

O'Neale in Fermanagh: Chronologies and Annotated Bibliography

By Jon Patraic Neill

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Summary. Brian Mc Laughlin O'Neale was a landowner pardoned in Tyrone and Fermanagh in 1609. Two sons of Shane 'the Proud' O'Neill were pardoned and granted land in Fermanagh along with an unidentified "Hugh boy Mc Cone Mc Arte O'Neale, gent." who was pardoned but not granted land. From 1585/6 until 1603, Fermanagh was regranted by Elizabeth I to Cuconnaught Maguire, and previously it was the hereditary domain of the Maguire allied with O'Donnell of Tyrconnell. No further O'Neill families of the era in Fermanagh identified, no further records of Brian Mc Laughlin O'Neale identified, and no DNA or genealogical ancestral claims to Brian identified. An O'Neill descendant, Thomas Neill the Quaker, dates to the 1600's in Fermanagh. This newly surfaced evidence, courtesy of Alan Milliken research into pardon rolls, satisfies key aspects and details of Neill family tradition, suggesting a potential link. Further discussion and research is required into the "Best-Fit Model for DNA, Historical, Genealogical, and JPN Family Tradition" positing Brian Mc Laughlin O'Neale (b. ca. 1580) as the possible common ancestor to R-BY76660 descendant lineages O'Neill, O'Neal, Neill, Neel, Neal, and Redfern.

Historical Events, 1535-1595

1535. *Kildare rebellion, led by FitzGerald and supported by O'Neill, suppressed by King Henry VIII of England and reset Tudor policy in Ireland.*

1541. *Henry VIII made King of Ireland by Parliament in Dublin, followed by seizure of monastic lands and rebel territories for use in colonising Ireland. Conn O'Neill (b. 1519), The O'Neill, travels to England and submits to Henry VIII in 'surrender and regrant' agreement.*

1558. *Matthew O'Neill killed in dynastic dispute with Shane O'Neill. Matthew, or Feardorcha, was Baron of Dungannon and illegitimate son of the earl Conn.*

1559. *Shane O'Neill inaugurated The O'Neill upon the death of his father, Conn, earl of Tyrone. Shane was fostered by the O'Donnelly, who remained his key political allies. Shane expanding O'Neill influence and territory from Dundalk to the Erne River in Fermanagh.*

1562. *Shane recognized as The O'Neill by Queen Elizabeth I in London. Matthew's son Brian killed by Turlough Luineach O'Neill. Matthew's underage son, Hugh O'Neill, Baron of Dungannon, taken into English protection.*

1567. *Shane O'Neill assassinated by the MacDonnell gallowglass in Cushendun, county Antrim, along with the murder of his key supporters. The tanist Turlough Luineach O'Neill inaugurated as The O'Neill. Turlough's father Niall Connallagh O'Neill was tanist (1519–1544) and brother of the first earl Conn.*

1569. *Attainder for treason of the deceased Shane O'Neill used as pretense by the crown to seize O'Neill land, seize land of Gaelic lords, disinherit Shane's sons, and ban the name O'Neill by declaring its use treasonous and punishable by death.*

1587. *Hugh O'Neill, son of Matthew, grandson of Conn, made 2nd earl of Tyrone by the crown.*

1588. *Spanish Armada wrecked off the coast of Ireland.*

1590. *Shane's eldest son, Hugh Gavelach McShane O'Neill, hanged by Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone in events related to the Armada's aftermath.*

1593. *Tyrone's Rebellion and the Nine Years' War led by Hugh, earl of Tyrone against the English crown begins with battles in Fermanagh initiated by Maguire against English troops. The rebellion is not supported by the McShane or The O'Neill Turlough.*

1595. *Turlough Luineach O'Neill, The O'Neill, dies. Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, inaugurated The O'Neill in midst of war.*

Chronology of Con McShane O'Neill (d. 1630)

1595. Con McShane O'Nele imprisoned by the earl. "The examinacon of Patricke O Donello taken by the apointment of the Right hononable the L. Deputie before the Marshall, Master of the ordinance, Secretary and Sollicytor at the campe neare the Nurie the xii of July, 1595: ... The said earle hath Henry Oge in prison: because he is jelouse he did favour the Marshall and Patrike McArt Mayle sheriff of Monaghan, he keepeth him and Con McShane O'Nele in the Hand of the Wroghan."¹ (Hand of Wroghan might refer to the crannog Roughan in county Tyrone, see Gailey, p. 227)

1597. Shane O'Neill's sons fought Hugh O'Neill to succeed Turlough Luineach as The O'Neill and Earl of Tyrone. Hugh 'never fully regained' the support of McShane's and their followers. "Of the many battles Hugh had to fight to consolidate his position, perhaps the most important for him was that described in the *Leabhar Eoghanacht* as : 'Maidhm eile leis ar Chloinn tSeain i Neill i gcois Una.' The territory called Cois Una is marked on the Escheated Counties Map (Plate 3, 11) and was the valley of the river of the name (Oona) that flows into the Blackwater. This battle shows a mobilization of Clann tSeain and their followers on O'Neill's own doorstep. We are nowhere given an account of the strength of the opposing forces in this battle, but we can take it for granted that the O'Donnellys with whom Sean the Proud had been fostered, formed the chief support for Clann

¹ Lorcán Ó Mearáin, *The Ulster Forces in 1595*, *Seanchas Ardmhacha: Journal of the Armagh Diocesan Historical Society*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (1956), pp. 141-144 (4 pages), <https://doi.org/10.2307/29740629>, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/29740629>

tSeain... Hugh O'Neill did indeed succeed in overcoming his domestic troubles. But he never really regained the support of Clann tSeain and their followers.”²

1597-1601. Shane O'Neill's sons were believed by some English administrators to secretly support the earl during the Nine Years' War [probably not!]. “Richard [Hadsor, the Solicitor for Irish Causes and Crown Counsel for Irish Affairs] conjectured that Tyrone had secretly reconciled himself with Shane O'Neill's sons, whose followers were great, to strengthen his forces if the Spanish should come or support him if the Spaniards failed. By submitting, Tyrone's followers would preserve their corn and cattle from the army and Tyrone would not go short. Richard advised that areas that could not be conveniently supplied by the army could, of necessity, be committed to Shane O'Neill's sons, but not to any of Tyrone's sons-in-law or brothers.”³

1601. Conn MacShane O'Neill at the end of fighting leaves Tyrone for south of the Blackwater, i.e., Clougher in Tyrone, Armagh, Fermanagh. “Mountjoy allowed refugees to cross south over the river Blackwater, where it was hoped Henry and Conn MacShane O'Neill would re-establish some level of agriculture” in 1601 after Ulster fell.⁴

1602. “Many people draw daily to Con. O'Neale, John O'Neale's son, who is lately escaped out of prison. I am sure many others will forsake Tyrone and that if God bless the Lord Deputy and his army with health the traitor will be driven from his country and have to submit if he will be received”.⁵

1603. Conn O'Neale writes from Dublin with his brother Henry to Cecil the Earl of Salisbury after James secures the English throne. “Henry and Conn, sons of Shane O'Neale, to Cecil. ... Much more we would have done, but for our restraints, being long time kept in captivity, as is well known. We think, we have right unto much lands in Ulster, for which we were suitors unto our late Sovereign Lady and Queen; and now we have thought good to renew the same unto the King his Highness, and sent this bearer to attend the same.”⁶

1603. Con McShane O'Neill and brother Henry employed by the crown. Pensions newly erected, included, Henry McShane O'Neill and Con McShane O'Neill, at 4 shillings a piece “Entered by virtue of His Majesty's letters, dated 4th September 1603, to continue till, by employment in the

² Éamon Ó Doibhlin, Conn o'Neill of Kilskeery, Clogher Record, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1967), pp. 388-393, Clogher Historical Society, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27695603>, p. 388-389.

³ Don Rodgers, Richard Hadsor (c. 1570-1635), the Solicitor for Irish Causes and Crown Counsel for Irish Affairs, Journal of the County Louth Archaeological and Historical Society, Vol. 26, No. 1 (2005), pp. 83-106 (24 pages), <https://doi.org/10.2307/27729970>, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2772997>

⁴ James O'Neill, The Nine Years' War 1593-1603, O'Neill, Mountjoy and the Military Revolution, Four Courts Press, Dublin, 2017. See reference Mountjoy's Itinerary, iii, pp. 208-209. (Jon Patraic Neill margin note from 2022: “possibly us among the refugees.”)

⁵ *State Papers of Ireland 1601-1603* (London, 1912). Page 417, letter written by Sir Francis Stafford to Secretary Cecil on 23 June 1602. Courtesy of Alan Milliken.

⁶ *State Papers of Ireland 1601-1603* (London, 1912). April 16. S.P., Ireland, vol. 215, 30. Page 18.

wars or other gifts from His Majesty, they be advanced, and when the employment ceaseth, then their pension to return to the again, at 4 shillings the piece per diem".⁷

1605. Plantation administrator Sir Arthur Chichester asks Cecil the Earl of Salisbury to increase Henry McShane's pension. "Recommends (contrary to his wont) this gentleman, Henry O'Neale, being led thereto by his persuasions, and more through his good desert and honest carriage. He is the eldest son of Shane O'Neale, and had been a prisoner the most part of his life, either as a pledge with the late Queen, or with the present Earl of Tyrone, from whom he escaped some three quarters of a year before his submission, and served oftentimes against him in his (Chichester's) company, and was ever faithfully affected to the King and State. His Majesty has bestowed upon him a pension of 4s. a day; but there are so many depending on him *in that country*, and he having nothing else to maintain himself."⁸

1605. Chichester approves Henry leaving Ulster as violence escalates. From Chichester to Charles Blount the Earl of Devonshire: "Albeit he had long stayed this gentleman, Henry O'Neale, from resorting thither, in respect he rather thought he would trouble his Lordship than benefit himself, yet his importunity and violence had now made him not only assent to his departure, but withal had drawn from him to recommend him to his Lordship's good favour. Mentions his inadequate pension and honest behaviour, and wishes that the Lord Lieutenant would favour his suit."⁹

1606. Henry in London. Ally of Earl Hugh, Sir Neile O'Donnell, was examined by Chichester, being suspected of attempting to flee Ireland. "Lastly, he saith that Henry M'Shane O'Neale told the Earl of Tirconnel that he saw Robert M'Arthur in London in captain's apparel, keeping company with certain fine captains of Irish nation."¹⁰

1607. 'Flight of the Earls' with Hugh O'Neill's departure.

1607. Henry M'Shane O'Neale petitions the crown to be recognized as the lawful heir to Tyrone earldom. "Suppliant was eight years and a half in prison with the Earl of Tyrone, he being then in rebellion only for Her Majesty's cause; and after his long imprisonment he made an escape from Tyrone, at which time he came to his Lordship at Eynselaughan [Inislaughlin, co. Antrim]; and his good Lordship, of his own honourable goodwill, took him in his company to the Newery, where the Lord Lieutenant was, being then Lord Deputy; at which time he presented to the Lord Deputy certain coulers [colours] which the King of Spain sent the Earl of Tyrone, demanding nothing of his Honour but that his Lordship would be a mean for him to Her Majesty of her gracious favour, and also that he might be restored to his blood. As, therefore, it is well known both in England and Ireland that he is lawful heir of Tyrone, he prays, now that it is fallen into the King's hands as it had

⁷ *State Papers of Ireland 1603-1606* (London, 1872). List of Pensioners dated 9 March 1606/7, page 425. Courtesy of Alan Milliken.

⁸ *State Papers of Ireland 1601-1603* (London, 1912). Jan. 6. S.P., Ireland, vol. 218, 2. Page 383-384.

⁹ *State Papers of Ireland 1601-1603* (London, 1912). Jan. 6. S.P., Ireland, vol. 218, 3. Page 384.

¹⁰ *State Papers of Ireland 1601-1603* (London, 1912). S.P., Ireland, vol. 219, 105 I. Page 569. (O'Donnell by his comments seems trying to raise doubts about the loyalty of McShane.)

been heretofore, that his Lordship would vouchsafe that he may have the custodiam of Dungannon, with the other lands belonging thereunto, during his Honour's pleasure, or until his Lordship shall hear out of England from His Majesty and Council, or until he go for England himself with his Honour's favour, hoping in God to live and die in His Highness's service."¹¹

1609. O'Doherty's short-lived rebellion in April.

1608. Con McShane O'Neill allowed to draw tenants to his land. "Henry McShane O'Neale, being a principal man of that name allowed the rent of 200 cows to £40 per annum for two years ended at Halallowtid, 1610 ... £80. Con McShane O'Neale, brother to the said Henry, allowed to draw as many tenants to him that paid £20 per annum for their cows on part of the said lands for the said two years ... £40." The terms of his grant are preserved in this document, and what is striking, he was encouraged to draw as many tenants to him, and this would imply Hugh boy Mc Cone Mc Arte O'Neale and Brian McLaughlin O'Neale were his tenants, and probably part of his troop or company, who when called upon by the English, would join forces.¹²

1609. Henry McShane O'Neale of Portclary, Clougher in Tyrone pardoned in January.¹³

1609 (ca.). Plantation administrator Sir Arthur Chichester wanted Conn McShane and Henry McShane O'Neill settled in Fermanagh. "However, we read in Chichester's "Notes of Remembrance" (An. Hib. 1938) the following passage : 'I likewise wish that Henry and Conn O'Neill, sonnes to Shane O'Neill might be placed in some indifferent portions within Fermanagh.' Why Chichester should wish to settle two sons of Sean on territory that had been traditionally Maguire's is not clear."¹⁴

1609. Con Mc Shane O'Neale, Hugh boy Mc Cone Mc Arte O'Neale, Brian McLaughlin O'Neale pardoned, all of Fermanagh. "July 5, 1609: General Pardon to Conat otherwise Con Mc Shane O'Neale, gent. Hugh boy Mc Cone Mc Arte O'Neale, gent. Eugene Mc Hugh Mc Phillip Maguire, gent. Cormac Mc James Magwire, gent. Terence otherwise Tirlagh oge Mc James Magwire, gent. Neale Grum O'Donnelly, yeoman, Patrick Mc Neale Mc Ever, yeoman, **Brian Mc Laughlin O'Neale, yeoman**, John Crome Magrany, yeoman, all of Fermanagh co. 5 July, 7th (1609)"¹⁵

1610. Con's two-year lease expires.

¹¹ *State Papers of Ireland 1606-1608* (London, 1912). S.P., Ireland, vol. 222, 205. Page 384.

¹² George Hill, *Plantation of Ulster*. He cites the Remittals and Abatements of Rents, which is retrospective and includes dates from 1607. Courtesy of Alan Milliken.

¹³ O'Neill, Desmond, (1995), *The Ancient and Royal Family of O'Neill*, [Ireland], compact disk). Patent 6, page 136/1 on 13 January 6th, 1608/09, page 253.

¹⁴ Éamon Ó Doibhlin, *Conn o'Neill of Kilskeery*, *Clogher Record*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1967), pp. 388-393, *Clogher Historical Society*, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27695603>, p. 391.

¹⁵ Alan Milliken, personal communication (2024), *Transcriptions of Pardon Rolls, Calendar of the Patent Rolls of the Chancery of Ireland* (Dublin, 1800), James I, p. 147, CX. 4-7.

1610. Con and Henry McShane O'Neale assigned land in Fermanagh and Armagh. On April 5, "Advices touching the proportions and places to be assigned to certain principal Natives which was desired by the L. Deputy to be done here". "Henry McShane O'Neale; to have one great proportion, or after that rate in the precinct of Orier, in the county of Ardmagh. Con. O'Neale's brother to have one small proportion, or after the rate, in the precinct of Coole and Tircanada, in Fermanagh. Tirlagh McArt O'Neale; to have two middle proportions, or after that rate, in the precinct of Donngannon, in Tyrone. And to Neall O'Neall, Con. O'Neal, and Brian O'Neal, his brethren, one middle proportion or after that rate, to be divided amongst them, in the same."

1611. Con McShane o Neale removed to his assigned portion of land in Fermanagh. "An other of this nature at Ardmagh the last of Auguste 1611. A note of such natives as removed to their portions Arte mcBarron, Tirlagh o Boyle, Brian Maguire, Con mcShane o Neale".¹⁶ "Natives names and proportions" in Fermanagh include, "henry McShane O nelle 500 acres, Con' McShane O neale 1500 acres".¹⁷

1611-1616. Con McShane O'Neale's house described and compared to local English houses, typical local Irish house, and English captain's house in Enniskillen. "Bryan Maguyre and Con McShane O'Neale have removed to portions assigned them and built great copelled houses where they dwell." Direct quote from Calendar of Carew MSS 1603-1624 (London, 1873), item 129.¹⁸

1616. Townlands in Magheriboy barony, Fermanagh granted to an Ulster planter, including those of O'Neale. Land granted to Con McShane and Henry McShane was given to William Cole, so Clabby Manor could not be inherited by Con's sons.¹⁹

1619. Henry McShane O'Neal recently deceased. "There is no evidence from the inquisitions that Henry MacShane left an heir," according to state records.²⁰ Henry had a surviving son, Phelim.²¹

1622. Conn McShane O'Neill transferred land to O'Donnelly, his foster relations. "On 3 April 1622, Conn Mac Shane O'Neill enfeoffed [i.e., transferred land to] the trustees undernamed in his

¹⁶ T. W. Moody, *Ulster Plantation Papers*, *Analecta Hibernica*, No. 8 (Mar., 1938), pp. 179, 181-187, 189-297 (120 pages) <https://www.jstor.org/stable/25510951>, Contribution from The Irish Manuscripts Commission Ltd., p. 255.

¹⁷ T. W. Moody, *Ulster Plantation Papers*, *Analecta Hibernica*, No. 8 (Mar., 1938), pp. 179, 181-187, 189-297 (120 pages) <https://www.jstor.org/stable/25510951>, Contribution from The Irish Manuscripts Commission Ltd., p. 206.

¹⁸ Alan Gailey, *Vernacular Dwellings of Clogher Diocese*, *Clogher Record*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (1977), pp. 187-231 (45 pages), <https://doi.org/10.2307/27695747>, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/27695747> (see pp. 226-227 O'Neale)

¹⁹ O'Neill, Desmond, (1995), *The Ancient and Royal Family of O'Neill, [Ireland]*, compact disk). Patent 15, page 300/1, 17th May 13th of James (1616), page 257.

²⁰ George Hill, *Plantation of Ulster*, p. 571-572.

²¹ *State Papers of Ireland*, "Calendar of the state papers relating to Ireland, of the reign of Charles I [and Commonwealth] ... preserved in the Public Record Office v.3 1647-1660 & Addenda 1625-1660", S.P. Ireland, 268, 63, page 102, circa 1627. See also, Desmond O'Neill for genealogy of Shane's descendants.

lands, viz. Laughlan Macaprior O Donnelly, Patrick Moderra O Donnelly, Shane Macaprior O Donnelly, and Adam Trevor of Mullaghnahearn." ²² (Note use of first name Laughlan or Laughlin)

1629. Con Shane O'Neill occupied land in Fermanagh. "Talmackien is reported to have no British settlers in 1629 when one of the inspectors of the Plantation, Pynnar, paid a visit." Con Shane O'Neill was listed as one of its landowners. ²³

1630. Conn Shane O'Neill died in 1630 and was succeeded by his son Art. "Conn died 20 December 1630, and Art og O'Neill, his son and heir was then of age and married. Pynner tells us that Conn had made 'a little Bawn of Sods and a House within it of lime and stone, very strongly built' (Fermanagh Inquisitions)." ²⁴

1639. Con McShane O'Neill's manor of Clabby in Fermanagh sold by now. "Since there is no sign of Clenekiltan (or Clentillon or Glentilton) in the 1610 grants to the Maguire brothers but the two tates of Mullosillogagh and Clonetelten are included in the plantation list for Clabby manor, this land must have been acquired by Brian Maguire from Con McShane O'Neill, the grantee of Clabby, or his successors sometime before 1639. A lease of it for ever was sold to Leslie Corry's trustee Margetson Armar in 1719 by Constantine Maguire, and it was bought out completely in 1741." ²⁵

Chronology of Bryan Mc Laughlin O'Neale

1575. Bryan Mc Laughlin O'Neale born (estimated age 35 when pardoned), son of Laughlin Mc Arte O'Neale, grandson of Arte O'Neale, gentleman. ²⁶

1600. Bryan Mc Laughlin O'Neale possibly imprisoned with the McShane's. "...but that their [McShane] followers (being very many), now detained by the Earl's tyranny..." ²⁷ Terms of surrender

²² Éamon Ó Doibhlin, Conn o'Neill of Kilskeery, Clogher Record, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1967), pp. 388-393, Clogher Historical Society, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27695603>, p. 391

²³ John B. Cunningham, The Blennerhassetts of Kesh, Clogher Record, Vol. 16, No. 3 (1999), pp. 112-126 (15 pages), <https://doi.org/10.2307/27699439>, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/27699439>

²⁴ Éamon Ó Doibhlin, Conn o'Neill of Kilskeery, Clogher Record, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1967), pp. 388-393, Clogher Historical Society, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27695603>, p. 391

²⁵ W. A. Maguire, The Lands of the Maguires of Tempo in the Seventeenth Century, Clogher Record, Vol. 12, No. 3 (1987), pp. 305-319 (15 pages), <https://doi.org/10.2307/27699246>, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/27699246>

²⁶ O'Hart, John, Irish Pedigrees; or the Origin and Stem of the Irish Nation, 5th edition, Volume 2, 1892. Dublin. <https://www.libraryireland.com/Pedigrees2/ulster-plantation-servitors.php>. Ironically, this was the starting point of my research of the family tradition: "... my initial research between 1974 and 1979 did not yield breakthroughs. I located John O'Hart's classic Irish Pedigrees: Origin and Stem of the Irish Nation from about 1880 and identified the traditional O'Neill lineages" From Oral Tradition of William John Neill (1875-1935) Family Origins, Jon Patraic Neill, 16 January 2024. See annotated bibliography for O'Hart.

²⁷ Carew MSS, 1589-1600. Page 201. Full quote in annotated bibliography.

presented in 1602 to earl Hugh O'Neill included, "8. 'That he put at liberty the sons of Shane O'Neale and other prisoners, English or Irish.'" ²⁸

1601-1602. Bryan Mc Laughlin O'Neale was likely a refugee from Tyrone to Armagh with Con and Henry McShane O'Neale at the end of the Nine Years' War hostilities. "Mountjoy allowed refugees to cross south over the river Blackwater, where it was hoped Henry and Conn MacShane O'Neill would re-establish some level of agriculture" in 1601 after Ulster fell. ²⁹ O'Neale possibly from Loughinsholin that was part of Tyrone until 1613 when the barony was included in the newly formed county Londonderry / Derry.

1602. Bryan Mc Laughlin O'Neale was likely among the "Many people draw daily to Con. O'Neale, John O'Neale's son, who is lately escaped out of prison. I am sure many others will forsake Tyrone and that if God bless the Lord Deputy and his army with health the traitor will be driven from his country and have to submit if he will be received". ³⁰

1602-1610. Brian Mc Laughlin O'Neale's children were likely born in Armagh or Fermanagh, and in Tyrone if they were born sooner. There could be other O'Neill descendant lineages from him, and possibly all the BY76660 lineages in Antrim, Tyrone, Armagh, and Fermanagh (speculative, see DNA project).

1607. 'Flight of the Earls' with Hugh O'Neill's departure.

1608. Con McShane O'Neale allowed to draw tenants to his land. "Con McShane O'Neale ... allowed to draw as many tenants to him that paid £20 per annum for their cows on part of the said lands for the said two years." Hugh boy Mc Cone Mc Arte O'Neale and Brian McLaughlin O'Neale were his likely tenants, and probably part of his troop or company, who when called upon by the English, would join forces. ³¹

1608. Carew identified distinct O'Neale sept allied with McShane. He wrote, "First, I observed that there are certain kindreds or septs of the Neales in divers parts of Tyrone, which ever did, and still do as much as in them lieth, oppose both against Tyrone and all those of his proper [sept and party...], ... And likewise in the Barony of Clougher, are two other distinct septs of the Neales who hate Tyrone and his sept, one of which septs are the sons of Shan O'Neale; and their followers." ³²

²⁸ Carew MSS, 1601-1603. Page 213.

²⁹ James O'Neill, The Nine Years' War 1593-1603, O'Neill, Mountjoy and the Military Revolution, Four Courts Press, Dublin, 2017. See reference Mountjoy's Itinerary, iii, pp. 208-209. (Jon Patraic Neill margin note from 2022: "possibly us among the refugees.")

³⁰ State Papers of Ireland 1601-1603 (London, 1912). Page 417, letter written by Sir Francis Stafford to Secretary Cecil on 23 June 1602. Courtesy of Alan Milliken.

³¹ George Hill, Plantation of Ulster. He cites the Remittals and Abatements of Rents, which is retrospective and includes dates from 1607. Courtesy of Alan Milliken.

³² Carew MSS, 1603-1624. Page 30-31.

1609, July 5. Brian Mc Laughlin O'Neale pardoned in Fermanagh. He became part of the planter class in Fermanagh that was native Irish and included only a handful of families of McShane / O'Neill, O'Donnell, McEver / McKeever, and Magrany. "July 5, 1609: General Pardon to Conat otherwise Con Mc Shane O'Neale, gent. Hugh boy Mc Cone Mc Arte O'Neale, gent. Eugene Mc Hugh Mc Phillip Maguire, gent. Cormac Mc James Magwire, gent. Terence otherwise Tirlagh oge Mc James Magwire, gent. Neale Grum O'Donnelly, yeoman, Patrick Mc Neale Mc Ever, yeoman, **Brian Mc Laughlin O'Neale, yeoman**, John Crome Magrany, yeoman, all of Fermanagh co. 5 July, 7th (1609)." ³³ Possible that Brian's first cousin was 'Hugh boy Mc Cone Mc Arte O'Neale, gent.', both grandson of Arte.

1609, July 6. Brian Mc Laughline O'Neale pardoned in Tyrone. This seems the same individual from Fermanagh, perhaps formerly resident in Tyrone, and therefore requiring pardon in two jurisdictions. (Loughinsholin was then part of Tyrone.) Brian follows the same name in both Fermanagh and Tyrone pardon rolls. "Patrick Mc Neale Mc Evir of the same, **Brian Mc Laughline O'Neale of the same [Tyrone]**." ³⁴

1611. Bryan Mc Melaghlin O'Neale granted 60 acres in Armagh precinct of Oriel. ³⁵ Brian's was the smallest of the grants to O'Neale in Armagh, the largest being 2,000 acres. Aside from Brian, all these O'Neale grants in Armagh were lineages associated with disputes to the earl's succession: McBaron, McShane, and Turlough Luineach's grandson Turlough. ³⁶ See *appendix*. (Johnston in his *Settlement Patterns in County Fermanagh* says: "Secular lands consisted of 'tates' which were the equivalent of townlands, were reckoned to contain sixty acres of fertile land each".) See image.

1616. Likelihood of Bryan's heirs holding his land is bleak after Con McShane O'Neale lands in Fermanagh are granted to an Ulster planter. Land granted to Con McShane and Henry McShane was given to William Cole, indicating the 1611 land grants would not endure. ³⁷

Historical Events, 1641-1660

1641. Irish Confederate Wars led by Sir Phelim O'Neill against the English crown begins with seizure of a series of towns in county Armagh. The Confederation fought against the Royalists, Parliamentarians, Scots Covenanters, and local Presbyterian militia.

³³ Alan Milliken, *Transcriptions of Pardon Rolls, Calendar of the Patent Rolls of the Chancery of Ireland* (Dublin, 1800), James I, p. 147, CX. 4-7, personal communication.

³⁴ Alan Milliken, *Transcriptions of Pardon Rolls, Calendar of the Patent Rolls of the Chancery of Ireland* (Dublin, 1800), James I, <https://amuligane.co.uk/pardon-rolls-co-tyrone/>.

³⁵ *Carew MSS*, 1603-1624. Courtesy of Alan Milliken. Page 236.

³⁶ *Carew MSS*, 1603-1624. Page 235-237.

³⁷ O'Neill, Desmond, (1995), *The Ancient and Royal Family of O'Neill, [Ireland]*, compact disk). Patent 15, page 300/1, 17th May 13th of James (1616), page 257.

1649. King Charles I of England executed by Parliamentarians. Confederates alliance with Royalists fails, and Cromwellian Conquest of Ireland begins.

1652. Act for the Settlement of Ireland seized most of the remaining Catholic land for distribution to Cromwellian soldiers and land speculators.

1653. End of the War of the Three Kingdoms. Enniskillen Castle in Fermanagh garrisoned by English soldiers. Quaker movement in England begins, soon spreading into Ireland via English soldiers.

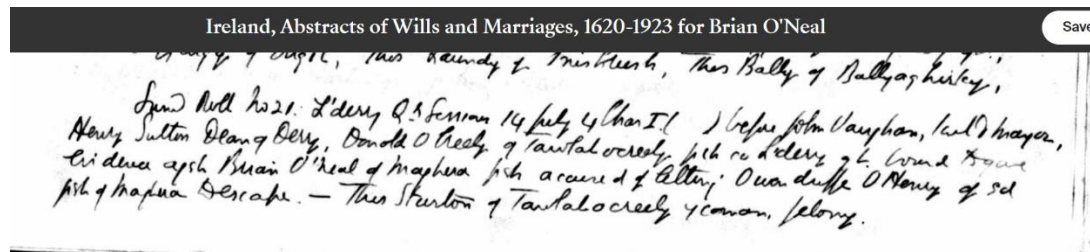
1660. Restoration of the Stuart monarchy with King Charles II. Quakers established in county Armagh; no known conversion of Catholics, no known conversion of native Irish.

Annotated Bibliography

Ancestry.com. Brian O'Neal, "Ireland, Abstracts of Wills and Marriages, 1620-1923" [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2021. National Archives of Ireland; Dublin, Ireland; Crosslé, Betham and Thrift Genealogical Abstracts. Accessed December 13, 2024.

Null results for Brian McLaughlin O'Neale, born 1570, Ireland.

Abstract from record of 1629 court case regards Brian O'Neal (O'Neill) of Maghera, county Londonderry. He was found guilty of the felony of 'Celtery', which I presume is practicing Irish customs. Court record is especially interesting because it is included in a database of wills and marriages, handwritten, and lacks the date and place in the database. "Session Roll No 21: Londonderry Quarter Session 14 July 4 Charles I () before John Vaughn, Lord Mayor, Henry Sutton Dean of Derry, Donald O Crilly of Tamlaght O'Crilly parish co Londonderry [twelve illegible letters] evidence against Brian O'Neal of Maghera parish accused of *Celtery* Owen Duffe O Henry of said parish of Maghera [seven illegible letters] – Thos Sturton of Tamlaght O'Crilly yeoman, felony."



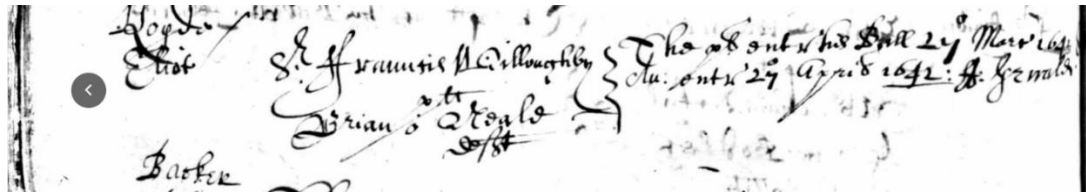
(Open question: have these records been transcribed and published? Seems a gold mine of information for plantation era native Irish. This database indexing has limited accuracy and completeness, especially for places.)

Ancestry.com. Brian Oneale, "Ireland, Court of Chancery Records, 1633-1851" [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2021. Microfilm of Original Records at the National Archives; Dublin, Ireland; *Chancery Bill Books*. Accessed December 13, 2024.

Null results for Brian McLaughlin O'Neale, born 1570, Ireland. Record found that ties one Brian O'Neale to Fermanagh in 1641.

Sir Francis Willoughby plaintiff vs. Brian Oneale defendant, Court of Chancery, Dublin, March 17, 1641. Colonel Francis Willoughby and Sir Francis Willoughby were

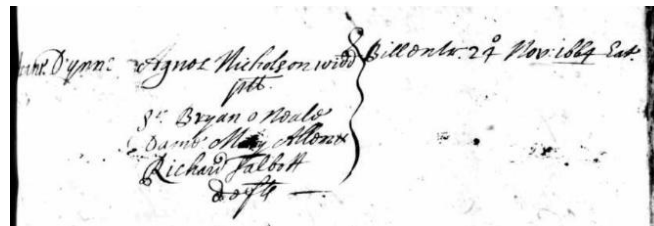
officers (possibly the same person) in the 'Forty-Nine' listing (p. 410, O'Hart's Gentry), Colonel Francis Willoughby of county Clare was a soldier of the Commonwealth (p. 423, O'Hart's Gentry), Francis Willoughby received land in the Acts of Settlement (p. 469, O'Hart's Gentry). One Francis Willoughby was a planter in Fermanagh in 1626: "The Proportion of Fentonagh (Fintona) of 2,000 acres was first held by Sir Francis Willoughby, who was succeeded by John Leigh. This proportion became the property of a Captain James Mervyn, son of Sir Henry Mervyn and Lady Christian, on the 29th August, 1626" (p. 488, The History of Enniskillen with references to some Manors in Co. Fermanagh and other Local Subjects, W. Copeland Trimble, 1920). Willoughby's were earls of Enniskillen (p.329) and direct male ancestors of viscounts Cole (p. 329). Other '49 officers named Willoughby were Anthony/Capt. Anthony, John, Joshua, Major William (p. 410, O'Hart's Gentry).



Ancestry.com. Bryan O Neale, "Ireland, Court of Chancery Records, 1633-1851" [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2021. Microfilm of Original Records at the National Archives; Dublin, Ireland; *Chancery Bill Books*. Accessed December 13, 2024.

Null results for Brian McLaughlin O'Neale, born 1570, Ireland. A 1664 record is outside of time window for Brian Mc Laughlin O'Neale, but noteworthy for (1) the Nicholson name, which was a Quaker family later married into the Neill, and (2) a co-defendant with O'Neale named Richard Talbott, which was a cavalier's name in The King's Irishmen along with Daniel O'Neill (see Williams, Cregan, others). Note the 'Sir' in this Bryan's name.

Agnes Nicholson, widow plaintiff vs. Sir Bryan O Neale defendant, Court of Chancery, Dublin, November 24, 1664.



Ancestry.com. John Neale, "Ireland, Casey Collection Indexes, 1545-1960" [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2021.

John Neale, Quaker in Limerick, died 4th month 24th day 1682, husband of Mary. Mary Neale, daughter of John and Mary, 6th of 10th month 1767, age 85 years.

Barnard, T. C. (2009), "Conway, Edward", *Dictionary of Irish Biography*, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3318/dib.001981.v1>

"Conway, Edward (c.1623–1683), 3rd Viscount Conway and Killultagh and 1st earl of Conway , politician, was the **eldest surviving son of Edward Conway (qv) (d. 1655)**, 2nd

Viscount, and his wife Frances, daughter of Sir Francis Popham. ... In 1653 he travelled to Ireland to attend to the affairs of his shattered Ulster inheritance. Thereafter, however, he delegated oversight of the lands, centred on **Portmore, near Lisburn, Co. Antrim**, to his brother-in-law, Maj. (later Sir) George Rawdon (qv). Through the circle of royalist and episcopalian academics whom he patronised, he secured Dr Jeremy Taylor (qv) as incumbent of the living adjacent to the Co. Antrim estate, where he settled in 1658.

...Conway's steadfastness in the royalist interest earned its rewards after 1660. He was immediately given the captaincy of a horse troop in the Irish army and added to the Irish privy council in December 1660. He continued thereafter to divide his time between Warwickshire, London, and Ireland. In England he was consulted regularly about Irish matters. When intermittently in Ireland (as in 1662–4, 1666, 1669, 1672–4 and 1678–9), he attended the council and parliament of 1661–6, as well as offering informal advice to the lord lieutenant. ... **His opinions on local issues and appointments were actively canvassed by the governments in Dublin and London. In 1672 he was given the government of Charlemont fort and Counties Armagh, Tyrone, Monaghan, and part of Down. Later he admitted that he had concerned himself little with Tyrone and Monaghan.** This new prominence, together with an extended stay in Ireland (1672–4), coincided with the viceroyalty of the earl of Essex (qv). Further signs of Conway's enhanced importance were his employment as a commissioner for the Irish customs and (in 1674) lieutenant-general of horse in Ireland. He returned to Ireland in 1678, in part to prepare for the projected Irish parliament. In the event, the climax of his career occurred in England. **His untarnished royalist and Anglican credentials secured his advance in the wake of the exclusion crisis.** On 3 December 1679 he was promoted to the English earldom of Conway; added to the privy council (2 February 1681); commissioned as lord lieutenant of Warwickshire in 1681; and (February 1681) appointed secretary of state for the northern department. In 1681 he was regarded as one of the triumvirate that controlled English affairs. Rumours that he aspired to the Irish lord lieutenancy as the candidate of Lord Ranelagh (qv), if not implausible, never resulted in such an Irish posting. Moreover, in the febrile world of English court politics, his blaze of glory was short-lived, for in January 1683 he was dismissed as secretary. On 11 August 1683 he died at Ragley. ... Conway's own career – especially after 1660 – suggested how, as one of the **largest proprietors in the north** of Ireland, he could represent the interests of his family, of other settlers in the neighbourhood, and of protestant Ireland both in Dublin and London. As well as evincing **unswerving loyalty to the Stuarts** he maintained amicable relations with the varied politicians concerned with Ireland, from Ormond and Essex to Ranelagh.

Letters to Conway from his Irish agents are scattered through PRO, SP 63, many of which are calendared in CSPI, and a selection published in E. Berwick (ed.), *The Rawdon papers* (1819) [nothing found for Neale or Neill in this source]. Much material relating to his first wife is printed in M. H. Nicolson (ed.), *Conway letters: the correspondence of Anne, Viscountess Conway, Henry More and their friends, 1642–1684* (1930; reprinted 1992) [one reference on page 440 to 'Philomy O Neile' at the post office in Dublin in 1666. Also, a reference to Daniel O'Neill died 1664 who was postmaster-general of Ireland.] Documents relating to the works at Ragley were edited by M. Batten and published in 'The architecture of Dr Robert Hooke', *Walpole Society*, xxv (1936–7). More estate correspondence is among the Hastings MSS in the Huntington Library, California. A letter-book of Conway as secretary of state is BL, Add. MS 35104."

BBC, "Wars and Conflict: The Plantation of Ulster",
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/plantation/perspective/pp02.shtml>, retrieved 17 February 2024.

"In Fermanagh the senior Maguire, Conor Rua, had expected to be rewarded for his loyalty and surrendered his three baronies in Fermanagh. But it was not government policy to replace one overlord with another. Usually the great were lowered and the middle-ranking consolidated. Conor Rua received less than a third of his territory back and lost the ancestral seat at Lisnaskea to a Scottish undertaker. Paradoxically it was the junior Enniskillen branch, which had fought on O'Neill's side in The Nine Years' War and participated in the 'Flight of the Earls', which became most reconciled to the new situation. Brian Maguire received 2,000 acres in the Plantation scheme and by pragmatically avoiding future involvement in rebellion transmitted it to his descendants. For this he was posthumously damned by later nationalist tradition, a fate awaiting all the Irish landowners who survived the Plantation. Other Maguires received smaller grants, a practice repeated in all the Plantation counties to reconcile a handful of key 'deserving Irish' to the scheme.

The descendants of Shane O'Neill, thwarted in their succession to the O'Neill title by successive Earls of Tyrone, likewise received recognition in the new scheme with land grants in Armagh and Fermanagh. But their position was a pale shadow of their former glory and resentment at continuing decline (even if started long before the Plantation) was undoubtedly a factor in Sir Phelim O'Neill's drift to rebellion in 1641." "Grants of land totalling 13,950 acres raised the O'Reillys to a position second in importance to the O'Neills in the new order."

Belmore, Earl of, "Gleanings for Former Fermanagh Articles (Concluded)", *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, Oct., 1898, Second Series, Vol. 5, No. 1 (Oct., 1898), pp. 27-34 Published by: Ulster Archaeological Society. Stable URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/20563830>

Footnote on p. 30: "(15) Hugh Willoughby was a Montgomery who had taken that name in lieu of his own. He was of Carrow, in the Co. Fermanagh, though near Clones; but originally of Ballylessan, Co. Monaghan."

Brown, David, and Brian Coleman, Micheál Ó Siochrú, *Calendar of transcribed material from the Council Office Books at Dublin Castle held in the Prendergast Papers, King's Inns Library, Dublin 1 [with index]*, Archivium Hibernicum, Vol. 72 (2019), pp. 50-283 (234 pages), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/48561386>, Contribution from Catholic Historical Society of Ireland.

Index to McShane O'Neills on p. 243: Capt. Turlough McShane oge, Con McShane oge, Neil McShane oge, Owen McShane oge.

[Calendar of the State Papers, 1666-1669]. Calendar of the State Papers, Relating to Ireland Preserved in the Public Record Office, 1660-[1670]: 1666-1669, Great Britain. Public Record Office, H.M. Stationery Office, 1908,
https://books.google.com/books?id=P1sMAQAAIAAJ&vq=henry+mcshane&source=gbs_navlinks_s

Correspondence involving and referring to Phelim O'Neill (fl. 1666). While there was correspondence between Lord Conway and Phelim O'Neale 40 years earlier, in 1627, it is not apparent if these were the same persons, or perhaps the next generation of one or both families. There is a nexus of Lisburn in co. Antrim with Dublin and London for business, state, and personal transactions described in these letters. Phelim refers to himself as

O'Neill, while his correspondents do not use the O and spelt Neill inconsistently, indicating spelling was not yet standardized and was not considered important to establishing the identity of the individual. A Quaker is herein mentioned in Lisburn in 1669, the earliest such reference to Quakers in these Ireland state papers.

| <u>Letter date and place</u> | <u>Author and recipient</u> | <u>Referring to Phelim O'Neill</u> |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 1666, 3 May | Dublin Rawdon to Conway | Mr. Neale "at the post house" |
| 1666, 26 May | Lisburn Rawdon to Conway, at Ragley | Mr. Neile |
| 1667, 1 Jun | Dublin O'Neill to Conway | Ph. O'Neill |
| 1667, 10 Jun | Dublin O'Neill to Conway | Ph. O'Neill |
| 1667, 18 Jun | Dublin Rawdon to Conway | Mr. Neill, see (1, 2) |
| 1667, 20 Jul | Dublin O'Neill to Conway, at Ragley | Ph. O'Neill |
| 1667, 31 Aug | Dublin Rawdon to Conway | Mr. Neale |
| 1667, 21 Sep | Lisburn Rawdon to Conway, at Ragley | Mr. Niell |
| 1668, 8 Feb | Dublin Rawdon to Conway | Mr. Neal |
| 1668, 17 Mar | Lisburn Rawdon to Conway | Mr. Niell |
| 1668, 21 Apr | Dublin Rawdon to Conway, at Ragley | Mr. Neille |
| 1668, 18 Jul | Lisburn Leathes to Conway | Phelim Neill |
| 1668, 3 Oct | Lisburn Rawdon to Conway, at London | Mr. Neale |
| 1669, 9 Mar | Lisburn Rawdon to Conway, at Ragley | Phelim Neill |
| 1669, 27 Mar | Lisburn Rawdon to Conway, at London | Mr. Neale, see (3) "Quaker" |

(1) Modern banking services were performed by the post office, and the postmaster of England and Ireland was Daniel O'Neill (d. 1664), a courtier of King Charles II.

(2) "I think Mr. Neill is a diligent post officer."

(3) "Your lordship should bring over a cook ... I have a Quaker, but he is not so good as I could wish." (This is the only appearance of Quaker in this volume of state papers.)

[Calendar of the State Papers, Relating to Ireland: 1647-1660, Addenda 1625-1660]. State Papers of Ireland, "Calendar of the state papers relating to Ireland, of the reign of Charles I [and Commonwealth] ... preserved in the Public Record Office v.3 1647-1660 & Addenda 1625-1660",

"Copy of Petition to Lord Conway, Secretary of State, of Phelim O'Neale, son to Henry MacShane O'Neale, showing that:- Three years ago last Christmas petitioner and other Irish voluntaries went to the Low Countries to serve the Archduchess with Captain Patrick O'Donell. He has served ever since under him, and John O'Neale, son of the Earl of Tyrone and Corronel of the Irish regiment. Hearing of the King's proclamation that those serving abroad should return and finding Colonel O'Neale hostile to him (***petitioner's grandfather had killed the Colonel's grandfather***) petitioner feigned sickness and got leave from the Archduchess to return home. Prays for employment in the cavalry in Ireland." Approximately 40 years later, there is evidence of a continued relationship with these families: see Calendar of State papers, 1666-1669. S.P. Ireland, 268, 63, page 102, circa 1627.

[Calendar of the State Papers, Relating to Ireland: 1608-1610]. 1874. By Great Britain. Public Record Office.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=SGhGAQAAMAAJ&q=o%27neale#v=snippet&q=o'neale&f=false>

Page 306. Neale Oge Mc Art O'Neale, of a sept that has ever been in opposition to the earl. Father fought against the earl. Neale and his brother served in Queen's army during O'Dogherty's rebellion.

[Calendar of the State Papers, Relating to Ireland: 1611-1614]. By Great Britain. Public Record Office.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=yVYMAQAAIAAJ&q=o%27neale#v=snippet&q=o'neale&f=false>

Page 206. Land grant to Brian McMelaghlin O'Neale, 1611.

[Calendar of the State Papers, Relating to Ireland: 1615-1625]. 1880. By Great Britain. Public Record Office.

[https://books.google.com/books/about/Calendar_of_the_State_Papers_Relating_to.html?id=ZVcMAQAAIAAJ`](https://books.google.com/books/about/Calendar_of_the_State_Papers_Relating_to.html?id=ZVcMAQAAIAAJ)

[Carew MSS, 1575-1588],

<https://archive.org/details/calendarofcarewm02lamb/page/n7/mode/2up?q=o%27neale>

Carew MSS, Vol. 6, p. 464, original Vol. 625, p. 1. "31 March 1588. Wages of the Army. ... Shane O'Neale, 3s, 4d; by her Majesty's letters of 20 May 1580, the said Shane O'Neale and three more, his brethren, had 2s, 6d. each day. Con O'Neale, 3s, 4d., Neale O'Neale, 3s., 4d."

[Carew MSS, 1589-1600],

<https://archive.org/details/calendarofcarewm03lambiala/page/570/mode/1up?q=o%27neale>

Page 282, 1593, "Those that are amongst others ill affected to Tyrone are Sir Arthur O'Neale, and the nation of Slught Art, all the sept of the Donolos,* and Harry Oge McHarry McShane." * "O'Donologhe in the margin in Carew's hand."

Page 201, 1600. "If any of the four sons of Shaen O'Neale, now prisoners with the Earl, may be released any way, wherein money will much prevail amongst those covetous and barbarous people, besides their natural inclination to the offspring of Shaen O'Neale, what doubt is to be conceived that if one of them or all of them got liberty, **but that their followers (being very many), now detained by the Earl's tyranny,** will embrace their liberty, and cast off the yoke of such a tyrant, whom in heart not only they, but many of the best sort in the North, do inwardly detest; a testimony whereof we have of both his brethren — Art by father, and Turlaghe McHenry by mother — the first offering to revolt if he might be maintained against his brother's tyranny ; the other was in person imprisoned by the Earl for a jealousy conceived of his return to obedience.

Page 201, 1600. "It is to be hoped that Sir Art O'Neale, son to the late O'Neale, with many others, if these garrisons be placed in the bowels of their country, will renounce this ungrateful tyrant's government ; which is the less to be doubted in that his suspicion conceived of many in the North doth increase in such measure, as he thinketh himself in no security of their tñith, though he be possessed of their children manacled as prisoners and their whole creaghts and cattle of what kind soever."

Page 389, 1600, "From Loughfoyle I have not heard as yet, but they are gone from Knockfergus, and I have made there a fair way, for Tyrone, with most of his forces, attends me ; and I will seek him in any place out of his strength. I have many messengers out to bring me word of the success of Loughfoyle, but none are returned. Sir Arthur O'Neale has declared himself, and has been exceedingly prosecuted by Tyrone, but he holds out, and attends the fleet's arrival, with full resolution to join with them. The rebels all attend the success of that plantation, which if God prosper, they will speak in very humble terms."

Page 409, 1600. "Her Majesty doth now determine to create Sir Arthur O'Neale Earl of Tyrone, who doth very good service at Lough Foyle, and is a gallant fellow." She liketh well

of your resolution to use severity to pledges ; " but it were better to begin it upon a man than upon a youth."

Page 450, 1600. She was determined to see something effected first; "laying before me what a scorn she should receive if she should effect nothing, and then Tirone might laugh at her double, as he hath done already at the coming in of Sir Arthur O'Neale, whom he calleth 'Queen Elizabeth's Earl, that cannot command 100 kerne.' "She thinks he will not be followed unless the Undertakers' land[s] be given him."

[Carew MSS, 1601-1603].

https://books.google.com/books/about/Calendar_of_the_Carew_Manuscripts_1601_1.html?id=AfwUAAAAQAAJ

Page 213, 1602, February 4. Terms of Mountjoye and George Carew to earl Hugh O'Neill after the battle of Kinsale. **"8. 'That he put at liberty the sons of Shane O'Neale and other prisoners, English or Irish.'"**

[Carew MSS, 1603-1624]. Great Britain. Public Record Office., Brewer, J. Sherren., Bullen, W. (1873). Calendar of the Carew manuscripts, preserved in the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth. London: [publisher not identified]., Calendar of the Carew manuscripts, preserved in the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth. [Vol.6, 1603-1624.] / ed. by J.S. Brewer and William Bullen... Published... under the direction of the Master of the rolls v.6, <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/100721974> (retrieved January 9, 2025),

Page 30-31, 1608. "First, I observed that there are certain kindreds or septs of the Neales in divers parts of Tyrone, which ever did, and still do as much as in them lieth, oppose both against Tyrone and all those of his proper [sept and party, namely, in the Barony of Strabane, Tyrloghe Oge O'Neale, son to Sir Arthur O'Neale and all his followers and dependants, as well of the Neales as of the Quinnes, and likewise of divers other septs on that side of Slewe Sheese. Also in the Barony of O'Meaghe all that sept of the Neales called the Slughte; Arts, do deadly hate Tyrrones sept. And likewise in the Barony of Clougher, are two other distinct septs of the Neales who hate Tyrrone and his sept, one of which septs are the sons of Shan O'Neale and their followers. In the Barony of the Glynnnes, called Loughinisolyn, the inhabitants consisting chiefly of the Neales, the Haggans, the Mullhallans with the McCahirs and the Quines are wholly those which had their absolute dependance upon Tyrrone and his sept, and in this place especially about that part of the Barony called Killytraghe;, being a strong fastness, do inhabit the chief nest of those that upon any sudden occasion offered them would first show themselves in action for Tyrrones party, they being able out of this one quarter to draw together at least 200 able men, and well armed within 24 hours warning." ***This would be consistent with BY76660 O'Neill having pro-Hugh in Loughinsholin and anti-Hugh in Clougher, Armagh, and Fermanagh.***

12. A BRIEF of some Things which I observed in the several Baronies of the county of Tyrone during the time that I was High Sheriff of that county in Anno 1608, vizt.

(*"In Carw's handwriting."* The High Sheriff's name was John Teighe, Esq.)

First, I observed that there are certain kindreds or septs of the Neales in divers parts of Tyrone, which ever did, and still do as much as in them lieth, oppose both against Tyrone and all those of his proper [sept and party, namely, in the Barony of Strabane, Tyrloghe Oge O'Neale, son to Sir Arthur O'Neale and all his followers and dependants, as well of the Neales as of the Quinnes, and likewise of divers other septs on that side of Slewe Sheese. Also in the Barony of O'Meaghe all that sept of the Neales called the Slughte Arts, do deadly hate Tyrrones sept. And likewise in the Barony of Clougher, are two other distinct septs of the Neales who hate Tyrrone and his sept, one of which septs are the sons of Shan O'Neale and their followers. In the Barony of the Glynnnes, called

Page 52. April 5, 1610 – "ADVICES touching the proportions and places to be assigned to certain principal Natives which was desired by the Lo. Deputy to be done here. Art. McBaron; to have one great proportion in Orier, and that during his life only, the reversion to remain in the Crown. Upon the coming over of Sir Oliver Lambert from the Deputy, order was given by the Lords, and letters written to the Deputy accordingly, that 2,000 acres should be passed to Art. McBaron; and his now wife and the longest liver of them, upon direction, signed by Sir Anth. St. Leger, Sir James Ley, and Sir Ja. Fullerton. 8 Dec. 1610."

Continuing, "... Henry McShane O'Neale; to have one great proportion, or after that rate in the precinct of Orier, in the county of Ardmagh. Con. O'Neale's brother to have one small proportion, or after the rate, in the precinct of Coole and Tircanada, in Fermannagh. Tirlagh McArt O'Neale; to have two middle proportions, or after that rate, in the precinct of Donngannon, in Tyrone. And to Neall O'Neall, Con. O'Neal, and Brian O'Neal, his brethren, one middle proportion or after that rate, to be divided amongst them, in the same...."

April 5.
Vol. 630, p. 20a.

26. ADVICES touching the proportions and places to be assigned to certain principal Natives which was desired by the Lo. Deputy to be done here.

Art. McBaron to have one great proportion in Orier, and that during his life only, the reversion to remain in the Crown.

Upon the coming over of Sir Oliver Lambert from the Deputy, order was given by the Lords, and letters written to the Deputy accordingly, that 2,000 acres should be passed to Art. McBaron and his now wife and the longest liver of them, upon direction, signed by Sir Anth. St. Leger, Sir James Ley, and Sir Ja. Fullerton. 8 Dec. 1610.

Conor Roe McGuire to have but one barony called Mageny Steffana, and out of that so many islands as belong thereunto to be excepted. The same to be passed to him and his heirs by letters patent; the islands to be left to the disposition of the Lo. Deputy unto servitors.

Henry McShane O'Neale to have one great proportion, or after that rate in the precinct of Orier, in the county of Ardmagh. Con. O'Neale's brother to have one small proportion, or after the rate, in the precinct of Coole and Tircanada, in Fermannagh.

Tirlagh McArt O'Neale to have two middle proportions, or after that rate, in the precinct of Donngannon, in Tyrone. And to Neall O'Neall, Con. O'Neal, and Brian O'Neal, his brethren, one middle proportion or after that rate, to be divided amongst them, in the same.

We think it fit that the widows of O'Boyle and Manus O'Donnell be removed from their present abode unto the precinct appointed for the natives in the said counties, there to enjoy their portions during life, without rent, and the reversion to remain in the Crown. And in respect they pay no rent, their portions to be less.

Page 288. 1611, Sept. "Fermanagh-Servitors to whom lands were assigned are providing materials for buildings but have done nothing. Natives of that county, Bryan Maguyre and Con McShane O'Neale; have removed to portions assigned them and built great copelled houses where they dwell. No other natives of that county are yet removed nor is any work done...."

Page 156, 1611. "An Act for the attainder of Hugh Roe O'Donnill, Hugh McGwire, Philip O'Reely, or others, slain or dead in actual rebellion, and also of Hugh, late Earl of Tirone; Rory, late Earl of Tirconnell; Conconnoght McGwire O'Dogherty; Hugh O'Neale; late Baron of Dunganon; Hery O'Neale; second son of Hugh, late Earl of Tirone, and others."

Page 229, 1611. "Captain Tyrllagh O'Neale; one of the natives of Tyrone, has removed and dwells on his lands in the precinct of Donganon, has no preparation for building but an Irish house. None of the rest are removed nor have made any preparations for building. ... Arte McBarron of that county has removed with tenants to lands allotted in Orier. Carbry McCan, chief of name, has sold his portion in Oryer and is removed to Clandeboy, where he has lands of Conn O'Neale;..."

Page 235-236, see Appendix for land grants.

Page 236. "NAMES of SERVITORS and NATIVES to whom Lands are now granted in Precinct of Oriell". Page 236. "Brian McMclaghlin O'Neale, 60 acres, 0 l. 12 s. 10 d." See image.

Page 347-351. Genealogy and immediate family of earl Hugh O'Neill.

Page 350, 1617. "O'Neale;.-Cormack, prisoner in the Tower of London, A.D. 1618. Married the three daughters to Hugh O'Donnel, sister to Hugh Roe and by a concubine had, Art. O'Neale; and Brian Shane O'Neale;" (Years out of sequence.)

Page 351, 1617. "O'Neale; of Lenagh in the county of Tirone.-**Tirlogh Lenogh O'Neale; had letters patent sent to him by Q. Elizabeth in the-year of her reign, A.D.— -to be Earl of Clanconell and Baron of Clogher, which he then despised....**"

Page 383, "Knights made in Ireland since 1602"

1603, Sir Cormack McBarron O'Neale;, 25 Aug

1604, Sir Terloghe McHenry O'Neale;, 17 April,

1604, Sir Henry Oge O'Neale, 12th Oct

Page 401, 1619. "(66.) Con. McShane O'Neale;, 1,500 ac., called Clabby. A little bawn of sods, and a house within of lime and stone very strongly built. 3 leaseholders, 60 ac. each for 21 years.."

Page 415, 1619. "(159.) Tyrlagh O'Neale;, 4,000 ac. A piece of a bawn, some 5 ft. high and has been so a long time, no estates to tenants, and all plough in Irish manner.

Page 456, historical. Materials on the history of Shane O'Neale, particularly his death and attainder. **"They fell upon O'Neale's men, slaying them they could reach, and in fury rushed into the tent or cabin where O'Neale; was and slew him and his secretary, and but a few of his men escaped."**

Cavenagh, W.O., "Colonel Daniel O'Neill, circa 1612-1664", *The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, Dec. 31, 1908, Fifth Series, Vol. 38, No. 4, [Fifth Series, Vol. 18] (Dec. 31, 1908), pp. 362-367 Published by: Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.com/stable/25513943>, see p 364-5.

"Daniel O'Neill left a will which is now in the custody of the Probate Court, Somerset House. The following is a brief extract, to which is attached a copy of the testator's signature, which is noticeable for the omission of the 'O.' There is no seal. Will of Daniel Oniele, one of the grooms of His Majesties bed chamber," "Signed 4th October, 16th year of the reign of King Charles 2nd, 1664".

I see the 'O' stylized in the rounded 'D'; it's a signature.



Cregan, Donal F., "An Irish Cavalier: Daniel O'Neill in the Civil Wars 1642-1651", *Studia Hibernica*, No. 4 (1964), pp. 104-133.

Unavailable for my subscription type on JSTOR, which gives only a partial view of the first page. Try Library of Congress.

_____, "Daniel O'Neill, a Royalist Agent in Ireland, 1644-50", *Irish Historical Studies*, Sep., 1941, Vol. 2, No. 8 (Sep., 1941), pp. 398-414, Cambridge University Press, Stable URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/30006407>

"Daniel O'Neill united in his person the two main branches of a great family. His father, Con, son of Niall, son of Brian Fagartach O'Neill, was lord of Upper Clandeboy; his mother Ellis (a sister of Eoghan Ruadh) belonged to the O'Neills of Tyrone. Daniel was born in Clandeboy early in the seventeenth century. His father died while he was a minor, and he was brought up a protestant, and, it is stated, a ward in chancery in England."

"Cúchonnacht", <https://www.libraryireland.com/names/men/cuchonnacht-conchonnacht.php>

"CÚCHONNACHT, genitive Conchonnacht, (Constantine); a favourite name among the Maguires, meaning 'hound of Connacht.' Latin — Cuconnactus."

See Jon Patraic Neill (2024), “Constantine as a First Name in Modern Irish Records”, see 1609 General Pardon for Brian Mc Laughlin O’Neale referring to “Conat otherwise Con” O’Neale. Cúchonnach was anglicised as Constantine, and was a favored name in Fermanagh, especially among the ruling Maguire family.

Cunningham, John B., “The Blennerhassetts of Kesh”, *Clogher Record*, Vol. 16, No. 3 (1999), pp. 112-126 (15 pp.), <https://doi.org/10.2307/27699439>, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/27699439>
See footnotes.

Dorney, John, “Colliding worlds? Shane the Proud and the advance of the Tudors in Ireland”, https://www.theirishstory.com/2019/03/08/colliding-worlds-shane-the-proud-and-the-advance-of-the-tudors-in-ireland/?utm_source=chatgpt.com, sourced December 22, 2024 through ChatGPT.

“Shane O’Neill was, of course, no nationalist hero. He, like all of his contemporaries, lived in a different world, where such categories did not yet apply. He was a self-interested Gaelic lord, who fought his clan rivals and indeed rival O’Neills more than anyone else. But his career does tell us something about sixteenth century Ireland.”

“Shane marched his army into their [O’Donnell] territory in 1567 in order to impose his authority on O’Donnell allies, O’Cahan and O’Hanlon, who had ceased paying O’Neill tribute. In a fierce battle at Farsetmore, near the modern town of Letterkenny, Shane was routed. Out of 2,000 men he brought to the battle, over 1,500 were lost, some in the fighting, many drowned in the River Swilly as they tried to get away.”

“Turlough Lineach O’Neill, a cousin of Shane’s took over as The O’Neill and unlike his belligerent predecessor, quietly built up alliances with the O’Donnells and MacDonnells, which served to shore up all of their position against the English. His successor in turn, Hugh O’Neill, the one time English protégé, would eventually return to Ulster and wreak a terrible vengeance on the sons of Shane, who had killed his father. But Hugh was no English stooge, in fact he would fight largest Gaelic war of resistance against them – the Nine Years War – in 1594-1603.”

Gailey, Alan, “Vernacular Dwellings of Clogher Diocese”, *Clogher Record*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (1977), pp. 187-231 (45 pages), <https://doi.org/10.2307/27695747>, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/27695747>

O’Neale, see pp. 226-227, for extensive descriptions of Con McShane O’Neale and other planters dwellings, compared to local Catholic and planter houses. See footnotes to chronology.

Google, google.com, retrieved December 4, 2024.

No results found for search terms associated with Brian Mc Laughlin O’Neale: “brian mclaughlin o’neale” also spelled o’neal, o’neil, o’neill, neill, with qualifiers Ireland and Fermanagh.

Update January 15, 2025. See John O’Hart under search term ‘Melaghlin O’Neale’.

“Hearth Money Roll – Armagh, 1665”, <https://www.failteromhat.com/armaghhearth.php>, Retrieved January 16, 2025.

No Neal or Neill; all had O prefix.

Oriel barony, there were 2: ‘Edmond O Neile’ and ‘Henry O’Neill’. Edmond O’Neile was in Doghchurivan (townland? Header is ‘denomination of lands’). Henry O’Neill

was in '2 Tullyhappies' (sp?). No parish names were given for this barony. (For Neill genealogy, there was a 'William Cornewall' in 'Cordryne & Mullinvilly'.)

| ARMAGH HEARTH MONEY ROLLS. | | | | 126 | ARMAGH HEARTH MONEY ROLLS. | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|-----|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Denomination of Lands | Inhabitants Names | fire hearth | sumes payable | | Denomination of Lands | Inhabitants Names | fire hearth | sumes payable |
| | | | £ s. d. | | Corbennagh | James Read | one | 0 . 2 . 0 |
| | | | | | | Thomas Watson | one | 0 . 2 . 0 |
| | | | | | | Archibald Forrest | one | 0 . 2 . 0 |
| | | | | | Ballygergon | John Boyde | one | 0 . 2 . 0 |
| | | | | | | William McClelland | one | 0 . 2 . 0 |
| | | | | | | John McClelland | one | 0 . 2 . 0 |
| | | | £ s. d. | | 2 Tullyhappies | Ever McDonnell | one | 0 . 2 . 0 |
| | Shane McGilpatrick | one | 0 . 2 . 0 | | | Rorye Toner | one | 0 . 2 . 0 |
| | Patrick ó Mullan | one | 0 . 2 . 0 | | | Manus ó Toner | one | 0 . 2 . 0 |
| Doghchurivan | Glasny ó Hanlon | one | 0 . 2 . 0 | | | Patrick ó Morrison | one | 0 . 2 . 0 |
| | Edmond ó Neile | one | 0 . 2 . 0 | | | Henry ó Neill | one | 0 . 2 . 0 |

Torhany barony, there were 4: Cahill O'Neill in Egliss, Daniel oge O'Neile in Glasdromin, **Bryan O'Neile** in Mullyntur & Arraghsekill, **Bryan O'Neale** in Lissiagh. No parish names were given for this barony.

Onealand barony, there were 7: (1) Owen O'Neile in Ballynenery in Taghtivaghan parish, (2) Conn O'Neill in Teggye in Taghtivaghan parish, (3) Tirlagh O'Neale in Glanconruck in Taghtivaghan parish, (4) Tirlagh O'Neill in Grange in Manner of Castledillon, (5) Henry O'Neill in Monisully (sp?) in Manner of Castledillon, (6) Henry O'Neill in Rothrumgrany (sp?) in Manner of Castledillon, (7) Toole O'Neill in Mullinlelush in **Killmore parish** [see this location in branch of Neill genealogy].

Lower Fews barony, there were 7: (1) Pawle O Neile, BallymcCally, (2) Owen O Neale, Killfaddy, (3) Owen O Neile, Ballywire, (4) Donnell O Neile, Ballywire, (5) **Laughlin O Neile, Conluan**, (6), Donnell oge O Neile, Dromnoboy, (7) Henry O Neile, Rutternacht.

| ARMAGH HEARTH MONEY ROLLS. | | | | 173 |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------|
| Denomination of Lands | Inhabitants Names | fire hearth | sumes payable | |
| Conluan | Laughlin O Neile Teagh McVinsy | | £ s. d. | |
| Total: 97 hearths | | | | 49 14. 0 |

Fews barony, there were 3: Phellem O Neile in Ballyeimagh, **Bryan O Neile** in Ballyeimagh, Torlagh O Neile in Corneraryalling and Corammo.

Ardmagh barony, there were 6: (1) Rory O Neale in Aghy MccGuigan, (2) Shane O Neale in Aghy MccGuigan, (3) Neal O Neale in Clya, (4) Tirlogh O Neale in Tassagh, (5) Shane O Neile in Tawlatt, (6) Neael oge O Neill in Tollycallodd.

Hill, George, 1877, *An historical account of the plantation in Ulster at the commencement of the seventeenth century, 1608-1620*,

https://archive.org/details/historicalaccoun00hill_0/page/n5/mode/2up

(See notes of abridged records of O'Neill from this source.)

Page 161 O'Neill Septs opposed to Earl Hugh. Intro better than Carew record, as clearer who write it. Also, note why English were interested. "John Leigh, who was sheriff of Tyrone in 1608, has left a short record which is preserved among the Carew MSS. , and headed *A Briefe of some things which I observed in the several baronies of the county of Tyrone*. From it we make the following extract, explanatory of this matter :-" I observed that there are certain kindreds or septs of the Neales [O'Neills], in divers parts of Tyrone, which ever did, and still do , as much as in them lieth, oppose both against Tyrone and all those of

his proper sept and party, namely, in the barony of Strabane, Tyrloghe Oge O'Neale, son to Sir Arthur O'Neale, and all his followers and dependents, as well of the Neales as of the Quinnes, and likewise of divers other septs on that [the Strabane] side of Slewseese. Also, in the barony of O'Meaghe [Omagh] all that sept of the Neales, called the Sleughte Artes, do deadly hate Tyrone's sept. And likewise in the barony of Clougher, are two other distinct septs of the Neales who hate Tyrone and his septs ; one of which septs are the sons of Shan O'Neale and their followers. (See Calendar of the Carew MSS. , sixth series, p. 30.) On the foregoing jury list, we find the first name was that of Shane O'Neill's eldest son, and the second name that of Sir Arthur O'Neill's eldest son, the other natives jurors being no doubt the followers of these two leaders, and, therefore, friendly to the interests of the English party." P. 161

Page 35 – McErlane was part of the Shane faction: "On his coming home, the earl found that the lands of his own earldom of Tyrone literally swarmed with enemies, including all who had been adherents of Shane O'Neill, and also many Scotch kinsmen of Shane's last wife, Catherine Maclean, of Mull, who were also, through her, kinsmen of Hugh Gaveloc. These last mentioned were known in Ulster as **M'Ellanes, or M'illanes (Macleans), many families of whom had come from the island of Mull to settle in these northern counties, at the time of their distinguished kinswoman's sojourn here,** first as the wife of Calvagh O'Donnell, and afterwards of Shane O'Neill They had become a numerous and somewhat influential people, at the period of Hugh Gaveloc's death ; at least so much so, as to attract the attention of the Irish deputy and council, who a few years afterwards—at the commencement of the war against the earl in 1596—described them (the Macleans) **as "opposed unto the Earl for sundry provocations, and specially for the hanging of Hugh Cayvoloughe, one of the sons of the late Shane O'Neyle."**

Page 95-96: "Upon the division and settlement of the county, other places must be found out and strengthened for a time, as, namely, about the Clogher, where lies the country of Sir Cormocke O'Neale, another in the Glynnnes of Glanconkeyne, the Slute [sliocht] Artes country, and two or other places, which will require further consideration, and are to be kept either upon the King's or the undertakers' charge for a time. ' The place in the Glynnnes" after- wards made wardable is called by the authors of the 'Project' Loughensolin, which is now the name of a barony in Londonderry, but which was then applied to one locality in Tyrone, and correctly written Loch-inisO'Lyn"

Page 160 – identification of Slut Arte: "(14). Omagh. See p. 29. In the survey of 1591, this barony is mentioned as containing the country of the Slut Arte, or descendants of an Arthur O'Neill who lived at an early period, and whose chief residence was at Newtown, now Newtown-Stewart, where the whole clan also had its head-quarters. Speed places the clan at Stranorlar, in Donegal, which is too far west ; Norden places them between the Lough and river Eske. See Colton's Visitation, edited by Dr. Reeves, p. 128."

p. 111. Description of Fermanagh. In 1603, no O'Neill listed. "(85). Natives. -The natives of Fermanagh were a peculiar people-being more distinctly formed into septs than the other populations of Ulster, and more devoted to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and gaining a knowledge of the Brehon laws than to the use of the pike and skein. Davys, referring to the fact that they were reputed the worst swordmen of the North, " accounts for it by falling in with the general belief that the men of Fermanagh were " rather inclined to be scholars or husbandmen than to be kerne or men of action. " undoubtedly true that Sir Hugh Maguire, as Davys states, drew his soldiers from Connaught and Brefine O'Reilly [now

Cavan], but compelled his own less warlike subjects to feed and equip them. By a survey made of Fermanagh in the summer of 1603 , we learn the names of the septs into which the inhabitants were divided, and of the district which these septs or families severally occupied.”

P. 274: O'Neill in Fermanagh: “(74). Gortgunan. -This proportion adjoined Cloncarne, and like it, was plentifully wooded. In Gortganon one rather large lake is represented on the map. Both these proportions were comprised in an ancient Irish territory of Clankelly called Slut Onell, where dwelt a sept or family of the O'Neills.” (Could be related to Con O'Neill in the 1795 flax list).

p. 309. Description of Orier: “(207). Orier. - See p. 201. This large precinct is now comprised in the two baronies of Upper and Lower Orier. The former occupies the south-eastern part of the county of Armagh, and the latter, or Lower Orier, the middle of the eastern side or division of the county. area of the old precinct, or of the two modern baronies, is about 75,000 acres, which the baronial map represents as entirely occupied by servitors and natives, excepting 1,910 acres for glebes, a free school, and Fort Mountnorris, the said servitors and natives not being supposed to have had more than about 11,000 acres of arable land distributed amongst them all!” P. 309-310, Hill

p. 28 – Queen's instructions regarding land held by O'Neill. “The baron, evidently an ambitious gentleman, was determined that the earldom conferred on Con O'Neill by Henry VIII. should not lie much longer in abeyance, and also that the dismemberment of which " his peculiar and particular" followers complained should be healed as soon as possible. In the following year he memorialled to be admitted to the title and rank of earl of Tyrone, and to be restored to the estates of his ancestors in virtue of the grant made to his grandfather Con, in 1542. The title and rank of earl were conceded to the baron at once, and without hesitation ; but, as the estates had been vested in the crown by the act known as the 11th of Elizabeth, the Queen required to be consulted before any grant of the entire family property could be made, or even promised to the petitioner.” Hill, p. 28

“There were other important matters also to be considered, as the Queen herself explains in a letter to the deputy, Sir John Perrot, the substance of which is as follows : -

‘We understand by your letters of 30 June [1585] that the baron of Dungannon presented in Parliament a supplication for his place of earl of Tyrone, and a petition for the lands of his grandfather in Ulster ; and that you did yield him the place of the earldom by virtue of letters patents, and referred him to us respecting his lands and superiority in Ulster, by reason of the act whereby **Shane O'Neale was attainted**, and the whole territories of Ulster were invested in us. He [the baron] has since offered new articles for keeping a peace between him and his kinsmen. Cause inquisition to be made of the said lands, and thereupon devise : I. , what parts of them should, for their strength, be kept in our possession ; II. , what portions are meet for him to have ; and III. , what portions may be kept by us limited in some special state tail for the sons of Tirlough Lenough, and the sons of Shane O'Neale, and of Henry M'Shane, **and such others as have any colour of competitorship to the signority of the title of O'Neale** ; the whole to be held of us *in capite*.’ Hill, p. 28

Page 33 – Shane O'Neill: "Now, it came to pass that between him and the sons of Shane O'Neill there existed a violent feud, for they hated him because he was in possession of the lands which they believed to be rightfully theirs, and he hated them because he feared them, and because their father had slain his father and brother." P. 33

"The battle of Farsitmore, at which the O'Donnells defeated Shane O'Neill, is described in the following terms in the Book of Howth :-"He [Shane] went with a great power upon O'Donyll to Teyreconell, and after great harms done there, this O'Neyll camped be-west the river Lough Foyll in A'Donyll's country, and might have comen over the water before. And upon the sudden O'Donyll set upon A'Neyll, and fought with his men, that with very force he dryve them to take the river, and there was drowned. At this time the sea was in ; and O'Neyll, with seven horsemen, fled towards a ford that was be- south his camp, and so saved himself. **And after, for very necessity of men of war to maintain his wars, he made his combination with the Scots, who traitorously slew him in their camp** ; whose head was brought and put upon the castle of Dublin. Calendar of Carew MSS. , fifth series, pp. 208, 209." P. 44"

Page 34 – Henry and Conn McShane. "(100). Henry McShane O'Neale. -This was Shane O'Neill's eldest son by his first wife Mary, a daughter of Calvagh O'Donnell. He was named after Sir Henry Sydney, who stood as sponsor at his baptism, or became his godfather. The right of a gossip or sponsor was regarded among the Celtic nations as equal to that of a natural parent, and hence gossipred or compaternity came to have such a binding force between the Irish and English, that it was declared to be treason by the famous Statute of Kilkenny. It was adopted by Sydney on the occasion referred to as a probable means of securing peace with Shane O'Neill, but it failed of its object. His son Henry was born under a luckless star, for during the greater part of his youth he was held as a pledge by Queen Elizabeth for his father's observance of treaties ; and on his father's death, after an interval of freedom for some years, Henry was next seized by the Earl of Tyrone and imprisoned until the close of the war in 1602."

(101). Con McShane. -Con, the son of Shane the 'Proud' was only a half-brother of the Henry McShane mentioned in the preceding note, being a son of Catherine Maclean, Countess of Argyle, who was married to Shane soon after the death of his first wife. This Con M' Shane was blamed, in 1591 , for not acting with sufficient tact and courage for the safety of his brother, Hugh Gaveloc, who was then in the Earl of Tyrone's hands, and under sentence of death"

"CLXXXI. 1,000 Acres. Henry McShane O'Neal hath 1,000 acres, called Camlough (298) ; but he being lately dead [1619], it is in the hands of Sir Toby Caulfield, who intendeth to do something upon it ; for as yet there is nothing built. (298). Camlough. -This proportion was absorbed into Sir Toby Caulfield's immense estates at the death of the first patentee, Henry McShane O'Neill. There is no evidence from the inquisitions that Henry MacShane left an heir, but whether or no, Sir Toby took the responsibility of having the lands, and getting " something done upon it. " These lands were probably incorporated with the Charlemont estates by the act of Settlement." Pp. 571-572.

Page 92 "The County of Tyrone is divided into certain Parcels of land called Ballyboes, a Ballyboe being a quantity of land containing Sixty Acres English, or thereabouts."

Page 36 – Turlough Luineach O’Neale - “These articles were ratified by the Queen 26 May. Afterwards she created Sir Turlough Earl of Clanconnell, but he promised to claim no other lands colore honoris.” (See Calendar of Carew MSS. , third series, p. 108.) If this title was really conferred, Sir Turlough is never spoken of by the style of earl” p. 36

Page ii. “(1). Their own. -The only two families not displaced (though dispossessed by the **11th of Elizabeth [attainder of Shane and his land]**) were those of Sir Tirlagh McHenry O'Neill of the Fews, and Sir Henry Oge O'Neill, whose lands lay on both sides of the Blackwater. These Irish lords, the former of whom was the Earl of Tyrone's half-brother, and the latter his son-in-law, had joined him against the government in 1595, but deserted him in 1598, hoping to receive grants from the crown of the estates which they had previously held under him [Tyrone] as the head landlord. But their arrangement with the government of Queen Elizabeth was made many years before the plantation, and was a merely nominal affair, which could have been set aside at any time simply on the grounds of its illegality, the Act known as the 11th of Elizabeth by which these and other lands in Ulster had been confiscated still remaining in force. The grants in both cases required afterwards to be made legal, but this was done in return for their surrender to the government, and not because of any subsequent conditions.”

Page 31-32, agreements from 1593 among O’Neill. “The document from which we quote is headed Articles of Agreement, and dated Dondalke, 28June, 1593. "First, the earl of Tyrone had the command of 50 horse, equivalent to a sum of 6361 9s. 4½d. yearly, and Sir Turlough was to have this command transferred to him during his life, according to the Queen's injunction as expressed in the patents of the captainry of Tyrone, he finding the said horsemen to serve her majesty at the said earl's expense. 2. Sir Tirlagh to receive the yearly rents and duties payable by Maguire, the lord of Fermanagh, according to the Queen's grant, the earl being bound to compel Maguire and his heirs to pay the same, should they, at any time, refuse to do so. 3. The earl to pay Sir Tirlagh so many cows yearly as shall, after the rate of 20s. ster. the cow, make up, together with the said command and Maguire's rent, the sum of 2,000l. ster. ; provided always, that if the said command do, in the life of Sir Tirlagh, surcease, by the death of the earl or otherwise, then the earl, his heirs or assigns, shall pay to Sir Tirlagh, his servants or assigns, in lieu of it, and to make up the said 2,000l. , the sum of 6367. 95. 4½d. ster. , or, in default of money, a choice cow for every 20s. ster.; such cows as shall be delivered at May yearly to be in calf, and the cows to be delivered at Hallowmas yearly to be sufficient beefs, 5s. extra to be paid for every cow not delivered at the said feasts. The said money or cows to be paid at Strabane or Bynnvorbe [Benburbe] . 4. Sir Tirlagh to have for life the towns and lands of Strabane and Largie Uirnevie [Urney] , and also the lands adjoining Strabane [between the Finn and the Derg] free from all duties or other charges ; and also the town of Binvorbe, or Curren, with the half-ballybetagh of land [420 acres Irish] and appurtenances adjoining to such of the said towns as he shall choose ; and when Sir Tirlagh shall make choice of Benburb, or Curren, the house and lands thus chosen to be surrendered to him in due time. 5. Sir Tirlagh shall quietly, and without any molestation from the earl, receive three score cows yearly from O'Dogherty, and also one-half of the duties due from Lough Foyle and the Bann ; the other half to be received by the earl. 6. Sir Tirlagh demanded of the earl some increase of pension, over and above the said 2,000l. , to which the earl at first was unwilling to yield, but the arrangement of this point was left to the earl's brother, Cormac O'Neill, and to his sons-in-law, Donnell O'Cahan and Henry Oge O'Neill, Sir Tirlagh naming an arbitrator also. A dispute existed between Sir Tirlagh and his own son, Arthur, on the subject of certain lands then in possession of the latter, and the earl engaged to enforce the decree of arbitrators for the

settlement of this controversy also. 7. Sir Tirlagh to receive such rents and duties out of the lands of **Sleevesheese [eleven ballybetaghs owned by his father, Neal Connellan O'Neill]**, as were due to him by such as dwell in Tyrone, and to cause Maguire and O'Cahan to pay Sir Tirlagh the arrear due upon them. He was also to permit Sir Tirlagh to receive such arrear as was behind for that last year, 1592, of the command aforesaid. 8. The earl and his heirs to hold the territory and lands of Tyrone against Sir Tirlagh and his heirs discharged of all such title and demand, as Sir Tirlagh claimed to have in and to the same, or any part thereof, the castles, hereditaments, and lands, hereby appointed to Sir Tirlagh, excepted only for term of his life ; and also excepted, all the ancient inheritance of Sir Tirlagh, to him and his heirs. See Calendar of Carew MSS. , third series, pp. 73-75." P. 31-32

Page 314, et al. Brian McLaughlin O'Neale. "29. Grant to **Brian, son of Melaghlin, son of Art O'Neale, gent.** The half balliboe called Clonmult, containing 60 acres. Rent, 12s. 10d. (p. 314, Hill)" Referring to Brian and others on the list: "These natives, although holding such small portions of land, held them on the same tenures as the other more fortunate undertakers, i.e. , as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage, and subject to the conditions generally of the plantation of Ulster. They got their patents for the most part in 1610, but a few of those mentioned above did not obtain them until the beginning of 1612.) (p. 314, Hill)

Original record in Image 2 shows the first name '**Bryan**'

p. 334 – only other use of the name 'Melaghlin' is also from Fermanagh - -

"42. Grant to Melaghlin Oge McCorr, gent. Five-sixths of the tate of Agharosblonick and Gorteconnell, 50 acres. Rent, 10s. 8d."

Also, two instances of McLaughlin as legacy names – neither as surname. It was likely a phonetic spelling error, Mc Laughlin, sounding like 'Melaghlin'

p. 283-284: "(102). Clancarney.-These lands lay along a considerable extent on the east side of the precinct, and principally in part of the present parish of **Loughgilly**. The lands were much intermixed with the church property of the district. The proportion was called Clancarney-the name of the ancient Irish territory in which it was comprised. There are three lakes shown on the map as lying on the borders between Clancarney and the barony of Orier, and a fourth in the southern section of the former. These lands were anciently given by the ancestors of Sir Tirlagh McHenry O'Neill for the support of the Scottish galloglass whom they retained permanently for the defence of the Fewes." p 283-4

p. 201 "(9). Orier.-Upper Orier contains about 45,397 acres, and Lower Orier 32,535 acres. Of the former, a large portion of the surface is mountainous, containing the Slievecullen and Newry mountains, with their several spurs and slopes. This barony contains the whole of the parish of Jonesborough, and part of the parishes of Forkhill, Killevy, **Loughgilly**, and Belleek. Its only town is part of Newry, and its principal villages are Forkhill, Jonesborough, and Belleek. By the act 6 and 7 William IV. , cap. 84, nine townlands of the parish of **Loughgilly** were transferred to this barony from the barony of Lower Fewes. In the barony of Lower Orier the surface is undulating and beautiful, with a fertile soil. This barony contains the whole of the parish of Ballymore, and part of the parishes of Forkhill, Kilclooney, Killevy, Kilmore, and **Loughgilly** ; its towns being Tanderagee and part of Poyntzpass, and its principal villages Acton and Mountnorris. Two townlands were transferred from Lower to Upper Orier by the above-named Act."

P. 39: Orior was originally O'Hanlon land. "29 (35). O'Hanlon's Country. -O'Hanlon's country was originally Oneilan, so called from Niallan, a chief descended from one of the three Collas ; he was progenitor of the O'Hanlons, and his territory, Ui Niallan, or Oneilan, was theirs also, as his representatives, although in more modern times they occupied the adjoining territory of Orior. (See p. 8.) To this latter the earl above refers. At the time when he brought it into subjection, its chief was Sir Oghie O'Hanlon, who had married one of the earl's sisters."

p. 202 – "(11). Fewes. -The two modern divisions of this barony called Upper and Lower, together form a long upland stripe from the vicinity of Richhill to the south- west extremity of the county. The barony of Upper Fewes contains 47,433 acres, and Lower Fewes 29,758 acres. In the former are situated the whole of the parishes of Ballymyre and Newtown- Hamilton, and part of the parishes of Creggan and Lisnadill, its towns being Newtown- Hamilton and Crossmaglen. In the latter, or Lower Fewes, are situated part of the parishes of Kilclooney, Lisnadill, Loughgilly, and Mullaghbrack ; its only town being Markethill, and its principal villages **Belleek** and Hamilton's- Bawn."

Misc. p. 255 John Cornewell was sub-sheriff of Tyrone when the earl fled.

Misc. p. 233 – fosterage – "(72). Their children. -The allusion here is to the very ancient custom of fosterage which existed among all Celtic tribes, and in which cattle occupied a prominent place. Children were never sent to foster without an accompanying number of cattle, greater or less, according to the circumstances and position of the persons concerned. The Brehon laws contain the most minute directions and regulations respecting the food, education, and care which foster-children were to receive from those to whom they were entrusted ; and also prescribe the penalties for neglect or dishonesty on the part of the fosterers. To receive the children of the chief in fosterage was always considered a high honour by members of the sept. Very many Irish chiefs, with whose names we are familiar, had epithets, either from the families with whom they fostered, or the places to which they had been sent in youth for this purpose. Thus, Shane O'Neill was known as Shane Donnilaugh, from having fostered with a family of O'Donnells ; Turlough O'Neill of Strabane was called always Turlough Luineach, from fostering with the O'Looneys ; another Turlough O'Neill was nicknamed Brassilagh, because he was fostered in Clanbrassill ; a well-known chieftain named Brian O'Neill was called Brian Fagartach from being fostered in Kinel- Fagartaigh, now Kinelarty ; and Nial O'Neill, brother of Con first Earl of Tyrone, was known as Nial Conallach, because he was fostered in Tyrconnell. For illustrations of the customs of fosterage, see Hill's Historical Account of the Macdonnells of Antrim, pp. 27, 33, 54".

Misc. – p. iii – what happened to the dispossessed sons: "(2). Left destitute. -The sons of these families thus turned adrift, and of many other families of the same rank, and placed in the same unhappy position of out- casts on their own soil, took refuge in the **woods, particularly of Armagh and Tyrone, and in certain fastnesses between Tyrone and Londonderry**, where they lived by levying black-mail on the British settlers all around. To secure the extermination of these plunderers, who were generally designated woodkerne, the government was obliged, during many years, to place large forces under the command of numerous provost- marshals, and also to bribe native criminals by promises of pardon, and other- wise, to betray and destroy the woodkerne by every means in their power. By these agencies there was a systematic havoc made among the sons of the Ulster gentry, the

innocent often suffering, because at times seen to associate with brothers, or other kinsmen, who were known as woodkerne. It was felt that the sooner these gentry (who had now no means of support) could be got rid of, the better. Sir Oliver St. John, created Viscount Grandison, and appointed to succeed Sir Arthur Chichester as lord deputy of Ireland, mentions in a letter of the 29th of September, 1619, that by the agency of natives, soldiers, and provost-m Marshals, employed by him for the purpose above named, **he [St. John] had destroyed in three years, 300 of the idle sons of gentlemen, who had no means of livelihood but by spoiling the planters.** But although St. John, from the time of his appointment as lord deputy in 1615, had thus done pretty extensive work in the way of extermination, he was forced to admit that the **woodkerne** were literally 'irrepressible.' " Yet, it is true, " says he, in the letter to the council in London already mentioned, "that when one sort is cut off, others arise in their places, for the countries are so full of the younger sons of gentry who have no means of living and will not work, that when they are sought for to be punished for disorders they commit in their idleness, they go to the woods to maintain themselves by the spoil of the quiet subjects. " The same class of gentlemen woodkerne, it would appear, were then troubling the other plantations, south, east, and west, and the grim **deputy saw no remedy for the evil until a round number of them-say ten thousand - could be removed from Ireland, and so disposed of that they might be slain in foreign wars.** "If I might have an opinion, " says he, meekly, when closing his letter to the council, " I think it would be an ease to the kingdom if some foreign Princes were to draw 10,000 of them to a war abroad. ' (MS. State Papers, vol . 235, No. 60) . This stern policy was always adopted, when possible, to save the application of still sterner means, although St. John acknowledged, when speaking of certain woodkerne then in prison, that he had " not heard any greater hurt they have done than to steal victuals to fill their bellies. " This lamentable state of affairs went on for many years, presenting at times curious phases, as differing circumstances tended either to discourage the woodkerne, or, on the other hand, to render them bolder in their movements. The government, however, could always keep them pretty well in check by seizing their relatives when necessary, and threatening destruction to the latter by way of retaliation."

p. iii – "But whether the lands thus given to natives were good, bad, or indifferent, the servitors, in numerous instances, soon became their owners, and especially where such lands were granted in tolerably large quantities to natives of rank. Indeed, to make sure of this result in **certain desirable cases**, the servitors got grants of the natives' lands in reversion, and entered into possession at the deaths of the latter, whilst the rightful heirs, generally children of high rank, were thus left destitute".

Hodgers, Don, "Richard Hadsor (c. 1570-1635), the Solicitor for Irish Causes and Crown Counsel for Irish Affairs", *Journal of the County Louth Archaeological and Historical Society*, Vol. 26, No. 1 (2005), pp. 83-106 (24 pages), <https://doi.org/10.2307/27729970>, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2772997>

See footnotes.

Johnston, John, "Settlement Patterns in County Fermanagh, 1610-1660", *Clogher Record*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (1980), pp. 199-214 (16 pages), <https://doi.org/10.2307/27695805>, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/27695805>

"Before the Ulster Plantation the county of Fermanagh was settled by about fifty Irish clans, who cultivated the fertile lowlands. During the Plantation about a thousand

settlers came to occupy the most fertile areas, pushing the Irish onto the less fertile uplands, even on estates where the landlord favoured the Irish.”

Maguire, W. A., “The Lands of the Maguires of Tempo in the Seventeenth Century”, *Clogher Record*, Vol. 12, No. 3 (1987), pp. 305-319 (15 pages), <https://doi.org/10.2307/27699246>, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/27699246>

See footnotes. Maguire were the leading family of Fermanagh, and several received general pardons the same day as Brian Mc Laughlin O’Neale and Con and Henry McShane O’Neale.

Meehan, C.P. Rev., *Fate and Fortunes of Hugh O’Neill, Earl of Tyrone, and Rory O’Donel, Earl of Tyrconnel; Their flight from Ireland, their vicissitudes abroad, and their death in exile*, James Duffy, Dublin, 1868.
<https://dn790007.ca.archive.org/0/items/fatefortunesofhu00meehrich/fatefortunesofhu00meehrich.pdf>

“Cuconnaught Maguire,* who, although promised by Mountjoy one-half of the ancient principality of Fermanagh, had no patent passed to him, Chichester refusing to grant it till his country was surveyed and planted, that is, colonized by strangers, to whom the native sept should give way.” (p. 64)

“* He was inaugurated chief of Fermanagh, at Lisnaskea, on the death of his gallant brother, Hugh, killed in an encounter with Saintleger, near Cork, 1600. His kinsman, Conor, however, who had eight horses killed under him *while fighting against Tyrone*, had a grant of the whole territory passed to him by the queen, 1601; to hold to him by the service of two knights’ fee, an annual rent of £120 per annum, and a caste of hawks on the feast of St. John the Baptist. He was obliged to answer all hostings with twenty horse and eighty foot, i.e., thirty bombards called ‘good shots,’ and the rest kernes, with forty days’ provisions. In April, 1610, he had a pension of £250 per annum from the crown, when he surrendered three baronies to the king for the benefit of the plantation, retaining only one barony. The entire of Fermanagh had been granted to Cuconnaught, 28th Eliz. ; but although pardoned in 1603, like the other Irish lords, he was left dependent on his kinsman, who had turned traitor to O’Neill. The agnomen signifies “the hound of Connaught.” (p. 64)

“Besides this, Maguire received annually 240 beeves from the seven baronies under him, and had about 1,000 acres in demesne around Enniskillen, which his churls cultivated for him.” (p. 53)

Milliken, Alan [transcriber], *Pardon Rolls Co. Tyrone*, <https://amuligane.co.uk/pardon-rolls-co-tyrone/>, retrieved December 22, 2024.

Transcriptions from 1609 including Brian Mc Laughline O’Neale of the same [co. Tyrone] 5 July, 7th (1609).

_____, *The Province of Ulster, Ireland. Annals and Miscellaneous Records*”, <https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~alanmilliken/genealogy/Research/IrishRecords/Miscellaneous/Index1.html>, retrieved December 22, 2024.

Database. Records slowly becoming corrupted from Rootsweb not maintaining.

Moody, T. W., *Ulster Plantation Papers*, *Analecta Hibernica*, No. 8 (Mar., 1938), pp. 179, 181-187, 189-297 (120 pages) <https://www.jstor.org/stable/25510951>, Contribution from The Irish Manuscripts Commission Ltd., p. 255.

Footnote to chronology.

Morgan, Hiram, "Gaelic Lordship and Tudor Conquest: Tír Eoghain, 1541-1603", *History Ireland*, Sep. - Oct., 2005, Vol. 13, No. 5 (Sep. - Oct., 2005), pp. 38-43 Published by: Wordwell Ltd. Stable URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/27725334>

"The ruling lord utilised the concentration of power in his hands to expand the landholding capacity of his lineage, thereby pushing collateral branches and minor families out of landholding into the tenantry. It would have been foolhardy for any prominent O'Neill who wished to secure his future and that of his children to ignore an opportunity of pursuing the family title. Besides, in this case being 'the O'Neill' meant claiming provincial overlordship as well as asserting local dominance. It was not for nothing that Sir George Carew, surveying the political landscape at the onset of the Nine Years' War, spoke of Hugh O'Neill, already honoured by the crown as earl of Tyrone, as having a 'thirsty desire to be called O'Neill, a name more in prize to him than to be entitled Caesar'." (p. 39; see image)

"Sussex's military expeditions into Ulster against Shane proved abortive, and it became all or nothing, as he exclaimed in 1561, 'If Shane be overthrown, all is settled; if Shane settle, all is overthrown'." (p. 40)

"Shane's power continued to grow. According to the Four Masters, 'O'Neill then assumed the sovereign command of all Ulster from Dundalk to the Erne [river in Fermanagh connecting upper and lower lough Erne.'" (p. 40)

_____, "Shane O'Neill by Ciaran Brady", Review by: Hiram Morgan, *History Ireland*, Summer, 1997, Vol. 5, No. 2 (Summer, 1997), pp. 58-59, Published by: Wordwell Ltd. Stable URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/27724465>

"The Scottish Gaelic presence in Ulster needs greater explanation. Most pointedly, Brady omits mentioning that Shane married Catherine MacDonnell. This was a marriage for mercenaries and the 'redshanks' who came over from the islands to fight were one of the keys to his military power." (p. 58)

"Then there is the small matter of Shane's problematic killing at the hands of the MacDonnells in 1567. When Brady first wrote about this in the *Irish Sword* (1982), he seemed to hint at a government conspiracy against Shane. Now he concentrates on a single document the earliest account of the assassination which he reproduced on that occasion and states that 'Shane's death was not preordained but the result of immediate calculation, expediency and chance' But surely there is still a case to be made for the government using the MacDonnells as proxies to kill him after promising them settlement rights in Ireland. Alexander Og Mac Donnell contacted Lord Deputy Sidney before his meeting with O'Neill. In his 'Memoir' of 1583, Sidney claimed that Captain Piers, the local army commander, had practised to have Shane murdered by the MacDonnells 'according to my direction' (*Ulster Journal of Archaeology* (1855), p.91). And if there was no conspiracy, why was Piers allowed to collect the large reward for bringing in Shane's head?" (pp. 58-59)

"Nor is there any epilogue about the disastrous consequences of Shane's posthumous attainder in 1569 which banned the O'Neill title, annexed most of Ulster to the crown and disinherited his offspring, the MacShanes." (p. 59)

Morgan dispels biased narratives against Shane and Gaelic rule in general. He also speaks of the importance of the O'Neill – FitzGerald alliance and the impact of the Kildare rebellion in 1535.

Ó Doibhlin, Éamon, "Conn o'Neill of Kilskeery", *Clogher Record*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1967), pp. 388-393, Clogher Historical Society, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27695603>

"We have failed to trace any grant of Plantation lands to Brian, son of Sean the Proud, and it is with his descendants we are here concerned. However, we read in Chichester's "Notes of Remembrance" (An. Hib. 1938) the following passage: 'First to place with Conor Roe Maguire as many of those that dwell upon the lands of Cowchonnaght [Constantine Maguire] as will stay with him (many will not by reason of the dissensions and killings that have been committed on either party) I likewise wish that Henry and Conn O'Neill, sons to Shane O'Neill might be placed in some indifferent portions within Fermanagh.' Why Chichester should wish to settle two sons of Sean on territory that had been traditionally Maguire's is not clear. We have already seen that Conn got twenty tates or about 1500 acres in Coole and Tyrconnah and had his headquarters at Clabby, but we also learn that Henry who got a large estate in South Armagh, also got ten tates or about 500 acres in Coole and Tyrconnah. (cf. "Ulster Plantation Papers", ed. Moody, An. Hib. pp. 206, 217). We suggest that it was on this latter estate that Brian, half-brother of Henry, got his Plantation inheritance." p. 391.

"Sean's [Shane the Proud O'Neill] second wife was McLean from the island of Mull," (p. 389). (see Morgan for comments on mercenaries. Were the McLean the same as McErlane with Clandonnel in Derry?)

"Sean's death at the very early age of thirty-seven meant that his sons would be much too immature to give trouble when Turlough Luineach succeeded; but at the end of his reign, they were a force to be reckoned with, and were a source of considerable trouble for Hugh. Of the many battles Hugh had to fight to consolidate his position, perhaps the most important for him was that described in the *Leabhar Eoghanaigh* as: "Maidhm eile leis ar Chloinn tSeain i Neill i gCois Una." The territory called Cois Una is marked on the Escheated Counties Map (Plate 3, 11) and was the valley of the river of the name (Oona) that flows into the Blackwater. This battle shows a mobilization of Clann tSeain and their followers on O'Neill's own doorstep. We are nowhere given an account of the strength of the opposing forces in this battle, but we can take it for granted that the O'Donnells with whom Sean the Proud had been fostered, formed the chief support for Clann tSeain. When we remember further that O'Donnell is described in *Ceart Ui Neill* as O'Neill's *marusgal* (marshal of his army), we realise at once that this battle was indicative of a very serious domestic struggle within the *Cineal Eoghain*. It was in fact a dynastic war, and is very reminiscent of similar dynastic conflicts that we read of in the *Annals* in previous centuries. Hugh O'Neill did indeed succeed in overcoming his domestic troubles. He welded his followers into a fine striking force for a long drawn-out war against the English, and this is surely an early indication of his greatness. **But he [Hugh O'Neill] never really regained the support of Clann tSeain and their followers.**" p. 388-389.

"In Conn's petition to the Queen against Hugh, thirteen headings of treasonable activities on Hugh's part are set down (p. 66). Number 13 states:

The Erle not contented with the hanging of Edmond O Neale, brother to this complainant, had lately hanged another brother of his, called Hugh Cavelagh O Neale, with his own hands, because this Hugh offered to prove high treason against him.

There was no limit to which Clann tSeain would not go to damage Hugh O'Neill.
p. 390

Sources – Escheated counties map "The territory called Cois Una is marked on the Escheated Counties Map (Plate 3, 11) and was the valley of the river of the name (Oona) that

flows into the Blackwater.” ; The Chronicle of Ireland, 1584-1608, by Sir James Perrot, Hill’s Plantation of Ulster.

Ó Fiaich, Tomás “The O’Neills of the Fews”, *Seanchas Ardmhacha: Journal of the Armagh Diocesan Historical Society*, Vol. 7, No. 2, (1974), pp. 263-315.

“Fitzgerald is probably correct in placing Lieut-General Brian O’Neill’s death in 1642 ? at any rate he does not figure in O’Mellan’s Diary or in the other well-known records of the 1640s thereafter. He must not be confused with the Col. Brian Rua O’Neill who gave such a fine account of himself in the subsequent campaigns. The latter was Eoghan Rua’s nephew, the son of his brother Conn Rua. AU this means that the Brian McGowbi (?Mac Aodha Bui) who was living in Glassdrummond at the time of the Hearth Money Rolls in 1664 ? whatever Aodh Bui was his father ? cannot have been the former Lieutenant General of the Ulster army.” P. 285

Ó Fiaich, Tomás “The O’Neills of the Fews”, *Seanchas Ardmhacha: Journal of the Armagh Diocesan Historical Society*, Vol. 8, No. 2 (1977), pp. 386-413.

“The 1602 Pardon to Turlough mac Henry had included eighteen males of the name¹; the 1659-60 ‘Census’ showed twelve in the whole barony of Fews²; the 1664 Hearth Money Rolls listed seven O’Neill names in the Barony of Lower Fews but only four in the Barony of Upper Fews i.e. the barony containing Creggan parish³. Phelim O’Neill and Brian O’Neill were in the townland of Ballyeimagh and Turlough O’Neill in the neighbouring Conerayalling and Corammony. None of these townlands was in the Parish of Creggan and some of them are unidentifiable. The only O’Neill left in the Glassdrummond area was the individual whom the enumerator wrote down as **Bryan McGowbi**. a poor attempt to render phonetically the name **Brian mac Aodha Bui**.” P. 386

(Unidentified O’Neills from county Armagh in the 1600s might be from the Bryan Mc Laughlin lineage, including this Bryan McGowbi / mac Aodh Bui. Bryan Mc Laughlin’s first cousin was Hugh boye, or Aodh Bui.)

Ó Gallachair, P., “A Fermanagh Survey”, *Clogher Record*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (1958), pp. 293-310 (18 pages), <https://doi.org/10.2307/27695467>, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/27695467>

“An interesting manuscript (Additional MSS : 4756), in the British Museum gives a contemporary account of the progress of the Plantation of James I in Co. Fermanagh. It is described as one of ‘divers reports concerning ye state of the Kingdom of Ireland upon the views of Certaine Commissioners sent thether by King James in ye year 1622’ (fol. 100). It is thus the last known Plantation Survey, the previous being Capt. Pynnar’s Survey of 1619, which the Rev. George Hill has published in his invaluable Plantation in Ulster, (Co. Fermanagh Survey on pp. 475-499). This 1622 report begins : ‘A Brief Returne of a view and survey taken in the moneth (sic) of August, 1622, by Sir Francis Annesley, Knight and Baronett and Sir James Perrott, Knight, of the present state and Conditions of ye Plantation in the Counties of Cavan and Fermanagh.’”

Ó Gallachair, P., “Hearth-Money Rolls: Co. Fermanagh”, *Clogher Record*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (1957), pp. 207-214 (8 pages), <https://doi.org/10.2307/27695453>, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/27695453>

Only partial records remain. No O’Neill or variants.

O'Hart, John, *Irish Pedigrees; or the Origin and Stem of the Irish Nation*, 5th edition, Volume 2, 1892. Dublin. <https://www.libraryireland.com/Pedigrees2/ulster-plantation-servitors.php>

Lists under Irish Natives, "**Brian, son of Melaghlin, son of Arte O'Neale, gent.**" In precinct of Orier in county Armagh with 60 acres. Note that O'Hart enriched other records when compared to Carew and Irish State Papers; e.g., "Arte McBarron O'Neale (half brother of the Earl of Tyrone)", so the enrichment adding that Brian is the 'son of Arte' is not out of line with O'Hart. That Arte was a gentleman means he was of higher social standing than the landowner (yeoman) that Brian was. The term gentleman is not used lightly and refers to aristocratic origins. Referring back to the 1609 pardons, it is possible that "Hugh boy Mc Cone Mc Arte O'Neale, gent." who was pardoned in Fermanagh along with Brian Mc Laughlin O'Neale, were first cousins, sons of Melaghlin and Con, and grandsons of Arte O'Neale. Hugh boy being called gentleman indicates he was the senior line. He might not have survived long enough to be granted land.

The English 'servitors' (term?) in the land grant listing with Brian indicate possible future social connections. The surname 'St. John' of Oliver St. John comes up in BY76660 genealogy studies as a first name. Charles Poyntz from Gloucestershire, England, might have provided a connection to Gloucester for Thomas Neill the Quaker in the 1690s when he resided there.

See record repeated: Rootsweb, retrieved January 15, 2025. County Tyrone. <https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~cotyroneireland/genealogy/misc/plantation.html> Refers to "Transcribed from The Irish Scots and the "Scotch-Irish": and historical and ethnological monograph" by John Cornelius Linehan 1840-1905." See line 29 in chart.

See record repeated: https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Space:Ulster_Servitors-Irish See line 29 in chart.

O'Hart, John, *The Irish Landed Gentry When Cromwell Came to Ireland*, Dublin, 1884.

<https://durrushhistory.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/irishlandedgentr00ohar.pdf>

Resonating comments by O'Hart: "As this Work unveils the ancestors of many of the present Irish, Anglo-Irish, and Anglo-Norman families of various shades of religious and political opinions, we have endeavoured in its pages to subserve no sect or party. And we beg to say that, while our Irish Pedigrees and our Irish Landed Gentry are necessarily national in character, there is nothing in them to wound the feelings of Celt or Saxon, Catholic or Protestant, Liberal or Conservative. Hardinge, in his 'Circumstances attending the Civil War in Ireland, in 1641-1652' (Dublin : M. H. Gill, 1866), truly says : 'In the rise and progress of Empires, as naturally as in the lives of men, there are events concerning which the biographer or historian would willingly remain silent, did not the salutary lessons to be derived from them demand publication.' That sentence we freely adopt on our Title-page, and we heartily endorse the sentiment it contains. We shall rejoice that we did not remain 'silent,' if the publication of the events which we record in this Work will conduce to the removal of the causes for discontent which have long distracted our afflicted country: 'Long thy fair cheek was pale, *Eiré a rúin*— Too well it spake thy tale, *Eiré a rúin* ; Fondly-nursed hopes betrayed, Gallant sons lowly laid, All anguish there portrayed, *Eiré a rúin*.'" [a ruin is a term endearment]. Better rendered in today's English: 'Long your fair cheek was pale, *Eiré a rúin*— Too well it spoke your tale, *Eiré a rúin* ; Fondly-nursed hopes betrayed, Gallant sons lowly laid, All anguish there portrayed, *Eiré a rúin*.'

Was this the future Quaker Thomas Neill or possibly his father? Thomas Neill is in the listing of 'The Forty-Nine Officers' (p. 400; see image), who were royalists supporting Charles I in the civil wars in 1649 when Cromwell invaded. (I first saw this book when researching about

1977, but did not know what to make of it.) There were no other Neill, and the one O'Neill was the noted cavalier Daniel O'Neill who is the subject of multiple articles and at least one book (see Cregan, Cavenagh, Williams) and shown in O'Hart as 'Major-Gen Daniel O'Neile' (p. 401). There was a John Neale and possibly a second man of that name, Capt. John Neale. [See p. 372: "'Inrolments of the Adjudications' in favour of the (a.d.) 1649 Officers (formerly denominated 'The '49 Lots'): Preserved in the Office of the Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer, Dublin.— See Records of Ireland, Marked '1821-1825,' pp. 610-637."]. Major-Gen Daniel O'Neile is the same person in this entry: "Massarene, Lord Viscount, to be reprised for lands in Danluce; and Daniel O'Neill, 'Groom of Our Bedchamber', to have it" (p. 447), according to "the Acts of Settlement and Explanation (1661- 1665), passed in the reign of Charles II" (p. 438).

Maybe it did not go unnoticed? The 'Wexford People' newspaper review included in O'Hart (p. 770) commented: "The Irish forms of the old names are explained and contrasted with the maimed and perished anglicised ones; and the right of the descendants of the old races to take the prefix O' or Mac, is earnestly advocated and incontestibly proved. What Irishmen named Byrne, Neill, Reilly, Kelly, Ryan, Doyle, &c., who have read these pedigrees, can hesitate an instant to write an O' before their names that can be read a mile off."

"The following is a brief Abstract, alphabetically arranged, of the Acts of Settlement and Explanation (1661-1665), passed in the reign of Charles II: O'Neill, Henry, of Killelaugh, in the county of Antrim, Esq., to be restored to his Estate. O'Neill, Sir Henry, restored. O'Neill, Sir Phelim, of Kinnard, Knt., dispossessed of his Lands, out of which Captain William Hamilton of Lough Currine, in the county Tyrone, was to be satisfied for Arrears due to him." (p. 449) On the same page, reference to future Quaker: "Penn, Sir William, to be reprised for the Earl of Clancarthy's Estate."

There were few O'Neill references after the Restoration of Charles II, as these records would be limited to Protestants. "According to a Work printed in London in 1691, the following is a list of the Lords and Commons that sat in King James's Irish Parliament, at Dublin, commencing on the 7th of May, 1687: Col. Gordon O'Neill, Arthur O'Neill, of Ballygawley" [Ballygawley in Tyrone mid-way between Dungannon and Fivemiletown.] Miscellaneous mentions: estates confiscated under Williamite Confiscations in 1688 included Rev. Benjamin Neale, Charles O'Neill. Listing of the Irish Brigade in France including many O'Neill on pp. 556-557. Subscribers to O'Hart's work: included a Quaker "Pim, Jonathan, Esq., Dublin", and two O'Neill, "O'Neill, The (late) Lord", and "O'Neill-O'Neill, Count, Lisbon" (p. 773).

Additional familiar names from '49 listing: Fitz-Gerald, Edmond Garrett Gerald of Lackagh; Morish William () Fitz-Gerraid; Hobson, George; Hovenden, Lieut.-Col. Nicholas; MaccLaughliu, Richard; MacGuire, Patrick; Mageniz, Cornet Barnard; () Magrath, James & Redmond; Maguire, Luke; McCleane, Qr. Mr. Patrick ['Qr.', is quartermaster, responsible for supplying the army]; Nicholson, John; Nicholson, George & Lieut. Gilbert; Nisbitt, Andrew & Capt. John; Nixon, George; Noble, Thomas.

Ó Mearáin, Lorcán, "The Ulster Forces in 1595", *Seanchas Ardmhacha: Journal of the Armagh Diocesan Historical Society*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (1956), pp. 141-144 (4 pages), <https://doi.org/10.2307/29740629>, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/29740629>

See footnotes.

O'Neill, Desmond, (1995), *The Ancient and Royal Family of O'Neill*, [Ireland], compact disk. Shane O'Neill family pp. 36, 49, 95, et al. linked pages.

(1) His son Brian likely not mentioned or granted land directly because he was illegitimate. Brian's son Sean Og had sons Sean Og and Tirlogh. p. 49

(2) Son Henry had son Feilimidh, "son of Henry, son of Sean A Diomais and heir to his father's estate at Camlough served as a soldier in Flanders but was not welcome among the 2nd Earl's followers there. Not being able to get suitable employment in Ireland he faded into obscurity on the Continent, to which he finally repaired." See Calendar of State Papers 1647-1660 for letter of Phelim to Lord Conway.

(3) Appendix material with Feilimidh (elsewhere Phelim, Philemon). His ancestry is not identified. St. Peter's Church in Dublin (Protestant Church of Ireland). Records from the 1600s: burials: "Conway, sonn of Mr. Philemon O'Neale, White Fryar St., (Friday)" on 19 March 1674, also daughter Sarah burial on 17 November 1675 and son John 22 December 1685. He was also an unidentified Henry Neale burial on 2 July 1682. See Calendar of State Papers 1647-1660 for letter of Phelim (son of Henry) to Lord Conway, and see Calendar of State Papers 1666-1669 for letters of Phelim of Dublin to Lord Conway. (That Phelim of Dublin named his son Conway aids in this identification. This Phelim is not the Phelim son of Henry, is a generation or two after Henry, was not a McShane, and he might have been from the Arte O'Neill lineages through Brian McLaughlin or Hugh boy). p. 290

(4) 'Slioch Airt' identified as Art og the son of Conn, whereas it should Art of Omagh, the brother of Conn – Correction to published text – p. 95

Additional material in appendix with land grant and pardon records. Co. Armagh in 1600's land holdings 1671 and 1673 only Turleigh O'Neale in Tassagh. William Neale in Enniskillen charitable raising of funds for fire relief, 3 Oct. 14th of James (Pat. 14 306/1, 1617), page 258. Pardon of "Henry McShane O'Neale of Portclary in Tyrone co., gent." In Patent 6, page 136/1 on 13 January 6th [year of James, 1609, then called 1608/09 because the legal year spilled over in the next calendar year], page 253. In Patent 15, page 300/1, 17th May 13th of James (1616), page 257: "Grant from the King to William Cole, Esq., Fermanagh co. in Magheriboy Barony ... townlands including those of O'Neale".

O'Neill, James, *The Nine Years' War 1593-1603, O'Neill, Mountjoy and the Military Revolution*, Four Courts Press, Dublin, 2017.

See citation reference Mountjoy's Itinerary, iii, pp. 208-209.

Jon Patraic Neill margin note from 2022: "possibly us among the refugees", in reference to Con and Henry McShane being approved by English to move from Tyrone to south of the river Blackwater, i.e., county Armagh.

Paterson, T. G. F., "An Unpublished Early 17th Century Census of the Men and Arms on the Estates of the English and Scotch Settlers in Co. Armagh" *Seanchas Ardmhacha: Journal of the Armagh Diocesan Historical Society*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (1970), pp. 401-417 (17 pages)

"Return of the Commissioners for Surveying Plantations By virtue of H.M. Commission, concerning the county of Armagh, dated at Dublin, the 27th January, 1623, they make this return of the names and numbers of the Irish that on the 12th December last, or at any time since were inhabiting, upon the several proportions of the British undertakers, their agents tenants and farmers, within the county of Armagh and what rents and other duties and services, they or any of them pay and what quantities of land each of them now holds. Taken by a jury empanelled before Sir Francis Annesley, Sir Edward Treavor and Charles Poyntz, Esq. the 23rd February, 1623, at the town of Ardmagh the names of whom are as follows : William Pearson, John Elcocke, Robert Hoape, Robert Neale, Robert Roe, Giles Carrington, Patrick Oge McRory O'Hanlon, Brian Oge O'Haggan, Hugh McBrian

McCann, Oliver Kennedy, Robert Hamilton, Ralph Grindall, Mulmory McDonel, Robert Elliot, Shane Oge O'Hanlon, William Hobson, Richard McCoddane" (Note – Hoape, Hobson, Robert Neale were later Quaker families.)

Public Records Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI), <https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/services/search-pronis-ecatalogue>.

PRONI Reference D1096/92/1, "Freehold List, Co. Fermanagh, (names in ...", 1796-1802, contains five entries for O'Neill in 1796 that appear to represent three individuals, two men named James and one Henry.

127-3, O'Neill Henry, Garvery, Bellek, 1796

127-4, O'Neill James, Garvery, Bellek, 1796

128-7, O'Neal James, Garvery, Bellek, 1796

128-8 O'Neale Henry, Garvery, Bellek, 1796

128-14 O'Neill James, Cornarooslan, Aughalurcher, 1796

PRONI Reference D1594/127 "**1764 Lease of land in Moyallen, Richard Johnston to John Neill [Junior].**" This matches my known ancestor the son of James Neill, grandson of Thomas. (His uncle John was deceased, his first cousin John was in Virginia since 1730s). See also D1594/76, "1765 Lease of Moyallen, Co. Down, Richard Johnston to William Hunter", "1766 Lease of premises in Mill Street, Gilford, Co. Down, Richard Johnston to John McMurrin", "1776 Lease of land in Co. Down, Sir Richard Johnston to David McCreight"; see also, D1594/132, "1764 Lease of part of Moyallen, Richard Johnston to George Joice.

PRONI Reference D778/5, "Conveyance of lands in Co. Armagh from Henry ...", 28 July 1663, Conveyance of lands in Co. Armagh from Henry O'Neale of Tullyglis, Co. Armagh, gent., to Viscount Dungannon and Sir Hans Hamilton of Monallen, Co. Armagh. Consideration: £1,000 - Mullen, Corfeaghan, Knockiranishlagh, Lislanelly, Tullyglisogone, Carricklehan, Mully Knock, Rawbane, Rawduffe and Calltibrett, Co. Armagh.

PRONI Reference T2614/2, "Richardson Family Moyallen, Co Down. Pedigree ...", 1602-1960.

PRONI Reference D2714/5A, "From 1753 Genealogical Notes. Christy of Moyallen, Co. Down", "From 1691 Genealogical Notes. Richardson of Stramore, Co. Down", "From 1572 Genealogical Notes. Johnston of Gillhall and Gilford, Tully Co Monaghan and Scotland".

PRONI Reference D959, 1630-1973, "Title deeds, leases, rentals and maps relating to estates in Co. Armagh, Co. Down and Co. Tyrone." "c.900 documents, 1630-1973. They consist mainly of title deeds and leases relating to the property of various families in Cos. Armagh, Down and Tyrone including: Uprichard, Loughans and Ballymacanallen, Co. Down, 1726-1951; Christy, Ballymacanallen, Knocknagor, and Moyallen, Co. Down, 1766-1894; Wakefield, Moyallen, Clancore and Corcrain, Co. Armagh, 1766-1915; Atkinson, Brackaville, Coalisland and Gortnaskea, Co. Tyrone, 1726-1959; Sloan, Brackaville, Derry and Coalisland, Co. Tyrone, 1796-1917; Blacker, Carrickblacker, Co. Armagh, 1630-1927; Workman, Corcreen and Tounagh, Co. Armagh, 1714-70; Matthews, Drumanalduff and Anaghkeeragh, Co. Armagh, 1705-39. There are also rentals and maps relating to various estates, mainly in Co. Armagh, 1727-1973."

PRONI Reference D1252/7/1, "c.20 documents mainly comprising 18th-century deeds, etc. relating to Thomas Christy, Moyallen, Co. Down", "c.20 documents mainly comprising 18th-century deeds, etc. relating to Thomas Christy, Moyallen, Co. Down, linen draper, and Joseph Richardson, Moyallen, Co. Down regarding land, etc. in Bocombra, Co. Armagh, and a rent roll of Bocombra, 1756 and 2 surveys relating to same, 1757 and 1775.

Also includes copy antenuptial contract between Jonathan Richardson, Lambeg, Lisburn, Co. Antrim, merchant, and Miss Margaret Airth, Edinburgh, 1828, 4 deeds relating to same Jonathan Richardson and copy deed between Lord Donegall, Lord Belfast and others respecting Co. Donegal Estate, 1794.”

“Quakers”, Wikipedia, background data: “The overall number of Quakers increased to a peak of 60,000 in England and Wales by 1680 [35] (1.15% of the population of England and Wales).[35] But the dominant discourse of Protestantism viewed the Quakers as a blasphemous challenge to social and political order,[36] leading to official persecution in England and Wales under the Quaker Act 1662 and the Conventicle Act 1664. This persecution of dissenters was relaxed after the Declaration of Indulgence (1687–1688) and stopped under the Act of Toleration 1689.”

Reeves, (Bishop), “An Account of the Crannoge of Inishrush, and Its Ancient Occupants”, *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, Feb. - Nov., 1911, Second Series, Vol. 17, No. 1/4 (Feb. - Nov., 1911), pp. 3-9 Published by: Ulster Archaeological Society, Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.com/stable/20608683>

The son of Brian Carrach O’Neill of Clandonnell (territory in Derry and Antrim) was killed in 1577 by the army of The O’Neill. The O’Neill at the time was Turlough Luineach, who succeeded Shane the Proud and ruled until his death in 1595.

Simms, Katharine, *Gaelic Ulster in the Middle Ages*, Dour Courts, Dublin

P. 211-212 explains the animosity between Slut Art and Earl of Tyrone family: Sons of Conn Mor O’Neill (father of the first earl, Conn) in the west of Tir Eoghain clashed with the sons and grandsons of “Clann Airt ‘of Omagh’”, and eventually in 1509 their leader, Art Oc son of Conn was captured by Art ‘of the Castle’, and grandson of Art of Omagh.” The succession in the 1500’s was ensured by the presence of FitzGerald, earl of Kildare.

Page 211: territorial wealth and power of Henry son of Eoghan younger brother like Clann Art of Omagh (see also p. 96 chart), whose hereditary lordship was based on ownership of castle.

Page 97: Battle of Caimeirge (“Cummery, just north of Omagh”).

‘Surnames beginning 'N', in *The Cromwell Association Online Directory of Parliamentary Army Officers*, ed. Stephen K Roberts (2017), *British History Online* <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/no-series/cromwell-army-officers/surnames-n> [accessed 10 February 2025].

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Neal, Timothy | Timothy Neal Captain. An officer in the regiment of foot of Oliver Lord St John/Thomas Essex. He probably transferred to Holles's regiment in autumn 1642. References: Peachey and Turton, <i>Fall of the West</i> , 6.649; Peacock, <i>Army Lists</i> , 33. Armies: <i>Bristol</i> |
| Neale, Andrew | Andrew Neale (1603-1660) Son of Thomas Neale of Caddington, Bedfordshire. Freeman of (upon apprenticeship) the Clothworkers' Company, 1623. Residences: St Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street, 1630, 1660; Sermon Court, 1660. Captain in the Yellow regiment, London Trained Bands (Colonel Ralph Harrison) in Oct. 1646; following the purge by the Presbyterian militia committee in 1647, promoted major (now under Colonel Laurence Bromfield), demoted and removed by the Independent purge later that year. Major in the same Yellow regiment, Dec. 1659. Common councilman for Castle Baynard Ward, 1658-60. References: Nagel, 'London militia', 317-8; Marshall, <i>Essex funeral</i> , 11; <i>Stowe, London</i> , 2.i.320; Woodhead, <i>Rulers</i> , 119; <i>A guide of spectacles for the Cite</i> (1648), 11. Armies: <i>London</i> |
| Neale, John | John Neale In 1642 captain of a troop of horse in the earl of Essex's Army. References: Peacock, <i>Army lists</i> , 51. Armies: <i>Earl of Essex</i> |
| Neale, Moses | Moses Neale Ensign in Sir William Constable's regiment of foot in the earl of Essex's Army in 1642. References: Peacock, <i>Army lists</i> , 42. Armies: <i>Earl of Essex</i> |
| Neale, Noah | Noah Neale Ensign in the regiment of foot of Oliver Lord St John/Thomas Essex, named in the published list of officers in the earl of Essex's Army, 1642. References: Peachey and Turton, <i>Fall of the West</i> , 6.650; Peacock, <i>Army Lists</i> , 34. Armies: <i>Bristol</i> |
| Neale, William | William Neale Lieutenant in John Lilburne's company in the earl of Manchester's regiment of dragoons in the Eastern Association Army. In 1646 he became a captain in Okey's New Model Army dragoon regiment and was still there in 1649. References: Spring, <i>Eastern Association</i> , 1.57; Wanklyn, <i>New Model Army</i> , I, 71, 81, 92, 104. Armies: <i>Eastern Association; New Model Army</i> |

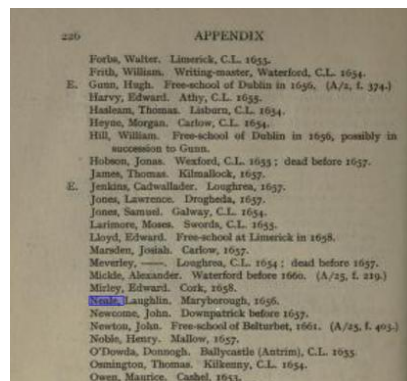
Seymour, St. John, *The Puritans in Ireland (1647-1661)*, 1921, Oxford, Clarendon Press.

<https://archive.org/details/puritansinirelan21seymuoft/page/86/mode/2up?q=neale>

Appendix listing of Schoolmasters: **“Neale, Laughlin, Maryborough, 1656.”** P. 226.

There was also “Watson, James. Magheralin [co Down], 1655; **Loughgilly (Armagh)**, 1659, and John **Cornwall** in Belfast in 1654, contemporaries of Laughlin. About 80 schoolmasters total in Ireland on the list.

Source also mentioned Neale family who were Anabaptist in Wexford.



Turner, Brian S., “An Observation on Settler Names in Fermanagh”, *Clogher Record*, Vol. 8, No. 3 (1975), pp. 285-289 (5 pages), <https://doi.org/10.2307/27695715>, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/27695715>

No O'Neill or variants.

see Turner, B. S., “An alphabetical list of the family names of county Fermanagh”. Belfast 1974.

White, Newport B., Index to Nos. VI (1934) and VIII (1938), *Analecta Hibernica*, No. 9, Index to Nos. VI (1934) and VIII (1938) (Oct., 1940), pp. i, iii-vii, 1-142 (148 pages),

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/25510962>, Contribution from The Irish Manuscripts Commission Ltd.

Index to the McShane O'Neills: "O'Neill, Con McShane, pi (n.), Ferman., VIII 206, 255, 283."; "O'Neill, Henry McShane (son of earl Shane), pi (n.), Arm. and Ferman., VI 150 ; VIII 192, 206, 217, 272fl, 283."; "Henry Oge, s. of Henry McShane, sl. 1608, VI 421 ; VIII 28, 236. -, lands granted to his sons in co. Tyr., VIII 214, 288, 295."; "O'Neill, Hugh Geimhleach, s. of earl Shane, sl. 1590, VI 449."

Ulster Historical Foundation, "Index to 1796 Flaxgrowers Bounty List", retrieved December 12, 2024, https://ulsterhistoricalfoundation.com/genealogy-databases/index-to-1796-flaxgrowers-bounty-list?searchType=begins&s_firstname=&s_surname=o%27neil&s_county=Fermanagh&search=

Publicly available database. One entry from Fermanagh for 1796, Constantine O'Neil. There were no O'Neal or O'Neale records.

Victoria University of Wellington, Law Library, (1569) *II Eliz . sess. 3, cap. I, section (V)-Prohibited Names*, letter of July 12, 1982 to Patrick N. O'Neill of Dunedin, New Zealand.

To make the Gaelic title of *The O'Neill* illegal, the surname O'Neill was made illegal under British law in 1569 by Queen Elizabeth I in response to Shane O'Neill (d. 1567) and his successor Turlough Lynagh O'Neill.

"The Act of 1569 provided: And forasmuch as the name of O Neyle, in the judgment of the uncivil people of this realm, does carry in itself so great a sovereignty, as they suppose that all the lords and people of Ulster should rather live in servitude to that name, than in subjection to the crown of England: ... what person soever he be that shall hereafter challenge, execute, or take upon him that name of O Neyle ... the same shall be deemed, adjudged, and taken high reason against your Majesty."

Virtual Records Treasury of Ireland, Grant to HENRY McSHANE O'NEALE, DONELL O'NEILE McHENRIE, PHELM McTIRLAGH BRASSELAGE, EUGENE VALLY O'NEYLE and EDMOND OGE O'DONELLY of land in Armagh, Reference Code NAI Lodge/3/17, Created 28 November 1610, <https://virtualtreasury.ie/item/NAI-Lodge-3-17>

Williams, Mark R.F., 2014, *The King's Irishmen: The Irish in the Exiled Court of Charles II, 1649-1660*, <https://boydellandbrewer.com/9781843839255/the-kings-irishmen-the-irish-in-the-exiled-court-of-charles-ii-1649-1660/>

See book review, <https://www.irishtimes.com/culture/books/review-the-king-s-irishmen-the-irish-in-the-exiled-court-of-charles-ii-1649-1660-1.2058932>

One subject of the book is Daniel O'Neill, a courtier of Charles II and of both Clondeboye and Tyrone ancestry. His father died when Daniel was a minor and he became a ward of the state in which he lost his lands and was given a pension.

Image 3. An unidentified Thomas Neill in *Irish Gentry* by O'Hart, in 'The Forty-Nine Officers' listing of royalist officers supporting King Charles III in 1649 civil wars

400 APPENDIX.

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Munroe, Capt. Alex. | Myler, Richard | Newton, Samuel |
| — Capt. David | Myneue, Andrew | — Thomas |
| — Lieut. Col. David | Nagle, Joane | — William |
| — Sir George | Nall, Richard | Newtowne, Samuel |
| — Capt. Hector | Nangle, Christopher | — Thomas |
| — Ens. Hugh | — Garrett | Nicholas, Edward |
| — Major John | — Baron of Navan | Nicholls, Lieut. Archbd. |
| Munster, Lord Presi- | Naoon, Cornet Stephen | — Edward |
| dent of | Napper, Lieut. Colonel | — Henry |
| Murly, Stephen | James | — Capt. Humphry |
| Murphy, Bryan | Narr, Walter | — Capt. () |
| — Dennis | Nash, Ens. George | Nichollson, John |
| — James | — Patrick | Nicholson, George |
| — Owen | Nauen, Stephen | — Lieut. Gilbert |
| — Patrick | Naughtone, John | Nipright, William |
| — Thadeus | Navan, Baron of | Nisbitt, Andrew |
| — Thomas | — Town, Minister of | — Capt. John |
| — William | Nayle, Michael | Nixon, George |
| Murray, Samuel | Naylor, Deane | Noble, Thomas |
| Murrey, Connor | — Francis | Noell, George |
| Murrough, Andrew | Neagle, John | — Sir Martin |
| — Dominick | — Nicholas | Nolan, Gregory |
| — Edmond | — Robert | — Thomas |
| — Edward | Neale, John | Nolane, Peter |
| — Francis | — Capt. John | Nordon, Nathl. |
| — James | Neally, Teige | Norris, a Shoemaker |
| — Patrick | Neave, John | Norry, Garrett |
| Murry, John | Neill, Thomas | North, John |
| Murtagh, John | Neive, John | Norton, Capt. George |
| Murty, Edward | Nelson, Cassandra | Norwood, Ens. Charles |
| — Stephen | — John | Noy, Lieut. Lewis |
| Musclump, Denny | Nene, Capt. Henry | Nubey, Michael |
| Muschampe, Anne | Nerne, Walter | Nuby, Capt. Michael |
| — Denny | Nettervill, Nichls., Lord | Nueke, Richard |
| — Lieut. Col. | — Luke | Nugent, Alderman |
| Mushett, George | () | — Andrew |

Image 4. Map of Coole and Tyrconnah location of Con McShane O'Neill's manor at Clabby.



<https://cdm15979.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15979coll8/id/163/rec/3>

Image 5. The assassination of Shane O'Neill in 1567 by MacDonnells.
From John Speed's 1599 historical map, 'The invasions of England and Ireland with al their civil wars since the conquest'
(Morgan, p. 39)

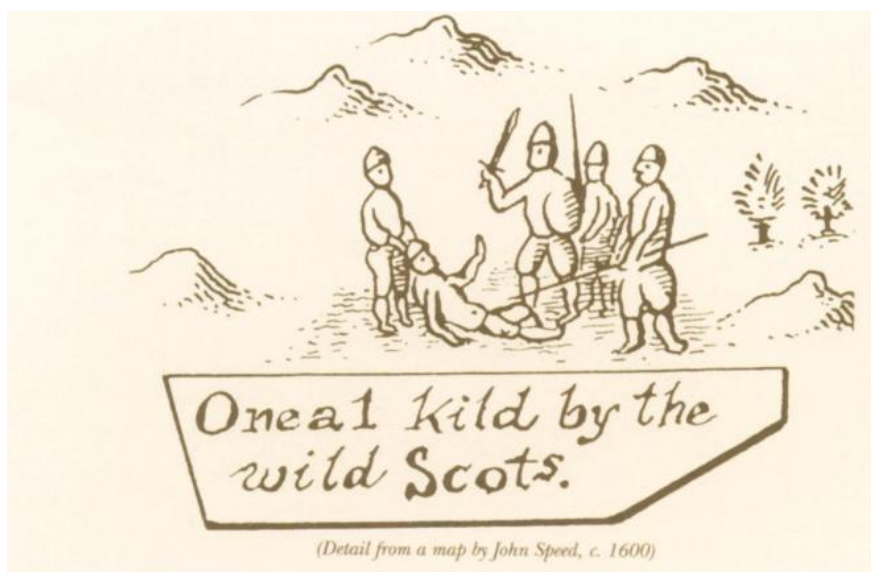


Image 6. Hill's *Plantation of Ulster* with description of O'Neill and Maguire land grants.

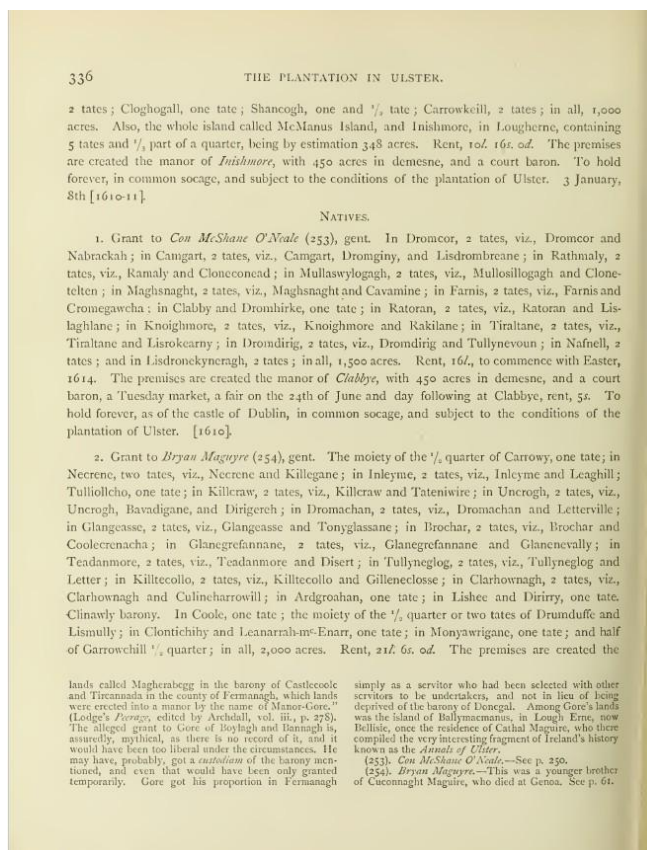


Image 7. Shane the Proud descendant and DNA lineages from O'Neill FT DNA Project.

Courtesy of Dwayne O'Neill.

Notice the few surviving lineages through Shane the Proud. Hypothesized that, in general, royal lineages that lose political power also fail to thrive biologically
(see Morgan, 2005; also note correction Shane d. 1567, Con McShane O'Neale d. 1630).

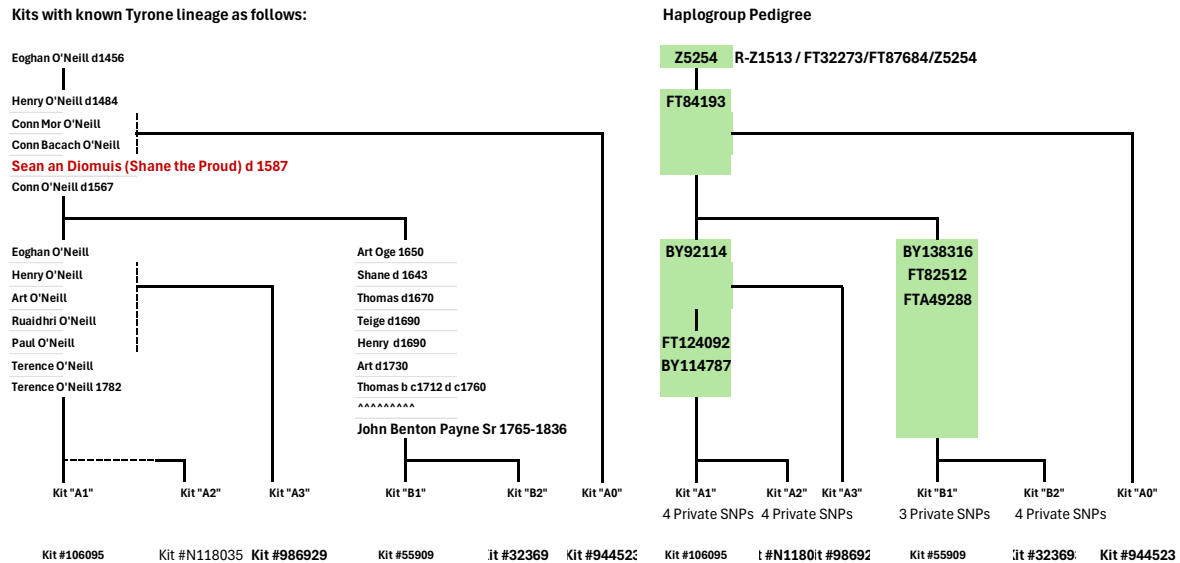
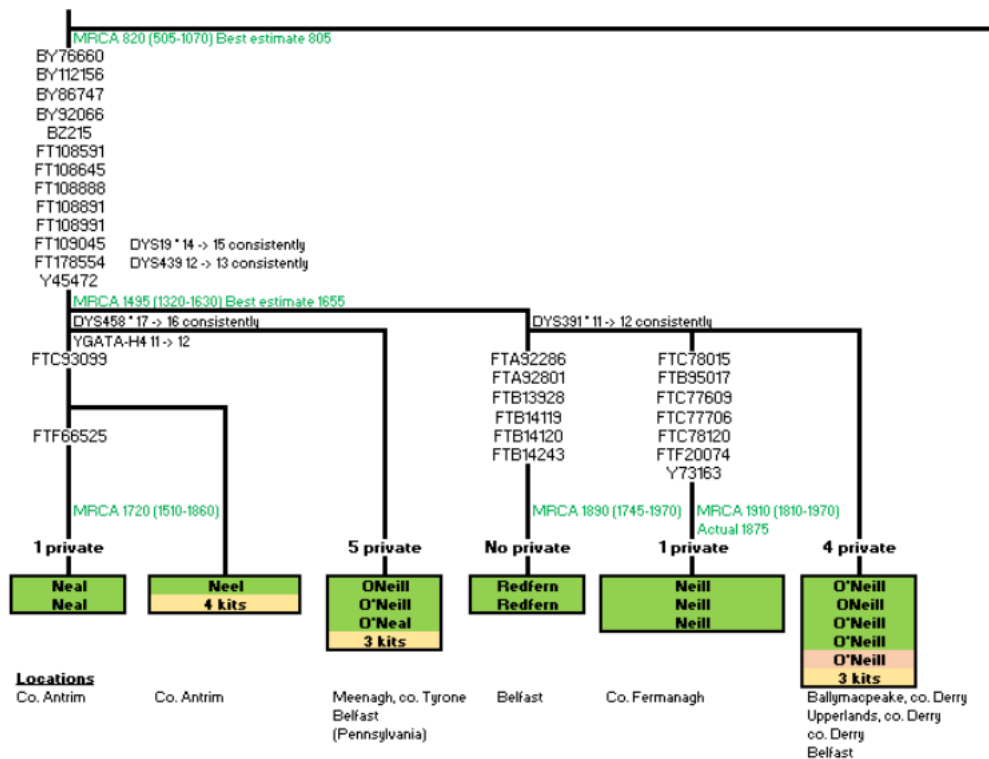


Image 8. O'Neill DNA lineage BY76660 from Cenél Eóghain FT DNA Project



Discussion

(1)

From John Papadachi (O'Neill descendant with Quaker relatives, now resident in Portugal)
Re: Blackers essay
April 12, 2021

"1. Quaker O'Neills. I was pursuing this issue in 2015 with a Jean Allan, who was very helpful. I can look up her emails if you like, but I recall very well her contention that such would have been the prestige attaching to the O'Neill name and its usefulness in spurring conversion that if there had ever been an O'Neill Quaker it would have been widely publicised."

(2)

From Alan Milliken
Re: FT DNA Recognition that SNP FGC80436 directly under R-S588
November 24, 2024

"I have been transcribing on and off, the pardon rolls for County Tyrone, as these preserve some fascinating material on the O'Neills. I understand Con McShane O'Neale was granted a manor called Clabbye in county Fermanagh, which is mentioned in Hill's Account of the Plantation of Ulster. It is called the precincts of Coole and Tircannada, see the attached map.

July 5, 1609: General Pardon to Conat otherwise Con Mc Shane O'Neale, gent. Hugh boy Mc Cone Mc Arte O'Neale, gent. Eugene Mc Hugh Mc Phillip Maguire, gent. Cormac Mc James Magwire, gent. Terence otherwise Tirlagh oge Mc James Magwire, gent. Neale Grum O'Donnelly, yeoman, Patrick Mc Neale Mc Ever, yeoman, Brian Mc Laughlin O'Neale, yeoman, John Crome Magrany, yeoman, all of Fermanagh co. 5 July, 7th (1609)
[Calendar of the Patent Rolls of the Chancery of Ireland (Dublin, 1800), James I, p. 147, CX. 4-7]

There are three O'Neills and one O'Donnelly mentioned in this pardon, and each held land in the county.

Jon, given your ancestry are linked to Enniskillen in County Fermanagh, I wonder if there is a connection with one of the O'Neills above. Con McShane O'Neill is probably R-DF27 >> Z1513, but there is ever chance some of the other O'Neills R-S588?" [Image, map]

(3)

From Alan Milliken
Re: FT DNA Recognition that SNP FGC80436 directly under R-S588
November 24, 2024

"Attached is the page from Hill's Account of the Plantation of Ulster that refers to the grant of the manor of Clabbye given to Con McShane O'Neale in 1610." [Image]

(4)

From Jon Patraic Neill
Re: FT DNA Recognition that SNP FGC80436 directly under R-S588

November 24, 2024

"Thank you very much for the 1609 transcription of the pardon roll record for O'Neale of Fermanagh. I have not seen these records before, and this opens a whole new research window for me.

It immediately struck me as consistent with my family's oral tradition, which I wrote out before the Gundub [sic] paper (attached). First, Con McShane O'Neale indeed appears to be of Shane the Proud lineage based on published accounts and claimed DNA (Z1513>>BY57572, kit 18928) that I described in my oral tradition as "a social connection was suggested to Shane the Proud". Secondly, as to the possibility of Brian McLaughlin O'Neale, the tradition was: "When asked about first names no longer in use by our branch but that might have been in prior centuries, only 'Brian' was suggested." Thirdly, an unsourced Wikipedia article says of Con McShane O'Neill: "During the 9 Years War, he fought against his cousin the Earl and was rewarded with a large estate (1500 acres) and the Manor lordship of Clabbye in Fermanagh." My oral tradition states: "While my father's sentiment was pro-United Irishmen, it was neutral toward Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, who is generally revered by Irish people." In other words, my family had the same unusual political alignment as the record you identified.

Additionally, the socio-economic status is consistent. Brian McLaughlin O'Neale was a 'yeoman' whereas the two other O'Neale were 'gentleman', which is consistent with Brian owning land but being of a lower social status than the gentlemen. The timing of the 1609 pardon fits in that our family was understood to have been involved in the plantation and were a part of that community. This in turn would also be consistent with the lack of a O'Neill or O'Neale entry in, "An Index to the Insurgents of 1641 in the County Fermanagh Depositions", aside from Phelim Roe O'Neill, the leader of the rebellion. Other research I've done involving Fermanagh indicates (1) only one O'Neill landowner in the 1796 Fermanagh flax growers listing, (2) an intriguing nexus to the first name 'Constantine' ('Con'), common in BY76660 and concentrated in Fermanagh (attached).

I'll be digging further into the historical records of Con McShane, particularly involving his wartime politics and DNA, and trying to figure out more about the Brian and Hugh boy identifications. Hard to believe one record could touch on so many points ... almost seems too easy, other than I've been looking for it for 50 years!"

(5)

From Alan Milliken

Re: FT DNA Recognition that SNP FGC80436 directly under R-S588

November 26, 2024

"Oral traditions are certainly worth pursuing, and so far, most in my own family have contained key information that I could trace through records both in Scotland and Ireland. It is a real pity there isn't more information that covers individuals from the 1600s in County Fermanagh, which is very patchy and doesn't have a full coverage of the Hearth Tax Rolls.

This is why, I am finding the Pardon Rolls are an important source and I have more or less completed the whole of Counties Donegal and Coleraine, nearly all of Antrim and Down, and now nearly all of County Tyrone. This county was much larger in 1609 than it is today and included the whole of the barony of Loughinsholin, which was annexed to form of the new County of Londonderry in 1613. Much of the material relating to Antrim, Coleraine, Donegal and Down is still

on my now defunct Rootsweb page. Ancestry bought over Rootsweb and then a few years later, decided to close it down. To be fair, they did allow some material to remain as static, with no access to update the site now.

Here is the link to the static pages, which are slowly becoming corrupted.

Irish Records and Resources

[<https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~alanmilliken/genealogy/Research/IrishRecords/Miscellaneous/Indxl.html>]

All the new material will go on to my new website, and in time I will transfer the other material. The key is building an Index for each county, and if you look the County Donegal pages, you will see what I mean.

Since a lot of the O'Neill names are actually lineage names like Brian Mc Laughlin O'Neale, Brian's lineage is traced through Laughlin's branch of the O'Neill. There is another man bearing the same name, but in another list headed up by Robert Hovenden of Tyrone, which is date 6 July 1809 [*sic*, 1609]. I started a new webpage to list the pardon roll Brian's name appears and added an Index listing the names in the roll. Here is the link:

Pardon Rolls of County Tryone [<https://amulgane.co.uk/pardon-rolls-co-tyrone/>]

It raises the question, are we looking at the same man or two separate individuals. There is only one day apart from the pardoning of the two Brian Mc Laughlin O'Neale's, and none of the other two O'Neills mentioned in the County Fermanagh list are mentioned in the Hovenden roll. So far, I can't find anyone else with the middle name McLaughlin or Mac Lochlainn in the Pardon Rolls. I have also checked the Four Masters, Leabhar Cloinne Aodha Buidhe, O'Clery Book of Genealogies, and the list of Pardon Rolls during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Hills book is the most comprehensive and I use it along side Hiram Morgan's Tyrone's Rebellion. He has a good list of primary sources found in other private and public papers, including the State Papers of Ireland."

(6)

From Jon Patraic Neill

Re: FT DNA Recognition that SNP FGC80436 directly under R-S588

November 27, 2024

"Thanks again for sharing these records, not to mention your time and expertise. I have spent the entire day creating an annotated bibliography on Con McShane O'Neill, starting with your records, then Hiram Morgan and then to JSTOR. I'm starting to follow up back to the original sources in Morgan, which is also how I started my Y-DNA analysis. Morgan's student was James O'Neill who wrote the history of the Nine Years War, and Dwayne and I met [him] last year in Dungannon.

Here is how I'm thinking these records tie together: The English administrators were careful to uniquely identify the individuals on the pardon roll, hence the lineage middle name when needed to distinguish men. The rationale is the gravity of the document and the risk of multiple instances of first name, last name combinations. Brian McLaughlin O'Neale was either (a) tied to both Tyrone

and Fermanagh or (b) two men with a coincidental name. I don't want to dismiss option (b) that this might be mere coincidence, which struck me when I realized my son Connor's name would be rendered in Irish as Con McShane. As to option (a), James O'Neill had one reference to Con McShane in his *Nine Years War* (p. 177), "Mountjoy allowed refugees to cross south over the river Blackwater, where it was hoped Henry and Conn MacShane O'Neill would re-establish some level of agriculture" in 1601 after Ulster fell. What I did not recall (because I scribble when I read), when I read the book several years ago I wrote in the margin: "*possibly us among the refugees.*" At the time I did not know Henry and Conn MacShane settled in Fermanagh. So, (a) does seem plausible that Brian McLaughlin O'Neale could be reckoned for pardon in both Tyrone and Fermanagh. The McShane managed to walk the razor edge between warring parties, such that Con McShane had opposed the earl in contention for the title O'Neill and then fought with the British against him during the war, while a crown counselor who advised the government, "conjectured that Tyrone had secretly reconciled himself with Shane Oneile's sons, whose followers were great." (Richard Hadsor (c. 1570-1635), the Solicitor for Irish Causes and Crown Counsel for Irish Affairs, *Journal of the County Louth Archaeological and Historical Society*, 2005.) The razor's edge was not so black and white though, as Con McShane's faction still required a pardon.

This also neatly explains the narrow (and gated!) pathway of survival that led to my family, which avoided the further suffering of the 1641 and 1688 rebellions or even the 1840's famine. I'll feel more confident after I exhaustively research the topic. Not sure I'd believe any of it if I wasn't my own evidence!"

(7)

From Alan Milliken

Re: Townland Atlas of Ulster

December 26, 2024

"You certainly have pulled together a list of documents to consider and I have some more for you to consider. But, first, in the last email I attached a copy of the 1609 Survey of the barony of Magherastephana with the two half Barony of Coole and Tircannada (Tirkennedy), which in the link below, the same map can be viewed and enlarged even more in detail:

[Maps of the escheated counties of Ireland, 1609 / copied at the Ordnance Survey Office in Southampton, Colonel Sir Henry James, Director - Map Collections - Digital Special Collections & Archives](#)

The place-names listed in the grant to Con McShane O'Neale in 1609 (attached for others) are at variance with those in the Survey Map, but some names I can make out like Mullaghshilloagh Letterbelly (Letterbailly) and Drumcor. In the Grant, Drumdirig is almost certainly Drumderg, which consisted of 2 tates, viz. Dromdirige and Tullynevoun.

Until looking at the grants in County Fermanagh, I had never heard of a land unit called "tates", which Johnston in his *Settlement Patterns in County Fermanagh* says: "Secular lands consisted of 'tates' which were the equivalent of townlands, were reckoned to contain sixty acres of fertile land each". The reference to 60 acres is interesting, as this a common unit granted under the plantation scheme to native Irish. For example, in the attached list of grants taken from Carew Manuscript, Brian McMelaghlin O'Neale was granted 60 acres in the Precinct of Oriel in 1611.

I had a look T. W. Moody's article's Ulster Plantation 1938 and note the reference on page 283. What is interesting, the Notes are dated from 10 March, 1607, which did not take place until September of that year.

There is an interesting state in the State Papers of Ireland 1601-1603 (London, 1912) in a letter on page 417, written by Sir Francis Stafford to Secretary Cecil on 23 June 1602 in which writes "Many people draw daily to Con. O'Neale, John O'Neale's son, who is lately escaped out of prison. I am sure many others will forsake Tyrone and that if God bless the Lord Deputy and his army with health the traitor will be driven from his country and have to submit if he will be received".

In George Hill's book on the Plantation of Ulster, he cites the *Remittals and Abatements of Rents*, which is retrospective and includes dates from 1607. He notes:

Henry McShane O'Neale, being a principal man of that name allowed the rent of 200 cows to £40 per annum for two years ended at Halllowtid, 1610 ... £80.

Con McShane O'Neale, brother to the said Henry, allowed to draw as many tenants to him that paid £20 per annum for their cows on part of the said lands for the said two years ... £40.

The terms of his grant are preserved in this document, and what is striking, he was encouraged to draw as many tenants to him, and this would imply Hugh boy Mc Cone Mc Arte O'Neale and Brian McLaughlin O'Neale were his tenants, and probably part of his troop or company, who when called upon by the English, would join forces.

We already know, Con McShane O'Neale sided with the English against Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, and he was already in the service of the crown well before 1607.

In the State Papers of Ireland 1603-1606 (London, 1872) under a List of Pensioners dated 9 March 1606/7 on page 425, it notes:

Pensions newly erected, included, Henry McShane O'Neill and Con McShane O'Neill, at 4 shillings a piece "Entered by virtue of His Majesty's letters, dated 4th September 1603, to continue till, by employment in the wars or other gifts from His Majesty, they be advanced, and when the employment ceaseth, then their pension to return to the again, at 4 shillings the piece per diem".

Question to consider, where was Con living in 1603?"

(7)

Jon Patraic Neill

"Oral Tradition of William John Neill (1875-1935) Family Origins" excerpt

January 16, 2024 [written down before Glundub paper and before Fermanagh research]

"The family was a royal O'Neill lineage descended from Niall of the Nine Hostages, so far back that the century could not even be estimated. We were *not* the Earl of Tyrone's (ruled 1590's) descendants, but our family when ruling was said to be in county Tyrone. Clannaboy or Clandeboye were not known nor claimed as ancestors, although a social connection was suggested to Shane the Proud. The only king claimed as an ancestor was Donald O'Neill (Domnall Ua Neill, died 980),

who was the first king with the O'Neill name and perhaps the inspiration for William John Neill naming his son Donald. In 2000, before genetic testing, the belief was that we descended from a branch of Donald O'Neill. In regards to distant relatives, not only were there no known related O'Neill branches there were no other known Neill branches.

There were few clues in the oral tradition. The use of O had been dropped while the family was in Ireland, sometime in the aftermath of the fall of Gaelic Ireland between the early 1600s and late 1700s. There was no explanation for the change. The name of Mac Neill was previously used, but the century was not known. It was also not known if this was a hereditary surname, a 'middle' name that was customarily used to identify one's father, or a moniker to describe our particular O'Neill branch. When asked about first names no longer in use by our branch but that might have been in prior centuries, only 'Brian' was suggested. There were no words used in the family that were attributed to Irish (previously referred to as Gaelic) language origin.

The family in the United States during the twentieth century referred to itself as being 'Scotch-Irish', now an archaic term because of its ambiguity, but referring to Ulster Protestants in America. William John Neill considered himself Protestant and Irish, not British. There was no known Neill connection to Scotland. My mother, Natalie Board Neill Webb, insisted her father-in-law Donald told her once the Neill family came to Ireland from England, which was settled only when Ruby Neill provided a photograph of William John's father John from a Belfast photo studio. It was not known if there was any connection to England beyond that claim.

It was understood that the historical events of the early 1600s negatively impacted our Neill ancestors, but it was not known how. There was no tradition for how the family sided during conflicts, or if they were involved in military campaigns. I recall my father in the twentieth century being fond of England's Stuart dynasty because they were Scots Gaelic and produced the King James Bible. Another favorable political leaning he had I learned about at a basketball game between the local public and Catholic high schools, involving Archbishop McNicholas High School about 1972 to 1976 in Cincinnati. The school colors were green and gold, the colors of the United Irishmen that rose against the British in 1798 in a coalition of North Ireland Presbyterians and Catholics that included leaders who were priests. (There remained a publication called *United Irishmen* published in New York city during the period William John Neill lived there that carried on this political and social tradition.) While my father's sentiment was pro-United Irishmen, it was neutral toward Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, who is generally revered by Irish people. The Earl was viewed as having over-reached in creating a winner-take-all war with the English that was ultimately lost."

Best-Fit Working Model for DNA, Historical, Genealogical, and JPN Family Tradition

This model is to test whether the proposed genealogical timeline fits with known DNA data, especially if DNA formation date is skewed to the more recent.

“The MRCA for the block of 13 SNPs named BY76660 is 1490 (1320-1625) versus your 1625 and the 1 SNP branch of BY76660 is FTC93099 which is dated 1720 (1535-1850) by Discover. The other BY76660 branches have multiple SNPs so dating of the BY76660 branching is difficult.” (Dwayne O’Neill, 19 Jan. 2025)

- Arte O’Neale, gentleman, b. ca. 1530, Loughinsholin (Tyrone). Contemporary of the first earl Conn, sons later followers of Shane the Proud ‘the O Neill’ and McShane, allied with Sir Arthur son of Turlough Luineach ‘the O Neill’ and with the Slughte Arts septs against the earl Hugh. Had 2 sons.
 - Con (Owen?) O’Neale b. ca. 1555,
 - Hugh boy Mc Cone Mc Arte O’Neale, gentleman, pardoned Fermanagh in 1609 along with Brian and the McShanes (boy=yellow, blonde)
 - Melaghlin O’Neale b. ca. 1555, father of Brian McMelaghlin; younger brother (therefore yeoman, not ‘gentleman’ in English manner)
 - Brian McMelaghlin O’Neale b. ca. 1580 Tyrone, res. Fermanagh 1609. Pardoned 1609 (age ca. 29), yeoman (landowner, presuming father was deceased in 1609 age ca. 54), granted land in Oriel, co. Armagh, 1611. Son could have been born at various locations: Loughinsholin (Tyrone, now Derry/ Londonderry), Tyrone, Armagh, Fermanagh. If born in Fermanagh, likely at Clabby Manor
 - O’Neale (b. ca. 1600), grew up in Oriel, Armagh then dislocated after the 1641 rising. Had 2 sons.
 - **O’Neale (b. ca. 1625) SNP DYS391 value 11=>12 starts BY76660 (Glundub Appendix D best est. 1655).** Royalist during 1640s wars
 - Thomas Neill (b. ca. 1650), Quaker, Enniskillen in Fermanagh (m. Elizabeth, son John m. 1694)
 - O’Neale (b. ca. 1650), Catholic, Derry and Tyrone, favors Con / Constantine, later O’Neill
 - Redfern (b. ca. 1650), English surname found in Derry and Tyrone, Episcopalian in 1825 at Australia, United Irishmen rebellion (*)
 - O’Neale (b. ca. 1625), **DYS458 value 17 => 16**, Catholic, Tyrone, favors Con / Constantine also Arthur, later O’Neal, O’Neill, O’Neel (?), Neel, Neal
 - Neel (b. ca. 1700), **FTC93099**, Presbyterian, co. Antrim, b. ca. 1720, later Neal

(*) Context on progress: July 27, 2021, Jon Patraic Neill to Andrew Redfern: “This is interesting ... BY76660 is a solitary person named O’Neill on a small branch even within the M-222 project.”

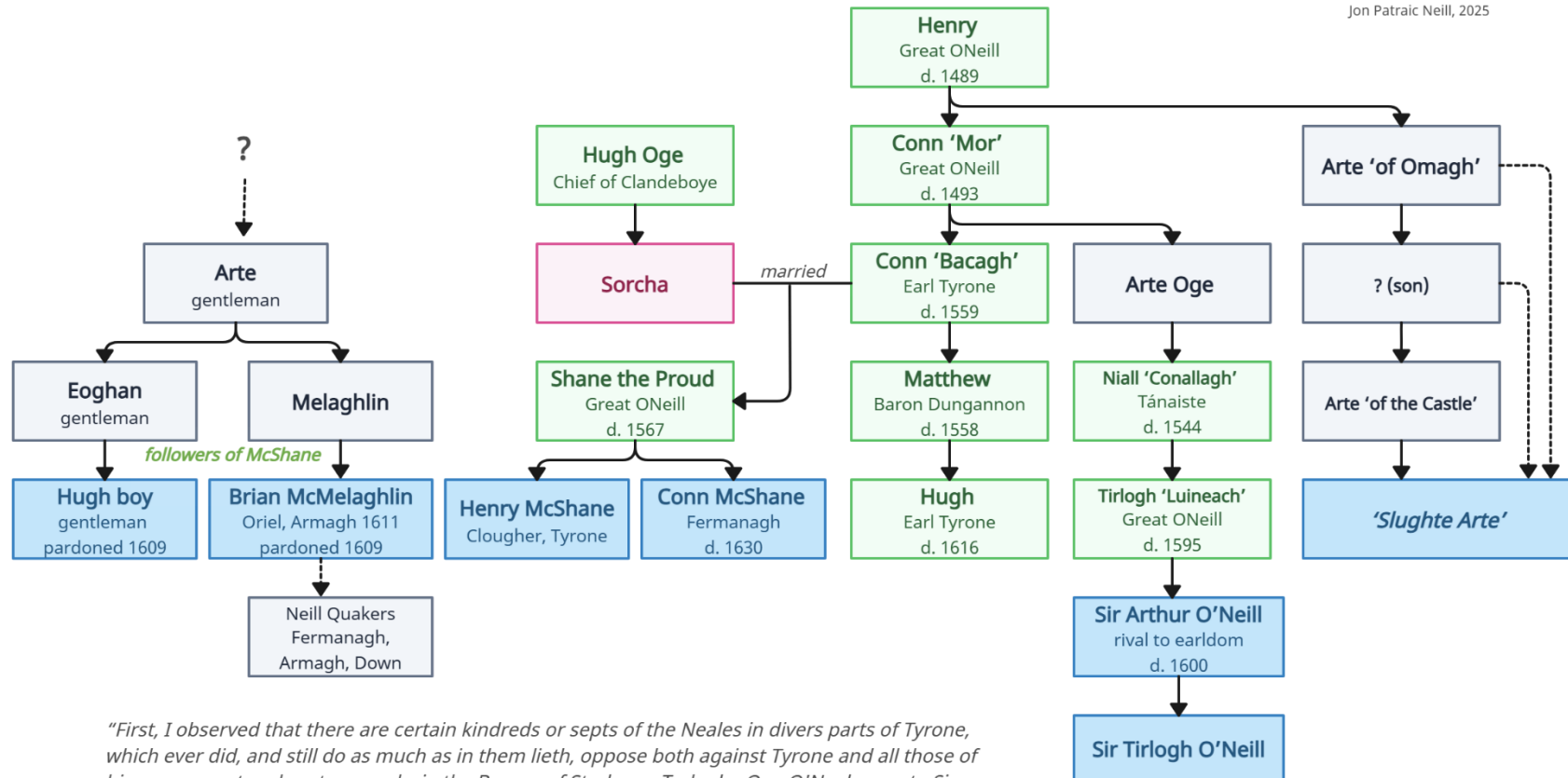
| Crown Accounting of O'Neale Plantation Land and Relationships, 1608 to 1611 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--|--------------|-----------|------------------|----------|-------------|------------|---|---|--|--|
| | | | 1608 | 1609 | | | | 1611 | | | | | |
| | | | O'Dogherty | Pardon Rolls | | Inquisition Jury | | Land Grants | | | | | |
| Rank | Name | Kindred | Revolt | Tyrone | Fermanagh | Tyrone | Armagh | Value £ | Acres | Location | Comments | Source page | |
| 1 | Tirlagh McHenry O'Neill of the Fews | Hugh's half-brother | | | | | Juror #2 | * | 9,900 | Fews, Armagh | Hill - Lands were held from the crown and were not dispossessed from the plantation (p. ii), although "Sir Tirlagh was obliged to get a legal grant in the year 1611". "Sir Tirlagh [M'Henry] O'Neale, Knight" juror (Sir Oliver St. John was a commissioner) | Hill: i, 115, 156 | |
| 2 | Henry Oge O'Neale | Hugh's son-in-law | killed in action supporting Crown | | | | | * | 4,900 | Mointerbirne, Tyrone Towrany, Armagh | Hill - Lands held from the crown and not dispossessed from the plantation (p. ii). On banks of Blackwater river in Mointerbirne in Dungannon, Tyrone, and barony of Toaghtrany [Towrany] in Armagh. His land divided in Irish manner to "two or three grandsons of Sir Henry Oge, to his several surviving sons, and to his daughter-in-law, the wife of his deceased eldest son"; naming Neale Roe O'Neale (Mointerbirne, 200), Bryan O'Neale (Mointerbirne, 480, Towrany, 1500), Neal O'Neale (Towrany, 200), Henry O'Neale (Towrany, 300, Mointerbirne, 60), Charles O'Neale (Towrany, 300, Mointerbirne, 60), Con Boy O'Neale (Towrany, 700, Mointerbirne, 460), Hugh O'Neale (Mointerbirne, 120) | Hill: i, 96, 115, 158, 197, 249, 318-319 | |
| 3 | Tirlagh O'Neale | Hugh's grandson | killed in action supporting Crown | | | | | | | | Tirlagh (or, Terence) widow Catherine wed Robert Hovenden. 2100 acres to son Felimy Roe O'Neale (including Manor of Kinard; leader of 1641 revolt), and 400 acres to Tirlagh Oge O'Neale. Settled in 1613 | Hill: 318-319 | |
| 4 | Tirlagh McArt O'Neale | Slut Arte | supported Crown | | | | Juror #2 | | 48 0 0 | 4,500 | Dungannon, Tyrone | Carew - "Captn.", "O'Neale [sic] McArt O'Neale", total only Hill: four brothers "grandfather and father, Sir Turlough Luineach and Sir Arthur O'Neill, had royal letters promising that the representatives of the Slut Arte, in their generations, should continue to inherit all the lands held by Niall Connelach O'Neill." Refers to custody grant in 29th Elizabeth to castles of Strabane and Newton. Tirlagh McArt received 3300 of 4500 acres, Manor of Caslane (castle). Terms challenged in 1610 and settled in 1614 | Carew: 237, Hill: 96, 131, 161, 249-251, 316-318 |
| 5 | Neale McArt O'Neale | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Con McArt O'Neale | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Brian McArt O'Neale | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Henry McShane O'Neale | McShane | | | | | Juror #1 | 16 0 0 | 1,500 | Orier, Armagh | Carew - "Henry Mc Shane" without O'Neale Hill: Henry had grant in Orier plus grant shared with brother Con in Fermanagh. Pynnar's 1619 survey - 1000 acres called 'Camlogh', Henry "recently deceased, now in the hands of Sir Toby Callfield". Henry did not have recorded heirs | Carew: 235, 418, Hill: 131, 161, 249-251, 312 (townlands), 334-336, 571-572 | |
| 9 | Con McShane O'Neale | McShane | | | ✓ | | | 16 0 0 | 1,500 | Coole and Tircannada, Fermanagh | Carew - "Conat otherwise Con Mc Shane O'Neale, gent." Hill - Took possession of land in 1611 per Carew, called it Clabby Manor. Con died 20 Dec. 1630, with Arte Oge his son and heir Carew - "McCarron" spelling error | Carew: 241, Pardon: 147, Hill: 34, 131, 249-251, 334-336, 492 | |
| 10 | Art McBaron O'Neale | Hugh's half-brother | | | | | | 16 0 0 | 2,000 | Orier, Armagh | Hill - "removed from his own estate in the barony of Oneilan" to a lifetime grant which passed to Lord Audley in two years. His son Owen Roe O'Neill led 1641 revolt | Carew: 235, Hill: 218, 249-251, 311-312, 348 | |
| 11 | Brian Crossagh O'Neale | Hugh's nephew | suspected O'Doherty supporter, executed 1615 | ✓ | | | | 10 13 4 | 1,000 | Dungannon, Tyrone | Tyrone pardon - "Brian Crossagh O'Neile" Hill - "Bryan Crossach O'Neal, son to the said Sir Cormac, being a young man very like to have joined O'Dogherty". Casway (2015) "Affliction and attrition of Northern native leaders, 1603-1653" - executed 1615 | Carew: 238, Pardon: 152, Hill: 131, 249-251, 322, Casway: 52 | |
| 12 | Con McTirlagh O'Neale | unaccounted (1) | | | | | Juror #7 | 3 16 10 | 360 | Orier, Armagh | Carew - Conn as "Donn" spelling error | Carew: 236, 238, Hill: 156, 313 | |
| 13 | Owen McHugh O'Neale | unaccounted (2) | | | | | | 0 13 0 | 60 | Dungannon, Tyrone | | | |
| 14 | Donell McHenry O'Neale | unaccounted (3) | | | | | Juror #9 | 0 51 0 | 240 | Orier, Armagh | Hill - rent 2 11 0 and gives townlands | Carew: 236, Hill: 314 | |
| 15 | Phelim McTirlagh Brasselagh O'Neale | Turlagh Luineach | | | | | | 5 16 0 | 540 | Orier, Armagh | Carew - grantee also, Edmond Oge O'Donnelly | | |
| 16 | Owen Ballagh O'Neale | unaccounted (4) | | | | | | | (135 each) | | Hill - "sons of Tirlough O'Neill, nicknamed Brasselach", value 5 16 8 (not 5 16 0), Owen Ballagh or Eugene Vally | Carew: 236, Hill: 156, 249-251, 314 | |

| | | | 1608 | 1609 | | | | 1611 | | | | |
|------|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|---------|------------------|-------------------|---|---|
| Rank | Name | Kindred | O'Dogherty Revolt | Tyrone | Fermanagh | Tyrone | Armagh | Value £ | Acres | Location | Comments | Source page |
| 17 | Mary Ny Neale | Hugh's niece | | | | | | 0 26 0 | 120 | Dungannon, Tyrone | Hill - daughter of Hugh's brother Sir Cormac McBaron O'Neale, who held territory Clogher in Tyrone. He was imprisoned for life in the Tower of London, his wife could live rent-free but was not granted land. Mary was their daughter | Hill: 60, 63-4, 96, 131, 179, 249-251, 322 |
| 18 | Cormack McTirlagh Brasselagh O'Neale | Turlagh Luineach | | | | | Juror #17 | 1 5 8 | 120 | Orier, Armagh | Hill - "sons of Tirlough O'Neill, nicknamed Brasselach" also Braslowe, Brasselagh, (Hill: 314 did not give surname) | Hill: 156, 249-251, 314 |
| 19 | Con Boy O'Neale | unaccounted (5) | | | | | | 0 26 0 | 120 | Dungannon, Tyrone | Hill: rent 1 6 0 | Carew: 237, Hill: 320 |
| 20 | Henry McNeale McArt O'Neale | unaccounted (6) | | ✓ | | | Juror #9 | 0 26 0 | 120 | Dungannon, Tyrone | Tyrone pardon - "Henry McNeile O'Neile" | Carew: 237, Pardon: 152, Hill: 161, 320 |
| 21 | Hugh McTirlagh O'Neale | Hugh's nephews | | | | | | 0 51 0 | 240 (80 each) | Orier, Armagh | Hill - rent 2 11 0 and gives townlands, Carew does not have their first names and identifies as two sons of Sir Tirlagh (see #1, of the Fews) | Carew: 236, Hill: 314 |
| 22 | Art McTirlagh O'Neale | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Henry McTirlagh O'Neale | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Hugh Carbry O'Neale | | unaccounted (7) | | | | | | 0 51 3 | 240 (80 each) | Orier, Armagh | grantee also, Carew - "Brian McDonell McPhelim", Hill - "Brian McPhelim Roe McDonell" |
| 25 | Shane McTirlagh O'Neale | unaccounted (8) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Art McTirlagh O'Neale | unaccounted (9) | | | | | | 0 51 3 | 240 (80 each) | Orier, Armagh | Carew - together with grantee "Mulmory McDonell" Hill - rent 2 11 3, gives townlands | Carew: 236, Pardon: 152, Hill: 313 |
| 27 | Neale McTirlagh O'Neale | | | ✓ | | | | | | | Tyrone pardon - "Neale McTurlagh O'Neile" | |
| 28 | Hugh McDonell O'Neale | unaccounted (10) | | | | | Juror #16 | 0 13 0 | 60 | Dungannon, Tyrone | | Carew: 237, Hill: 161, 320 |
| 29 | Henry Oge O'Neale | unaccounted (11) | | | | | Juror #21 | 0 13 0 | 60 | Dungannon, Tyrone | Hill - "Henry Oge McQuin O'Neale" juror | Carew: 237, Hill: 161, 320 |
| 30 | Brian McNeale Roe O'Neale | unaccounted (12) | | | | | | 0 13 0 | 60 | Dungannon, Tyrone | Hill - "Bryan O'Neale and Neale Roe" | Carew: 237, Hill: 320 |
| 31 | Shane Roe O'Neale | unaccounted (13) | | ✓ | | | Juror #17 | 0 13 0 | 60 | Dungannon, Tyrone | Tyrone pardon - "John Roe O'Neile" | Carew: 237, Pardon: 152, Hill: 161 |
| 32 | Art McNeale McArt O'Neale | unaccounted (14) | | ✓ | | | | 0 13 0 | 60 | Dungannon, Tyrone | Tyrone pardon - "Art McNeale O'Neale" Hill - "Art McNeal McArte [O'Neale]" | Carew: 237, Pardon: 152, Hill: 161, 320 |
| 33 | Art McRory O'Neale | unaccounted (15) | | | | | | 0 13 0 | 60 | Dungannon, Tyrone | Hill - "Art McRowrie O'Neale" | Carew: 238, Hill: 320 |
| 34 | Tirlagh Oge McBrian O'Neale | unaccounted (16) | | | | | | 0 13 0 | 60 | Dungannon, Tyrone | | Hill: 320 |
| 35 | Con McTirlagh O'Neale | unaccounted (17) | | | | | | 0 13 0 | 60 | Dungannon, Tyrone | | Hill: 321 |
| 36 | Phelim Groome McPhelimy McNeale O'Neale | unaccounted (18) | | | | | | 0 13 0 | 60 | Dungannon, Tyrone | | Carew: 238, Hill, 321 |
| 37 | Fardoragh McBrian Carragh O'Neale | unaccounted (19) | | | | | | 0 13 0 | 60 | Dungannon, Tyrone | Hill - half of Tierglassog balliboe, inquisition in 1632 - Tirlagh McBryan Carogh O'Neale held the balliboe Aghafada | Hill: 321, 543 |
| 38 | Hugh McNeale Murgagh O'Neale | unaccounted (20) | | | | | | 0 13 0 | 60 | Dungannon, Tyrone | | Carew: 238 |
| 39 | Brian McMelaghlin O'Neale | unaccounted (21) | | ✓ | ✓ | | | 0 12 10 | 60 | Orier, Armagh | Fermanagh pardon - "Brian Mc Laughlin O'Neale, yeoman" Tyrone pardon - "Brian Mc Laughline O'Neale" Hill: "Grant to Brian, son of Melaghlin, son of Art O'Neale, gent. The half balliboe called Clonmult, containing 60 acres. Rent, 12s. 10d." | Carew: 236, Pardon: 147, 152, Hill: 309-310 (Orier description), 314 |
| 40 | Tirlagh Oge McTirlagh Brasselagh O'Neale | Turlagh Luineach | | | | | | 0 12 8 | 60 | Orier, Armagh | Hill - "sons of Tirlough O'Neill, nicknamed Brasselach" | Hill: 249-251, 314 |
| 41 | Cormocke McShane boy O'Neale | unaccounted (22) | | | | | Juror #11 | n/a | n/a | n/a | | Hill: 161 |
| 42 | Hugh McShane McOwen O'Neale | Killetra - McShane | supported Crown | | | | Juror #22 | n/a | n/a | n/a | Hill - "These O'Neills were the leaders of the wild sept known as the Clan-Shanes of Killetragh". Received remittances for rents. | Hill: 69, 161, 249-251 |
| 43 | Hugh McHenry O'Neale | unaccounted (23) | | | | | Juror #15 | n/a | n/a | n/a | | Hill: 156 |
| 44 | Hugh boy McCone McArte O'Neale | unaccounted (24) | | | ✓ | | | n/a | n/a | n/a | Fermanagh pardon - "gentleman" | Pardon: 147 |
| 45 | Phelim McCormac Toole O'Neal | Killetra | supported Crown | | | | | n/a | n/a | n/a | Hill - "These O'Neills were the leaders of the wild sept known as the Clan-Shanes of Killetragh". Received remittances for rents. | Hill: 161, 249-251 |
| 46 | Donel O'Neal | unaccounted (25) | supported Crown | | | | | n/a | n/a | n/a | Hill - "We are unable to find to what sept this Donel belonged, or in what locality he resided". Received remittances for rents. | Hill: 249-251 |
| 47 | Art McEdmond O'Neile | unaccounted (26) | | ✓ | | | | n/a | n/a | n/a | | Pardon: 152 |
| 48 | John McNeile O'Neile | unaccounted (27) | | ✓ | | | | n/a | n/a | n/a | | Pardon: 152 |
| 49 | Neale McEver O'Neile | unaccounted (28) | | ✓ | | | | n/a | n/a | n/a | | Pardon: 152 |
| 50 | Neile Came O'Neile | unaccounted (29) | | ✓ | | | | n/a | n/a | n/a | | Pardon: 152 |
| 51 | Phelim Duffe McToole O'Neile | unaccounted (30) | | ✓ | | | | n/a | n/a | n/a | | Pardon: 152 |
| 52 | Toole McPhelime Duffe O'Neale | unaccounted (32) | | ✓ | | | | n/a | n/a | n/a | | Pardon: 152 |
| 53 | Turlagh O'Neile | unaccounted (33) | | ✓ | | | | n/a | n/a | n/a | Pardon - unclear who this is referring to | Pardon: 152 |
| 54 | McHugh O'Neile | unaccounted (34) | | ✓ | | | | n/a | n/a | n/a | Pardon - "McHugh" transcription | Pardon: 152 |

O'Neill Septs in Opposition to Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, 1600

| |
|------------|
| succession |
| opposition |

Jon Patraic Neill, 2025



"First, I observed that there are certain kindreds or septs of the Neales in divers parts of Tyrone, which ever did, and still do as much as in them lieth, oppose both against Tyrone and all those of his proper sept and party, namely, in the Barony of Strabane, Tyrloghe Oge O'Neale, son to Sir Arthur O'Neale and all his followers and dependants, as well of the Neales as of the Quinnes, and likewise of divers other septs on that side of Slewe Sheese. Also in the Barony of O'Meaghe all that sept of the Neales called the Slughte Arts, do deadly hate Tyrrones sept. And likewise in the Barony of Clougher, are two other distinct septs of the Neales who hate Tyrrone and his sept, one of which septs are the sons of Shan O'Neale and their followers." - - George Carew, 1608

Sources: Carew MSS 1603-1624, pp. 30-31, 235-237; Hill's Plantation in Ulster, p. 160; O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees (Brian McMelaghlín O'Neale); King James I Patent Rolls of the Chancery of Ireland, pp. 147, 152.