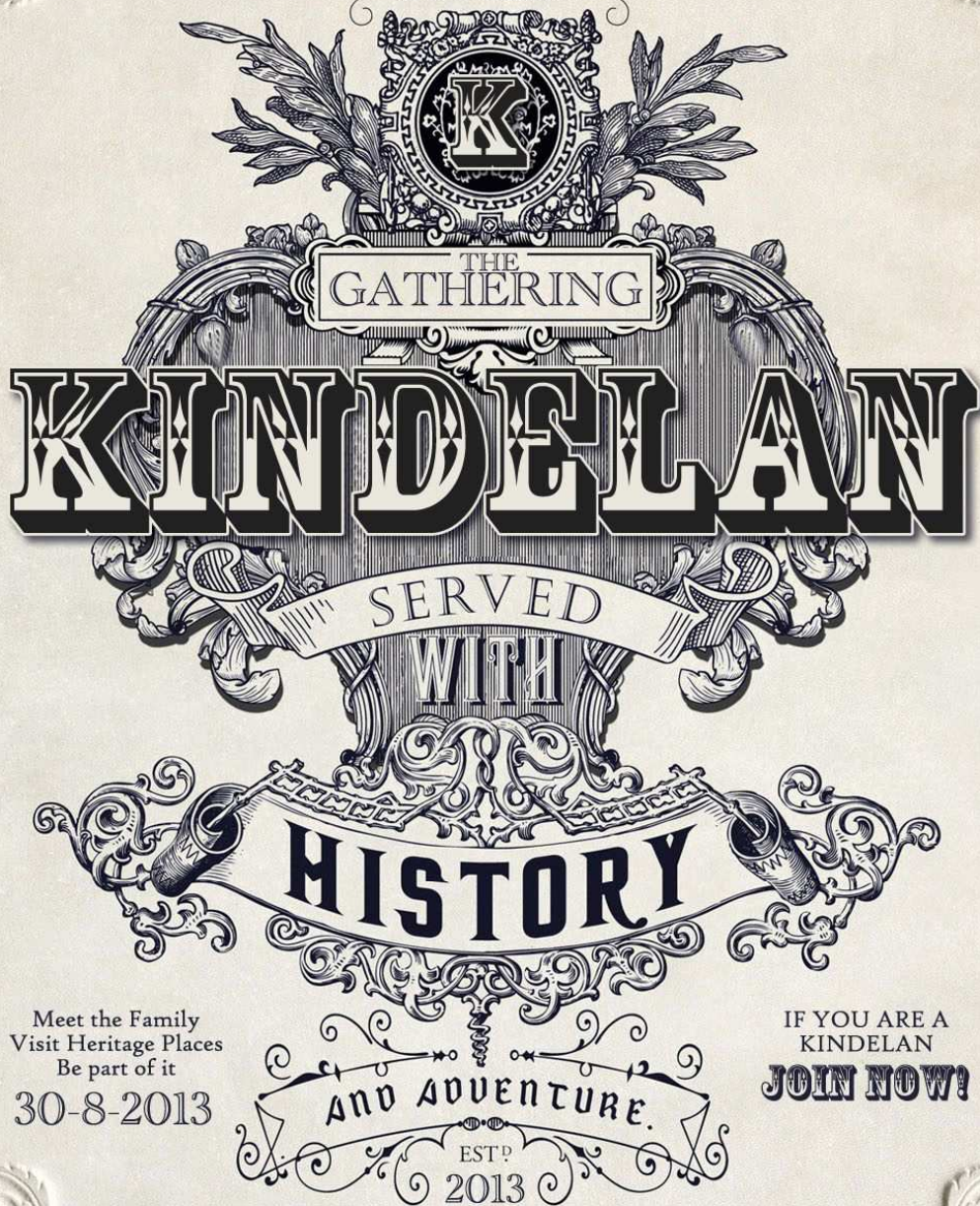


www.reunionkindelan.16mb.com

THE EVENT
AT DUBLIN



Meet the Family
Visit Heritage Places
Be part of it

30-8-2013

AND ADVENTURE.

ESTD
2013

IF YOU ARE A
KINDELAN
JOIN NOW!

This event basically consists in having all people having Irish roots coming to Ireland to visit their ancestor's land. Many activities will be organized during 2013 as festivals, parties, exhibitions, etc. and many families are organizing their own gathering events as part of this initiative.

Capítulo Cuarto:

Las tierras de la familia Kindelan y su relación con Ballinakill

(una de las visitas previstas)

A raíz de la invasión Normanda los O'Caindealbhains (en inglés Kindelan) perdieron la mayor parte de su poder y su territorio de Cinel Laoghair (Upper y Lower Navan) que pasó a poder de de Lacy. El clan se trasladó al sur de Meath, donde mantuvieron tierras hasta las confiscaciones de Cromwell en la segunda mitad del siglo diecisiete

El siguiente artículo apareció en The Irish Book Lover en 1947. Fue escrito por John Brady y en el se describe la continuidad de la familia Kindelan en Ballinakill durante varios siglos. La primera referencia a esta presencia continua data de 1368, cuando John O'Kenelan y su hijo Philip desposeyeron ilegalmente a William O'Kenelan, hijo de Nicholas O'Kenelan, de las tierras que arrendaban gratuitamente en Ballykill (Ballinakill) *iuxta Rathcoure* (cerca de Rathcore). En esos años, los Kindelan poseían 60 acres de tierra, 12 acres de pradera, 20 acres de bosque, 40 acres de pastos y 30 acres de turbary (derecho a cortar césped), para un total de 162 acres (65.5 hectáreas). La última referencia de un Kindelan en Ballinakill se refiere a Edward Kindelan y data de 1640. Dice que Edward Kindelan poseía 216 acres en Ballinakill, parroquia de Rathcore.

Fourth Chapter:

The Kindelan family land and its relationship with Ballinakill

(one of the planned visits)

With the Norman invasion the O'Caindealbhains (which was anglicized as Kindelan) lost most of its power and its territory of Cinel Laoghair (Upper and Lower Navan) which passed to de Lacy. The clan moved to the south of Meath where they retained land until the Cromwell confiscations in the second half of the seventeenth century.

*The following article appeared in The Irish Book Lover in 1947. It was written by John Brady and it describes the continuity of the Kindelan family in Ballinakill during several centuries. The first reference to this continuous presence dates back to 1368, when John O'Kenelan and his son Philip unlawfully dispossessed William O'Kenelan, son of Nicholas O'Kenelan, of the land that they were leasing for free in Ballykill (Ballinakill) *iuxta Rathcoure* (near Rathcore). At that time the Kindelans possessed 60 acres of land, 12 acres of meadow, 20 acres of wood, 40 acres of pasture and 30 acres of turbary, for a total of 162 acres (65.5 hectares). The last reference to a Kindelan in Ballinakill refers to Edward Kindelan and is dated in 1640. It says that Edward Kindelan was in possession of 216 acres in Ballinakill, parish of Rathcore.*

The Kindellans of Ballinakill, Co. Meath

O CAOINDEALBHAIN, writes Fr. Woulfe, was "the name of a Meath family who were chiefs of Cinel Laoghair, near Trim, until the Anglo-Norman invasion." A century ago, John O Donovan gave their pedigree from the *Book of Lecan* and from Mac Firbis in the *Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society* remarking that "the last notice of them in the Annals of the Four Masters occurs at the year 1160." Out of some seven hundred names in the *Civil Survey of Meath* this is the only family of pure Irish origin mentioned as landed proprietors in 1640 and although dispossessed by Cromwell its members remained in the locality for more than half a century.

Here are some scattered references showing the continuity of the family in the same area for several centuries. A plea 9 June 1368 to discover if John O Kenelan and Philip son of John O Kenelan unjustly disseised William son of Nicholas O Kenelan from his free tenement in Balykill iuxta Rathcource and 60a of land, 12a of meadow, 20a of wood, 40a of pasture and 30a of turbary. The jurors say that William was in good and peaceful seisin. (Record Commissioners Transcripts of Memoranda Rolls in P.R.O.).

On 26 July, 1410, Henry IV granted custody of all the lands of Philip Okylane deceased, in Co. Meath, which he held of Edmund son and heir of Roger de Mortuo mari, now in the king's hand by the death of Philip and by reason of the minority of Beaghan his son and heir, together with the marriage of the said heir. *Cal. Rot. Pat. et Claus.*, 194-5.

12 July 1524 Johannes Okinlane de Ballynykill. *S. P. Henry viii.* ii. 109. Unpublished Exchequer Inquisition in P.R.O. November 1535. John Kenelan, gent., late of Ballenekill died 2 February 1534. Beaghan O Kenelan is his son and heir, aged 24 and more and unmarried.

28 November 1536. Livery of seisin of the lands of Balnakill, otherwise Balekinelan . . . to Beaghan O'Kynelan, son and heir of John O Kynnelan, late of Balnakill, deceased. *Cal. Pat. and Close Rolls.* 25. Beaghan *alias* Becan O Kennellan died 10 March 1560. *Meath Inquis.* Jas. i. No. 60. 6 October 1567. Grant to Gerald Wesley gent., of the wardship, marriage and custody of the lands of Edward, son and heir of Beaghan O Kenolan of Ballynekill . . . to hold during the minority. *Fiants Eliz.* 1157. Edward Kindellan died 21 February 1635. Beaken Kindellan was his son and heir and was then 40 years of age and married. *Meath Inquis.* Car. i. No. 121. Cf. *Ibid.* 129. Beaghan *alias* Vaghan Kindellan was aged 35 at the time of his father's death. He died 18 February 1636. Edward Kindellan junior was his son and heir and was aged 11 years and 8 months. Other children of Edward senior were Simon, John, Rowland, Rose and Elizabeth. Edward junior was in possession of 216a in Ballinakill, parish of Rathcore, bar. of Moyfenrath in 1640 and he is probably the Edward Kindalen of Balliemahon, Co. Meath who was elected a burgess of Trim 8 November 1686. (Minute

Book of Trim Corporation). Edward Kindellan was commissioned Captain Lieutenant in the army of James ii in 1686-7. D'Alton, *King James's Army List*, 10-11, and he was outlawed in 1690 with Vaughan *alias* Began, and Patrick Kindellan gents., and John Kindellan, all of Ballyknockhill. (T.C.D. MS. 744).

In an article in the *Irish Independent*, 4th March, 1938, on the Kindellans of Spain, the Marquess MacSwiney stated that Brigadier General Vincent Kindelan was the first of the family to make a name for himself in that country. His uncle Patrick, a captain of infantry, was killed at Aughrim. His other two uncles Vincent and Ultan went to France and afterwards to Spain. At the age of 12, Vincent Kindellan (born at Castlerickard, Co. Meath in April 1710), with his four brothers Thomas, John, Ultan and Edward went to Spain. They were the sons of Michael Kindellan and Cecilia Luttrell of Luttrellstown. The present General Kindelan of Spain traces his line back to Vincent. A deed of 23 June 1715 (16. 300. 7551), mentions *inter alia* Michael Kindellan of Ballymahon, gent., and administration was granted, 2 May 1720, to Celia Kindellan, the widow, Maria Cullen *alias* Kindellan, Margaret Fleming *alias* Kindellan, Thomas, Patrick, Vaughan, Bridget, Frances, Matthew, Alice and Edward, the children. (Betham Extracts, Vol. 28. 137).

Other members of the name: 25 June, 1547. Pardon to Nich. Bermyngham *alias* M'Shiane of Rathron, Co. Meath, horseman; especially for the death of Nicholas m'Shiane O Kenelan, of the same place, horseboy or idleman. *Fiants Edw. vi.* 40. 9 February 1553. Pardon to Philip O Kenolan, late of Galtrym, Co. Meath, kern . . . Ibid. 1183. *Cal. Carew MSS.* 133, 28 June 1578. Petition of Gentlemen of the Pale . . . James Kindlen. 23 May 1578. Pardon to John Kindelane of Ballynekill, gent. *Fiants Eliz.* 3314, 19 July, 1582. Pardon to Nich. Kyndelan. Ibid. 3936. 6 April 1600. Pardon to Rowland Kindelan of Ballinekyllie. Ibid. 6383. 1 July 1602. Pardon to Thomas Kindellen of Ballenekille. Ibid. 6557. 2 July 1602. Pardon to Thomas Kindelane of Kildare, horseman. Ibid 6664. 12 September 1603. Thomas Kindelan, late of Raheynstoun, yeoman. Edward Kindelan of Ballykhill, yeoman; John Kindelan of Agherpallice, yeoman. *Pat. Rolls.* Jac. i.

JOHN BRADY.

La información sobre Edward Kindelan proviene de The Civil Survey, que se llevó a cabo entre 1654 y 1656. El objetivo era recoger información real sobre la propiedad de las tierras en 1640 para ser utilizada posteriormente para confiscar tierras con las que pagar los servicios de oficiales y soldados al Gobierno de la Commonwealth. La información del Civil Survey para el Condado de Meath se recopiló y publicó en 1940 por la Irish Manuscript Commission bajo el título The Civil Survey a.d. 1654-1656 County of Meath, Volume V, with returns of tithes for the Meath Baronies..

The information about Edward Kindelan is taken from The Civil Survey, which was carried out between 1654 and 1656. The objective was to collect the real information about land ownership in 1640 in order to prepare confiscations of land to pay for the services of officers and soldiers to the Commonwealth Government. The information of the Civil Survey for the County of Meath was compiled and published in 1940 by the Irish Manuscript Commission under the title The Civil Survey a.d. 1654-1656 County of Meath, Volume V, with returns of tithes for the Meath Baronies.

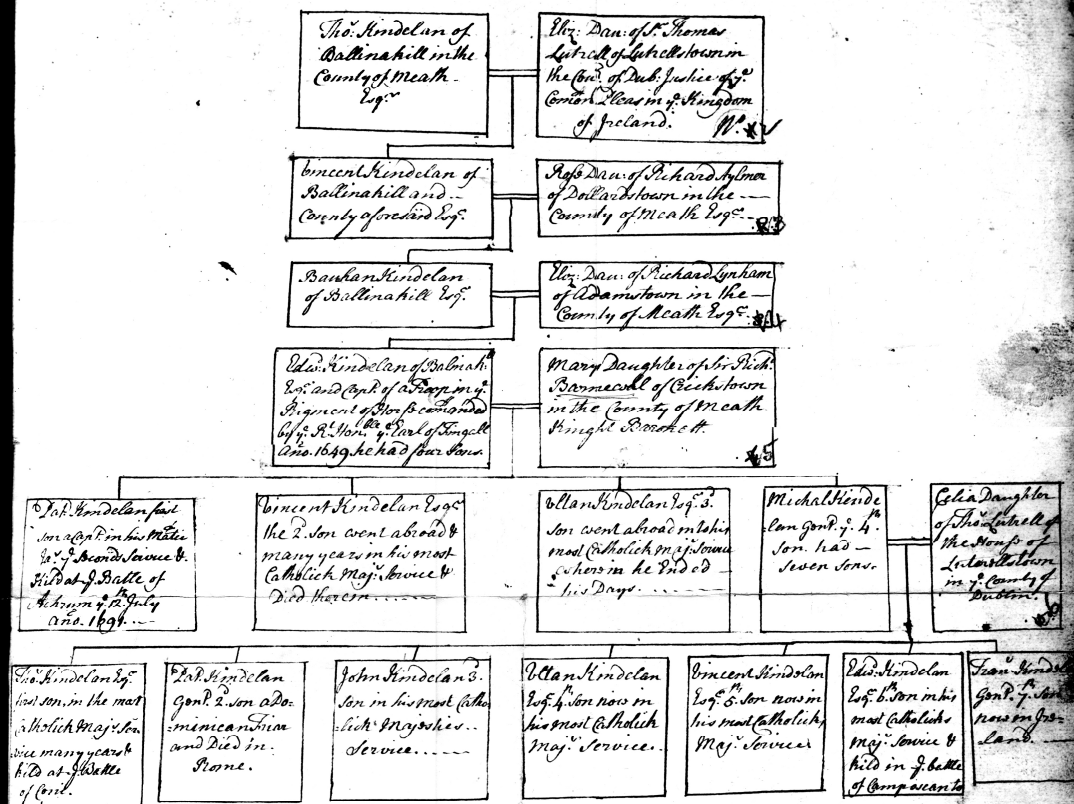
Proprietors in 1640 & their Qualificacon	THE PARISH OF RATHCOORE				
	[Clooneguffin, as above]				
Observation	Bounded on the East with Ballinikill & Ballinderry, South with Ballinderry west with Longwood & North with Ballin One Fishing weare				
Sr Rich Barnwell of Crickstowne Irish Papist	Conellstowne		Acres 108	Arable Past Bogg	80 20 8
	Bounded on the east with Jordanstowne & Kilcorny on the South with Newcastle on the West with Ballinikill & North with Rathcoore & Ballinikill				
Thomas Aylmer of Lune Irish Papist	Ballicaran		Acres 82	Arable Past Mead Bogg	50 20 2 10
	Bounded on the east with the lands of Rathroone on the South with Clooncurry on the West with the lands of Johnstowne & on the north with Possixtowne				
THE PARISH OF KILLIAN					185
Edw Kindelan of Ballinikill Irish Papist	Ballinikill		Acres 216	Arable Past Mead Bogg	100 100 6 10
	Bounded on the East with the lands of Rathcoore on the South with Conellstowne on the west with Clonguffin & Ballinderry & on the north with the lands of Cullindra				
Sr Rich Barnwell of Crickstowne Irish Papist	Kilcorny		Acres 100	Arable Pasture	80 20
	Bounded on the east with the lands of Ballicarran on the South with the lands of Possixtowne on the west with Conellstowne & on the North with Jordanstowne				
					26.

Obsérvese que de los 216 acres pertenecientes a Edward Kindelan, 100 eran cultivables, 100 pastos, 6 pradera, 10 ciénaga, es decir una distribución parecida a la existente 300 años antes! Edward Kindelan era un *Irish Papist*, lo mismo que sus vecinos Sir Richard Barnwell y Thomas Aylmer. Por tanto sus tierras estaban disponibles para ser confiscadas.

Ballinakill limitaba al este con Rathcore, al sur con Conellstowne, al oeste con Clonguffin y Balinderry, y al norte con Cullindra.

Notice that of the 216 total acres in possession of Edward Kindelan, 100 were arable, 100 past, 6 mead, 10 bogg, a similar distribution to that existing 300 years before! Edward Kindelan was an Irish Papist, as were its neighbors Sir Richard Barnwell and Thomas Aylmer. Therefore their lands were available for confiscation. Ballinakill was bounded by Rathcore on the East, by Conellstowne on the South, by Clonguffin and Balinderry on the West, and by Cullindra on the North.

The Genealogy of Vincent Kindelan Esq. Now in his most Catholic Majesty's service of an Antient Noble Family of the Kindelans of Ireland, Descended from Heremod King, Niall of the nine hostages and King of all Ireland who was in a direct descent from the Kings of Ireland or a cross France, He was the 117th Irish Monarch of the North.



I all and singular to whom these presents shall come John Hawkins Esq. Ulster King of Arms of Arms of all Ireland do hereby certify, Know ye therefore that the Undersigned of Arms by the power and Authority to me granted under the great Seal of His Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland do hereby certify that the above Vincent Kindelan living in the County of Meath, is lawfully Descended in a direct male line from the most Noble & Antient Family of the Kindelans of Ballinakill in the County of Meath, and Kingdom of Ireland who were there seated for many Ages and were possessors of a highly cultivated Estate and provided their Children in many families of Fortune and Distinction and that all the Arms above Depicted doth properly belong to the several Families as in the above Genealogy Whereunto I have put my hand and affixed the Seal of my Office this Day of Jan. Anno. 1749. mine.

Arms of the foregoing Genealogies

- Great Arms as when first sent out 3 stars of 8 points on Crest and around upon holding a sword proper.
- 1. as the Great Arms.
- 2. A a L on 3 others 1.
- 3. A a L on 4. Cornish Esq. proper.
- 4. A a L on 5. Esq. 3 bears proper 1.
- 5. Esq. 3 bears proper 1.
- 6. as M. 1.

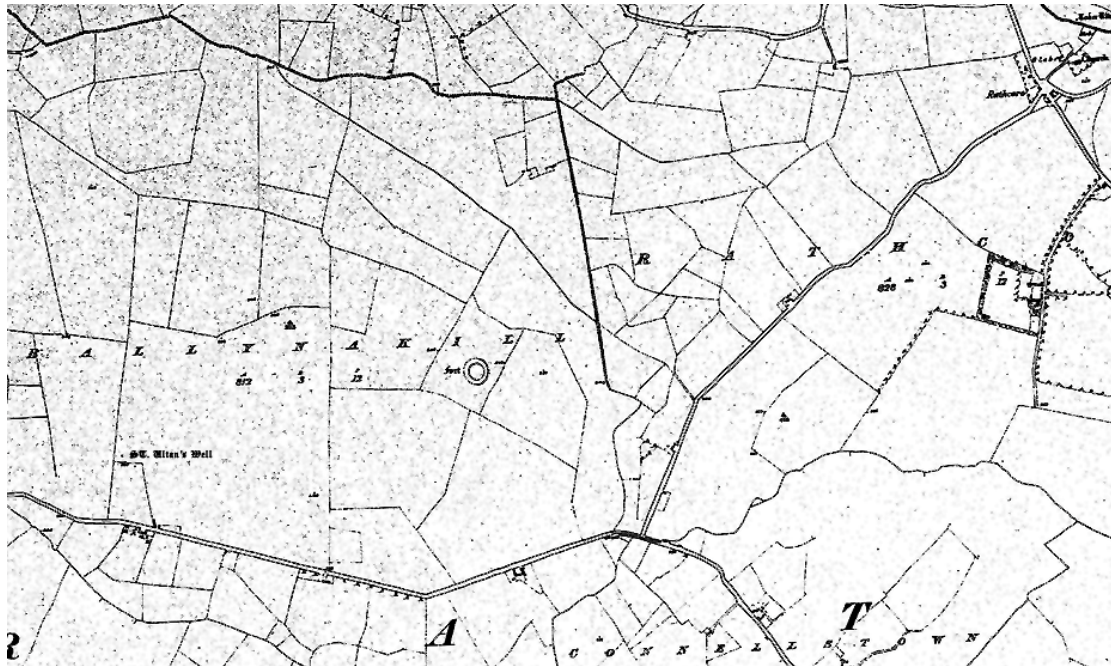
John Hawkins Esq. Ulster King of Arms of all Ireland.

En la genealogía de Vicente Kindelan, emitida por John Hawkins, quien en 1749 era Rey de Armas de Irlanda, y que se conserva en el Archivo Nacional, vemos que tanto Edward Kindelan, como su padre Bauhan, su abuelo Vicente y su bisabuelo Thomas habían nacido en Ballinakill. Su hijo Michael fue

In the Genealogy of Vincent Kindelan that was issued by John Hawkins, Ulster King of Arms in 1749, and is kept in the National Archives of Ireland, we can see that Edward Kindelan, his father Bauhan, his grandfather Vincent and his greatgrandfather Thomas were all born in Ballinakill. His son Michael was probably the

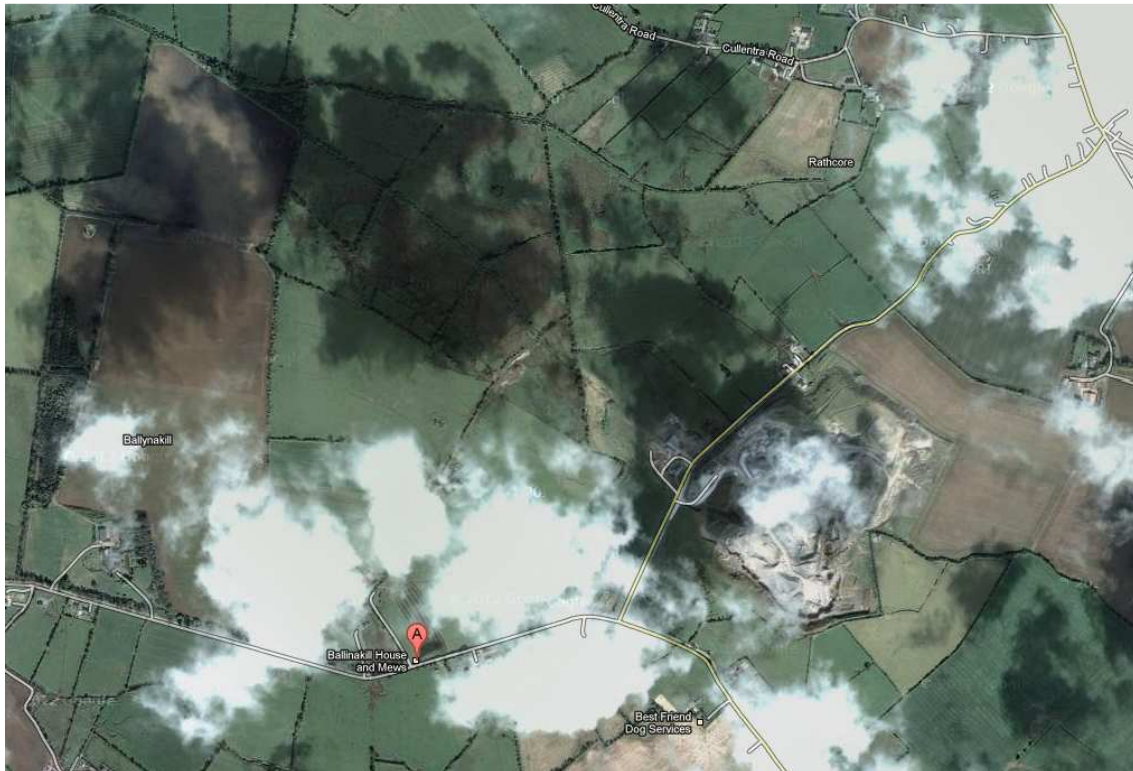
probablemente el ultimo Kindelan que nació en Ballinakill. En efecto, los hijos de Michael ya no nacieron allí. El propio Vicente fue bautizado en Castlerickard, y probablemente nació como su hermano Ultano en Ballymahon (a 2 kilometros de Castlerickard), donde la familia se había trasladado tras abandonar Ballinakill.

last Kindelan born there. In fact, Michael's sons were the first ones that were not born at Ballinakill. Vincent was baptized at Castlerickard, and like his brother Ultan was probably born at Ballymahon (2 kilometers from Castlerickard), where the family moved after leaving Ballinakill.



El primer mapa detallado de Irlanda fue realizado por la Ordnance Survey Office que se creó en 1824. Este organismo fue creado para realizar un estudio de toda la isla de Irlanda para actualizar las valoraciones de las tierras con el objetivo de establecer las tasas a los propietarios de tierras. El estudio original se realizó a una escala de 6 pulgadas por 1 milla, y se terminó en 1846 bajo la dirección del Mayor General Colby. De esta forma Irlanda se convirtió en el primer país del mundo cartografiado con ese nivel de detalle. La imagen adjunta muestra con detalle la zona que rodea Ballinakill. Esta tomada del mapa del Condado de Meath realizado por la Ordnance Survey que se terminó en 1827. Al este de Ballinakill se encuentra Rathcore y al sur Connellstown. En Ballinakill vemos un fuerte de planta circular, un pozo dedicado a San Ultano y una casa en el camino que limita Ballinakill por el sur.

The oldest detailed map of Ireland was carried out by the Ordnance Survey Office which was established in 1824. It was created to carry out a survey of the entire island of Ireland to update land valuations for land taxation purposes. The original survey at a scale of 6 inches to 1 mile was completed in 1846 under the direction of Major General Colby. Ireland thus became the first country in the world to be entirely mapped at such a detailed scale. The image above shows in detail the area surrounding Ballinakill in the Ordnance Survey map of the County of Meath that was completed in 1827. To the East of Ballinakill we find Rathcore and to the South Connellstown. In Ballinakill we can see a fort with circular section, a well dedicated to Saint Ultan and a house in the road bounding Ballinakill to the South.



Esta imagen muestra cómo es en la actualidad esa misma área que rodea Ballinakill. Está tomada de google maps. Obsérvese que la estructura de carreteras y caminos no ha cambiado nada. Incluso los campos de cultivo tienen exactamente la misma forma que la que tenían hace 200 años. El pozo de San Ultano se conoce actualmente como Hotwell. En una página web titulada askaboutireland; <http://www.askaboutireland.ie/reading-room/history-heritage/folklore-of-ireland/the-holy-wells-of-meath-f> encontramos la siguiente explicación; “Hotwell en Ballinakill está dedicado a Santa Brigida y su fiesta se celebra el 15 de agosto. Hasta hace una generación se le conocía por su nombre irlandés Tobar a' Gora. Sus aguas tienen fama de estar siempre templadas, incluso cuando los alrededores están helados o bajo nieve. Este pozo estaba dedicado antiguamente a San Ultano. Ballinakill fue el ultimo hogar de los Kindelan -O Ciondealbháin – antiguos reyes de Laoire y patronos del monasterio de San Ultano en Ardraccan. Es natural que hubieran dedicado este pozo de Ballinakill a ese mismo patrón. Habiendo tenido que ir al exilio a España en el siglo diecisiete, ellos han conservado el

This is the corresponding area as it is today. It has been taken from google maps. Notice that the roads layout has not changed at all. Even the agricultural fields have exactly the same layout than that existing two hundred years ago. St Ultan's well is at present known as Hotwell. In a web page known as askaboutireland;

<http://www.askaboutireland.ie/reading-room/history-heritage/folklore-of-ireland/the-holy-wells-of-meath-f>

we can find the following explanation; “Hotwell at Ballinakill is dedicated to St. Brigid and 15th August is its Patron Day. It was known up to a generation ago by its Irish name of Tobar a' Gora. Its water is reputed to be always warm even when the surrounding country is under frost and snow. This well was once dedicated to St. Ultan. Ballinakill was the last home of the Kindelans -the O Ciondealbháin - former Kings of Laoire and patrons of St. Ultan's monastery at Ardraccan. It is natural that they should have dedicated the well at Ballinakill to the same patron. Since having been driven into exile in Spain in the seventeenth century they have kept the name and devotion to Ultan alive from generation to generation. In recent years

nombre y la devoción a San Ultano durante siglos y durante muchas generaciones. En los últimos años varios miembros de esta antigua familia gaelica han visitado tanto Tobar a' Gora como el pozo de San Ultano en Ardraccon.

members of this great old Gaelic family have visited both Tobar a' Gora and St. Ultan's Well at Ardraccon.



El lugar en el que en el mapa de Meath del Ordnance Survey de 1827 aparecía una casa, hoy en día está ocupado por Ballinakill House and Mews, una Antigua granja irlandesa de mas de 150 años y que se encuentra a tan solo 40 millas del centro de Dublín.

At present, in the location of the house which appears in the 1827 Ordnance Survey map of Meath, we find Ballinakill House and Mews, a 150 years old Irish farm house based in Enfield, Co. Meath, only 40 minutes drive from Dublin city centre

Esta Antigua casa era el centro de una importante granja ganadera que pertenecía a la familia local de Cosgrave. En los años 1940s tenía una extensión de 1400 acres y suministraba Ganado al Mercado Británico. El Ganado se compraba en las granjas del oeste de Irlanda, se trasportaba a Enfield por tren donde se engordaba en los ricos pastos del Condado de Meath. Durante el invierno, el Ganado se alimentaba y se preparaba para llevarlo al Mercado en primavera. El Ganado se transportaba a Dublín por lo que es hoy la carretera nacional N4.

This 150 year old house was the centre of a large cattle farm, owned by the Cosgrave family, a local farming family. There was 1400 acres with the property in the 1940s, when Ireland was supplying cattle to the British market. Cattle were bought in the West of Ireland, brought to Enfield by rail for fattening on the rich land of County Meath. During the winter, cattle were stall fed and ready for market in the spring. Drovers brought the cattle into Dublin on the main road, now the N4.