

# THE KINNEARS

AND

## THEIR KIN

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### *A MEMORIAL VOLUME*

OF

## HISTORY,

### BIOGRAPHY AND GENEALOGY

WITH

### Revolutionary and Civil and Spanish War Records

Including Manuscript of Rev. David Kinnear (1840).

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COMPILED BY

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**THE BARON KINNEAR** (Alexander Smith Kinnear), of Spurness, Orkney, in the United Kingdom, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Hon. L.L.D. (Edinburg), Advocate Scotch bar 1856, Dean of the Faculty of advocates 1881-2, Q. C. 1881, a Lord of Session (Scotland) from 2 Jan., 1882, b. 3 Nov., 1833; created a peer 5 Feb., 1897.

**Lineage**—Thomas Kinnear, a cadet of a family long settled in Fife, became a banker in Edinburgh, and was father of George Kinnear, merchant in Edinburgh, eldest son, who m. Fearne, dau. of John Gardiner, M. D., president of Roy Coll. of Physicians, Edinburg, and was father of John Gardiner Kinnear, of Glasgow, second son; m. Mary, dau. of Alexander Smith, of Edinburg, banker, and had, with other issue, an eldest surviving son,

Alexander Smith, 1st, baron.

**Creation**—5 Feb., 1897.

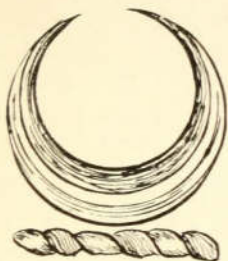
**Arms**—Sa. on a bend or. three marlets, vert, within a bordure engrailed of the second.

**Crest**—An anchor ppr. cabled or.

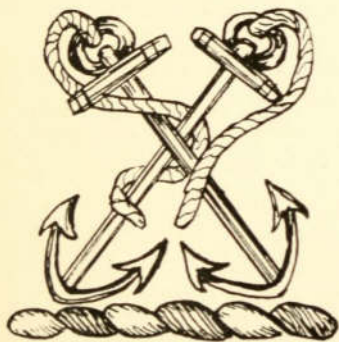
**Supporters**—On either side a sea gull standing on a fasces all ppr.

**Motto**—Spem fortuna alit.

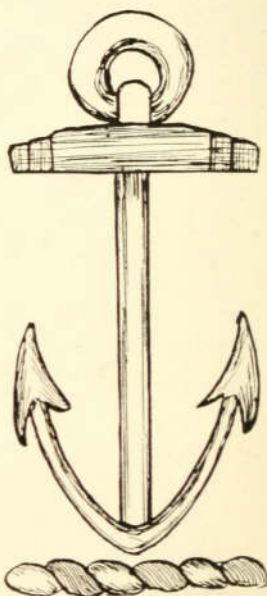
**Residence**—2, Moray Place, Edinburg. **Clubs**—Athenaeum; Brooks', S. W.; New, and University (Edinburg). **Burke's Peerage and Baronetage** (1911), page 1075.



HONESTY IS THE  
BEST POLICY.



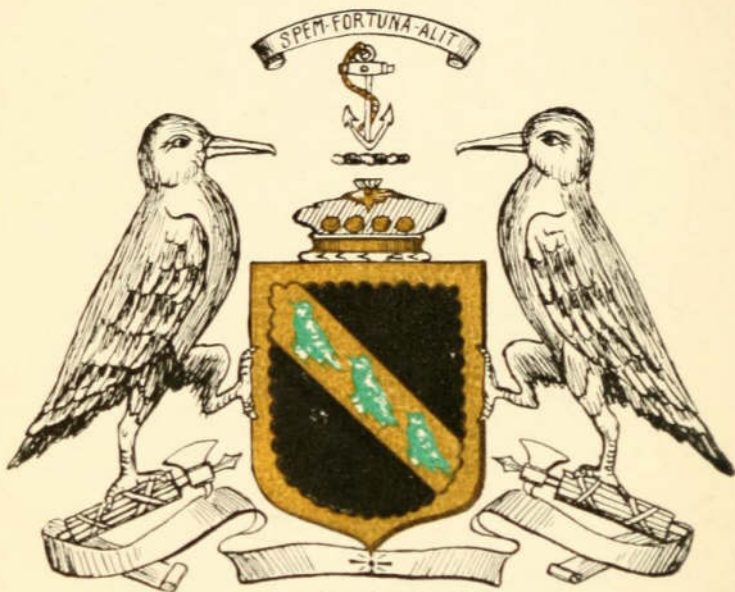
I LIVE IN HOPE



SPEM FORTUNA ALIT

KINNEAR FAMILY CRESTS

[From Fairbairns Crests.]



KINNEAR

## GENEALOGY

### *The Kinnear Family and their Kin.*

#### KINNEAR.

"The ancestors of the Kinnear's, in Ohio, Pennsylvania and other parts of the United States, it seems, emigrated from Scotland to Ireland.

This it is said, took place about the time the latter was conquered by King William III, subsequent to the revolution of 1688, in England.

The victory gained by the army of William III, over the army of James, on the Boyne, July 1, 1690, and by his General Ginkel, at Aghram, July 13, 1691, assisted by the clemency with which he treated the vanquished party, made him master of Ireland, and restored the Protestant ascendancy.

It will throw light on some of what follows to notice here, that Ireland has been divided into four great Provinces, viz.: Ulster, Leinster, Connaught and Munster, which are again divided into thirty-two counties containing two thousand four hundred parishes.

Ulster, which occupies the northern part of the Kingdom, contains nine counties, viz.:—Antrim, Cavan, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan and Tyrone.

Leinster, situated to the east contains twelve counties, viz.:—Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's, Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's, Westmeath, Mexford and Wicklen.

Connaught, towards the west contains five counties, viz.: Calway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon and Sligo.

Munster, which occupies the south part of the Kingdom, containing six counties, viz.:—Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford.

The Kinnear's, according to tradition, received donations of lands from the Crown of England, over and above their wages, for their bravery and fidelity in military achievements.

We are informed that Dr. Alexander Wishan, who attended lectures in Edinburg, Scotland, and took the degree of physics and surgery, and afterward came to America, was well acquainted with some of the Kinnear's, in Scotland, and that the Scotch dialect had not the sound of "e," and that the orthography was probably "Kinnar." Why or how the name was changed in Ireland he could not tell.

About the year 1682, James Kinnear, his wife and family emigrated from Scotland, and settled in Londonderry, Ireland, at the time of the Revolution, 1688, he and his wife escaped from the city, but not at the same time nor place, and did not meet or hear of each other for seven years, then they happened to meet and were overwhelmed with joy and ever after lived together."

In the first pages of this book will be found the early history of the Kinnear Family in Scotland and Ireland.

Rev. David Kinnear (No. 135), in his history of the Kinnear Family in Pennsylvania and Ohio, traced their ancestry to one James Kinnear, who emigrated from Scotland to Londonderry, Ireland; he is said to have had but one child, William Kinnear (No. 2), who had by his first marriage, one son, James Kinnear (No. 3), who married Nancy Atchison and came to America; as none of his children lived to maturity his line became extinct.

Next is given William Kinnear (No. 4), who married Eleanor Carney, and their descendants (Nos. 9 to 10j).

Next Andrew Kinnear (No. 5), who married Mary Delmar, and their descendants, numbered 11 to 243.

Next Alexander Kinnear (No. 6), who married Jane Ganley, and their descendants, numbered 250 to 382.

Next Margaret Kinnear (No. 7), who married Thomas Kinnear, and their descendants, numbered 383 to 629, including their Siggins descendants.

Next Robert Kinnear (No. 8), who married Nancy Kinnear, and their descendants, numbered 630 to 671.

Next an account of Robert Kinnear (No. 9), who married Elizabeth Verow, and were the parents of Henry Kinnear, Sr., who married Margaret Kinnear (No. 387).

Next accounts of other Kinnear and Kinnier Families, who came to America from Ireland, Scotland and France, the ones from Ireland were no doubt related to each other, but we are unable to trace the exact relationship.

The counties in Ireland from which they all came adjoin each other; Londonderry, being the most northern, the others being to the south and southwest, in the order named: Tyrone, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Leitrim and Sligo.

### KINNEAR.

In the year 1165, King William granted to one William De Kyner, a tract of land in St. Andrews Parish, County of Fife, Scotland, known as Kyner, or "Kyner Place," the first transfer of this land was to Symon De Kyner, in 1213; and the next to his son of the same name; in 1234; it was next transferred to John Kenner, in 1286, and next to his son of the same name, he held it until 1390.

One David Kenneir, was the owner in 1534, he appears to have been a man of considerable prominence in Scotland, and was elected to Parliament in 1560; he died June 21, 1584, aged 63 years.

The next in line comes John Kenneir, and then David who died in 1632, then John again becomes heir to the estate, and his son David was next; he was living and registered arms in 1672; his motto was: "I live in hope." His son David succeeded him, and after his death, the date of which is not given, his son, James Kenneir, (this appears to be the first time the name was spelled as it is now, Kinnear) succeeded to the estate.

About the year 1680, the family had trouble with the Catholic Church, and James Kinnear, was excommunicated, in 1682, he removed with his family to Londonderry, Ireland, where he died in 1700; his son James was the father of two sons, James and Charles Kinnear; Charles married in 1772, and had a son Charles who married in 1792, of

this branch of the family we have no further record.

The other son James Kinnear, married and had a son William who was his only heir, and from him are descended the Kinnears of this history.

William Kinnear' was married twice, by his first wife, whose name is unknown, he had one son:

James Kinnear', who married in Ireland, Nancy Atchison, and came to America before the Revolutionary War.

William Kinnear', married second, Jane Simpson, they lived near Carrick, on the Shannon River, in Connaught Parish, Leitrim County, Ireland, the eldest son William Kinnear', married Eleanor Carney, they both died in Ireland, they had two children Ann and William, who emigrated in 1791, with their uncle Alexander Kinnear and his family to America.

From 1791 to 1795 all of the children of William and Jane (Simpson) Kinnear, with their families emigrated to America, and settled first, in Pennsylvania, from there they and their descendants have scattered to all parts of the United States.

Jane (Simpson) Kinnear, had three brothers; James, William and Alexander. This William Simpson, is probably the William Simpson, who settled in Bucks County, Pa., both he and his son William Simpson, Jr., were in the Revolutionary War.