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# *The Haydens in Tipperary: a 700-year journey*

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By Tadhg Hayden

## Introduction

The name Hayden is on record as a Co. Tipperary name for more than 700 years. The following entry appears in the Pipe Roll, i.e. the Sheriff's lists, for Co. Tipperary by John De Coventry and Maurice le Brett, Sheriffs in 1275 and 1276: "Malachelyn Ohedyan [Malachy Hayden] 1275."

Malachy was charged with disseisin and fined ½-mark. Disseisin is an old legal term meaning deprivation of a person of his possession of freehold land, usually by force. With Malachy, similarly charged and fined, were William, John and Donal Ogillydynan and Molrony O Molgrin O Gillydynan. Moreover, they had clerical company in court; the Dean of Cashel was fined for contempt!

Records in manuscript and stone in Co. Tipperary show the evolution of the spelling of the name Hayden. The main evolutionary steps were: O Hedyan – O Hedian – Hedyn – Headen – Hayden. The original name in Gaelic was *O Heideadhain* or *O Heididhin*. The three syllables, one very faint, are reflected in the spelling of O Hedyan and O Hedian above. Over the centuries these became by natural elision *O Heideain* and *O Heidin* in the spoken Gaelic and Headen, and finally Hayden in the written English. The version Haden appears once in the family burial plot of the Haydens of Rathordan. All other versions there are either Headen or Hayden.

The House of Vicars Choral on the Rock of Cashel was commissioned by Archbishop O Hedian. The following inscription, placed there by Bord Fáilte, is on one of the walls: "Vicars Choral House erected by Archbishop O Hedian in the fifteenth century". Richard O Hedian was Archbishop from 1406 to 1440. The record states that he rebuilt the cathedral on the Rock and adds that "he was kind to the Irish".

The history of the period explains this addendum. In areas under English influence one found the *Ecclesia inter Anglos*, a church whose bishops and abbots were English and saw themselves as part of the English establishment. Elsewhere one found the *Ecclesia inter Hibernos*, whose clergy both senior and junior belonged to the native race and saw things accordingly. Into this category Archbishop O Hedian fitted.

He had influence, part of which would have derived from his location on the prestigious Rock of Cashel. He could get funds for maintenance and building, unlike Matthew O Mulryan, Abbot of Holy Cross Abbey, who in 1490 had to carry on a trade in wine to augment his income. The record states that he frequently got drunk in the process!

An interesting over-mantel slab in the House of Vicars Choral further indicates the Hedian presence in the area and their associations with the Rock. This long rectangular slab was apparently moved from elsewhere and placed in position over the fire-place, necessitating the cutting off of a portion at one end, so that the inscription is incomplete.

The standard phrase *me fieri fecerunt* (caused me to be made) reads *me fieri fe*. But the message is that Hedian and Sall (Saul) together co-operated in the work, i.e. paid for it. The Salls were a prominent Cashel family, as the Hearth Money Rolls of 1665 to 1667 show.

In the cathedral on the Rock is a grave-slab on the floor by the south wall. It is in the corner, the second slab from the east wall, and bears an eight-armed cross. The inscription was written



around the edges of the slab. The only portion now decipherable reads: *filius Petri Hedian* ("the son of Peter Hedian").

Other Hayden septs were prominent in ecclesiastical circles in the fifteenth century. John O Hedian, who became Bishop of Ossory, was educated in Oxford and died in 1487. William Hedian was Bishop of Emly. In 1475 Edmond O Hedian got a benefice in Emly. John O Hedian was Papal Nuncio in Ireland.

In Kilcooley Abbey, Co. Tipperary is another floor slab dated 1452. On it is inscribed *Hic iacent Donaldus Ohedyan and filius ejus*; "Here lie Donal O Hedyan and his son". The plural verb indicates that the inscription was written after both had been interred.

Other versions of the spelling of the name appear in the Calendar of Fiants in the reign of Elizabeth: 2033, Pardon to James O Hidiene of Ballygriffin; 2064, Pardon to Richard reogh O Hediene of Aghe; 2068, Pardon to Edmond O Hedin of Ballyamerie. Another entry in the Fiants reads:

2183, Commission to James Hayden, provost marshal of Munster to execute martial law throughout the province of Munster within the counties of Cork, Waterford, Limerick and Kerry.<sup>1</sup>

For the genealogist the seventeenth century was an era of disruption and change. After the Ulster plantation, the Cromwellian war which led to widespread confiscations in Leinster and Munster, and the Williamite confiscations there was a massive transfer of property from a large pre-seventeenth century group to a much smaller group of new arrivals. Landowners who had survived so far finally went under.

Such a one was Edmond Headen of Monard, Thurles, in the barony of Eliogurty. In the 1654-1656 Civil Survey he is described as "Gentleman, Irish Papist". He had 1014 Irish or plantation acres i.e. 1,622 statute acres; his title is given as "in fee by descent from his ancestors".<sup>2</sup>

Before giving details of his property, Edmond Headen merits a closer look. He was clearly the head of the Headen sept, firmly seated on his ancestral land. On the evidence he was a sturdy survivor, until Cromwell intervened. Even then, at the restoration of the monarchy he was influential enough to get his name included in Ormonde's short list of those to be considered for the restoration of their property.

The Civil Survey records 79 landowners in Eliogurty in 1640. Of these, only four had Gaelic pre-Norman names – Headen, Fogarty, Meagher, Cahill. Cahills, one Meagher and one Purcell held in common 1,020 plantation acres near Templemore. Petty's surveyors reported: "The sd lands are not clearly divided between the sd pprieters whereby each pprieters portion may be divided" . . . the pasture [was] held in common . . ."

A similar picture emerges of the Fogartys, who in pre-Norman times dominated the area and gave their name to the barony. Twenty-one Fogartys, together with (one feels) an intrusive Bourke, a Butler and two Purcells lived together on 2,400 plantation acres (averaging 98 acres per family) in Inshyogarty parish. The surveyors wrote: "the sd three colpes are divided into twelve qrts yet there arrable is so confusedly among one another that there mears and bounds cannot possible be sett forth"; again "there pasture [is] divided not', i.e. is held in common.

In sharp contrast, Edmond Headen of Moynard sat securely on his 1,622 statue acres, with all his boundaries clearly defined, the only Gaelic pre-Norman landowner in the barony in this position. In early Celtic times Cashel, the seat of the Eoghanacht dynasty, was the focal point for a wide area which would have included Moynard. The Headen sept name in different forms survives, cut in stone inscriptions on the Rock of Cashel and in the local old cemetery spanning a period of more than 500 years. By the mid-seventeenth century the Headens of



Moynard stand out as pre-Norman Gaelic survivors – better survivors than the Fogartys.

Edmond Headen's 1,014 acres straddled a parochial boundary. He had 804 acres in Moyne parish and 210 in the parish of Rathelty and Shiane. The 1654–1656 Civil Survey states:

“Proprietor in the year 1640 – Edmond Headen of Moynard. Denomination of lands Moyneard and Moynetemple, parish of Moyne. One colpe, 804 acres. Valuation, £80. Particulars – “The sid Colpe is bounded on the south with the lands of Manselstowne in ye pish of Kellabegg and Shanballyduffe in ye pish of Rathelty and Shiane, on the West with Coolcolly in the sd pish of Rathelty, on the North with the lands of Ballyerk, Killowran and Lisdowneouly in this pish, on the East with the lands of Colliny and both Ballybeghyes in this pish. There is upon this land a castle out of all manner of repaire.”

“In the pish of Rathealty and Shiane Denomination of lands Peerstown, one qtr. of a Colpe. Acres – 210. Valuation – £28. The sd Pierstown (sic) is bounded on the East and South with the lands of Borroesleagh upon the Rivollett of Drish in the pish of Borresleagh, on the West with the lands of Athlomon and Rathelty in this pish by ditches and Butts, in the North with the lands of Shanballyduffe in this pish. Upon the sd qtrr Colpe was one grinding Mill now demolished. It hath no buildings or other impvments.”

Some years before 1640 one Patrick Stapleton of Kilcloney purchased 150 plantation acres of Headen land. The purchased portion lay on the Ballybeghyes boundary of Edmond Headen's property “in Buollybegly North of a ditch which leadeth from the stone Quarue in the East of the green of Moynard directly to the Rivollett black Water afords eastwards.”

### Cromwellian Confiscation

On the first market day after 11 October 1652 in Thurles, Cashel and other market towns the Cromwellian edict confiscating the lands and property of all who could not prove “constant good affection” to the parliamentarian cause was promulgated “with beat of drumme and sound of trumpet”. The Headen ownership of their land was drawing to a close.

There was a provision for appeal against the edict. But Edmond Headen must have known that he had no chance. The case of his prominent neighbour, Viscountess Thurles, emphasised the hopelessness of an appeal by him. An Englishwoman, she established that she had shown good affection to the Cromwellians. She had, for example, given relief and shelter to Major Peisely, his officers and men. But she could not prove *constant* good affection, so the edict confiscating her lands and her dower town of Thurles was confirmed and she was ordered to transplant by the Mallow Commission. She went to ground in the area and unlike the Headens was restored on 18 July 1656.

Edmond Headen was required to leave his land and home by 30 January, 1654. He had been allocated 266 plantation acres in the parish of Tuam, barony of Dunmore, Co. Galway. He was to travel to Loughrea with his transplanter's certificate and report to the Cromwellian commissioners there. He was expected to provide housing for his family on his allotment and then return home across Ireland to collect them, with whatever stock he wished to bring with him. Edmond was ordered to be finally off their ancestral lands by 1 May 1654; some who did not obey were hanged. This, as the Commissioners put it, “caused the rest to move”!

On the available evidence no member of the Headen family moved to Tuam. It appears that Edmond (or his eldest son) went into exile with the Royalist forces. The rest of his family went to ground in the Thurles-Cashel area. While there is no evidence linking the name with Edmond's family, the name Headen now appears in Cashel, which (thanks to the diplomatic



footwork of the Mayor on the approach of the Cromwellian forces to his town) was granted exemption from confiscation. This meant that a Headen of Moynard would not be denied residence in Cashel, if he could get a house and establish himself in business.

The following entry is from the Register's Book kept by Maurice Owne, Registrar, Cashel:

"Married – James Headen of Cashell in the Barony of Middlethird and Mary Quirigane [Kerrigan] 20th January, 1654".<sup>3</sup>

On the return of the King the Duke of Ormonde drew up a list of dispossessed landowners whose claims for restoration of lands were to be considered, and Edmond Headen's name appears on it. Key capital letters were used to indicate reasons why individual claims should be examined. Edmond's name appears under the letters B, H, G. "G" indicates those who continued with "His Majesty abroad or served with his ensigns beyond the seas".<sup>4</sup> This implies that Edmond had some previous military experience in Ireland. It was the custom for a person like him to raise his own troop of soldiers, usually cavalry.

The information coded under the letters B and H on Ormonde's list strengthens the appearance of a military background. According to them, Edmond Headen obeyed the royal call for a truce in 1643, 1646 and 1648. In any event he seems to have gone into exile, leaving behind his family and relatives to keep a low profile.

They would surface in records later, unidentifiable as relatives of his. There is a reference later to a "widow Headen" in very impecunious circumstances, who petitioned the King for a pension on the grounds that her husband, an officer, died in the King's service. There is no evidence available to link this widow with Edmond, but the fact is worth recording.

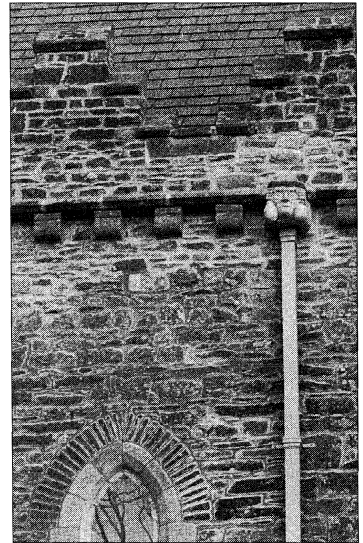
## Census Details

The census of 1665/66/67 shows the distribution of the name Headen in Co. Tipperary. It is concentrated, as one would expect, in the catchment areas of Thurles and Cashel. In the 1665 census 5 Headen householders are listed in the barony of Eliogurty (Thurles district); the next year the figure is 12. In the adjoining barony of Middlethird (Cashel district) 3 Headens appear in 1665; the next year the figure is 7.

In the nearby barony of Slieveardagh there are 2 Headen householders in 1665, and 9 in 1666. This total in 1665 rose to 28 in 1666, all concentrated in the heartland of the sept. Elsewhere in Tipperary the name is listed only 4 times in 1665 and only 7 times in the next year. The census details follow.

### Barony of Eliogurty (Thurles)

John Headen, miller and Donogh Headen, Thurles "over the bridge".



*Head in stone (1992) of Tadhg Hayden, Cashel House, Kildare (son of the late Wm. Hayden, Rathordan, Cashel) on east wall of north transept, St. Brigid's Cathedral, Kildare, holding in each hand money bags indicating status of voluntary treasurer, cathedral committee. A modern gargoye!*



Richard Headen and John Headen, Thurles “without the gates”.

Edmond Headin, Killrush, parish of Thurles.

Phillip O’Headin, Nicholas Headin, Daniel O Heddin, all of Clonburgh, parish of Killovenoge.

Bryan Headon, Boolmahon, parish of Ballycahill.

Richard Headin, Athloman, parish of Ratholty and Shiane.

Edward O Heidin and Thomas Heidin, Ballysarrell, parish of Killovenoge.

Regarding Richard Headin of Athloman above, two namesakes of his – John Hayden, Cooleney, Moyne, and his cousin John Hayden, Laharden – live today in this district. Their forebear a couple of generations back moved from Athrid near Athloman. The parish of Ratholty and Shiane is where Edmond Headen had his confiscated land.

### **Barony of Middlethird (Cashel district)**

Thomas Headin, Knockelly, parish of Piperstown and Crumpe.

Thomas Heden, Ballyvodlea and James Headen, Friars Grange, parish of Coolmundy and St. Augustine.

Thomas Headen and William Headen, Fethard.

Richard Headen, Greallagh, parish of Ballyskehane and part of Holycross.

James Headen, Cashel, previously referred to (Register of marriages, 1654), possibly, on circumstantial evidence, the grandfather of James Headen, 1697-1786. James founded the Rathordan branch (just outside Cashel) which lasted until 1977, when the writer’s first cousin died and the land was sold.

### **Barony of Slieveardagh**

James Headin and Thomas Headen, both of Glanskah.

Richard Headen, Clonelahy, parish of Killinainanvan and Modeshell.

James Headen, Coola-Kile, and Peeter Headin, Shangarry, parish of Crohan and Moynie.

Darby Headin, Walter Headen, Richard Headen, John Headen, all of Lismalin.

### **Barony of Clanwilliam (parish of Cullen)**

Richard Headin and Thomas Headin both of Ballygriffin, parish of Rellickmurray.

James Headen, Killinelaher, parish of Killardy.

### **Barony of Kilnemanagh**

Patrick Headin, Killorney, parish of Lisronagh, Killigrant and Rathronane.

William Headin, Carricke.

The Registers of Provost Winter, T.C.D. for 1650-1657, now in the National Library of Ireland, provide a snippet of information. The Rev. Dr. William Winter advocated adult baptism, and kept a register of sorts, although once he had recorded a baptism he was rather indifferent to further details.

“The Liberties of Cashel, 1654/1657. Mary daughter to Wm. Lile [Lisle?] and Mary Farrell christened. Surties – Jo. K., Mrs. – Phillips and Mrs. – Heydon. Born ye year – Wom. churchd.”

Although the theme of this work is the Haydens of Tipperary, brief reference to the incidence of the name elsewhere may be relevant. The recorded title of Edmond Headen of Moynard to his land (1640) implies an ancient family presence in the area. There is topographical evidence of a very ancient presence of Haydens also across the Kilkenny border. The place-name



Cappahayden, north of Physicianstown (6" map, CC22, 26), when translated from the original Irish means "the habitation of a grouping of related Haydens."

The name Hayden is reasonably widespread in Carlow, and to a lesser extent along the border of west Wicklow and Kildare roughly on the line Castledermot-Ballyknock-Ballymore Eustace. The census of 1659 records 19 Haydens (Heidin) out of a population of 301 in Castledermot. They were outnumbered only by Lalor (20), Kelly (21) and Nowlan (32).

The publication *Spanish Knights of Irish Origin* (Walsh, Dublin 1970) records "Don Gerardo Ohedin, natural de Vallenokin" (native of Ballyknockin, Co. Wicklow), baptised there in 1705. Commissioned as a Lieutenant of Dragoons in the regiment of Montesa in 1734, he was a Knight of Calatrava.<sup>5</sup>

There are also Haydens in Connaught, although it does not necessarily follow that the name there is the same as that found in Tipperary and Leinster. In Roscommon it appears to be an English version of a different Gaelic name, O Heiteagain, the similarity with the Tipperary and Leinster name being coincidental.

When the dust of the Cromwellian and Williamite upheavals had settled two branches of Haydens, subjects of this paper, emerge. One branch settled in Rathordan just outside Cashel. This was the line from James Headen (born in 1697) to Timothy Hayden, who died in 1977.

This branch was in continuous occupation of the same land. The land has now all been sold, and the line is extinct in Cashel. Descendants of the founder James are in Ireland, England and Australia; possibly he had descendants also in the U.S.A. and New Zealand.

## Kilmacoliver Haydens

William Hayden, father of William Hayden who died in 1737 and grandfather of Thomas Hayden who died unmarried in 1744, moved across the Tipperary border into Co. Kilkenny. William had been a supporter of the House of Orange in the Williamite wars. The Hayden residence was built at Kilmacoliver near Carrick-on-Suir, and rebuilt when fire destroyed the first edifice. The family had considerable land in Co. Tipperary, Co. Kilkenny and Co. Waterford.

William's wife was Catherine Mandeville of Ballydine. The Hayden-Osbornes moved into Kilmacoliver House after the death of Thomas Hayden in 1744. Simon Osborne had married Thomas's sister, Catherine Hayden. In due course a daughter of Simon Hayden-Osborne married John Blunden. The Blundens were occupiers of the house in 1802.

The will of William Hayden of Kilmacoliver, who died in 1737, is also in the National Library of Ireland. Amongst his bequests were his personal estate to his wife Margaret for her life, then to his son Thomas, who also got the "town and lands of Ahenny" and property in Curaheen, Carrick-on-Suir, Urard, Inchinquillipe, Clonoura and Physicianstown, all in Co. Tipperary, and land at Carrickbeg in Co. Waterford. In the event of failure of issue of his son, he left three lots in Co. Tipperary to his daughter Ann Reade for life, and thereafter to her husband George.

His daughter Margaret Cox got land at Urard for life, subject to an annuity for his daughter Isobella, and his daughter Catherine Osborne got more property in Co. Tipperary. To his grand-daughters Margaret and Mary Jackson he left two other lots of property. Amongst specific monetary bequests he left Isobella £1,000, grandson Hayden Reade £150, grandson Hayden Osborne two bonds, to his brother Henry "23/- to buy a ring, to . . . cousin William Hayden one ring."

Thomas Hayden died a bachelor in 1744. By his will he left £12 a year to his uncle Henry Hayden for life; to his sister Isobella £500; to his Jackson sister £250 "provided she does not



inter-marry with Dr. Smith of Waterford"; to his cousin Joseph Robbins, the money due on a bond perfected by Thomas to his father and £100 payable on the death of the testator's mother; to his uncle Henry Hayden, "£5 for mourning".

To his manservant Simon Wallis Thomas left £50 immediately, £150 payable on the death of the testator's mother and "all Testator's clothes not laced". A legacy to Simon Wallis was "my bay gelding, bridle, saddle, whip and spurs" and "also my hatts and wiggs". To Thomas Costello he left £2.2.0; to each servant £20/-; to Robert Hicks the younger £5 for mourning; to Rev. William Moore, £30; to Annestas Kennedy, £5; to Davis' daughter "a blind person", 20/- and to each day labourer on his estate, £5.

In the district of Kilmacoliver is a hill called Baunfree Hill. On it is a stone enclosure about seven meters in diameter, composed of about 35 blocks of roughly treated hill stone. Local folklore of a century ago referred to the site as "Hayden's Frolic" or "Hayden's Folly"; possibly a Hayden of Kilmacoliver House brought the stones there with the intention of building a turret, a "folly" with no practical use.

Catherine Hayden married an Osborne, and the Osbornes then adopted the hyphenated name Hayden-Osborne. The Hayden-Osborne vault is in Kilieran cemetery, south of Kilmacoliver. In *Finn's Leinster Journal* for November 1775 this report is to be found:

"And later in the year [1775] Thomas Hayden Osborne, of Kilmacoliver House, near Carrick-on-Suir took what he considered comprehensive action after attempts had been made to enlist a few of his tenants under the Whiteboy banner. He obliged ninety three of them to sign a declaration and swear before a magistrate that they would never associated with or harbour Whiteboys, that they would dissuade their children, servants and all others under their authority from aiding the rebels and would not contribute money to save captured Whiteboys."

Anna, sister of Thomas Hayden married a Reade. Like the Hayden-Osbornes, the Reades underlined their connection with the Hayden family by adopting the Hayden name. A lease in favour of Edmond English, Carrick-on-Suir, dated 27 November 1772, is signed Hayden Reade, Lismatigue, Co. Kilkenny. The 1666 Hearth Money Rolls return William Headin as a householder in Carrick-on-Suir. The Will of William Waterman, dated 26 August 1704, left "after the death of my wife. [Rebecca] unto my nephew, William Hayden of Carrickbeg, the house where-in I now live, with the outhouses and gardens thereunto belonging and the Cant of Carrickbeg to hold the same unto the said William Hayden his heirs and assigns for ever". To Robert Shaw Waterman left certain property on condition that Shaw pay six pence yearly to William Hayden.

By a deed of 2 January 1738 Robert Shaw leased to William Hayden, Junior, Carrick, property in High Street, Carrick-on-Suir. It comprised "a thatch house with a garden on the east side of Church Lane, a stone house slated with a court by it all wch sd premises are scituated lying and being in the high street of Carrick". By a deed of 27 October 1750 William Hayden leased to Elizabeth Fenton of Carrick "a slated Stable and a Garden together with ye old decay's Building and Wast Ground all which sid premises are scituate lying and being on the East Side of the land comonly called Church Lane in Carrick."

Walsh records the presence in Madrid in 1773 of a Hayden of Carrick-on-Suir. Francesco Hayden, born in Carrick, sponsored Juan O'Kelly in 1772 and Diego Barry in 1773. Francesco is described as a merchant in Madrid.<sup>6</sup> By a mortgage dated 13 October 1779 John Hayden of Carrickbeg stood indebted to William Kelly of Belfast, in the sum of "ninety two pounds sterling with lawful interest." John mortgaged property in Carrick-on-Suir as security and in



1784 he cleared mortgages by selling property in Carrick to William Kelly of Belfast, William Kelly of Newry and Charles Holiday.<sup>7</sup>

During the period 1782-1800 there was a revival of the woollen trade in Carrick-on-Suir. On Coolnamuck Road there was a factory manufacturing cloth for the government; it was owned by a man called Hayden. The place was afterwards used as a bacon yard by the same family. In Templeorum church near Carrick is the following inscription; strokes indicate separate lines. "Erected by mr Edward Hayden/in memory of his uncle/Revd. James Lalor who was/P.P. of this district for 30 years/He died 3rd June 1811 aged 83 years". Lalor was a noted Gaelic scholar and poet, and Edward Hayden was a cousin of Dr. John O'Donovan (1806-1861), the eminent antiquarian.

Amongst notable clerical members of the Hayden family were Fr. Tadhg O'Hayden (1770) who according to the Skehan Index induced the poet Aindrias MacGrath to compose a poem critical of the poet Seán O Tuama, who had displeased the clergy, and Rev. Timothy Hayden, PP of Cappawhite (1821-35), who was active in a tenants' rights campaign.

On a table type tomb in St. Molleran's church, Carrickbeg, Carrick-on-Suir, the following inscription appears.

"Erected by Mr. Patrick Hayden of Carrickbeg in memory of his beloved wife Mrs. B. Hayden with whose relics as mutually designed his are to be entombed . . . she resigned [died] on the 14th of September, 1815 in the 38th year of her age."

"On your charity pray for her soul and the souls of the above Patrick Hayden died 18th August 1851 aged 76, his second wife Mary Ann Hayden died 30th May 1879 aged 81, Patrick McDermott her father died 21st April 1842 aged 76, Pierce Power son in law of Patrick Hayden died the 10th October 1887 aged 80, Eliza Power his wife died 26th December 1887 aged 60, P.J. Power late M.P. East Waterford died in London aged 62. Jane Grey (nee Hayden) died Feb. 23rd 1906 aged 62 years".

Patrick Hayden (1744-1851) was the son of Daniel Hayden (1743-1806) and Margaret Deady, and grandson of Patrick Hayden (1693-1773). The Patrick on the tombstone inscription married secondly Mary Ann McDermott (1798-1879); their daughter married Piers Power (1826-1887). Her daughter Jane married Francis McCan (1847-1926), whose son Anthony (1884-1974) married Marjorie Scully. Their son Anthony (who married Aileen O'Brien) resides at 15 Upper Beaumont Drive, Ballintemple, Co. Cork.

The Mrs. B. Hayden on the tomb inscription was Brid Sausse, daughter of Richard Sausse, banker of Carrick-on-Suir, and sister of Sir Matthew Sausse, Chief Justice of Bombay and of Gen. Saussaye, Spanish Army. The issue of Patrick and Brigid Hayden were (1) Catherine, a nun, who died in Waterford in 1858; (2) Margaret, who married Patrick Thunder, and died in 1829; (3) Mary, also a nun, who died in 1874; (4) Brigid, who married Thomas Murray.

By his second wife, Mary Anne McDermott, Patrick had issue (1) Eliza Ann (above); (2) Frances Agnes, a nun who died in Tralee in 1905; (3) Daniel Patrick, a Jesuit who died in 1866 before his ordination; (4) Jane, who married Owen Gray, son of Major Grey of India (first in a Protestant church and later in a Catholic ceremony, she dying in 1906); and (5) William, a Jesuit too and a founder of the Gaelic League, who died in 1919.

### **Rathordan Haydens (1697-1977)**

In the old cemetery in Cashel is the burial plot of the Haydens of Rathordan, Cashel. The time-span from the birth of the first Hayden buried there to the death of the last is 280 years. This family now is extinct in Rathordan.



In the enclosed plot are five large headstones, standing in line, shoulder to shoulder. There are 33 legible names, easily legible, incised on the headstones. Another name, at the bottom of a headstone, is illegible; it came to light when the plot was tidied after the burial of Timothy Hayden (1919-1977), the last of the family to farm in Rathordan. This work was carried out by his widow, Mrs. Johanna Hayden, of Bromley.

Timothy had sold the land some years previously and had moved with his family to England. Timothy's children, now resident in England, are eight generations in descent from James, the founder of the Rathordan branch. The young Haydens of Cashel House, Kildare, also the eighth generation, are the only youthful descendants of James, bearing the name Hayden, now resident in Ireland.

These five headstones show the evolution of the spelling of the family name from "Headen" to "Hayden". The change took place in the early 1800s, the first entry using the new spelling being "Edmond hayden, 1758-1831". For three (Irish-speaking) generations before this the spelling was "Headen", both versions appearing on the same stone. "Thomas Haden" appears once. The oldest name, on the earliest headstone, is "headen" with a small "h".

The headstones also record some details of the spread of the family. Brought home for burial with their people were "Timothy Headen of Clerehan, 1756-1796" and "James Hayden of Ballyclerehan, 1826-1917" (He was 91 years old; James the founder reached 89). Some members of the family buried elsewhere are recorded on the Cashel headstones, e.g. "Timothy Hayden of Rathordan, 1872-1939 buried in Tuam", and the writer's late father "William Hayden of Rathordan, 1869-1941 buried in Naas".

The inscription on the base of the Celtic Cross marking William's grave in Naas records his birthplace as Rathordan, Cashel. Similarly an inscription on a headstone in Gordon cemetery, Victoria, Australia, points backwards to Cashel. This headstone marks the grave of a founder of the Australian branch. It reads "James Hayden 1842-1922 of Rathordan, Cashel, Co. Tipperary, Ireland". The headstones in the Rathordan plot link the Haydens of Rathordan with Haydens, business people, in Cashel; they were of the same family.

This link further appears in the following abstract from the Skehan Index, Diocese of Cashel and Emlly:

**"Hayden John**, Born c. 1930, Died 5/1/1864. **Birthplace** – Rathordan, Cashel. Education – 343 Maynooth, Logic 1851. **Ordained** 1857. **Social background** – Farming. The family also owns a grocery shop (in Cashel). **Political Involvement** – Yes. **Diocese** – Cashel and Emlly. **Ministry** – C.C. Boherlahan, 1857-1863."

On the boundary wall of the old cemetery in Cashel is a plaque which reads: "Pray for Thomas Hayden and Family"; it has no date. Some distance away on the same wall is another mural – "In memory of Eliza Hayden who died March 29th 1898". These plaques are not in association with graves, and are some distance from the Hayden burial plot.

## Descent from James Headen (1697-1786)

For reference purposes numbers (in bold type) are placed before some names that follow. **1** James Headen (1697-1786) founded the Rathordan, Cashel, branch of the Tipperary Haydens. His son and heir, **2** Thomas Headen (1742-1828) wife Elenor Headen. Their son who succeeded them, **3** Andrew Headen (1770-1796).

Andrew, who died of tuberculosis, deserves mention. Formerly once-off outbreaks of tuberculosis (the "decline") had a devastating effect on a given generation. Andrew's brother,



Thomas, died aged 13. The following table of names (primogeniture line, seven generations) by ages at death is informative. **Names:** James, Thomas, *Andrew*, Edmond, Timothy, Edmond, Timothy, Edmond. **Ages at death** (one-to-one correspondence): 89, 86, 26, 64, 76, 69, 58, still living. The last name shows the once widespread rural custom of naming the eldest son after his grandfather.

Andrew was succeeded by his son, **4** Edmond Hayden (1793-1857), wife Sarah Cullen. Edmond was three years old when his father died. Whoever operated the land for him during his minority changed work areas on the farm. The site of the haggard was changed: later generations referred to the old location as "Andy's Haggard". At the funeral of Timothy Hayden in 1977, one of his sons, another Andrew now living in England, used the term "Andy's Haggard" as he stood after the funeral at the plot where Andy had been buried 181 years before!

The children of **4** Edmond Hayden (1893-1857) and Sarah Cullen were: **5** Timothy, **6** Catherine, **8** James, **9** Patrick, **10** Edmond, John. **5** Timothy Hayden, the heir, married Mary O'Dwyer, Ballinure; **8** James, **9** Patrick, **10** Edmond all emigrated to Australia. **6** Catherine Hayden married Felix O'Neill, son of Hugh O'Neill (1775-1847) and Brigid Quinlan (1780-1876) of Lisronagh House, Clonmel.

The children of **5** Timothy Hayden (1840-1916) and Mary O'Dwyer were: **12** Edmond (1865-1934), heir; **15** William (1869-1941); Sarah (1870-1946 died unmarried); Timothy (1872-1937, childless), Tuam; Patrick (1875-1954 unmarried), and his twin, Andrew (no children); Mary Anne (1866-1936), married Cornelius Ryan; had one son, Thomas (died unmarried).

The children of **12** Edmond were **22** Timothy (1919-1977); **24** Mary, living; **26** Bridie, living. See Primogeniture Table (panel). **24** Mary married J.J. Clarke; children – Reginald, Joan, John (died 1980), Brendan (line of descent: **1** James – **2** Thomas – **3** Andrew – **4** Edmond – **5** Timothy – **12** Edmond – **24** Mary Clarke nee Hayden – Reginald, his brothers and sister. **8** generations. Address: 266 Crumlin Road, Dublin.

**26** Bridie married Henry Geraghty; children – John, Breda, Mary, Eamonn, Henry. Line of descent: **1** James – **2** Thomas – **3** Andrew – **4** Edmond – **5** Timothy – **12** Edmond – **26** Bridie Geraghty nee Hayden – John, his brothers and sisters. **8** generations. Address: Cashel Mara, Dunmore Road, Tuam, Co. Galway.

**15** William (1869-1941) married Marie Agnes Ryan (1887-1975), Srahavaralla, Gooldscross, Co. Tipperary. Residence – Shamrock House, Naas, Co. Kildare. Buried in New Cemetery, Naas. Inscription on base of Celtic Cross marking grave (strokes represent separate lines): "William Hayden/Shamrock House, Naas/late of Rathordan, Cashel, Co. Tipperary/died 20th January, 1941/His widow, Marie Agnes Hayden/Maire Ní Riain Bean Uí Eideain/born Srahavaralla, Gooldscross, Co. Tipperary/Died in Howth 2nd October, 1975/*Ar dheis De to riabh a n-anamacha*. Space was found on one of the headstones in Cashel to record there also William's death and his burial in Naas.

Children of **15** William and Marie Agnes Ryan: **16** Tadhg Hayden, retired Principal, Kildare V.E.C. Address: Cashel House, Kildare; Dr. Sean O Heideain, K.C.S.G., Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the 25th May, Argentina. Ambassador (retired) to the Republic of Argentina, 1977-1981. Address: "Illawarra", Balkill Road, Howth, Co. Dublin. (Died 26 February 1986); Liam Hayden (retired Aer Lingus). Address: "Rathordan", 107, Sheelin Road, Caherdavin, Limerick. Rev. Dr. Edmond Eustace O Heideain, O.P., Professor of Education, University College, Galway. **20** Maura Hayden, married Andrew Dolan. Children – Rosario, Devnet, Andrew. Address – "Liosnamara", Carrickbrack Road, Sutton, Co. Dublin.

**16** Tadhg Hayden married Kay Doyle, Cooladine House, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford. Children: Edmond, Garrett, Aisling, Fergal, Derek.



**Hayden-O'Neill.** 6 Catherine Hayden, Rathordan, Cashel, married Felix O'Neill son of Hugh O'Neill (1775-1847) and Brigid Quinlan (1780-1876) of Lisronagh House, Clonmel. Their children – Conn, Hugh, Eugene – emigrated to Canada. Conn married firstly Margaret Phelan, Clonmel (died 1914). Children: Felix, who married Thelma Tunney – children Kathleen, Maureen. Conn married secondly Mai Quirke, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny (1888-1970). Children: Eoghan, Hugh, Niall.

The line of descent from James Headen, Rathordan is: **1** James (1697-1786); **2** Thomas (1742-1828); **3** Andrew (1770-1796); **4** Edmond (1793-1857); **6** Catherine Hayden, married Felix O'Neill; Conn O'Neill; Col. Eoghan O'Neill, 23 Ailesbury Park, Dublin 4 (7 generations), the noted historian of the Fethard area.

The young Haydens of Cashel House, Kildare (8th generation from **1** James Headen (1697-1786) Rathordan, Cashel) have cousins in Austria of Irish descent. They are Susi and Pieter Sorger, Weiseneggergasse 1, A-8020, Graz, Austria. The connection is through the children's great-grandmothers.

Patrick Hayden (1875-1954) Rathordan, Cashel stated many years ago that a member of the family had emigrated to the U.S.A., to St. Louis, Missouri. Since no male member of the appropriate generation seems unaccounted for, Patrick could have been referring to a cousin. An enquiry about 1962 elicited the information that the name Hayden was plentiful in the St. Louis telephone directory!

## Australian Branch

The following are details of the Australian branch of the Rathordan Haydens, the line of descent of the three brothers who emigrated. **1** James Headen (1697-1784) – **2** Thomas Headen (1742-1828) – **3** Andrew Headen (1770-1796) – **4** Edmond Hayden (1793-1857): emigrants **8** James, **9** Patrick, **10** Edmond.

**The first emigrant brother, 8** James Hayden (1842-1922) married Catherine Londrigan (1844-1919). They settled (farming) in Ballarat district, Victoria, Australia, and are buried in Gordon cemetery, where the headstone records that James was born in Rathordan. Their children are **27** Edmond, Brigid, William, Sarah, **28** Catherine, **29** James, Denis, **30** Patrick. **27** Edmond married Anne Cleary; two children: Joseph, who married Kathleen Lillis (no children) and Kathleen who married John Tuohy (two daughters). The Hayden name is extinct in descendants of **27** Edmond.

Brigid daughter of **8** James married Tom Hanrahan; **13** children. William (died 1928), son of **8** James, married Margaret O'Day (1865-1924). Children, if any, lost track of, so that there is a possibility of a survival of the name Hayden in this line.

Sarah Hayden, daughter of **8** James died 1923 unmarried. **28** Catherine, daughter of **8** James died 1952, married Dan Tuohy, died 1951. They had two children, James, who married Dorothy Canning (9 children, 6 grandchildren) and Dan, who married Una Forbes (7 children, 3 grandchildren). **29** James, son of **8** James, married Anne Conroy; one daughter. **30** Margaret Hayden married Jack Nolan. Their son is Desmond, of Ballarat, Victoria, Australia. The line of descent is **1** James Headen (1697-1786); **2** Thomas Headen (1742-1828); **3** Andrew Headen (1770-1796); **4** Edmond Hayden (1793-1857); **8** James Hayden (1842-1922); **29** James Hayden, **30** Margaret Nolan – Desmond Nolan. (8 generations; name Hayden extinct in this line.)

Denis, son of **8** James (1876-1958), unmarried. **30** Patrick (1879-1961), son of **8** James, married Margaret O'Connor. Their daughter **41** Theresa (1930-1963) married Francis White. Children: **42** Margaret, born 1955; Gerard b. 1957; Christine, b. 1961; Theresa, b. 1963. Their address is



1 Bolwarrah R.S.D., 3352 Victoria, Australia. The line of descent is 1 James Headen (1697-1786), 2 Thomas Headen (1742-1828), 3 Andrew Headen (1770-1796), 4 Edmond Hayden (1793-1857), 8 James Hayden (1842-1922), 30 Patrick Hayden – Theresa White, 42 Margaret, her brother and sisters. (8 generations; name Hayden also extinct in this line).

**The second emigrant brother, 9 Patrick Hayden,** married Mary Meehan. Children: Kate, Jane, Minnie, Edmond, Theresa. Kate married Michael Lawless: children – Kathleen, Joseph, Mary. Jane married Bob McAlister; lived in Queensland and also Tasmania, lost track of. Minnie married Dick Kennific. Their son, Joseph. Edmond lost track of, so he could have male descendants bearing the name Hayden. Theresa: joined Sisters of Charity; as Sr. Stephanie was matron of St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney.

**The third emigrant brother, 10 Edmond Hayden (1847-1876),** married Margaret Maher (1847-1923) of Thurles, Co. Tipperary. Both are buried in Ballarat Old Cemetery. Their children: Edmond (1870-1943), Mary Anne (1872-1931), Jane (1875-1924), James (1876-1932). Edmond married Margaret Barrett; no family. Mary Anne married Denis Duggan; Children – Joseph (died 1977), married Mary Egan (died 1974) – 5 children, 10 grandchildren. Mary married Greg Reidy, 5 children. Edward died in 1974. Ann married firstly Con Carey (died 1945): 5 children, many grandchildren; married secondly Gary Landrigan, died 1975, 1 child. Jane married Patrick Cahill, 1 child, Mary, died aged 7. James married Margaret Looby; no family.

#### PRIMOGENITURE LINE TABLE

22 Timothy (1919-1977). Seventh generation to farm at Rathordan, Cashel. Sold the land and moved with his family to England. Children by his first wife, Mary O'Connor; 23 Edmond, Mary Timothy. By his second wife, Johanna Nash: William, John, Andrew, Thomas.

Primogeniture line of descent:

- 1 James (1697-1786)
- 2 Thomas (1742-1828)
- 3 Andrew (1770-1796)
- 4 Edmond (1793-1857)
- 5 Timothy (1840-1916)
- 12 Edmond (1965-1916)
- 22 Timothy (1919-1977)
- 23 Edmond, his brothers and sisters.

Eight generations: address: 28 and 30 Chaverton Road, Bromley, Kent, England.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The writer wishes to acknowledge the following three sources used in the foregoing genealogy: (i) the Skehan Index (copyright Archdiocese of Cashel & Emlly); (ii) a microfilm entitled "Memoirs of the Hayden family", by William Hayden dated 20 March 1876, NLI MS No. 902; and (iii) the papers (including miscellaneous deeds, wills and a diary) of the late Hugh Ryan of Carrick-on-Suir, with the kind permission of Michael Coady. The co-operation of Ms Mary Guinan-Darmody, Local Studies Dept., Co. Library, Thurles, is also gratefully acknowledged.



## FOOTNOTES

1. NLI M 2183.
2. Vol. I (Co. Tipperary), pp. 41 & 45.
3. Registers of the Liberties of Cashel 1654-57, now held in the GPA-Bolton Library, Cashel.
4. Ormonde Papers, Vols. III-VII; copies in Co. Library, Thurles.
5. Walsh: *Spanish Knights of Irish Origin* (Dublin, 1970).
6. Ibid.
7. Registry of Deeds, Book 332, No. 221344.

