

Discussion on the possible origins of the Kincaids of that ilk in the Netherlands given a Y-Dna match with the Frank/Frenckinck family of Gelderland, Netherlands and Borken District, Germany.

DNA testing has proven that Kincaids are of the Y chromosome R-U106 haplogroup and not native to Scotland. Kincaids belong to a separate subgroup of the FGC12993 branch. Kincaids are identified by the R-A321/FGC17170 snp (see Dr. Iain McDonald's tree structure for R-U106 at <http://www.jb.man.ac.uk/~mcdonald/genetics/report.html>).

Under the FGC12993 branch were also individuals with the surname of Carlisle (Family Tree DNA kit no. 188002), Wheaton (Family Tree DNA kit no. 232717) and Frank (Family Tree DNA kit no. N56927). The following is the known ancestry of these participants:

- Kit no. 188002 traces back to George Carlill who was born about 1758 in Walkington, East Riding of Yorkshire, England;
- Kit no. 232717 traces back to Thomas Wheadon who was born about 1635 in Axminster, Devon, England; and
- Kit no. N56927 traces back 9 generations to Gerhard Frenckinck who was born about 1625 in Vardingholt, Borken District, Germany.



Location of Vardingholt (shown with an red arrow) as per Google Maps

The most interesting of the above is kit no. N56927 as it is the only one so far from continental Europe where R-U106 is believed to have originated. While no. N56927's most recent 3 generations all lived in Putnam County, Ohio, USA, his previous ancestor was Johannes Hermanus Frenk who was born 11 Feb 1815 in Ratum, Province of Gelderland, Netherlands. The remaining generations were all in the Rhede and Vardingholt area of Borken District, Germany. The participant was told by local historians that his people had moved to the Rhede area from the southwest about 800 A.D. - when they helped displace the Saxons there. These historians were clearly referring to Charlemagne's Saxon War between 772 and 804 A.D. From the southwest is a subjective statement as it could easily refer to somewhere in the Cleves or Wesel districts which were mostly under Frankish control. Regardless, this participant's ancestors were in this area long before the origin of the Kincaid surname in Scotland.



Towns and municipalities of the Borken District

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Vardingholt itself is just a little over 2 miles south from the border with the Province of Gelderland, Netherlands. Today Vardingholt is part of the municipality of Rhede. The boundaries of Rhede in more recent time expanded to share a border with the Province of Gelderland, Netherlands. To Rhede's right - along the same border with Gelderland - is the town of Borken. To Rhede's left along the Gelderland border is the city of Bocholt and then the town of Isselburg (see image above).

From 1180 to 1802 these lands were part of the Prince-Bishopric of Münster in the Holy Roman Empire. However, over this period the actual border with Gelderland was not static.



Coat of arms of Prince-Bishopric of Münster

We have a further pointer to Gelderland when we look at our Kincaids within Family Tree DNA's U106 dna project (see <https://www.familytreedna.com/public/U106?iframe=yresults>). Above the Kincaids - in the DF102 branch which FGC12993 evolved from - is kit no. N114144. This participant traces back to Hermanus Dirksen van't Hul who was born about 1700 in Ermelo, Netherlands. Ermelo is also in the Province of Gelderland but about 55 miles northwest of Vardingholt.

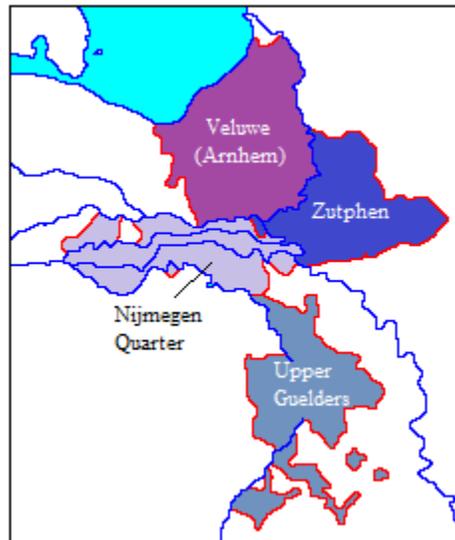


Location of the Province of Gelderland in the Netherlands

[By TUBS - Own workThis W3C-unspecified vector image was created with Adobe Illustrator.This file was uploaded with Commonist. • based on File:Netherlands location map.svg by Lencer, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=14339671>]

Gelderland takes its name from the town of Geldern (Gelder) which is in the Cleves district of Germany. It

started as a county of the Germanic Roman Empire/Holy Roman Empire in present-day Germany. It was raised to a duchy in 1339. The county first appears about 1096, when Gerard III of Wassenberg was recorded as "Count of Guelders". Wassenberg is about 30 miles southwest of Geldern in present day Heinsberg district of Germany. At that time, Guelders was part of the territory of Lower Lorraine, and mainly situated in the area about the castles at Geldern, Germany and Roermond, Netherlands (about 9 miles northwest of Wassenberg). The counts of Guelders went on to acquire the city of Nijmegen and lands in the Zutphen, Betuwe and Veluwe regions. Their expanded county became divided into four quarters: the original Upper quarter, Nijmegen quarter, Veluwe (Arnhem) quarter, and Zutphen quarter.



Four Quarters of Duchy of Guelders

The part of Gelderland that is on the other side of the border from Vardingholt is known as the Achterhoek (meaning "rear-corner"). The Achterhoek area is bounded by the border with Germany and the rivers Berkel, IJssel and Oude IJssel (Oude meaning Old). The river IJssel, sometimes called Gelderse IJssel, is a branch of the Rhine. The Romans knew the river as Isala. The IJssel flows from Westervoort, east of the city of Arnhem, until it discharges into the IJsselmeer (i.e. Lake IJssel) which was known prior to 1932 as the Zuiderzee. The IJssel used to be the lower part of the river Oude IJssel. The source of the Oude IJssel is near Borken in Germany. It flows south-west until it nearly reaches Wesel and then it turns north-west passing through Isselburg before it crosses the border with the Netherlands. Oude IJssel then flows through Doetinchem and joins the IJssel at Doesburg.

Principal municipalities of Achterhoek that border Germany are Winterswijk (which includes Ratum, Kotten and Woold), Bredevoort, Aalten (which includes De Haart, Heurne, and IJerlo), De Heurne, Dinxperlo (which includes Het Beggelder) and Oude IJsselstreek. This area had its own language called Achterhooks which was a variety of Low Saxon.

Bredevoort was a principal part of this area as it had a well fortified castle. It was a herrschaft (a fiefdom of a lord who exercised full feudal rights in this area) and a separate municipality until 1818 when it became part of Aalten. Up until then, Bredevoort was composed of the city, the castle, and the villages of Aalten, Dinxperlo and Winterswijk. The city lay along river Schlinge (known in Dutch as Boven-Slinge and Bielheimerbeek). The source of the small river is between Gescher and Stadtlohn and it flows westerly through Südlohn, Winterswijk, Bredevoort, Aalten and Varsseveld before it empties into the Oude IJssel between Gaanderen and Doetinchem.



Heerlijkheid Bredevoort in 1741

Bredevoort first appears on a list of properties pertaining to the archbishop of Cologne in 1188 as he owned a share of the castle there. The castle became the focal point of conflict between the count of Gelderland and the Prince-Bishop of Münster over the next two centuries. In 1326, after 4 years of battle between Reginald II, Duke of Guelders, and Ludwig II of Hesse, the Prince-Bishop of Münster, Bredevoort was firmly part of Gelderland.

However, from 1326 till 1697 the municipality of Bredevoort repeatedly changed ownership. The Prince-Bishop of Münster last conquered it in 1672, but only held it for a couple of years. In 1697, it was acquired by William III of England (who was also Prince of Orange and Stadtholder of Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Gelderland and Overijssel in the Dutch Republic) and remained a property of the House of Orange-Nassau until 1795.



Coat of arms of the county of Zutphen

The area of Achterhoek/Bredevoort was part of the above-noted Zutphen quarter. The name comes from the city of Zutphen but the quarter derived from the former county of Zutphen. The County of Zutphen was formed in the eleventh century as a fief of the Bishop of Utrecht. It was ruled by the Counts of Zutphen between 1018 and 1122. In that year Henry II, Count of Zutphen died and his sister Ermengarde inherited to become the Countess of Zutphen from 1122 till her death in 1138. About 1116, she married Gerard II, count of Guelders and Wassenberg, and their son Henry/Hendrik I (1117-1182) became count of Guelders and Zutphen upon her death. From then on the county of Zutphen was united with Guelders.



Hamaland

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The county of Zutphen arose out of the county of Hamaland (also Hameland). This was a medieval Carolingian vassal county with its name originating from the former Chamavi tribe who were ruled by independent kings. Hamaland was located east of the river IJssel and south of Salland (the original homeland of the Frankish Sali) and Twente (the original homeland of the Germanic Tuihanti). From the 9th century onwards Hamaland was a duchy and included lands in Germany.

The Chamavi first appear under that name with the Angrivarii in Tacitus' (circa 56 - circa 120 A.D.) *Germania* (ch. 32-34). He records that the Chamavi and Angrivarii had moved into the lands of the Bructeri - the Bructeri having been expelled and destroyed by an alliance of neighboring tribes. Tacitus also reports that in their front, along the Rhine banks all the way to the ocean, were the Frisians.

XXXII. Next to the Chatti dwell the Usipii and Tencteri along the Rhine, which by this time flows in a well-defined channel, and is now sufficiently large to be a boundary. The Tencteri enjoy the usual high reputation of Germans as warriors, and in particular are distinguished for the excellence of their cavalry, whose reputation is equal to that of the infantry of the Chatti. In this they do but follow the example set them by their forefathers. Horsemanship among them is the amusement of childhood and the passion of youth, while even the old persist in keeping it up. Horses pass by inheritance as well as slaves and household goods and other property to which there are legal rights of succession ; but primogeniture gives no preferential claim to them as it does to the rest ; the son who gets the horses gets them as being a bold warrior and the better man.

XXXIII. Next to the Tencteri in former days used to dwell the **Bructeri** ; but now I am told that the **Chamavi and Agrivarii** have moved in there, the Bructeri having been defeated and utterly exterminated by a coalition of the neighbouring nations ; their destroyers may have been impelled to the act either by some resentment at their overbearingness, or by mere lust of plunder, or by some special favour extended towards us on the part of the gods, who deigned even to grant us the entertainment of witnessing the show. Our eyes were feasted with the glorious spectacle of over sixty thousand men being slaughtered without one single Roman sword having to leave its scabbard. So may it continue is my earnest prayer, yea, may it endure for ever among the nations, that if they do not love us they may at least hate each other ; for now, when Rome is staggering to her doom, fortune can bestow on us no greater blessing than discord amongst our enemies.

XXXIV. The **Agrivarii and Chamavi** are bounded in the rear by the Dulgibini and Chasuarii and other tribes of whom we do not hear so much ; in their front they have the Frisians, who are distinguished, according to the relative strength of their divisions, into the Greater Frisians and the Lesser. Both divisions live beside the Rhine bank down to the ocean, and also around the margin of those vast lagoons along the coast on which Roman ships have sailed... [The Agricola and Germania of Tacitus. Translated by R. B. Townshend. London: Methuen & Co., 1894. p. 82-84. <https://archive.org/details/tacitusagricolag00taciiala/page/83>].

Tacitus reports in his *Annals* (Books XIII ch. 55) that in the time of Nero the Angrivarii, having been ejected from their homes further to the north, pleaded with Rome to allow them to live in the Roman fields. Being on the Rhine it was then noted that "this territory belonged once to the Chamavi, afterwards to the Tubantes, and last of all to the Usipi".

The prolonged inactivity of the armies led to a report that the Legates had been forbidden to embark upon hostilities. Accordingly the Frisii advanced to the river bank under the leadership of their own kings Verritus and Malorix — if kings they can be called — their young men marching through swamps and forests, their non-fighting population crossing over the lagoons, and took possession of some unoccupied lands reserved for our soldiers. Here they had set up their houses and sowed their fields, and were working the land as if their own, when Dubius Avitus, who had succeeded to Paulinus, constrained Verritus and Malorix to sue for terms, threatening to use against them all the power of Rome if they did not return to their old habitations, or obtain a new settlement from the Emperor.

The two kings journeyed to Rome. While waiting to see Nero, who was otherwise engaged, they were taken to the theatre of Pompeius, among other sights usually shown to barbarians, to behold the vast number of the people. Having nothing to do — for they were too ignorant to take pleasure in the performance— they were enquiring about the public seats and the various distinctions of rank, asking where the Senators sat, and where the Knights, when they noticed some persons in foreign dress sitting in the senatorial seats. On asking who these persons incident in were, and being informed that that privilege was accorded to the envoys of nations conspicuous for their valour, or for their friendship towards Rome, they remarked that, *No nation on earth was braver or more loyal than the Germans* ; and straightway marching down, took their seats among the Senators. This

naive and honest outburst of self-assertion delighted the spectators. Nero presented them both with the Roman franchise, and ordered the Frisii to vacate the occupied territory. But as the Frisii treated the order with contempt, a body of auxiliary cavalry quickly enforced obedience, capturing or slaughtering all who had the temerity to resist.

The lands thus vacated were taken possession of by the **Ampsivani**, who were not only a more by the powerful tribe in respect of numbers, but also had the sympathy of the tribes round about, seeing that they had been driven out by the Chauci, and having no home of their own were now praying for a safe place of exile. Their cause was pleaded by Boiocalus, a man of distinction among those tribes, and a loyal friend to Rome. This man reminded Avitus that — *He had been thrown into chains during the Cheruscan rebellion by the order of Arminius ; he had served first under Tiberius, and afterwards under Germanicus : and in addition to fifty years of faithful service, he had kept his tribe in obedience to Rome. Why leave so much land unoccupied for the flocks and herds of Roman soldiers to be some day or other driven into it ? Reserve, by all means, he added, retreats for cattle, while men are starving: only do not prefer wastes and solitudes to a friendly population. This territory belonged once to the Chamavi, afterwards to the Tubantes, and last of all to the Usipi. The earth has been given to mankind, just as the heavens have been given to the Gods : lands not occupied are free to all.*

Thereupon looking up to the sun, and calling upon the other heavenly bodies as if face to face with them, he asked : — *Did they wish to gaze upon an unpeopled earth ? Let them rather pour in the seas upon the land-grabbers !*

These words made an impression upon Avitus. *Men must submit*, he replied, *to be ruled by their betters. The Gods to whom they appealed had decreed that it lay with the Romans to give or to take away ; and the Romans would endure none to be judges but themselves.* This was his public reply to the Ampsivarii ; but to Boiocalus himself he promised lands in remembrance of his old fidelity. Boiocalus however refused the offer as being the wage of treason, adding :— *We may lack land on which to live, but not on which to die.*

They parted with feelings of mutual hostility. The Ampsivarii called on the **Bructeri** - and the Tencteri and even more distant tribes to join them in the war. Avitus wrote to Curtilius Mancina, the Legate of the Upper Army, to cross the Rhine and show a force upon the rear ; while he himself led his legions into the territory of the Tencteri, threatening them with destruction if they joined the movement. So the Tencteri stood aloof; the Bructeri were frightened off in the same way; and as all the others declined a quarrel not their own, the Ampsivarii found their way back again to the country of the Usipi and Tubantes. Driven out of these territories, they made first for the Chatti, then for the Cherusci, until at length, after long wandering on foreign soil, treated in turn as friends, mendicants, and foes, their whole youth was slaughtered, and those unfit for arms were distributed as booty. [The Annals of Tacitus: Books XI-XVI. Translated by George Gilbert Ramsay. London, 1909. p. 172-175. <https://archive.org/details/annalsoftacitustaci00rich/page/174>].

Ptolemy (c100 - c170), in his *Geographia* (Book II chapter 10), places the Chamavi (Chaemae) between the Bructeri and major Chauci and the Angrivarii.

Minores vero etiam interiacent gentes et quidem inter Cauchos minores et Suevos Bructeri maiores, infra quos Chaemae; inter Cauchos maiores et Suevos Angrivarii, deinde Laccobardi, infra quos Dulgubnii; inter Saxones et Suevos Teutonoari atque Viruni; inter Pharodinos et Suevos Teutones atque Avarni; inter Rugicleos et Burguntas Aelvaeones [Thayer, Bill. The Geography of Claudius Ptolemy. 1991. http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Periods/Roman/_Texts/Ptolemy/2/10.html].

In the late 3rd century and early 4th century, the term Franks came to be used to refer to the people about the lower Rhine. The Chamavi, Bructeri, and Chattuari are considered to be the earliest to be mentioned as Frankish people.



Approximate original Frankish people

By Odejea - Own work, d'après : Patrick Peron, Laurence Charlotte Feiffer, Les Francs (tome 1 - A la conquête de la Gaule), Armand Collon Editeur, Paris, 1987, isbn 2-200-37070-6, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=8281962>

Clovis I, son of Childeric I, king of the Salian Franks, succeeded his father about 481. By the time of his death in 511, he had become the first king to bring the Frankish tribes under one ruler. Thus, the Achterhoek/Bredevoort area was part of Francia (or Kingdom of the Franks) from the time of Clovis until 843 (being in the Austrasia section from Clovis I's death in 511 to 751). Recall, from above, that the lands across the border in Germany were brought under control of the Franks about the year 800 by Charlemagne (i.e. Charles I or Charles the Great). From thence, this expanded area of Hamaland would be part of Middle Francia from 843 to 855; thence part of Lotharingia from 855 to 929; and then ceded to East Francia where the area became part of the Duchy of Lower Lorraine from 959 to until the death of Duke Godfrey III 1190.

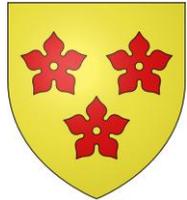
There is an interesting correlation between coat of arms of the area and the coat of arms of the Kincaids, and their first known overlords in Scotland - the Hamiltons of Cadzow / Buthernock.



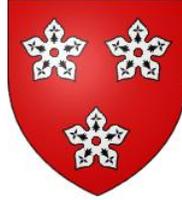
Lower Lorraine



Kincaid of that Ilk



Guelders before 1236
Or, three cinquefoils gules)



Hamilton
(Gules, three cinquefoils ermine)

Finally, it should be noted that the Kincaid's rise in power in the 1450s coincides with King James II of Scotland's marriage to Mary of Guelders, eldest daughter of Arnold Duke of Gelderland and Catherine of Cleves, on 3 July 1449. John of Kyncade's wife Jonete, was the wet nurse of Mary Guelders 2nd son Alexander Stewart, Earl of March. Furthermore, John of Kyncade was keeper of the royal palace of Linlithgow and sheriff of Linlithgow during her Regency (from her husband's death on 3 August 1460 till her own demise on 1 December 1463). This was a rapid rise in power given that the Kincaids first appear in Scottish records with that surname in 1425. In fact, only three references to Kincaids have been located so far that date before her arrival in Scotland. A close connection to the nobility of Gelderland would explain their intimate relations with her family.

Peter A. Kincaid.
Fredericton, NB, Canada
jwkjgp@gmail.com

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