

Key Reference Material

19th Century Taxes (Census Substitutes)

In most countries, tax records are difficult to locate, are rarely indexed, and give limited information. They are usually searched only after other sources have been exhausted. However because so many Irish records were lost in 1922, surviving tax records are particularly significant to Irish genealogy.

Many types of taxes were assessed prior to the 19th century. The most important Irish tax records are the Tithe Applotment Books and Griffith's Primary Valuation. Both are 19th century sources and serve as census substitutes.

Tithe Applotment Books

The Composition Act of 1823 specified the tithes due to the Established Church (ie Church of Ireland, the Protestant Church), which had been payable in kind, should now be paid in money. As a result it was necessary to carry out a valuation of the entire county, parish by parish, in order to determine how much would be payable by each landowner. The Tithe Applotment Books list the occupier of titheable land and are not a list of householders as is the case in a census. Therefore, labourers, weavers etc were all omitted, in addition to all purely urban dwellers.

The tithe was a land based tax exacted from rural Ireland between 1823 and 1838. Many people however could not afford this tax. A list was made of people who could not pay. This became known as the Tithe Defaulters List. This is a useful checklist against the Tithe list.

Griffith's Primary Valuation

This was a valuation, done between 1848 and 1864, of taxable property in each parish. The valuation lists the name of the head of the household, the name of the landowner, the acreage of the plot, the value of the property and the amount of the tax. The tax was used to support the poor.

Researchers have cross referenced the surnames in these two taxes and provided an index. This provides a good starting point for research in Ireland. Care needs to be taken with the index and cross referencing however. I have found a Hayde entry in the detail, but it was recorded as Hayden in the index and cross referencing. I have therefore needed to go back to these records if I found a Hayde in subsequent records that did not initially feature in Griffith's.

This is fully searchable for free at www.askaboutireland.ie

Other Relevant Taxes

The Hearth Money Records was one. Unfortunately, these do not appear to exist for all counties. Another tax was the Spinning Wheel Tax. This was a tax on spinning wheels in 1796. There is no record of any Hayde or a variant in the index to these records.

Valuation Office Books

This collection houses several types of manuscript records from the Valuation Office in Ireland: field books, house books, quarto books, rent books, survey books and tenure books. All of these books helped to inform the publication of Griffith's Valuation. The assessment of land and buildings in Ireland was intended to aid in the re-evaluating of local taxes, which were at that time unevenly applied.

These records were compiled in three waves, each with its own distinct parameters for assessment, prior to the publication of Griffith's Valuation. These three methods for assessment produced different records. During the first valuation, house books would list the names of occupiers while field books recorded details solely related to soil quality. The nature of these two books changed slightly by the third valuation where both were including information on occupiers.

While the house and field books were by far the most prolific, other manuscript records were also compiled. Tenure books detailed the landlord and lease information, including the lessor's name. Rent books recorded rents paid and quarto books covered towns.

Property Valuations

After the Griffith's primary valuation, later valuations were made throughout Ireland approximately every decade. Changes in ownership and tenancy were noted in the books.

These original records are available at the Valuation Office in Dublin and some are digitized and on-line. Using the information in these records provides a link between the Griffith's, census, civil and parish records.

Catholic Parish Records

Parish records are a vital source of information when piecing together a family tree. However, due to the disadvantages suffered by the Catholic Church between the 16th and 19th centuries, record keeping was difficult and sometimes dangerous prior to the relaxation of penal laws from 1780 onwards.

There was also a stipend of 2/6 for each baptism. This was a lot of money at the time and a disincentive to get children baptized.

The Catholic church from 1790 onwards was still in crisis trying to re-establish its structures and building little chapels took precedence over record keeping. The quality of records also depended on the age and health of the parish priest.

Catholic parish records generally started around 1750 for the larger towns, 1775 for market towns and 1800-1825 for country areas. Most parishes did not record deaths until around 1900.

Civil Records

From 1 January 1864 the government kept records of all births, deaths and marriages. Records of non Catholic marriages were kept from 1845. As an indication of the frequency of usage of the name, the following table summarises the births for each year from 1864 to 1870.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Hayde</u>	<u>Hayd</u>	<u>Hade</u>	<u>Heade</u>	<u>Haid(e)</u>
1864	5	0	4	2	0
1865	1	0	2	0	0
1866	2	0	4	1	0
1867	0	0	3	1	0
1868	2	0	0	1	0
1869	4	0	2	0	0
1870	1	1	7	3	0
<i>Total</i>	15	1	22	8	0
	33%	2%	48%	17%	0%

These births were mainly recorded in the Registrar's District of Dublin, Baltinglass (Wicklow), Rathdrum (Wicklow), Naas (Kildare), Carlow, Kilkenny, Urlingford (Kilkenny) and Cashel (Tipperary). One was recorded in each of Newry, Clonmel and Drogheda (Duleek). These districts are slightly different to parish or civil registration areas.

When looking at the parish records it became obvious that the name was spelt a variety of ways depending upon the abilities of the recorder at the time. The same applied to the civil records.

National Archives of Ireland (nationalarchives.ie)

These archives contain:

- 1901 and 1911 census records (and pre 1910 survivals)
- Tithe Applotment Books 1823-1837
- Griffiths records
- Soldiers Wills 1914-1918
- Calendar of Wills and Administration 1858-1922
- RIC and DMP records
- Poor Law and Board of Guardian records (mainly Dublin)

A search of other records held in the National Archives revealed:

a) Chancery Rolls, 1172 to 1505 and Cause Papers, 1670 to 1810

There were no relevant records for this period. This shows that the name was not prominent in this time period.

b) Marriage Bonds from 1600s

Index for Cork and Ross Dioceses - Hester Hayde and John Baylir, 1743

Index for Ossory Dioceses - Mary Hade and Thomas Walker, 1803

c) Administration Bonds – Cashel and Emly

These included a James Hiade from Derryluscan who died in 1669. (Also in 1665/6/7 Hearth records).

d) Bonds - Ossory

Michael Heade from Irishtown, Kilkenny died 1739. This bond¹ granted the deceased's effects to Mary Heade of Irishtown, widow. Michael died 2 February 1739. Irishtown is a suburb of Kilkenny – in the parish of St Canice.

[The National Library of Ireland \(nli.ie\)](http://nli.ie)

At the National Library there are:

- Catholic parish registers
- Some estates
- Newspapers
- Directories (most of which have been digitised and searchable via findmypast)

These are searchable at the library but are increasingly digitised and available via the library web site or other commercial or free genealogy web sites.

[Irish Genealogy.ie](http://irishgenealogy.ie)

Key records include:

- Some Catholic parish church records (mainly Dublin)
- Index to civil records (searchable)

[Findmypast.ie](http://findmypast.ie)

Key Irish records include:

- Landed Estates Court, for landowners bankrupted during the famine
- Newspapers
- Directories
- Dublin Workhouse and Poor Law records
- Griffiths Valuation
- Irish wills
- Irish Census
- Valuation records (1824-1856 at Sept 16)

¹ I have seen original but could not photocopy it.

[Ancestry.co.uk](https://www.ancestry.co.uk)

Key Irish records are:

- Army records
- Catholic church records
- Index to civil records
- Directories
- Wills
- 1901 and 1911 census
- Immigration records

[Family History Centers \(rootsireland.ie\)](https://www.rootsireland.ie)

Records include:

- Church records
- Civil records
- Griffiths Valuation
- Gravestone inscriptions
- Passenger lists
- Census substitutes

[Landedestates.ie](https://www.landedestates.ie)

This gives detailed information on some estates and landowning families.

[Emigration records](#)

www.castlegarden.org and www.libertyellisfoundation.org have online searchable records free of charge. These are mainly for New York.

www.archives.gov has details of all records on all arrivals in the US from 1820-1982 on microfilm.

www.collectionscanada.gc.ca has the records for immigrants to Canada.

[The Irish Genealogist](#)

The Irish Genealogical Research Society has put all its information from publications from 1937 (its first edition) to 1993 (volume 8) on to a CD. This has been published by Eneclann.

I have searched these for Hayde and variants and the following are the only relevant extracts:

- Marriage Licences from Diocese of Ossory 1739-1804

- 8 Feb 1777, Patrick Heade of the City of Kilkenny, Miller, and Catherine Carroll of the Union of St Mary's, spinster, both of Popish Religion. (Also see Parish records from St Mary's, Kilkenny).
- Monumental Inscriptions from Kilmahuddrick Parish, Dublin.
 - HEADE: Erected by David Heade of Kilreel in memory of 3 of his children 1794. (I suspect this is David Head who features in parish records).
- An article on the Nagles of Ballygriffin.
 - A George Hide was mentioned in an article that referenced Ballinure in 1720. However I believe that this Ballinure is not related to the Tipperary village of same name.

Irish Catholic Clergy

An archive and database of Irish clergy from medieval to modern times has been launched by the Maynooth University. It is called Clericus.ie.

This was searched in December 2021 and there were no entries for Hayde or any variant.

Other Sources

1) In a book on A History of Christ Church, Dublin, Christ Church Deeds, there is an entry where a John Hayde is a witness to this deed. It is dated 30 May 1310.

This is way before any other record found. He is also probably a Protestant. Is it a typo? Perhaps it should be Hyde?

2) In a book on Memorials of the Dead 1888-1889, a Richard da la Hoyde was mentioned in regards to the Holmpatrick Church, Dublin in 1587. In the index, it was recorded as Hayde.