persons, including Margaret, wife of Michael Hebburn of Hebburn, George Collingwood of Broomepark, and other recusants...(see p.195 Vol. 7.).

1584 The Tower of Kirknewton –…In 1584, however, it was still.. ”decaied partly by warres and by want of reparacion of a long continuance..”, and its repair would now cost £100. As to ownership it had passed into the hands of John Collingwood, propably the owner of the Manners portion of the township. (see p.137 – 147. Vol. 11.).

1584 Milfield township. John Collingwood was part owner of this vill, he also held land in Lanton and Branxton.(see p.245. Vol. 11.). In 1580 John Collingwood was part owner of the township of Lanton and in 1584 he held the Tower.

1584 Branxton township. As far back as 1584 there is mention of three property owners in 1663 Branxton, (see Calendar of Border Papers vi. P.14),and the ‘Rate Book’ of 1663 gives two names, William Selby, with a rent roll of £70. And James Carr, with one of £60. By the
early 18th cent. the three landownwers were Edward Haggerston with seven farmholds, Henry Collingwood with eight and a quarter farmholds, and Ralph Davison with three and a quarter farmholds. These in 1712 agreed to ‘enclose’ their lands which were still intermixed and to divide up the common amongst them.

1704 From this time forward the three properties can be distinguished. Ralph Davison had held his property, known as ‘Eastside’ at least since 1704 and it continued with his descendants...till William Davison of Chatton Park sold it in 1805 to Thomas Howey who, in 1813, resold it to George Adam Askew, and henceforth it became part of the Pallinsburn estate. The Haggerston portion, which was the property of Sir Carnaby Haggerston in 1720 can be identified with the Selby inheritance on the analogy of Moneylawes. It was probably sold, ultimately to the Collingwoods and together with the already existing Collingwood lands in the township formed the property which John Collingwood, of Cornhill, owned into the 20th cent. (see: p116. Vol.11.).

1585 The Colliery at Etal. The first mention of mining coal in Etal is in the lease of 1585 of a coal mine there to George Muschamp, doubtless the owner of Barmoor, Elizabeth, his wife and William Selby at a rent of 13s. 4d.

1591 In 1591 John Ware took a lease of the mine for 31 years at the same rent, but immediately assigned it to George Muschamp, who in turn seems to have surrendered it some time before 1618 to Henry Collingwood. (Vol.11.).

1586 In a list of free tenants of the Barony of Beanley, entered in a survey made 1586, it is stated that a moiety of Leverchylde was then held by Thomas Lilburn under a free rent of 2s.od. and that Cuthbert Collingwood of Shipley held the other moiety.

1603 Henry Collingwood – the will of: By his Will dated 9th. Nov. 1603, Henry Collingwood of old Etal left to his son George all his lands in Milfield. He mentions his wife Margaret. (Raine, Testamenta, Vol. I p.41.). It seems as though he was still living in 1618 and that George Collingwood of the conveyance was his son and not his brother.

1605 Thomas Collingwood of Eslington related by marriage to Swinburnes and Ogles.


1615 Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Collingwood marries Mathew Forster of Fleetham.

1618 Henry Collingwood of Etal had married into the Craster of Dunstanburgh, he married Margaret Dunstanburgh, and was left by his father-in-law, on the latter’s death, in 1618 ‘one old royal-ryall’ and then one year later, with the death of his mother-in-law, he received ‘one silver salte with six silver spoons’.

1618 Robert Collingwood bought for £240. Certain messuages, and lands in the township (Kirknewton?) from Henry Collingwood of Etal, Margaret, his wife and George Collingwood of Etal, his brother.

1618 Henry Collingwood leases colliery in Etal.

1622 December 21st. 1622 In the Will of George Collingwood of Breakheugh:’..to my eldest son Thomas 2 Bonds’; my son Robert Collingwood of Fawden, a witness.

1622/3 January 3rd. In the Will of Mary Collingwood of Breakheugh, widow. ..’My late husband, George Collingwood. All my goods to my son Robert and daughter Lucy. Witnesses, Thomas Collingwood, Robert Collingwood and Gabriel Kipling, clerk
1623 March 25th. Inventory of the goods of Thomas Collingwood of Breakheugh, gentleman, deceased. (p.282 Vol.7.)

1623 Administration of the personal estate of Thomas Collingwood of Breakheugh granted to Elizabeth, the widow, for the use of Charles, the son, under age.

1623 Charles I. Charles marches on Scotland at Kelso 1639. Parliament is recalled, he needs monies, after 15 years absence and after only three weeks Parliament is dissolved by Charles 1640. (see; 1640)

1626 monies owing to the Collingwoods..(see p.454. Vol. 11.).

1629 Dorothy, daughter of Henry Collingwood of Great Ryle marries John Carr, the younger, of Lesbury and of west Ditchburn, who in 1629 purchases a lease of old Bewick – his will is dated 1634.

1630 Lanton Township. In 1630 the estate called ‘Sandyhouse’ in the north-east corner of the township belonged to Henry Collingwood of Etal. In that year the latter conveyed two farmholds of the yearly rent of £3. 11s. 0d. and other lands of the yearly value of 9s. 0d., all in Lanton, to Luke Collingwood of Lanton, who appears among Northumberland freeholders in 1638, and in 1633 was returned as part owner of the township with a rent roll of £40. , which was not that very much smaller than that of the Strothers...

1708 he died in 1708 and his grandson and heir, also named Luke, conveyed the property to William Moore of Berwick, who inturn conveyed it three years later to William Forster...

1638 This year, the following gentlemen were appointed collectors of the recusants, money to maintain a war against the Scots. For Durham, Sir Ralph Conyers, Mr. George Collingwood and Mr. Edward Smith – for Northumberland, Sir William Fenwick, Sir Edward Ratcliffe and Mr. Haggerston. Durham furnished 250 pikemen, 250 musketeers. And 350 dragoons, for the King’s service against the Scots. (see: p.90. Historical Register of
Remarkable Events which have occurred in Northumberland and Durham Vol.1 – John Sykes, 1833).

1641 High Sheriff William Collingwood esq., appointed 8\textsuperscript{th} April 1641. He took the oath of Supremacy 17\textsuperscript{th} April before Thomas Tempest, foart and Hugh Walton. (see: p.509. The History and Antiques of the palatine of Durham –William Hutchinson. 1823.).

1640 Scots cross the border, invading Northumberland and Newcastle. – England ransomed for a hefty-sum by the Scots…then..

..1642 - 1651 Civil War. The North remains mainly ‘Royalist’. So when joint Scottish and Roundhead armies defeat the Earls of the North the gentry pay dearly – including, no doubt, the Collingwoods. (see: Cuthbert Collingwood 1650 - 56 below).

1644/5 Felton parish. …The Lisles seem to have avoided being drawn into the Civil War, for their name does not appear in the list of recusants; but in 1645 George Collingwood of Dalden and Eslington, a recusant, alleged that Robert Lesle of Felton qwes him £700.

1648 Three years later, June 20\textsuperscript{th}. 1648, Major Sanderson takes credit for a payment ‘when our troops were commanded back from Alnwick, a man met us at Felton with a letter from the Governor of Newcastle which required us to stay; we sent back the same messenger and he took post horses upon my score, 5s. 4d…. (see p.360 Vol. 7.).

1650 During the civil war we find Sir Robert Collingwood being charged, in a letter to parliament, with ‘delinquency’ (aiding the enemy of Parliament)…(see Royalist Composition Papers, Series 1. Vol 112. No.9)

”…the following letter to the commissioners for compounding with delinquents is attached..Gents we have received a charge of delinquencie against Sir Robert Collingwood of Branton, and John
Salkeld of Rock, esquire, both of this county of Northumberland, who stand upon their vindications, and desires their appeale to your honours…” (see p.133fn. Vol. 2.).

1651. Mosstrooping re-emerges:
Early in 1651 a system had been devised to counter the 'Moss-Troopers’. It was called “County Keeping Coss”...a military solution of policing paid for through a local tax.

1662 Then in 1662, the above became enshrined in Law, as an act of Parliament and ‘County Keepers’ – usually military captains with 30 horsemen were paid a fee ‘annually’ – they were, of course, often as crooked as the Moss Troopers (Reivers) and at times in league with them.

1650 – 1656 Confiscation of Collingwood lands at Dalden, County Durham
(The beginning of the ‘Demise’ of the catholic section of this family?):
Cuthbert Collingwood, Esquire of Dalden (1592 – 1666) and members of his family are mentioned several times in the ‘Cases before Committee March 1650’, recorded in the ‘Calendar Committee for Compounding Part 3’, edited by Mary Anne Everett and published in 1891. ( source: British History OnLine):
Cuthbert is the first son of George Collingwood (1571 – 1644) and Jane Swinburne (1569 - ?). He is also the grandson of Sir Cuthbert Collingwood (1538 – 1596) and Dorothy Bowes (1542 – 1596).

Cuthbert had three wives, the first being Mary Girlington, daughter of Nicholas Girlington of Thurland castle,, Lancashire. Cuthbert and Mary had 'no issue'.
Cuthbert’s second wife was Olive Wyvill of Constable Burton, Yorkshire. They married in 1619 in Thisted, Denmark. Cuthbert and Olive had eight children:

**George** (1620 - ?) George married Agness Fleming, daughter of John Fleming of Ryedale, Westmoreland.
**John** (1621 - ?)
Benedict (1622 - 1645) Benedict was killed at the Battle of Naseby in the first English Civil War.

Thomas (1623 - ?) Thomas became a Jesuit monk in Liege, Belgium.

Roger (1626 - ?) Roger became a Benedictine monk in Corvey Abbey, Westphalia, Germany.

Isabel (1630 - ?) Isabel Married John Conyers of County Durham.

Eleanor (1632 - ?0 Eleanor married John Metcalfe of Richmond, Yorkshire.

Jane (1634 – 1670)

Cuthbert’s third wife was Mary Howsham, whom he presumably married after the death of Olive, his second wife, which would have been after the birth of Jane in 1634.

Interestingly, it was later to be Cuthbert’s grandson George Collingwood (1679 – 1716) son of George (1620 - ?) who was infamously hung, drawn and quartered for treason after his part in the first Jacobite uprising in 1715 and consequently had his estates sequestered by the Crown in a similar fashion to his grandfather 65 years earlier.

The context for the following sequence of events is towards the end of what is now known as the Second English Civil War, which ended in 1651. The Collingwood family, being on the whole Roman Catholic ‘Papists’, were Royalists and consequently on the wrong side as events panned out.

2nd March 1650 - Sir Ant. (Anthony) Hesilrigge, Bart., begs report of the Attorney – General, to whom was referred his claim to lands in Eslington, co. Northumberland, sequestered from the Collingwoods, Papists in arms, and decided by law to be his, but the Barons of Exchequer say they have no power to remove the sequestration.

4th March 1650 – Ant. (Anthony) Reade, late clerk of the Star Chambre, to search for all the records in the case, and the Attorney-General to certify it to the Committee for Compounding on Wednesday.
6th March 1650 – Order for discharge of certain lands named, the State's title to be prosecuted, and Sir Arthur (Hesilrigge) to give security for the profits, if desired, to the State.

8th March 1650 – C. (Cuthbert) Collingwood begs a full hearing – the birth-right of every Englishman – (his counsel being absent at the last hearing) of the case pending between him and Sir A. (Arthur) Hesilrigge about 10,000 acres of land, 1/5 of which should belong to his children for maintenance, and the rest to the State.

13th March 1650 – (Cuthbert) Collingwood to bring in a deed to prove his claim.

20th March 1650 – The lands confirmed to Hesilrigge, who has a judgment at law for them, with certain exceptions, unless he is evicted at law.

6th November 1650 – Roger, Isabel, Elinor, and Jane, younger children of Collingwood, beg orders to the Committee of co. Durham and Northumberland to allow them 1/5 of their fathers estate, sequestered for recusancy and delinquency.

7th November 1650 – Order for its allowance.

5th December 1650 – Request by the Trustees for sale of delinquent’s lands that the Committee for Compounding would certify on C. (Cuthbert) Collingwood’s delinquency.

24th December 1650 – Information by the County Committee that he was in arms against Parliament, and was stiled recusant and delinquent by the late Committee for Compounding.

1st July 1551 – Trevanion Collingwood, of Seaham, co. Durham, begs allowance of an annuity of £30 on lands in Seaham. With certificate from the County Committee, 18th April 1651, that it was sequestered for recusancy and delinquency of Cuthbert Collingwood who granted it in 1633, and that petitioner, who is very poor and infirm, has no other subsistence.

2nd July 1651 – Granted, with arrears from 1649.

(Dalden is near Seaham and Trevanium Collingwood (1576 – 1657) was Cuthbert’s uncle, the youngest son of Sir Cuthbert Collingwood and Dorothy Bowes).

24th March 1652 - Robert, son of George Collingwood, by his guardian and kinsman, Thos. Bowes, begs discharge of ½ of Daldon Manor, co. Durham, conveyed by Sir Thos. Blackston, Bart., to his grandfather, Rob. Collingwood, but sequestered for recusancy of Cuthbert Collingwood, who owns the other moiety, is brought up a Protestant. Noted as referred to Reading.
(Robert Collingwood is most probably Cuthbert’s first cousin once removed, son of his cousin George Collingwood (1636 - ?) as he is most definitely a minor.).

**30th March 1652** - Reading desiring proofs before he can proceed in the case, Rob. Collingwood requests that the County Committee may examine witnesses to prove the petitioner’s title.

**30th March 1652** - Order to the County Committee to certify accordingly.

**12th May 1653** - He (Cuthbert Collingwood) begs to compound for his estate, being in the last Act for Sale, and the surveys returned.

**28th May 1653** – Grindon Farm, Bishop Wearmouth, co. Durham, sequestered from Anne Wytham, widow, but found to be the estate of Cuthbert Collingwood, bought by Sam. Foxley.

**4th August 1653** – also Grindon mansion house.

(Anne Wytham (1605 - ?) is the youngest sister of Cuthbert Collingwood, she married William Wytham.)

**20th September 1653** - Discharge of Seaham Manor. Dalden Hermatage, co. Durham, with right of fishing, &c., bought by Sam. Foxley.

**29 November 1653** - Mrs. Wytham is to show cause why Foxley should not have the mansion house, according to his purchase.

**29th December 1653** - Anne Wytham, widow, begs a hearing of her claim to Grindon, co. Durham, 1/3 of which she has held since the death of her brother, George Collingwood, but her eldest brother, Cuthbert Collingwood, being a delinquent, it was entered in the last Act for Sale as his, and bought by Sam. Foxley, who claims it.

**29th December 1653** - She having been ordered to show cause why possession should not be delivered to the purchaser, and the Committee for Removing Obstructions disallowing her claim, the sequestration is discharged in right of the purchaser.

**5th January 1654** - Rob. (Robert) Stapleton and John Toung, assignees of Cuthbert Collingwood, beg to compound for the tithes of Whittingham Rectory, which are in the additional Act for Sale. Noted, fine at 2/6, £781. 6s.

**1st February 1654** - Claim disallowed by the Committee for Removing Obstructions, and sequestration discharged in favour of the purchaser, who is to have the rents from 28th May 1653, when he paid the first ½ of his purchase money.
27th February 1654 - All rents received since 28th May 1653, when the first half of the purchase money was paid in, to be paid to the purchaser.

11th May 1654 - Also of Hartside village, Ingram Parish, co. Northumberland, bought by Phil. Purefoy and Jonathan Barthropp.

24th April 1656 - The Treason Trustees give notice to the Committee for Sequestrations that there is to be a trial in the Common Pleas about Eslington, Whittingham, and other lands, co. Northumberland, contested between (Cuthbert) Collingwood and Sir A. (Arthur) Hesilrigge, and advise them to defend the State’s title therein.

1652 Account of Collingwood of Westerheugh and Lilburn…(see p.497. Vol. 7.).

1660. Charles II. RESTORATION:
Charles II creates the ‘Knights of the Royal Oak’ to thank those loyal to his father and to himself. The list not only shows the names of the intended knights but also an estimate of the rental of their estates. Clearly, Charles is after money.

On this list of ‘proposed knights’ of ‘The Royal Oak’ are 25 persons 2 of which are Collingwoods:

1. Daniel Collingwood esq. - £600.00.
2. George Collingwood esq. - £800.00.

1660/1 On the 29th. January 1660/1 there was a muster on Bockenfield moor of 126 gentlemen volunteers (besides their servants) all bravely armed and horsed, led by the Right Honorable and truly loyal William Lord Widdrington, Governor of Berwick…among those present were.. Sir Robert Collingwood, Knight….George Collingwood of Eslington…Robert Collingwood of Great Ryle…George Collingwood of Shipley…


Some notes on Daniel Collingwood:
But now let us look at another Collingwood: Daniel Collingwood (1634 – 1681) of Branton, Eglingham, Northumberland, and Whitehall. First son of Sir Robert Collingwood of Branton by his first wife Margaret, daughter of Sir John Delaval of North Dissington, Northumb. He was educated at Warkworth grammar school.; Christ’s, Cambridge. Admitted 6th March 1650 aged 16; G. Inn 1650.

We are informed, by B.D Henning, (‘History of Parliament OnLine’), that his, Collingwood ancestors first represented Northumberland in 1478, the senior branch of the family being recusant. His father was named to the commission of array in 1642, but three years later he was serving as a colonel in the army of Parliament. He was alleged to have raised dragoons for the King in the second Civil War, though no proceedings followed; was accused by a neighbour, nicknamed ‘Ranting Robin’, of saying in that ‘there was none in power but the rascality’, and brought before the bar of the House. He was released on denying the charge.

At the restoration Collingwood’s father was made governor of Holy Island, and he himself was commissioned in the guards. He was also recommended for the order of the Royal Oak, with an income of £600 p.a. He defeated Thomas Grey at a by-election for Morpeth in 1665. A moderately active member of the Cavalier Parliament he did not speak and was appointed to only 36 committees, including the committee of elections and privileges in seven sessions, but he acted as teller in no less than 18 divisions. Probably a Buckingham supporter at the outset of his parliamentary career, he was second to Sir Thomas Osborne in his duel with Lord Fauconberg. He was named to the committee on the bill to prevent 1666 theft and rapine on the northern borders on 22 November 1666, and to three later committees on the same subject....

1661 North Shields. After the Restoration in 1661 William Collingwood of North Shields was called before the conservancy court and presented for setting forth his quay at North Shields about seven yards into the river. Threatened with the destruction of their wharves and of the houses built on them, the townsmen of shields petitioned the Earl of Northumberland to take up their cause. Newcastle continued to oppose North Shields loading coals at its wharfs on the mouth of the Tyne. Within a few years North Shields expanded into a large town.
1664 The principal residents in 1664 were: Katherine Gardner (wife of Ralph Gardiner of Chirton), John Blakeston, Edward Carr, James Denton, William Collingwood, Edward Toll, Jeremiah Low and Mr. Ashburnham’ (p.365 fn. Vol. 8.).

1665 East Acomb township. Hearth Tax Roll 1665: “William Dobson, Rowland Collingwood, Cuthbert Davison, Robert Hall and John Davison for one chimney each; George Robinson not payable,” (Vol. 6.).

1667 Warkworth. It is noted that at Easter 1667, sixty eight tenants answered at the manor court of Warkworth, amongst them a John Collingwood. Further, that the earliest Poll Book for Northumberland which has survived, shows that the election of the Knights of the shire on the 23rd. October 1710, forty four persons voted for freeholds at Warkworth amongst them Cuthbert Collingwood – who voted for Lord Hertford…(see p155+ Vol5.).

1710 The Court Rolls for the same year give the names of other tenants than those who appear upon the Poll Book: e.g. – “…a lane that leadeth to the church: Cuthbert Collingwood, late John Collingwood, John Collingwood, grandfather of the said John Collingwood…” (see: p.157. Vol. 5.).

1669 Edward Collingwood of Newcastle, buys or receives several messuages, farmholds, etc. in Akeld from a James Wallis…. (see: p.235 Vol. 11.).

1676 January 2nd. Bond of marriage of Henry Collingwood of Branxton, gentleman and Elizabeth Collingwood of Cornhill.

1680-5. p390. List of acting ‘justices of the peace’ between 1680-85, list includes a Thomas Collingwood.

1684 Mr. William Collingwood (North Shields) and Mrs. Margaret Clarke, married.
1685-8. James II.
During the latter part of Charles II all political power was confined by operation of the ‘Test Act’ to members of the Church of England to the exclusion of both Roman Catholics and Dissenters. James II supported catholics and detested the ‘Test Act’.

1691 May 28th. Henry, son of Mr. Henry Collingwood of Middleheugh, baptized, Framlington Register.

1693 August 4th. Grace Collingwood, daughter of Mr. Henry Collingwood of Middleheugh, baptized.

1699/1700 January 2nd. Mr. William Selby of Lowlin and Mrs. Elizabeth Collingwood, of Middleheugh, married.

1702 June 19th. Mr Prudix Selby of Beell and Mrs Elizabeth Selby of Middleheugh, married. (Vol, 7).

1697 Sarah, daughter of Alexander Collingwood of Little Ryle, baptized 26th October 1697. Married there in 1716.

1652-1756 Chapelry of Brinkburn. Henry Collingwood of Branxton and Cornhill dies 1756. He was 103 years old, born 1652, twelve of his children and grandchildren attended the funeral. (Wills and evidences pp. 280. 492 497. Vol.7.).

1741 Gunnerton. Up to 1741 Gunnerton continued to be held on the ancient system of undivided infield and a common pasture in the outfield or fell, cultivated by tenants who resided in the village in houses to which barns, garths, closes and crofts were attached..with an Act of Parliament ‘enclosure’ was ordered in 1741, one of the commissioners being Edward Collingwood of Newcastle. (see: p.328 Vol. 4.).

1673 p.394: …a section is here extracted from Blome’s “Brittania” published in 1673 offering a list of Northumbrian and Durham Gentry inclusive of:
1. George Collingwood of Eslington
2. Daniel Collingwood of Branton.

1673 Robert Collingwood (clergyman) appointed to master of the grammer school (Hexham). (see p.224 Vol. 3.).

1688-1702. William & Mary.
1707 May 6th. Grace, daughter of Mr. Henry Collingwood of Westerheugh, buried.

1714 -1727. Anne. Queen.
Anne brought about ‘The Legislative Union’ of Scotland and England.

1714-27. George I.
1714-28. Papist risings – the Jacobite Rebellions of 1715 and 1745. (P398.)
See…historical document entitled ‘Northumberland- A true and exact list of all Papists’ of which there are 4 Collingwoods out of hundreds of names:

1. Catherine Collingwood, wife of executed George Collingwood – lands forfeited
2. John Collingwood of Eslington esq.
3. Charles Collingwood of Eslington Gentleman
4. Robert Collingwood of Bosco Bell co. Salop.

1715 Henry Collingwood of of Westerheugh near Brinkburn, loaned £300. to a Mr. Shafto…(p.416 Vol. 4).

1721 Felton and Framlington. Persons who resided in the chapery of Brinkburn, we find:
1721/2 February 25th. Mr. H. Collingwood’s daughter married at Brenchburn per curate per licence.

1734 Henry Collingwood of Westerheugh voted at the election of Knights of the shire for Branton.

1740 Kypie. Kypie was once the property of James Swinhoe of Chatton, by 1740 it was the property of Henry Collingwood and continued in his family until 1824 when Henry Collingwood, (grandson?), sold it to captain Christopher Askew.

1741 March 19th Thomas Gibson, smith, was disfranchised for an audacious attack upon Edward Collingwood, esq., mayor, at the public guild, at Newcastle, by seizing his rod, attempting to wrest it from him. And breaking that badge of public authority in his hand. (see p.165. Historical Register of Remarkable Events which have occurred in Northumberland and Durham Vol.1 – John Sykes, 1833').

1745/6 …On the night of the 29th of November 1745, the parliamentarian army was encamped near Barnard Castle, on its way over Stainmoor. A person named Thomas Collingwood, (son of Thomas Collingwood) of Thrunton, in Northumberland, having been committed to Morpeth gaol for high treason, made his escape from thence on the 27th or 28th of October. Fifty pounds were offered by an ‘advertisement’ to capture: “Thomas Collingwood, and deliver him to the keeper of the gaol.. N.B. the said Thomas Collingwood is a person of middle stature, about 25 years of age, has a round face, and a short nose and wore, when he escaped, a light coloured wig, a dark coloured coat and a silk hankerchief about his neck…” He was apprehended and afterwards taken and tried with the rebel prisoners at Carlisle, September 19th, 1746, but was acquitted. (see: p.177. Historical Register of Remarkable Events which have occurred in Northumberland and Durham Vol.1 – John Sykes, 1833').

1747 Mrs Elizabeth Collingwood died at Westerheugh aged upwards of 90 years, she left a husband – Mr. Henry Collingwood, married 71 years. (see: Newcastle Courant Aug. 31st. 1747.).

1747 September 3rd. Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Henry Collingwood of Westerheugh, buried at
Brinkburn.

1747 Kirknewton. Henry Collingwood given a share of the ‘enclosed’ common.

1748 Thomas Collingwood of Westerheugh, voted at the election of Knights of the shire for an annuity out of West Lilburn.

1752 Tynemouth. With the decline of the salt production trade at North Shields in the 18th cent. many unskilled workers faced hardship – the trade was replaced, however, with ship building…’numerous masters and mariners came from Whitby and Ipswich to settle in North Shields. Shipbuilding commenced with the formation of a graving dock in 1752 by Mr. Edward Collingwood near the Bull Ring.’ (see: p.310 Vol. 8.)

1752 December 20th. The right worshipful the mayor, alderman, and common council, of Newcastle, gave their assent to a request made by Edward Collingwood, of Chirton, esq., for leave to make a dock at the lower end of North Shields, for careening and repairing ships. (See p 204. Historical Register of Remarkable Events which have occurred in Northumberland and Durham Vol.1 – John Sykes, 1833’).


1756 February 14th. Died at Westerhaugh, in Northumberland. Henry Collingwood, esq., aged 103. He was greatly beloved in his neighborhood, and retained his senses to the last. His pall was supported by the eight following gentlemen, (the first five were his great great nephews), viz. : - William Fenwick, John Fenwick, William Swinburne, Ralph Soulsby, Edward Ward, Henry Ogle, esqrs., Mr. Thomas Forster, and Mr. Charlton. Twelve of his children and grandchildren attended as mourners. (See p.213. Historical Register of
Remarkable Events which have occurred in Northumberland and Durham Vol.1 – John Sykes, 1833).

1755 Bywell township-Shildon Moore. Edward Collingwood of Chirton on ‘enclosure committee.’ (see: Vol. 6.).

1781 Alnwick. Thomas Collingwood, surgeon, of Alnwick afterwards of Sunderland, marries Elizabeth Forster of Elford and Newton-by-the-sea. (Vol. 2.).

1790 Murton township. Commissioners were appointed for setting out, dividing and allotting, the commons. They allowed claims for 448.5 stints upon the moor, the number being made as follows: Duke of Northumberland 54 stints…Ralph William Grey, esq. 101.5 stints…Edward Collingwood, esq. 10 stints…others… (see: p.145 Vol. 8.).

1799/1809 Cholerton Parish. In a reference to Cholerton parish we note that ‘Cowden’ was granted by Sir Richard Umfravill to the Prior and convent of Hexham in the 14th. Cent. After the dissolution these lands passed through several families and was eventually conveyed in 1799 to trustees for the marriage of Ann Hay, who married a William Reed and the trustees sold the land in 1809 to William Collingwood of Alnwick, scrivener, dealer, and chapman (pedlar), who two years later became bankrupt and Cowden was purchased by a Mr. Thomas Kerr for £5,040. (see: p.300. Vol 4.).

1812 Chirton. Sarah Fenwick marries John Collingwood of Chirton.

1810 March 7th. Died off Minorca, on board the Ville de Paris, the day after his departure for England, vice-admiral Lord Collingwood….May 11th, his lordship’s remains were interred in 1812 St. Paul’s Cathedral. August 6th. 1812, a fine whole length portrait of his lordship which had been voted by the Newcastle Volunteers, to be placed in the Guild Hall of that town, was, after an elegant speech, presented by lieutenant colonel Clennel, at the head of the regiment, to the mayor and other members of the corporation…Lady Collingwood died
September 16th. 1819…. (See p.53+. Historical Register of Remarkable Events which have occurred in Northumberland and Durham Vol.2 – John Sykes, 1876†).

**1815 Hexhamshire. Anne Collingwood, daughter of John Collingwood and niece to Admiral Lord Collingwood, marries Christopher Reed.**

**1822** October 29th. Died, suddenly at his house, Villiers Street, Bishop-Wearmouth, aged 72 years of age, T. Collingwood Esq., M.D., member of the Medical Society, London; Board of Agriculture, and several other learned institutions, many of which owe their origin to him. Dr. Collingwood was born at Bates’ Cross, near Berwick, on the 7th, July 1751, and was lineally descended from Sir David Collingwood, of Brandon, a branch of the ancient and renowned Collingwoods, of Northumberland. As an agriculturist and mathematician he ranked high; his communications with the board on rural affairs were much esteemed; indeed, in a literary point of view, his productions were varied and numerous, Medicine, poetry, agriculture and even the drama, at times employed his pen. (See p.154. Historical Register of Remarkable Events which have occurred in Northumberland and Durham Vol.2 – John Sykes, 1876†).

**1829** January 3rd. The foundation stone of a new and extensive mansion-house, to be executed in the Gothic style, for Henry John William Collingwood, esq., at Lilburn Tower, near Wooler, in Northumberland, was laid with much ceremony. About one o’clock, Mr. Collingwood accompanied by several gentlemen and a large body of peasantry arrived, when Mr.C. with an elegant silver trowel, proceeded to perform the ceremony, under the direction of Mr. John Dobson, the architect, who exhibited several highly-finished drawings of the intended structure… (see p.236-7. Historical Register of Remarkable Events which have occurred in Northumberland and Durham Vol.2 – John Sykes, 1876†).

**NB:**

**1631 Andrews Farm was acquired in 1631 by a George Milbourne. He, like his neighbour Ralph Reed, was actively engaged in the salt and coal industries, (Preston colliery later stood**
1689 on these lands). His youngest son, and eventual heir, Ralph Milbourne, died in 1689, 1693 leaving his property at Chirton to his widow, Winifred Milbourne, who in 1693 rebuilt Chirton House on the east side of Silky’s Lane.

Their only daughter and heir, Winifred, married John Roddam of Roddam, by whom she had two surviving daughters, Mary and Winifred. They married, respectively, Edward Collingwood of Byker and Hilton Lawson of Chirton.

The bulk of the Milbourne inheritance, including Chirton House, was assigned to the elder daughter, and thus came into the hands of the Collingwood family.

Edward Collingwood, the husband of Mary Roddam, above, was the son and heir of Edward Collingwood of Byker and Dissington. He was for many years the ‘Recorder of Newcastle’ 1740 and was mayor of that town in 1740.

1783 On his death in 1783 he was succeeded in his estates by his son Edward Collingwood the younger.

1805 The latter by his will, dated June 26th 1805, devised his property at Dissington and Shipley to his niece, Mary Winifred (daughter of Thomas Babington Pulleine of Carlton, and wife of Walter Spencer Stanhope of Cannon Hall in Yorkshire…(see p325. Vol.8)….., in trust for their third son, Edward Stanhope, who assumed the name of Collingwood, and from whom are descended the Collingwoods of Dissington….Hence their lineage by the male line is not of Collingwood genealogy but of Stanhope genealogy and many would argue, myself amongst them, that this Collingwood Line is, from this point really a Stanhope line of inheritance and history – not a Collingwood line.

Under another clause of the will, Chirton devolved, upon Mr. Edward Collingwood (Stanhope)’s death, to his kinsman, Cuthbert, Admiral, Lord Collingwood.

Naval commands during the Napoleonic war(s) ever prevented Admiral Cuthbert Collingwood from visiting Chirton, his letters show that he took a keen interest in his new property, and his wife and daughters resided there until his death in 1810.

As he died without male issue, Chirton passed, under the provisions of Mr. Edward Collingwood(Stanhope)’s will to Lord Collingwood’s brother, John Collingwood, ancestor of the Collingwoods of Lilburn Tower.
1876 Chirton House was sold in 1876 and in 1899 was pulled down to make way for co-operative stores. (see: p.325+ Vol. 8).

On the general descent of the Collingwood family, see an article by Mr. J.C.Hodgson on ‘The Ancestry of Admiral Lord Collingwood’ in Arch.Ael. 3rd series, vol. ii.

Also see Welford ‘Men of Mark’

The standard work re the biography of Admiral Collingwood is the “Public and Private Correspondence of Vice Admiral Lord Collingwood” edited by his son-in-law Mr. G.L. Newnham who also took the additional name of Collingwood.

Newnham did attempt to change his name to Collingwood and pursue the Barony of his father-in-law but was legally denied his endeavours, **We should take note that those ‘Collingwoods’ who subsequently have traced their lineage through this branch of the family, are not tracing a male line at all, indeed many would argue that these ‘Collingwoods’ are actually and subsequently Newnhams. A very similar situation prevailed with the family Stanhope’Collingwood’**.

1861-1918 see pp. 262-264 Vol. 11, re Morpeth, Chirton and Hethpool re: Admiral Collingwoods family.

1835 June 15th. Died, in Pilgrim Street, Newcastle, Miss Collingwood, last surviving sister of Admiral Lord Collingwood.


1841 Died at Chirton House, aged 91, John Collingwood, Esq., brother of Lord Collingwood. In early life Mr. Collingwood was deputy to Sir Jenison W. Gordon, who held the office of Patent Customer of the port of Newcastle, but he succeeded to the Chirton Estate (which had been bequeathed to his brother by a distant relative) on the death of the lamented Admiral. (See p.135. Historical Register of Remarkable Events which have occurred in Northumberland and Durham Vol.3 – John Sykes, 1857).
In 1895, when David Dippie Dixon published his book on ‘Whittingham’ he mentions (P. 97),…”at the present day a much respected member of this ancient and honorable family resides in the parish of Whittingham – FJW Collingwood. JP. Glanton Pyke. Another of the name EJ Collingwood Esq.,DL. Is the owner of Lilburn Tower, while in the village of Whittingham there also lives a lineal descendant of this old Northumbrian Family.” He also notes that…”the crest and the coat of arms, still used by the squires of Glanton Pyke and Lilburn Tower, are the same as those borne by the brave Collingwoods of old. The Collingwood arms are Argent, a chevron between three stags heads, erased sable, having in the mouth a leaf.” And he further cites this old rhyme:

“The Collingwoods have borne the name,
Since the bush the buck was ta’n;
But when the bush shall hold the buck’
Then farewell faith, and farewell luck”

Clearly, historically, Collingwoods aren’t all of great eminence, most are the ordinary people never recorded in historical documents, but I do believe that they are all linked through time and circumstance. So, if you are a ‘Collanwode’ / Collingwood, you are in this essay, somewhere descendant, as I am, and I hope this historical enquiry helps others reveal something of their families historical past.

Foot Note:
The question of ‘authenticity’ re. ‘being a genuine Collingwood’ by descent is, of course a question of paradigm and practice. Clearly the female line carries the same genealogical status as the male, but for my purposes here, where I have followed the ‘male’ line as traditionally proscribed and recorded viz. ‘dependency-inheritance- and the given laws of the land’, that formulation remains paramount; apologies to those who would have me, or others, re-map the presently ‘recorded history’ – that’s a much larger, albeit worthwhile, eventuality.
For further information regarding the possible historical origins and distribution of the name Collingwood in the west Marche, (North of England), i.e. in the area of Stanhope, Weardale, just south of the ancient manoir of Collanwodde, see: Robin Sydney Collingwood – ‘On the possible origins of the name Collingwood in the north of England’ 2014.  @The Weardale Museum Archives. / Durham University ‘Special Collection Archive’s. / Nottingham University ‘Society for Name Studies’. / ‘The Guild for ‘One Name Studies’/Collingwood.

For a further, albeit not quite parallel, ‘Time-line’ on Collingwoods in the Weardale area see: ‘The ‘Collingwoods’ of Stahope and its environs 1279-1873.’ Also available via the Weardale Museum. This is essentially an historical list of Collingwoods living in the Stanhope area over that period of time.

Robin Sydney Collingwood. London.

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Maps:
John Collingwood — brother Thomas...
of Eslington

Robert Collingwood of Eslington = ... daughter of Maron of Ford. 3rd wife.

John Collingwood = Ursula da. & co-heire of William Buckton of Buckton, Yorkshire.

(Sir) Cuthbert Collingwood = Dorothy da. of Sir George Bowes of Streltham & Dalston

Thomas Collingwood = ... da. of Sir Ralph Grey of Chillingham.

Robert of Eslington = Dorothy da. of Robert Withwood.

Son & heir, living 1615 = Northam.

2. George Collingwood of Eppling = Jane da. of Thomas Swinborne of Edlingham

in Eppling 2. Simon

1. John 

died at 21 Aug 1615

2. Cuthbert e. Mary 3. Anne

3. Cuthbert = Ursula da. of Thomas Foster

Frances Thomas

4. Robert = Bridget da. of William Whigfield Henry Trefulian

George William Elizabeth.

'Taken from: "The Visitations of Northumberland. 1615."