

Clan KINCAID

ARMS	Gules, a fess Ermine between two mullets in chief Or and a triple- towered castle in base regent, masoned Sable
CREST	A triple towered castle Argent, masoned Sable, and issuing from the center tower a dexter arm from the shoulder embowed, vested in the proper tartan of Kincaid and grasping a drawn sword all Proper
MOTTO	This I'll defend
SUPPORTERS	Two Highlanders dressed in Highland garb and having kilts and plaids of the proper tartan of Kincaid, and with steel cuirasses, their sleeves being also of the Kincaid tartan, and from shoulder-belts basket-hilted swords, their hats Azure, plumed of an ostrich feather Argent, and handed counter company Argent and Gules, holding their exterior hands Lochaber axes Proper
STANDARD	Azure, a St Andrews' Cross Argent in the hoist and of two tracts Argent and Gules, upon Which is depicted three times the Crest upon a chapeau Azure furred Ermine along with the Motto 'This I'll Defend' in letters Argent upon two transverse bands Azure
PINSEL	Argent, upon a Wreath of the Liveries the said Crest within a strap Gules, buckled and embellished Or, all within a circlet also Or fimbriated Vert bearing the name 'Kincaid of Kincaid' in letters Sable, the same ensigned of a chapeau Azure furred Ermine, and in he fly on an Escrol Azure surmounting a sprig of purple heather Proper the Slogan 'A Kincaid' in letters Argent

The Kincaids are said to descend from the ancient Earls of Lennox, the Galbraiths of Buthernock, the Grahames and the Comyn Lords of Badenoch. Their name appears to be territorial in origin, but its derivation is uncertain. One explanation is that it comes from the Gaelic, 'ceanncadha', the 'steep place' or 'pass'. A second translation may be 'of the head of the rock', and a third possibility is, 'the head of the battle,' which could refer to a alter achievement in the family history.

An early reference to the name is found in 1238, when Alexander III granted the lands of the Kincade to Maldouen, third Earl of Lennox, who in the same year granted the lands to Sir William Galbraith, the fourth chief of that name. The Galbraith' principal castle was originally Craigmaddddie, but when the line ended in three sisters the estate was partitioned. In 1280, on e of the sisters married a Logan, and they obtained confirmation of the lands of Kyncade by a charter from the fourth Earl of Lennox, and the family took their surname from the property. The Knycade lands (now with a new spelling) extended from the River Glazert to the River Kelvin and were thought originally to consist of thirty thousand acres.

Although Kincaids have not made a great mark in Scottish history, one member of the family distinguished himself by gallant conduct against the English forces of Edward I, and in his valiant services in the successful recapture of Edinburgh Castle in 1296. The then Laird of Kincaid was made constable of Edinburgh Castle, an office he held until around 1314. It was during the reign of Robert the Bruce that the castle on the Kincaid shield was granted as an honorable augmentation to his armorial bearings as a reference to his feat.

When the Kincaids obtained their lands at the end of the thirteenth century they would have erected a tower or peel. There is no trace of this building today, but a house was built around 1690, enlarged in the mid eighteenth century and rebuilt in 1812.

From the late sixteenth century onwards, the family increased their landholdings in the east of the country. Firstly, as a result of an advantageous marriage, the Kincaids gained the estate of Craiglockhart near Edinburgh. In the due course they added to this the estate of Bantaskin near Falkirk, the grim Blackness Castle near Linlithgow and the fields of Warriston, now a suburb of Edinburgh.

Malcolm Kincaid, who lost his left arm in a clan skirmish in 1563, was actively engaged in a feud in the 1570s with the Lennoxes of Woodshed. The luckless Malcolm was killed by a Stirling of Glovat in 1561. Some historians have commented that the feud with the Lennoxes is made remarkable by the fact that it was later by marriage to that very family that the Kincaid name was carried on to be reestablished as an independent clan in the twentieth century. John Kincaid of Warriston was murdered in 1600 by one of his grooms who was in league with his wife. The conspiracy was detected and the groom forced to confess. The couple both suffered the ultimate penalty for their crime but, although the Lady of Warriston was beheaded in deference to her rank, the hapless groom was 'broken on the wheel'.

The Kincaids fought on the royalist side in the civil wars of the seventeenth century, campaigning largely in Ireland. The family suffered considerable hardship as a result of its adherence to the royal cause, and many of the name emigrated to North America. The family were later supporters of the Stuart cause in exile, and following the rising in 1715 David Kincaid was obliged to leave Scotland, ultimately settling in Virginia. In 1746 four sons of Alexander Kincaid, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and the King's Printer, fought a rearguard action after Culloden, but were ultimately taken prisoner and their doom seemed certain. However, they escaped and took ship for America, and they, too, settled in Virginia. At the end of the eighteenth century the principal line of Kincaids married into the Lennox family and for most of the next two centuries the families were virtually synonymous. The Kincaids have now re-established themselves as an independent family and their present chief, Madam Kincaid of Kincaid, now represents her name on the Council of Chiefs.

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