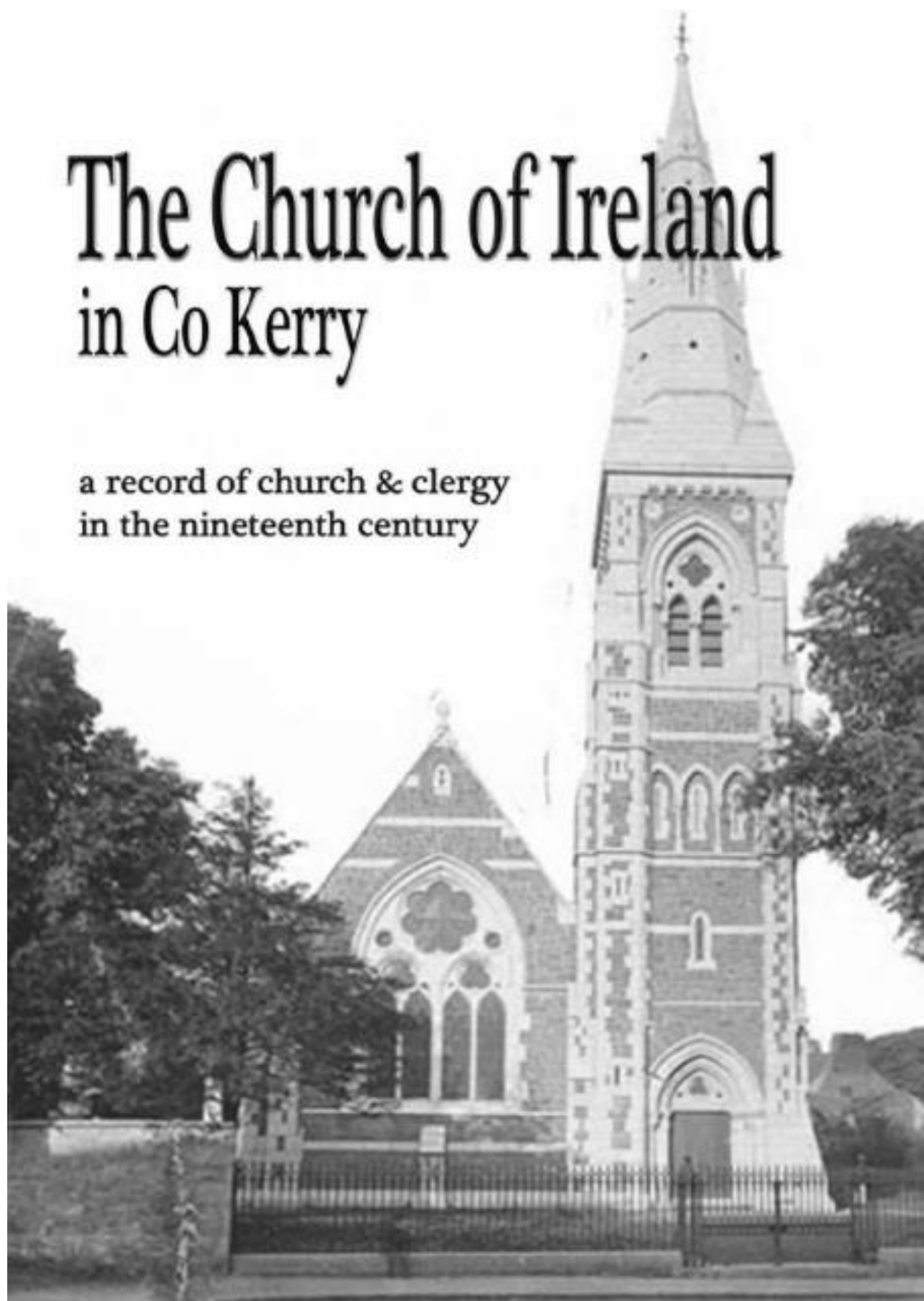


The Church of Ireland in Co Kerry

a record of church & clergy
in the nineteenth century



Parish Church: Killeentierna (Currow)

Alternative Spellings: Killinterna, Killintierna, Killenturnan

Date Built: 1809

Status 2011: Destroyed by fire and demolished

Townland: Killeentierna

Location GPS: 52 10 56.986/-9 29 11.238

History

'The unused Protestant church at Killeentierna, about twelve miles from Tralee, has been broken into and the pews pulled up and made into bonfires. The building was totally destroyed before assistance arrived' (*Hampshire Telegraph*, 21 July 1880). 'The building was totally consumed. It had been unused for a year' (*Nenagh Guardian*, 17 July 1880). A number of juveniles were subsequently questioned at the Castleisland Petty Sessions. No trace of the building remains.

Associated Clergy

Parish united to Castleisland until 1836

1836-1878 Thomas Herbert (1805-1878) Second son of Rev Arthur Herbert, vicar of Killaha and vicar of Kilmacabea, Co Cork and Mary Herbert, youngest daughter of Thomas Herbert of Muckcross. Grandson of Rev Arthur Herbert (rector of Tralee 1758-60). Married Wilhelmina Jones and had issue. A plot to murder Rev Herbert was tried in the crown court at Clonmel in 1861 when Nicholas Crean was charged with soliciting Daniel Gleeson to carry out the crime (*Freeman's Journal*, 12 & 13 March 1861). One of Rev Herbert's sons, Arthur Edward Herbert, was murdered near Castleisland in 1882; an account of this can be found in *The Herberts of Currans and Cahernane* at www.lulu.com. Rev Herbert died at Killeentierna Glebe on 13 February 1878. His widow died at The Blennerhassett Arms Hotel, Tralee on 25 March 1887 aged 86. Two poems, 'The Ballad of Arthur Herbert' and an 'A-Z' verse which begins 'A for poor Arthur who thought he was smart/B for the bullet that went through his heart', are held in the Michael O'Donohoe Collection, Castleisland.

Parish joined again to Castleisland

Curates

1820 Mathew Moore (born c1788) Son of Edward Moore of Moore's Fort, Co Tipperary. Married Elizabeth Crosbie, daughter of Maurice Crosbie, Dean of Limerick, and had issue.

1823 Rev Weir

1827 Samuel Raymond (born c1796) Son of Samuel Raymond; born in Co Limerick.

https://books.google.ie/books?id=pCMZBQAAQBAJ&pg=PA138&lpg=PA138&dq=herberts+killeentierna&source=bl&ots=L6SyfG3ZQN&sig=2y_1gphO33dp11C07pqCKSI9YM&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiDssuU1JnOAhXCJ8AKHcSrD18Q6AEILDAD#v=onepage&q=herberts%20killeentierna&f=false

Dick's Grove [Dicksgrove] House, near Killarney, Ireland, the seat of Richard Meredith Esq.



DICKS GROVE HOUSE

NEAR KILLARNEY. IRELAND

The Seat of Richard Meredith Esq.

Richard Meredith was one of the principal lessors in the parishes of Castleisland and Killeentierna, barony of Trughanacmy, at the time of Griffith's Valuation. In the 1830s, the Ordnance Survey Field Name Books record Captain Meredith as the owner of townlands in the parish of Castleisland. The Meredith estate amounted to over 1800 acres in the 1870s. Over 3000 acres of Richard Meredith's estate, including Dicksgrove House, was offered for sale in the

Encumbered Estates Court in June 1855. In 1863, Several thousand acres in the barony of Trughanacmy, the property of Robert Fitzgerald Meredith, were offered for sale in the Landed Estates Court. At least some of this was land purchased earlier in the Encumbered Estates Court. John Busteed was the tenant of over 800 acres at the time of the sale.

Richard Meredith was the owner of this property at the time of Griffith's Valuation, when it was valued at £30 15s. In 1786 Wilson notes Dick's Grove as the seat of Mr. Meredith. Both Leet in 1814, and Lewis, in 1837, refer to it as the seat of the Meredith family. In 1906 it was still owned by the Merediths and valued at £31 5s. Bary writes that this land, granted to the Herberts in the seventeenth century, passed to the Merediths through marriage some time later. The house was built sometime in the 1730s and remained in the Meredith family for 200 years, though Lyons notes that it was offered for sale but later withdrawn in 1855. The sale notice includes a lithograph of the house The estate was sold to the tenants in the 1930s. Dicksgrove was completely demolished but some of the stable buildings and gate lodges remain.



MICKS GROVE HOUSE

NEAR KILLARNEY. IRELAND.

The Seat of Richard Meredith Esq.

Parkmore House (H1985)

Rev. C.Moynahan was leasing this property to Arthur Sealy at the time of Griffith's Valuation, when it was valued at £19 5s. Bary quotes O'Donovan who said it was a set of the Meredith family in the 1830s though she also mentions that it was said to have been built by a Fr. Minahan. It was occupied by members of the Meredith family and later by their descendents and is still extant. Richard Meredith was leasing a second property in this townland to Rev. C. Moynahan which was valued at £5 5s.

Now owned by Tom Fleming - a descendant of GL-2 Garret Fleming, Son of GL -3 who was the son of Michael Fleming who married Mc Carthy Ballybeg 1775.

Generation Level GLx:	Fleming Ancestral Generational Trail Fleming Name:	 Details (Refer also 'Genealogies of Old Kilcummin and Adjoining Parishes')
GL-4	Mr Fleming Blarney Co Cork Born circa 1730	Lived at Blarney Co Cork. Son Michael married into Ballybeg, Killeentierna. A 'Butter Agent' on the 'Butter-Run' Mr MacCarthy from Ballybeg. Killeentierna took lodgings frequently at Mr Fleming's house at Blarney. (Refer 'Genealogies of Old Kilcummin and Adjoining Parishes'.
GL-3	Michael Fleming Born circa 1755	Married Ms MacCarthy Ballybeg Killeentierna in 1775. A match was made between Michael Fleming from Blarney and Ms MacCarthy Ballybeg. Michael 'married into' and was given the Farm at Ballybeg by Mr MacCarthy after Michael's marriage with Mr MacCarthy's daughter. Mr MacCarthy had no sons. Michael and Ms. MacCarthy had at least 6 sons: Michael, James John, David, Thomas and Garret.
GL-2	David Fleming Born circa 1780	David Fleming married and raised a family at Curraross.
GL-1	John Fleming Born circa 1800	John Fleming married Maria 'Mary' Nolan, Kilcow n 1824. They lived and raised a family at Curraross. A sibling, Ellen married only son, Charles Brien in 1838 and they lived and raised a family at Beenatavun. Two other siblings, Catherine & Hanora married two Crean brothers, Nicholas & John also.
GL0	David Fleming B1831	David Fleming married Catherine O'Connor from Farrandocor, Currans. They lived and raised a large family at Curracity. GL0 David moved to Tobermaing and died there. Buried at 'Old-Kilcummin in the Fleming Burial Plot.
GL1	David Fleming (Dave Davey) B1872	Dave 'Dave' Fleming married twice. (1-4) Hanora Lane/Leen Tullagubeen, Fahaduff. (2-4) Julia 'Daly' Costello.
GL1	Michael Fleming (Mike Davey) B1863	David lived and raised family at Farrankeal. He took over the Farm from his cousin Nicholas Crean at Farrankeal. Michael married Hanora Scott. He inherited the homestead at Curracity.
GL2	Patsy Fleming Farrankeal	Patsy 'Dave-Dave' married Nora Mai O'Connor (O'Leary, Mount Scartaglin). Family live at Farrankeal. GL3 Son Paul farms at Farrankeal today.
GL2	David Fleming Curracity Sons of Dave 'Davey' Fleming	David 'Dave-Dave' Fleming married Mollie Russel. Family live at Curracity. GL3 Son Patie farms there today.
GL2	David 'Mike-Davey' Fleming Curracity - Son of Mike 'Davey' Fleming	'Davey Mike' married Mary Daly. Family live at Curracity. GL3 Son James 'Jimmy' Fleming who married Joan Daly farms the Curracity Homestead Today.
GL1	Patsy & Jim & Maurice	Moved to Tobermaing from Curracity before 1901.

Clare County Library

At the end of March 1882 Arthur Edward Herbert was shot dead on his way home from the petty sessions at Castleisland where he had presided that day. Herbert was a descendant of the planter, Sir William Herbert, who had received 13,000 acres in the Munster Plantation of the 1580s which followed the Desmond Rebellion. Two men, John Casey, whom he had sentenced to a month's imprisonment that day on a drunk and disorderly charge and James Brown, who had served time for indecent assault, were subsequently at different times arrested and charged with the crime, but they were never tried as there was not sufficient evidence. It has, however, always been the belief in the Castleisland area that they were the killers. They may have been acting on their own or as agents, paid or otherwise, of the Moonlighters. Casey and Brown were casual farm labourers and from what we know of them not men of much character.

Divanes turn out another calendar gem

The assassination of the landlord and justice of the peace Arthur Herbert at Lisheenbawn Cross in March 1882

PUBLISHED 'IRISH INDEPENDENT' 19/01/2006

[HTTP://WWW.INDEPENDENT.IE/REGIONALS/KERRYMAN/NEWS/DIVANES-TURN-OUT-ANOTHER-CALENDAR-GEM-27358392.HTML](http://www.independent.ie/regionals/kerryman/news/divanes-turn-out-another-calendar-gem-27358392.html)

The introduction page to the 2006 edition carries the story of the assassination of the landlord and justice of the peace Arthur Herbert at Lisheenbawn Cross in March 1882. A bad and unmerciful egg apparently, Herbert met his end mainly because of a greed which led him to evict tenants at will and his arrogance of manner in dealing with people in the court.

○

There will be a stampede in Killarney Road one of these years to coincide with the annual issue of Divane's Garage calendar. So great is the demand for the historical document that any print run would be snapped up within days of release. However, there may be some crumb of consolation in a few years down the road: the collection of 13 calendars to date, the accompanying script and Peter Hill illustrations, could well be bound for book form — if you'll pardon the binders' pun.

The introduction page to the 2006 edition carries the story of the assassination of the landlord and justice of the peace Arthur Herbert at Lisheenbawn Cross in March 1882.

A bad and unmerciful egg apparently, Herbert met his end mainly because of a greed which led him to evict tenants at will and his arrogance of manner in dealing with people in the court. The following is the account of the event as presented in the calendar and printed here by permission of Denis Divane:

By the end of the 19th century, the desire for land ownership, born in the dark days of the famine, had reached a crescendo. Societies such as the Land League and the militant Moonlighters, challenged the might of the empire, with Castleisland to the forefront of agrarian unrest.

This unrest was set against the backdrop of the arrest of Michael Davitt of the Land League, quickly followed by that of Charles Stewart Parnell, leader of the Irish Party. Within a short time the Phoenix Park murders had also taken place, when Lord Cavendish was stabbed to death. Ireland and Kerry had become so unruly, that even the Pope appealed for calm, while Archdeacon O'Connell of Castleisland laid the blame for the unrest squarely at the door of the leaders of the people.

In those bitter days of the land struggle, a murder that even today is spoken of in hushed whispers, occurred outside Castleisland at Lisheenbawn cross. A complex man, hated in some quarters, and widely respected and revered in others, met his fate on the long lonely road between Castleisland and Currow, in 1882.

Arthur Herbert, was a central figure in the battle between landlords and tenant farmers in this area. He was a justice of the peace, but, more importantly, he was the agent for a small mountainous piece of property, near Kingwilliamstown, Co Cork, part of the estate of Edward Hartnett, a broker from Liverpool, originally from Sandville. More significantly, Arthur Herbert was also an entrepreneur, who had set himself up as a landlord. During the 12 months preceding his death, he had managed his own property, which he systematically added to by evicting the few tenants under him.

Arthur Herbert lived at Kileentierna House, later to become the old Catholic Presbytery, since demolished, a short distance from his fellow landlord and Justice of the Peace, Richard Meredith. It is not difficult to imagine the simmering hatred felt for Arthur Herbert, amongst those whom he had evicted, and their supporters. This was further exacerbated when Herbert as the local resident magistrate, passed sentence on wrongdoers in the district. He was described as outspoken, sometimes harsh and impudent in delivering his judgments.

On Thursday, March 30, 1882, Arthur Herbert, having heard his last case for the day, left Castleisland and headed out the Killarney road for home, 3.5 miles away. Local folklore has it, that a woman whom he sentenced earlier that day, had remarked to him: "I will be home before you, your honour." These words were to prove prophetic.

Two miles into his journey, at Lisheenbawn cross, just as the clock struck 7pm, a group of assassins, concealed in bushes, fired upon him, mortally wounding him. He was shot on the right side of the chest, with the bullet entering his lung. He staggered on, but was shot again and died a short time later. Some workmen nearby, rushed to the scene, but there was nothing they could do. A short time later, H. W. Davis, sub-inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary, happened upon the scene, and immediately sent for doctors Nolan and Harold. Both doctors quickly arrived, followed by Father Moriarty and Reverend Heffernan. Arthur Herbert's body was borne to Kileentierna House where it lay in repose for four days. The next Petty Sessions in Castleisland were subsequently adjourned for a fortnight, as a mark of respect.

Arthur Herbert's death caused a tremor of unease and unrest amongst his colleagues in the establishment. Richard Meredith took immediate action, moving his family and himself to the relative safety of Tralee. His caution was vindicated when, three weeks later, Mr Mc Cowen of Tralee, a land agent, was shot and wounded in Carker, Scartaglin.

The funeral of Arthur Herbert was an impressive affair, and ranks with the greatest military funerals ever seen in Kerry. On Tuesday, April 4, 1882, at 9am, the remains were borne from Kileentierna House by a hearse covered with sprays of beautiful fresh spring flowers, drawn by four black plumed horses with clinking brasses, to the family vault at Ardcrone, (*Currans*) two miles away. Immediately following the hearse, marched 50 men from the Royal Irish Constabulary, with their Martini Carbine rifles reversed. Next came a platoon of 40 redcoats from the 80th Regiment of Foot, also with arms reversed. There then followed a long line of 20 carriages and cars, bearing the gentry of the county. Poignantly, only six tenant farmers formed part of the funeral procession. The chief mourner, his mother Mrs Herbert wept as her son's body was placed in the family vault, while the combined police and military guards of honour presented arms.

A large force of police, under Captain Plunkett, RM, searched the murder scene for clues. They quickly found a labourer named Sullivan, who was discovered hiding in a fence, with a double-barrelled rifle, and a revolver, which had recently been discharged. A massive hunt began for the killers of Arthur Herbert, with a bounty of £2,000 on offer, and this resulted in the immediate arrest of two servants, Michael Coffey and John Casey, together with an assistant national teacher, John Kennedy. Later, James Brown was also arrested on suspicion of complicity in the crime. On the Sunday immediately after the killing, three men, Cornelius O'Connor, Maurice Sheehy and Thomas O'Connell, were arrested as they were boarding the Cunard steamer 'Scythia' at Queenstown, bound for America, also on suspicion of involvement in the crime.

Interestingly, a woman named Catherine Clifford, who had been arrested on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct claimed that she had shot Arthur Herbert. She was not believed by the magistrates, but was however sentenced to three months in gaol. Ultimately, Casey and Brown were both charged with the crime of killing Arthur Herbert.

Today, the killing of Arthur Herbert is rarely discussed. It is difficult for us to imagine what the repercussions of his killing had for Castleisland, but given the context of the times, it must have been a hugely significant political event.

It had such an impact on the people of Castleisland, that a descriptive alphabet was written, with each letter representing a stage in the event.

More than anything else, the killing of Arthur Herbert was a commentary of the political unrest, not just in Castleisland, but in Ireland generally, in the late 19th century.

MOST TRULY LOVED
& MOST DEEPLY LAMENTED
HERE LIE THE REMAINS OF
ARTHUR EDWARD HERBERT J.P.

© 2014

ELDEST SON

HEADSTONES OF K

REV. THOMAS HERBERT
40 YEARS RECTOR OF KILLENTIERN V.

IN THE ADJOINING TOMB

LIE HIS REVERED REMAINS

WITH THOSE OF HIS TWO SONS

RICHARD & THOMAS WILLIAM

THIS STONE & TOMB IS ERECTED

TO THEIR MEMORY

BY A SORROWING WIDOW & MOTHER

© 2014

HEADSTONES OF K

WEEP NOT THEN ARE NOT DEAD BUT SLEEP
UNTIL A GLORIOUS RESURRECTION

Estate(s): Herbert (Cahernane): Rev. Thomas Herbert owned the Glebe house at Killeentierna at the time of Griffith's Valuation, when it was valued at £18. Bary states that the house was built by Rev. Herbert in 1839 and was later occupied by Arthur Herbert, a land agent, who was assassinated nearby in the 1880s. The house was later used as a Church of Ireland rectory and later still as a presbytery by the local Catholic parish but has since been demolished.

1882 Arthur Herbert, related to the local landlord family who was given their land in 1580, and an unpopular magistrate is murdered just outside Castleisland. He was known for evictions and stiff sentences. On the day of his death, he had sentenced a John Casey to jail for one month for being drunk and disorderly. He was shot while walking home. No witnesses came forward and no one was convicted. A popular song was written about the event.

Clare County Library

At the end of March 1882 Arthur Edward Herbert was shot dead on his way home from the petty sessions at Castleisland where he had presided that day. Herbert was a descendant of the planter, Sir William Herbert, who had received 13,000 acres in the Munster Plantation of the 1580s which followed the Desmond Rebellion. Two men, John Casey, whom he had sentenced to a month's imprisonment that day on a drunk and disorderly charge and James Brown, who had served time for indecent assault, were subsequently at different times arrested and charged with the crime, but they were never tried as there was not sufficient evidence. It has, however, always been the belief in the Castleisland area that they were the killers. They may have been acting on their own or as agents, paid or otherwise, of the Moonlighters. Casey and Brown were casual farm labourers and from what we know of them not men of much character.

A song that is remarkable for its factual accuracy is 'The Ballad of Arthur Herbert'. This contains a detailed description of his assassination which coincides with, and was probably taken from, the newspapers of the time. It also reflects local feeling on the killing, the lack of sympathy for Herbert and the perception of him as hard and cruel.

The Ballad of Arthur Herbert

Ye people all, both great and small,
Now listen unto me
Whilst I relate, of recent date,
Another tragedy.
I claim your kind attention
For this story I've penned down
Which took place in County Kerry
And near Castleisland town.

'Twas on the thirtieth day of March
in the year of '82
What was about to happen
Was known to very few.
A landlord living near the place
Was coming home from town
Where he sat in Petty Sessions
To represent the Crown.

Undaunted he was traveling
And just about halfway home
'Twas little he was fearing
And he was all alone.
'Twas little he was thinking
That there an ambush lay
That the death knell it was sounding
To call his soul away.

For so it was, for when he came
To the Cross at Lisheenbawn
With the ditches grown with brambles
Between the road and lawn
For so it was, for when he came
A few short paces more,
A shot rang out, a ball of lead
Into his right palm tore.

He turned around to meet the foe
As so the papers say,
He sought for his revolver
That in his pocket lay.
But ere he had time to fire a shot
As so it is believed
From the hidden gun behind the hedge
He another wound received.

Unconscious though he surely was
He got yet another ball
They say 'twas a rifle bullet
That finally made him fall
For thirty yards he struggled on
They say before he fell
Going in the direction homewards
As so the bloodstains tell.

And now he's dead and buried
'Tis only meet and right
That his real and true character
Should be seen in broad daylight
For hardness and for cruelty
His match was never seen
An upholder of English tyranny
In Ireland he had been.

And now to end this tale of blood
I hope 'twill do some good
I don't encourage murder.
May God forbid I should
But 'twill show unto the government
That we mean for to be free
And point out the tragic failure
Of coercive policy.

(Source: Michael Culloty, Currow, Killarney, Co. Kerry)

FAMILY: HERBERT (CAHERNANE)... LANDED ESTATES DATABASE

<http://landedestates.nuigalway.ie:8080/LandedEstates/jsp/family-show.jsp?id=1848>

- [Herbert \(Cahernane\)](#) - The Herberts of Cahernane descended from the same family as those at Muckross. Smith indicates that two members of the family received lands in Kerry after the Desmond rebellion, Sir William Herbert received over 13,000 acres while Charles Herbert received over 3000 acres. Over 300 acres of Rev. Richard Herbert's estate at Tullig, barony of Magunihy, was offered for sale in the Encumbered Estates Court in 1858. In 1865, the Brewsterfield property of Arthur Orpen and Elizabeth Herbert was offered for sale in the Landed Estates Court as well as premises in Killarney town. The sale in July was adjourned due to insufficient bidding. **In the 1870s the Cahernane family estate amounted to over 3000 acres in county Kerry.** At the time of Griffith's Valuation, the representatives of Rev. B. Herbert were among the principal lessors in the parish of Killaha while Rev. Edward Herbert was a principal lessor in the parish of Kilnanare, both in the barony of Magunihy. Rev. Richard Herbert held several townlands in the parish of Currans, barony of Trughanacmy. Lands held under lease by Timothy Kennedy from Rev. Richard Herbert's estate were offered for sale in the Land Judges' Court in 1881.
- [Orpen \(Glanarought\)](#) - Burke describes the Orpen family as claiming great antiquity. They settled in Ireland after the Cromwellian wars and married into some of the other influential families in county Kerry including the Herberts. Richard Orpen was agent for Sir William Petty on his county Kerry estates. Over 4000 acres of the estate of Richard Becher Orpen in the barony of Glanarought were offered for sale in the Encumbered Estates Court in November 1852. The petitioner was John B. Warren, who later acquired parts of the Orpen lands in this area. Over 10,000 acres of the estate of Adrian Taylor, in which members of the Orpen and Warren families had an interest, were offered for sale in the Encumbered Estates Court in May 1855. Richard J.T. Orpen was one of the principal lessors in the parishes of Kenmare and Kilgravan at the time of Griffith's Valuation. In the 1870s the estate of the late Sir Richard Orpen amounted to over 12,000 acres in county Kerry as well as 300 acres in county Cork. The representatives of F.H. Orpen were the proprietors of 800 acres in county Kerry at the same time.
- [Herbert \(Muckross\)](#) - The Herberts were granted land in Kerry during the reign of Elizabeth I. Smith indicates that two members of the family received lands in Kerry after the Desmond rebellion, Sir William Herbert received over 13,000 acres while Charles Herbert received over 3000 acres. The Herbert who eventually settled there was Thomas, descended from a family in Montgomery, Powys, in Wales. Over the next three centuries they were to remain amongst the foremost families in Kerry. Henry Arthur Herbert, MP, was one of the principal lessors of property in the baronies of Dunkerron North and Magunihy, as well as holding some property in the barony of Trughanacmy, at the time of Griffith's Valuation. In the 1870s his estate amounted to over 47,000 acres in county Kerry. The centre of this large estate was at Muckross, close to Killarney, much of it now included in the Killarney National Park. The family fortunes declined systematically in the late 19th century and most of the estate was sold in the 1890s. An offer was made by the Congested Districts Board on over 400 acres of the Herbert estate in 1914.
- [Orpen \(Killaha Castle\)](#) - This branch of the Orpen family descend from Samuel Orpen of Woodville, county Kerry and his wife Sophia Hungerford of the Island, county Cork. Samuel was the fourth son of Richard Orpen of Ardtully, county Kerry and his wife Grace Riggs of Riggsdale, county Cork. Samuel's eldest son Richard Hungerford Orpen married in 1832 Frances Diana daughter and co heiress of the Reverend Bastable Herbert of Brewsterfield, county Kerry. In the 1870s the Orpens of Killaha Castle owned 995 acres in county Cork and 4348 acres in county Kerry.

The Townsend (Townshend) Family Records

Helena Townsend (218)

Date of Birth: 1726

Date of Death: post 1785

Generation: 4th

Residence: Tralee and Myross Wood

Father: Richard Townsend [201]

Mother: Becher, Elizabeth

Spouse: Herbert, Arthur

Issue: Richard

Arthur

See Also: Table II ; Scrapbook ; Lineage ; Ancestors' Tree ; Descendents' Tree

Notes for Helena Townsend

Page 92 of Green's 'Index to the Marriage Licence Bonds of the Diocese of Cloyne' 1630-1800 records a Marriage Bond dated 1752. Helena was the first wife of the Rev Arthur Herbert (1 & 1a) of Cahernane (2) and Currans Co Kerry and Rector of Tralee and later of Myross. See Burke's Irish Landed Gentry 1912 - Herbert.

Of the children:

Richard Townsend Herbert of Cahernane and Currans was an MP in the Irish Parliament for many years. He succeeded to Currans on his father's death and inherited Cahernane from his grand-uncle, Arthur Herbert of Cahernane and Brewsterfield.(3) Married first, Emily, daughter of Thomas Herbert MP for Muckross and had a son - Reverend Arthur Herbert who was born on 15 March 1783 and married Jane Denny, daughter of Reverend Maynard Denny (4) and Penelope Stoughton. He died in 1832. Married second, Jane, daughter of Anthony Stoughton (5) of Ballyhorgan.(5a)

Arthur Herbert was Rector of Myross, Co Cork. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Herbert MP of Muckross (6) and had a daughter Helena (7) who

married George Daunt (8) of Newborough (9) in 1786; his maternal great grandmother was Penelope Townsend [119].

In a letter (10) to Dr Thomas Townsend [5A10] dated 28 Jan 1927 Richard Arthur Townsend [259] writes that Myross was purchased by the Rev Arthur Herbert of Cahernane in about 1799 from Mr Jervois of Brade. When the Rev Arthur Herbert died in 1818 of typhus in Cork his wife, Mary, sold the property in 1820 to Lord Kingston who subsequently sold it to Mr FH Copinger sometime between 1824 and 1837. John Sealy Townsend [507] bought Myross from Mr Copinger sometime between 1837 and 1846. 'Pigot's Directory 1824' shows Lord Kingston as the owner of Myross, 'Lewis' Topographical Dictionary 1837' shows "FH Copinger Esq" as the owner and 'Slater's Directory 1846' shows "Townsend, John Sealy Esq, Miros Wood" as the owner.

(1) Arthur was born in 1726 and died after 1785. His will is dated 30 December 1785. His second wife was Jane, daughter of the Rev Thomas Collis and widow of Frederick Mullins of Burnham, eldest brother of the 1st Baron Ventry, and died in 1760 having had a daughter Frances Herbert who married Richard Digby of Cork in 1794. See the entry for Katherine Townsend [109] whose daughter, Elizabeth Gunn, married Thomas Mullins who was elevated to the peerage of Ireland on 31 July 1800 as the 1st Baron Ventry.

(1a) The entry for Herbert (Cahernane) in the National University of Ireland (NUI) Galway Connacht and Munster Landed Estates Database records "The Herberts of Cahernane descended from the same family as those at Muckross. Smith indicates that two members of the family received lands in Kerry after the Desmond rebellion, Sir William Herbert received over 13,000 acres while Charles Herbert received over 3000 acres. Over 300 acres of Rev. Richard Herbert's estate at Tullig, barony of Magunihy, was offered for sale in the Encumbered Estates Court in 1858. In 1865, the Brewsterfield property of Arthur Orpen and Elizabeth Herbert was offered for sale in the Landed Estates Court as well as premises in Killarney town. In the 1870s the Cahernane family estate amounted to over 3000 acres in county Kerry. At the time of Griffith's Valuation, the representatives of Rev. B. Herbert were among the principal lessors in the parish of Killaha while Rev. Edward Herbert was a principal lessor in the parish of Kilnanare, both in the barony of Magunihy. Rev. Richard Herbert held several townlands in the parish of Currans, barony of Trughanacmy. Lands held under lease by Timothy Kennedy from Rev. Richard Herbert's estate were offered for sale in the Land Judges' Court in 1881." The Herberts of Muckross are also listed in this entry.

(2) The entry for Cahernane in the National University of Ireland (NUI) Galway Connacht and Munster Landed Estates Database records "Cahernane House was the property of Rev. Richard Herbert at the time of Griffith's Valuation, when it was valued at £22. Lewis mentions it as the seat of H. Herbert in 1837. Bary indicates that this house, originally built in the early 18th century, was replaced in the 1870s when the present building was constructed. The property was sold by the Herbert family at the end of the 19th century and is now a luxury hotel. See Cahernane."

(3) The entry for Brewsterfield House in the National University of Ireland (NUI) Galway Connacht and Munster Landed Estates Database records "Daniel Reardon

was leasing Brewsterfield House from the representatives of Rev. B. Herbert at the time of Griffith's Valuation, when it was valued at £13 10s. Lewis notes it as the seat of Rev. B. Herbert in 1837. Bary suggests that it was built by Sir Francis Brewster in the early 18th century but may have been added to later by the Herberts. It later passed to the Orpen family through marriage and may have been resided in by their agent. The original house was demolished in 1985. There are modern buildings on the site including holiday cottages."

(4) The entry for Denny in the National University of Ireland (NUI) Galway Connacht and Munster Landed Estates Database records "Smith indicates that the first Sir Edward Denny was granted over 6000 acres in county Kerry after the Desmond Rebellion. Sir Arthur Denny was granted an estate in 1666 following the Acts of Settlement. At the time of Griffith's Valuation Sir Edward Denny owned several townlands in the parish of Annagh, barony of Corkaguiny, parish of Killorglin, barony of Iveragh and the parishes of Ardfert, Clogherbrien, Ratass and Tralee, barony of Trughanacmy. Collingwood Denny leased several townlands in the portion of Annagh parish in the barony of Trughanacmy. Rev. Robert Denny was the principal lessor in the parish of Killorglin, barony of Magunihy, at the time of Griffith's Valuation. In 1864, lands at Ballymacgegoge, barony of Trughanacmy, leased by Richard Jeffcott from the Denny estate, were offered for sale in the Landed Estates Court. In 1867, property in Iveragh barony which had been leased by Rev. Robert Day Denny to Michael Lynch was offered for sale in the Landed Estates Court. In the 1870s the Denny estate in county Kerry amounted to over 21,000 acres. A junior branch of this family held land in the parish of Colman, barony of Middlethird, county Tipperary and in counties Fermanagh and Monaghan. Anthony Denny married Sarah Jane daughter of the Reverend G.P. Lockwood and their son was the Reverend Edward Denny (born 1853) of Moorestown, county Tipperary. In the 1870s the trustees of the late Anthony Denny held 1,988 acres in county Tipperary and estates in counties Fermanagh and Monaghan." See also Denny (Ballybrada).

(5) The entry for Stoughton (Kerry) in the National University of Ireland (NUI) Galway Connacht and Munster Landed Estates Database records "Thomas Stoughton was one of the principal lessors in the parishes of Caher and Dromod, barony of Iveragh and the parishes of Dysert and Rattoo, barony of Clanmaurice, at the time of Griffith's Valuation. William Stoughton held several townlands in the parish of Killury, at the same time. In the 1830s the Ordnance Survey Field Name books record the letting of property in the parish of Ballyheige, part of the Crosbie estate, to Thomas Stoughton. Kerry Supple acted as his agent. The estate of Thomas A. Stoughton of Ballyhorgan, amounted to over 11,000 acres in the 1870s while that of Charles Stoughton, of Ballynoe and London, was over 2000 acres in county Kerry. Thomas Stoughton also owned over 1200 acres in county Cork, mostly in the baronies of Kinalea and Kerrycurrihy, through the marriage of his father with Mary Daunt. An offer was made by the Congested Districts Board on over 1200 acres of the Stoughton estate in 1916. This family had close links with that of Stoughton, of Owlpen Manor, Gloucestershire."

rootsweb.ancestry.com

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~irlker/geography2.html>

Castleisland 1795

Castleisland - 1795 - sit. in barony Truaghnacmy, Co. Kerry, province Munster, above 133 miles from Dublin, about 8 miles east of Tralee, and 30 N.W. of Cork; it holds fairs on 1 Aug. and Oct. Here is a decent parish church, a good parsonage, house, a foot barack, a session and market house, with handsome assembly room for dancing, and some tolerable inns, tho' the town has been much decayed, owing, we are told, to some division of interest among the proprietors. In descending the mountains towards Castle Island, the country hath a vegetable agreeable aspect; the soil being mostly a fine limestone ground and yet there are fewer improvements, and less tillage here, than in other places, where the land is not so proper for it; tho' much has lately been by reclaiming bogs as well as by new roads.

This place gave the title of baron to the family of Herbert; and now gives that of visc. to the family of Gage. The castle is said to have been erected by Geoffrey Maurice, or de Marseis, lord justice of Ireland, anno 1226, during the reign of Henry IIIrd, the ruins of which castle still remain. Round the walls the river Mang, being here but an inconsiderable stream, flowed in a kind of ditch, over which were formerly drawbridges, etc.

In ancient times it was reckoned a place of strength, and was taken anno 1345, by sir Ralph Ufford, lord justice of Ireland, it being then held out for Maurice Fitzthomas Fitzgerald, the first earl of Desmond. by sir Eustace de la Poer, sir Wm. Grand, and sir John Cotterel, who were all executed by Ufford. Near this place also Gerald IVth. earl of Desmond, commonly called the poet, is said to have been murdered in 1397. In Q. Eliz's grant of this seignory to the family of Herbert, it is stiled the manor and seignory of Mount Eagle Loyal.

It extends about 12 Irish miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and contains 37,128 Irish plantation acres; of which only 14,211 are reckoned profitable, the remainder being mountain and bog.

Castle Island is a rectory in doc. of Ardfter; it has a charter-school, to which Rob. Fitzgerald, esq., in behalf of himself and the Rt. Hon. lord Branden, the Hon. Arthur Crosby, esq; John Blennerhasset, esq; Rich. Meredith, esq; Edw. Herbert, esq; granted about 26 acres of land; and the aforesaid gentlemen engaged to produce 200/. toward building the school, which was accordingly opened in 1762, for the reception of 40 children.

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Castleisland 1837

Castle-Island, (1837) a town and parish in the barony of Trughanackmy, county Kerry, and province of Munster, 8 miles (S.E. by E.) from Tralee; containing 6161 inhabitants, of which number, 1570 are in the town. This place derives its name from the "Castle of the Island of Kerry," erected by Geoffrey de Marisco in 1226, and which, in 1345, was taken by Sir Ralph Ufford, lord-justiciary of Ireland, from Sir Eustace de la Poer and other knights, who held it

for the Earl of Desmond, and on being captured were immediately executed. In 1397, Gerald, the fourth Earl of Desmond, commonly called "the poet," having gone out of his camp here, was privately assassinated.

Queen Elizabeth granted the town and lands adjoining to the Herbert family, under the designation of "the manor of Mount Eagle Loyal," which, by a survey made by Hogan, in 1729, was found to comprise 36,920 plantation acres, valued at £3169.12.10 per annum. In 1733, a fee farm lease, subject to a reserved rent of £1900 per annum forever, was made of this property to five of the principal gentlemen of the county, who subsequently admitted a sixth; and hence it acquired the title of "the seignory of Castleisland." The proprietors afterwards made a division of the property, with the exception of the town and about 600 acres around it.

Lord Herbert of Cherbury, who had the seigniorial rights over the valley of the Maine and brown Flesk transferred to him by letters patent, never came over to take possession of his huge East Kerry estate. He farmed out all the lands to six English adventurers, called "undertakers", who paid him a yearly head rent for the confiscated Geraldine estate. Each of the six owned 1/6 of the land and each owned 1/6 of the town of Castleisland. (Popular History of East Kerry, p. 41) As the years went by, some Herbert descendants moved to Castleisland to watch over the family investments.

Lord Herbert received his title, "Lord of the Island Castle", upon receiving the Kerry estate upon his marriage to the daughter of Sir William Herbert, a Knight in the County of Monmouth in England. (Another English peer, Viscount Gage of Castleisland, received his honors for having served with the rapacious Cromwellian armies as Sir T. Gage. (Popular History of East Kerry, p. 73)

The castle, of which there are still some remains, was destroyed by the Irish in 1600. The town is situated on the river Maine, and at the junction of the mail coach roads from Tralee and Killarney to Limerick; and on the completion of the new Government road from King-William's town, it will be also on the direct road from Tralee to Cork.

It consists chiefly of one long and wide street extending nearly east and west, with a market-house at the western extremity, from which the road to Tralee branches off on the northwest, and that to Killarney on the southwest; it had formerly a market and daily post. The new Government road has opened a line for a new street, which will diverge at right angles from the south side of the main street towards King-William's town.

In 1825, an act was obtained for dividing the town and undivided lands, which was carried into effect, and under it various improvements were made in the town.

The total number of houses in 1831, was 266, several of which are neatly built of limestone; and since the construction of the Government road, several additional houses have been erected.

The river Maine rises suddenly from a well, called Tubbermang, about three quarters of a mile to the south-east of the town, and flowing by the south side of it, is crossed by three bridges at a very small distance from each other.

This was once the capital of the county, and the assizes were formerly held here; but since Tralee became the county town, the place has declined very much, and its market has been discontinued.

Fairs are still held on the first Monday in January and February, March 17th, April 20th, Easter-Monday, May 20th, June 24th, August 1st (which is a great horse fair), and October 1st, and there are two in November and two in December.

There is a penny post to Tralee, Newcastle and Killarney; a constabulary police force has been stationed here, and petty sessions are held at the courthouse every alternate Wednesday. A manor court for the seigniorship was formerly held, in which small debts were recoverable; a weighmaster and other petty officers are still appointed by Lord Headley, one of the proprietors, to whom the tolls of the fair are payable.

The court-house is a neat and substantial building at the western extremity of the main street; and there is a small but neat bridewell near the old barracks; it is one of the eight in the county, and contains, besides the rooms for the keeper, six cells, two day-rooms, and two airing-yards.

The parish comprises 32,577 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act; the soil is various. Part of it is within that portion of the seigniorship of Castleisland which belongs to Lord Headley, and consequently participates in the extensive and beneficial improvements which his lordship commenced in 1823 in this previously barren and unprofitable district. Among these are branch roads constructed at his expense from the new Government road between Castle-island and Abbeylea, extending nearly 10 miles, and affording a facility of communication with every farm. Great improvements have been accomplished by a more efficient system of draining and fencing; upwards of fifty substantial farm-houses and cottages have been erected, Lord Headley having made stipulated allowances for that purpose; plantations to the extent of 350 acres have been made, and the appearance of the country has now an air of cheerfulness and comparative fertility.

Limestone abounds, and is extensively used for manure; and there are considerable tracts of bog.

The living is a rectory entire, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of Lord Headley, H.A. Herbert, Esq., Col. Drummond, and W. Meredith, Esq., as proprietors of the seigniorship of Castle-island, also of Col. Townsend and W.T. Crosbie, Esq., who sold their respective shares to Lord Ventry and F. Chute, Esq., but retained their right of advowson.

The tithes amount to £638.18.6. Previously to the decease of the late incumbent, the parish was united with those of Balincuslane, Dysert, and Killintierna; but in consequence of the proprietors of the seigniorship having omitted to nominate an incumbent within the limited time, the presentation for that turn lapsed to the bishop, who dissolved the union, and divided it into the three separate and distinct benefices of Castle-island, Ballincuslane, and Dysert with Killintierna, which separation was confirmed by act of council dated January 4th, 1836.

The church consists of the nave of a former structure, with the belfry thickly covered with ivy; and contains a neat mural monument to some of the Meredith's of Dicksgrange, and on the south side of the exterior is a small sculptured head supposed to represent that of St. Nicholas,

probably the patron saint; it is about to be thoroughly repaired, for which purpose the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have granted £290.

The glebe house, at Kilbannevan, was built in 1818, by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £1200 from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 32 acres, valued at £48 per annum.

In the R.C. divisions the parish for the greater part is the head of a union or district, comprising also the greater portion of the parish of Ballincuslane, and the remaining portions of both are included in the district of Brosna. The chapel at Castle-island, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a spacious cruciform structure, and has recently been repaired and newly fronted with hewn limestone; adjoining it is a dwelling-house for the parish priest, recently erected. There is also a chapel at Knocknagashel, in the north part of the parish, which is attached to the Brosna district; it was erected in 1834, on a site given by Lord Headley, who also paid one-half of the expense of its erection, the other half being defrayed by his lordship's tenants in that district. There is a third chapel at Scartaglin, in the south part of the parish, which belongs to the district of Castleisland.

Male and female schools are supported by the proprietors of the seigniorie and the rector; and there are two schools under the superintendence of the R.C. clergyman. In these schools about 190 children are instructed; and there are also eight private schools.

A dispensary has been established at the courthouse.

Between the western and the central bridges, on the banks of the Maine, are the ruins of the castle, consisting of several detached masses, two of which are of lofty elevation, and the whole show the original structure to have been of considerable extent. At Kilbannevan, adjoining the glebe-house, are the remains of an old church with a burial-ground; and there is still remaining a portion of the old courthouse, in the rear of the present building. (from Topographical Gazetteer of Ireland, 1883)

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Castleisland 1842

Castle-Island - c. 1842 - a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Trughanackmy, co. Kerry. It contains also the village of Scartaglin: which see. Length, 8 miles; breadth 4; area, 29,633 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,161; in 1841, 7967. Houses 1,180. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 5,950. Houses 873

The surface consists of part of the vale of the river Maine, part of the glens of three of that river's head-streams, part of the upper end of the valley of Tralee, and intervening masses of bog, moorland, and mountain. The low grounds, if duly cultivated, would yield excellent crops; but a larger proportion of the area is altogether impracticable for tillage, and some is of no value even as upland pasture. The interior is traversed southward by the road from Limerick and Abbeyfeale to Killarney, and eastward by the direct road from Tralee to Cork.

This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Tithe composition £638 18s. 6d.; glebe of Castle-Island £48, of Drumalton £4. Gross income £690 18s. 6d.; nett £553 16s. 1d. Patrons, the proprietors of Castle-Island. The church is old and in

bad condition. Sittings 130; attendance 75. The Roman Catholic chapel has 2 officiates and an attendance of 3,000. Previous to 1832, the parishes of Ballycuslane, Killintierna, and Dysert, were united to Castle-Island; but now, the first of these forms one separate benefice, and the second and third constitute another. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 156, and the Roman Catholics to hedge-schools were in operation, but made no return of their attendance; and 4 daily schools - two of which were wholly supported by the proprietors of the seignory and the rector, and two were under the superintendence of the Roman Catholic clergy - had on their books 125 boys and 60 girls.

The town of Castle-Island stands on the rivulet Many, at the head of the valley of Tralee, and at the intersection of the two principal roads which traverse Castle-Island parish, 8 3/4 miles east by south of Tralee, 11 miles south by west of Abbeyfeale, 12 miles north by east of Killarney, and 135 southwest of Dublin.

The descent both of the Cork road and of the Abbeyfeale road, the long traverses they make in order to gain an easy declination from their upland altitude to the valley at the town, commands a grand prospect of the fertile spreading strath on the foreground, and of the bold and majestic outlines of the Corkaguiney mountains in the distance. Several rivulets unite a little below the town to form the river Maine. Various comfortable residences are sprinkled over the environs; and mansions are comparatively numerous toward Tralee and Killarney.

Castle-Island, though once a principal town of Kerry, was suffered to fall into decay; and only a few years ago it lay in comparative desolation; but it is now in the course of being restored. It contains the parish church, the Roman Catholic chapel, a sessions house, a prison, several schools, two inns, a dispensary, and an old castle. It once had a court-house for the assizes of the county; a town-house, whose front was arcaded, and had a row of Tuscan columns; and capacious and constantly occupied barracks. The church presents haggard indications of having originally been a fine building. The prison is simply a district-bridewell, and is kept in admirable order. The dispensary is within the Tralee Poor-Law union, and serves for a population of 22,493; and in 1839-40, it expended £140 7s. 8d., and made 4,360 dispensations of medicine.

The old castle was formerly called the Castle of the Island of Kerry, and is said to have been erected in 1220 by Geoffrey Maurice, or De Mariscis, Lord-justice of Ireland. Its walls were formerly surrounded by the rivulet Many, which was deepened and stagnated into a fosse, spanned by drawbridges, and protected by portcullises. The castle was anciently esteemed a place of considerable strength; and, being held out by Sir Eustace Le Poer, Sir William Grant, and Sir John Cotterel, for Maurice Fitzthomas Fitzgerald, first Earl of Desmond, it was taken in 1345 by Sir Ralph Ufford, Lord-Justice of Ireland.

The town, though at no great distance from Tralee, is well situated for a retail trade; and it possesses facilities of water and fuel which might be advantageously subordinated to manufacture; but it appears to be nearly inert, and to depend for support mainly on agricultural labour, and on the thoroughfare of the public roads. Fairs are held on Aug. 1, and Oct. 1. The nearest point of projected railway is on the Shannon line at Askeaton, 37 statute miles distant. The public conveyances in 1838 were a car to Listowel, a car in transit between Limerick and Killarney, a car in transit between Tralee and Cork, and a coach and a car in transit between Tralee and Killarney.

In 1397, Gerald, fourth Earl of Desmond, commonly called the Poet, is said to have been murdered in the vicinity of the town; and, in 1583, Gerald, the 16th Earl of Desmond, while in rebellion against the Crown, was slain by a common soldier, in the wood of Glanekinty, about a mile from the town.

In the reign of James I., Castle-Island gave the title of Baron to the family of Herbert; and, in 1720, it gave that of Viscount to Sir Thomas Gage. A grant of lands around the town was made by Queen Elizabeth, out of the forfeited estates of the last Earl of Desmond, to Thomas Herbert, the first Lord of Castle-Island, and was styled the manor or seignory of Mount-Eagle-Loyal.

The seignory, says Dr. Smith, "extends about 12 Irish miles in length, and 10 in breadth; and contains, by a late survey, 37,128 Irish plantation acres, of which only 14,211 are reckoned profitable, the remainder being mountain and bog. The whole of it is farmed from the Right Hon., the Earl of Powis, by Sir Maurice Crosbie, Arthur Crosbie, Esq., John Blennerhasset, Esq., Edward Herbert, Esq., and Richard Meredith, Esq.; who have greatly improved this estate, by cutting a new road from Abbeyfeale in the county of Limerick to Castle-Island, and from the last-mentioned place to Killarney."

Area of the town, 48 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1570; in 1841, 1687. Houses 258. Families employed in agriculture 109; in manufactures and trade, 162; in other pursuits, 61. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 16; on the directing of labour, 177; on their own manual labour, 123; on means not specified, 16.

The history of the Herbert family in Kerry

The history of the Herbert family in Kerry is told in the fortunes of Edward and Arthur, Sons of Thomas Herbert of Kilcow. Arthur the youngest, established a residence Currans House and there evolved the Herbert family of Currans.²

Arthur married Mary Bastable of Castleisland and raised a large family. His eldest son George inherited Currans House in 1747, but died three years later. When George's son Arthur, rector of Tralee, died in 1760 at age 37 (his son Richard Townsend an infant), the early family history at Currans House went with him.³ Arthur, a brother of George, had established a new residence Cahernane House.⁴ The tragedy of the hereditary line of his brother he addressed in the bequest of his home to his grandnephew, Richard Townsend.⁵

Property/House name: Currans House

Description: The Ordnance Survey Name Books record Currans House as in a "decayed condition" in 1840. It was allegedly built c.1700. Francis Peet had resided there until c.1829. At the time of Griffith's Valuation, it was in the possession of Charles Daly, unoccupied and valued at £3. It is labelled Currans House on both the 1st and 25-inch edition Ordnance Survey maps. A house is still extant at the site.

¹ Thomas of Kilcow was the first of the Herberts to settle in Castleisland c1656. He was agent for his cousin Edward, 3rd Lord Herbert of Cherbury (see Antient and Present State of the County of Kerry, Charles Smith, 1756, pp36-38). Thomas descended from Sir Richard, brother of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Earlier, in the later half of the

sixteenth century, Charles Herbert (b1567; also descended from the said Sir Richard) and kinsman, Sir William (d1593; descended from the Earl of Pembroke) had spent time in Kerry as planter and undertaker following Queen Elizabeth's grant of lands (styled 'Mount Eagle Loyal') to the Herbert family. A number of properties are associated with the family at this period, including the castle of Castle Island (a ruin); Sandville House, Dysert, and Kilcow House, Dysert

² Note alternate spellings of Currans and Cahirnane. Edward Herbert's history is told in the Herberts of Muckross, symbolized in their former residence, Muckross House, now a folk museum. See 'The Herberts of Muckross', Killarney History & Heritage edited by Jim Larnar, The Collins Press, 2005

³ Currans House, which was located between Killarney and Castleisland, was built c1700. It had a number of occupants following the Herberts, including Bland and Parker, but fell into ruin and was destroyed by fire in the late twentieth century

⁴ Also referred to as Rockwood. Built in Queen Anne style c1750, it replaced an earlier structure on land purchased by Arthur from Colonel Maurice Hussey. It was rebuilt c1877 by Henry Herbert (1818-1898) and is utilized today as a hotel (The Cahernane House Hotel)

⁵ Arthur Herbert of Cahernane married Lucy Brewster of Brewsterfield but they had no issue. He died in October 1771. It is suggested he bequeathed Brewsterfield to another nephew, Arthur Bastable Herbert



Cahernane House



Muckross House



Cahernane House in the 19th Century



Symbolic Herbert Griffin
set above the entrance to
Cahernane House

