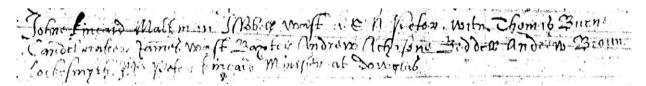
## Peter Kincaid, minister of Douglas: a case of a Kincaid being recorded as a Kid.

Kincaids are quite familiar with their surname being spelled in a variety of ways. Recently, the French spelling of Quinquet was added to the list. Now it seems that we have to also keep in mind that some Kids may actually be Kincaids.

The parochial register for Edinburgh Parish, County Midlothian records the baptism of Peter Kincaid, son of Johne Kincaid and Issobell Wast, on 24 April 1656.<sup>1</sup> Among the witnesses to this baptism was Mr. Peter Kincaid, minister at Dowglas. A copy of this baptism is as follows.



It would appear that the child was named after this Mr Peter Kincaid, minister of Douglas. There is no doubt that these were Kincaids as John Kincaid married Isoble Wast in Edinburgh Parish on 20 November 1651<sup>2</sup> and the baptism of another son is found in the same register; namely Johne on 24 July 1653.<sup>3</sup>

As a minister, one would expect that there would be something about Peter Kincaid in the *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanae* - the primary source for information on Scottish ministers. He is not in it. Instead he appears to have been recorded as Peter Kid. The list of ministers for Douglas found in the *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanae* has Richard Inglis there from 1641 till his death in 1654. He is followed by his son Archibald Inglis in 1654; then by Peter Kid from 1654 to 1662; and then by Archibald Douglas from 1663 to 1664. Thus, Peter Kid has to be Peter Kincaid. The *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanae* records the following about him:

Peter Kid, M.A.; ord. (by the Protesting Party) in 1654; deprived by Act of Parliament 11th June, and Decreet of Privy Council 1st Oct. 1662; granted indulgence at Carluke 3rd Sept. 1672.<sup>4</sup>

It is uncertain, but, given that Peter Kid was actually Peter Kincaid, one suspects that he did not go on to become minister of Carluke. There seems to be a fair bit of material on Peter Kid of Carluke to make in unlikely that he could be continually misreported as Peter Kid versus Peter Kincaid. However, further study of this is required.

So far, little has been located by this author about the ministry of Peter Kincaid in Douglas. The only thing of significance found is that he figured in the crackdown of the Quakers there. The Domestic Annals of Scotland notes the following:

GROS, O.P.R. Births, Edinburgh Parish, Midlothian County. Peter Kincaid, 24 April 1656, LDS film no. 1066663.

<sup>&</sup>quot;The Register of Marriages for the Parish of Edinburgh, 1595-1700." Ed. Henry Paton. Edinburgh: Printed for the Society by J. Skinner & Company, 1905. Scottish Record Society. 27: 382-383.

GROS, O.P.R. Births, Edinburgh Parish, Midlothian County. Johne Kincaid, 24 July 1653, LDS film no. 1066663.

Scott, Hew. Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanae The succession of ministers in the church of scotland from the reformation. New edition. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, 1920. Volume III: Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, p. 301.

Towards the end of 1656, the Quaker doctrines had begun to appear among the people in the presbytery of Lanark. The ministers of Douglas and of Lesmahago gave in the names of certain of their parishioners who had been thus deluded. ... On the 30th of April 1657, the presbytery excommunicated eight persons on account of their obstinate adherence to these doctrines.<sup>5</sup>

From the baptism of Peter Kincaid, we see that Peter Kincaid was the minister of Douglas in April 1656. Given the timeframe, he was likely the minister of Douglas referred to in the actions against the Quakers.

All in all, this adds a new angle in Scottish Kincaid research. One has to carefully look at Kid entries to determine if they are actually Kincaids.

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Chambers, Robert. *Domestic Annals of Scotland from the Reformation to the Revolution*. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. Edinburgh: W. & R. Chambers. 1859. Volume II, p. 234.