

## Ireland – 1600 to 1800

### The 1641 Rebellion and Subsequent Depositions

This rebellion was thought to be sufficiently explained as an inevitable response to the plantation in Ulster. Nowadays most scholars see that as an oversimplification and treat the immediate outbreak of rebellion as a response to political developments in all three of the Stuart kingdoms.

The deterioration of the condition of Catholics under Lord Deputy Thomas Wentworth's rule, the success of the Scottish revolt and the breakdown in relations between the king and the English parliament led Catholics in Ireland, who retained property and social position, to fear that they were in danger of expropriation and persecution if the power of the king were to be significantly limited. In the belief that the king was seeking allies to assist him in defending his prerogative, they entered into a complex conspiracy to seize control of the Irish government on his behalf.

In the event, the enterprise lost support and the plan was carried out under the leadership of a small group of Ulster Irishmen, members of the 'deserving Irish' who had been treated favourably in the plantation. They failed to achieve the primary aim of seizing Dublin Castle and the revolt was initially confined to Ulster, where they relied on the support of the dispossessed Irish.

The 1641 Depositions (Trinity College Dublin, MSS 809-841) are witness testimonies mainly by Protestants, but also by some Catholics, from all social backgrounds, concerning their experiences of the 1641 Irish rebellion. The testimonies document the loss of goods, military activity, and the alleged crimes committed by the Irish insurgents, including assault, stripping, imprisonment and murder. The only relevant depositions are:

18 June 1642 – Cork

*Mason Edward Heade & his wife of the **Town &** parish of Killurd<sup>1</sup> Tanner Phillip Prowse of the same gentleman & his wife all which were Protestants & now **since this rebellion** turned to Masse.*

16 July 1642 - Cork

*The Inhabitants thereabouts being all Rebels whose Names this deponent Knoweth not this deponent further saith that **Edward Head** aforesaid was formerly counted a reputed protestant & Now since this rebellion Turned papist and this deponent likewise saith that he was Informed by those that Came from the rebels.*

19 August 1642

***Edward Head impourished protestant is indebted to** Walter ffleming of kilwoorth.*

6 December 1652

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<sup>1</sup> This parish did not exist in the 1851 census. However it appears to be close to the parish of Kilworth, Barony of Condons and Clangibbon, Cork.

*John Barry of Cloghleigh in the County of Corke yeoman beinge duely sworne and examined sath that he well knew Charles fflyn & sayth that he was att **Cloghleigh** with **Edward Head** and others when the sayde fflyn was hanged **att** his hanginge he Came out and did see **him** fallen vpon the rocke the rope beinge broken and one John Roe late of Ballynaglass strike him on the head with a staff and then he fell off from the rocke to the river syde and this deponent demaunding what was the Cause the sayde fflyn was hanged the souldiers tould that itt was because he would not turne to their religion, And further he sayth that one John Burne of the Garyson of Michelstowne beinge taken prisoner and Carryed to the Castle of Cloghleigh where he was taken out of the Castle a few dayes after the sayd fflyn was hanged & there he was exequuted att the gallowes with in a shott of the Castle and further sayth that there was one Moses a Sawyer hanged att Cloghleigh but by whome hee knoweth not but sayth that he was leadinge of Tymber for **Nedd Heade** when the said Moses was hanged, and heard that it was Richard Condon of Ballydergyn that exequuted him And ffurther sayth no.*

7 December 1652 - Cork

*Richard Condon of Ballydergan beinge in Company with this deponent and one **Edward Head** now very sicke and liueinge in kilworth.*

The references to a Edward Head(e) could be relevant although the location in Cork is not where relatives were in the 1800s. He was also a protestant.

Undated – Co Antrim

*The mann was hanged vppon the Bridge of Antreme by the said Skots, what was the Reason of their Malice to me I doe not knowe, vnlesse they might take an offence against me me for bringinge **Mr Head a Minister** banished by them to Mr Henry Spencer at the tyme of his sicknes beinge then at the point of death or for sauinge the Towne of Antreme from Burninge by those Rebels of Kilalaghe & Kilnicenet.*

## *The first Census – 1659*

This is the earliest date for which census records are available. It was done some 10 years after the arrival of Cromwell in Ireland and the start of his crushing of Irish Catholics. The surviving records of this census mainly contain information on numbers of people and their ethnic origin. They also record the principal surnames.

It however did not cover Co Cavan, Galway, Mayo, Tyrone and parts of Meath and Cork.

Records with similar surnames to Hayde were found<sup>2</sup> as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Barony</u>	<u>Townships/Parish</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>No of people</u>
Meath	Ratoath	Ratoath, Dunshaughlin	Head	6
Dublin			Nothing relevant	
Carlow	Carlow	Pollardstown, Graingefort.	Headon	8
	Rathvilly	Hacketstown, Shruboe, Rathvillie	Nothing relevant	
	Idrone	Inch, Crane	O'Headen and Headen	11
Wicklow			Nothing relevant	
Kilkenny	Kilkenny City	St Johns, St Patricks.	Headen	8
	Gowran	Jerpoynt	Heiden	13
Tipperary	Slievardagh	Lismalin, Ballingarry, Ballinure, Killenule.	Heade	7
			Headen	11
	Middlethird	Drangan, Rathcoole, Fethard, St Patricksrock, Kilballyherbery.	Headen	8
			O'Hea	5
	Eliogarty and Ikerryn	Thurles, Moycarky, Killea.	Headen	20
Limerick			O'Hea	Many

As an example of the statistics kept at the time, the census data for the Slievardagh barony recorded a total of 2,408 people with this shown as:

English	307
Irish	2,101

The Headon and Headen spellings are generally not to be confused with Hayde, Haid, Hade or Heade as they have quite different phonetics. Thus the only references above that may be relevant are the Heade families in Slievardagh and the O'Hea families in Middlethird. Given the large number of Haydes in these two areas in the 1800s then it is most likely that these 1659 people are the ancestors of the 1800s families. There are also Heade/Hayde descendants in Ratoath in the 1800s who could be descendants of the Head above.

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<sup>2</sup> Census records in National Library, Dublin This census was edited by S Pender, Stationery Office, Dublin 1939. It is therefore known as "Penders Census". (Note that there were no entries in the index for Hade, Haid(e), or Heyd(e).)

## The Hearth Money Records - Tipperary

In 1665/66 and 1666/67 taxes were collected from owners or occupiers based upon the number of fireplaces. These records are known as the Hearth Money Records.

The original records were published in a book in the early 1900s. In the introduction to the book the author notes that very few of the Cromwellian settlers remained in Tipperary at this time, less than 20 years after the war and displacements.

Relevant entries can be summarised as:

<u>Barony</u>	<u>Parish</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>1665/65</u>	<u>1666/67</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<b>Slievardagh</b>					
	Graynstowne and ( <i>Graystown and Ballinure</i> )	Ballynurye			
		Ballynonry and Kyllbronan	John Hyade	<i>See John below</i>	
	Graistowne	Ballinontye Graistowne	<i>See John above</i> <i>No Thomas</i>	John Haide Thomas Hade	
	Fennor	Poinstowne ( <i>Poyntstown</i> )	<i>No James</i>	James Heade	
	Ballyngarry	Fearaurory	Edward Heade	<i>See Edmond below</i>	<i>Farnanrory is by Bolintlea</i>
		Lisnabrock ( <i>Lisnamrock</i> )	<i>No James or Edmond</i>	James Heade Edmond Heade	
		Killeahoeme and Phillipstowne ( <i>Killeheen and Ballyphilip</i> )	<i>No James</i>	James Heade	
	Lismalin	Ikerrin	<i>Many Headens</i>	Robert Heade & many Headens	<i>Ikerrin is the name of the estate not the village</i>
	Killinaenvan and Modenhill	East Poule Cappell	<i>No James or William</i>	James Had William Had	
	Ballyshenane	Killballyherbry		James Head	
	St Johnstown and Cooleagh	Mortelstown		Richard Head	
<b>Middlethird</b>					
	Fethard - St Patricksrock	Rathdangin	James Hyad	James Head	
	Rathcoole	Derryluskan Darrelusk	James Hyad	James Hiade	
<b>Upper Ormond</b>					
	Kilkerry	Ballicrinod	George Heyde	<i>No George</i>	
<b>Lower Ormond</b>					
	Durrha	Durrha	Thomas Hyed William Heyde	<i>No Thomas</i> <i>No William</i>	
<b>Clanwilliam</b>					
	Ballintemple <sup>3</sup> and Dunegore	Ballylosky	John Heade		
	Kilfeacle	Thomastown		John Head	
	Cullen	Cullentowne		John O'Hea	
	Kilcornane	Castel Loghnae		John O'Hea	
	Templenoe and Donegare	Ballytostie			

<sup>3</sup> Between Tipperary and Thurles.

Sallaghodebegg Emla	Lisindermont Ballynevistie and Bally- Carran	Roger Hea James O'Hea	
<b>Ikerrin</b>			
Killeagh	Killea and Parke	Donnagh Heade	<i>Killeagh is in Cork</i>

The 1666/67 records appear to be more comprehensive than those of the previous year and this probably explains why names were in the latter record and not the first listings. The 1665/66 records consist of 73 typed pages while the 1666/67 records consisted of 118 typed pages. There are also some significant variances in spelling between the two records. For example, in the above table we have Derryluskan in 1665/66 and Darrelusk in 1666/67.

James Stuart was James VI of Scotland and I of Great Britain and Ireland. He ruled from 1603 after the death of Elizabeth I, the last of the Tudors. A daughter of James 1 married Frederick V of the Palatinate, King of Bohemia. James 1's grandson, James II, was born in 1633 and ruled from 1685 to 1688. James II was a Catholic and was replaced on the throne by a Protestant. As James was a common Heade first name it is possible to assume that they were named after either James I or II.

It is however more likely that they were named after James Butler (1610-1688), the 12<sup>th</sup> Earl of Ormonde (appointed 1634). The Butler family presided over the Palatinate of Tipperary until it was purchased by the Crown under an act of Parliament in 1715. The lands outlined above were in this palatinate.

## Religious Census – Tipperary 1766

In 1766, the Irish House of Lords resolved to undertake a census that distinguished between Protestants and Papists in each parish. Part of the Cashel and Emly returns have survived. They are held by the National Archives in Ireland and a summary of those that look relevant is as follows:

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Notes</u>	
Rathcoole	Rathavin, Coolanure and Coolmore	James Head	<i>Godfrey Taylor, 1850 landowner and John Langley listed as Protestants</i>	<i>Mary Hayde at Coolmoyne 1850</i>
Magorban	Moclars Kiln and Knock-moclar <sup>4</sup>	Philip Head <sup>5</sup> John Head	<i>No Protestants listed</i>	<i>Magorban is between Coolmoyne and Killballyherberry</i>
Railstown	Railstown	Nich Head	<i>No Protestants listed</i>	<i>Bet Cashel and Fethard by Coolmoyne</i>
Fethard	Curraheen	Rich Headen		<i>By Drangan</i>
Fethard – Kiltynan (Kiltinan)	Killusty	Edm Head	<i>Robert Cooke a Protestant</i>	<i>By Cloran. (Pos the Edmond Heade from Cloran, or a descendant, who died in 1834.) Michael Hade in Fethard in 1850</i>
St John's City and surburbs, Cashel		Pierce Heade An Haiden		<i>These were not in a version on line from Tipperary Library records</i>
<b>Prob Not relevant</b>				
Peppardstown	Peppardstown	Rich Headen		<i>Protestant so not related</i>
Knockgraffon		Michael Heale/Heade/Hease John Heale/Heade/Hease		<i>South of Cashel (prob Heale or Hease)</i>

These places are all in the southern part of South Tipperary, around Cashel and Fethard.

<sup>4</sup> This is a village of 4 inhabitants. The 2 Heads and 2 others. It is probably now Mocklershill, a village to the south of Dually.

<sup>5</sup> These are Philip and Maria Kearney and John and Maria Monaghan as per the Killenaule parish records.

## Comparison of Census with Hearth Records and Griffiths - Tipperary

The following table is a probable list of the 1659 families when compared with the 1665/6/7 Hearth records, 1766 census and 1820s (Tithe) and 1850s (Griffiths):

<u>Civil parish</u>	<u>Places</u>	<u>1659 Family</u>	<u>1665/6/7</u>	<u>1766 Census</u>	<u>1820s Tithe</u>	<u>1850 Griffiths</u>
<b>Slievardagh</b>						
Ballingarry	Lisnamock/ Farnanrory	<b>Family 1</b>	Edmond and James Heade		Pat Heade at Boula	John Hayde at Boula
	Killeheene/ Ballyphillip	<b>Family 2</b>	James Heade		James and Michael Hayde at Lickfinn	James and Michael Hayde at Lickfinn
Fennor	Poinstowne (Poyntstown)	<b>Family 3</b>	James Heade		?	Judith Hayde at Gorteen and Matthew Hayde at Derryvella
Lismalin	Ikerrin	<b>Family 4</b>	Robert Heade		?	Thomas Hayde at Islands
Graistowne	Ballynure (Ballinure)	<b>Family 5</b>	John Haide/ Hyade		?	Patrick Hayde at Ballinure
	Graistowne (Graystown)	<b>Family 6</b>	Thomas Hade		John, Edmund and James at Noan	Edmund Hayde at Noan
<b>Middlethird</b>						
Ballysheehan	Killballyherbry	<b>Family 7</b>	James Head	Philip and John Head of Magorhan	Patrick and Thomas at Killbally herberry	Probably evicted 1830s
St Johnstown	Mortelstown (just south of Kille)	<b>Family 8</b>	Richard Head		John Headd at Killenaule	Richard Hade at Killenaule
Rathcoole	Derryluskan	<b>Family 9</b>	James Hiade	James Head of Rathcoole	Patrick Headd at Coolmoyne	Mary Hayde at Coolmoyne
Railstown				Nich Head of Railstown		By Coolmoyne and Monameagh
Fethard	Rathdangin	<b>Family 10</b>	James Head			Prob Michael Hade at Fethard
Fethard	Kiltinan			Edmond Head of Killusty		

The first 6 families probably constitute the 7 people noted in Slievardagh in 1659. The next 4 are probably the 5 people listed as O'Hea in Middlethird in 1659.

## Civil Surveys – Tipperary 1650s

In 1654-56, a Civil Survey of the land was done. This was done to find the boundaries of the various townlands and owners and occupiers in 1640 as a start of the transplantation process after the Cromwell battles. When comparing the names of owners in 1654 with those in 1659, one can see how the transplantation affected South Tipperary. All the owners were new. As the Hayde/Hade families did not own any land, and were just farmers, the changes in ownership had no impact upon them.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Places</u>	<u>1654 Landowner</u>	<u>1659 Landowner</u>	<u>Griffiths Landowner</u>
<b>Slievardagh</b> Ballingarry	Lisnamock	Edmond Marnell or McNeal, of Lisnamock, Irish papist <sup>6</sup>	Leut Henry Langley, Esq	Edward Cooke, Esq
	Killeheene	As above	George Oliver, Gent	Palliser Weyland, and Fergus then John Langley, Esqs
Ballynure (subsequently part of Graystown)	Ballynure	James, Earle of Ormond		John Ryan
Graistowne	Graistowne (Noan)	Henry Laffan of Graystown, Irish papist	Giles Cooke, Gent	Reps John Bagswell, Esq
Fennor	Poinstowne	Pierce Cantwell of Painstown, Irish papist		
Lismalin	Ikerrin (Islands and Gragshinine)	The Lord Viscount Ikeryn, Irish papist	James Barber, Gent	Richard Cormick/ Earl of Carrick

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<sup>6</sup> A Papist was a Catholic



## County Tipperary Freeholders in 1775/76

In 1775 only Freeholders (ie owners of land) could vote. The voting register for elections in 1775/76 had no records for Hayde or any variants. Viz:

<u>Place of abode</u>	<u>Freehold</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Snow Hill, Kilkenny	Neward	Henry Hayden	
Carrick	Carrick	John Hayden	
Ballynahinch	Curravella	George Head	
Ashley Park	Ashley Park	John Head	
Derry	Derry	Michael Head	
Lisminan	Lisminan	Edmond Headen	<i>Lismalin, Ballingarry perhaps</i>
Lisminan	Lisminan	John Headen	
Co Cork	Clonmore	John Hyde	

This confirms that they were not landowners (Freeholders) in Tipperary at this time.

It is also interesting to note that:

- The land owned by Charles Langley of Lisnamrock was now owned by Miss Croke of Co Limerick,
- Reference was made to Henry Langley of Fethard, brother of Charles.

## Summary - Tipperary

What these tables show are:

- We appear to have been in Ireland by 1659,
- There were not many of us at the time,
- We did not own any land in the 1600s or 1800s,
- There is no evidence of us being transplanted by Cromwell.

As a general observation, those people who were landowners in 1659, were not the landowners by the 1800s.

In 1659, we were tenant farmers rather than landowners. Tracing the history of the landowners in 1654 may provide a clue as to our origins, however there is no obvious connection between the landowners in Tipperary and those further north in Carlow and Kildare/Wicklow.

From this I have concluded that there were the following families living in Tipperary in the 1660s with a name similar to Hayde. These are:

- **Family 1** - James and Edmond (or Edward) at Lisnamrock (Ballingarry)
- **Family 2** - James at Lickfinn/Ballyphilip/Killeheen (Ballingarry)
- **Family 3** - James at Poyntstown
- **Family 4** - Robert at Lismalin/Ikerrin
- **Families 5 and 6** - John and Thomas by Graystown/Ballinure (Descendants have same DNA as descendants of James at Killballyherberry)

- **Family 7** - James at Killballyherberry (Descendants have similar DNA to descendants of John and Thomas in Ballinure)
- **Family 8** - Richard at Killenaule
- **Family 9** - James at Coolmoyne/Derryluskan
- **Family 10** – James at Fethard

These villages are only 10 kms away from each other around Killenaule and Ballingarry. Lisnamrock, Ballyphilip and Killeheen are within 2 kms of each other.

They are also not far away from where Hayde families were in later years.

It is also interesting to note that the DNA of descendants that can be traced to Carlow, Kildare, Wicklow, Dublin and Meath are also similar to the DNAs of descendants of families from Ballinure and Killballyherberry.

Current families from Kilkenny have yet to have DNA matches to families from Tipperary.

As mentioned earlier, the families with James as the head of the family were probably named after either James II who was born in 1633 or James Butler who presided over the Palatinate of Tipperary in the 1600s.

If they had three different sets of parents, whose fathers were brothers, then the first Heade/Hayde would have been born in the late 1500s.