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Don Lane

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The History of the Quillen Family.

There are two primary legends of the history of the Quillen family, or MacQuillen as it was originally known in Ireland. The first of these legends has the MacQuillens being lineal descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages, High King of Ireland from 379 to 404 AD. The second legend, more to the liking of most scholars, is that the MacQuillens were simply a Norman family known as the de Mandevilles that had "gone native". Most scholarly sources dispute the male descent from Niall, saying that the de Mandeville family allied itself with the O'Neill family and were provided a "bogus" pedigree for purposes of Irish politics. If one is to confine the term "direct descendant" to the male line, this would probably have to be assumed true. However, given the politics of the time, it is likely that an alliance marriage, probably through Sincin Mor or his immediate descendant, to a female of the Clannaboy O'Neills in all likelihood explains both the legend and the ability of the MacQuillen/Mandeville clan to prosper under the Red Earl of Ulster, seize the Route after the Red Earls death, endure the assassination of the Brown Earl of Ulster (done by the de Mandevilles), and form a long term alliance with the Clannaboy O'Neills.

History of the Name

During the 1860s, two articles were published in the Ulster Journal of Archaeology on the MacQuillens. Both authors contend to have had conversations with, and access to the family papers of, the MacQuillens. The MacQuillens asserted that

they are descended from Fiacha MacUillin, youngest son to Niall of the Nilte Hostages; and that their ancestors, from the beginning of the 5th century to the latter end of the 12th, were, according to native phraseology, "kings" or princes of Ulidia, and from the 12th to the 16th, of Dalriada. There is no authentic Irish history that can be produced which disproves this claim, but there is also no Irish history that supports the claim. There is, however, a significant body of work that implies that at least some of the family had either moved to Wales and then returned during the Norman invasion, or that there is a significant connection to a Norman family that arrived during the Norman invasion and stayed on in the Ulster area. This argument appears to have been originally based on the fact that the name MacQuillen is not solely of Irish origin. It has Irish elements as well as foreign influences. It is interesting to note that some sources do not even recognize a son of Niall named Fiacha or Fiachra, however most seem to. All credible sources recognize a step brother to Niall named Fiachra.

A later article, published in 1938 by noted Irish historian Edmund Curtiss, traces the name back to a branch of the de Mandevilles. Curtiss' research focuses on the more authentic Irish histories including *The Annals of the Four Masters*, *The Annals of Ulster*, and other documents not associated with the MacQuillen family. Curtiss found evidence of the de Mandevilles signing contracts as mercenaries to Norman Earls, and uses English historical documents to document that in 1271 the Mandevilles forcefully appropriated the territory later known as The Route, where the MacQuillens magically appeared later.

The de Mandevilles were a Cambro-Norman family who settled Ulster during the Anglo-Norman invasions of the late 12th century. Their home country was in the areas of Antrim known as the Route and the Glens, with their seat at the castle of Dunluce. They became gaelicized very early, forming a sept on the native model. They are likely descendants of William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex. The Irish historian Edmund Curtiss in his *History of Ireland* identified the Mandevilles in the Ulster area as cousins of Richard De Burgh, the Red Earl of Ulster. A branch of the Essex de Mandevilles is known to be cousins to the De Burgh line (interested parties can confirm this through most on line Royal genealogy databases). Possibly as descendants of William de Mandeville, they assumed the Gaelic name Mac Uighilin (Mac William), whence MacQuillan, although most sources believe that there was an ancestor named Hugh or Hugelin de Mandeville, and that MacQuillan is a derivative of Mac Hugelin. Their chief was Lord of the Route of Antrim ("The McQuillan of the Route"), the route referred to apparently being the usual route between Scotland and Ireland. Their chief

residence was at the Castle of Dunluce until, following their major defeat at the battle of Ora in 1563 and again in 1580 by Sorley Boy MacDonnell, they were finally dispersed by the MacDonnells.

In 1315 the de Mandevilles joined the Irish King Edward Bruce in his abortive attempt to unite the Irish and Scots against England. By that time they had become indistinguishable from any native Gaelic sept - in the words of a contemporary "they were as Irish as the worst." They were described as Princes of Dalriada and ranked, at any rate in the fourteenth century, as hereditary High Constables of Ulster. In 1331 Henry de Mandeville was appointed Seneschal of Ulster by his cousin John de Burgh the Red Earl of Ulster, father-in-law of Robert Bruce, prior to de Burgh's death. However, the Mandevilles, already in the process of going native, murdered William de Burgh, the new young Earl of Ulster in 1333 at the Ford of Carrickfergus as a result of a family feud when de Burgh ignited a resumption of the long standing clan hostilities between the de Burghs and the FitzGerald. In the process of this feud, Henry de Mandeville, seneschal of Ulster, was accused of treason and imprisoned in Dublin, resulting in the assassination of Earl William by the de Mandevilles in 1333. Following the death of Earl William, English records virtually cease as the area was thrown into chaos. The Clannaboy O'Neills take advantage of the situation to gain control of much of the area, with the Mandevilles, as their allies, consolidating their control over the Route. Several Mandevilles were tried for the murder, and some of the lands were shown as seized in English records, however, Irish records would seem to indicate that the seizure was ineffective due to lack of English control. MacQuillin names now take the place of Mandeville names as the Seneschal, or High Constable, of Ulster, and as the rulers of the Route. As the High Constables of Ulster, the MacQuillins are thereafter prominent in the war-like activities of the O'Neills, O'Donnells and O'Cahanes in that province up to the date of the battle of Ora, mentioned above, and begin making their appearance in Irish historical documents.

During the 15th century the MacQuillan chiefs were allies of the O'Neills who were the royal family of Ulster and who vigorously opposed English incursions into the area. The MacQuillans, specifically Sincin Mor MacQuillin (Chief of the Name from 1390 to 1449), consolidated their predominant position in northeastern Ulster through this alliance.

There is ample evidence that the de Mandevilles not only existed in Ireland, but were prominent in the Ulster province prior to any mention of the MacQuillen name. There is a contention that the reason the MacQuillens do not appear in the Irish Annals of the Four Masters until 1358 was simply that the MacQuillens, and Dalriada where they ruled, was at peace, hence no notations were made. However, there is a significant and credible argument that the last mentions of the Mandeville family occur during the 1330s, when Henry de Mandeville was Seneschal of Ulster in 1331 and when the de Mandeville family assassinated the English Earl of Ulster 1333. (Henry had been appointed by the English Earl of Ulster John de Burgh. De Burgh was no stranger to rebellion against the English King and father in law to Robert Bruce, the Irish King who attempted to unite the Irish and Scottish against the English). The de Mandevilles then seem to disappear, the hereditary office of Seneschal or High Constable, which is the second in command to the Earl with all of the associated power, coming quickly into the MacQuillen family. In 1358, the Annals of the Four Masters states that "Senicen MacQuillin, high-constable of the province of Ulster, died." Ten years after, they record the death of his successor, a "Sleven MacQuillin," whom also they identify as "constable of the province of Ulster." So between 1333 and 1358, either the de Mandevilles were unseated as the Seneschals of Ulster by the MacQuillens, or the de Mandevilles became the MacQuillens. Although records, especially English, during this period are sketchy due to the anarchy caused by the assassination of the English Earl, there is every reason to believe that if a clan had risen up and not only taken the post in Ulster, but also taken over the lands that the Mandevilles had seized in 1271, some note would have been made at least in the Irish journals. English records show that in 1315 the de Mandevilles joined the Irish King Edward Bruce in his abortive attempt to unite the Irish and Scots against England, so it has been established that they were in active rebellion against England even if one ignores the assassination of the Earl. MacQuillen is specifically identified in English letters of the period as being an English family, so it seems likely that in the power struggle in the Ulster province between 1315 and 1358 resulted in the de Mandevilles "going native" and allying themselves strongly with the native Irish nobility, specifically the Clannaboy O'Neills, against the English King. It seems unlikely, although it is possible, that the Mandevilles were unseated without any notice, but this would not explain the alliance with the O'Neills. It is more likely that the Mandevilles, seeking more power and autonomy, chose to go with the Irish side of the conflict.

Does this preclude a connection to the O'Neill family and Niall? Absolutely not. Given the time period, many alliances were made by, or sealed by, marriages. In turning from the English, the Mandevilles would have needed to gain a strong alliance with the strongest of the Irish rulers in the area, the Clannaboy O'Neills. It is most reasonable to assume that any alliance of the O'Neill family with a Norman family was probably sealed in marriage. Since we know nothing of the wives of the de Mandevilles or the MacQuillens, and very little on the daughters of the ruling Clannaboy O'Neills, there is no evidence to suggest either way. Although it can not be proven, it is likely that the Mandevilles and O'Neills were united through a marriage, and that the sons of this union would take on a more Irish name than Mandeville. It is likely that this occurred with Sincin Mor MacQuillen or one of his immediate descendants. Sincin Mor (translated Jenkin the Great) consolidated and considerably strengthened MacQuillen power - and likely had some help doing so. A marriage alliance with the Clannaboy O'Neills is a relatively high probability.

We then come to the arguments over the meaning of the name MacQuillen, or in Irish Mac Ughilin or several variations thereof. Mac implies "son of." Some say that the Ughilin is William (referring in this case to the more famous, and most important member of the family, William de Mandeville, the first Earl of Essex), some say it is Hugh, and there are even more interpretations, although most of those are minor in comparison to those mentioned above. So this family referred to itself either as the "son of William" or the "son of Hugh." Curtiss was convinced that there was a Hugh de Mandeville in roughly 1270 that gave rise to the branch of the family later to become the MacQuillens. There is no real evidence to support that conclusion, most of it is based on various "genealogies". However, there is ample evidence of a large and extended Mandeville family actively engaged in Ireland.

History of The Clan of the MacQuillens of Antrim

As mentioned above, we know nothing of the MacQuillens prior to the early to mid 14th century. Dalriada, or the province of Ulster, is assumed to be in a very quiet state during the 13th century. While neighboring chiefs were at war with the English, and with one another, there is no mention of conflict, the territory or the rulers. And during the 14th century, in the Annals of the Four Masters, the MacQuillens are mentioned only in passing due to the

general peace. In 1358, the Annals state that "Senicen MacQuillin, high-constable of the province of Ulster, died." Ten years after, they record the death of his successor, a "Sleven MacQuillin," whom also they identify as "constable of the province of Ulster."

The defense of the MacQuillen estates in the Glens and Route make the MacQuillen name more common in the Irish annals during the 15th and 16th centuries. English control was weak, and Scottish adventurers (the descendants of a people that had emigrated from the North of Ireland about a thousand years before) frequently came over, sometimes as friends, sometimes as enemies. Conspicuous among these were the MacDonnells, lords of the Hebrides. Marriages had taken place between the MacDonnells and the Northern Irish princes giving them a familiarity with, and friendly footing in, the country. In the 16th century, however, the MacDonnells began to look to Ulster as a good place to take up permanent residence and control. The current chief of the MacQuillen clan was Edward, who succeeded Roderick MacQuillin, and was either son or grandson to Walter MacQuillin. The year after the Roderick MacQuillin's death, Edward invited the MacDonnells to Dunluce, apparently to obtain their aid in recovering some fortresses that had been taken from him a few months before by the O'Donnell and O'Kane.

From The Annals of the Four Masters -- "1544. O'Donnell marched with a force into the Route, in the north of County Antrim, and took Inis-an-Lochain, on which was a wooden castle and an impregnable fortress, in the possession of Mac Quillin; and after O'Donnell had taken the castle, he gave it to O'Kane. On the same expedition, O'Donnell took the castle, of Baile-an-Loch a (Ballylough, in the parish of Billy), and he found much property, consisting of arms, armour, brass, iron, butter, and provisions, in these castles. O'Donnell also took, after that, Inis-Locha-Burrann and Inis-Locha-Leithinnsi (Loughlynch, in the parish of Billy), in which he likewise found much property. After having burned the surrounding country, he victoriously returned home safe."

"The sons of MacDonnell (Alexander), namely James and Colla, accompanied by a body of Scots, came by invitation to MacQuillin and they and MacQuillin proceeded to Inis-an-Lochain, and took the town from O'Kane's guards. Bryan, the son of Donogh O'Kane, and all that were with him in Inis-an-Lochain, together with all the property, arms, armour, and

spoils, were entirely burned by them; and MacQuillin committed great destruction on O'Kane at that time."

Eleven years later there are references to new incursions that were not by invitation: "1555: Thomas Susig (Thomas Sussex), a new Lord-Justice, came to Ireland, and Anthony St. Leger, the old Lord-Justice, was recalled." That Lord-Justice immediately after "marched with an army, at the instigation of O'Neill, to expel the MacDonnells and the Scots, who were taking possession of, and making settlements in, the Route and Clandeboy. The Lord-Justice, with his forces, remained for six weeks, making devastation on the Scots, and he committed many depredations on them, and slew one or two hundred of the Scots, and afterwards returned with his forces, without receiving submission or hostages."

In another ten years, the Scots are attacked more successfully by the forces of the O'Neill:-- "1565. O'Neill, i.e. John, the son of Con, son of Con, son of Henry, gave the sons of MacDonnell of Scotland (i.e. of Alexander), namely, James, Angus, and Sorley, a great overthrow, in which Angus was slain, and James wounded and taken prisoner, and he died in a year after, of the mortification of his wounds. His death was very much lamented; he was a man distinguished for hospitality, feats of arms, liberality, convivialty, generosity, and the bestowal of gifts. There was not his equal among the Clann Donnell of Ireland or of Scotland at that time."

Of these three sons of Alexander MacDonnell (he had been a guest of Dunluce in 1544 and assisted with the O'Kane and O'Donnell), only Sorley now remained. Edward MacQuillen's sons had begun to view the MacDonnells with less favor than their father did. About two years after Sorley MacDonnell had returned home, his son, Alexander, a dashing young officer who had served in the English army, returned to try his fortune in the country of the Route. The MacQuillen manuscript, or family history, is quoted as saying:

"About the year 1567, CoIl (or Alexander MacDonnell) came into the country with a party of well-armed Highlanders on pretense of helping some of the petty princes of Ulster against others with whom they were then at war; but their real business to Ireland being to fish in troubled waters. MacDonnell had served under Lord Sussex against the Scots, his own countrymen, at the taking of the Island of Raghery, also elsewhere. He had received from him, as a reward for his service, a gold-mounted sword and

gold spurs. On the confiscation of the monastic lands, Queen Elizabeth had presented him with a grant of the monastery of Glenarm and all the lands belonging thereto;" Hence Alexander had a legal footing in the region.

The manuscript goes on to say -- "He (MacDonnell) was soon taken prisoner by one of the O'Neills, and not set at liberty till he had solemnly promised to join him against the Lord-Deputy Sydney, then commanding the English army in Ulster. MacDonnell, on his enlargement, also engaged to bring over more Highlanders from Scotland. But, in the meantime, Edward MacQuillin invited him to spend the winter at Dunluce Castle, and to quarter the Highland soldiers up and down among his tenants till spring; and MacDonnell gladly accepted the hospitable offer."

While the suspicions of MacQuillen's sons remained, MacQuillen's daughter did not participate in her brothers' feelings towards Colonel MacDonnell, and a clandestine marriage was performed to prevent her brothers from interposing. The marriage took place completely unknown to the MacQuillen family.

In the meantime the O'Neill, who captured MacDonnell and obtained a promise to join him against the Lord-Deputy, had been defeated by the O'Donnells, and he now wrote urging for the Scots to come to him without delay. MacDonnell joined them at Cushedun Bay and established a camp. O'Neill met with the Scots, in the course of which some altercation arose, and the MacDonnells murdered O'Neill. The northern chieftains called a council to decide on the measures to be taken. The unanimous decision of that council was that the MacDonnells should be banished from Ulster. The wife of Colonel hurried to the camp at Cushendun and informed her husband. "A night or two after," continues the manuscript, "the whole party, MacDonnell, his wife, and all the Highlanders, sailed off to the Island of Raghety, and from thence to Argyleshire, in Scotland." In the summer of 1569, MacDonnell and a large party of men armed for war again landed in Ireland. On this occasion they encamped at the Convent of Bun-a-Mairge, near the town of Ballycastle. Edward MacQuillen attacked on the 4th day of July, his father old Edward, perhaps unwilling to fight against his son-in-law MacDonnell or perhaps merely because of age, did not go to oppose him. Young Edward MacQuillin and his two brothers, Roderick and Charles, the only three sons of old Edward, attacked MacDonnell in his camp, and were repulsed. In the battle they lost Roderick, who was second in command. In a day or two MacDonnell became the assailant, and attacked and prevailed

over the MacQuillins near the river Glenshesk, and the MacQuillens lost many men and another of the three brothers, Charles MacQuillin. Young Edward MacQuillin, with the residue of his army, then retreated towards the river Aura, and was joined by Shane O'Dennis O'Neill, of Clanaboy, and by Hugh MacPhelemy O'Neill of Tyrone. Hugh MacPhelemy O'Neill was an experienced general, and so the command of the army was given to O'Neill.

MacDonnell was also being reinforced, and was determined to give battle. Marching to the music of four Highland pipers, he attacked the united forces of O'Neill and MacQuillin. In this third battle the Scotch were defeated, and lost two of their best officers and many of the Highland soldiers. O'Neill had been expecting further reinforcements, and had these arrived he might have followed up his victory. But two of his men, whom he had chastised for misconduct that morning, betrayed him. One of them, a piper named O'Cane, immediately deserted to the enemy, and gave MacDonnell information on the imminent arrival of reinforcements prompting an immediate attack by MacDonnell. O'Cane also went to the reinforcements, telling the reinforcing troop that O'Neill had ordered the troop not to move forward because MacDonnell was already defeated. The other betrayer, Hugh MacAulau of the Clinns deserted MacQuillin with a strong party of his men and went over to MacDonnell.

The battle that followed was a disaster for the Irish. The sum total is that, near Gilgorm Castle on the 13th of July, 1569, MacDonnell's army routed the forces of the O'Neill chiefs who had united with the MacQuillins and, before night, both O'Neill and young Edward MacQuillin were among the dead. The latter swam to an island in a neighboring lake after the battle, but being seen by some of MacDonnell's soldiers, he was followed and killed. Thus, in the course of nine days, all three sons of the lord of Dunluce were killed in the battles with MacDonnell.

Edward, the eldest of the three MacQuillin brothers, had been married, and left an infant son named Roderick, or possibly Rory, Oge MacQuillin. Four years after the death of the brothers, Alexander MacDonnell and his family were received by old Edward MacQuillin as free denizens in Dunluce Castle. That year (1573) Alexander MacDonnell, as son-in-law to the old lord, was elected "tanist," and was thus regarded as the chosen heir of the MacQuillin estates until his death. He was killed in single combat with an English officer, whom he had challenged to decide a battle which was pending between their two forces. The annals say: -- "In 1568, Alexander,

the son of Sorley Buidhe, son of Alexander, son of John Cathanach, the son of MacDonnell of Scotland, who was brother of Inghean Dubh ("the dark haired daughter"), the wife of O'Donnell, the mother of Hugh Roe, was slain by Captain Merryman, and by Hugh, son of the Dean O'Gallagher, in the month of May precisely." He left two sons, James and Randall: the age of the latter seems to have very close to that of Roderick Oge MacQuillin, the other grandson of Edward MacQuillin. James MacDonnell, Alexander's eldest son, died in 1601, four years before his maternal grandfather.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth, the MacQuillin name was represented by Edward MacQuillin, then about a hundred years old; by his grandson, Roderick Oge MacQuillin; and by Roderick's son Richard. Roderick seems to have been regarded, after the death Alexander MacDonnell, as the elected 'tanist,' and the lineal heir of the ancestral estates of Dalriada. It does not appear that Sorley or any other of the MacDonnells of the sixteenth century ever succeeded in excluding, or that they even attempted to exclude the MacQuillins from the Castle of Dunluce. It is true, however, that Alexander, from 1573 to 1586, lived in Dunluce Castle as tanist, and he took on himself the active duties of that position, which probably included the real, though not the nominal lordship; and, after Alexander's death, his sons doubtless regarded Dunluce as a family home, just as the other grand-children of Edward MacQuillin did.

The treaty of peace with the rebellious great Earls of Tyrone and Tirconnell with Queen Elizabeth, which left them in possession of their estates, caused bitter disappointment among the English officers who had been looking towards a division of the confiscated property of those chieftains as their main reward. When King James came to the throne, his first Irish difficulty was how to get hold of sufficient land in Ireland to divide among the numerous candidates, so as to keep down discontented murmuring. In addition, he had his own personal favorites on whom he wished to bestow property. Royal advisers pointed to the seizure and dismemberment of Dalriada as a politic step. James, while approving the idea of the unjust seizure, felt that he ought to secure the interest of one of the grandsons of MacQuillin and, to ensure success and gratitude, it should be the one whose chance of inheritance was likely otherwise to fall through. Randal MacDonnell was his man, and he appears unscrupulously to have united in the scheme of disinheriting the MacQuillins altogether. After giving to him the lion's share, the King subdivided and distributed the residue of his grandfather's estates among English and Scotch expectants. Thus, it was that

Sir Randal, "during the very first year of James' reign in England, received a plenary grant of the Route and Glynn's, a territory extending from Lame to Coleraine, and comprising about three hundred and fifty-four thousand acres statute measure." These vast estates included the present parishes of Coleraine, Ballyaghan, Ballywillen, Ballyrashane, Dunluce, Kildollagh, Ballintoy, Billy, Derrykeighan, Longhills, Ballymoney, Kilraghts, Finvoy, Rasharkin, Dunaghy, Romoan, Annoy, Culfeightrin, Layd, Ardelinis, Ticmacrean, Templeoughter, Solar, Carncastle, Killyglen, Kilwaughter, and Lame, together with the Island of Rathlin. The Antrim property, as originally granted to Randal MacDonnell, thus comprised seven baronies-North-East Liberties of Coleraine, Lower Dunluce, Upper Dunluce, Kilconway, Carey, Lower Glenarm, and Upper Glenarm. "The lord of those broad lands, therefore, may well be described as a fortunate man, when it is remembered that not only had he done nothing to earn this magnificent grant from the English Government, but he had actually spent his youth in open and formidable rebellion."

Edward MacQuillin, who according to legend was blind, was so dismayed over the actions of the king that unexpectedly his sight returned, and for the sake of his grandson, he went to see the English king in person. James was touched by the appearance and appeal of the venerable patriarch, and promised to do what he could in furnishing Roderick with a handsome estate. This visit to the England seems to have been a short time before old Edward MacQuillin's death. He died in 1605 at the age of 102 years. In 1608, after the rebellion and death of Sir Cahir O'Dogherty, when the Innishowen property of O'Dogherty was confiscated, King James commissioned Sir John Chichester to inform MacQuillin that Innishowen should be transferred to him. To take possession of the O'Dogherty's estates in Innishowen was repulsive to MacQuillin's sense of honor and nationality. Sir John Chichester, seeing how he felt, offered to give him in exchange Clanaghartie, a section of the Dalriadan lands that had been assigned to himself. The offer was gladly accepted though the real value of the latter was far inferior to the former. About ten years after that, King James authorized the "Plantation" of Ulster, which deprived the MacQuillins of all estated property.

The exchange between Chichester and MacQuillin had been ratified by the King through letters patent. D'Alton says that the territory granted in 1608 to the heir of the MacQuillins and "situated in Clondeboy, County of Antrim, comprised, as stated in the patent, twenty-one extensive townlands,

with all herefitaments, advowsons, etc., of churches formerly belonging to any religious houses therein; the MacQuillin being bound to find and maintain, every year, for the space of forty days, two able horsemen, and six footmen, to serve the King, Lord-Deputy, or Governor of Carrickfergus, whenever required within the province of Ulster, and to answer all risings out and general hostings." There is no mention of whether MacQuillin failed in fulfilling any of the above stipulations. or on what other pretense the letters patent for the holding of Clanaghartie were recalled; but in 1619 the King issued a Royal Letter demanding the surrender of the territory from the patentee. The heir of the MacQuillin name was accordingly left landless, and one of the Chichester family, Sir Arthur Chichester (Sir John being then dead), received back the estate of Clanaghartie. However, Chichester gave a sum of money (the amount is not specified) to Roderick Oge MacQuillin, in consideration of the benefit that had accrued to his family through MacQuillin's loss.

So, the MacQuillin clan was now without land and, as a result, income and power. The son of Roderick, Richard MacQuillin, settled in Banbridge, and maintained the status of the lesser aristocracy. The last

Lord of the Route, Roderick Og MacQuillan, died in 1634. Teague MacQuillen immigrated in 1635, one year afterward. Family history states that Teague left after attempting, but failing, to obtain land in Ireland. It is unknown what relationship Teague had with Roderick, or if there was any direct relationship. Roderick was extremely old, perhaps over 100 when he died, and Teague would have been 19 or so. Roderick's known son, Richard, settled in Banbridge, however, we do not know if he had other sons.

On or about August 17, 1635, Teague Quillin departed London, England bound for Virginia in the New World. He would be sailing on *The Thomas*, mastered by Henry Taverner and having a total of 58 passengers. The voyage would last about two months and land at the James River toward the end of October, 1635. At the age of 20 he would be the first in a long of men named Teague Quillin/Quillen. His descendants would initially settle on the eastern shore and as the generations passed they would slowly move westward to North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and beyond. By the middle of the 19th century they had traversed the nation all the way to the Pacific Ocean.

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