

X.—NOTES ON LORD COLLINGWOOD.

BY JOHN CLAYTON, F.S.A., V.P.

[Read on the 25th January, 1888.]



THE COLLINGWOOD KETTLE.

The above, from a photograph by Mr. Gibson of Hexham, represents a silver kettle which has lately come into my possession, and in the following paper I mean to trace its history and that of those who have possessed it since the year 1806.

On the upper side of the stand is the inscription in cursive letters:—

*The gift
of the Corporation
of Newcastle upon Tyne,
to their distinguished
Fellow Burgefs
Vice Admiral Lord Collingwood,
in testimony of their high Estimation
of his eminent Services to his
King and Country
in various Naval Engagements,
and especially at the memorable Battle
off Trafalgar on the 21st day of October 1805,
when He gallantly led the Van of the British Fleet into Action
and after having succeeded to the chief Command
upon the glorious and lamented Death of
Vice Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson,
completed the most brilliant decisive Victory
over the combined Squadrons of France and Spain
Henry Cramlington,
Mayor.*


So from this we learn that the kettle was presented by the Corporation to Admiral Collingwood after the Battle of Trafalgar.

Just below the handles, on plates attached to the stand, are the arms of the town of Newcastle and of the Collingwood family, one on each side.

On the stand are hall-marks of two dates:—

I.—(1) Lion p.; (2) Date letter L for 1806; (3) King's head; and (4) The maker's mark, W B.

These occur on the underside of one angle of the triangular stand.

II.—(1) Queen's head; (2) Lion p.; (3) Date letter  for 1849; (4) Leopard's head; and (5) The makers'

J A
mark, &
G A

We find these next the foregoing on the stand, also on the kettle itself

and on the lamp, a mixture of plate marks—those of George III. of 1806, and those of Queen Victoria of 1849-50—which will hereafter be accounted for.

Admiral Collingwood being a native and a free burgess of the town, the action of the governing body on the occasion would seem to be natural and proper, and will be found recorded in the following terms:—

At a Common Council held the 21st day of November, 1805.

Present.

Henry Cramlington, Esq., *Mayor*.

Sir Mattw. White Ridley, Bt.

John Erasmus Blackett, Esq.

William Yeilder, Esq.

William Cramlington, Esq.

Anthony Hood, Esq.

Robert Clayton, Esq.

Joseph Forster, Esq.

Thomas Smith, Esq.

Aldermen.

Nathaniel John Winch, Esq., *Sheriff*.

Mr. Isaac Cookson, junr.

Mr. Thomas Cookson.

Mr. Henry Shadforth.

Mr. William Laslie.

Mr. Thos. Rutherford.

Mr. Thomas Robinson.

Mr. Richard Chambers.

Mr. Brough Pow.

Mr. Thomas Maddison.

Mr. William Harle.

Mr. Thos. Shadforth.

Mr. George Brumell.

Mr. Robt. Yelloley.

Mr. Thomas Heath.

Mr. Joseph Pollard.

Mr. John Hall.

Councillors.

It is ordered that this Body do present to Vice Admiral Lord Collingwood a piece of plate of the value of one hundred and fifty guineas as a tribute of their gratitude and respect for his late gallant services. And it is ordered that Mr. Mayor, Mr. Alderman Yelder, Mr. Alderman Clayton, Mr. Alderman Hood, and Mr. Alderman Forster, be appointed a Committee to direct the making of such a piece of plate as they shall think will be most acceptable and that they do communicate this Resolution to Lady Collingwood.

The kettle was placed in the hands of Lady Collingwood by the Corporation of Newcastle in the year 1806, and in the year 1886 was found in possession of a prominent pawnbroker of Canterbury, Alderman Hart. It would seem that Lady Collingwood having survived her husband, gave the kettle to their elder daughter Sarah, who married a young barrister of the name of George Newnham, who was then employed by the British Government in the investigation of claims of British subjects on the French, after the close of the long war in 1814.

The Honourable Mrs. Newnham Collingwood joined her husband in Paris, and before their return a son was born, who died in infancy. Mr. Newnham assumed the name of Collingwood in addition to his own name; and, after the close of the business in France, and after a short experience of the life of a barrister in London, retired with his wife to the village of Hawkhurst, situated partly in Kent and partly in Sussex. Mr. Newnham Collingwood wrote and published a biography of his father-in-law, Lord Collingwood, which he dedicated to the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV., and lived in the confident expectation that William IV., who had been brought up a seaman, would raise him to the peerage as Baron Collingwood, which title had become extinct by the death, without male issue, of Admiral Lord Collingwood. On the death of William IV., without having thus gratified the ambition of Mr. Newnham Collingwood, the latter soon sunk and died. He left a widow and two daughters. One of the daughters of Mr. N. Collingwood died under age, and the other married, first, a gentleman of the name of Hall, and secondly, Mr. Howell, by neither of which marriages was there any surviving issue. The younger Miss Collingwood—the Honourable Mary Patience—married Mr. Anthony Denny, who then resided a few miles to the north of London, and there is issue of this marriage still in existence. For some time before her death it would seem that Mrs. Newnham Collingwood became very eccentric, and presented the kettle to a Mr. Watson, who married her maid. She died in the year 1851. The alterations in the kettle made on the occasion of its transfer to Watson are the cause of the mixture of the plate marks of Queen Victoria with those of George III.

The son of Watson is now residing at Dover, and we have sought information from him on this subject. He informs us that his father was not in the habit of placing any confidence in him. We do not mean to question the soundness of the parental judgment, but regret its effect in preventing a successful attempt to explain the alterations made in the kettle.

On the present occasion it is right that some inaccuracies should be corrected, and some omissions supplied, in the biography of Lord Collingwood published by his Lordship's son-in-law, Mr. George Newnham Collingwood. The biographer states that 'Lord Collingwood's family

is of considerable distinction and antiquity in the county of Northumberland, having given to it knights and sheriffs during the last three centuries.'

The fact is that at one period of time, the surnames of Fenwick, Collingwood, and Ogle, were generally prevalent in Northumberland amongst all classes, high and low. Referring to an early record which has been preserved—viz., the Muster Roll for the County of Northumberland in the 30th year of Henry VIII. (1538) we meet with frequent recurrence of the name of Collingwood; and we learn from Lord Collingwood himself that he was descended from the family of Collingwood of Ditchburne, in the parish of Eglington. In this muster roll there is no distinction of classes, except between the individuals who could bring horses and arms, and the individuals who must be equipped at the expense of the Government. On the face of the muster roll those of the first class are described as able with horse and harness; that is to say, able to mount and arm themselves. The parish of Eglington appears on the muster roll as containing 87 men capable of military service, 20 of whom are able to bring horse and harness, amongst them is 'Robert Collinwood.'

There were at least two Protestant families of Collingwood in Northumberland, viz., that of Collingwood of Lilburn Tower, and Collingwood of Chirton; from the former two other families, namely Collingwood of Cornhill House and Collingwood of Glanton, are offshoots, the property of the family of Collingwood of Chirton has lately passed, partly to Collingwood of Lilburn Tower, and partly to the second son of Mr. Spencer Stanhope of Cannon Hall in Yorkshire.

On the 14th January, 1727, Cuthbert Collingwood, the father of Admiral Collingwood, who is described as the son of Cuthbert Collingwood of North Dissington, Northumberland, gentleman, was bound apprentice for ten years by indenture to Mr. Christopher Dawson of the Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant adventurer and boothman. The Company of Merchant Adventurers comprised three ancient companies—the Mercers, the Drapers, and the Boothmen otherwise merchants of corn—and received a charter of incorporation from King Edward VI. We find in the records of that company a registration of this indenture of apprenticeship, which was for ten years, at that time necessary under a bye-law of the company. On further reference to the records of the company, we find that at a meeting held on the

23rd day of November, 1737, under the presidency of Ricd. Ridley, Esq. (an ancestor of the present Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.), the following entry was made :—

‘Mr. Cuthbert Collingwood apprenticed to Mr. Christopher Dawson, Merchant Adventurer and Boothman, petitioned for his freedom of this fellowship setting forth that he wanted one month and some odd days to serve of his term of ten years and was willing to pay such fine as the fellowship thought proper which they agreed should be £5 (five pounds) which he paid to the wardens, and was admitted to his freedom accordingly.’

The apprentice was bound for ten years, for which term he generally served without any wages, and his parent paid to the master a considerable apprentice fee.

It seems not to have occurred to Lord Collingwood’s biographer that every member of a family cannot be a “knight of the shire or high sheriff,” and that the junior members must support themselves by resorting to some trade, business, or profession.

An individual of the name of George Collingwood, and a Roman Catholic, rode to Preston with Lord Derwentwater’s party in 1715, and surrendered to the king’s troops with the rest of the rebel army. He was tried, convicted, and hanged at Liverpool, and it is said that Lord Collingwood’s grandfather was advised to apply to the crown for a grant of the forfeited lands of Geo. Collingwood. He was, however, wiser than his advisers and did not do so, for an Act of Parliament was passed appointing commissioners to deal with confiscated lands, by whom George Collingwood’s lands were sold to the best bidder, viz., Sir H. Liddell, and now forms part of the Eslington Estate, belonging to the Earl of Ravensworth, our excellent President. Lord Ravensworth has become possessed of a very beautiful property in the vale of Whittingham, the river Aln passes through it—*lene fluens, per agros Alawna*—holding its way by Alnwick and Alnmouth to the German Ocean. The biographer seems to assume that estates of the Collingwood family have usually passed to the crown by confiscation.

We have an example of a large estate belonging to another branch of the Collingwood family passing in the usual way by sale to another family. This estate belonged to Mr. Collingwood Tarlton, and was purchased by Lord Ravensworth, the grandfather of the President of our Society, for no less a sum than £60,000. Mr. Tarlton had received the estate by descent from a Collingwood. Many of us will recollect his virtues and his failings. He was not much of a theologian or politician,



and was influenced only by the price which could be obtained, and which he was able to spend without any assistance from others. It thus appears that Mr. Newnham Collingwood and Mr. Collingwood Tarlton held different views as to the transmission to others of the Collingwood estates, the former ascribes it to treason and consequent confiscation; the latter to the more ordinary course of sale for the accommodation of the owner to the best bidder. It must be observed, however, that Mr. Newnham Collingwood had no experience in dealing with land, and that Mr. Collingwood Tarlton had that experience to a large extent.

Cuthbert Collingwood having obtained the freedom of the town and of the Merchants' Company, embarked in business in Newcastle and married Milcah, a daughter of Mr. Reginald Dobson of Barwise, near Appleby, in Westmorland; another daughter of that gentleman marrying Captain Brathwaite of the Royal Navy, afterwards Admiral Brathwaite, a circumstance that had the effect of inducing Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert Collingwood to adopt the profession of the navy for their son, the future Admiral.

The eldest son of Cuthbert Collingwood and Milcah, his wife, was born at their house, in the Side, in close proximity to the church of St. Nicholas, where he was baptized; and the following is the entry of the baptism in the register:—

'1748. October 24, Cuthbert, son of Cuthbert Collingwood, Merchant, and Milcah his wife.'

Mr. Cuthbert Collingwood (Lord Collingwood's father) it appears did not conduct successfully his business of a merchant, and the facts are collected by an inspection of the title deeds of the house in Newcastle in which he lived and, as was the custom in those days in Newcastle, also carried on his business. We are indebted to the artistic skill of our brother antiquary, Mr. Charles J. Spence, for an etching of the house in which the future Admiral was born.

It would seem then that in 1744 Mr. Cuthbert Collingwood entered into an arrangement with his creditors, and by a deed dated September 29th, 1744, and made between Cuthbert Collingwood of the first part, Edward Collingwood, Esq., of Chirton, and William Wharton of Newcastle, Gentleman, of the second part, and the several individuals, creditors of the said Cuthbert Collingwood therein named, of the third part, all the real and personal estate of Cuthbert Collingwood except the

apparel of himself and his wife, and furniture, not exceeding a hundred pounds in value were conveyed to Edward Collingwood and William Wharton in trust for sale and payment to the creditors of their debts. By a deed dated 1st March, 1747, between Edward Collingwood, Esquire, of Chirton, and William Wharton, of the first part, Cuthbert Collingwood and Milcah his wife, of the second part, John Stephenson, Esq., of the third part, and John Widdrington of Newcastle, Gentleman, of the fourth part, after reciting the trust deed of September, 1744, and reciting the payment to the creditors of Cuthbert Collingwood of fourteen shillings in the pound on their respective debts, and indicating the expectation that the residue of the estate and the effects might be sufficient to pay another dividend of two shillings and sixpence in the pound, making altogether sixteen shillings and sixpence, which the creditors had agreed to accept in full satisfaction of their claims, and that Stephenson had agreed to advance on mortgage of the Newcastle property £450, and the property was accordingly conveyed to John Widdrington, to hold it as a trustee for Stephenson, the mortgagee, and subject to the mortgage for the separate use of Milcah, the wife of the said Cuthbert Collingwood. The several creditors by a separate deed confirmed the arrangement and gave a discharge for their several debts. Mr. Edward Collingwood who evinced his regard for his relation, Mr. Cuthbert Collingwood, by acting as a trustee in the arrangement with his creditors, was the head of the family of Collingwood, of Chirton, and was induced to accept the office of Recorder of Newcastle, in which office he enjoyed the perfect confidence of the governing body of that town and generally of its inhabitants. In the year 1739 he resigned the office and its emoluments, and accepted the office of Alderman, by which means having become a member of the governing body, he continued to give his advice and assistance in the affairs of the town gratuitously. In the year 1753, on the resignation of Mr. Christopher Fawcet, Mr. Edward Collingwood was induced to accept again the office of Recorder, which he held till 1769 when he again retired in favour of Mr. Fawcet, who was re-appointed. We know from tradition the motives which led to this proceeding. Mr. Christopher Fawcet had been obliged to resign his office in consequence of having been present at a dinner, at which one of the toasts drunk was the health of King James, Fawcet remaining mute. The personal indignation

of every individual of a loyal body, compelled Fawcett to resign his office, to which, in consequence of the feeling against him having been worn out by time and by means of the generous conduct of Mr. Collingwood, he was restored.

Mrs. Milcah Collingwood continued to hold the property in Newcastle, receiving the rent and paying the interest of the mortgage, and having survived her husband Cuthbert Collingwood, and John Widdrington her trustee, she sold the property for £900 to Mrs. Catherine Harvey, and it was conveyed accordingly to her by Milcah Collingwood, widow, and John Widdrington of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Esq., who is described as the only son and heir-at-law of John Widdrington, deceased, the original trustee. The property remains vested in the Harvey family, being now the property of the grandson of the purchaser, Mr. John Harvey, to whom we are indebted for a reference to the title deeds.

Young Cuthbert Collingwood, afterwards the Admiral, was educated at the Grammar School of Newcastle, of which the Rev. Hugh Moises was the head-master; here he met John Scott the future Lord Eldon, and when he was thirteen years old joined as a midshipman the man-of-war, the Shannon, commanded by his uncle, Captain, afterwards Admiral, Brathwaite. In Mr. Newnham Collingwood's *Biography*, Cuthbert Collingwood is stated to have been only eleven years old, which is obviously an error, and the anecdote of his having invited the first lieutenant to eat plum cake with him in his berth is more likely to have really occurred if he had been in fact eleven years old instead of thirteen, his actual age.

Having thus traced the pedigree of Lord Collingwood so far as the materials, which are now forthcoming, enable us to do, we must now say something of the pedigree of his wife, Lady Collingwood. As has been already stated, she was the daughter of John Erasmus Blackett, Esq., an alderman of the town of Newcastle, whose lineage is supplied by the municipal records, and particularly by those of the Merchants' Company, to which he belonged.

On December 5th, 1753, John Erasmus Blackett, son of John Blackett, was admitted by patrimony into the Merchants' Company. From this it will appear that Mr. Newnham Collingwood was in error when he stated that John Erasmus Blackett was the son of a baronet, as John Blackett, his father, never was a baronet.

Several baronetcies have belonged to members of the Blackett family, and there is some confusion in tracing them ; but as all are extinct save that at present held by General Sir Edward William Blackett, of Matfen, it would be a waste of time to attempt to unravel that confusion.

Although John Erasmus was not the son of a baronet, he was one of the distinguished family of Blackett, which for upwards of two centuries held the highest position in the commercial and mining transactions and territorial investments of the North of England.

It is difficult to define the particular locality from which each branch of that family sprung. Hoppyland, a hamlet near Hamsterley, in the parish of Lanchester, was supposed to have been the cradle of one of the branches of the family, and Jarrow, in the same county, that of another branch.

The former place is not mentioned in Surtees's admirable *History of the County of Durham*, and its existence was doubted, but it seems to be clear that some of the lands there belonged to one of the Blackett family, and other lands belonged, and still belong, to the family of Leaton Blenkinsopp of Whickham.

Captain, afterwards Admiral, Collingwood, after his marriage with Miss Blackett, took a house in the suburbs of the pleasant little town of Morpeth, and looking upon the river Wansbeck, which they occupied for several years, though the naval officer had little opportunity of residing there, as he passed most of his time at sea. (The illustration shows this house). His wife and two daughters, Sarah and Patience Mary, continued to reside in this house as their home, but they spent much of their time at the house of Alderman Blackett, Lady Collingwood's father, in Charlotte Square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

In a patent of nobility it is usual to describe the ennobled person by reference to any land which he possesses. In the case of Lord Collingwood, who had no land, his wife gave to the heralds as his lands the name of a property, one half part of which she inherited from her mother—a Miss Roddam—the other moiety being the property of the wife of Dr. Carlyle, the minister of Inveresk in Scotland; the lands were called, in the patent of nobility, Caldwell and Heathpool, in the county of Northumberland.

We have already become acquainted with our worthy townsman, John Widdrington, by means of the able pen of Mr. Clephan¹—which

¹ *Arch. Ael.*, Vol. X., 133.



OLDGATE, MORPETH.

The house on the left was Lord Collingwood's, the middle door has been inserted since his time.

(This Plate presented by J. Clayton, Esq., F.S.A., V.P.)

INK-PHOTO, SPRAGUE & CO LONDON.

touches no subject which it does not adorn—and we are glad to see the name of John Widdrington again as a trustee for Milcah Collingwood. We knew him before as succouring four gentlemen, who had undertaken to ride on horseback from Edinburgh to London and back again, and who had reached Newcastle on their return journey, where they would have been delayed owing to the exhaustion of their treasury, if John Widdrington, who was acquainted with one of them, had not come to the rescue and supplied money to all.

Mr. Newnham Collingwood, in his *Biography*, has placed us in possession of a great number of the private letters of Lord Collingwood, which evidence the excellence of his character and his powers of composition.

The following is a *fac simile* of the signature of Admiral Collingwood before his elevation to the peerage:—



My friend Mr. Woodman, of Morpeth (one of our worthy Vice-Presidents), has placed in my hands a collection of letters of Lady Collingwood, addressed to his aunt, Miss Woodman, between whom and her ladyship there was a very sincere friendship. These letters form one side of a correspondence between two excellent and amiable ladies, but the matters to which they refer are of such a domestic character that they might not interest the public; but one of them gives a most lucid description of a ball at the ancient Mansion House, which, fronting the River Tyne, could only be approached by land through the narrow street of the Close. The ball in question took place in November, 1806, the year following the battle of Trafalgar, and consequently when her ladyship's title and honours were fresh. The following is the letter:—

Charlotte Square, Nov^{ber} ye 22^d, 1806.

MY DEAR MARY,

I must begin the account of the Ball with the three ladies dresses from this house. Mrs Trevelyan wore white sarsnet with lace let in round the breast and a silver gauze pin'd upon her head. Miss Brown was plain and elegant—a white

thin muslin dress, short, and a white satten waist over it, with a gold band on her head. My dress was my black velvet gown with my gold trimming down the front and round the breast and sleeves. It looked, I must say, very hand some. My black and gold handkerchief on my head, gold lace band. and my Diamonds and Topazes—so much for my Ladyship. We went at nine o'clock, and found the Drawing-room very full. Mr Mayor asked me if I intended dancing, as he requested the honour for the two first dances ; which, of course, I declined, and Mrs. Brandling began with the Mayor. The ball room was beautiful and proved sufficiently light ; but the heat was beyond every thing from the number of lamps—fifteen behind each transparency. The company look brilliant, and everybody well dressed. The Ridleys, Brandlings, Ellisons (Hebburn), Mrs. Lisle and her young ladies, the Riddells, Bewicks, Blacketts, about an hundred and seventy odd, sat down to supper, and at the next ball they expect two hundred. I am invited to that also, but I have excused myself. The Reays are to be at that, and they dine here and take a bed ; and we have invited to dinner on that day the Askews,² Prossers,³ and Linskills,⁴ who are all to be at the Mansion House that evening. The supper was very handsome ; soups and game of all kinds hot, and everything else cold. We did not go to supper till near half after two o'clock ; there was no dancing after. We moved the first, and it was near four when we got home. Miss Brown danced with C. Blackett, Dixon Brown, and John Lampton Lorraine. Mrs. Trevelyan did not dance.

The Smiths were at the ball, and Mrs. Smith you would have been amused with—she took Mrs. Trevelyan for Mrs. Bulman. That I was not surprised at, for I always thought them alike. Mr. Smith has brought down *his own* carriage from London. But to return to the ball, nothing could be more pleasant nor better conducted. It is said there are to be *six* more balls, in which case you will come in for your *share*. The parties have begun very early this winter. We have had two great dinners, and on Saturday next we are to have seventeen at Dinner, the Mansion House family, &c. We dined yesterday at Mrs. Claverings, to meet the Ellisons of Hebburn, and this evening I am to be at our neighbour Headlams ; Monday, a concert ; Tuesday, Mrs. Alcock dines here ; Wednesday, a Rout at Mrs. Hedley's ; Thursday, the assembly night, but I do not think I shall go ; Friday, dine at Dr. Prosser's. So much for our gaieties. My Father is certainly much better. He continues to use the warm bath every other night ; and I fancy I must soon come to that myself, for I have been much teased with the Rheumatics in my Hip, and I have it now in my Knees very bad, and last night got no sleep. Sarah has had a bad cold, but is well again ; they go to Mrs. Wilson's three times a week to dance and draw, and Mr. Kinlock comes to them at home once a week, and with Mr. Bruce and Mr. Thompson they are kept very busy. I have not heard from my Lord since I left Morpeth, and I am now getting very anxious. I fear my dear Mrs. Ogle will think me very idle not to have wrote to her yet. I fully intended to have done so by Mr. Trevelyan, but was prevented ; but I will in a day or two.

² Askews of the Redheugh.

³ The Rev. Dr. Prosser was Archdeacon of Durham and Rector of Easington, which went with the Archdeaconry.

⁴ The Linskills of North Shields.

I hope your sister Fenwick is better, as you did not mention her particularly.

My Father joins me and my girls in kindest regards and good wishes to you and Mrs. Woodman and your sister, and pray remember me to all your family.

I remain, my dear Mary,

Most truly your affectionate friend
S. Collingwood

Miss Carter's best comp^{ts}.

Miss Brown will write a few lines with this.

Although no individual, who was present at this ball, can now be living, yet there are a great many persons in existence who are well acquainted with the parties mentioned by Lady Collingwood as present. The Mayor of the town who gave the ball was Mr. Archibald Reed, then a very young man, the younger brother of Col. John Reed of Chipchase Castle. Lady Collingwood being the only peeress in the room, the Mayor seems to have asked her ladyship to lead off the ball, which she, with great good taste and good sense, declined, in order to avoid the appearance of presumption on her newly acquired rank. The Mayor then applied to Mrs. Brandling—before her marriage Miss Jaques of Leeds—she had become the wife of Mr. Robert William Brandling, a younger brother of Mr. Brandling of Gosforth House, and became the mother of several handsome daughters. Her ladyship proceeds to enumerate other parties present at the ball, Sir M. Ridley of Blagdon, and his family; Charles John Brandling, then one of the members of Parliament for the town, and afterwards member of Parliament for Northumberland, who married Miss Fawkes of Farnley, county York; the Ellisons of Hebburn, who would consist of Mr. Cuthbert Ellison, the head of the race, afterwards, for nearly twenty years, one of the M.P.'s for the town; his newly-married wife, Miss Ibbetson, with her beautiful sister, who married Mr. Smith of Heath in Yorkshire, and died in a year; Mrs. Lisle of Acton and her young ladies; her ladyship afterwards mentions Mrs. Smith as affording some amusement.

Mrs. Smith was the wife of Alderman Thomas Smith, who was accustomed to give utterance to her sentiments whatever they might happen to be; but she had a high character as the manager of a house-

hold, and was remarkable for giving good dinners. Her husband, Mr. Thomas Smith, is afterwards mentioned as having travelled from London in his own carriage, probably the first equipage which he had possessed. He was a younger son of Mr. Smith of Togstone, an ancient landowner in Northumberland, and had come to Newcastle in the latter part of the last century to make his fortune, in which, with the assistance of his two sons, Thomas and William, he succeeded to a large extent. Mr. Eustace Smith, late M.P. for the Borough of Tynemouth, is the sole representative of this family in the male line.

She also mentions the three partners of Miss Brown; the first Mr. Christopher Blackett of Wylam, the second Mr. Dixon Brown, who is now represented by his nephew, the Rev. Dixon Brown of Unthank, a member of this Society, and the third, Mr. John Lambton Loraine, who is now represented by a distinguished naval officer, Captain Sir John Lambton Loraine, Bart.

The concluding portion of Lady Collingwood's letter has reference to the education of her two daughters, which seems to have been carried on at Newcastle during her Ladyship's long and frequent residences with her father, Mr. Alderman Blackett. They went three times a week to Mrs. Wilson's to dance and draw. Mrs. Wilson's was a first-class boarding school for young ladies, and they were attended once a week at home by Mr. Kinlock, the dancing master, of whom many of us have a recollection, who declined an invitation to remove to London on the ground that he preferred being Caesar in Newcastle to being second in command in London. The young ladies were likewise attended at home by Mr. Bruce, the founder of the Percy Street Academy, a distinguished mathematician, a man of great learning and ability, and the father of our estimable Vice-President, Dr. Bruce, and by Mr. Thompson, the organist of St. Nicholas's, as an instructor in music.

The subject of the above is not perhaps sufficiently antique for the consideration of an antiquarian society, but year by year this objection will diminish. The minute details will naturally be disregarded by the members of the Society resident at a distance, but they will be read with interest by the local members, that is to say, those who are resident in the city of Newcastle and the adjoining counties of Northumberland and Durham.

LORD COLLINGWOOD.

POSTSCRIPT.

SINCE the foregoing paper went to press, an original letter, addressed by Lord Collingwood to the Mayor of Newcastle, Mr. Cramlington, relating to the gift of the plate, has been discovered amongst the papers of the writer. It appears to have been given to him by Mr. Cramlington, who was mayor when the address of the Corporation, and the presentation of the plate took place.

This letter is of sufficient interest as showing the style of writing of the Admiral, to be introduced here, and a *fac-simile* of it, therefore, produced by photo-lithography, is now presented to the reader.

Three public monuments have been erected to the memory of Lord Collingwood. The first in St. Paul's Churchyard in London, where his mortal remains are deposited; the second in the church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, where he was baptised; and the third the statue of him on the land at the north side of the mouth of the Tyne, overlooking the harbour. These three monuments were fit memorials of the general feeling of the public; but Admiral Collingwood needed no monument of stone or brass to perpetuate his fame, which lives in the glory of his deeds. He might well say with the poet—*

‘Exegi monumentum aere perennius.’

The two Protestant families of Collingwood (from one of which the Admiral sprung) existing in Northumberland, viz., the Collingwoods of Chirton, and that of Lilburn Tower, have now become identical in the person of the present Mr. Collingwood of Lilburn Tower.

* Horace, Book III., Ode xxx. It is thus rendered in English by the late Earl of Ravensworth, the last President of the Society, in his *Translations from Horace*, p. 386 :—

‘I’ve reared a goodly monument
Than wall of brass more permanent.’



Lucan Off Lady April 19th 1806 —

Sir

By my letters from Newcastle I am informed that you have done me the honour to write to me a letter to congratulate me in the name of the Magistrates & Corporation of Newcastle on the success of his Majesty's Fleet in the battle of October last — I have waited with impatience for this letter, which would have much gratified me — to receive the congratulations & good wishes of a Body I so truly respect — and where I have so many personal friends — yet, I have to regret it has miscarried — and not come to me —

But understanding the purport of it to be complimentary to me — I cannot delay to return my sincere thanks for it — and for an elegant piece of plate they have presented to me — which as a token of the esteem & regard entertained for me by that Ancient & respectable Body, I shall preserve an inestimable value for —

I beg in your wife's place to make known to my respected Townsman, the high sense I have of the honour they have done me, in the interest they so kindly take in my Welfare & success — which I hope will attend

To
The Right Worshipful The Mayor of Newcastle —

me, as long as I have health to serve my Country -

I have the honour to be

Sir

with the greatest regard. I esteem

your most Humble Servant.

and Townsman

Colliingwood
