



DNA Study of Darby Quin & Mary Ashworth Quin Married in Westminster, London, England 1683c - 1754

Darby Quin, was born in France circa **1670**. **Darby's** family had left Ireland in 1603 and returned by 1770 under aliases.

The expression Irish of Nantes denotes a community formed in the 17th century and of great importance in the 18th century. It was originally composed of Jacobite political refugees from Ireland fleeing the Glorious Revolution of 1688. This community eventually extended to the ports of Bordeaux and La Rochelle as well as to the French colony of Saint-Domingue.

The refugees were largely aristocrats, no longer able to bear arms or command troops. They threw themselves instead into colonial trade, creating numerous trading companies, among them those leading in the Transatlantic slave trade. They also integrated themselves fully into the city of Nantes, marrying the daughters of the local nobility. In Ireland these refugees in France were known as Wild Geese by their detractors.

Nantes was the foremost port for the Irish trading fleet. Out of sixty Jacobite company headquarters and trading houses in Europe during the mid-18th century, two thirds were based in four ports: 12 in Nantes, 9 in Bordeaux, 8 in Cadiz and a dozen in Stockholm and Gothenburg (although these were essentially branch offices).

The community also included a large number of priests. Bishop Robert Barry of Cork, Bishop Cornelius O'Keefe of Limerick and Bishop Patrick Comerford of Waterford all lived in Nantes.

In 1695, the Bishop of Nantes gave them the use of his residence during the summer, the manoir de la Touche, which was to become a seminary for Irish priests, active until the French Revolution.

Lastly, there were Irish people of more modest rank or means, who generally took on occupations relating to maritime commerce - captains, pilots, coopers and porters.

The standing of the Irish in Nantes grew steadily, if we observe the course of events across three generations. The first generation, of Nicolas Luker, Paul Sarsfield, André Geraldin and Nicolas Lée, emigrated to France in the middle of the 17th century, after the Irish Rebellion of 1641. They were joined later on by other Irish refugees following the Glorious Revolution of 1688 and the Treaty of Limerick in 1691. This wave of emigrants was not confined to Nantes. The historian Gabriel Audisio notes the presence of Irish Catholic soldiers in the armies of the Duke of Savoy and of the Marquis of Pianezza, which took part in the bloody repression of the Waldensians during the Piedmont Easter.

The second generation included Luc O'Shiell, the pirate Phillip Walsh, based in Saint-Malo, and Jean Stapleton, with his associate Jacques Rulidge. They were welcomed with open arms by a country in the midst of the War of the League of Augsburg and Louis XIV welcomed several thousand Irish exiles at the Jacobite court of Saint-Germain-en-Laye. He made the Irish the spearhead of his army, and above all of his navy, particularly during the Jamaica Expedition of 1694. On 8 June 1694, Irish ships formed the bulk of a fleet of 22 vessels and 1,500 men which left Nantes under Admiral Jean-Baptiste du Casse, heading for Jamaica. They burned hundreds of houses and seized 1,300 slaves, whom they took to Saint-Domingue. They did not however attempt to seize the island of Jamaica as they judged this too difficult.

The third generation included the wives and daughters of Luc O'Shiell, Antoine Walsh, Jean Stapleton Junior and Jean-Baptiste MacNemara. They had considerable fortunes, which they invested in property while plotting to overthrow the British government.

The Irish expatriate community was also notable at Bordeaux, where, from 1715, it developed an important trade in salted beef with Ireland, which was used in supplying merchant fleets and overseas colonies.

Important Families of Irish Nantes

- Nicolas Lée was the first to settle in Nantes in 1649
- Paul Sarsfield settled in France in 1658 and Louis XIV granted him French nationality in 1678.[6] His son Patrick Sarsfield served in the king's army 1671-1678 and again 1691-1693, commanding the Irish Brigade after the Treaty of Limerick.
- Jean Stapleton Senior founded a dynasty of Nantais shipowners. He owned plantations in Saint-Domingue as well as running a business in the Atlantic slave trade.
- The O'Riordan family, originally from Cork and Limerick, were important traders and shipowners in 18th century Nantes.
- Antoine Walsh, the most important trader in 18th century Nantes, founder of the Angola Company in 1748.
- The Butler family of shipowners, whose name was gallicised as 'Bouteiller', were major importers in Nantes.
- Agnès O'Shiell, daughter of Luc O'Shiell one of the richest traders in Nantes, who were also property owners in Saint-Domingue.
- Anne O'Shiell, manager of one of the biggest slave trading firms in the Nantes slave trade.
- At La Rochelle, Denis MacCarthy was an important trader.
- Victor Martin O'Gorman was elected député from Saint-Domingue. The O'Gorman family owned two plantations at Cul-de-sac.
- A member of the Sutton de Clonard family took part in the La Pérouse Expedition

Judith O'Riordan of the above Riordan Line lived from 1615 until 1675. She married my ancestor Donogh Oge O'Quin 1614-1671 (124th on the Obrien Pedigree) born in Killmallock, Limerick, Munster, Ireland. Donogh Oge O'Quin was born at Clonmacnoise Castle within the Demesne to Donogh O'Quin (123rd on the Obrien Pedigree) and Gabriella Nash.

I genetically match Riordan at 45cM to 8cM through 4 Matches with the highest level of shared DNA at 45cm across four segments whereas the unweighted shared DNA is 52cM across 4 segments with the longest segment of 21cM.

I also match Nash at 43 cM across 2 segments, through 21 matches with

unweighted shared DNA 47 cM and the longest segment at 41 cM.
The couple reportedly had 1 male child, Thady O'Quinn

Background

The **Nine Years' War (May 1593 - 30 March 1603)** was a conflict in Ireland between a confederacy of Irish lords (with Spanish support) and the English-led government.

The war was primarily a response to the ongoing Tudor conquest of Ireland, and was also part of the Anglo-Spanish War and the European wars of religion.

Henry VIII of England established the Kingdom of Ireland in 1542 as an English dependency. Various clans accepted English sovereignty under the surrender and regrant policy. Widespread resentment developed amongst the Gaelic nobility against English rule by the early 1590s, due to the execution of Gaelic chieftains, the pillaging of chiefdoms by British sheriffs, and Catholic persecution. The war is generally considered to have begun with Hugh Maguire revolting against the appointment of Humphrey Willis as sheriff of Fermanagh. The war began in Ulster and northern Connacht as Ulster lords Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, and Hugh Roe O'Donnell revolted against English incursions into their territory. The war eventually engulfed the entire island and took on a religious and nationalist dimension.

The confederacy won numerous victories against the English forces in Ireland, such as the Battle of Clontibret (1595) and the Battle of the Yellow Ford (1598), but the English won a pivotal victory against the alliance and their Spanish allies in the siege of Kinsale (1601-02). The war ended with the Treaty of Mellifont (1603). Many of the defeated northern lords left Ireland to seek support for a new uprising in the Flight of the Earls (1607), never to return. This marked the end of Gaelic Ireland and created the groundwork for the foundation of the Plantation of Ulster.

The Nine Years' War was the largest conflict fought by England in the Elizabethan era and one of its costliest. At the height of the conflict (1600-1601) more than 18,000 soldiers were fighting in the English army in Ireland. By contrast, the English army assisting the Dutch during the Eighty Years' War was never more than 12,000 strong at any one time.

The Irish Confederate Wars, took place from 1641 to 1653. It was the Irish theatre of the Wars of the Three Kingdoms, a series of civil wars in Ireland, England and Scotland, all then ruled by Charles I. The conflict caused an estimated 200,000 deaths from fighting, as well as war-related famine and disease.

It began with the Irish Rebellion of 1641, when local Catholics tried to seize control of the Dublin Castle administration. They wanted an end to anti-Catholic discrimination, to increase Irish self-governance, and to roll back the Plantations of Ireland. They also wanted to prevent an invasion by anti-Catholic English Parliamentarians and Scottish Covenanters, who were defying the king. Rebel leader Felim O'Neill claimed to be doing the king's bidding, but Charles condemned the rebellion after it broke out. The rebellion developed into an ethnic conflict between Irish Catholics on one side, and English and Scottish Protestant colonists on the other. These first few months were marked by ethnic cleansing and massacres in Ulster.

Catholic leaders formed the Irish Catholic Confederation in May 1642, which controlled and governed most of Ireland, and comprised both Gaelic and old English Catholics. In the following months and years the Confederates fought against Royalists, Parliamentarians, and an army sent by Scottish Covenanters, with all sides using scorched earth tactics. Disagreements over how to deal with the rebellion helped spark the English Civil War in mid-1642. The king authorized secret negotiations with the Confederates, resulting in a Confederate-Royalist ceasefire in September 1643 and further negotiations. In 1644, a Confederate military expedition landed in Scotland to help Royalists there. The Confederates continued to fight the Parliamentarians in Ireland, and decisively defeated the Covenanter army in the Battle of Benburb. In 1647, the Confederates suffered a string of defeats by the Parliamentarians at Dungan's Hill, Cashel and Knockanuss. This prompted the Confederates to make an agreement with the Royalists. The agreement divided the Confederates, and this infighting hampered their preparations to resist a Parliamentary invasion.

In August 1649, a large English Parliamentary army, led by Oliver Cromwell, invaded Ireland. It besieged and captured many towns from the Confederate-Royalist alliance. Cromwell's army massacred many soldiers and civilians after storming the towns of Drogheda and Wexford. The Confederate capital Kilkenny was captured in March 1650, and the Confederate-Royalist alliance was eventually defeated with the capture of Galway in May 1652. Confederates continued a guerrilla

campaign until April 1653. This saw widespread killing of civilians and destruction of foodstuffs by the English army, who also brought an outbreak of bubonic plague. After the war, Ireland was occupied and annexed by the English Commonwealth, a republic which lasted until 1660. Catholicism was repressed, most Catholic-owned land was confiscated, and tens of thousands of Irish rebels were sent to the Caribbean or Virginia as indentured servants or joined Catholic armies in Europe.

The war in Ireland began with the Rebellion of 1641 in Ulster in October, during which many Scots and English Protestant settlers were killed. The rebellion spread throughout the country and at Kilkenny in 1642 the **Association of The Confederate Catholics of Ireland** was formed to organize the Catholic war effort.

The Confederation was essentially an independent state and was a coalition of all shades of Irish Catholic society, both Gaelic and Old English. The Irish Confederates professed to side with the English Cavaliers during the ensuing civil wars, but mostly fought their own war in defense of the Catholic landed class's interests. The Confederates ruled much of Ireland as a de facto sovereign state until 1649, and proclaimed their loyalty to Charles I. From 1642 to 1649, the Confederates fought against Scottish Covenanter and English Parliamentary armies in Ireland. The Confederates, in the context of the English Civil War, were loosely allied with the English Royalists, but were divided over whether to send military help to them in the war there. Ultimately, they never sent troops to England, but did send an expedition to help the Scottish Royalists, sparking the Scottish Civil War.

The wars produced an extremely fractured array of forces in Ireland. The Protestant forces were split into three main factions (English Royalist, English Parliamentary and Scottish Covenanter) as a result of the civil wars in England and Scotland. The Catholic Confederates themselves split on more than one occasion over the issue of whether their first loyalty was to the Catholic religion or to King Charles I (see the principal factions in the war).

The wars ended in the defeat of the Confederates. They and their English Royalist allies were defeated during the Cromwellian conquest of Ireland by the New Model Army under Oliver Cromwell in 1649-53.

The wars following the 1641 revolt caused massive loss of life in Ireland, comparable in the country's history only with the Great Famine of the 1840s. The ultimate winner, the English parliament, arranged for the mass confiscation of land owned

by Irish Catholics as punishment for the rebellion and to pay for the war. Although some of this land was returned after 1660 on the Restoration of the monarchy in England, the period marked the effective end of the old Catholic landed class.

The plot, October 1641

The rebellion was intended to be a swift and mainly bloodless seizure of power in Ireland by a small group of conspirators led by **Phelim O'Neill**. Small bands of the plotters' kin and dependents were mobilized in **Dublin, Wicklow and Ulster**, to take strategic buildings like Dublin Castle. Since there were only a small number of English soldiers stationed in Ireland, this had a reasonable chance of succeeding. Had it done so, the remaining English garrisons could well have surrendered, leaving Irish Catholics in a position of strength to negotiate their demands for civil reform, religious toleration and Irish self-government. However, the plot was betrayed at the last minute and as a result, the rebellion degenerated into chaotic violence.

Following the outbreak of hostilities, the resentment of the native Irish Catholic population against the British Protestant settlers exploded into violence. Shortly after the outbreak of the rebellion, O'Neill issued the Proclamation of Dungannon which offered justification for the rising. He claimed that he was acting on the orders of Charles I.

The rebellion, 1641-1642

From 1641 to early 1642, the fighting in Ireland was characterized by small bands, raised by local lords or among local people, attacking civilians of opposing ethnic and religious groups. At first, Irish Catholic bands, particularly from Ulster, took the opportunity given them by the collapse of law and order to settle scores with Protestant settlers who had occupied Irish land in the plantations of Ireland. Initially, the Irish Catholic gentry raised militia forces to try to contain the violence but afterwards, when it was clear that the government in Dublin intended to punish all Catholics for the rebellion, participated in the attacks on Protestants and fought English troops sent to put down the rebellion. In areas where British settlers were concentrated, around Cork, Dublin, Carrickfergus and Derry, they raised their own militia in selfdefense and managed to hold off the rebel forces. All sides displayed extreme cruelty in this phase of the war. Around 4,000 Protestants were massacred and a further 12,000 may have died of starvation and exposure after being driven

from their homes. In one notorious incident, the Protestant inhabitants of Portadown were taken captive and then massacred on the bridge in the town. The settlers responded in kind, as did the Government in Dublin, with attacks on the Irish civilian population. Massacres of Catholic civilians occurred at Rathlin Island and elsewhere. The rebels from Ulster defeated a government force at Julianstown, but failed to take nearby Drogheda and were scattered when they advanced on Dublin.

By early 1642, there were four main concentrations of rebel forces: in Ulster under Phelim O'Neill, in the Pale around Dublin led by Viscount Gormanstown, in the south-east, led by the Butler family - in particular Lord Mountgarret and in the south-west, led by Donagh MacCarthy, Viscount Muskerry.

The Confederates' War, 1642-1648

Kilkenny Castle, seat of the Confederate General Assembly

Charles I wanted control of Ireland to mobilize its resources against his opponents in England and Scotland; the Scots and their English Parliamentary allies aimed to prevent this. Over the course of 1642, 10,000 Scots funded by Parliament landed in Coleraine and Carrickfergus, while English forces re-established control over Dublin.

One of the last pieces of legislation approved by both Charles and Parliament before the outbreak of the First English Civil War was the March 1642 Adventurers' Act; this funded the war in Ireland by loans that would be repaid by the sale of lands held by the Irish rebels. As a result, neither side would tolerate the autonomous Catholic state demanded by Irish leaders and both were committed to further land confiscations; enforcing the Adventurers' Act was the primary objective of the 1649 Cromwellian conquest.

This resulted in the formation of Irish Confederacy, based at Kilkenny; by the end of 1642, it controlled two-thirds of Ireland, including the ports of Waterford and Wexford, through which they could receive aid from Catholic powers in Europe. While supported by most Irish Catholics, especially the clergy, many co-religionists among the upper classes were Royalists by inclination, who feared losing their own lands if the plantation settlements were overturned. Some fought against the Confederation; others like Clanricarde, stayed neutral.

Forces initially available to the Confederacy were primarily militia and private levies, commanded by aristocratic amateurs like Lord Mountgarret. These suffered a series of defeats, including Liscarroll, Kilrush, New Ross and Glenmaquinn, but the outbreak of the English Civil War in mid-1642 led to the recall of many English troops. This allowed Garret Barry, a returned Irish mercenary soldier, to capture Limerick in 1642, while the English garrison in Galway was forced to surrender by the townspeople in 1643. By mid-1643, the Confederacy controlled large parts of Ireland, the exceptions being Ulster, Dublin and Cork. They were assisted by divisions among their opponents, with some areas held by forces loyal to Parliament, others by the Royalist Duke of Ormonde and the Covenanters pursuing their own agenda around Carrickfergus. The reality was an extremely complex mix of shifting loyalties; for various reasons, many Ulster Protestants regarded the Scots with hostility, as did some of their nominal allies in Parliament, including Cromwell.

Stalemate

Inchiquin, commander in Munster, who defected to Parliament in 1644, then returned to the Royalists in 1648 with a complex mix of loyalties and motives. The Civil War gave the Confederates time to create regular, full-time armies and they were eventually able to support some 60,000 men in different areas. These were funded by an extensive system of taxation, equipped with supplies from France, Spain and the Papacy and led by Irish professionals like Thomas Preston and Owen Roe O'Neill, who had served in the Spanish army.

However, they arguably squandered an opportunity to conquer all of Ireland by signing a truce or "Cessation of Arms" with the Royalists on 15 September 1643, then spending the next three years in abortive negotiations.[b] The period 1642 to 1646 was dominated by raids, with all sides attempting to starve their enemies by the destruction of crops and supplies, causing great loss of life, particularly among civilians. The bitterness it engendered is illustrated by a Parliamentary Ordinance of October 1644, which forbade 'giving of quarter to any Irishman or Papist born in Ireland who shall be taken in Hostility against the Parliament either upon the Sea or in England and Wales.'

An offensive against Ulster in 1644 failed to make significant progress, while defeat at Marston Moor in July made it increasingly clear the English Royalists were losing the war; two weeks later, the Earl of Inchiquin defected to Parliament, giving them control of the ports of Cork, Kinsale and Youghal.[14] In late 1644, the Confederates took Bandon but Inchiquin retained control of Cork; Preston captured Duncannon

in January 1645, then besieged Youghal but lack of supplies forced him to abandon the siege in March 1645.

Refugees

The opening years of the war saw widespread displacement of civilians with both sides practicing what would now be called ethnic cleansing. In the initial phase of the rebellion in 1641, the vulnerable Protestant settler population fled to walled towns such as Dublin, Cork and Derry for protection. **Others fled to England.**

When Ulster was occupied by Scottish Covenanter troops in 1642, they retaliated for the attacks on settlers by attacks on the Irish Catholic civilian population. As a result, it has been estimated that up to 30,000 people fled Ulster in 1642, to live in Confederate held territory. Many of them became camp followers of Owen Roe O'Neill's Ulster Army, living in clan-based groupings called "creaghts" and driving their herds of cattle around with the army. Outside of Ulster, the treatment of civilians was less harsh, although the "no-mans-land" in between Confederate and British held territory in Leinster and Munster was repeatedly raided and burned, with the result that it too became de-populated.

Victory and defeat for the Confederates

Bunratty Castle, besieged and taken by the Irish Confederates from an English Parliamentary force in 1646.

The stalemate, however, broke in 1646. During the summer after the end of the First English Civil War, the Confederate military tried to make as many gains in Ireland as they could before the expected invasion by the forces of the English Parliament. In that effort they were quite successful. On 5 June 1646, Owen O'Neill defeated a Parliamentary and Scottish army commanded by Robert Munro at Benburb. During July, Thomas Preston leading the Leinster Army of the Confederates captured the Parliamentary stronghold at Roscommon while Donough McCarthy Viscount Muskerry captured the castle of Bunratty.

On 30 July, however, it was proclaimed in Dublin by the Royalists that the Confederate Supreme Council had signed a peace treaty on 28 March 1646 with King Charles as represented by Ormonde. The treaty was signed unbeknownst to the Confederate military commanders and without the participation of the leader

of the Catholic clergy, Rinuccini, who had arrived in Ireland with money and arms as the Papal Nuncio nine months earlier.

Many provisions of the treaty were unacceptable to Rinuccini and the Confederate military commanders, especially sending military support to Royalists in England for a cause that was seemingly ended with the conclusion of the civil war. Rinuccini and the Confederate military commanders also believed that there might be a chance for them to defeat the English in Ireland and take total control given the magnitude of their recent victories. As so, Rinuccini publicly denounced the Ormonde treaty on 12 August. Rinuccini and the Confederate military then marched upon Kilkenny, declared the Ormonde treaty void, and create a new Confederate Supreme Council.

Trying next to take control of Ireland, the Confederate armies commanded by O'Neill and Preston attempted to capture Dublin, Ormonde's Royalist garrison by siege. Their plan to seize Dublin failed, however, as the Royalists had devastated the land around their capital and the Confederate commanders were unable to feed their armies. The inability to capture Dublin was an embarrassment to Rinuccini and the Confederates as it exposed the folly of their strategy of conquering Ireland.

Ormonde then turned to negotiations with the English Parliament and ultimately handed the city over to a Parliamentary army commanded by Colonel Michael Jones on 19 June 1647.

In 1647, the Parliamentary forces inflicted a shattering series of defeats on the Confederates, ultimately forcing them to join a Royalist coalition to try to hold off a Parliamentary invasion. Firstly, in August 1647, when it tried to march on Dublin, Thomas Preston's Leinster army was annihilated at the battle of Dungans Hill by Jones' Parliamentary army. This was the best trained and best equipped Confederate army and the loss of its manpower and equipment was a body blow to the Confederation. Secondly, the Parliamentarians based in Cork devastated the Confederates' territory in Munster, provoking famine among the civilian population. In September, they stormed Cashel, not only taking the town but also massacring its garrison and inhabitants, including several Catholic clerics. When the Irish Munster army brought them to battle at Knocknanauss in November, they too were crushed. Sligo also changed hands again - captured by the Ulster British settlers' army. The battles in this phase of the war were exceptionally bloody: in the battles of 1646-47, the losers had up to half of those engaged killed - most commonly in the rout after

the battle was decided. In the three largest engagements of 1647, no less than 1% of the Irish male population (around 7,000-8,000 men) were killed in battle.

This string of defeats forced the Confederates to come to a deal with the Royalists, and to put their troops under their command. Amid factional fighting within their ranks over this deal, the Confederates dissolved their association in 1648 and accepted Ormonde as the commander in chief of the Royalist coalition in Ireland. Inchiquin, the Parliamentary commander in Cork, also defected to the Royalists after the arrest of King Charles I.

The Confederates were fatally divided over this compromise. Rinuccini, the Papal Nuncio, threatened to excommunicate anyone who accepted the deal. Particularly galling for him was the alliance with Inchiquin, who had massacred Catholic civilians and clergy in Munster in 1647. There was even a brief period of civil war in 1648 between Owen Roe O'Neill's Ulster Army, as he refused to accept the Royalist alliance, and the new Royalist-Confederate coalition. O'Neill neglected to secure adequate supplies and was unable to force a change in policy on his former comrades. During this divisive period the Confederates missed a second strategic chance to reorganize while their opponents were engaged in the Second English Civil War (1648-49), which was lost by their royalist allies.

The Cromwellian War, 1649-1653

Oliver Cromwell landed in Ireland in 1649 to re-conquer the country on behalf of the English Parliament. He left in 1650, having taken eastern and southern Ireland - passing his command to Henry Ireton.

The Confederate/Royalist coalition wasted valuable months fighting with Owen Roe O'Neill and other former Confederates instead of preparing to resist the impending Parliamentary invasion of Ireland. O'Neill later re-joined the Confederate side. Belatedly, in summer 1649, Ormonde tried to take Dublin from the parliamentarians, and was routed by Michael Jones at the battle of Rathmines.

Oliver Cromwell landed shortly afterwards with the New Model Army. Whereas the Confederates had failed to defeat their enemies in eight years of fighting, Cromwell was able to succeed in three years in conquering the entire island of Ireland, because his troops were well supplied, well equipped (especially with artillery), and

well trained. Moreover, he had a huge supply of men, money and logistics to fund the campaign.

The Cromwellian Conquest

His first action was to secure the east coast of Ireland for supplies of men and logistics from England. To this end, he took Drogheda and Wexford, perpetrating massacres of the defenders of both towns. He also sent a force to the north to link up with the British settler army there. Those settlers who supported the Scots and Royalists were defeated by the Parliamentarians at the battle of Lisnagarvey. Ormonde signally failed to mount a military defence of southern Ireland. He based his defences upon walled towns, which Cromwell systematically took one after the other with his ample supply of siege artillery. The Irish and Royalist field armies did not hold any strategic line of defence and instead were demoralised by a constant stream of defeats and withdrawals. Only at the siege of Clonmel did Cromwell suffer significant casualties (although disease also took a very heavy toll on his men). His losses were made good by the defection of the Royalist garrison of Cork, who had been Parliamentarians up to 1648, back to the Parliament side. Cromwell returned to England in 1650, passing his command to Henry Ireton.

In the north, the Parliamentarian/settler army met the Irish Ulster army at the battle of Scarrifholis and destroyed it. Ormonde was discredited and fled for France, to be replaced by Ulick Burke, Earl of Clanricarde. By 1651, the remaining Royalist/Irish forces were hemmed into an area west of the River Shannon, holding only the fortified cities of Limerick and Galway and an enclave in County Kerry, under Donagh MacCarthy, Viscount Muskerry.

Ireton besieged Limerick while the northern Parliamentarian army under Charles Coote besieged Galway. Muskerry made an attempt to relieve Limerick, marching north from Kerry, and was routed by Roger Boyle at the battle of Knocknaclashy. Limerick and Galway were too well defended to be taken by storm, and were blockaded until hunger and disease forced them to surrender, Limerick in 1651, Galway in 1652. Waterford and Duncannon also surrendered in 1651.

Guerrilla War

Galway was the last Irish town to fall to the Parliamentarians, in 1652. While formal resistance ended, the harsh surrender terms resulted in a period of guerrilla

warfare by bands of former soldiers, known as Tóraidhe or 'Tories.' These operated from rugged areas such as the Wicklow Mountains, looting supplies and attacking Parliamentary patrols, who responded with forced evictions and the destruction of crops. The result was widespread famine, aggravated by an outbreak of bubonic plague.

The last organized Irish force surrendered in Cavan in April 1653 and given passage to France to either serve in the French army or with the English Royalist Court in exile. Those captured after this point were executed or transported to penal colonies in the West Indies.

Ireland was plagued with small scale violence for the remainder of the 1650s, partly due to the 1652 Act for the Settlement of Ireland. This created a class of landless former farmers and dramatically altered patterns of Irish land holding, the percentage owned by Protestants increasing from 41% to 78% over the period 1641 to 1660.

Shifting allegiances

The Irish Confederate Wars were a complex conflict in which no fewer than four major armies fought in Ireland. These were the Royalists loyal to King Charles, the Scottish Covenanters (sent into Ulster in 1642 to protect Protestant planters after the massacres that marked the Irish rebellion of 1641 in that region), the Parliamentary army, and the Irish Confederate army to whom most of the inhabitants of Ireland gave their allegiance.[22] During the wars, all of these forces came into conflict at one stage or another. To add to the turmoil, a brief civil war was fought between Irish Confederate factions in 1648.

The Royalists under Ormonde were in conflict with Irish Catholic forces from late 1641 to 1643. Their main enclave was in Dublin. A ceasefire with the Confederate Catholics lasted from 1643 until 1646, when the Confederates again came into conflict with the Royalists. After 1648 most of the Confederates and the Scots joined an alliance with the Royalists. This was the array of forces that was to face Cromwell's army in 1649. Ormonde's handling of the defense of Ireland was however rather inept so that by mid-1650 the defense of Ireland was conducted mainly by Irish Confederate leaders.

The Irish Confederates: formed in October 1642, the Confederation of Kilkenny was initially a rebel Irish Catholic movement, fighting against the English troops sent to put down the rebellion, though they insisted they were at war with the king's advisers and not with Charles himself. They also had to fight the Scottish army that landed in Ulster. From 1642 to 1649, the Confederates controlled most of Ireland except for east and west Ulster, Cork city and Dublin. A cessation was arranged with the Royalists in 1643 after the outbreak of civil war in England and negotiations began to bring the Confederates into the English conflict on the Royalist side. A strongly Catholic faction under the influence of the Irish Bishops and Nuncio Rinuccini emerged in 1646, which opposed signing a peace treaty that did not recognize the position of the Catholic Church in Ireland or return confiscated Catholic land. When this faction ousted the Confederate 'peace party' or pro-Royalists, the Confederates once again clashed with the English Royalists, who abandoned most of their positions in Ireland to the Parliamentarians during 1646. However, after fresh negotiations, an alliance was arranged between the Royalists and Confederates in 1648. Some Confederates (most notably the Ulster army) were however opposed to this treaty initiating a brief Irish Catholic civil war in 1648 in which the Ulster Confederate army was supported by the English Parliament.

The Scottish Covenanters arrived in Ireland in early 1642 to put down the uprising and thereby protect the lives and property of the Scottish Protestant settlers in Ulster. They held most of eastern Ulster for the duration of the war, but were badly weakened by their defeat by the Confederates at the battle of Benburb in 1646. They fought the Confederates (with the support of the English Parliament) from their arrival in Ulster in 1642 until 1648. After the English Parliament and the Scottish Covenanters' alliance broke down, the Scottish forces in Ulster joined the Confederates and Royalists in an alliance against their former allies in 1649.

The Parliamentary Army gained a major foothold in Ireland for the first time in 1644, when Inchiquin's Cork-based Protestant force fell out with the Royalists over their ceasefire with the Confederates. The Protestant settler forces in the north west of Ireland, known as the Laggan Army (or Laggan Force), also came over to the Parliamentarians after 1644, deeming them to be the most reliably anti-Catholic of the English forces. The city of Dublin fell into Parliamentary hands in 1646, when the Royalists surrendered it to an English Parliamentary expeditionary force after the city was threatened by Confederate armies. In 1648 the Parliamentarians briefly gave support to Owen Roe O'Neill's Ulstermen after his fall out with the Confederates: Thus the extreme Catholic and Puritan forces were briefly allied for

mutual expediency. The Ulster Catholic army however joined the Confederate-Royalist alliance after the shock of Cromwell's invasion in August 1649. The most potent Parliamentary force was the New Model Army, which proceeded to conquer Ireland over the next four years and to enforce the Adventurers' Act 1640 by conquering and selling Irish land to pay off its financial backers.

Aftermath

The toll of the conflict was huge. Irish historian William Lecky wrote: Hardly any page in human history is more appalling. A full third of the population of Ireland perished. Thirty or forty thousand of the most energetic left the country and took service in foreign armies. Great tracts were left absolutely depopulated.

William Petty, a Cromwellian who conducted the first scientific land and demographic survey of Ireland in the 1650s (the Down Survey), concluded that at least 400,000 people and maybe as many as 620,000 had died in Ireland between 1641 and 1653. The true figure may well be lower given Petty's outmoded methodology, but the lowest suggested is about 200,000. At the time, according to William Petty, the population of Ireland was only around 1.5 million inhabitants. It is estimated that about two-thirds of the deaths were civilian. The Irish defeat led to the mass confiscation of Catholic owned land and the English Protestant domination of Ireland for over two centuries.

The wars, especially the Cromwellian conquest, were long remembered in Irish culture. Gaelic and Irish poetry of the post-war era laments lack of unity among Irish Catholics in the Confederation and their constant infighting, which was blamed for their failure to resist Cromwell. Other common themes include the mourning of the old Irish Catholic landed classes, which were destroyed in the wars, and the cruelty of the Parliamentary forces.

Battles

1641 - Portadown Massacre
1641 - Siege of Drogheda
1641 - Battle of Julianstown
1642 - Battle of Swords[25]
1642 - Battle of Liscarroll
1642 - Battle of Kilrush

1642 - Battle of Glenmaquin
1642 - Sack of the Claddagh
1642 - Siege of Limerick 1642
1643 - Battle of New Ross (1643)
1643 - Battle of Cloughleagh
1643 - Battle of Clones
1643 - Battle of Portlester[26]
1643 - Siege of Forthill
1645 - Siege of Duncannon
1646 - Battle of Benburb
1646 - Siege of Bunratty
1647 - Battle of Dungans Hill
1647 - Sack of Cashel
1647 - Battle of Knocknanauss
1649 - Siege of Dublin
1649 - Battle of Rathmines
1649 - Siege of Drogheda
1649 - Sack of Wexford
1649 - Siege of Waterford
1649 - Battle of Arklow/Glascarrick
1649 - Battle of Lisnagarvey
1649 - Siege of Derry (1649)[27]
1650 - Siege of Kilkenny[28]
1650 - Siege of Clonmel
1650 - Battle of Tecroghan
1650 - Battle of Scarrifholis
1650 - Siege of Charlemont
1650 - Battle of Macroom
1650 - Battle of Meelick Island
1651 - Siege of Limerick (1650-1651)
1651 - Battle of Knocknaclashy
1652 - Siege of Galway

Soldiers

Alasdair MacColla
Hugh Dubh O'Neill
George Monck

Richard Talbot, 1st Earl of Tyrconnel
Michael Jones (soldier)
Theobald Taaffe, 1st Earl of Carlingford
Political figures:
Patrick D'Arcy
Richard Martyn
James Tuchet, 3rd Earl of Castlehaven
Richard Bellings
Nicholas French
Patrick O'Neill (Irish soldier)
Giovanni Battista Rinuccini
Nicholas Plunkett
Charles II

Places

Clonmel
Rathfarnham Castle
Trim Castle
Cahir Castle
Narrow Water
Ross Castle
Rock of Cashel
Charlemont Fort
General:
Chronology of the Irish Confederate Wars
Chronology of the Wars of the Three Kingdoms
Confederate Ireland
Cromwellian conquest of Ireland
Irish Rebellion of 1641
List of Irish rebellions
List of Irish battles

Irish Confederate War 1641 were attainted by the Monarchs English invaders² after the Capitulation of Limerick where we were all but one line dispossessed as traitors to the English Crown. We were of the Noble Gaelic that had existed since Conn of

the hundred battles. We are of the Limerick line of Captain Thady Quin that was restored after many trials that later become Earls of Dunraven, Mount Earl from Richard Valentine Quin's line of which I fit into the unhanded gentry category portion of the same line as proven by an encircled male line by all FEMALE lines of those married to the former Earls.

The caveat is that I match in this way until the 4th Earl of Dunraven via yDNA, Mount-Earl. The 5th, 6th and 7th Earls have a dissimilar yDNA haplogroup associated with Taylour. The Taylour line had married into the Quin line and changed their name to Quinn by Royal License. As such, I match the 5th, 6th and 7th earls through their wives maiden names via atDNA.

Genetically my line at first investigation appears to be leaving Ireland with the Flight of the Earls. The Flight of the Earls took place in September 1607, when Hugh O'Neill, 2nd Earl of Tyrone, and Rory O'Donnell, 1st Earl of Tyrconnell, and about ninety followers left Ulster in Ireland for mainland Europe. Their permanent exile was the end of the old Gaelic order in Ireland.

The next exodus came in 1690, during the same war and many of those that left formed the French Irish Brigade, who are sometimes misdescribed as Wild Geese.

The Flight of the Wild Geese was the departure of an Irish Jacobite army under the command of Patrick Sarsfield from Ireland to France, as agreed in the Treaty of Limerick on 3 October 1691, following the end of the Williamite War in Ireland. The first Irish troops to serve as a unit for a continental power formed an [Irish regiment](#) in the Spanish [Army of Flanders](#) in the [Eighty Years' War](#) in the 1590s.

^[2] The regiment had been raised by an English Catholic, [William Stanley](#), in Ireland from native Irish soldiers and mercenaries, whom the English authorities wanted out of the country. (See also [Tudor conquest of Ireland](#)). Stanley was given a commission by [Elizabeth I](#) and was intended to lead his regiment on the English side, in support of the Dutch [United Provinces](#). However, in 1585, motivated by religious factors and bribes offered by the Spaniards. Stanley defected to the Spanish side with the regiment. In 1598 Diego Brochero de Anaya wrote to the Spanish King [Philip III](#).

More broadly, the term **Wild Geese** is used in Irish history to refer to **Irish soldiers** who left to serve in continental **European armies in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries**.

The rationale in relation to the Flight of the Wild Geese I s founded with the R-FGC11134 match in La Rochelle.

I reference this genetically by a 2019 yDNA R-FGC11134 SNP match on the y-chromosome. This SNP match is quite distant but the echo is present in my DNA. The estimated time frame of a common ancestor is 35,000 years ago.

Darby Quin of La Rochelle where parts of the O'Quin family fled to upon departing Ireland in 1603.

The expression "Irish of Nantes" denotes a community formed in the 17th century and of great importance in the 18th century. It was originally composed of Jacobite political refugees fleeing the violence of Britain's revolutions, particularly the Glorious Revolution of 1688. This community eventually extended to the ports of Bordeaux and La Rochelle as well as to the Colony of Saint-Domingue.

The refugees were largely aristocrats, no longer able to bear arms or command troops. They threw themselves instead into colonial trade, creating numerous trading companies, among them those leading in the Transatlantic slave trade. They also integrated themselves fully into the city of Nantes, marrying the daughters of the local nobility. In Ireland these refugees in France were known as Wild Geese by their detractors. Nantes was the foremost port for the Irish trading fleet. Out of sixty Jacobite company headquarters and trading houses in Europe in the mid-18th century, two thirds were based in four ports: 12 in Nantes, 9 in Bordeaux, 8 in Cadiz and a dozen in Stockholm and Gothenburg where they are taxed as branch offices of other companies. The community also included a large number of priests. Bishop Robert Barry of Cork, Bishop Cornelius O'Keefe of Limerick and Bishop Patrick Comerford of Waterford whom all lived in Nantes. In 1695, the Bishop of Nantes gave them the use of his residence during the summer, the manoir de la Touche, which was to become a seminary for Irish priests whom were active until the French Revolution. There were Irish people of more modest rank or means that generally resumed occupations relating to maritime commerce such as ship captains, pilots, coopers and porters. The dispossessed Gentry of England became land barons in the Virginia Colony an original part of Carolana, then Carolina, then a Proprietary Colony as North Carolina and South Carolina which consisted of the Frontiers that would later become Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Alabama onward over

time to Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas with new immigrants also aptly named Laughlin Quinn of the same genetic line as ours.

Darby Quin arrives to what were called the Settlements of the Rappohannock in 1702 as a French Huguenot Refugee from London. He had fled La Rochelle, France when The Edict of Fontainebleau was signed on 22 October 1685. The edict issued by French King Louis XIV and is also known as the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes to end.

The lack of universal adherence to Louis IV's religion did not sit well with Louis XIV's vision of perfected autocracy. He left hastily for Amsterdam and then onto England where preparations were already underway for at least 10 lines of Quin families from the whole of the isles and France had been preparing to emigrate from England to the English colonies in Virginia and North Carolina. His father John Quinn had taken him and Mary to London from France, to Holland and onto London.

After Darby Quin arrived in 1702, it would be 10 years before passage for Mary Quin née Ashworth, the mother of Darby Quin, II arrive together to the Settlements of Manikin Town, Rappohannock, Williamsburg, then the Rapidan settlements and ultimately to Culpeper where they are also listed as French Huguenot Refugees.

Darby Quin represents the first wave of new, well positioned and financed men to take grants west of Rappohannock without much effort as they were predominantly lawyers and land speculators that were well accustomed with English settlement plans and all forms of associated commerce.

Through his line of descendants, there are three that come to mind that are not often associated with Laughlin (1713-1774) of Carteret, who by all accounts would be one of his eldest children that left the area well before Darby's will was written. Which in itself is a quagmire with John Quinn of Edenton, Chowan County and then in New Bern in Craven County within the various Masonic Lodges in New Bern, Wilmington, Fayetteville and in the Western Scottish Lodges.

John Quinn's first appearance is in New Bern with his grandson Michael Quinn, the son of Capt. Michael Quinn believed to be a traitor to the cause. I expect this is the relationship within my yDNA and the yDNA of undisclosed genetic testers in Tennessee today. In fact, you will still find this line in New Bern as very well

adapted entrepreneurs, lawyers, judges, farmers, merchants and certainly all fishermen in one way or another.

Genetically he looks like a 1st cousin about 11 times removed. Not 100% certain as to the actual relationship, but do have a myriad of dissimilar surnames without trees themselves in the specific areas of Tennessee where Capt. Michael Quinn of the North Carolina, Continental line took his bounty grants upon retiring from the American Revolution and had them revoked after his demise in Edenton, Chowan as a Traitor that was murdered in the Halifax Jail. The alleged Perpetrator was Colonel Linton, Here is a link to the Original Facsimile of the DocSouth Project at UNC Chapel Hill.

<https://docsouth.unc.edu/csr/index.php/document/csr22-0728>

To read about Captain Quinn's legacy, check here for Tributaries a Publication by the NC Maritime Commission. Goto page 12 to end up on the presiding page where his story is partially told.

[https://img1.wsimg.com/blobby/go/40027c43-65e1-4cdd-839e-69242972aacf/downloads/5b8c54a3-a557-40dc-8353-f14ddb56c37e/Our Captain Quinn goto Page 12.pdf?ver=1754304892222](https://img1.wsimg.com/blobby/go/40027c43-65e1-4cdd-839e-69242972aacf/downloads/5b8c54a3-a557-40dc-8353-f14ddb56c37e/Our%20Captain%20Quinn%20goto%20Page%2012.pdf?ver=1754304892222)

Why you ask? Is he a traitor or a spy. I suggest SPY as he was the very same neighborhood in Culpeper as General George Washington was building what became Mt. Vernon. My ancestors has married into the Vernon family before the Revolution and genetics validates this at more than 34 cM.

Read the articles linked above !

Then there is James and another John Quinn in the neighborhood of what today is East Rocky Mount, Nash, NC a descendant of the early Tarlbe O'Quinn's son Daniel O'Quinn most likely.

The correct information for these matches from Kentucky and Tennessee are easily resolved thanks to modern genetics and a corresponding paper trail. These men are from Culpeper and also the genetic lines of Darby Quin, Darby Quinn Jr., Richard Quinn and John Quinn of which my ancestor Laughlin Quin of Carteret County, Province of North Carolina is an undocumented child of Darby Quinn and Mary.

Timothy A. Quinn

Daniel Boone Connection via yDNA and atDNA.

A list of verified pioneers at Fort Boonesborough was compiled by H. Thomas Tudor, Registrar of the Society of Boonesborough and furnished compliments of the Society of Boonesborough by James J. Shannon Jr.

Benjamin Quinn is listed in two sources in 1780 with James Quinn and Thomas Quinn mentioned in the "French Tipton Papers" Townsend Room, Eastern Kentucky University Library lists all three men.

With the notebook of Anna Turley Noland, a verified direct descendant Captain David Gass on Black family and related families page 37-38.

It is further confirmed that one of Benjamin Quinn's children, Martha Quinn married John Boone in 1768 and Ethelred Boone is their son.

Quin and Quinn men identified as French Huguenot Refugees

Arriving to Rappahannock settlements of then, Essex County, Colony of Virginia

1700 - William Quin, FRENCH REFUGEE who arrived in Virginia

1701 - Thomas Quin, FRENCH REFUGEE who arrived to Virginia

1702 - Giller Quinn, FRENCH REFUGEE who arrived in Virginia

1702 - Darby Quine, FRENCH REFUGEE who landed in Virginia

1712 - Darby Quin, FRENCH REFUGEE who arrived in Virginia

1712 - Mary Quin, FRENCH REFUGEE who arrived in Virginia

1712 - Richard Quin, PRISONER delivered to Rappahannock, Virginia and then again in 1723 - Richard Quin, PRISONER who arrived to Annapolis, Maryland on the basis he was a known and verbal dissenter.

The French Connection to the Michaux Family

In 1702 as the Michaux family arrives to the French Huguenot Settlements of Rappahannock in the Virginia Colony where Darby Quin is also aboard their ship as a French Huguenot Refugee.

The journey of Dr. Michaux and his wife Susanna Michaux née Rochette and their daughters, The Michaux family Irish Nantes for Amsterdam, then onto London where the ship they boarded was in port. The two failed were embarking on an urgent and necessary endeavor to escape religious freedoms to an entirely new identity in the Virginia Colony and the Province of Carolina where their descendants continue to prosper today.

Darby Quin II, married Mary Novitt who was born circa 1698 in Culpeper Virginia. The two were married in 1718. Mary passed on 21 Dec 1754 at their home in Culpeper County. The couple had two children, Elizabeth Quinn born in 1719 in Culpeper who married George G. Bruce of Augusta County, Colony of Virginia in 1738. Genetic matches in this line via atDNA report this line to me. Elizabeth Bruce passed in Bland, Virginia, circa 1787.

Elizabeth and George had 7 children of which R-FGC11134 SNP matches exist and revealed this extension of family to me. I have zero matches to Novitt and thus am not of this line.

Richard Quinn born circa 1720, married Elizabeth Mann of Culpeper also in 1738.

Whereas I match Manning at 325cm across 12 segments making this my missing ancestor, or the alias of Laughlin m'Ricahrd Quin of Carteret County in North Carolina and appearing as Richard Quin in Culpeper of the Virginia Colony.

As if by chance another Quinn arrives from the Essex jail where one Richard Quin, Gentleman had been imprisoned in a charge as being an English Dissenter or English Separatist were Protestant Christians who separated from the Church of England in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Richard Quinn was placed aboard ships operated by Jonathan Forward who had contracted to the crown for transportation of all those in England's jails without bond, later billing the crown once delivered to the colonies.

By the time the ship FORWARD reaches Annapolis, Maryland, Richard Quinn disembarks with his passage paid by family there moving onto the French Huguenot settlements of Manakin-Sabot. Manakin Sabot consists of the villages of Manakin and Sabot. Today the area is an unincorporated community in Goochland

County, Virginia, United States. The area is located northwest of Richmond in the Piedmont and is part of the Greater Richmond & Fredericksburg neighborhoods.

Darby Quin is born circa 1665 in Athlone, Westmeath, Ireland. Darby is married to Mary Ashworth whom I match via atDNA. I also match atDNA to their son John Quin through his wife Suzanne Elizabeth Michaux of Amsterdam, herself a daughter of Dr. Abraham Michaux and Susanne Rochette Michaux, both of Amsterdam and French Huguenot Refugees immigrating to the settlements of Manikin Sabot along the Rappahannock River.

In the Michaux family records we find their daughter Susanne marrying John Quin moving south to what they called the Albemarle settlements that existed along the border between NC and VA. The two are found among multiple county record books as acquiring large tracts of land to be settled by others in North Carolina, mainly along the Virginia border and coastal regions of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. On September 28, 1728 Richard Quinn receives a patent for 800 acres of land on the north side of the Rapidan River from King George II in King and Queen County, Colony of Virginia.

Next, taken from the Virginia Patent Books for Culpeper County, Patent Book 13, page 292 we can extract the following from the Chancery Court files for Madison County, Colony of Virginia. The worshipful court of Madison in Chancery sitting, humbly complaining and show unto your worships your Orators Benjamin Quinn and James Quinn with your oratrixes and orators Sally Quinn, Nancy Quinn, Joshua Quinn, Hiram Quinn and Durandy Quinn, all infants, or very young and heirs of John Quinn deceased, by James Quinn their next friend, that a certain Richard Quinn (the father of your orators Benjamin and James, the paternal grandfather of your infant orators and oratrixes, and the father of Richard Quinn Jr. deceased) did in his lifetime divide all his estate, both real and personal, among his children and at the time of that Division the said Richard Sr. did completely divest himself of all right, title, or claim to the estate so divided. Heirs and Children of John Quinn deceased by names Orators that were very young or infants.

Richard Quinn is the father of: John Quinn, Benjamin Quinn, James Quinn, Richard Quinn, Jr. - deceased .

Richard Quinn is the grandfather of: Sally Quinn, Nancy Quinn, Joshua Quinn, Hiram Quinn & Durandy Quinn.

Orators (Brothers of John) Benjamin Quinn & James Quinn Oratrixes and Orators (Children of John and Susanne; Sally Quinn, Nancy Quinn, Joshua Quinn, Hiram Quinn & Durandy Quinn

In fact, descendants of this lineage married into the Dr. Abraham Michaux family of Manikin Sabot, Colony of Virginia.

Then two of their Quinn grandchildren are found with the Daniel Boone contingent that came from Culpeper of the original Orange County out of Northern Neck at Germanna near Fort Wilderness of today.

The geography in question is the area at Culpeper nearest to Fredericksburg in modern terms. I have so many yDNA matches here that are 1st through 7th cousins many times removed.

Darby is easily locatable within the Colonial records leading up to the American Revolution and long afterward. Generally, the area of Culpeper has the Potomac River to the NE, the Rappahannock River to the SE and the Rapidan River to the SW where records remain extant as of 2022.

Mary Ashworth
(1689 - 1784)

Mary Quin née Ashworth (1689 - is the brother of Jonathan Ashworth according to his descendant atDNA match to me. He lived from 7 Mar 1681 - 1767 and was also born in Westminster, Middlesex, London in 1689 with his sister now Mary Quinn who passed in Bromfield Parish of Old Culpeper in March or April of 1784.

Mary's body was well prepared and preserved for her return to London, where she would be interred at St James-in-the-Fields with her family also interred there.

The church is known as St James's Church, Piccadilly, St. James's Church, Westminster, and St James-in-the-Fields an Anglican church on Piccadilly in the centre of London, United Kingdom.

I match Ashworth from 9 cM to 13 cM at Ancestry DNA which only means that the line of Darby Quin is my 1st cousin once removed. However, they closely match the

Timothy A. Quinn

lines of John O'Quin, Donogh O'Quin and his wife Gabriella Nash, Donogh Oge O'Quin and his wife Judith O'Riordan, the line of Thady O'Quin and Bridget Rice through Darby Quin Senior who passed in Culpeper of the Virginia Colony September 16th 1756.

This detail further reinforces my line's autosomal matches as above Darby, the descendants also match at high centimorgan values just as I do.