One of the longest roots of my "Ancestral Tree" is that of the Kincaid family which will merge with other roots of the tree that will produce the direct branch from which I sprang. The data for this treatise have been gathered from various sources, direct and indirect, that will be mentioned throughout the discussion or at the end in a summarized form. Considerable research had been done heretofore by members of the Kincaid families; this material adds beneficially to the general picture presented in this history.

George F. Black's SURNAMES OF SCOTLAND 1946 states that, the name Kincaid originated in the Parish of Gapsie, Stirlingshire, Scotland, and appears on record about 1450 as KYNCADE, in 1547 as KINKAID and in 1608 as KINCAID. Other variants mentioned are KYNCADE and KYNCAYD. As a sire name, Kincaid, the Anglicized version with which we are most familiar, was anciently from Gaelic 'ocean' (the head) and 'cad' (Battle), together meaning 'head of the battle'.

An interested researcher on the KINCAID family who visited in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1939 procured considerable material and made a copy for J. Hunter Arbuckle of Clovis, California, who sent the following information to my uncle, John J. Coyle of Owingsville, Kentucky, from which I quote:

"The Kincaids were borderline Scots on the edge of the Highlands and Lowlands of Scotland in or near Stirling County which is in about the center of the country. I found in the Law Library of the Supreme Court of the Parliament Building a book, NISBET'S HERALDRY, published in 1722, which accurately describes the KINCAID arms and gives the reason for its being awarded by the king and ordered recorded. On pages 420-421 is the following testament... I find in an old brieve, signed by several honorable gentlemen, in favours of Mr. Andrew Montieth of Cillochbarn, and his honorable wife, Janet Kincaid, the lawful daughter of David Kincaid, lineally and lawfully descended from the House of Laird of Kincaid (whose predecessor, in rendering valiant service in recovering Edinburgh from the English in the time of King Edward I, was made Constable of said castle)."
He and his posterity enjoyed that office for many years, carrying the castle in their Arms, in memory thereof, to this day... There is an old broad-sword belonging to the family upon which is the arms with the castle, and on which is printed these words, 'I Will Defend My Life and Honor to the End,' 1552 A.D. The broad-sword is in the custody of Mr. Thomas Kincaid, Chirurgeon, Apothecary of Edinburgh, who is descended from the family of Kincaids of that Ilk."

"Now for the Arms itself- Gules on fesse ermine between two mullets or in chief and a castle, triple towered in base argent, masoned sable, a lozenge of the first.

Crest - A dexter hand holding a Chirurgeon's instrument, called Bistoury proper. (A surgical instrument with recurving blade, used in minor operations.)

Mottoes - Incidendo sano (to cut into, to heal, cure, restore to health.) Fidelitas Constans Indidem (I will defend my life and my honor to the end.)

Tinctures- The shield is red, fesse ermine (white with black spots) there on a lozenge of red. Two mullets (stars) in chief (top) gold. The triple towered castle in base is silver with stones masoned (between stones black). The dexter hand holding the surgical instrument in natural color. The mantle (leaves around the shield) are red and silver. The helmet worn to guard head against spears, is steel color, garnished gold, lined with blue."

"I found a faded drawing of the old plaid (tartan) which is well over a hundred years old and about faded out. There are squares made up of red and green stripes horizontally and alternating with yellow and blue stripes vertically. There was a fighting plaid and a party, visiting, or 'dress-up' plaid. The plaid is shown with the Kincaid Coat-of-Arms which I found in the office of the Lord Lion King of Arms, Sir Francis Grant, Parliament Square, Edinburgh, Scotland. Both are aged and badly worn. It seems that the Kincaids and the royal Stuarts were neighbors adjoining each other and the plaid is the same as is worn by the Stuarts."
The Kincaids were stated to have been predominant in Scottish fights against English aggression, and fought in the battle of Bannockburn, near Stirling, Scotland, in 1314. At the time of the foundation of the Plantation of Ulster in 1605, some of the family name were among the younger Scottish noblemen who went to Ireland to seek their fortunes. With enforcement of the doctrine of the Established Church of England (religiously they were adherents of the Presbyterian doctrine) many of the Kincaids left Scotland in 1679. They were prominent in the memorable "Defense of Derry" (Londonderry) during the Irish Revolution in 1688 and the commencement of the American Revolution in 1774. Others of the Kincaid family migrated to Ireland in 1701 with the Hamilton Settlement.

The story of this family is but one that originated in Scotland and traces to noble birth. The Kincaid family, predominantly in Stirlingshire, Scotland, dates from the days of William the Conquerer, or from the earliest days of Normanism in the British Isles. The Kincaids, so it seems, were closely allied with the following of royal line of the Stuart kings of Scotland and were of the gentry class.

I am giving an interesting list of early lairds of this line. Considerable portions of the lineage are dim in the successive centuries, but through the presented data the reader will be able to obtain a fairly clear picture of them in earlier days.

Dr. Herbert Clarke Kincaid, of Washington, D.C., an interested descendant, spent considerable time collecting data from court files and records in Edinburgh, Scotland, and from other sources. According to the law of primogeniture, the descent of the eldest son is given in every generation as he inherited the title and the estate. Doubtless there were more children in most of the families, but no record was kept of their offspring. From Dr. Kincaid's authentic record I am giving the history of the Kincaid family in England, Scotland, Ireland and in America- from the time of their arrival in Pennsylvania near the beginning of the eighteenth century down to the present generations.
THE KINCAIDS IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

1. AVKERITH or EGGFRITH married Egfrida. These were considered the first of the Kincaid family. He lived in Northumberland County, England, and died in 1064.

2. ARCHILL (In the time of Malcolm III (1057-1093) died in 1100, inherited his father's title and estate. In 1066 when William the Conqueror invaded England, his lordship would not submit to Norman rule, and in 1072 he disposed of his holdings in Northumberland County, and removed to Scotland.

3. ARCHILL (In time of Alexander I (1107-24) and David I (1124-53) died in 1160.

4. ALWYN or ALLEN MAC ARCHILL died in 1155. He became the First Earl of Lennox.

5. ALLEN II (In time of William I, (1165-1214) died in 1217, married Eva, the daughter of Gilchrist, the Earl of Mendie. Allen was the second Earl of Lennox from 1155-1217.

6. MALDWYN (In the time of Alexander II, (1249-85) died in 1270, married EVA STUART. He was the third Earl of Lennox from 1217-70. His wife was the daughter of Walter Stuart, and granddaughter of ALLEN, High Steward of Scotland.

7. GILIPASPIC GALEAITH, fourth Earl of Lennox.

8. ARTHUR

9. WILLIAM (In the time of Alexander III, (1249-85) died 1280. About this time adults in Scotland as well as England were compelled to adopt the family surnames. William, who had acquired the KYNCADE lands by inheritance and marriage, took the name KYNCADE. Historians consider him the authentic founder of the name.

10. ARTHUR (In the time of John Baliol, (1292-1296)

11. PATRICK (In the time of Robert Bruce, (1305-29) married Graham, daughter of his cousin, Sir David Graham. He thus inherited his wife's dowry, one-fourth of the KYNCADE lands, the two lands thus brought together under one title. He became Constable of Edinburgh.

12. ARTHUR KYNCADE died in 1320.

13. FRANCIS KYNCADE inherited the KYNCADE lands and was Constable of Edinburgh Castle. As Laird of KYNCADE, he was granted, by Robert Bruce, the KYNCADE Coat of Arms.
About 1800 the old KYNCADE castle was destroyed by fire and some of the records were lost. Due to this, there is an interval of about a hundred years between the two ancestral lists.

1 ROBERT KYNCADE of that Ilk, (in the time of James II, 1437-88) in 1448 was witness to a charter by Jonet de Fontoun, to William Baset, of various lands dated June 29, 1448, Perthshire, Scotland.

2 DONALD KYNCADE of that Ilk, (in the time of James III, 1469-88) and his son Robert, were witnesses in 1464 to an instrument of seisin in favor of James, Stewart of Albany, of the lands of Balderane (Stirling of Keir).

3 DAVID KYNCADE of that Ilk, was witness to a charter at Edinburgh, Scotland, on March 24, 1486, granting lands of Pallinkere in County of Stirling of John Hamilton to his son, John Hamilton of Bardowy.

4 WILLIAM KYNCADE of that Ilk, (in the time of James IV, 1484-1513) in 1493 was laird and witness at Edinburgh, Scotland, to a charter by John Lindsay of Cowintoun granting to his son and heir, David Lindsay, the lands of le Erlis-Crehart in County Pehlis. Beside his son Patrick, William Kyncade had two more natural sons, Peter and John Kyncade, to whom a letter of legitimation in 1515 was granted. John Kyncade, younger brother of William Kyncade, was chartered February 13, 1469, lands from James III of Boneside and a third part of the lands of Miltcheef, two acres of land by the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene. John Kyncade's wife was a daughter of Thomas de Walterstoune. They had a son, Thomas Kyncade.

5 PATRICK KYNCADE of that Ilk, together with his wife, Egidie (Elizabeth) Howatoun, (Houston) personally resigned their interest in Craglehart to Thomas Kyncade, who married their only daughter, Edith Kyncade, and who upon the death of Patrick, succeeded to the Kyncade lands and title.

6 THOMAS KYNCADE of that Ilk, (in the time of James V) married his cousin, Edith Kyncade, daughter of Patrick Kyncade, and became Laird of Kyncade. At Linlithgow, Scotland, July 3, 1505, he was given title to the lands of Patrick Kyncade by King James V, but he and his wife were to enjoy the tenancy only during their

7 Thomas Kyncade of that Ilk, married Margaret Seton (Seton) in 1534. He and his wife were granted title to the lands of Craglehart, Edinburgh, Scotland.

8 JAMES KYNCADE of that Ilk, (In the time of Mary Stuart, 1560-67) was laird of Kyncade and Craglehart after 1545. He died in 1584. He was prominent in clan fights which were predominant in Scotland at that time.

9 JAMES KYNCADE of that Ilk, (In the time of James VI, 1567-1625) married Christine Leslie. He became laird in 1584 and died in 1604.

10 JAMES KYNCADE of that Ilk, became laird at his father's death in 1604. He married Lady Margaret Hamilton, the daughter of Sir Robert Hamilton. Lady Margaret's mother was also a Kyncade, a cousin of James, and by this marriage was brought back direct into the Kyncade hands the land her ancestor had inherited some two-hundred years before when the Kyncade lands was brought under a single title. James died in 1645.

11 JAMES KYNCADE of that Ilk, (In the time of Charles I, 1635-55), name of wife unknown. He is mentioned with Andrew Johnstone and wife in a precept bearing the date of January 10, 1650.

12 JAMES KYNCADE of that Ilk, wife's name unknown, died about 1700. His sons were James, David and Alexander. James Kyncade inherited the lairdship of the family. David Kyncade, second son of (No. 12), was active in the unsuccessful Stuart Rebellion in 1715. Following the rebellion he was forced to leave Scotland. He came to America and took up land in Spottsylvania County, Virginia. with one George Robinson.

Alexander Kyncade, youngest son of (No. 12), became a pharmacist in Edinburgh, Scotland. The name of his wife is unknown. Five children were born to them: Samuel, George, James, Robert and Alexander, who died young.