

V.—NOTES ON THE FENWICKS OF BRENKLEY.

By ALAN FENWICK RADCLIFFE.

[Read 23rd February, 1921.]

It was stated in 1647 that the Fenwicks, then of Brenkley, and their ancestors had continued in possession of property there for one hundred years and upwards (*c*)¹. The history of the family is not easily investigated, for the parish registers of Ponteland are almost mute between the years 1629 and 1679, and there is a discouraging dearth of early wills,² but material has been found, principally from the records of some Chancery suits, for a few notes which are submitted as a sort of rough preface to the excellent pedigree of Fenwick of Lemington.³

On February 7th, 1571, 'John Fenyk of Brenkley, gen:' was witness to the will of Randall Fenwick of Kirkharle,⁴ and Randall's son, Marmaduke Fenwick of Kirkharle,⁵ on May 26th, 1590 bequeathed ten shillings each to the children of 'my cosen Johne Fenwick, laite of Brenkleye, deceased.' Whether these Johns were two men or one, it is highly probable that the latter was identical with

¹ Perhaps a true statement, but the original holding may have been small: *cf.* Feet of Fines, Northd.—Mich^s 12/13 Elizabeth, John Shafto, esq. alienates property in Brenkley and one-third of the manor to John ffenwyck gen. (who grants to Shafto an annuity of £4 from the same); also Mich^s 15/16 Elizabeth, John Brysko, esq. (who warrants against the heirs of Elizabeth Coldoll? widow, deceased, and Thomas Swynborne of Caphton esq. and his heirs) alienates property in Brenkley and one-third of the manor to John ffenwick gen. The name Coldoll should probably have been read as Cowdale (*Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser. vi., 87).

² Particularly discouraging is a dearth of women's wills, for—dare one so express it?—they usually talk more.

³ N.H.N., vii, 174.

⁴ Wills and Inventories, 1, 366.

⁵ *Ibid.*, ii, 246.

John Fenwick of Brenkley, who died 'shortly after' November 24th, 1585, when he made his will ⁶ devising all his lands and tenements in Brenkley to the three sons named below, successively in tail male, with divers other remainders over (*c*). The widow of this testator was probably ⁷ buried on June 6th, 1613 (*a*). He had issue:—

- 1 John Fenwick, who succeeded his father and died without issue male (*c*); he was living 13 March, 1624-5, when Nicholas Midforth his servant was buried (*a*), and probably 15 Sept., 1633, when John Fenwick of Brenkley was a sponsor at the baptism of John, son of Robert Gardner.⁸
 - 2 Martin Fenwick
 - 3 Robert Fenwick
- } of whom below.

Martin Fenwick, who may be identified with the husband of Isabella, daughter of Cuthbert Bates of Halliwell,⁹ succeeded his brother John as tenant in tail, and died about April, 1644, leaving only two daughters and co-heirs, Dorothy¹⁰ and Margaret (*c*). He was father of the following children also:—

John; baptized 18 June, 1621, buried 16 June, 1622; Elizabeth, baptized 12 July, 1624; Elizabeth, baptized 6 Dec., 1625, buried 3 Jan., 1625-6; John, baptized 10 July, 1627; Cuthbert, buried 20 May, 1629 (*a*).

Robert Fenwick, who on the death of his brother Martin succeeded to the estate entailed by their father, was, according to the statement of his son Thomas, 'very old and infirme' at that time (*c*). He may perhaps be identified with Robert Fenwick

⁶ The will is said not to have been preserved at Durham.

⁷ The entry now reads ' . . . Fenwicke vidua quonda ux^{or} . . . Fenwick de Brinklo gen : ' He was a witness, aged about 40, 22 April, 1584 (Chancery Depositions 685, 49).

⁸ Registers of St. Andrew's, Newcastle.

⁹ N.H.N., 1x, 87, and Visitation of Northumberland, 1666.

¹⁰ Who probably married Jasper Anderson—*cf.* Feet of Fines, Northd. Trin. 1650. Thomas Fenwick gent., plaintiff, and Jasper Anderson and Dorothy his wife and Margaret Fenwick deforciant, of property in Brenkley.

who in 1622¹¹ was plaintiff (John Fenwick and Martin Fenwick, gentlemen, and William Swinburne, esq. being deforciant) in a fine levied on four messuages and other property in Brenkley and a moiety of the manor, and with Robert Fenwick who with Eleanor his wife was in 1630¹² deforciant (Thomas Mountney esq. being plaintiff) of lands in Brenkley. His name first appears in the registers of Ponteland in the year 1625, and one Robert his 'famulus' was buried there on September 13th, 1626. He was apparently living on September 25th, 1647, and the date of his death is uncertain.¹³ Most, if not all, of his children were born of the same mother, for Thomas and Nicholas were brothers of the whole blood (*f*).

He had (perhaps with other) issue :—

Thomas Fenwick
Timothy Fenwick } of whom below.

John Fenwick, baptized 19 August, 1627 (*a*).

Nicholas Fenwick, of whom below.

Jane,¹⁴ wife of Robert Fenwick of Kenton (son and heir of Tristram Fenwick by Magdalen Fenwick, co-heiress of Kenton, (*h*)).

Mary, baptized 25 October, 1625 (*a*); perhaps mentioned in the will of her brother Thomas, 1 April, 1687 (but the reference may be to the relict of Timothy.)

[Possibly another daughter should be added, the mother of Benjamin and Patience Reay, nephew and niece of Thomas Fenwick].

¹¹ Feet of Fines, Northd., Mich., 20 James.

¹² Feet of Fines, Northd., Mich., 6 Charles.

¹³ It may have occurred before 30 July, 1649, when his son Thomas (described in 1647 as of Rodely) was 'of Brenkley.'

¹⁴ Her inclusion involves the assumption that 'Brenkley' is intended in her description as daughter of Robert Fenwick of 'Blinkley.' Her husband was accused in 1647 of 'confederating' with Thomas Fenwick.

Thomas Fenwick was born *circa* 1621.¹⁵ Shortly after the death of his uncle Martin, he was authorized by Robert Fenwick, his father, to take possession of premises in Brenkley wrongfully retained by Jasper Anderson, who, though he paid a half-year's rent due to Robert Fenwick at Michaelmas next after Martin Fenwick's death, contended afterwards that the premises belonged to Martin Fenwick's co-heirs, and that he was occupant by agreement with them (c). Anderson was absent¹⁶ when the premises were seized by Thomas Fenwick, and was readmitted only after becoming bound, with Mark Ogle gentleman, in a penal sum of £200 conditional upon relinquishing possession to Thomas Fenwick on or before May Day, 1646. He submitted to these terms 'being in a great extasie and dilema' for fear that chests, containing bonds and £800, might be thrown out and plundered, the county of Northumberland 'and specially the towne of Brenkley' being then 'much troubled and infested with the Scottish army'¹⁷. May Day passed, the premises had not been surrendered, and Thomas Fenwick put his bond in suit at Westminster. Thereupon Anderson and Ogle exhibited their bill of complaint¹⁸ in Chancery, praying for equitable relief, against Thomas Fenwick, described as 'of Rodely, gentleman,' and his 'confederates' Martin and Robert Fenwick, both of Kenton gentlemen, and William Bell of Bellasis (c). An answer,¹⁹ dated September 25th, 1647, was filed by the first three defendants (c), but meanwhile an injunction, for stay of proceedings upon the bond, was directed by the Court of Chancery to Thomas and Martin Fenwick. About September 3rd service of the injunction was made upon Martin Fenwick and upon Mr. Brownell, Thomas Fenwick's attorney,

¹⁵ Making his will, 1 April, 1687, he described himself as aged about 66.

¹⁶ 'Inticed' so he said 'by fraudulent circumvention and false messinges.'

¹⁷ The story of the chests and of the Scottish soldiers is ridiculed by the defendants.

¹⁸ Dated 8 July, 1647.

¹⁹ Valuable especially for its record of the entail made by John Fenwick in 1585.

but upon Thomas Fenwick (who, according to Anderson, 'obscured himself') service was effected only on October 6th. Already on September 14th, employing Mr. William Fenwick of Nunriding to 'solicit,' he had obtained verdicts at the assizes against Anderson and Ogle. In due course Ogle was imprisoned, and some of Anderson's goods were seized and detained in grounds belonging to Martin Fenwick, at Butterley, until the sum of £207 was paid to the High Sheriff (*d*). Finally on July 30th, 1649, examined by commission upon the charge of evasion and collusion, Martin and Thomas Fenwick did not admit either that Thomas obscured himself²⁰ or that Martin participated in the proceedings by giving advice and defraying costs (*d*).

In 1663 Thomas Fenwick was rated for his lands in Brenkley at £60, the other proprietors being Mark Dowson and Robert Gardner of Newcastle, rated respectively at £36 and £15.²¹ It is not unlikely that Dowson's lands were afterwards acquired by Thomas Fenwick (partly, perhaps, with money advanced by his brother Nicholas), and that they corresponded approximately with the east moiety.²² To his brother Nicholas he mortgaged the east moiety 'long before his death,' and the west moiety about the time of the Popish Plot (1678) (*e*). The latter mortgage may have been terminated, for on April 1st, 1689, the west moiety was again mortgaged to Nicholas, the sum named being £300. It was afterwards alleged (*e*) that the mortgages of West Brenkley were not bona fide transactions, but 'colourable' measures of insurance against the penalties of recusancy, and it is likely that within a few weeks after the Revolution Thomas Fenwick,

²⁰ Thomas Fenwick did 'not remember that he did ever say he would never drinke stronge drinke till he gott the forfeiture of the said bond.' The fine of Trinity Term 1650 (*note 10* above) may have ended the dispute.

²¹ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, III, i, 257. Robert Gardner was also rated at £40 for lands in Mason, the other proprietor being Mr. Robert Hasleridg (£98).

²² In 1697 the rentals of the west and east moieties were £72 and £50 respectively.

admittedly a Roman Catholic (*e*) (*f*), was influenced partly by such considerations.

By his will,²³ dated April 1st, 1687, he bequeathed West Brenkley to the issue of his marriage with Ann his then wife, with successive remainders in tail male to the two sons of his late brother Timothy, to the four (then surviving) sons of his brother Nicholas, and to William Fenwick, son and heir of Lionel Fenwick, late of Blagdon, and grandson of the testator. On the west moiety were charged annuities of £40 to the testator's wife and £20 to Barbara Fenwick his daughter, and sundry legacies including £50 each to his nephew and nieces, Benjamin Reay²⁴ of Newcastle merchant, Patience Reay sister of Benjamin, and Grace wife of Mr. Edward Hyndmers, and £100 to be paid at the age of twenty one to John Fenwick, then nine or ten years old, residing with Mr. Thomas Errington in Gateshead. In the entail of the east moiety, otherwise similiar to that of the west moiety, the sons of Nicholas, in order of seniority, had priority over the sons of Timothy, and a charge was made of £300 to be paid to the testator's granddaughters Margaret, Barbara and Isabel, 'the daughters of my late sonn-in-law²⁵ Lyonell ffenwicke of Blagdon.' Two farms at Sleekburn, charged with an annuity of £5 to his sister Mary Fenwick, were given by the testator to his nephew Thomas Fenwick, second son of Nicholas. Ann, the testator's wife, was appointed executrix, and the supervisors were his brother Nicholas Fenwick and his friends Mr. John Fenwick of Deenham, then living in Westgate, Newcastle, and

²³ Proved at Durham 1690.

²⁴ Benjamin, son of Persival Reay of Wallington gentleman, was apprenticed 1 Nov., 1676, and died not before 1708—Dendy, *Merchant Adventurers* II, 305.

²⁵ This corrects the statement (Hodgson *Northumberland* II, ii, 321) that Lionel Fenwick of Blagdon was son of Thomas Fenwick of Brenkley. The frequency of Fenwick-Fenwick marriages—six come under notice in this paper—makes inference of relationships exceptionally hazardous.

George Errington, of Gray's Inn esq. 'Counsell at Law,' then living in the Bigg Market, Newcastle. Thomas Fenwick died, without issue by Ann his wife, in January 1689-90 (*e*), and was buried on January 26th (*a*). He was in 1653 the husband of Elizabeth, daughter of Martin Fenwick (mentioned above as a 'confederate' of his son-in-law) by Elizabeth Fenwick co-heiress of Kenton (*h*). Unless Thomas Fenwick made a previous marriage, Martin Fenwick's daughter was the mother of his only surviving child, Barbara (of whom later).

On June 15th, 1681 (*b*), he remarried with Ann Gardner,²⁶ sister of John Gardner, clothier, and Robert Gardner, apothecary, both of Newcastle, who with Nicholas Fenwick were parties to her marriage settlement, dated June 8th and 9th, 1681 (*e*). She seems to have renounced execution of Thomas Fenwick's will, for she professed ignorance of its contents on August 24th, 1697, when she was examined as a witness on behalf of the complainants in the suit of Hindmarsh *v.* Fenwick (*f*). She was then the wife of John Fenwick, of Newcastle, gentleman.²⁷

Barbara, described as only daughter and heir at law (*e*) (*f*) of Thomas Fenwick of Brenkley, was married at Stannington on May 4th, 1658,²⁸ to William Widdrington, son and heir of Robert Widdrington of Hauxley. Shortly before that date she was residing at Plessey, a spinster under the age of 21, and, with the consent of her friends, agreed to bring into settlement after

²⁶ It is almost certain that Ann and her brothers were children of Robert Gardner of Newcastle, mentioned as an owner in 1663 of lands in Brenkley and Mason. The registers of St. Andrew's, Newcastle, record the following baptisms:—1633, Sept. 15, John son of Robert Gardner (John fenwicke of Brenkley a sponsor). 1637, Nov. 27, Robert son of Robert Gardner, glover: mother's nam Ayles. In Hilary Term 12 Wm. 3, John Gardner, son of John and nephew of Robert Gardner deceased, alienates property in Brenkley and Mason to Robert Fenwick (Feet of Fines, Northd.).

²⁷ Marriage bond, 13 August, 1691, for John Fenwick, of Binchester, Durham, gent. and Anne Fenwick widow: they were married 17 August, 1691 (Jarrow registers).

²⁸ N.H.N., v. 306.

marriage her lands and tenements in Cowpen, Robert Widdrington promising to settle an annuity of £20 out of two farms in Amble.²⁹ This agreement appears not to have been carried into effect. William Widdrington died about 1664,²⁹ and Barbara soon remarried with Lionel Fenwick of Blagdon,³⁰ but was again a widow before March 4th, 1677-8, when administration of Lionel Fenwick's effects was granted to her.³¹ She was living on August 24th, 1697 (*f*). Her daughter, Ann Widdrington, who was living at Brenkley on May 3rd, 1683²⁸, is not mentioned in Thomas Fenwick's will.

It is certain that Timothy Fenwick, one of the younger sons of Robert Fenwick of Brenkley, died before April 1st, 1687, leaving a widow Mary and three children. As, however, the registers of All Saints', Newcastle, record the baptisms (which took place elsewhere) of two of his children, and as his widow resided in that parish, it is tempting to assume that he was ordained not long after the Restoration, and to identify him with Timothy Fenwick, who became curate of All Saints not later than 1666, and was buried there as 'Curatt gentlem' on December 27th, 1682. If so, a son Timothy, who was baptized on October 7th, 1666 and buried on September 10th, 1675 (*b*), should be added to his issue, and Mary his widow³² was buried on December 17th, 1699 (*b*). He had issue:—

- 1 Robert Fenwick, of whom below.
- 2 John Fenwick, known only from the entails made by his uncle Thomas.

²⁹ C. P. Bridges, 578, 61—bill dated 12 Feb., 1679, of Ann Widdrington, spinster, an infant (by Robert Fenwick of Nunriding, her guardian and next friend), against her mother, Barbara Fenwick, widow.

³⁰ Marriage bond 24 July, 1665—Hodgson, *Northumberland* II, ii, 321. ³¹ *Ibid.*

³² On August 24th, 1697, Mary Fenwick, of Newcastle, widow, aged about 72, deposed to an assurance by Nicholas Fenwick that he would manage (West Brenkley) for his nephew, Robert Fenwick, 'as for his own childe' (*f*).

Grace, of whom below.

Jane, buried 1 August, 1665 (registers of St. John's, Newcastle).

Robert Fenwick, who was baptized at Mitford near Morpeth on October 11th, 1654, as son of Timothy Fenwick, gentleman (*b*), described himself as of St. Dunstan's in the West, London, bachelor, aged about 25, on October 1st 1683, when he obtained a Vicar General's licence to marry Jane Clagett of St. Peter's, Cornhill, spinster, aged about 23. Having succeeded to West Brenkley on the death of his uncle Thomas, he suffered a recovery in July, 1691, and barred the entails (*e*). He died without issue shortly after (*e*) July 15th, 1693, when he made his will as of St. Dunstan's in the East,³³ vintner. Subject to possession by his wife for her life and in default of issue by her, he gave his manor and west moiety of Brenkley to his sister Grace Hindmarsh. Jane his wife, the executrix and residuary legatee, was to pay £12 yearly to his mother, Mrs. Mary Fenwick, of All Saints, Newcastle, widow. The will was proved on February 19th, 1693-4. His widow did not survive him long, for her will dated October 2nd, 1694, was proved nine days later.³⁴ She directed that on the death of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Fenwick of Newcastle, £50 should be paid towards funeral expenses, and that meanwhile the annuity to her should be at the rate of £20. To her niece Jane Hindmarsh she gave £300. Mentioned among many friends and relations were her late brother Dr. William Clagett and her brother (the residuary legatee) Mr. Nicholas Clagett, of Bury St. Edmunds, who, described as Arcdeacon of Sudbury, proved the will.³⁵

³³ *Sic* in the register, P.C.C. 31 Box, but the Probate Act Book describes him, and his widow described herself, as of St. Dunstan's in the West.

³⁴ P.C.C. 169 Box.

³⁵ In the *Dictionary of National Biography* there are notices of both these brothers and of their father, Nicholas Clagett, senior, lecturer of St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmunds.

Grace, baptized at Stannington on May 31st, 1661, as daughter of Timothy Fenwick, gentleman (*b*), was before April 1st, 1687, the wife of Edward Hindmarsh, who described himself in 1694 (*e*) as a clerk in the Court of Chancery in the division of Shem Bridges esq.,^{35a} but was later of Long Benton (*g*) where he was buried on August 28th, 1708. On December 10th, 1694, just two months after she became owner of West Brenkley, Grace joined her husband, doubtless an expert, in Chancery proceedings against Nicholas Fenwick her uncle, Robert Fenwick his son and Matthew White.³⁶ The question at issue was the validity of the mortgage of April 1st, 1689.³⁷ The outcome of the proceedings is not known, but, as depositions were still being taken in January, 1697-8, it may be assumed that the decision of the Court was not hasty. Grace Hindmarsh was buried at Long Benton on June 30th, 1734. Her estate at Brenkley seems to have passed with the marriage of her daughter Elizabeth to the family of Bigge. (*Burke's Commoners*, i, 631).

Nicholas Fenwick,³⁸ youngest, so far as is known, of the sons of the first-mentioned Robert Fenwick of Brenkley, was born *circa* 1632, if he was apprenticed at the age of sixteen in accordance with custom. In 1666 he served as Churchwarden of All Saints,³⁹ perhaps at the request of Timothy Fenwick. Margaret (daughter

^{35a} Some Chancery depositions (215, 34), taken 7 Oct., 1695, are endorsed 'To Mr. Edward Hindmarsh at his Seat at the Six Clerks Office in Chancery Lane.' He was a party (not disinterested) to the barring of the entail of West Brenkley—Recoveries, Trin. 3 W. and M.

³⁶ No good reason emerges for the citing of Robert Fenwick and Matthew White, but tradition seems to have demanded the assertion that the principal defendant was combining and confederating with some other or others.

³⁷ Thomas Fenwick's will and his mortgage, both dated April 1st, had as a sequel the folly of family feud.

³⁸ From this point many important details, recorded in the printed pedigree (N.H.N., vii, 174), are omitted.

³⁹ Sopwith's, *All Saints*.

of Robert Young), his first wife and the mother, it would seem, of all his children, was buried in 1667 on November 29th (*b*), her wedding-day.⁴⁰ Mary, his third wife, whom he married at St. Nicholas' Church on November 7th, 1689, was the widow of John Squire, alderman, who died intestate, by a fall from his horse, about May, 1688.⁴¹ In 1693, the name of 'Nicholas Fenwick, Brenkley, Esq.' appears among 'ye 24' of Ponteland (*a*), the death of his brother Thomas having left him, as he says (*e*), in virtual possession of the whole of Brenkley. It is evident that the barring of the entail of West Brenkley caused a strong and quite intelligible resentment, which may possibly have induced him to emphasize his rights as mortgagee in a manner not originally intended, and his participation in numerous suits at law⁴² is suggestive of the temperament which prefers conflict to compromise. Admitted to the Hostmen's Company on December 17th, 1689, he became Governor in 1694. In October, 1697, being mayor for the second time, he expressed his views on the question of apprentices' discipline in stately words,⁴³ which young delinquents might have found less impressive, if they had had access to a record of his behaviour in bygone days.⁴⁴ The story how he (or was his grandson the culprit?) acquired the ancient lairstone of Robert Brandling, and set upon it the arms of Fenwick, has been told by Bourne.⁴⁵ Nicholas Fenwick was buried on October 31st, 1707 (*b*).

⁴⁰ November 29th, 1658, was the date not of the banns, but of the marriage after banns: the witnesses were Christopher Young and Richard Righ, brother and brother-in-law of the bride (Visitation 1666, pedigree of Young). Elizabeth (Bonner), second wife of Nicholas Fenwick, was buried 7 April, 1680 (*b*).

⁴¹ C.P. Bridges 181, 43—John Rumney (late partner of John Squire) *v.* Nicholas Fenwick and Mary his wife. 'John Squire merch^t' was buried 6 May, 1688 (registers of St. Nicholas, Newcastle.)

⁴² C.P. Bridges 284, 1, 340, 21 and 368, 70 may be added to references given above.

⁴³ Dendy, *Merchant Adventurers* 1., 25. ⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, 1, 185 (21 March, 1655-6).

⁴⁵ The use of second-hand tomb-stones seems to have been deplorably common in England, and it is possible even that Bourne was ahead of his time in condemning it.

By Margaret his first wife he had issue:—

- 1 Robert Fenwick, of whom below.
- 1 Jane, baptized 13 Dec., 1660 (*b*); called 'Jane White' in her father's will, 8 May, 1700; buried 16 Jan., 1729-30 (*b*); she was married, 17 November, 1680 (*b*), to Matthew White, sometime apprentice⁴⁶ and partner (*f*) of her father; he died 12 Oct.⁴⁷ and was buried 16 Oct., 1716 (*b*). In 1692 he bought Blagdon from William Fenwick,⁴⁸ his wife's first cousin once removed. From this marriage the family of White-Ridley is doubly descended.⁴⁹
- 2 Thomas Fenwick, baptized 4 May, 1662 (*b*): he did not live to enjoy a legacy of £5, which his father gave in satisfaction of his filial portion.
- 3 Nicholas Fenwick,⁵⁰ baptized 10 Sept., 1663 (*b*): a deponent, aged 28, 1 April, 1692⁵¹; to have lands in Rothbury and 800*l.* by his father's will.
- 4 William Fenwick, baptized 13 April, 1665 (*b*): to have £500 by his father's will.
- 5 Joseph Fenwick, baptized 23 July, 1666 (*b*); buried 6 August, 1666 (*b*).
- 6 Jonathan Fenwick, baptized 23 July, 1666 (*b*); buried 1 January, 1666-7 (*b*).

Robert Fenwick, son and heir of Nicholas, was born on October 1st, 1659 (*b*). On the death of his uncle Thomas he became the owner of East Brenkley, and by 1691 he had received from Margaret and Barbara Fenwick, two of the granddaughters, releases⁵² from payment to either of £100, charged as is stated

⁴⁶ Dendy, *Merchant Adventurers* II, 293.

⁴⁷ Sopwith's *All Saints*.

⁴⁸ Hodgson, *Northumberland* II, ii, 321. ⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, 325.

⁵⁰ For his marriage and descendants see N.H.N., IX, 12 and addenda prefixed to that volume. He was executor to his brother Robert's will.

⁵¹ Chancery Depositions (before 1714) 525, 31—Tittery *v.* Fenwick and others.

⁵² Hodgson, *Northumberland* II, ii, 321.

above. As these releases were among deeds at Hebburn hall,⁵² it is likely that East Brenkley was brought into settlement on his marriage with Isabella,⁵³ daughter of Cuthbert Ellison of Hebburn. Payment not having been made of the legacies due from West Brenkley to Patience Reay⁵⁴ and to John Fenwick, Robert Fenwick at their request advanced the amounts and received assignments of the legacies, dated respectively February 10th, 1696-7 and July 17th, 1700 (*g*). Possibly he meant to strengthen his hold on West Brenkley and then to negotiate for the purchase of what he considered to be morally his property. If so, he was not successful, for on November 15th, 1711, five months before his death, his cousin Grace Hindmarsh, widow, was still the owner, and he commenced Chancery proceedings against her⁵⁵ for continued refusal to pay (*g*).

In 1706 he acquired the manors of, and considerable property in, East and West Mason.⁵⁶ From 1709 until his death he was Governor of the Hostmen's Company, to which he had been admitted by patrimony on May 9th, 1692. He was buried on March 18th, 1711-12 (*b*). By his will,⁵⁷ dated March 12th, 1711 (-12), he bequeathed to the poor of All Saints parish an annuity of £4, charged on a messuage called the Angel Inn⁵⁸ in the Bigg Market, gave lands in Heaton to his son Cuthbert, and all the residue of his estate real and personal to his son Nicholas. Mention is made of his brother White.

⁵³ She was baptized 21 December, 1669, and married 14 December, 1691—(Jarrow registers).

⁵⁴ She married Francis Glover, of Newcastle, limner, who died in 1704 or 1705 (*g*).

⁵⁵ Now alleged to be confederating with Patience Glover and John Fenwick.

⁵⁶ Feet of Fines Northd.—Trinity 5 Anne.

⁵⁷ Proved at Durham, 1712.

⁵⁸ Purchased by him for £500 from the representatives of John Squire—C.P Bridges 284, 1.

By Isabella his wife he had issue :—

- 1 Nicholas Fenwick, baptized 29 September, 1692 (*b*).
- 2 Cuthbert Fenwick, baptized 28 September, 1693 (*b*) : by his father's will he was to have £1500 in satisfaction of a legacy given by his aunt Elizabeth Ellison.⁵⁹
- 3 Robert Fenwick, baptized 2 January, 1694-5 (*b*) ; buried, six days after his mother, 12 January, 1694-5 (*b*).

The connection of the Fenwicks with Brenkley and Mason ended probably in 1753. On April 11th of that year Robert Fenwick of Lemington was said to have lately sold 'certain estates in Pont Island' to Simon Luttrell, esq.⁶⁰ A fine and recovery were levied and suffered in Hilary and Easter Terms 26 Georġe II (1753) of the manors of East and West Mason, a moiety of the manor of Brenkley and property in those places.

The printed pedigree of Fenwick of Lemington records at large the descendants of Robert Fenwick and Isabella Ellison. Some details additional to that pedigree (together with a few minor corrections) are appended.

P. 175. Cuthbert Fenwick, who was mayor of Newcastle in 1739, was buried 30 April, 1747. Isabella (Clark), his first wife, was buried 14 Nov., 1722. By her he had two children, viz. : Margaret, baptized 26 August, 1718 (probably buried 4 May, 1743, as 'Margt. Fenwick spr. '), and Robert, baptized 23 August, 1720, and buried 20 June, 1723. Cuthbert Fenwick remarried with Esther Bates⁶¹ 16th June, 1726 (All Saints registers). Nicholas Fenwick and Elizabeth Clavering (described in the marriage settlement as of the city of London, spinster) were married at St. Helen's, Bishopgate, 15 May, 1716.

⁵⁹ Who may have brought up her nephews after their mother's death—"Mrs. Elizabeth Ellison, All Saints" was buried 12 January, 1702-3 (registers of St. Nicholas).

⁶⁰ Recited in a deed, dated 20 May, 1789, belonging to the Lemington muniments.

⁶¹ For her parentage see N.H.N. ix, 90 and 373.

Of their children, William was baptized 24 January, 1722-3; Cuthbert was buried 6 June, 1741; Margaret was baptized 21 Sept., 1725; Jane was baptized 15 Nov., 1726 and buried 1 Nov., 1739 (All Saints registers).

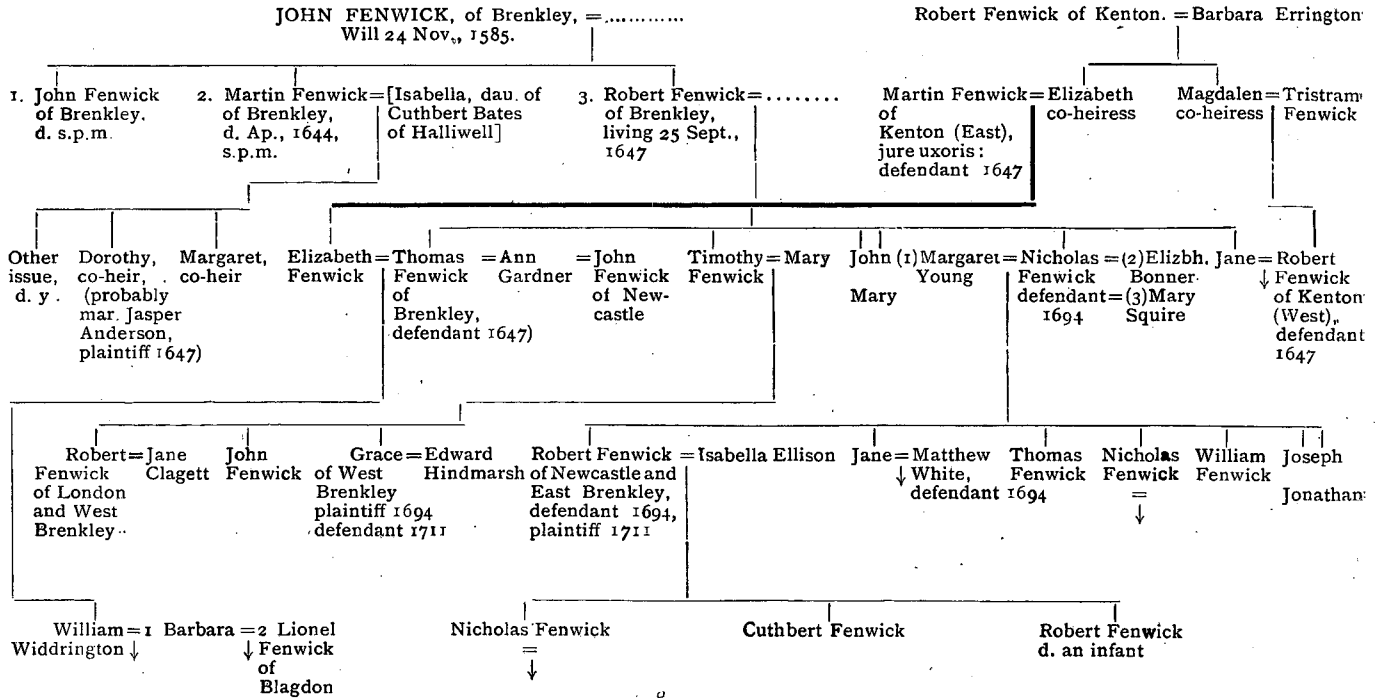
P. 176. The second son of William Fenwick and Elizabeth Bisset was Maurice George (not Maurice Ord). Their youngest son, also named Maurice George, married his first cousin Jane Harriet, daughter (not of Mordaunt Bisset, but) of Maurice George Bisset by Jane Mordaunt his wife (pedigree of Elrington-Bisset in Burke's *Landed Gentry*). The husband of Isabella Jane Fenwick was Henry Preston Elrington, D.D., rector of Temple-shambo.

James, youngest surviving son of Robert Fenwick and Isabella Orde, was born 20 October and baptized 20 November, 1755 (Morpeth registers).

Robert Fenwick, next elder brother of James, was born 20 June and baptized 25 July, 1754 (Morpeth registers); of University College, Oxford, he matriculated 8 December, 1772, aged 18, and graduated B.A. 1777, and M.A. 1781; he was episcopal minister at Leith 1787-1802, and master of Norham school 1811-1813. His wife, daughter of Thomas Drake, was Catherine, born 4 April, baptized 23 May, 1763 (registers of St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham); the marriage took place at St. Martin's in the Fields, Middlesex, 25 September, 1788; she died at Hyderabad, India, 1 December, 1826. There was issue of the marriage, extinct since 1897 in the male line, but of their granddaughters (children of their youngest son Nicholas Cuthbert Fenwick) two survive, the present writer's mother and aunt.

To save space in the notes, Chancery Proceedings are cited as C.P., and the new *History of Northumberland* as N.H.N.

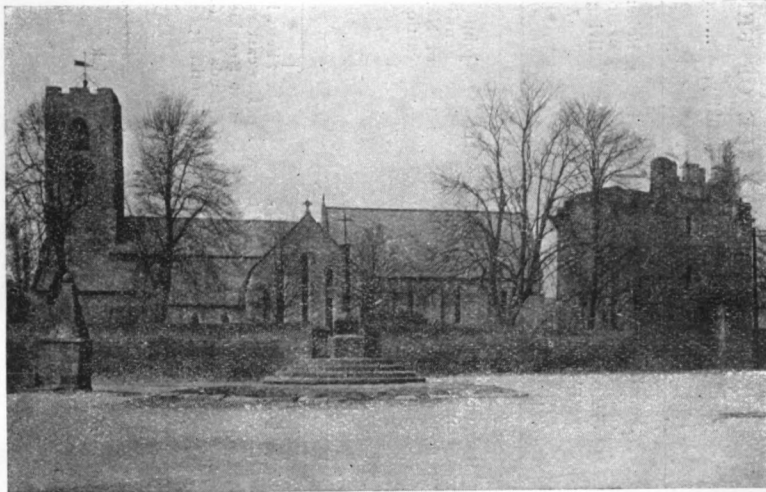
PEDIGREE OF FENWICKS OF BRENKLEY.



Reference is made, in the text, more or less frequently to the following :—

- (a) Parish registers of Ponteland.
- (b) Parish registers of All Saints, Newcastle.
- (c) Chancery proceedings, Charles I, A. 15, 42, Jasper Anderson and another *v.* Thomas Fenwick and others.
- (d) Chancery depositions (before 1714), 759, 36 taken 30 July, 1649; the examiners being Thomas Fenwick of Brenkley and Martin Fenwick of Kenton, two of the defendants.
- (e) Chancery proceedings, Bridges 166,2—Edward Hindmarsh and Grace his wife *v.* Nicholas and Robert Fenwick and Matthew White.
- (f) Chancery depositions belonging to the above suit, viz. : 558, 19 on behalf of the complainants, 24 August, 1697 ; 515, 24, on behalf of the defendants at the same date ; 515, 12 on behalf of the defendants 17 January, 1697-8.
- (g) Chancery proceedings, Bridges 605, 66—the bill, dated 17 November, 1711, of Robert Fenwick, complainant, against Grace Hindmarsh, widow.
- (h) A pedigree furnished, apparently, by Martin Fenwick of Kenton in 1653, and appended to a copy of the Visitation of 1615 (*Genealogist*, 1, 380-3).

Cordial acknowledgment is made to Mr. H. M. Wood for his generosity in lending transcripts from his famous collection and for other help, to Mr. S. H. Aitchison for the loan of four deeds from the Lemington muniments, and to Mr. J. J. Howe, of Durham, for abstracts of several wills.



CORBRIDGE: Church and Pele from S.