



The Kendrick Family.

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THE Berkshire branch of this well-known and widely dispersed family has been held in high esteem by the people of Reading and Newbury for nearly four hundred years. This is due to the fact that the history of the old-time Berkshire Kendricks is an inseparable part of the history of the County itself, in general, and of the Municipalities of Reading and Newbury in particular. One needs only to consult such standard authorities as Coates, Man, Dr. Doran and others,—not omitting quaint, but scholarly Ashmole,—to verify this statement. The purpose of the present brief notice is to furnish, in a narrow line of general suggestions, a few clues to the reasons for these facts. This article, however, can pretend to be nothing more than a brief, concise, compact, family sketch in miniature,—a skeleton result of several years of close historic and genealogical study—leaving it as a task for its readers if interested in its subject-matter to supply such details and known facts in the way of flesh, as would relieve the article of its apparent dryness, and make it into such a respectable shape as to interest the average reader. The scholarly Editor of the Journal has, however, my advance promise that my family sketch shall not be dropsical or inflated, and my sense of the honour, quite undeserved by me, which his request for this article has conferred, is only surpassed by my extreme modesty, and reluctance that my handicapped work, fragmentary at its best, must undergo the scrutiny of so erudite and ripe a scholar.

Let us consider the Kendrick family, for convenience, under three heads, viz. : Its origin, its leading county lines, and its well-known Berkshire branch.

As to its origin. All its family lines, wherever at any time located, and wheresoever dispersed, are of purely Welsh ancestry. The visitor at St. Mary's, Reading, may see, if it still remains, what Elias Ashmole, in his *Antiquities of Berkshire*, ed. 1719, Vol. II., p. 345, describes, as "against the North wall, in the chancel, is

erected a tomb, whereon are the statues of a man in a gown, and a woman, in her usual habit, both kneeling at a desk, under whom on black marble is engraved the following inscription,"—which is in Latin, and is in memory of William Kendrick, who was Mayor of Reading in 1634, and who died 16 March, 1635, at the age of 56. He was the next younger brother of John Kendrick, of Reading, styled "the Benefactor," who died in Dec., 1624, and of whom St. Mary's Register in Reading has the entry, "162 $\frac{4}{5}$, Jan. 14. Mr. John Kendrick's funerall, the phenix of benefactours, at London," of whom later. The Latin inscription above referred to over the tomb of William Kendrick of Reading is long, as given in full by Ashmole, and is not to our purpose to quote at length. Only one sentence we select in order to correct a frequent error as to the origin of the Kendrick ancestors. Speaking of Mr. Kendrick's various felicities in life, it states,

"Vir fœlix genere,

Civitatis ejusdem nominio Regibus Saxonis oriundus."

Omitting, for our present purpose, any comment on the Latinity as quite a drop from the language in its purest state in the Golden Age, the clause quoted clearly declares a royal Saxon origin for the Kendrick Family in Great Britain. It was this statement of such an origin which prompted one, "H. A. D.," as long ago as 1859 (cf. Notes and Queries, 2nd Series, Vol. VIII., 328, 22 Oct., 1859), to ask in print, "I should be glad to know what grounds there are for supposing that this (Kendrick) family is descended from the Saxon Kings, as stated in an epitaph printed in Ashmole's Berkshire?" Strange it is indeed that 42 years have elapsed since this very pertinent enquiry appeared in "Notes and Queries," and no one, of the family or out of it, has vouchsafed an answer. The fact is simply this. The Latin epitaph in question is in error,—genealogically and historically. Many of the families of the name, ancient and of to-day, have accepted the royal Saxon origin traditionally, and without the research necessary either to verify or disprove it. It was so in the case of this epitaph. Sir Thomas Browne remarks in his *Urn Burial* "Tombstones tell the truth scarce forty years." This tombstone told an untruth the day it was erected. Doubtless, it may be said, this idea of a Saxon family origin arose from a similarity between the name Cenric or Cynric, son of Cerdic, the second of the Saxon Kings of Wessex, early in the 6th century, and the Welsh Cynwrig or Kynwrik,—and it was given an impetus when Hume, in his *History*, persisted in writing the name of this

Saxon monarch, Kenrick or Kenric. It is enough to say, on this score, that no pedigree of any line, branch or root of the family has ever appeared, shewing its relation in the slightest degree or circumstance to a Saxon origin, or to this Wessex King or any of his posterity. Not a few reputable authors, however, of works on history and derivation of surnames have fallen into this error,—their favourite derivation being the Saxon "Ken"—knowledge, from "Kennen" Germ. to know,—and "ric" = "rich"—and so, "rich in knowledge," while another forced Saxon parentage is affected by some, "cene" and "ric" = "a valiant ruler." All these are merely fictions, pure and simple, and historically untrue. Notice that Dr. Bardsley, of Worcester College, Oxford, in his new edition of *History and Derivation of English and Welsh Surnames* (1901), falls into no such error in regard to Kenrick or Kendrick. It is, however, worthy of record that, in his scholarly treatment of this name, he makes a suggestion, in shape of a hint, worthy of consideration, that perhaps the name might signify some sort of a trade or calling, as originally formed, and might have been "Ken-wright," like Arkwright, Cartwright, &c. The name of the family,—whatever forms it has taken in different lines and branches, and at different times,—is the ancient Welsh Cynwrig. The writer has been, as a rule, repeatedly addressed, on each occasion of his several visits to Wales, as "Mr. Cynwrig,"—both in oral conversation and in addressed correspondence with the Welsh. It must be borne in mind that the Welsh "c" is always hard, equalling "k" in English—never soft and sibilant like "s." The proper English spelling by sound equivalents is therefore "Kynwrik" or "Kenwrik." The name so appears frequently in old wills at Somerset House, Lichfield, Chester and St. Asaph. The long line of the Eccleston House, co. Lancaster, family (afterwards of King's Sutton, co. Northampton), have invariably for centuries, and even including its descendants of to-day, written the name Kenwrick, the nearest form to its original Welsh Cynwrig,—for the Welsh "g" final also equals the English "k." The two other variant, but yet most common, forms of the name, are Kenrick and Kendrick. The former drops out the silent "w" of the Welsh name. The latter form not only does this same, but, presumably for euphony and to mark more clearly the two liquid consonants "n" final in the first syllable and "r" initial in the last, interpolates the dental "d." This form of the surname the Berkshire branch have always observed. It may be said at this point quite appositely that all these forms of the

name as now used, have a redundancy in the final "ck." The name should properly terminate either in "c" or its equivalent "k," but not in both. It should, if correctly written, be either "Kenwrik" or "Kenwric." It was the almost general use of the Kenwric early form in England, doubtless, which brought to the name quite early the "k" final, at that period when "music" was "musick," "physic" "physick," "logic" "logick," "philosophic" "philosophick," &c. The old-time family wills shew a score or more of still more curious deviations in spelling. Often too an eldest son and heir would adopt for himself the form "Kenrick" and all his long posterity would religiously follow his example. His youngest brother, for distinction, would select "Kendrick," and all the lines of his posterity so write their names. Then, several hundred years after these two brothers had gone to eternal rest, the question as to which name, Kenrick or Kendrick, was correct would rise as a permanent bone of contention between late generations of each line, and the carrying on of this discussion would thus in time be handed down unsettled to their succeeding generations as well. Frequently, in the same family, in olden times, this use of both forms prevailed,—especially where the male ancestor left sons by first and second marriages. Those by the first marriage and all their posterity would be Kendricks, and those by the second and all their descendants known as Kenricks. The writer recalls an instance of this in the posterities of one Edward Kendrick, early in the 18th century. His will is signed by himself "Cenewric." His sons by his first marriage were Kendricks—those by the second were Kenricks. Of each of these two sets of the ancestors' sons, there are to-day about 500 living members. So, after 200 years, the two ways of writing the name have thus come down to 1900, and the family feud is bitter and intense between each set of one form against each one of the other, on this point alone of difference of the form of writing the family name,—while neither set take the pains to investigate so deeply as to ascertain that neither form is strictly correct, and that one is just as nearly so as the other.

But we must hasten to a brief consideration of our second topic, viz. :—The Kendrick county lines and branches ; especially as they existed in Wales, the cradle of the family, and in England, three hundred and more years ago. We have stated that the antecedents of this family are purely and wholly Welsh. They all descend, in varying branches, lineally from the ancient nobility of North Wales, its Lords Marcher and the royal tribes of Powisland, and that part

especially known to history as Powys Fadog. All lines join, at one period or another in the near or remote past, and relate back lineally to Vortigern, or Gwyrrtheyrn, or Gwrtheueu, who was elected King of Britain on the assassination of King Constans, A.D. 446. The wife of Vortigern was Seveina, a daughter of the Roman Emperor Flavius Clemens Maximus, who defeated and slew A.D. 370 the Roman Emperor Gratian, and was himself put to death by Theodosius at Aquileia A.D. 388. For the direct line from King Vortigern to Tudor Trevor (Trefor or Trefwr), in whom, through his sons, most of the ancient Kenrick-Kendrick lines meet as their common ancestor, we can only here, for the sake of brevity, refer the reader to that wonderfully complete mine of ancient and mediæval genealogical treasure of Welsh pedigrees the Harleian MS. 4181 in the British Museum, and to that marvellous work of research, labour and ripe scholarship of the late Chevalier Lloyd, of Clochfaen, who by its production has made himself a monument of renown and envy among scholars and antiquaries, *The History of Powys Fadog, &c.*, 6 vols. 8vo., London, 1882-86, Vol. I., III., IV. Unfortunately, the limits of this article forbid a further elucidation of this old royal Welsh line, prior to Tudor Trevor, from the above authorities and other sources. Tudor Trevor (cf. *Burke's Dict. Land. Gentry*, 3 vol. indexed edit., London, 1852) was King of Gloucester, Hereford, Erging, Ewias, Maelors Uchaf and Isaf, Chirk, Whittington, Oswestry and Nantheudwy. He married in A.D. 907 Augbarad, dau. of Hwel Dda (or Dha), King of South Wales. He d. A.D. 948. The Kenrick-Kendrick lines are chiefly interested as being almost entirely, if not wholly, of the posterity of one or the other of the two younger of his three sons, Gorowny, Lluddoccaff, and Dyngad. From Lluddoccaff, down through the line of the noted Rhys Sais (called Sais because he learned to speak and write English), are directly descended the so-called Wrexham family of Kenricks, which includes the branches of Ruabon, Bersham, Wynne Hall, Bewdley, Birmingham and the holloware people of West Bromwich. To this line belonged the noted Rev. Timothy Kenrick, D.D., the famous old Nonconformist Unitarian clergyman and theological writer of Exeter, the classical scholar and author of *Phœnicia, Egypt under the Pharaohs, &c.*, Rev. John Kenrick, M.A., of York, whom Dr. Martineau pronounced "the most profound scholar of the age of his denomination," Archibald Kenrick, founder of the immense holloware establishment of A. Kenrick and Sons, Lmt'd., of West Bromwich, over 100 years ago, and the pre-

sent Rt. Hon. William Kenrick, of Harborne, Birmingham, ex-Mayor of Birmingham, a privy councillor to the late lamented Queen, and also such to His Majesty King Edward VII. Prior to his commission in the Privy Council, Mr. Kenrick had been for nearly a score of years an honoured Member of Parliament. His wife is a sister of the present Under-Secretary of the Colonies, Rt. Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, of the English Cabinet. This ancient Welsh family has had for six or seven generations its seat at Wynne Hall, co. Denbigh, an ancestor, Rev. John Kendrick, in the first half of the 18th century having married Sarah, sole heiress to the Wynne estates from her grandfather, Capt. William Wynne, who founded and built Wynne Hall. The grandson and heir of this pair, John Kenrick 3rd of Wynne Hall, married Sarah Savage, à grand-daughter of the famous Matthew Henry, and it is thus that these two noted Unitarian clergymen, Matthew and Philip Henry, of Chester, became connected with the elder branch of the Wynne Hall Kenricks. The Hall is still owned and occupied by the Kendrick heir (Llewellyn) to these estates. Many of the modern families of this elder branch have, during the century just passed, settled in various parts of the United States. In Vol. III., pp. 339, 354, 47, 20, Chevalier Lloyd in his *Powys Fadog* (add. Vol. v., 376), gives in full detail, the generations of the Salop line of the family, and its county ramifications, in Staffordshire, Cheshire, Surrey, Middlesex, in England, and of Nantclwyd Hall, co. Denbigh in Wales. For these and other details Lloyd's references and Harl. MS. 4181 must be consulted, in any study of this important branch of the family. It can only here be stated, that this main line of English Kenricks or Kendricks, reserving, however, one of which I shall speak presently, relates back lineally to Dyngad, the youngest and 3rd son of Tudor Trevor. Dyngad bore "Erm. a lion rampant sable armed and langued gules." His son, Rhiwallawn, Lord of Maelor Gymraeg and Yr Hôb, m. Letitia, dau. of Cadwaladr ab Peredwr Gôch. R. died A.D. 1040. From his son, Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn, who inherited his father's titles, the Salop families and their offshoots are descended. Cynwrig was King of Gwynedd and Powys, A.D. 1072—1074, when he was treacherously slain by Gruffydd. Both Burke and Lloyd give all the intervening generations in Wales, down to the latter half of the 14th century, when the ancestors of the earliest branch of the family name make their appearance in England, in the border county of Salop. Sir David ab Cynwrig ab Gruffydd Fycbau, ab Gruffydd, ab Einirn, ab Ednyved, Lord of

Broughton, and second son of King Cynwrig ab Rhiwallawn, as above, was a standard bearer to the Black Prince during his wars in France. Lloyd says of him (as also does Plot in his *Nat. Hist. Staffs.* ed. 1674) that "on his return to England, he, with a number of his men, lost his way in a forest in Shropshire. He stuck his spear into the ground, and vowed to the Virgin Mary, that, if she would show him the way out, he would build a church in her honour. They got out, and he built a church at a place called Ashley in that county; and the history is substantiated by a painted glass window which still remains, and in this church he was buried." This was A.D. 1360—1375. The village of Ashley was on the eastern edge of this Shropshire forest, and the handsome church on its hilltop, built so long ago by old Sir David Kynric (as he always wrote his name), still stands in perfect preservation. For many centuries this church of Ashley and its vicarage belonged to the parish of Muckleston, Salop. There are still in this church, looked after with most religious care, two memorials of its Kenrick founder. One is a bronze or copper tablet, over the chancel, set in the wall, gloriously recounting in poetic Latin the fame of its Kenrick founder, speaking of his wars in France, "*Sub Nigro Principe*," his vast spoils as his share from the conquered enemy, and his devotion of these—themselves derived from tearing down foreign temples,—to a fulfilment of his vow in building up this shrine to the Omnipotent. The Latin eulogy and epitaph close by comparing Sir David K. to David, King of Israel, but pronounces our Sir David K., "*beatiore Davide illo*,"—far more fortunate than his namesake of old,—because the Kenrick David was permitted to live and finish a temple to God and acceptable to the Most High, while to David of Israel this especial favour the Almighty had denied, "because he had made wars and shed blood." The other preserved memorial of the founder is a font for baptismal purposes, prettily inscribed, and purporting in its inscription to have been the gift to the church, when finished, of Sir David Kenrick. We pass over, for sake of brevity, a half dozen or more generations after Sir David Kenrick (all which seem to have resided in Salop, and, in one of them, the references given shew a John Kenrick, of Ashley, who was a soldier and was killed in the near-by battle of Blore Heath about a century later), and reach in lineal order, Sir William Kenrycke, of Shenneston, Salop, gentleman of the Bedchamber, &c., to King Henry VIII., who d. 1537, and whose will was probated at Lichfield, but is now "not extant." With him the main family line of Salop may

be said to begin permanently. His name heads the visitation of Salop of 1623, in its Kenrick Pedigree, as entered and signed by great grandson, John Kenrick, of Woore Hall, at that date, who m. Elizabeth Lodge, a granddau. of Sir Nicholas Grosvenor and great-granddau. of Sir Edward Grey, Knight. From the sons of this John Kenrick of Woore Hall, Salop, sprung a vast number of the Kendrick county families in England, and not a few more modern ones in Wales, in co.'s Denbigh, Flint, Carnarvon and Anglesey. His Manor House, known as Woore Hall, was in the family as late as 1851, the property of George Kenrick, Esqre., then patron of Woore. This hamlet or village of Woore is the "Wawre" of Domesday. From the oldest surviving son of John and Elizabeth of Woore, Andrew Kenrick of London and Woore Hall, sprang many of the Chester families, and those of Nantclwy'd Hall, co. Denbigh, and of Flintshire (Mertyn Hall). By marriage, these lines, from Andrew K. as ancestor, were intimately and directly connected with the Thelwalls, Eytons, Wilbrahames, &c. One of the Lords Skelmerdale, early in the last century, sprung from a Kenrick mother of this line. Sir Henry Farmer, Bart., married one of the Nantclwy'd Kenrick girls, as did one or two of her Kenrick sisters select their husbands from the well-known Fazacherley's of Manchester. Another son of John and Elizabeth of Woore, was Edward Kenrick, the rich and charitable "Marchant-Adventurer," of Rotterdam and London, who married, ante 1650, at Rotterdam, Susannah Cranmer, grandniece of Archbishop Cranmer, the theologian, scholar, author and martyr. From his son, John Kenrick, who settled at Flore, in Surrey, come to the front the whole distinguished Surrey line, of scholarly clergymen, able parliamentarians, skilful barristers, and reputable judges. Among these noted men may be named Dr. Scawen Kenrick, D.D., LL.D., the Reverends Jarvis Kenrick, one of each of three successive generations, the Hon. John Kenrick, LL.D., barrister of London, and several times elected to Parliament, and the Hon. William Kenrick, LL.D., who was long a respected, scholarly and honest judge of the Welsh circuit, until it was abolished early in the last century, and who, his service as such judge ended, rounded out his life of useful activity by several terms as Member of the British Parliament. The elder branch of this old Surrey family is at present represented by the Hon. William Mascall Kenrick, of Fleet, Hants, and its junior line by Jarvis Kenrick, Esqre., barrister of London, of the Middle Temple, of Pendell Court, Blechingley, Surrey. In a general way

—though there are a few, but unimportant exceptions—it may be safely stated, that all the multitudes of Staffordshire lines of Kenrick and Kendrick, of the past 350 years, spring directly from this old Salop stock. The Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Worcestershire, Huntingdonshire, Suffolk and Leicestershire more modern families relate, as a rule, direct to a Staffordshire ancestry and thence of course to the Salop line. The Cheshire families may be said to be of three classes, those derived from Shropshire, those of the old and numerous Lancashire lines (of which presently), and those directly from Welsh ancestry, in the counties of Denbigh, or Flint or Montgomery, and that mainly within the last 100, 200, and rarely 300 years. The only remaining large, ancient and historic Kenrick—Kendrick line in England, rivalling in numbers, dignities, and antiquity that of Salop, is the one which may be called the Lancashire and Northamptonshire family and branches. This is the line which, in an earlier paragraph of this sketch, we asserted had from the earliest period to the present uniformly and invariably written the name Kenwick. Indeed, wherever the student of genealogy meets with the family name thus written, he may reasonably feel certain of no mistake in assigning its writer to this line, whether the document with the name so written is dated of the 15th or the 20th centuries. This family originates from North Wales, having the same ancient ancestry as the Salop and the Wrexham lines from Tudor Trevor. About the middle of the 15th century, John Kenwick of co. Denbigh, settled in Lancashire, and built—a few miles N.W. from Liverpool—Eccleston House. Here his children were born, and here his name and posterity descended and lived for many generations. cf. Full pedigrees, King's Sutton Kenwick, in Herald's College, Baker's Hist. Northampton and Pedigrees, and "The Stem of the Kenwick family and its Branches, &c.," by Edward Townsend Cox, late of Birmingham. Early in the 17th century the family sold Eccleston House, co. Lancaster, and settled at King's Sutton, co. Northampton. The lines contain several individuals of the name, honoured by knighthood in early times, and not a few created baronets. From this main line, its ancestor being a younger brother of the eldest son and heir male, Christopher Kenwick, sprung the line of Warrington Kendricks, represented by the two scholarly doctors and antiquarians, of Warrington, of the last century, the Drs. James Kendrick, each of high distinction in his own line of literary research. From this King's Sutton, co. Northampton, line is also directly derived the family of Kenricks of co. Kent,

through Robert Kenwrick of King's Sutton who m. Elizabeth Hales of Tenterden, Kent, some 200 or 250 years ago, and from whom that county family is descended. cf. Berry's Kent and Genealogies, &c. Perhaps, at this point in my paper, I ought to account, in just a fragmentary way, for the origin of the two old families of the name, and their posterity, in the two counties of Wexford and Tipperary, where they have lived so long and where there are still not a few of the name. The Wexford co. Kenricks are the first and older line in Ireland. When, under Charles I., and the religious persecutions then in fashion, especially under Archbishop Laud,—from 1628-1640—such multitudes of religious exiles left England and Wales, to become colonists in the American plantations North and South, amid the generally unsettled conditions, not a few Dissenters, Nonconformists, *et id omne genus*, hesitating to cross the ocean, fled to Ireland and located there. Some, having made Ireland but a temporary asylum, in time migrated thence direct to America or the West Indies. (cf. Holtens, "Lists of Emigrants, People of Quality, &c., 1600-1700," London, 1874, folio.)

About 1638-9, a large number of Welsh families, of the northern tier of counties, (where, too, the Kenricks had always resided), crossed over, bag, baggage, and belongings, to the sea-coast of Wexford county, Ireland, landed on a narrow peninsula or neck of land, about where the town of Fethard stands, settled there, and became a colony of themselves. There they lived, propagated, and for over a century kept exclusively to themselves, so much so, in fact, that this particular section, so populated by Welsh emigrants and their posterities, was for 150 years always referred to by the native Irish as "The Welsh Colony." Finally, their generations became less and less exclusive, inter-marrying with Irish as husbands or wives, until to-day, the Kenricks of Wexford may be said to be as wholly and thoroughly loyal Irishmen as are any. Most of the generations the past 150 years, of our Wexford families, have become—gradually of course—ardent and intelligent Catholics, and the scions of these old Welsh colonial Kenricks in Ireland are not only to-day numerous in co. Wexford, but are to be found in Dublin, and in all the Irish coast counties on the East and South. The Western States of America are to-day quite plentifully sprinkled with descendants of the Kenricks of Ireland. Of these Wexford colonial Welsh Kenricks sprung the two late Archbishops Kenrick, of the American Roman Catholic Church—one of Baltimore, and his brother of St. Louis,—both most scholarly theologians and writers, both magnifi-

cently educated men of churchly power and influence. In the preserved correspondence of these two gifted prelates, who flourished 30 or 35 years ago, it is worthy of note that each one always used the crest and legend, and in documents where it was appropriate the entire coat of arms, in all respects identical with those of the Welsh and English families, ancient and modern, and, from a heraldic view, equally authentic, identical, and correct. Apart from this early co. Wexford Welsh colony, the remaining generations of Kendricks in Ireland, are of co. Tipperary, and chiefly of Limerick and its vicinity. This Tipperary stock is thus accounted for. Sir John Kendrick, of Chester and London, Lord Mayor of London, 1651-2, left, at his death in Feb. 1660-1, two sons, John, the elder, and Thomas, the junior. This elder son, John, was married when the Lord Mayor died, as appears from the latter's will at Somerset House, and had at that time a somewhat numerous family. For some reason not disclosed in his will, the Lord Mayor seems to have entertained some antipathy towards his son John and the son's family. His will leaves the bulk of his large property to his younger son, Thomas (of whom he speaks with marked affection), and to his daughter and his wife, who was Katharine Evelyn, cousin of John Evelyn, the diarist and writer known to every student of our literature. After dividing up the valuable and major part of his immense estate between his wife, and his younger children Thomas and his daughter, the Lord Mayor turns his attention to his elder son and oldest child, John. His remarks now become very stern, stolid, matter of fact. He says that some years before he had bought—telling its purchase price—an immense tract of land in Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, Ireland. This, he remarks, was land confiscated from Irish rebels of Munster. He gives this land to John, and a £1,000 annually for five years, to stock and work it,—but on conditions. The son John must quit England with all his family, settle permanently on this land, stay there, and his children must stay there all their lives, never returning to England, under penalty of forfeiture of the land and title to the younger son, Thomas. Young John, by the terms of the Lord Mayor's will, is allowed a certain brief spell, after the Lord Mayor's death, in which to gather up his Lares and Penates in England and transport them to Tipperary and transplant them permanently on the to-be-worked by him farm. He is not to remain in England during the settlement of his father's estate, he is not to hang about inquisitively the probate courts, he is to ask no questions, he is to “make no trouble for his

mother and his brother Thomas," and, if he does so, he gets nothing of the estate, the Tipperary lands go over to Thomas and the mother, and "to him that hath, shall be given, and he shall have abundantly ; but from him that hath not, shall be taken away even that he hath." And so John, the eldest son of London's ex-Lord Mayor, after attending his sire's funeral in state, took at short notice his first allowance in cash for working and stocking and cleaning his Irish farm, and embarked on the first sailing Dublin packet within reach. Thus, from the Lord Mayor's son, John, originated the many branches and generations of Kendricks in Tipperary, in Limerick, in Galway, in Cork, and in the West of Ireland, for the last 200 years. It is to be noticed that the Wexford families always write the name Kenrick, while those of the West of Ireland invariably have in each generation preferred the form Kendrick, for the Lord Mayor Kendrick always thus spelt his family name. (cf. Strype's *Stow's Survey London*, ed. 1720, 2 vols. folio, Vol. II.)

There now remains, of our original three subjects of inquiry of this ancient and scattered family, the last and the third division in which we proposed to treat the subject. This division is that of "The Kendrick Family in Berkshire." There is a mass of material to be worked over and concentrated upon this single topic. To the Berkshire subscribers and readers of the *Journal*, this third chapter on the Kendrick race in their own county and neighbourhood, would, very likely, prove the most attractive and interesting of any. Hence, it should not be too much clipped and shorn of its woof and wasp. It would be a mistake to slight such a subject, which lies peculiarly within the province and scope of the *Journal* and which appeals most strongly to the tastes and minds of its patrons. This treatment by itself as a Berks county paper, may come shortly, if the kindly editor of the *Journal* can forgive the crudities of my present sketch. Still, in order to appreciate aright the Berkshire worthies of the Kendrick family in the olden time, one ought to have, perhaps, by way of a preface, some general knowledge, more or less on the birds-eye view order, of the antiquity of the family stock, its origin, its spread, its characteristics, and its landmarks along its many centuries of life and worldly honors and activities. This general family view, therefore, has been the purpose of this disjointed, misjointed, and fragmentary mixture, or "Pot-Pourri," which, now much too long, has still lost most of its tone and attractiveness, because written, in its every sentence, by a pen hampered by the ball and chain of enforced brevity.