

the Imperial Austrian Army, a Baron of the Holy Roman Empire, and Chamberlain to three Emperors.

Charles Fitz Philip is known in the family as Charles Philip of Riverstown. What Riverstown, the writer has failed to discover. Mrs. M. J. O'Connell, at page 24, Vol. I, *L. C. I. B.*, mentions "a relatives wife, Mrs. Charles Philip O'Connell, of Riverstown, in The Glen, near Ballinablown," but the writer cannot trace the existence of such a place. It seems a wild guess, but is it possible that when, in 1786, Daniel O'Connell, the heir to Tarmons moved Cork and sold Tarmons, his sister, Alicia Mrs. Charles Philip moved with him and that they settled at Riverstown, to the east of that city?

Charles Fitz Philip and Alicia had 5 children, who reached maturity.

Q1A John Charles O'Connell, of Foilnageragh, b. 1762, d. 6 Jan., 1837.

Q1B Lt.-Gen. Sir Maurice Charles Philip O'Connell, b. 1766, d. 25 May, 1848.

Q1E Alicia O'Connell, m. Charles O'Connell, of the Mall, Tralee, who d. 20 April, 1819.

Q1D Honora O'Connell, m. John Primrose, of Hillgrove.

Q1C Elizabeth O'Connell, d. 30 Dec., 1850, m. James Eager, of Cloonmone, Dingle.

Q1A JOHN O'CONNELL OF FOILNAGERAGH

Q1A John O'Connell is called of "Foilnageragh" which is a townland contiguous to the townlands of Portmagee, Doory and Lateeve, which were O'Connell property, and it is not rash to guess that Foilnageragh was part of the O'Connell patrimony left to Philip O'Connell, grandfather of John, by Philip's father, John Connell, of Ballymacgullynavlaune. If we knew that he had owned Coom-anaspeg, the townland separating Portmagee, Doory, Lateeve and Foilnageragh from the home domain of the Ballinablown branch (Ballynablown, Ballynahow, Moyrisk and Glancaragh-Ballynacieragh) then suspicion would become a certainty. For it is fairly clear, but as yet unproven, that this branch of the O'Connell family, under the "arrangements of 1695-1700, got the whole coast line from Portmagee, in the north, to Ducalla, in the south.

Again I am indebted to a find of letters written to Mrs. Hopkinson by Samuel Trant MacCarthy and now preserved by her grandson, Col. Somerset Hopkinson, of Llanvihangel Court, for the following description of John:

"John of Foilnagerah was supposed to be the strongest man in Kerry. He used to throw a big sledge hammer over the chapel at Portmagee. His wife, Miss Fitzmaurice, was a beautiful woman, but unfortunately she got into an intrigue with John Spotswoode, who used to meet her when her husband was from home. John, hearing of this, pretended to go on a journey but doubled back, and placing a man at the front and another at the back doors, entered the house with a pistol. One of the men played traitor and Spotswoode escaped, but was so hard pressed he had to swim to Valentia (across the Strait). John O'Connell said nothing to his wife, but put her on a pack horse and sent her back to her relatives in North Kerry.

There is believed to have been no issue of the marriage. John d. at Darrinane on 6 Jan., 1837, aged 75 (see *Gentleman's Magazine*). He must have been b. before 1762.

SIR MAURICE CHARLES PHILIP O'CONNELL, K.C.H.

Q1B This outstanding character deserves that his life should be written at some length. The following brief resumé is derived from articles about him in Sidney Lee's *Dictionary of National Biography*, from a lengthy printed obituary in the possession of Richard O'Connell, of Spa, from the *Sydney Sun* of 1932, and from many various sources.

A strong, strapping and penniless lad; the younger son of a younger son, he rose to be the first general in the British Army which Kerry had produced for two centuries. There had, of course, been plenty of generals in the French and Austrian armies, and possibly in the Spanish Army. He was b. in or about 1762, and like so many of his kinsmen, became dependent on the bounty of his mother's 1st cousin, Dan Charles O'Connell, of Darrinane, then a colonel in the French service. He was first intended for the R.C. priesthood and was for two or three years a recipient of one of Dr. Connell's Bursaries in France, but, in 1784, he "declined the Church" and wished to study physick. In 1785 Dan Charles writes, jubilantly, "Charles Philip's son is provided for. I have sent him down to his collidge. I have properly rigged him out and given him 10 guineas to defray his journey and first expenses and have mentioned him to his superiors who are all my friends." Presumably this was a military college.

At the time of the Revolution he had attained the rank of Captain (quick promotion) and served under the Duke of Brunswick and the French princes in the Low Countries and the Rhenish Provinces, attempting the counter-revolution in favour of the House of Bourbon. That attempt, as we know, failed.

On 1 Oct., 1794, after lengthy negotiations, Dan Charles (The Count) obtained the acceptance by Pitt and the English Government of the services of the officers of the French Irish Brigade, and for the first time for 104 years Irish Catholics could serve their king as officers in his army, of course they could not rise above the rank