

PRONI

Public Record Office
of Northern Ireland



CONTENTS

MINISTER'S PREFACE

I am delighted to introduce this commemorative publication, 'PRONI 100 Treasures' in marking the centenary of our national archive, the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI), and its remarkable journey since it was established in 1923.

PRONI has been the unwavering guardian of the public record since its formation. From humble beginnings with no archives in its possession, the staff played a crucial role in archiving our shared history and in preserving records that reflect the socio-economic and cultural way of life on the island of Ireland. Amazingly, PRONI has amassed over three million records to date, dating from 1219 onwards.

To mark its centenary year, PRONI has delivered a successful year-long programme of activities, and this commemorative publication is an important part of the celebrations. The selected 100 documents offer a glimpse into the past, unlocking the secrets of bygone eras, and connecting you to events that have impacted and informed our present. It serves as a time capsule taking you on a fascinating journey over time spanning some 800 years and highlights many remarkable aspects of life here; including key historical events such as the Plantation of Ulster, the Irish Famine, the creation of the two states on the island from a range of perspectives.

As PRONI enters a second century, it will continue to promote access to the archives to increase our sense of identity and understanding of different cultures. It will also target users that do not traditionally engage with archives by removing barriers and working closely with local partners.

There are important legacy issues around the past arising from the Northern Ireland Troubles and PRONI remains an essential part of the process by providing access to records for victims' groups and survivors, and for redress. PRONI will also collaborate in the development and delivery of a Strategy linked to the recently published report on Culture, Arts and Heritage and will also seek out opportunities to promote its archival treasures to wider audiences including the Ulster Scots and Irish diaspora in the USA as part of their 250th Anniversary celebrations.

The significance of preserving our history through archives has become increasingly important in the digital age and I have no doubt that record formats and the means of access will continue to evolve. However, the future will undoubtedly still provide many opportunities to demonstrate that archives are for everyone and that there is great importance in preserving records that shape our understanding and identity.

This publication should be of interest to everybody, and I invite you to delve into the archives. You will be fascinated! Here's to another 100 years of PRONI's work and to the countless chapters yet to be written!



Gordon Lyons
Minister for Communities and Keeper of the Records



PRONI  TREASURES

Document Ref: D623/B/7/1/1

12 June 1219

PAPAL BULL

Honorious III (1150-1227 Pope: 1216-1227) granting the prior and convent of Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, the protection of Papal authority for all their goods and confirmation of their rights to the tithes revenues of the church of Katkert (Cathcart). Traditionally, the seal would be inscribed with the heads of the apostles, Saints Peter and Paul, on one side and the name of the Pope

on the other however, this document has lost its seal. Written in Latin, it is an example of the official language shared by the Papacy, royal government and ecclesiastical authorities during the Middle Ages. The Bull is the oldest document held by PRONI and came into the custody of the PRONI through the Abercorn collection, originally deposited in the 1930s.

Honorable in Christ Jesus
episcopus servus servorum dei dilectus filius prior et conventus de Paisley Clunacensis ordinis salt et apicam
bey. Solet amittere sedes aplice p[ro]p[ri]e uotis. et honestis parentum precibus favorum beniuolum impertit. Capropter
dilecti in domino filij uis iustis postulationibus grato concurrentes assensu. ad exemplar felix recordationis Innocentij pp[ri]i
predecessoris n[ost]ri personas u[ost]ras et monasterium ip[s]um in quo diuino mancipati estis obsequio cum om[n]ib[us] bonis que imp[er]ien
tium rationabiliter possidet aut in futurum iustis modis prestante d[omi]no poterit adipisci. sub beati petri et n[ost]re protec
tione suscipimus. Specialiter autem concessionem ecclesiarum de karkert. de Rutherglen. de Cumanoc. de Killebkan. de mer
nes. et de polloc. a bone memorie Jocel. Glasgwen ep[iscop]o de Capite Glasgwen assensu. flor. Glasgwen electo dum curam gereret
ecclesie Glasgwen ad u[ost]rum hospitium u[ost]rorum et paup[er]um sustentationem liberaliter uobis factam. cum om[n]i p[ro]p[ri]etate suis decimis uide
licet redditib[us]. terris. et possessionib[us] alijs sicut pie ac prouide facta est. et in autentica eor[um]dem plenius continetur. uobis et p[ro]
uos eadem monasterio u[ost]ro auctoritate aplice confirmamus. et presentis scripta patrocinio comunimus. Nulli ergo o[mn]ino hominum liceat
hanc paginam n[ost]re protectionis et confirmationis infringere. uel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis aut[em] hoc attemptare presumpserit. indignationem omnipotentis dei et beatorum petri et pauli ap[osto]lorum eius se nouerit incursurum. Dat[um] Rom[ae] .ij. Junij
Ponificatus n[ost]ri Anno Tertio

Document Ref: DIO/4/2/1

1356-1380

REGISTER OF MILO SWETEMAN

Register of Milo Sweteman Archbishop of Armagh, 1362 until his death on 11 August 1380. The Archbishop of Armagh is the ecclesiastical head of the Church of Ireland and Primate of All Ireland. His register recounts the uneasy relations with Gaelic society such as Niall O'Neill who threatened 'like a pope or an emperor' to seize lands.

Written in Latin, it is an example of the official language shared by the Papacy, royal government and ecclesiastical authorities during the Middle Ages. The Archbishopric of Armagh dates back to 1106, however Sweteman's is the oldest of the Primates' registers held by PRONI.



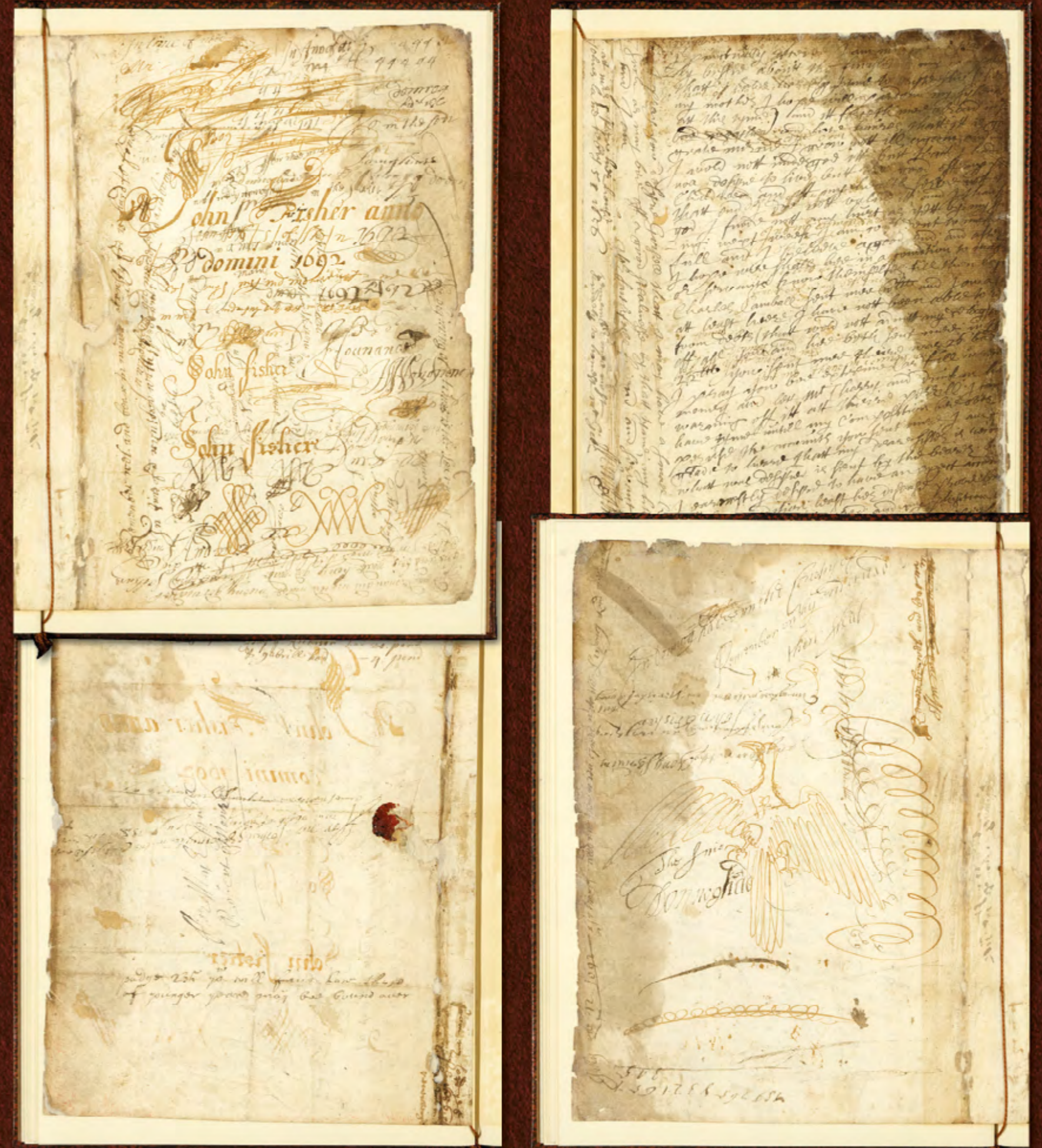
Document Ref: D4407/6

c. 1652-1917

THE LETTERS OF HUGH MONTGOMERY

Bundle of four letters of Hugh Montgomery, 3rd Viscount Montgomery (later created 1st Earl of Mount Alexander), including two to his stepfather, Major General Robert Monroe. Montgomery would become commander-in-chief of the Royalist army in Ulster in 1642. Monroe was a commander of the Scottish army that was sent to Ireland to quell the Irish Catholic rebellion.

The conservation story is as significant as the contents. The letters have undergone several physical transformations over the centuries, having been bound in a book during the mid-17th century before being unbound in 1917 and repaired with tracing paper. In 2022, the tracing paper was removed using an aqueous bath and repaired with wheat starch paste and Japanese kozo paper.



Document Ref: D4216/1/2

4 May 1622

JAMES HAMILTON PATENT

Patent elevating James Hamilton to the peerage as Viscount Claneboye. The parchment contains an eye-catching coloured and gilded royal portrait, coats of arms and an intact seal. Hamilton was a lowland Scot from Dunlop, Ayrshire, who was rewarded for services to King James I of England and Ireland (also James VI of Scotland). Hamilton had previously been employed on behalf of the King as

an agent, a teacher and as a negotiator over the succession of the English throne. Following the Plantation of Ulster, Hamilton had been awarded lands in Counties Down and Antrim, formerly in the possession of Conn O'Neill, the last chieftain of the Claneboye O'Neills. The patent notes Hamilton's services in securing 'tranquility' in the Province of Ulster, and his efforts at rebuilding churches.



Document Ref: D1702/7/5

1635

PEDIGREE OF SIR WILLIAM COLE

One of PRONI's largest documents, measuring 4.75m long and 98.5cm wide, this parchment dates from 1635 and depicts the genealogy of "the right worshipful and worthy Captain Sir William Cole of the Castle of Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh, in the Kingdom of Ireland". William Cole, a professional soldier was born in London and was part of the wider Cole family of Slade in Devonshire. Following the Nine Years'

War in Ireland (1593-1603), he became constable of Enniskillen Castle and from 1611 onwards he developed the town of Enniskillen. His descendants were created the Earls of Enniskillen and owned the estate at Florence Court. Despite coming from a family of merchants and lawyers, Cole's ornate genealogy lays emphasis that the family were connected to the landed gentry of Devon.



Document Ref: CR1/35/A/1

1637-1646

REGISTER OF CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, LISBURN

Register of Christ Church Cathedral, Lisburn, Co. Antrim (formerly known as St Thomas's Church at Lisnagarvey). Christ Church is the cathedral church of the Diocese of Connor in the Church of Ireland. This is PRONI's oldest church register. The register contains lists of baptisms, 1637 and 1639-41 and 1643-46, of marriages, 1639-41 and 1643-46 and burials, 1639-41. The gap between 1641 and

1643 is possibly due to the 1641 Rebellion when the original church and much of the town of Lisburn was destroyed by a rebel army attack. Church records are particularly popular for family historians and provide information that would otherwise have only been captured in later census records. A guide to PRONI's Church Records is available on the PRONI website.



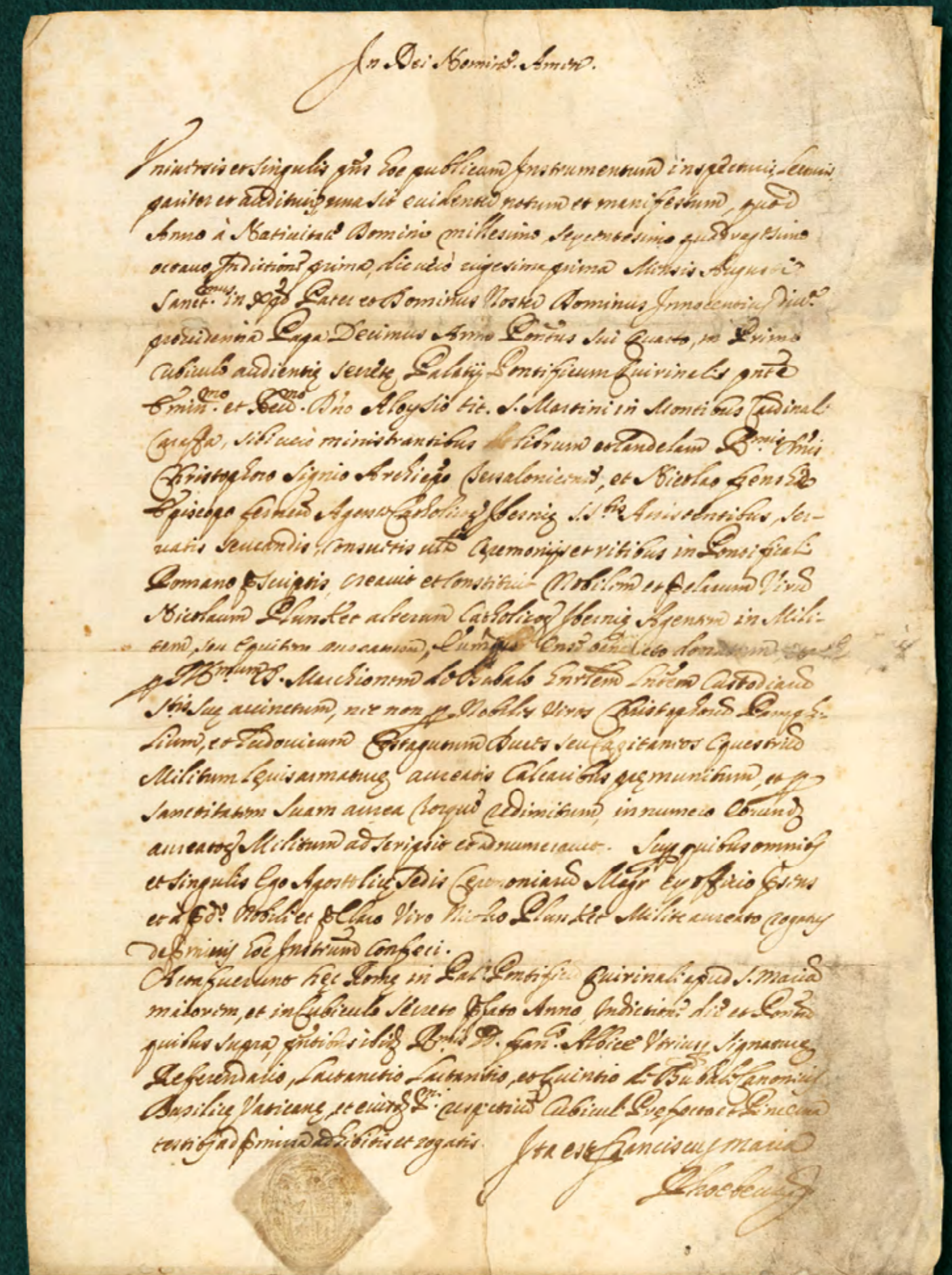
Document Ref: D4151/V/1

5 May 1648

NICHOLAS PLUNKETT'S CERTIFICATE OF PAPAL KNIGHTHOOD

Certificate conferring the Papal knighthood on Nicholas Plunkett of Dublin by Pope Innocent X. As a distinguished lawyer, Nicholas Plunkett, MP for Meath, emerged as the leader of a moderate Confederate faction during the Eleven Years War (1641-52). On a visit to Rome in 1648, Pope Innocent X conferred a Knighthood of the Order of the

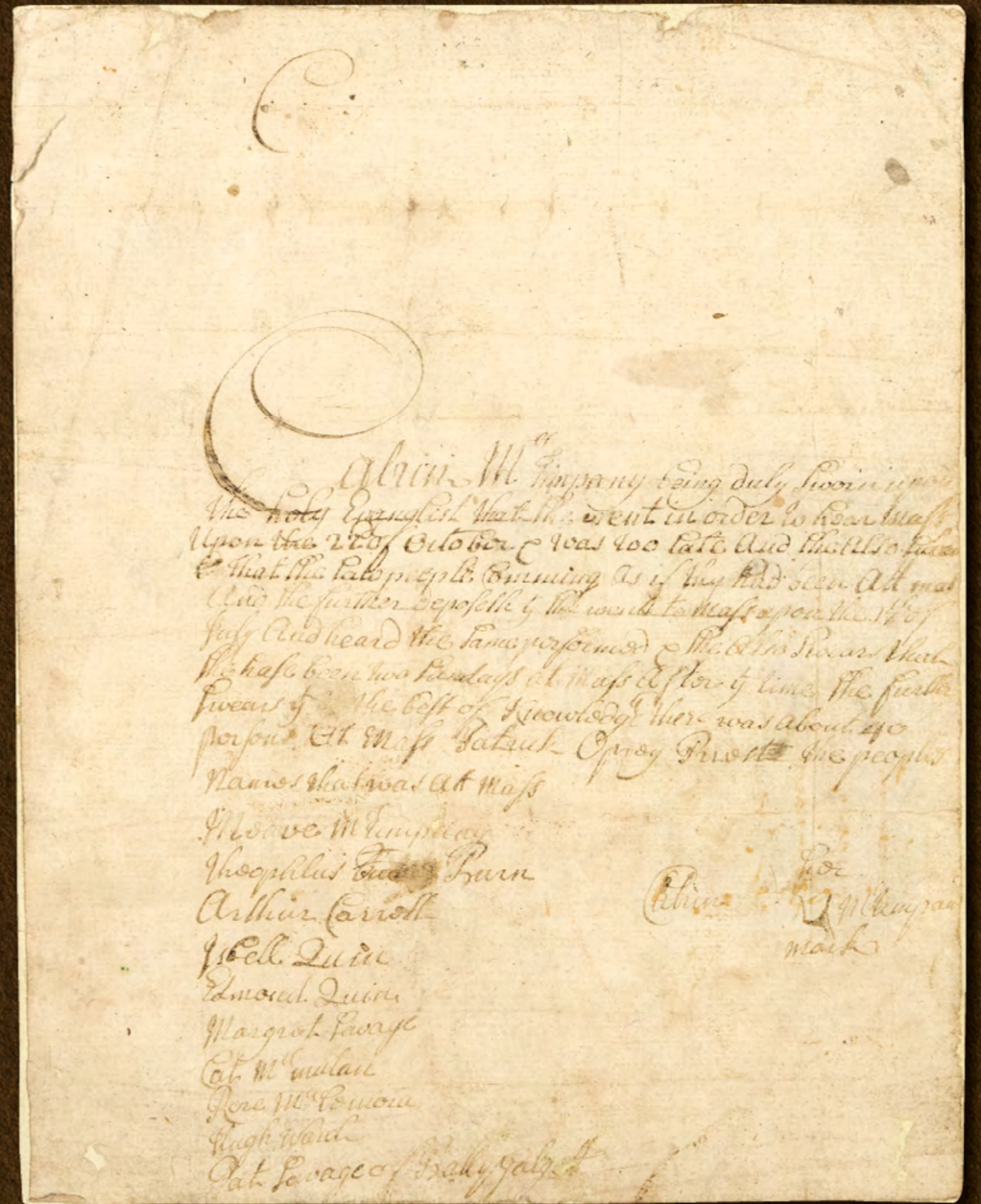
Golden Spur upon Plunkett, for distinguished service in propagating Roman Catholicism. His diploma was written in Latin. The certificate is part of the Kenmare Papers relating to the Browne family of Kenmare, County Kerry. Plunkett was the father-in-law of Valentine Browne, 1st Viscount Kenmare.



DEPOSITION OF CATHERINE MCTIMPANY

Penal legislation hostile to catholic worship and dissenter freedom began in Britain and Ireland in the 1620s and 1630s. It became difficult to practise Catholic worship in Ireland, in particular. The practice of Catholicism had not yet been officially proscribed but was, in places, being actively discouraged. In this deposition, Catherine McTimpany names 10 individuals who attended Mass with her on

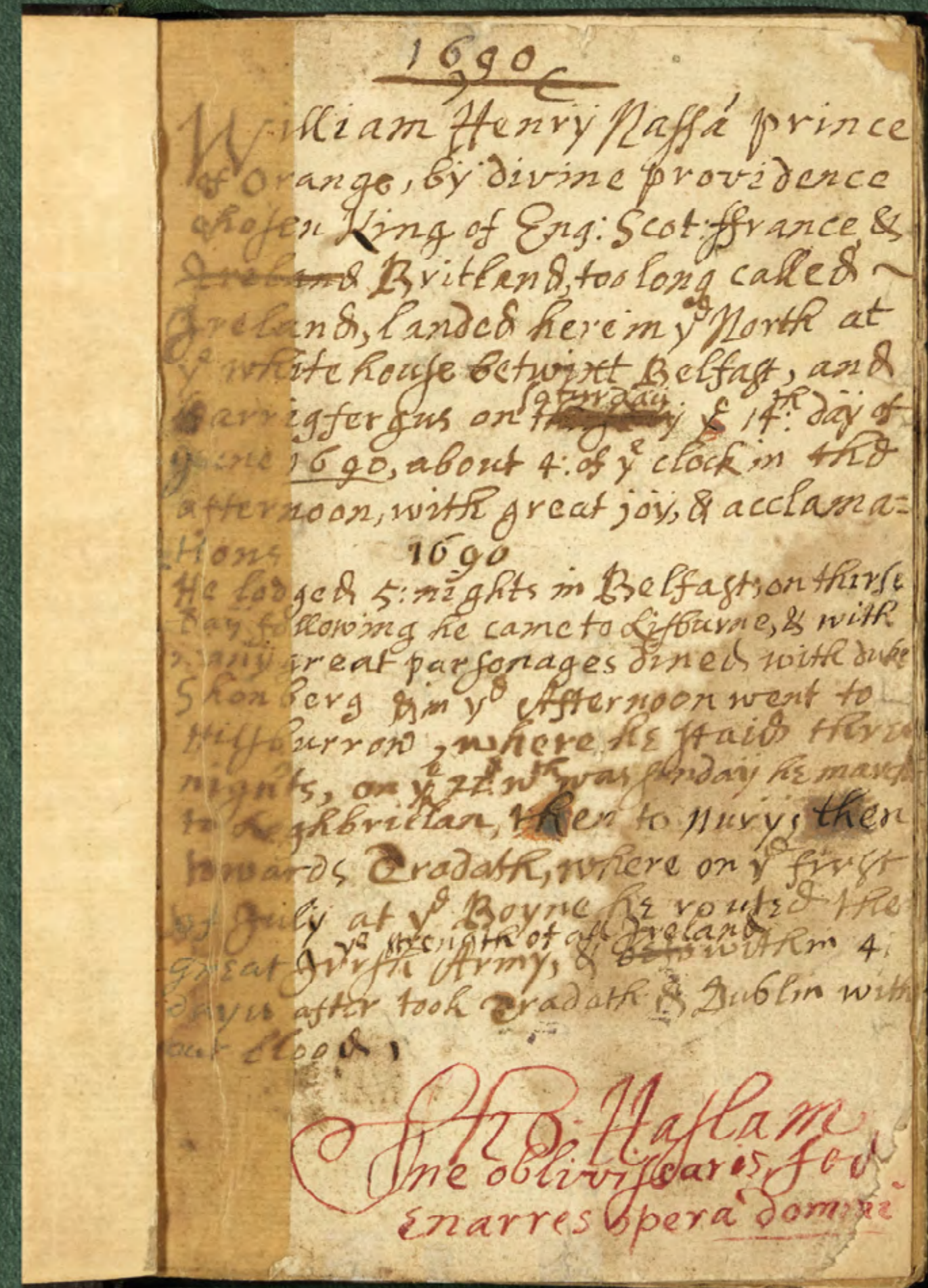
several occasions and notes that there were many more. However, the outcome of the deposition is not known. "Catrin McTimpany being duly sworn upon the holy evangelist that she went in order to hear Mass upon the 22nd October, was too late and that also - that tho late people seeming as if they had been att Mass ...".



THOMAS HASLAM'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE

Notebook belonging to the Reverend Thomas Haslam (1614-95), first curate of Lisburn Cathedral, containing a contemporary account of the landing of William of Orange at Whitehouse, 14 June 1690 and of the Battle of the Boyne, 12 July 1690. It also includes reflections on the nature of prayer,

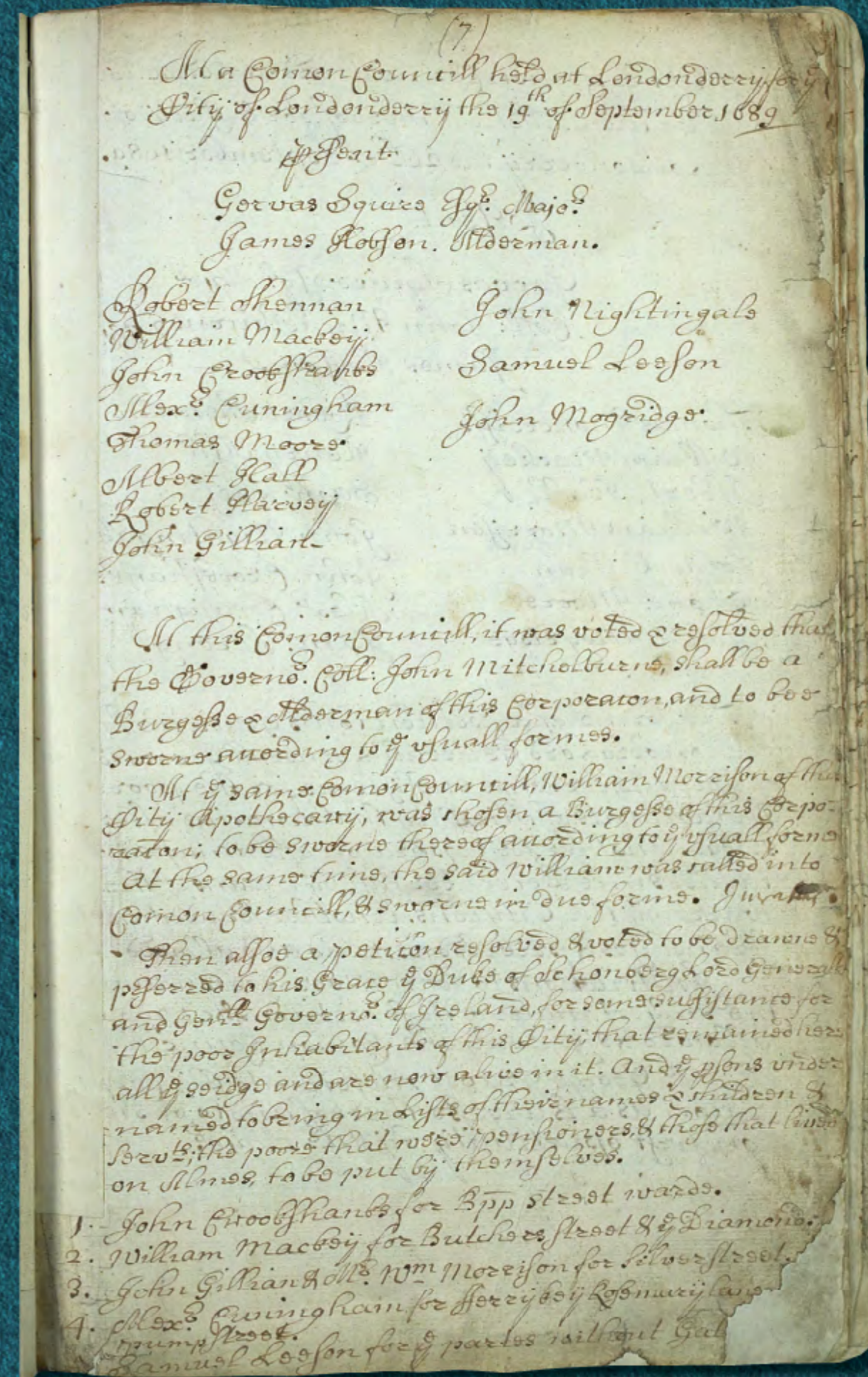
the workings of Grace and diverse theological subjects with quotations from the Bible and the Church Fathers. There are occasional aphorisms, such as 'The way to live long is to be old betimes, and the way to live alway is to dye dayly'.



PETITION TO DUKE OF SCHOMBERG IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE SIEGE OF DERRY

The city of Derry-Londonderry was a major symbolic and military focus in the war between the forces of William of Orange and James II. In response to events leading up to the Glorious Revolution in Britain and Ireland in the late 1680s, civil war erupted in November 1688 following an invitation to William III, Prince of Orange to assume the English throne. The first major clash in

Ireland was the siege of Derry, carried out by Jacobite forces against a defiant Derry garrison. For 105 days, a small force held out against an indecisive army. The Common Council of the city organised resistance throughout the siege. In September 1689, two months after the relief of the city, the Common Council petitioned Schomberg for aid towards sustenance of the city's poor.



(7)
In a Common Council held at Londonderry, for
City of Londonderry the 19th of September 1689

Present
Corvus Squares J^o. Mayo?
James Kelson. Alderman.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Robert Shennan | John Nightingals |
| William Macboij | Samuel Loeson |
| John Crookshanks | John Mogridge |
| Alex ^r . Cunningham | |
| Thomas Moore | |
| Albert Hall | |
| Robert Macboij | |
| John Gillian | |

All this Common Council, it was voted & resolved that
the Govern^r. Coll. John Mitchelburne, shall be a
Burgesse & Alderman of this Corporation, and to be
sworn according to the usual forms.

All & same Common Council, William Moreison of the
City of Londonderry, was chosen a Burgesse of this Cor-
poration, to be sworn thereof according to the usual forms
at the same time, the said William was raised into
Common Council, & sworn in due forms. In witness
whereof

Then also a petition resolved & voted to be drawn &
presented to his Grace & Duke of Schomberg Lord General
and Govern^r. of Ireland, for some assistance for
the poor Inhabitants of this City, that remained here
all the siege and are now alive in it. And the persons under-
named to bring in lists of their names & children &
servants, the poor that need pensioners, & those that live
on alms, to be put by themselves.

1. John Crookshanks for Bpp street wards.
2. William Macboij for Butcher street & Diamond.
3. John Gillian & Mr. Wm Moreison for Silver street.
4. Alex^r. Cunningham for Ferry side & Rosmarie lane
Crumphurst street.
- Samuel Loeson for the parties without the wall

Document Ref: D354/391

1 September 1726

PORTAFERRY CHARTER-PARTY

“Charter-party” (a maritime contract) signed in Belfast between John Agnew, master and owner of the ‘Robert and John’ ship at Portaferry, and Daniel Mussenden, for the “full burden” (carrying capacity) of the ‘Robert and John’ to Bremen or Hamburg and back to Belfast or Dublin. Maritime contracts were normally between a

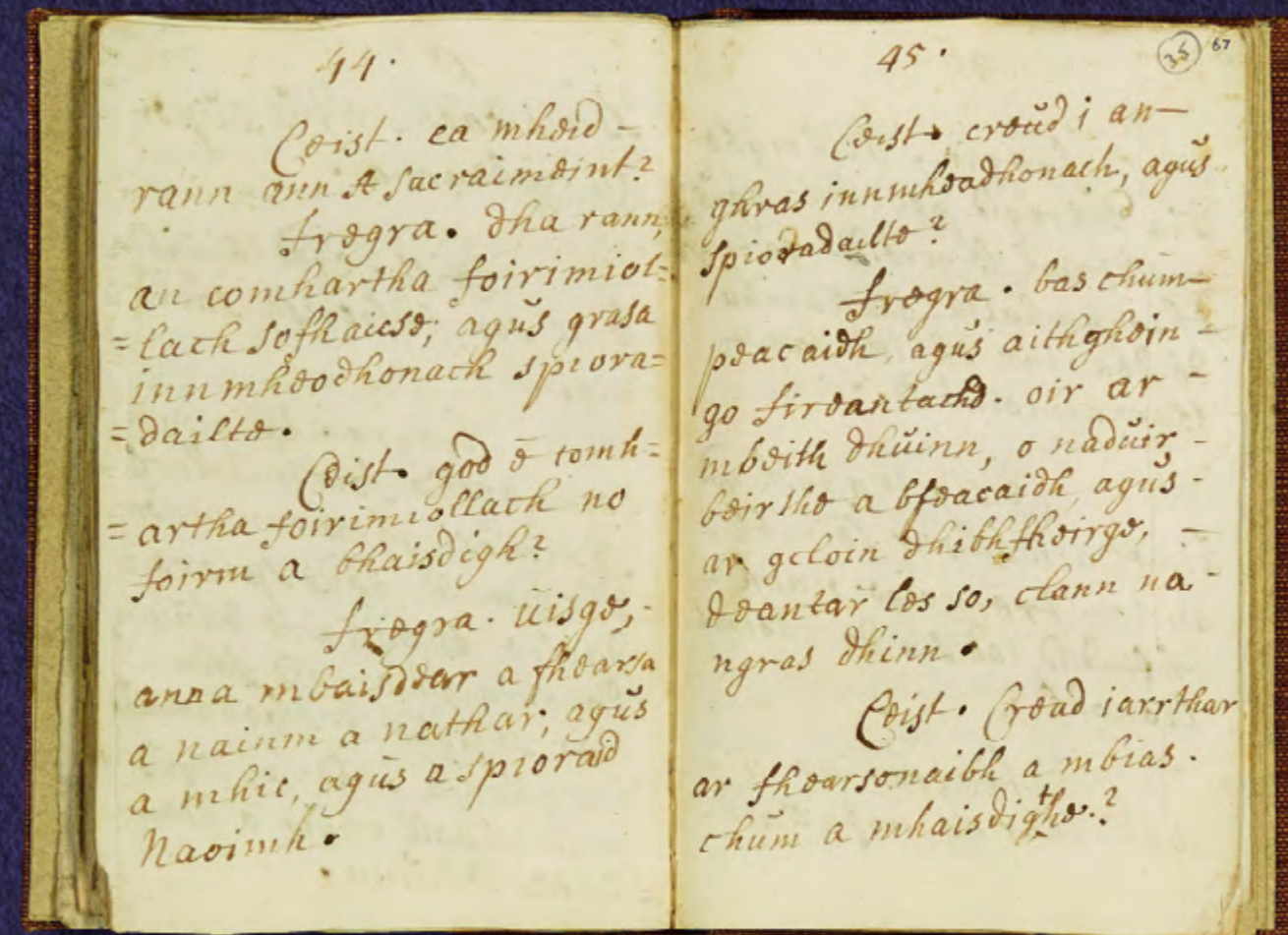
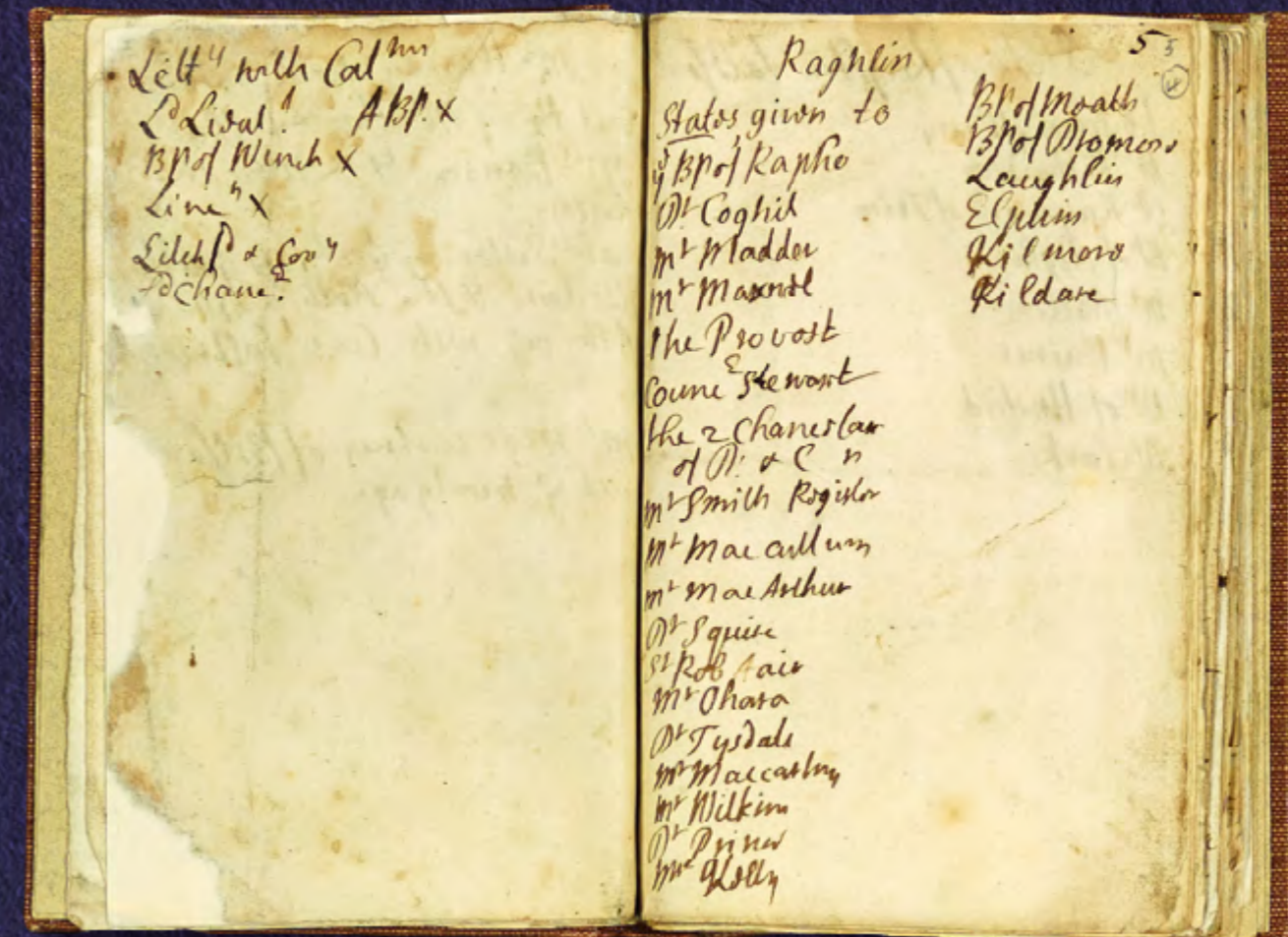
shipowner and a ‘charterer’ for the hire of a ship for carrying either passengers or cargo. This is one of a number of charter-parties held amongst the Mussenden Papers of Larchfield estate, Annahilt, Co. Down and Belfast. Daniel Mussenden was one of Belfast’s principal merchants from 1720 until his death in 1763.



RATHLIN CATECHISM

In the late 17th and early 18th centuries, following the introduction of penal legislation, efforts were made to evangelise the largely Irish-speaking catholic population in Ulster and elsewhere on the island. Francis Hutchinson (1660-1739) was appointed Bishop of Down and Connor in 1721, beginning a radical programme to convert catholics by ministering to them in their everyday language. This notebook documents the

efforts of two Irish-speaking clergymen employed by Hutchinson (a non-Irish speaker) to spell out the basics of the Anglican faith, in question and answer format, using the Irish language. The notebook contains sketches or drafts later to go into the publication of 1722 and odds and ends of witchcraft folklore encountered by Hutchinson in his new environment.



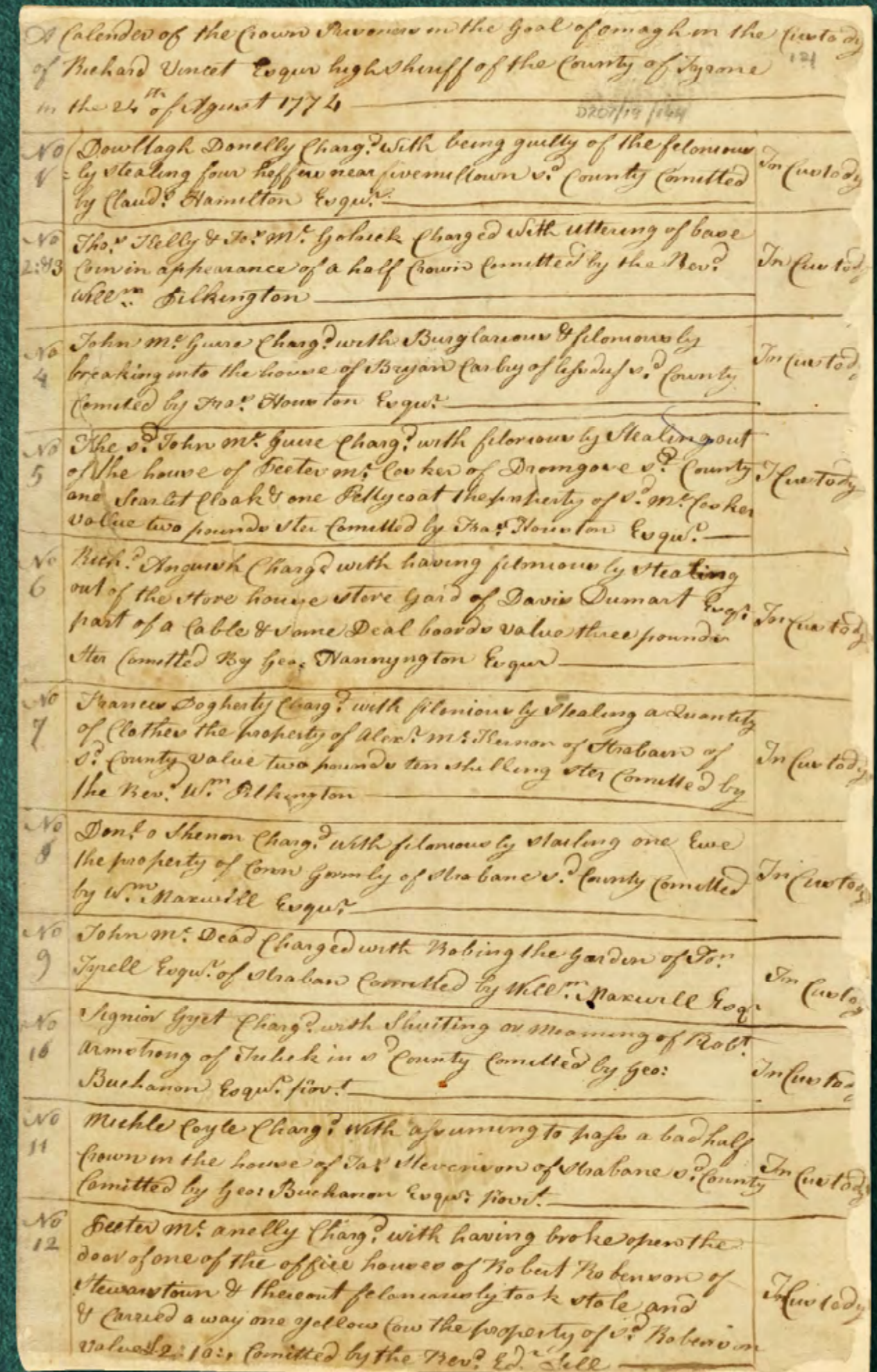
Document Ref: D207/19/144

1774

OMAGH GAOL PRISONER REGISTER

Manuscript document titled 'Co. Tyrone Summer Assizes 1774, A Calendar of Prisoners in the Gaol of Omagh, For The Right Honourable Lord Chief Baron Foster' (MP for Co. Louth) This very early prison register lists 33 prisoners who were 'in the custody

of Richard Vincent Esquire high sheriff of the County of Tyrone in the 24th of August 1774'. The majority of crimes listed are theft, but the last prisoner listed is 'Mary Smyth, charged with having a Bastard Child and suspected to made away with it'.



KINELARTY ESTATE MAPS

Maps from a survey by Daniel Mullan of the Kinelarty estate of the Earl of Moira, Ballynahinch, Co. Down, 1782. By the 1740s, the estate of John Rawdon (1720-93), 1st Earl of Moira of Montalto House, Ballynahinch was being singled out for praise in County Down, having begun vigorously to improve the countryside. The vibrancy

and beauty of the presentation, 'showing each farm in it as they are now divided' has commemorated the families living on these farms, many of whom continue to live in the district or even in the same townland. The web of tracks and lanes invite comparison with routes on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey fifty years later.



Document Ref: D2992/C/2

1790

PLAN OF BELFAST

Plan of the city of Belfast by the surveyor, Hugh Smyth, principally concerned with the city's water supply. The corporation was contemplating major improvements to the transport of water from the River Lagan. The map shows the positions and lengths of pipes (likely all wooden pipes) and sometimes the bore of the pipes, together with the location of the turncocks. In the

mid-1780s the Belfast Charitable Society conceived the idea of taking over the city water supply, for the sake of Poorhouse amenities and to generate revenue. It was granted a 61-year lease by the Marquess of Donegall in 1795. The plan by Hugh Smyth was part of a corporation review of the system prior to this decision.



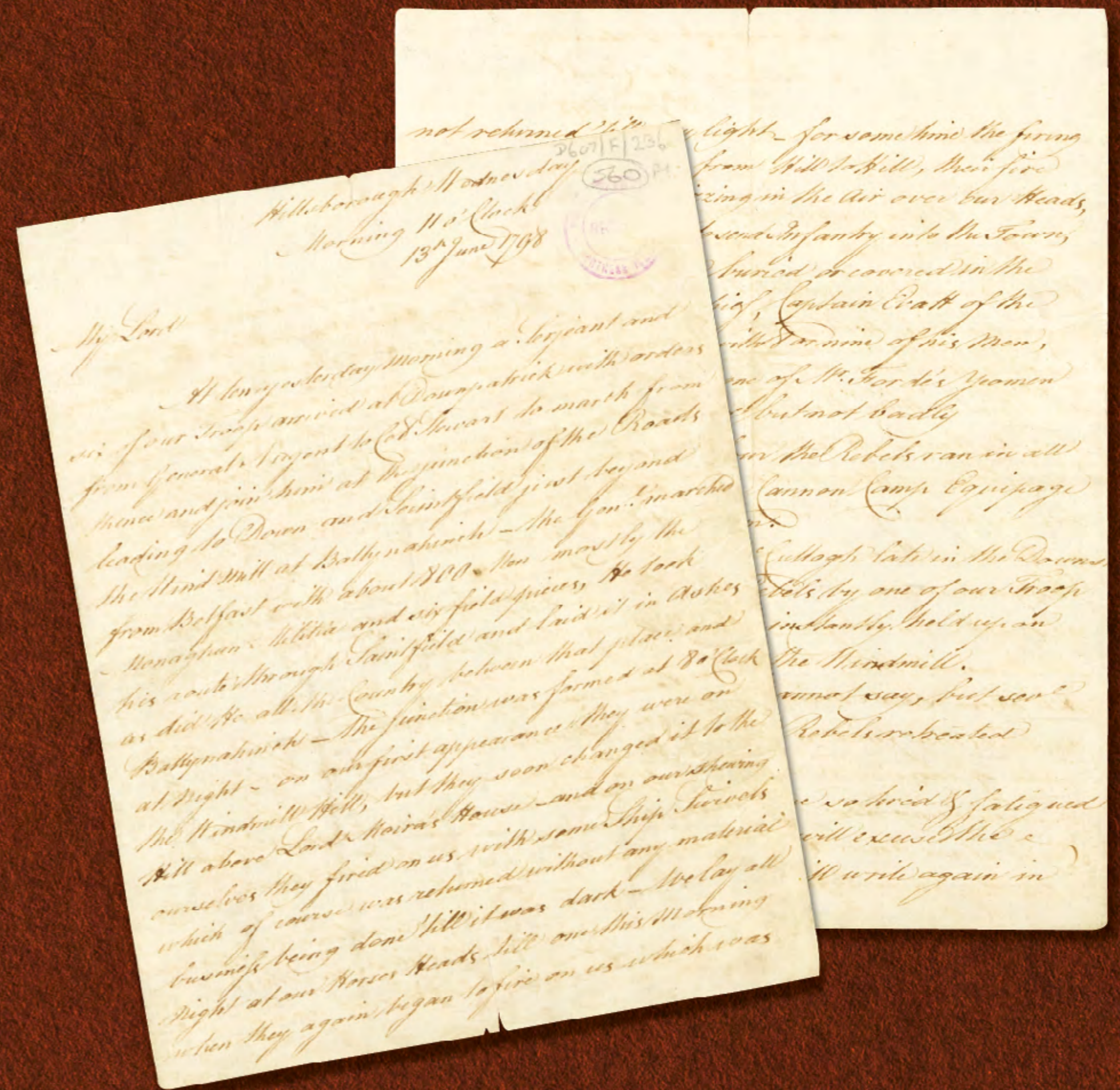
Document Ref: D607/F/236

13 June 1798

BATTLE OF BALLYNAHINCH LETTER

Letter from George Stephenson of Hillsborough to Arthur Hill, 2nd Marquess of Downshire, providing an eye-witness account of the Battle of Ballynahinch, Co. Down. The battle was a military engagement during the 1798 Uprising between United Irishmen and government forces. The Society of United Irishmen was a secret Irish organisation formed in 1791 and inspired by the successes of the French Revolution.

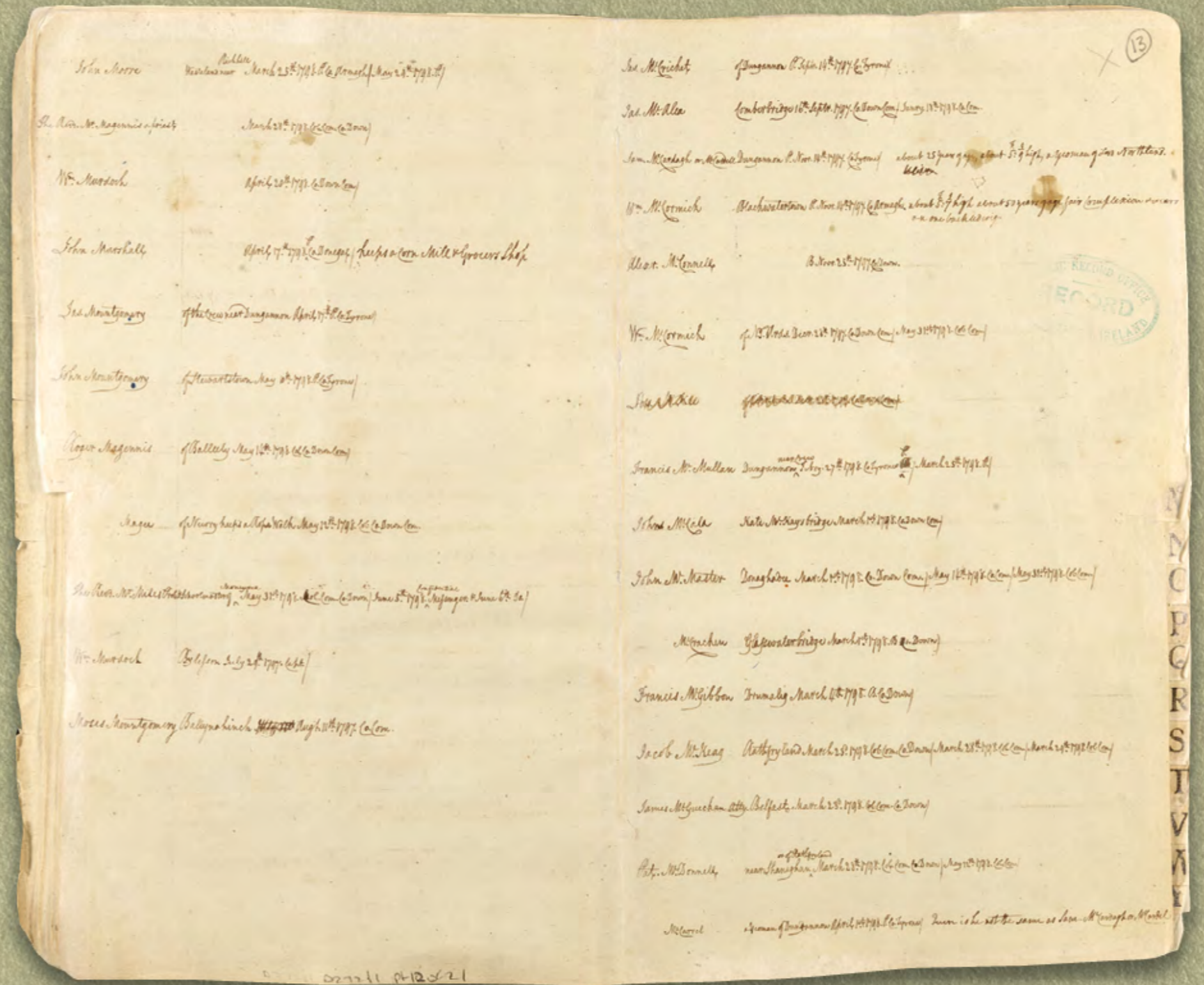
Henry Monro led a force of c.4,000 United Irishmen at Ballynahinch against approximately 2,000 government troops under the command of General George Nugent. Both the battle and the uprising resulted in defeat for rebel forces and led to widespread reprisals. This letter is from the Downshire Papers, comprising estate, political and private records of the Hill family of Hillsborough.



THE BLACK BOOK OF THE REBELLION

Small volume titled 'The Black Book of the Rebellion of the North of Ireland' containing roughly two hundred names of individuals who were identified as members of the Society of the United Irishmen. The book was compiled by government authorities in incredible detail, and records facts about the appearance and careers of Society members and others. Although the information is

not a complete picture of the Society's membership at the time, with some notable members excluded from this register, it is a highly detailed snapshot of information that authorities held about the Society at that time. William McCormick of Blackwatertown was described as "about 5:7 high about 50 years of age fair complexion and wears an one buckled wig".



Document Ref: D3030/343

c. 1798

COPY LETTER FROM WOLFE TONE

Theobald Wolfe Tone (1763-1798) took the pseudonym 'James Smith', while taking refuge in Philadelphia, United States, fleeing arrest in Ireland in mid-1795. Between 1791 and 1795 he was deeply involved with the organisation of the Catholic Committee and subsequently, the United Irishmen. Tone with his wife and three children boarded a passenger ship in Belfast in May 1795, a week after, Thomas

Russell, Samuel Neilson and Henry Joy McCracken made the 'Cave-Hill Compact', never to cease their attempt to achieve Irish independence from Britain during the span of their lives. Heading to France in January 1796, he continued to operate under the name 'Citizen Smith' though officialdom was aware of his real name. "Direct to me simply 'Au Citoyen Smith'".

ccccc III. 3300323
Theobald Wolfe Tone to Col. Fife
Petite Rue Roch Poysonniere
30 Mars 1796 An 5.

Dear Colonel

I was in hopes to have had a line from you before this. I have been now in Paris seven days, and have not one syllable of news, but what I have learned from the Gazette. You know my old and laudable custom to ask no questions, so I can of course give you nothing but my own conjectures, and I am sorry to say they are not favourable to the probability of a second trial. The Government may take up our business again, but I much fear it - it is so easy to find fault after the event, and so easy to demonstrate that an Expedition which has actually failed, could by no probabilities have succeeded. Well, I will if possible think no more about it. I have noted all along to the best of my judgment, I have made great sacrifices (great in proportion to my means) in the cause of my country and the Republic, and if we have not succeeded I have the consolation at least to think that it is not my fault. My mind is in a situation which I cannot describe, and to appreciate my distress I have just received a letter from my wife, dated at Hamburg, where she arrived before dawn, which gives me the most dreadful alarm as to her health - the remnant of my fortune is, by unforeseen circumstances diminished me half since I saw you, but that is the least of my concerns. In short I am at present in a situation, where I would recommend to my enemies, if I have any, to come and indulge themselves with the prospect.

I am here waiting the orders of the Minister at War. Perhaps I may be sent back to Brest, but I doubt it. In the mean time I think, all desperate as I am, of your business, it will be taken up, and if I can get my wife and children once safe in France, I think more and more of taking

In that case I may perhaps (but God knows) be of some use at least you may trust to my discretion, that if I cannot at least be of no prejudice to you; if therefore you think me such papers and memorandums as may enable me to furnish information on the subject, you I believe, if I do not I have a channel open by which I can come at the end. Perhaps my ill star may not always be in the scale me.

By return of Post an exact list of all the copies which have returned from our unfortunate expedition - this moment that General Koehle has left at Rochelle - that is a great point gained! if you think I can be of use in your affair, I turn my thoughts more and more (and confidence in me, send me without a moment's delay as may be useful, and I will stand far as it will go without creating any debt.

Dear Colonel. Yours truly,
J. Smith

Simply - Au Citoyen Smith - my address of my letter. Do not tell any one that I am Colonel Fife
Rue J. J. Rousseau.
Brest.

D2930/3/8/8

5 June 1846

LETTER FROM FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Letter from Frederick Douglass at Edinburgh to James Standfield, about arrangements for Douglass' forthcoming visit to Belfast.

Douglass was a former slave from Maryland, USA, who became one of the most important leaders of the African-American abolitionist movement during the nineteenth century.

This visit was one of several public appearances by Douglass in Belfast, the

first taking place in 1845. The importance of the visits has led to the erection of a life-size bronze statue of Douglass which was unveiled in Rosemary Street in Belfast city centre on 31 July 2023. The letter is one of two from Douglass in PRONI and was one of a number of historical documents collected by antiquarians, J.R. and R. M. Young of Belfast.

Edinburgh
5 June 1846

My Dear Standfield - I write
now to say that it is now
pretty certain that I shall
leave this country - on the
fourth of July; I am going
to get my family; I shall
not therefore be able to be in
Belfast in July as I have hitherto
too expected. I however pro-
pose to be in Belfast on the
16th of June and will if
necessary remain until
the 21st - from thence I shall
proceed to Dublin - and from
thence to Liverpool - and
from thence to America.
In hast. Yours always
F Douglass

NEWRY AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

The Agricultural Census was created due to the threat of a French invasion during the Napoleonic Wars in the early 19th century. Introduced in Great Britain and Ireland, it required the Lord Lieutenant for each county to make returns enumerating livestock, transport and quantity of crops stored.

It also listed the names of farmers and where they lived. The returns for Newry, Co. Down were made to Robert Stewart, 1st Marquess of Londonderry. They can be used as valuable census substitutes, and also provide an insight into the social and economic lives of those who resided in the area in the early 1800s.

134

Town Land of Newry	Horses										Saddlery	Saddlery	Saddlery	Saddlery	Saddlery	Saddlery	Saddlery	Saddlery	Saddlery	Saddlery		
	Oxen	Cows	Young Cattle	Sheep & Goats	Pigs	Riding	Draught	Waggons	Carts	Corns												
Richard Waddell	0	7	7	0	7	0	2	0	0	1	0	67	0	0	27	20	0	1	0	0	0	0
Rugh Waddell J	0	5	5	7	3	0	1	0	0	2	2	75	0	100	27	17	0	1	0	0	0	0
John Waddell	0	4	3	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	20	0	0	14	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rugh Waddell W	0	3	6	0	3	0	3	0	0	1	2	37	0	4	17	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
William Waddell	0	4	2	0	7	0	2	0	0	1	0	50	0	5	10	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oran Kelly	0	3	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	23	0	3	10	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peter Orie	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rugh Mergen	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	15	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peter Mergen	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	3	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
James Mergen	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	3	6	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oran Mergen	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	15	0	1	12	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samuel Park	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	15	0	3	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
James Ruff	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pat. McLonny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patrick Lavery	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	3	5	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andrew Dods	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	6	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samuel Doo	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
John Mcquatters	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	30	0	12	14	16	0	1	0	0	0	0
John Campbell	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	35	0	2	12	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
John Dugliss	0	2	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	20	0	10	13	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
John Stokes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
James Murchray	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frank Branin	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rugh Orie	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry Mione	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas Mione	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas Baskley	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mr Mounyony	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
John Little	0	2	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	32	0	4	12	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jas. Bathorn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.C. 2		53	30	12			20			9	4	547										

Total Newry

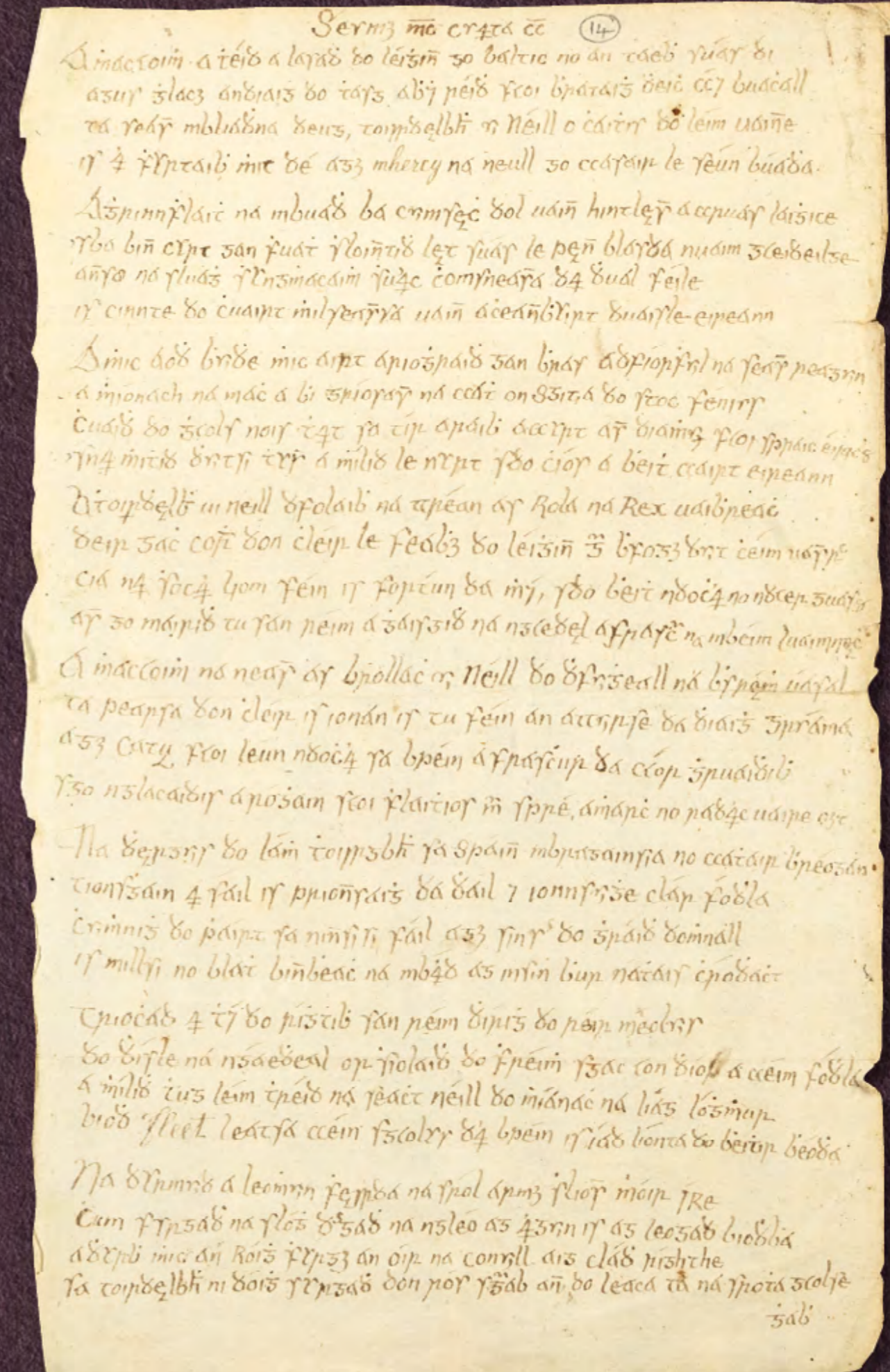
Document Ref: D3819/A/1/4

c. 1810

GLENS OF ANTRIM SONG

Lyrics of a song, transcribed in Irish script, collected by Dr James MacDonnell from the Glens of Antrim in the early 19th century. The poem is credited to Irish poet, Séamas Dall Mac Cuarta. The Irish language was particularly strong in the Glens of Antrim and with that, the traditional music and songs of the Gaelic tradition. MacDonnell

was widely considered to be the 'father of Belfast medicine' and was also an antiquarian and Irish speaker with a particular interest in Irish language and traditions. Along with his contemporaries, they collected and transcribed Irish music, a largely aural tradition, to preserve it for posterity.



BROWN STREET SCHOOL REGISTER

Eighteenth century Belfast enjoyed a reputation for literacy and learning and approximately 50-60 private elementary schools were in operation between 1750 and 1800. Sunday school children were given religious instruction but were also taught the basics of reading, writing and arithmetic. By 1810 there were two endowed schools in Belfast, attended by about 300 pupils.

The school on Brown Street, on the edge of the Shankill, opened its doors in 1814. PRONI holds registers and other records relating to some 1590 national and public elementary schools around Northern Ireland, most of which date from the 1860s. This is the oldest of our school records, transcribed some 15 years before the establishment of the National School system in Ireland.

Brown Street Sunday School Upper Room Registry

N ^o	Names of Children	Residence	Name of Parent or Guardian	Occupation	When admitted	State on admission	
1	James Dobbin	Little Donegall Street	John Watson	Carpenter		Reading Testament	46 th
2	James Watson	ditto	John Watson	ditto		ditto	45
3	James Murray	Brown's Grove	Woods Murray	Taylor		ditto	46
4	William McBlain	ditto	Geo. McBlain	Weaver		ditto	46
5	Samuel Shaw	Little Donegall Street	William Shaw	Butcher	April 1817	ditto	45
6	James McBlain	Brown's Grove	Geo. McBlain	Weaver		ditto	46
7	James Johnston	Lodge Lane					
8	Samuel Rice	ditto					
9	Thomas McBlain	Brown's Grove	Geo. McBlain	Weaver		ditto	46
10	James Quinn	Gardens Street	James Quinn	Weaver	10 October 1818	ditto	36
11	William Smith	Brown's Grove	John Smith	ditto	1 Augt 1817	ditto	41
12	James Richardson	Brown's Street					
13	John Fother	Donegall Street	William Fother	Printer	1 Nov 1820	ditto	44
14	Henry May	Brown's Grove	Geo. May	Weaver		ditto	44
15	James Wilson	Heddon's entry	James Wilson	Taylor	2 June 1819	ditto	47
16	Andrew Wilson	Lodge Lane	John Wilson	Weaver	July 1818	ditto	47
17	Alexander Green	Brown's Street	Alexander Green	Printer	January 1821	ditto	49
18	Agnes Mankie	North Street	Agnes Mankie	Wine worker		ditto	48

Document Ref: D4149/A/1

c. 1818-1864

THE DIARIES OF JAMES HARSHAW

Diary of James Harshaw recording the life of an individual, a family and a community. Harshaw was a farmer, presbyterian church elder and dedicated 'record keeper'. One of a series, this diary focusses on the daily activities of farm life in Ulster. It provides a unique picture of a critical period in Irish history, capturing famine, emigration and sectarian tensions in its pages. James Harshaw was devoted to his family and

local community, and the volume records his role in the Donaghmore Dispensary, the first appearance of potato blight, and the establishment of a relief committee. He also writes about his nephew, John Martin, nationalist, journalist, and politician, who he much admired and respected, and the diary records his trial for sedition and subsequent transportation to Australia.

DIARY OF JAMES HARSHAW DONAGHMORE

1848 ²³⁵ 303rd famine from famine year 1847
July 6th was awake at four o'clock by John - who had been awake by James Martin who ~~was~~ informed me that a police captain, with a number of police had searched John Martin's houses with a view to arrest him for sedition a wet morning - breakfasted with Mary & Alice went to factory with my friend Grace Bradford saw Sam Lyons &c - Hugh McElroy ill took to Mr Thompson — P. 76

7th dark morning with light rain breakfasted with James Martin fine dry forenoon, great rain in the afternoon, with a cold air Mary went to Warrinpoint

8th dry, showery morning, with a gale from the West - took to foldell - John & James by with two bottles in the paper fair - sold the white one for 3 5 0 locked the remainder of the bag on the bagpark - John Martin walked into Newgate

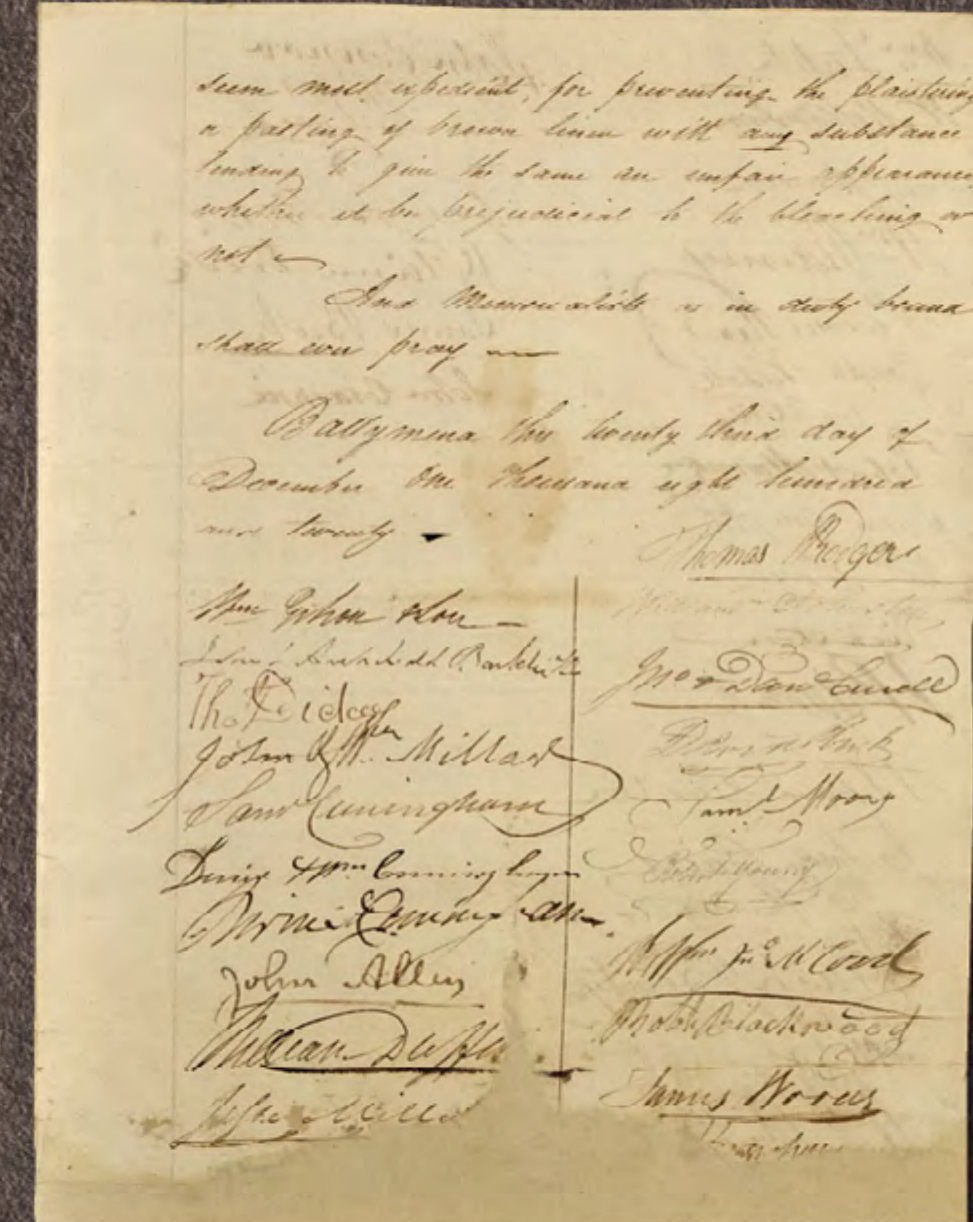
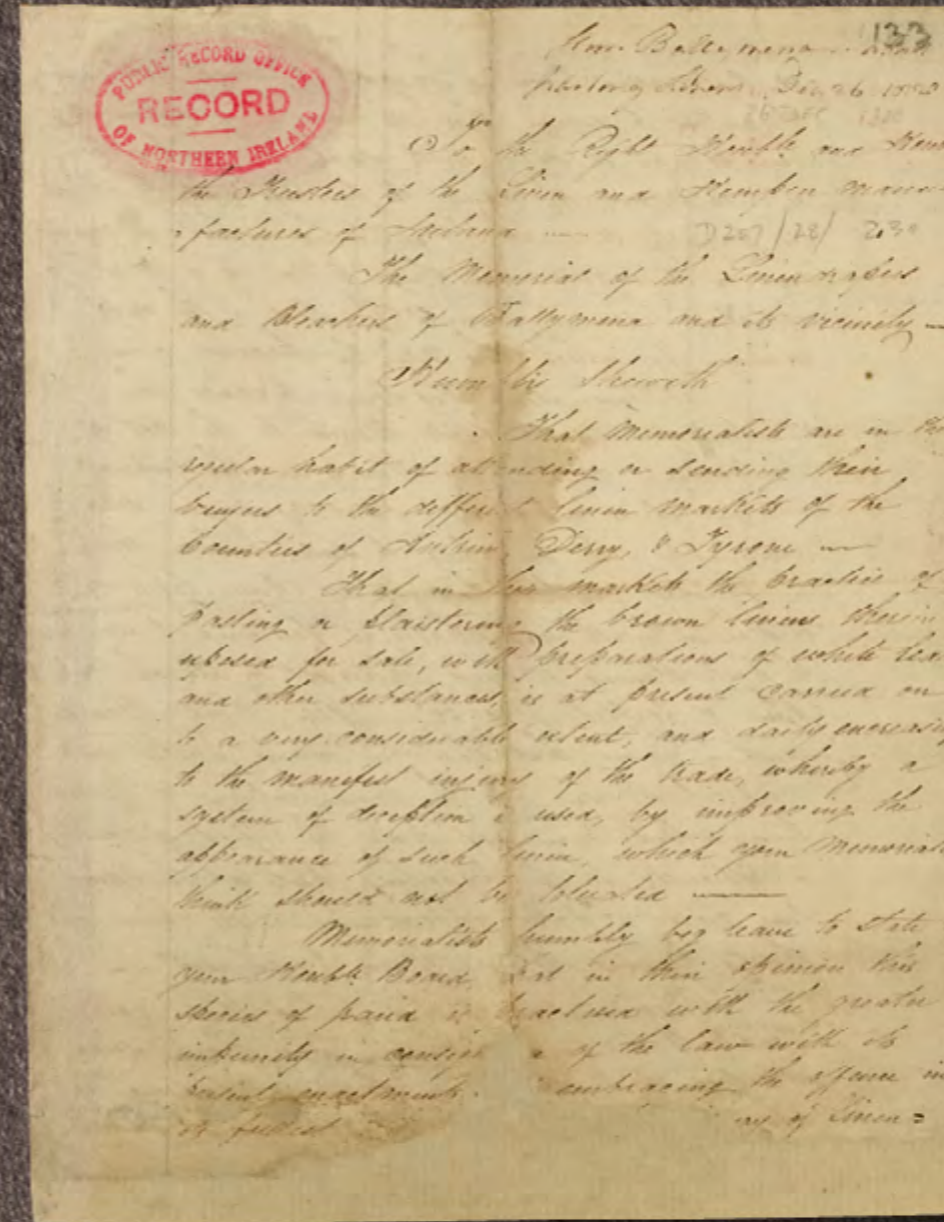
Document Ref: D207/28/230

26 December 1820

PETITION FROM LINEN DRAPERS AND BLEACHERS

A Petition to the Irish Linen Board from the linen drapers and bleachers of Ballymena and neighbouring area. They complain about the current practice in the linen markets of counties Antrim, Derry~Londonderry and Tyrone, whereby the brown linens presented for sale are pasted or plastered in order to improve their appearance. Brown linen was a term to describe unbleached linen in the 18th

and 19th centuries. This document is part of the Foster/Massereene Papers deriving from the Foster family of Collon, Co. Louth, Viscounts Ferrard, and the Clotworthy and Skeffington families, Viscounts Massereene, of Antrim Castle, Co. Antrim. John Foster, 1st Baron Oriel and last speaker of the Irish House of Commons was informally known as the 'Chief Trustee of the Linen Manufacture'.



Document Ref: D1762/50

c. 1824

PETITION URGING THE ABOLITION OF NEGRO SLAVERY

A Petition from the "inhabitants of Moyallon and its vicinity in the County of Down, Ireland" to "The Right Honourable and Honourable the Knights Citizens and Burgesses of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled" for the abolition of Slavery. This letter belongs to a collection of the correspondence of Elizabeth Goff and her family. The collection

gives detailed descriptions of Quaker family life, religious meetings and journeys to visit "Friends" in Ireland and England. Moyallon, Co. Down, had a strong Quaker community and the Religious Society of Friends were an influential group in the abolition movement, denouncing slavery in Britain and its colonies.

D1762/50

To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Knights Citizens and Burgesses of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled

The Humble Petition of the Inhabitants of Moyallon and its vicinity in the County of Down Ireland

Impressed, as we are with the belief that the prosperity of the British nation would be essentially promoted by the Abolition of Negro Slavery, a system so utterly repugnant to the principles of Christianity, whose divine author, so avowedly came, to proclaim, "Peace on Earth and good will towards men" To bind up the brokenhearted and let the oppressed go free". That your Petitioners are induced to solicit your attention to this important subject, and as one means of promoting that great object, we entreat ^{you} to equalize the duties on East and West India produce. We are compelled to be the unwilling partakers in the crime of revetting the chains on the unhappy Negro, from being obliged to use the produce of Slave labour, against which the dictates of a pure conscience revolt. The luxuries of the table we can and would most cheerfully resign, to liberate ^{our} fellow creature from such cruel bondage, a

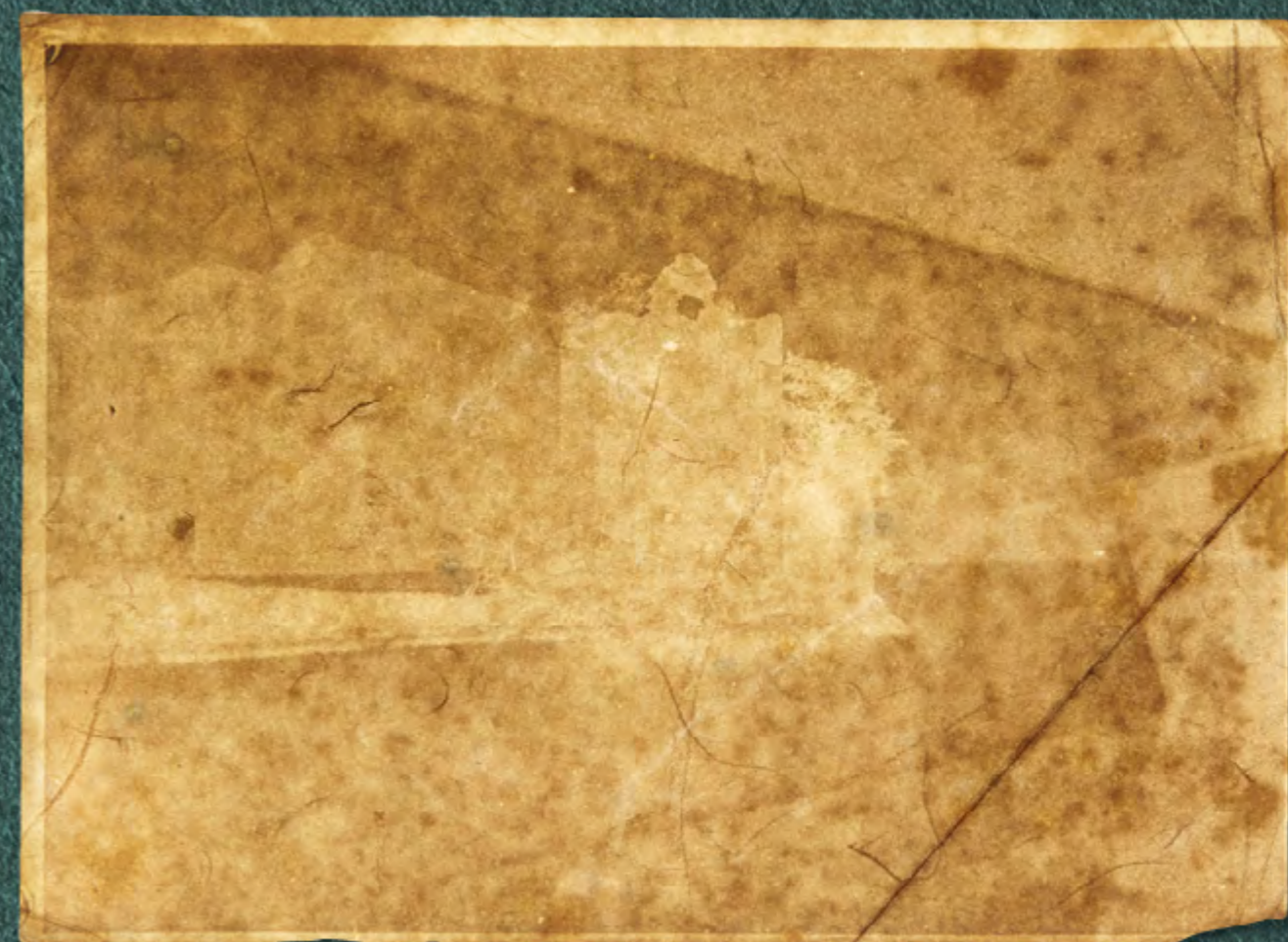
Document Ref: D2930/7/3

1834-1843

THE CASTLE BY THE LAKE

A journal by Robert McAdam of his voyage to France on board the steamer, Hibernia, April to June 1834. Enclosed are printed maps of London and Paris and a manuscript poem by Robert McAdam entitled 'Legend of the Cave Hill at Belfast', February 1843. A waxed paper negative (D2930/7/13) between the leaves of the journal was probably used as

a bookmark. The image on the negative is that of a castle or tower house beside a lake which was identified as Carrick Castle in Argyll, Scotland by dedicated PRONI Facebook followers. This item is significant as it is one of the earliest photographs held in PRONI's collections.



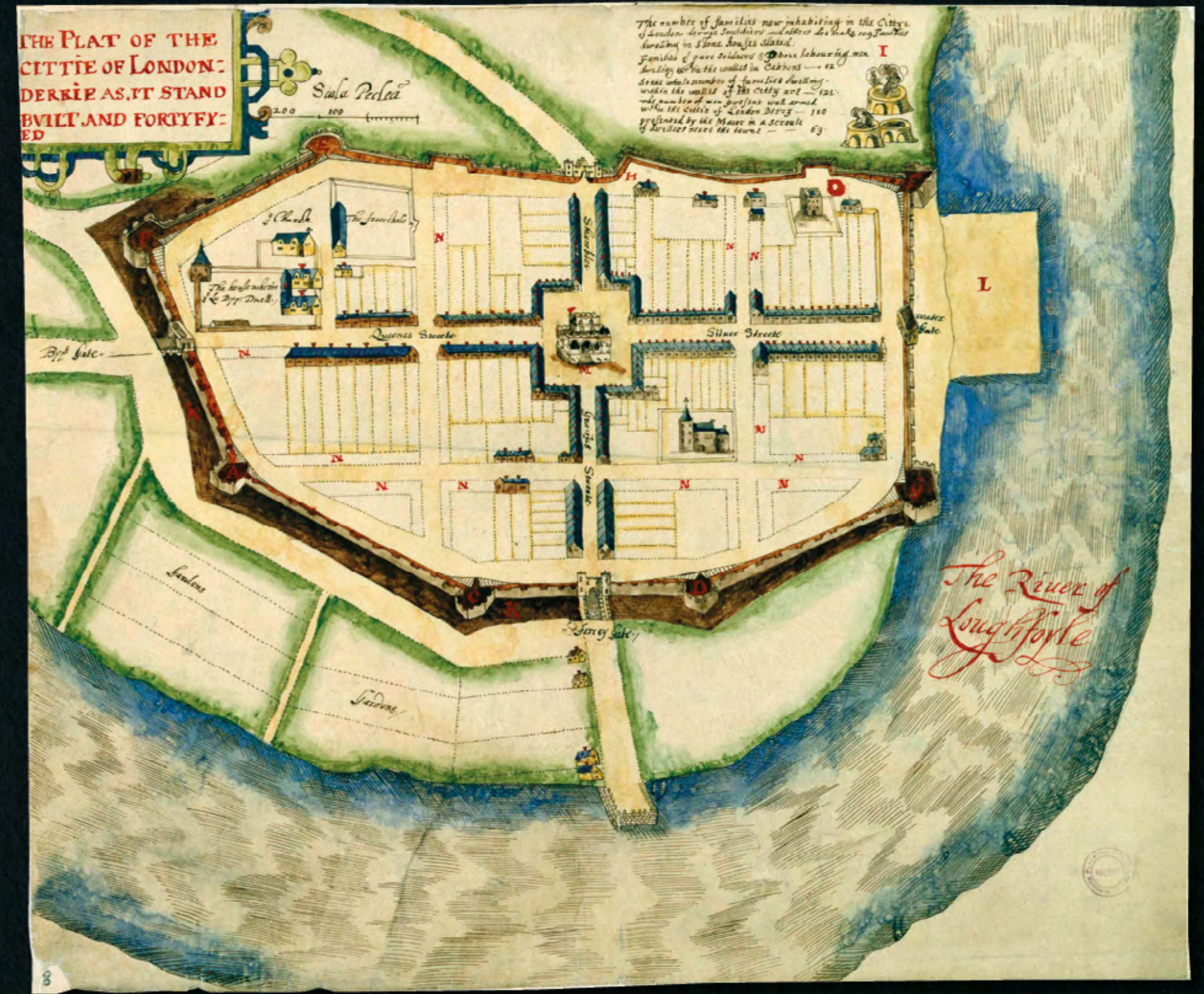
Document Ref: T510/1/8

1622 (copy 1836)

MAPS OF THOMAS RAVEN

Commissioned in 1622 by Sir Thomas Phillips, Thomas Raven's maps illustrate in vibrant colour the lands settled by the London Companies following the Plantation of Ulster in the newly formed county of Londonderry, formerly Coleraine. This collection of maps was used as evidence, brought by Sir Thomas

Phillips to King Charles I, that the London Companies were not correctly implementing the Plantation of Ulster as specified. This copy of Raven's map was produced by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland in 1836 and shows the walled city of Derry~Londonderry as it would have been in 1622.



Document Ref: D2266/4/8

1839

ULSTER INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND

The origins of the Institution can be traced back to 1831. A school began the following year in a room of the Congregational Church building in Donegall Street in Belfast.

The initial objective was to afford children with impairments to hearing or sight, a religious and literary education and to prepare them for learning ways by which they may earn their livelihood. Now known as the

'Ulster Society for Promoting the Education of the Deaf and the Blind', the society has a purpose-built school that specialises in meeting the needs of pupils of all abilities who are deaf and/or visually impaired. The cover includes the silhouette of David Scott and Sarah Armstrong, pupils of the Ulster Institution conversing together in 1850.



Document Ref: D654/B/7/1/3

1841-42

TRAVEL JOURNAL OF LADY LONDONDERRY

Travel journal entitled 'A narrative of travels to Vienna, Constantinople, Athens, Naples etc' written and compiled by Frances Anne Vane Tempest Stewart, the wife of Charles William Stewart, 3rd Marquess of Londonderry. During their travels, Charles and Frances Anne would cross the North Sea to Holland, follow the Rivers Rhine and Danube to the Balkans and then cross the

Black Sea to Constantinople (now Istanbul). The journal includes watercolour and printed illustrations relating to Austria, Turkey, Greece, Malta and southern Italy. This journey is an example of the upper class undertaking a "Grand Tour" of Europe. The marriage of Frances Anne to Charles would consolidate the Stewarts of Mount Stewart as one of the great ruling families of the United Kingdom.



Stephans - Kirche (VIENNE) Eglise a. St. Etienne
Original des Editeurs
Dessiné par Artaria et Compagnie.
Dessiné à la Bibliothèque impériale



Muhallabigi.

Document Ref: D1488/1

1843-1853

SKETCHES OF STONE CROSSES, IRELAND

Alexander Johns of Carrickfergus (1784-1866), sometime schoolteacher, Master of Ordnance in Carrickfergus Castle, Director of Belfast Bank, magistrate and contender for office of High Sheriff of Co. Antrim, pursued part-time his passion for Irish high crosses with the objective of publishing a comprehensive study of the form with comparative and local data. Most of the

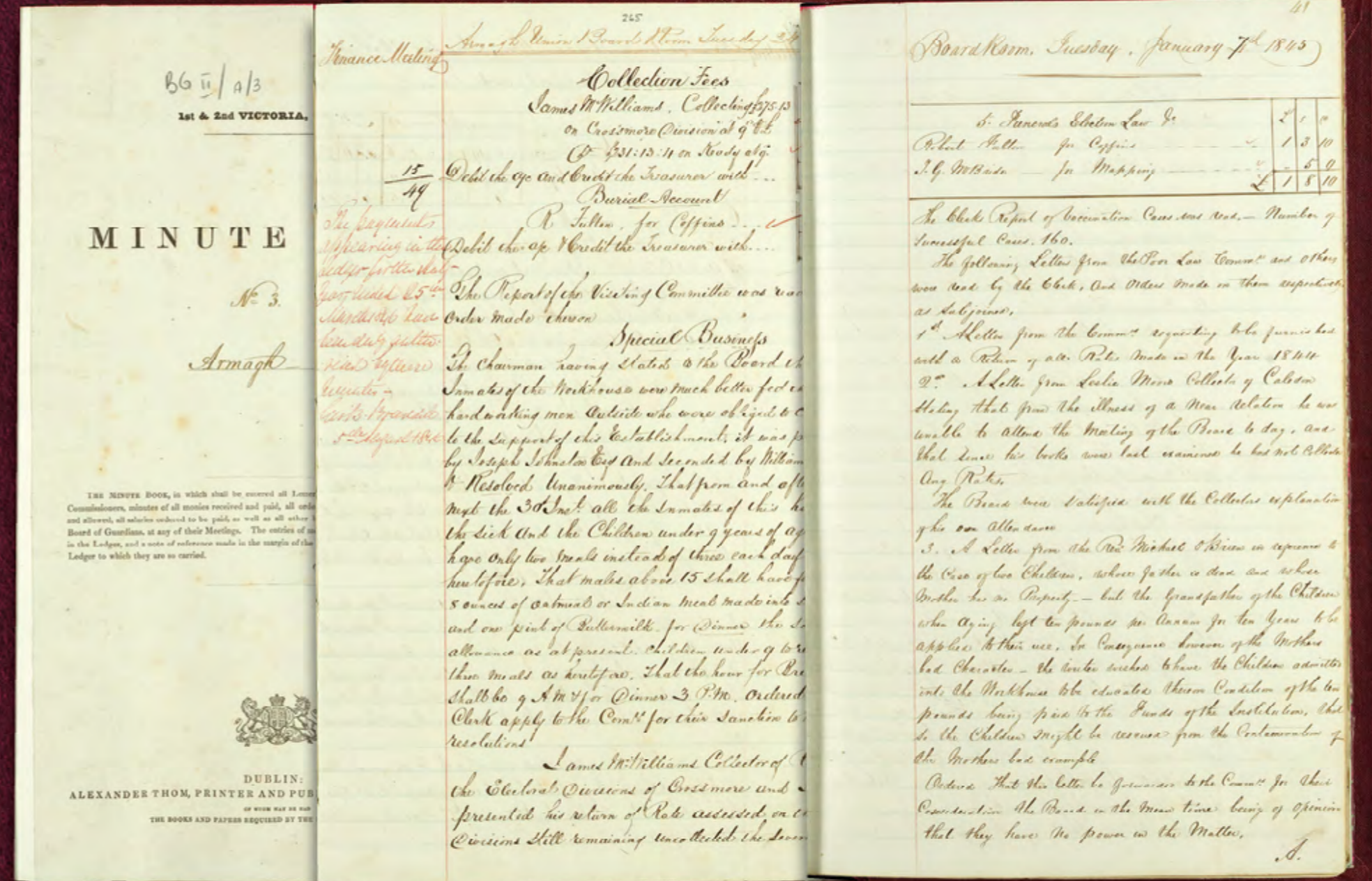
sketches in the five volumes held by PRONI date from the 1840s. The drawings and notes are an invaluable record of monuments now lost or damaged: these volumes enlarged archaeological understanding considerably during the Downpatrick High Cross project undertaken by Down County Museum between 2013 and 2016.



MINUTE BOOK OF ARMAGH WORKHOUSE

In Ireland there was no substantive provision to relieve the suffering of the destitute until the Poor Law Act of 1838. This Act was an attempt to deal with the growing problem of poverty and vagrancy and established a system of relief based on the workhouse. The Armagh workhouse opened in 1842 with accommodation for 1,000 destitute poor and although one of the largest in

Ulster, within a few years of its opening it was too small to accommodate all those seeking relief when in 1845 famine spread throughout the land. Due to overcrowding the conditions in the workhouses were appalling and disease spread rapidly. The poor law remained the primary form of poor relief in Northern Ireland until after the Second World War.



CHAPLAINS BOOK FOR LURGAN WORKHOUSE

Chaplains book for Lurgan Workhouse compiled during the Great Famine for the period 1846-48. These were some of the worst years of the famine which decimated the Irish population. The role of the chaplain was to hold services, visit 'sick paupers' and examine the children. The register was signed by the Episcopalian (Church of Ireland),

Presbyterian and Roman Catholic chaplains. During the Famine, their role expanded to include collating the numbers of sick and dead at the workhouse. In this volume, the 'Episcopalian' Chaplain notes the internment of 16 corpses on 3 February 1847 and a further 22 corpses on 5 February 1847.

Date. 1847	Purpose of Visit: whether for Celebration of Divine Service—Visitation of Sick Paupers— or Examination of Children.
Feb 3	attended to officiate at the interment of 16 corpses visited the sick in the aged male & female wards and the the male & female Infirmary and the Fever hospital administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper 3 times and to 9 communicants W.Dutton
4	visited the sick in male and female Infirmary and the aged female ward W.Dutton
5	attended to officiate at the interment of 22 Corpses visited the sick in the male and female Infirmary and in the aged male ward and the Fever recovery ward and Fever hospital W.Dutton
6	visited the sick in the female Infirmary and the Fever Hospital W.Dutton
7	800 The usual divine service visited a sick man in the Fever Hospital W.Dutton

Document Ref: D2892/1/3

March 1858 - July 1867

J & J COOKE PASSENGER BOOK

One in a series of four passenger books created by J & J Cooke Shipping agents based out of Foyle Port. This volume notes the names, addresses and ages of those emigrating out of Derry~Londonderry for Philadelphia, Quebec and St. John, New Brunswick. In the years following the Great Famine, many Irish people left the island to

seek a better life in North America. The information in this passenger book is recorded in great detail and features entries noting that some children as young as five were emigrating without their parents and a reference that one family was travelling with an eight-day-old baby!

List of Passengers per Ship Elizabeth for Philadelphia

Date	NAME	RESIDENCE	Age	Passage	EARNST.	When Paid out.	REMARKS	Nett Sum Received
16/25	James Reid	Derry	16	14/10/0	4/18/0	1/10/0	1/10/0	4/10/0
	Margaret Stewart	do	18	5/5/0	4/8/0	1/10/0	2 nd Cabin	5/5/0
	William McLaughlin	do	23	5/5/0	4/14/0	1/10/0	2 nd Cabin	5/5/0
	Mary Ann	Strabane	20	9/0/0	1/0/0	1/10/0	5 th Cabin	9/0/0
	Ellen	do	21	9/0/0	5/0/0	1/10/0	5 th Cabin	9/0/0
	Ann Wilson	do	20	4/10/0	4/10/0	1/10/0	do	4/10/0
21/1	Mary McKeown	do	26	4/10/0	1/0/0	1/10/0	to find ground	1/0/0
	William Craig	Wm. Carrigan	25					
	Margaret	do wife	23	14/0/0	2/0/0			14/10/0
	Eliza	do	2	10/0/0	12/10/0	1/10/0		
	Lucretia	do	11 months					
	Ann Jane Harris	Derry	22	14/10/0	4/10/0	1/10/0	2 nd Cabin	5/2/6
25	Elizabeth Harriet	do	35	5/0/0	4/9/0	1/10/0	2 nd Cabin	5/0/0
	Ann Mc Murray	do	26	5/0/0	4/10/0	1/10/0	2 nd Cabin	5/0/0
	Margaret Ann McLaughlin	Strabane	17	14/10/0	4/10/0	1/10/0	to Thomas Temple	5/5/0
	Sally Coll	do	18	5/0/0	4/5/0	1/10/0	2 nd Cabin	5/5/0
	Walter James	Derry	22	5/3/6	4/9/0	1/10/0	2 nd Cabin	5/2/6
26	Margaret Elizabeth	do	10	5/5/0	4/5/0	1/10/0	2 nd Cabin	5/5/0
	John Mc Eustace	do	24	14/10/0	4/10/0	1/10/0		
28	Maria Lynch	Edinburgh	25	10/10/0	2/0/0	5/10/0	3 rd Cabin	10/10/0
	Katharine Gillespie	do	25	10/10/0	2/0/0	5/10/0	3 rd Cabin	10/10/0
	Rosanna Mc Daid	Derry	20	5/5/0	4/5/0	1/10/0	2 nd Cabin	5/5/0
	John Mc Williams	do	20	5/5/0	4/5/0	1/10/0	2 nd Cabin	5/5/0
	John Claiter	do	20	5/5/0	4/5/0	1/10/0	2 nd Cabin	5/5/0
	John Dixon	Eglinton	21	5/10/0	4/10/0	1/10/0	2 nd Cabin	5/10/0
	Edward Doherty	Derry	26	10/10/0	4/10/0	1/10/0	2 nd Cabin	10/10/0
	John Logie	do	26	10/10/0	4/10/0	1/10/0	2 nd Cabin	10/10/0
11/1	Thomas Mc Loughlin	Dumfries	18	10/10/0	4/10/0	1/10/0	2 nd Cabin	10/10/0
12	Catharine Mc Tutors	do	45					
	Margaret	do	20					
152	Mathew Baxter	Greenlough	17	10/10/0	4/10/0	1/10/0	2 nd Cabin	10/10/0
157	Ellen Mc Swaine	do	16	10/10/0	4/10/0	1/10/0	2 nd Cabin	10/10/0
158	Katharine	do	17	10/10/0	4/10/0	1/10/0	2 nd Cabin	10/10/0
11	Mary Mc Morrow	Dromore	20					
71	Rosanna	do	18					
73	Lucretia	do	12					
119	Bridget Boyle	Castlemore	20					£10/5/0

VERE FOSTER PENNY EMIGRANT GUIDE

Vere Henry Louis Foster was an Anglo-Irish philanthropist and educationalist. Once news of the Famine in Ireland reached England, Vere, son of a landed British ambassador, was sent to determine the effects on the Foster's Irish estate in County Louth. Horrified at the amount of starving people, many desperately trying to reach a port in search of a better life and inspired by their plight, he wrote a pamphlet supplying practical information for emigrants. He lists the wages for various

laborers and tradesmen, the main travel routes and mileage between arrival points and the main cities and other useful advice. Foster gathered this information by purchasing a steerage passage from Liverpool to New York in 1850. He lived the same way as most emigrants on this voyage and when he arrived in North America, he travelled to personally observe the conditions and job prospects for emigrants arriving there.

EMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA.

The following information for the use of intending Emigrants, and of persons having superfluous money, and desirous to use it in bettering the condition of the poor of the United Kingdom, is founded on personal experience and observation.

I sailed from Liverpool to New York on the 27th October, 1850, as a steerage passenger, in the packet ship "Washington," in company with 933 fellow passengers, providing myself with the usual emigrant's fare, and cooking my own provisions; and afterwards travelled 10,500 miles, within the limits of the United States and Canada, for the express purpose of ascertaining, by personal observation, the requirements of emigrants on board ship, and their prospects of employment in different parts of those countries. My journal of the voyage was printed in 1851 by order of the House of Commons, and may be had through any bookseller, price three half-pence. Paper 198—51. To such persons as desire further information, I recommend J. O'Hanlon's Irish Emigrant's Guide, price 1s., which may be had, on personal application only, at the Emigrant Society's Office, Northumberland-buildings, Dublin, or which I am ready to send free by post on receipt of twelve postage stamps, directed, before the 30th April, to 5, Whitehall-yard, London, and after that time to Post Office, Dublin.

The Colonization Circular of the Commissioners of Emigration, price 9d., will also give much useful information.

The advantages of emigration to North America, rather than to Australia, wages being about the same in both countries, are as follows:—

1. Because, while the lowest expense of passage for *one* person to Australia is £15, six persons can often get for less than that sum to North America; and, while the *one* in Australia can earn the means of sending for *one* relation, the *six* in America can earn the means of sending for *thirty-six* of their relations, and even more, for they will lose five months less time in their own voyage out and the voyage home of their money letters.

2. Because in North America a very large number of emigrants are much more sure of finding employment, owing to their being a much larger resident population to give employment: since all the Australian Colonies, Van-Dieman's Land, and New Zealand, put together, do not contain much over, 350,000 inhabitants, including natives, and between twenty and thirty thousand convicts, whereas the population of North America exceeds already 26,000,000.

3. Because the price of land is far cheaper. The United States hold out some further inducements than Canada, among which I will only mention two, namely:—

1. That wages are higher in all parts of the United States than in almost any part of Canada, and the winters are less long and severe, consequently there is a more certain prospect of constant employment the year round.

2. That, while the lowest price of the *worst* Government land in Upper Canada, which is the only part of Canada worth emigrating to, is 6s. 7d. per acre; in Australia, £1 per acre; the price of the *best* Government land in the United States is only 5s. 3d. per acre.

The best parts of North America for emigrants to go to are the peninsula of Upper Canada between Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron, the country back of Toronto, the State of Ohio, Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, Indiana, and the more thickly settled parts of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin. In all these States, except Iowa, railroads and other public works are being carried on extensively, and Iowa will, no doubt, soon begin.

The usual wages throughout the United States and the Canadian Peninsula for servant girls are from four to eight dollars a month, besides their board, a dollar being equal to 4s. 2d. *Newly arrived* emigrants must not expect four dollars, and good cooks may, in *large* houses, after a time get as much as twelve dollars. The wages of farm labourers, in addition to board, lodging, and washing, vary from eight to eighteen dollars per month. Daily wages on public works throughout all parts of the United States are one dollar a day, or more, in summer, and from 3s. to 3s. 6d. in winter. Board and lodging cost, usually about 2 dollars a week, varying from 1½ to 3 dollars a week. The wages

REVEREND ANTHONY MCINTYRE DIARY

Diary kept by Reverend Anthony McIntyre recording visits to the poor in central Belfast. McIntyre was employed by the Unitarian (Non-Subscribing Presbyterian) Domestic Mission to the Poor of Belfast from the 1830s onwards. Each day, he recorded details about the streets and homes that he visited, along with the names of the occupants. The diary records vividly the condition of the poor and reports to the committee of the Belfast

Domestic Mission (attached to Rosemary Street Presbyterian Church) on day schools, Sunday schools, mission services, work of the Ladies Committee, provision of charity, etc. A full transcription of the volume is available on the PRONI eCatalogue. The diary is part of the papers of Belfast businessman and prominent Unitarian, William John Campbell Allen and his wife, Isabella.

(1)
 1853. Diary of visits to the poor of Belfast
 Aug 25. Visited in Palmers Court. Found that
 several had asked no plan of washing.
 The reasons assigned for some instances
 were inability and want of clothes. The latter the
 more common. I asked a young woman in
 No. 1. who had a sickly child on her knee,
 and who was diligently engaged in spinning,
 how much she could earn in the week at
 that work - she replied from eighteen pence to
 two shillings. I inquired if that was only
 support you have for yourself and child?
 Answer, yes; that is all, and this child is
 very unwell this long time and greatly
 keeps me back - is seldom off my knee
 or out of my arms. I left cards and
 promised to call again.

— 26th Visited in Talbot Street, Talbot Court
 off Grattan Street. This latter is a small
 place containing only a few houses. My object
 in entering it was to visit an old woman
 whom I had on the previous day and on
 whom I had promised to call. It being the
 hour appointed - she was standing, at the
 entrance of the Court, waiting for me.
 She conducted me to the room where she lodged,
 which was nearly empty of any thing in
 the shape of furniture. The old woman
 pointed to a small bundle of apparel
 laid in a corner of the room which she

entered into conversation
 man who was in
 to understand that
 yesterday a widow, about
 of support spinning,
 to two pence in
 all spinning in youth
 a widow & about
 children to order
 begging.
 years ago in the
 ward under the
 has to pay for
 with Mary Kelly
 into the room -
 in this apartment
 can not live
 keep in this place
 young woman
 id, Mrs. Lee, some
 lar, five months
 him since, has
 either from the
 has been out of
 on being asked
 of that time.
 to security till
 in the future?
 will me as quite
 truly and

Document Ref: D552/B/3/5/11

c. 1854-1856

CAPTURING THE CRIMEAN WAR

An envelope of Crimean War photographs, presumably deriving from General Andrew Nugent, who served in the Crimea as a young officer. The Crimean War was fought from October 1853 to February 1856 by an alliance of Britain, France, Turkey and Sardinia against Russia. These images were taken by James Robertson, deemed one of the first war photographers, who

was employed under Queen Victoria. They showcase some of the earliest types of photographs held by PRONI, as well as serving as a fascinating documentation of mid-nineteenth century warfare. These photographs, one close-up of an infantry camp and the other showing the camp based near Kamiesh, conveyed to the public authentic images of war for the first time.



Document Ref: D1854/5/1/6

c. 1856-1860

THE SEEDY KNIFE GRINDER

Photograph album containing black and white photographs taken by Hugh, 5th Earl Annesley of Castlewellan, Co. Down. He was one of the pioneers of amateur photography in Ireland, with work spanning c.1855 to c.1880s. Annesley's best work as a photographer is regarded to be as a skilled manipulator of the wet-collodion process.

Pictured is a copy of his photograph 'The Seedy Knife Grinder' at Aldershot. The knife grinder was a street merchant who sharpened any type of blade using a grinding wheel. The Annesley collection is undoubtedly one the largest and most important collections of early photographs in PRONI's custody.



8

"The Seedy Knife grinder."

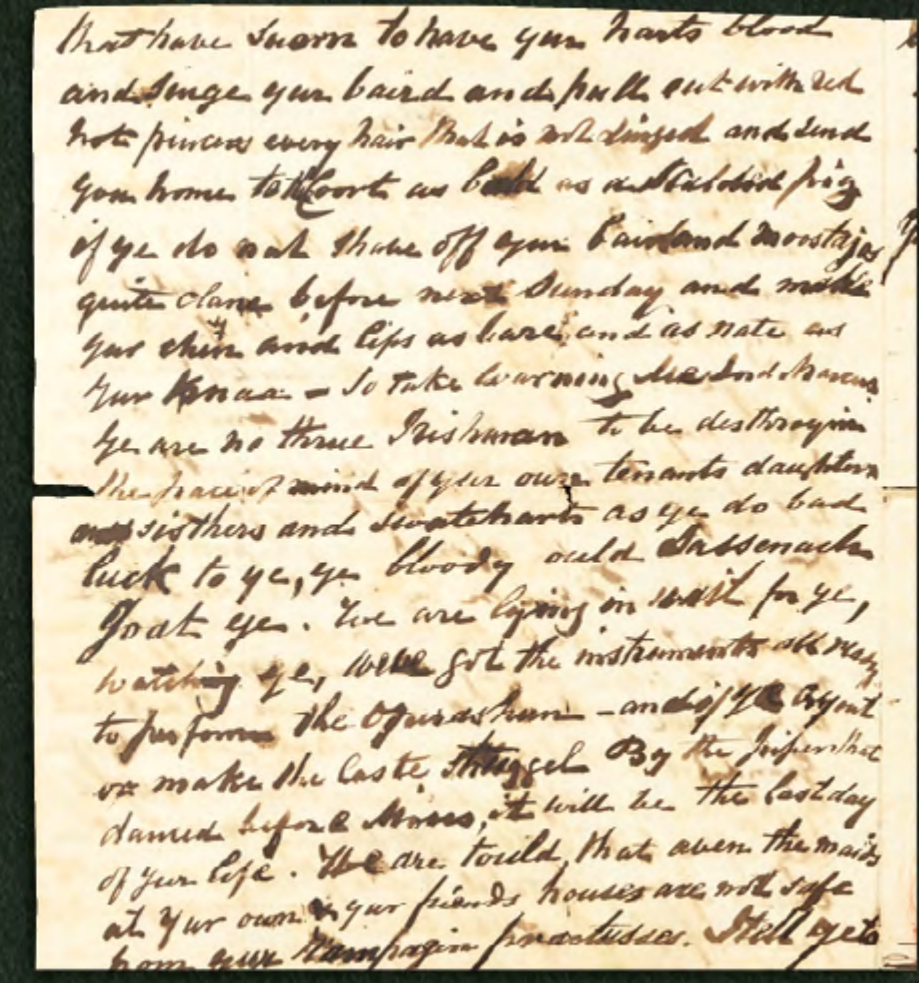
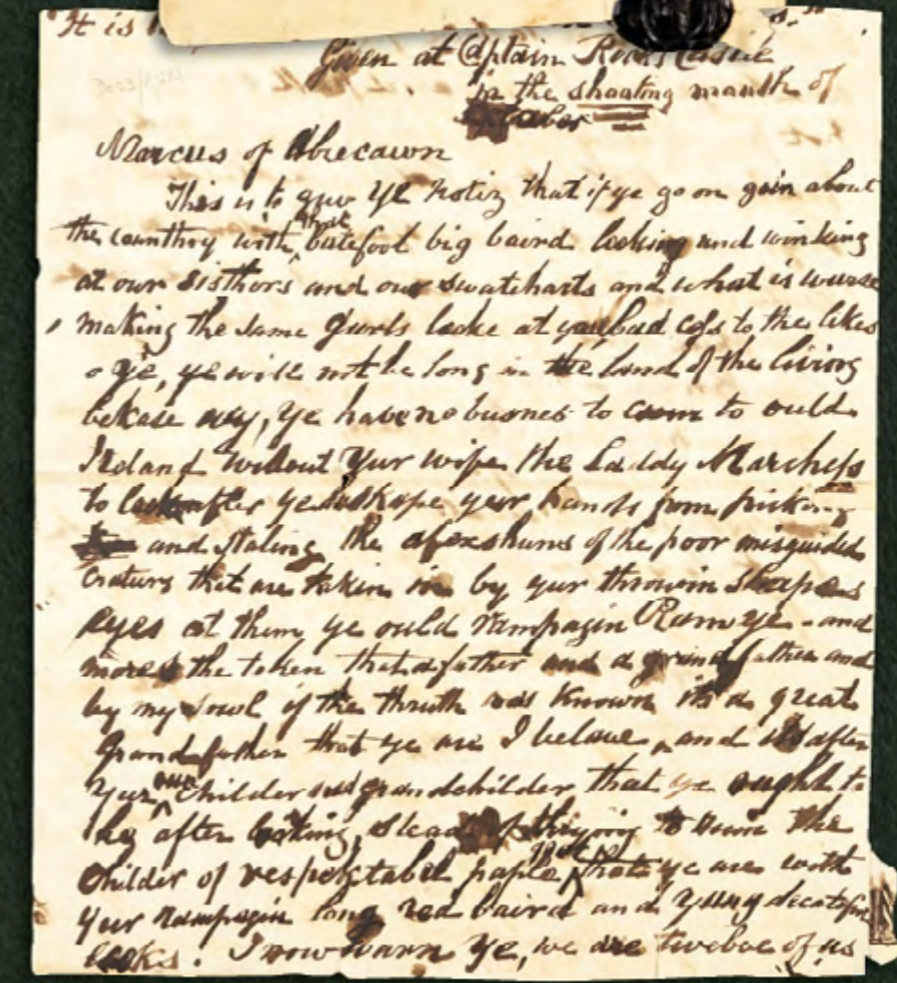
Document Ref: D623/A/283/1

c. 1860s

THREATENING LETTER TO THE MARQUESS OF ABERCORN

Threatening letter to James Abercorn, 2nd Marquess of Abercorn (later elevated to 1st Duke of Abercorn in 1868) at Baronscourt, Newtown Stewart, Co. Tyrone. The author writes "I tell you to shave off that dangerous gurl ruinin baird or lave the cunthry at once - if ye don't do one or the other and that pretty quick see what you are to expect - chuse baird or no baird, yur baird or yur life...". This threat was made against the Marquess

of Abercorn by 12 of his tenants. They described him as a "rampaging ram" with long red beard and young deceitful looks and accused him of "lookin and winking at our sisthors and our swateharts". The magnitude of the threat is reinforced by illustrations of a skull, crossbones, coffin and gravestone. Abercorn was a significant political figure, serving as Lord Lieutenant twice, 1866-68 and 1874-76.



Document Ref: BG/5/L/1

1864-1880

BALLYMONEY VACCINATION REGISTER

Register of cases of successful vaccinations in the district of Castlequarter, Ballymoney, Co. Antrim. The register records details of the names of vaccinated children, age at time of vaccination, date of successful vaccination, and name and residence of the father or mother of the child. In total, the register records 2,000 successful injections.

Vaccinations for this period were compulsory and were used to treat smallpox which killed approximately 30% of those who contracted the disease. The registers are examples of name-rich sources which can be used by family historians as substitutes for destroyed 19th century census records.

County of *Antrim* Union of *Ballymoney* District of *Castlequarter*

Register of Cases of Successful Vaccination.

No.	Name of Child successfully Vaccinated.	Age at time of Vaccination.	By whom Vaccinated.	Date of Certificate of Successful Vaccination.	Residence at time of Vaccination.	Name and Residence of Father, Mother, or Person in charge of Child.	Number of Entry of Child's Birth in the Register of Births.	Signature of Registrar and Date of Entry.
1	<i>Hugh Murray</i>	<i>3 Months</i>	<i>W. L. Moore</i>	<i>27th April 1864</i>	<i>Boylehall</i>	<i>William Murray of Boylehall Mrs. Murray of Boylehall</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>W. L. Moore 11th May 1864</i>
2	<i>James Baird</i>	<i>3 Months</i>	<i>W. L. Moore</i>	<i>29th April 1865</i>	<i>Boylehall</i>	<i>George Baird Esq. Boylehall</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>W. L. Moore 29th April 1865</i>
3	<i>Elizabeth Cairns</i>	<i>5 Months</i>	<i>W. L. Moore</i>	<i>29th April 1865</i>	<i>Boylehall</i>	<i>James Cairns Esq. Boylehall</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>W. L. Moore 29th April 1865</i>
4	<i>Anna Doney</i>	<i>2 Years</i>	<i>W. L. Moore</i>	<i>2nd May 1865</i>	<i>W. L. Moore</i>	<i>John Doney Esq. W. L. Moore</i>		<i>W. L. Moore 3rd May 1865</i>
5	<i>Alexander Stewart</i>	<i>1 Month</i>	<i>W. L. Moore</i>	<i>10th May 1865</i>	<i>Boylehall</i>	<i>David Stewart Esq. Boylehall</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>W. L. Moore 12th May 1865</i>
6	<i>Anneline McSpate</i>	<i>6 Months</i>	<i>W. L. Moore</i>	<i>17th May 1865</i>	<i>Cumagrove</i>	<i>Robert McSpate Esq. Cumagrove</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>W. L. Moore 17th May 1865</i>
7	<i>Henry McGill</i>	<i>2 Years</i>	<i>W. L. Moore</i>	<i>17th May 1865</i>	<i>Libur</i>	<i>John McGill Esq. Libur</i>		<i>W. L. Moore 17th May 1865</i>
8	<i>George Cairns</i>	<i>18 Months</i>	<i>W. L. Moore</i>	<i>18th May 1865</i>	<i>Libur</i>	<i>David Cairns Esq. Libur</i>		<i>W. L. Moore 18th May 1865</i>
9	<i>Margaret Blackman</i>	<i>7 Months</i>	<i>W. L. Moore</i>	<i>18th May 1865</i>	<i>Ballymoney</i>	<i>William Blackman Esq. Ballymoney</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>W. L. Moore 18th May 1865</i>
10	<i>James McSpate</i>	<i>11 Months</i>	<i>W. L. Moore</i>	<i>18th May 1865</i>	<i>Ballymoney</i>	<i>Robert McSpate Esq. Ballymoney</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>W. L. Moore 18th May 1865</i>

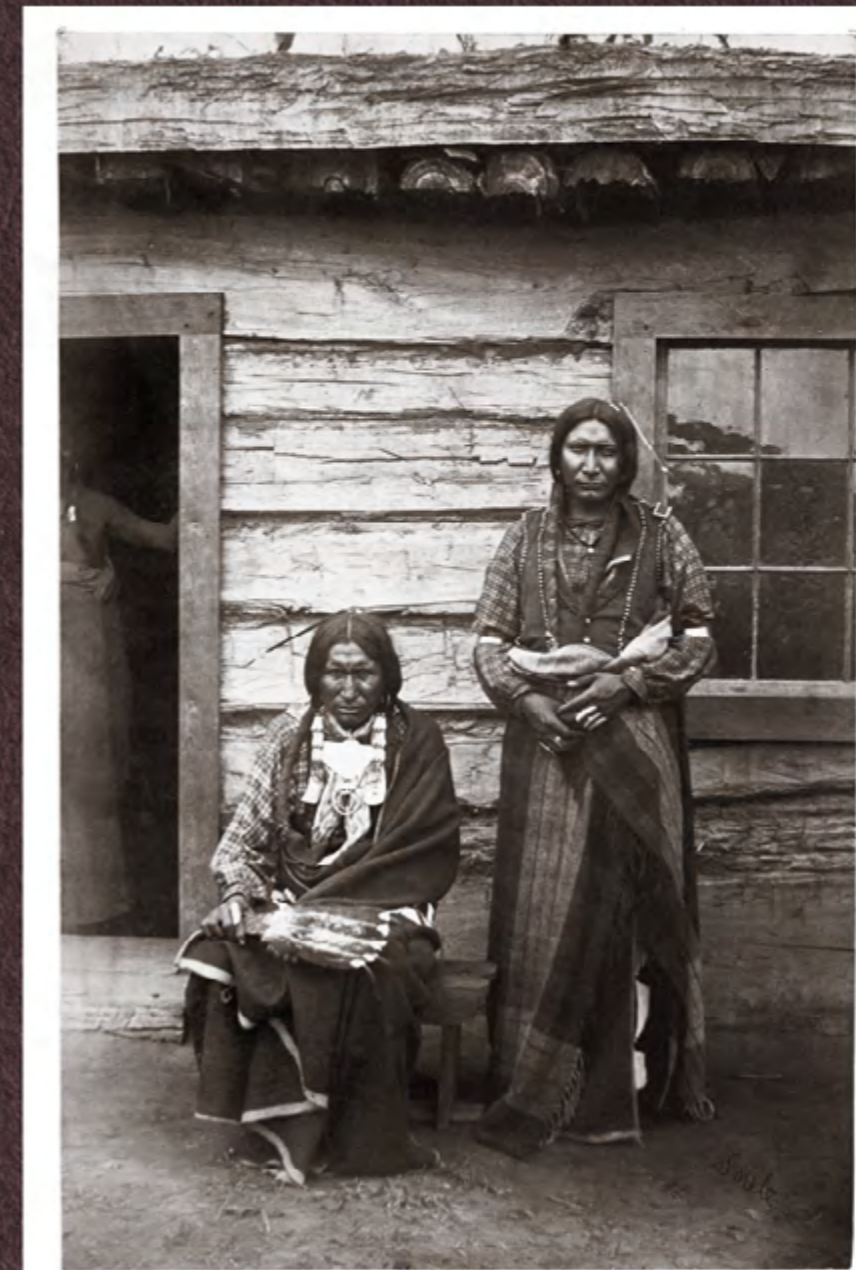
Document Ref: D2778/1/1

1869-1870

THOMAS WORKMAN'S TRAVEL DIARY

Travel journal of a trip to North America made by Thomas Workman of Belfast, best known for his work as an entomologist and arachnologist. This journal describes the voyage on S.S. Nestorian from Derry~Londonderry to Canada and then his travels in Canada and the eastern and southern states of America – Michigan, Virginia, the Carolinas, Louisiana. It also features hand painted watercolour images

and photographs illustrating his trip. Included with these photographs are portraits of native American individuals and communities and snapshots that were originally intended to combine to make stereoscopic photographs. This document highlights the journey of one man's expedition to Canada and the United States. One of many voices in PRONI's archive which tells the story of the voyager and their experiences abroad.



APACHE INDIANS
- WASHING POTS AND MAKING MUSH
- Camp of Little Raven



Document Ref: D2194/41/10

c. 1870

IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BUILDINGS

Architectural drawing from the records of Young & Mackenzie for the Assembly Buildings of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland at Fisherwick Place, Belfast. Young & Mackenzie, the Chartered Architects firm, were based in Donegall Square West from 1825 to 1937. The collection comprises over 12,000 documents, volumes, plans and drawings. The gothic structure boasts a 40m high clock tower and a bell tower housing

Belfast's only operational peal of 12 bells. The building was officially opened by George Campbell, 8th Duke of Argyll and brother-in-law of King Edward VII, at the start of the 1905 General Assembly Week. The collection is significant to PRONI as a rich source for architectural history. The cultural interests of the Young family are also heavily documented in the papers.



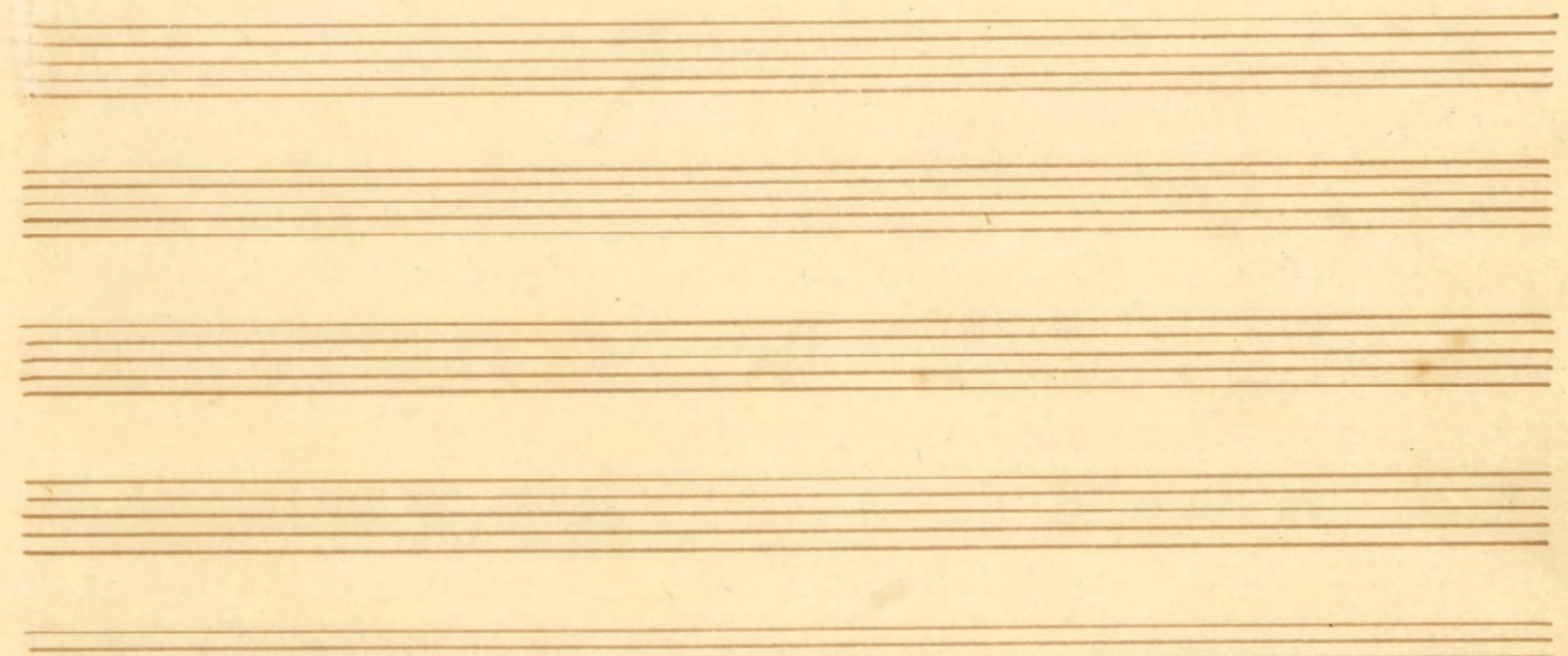
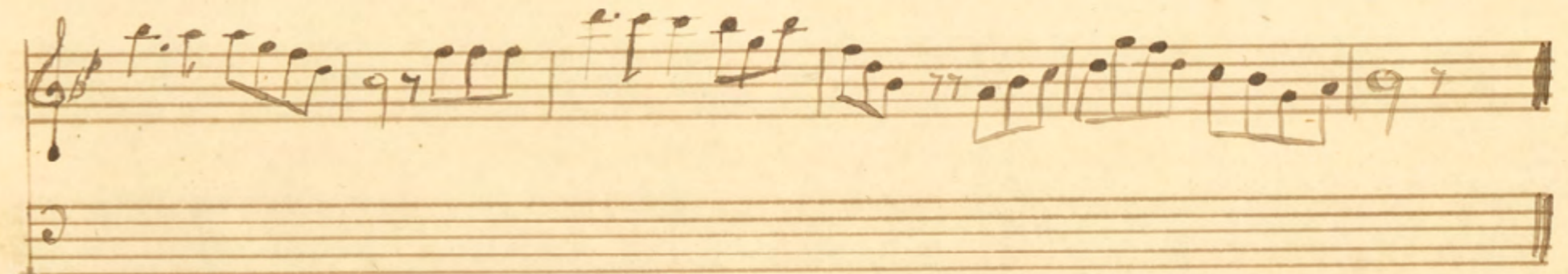
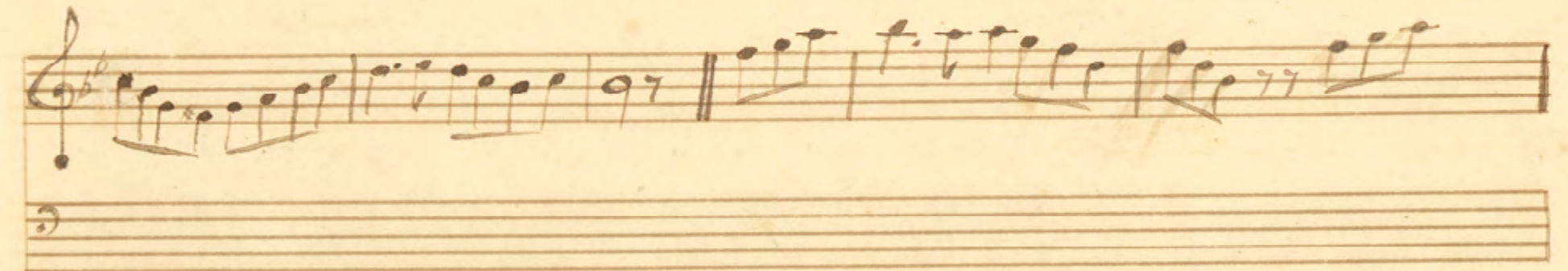
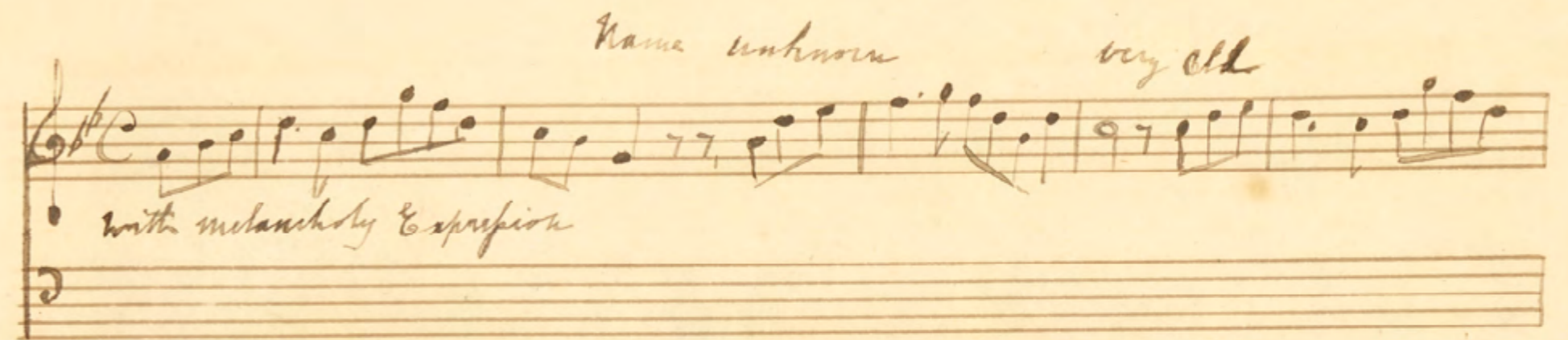
Document Ref: D4585/1/1

c. 1850-1922

'LONDONDERRY AIR' MANUSCRIPT

Music manuscript of Miss Theodosia Ross of Co. Down. Miss Ross was the sister of Jane Ross, an Irish folk music collector from Limavady, who first collected the tune now known as the Londonderry Air. In 1855, renowned music collector, George Petrie,

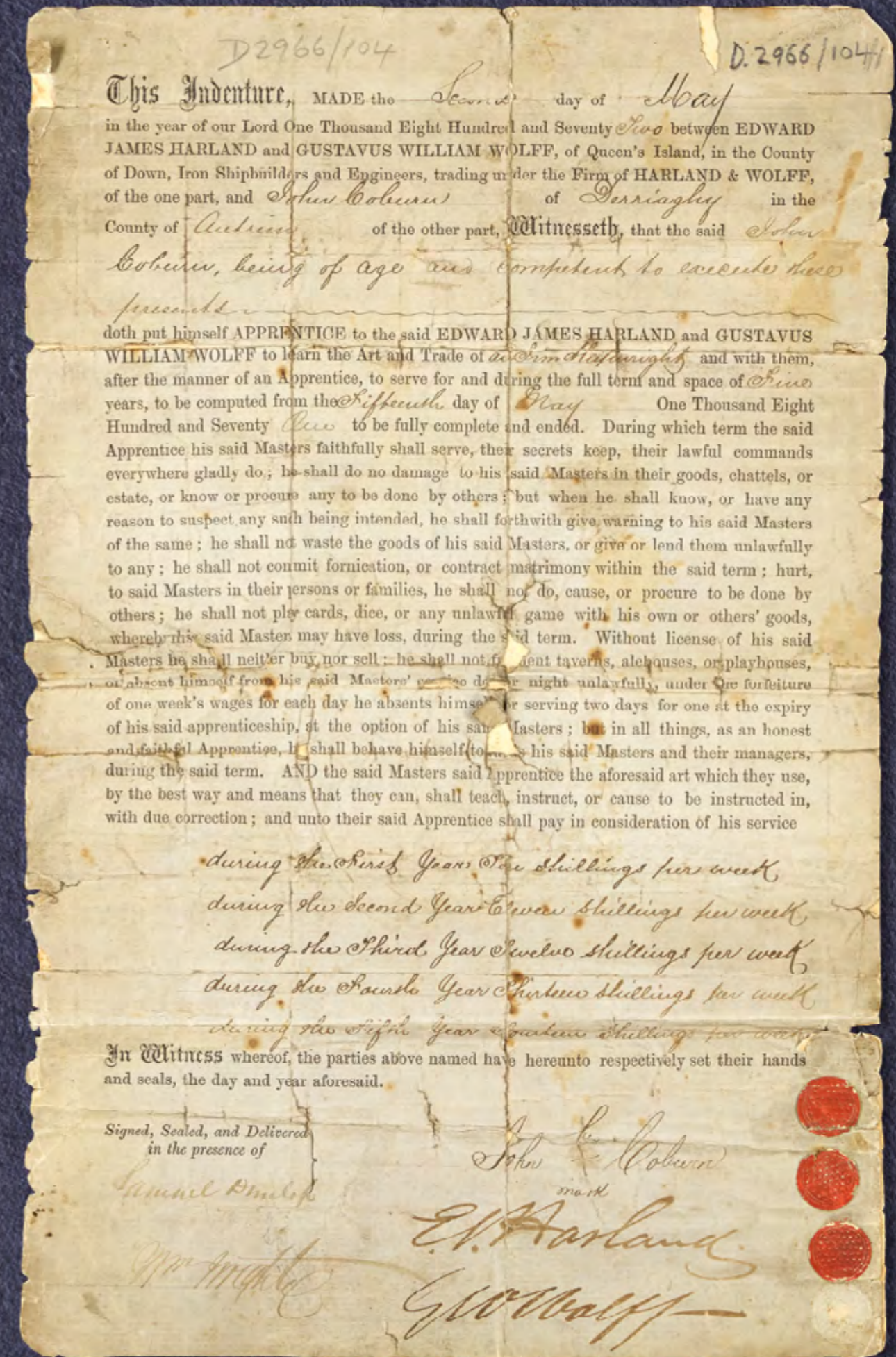
included the air collected by Jane Ross in his 1855 book, *The Ancient Music of Ireland*. This manuscript contains a copy of the collected tune but at this time it was titled only as 'Name Unknown - Very old'.



HARLAND & WOLFF APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURE

Harland & Wolff Apprenticeship Indenture for John Coburn, Derriaghy, Co. Antrim. This indenture is signed by both partners, Edward James Harland and Gustav Wilhelm Wolff. The document includes terms of Coburn's five-year employment and details of his salary. Amongst the conditions of the indenture were faithfully serving his masters and keeping their secrets as well as agreeing,

'not to damage or waste materials or goods belonging to his employers'. The playing of 'cards, dice or any unlawful game' were not permitted, as was the frequenting 'taverns, alehouses or playhouses'. The apprenticeship records comprise a series of name rich resources, invaluable due to the absence of other employee records for the period.



D2966/104 D. 2966/104/1
This Indenture, MADE the 10th day of May
in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Two between EDWARD
JAMES HARLAND and GUSTAVUS WILLIAM WOLFF, of Queen's Island, in the County
of Down, Iron Shipbuilders and Engineers, trading under the Firm of HARLAND & WOLFF,
of the one part, and John Coburn of Derriaghy in the
County of Antrim of the other part, Witnesseth, that the said
Coburn, being of age and competent to execute the

doth put himself APPRENTICE to the said EDWARD JAMES HARLAND and GUSTAVUS
WILLIAM WOLFF to learn the Art and Trade of *an Iron Shipbuilder* and with them,
after the manner of an Apprentice, to serve for and during the full term and space of *Five*
years, to be computed from the *Tenth* day of *May* One Thousand Eight
Hundred and Seventy *Two* to be fully complete and ended. During which term the said
Apprentice his said Masters faithfully shall serve, their secrets keep, their lawful commands
everywhere gladly do; he shall do no damage to his said Masters in their goods, chattels, or
estate, or know or procure any to be done by others; but when he shall know, or have any
reason to suspect any such being intended, he shall forthwith give warning to his said Masters
of the same; he shall not waste the goods of his said Masters, or give or lend them unlawfully
to any; he shall not commit fornication, or contract matrimony within the said term; hurt,
to said Masters in their persons or families, he shall not do, cause, or procure to be done by
others; he shall not play cards, dice, or any unlawful game with his own or others' goods,
whereby his said Master may have loss, during the said term. Without license of his said
Masters he shall neither buy nor sell; he shall not frequent taverns, alehouses, or playhouses,
or absent himself from his said Masters' premises at any night unlawfully, under the forfeiture
of one week's wages for each day he absents himself or serving two days for one at the expiry
of his said apprenticeship, at the option of his said Masters; but in all things, as an honest
and faithful Apprentice, he shall behave himself to his said Masters and their managers,
during the said term. AND the said Masters said Apprentice the aforesaid art which they use,
by the best way and means that they can, shall teach, instruct, or cause to be instructed in,
with due correction; and unto their said Apprentice shall pay in consideration of his service

during the First Year Ten shillings per week
during the Second Year Eleven shillings per week
during the Third Year Twelve shillings per week
during the Fourth Year Thirteen shillings per week
during the Fifth Year Fourteen shillings per week

In Witness whereof, the parties above named have hereunto respectively set their hands
and seals, the day and year aforesaid.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered
in the presence of

Samuel Smith

John Coburn
mark

E. J. Harland

G. W. Wolff



Document Ref: D4131/F/6

1880-1882

EIRA IN THE ARCTIC

Photograph album titled 'Eira', bearing the inscription, 'From B[enjamin]. Leigh Smith to Sir Henry Gore-Booth in grateful remembrance of assistance afforded to the crew of the 'Eira' in the Polar Seas'. The photographs are from the papers of the Gore-Booth family of Lissadell House, Sligo. This album contains photographs of the ships: 'Kara', the 'Eira', their crews and the Polar Sea. 'Eira' was built at the Scottish shipyard

of Stephen & Forbes at Peterhead as a three-masted, steam-equipped screw barquentine (schooner) from 1879 to 1880. 'Eira' was designed along the lines of the whaler 'Hope and Windward'. These photographs, showing both ship and crew, are significant given the subsequent sinking of the 'Eira'. An Arctic vessel, built for Benjamin Leigh Smith, was crushed by the ice and sank off Cape Flora, Franz Josef Land, on 21 August 1881.



Document Ref: D4231/A/1

12 August 1885

WEIR EMIGRANT LETTERS

The first in a series of hundreds of letters belonging to a pair of teenage sisters, Anne and Isabella Weir, who emigrated from Fermanagh to the United States in the mid-1880s. This letter was written by the Weirs' local rector, Reverend A. Williamson, wishing them 'God speed and every blessing in the distant land they are going to' and

vouches for their character. The Weir sisters spend roughly 10 years in America, meeting family members who had already emigrated, describing the work they did as young emigrants and the people that they met along their journey. Their letters cover subjects ranging from romance to religion and politics.

God speed, and every blessing
in the distant land they are
going to - I shall be always
glad to hear of their welfare

A. Williamson -
Rector of Magheraculmonee
Diocese of Clogher

Ardesp. Kesh. Fermanagh
12th August 1885

I have known Isabella and
Anne Weir for many years past
as daughters of a most respectable
family of my Parishioners, & regu-
lar attendants at my Sunday
School and Church, and have
a very high esteem for them
both as well disposed & high-
principled young persons -

It is with great regret that
I have heard of their being
about to leave my Parish, and
most sincerely do I wish them

Document Ref: D1327/21/1

1886-1889

THE POLITICAL CARTOONS OF TOM MERRY

Volume of political cartoons by 'Tom Merry', the pen name of British cartoonist, political satirist and performer, William Meham. Merry was best known for his contributions to the *St Stephen's Review*, a weekly magazine lampooning political issues of the day and which was published from 1883-92.

Subjects covered by the cartoons included

the First Home Rule Bill of 1886, the Parnell Commission hearings of 1888-89 that exonerated Parnell from involvement with murders in 1882, and the Liberal Party Prime Minister, William Gladstone, portrayed as a second Guy Fawkes. This volume is part of the Ulster Unionist Council archive.



Document Ref: D2889/P/3/1

c. 1890

BELFAST ROPEWORK COMPANY BROCHURE

Booklet produced by the Marcus Ward Company for the Belfast Ropework Company in the late 19th Century. The Belfast Ropework Company was established in the 1870s and by the time that this booklet was produced, was one of the largest manufacturers of rope and twine in the world. The rope business increased in size to support the burgeoning shipbuilding industry, and it was no coincidence that Gustav Wolff

of Harland & Wolff was chairman of Belfast Ropework Co. This booklet not only includes photographs of the various processes and machinery used in rope making, but also photographs of those who were employed by the Ropework Company at work. It notes: '... we feel, indeed, much pride in recording the details of a comparatively young and special industry like this, which has grown to gigantic proportions in such a short time'.



Document Ref: ANT/1/2/C/2/64

1892

CUSHENDALL MURDER CASE

Court file detailing a murder committed in Cushendall, Co. Antrim by Sarah McAllister with the assistance of her nine-year-old daughter, Mary. The pair were charged with the murder of a four-year-old child, Edward O'Hara, and making other children in the village violently sick with sweets poisoned with 'white arsenic'. Sarah McAllister was found to be 'insane' and was removed to

the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum while her daughter, Mary, was taken in by a local clergyman who arranged to place her in an orphanage or industrial school. Selected by Dr Elaine Farrell of Queen's University Belfast, this document is just one of thousands of court files which are held by PRONI, some dating from the beginning of the 18th century.

1

PETTY SESSIONS (IRELAND) ACT, 1851, 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 93. 5

(FORM Ab) DEPOSITION OF A WITNESS.

The Deponent at the Prosecution of
S. R. Carter Esq District Inspector
of the Prisoners
P. J. Condon Esq Barrister at Law

Complainant
Sarah McAllister and Mary McAllister
Defendant
Cushendall in the County of Antrim

Petty Sessions District of Cushendall,
County of Antrim.

19 AUG 92

The Deposition of Edward O'Hara
of Cushendall taken
in the presence and hearing of Sarah McAllister and Mary McAllister
who stand charged that The Daughter Mary on 19th July 1892 at Cushendall
in the County of Antrim, gave Edward O'Hara some sweet
which caused his death and the Mother Sarah was
Accessary to the Act

The Deponent saith on his oath that My son Edward O'Hara died
this morning and I believe his death was caused
by poison in some sweet given by Mary McAllister
aged about 9 years and I believe his Mother Sarah McAllister prepared
and desired the Child to give said sweets to my
son and other children who are now more or less
ill from the effects of eating them

[Signature]

Document Ref: D1385/3

1900-1915

SCRAPBOOK OF RAYMOND BROWNE-LECKY

Scrapbook of well-known actor, musician and female impersonator, Raymond Browne-Lecky of Ecclesville House, Fintona, Co. Tyrone. Included in this scrapbook are photographs, programmes (hand-painted ones too!) and newspaper cuttings relating to performances from 1900-15. Christened Raymond Saville Connolly de Montmorency Browne-Lecky (1881-1961), he was born into a life of privilege and inherited a substantial income

from his family estate. Browne-Lecky was a versatile musician who could play the violin, piano and drums. He was renowned for charitable works and his company regularly participated in fundraising concerts including entertainment for the aid of families of soldiers and sailors during the First World War. On his death, he left considerable sums to charities that supported the arts.



Document Ref: LR1/561/1/A/1-19

1904-1935

TURBARY RIGHTS

Tenant memorial in respect of turbary rights (an ancient right to cut turf, or peat for fuel) and map of turbary plots on the Mercers Estate in Swatragh and the nearby Lismoyle townland, Co. Londonderry. The Worshipful Company of Mercers are one of the twelve great livery companies of London who planted estates in

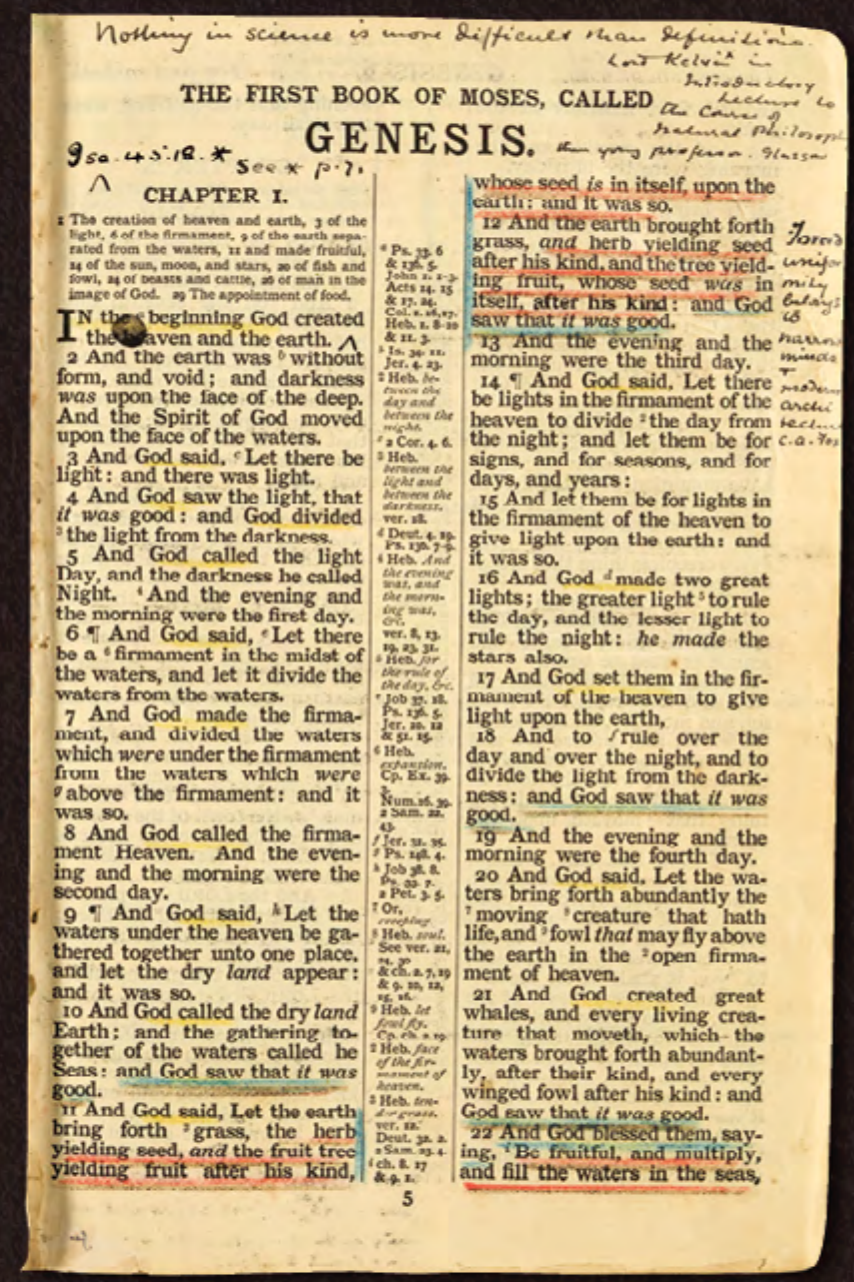
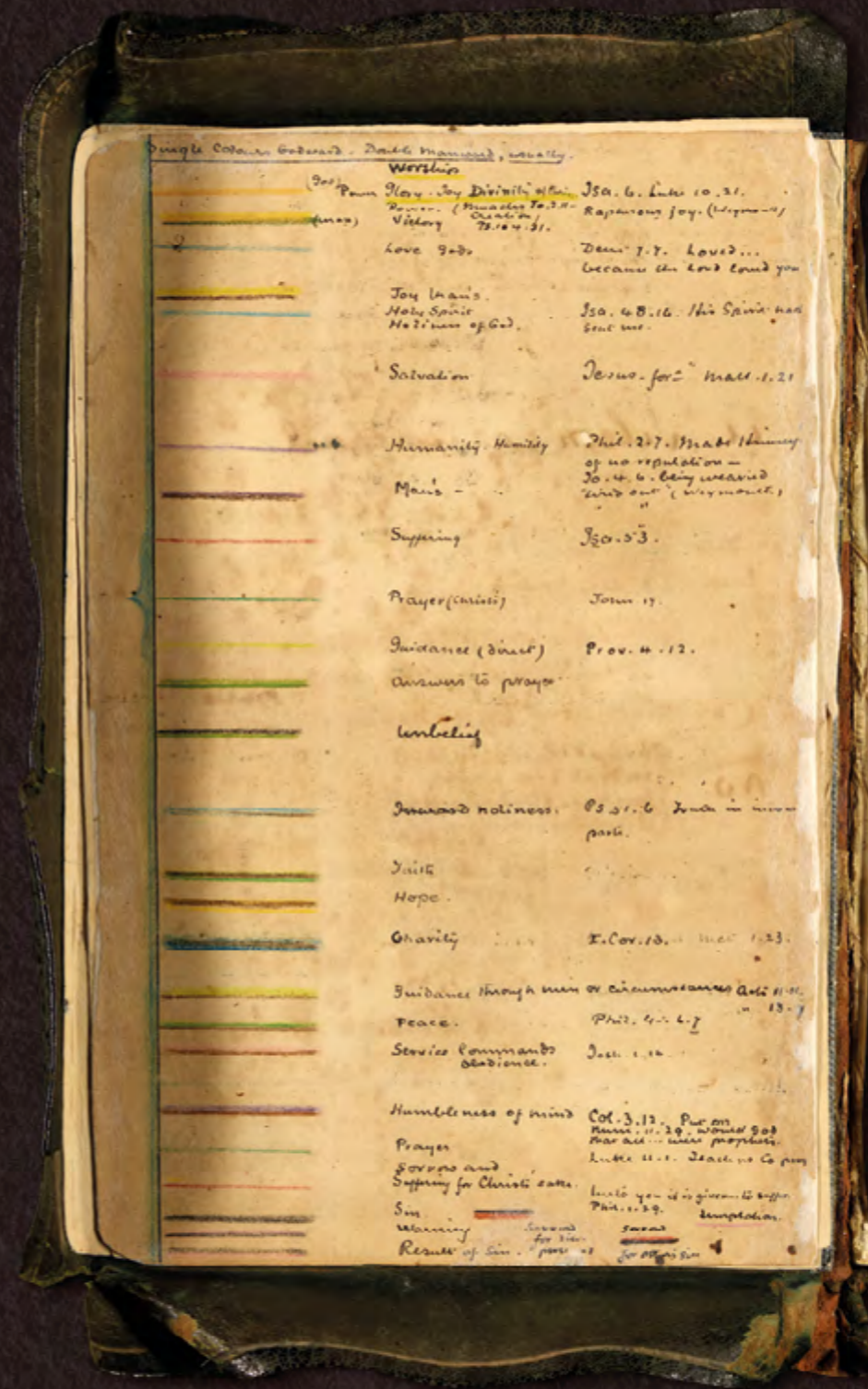
Co. Londonderry during the early 17th century. This document is part of the Land Registry collection which is one of the largest archives in PRONI containing over 50,000 items. The Land Registry papers record changes in ownership and occupancy of land in Ireland brought about by a number of Land Acts dating from 1870 onwards.



AMY CARMICHAEL'S BIBLE

Annotated Bible belonging to Amy Carmichael, a Christian missionary and founder of the Dohnavur Fellowship. Carmichael was born in Millisle, Co. Down in 1867 but by the end of the 19th century was living in Southern India and dedicating her time to working with young girls and women. At Dohnavur in Tamil Nadu, Carmichael

established a village complex consisting of an orphanage, nurseries and schools where she remained for the rest of her life. An inscription in her Bible notes: 'These children are dear to me, be a mother to them, and more than a mother. Watch over them tenderly, be just and kind.' Annotated bibles can often provide unique details for family history.



Document Ref: D1422/B/7/4, 5, 78

c. 1910-1920

PHOTOGRAPHS OF SION MILLS

Photographs from the Herbert F. Cooper glass plate negatives collection showcasing the interior and exterior of Herdmans' Mill in Sion Mills, Co. Tyrone. Sion Mills was laid out as a model linen village by the Herdman brothers, James, John and George, to serve the workers at their water-powered flax spinning mill. The mill opened in 1835 and operated until 2004. The flax spinning mill, built on the banks of the River Mourne employed up to 1,200 workers at one point. These photographs are significant to PRONI

as they showcase aspects of employment in the linen industry in the west of Ulster. Cooper was an English-born commercial photographer whose studio was based in Strabane, Co. Tyrone. Cooper's photographs cover a wide range of subjects across the counties of Tyrone, Donegal and beyond, including street scenes, political meetings and Ulster Volunteer demonstrations. Glass plate photography was a very popular medium that preceded photographic film for taking photographs.



Document Ref: LA/7/8/HF/3

13 May 1912

STREET SCENES IN BELFAST CITY

Photographs by Alexander Hogg depicting Belfast streets prior to demolition or otherwise affected by improvement schemes undertaken by the Belfast Corporation under the Belfast Improvement Order 1910 and the Belfast Corporation Act 1911. Hogg was born in March 1870 near Saintfield, Co. Down. He took up photography at an early age – his earliest surviving photograph is dated 1884. In 1901, he set up as a

professional 'photographer, lanternist, and cinematographer' in Trinity Street, Belfast. Although focused on the properties, the photographs contain an interesting record of street life in inner city Belfast before and during the early years of the First World War. Most include people, particularly children, generally arranged in groups in the foreground of the scene.



STANLEY STREET AREA
GROSVENOR ROAD NOS 4, 20A, & 5 ON PLAN

HARLAND & WOLFF MANAGING DIRECTORS MINUTES

Minutes of a meeting of the Managing Directors of Harland & Wolff dated the 7 May 1912, just a few weeks following the sinking of the S.S. Titanic after a collision with an iceberg on its maiden voyage.

'...it was the unanimous desire of those present that their heartfelt sorrow at the calamity and the sad loss of life involved...'

The minutes include a list of the firm's representatives and employees who lost their lives in the disaster.

"Mr Thomas Andrews Jr, Managing Director
Mr R Chisholm, Ship Draughtsman
Mr W.H.M Parr, Assistant Manager,
Electrical Department
Mr A.W. Frost, Foreman Fitter
Mr R Knight, Leading Hand Fitter
Ennis H Watson, Apprentice Wireman
Alfred Cunningham, Apprentice Fitter
Francis Parkes, Apprentice Plumber
William Campbell, Apprentice Joiner".

Meeting of Managing Directors held at the Registered Office of the Company on the seventh day of May 1912

Present: Mr Kompter (in the Chair)
Mr Cunningham, Mr Dickenson and Mr Payne

This being the first meeting since definite particulars had been received relative to the disaster to the S.S. Titanic through collision with an iceberg in the Atlantic on the night of the 14th April on her maiden voyage, it was the unanimous desire of those present that their heartfelt sorrow at the calamity and the sad loss of life involved should be placed on record, especially the loss of their esteemed colleague Mr Andrews; and it was decided to send a message to his wife and also to his father and mother, the Right Hon Thomas Andrews and Mr Andrews, expressing sympathy with them in their great bereavement and heavy affliction. They feel that not only has the firm lost a valued and promising leader, but the City an upright and capable citizen, who, had he lived, would have taken a still more conspicuous place in the industrial and commercial world. They trust the sorrow of his relatives will be mitigated to some extent by their consciousness of the universal admiration evoked by his heroic and self-sacrificing conduct by which many were saved who, for his efforts and influence, would have perished.

The Managing Directors also desired to express their deep regret at the loss of their other representatives, who, from all the reports

received, did their duty faithfully and fearlessly to the last; and it was decided to convey this expression of regret and sympathy to their nearest relatives, the list of those lost being as follows, not one of the firm's representatives on the vessel having survived:-

Mr Thomas Andrews, Jr, Managing Director
Mr R Chisholm, Ship Draughtsman
Mr W.H.M Parr, Assistant Manager,
Electrical Department
Mr A.W. Frost, Foreman Fitter
Mr R Knight, Leading Hand Fitter
Ennis H Watson, Apprentice Wireman
Alfred Cunningham, Apprentice Fitter
Francis Parkes, Apprentice Plumber
William Campbell, Apprentice Joiner

Minutes of the Meeting held on the 16th April read and confirmed.

Report from the Accountant as to acci-
dents to employees and payments (on settlement or otherwise) in respect thereof for the month of April submitted, approved and ordered to be entered on the Minutes.

Report from the Contracts and Buying Department of the contracts entered into during the month of April submitted, approved and ordered to be entered on the Minutes.

The Cashier reported that Thomas Colvin, Holder up, who had been in receipt of an allowance of £13 per annum from the firm, died on the 15th April, and his name had been struck off the list of those

Document Ref: D1422/B/14/43

c. 1913

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ULSTER VOLUNTEERS

Photograph taken from a glass plate negative in the Herbert Cooper collection of members of the Ulster Volunteers on manoeuvres and undertaking rifle practice in 1913.

The Ulster Volunteers was a militia formed in 1912 by Ulster unionists determined to resist attempts by the British Government to impose Home Rule in Ulster.

Cooper was an English-born commercial photographer whose studio was based in Strabane, Co. Tyrone. Cooper's photographs cover a wide range of subjects across the counties of Tyrone, Donegal and beyond, including street scenes, political meetings and Ulster Volunteer demonstrations.



SUFFRAGETTE COURT CASE

A file of correspondence between Miss Mabel Small, a teacher at the Belfast Municipal Technical Institute (BMTI), and the principal of the BMTI following her arrest for breaking a window in the Old Town Hall, Belfast to draw attention to the women's suffrage campaign. Mabel Small: "As you will probably have seen an account in the papers of my arrest and imprisonment, I beg to inform you that after four days' hunger-and-thirst strike, I have been released under the Cat and Mouse Act,

and shall be at my duties at the Technical Institute on Monday as usual". The Cat and Mouse Act allowed for a temporary discharge of hunger striking suffragettes who were at risk of death. They could be recalled to prison later once their health had recovered. Miss Small kept her job but was arrested several times in the months after this for her militant actions as part of the Women's Social and Political Union.

7

DEMANDED.

U.S.

ARRIVES.

Saturday, ... landed at ...

THE ATTACK ON THE OLD TOWN HALL.

TWO MONTHS FOR A SUFFRAGETTE.

FIRMNESS OF SIR ANDREW NEWTON-BRADY.

Arising out of the attack on the Old Town Hall on Thursday night, when a window was broken by a suffragette, a case was heard on Saturday in the Custody Court, before Sir Andrew Newton-Brady, B.M., when a young woman named Mabel Small appeared in the dock, wearing a green costume and carrying in her hand a bunch of daffodils. The charge against the accused, who was described as a teacher in the Technical Institute, was that of maliciously damaging the window. Her address was given as 43, Marsden Gardens.

Constable Hoopie stated, in answer to Mr. Spiller, that when he was on duty at ten minutes past eleven o'clock on Thursday night near the Old Town Hall prisoner stopped him and asked him to direct her to Chichester Street. He did so, and as he saw her looking round at the windows of the building he became suspicious, and, hiding in a doorway, saw her come back in about ten minutes and throw a stone through one of the panes of glass. He immediately ran out and arrested her, and she told him that she was caught too soon, otherwise she would have smashed more.

Prisoner—How long did it take you to reach me from where you were?

Constable—Less than half a minute.

Were you near to me?—Very near by.

Did I struggle any or attempt to escape?—No.

Did you find anything on me?—In your handbag were four half-bricks.

What was found on them?—Different labels.

What was the message on the labels?—They were different.

At the request of the Resident Magistrate the constable here produced the bag and bricks, which were handed up to the Bench for inspection, and when Sir Andrew Newton-Brady was reading the labels prisoner asked him to read the messages out loud.

Sir Andrew—No, it is not necessary.

Prisoner—I think it is.

Sir Andrew—Well, I think it's not, and I am the Judge.

Prisoner—It certainly has to do with the case.

Sir Andrew—Call the next witness.

Robert McQuiston then entered the witness-box and proved the value of the window was £1 17s. The building was owned by Lord Londonderry.

Prisoner—Is there no other joint owner?

Witness—I could not say.

Prisoner—I was told the owners of the building were the Corporation.

Witness—I could not say.

Prisoner—And that the tenants were Lord Londonderry and Sir Edward Carson.

Witness—I could not say. I am here merely to prove the value of the glass.

This concluded the evidence, and when prisoner was asked had she anything to say she replied that she had a great deal, and also commenced to open out sheets of foolscap paper which contained her statement.

Sir Andrew Newton-Brady said he would listen to anything that was pertinent to the case, but not to anything else.

Prisoner then began with the words—

Finally, I deny your right to try me. Who put you there to judge women? The laws were made by men.

Sir Andrew (interrupting) said—You know perfectly well the risk you were taking when you—

Prisoner—Allow me.

Sir Andrew—No, I won't listen to you. I assume you knew the consequences of this act of which you were guilty.

Prisoner—It's my privilege to have a word to say.

Sir Andrew—You will be sentenced to two calendar months' imprisonment. Remove her.

Accused, who clutched the rail of the dock and attempted to proceed with her address, was hurried out to the cells.

43. Marsden Gardens /o D.C. Bell
4. Chichester Gardens
April 16: '14

To the Principal
Dear Sir

As you will probably have seen an account in the papers of my arrest and imprisonment, I beg to inform you that, after four days' hunger-and-thirst-strike, I have been released under the Cat and Mouse Act, and shall be at my duties at the Technical Institute, on Monday as usual.

Yours faithfully, Mabel Small.

Document Ref: D1250/1

20 April 1914

LARNE GUN-RUNNING INSTRUCTIONS

Letter containing instructions from Major General Sir William Adair, Loughanmore, Dunadry, Co. Antrim, in advance of the Larne Gun-running of 24-25 April, when unionists smuggled approximately 25,000 rifles from Germany into Ireland. This was a significant event in the Ulster Crisis chronology, precipitated by the passing of the Third Home Rule Bill and the creation of the Ulster

Volunteer Force. This letter which is marked "secret" thanks the unnamed correspondent for agreeing to "place your motor car at the disposal of the Provisional Government". The instructions use military language and advise drivers to arrive punctually at 1am, bring a supply of petrol, cars to remain in single file, avoid towns and villages, and not to bring any arms.

Secret

20th April 1914

Dear Sir

In accordance with your kind agreement to place your motor car at the disposal of the Provisional Government in case of necessity, it is absolutely necessary that your car should arrive at Larne in the night of Friday-Saturday 24th-25th instant at 1 AM, punctually but not before that hour, for a very secret and important duty.

A reliable enrolled volunteer - an Officer if possible - should accompany the chauffeur if you do not come yourself with him; two - but only two - persons should be on the car.

The car will probably be back in your own part of the county within a few hours but a supply of petrol should be brought.

It is unfortunate that this unavoidable assembly must take place and Sir Edward Carson is particularly desirous that no trouble should arise. Arms are therefore not to be carried; a determined attitude will probably overcome any possible show of interference by the Police.

On approaching Larne no car is to attempt to overtake any other. Every car must be kept in file on the proper side of the road.

The strictest obedience must be paid to all instructions given by the Staff Officers and Marshalls until the car is finally dismissed to its destination.

Towns and villages should be avoided if possible; if passed through speed should be slow and as little horn blowing used as possible.

The enclosed card is to be brought and shown when asked for.

Please reply by Thursday evening post - not later - to Doughanmore - not on a postcard - simply saying "No²⁶ will be there" or giving a good reason to the contrary.

J. J. Linn.

Comd. Lt. Col. R. J. J.

D1250

THREE ULSTERWOMEN IN THE SINN FÉIN REBELLION

Letter from the papers of Evelyn (Eva) Maria Catherine Chichester containing an eye-witness account of the events of the Easter Rising. Eva Chichester, along with her mother and sister, decided to travel to Dublin where they were to stay for one month in lodgings near St. Stephen's Green. A few days after their

arrival, the group got caught up in six days of conflict as the Easter Rising began in the city. This handwritten account tells the story of their experience of the Rising from their lodgings with the constant noise of gunshots, road blockages, disruption to postal services and the destruction of shops and businesses.

THREE ULSTERWOMEN IN THE SINN FÉIN REBELLION.

Dublin, April 30, 1916.

I want to make an effort to write an account of these last six terrible days, because I think we shall be glad afterwards to have done so. I write now on a lovely April morning, and on what should be a peaceful quiet Sunday; but alas! instead of church bells all round us, there is the unceasing crackle of rifles; surely it is the strangest Sunday we ever spent.

We three ladies came up to Dublin on Tuesday, April 18th, for a month; having made many plans for shopping, attending concerts and meetings, going to the ^{Irish Church} Synod,

Document Ref: D623/A/344/19

25 April 1916

INTERCEPTED LETTER FROM 'A DROGHEDA SINN FÉINER'

Copy of letter written by 'a Drogheda Sinn Féiner' cheered by news of the Easter Rising in Dublin. This letter was intercepted as it was passed between the writer and its recipients. During the week of the Easter Rising a small contingent of Irish Volunteers in Co. Louth, including some in Drogheda, mobilised for insurrection. But their actions were disjointed and confused due to the last-minute reversal of orders issued by Eoin MacNeill on the Saturday of Easter Weekend.

This countermanding resulted in a greatly reduced number of volunteers participating from the north of Ireland.

"Dear _____

The Irish Republic has been proclaimed in Dublin- yesterday afternoon. Dublin Castle, G.P.O, the Railways, Custom House, Bank of Ireland, Four Courts, & Mansion House, Not to speak of the military barracks were all seized by the Irish Volunteers who were reinforced by the Citizen Army".

copy of letter recd from a Drogheda Sinn Féiner 27 April
D623/A/344/19
Drogheda 25 April 1916

Dear _____

The Irish Republic has been proclaimed in Dublin - yesterday afternoon. Dublin Castle, G.P.O, the Railways, Custom House, Bank of Ireland, Four Courts, & Mansion House, not to speak of the military barracks were all seized by the Irish Volunteers who were reinforced by the Citizen Army. Munition works etc were also taken over, & the newspaper offices, bread waggons, & live stock for the _____ (25) Commanded the Fifth Lancers shot down, & the City taken over in the name of the Irish Republic. Republican flags of green, white & gold, were hoisted on Custom House, G.P.O, City Hall, & Dublin Castle. Severe fighting has been going on & up to date the Republicans believe, are everywhere triumphant. The wireless was also taken over & nothing seems to have been left to chance. Great Northern Rly suffered most, & others were badly blown up. Reinforcements, believe, came from Kerry, Cork, & Limerick. All the motor cars available were also seized, & latest reports state that fighting is less intense as Crown Forces were driven from the streets.

ps - Please give this to _____ at once.

CONSTANCE MARKIEVICZ TRIAL TRANSCRIPT

Letters and papers relating to the court martial of Constance Gore-Booth, Countess Markievicz, in 1916. The Countess was arrested for her role in the Easter Rising, where she was second in command at St. Stephen's Green. Accused of shooting at a police officer, Countess Markievicz was imprisoned at Kilmainham Gaol. At her court martial on 4 May 1916, she was sentenced

to death, but this was commuted to life imprisonment on account of her sex. This is a copy of the court martial proceedings for the trial of Countess Markievicz following the Easter Rising. The document states that the offences levelled at Countess Markievicz are not of a minor character and that she will be tried at a field court martial.

2

26
7

SCHEDULE.

Date 4th May, 1916. No. _____

Name of Alleged Offender (a)	Offence charged	Plea	Finding, and if convicted Sentence (b)	How dealt with by Confirming Officer.
Constance Georgina Markievicz.	1. Did an act to wit did take part in an armed rebellion and in the waging of war against His Majesty the King, such act being of such a nature as to calculated to be prejudicial to the Defence of the Realm and being done with the intention and for the purpose of assisting the enemy.	Not Guilty	Guilty. Death by being shot. The Court recommend the prisoner to mercy solely and only on account of her sex.	Confirmed. But I commute the sentence to one of Penal Servitude for life.
Alternative.	2. Did attempt to cause disaffection among the civilian population of His Majesty.	Guilty.		

(a) If the name of the person charged is unknown, he may be described as unknown with such addition as will identify him.

(b) Recommendation to mercy to be inserted in this column.

J. G. Maxwell C.J. Blackader, Brig-Gen.
Convening Officer President.

Promulgated this 6th day of May 1916.

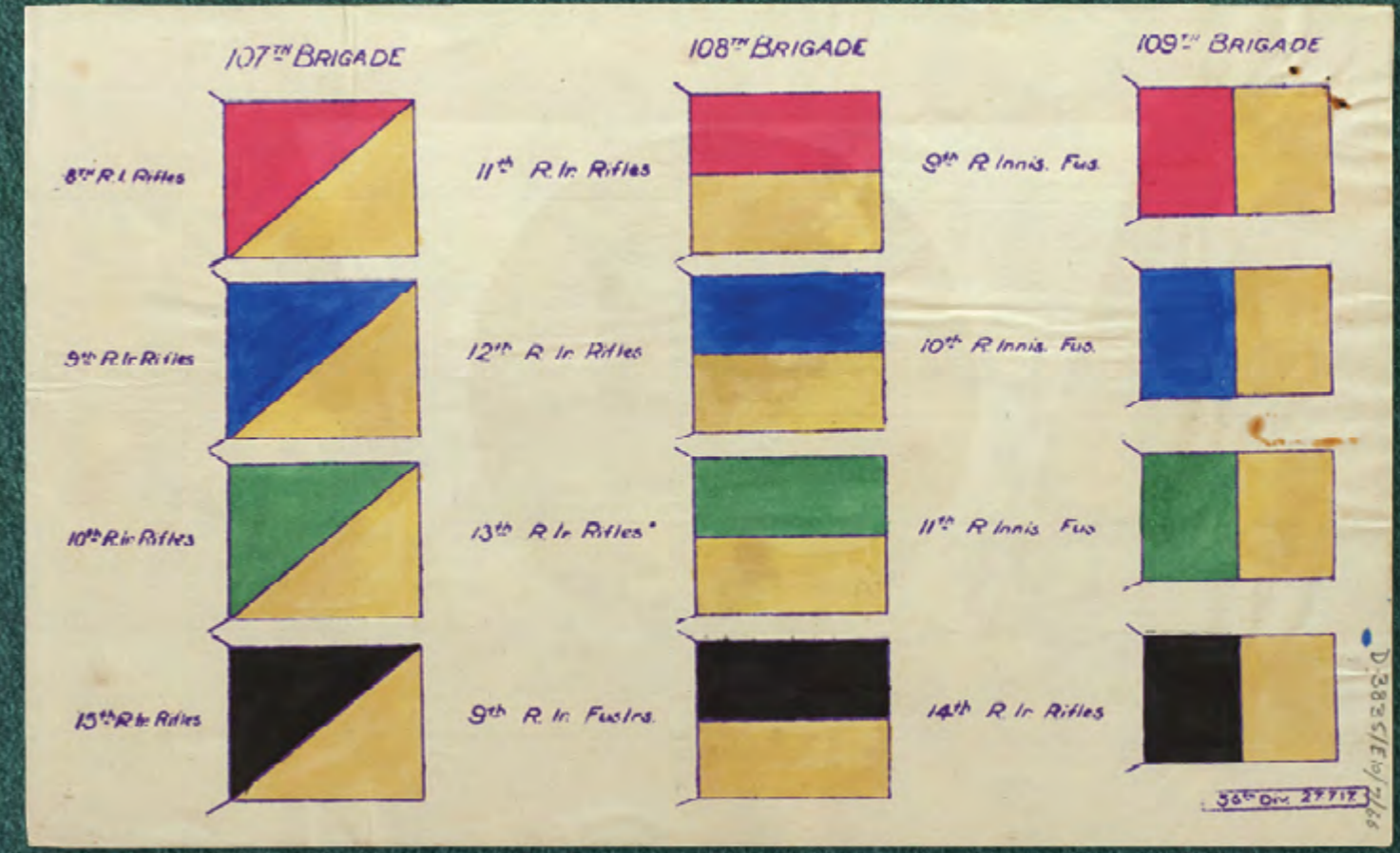
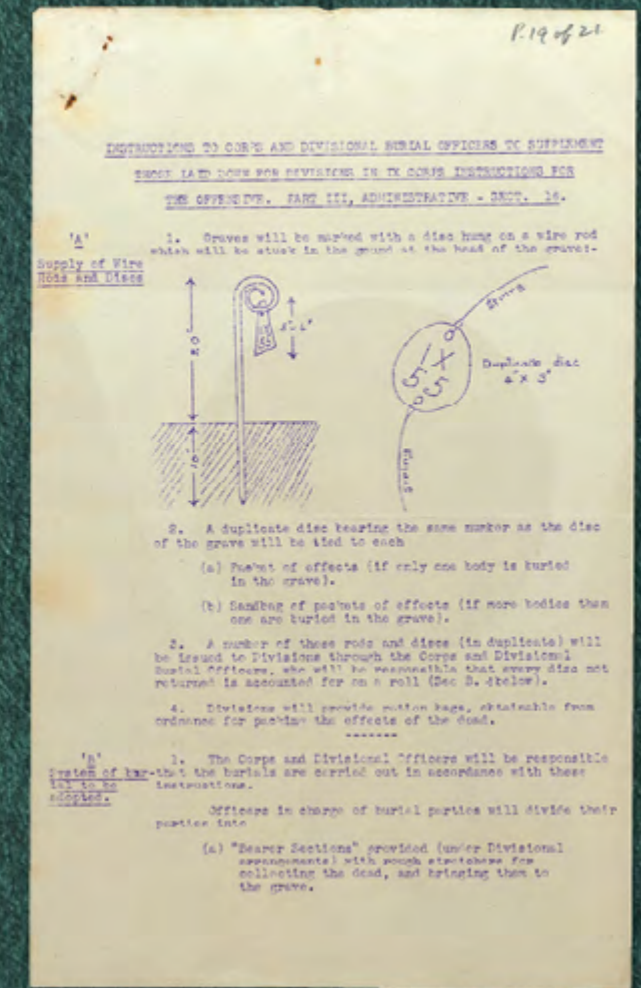
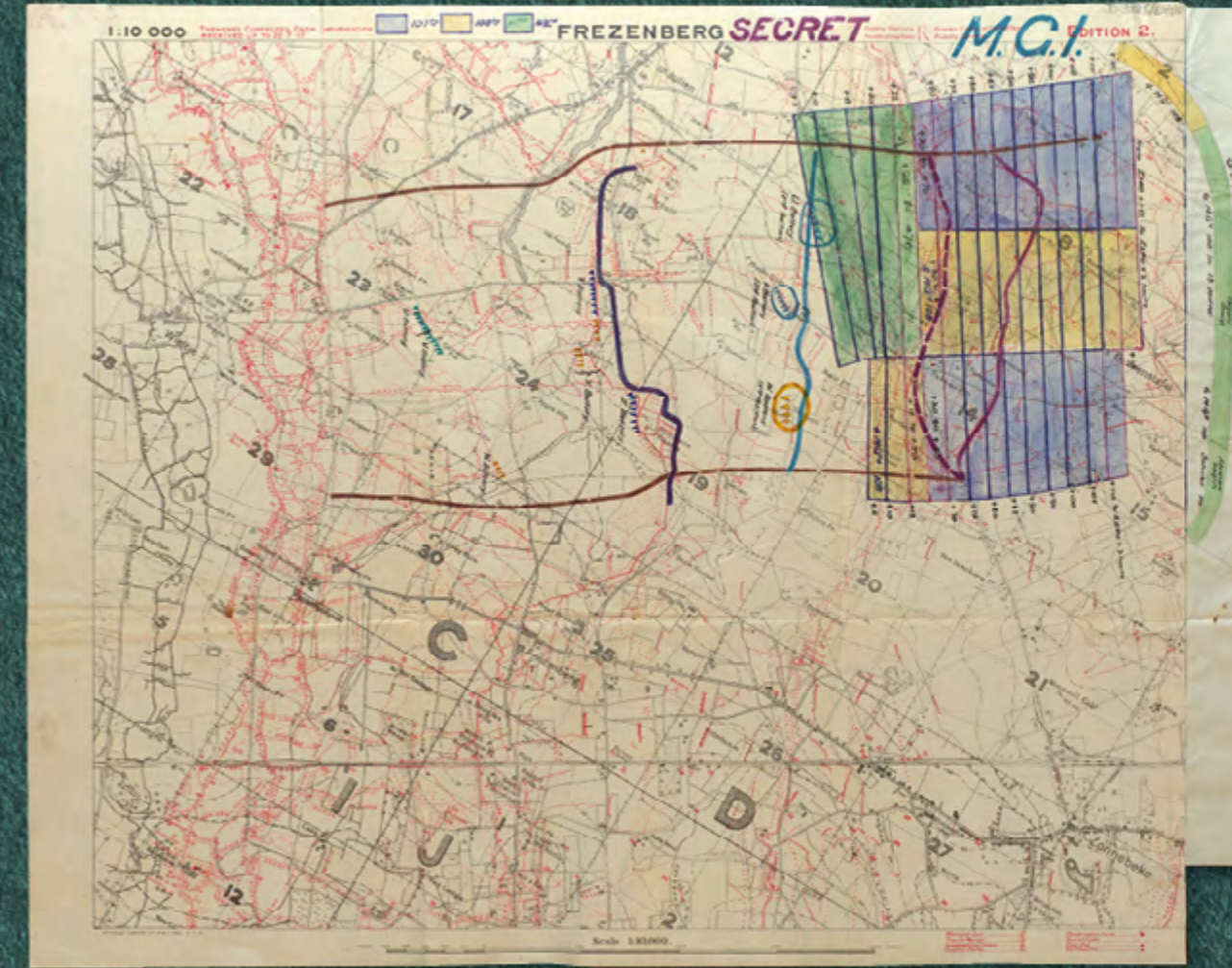
Kilmainham Gaol, Dublin. H. Anderson, Capt.

D4131/K/1/4/3/2(2 of 4)

BATTLE OF YPRES TRENCH MAP

Various documents from folders, consisting of instructions and maps, marked 'SECRET' and concerning the role of the 36th Ulster Division in the 3rd Battle of Ypres (Passchendaele), July-August 1917. Included is a trench map of part of Belgium and instructions for standard forms of burial and instructions for standard forms of burial

of casualties immediately after combat. Other documents include details of the division's battle patches. Battle Patches were distinct signs used at the battalion level as a means of identification on the battlefield and they were worn on the sleeves, the back of the tunic or painted on the helmet.



BATTLE OF THE SOMME LETTER

Private letter from Major-General Oliver Nugent, Commander of the 36th (Ulster) Division, to his wife, Kitty, describing the bravery of the men of the 36th Division during the assault on German lines on the first day of the Battle of the Somme, 1 July 1916. This battle constituted a complex series of massive attacks and manoeuvres undertaken between 1 July 1916 and concluding 15 November

1916 on both sides of the upper reaches of the River Somme in France. "Just a line to say Arthur and I and my staff are all well. Yesterday was terrible. Our losses I fear very heavy. My dearest, the Ulster Division has been too superb for words. The whole Army is talking of the incomparable gallantry shown by officers and men".

D 3835/E/2/10/1
Acc 17075

July 2. 16.

Just a line to say Arthur and I and my staff are all well. Yesterday was terrible. Our losses I fear very heavy.

My dearest, the Ulster Division has been too superb for words. The whole Army is talking of the incomparable gallantry shown by Officers & men.

There has been something like it since the last Crusade's career.

They came out of the trenches, forward up as if on the French square and went forward with every limb drenched as if for the King's inspection, some from the road by shell and machine gun fire.

We are the only Division that succeeded in doing what it was given to do and we did it but at fearful cost.

We are fighting today but we have so few men left.

I am hanging on till dark when we are to be relieved by a fresh division for the great attack tomorrow.

The Ulster Division will be sent as a fighting force and we shall probably go back behind the line to rest and be made up again in December. I do not know the full tale of losses yet, but though we have lost about 150 Officers and about 6000 men not all killed and in fact I hope there is a large

number of not severe wounds.

The Ulster Division has proved itself and it has indeed been itself like mine.

I cannot describe to you what I feel about them. I did not believe men were made who could do such gallant work under the conditions of modern war.

The Division took nearly 600 prisoners & many of them were taken. The Germans were absolutely cowed and fleeing & accumulating on their knees asking for mercy.

In some places I am very proud but very sad when I think of our terrible losses.

The 2 Divisions on our right and left failed badly and left us exposed to attack from both flanks. We could do nothing but just stick it out for the front of serving our class and we are still sticking it out.

Ever yours

O

Document Ref: D3036/E/1

1920

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND ACT

Unbound copy of Government of Ireland Act which solidified the partition of the island of Ireland into two self-governing political entities, the six counties of Northern Ireland and the 26 counties that made up 'Southern Ireland'. The radical solution of partition, envisioned by Walter Long, was thrashed out in London in late 1919 and early 1920

in a House of Commons now largely bereft of Irish Nationalist MPs as the Irish War of Independence ensued. A Council of Ireland which never met was included as part of the Act as a means to unite North and South on shared matters. The Act was eventually repealed under the provisions of the Belfast (Good Friday) Agreement in 1998.

D3036.E/1

Government of Ireland Act, 1920.

[10 & 11 GEO. 5. CH. 67.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

A.D. 1920.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PARLIAMENTS FOR SOUTHERN IRELAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND A COUNCIL OF IRELAND.

Section.

1. Establishment of Parliaments of Southern and Northern Ireland.
2. Constitution of Council of Ireland.

POWER TO ESTABLISH A PARLIAMENT FOR THE WHOLE OF IRELAND.

3. Power to establish a Parliament for the whole of Ireland.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

4. Legislative powers of Irish Parliaments.
5. Prohibition of laws interfering with religious equality, taking property without compensation, &c.
6. Conflict of laws.
7. Powers of Council of Ireland to make orders respecting private Bill legislation for whole of Ireland.

EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY.

8. Executive powers.
9. Reserved matters.
10. Powers of Council of Ireland.

PROVISIONS AS TO PARLIAMENTS OF SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

11. Summoning, &c., of Parliaments.
12. Royal assent to Bills.
13. Constitution of Senates.
14. Constitution of the Parliaments.
15. Application of election laws.

[Price 1s. Net.]

a

i

Document Ref: CAB/5/4

1920-1921

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN JAMES CRAIG AND ÉAMON DE VALERA

Correspondence in the Cabinet Secretariat files, friendly and hostile, on the establishing of the Northern Ireland Parliament. Includes confidential letters, dated 28 December 1920, from James Craig to Herbert Albert Laurnes (HAL) Fisher, President of the Board of Education at Whitehall. The letter reveals concerns about the 'appointed day' under the Government of Ireland (GOI) Act. This was the day that the GOI was due to come into operation. Craig believed that setting an early

date would ensure preferred prospective MPs would run for election. The file includes correspondence, dated February 1921, from Éamon de Valera, President of Dáil Éireann, to Craig, complaining that the British Army are waging "an unjust war upon our people". This letter was written during the Irish War of Independence between the Irish Republican Army and British forces. De Valera's list of grievances includes the torture of prisoners, assassinations and forced military labour.

Dáil Éireann

AIREACCC SNOCAI DGHCCO Department of Home Affairs

791- J. S. R. Craig, M.P.,
House of Commons,
London.

Best as a sign of ignorance you should disclaim responsibility for what is being done here in your name, speaking for the Elected Representatives of the people of Ireland, I now bring directly to your notice the following facts:-

The troops in Ireland employed by your Government are not only waging an unjust war upon our people, but are carrying on that war in a manner contrary to all rules of civilized warfare. In defiance of these rules your forces are guilty of:-

1. The torturing of prisoners.
2. The assassination of men and boys in their homes, on the streets and in prison.
3. The mauling of women, of children and of clergymen.
4. The outraging of Irish women and girls.
5. The flogging and maltreatment of groups of civilians taken in the villages and countryside.
6. The burning and ordering of "burning" and such like humiliating and degrading orders.
7. The taking of men from their work and forcing them to do military duty, or work at military labour as slave gangs.
8. The burning and looting of churches, convents, shops and dwelling-houses, the destruction of newspapers and fire presses and the killing and maiming of live-stock.

"In order to help you to realize the situation, it is necessary to re-state this facts:-

The Irish people are a free people. They acknowledge no right to

assaults over them on the part of the British Executive, the British Legislature, or the British people. They are engaged in a loyal effort to defend a sacred right which you are invading. Abandoning justice and reason, the only ground on which it is possible for civilized peoples to meet is an understanding you are seeking to reach that brutal effort by a blind and senseless violence.

Although you have put your troops on "active service" in Ireland, although you have sought to justify many of the vile deeds committed as "acts of war" and although you are armed with the most deadly modern machinery of war and protected by every means known to technical skill, you now seek to purchase immunity from defensive action on our part by making the possession of firearms an offence for which Irishmen may, if convicted, be shot, and for which one has been shot; and by carrying Irish citizens as "hostages" in your military expeditions against our people. The orders to your troops are to shoot these hostages should the unit with which they are travelling be attacked. Already, under the specious pretence that they were trying to escape, many Irish prisoners have been brutally murdered by your troops. Now, representative Irish citizens are to be murdered similarly on the ground, pretended or true, that the party with which they are moving is attacked.

These things are done because it is your will they should be done. If you will withdraw they would cease.

It is you and not your troops who are primarily responsible.

Eamon De Valera.

February 12th 1921.

Confidential. 28th December 1920.

My dear Fisher,

You asked me to put in writing my views regarding the "appointed day" under the Government of Ireland Act. May I divide the question into two principal headings. A & B.

A. When should an announcement be made fixing the "appointed day"? In my opinion at once:-

- (1) In order to convince everybody concerned that the Act is intended to be a reality.
- (2) That those who propose to take an active part in the Government of Ireland may make arrangements accordingly.
- (3) That whatever enthusiasm exists may not have time to die down.

In this connection I would point out that the sincerity of the British Government in pressing forward the Act has always been in doubt, and a long pause now might be construed as an attempt to go a step further towards conciliating the rebel element, with the consequence that right thinking men will become suspicious and disinclined to trust the British Government further. Courage and firmness has paid, it should be continued.

B. If a conclusion is reached at "A", then I strongly urge that an early date be fixed for the "appointed day".

- (1) The Elections should be held before any move is made to transfer the Services, i.e., from Dublin to Belfast, in order that
- (a) That when the Executive is formed the hands will be in the saddle to superintend from the very beginning the setting up of the Departments for which they will be severally responsible.
- (b) That they may advise as to the nominations for the Senate, the Council, the Joint Exchequer Board, the Civil Service Commission, etc.

After

After the Elections it will be necessary to call the First Parliament together, and adjourn it for several months.

- (2) To fix a distant date for the "appointed day" would impose too great a strain on candidates. Immediately the day is fixed, candidates must get in to the fields, and as under proportional representation the constituencies are very large - whole Counties and Boroughs, it will be readily understood what an immense and what an amount of work a protracted political campaign would mean.

My great fear is that undue delay in this direction may make it impossible for the better class men - whom we want - to come forward and lead to undesirable candidates canvassing individually with the result as may readily happen under P.R. that in Ulster, at all events, it may be found impossible to secure the return of a homogeneous party which is so necessary to ensure a fair start being made.

In conclusion, I feel that the Government has everything to gain and nothing to lose by going rapidly ahead, even if at a subsequent date it be found necessary to amend the Act in the direction of "generosity".

I also feel that as there is every hope of the Act working well in Ulster if taken in hand at once, it would be foolish in the extreme not to take instant advantage of this prevailing good spirit.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) JAMES CRAIG.

The Hon. H.A.L. Fisher, M.P.,
Board of Education,
Whitehall,
S.W. 1.

Document Ref: SO/1/Z/4

22 June 1921

KING GEORGE V OPENS NORTHERN IRELAND PARLIAMENT

Photograph of the state opening of the inaugural sitting of the Northern Ireland Parliament by King George V at Belfast City Hall. The visit was the most visually symbolic of the events that marked the creation of Northern Ireland. The King addressed members of both the Senate and House of Commons and called for reconciliation and peace in Ireland, amid

the ongoing Anglo-Irish War. Pending the construction of the new building at Stormont in 1932, Parliament met in two locations; one in Belfast City Hall, and the other in the Presbyterian Church in Ireland's Assembly's College [now Union Theological College]. This image is from the papers of His Majesty's Stationary Office (HMSO), Belfast.



INTELLIGENCE NOTES

Intelligence notes dated 1921, collated by Colonel Frederick Hugh Crawford, Commandant of the South Belfast B Specials. The notes relate to the surveillance of those considered to be enemy and Republican agents. Named individuals on the lists include nurses, shipworkers and individual police officers suspected of having

Republican sympathies. During the violence of 1920-22, Crawford maintained that Ulster protestants could not rely on the British army and would have to protect themselves. In 1921, he attempted to create an organisation called the "Ulster Brotherhood" with the aims of upholding and defending Protestantism and destroying Sinn Fein.

Rooms over Gilbey's in
Carlisle Circus.
A man called Carney
lives in these rooms, and
on Sunday July 10th.,
two or three shots were
seen fired from windows
in question.

18/2/21

0640/6/4
Brady, Princess Gardens,
University Street.
A friend of O'Kane (bad)
and should be watched.
Name changed to Kane.
In offices of Harland
& Wolff Ltd.

Cromac Street. In this
street there is upstairs
in one of the buildings
"Ewincinis" Sinn Fein
Club.

Borenzo Martin, 19 Haywood
Avenue.
Front Garden here ought
to be dug up, also that of
No. 21.

Haypark Av., off
Armean Road, full of
'wrong ones'.
Two gunmen from Cork said
to be living here.

2/5/21

In Victoria Barracks it
is alleged there are two
female hospital nurses
employed named Lenyon ?
and Higginson.

These ladies are said
to be doing all they can
to stimulate Sinn Fein
in the Barrack Hospita'

It is stated that
buy newspapers each day
and are quite delighted
to read of Sinn Fein
successes. It is also
said that they frequently
shout "Up Dublin", "Up the
Rebels" etc., and that
they convey all interesting
news to Sinn Fein prisoners
in the Detention Wards.

These expressions have
been heard by a person
who was in the Ward at
2/5/21 the time,

Document Ref: CAB/9/Z/1/1

1921 -1924

BOUNDARY COMMISSION CORRESPONDENCE

Following the Anglo-Irish Treaty, the Boundary Commission was formed to finalise the border between the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland. It did not report until 1925 and recommended only minor changes to the border which had been set out in 1922. Included in this correspondence are colour

coded maps of Ulster counties noting which parishes are predominantly nationalist, predominantly unionist or mixed. In addition, there are letters of protest and petitions from groups in border regions expressing their wish to remain part of Northern Ireland.

Loyal Orange
 City of Derry
Grand Orange Lodge.
 Grand Secretary's Office,
 Memorial Hall,
 Londonderry.
 Institution,

RESOLVED,

That we, the Officers and Members of the City of Derry Grand Orange Lodge in session assembled, in the Victoria Orange Hall, on Friday Evening, 10th February, 1922, do most emphatically protest against the insidious attempt being made to include the City of Derry in the Area of the Irish Free State.

"We also most emphatically protest against any Reduction of the Area of the Ulster Counties as set up and guaranteed by the Parliament Act of 1920, or any Numerical Reduction in the Population of Northern Ireland."

"We beg to remind the British Premier that we have always been Loyal to our Sovereign Lord, the King, and the British Constitution, that the best Blood of the Loyal Men of Ulster has often been shed in Defence of the Rights and Liberties of the British Empire."

"We will not under any circumstances tolerate Coercion from any source to drive us into any Parliament against our own free will."

"We also desire to warn Mr. Lloyd George and the Imperial Government, that in this attitude we have the support of our Brethren of the Orange Institution, not only in England and Scotland, but in the Great Colonies of the Empire."

"We would deplore the necessity of having to call upon our Brethren across the water and in the Colonies to come to our assistance."

"We would also deplore any action on our part that might lead to Civil War and Bloodshed, but our Rights and Liberties we will never Surrender, nor to the Reduction of the Area of Northern Ireland, shall we ever consent."

And that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the British Prime Minister (Mr. Lloyd George), and the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland (Sir James Craig), etc., and also published in Press.



*Dumbad
 Belleek
 Co Fermanagh
 27th Dec 1921*

We the undersigned members of Belleek Rural District in meeting assembled, we affirm our unwavering loyalty to the Throne and our entire confidence in the Prime Minister of Parliament of Northern Ireland and we beg with dismay any attempt to separate this or any other part of Fermanagh from the Parliament of Northern Ireland and we most emphatically protest against any attempt that may be made to include this Rural District of Belleek in that part of Ireland which is to be known as the Irish Free State.

(Signed)

*Thos Jas McPruen (Chairman)
 Henry Dundas (Hon Secy)
 R. Lyon Horro. Major
 Sam. Selous J.P.
 J. H. Elliott
 Florence Johnston
 Edward Knox
 C. W. Ross J.P.
 Tho. Beacom
 Maxwell McPruen
 Samuel McHullen
 J. J. Ross*

Document Ref: HA/32/6/1-8

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE HMS ARGENTA

From a series of mounted photographs of the prison ship HMS Argenta, moored in Belfast. This was one of a number of prison ships that were used for the internment of Irish Republicans from 1922-24. The Civil Authorities (Special Powers) Act of 1922 facilitated internment without trial which resulted in the need for additional space to accommodate internees.

HMS Argenta was originally the American cargo ship, SS Argenta, before being purchased by the Northern Ireland government and converted into a prison ship. Conditions were poor and 157 internees from the Argenta took part in a hunger strike in 1923. The HA/32 class of records are declassified secret files created by the Ministry of Home Affairs (1921-72).



Room S/2, S.S. "Argenta."



S.S. "Argenta" coaling. Photo from "Lull"

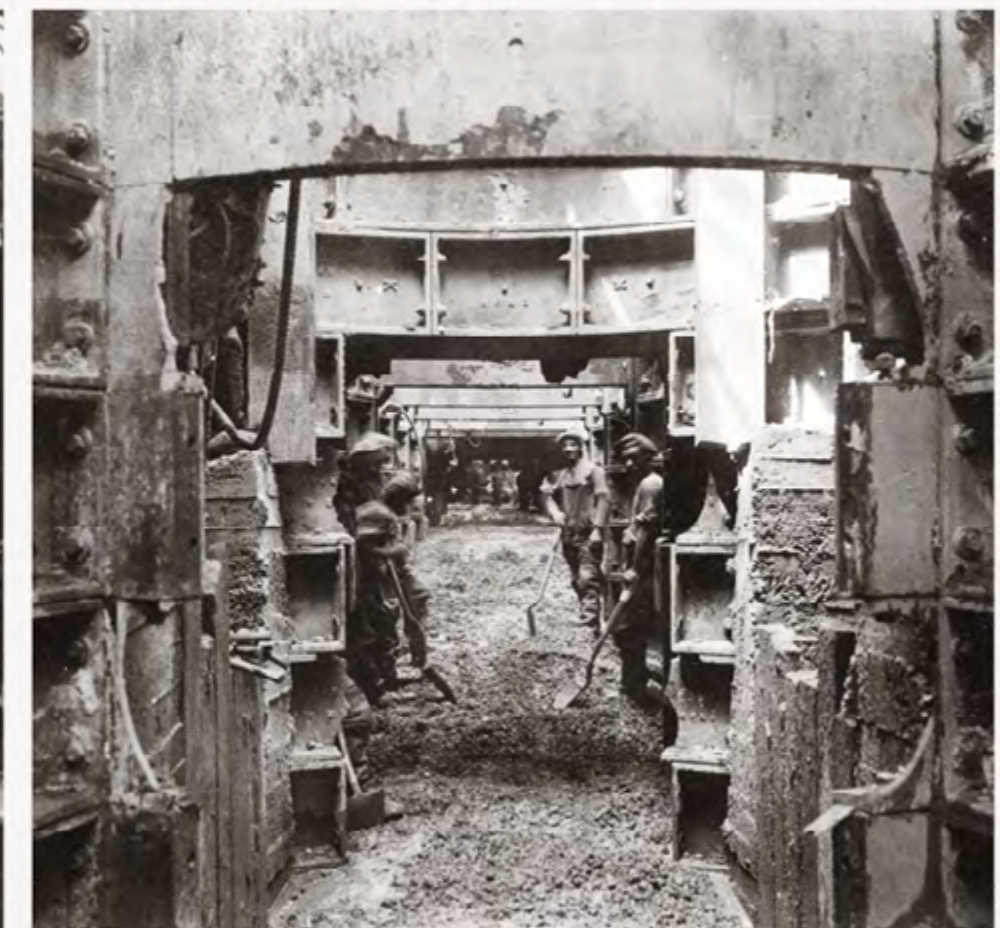
Document Ref: D4560/1/1

1923-1933

CONSTRUCTION OF SILENT VALLEY RESERVOIR

Photograph album from the Sir Anthony Campbell papers containing black and white photographs undertaken by the Belfast construction and civil engineering firm, McLaughlin and Harvey. The images relate to the design and construction of the Silent Valley reservoir, in the Mourne Mountains, Co. Down. Construction of the reservoir

began on 10 October 1923 when Edward Carson cut the first sod and was completed a decade later at the official opening by the Duke of Abercorn on 24 May 1933. Silent Valley and the nearby Ben Crom reservoirs supply water for most of Co. Down and a large part of Belfast.



Document Ref: D3911/2, 6

1929

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE ARDS TOURIST TROPHY

Black and white photographs of the Ards Tourist Trophy (TT) motor car race held in Newtownards during the period 1928-36. The smaller photograph depicts drivers and mechanics dashing for their cars at the start of the 1929 race which was won by German driver, Rudolf Caracciola, driving a Mercedes Benz. The industrialist and inventor, Harry Ferguson, was instrumental in setting up the

race which became one of Northern Ireland's premier sporting events and regularly attracted crowds in excess of a quarter of a million attendees. Ferguson successfully persuaded Prime Minister James Craig that the Ards TT could be a showcase for new state of Northern Ireland. The races came to an abrupt end in 1936 following the deaths of eight spectators.



Document Ref: LA/7/3/A/40

12 June 1935

LONELY HEARTS LETTER

Lonely-hearts letter written in 1935 to the Mayor of Belfast, Crawford McCullough, pleading for help locating a suitable marriage partner. The letter-writer is Michael A. Davis, an unmarried man from Seattle, Washington, USA, who provides witnesses who can vouch for his character and integrity. "I wish to ask you a question that may seem a bit odd to you. I am a gentleman, 35 years of age, Scotch and Irish

descent... I am desirous of corresponding with an Irish colleen, somewhere between the ages of 25 to 30 years of age, with the ultimate object of matrimony ... if it can be mutually proved beyond a question of a doubt mutual satisfaction as to character, integrity, education, and moral responsibility. I hardly need to mention that the colleen must be Protestant, but, better it should be stated".

WE DESIGN AND MAKE
ANYTHING IN
WOOD

WOODCRAFTS
READY-TO-PAINT FURNITURE
SEATTLE

U-DEC SYSTEM OF
FINISHING

June 12th, 1935.

1915 Westlake Ave.,
Seattle, Wash.,
United States of America.

Rm 50.
The Honorable Mayor,
Belfast, Ireland.

Respectfull Sir:

I wish to ask you a question that may seem a bit odd to you.

I am a gentlemen, 35 years of age, Scotch and Irish descent, whose folks came from Deenman, Rock Corry, Ireland, and the North of Scotland. I am desirous of corresponding with an Irish colleen, somewhere between the ages of 25 to 30 years of age, with the ultimate object of matrimony and coming to the Pacific Northwest of the United States, that is if it can be mutually proved beyond a question of a doubt mutual satisfaction as to character, integrity, education, and moral responsibility. I hardly need to mention that the colleen must be Protestant, but, better it should be so stated.

Honorable Sir, knowing full well that the very best of people in the world come from the North of Ireland, is it a bit amiss that I should look to the Old Country for a colleen that will join me in the journey of life.

I am established in my own business, a retail paint and wallpaper store in the largest city in the Pacific Northwest of the United States.

Davis
CLAYS
ENAMELS
STAINS

CLAYS
ENAMELS
STAINS

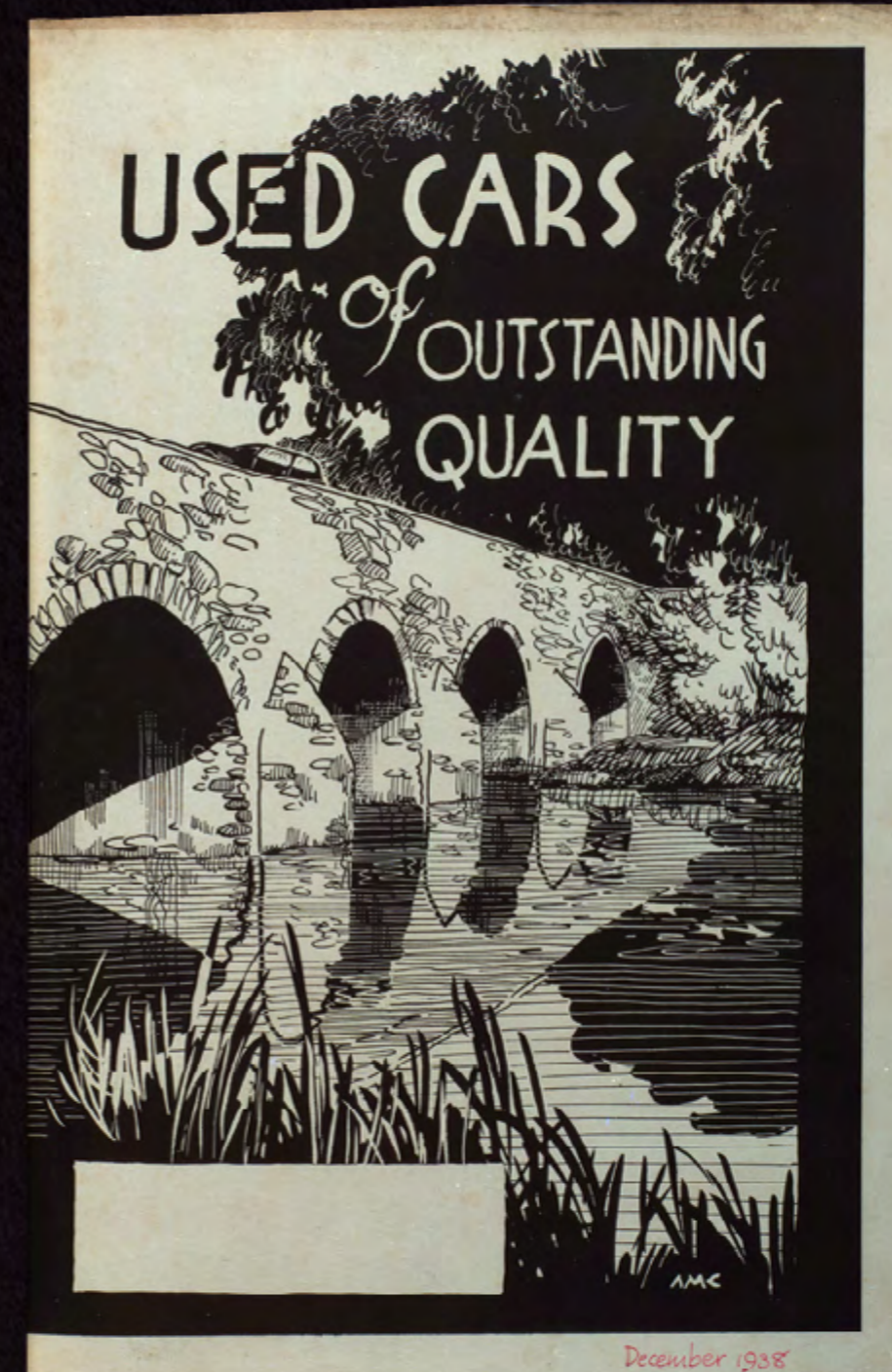
Document Ref: D4122/C/4

c. 1936-1954

HARRY FERGUSON ADVERTISEMENTS

Scrapbook of proofs of advertisements for Harry Ferguson (Motors) Ltd, compiled by photographer and painter, Arthur Campbell. Campbell was Head of Press Relations and Design at Harry Ferguson (Motors) where he exhibited a flair for advertising. He was born into a renowned artistic family that included mother, Gretta Bowen, and brother, George Campbell. Harry Ferguson (Motors)

Ltd, based at May Street and later Donegall Square, Belfast, was established in 1911 and operated until 1961. The company which was the exclusive distributor for Austin cars was founded by the aviator, mechanic and inventor, Harry Ferguson from Growell, near Dromore, Co. Down, best known for his role in the development of the modern agricultural tractor.



This Summer it's AUSTIN
— that's my car!

All's well with the world when you see it from the Austin A40 Somerset. The passengers enjoy their journey . . . the driver delights in it. Its record-breaking 42 b.h.p O.V.H. engine gives exhilarating performance; its superbly comfortable interior has space for 4/5 persons. Ask us for the free 28 page book about the A40 Somerset. Better still, come and see it for yourself.

THE AUSTIN DISTRIBUTORS:

**HARRY
FERGUSON**
(MOTORS) LTD
DONEGALL SQUARE BELFAST

Phone 25444 (eleven lines)

JEWISH CRAFTSPEOPLE FOR NORTHERN IRELAND

The New Industries Development Act was set up in 1937 to battle significant unemployment and underdevelopment in Northern Ireland through transplanting businesses from Europe.

This is an application letter from Ernst Schablin, a Jewish man living in Vienna, applying to work in Northern Ireland as a metalworker. Schablin includes a copy of the advertisement that he saw in the

Jewish periodical, Zionistische Rundschau, and includes his own English translation – “Ireland is willing to aid the immigrants from Central Europe as much as possible” by encouraging Jewish craftspeople to establish industries in Northern Ireland. In actual practice, very few individuals were invited to move to Northern Ireland, and funding mostly went to those with already large and established businesses.

Jüdische Kunstgewerbler für Nord-Irland ^{Endogen} _{N 2 1.}

Aus Sidney wird berichtet, daß zahlreiche Redner in der Irland ist bereit, Einwanderern aus Mitteleuropa die größtmögliche Unterstützung angedeihen zu lassen, wenn diese imstande sind, neue Industriezweige in Nord-Irland zu gründen, oder bereits vorhandene praktisch zu fördern und so zur Verringerung der Arbeitslosigkeit beizutragen. So hat sich die nord-irische Regierung bereit gezeigt, einem Juden aus Österreich bei der Einrichtung einer kunstgewerblichen Heimindustrie zu helfen. Sie hat ihm erlaubt, sieben Vorarbeiter aus Österreich nach Belfast kommen zu lassen, die nun 70 Frauen und Mädchen unterweisen. Man hofft auf diese Weise 600 bis 700 Menschen Beschäftigung geben zu können. Zur Förderung des neuen Unternehmens gewährt das nord-irische Arbeitsministerium für die Zeit der Einführung einen wöchentlichen Zuschuß von 10 Sh. pro Arbeiter. Ansuchen um die Zulassung nach Nord-Irland zwecks Gründung von Industrien müssen an das nord-irische Handelsministerium gerichtet werden, welches die Gesuche sorgfältig, aber wohlwollend prüft. Es sei dabei erinnert, daß vor mehr als zweihundert Jahren Nord-Irland eine Zufluchtsstätte für französische Hugenotten war, die den Grundstein zu der weltberühmten Ulster-Leinenindustrie legten.

Partial Translation of the Above Article:

“Ireland is willing to aid the immigrants from Central Europe as much as possible, if these are able to found in Northern Ireland new industrial branches or to promote existing ones & to diminish, thus, the number of unemployed workers. The Government of Northern Ireland has helped a Jew from Austria in the establishment of an artistic home-industry. It has permitted him to bring 7 forehands from Austria to Belfast, who are now teaching 70 women and girls. 600 to 700 hands are hoped to get thus an employment. The North-Irish Ministry of Labour gives during the first time an additional supply of sh 10/- for each worker in order to encourage this new enterprise..... Remember that Northern Ireland has been more than 200 years ago a place of refuge for the French Huguenots, who have founded there the world-known Ulster linen-industry.”

Document Ref: D2109/18/9

1939-1967

DIARY OF MISS EMMA DUFFIN

The final diary in a series kept by Miss Emma Duffin, while serving as Voluntary Aid Detachment (VAD) during the First and Second World Wars. This volume details her time serving as a VAD nurse with Stranmillis Military Hospital and St John's Ambulance, Belfast, during the Second World War and concludes with some reminiscences written in

the late 1960s, reflecting on her experiences: "It had been a hard life, but a great experience, never to be regretted. We had seen great suffering but greater courage... we had learnt the value of comradeship and that barriers between classes could be ignored: an orderly could be a friend as well as an officer, a patient could be a brother".

Diary Sep. 1939.

D2109/18/9



Emma S. Duffin
R. N. D. Commandant
Stranmillis Military Hospital.
St. John Ambulance Belfast

D2109/18/9
acc No 13247

During the 1914-1918 war I kept a diary, and though it has not been written from day to day it has written while all the events were fresh in my mind may some day be of interest. It is unlikely that in this war I will take any active part, but having served as a V. A. D. in a military hospital during the last, I have, as we have been asked to do, refused again for nursing service at a first aid post, but, being 25 years older would only be able to work for short spells. On this account this diary will probably be less interesting and may later decide that it is not worth keeping. But I will begin by recording some of my impressions before, even the outbreak of war.

Ever since the Czechoslovakian crisis I think every one felt it was only a matter of time when another one, & that the danger was only averted, not for the time. Personally I felt, & I think many others did, that Chamberlain had been fooled by Hitler, that the little King of paper he would triumphantly proclaim that his words 'peace in our time', only showed that he had been easily duped by Hitler. I admired him for his peace efforts, but regretted his complacency, and then heard the terms to the Czechs with which we had bought our temporary peace was filled with shame, as were thousands of

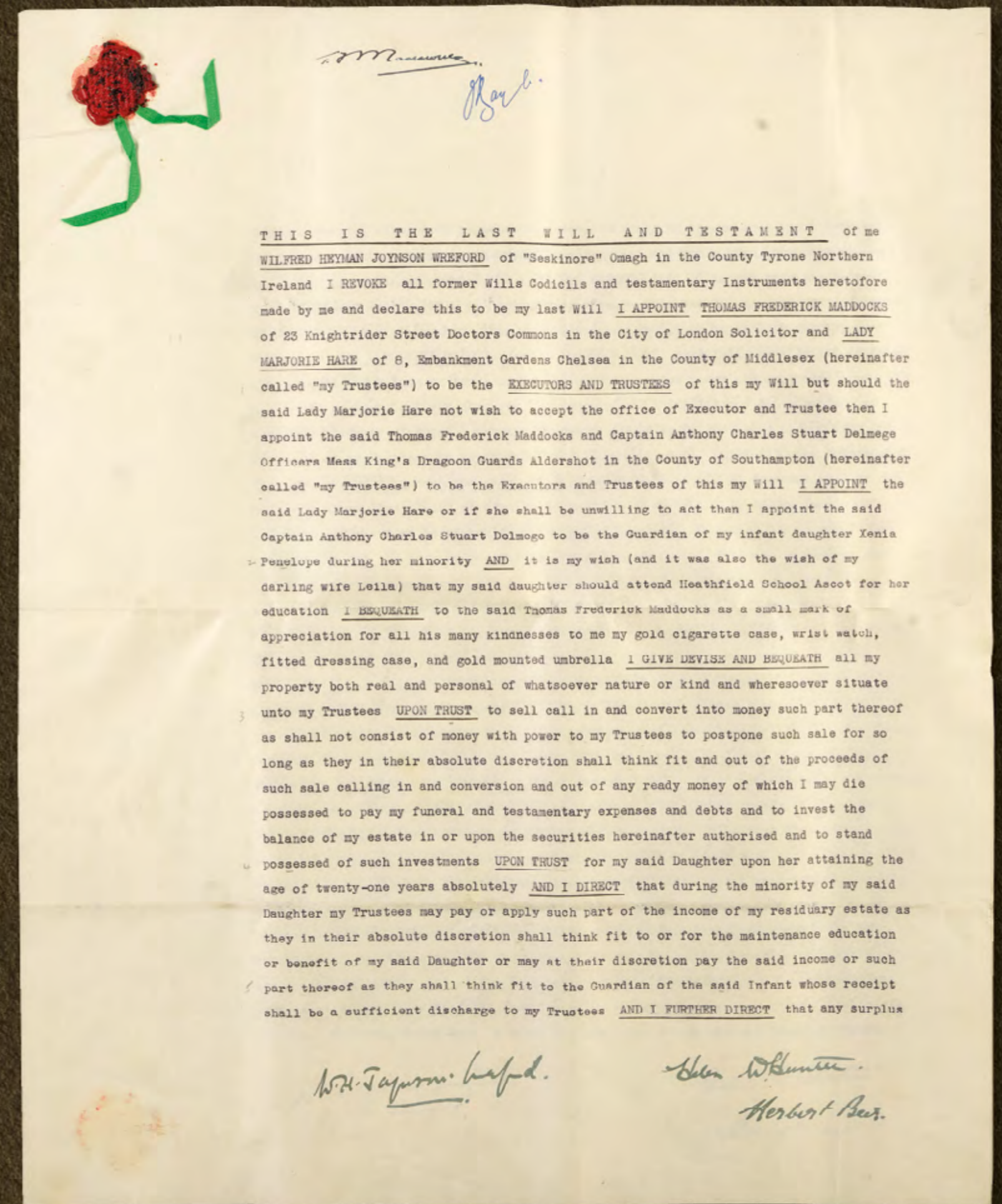
Document Ref: WILL

1940

WILL OF WILFRED HEYMAN-JOYNSON WREFORD

Last will and testament of Wilfred Heyman-Joyson Wreford of Seskinore, Co. Tyrone who died in March 1940. The will was uncovered when family researcher, Alex Watson, was researching the family of Tony Joyson-Wreford at PRONI in the 2000s. Watson ordered out Tony's will and discovered a reference to a previously unknown child,

Xenia Lewis, from a later marriage to a Lleila Joyson-Wreford. Xenia, orphaned by the age of four, went to live in Australia with her guardians but had no memory of her early life in Seskinore. After the discovery, her half-siblings managed to contact Xenia who returned to visit Co. Tyrone for the first time in over 65 years.



Document Ref: D4474/2/172

1940-1946

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM OF SHORT BROTHERS

Album of photographs entitled: 'Short Stirling', produced by Belfast aerospace company, Short Brothers. Short Brothers PLC was originally founded in 1908 in London and is now a subsidiary of American aerostructure manufacturer, Spirit AeroSystems. This is one of a number of albums that includes photographs and prints of various aircraft, sea-planes, components, armoured cars, apprentices, passengers,

early computers and Belfast Harbour Airport (now Belfast City Airport). This album depicts images of the iconic Short Stirling, which was the RAF's first four-engine heavy bomber. The Stirling was particularly effective during the Second World War when it was used for bombing and later minelaying operations. It achieved success on the African, Pacific, French, Italian and Eastern fronts.



ST. 535. In Flight.



ST. 585 Stirling outside the factory as seen from the roof. 13/12/45.

'CIRCUS RHAPSODY' – THE MEMOIRS OF DR RICHARD 'DICKIE' HUNTER

Dr Richard 'Dickie' Hunter was raised in Portglenone, Co Antrim, and studied medicine at Queen's University Belfast, where he later became a part of the teaching staff. In addition to his work in the university, Dr Hunter's interest in, and love for, animals was well-known, and he was made curator of the Belfast Zoo in 1937. This interest led to him being invited to travel with the Chipperfield Circus family and

the opportunity arose to become a stand-in ringmaster. Dr Hunter was so successful that Chipperfield asked him if he would consider becoming a full-time ringmaster for their famous circus. Dr Hunter or 'Dickie' decided to commit himself to the Circus full time. On Christmas Day, 1940, he presented his first circus at the Belfast Hippodrome. It was a huge success and the first of many he would bring to Belfast.

small circus travelling ^{in a remote area} ~~to~~ ⁴⁶ of Co. Kerry, and of a sensational Wild West act wintering in a far-off valley in the mountains of Conemaugh. More train journeys, more travelling in buses, and more tramping through wild, almost ⁱⁿ ~~un~~habited mountain glens, which, glorious in summer, take on an aspect of sorrow and despair in the fogs and mists of ~~winter~~ ^{winter} November. The troupe of Wild West performers had been appearing in Copenhagen just before the Germans invaded Denmark, but had managed to get away in time. They arrived in Cork hoping to travel to America, but as they were unable to arrange transport for their horses, and ~~not~~ being ^{un-}willing to leave them behind, and being comparatively wealthy people they had decided to settle in Ireland ~~for~~ until hostilities were over. At first, they refused to consider our proposition at all; they had settled down in their new home, where the mountains reminded them of their own Rocky mountains ⁱⁿ ~~of~~ Western Canada, but Delino's persuasive tongue overcame their reluctance, and another contract was signed.

We were getting along nicely, and we allowed no difficulty to remain in our path in engaging our ^{artists} programme and in the end we had contracts for a complete programme ^{and of the contributors} all ~~of which~~ could be depended ~~upon~~ ^{upon} to put up a good show on the opening date,

Few people can have any idea of the difficulties to be overcome before a reasonably good-sized circus is ready to open its doors to the public. Performing animals are required, and acrobats, wire-walkers, trapeze artists, clowns and all the novelty numbers essential for a successful programme have ~~to be~~ ^{to be} obtained. During the war it was doubly difficult, for ~~many~~ performers were not allowed to cross the sea between England and Ireland, so that we were compelled to find all our performers within the narrow boundaries of Ireland. Then too, there is the fixing of the ring fence and ring mat, the draperies, the lighting, the training of ~~the~~ ring boys, making "props" for the clown, ^{subtles} the selection of pictorials for outdoor publicity, the writing of press notices, and the putting together of press advertisements. All these take time and thought and a great deal of hard work. But they were done on time, and on Monday 23rd December, 1940 the Royal Hippodrome, ^{first} ~~the~~ Monster Xmas Circus opened its doors.

Here indeed was a new experience for me in circus life. This time it was not the care-free life of a working visitor which I had so far ^{known}; I was now in ~~the~~ managerial shoes, looking at things from quite another point of view.

Document Ref: CAB/3/A/68

1941

IMAGES OF THE BELFAST BLITZ

The Belfast Blitz consisted of four German air raids on strategic targets across the city of Belfast, in April and May 1941 during the Second World War, resulting in significantly high casualties. The first was on the night of 7–8 April 1941 but the biggest attack took place on Easter Tuesday, 15 April 1941, when

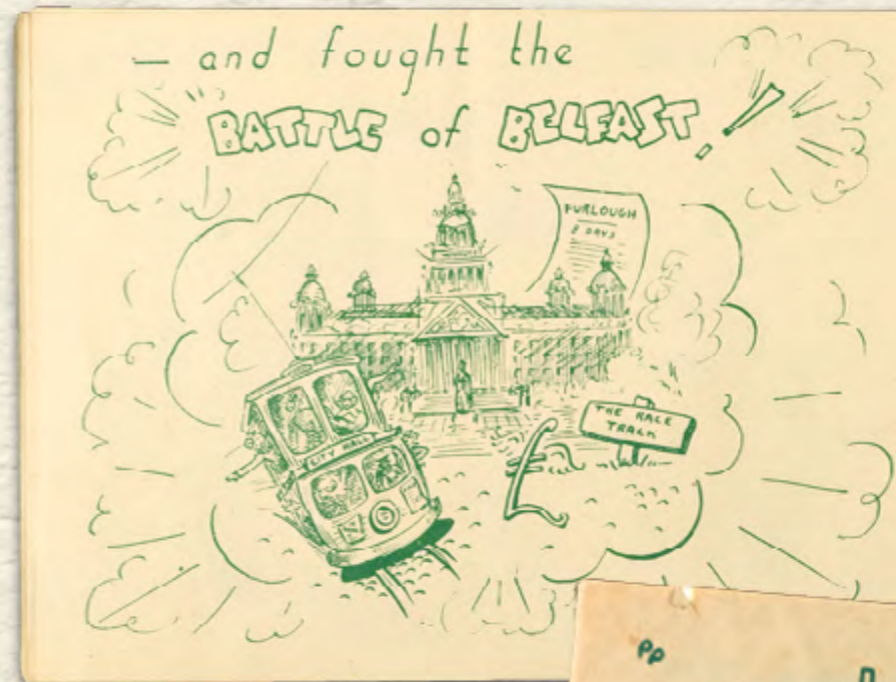
Luftwaffe bombers attacked military and manufacturing targets in the city and docks. Some 900 people died as a result of the bombings and 1,500 were injured. These images belong to a report compiled by the Ministry of Public Security on the air raids on Belfast and their aftermath.



'AND THEY CALLED IT IRELAND' CARTOON BOOK

This light-hearted cartoon book was issued to American soldiers based in Northern Ireland during Second World War. American soldiers began to arrive in Northern Ireland in the wake of the attack on Pearl Harbour which led to the USA entering the war. Over the next few years numbers increased and it is believed by early 1944 there were over 100,000 US Servicemen in Northern

Ireland. The American Servicemen were referred to by the nickname of GIs, the origin of which remains a subject of debate. The illustrations in the comic capture the experiences of the American troops adjusting to and integrating into the Northern Ireland population, including pub opening hours, the eccentricities of British money and interactions with local women.



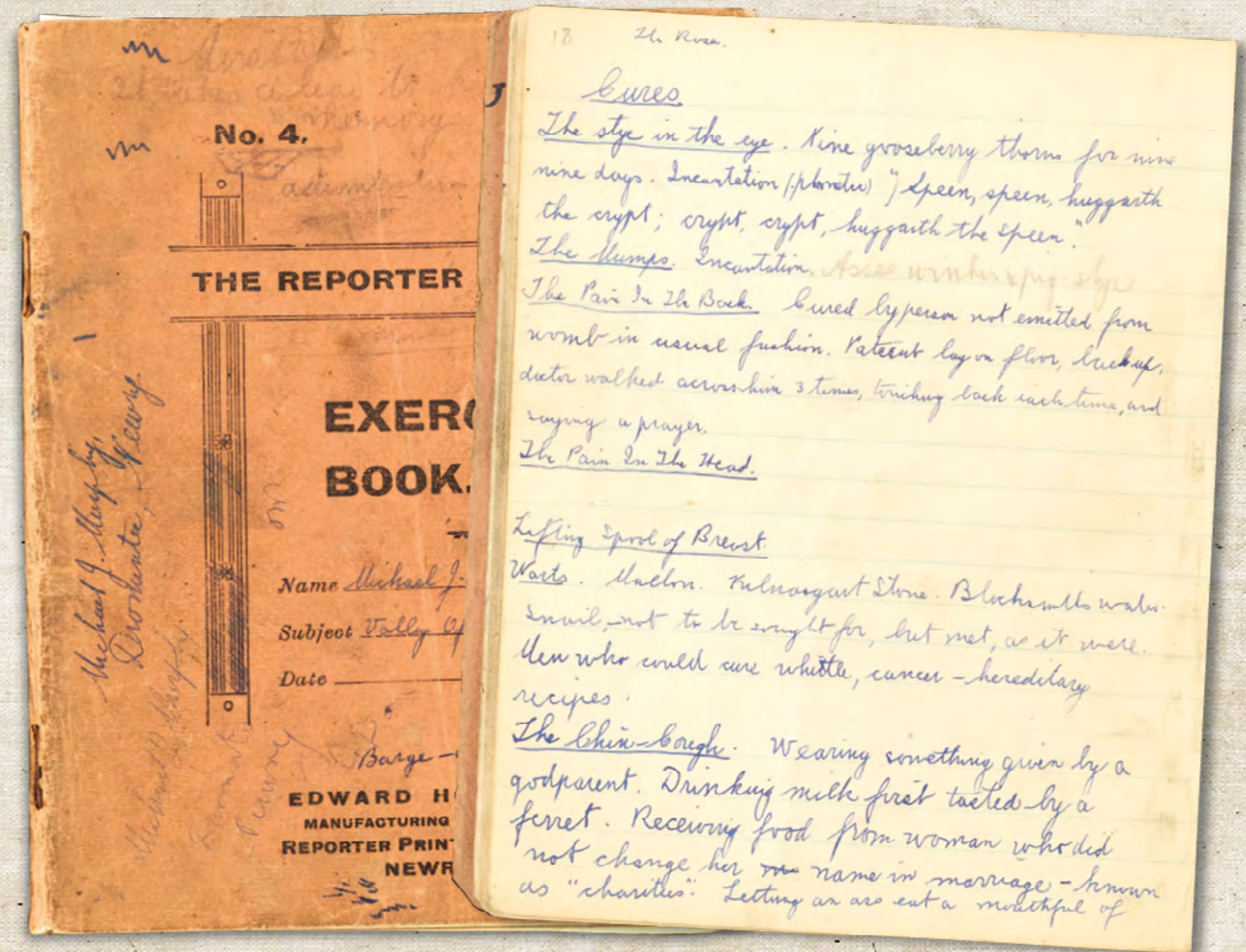
Document Ref: D4642/2/1

c. 1942

MICHAEL J MURPHY'S FIELD NOTEBOOK

Michael J Murphy was a folklore collector from Dromintee, South Armagh, who worked predominantly for the Irish Folklore Commission (IFC), established in Dublin in 1935 to preserve and collect traditional Irish folk tales and stories. Murphy was one of the only full-time collectors working for the IFC to collect in the English language and was the

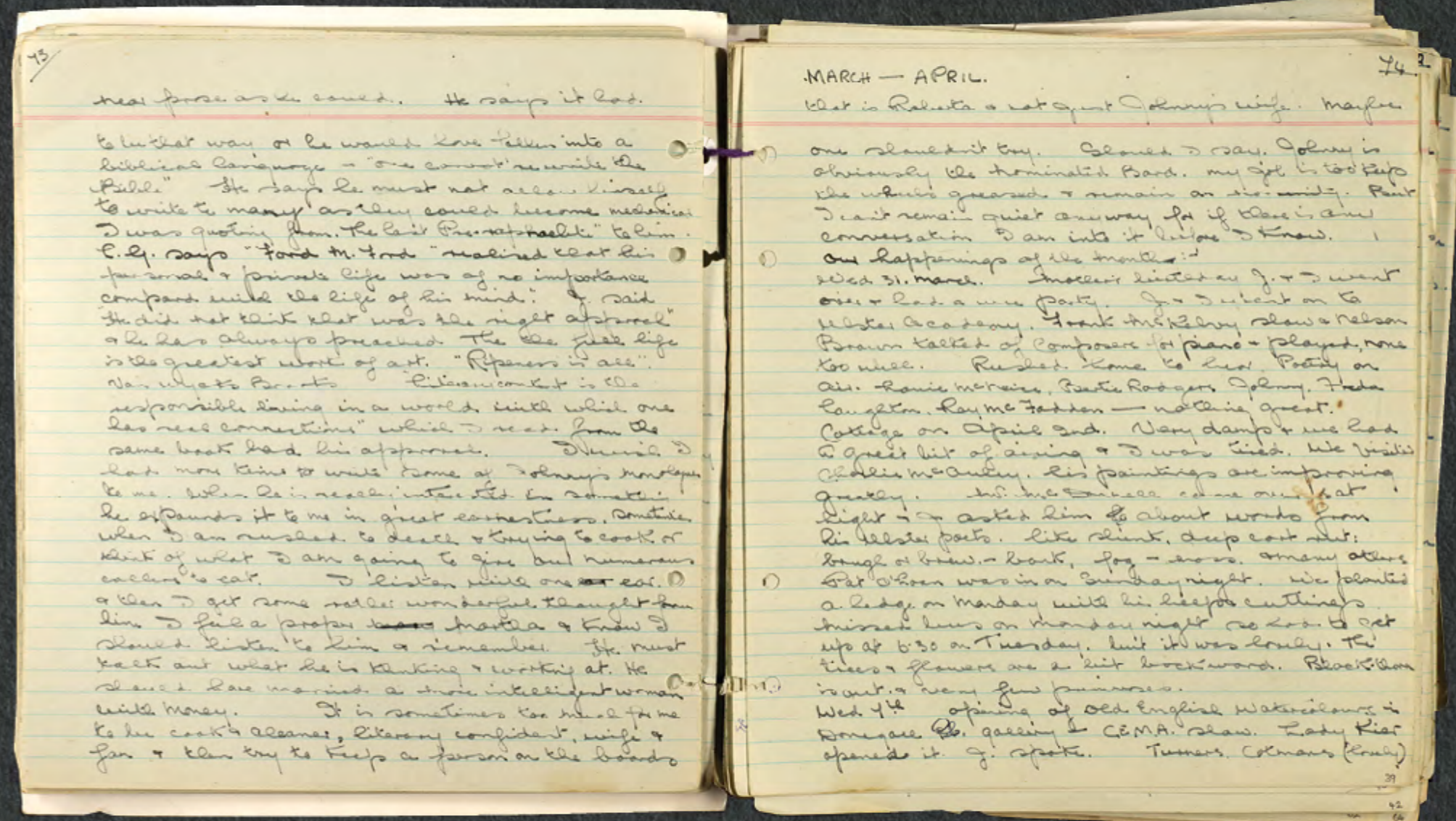
only one tasked with collecting the folklore of Northern Ireland. This notebook of Murphy's dates from the years before he began working with the Irish Folklore Commission on a full-time basis. He records the sayings and phrases he hears in the fields, the cures for all manner of illness and the traditional games that the children play in his local area.



DIARY OF ROBERTA HEWITT

Diary belonging to Roberta 'Ruby' Hewitt (née Black) written in the late 1940s. Roberta, originally from Larne, lived in Belfast with her husband, the renowned poet, John Hewitt, for most of their married life. In her writings she describes her life with her husband and the challenges that come along with being married to a well-known literary figure: 'It is

sometimes too much for me to be cook & cleaner, literary confidant, wife and fan & then try to keep a person on the boards that is Roberta & not just Johnny's wife'. Her diaries are incredibly detailed, capturing her emotions about personal situations and her reflections on art, world events and politics (she was a committed socialist).



near force as he could. He says it had.

to in that way or he would have fallen into a
biblical language - "one cannot rewrite the
Bible" He says he must not allow himself
to write to many as they could become mediocrity
I was quoting from the last "Prophets" to him.
C. G. says "Ford M. Ford" "realized that his
personal & private life was of no importance
compared with the life of his mind." I said
He did not think that was the right approach
& he has always preached the life of the mind
is the greatest work of art. "Rivers is all".
What's the point? "Rivers is all" is the
responsible living in a world with which one
has no connections" which I read from the
same book had his approval. I think I
had more time to write some of Johnny's envelopes
to me. When he is really interested in something
he expounds it to me in great earnestness. Sometimes
when I am rushed to death & trying to cook or
think of what I am going to give but numerous
envelopes to eat. I listen while one or two eat.
I then get some rather wonderful thought from
him & find a proper basis for it & know I
should listen to him & remember. He must
keep out what he is thinking & writing at. He
should have married a more intelligent woman
with money. It is sometimes too much for me
to be cook & cleaner, literary confidant, wife &
fan & then try to keep a person on the boards

MARCH - APRIL.

What is Roberta & not just Johnny's wife. Maybe
one should try. I should say, Johnny is
obviously the dominant force. My job is to help
the whole proceed & remain on its unity. But
I can't remain quiet anyway for if there is any
conversation I am into it before I know.
One happenings of the month is
Wed 31. March. Incessant rain & I went
out & had a nice party. I went to
White Academy. Took the evening show & Nelson
Brown talked of Composers & piano & played some
too well. Rusted home to see Betty on
air. Louis McNeill, Berta Rodgers, Johnny, Hilda
Laughlin, Ray Mcadden - not this great.
Cottage on April 2nd. Very damp & we had
a great bit of dining & I was tired. We visited
Charles McCully. His paintings are improving
greatly. He has a nice collection of
light & I asked him for about words from
his latest posts. Like drink, deep east etc.
Bought a book - book, fog - snow, snow etc.
Pat O'Brien was in on Sunday night. We planted
a hedge on Monday with his help & cuttings
missed bus on Monday night so had to get
up at 6.30 on Tuesday. but it was lovely. The
trees & flowers are a bit backward. Blackthorn
is out & very fine primroses.
Wed 4th opening of Old English Watercolour in
Dunmore St. gallery & C.E.M.A. show. Lady Rist
opened it. J. spots. Turner, Colman (Rusby)

NORTHERN IRELAND EMERGENCY BREAD EXERCISE

Confidential report entitled, 'Northern Ireland, Emergency Bread Exercise'. The report was drafted in the early fifties in response to the Cold War. It centred on the aftermath of an atomic bomb attack on Northern Ireland and how bread would continue to be baked and distributed. Emergency Bread Exercise dating from 1953-54 was found within the records of

the United Co-operative Baking Society, Belfast. The report, originally marked as 'Confidential', gives detailed predictions of the probable scale of destruction following an atomic strike on Belfast. As well as commenting on the grim realities of casualties and evacuation, the record also concentrates on another crucial aspect of life: the supply of our daily bread.

2

NORTHERN IRELAND
EMERGENCY BREAD EXERCISE
PURPOSE OF EXERCISE

In Northern Ireland bread reaches the consumer through a house to house delivery service. Although there are a number of plant bakeries throughout the Province most of the bread is produced in Belfast and sent by road and rail to distribution centres in the various Provincial towns. Altogether approximately 75% of the total bread consumed in the Province is produced in Belfast. The total quantity of bread produced is 5667072 lbs. in a six day week for a population of 1,368,469. This is equivalent to a daily consumption of .59 lbs. per head per day for a seven day week.

The purpose of the Exercise was to test the emergency organisation for the production and distribution of bread and flour in Northern Ireland.

14

BELFAST STUDY
(FEBRUARY 1954)
NARRATIVE I

- I. On the morning of WEDNESDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER an alert was sounded in BELFAST at 10.45 hours. At 11.00 hours a sharp H.E. attack developed, the all clear signal was given at 11.30 hours. A further alert was sounded at 11.45 hours and an atom bomb attack occurred at 12.00 hours. At 16.00 hours that day the R.F.O. called a meeting of his Principal Staff Officers and Area Commodity Officers at his Headquarters, HILLSBOROUGH when he gave them a picture of the situation in BELFAST as known to the authorities:-
- (a) On the H.E./I.B. raid on Londonderry the following bakeries were severely damaged and it was learned that they would be out of production for approximately 2 to 3 months:-

Messrs. Brewsters, Ltd.
Messrs. Revenson Ltd.

Telephone communications at LONDONDERRY were normal.
 - (b) The Ground Zero of the bomb was roughly the MIDLAND STATION, YORK ROAD. Casualties, homeless, damage to public utilities and food interests are given in Appendix A.
 - (c) No assistance can be expected from LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW or the BRISTOL CHANNEL PORTS, all available food processing plants in those areas being fully engaged in meeting local requirements.
 - (d) The attitude of the Irish Republic has not been announced but as a precautionary measure their Government has prohibited all exports across the land border. We are, therefore, thrown back on our remaining resources for the immediate future.
 - (e) Pre-arranged plans for dealing with the homeless are being put into effect and although the C.D. Authorities cannot yet provide full details there is every indication that a substantial movement of population out of Belfast is taking place and it is estimated that the number of homeless to be dealt with will exceed the 100,000 figure. Every effort is being made by the Authorities to billet the homeless within as easy reach as possible of the City.
- II THE PROBLEMS FACING THE MEETING ARE:-
- (a) To study the problems of Bread and flour supply and distribution created by the attack and to concert measures for the restoration of the immediate situation.
 - (b) What special measures can be taken to ensure adequate bread supplies being available to the C.D. Authorities for the feeding of the homeless in the light of the information given in Appendix "B".

Document Ref: D4581/3/3/3

c. 1955-1980

PHOTOGRAPH OF OTTILIE PATTERSON

Photograph of Otilie Patterson, a celebrated blues and jazz singer from Comber, Co. Down, performing at a concert. Patterson developed her interest in music, jazz in particular, while a student at the Belfast College of Technology and began her career as a singer. In the early 1950s, Patterson began to tour with the

Chris Barber Jazz Band and married Chris Barber a few years later. She retired from the band in the early 1970s following difficulties with her health and her marriage, however, throughout her extensive career she sang with musical greats including Muddy Waters and Sister Rosetta Tharpe.



Document Ref: D4677

1966

SEAMUS HEANEY READS FROM 'DEATH OF A NATURALIST'

PRONI, in partnership with Northern Ireland Screen, and ITV, holds most of UTV's moving image archive dating from 1959-1993. The archive is of historical and cultural importance as it contains unique programme and news content recorded by UTV, the first commercial broadcaster on the island of Ireland.

In this photograph, taken from a recording, poet, Seamus Heaney, reads from his first major published volume, 'Death of a Naturalist'. A collection of 34 short poems written by Heaney in 1966, it is largely concerned with childhood experiences and the formulation of adult identities, family relationships and rural life.



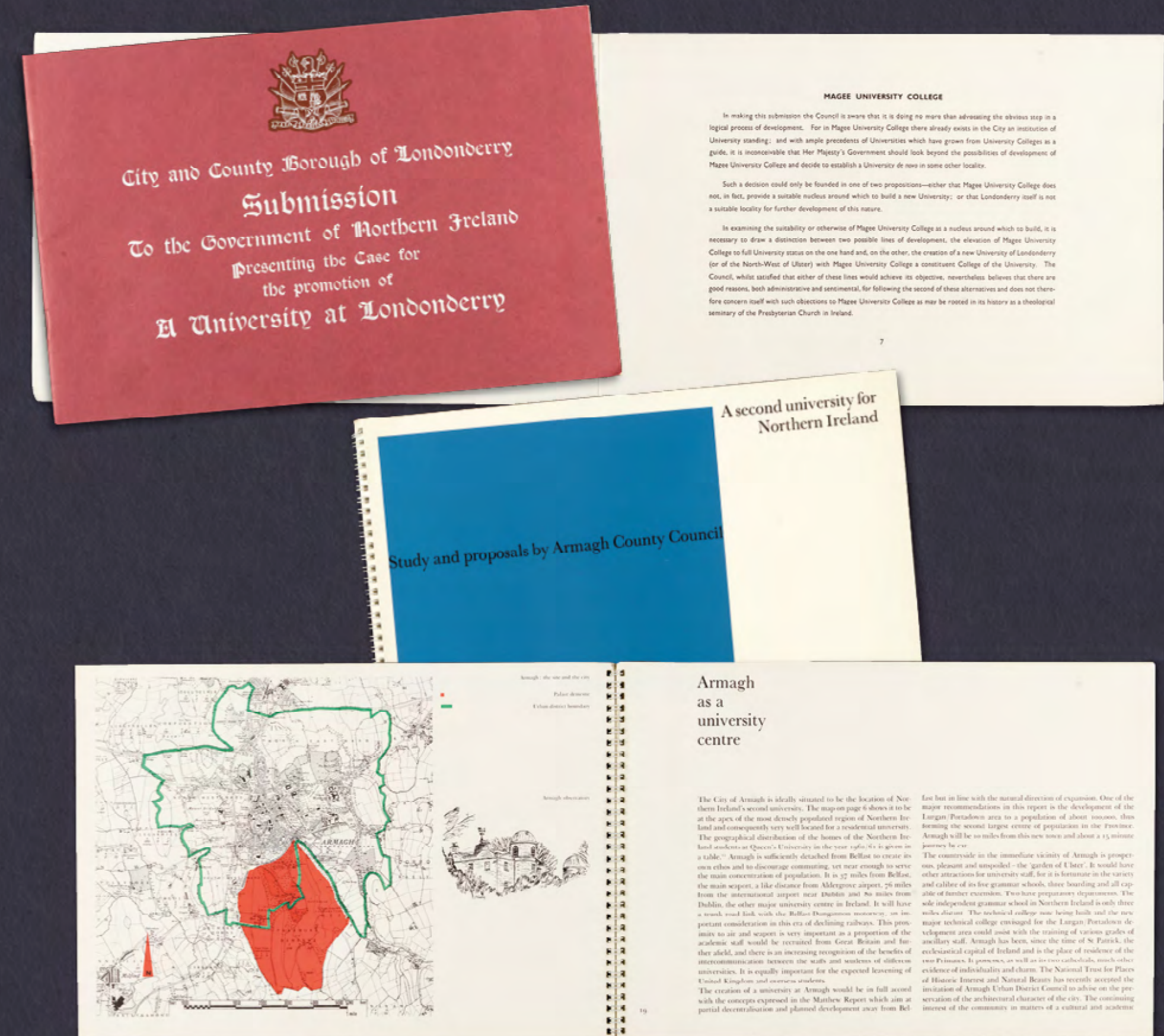
Document Ref: CAB/9/D/87/1

1962-1965

ESTABLISHMENT IN NORTHERN IRELAND OF A SECOND UNIVERSITY

This file relates to the work of the Lockwood Committee into university education in Northern Ireland. The Committee, chaired by Sir John Lockwood, was appointed in November 1963 to examine university and higher education in Northern Ireland and to make recommendations for improvement. Published in 1965, the Lockwood Report predicted that an additional 8- 9,000

university places would be required by the mid-1970s and proposed the establishment of a second university to complement the existing Queen's University, Belfast. Included in the file are the submissions and deputations from Armagh and Derry~Londonderry stating their cases as prospective locations for the New University of Ulster.



Document Ref: D4542/2/1/1-8

1964

THE BEATLES AT KING'S HALL, BELFAST

Merged photograph of iconic rock band, The Beatles, on stage in the King's Hall Belfast. The band played two sold-out concerts on the same night on 2 November 1964. Tickets costing up to £1 were sold at George Connell's ticket office, one of the promoters for the King's Hall at that time. The photographs were taken by Canadian photographer Nick Newbery while he was based in Belfast during the 1960s.

The photographs comprise 'cleaned up' versions from the original negatives which are merged to create a seamless image. The original photographs are closed to the public but copy versions are available under D4542/2/1/1A-4A. As a band with worldwide fame, these photographs are significant for Northern Ireland's pop history as they showcase the bands second and final visit to Belfast.



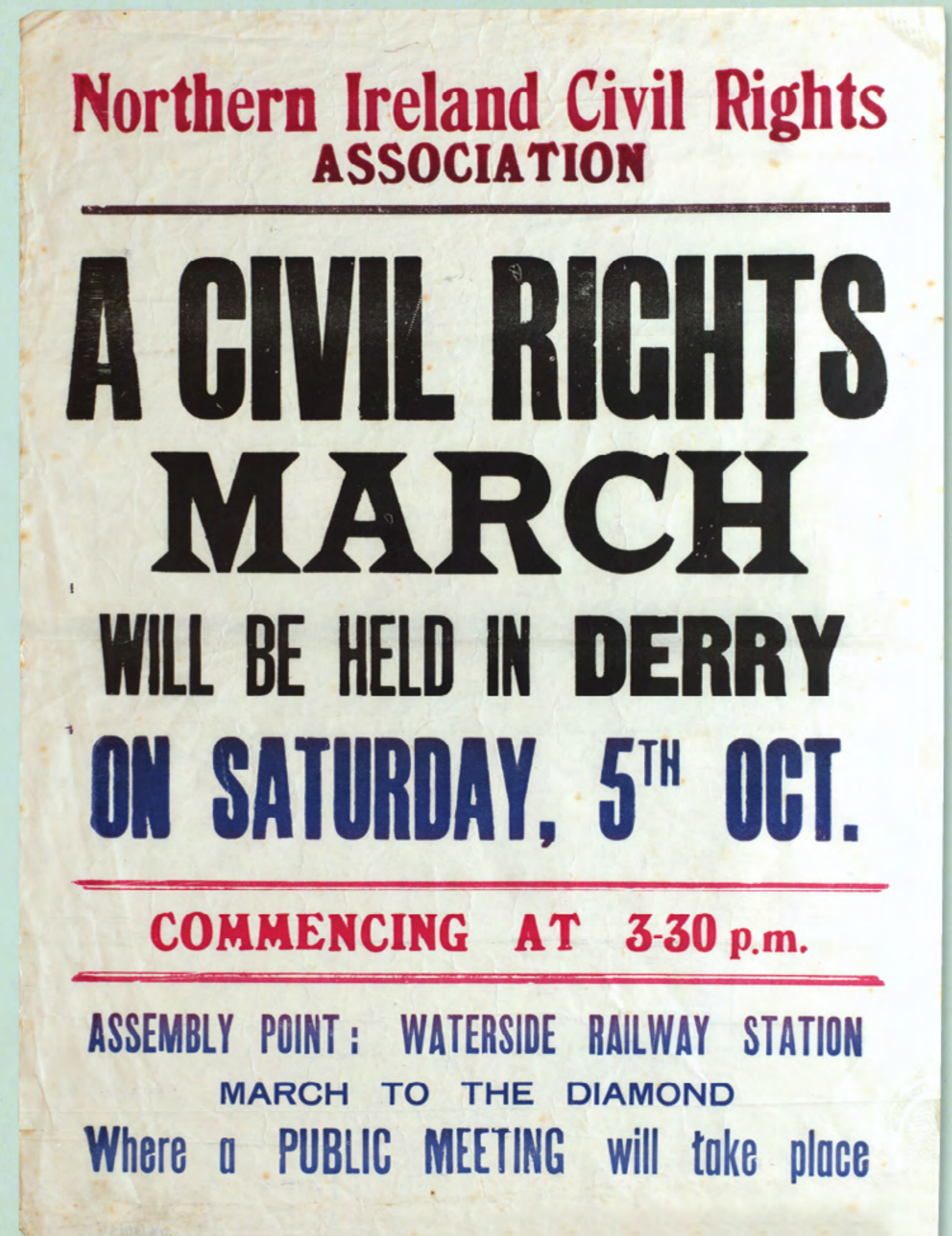
Document Ref: D4629/1/1/1

1968

NORTHERN IRELAND CIVIL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION POSTER

A 1968 Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA) poster highlighting 'A civil rights march will be held in Derry on Saturday, 5th Oct'. The march (known as the Duke Street March), although banned by the Northern Ireland government, was held in October 1968 in Derry~Londonderry. It was

organised by NICRA who were protesting about gerrymandering and discrimination, calling for a 'one man one vote' system to be put in place. The initially peaceful march culminated in televised violent clashes with the police, resulting in 30 people injured including West Belfast MP Gerard Fitt.



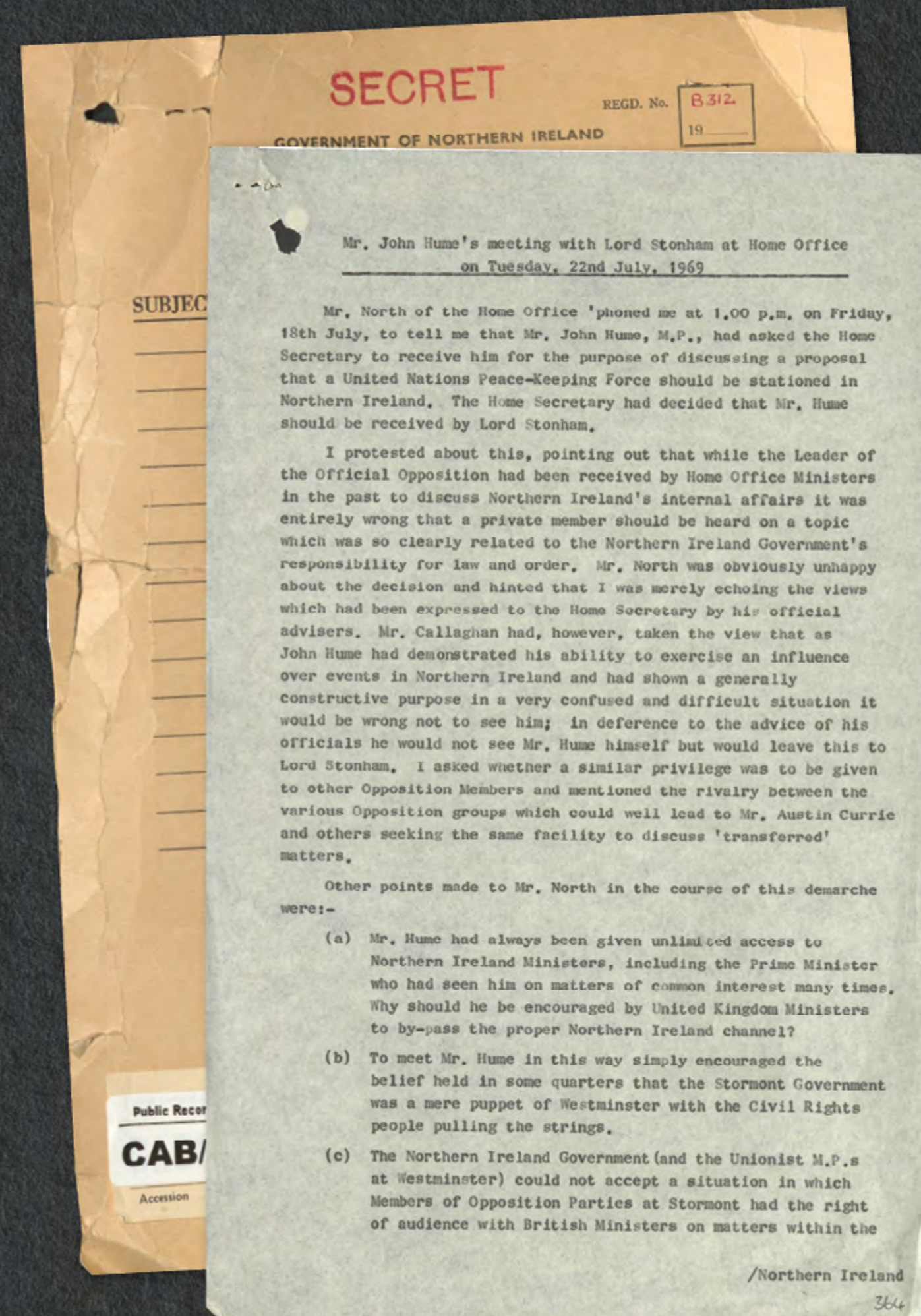
Document Ref: CAB/9/B/312/1

April 1969 - September 1969

DISTURBANCES IN NORTHERN IRELAND, 1969

The Cabinet Secretariat was modelled on the practices and procedures of Westminster and Whitehall, and files were prepared for Cabinet, arranged by subject. The CAB/9/B series relates to the Ministry for Home Affairs which dealt with security, justice and prisons. This declassified secret file is part of a series relating to disturbances in Northern Ireland, April 1969-September 1969. Many consider

this period to be the start of the Northern Ireland 'Troubles' and this file depicts the deteriorating political and security situation. One memorandum refers to John Hume, MP for Foyle and future leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP), and his request for a meeting about a United Nations (UN) peacekeeping force to act in Northern Ireland. A digital copy is available on the PRONI eCatalogue.



Document Ref: D4437/2/1/5/2/7

29 April 1976

LETTER TO CARA-FRIEND

One of hundreds of letters received by Cara-Friend from the public. Cara-Friend is one of Northern Ireland's longest running LGBTQ+ support organisations. The letters seek support and friendship with other LGBTQ+ individuals. Correspondence in the Cara-Friend Papers was anonymised by the organisation before they were deposited at

PRONI, to protect the identity of the individuals who wrote to Cara-Friend in confidence. At that time in Northern Ireland, same-sex sexual acts were a criminal offence and the anonymous writer states 'I feel a little bit guilty about writing to you as I have no specific problem, other than that I am homosexual and that life in general is consequently a bit more difficult'.

454-1

29th April 76

Dear Friend, replied 12 May
info + tele no.

I am replying to your advertisement in the Belfast Telegraph. I feel a little bit guilty about writing to you as I have no specific problem, other than that I am homosexual and that life in general is consequently a bit more difficult. I have read the article about your work in Fortnight magazine so I don't think you'll mind my letter. I am a stranger in this city a situation which is a bit of a mixed blessing as I find it difficult to make any real personal contacts. I would be grateful for any assistance or support which you would be able to give me. Please accept a small donation towards your work and thank you for coming.

Yours sincerely

D4437/2/1/5/2/7 (p04/92)

EXPLOSIVES LICENSE FOR BELFAST KOSHER BUTCHER

Annual explosives license granted in 1976 to the last kosher butcher in Belfast, Victuallers Ltd., which traded at 499 Antrim Road. Victuallers was run by Abraham Joseph Moss, a member of Belfast's Jewish community. This certificate, unusual as it may seem at first glance, granted Victuallers permission to purchase sodium nitrate, solely for the purpose of pickling meat. Sodium nitrate

is a common preservative and fertiliser but can also be used to produce explosives which required regulation, particularly in Belfast during the 1970s. Victuallers applied for this license each year that they were in operation, it was selected as a unique record showing that the Troubles impacted not just 'unionists' and 'nationalists' but also upon minority communities.

Consent of Officer of Police to Purchase or Acquire Explosives for a Purpose other than Blasting

(1) I hereby consent to the purchase or acquisition by:

(A J MOSS) Victuallers Ltd., 499 Antrim Road, Belfast, BT15 3BP
(Full Name and Address of Applicant or if business, Head Office)

of the explosives specified at paragraph (2) below.

(2) Quantity and type of explosives required 500 grams Sodium ~~Nitrate~~ Nitrite
2 lbs Sodium Nitrate

(3) Name and Place of business of supplier M/S Beck, Sidney Street West

(4) Purpose for which the explosives are required Pickling Beef

(5) Name and occupation of person responsible for the safekeeping of the explosives
Abraham Joseph Moss, Butchers

(6) Place where explosives are to be (a) Kept To be used right away
(b) Used 499 Antrim Road

(7) Permission is granted to transport the explosives from place of supplier to place of storage or use by most direct route.

(8) The following additional terms and conditions will apply to the use of the explosives specified in paragraph (2)

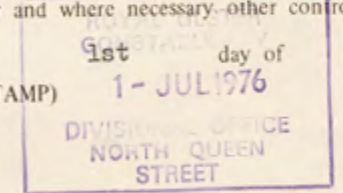
- (i) The explosives must be used only for the purpose specified at paragraph (4)
- (ii) One purchase only authorised within 14 days of the date hereon.
- (iii) All explosives unused at the end of each operation must be
 - (a) returned to a locked store for safe keeping - as specified on application, or
 - (b) destroyed

(9) Any other additional conditions deemed necessary

(10) This consent also authorises the supplier named in paragraph (3) to sell or dispose of the quantity of explosives specified in paragraph (2) to the person named in paragraph (1).

*This form is applicable to the purchase of industrial cartridges, blank sporting cartridges, flares, rockets, gun-powder and where necessary other controlled substances under the Explosives Acts.

Dated this 1st day of July 197 6
(OFFICE STAMP) 1-JUL-1976



R J Kill
(Signature and Rank)

NOTE: Two copies of this Consent will be issued to the applicant who will retain one and give the other to the supplier named in paragraph (3). Both copies of the Consent will be retained for a period of two years from the date of issue.

Document Ref: INF/7/A/7/71

c. 1977

PHOTOGRAPH OF AN ARMY CHECKPOINT, BELFAST

Photograph of an army checkpoint at the security gates in North Street, Belfast. In response to escalating bomb threats during The Troubles, many towns and cities in Northern Ireland introduced security cordons to for protection. The cordon in Belfast was informally known as 'The Ring of Steel'. Most vehicles were prohibited, and shoppers were searched as they entered the cordons which

were comprised of a series of gates, fences, turnstiles, search stations and blocked roads. The INF archive contains records created by the Northern Ireland Government Information Service, particularly those that publicise the activities of the Northern Ireland state. By the late 1970s, many of the functions of the Information Service had transferred to the Northern Ireland Office.



Document Ref: D4673/1/1

1977-1985

NORTHERN IRELAND WOMEN'S FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION SCRAPBOOK

Scrapbook, the first in a series recording the activities of the Northern Ireland Women's Football Association (NIWFA) and collected by football coach, Chris Unwin. The NIWFA was first established in 1976 and this scrapbook documents the early years of the Association. It includes dozens of photographs and press cuttings relating to the early Northern Ireland

Women's international team, local clubs and their fixtures. Teams competing in the NIWFA local league such as the Blue Birds, the Dynamos and the Buzby Babes all feature in this scrapbook. There are also press cuttings relating to Deirdre O'Reilly who was the first female fully qualified Irish Football League coach.



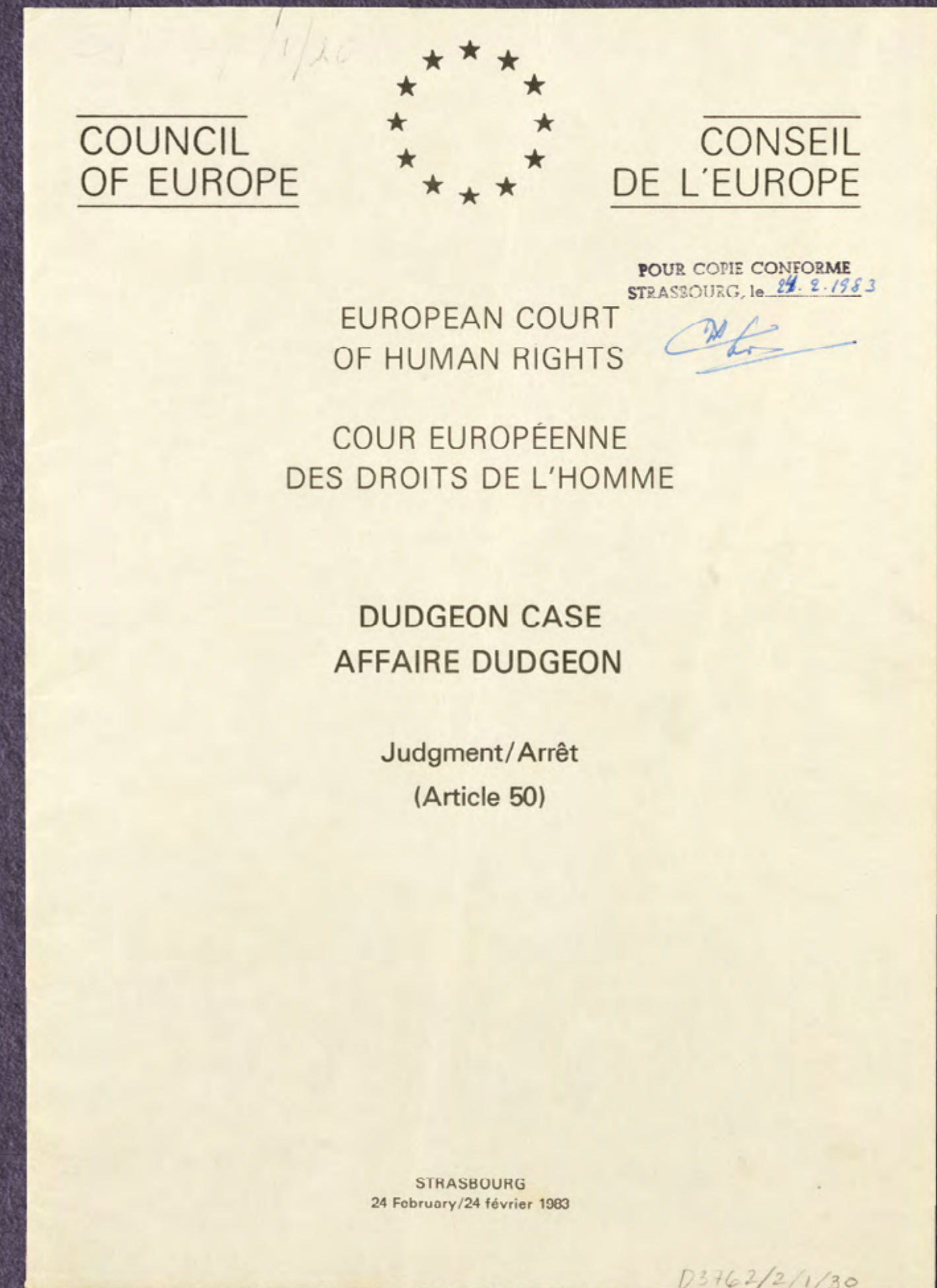
Document Ref: D3762/2/1/30

February 1983

JEFFREY DUDGEON EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS CASE

In 1976, Jeffrey Dudgeon, a gay rights activist, was arrested and interrogated about his sexual activities. Following this incident, Dudgeon, who was then secretary of the Northern Ireland Gay Rights Association (NIGRA), brought a complaint to the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg against the government of the United Kingdom. The ECHR ruled in Dudgeon's favour in

1981 which led to the decriminalisation of homosexual acts 'committed in private between two consenting males aged 21 and over', bringing it in line with the other regions within the UK. This document is the final judgement in the ECHR case, awarding over £3,000 worth of damages to Dudgeon from the UK government.



EXPRESSIONS TO BE AVOIDED

First day brief for the incoming Secretary of State and Ministers. One of the briefings in the 130-page file is entitled "Expressions to be avoided (and notes on other terminology)". It was prepared for the new Northern Ireland Secretary of State, Conservative MP, Tom King in September 1985. In the paper, he was advised that talking about "the mainland" was not

acceptable. "The six counties" was also "to be avoided", as was "the north of Ireland". The document reveals a host of intricate sensitivities and pitfalls to be negotiated by the Minister in the course of his initial public appearances. Other items of note in the file are briefings about unemployment, losses incurred by Harland & Wolff and the liquidation of DeLorean Motor Corporation.

E.R.

CONFIDENTIAL

Brief: C VIII

EXPRESSIONS TO BE AVOIDED (AND NOTES ON OTHER TERMINOLOGY)

A: GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

UK/GB

- The UK is political expression, Great Britain is a geographical term. Great Britain consist of England, Scotland and Wales: NI is part of the UK (ie the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) but not part of GB. NI people put considerable store by the proper use of the two terms.

"The Mainland"

Unacceptable. Reference should be made to "GB".

"Across the Water"

- A local term which refers to Great Britain.

British Isles

- A geographical term including the UK and the Republic, but not popular in the Republic.

"These Islands"

- A way of avoiding the problem above.

Northern Ireland

- Ulster

- The 9 county Province of Ulster comprises the 6 counties in NI plus Monaghan, Cavan and Donegal in the Republic of Ireland. The term Ulster is not strictly correct when applied to NI but is nonetheless used by both communities but particularly by Protestants. Best Avoided, save in compounds: "Ulsterman".

- The 6 Counties

- A term commonly used by the Catholic community and by people of the Republic of Ireland. To be avoided.

- The North of Ireland

- Ditto.

- The North

- An acceptable colloquialism used by both communities.

- The Province

- Not strictly accurate but acceptable term.

CONFIDENTIAL

ULTACH TRUST LETTER TO MARY ROBINSON

Letter written by chairman of the ULTACH Trust (Iontaobhas ULTACH), Séamus de Napier, to Mary Robinson in celebration of her inauguration as the first female President of the Republic of Ireland. Enclosed with the letter, de Napier included a copy of 'An Introduction to the Irish Language', originally published in 1808 by Revered William Neilson, a Presbyterian minister and

Irish language scholar and reprinted by the ULTACH Trust in 1990. The ULTACH Trust was a charitable organisation established in 1989, dedicated to the promotion of the Irish language in Northern Ireland. ULTACH was founded on a cross-community philosophy of making the language inclusive and accessible to both unionist and nationalist traditions in Northern Ireland.

IONTAOBHAS



ULTACH

TRUST

Iontaobhas ULTACH,
17 Stuaara an Chaisleáin,
(17 Castle Arcade,)
Beal Feirsde BT1 5UG.

Guthán: (0232)230749

7 Nollaig 1990

An tUachtarán Mary Robinson,
Áras an Uachtaráin,
Páirc an Fhionuisce,
Baile Átha Cliath.

A Uachtarán, a chara,

Tá mé ag scríobh chugat ar son Iontaobhais ULTACH. Ba mhaith linn tréaslú leat agus céad fhoilsiúchán an Iontaobhais, leabhar Gaeilge William Neilson, Ministir Preispitéireach ó Chontae an Dúin, a phronnadh ort.

Dúirt tú i d'óráid uachtaránachta go bhfuil tú i bhfách le cuidiú leis an Ghaeilge agus go dtuigeann tú gur cuid thábhachtach dar bhféiniúlacht í. Ar an bhonn sin ba mhaith linn tú a chur ar an eolas faoi Iontaobhas ULTACH atá ag obair ar son na teanga i dTuaisceart na hÉireann.

Bunaíodh Iontaobhas ULTACH mar chumann charthannach i 1989. Tá tacaíocht aige ó Rialtas an Tuaiscirt le deontais a dháileadh ar ghrúpaí pobail. Is í aidhm an Iontaobhais, ná teanga agus oidhreacht chultúrtha na Gaeilge a chur chun tosaigh sa taobh seo tíre, go háirithe i measc Phrotastúnach agus Aondachtóirí an Tuaiscirt. Tagann na hIontaobhaithe ón dá thraidisiún creidimh, agus ó réimse leathan de dhearcaithe polaitiúla.

Tá dúil ag Iontaobhas ULTACH dul chun cinn mór a dneanann, nó creidimid go bhfuil féidearthachtaí móra ann anois leis an Ghaeilge

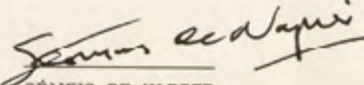
D4583/6/2/12/6 (1 of 2)

a chur chun tosaigh sa Tuaisceart ar dhóigh nach bhfuil polaitiúil nó seicteach. Bíonn teagmháil ag an Iontaobhas leis an Státseirbhís anseo, leis an Chomhobal Eorpach, agus le heagrais Gaeilge de gach cineál ar dhá thaobh na teorann.

Tuigimid go mbeidh ceangal mór ama ort feasta, ach ós suim leat cúrsaí an Tuaiscirt, ba mhaith linn cur in iúl duit go mbeadh an tIontaobhas thar a bheith sásta castáil ort lenár gcuid aidhmeanna agus cuispóirí a phlé.

Guímid gach rath ar do thréimhse mar uachtarán,

Is mise le meas,


SÉAMUS DE NAPIER
Cathaoirleach

D4583/6/2/12/6 (2 of 2)

EXPLORATORY DIALOGUE WITH SINN FÉIN

File entitled Exploratory Dialogue which contains accounts of the first formal meetings between Northern Ireland Office (NIO) officials and a Sinn Féin delegation led by Martin McGuinness. This minute is a detailed record of the first meeting on 9 December 1994 and lists all the attendees. There were no ministers present at the first few meetings. Michael Ancram, the

Conservative Minister for State at the NIO would not attend until 10 May 1995. A range of issues are discussed including ceasefires, cessation of violence, punishment beatings, parity of equality for Sinn Féin with other parties, socio-economic issues, police reform, families of the disappeared, Irish medium education and decommissioning.

Pelle

FROM: Tony Beeton
XDS
15 December 1994

ASST
SEC 20 DEC 1994
CENT

18/12/94

DESK IMMEDIATE

PS/Secretary of State (L&B)	cc: PS/Michael Ancram (L&B)	B
	PS/PUS (L&B)	B
	PS/Mr Fell	B
	Mr Legge	B
	Mr Thomas	B
	Mr Bell, o/r	- B
	Mr Brooke	B
	Mr Daniell	- B
	Mr Leach	B
	Mr Shannon	- B
	Mr Steele	- B
	Mr Watkins	B
	Mr Williams	B
	Mr Wood (L&B)	B
	Mr Brooker	B
	Mr Maccabe	B
	Mr Stephens	B
	HMA, Dublin	- B
	Mr Lamont, RID	- B
	Mr Lever, Cabinet Office	
	Miss Collins, Cabinet Office	

cc Mr Ancram

*For use file
(for my personal use)
22/12*

REF NO: XD/R1

EXPLORATORY DIALOGUE: RECORD OF FIRST MEETING, 9 DECEMBER 1994

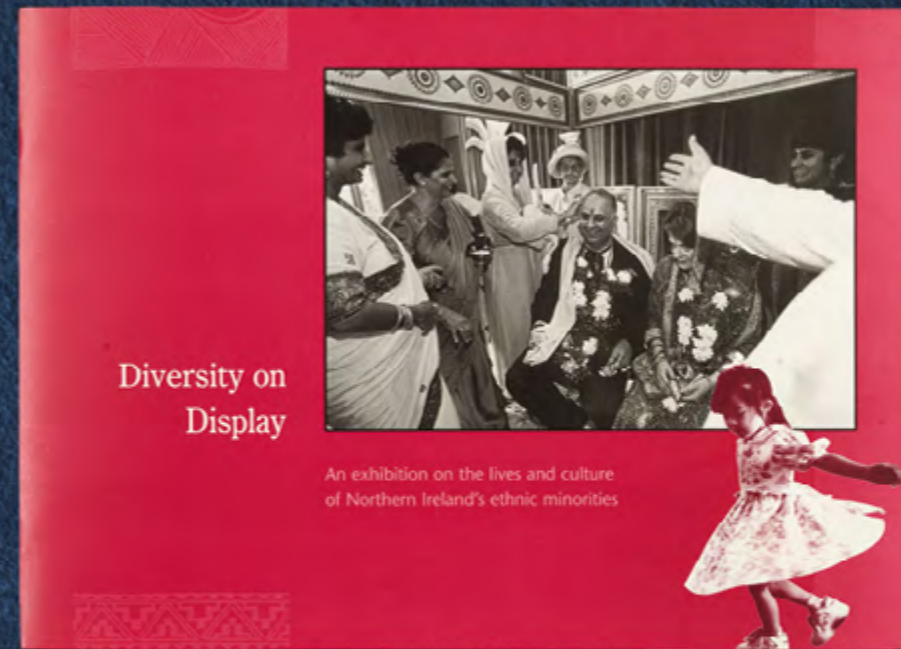
The first meeting of exploratory dialogue with Sinn Fein began at 10.45 am on Friday 9 December 1994 in Parliament Buildings, Belfast. Present were Quentin Thomas, head of the Government team, Stephen Leach, David Watkins, Chris Maccabe, Jonathan Stephens, and Tony Beeton (Secretary). The Sinn Fein side was led by Martin McGuinness with Lucilita Bhreatnach, Gerry Kelly (Secretary), Sean McManus and Siobhan O'Hanlon (notetaker).

2. Quentin Thomas began by observing the disparity in name plates on the table with Sinn Fein's including forenames while the Government side was more formally identified. Martin McGuinness countered that they had observed another disparity in that none of

DIVERSITY ON DISPLAY

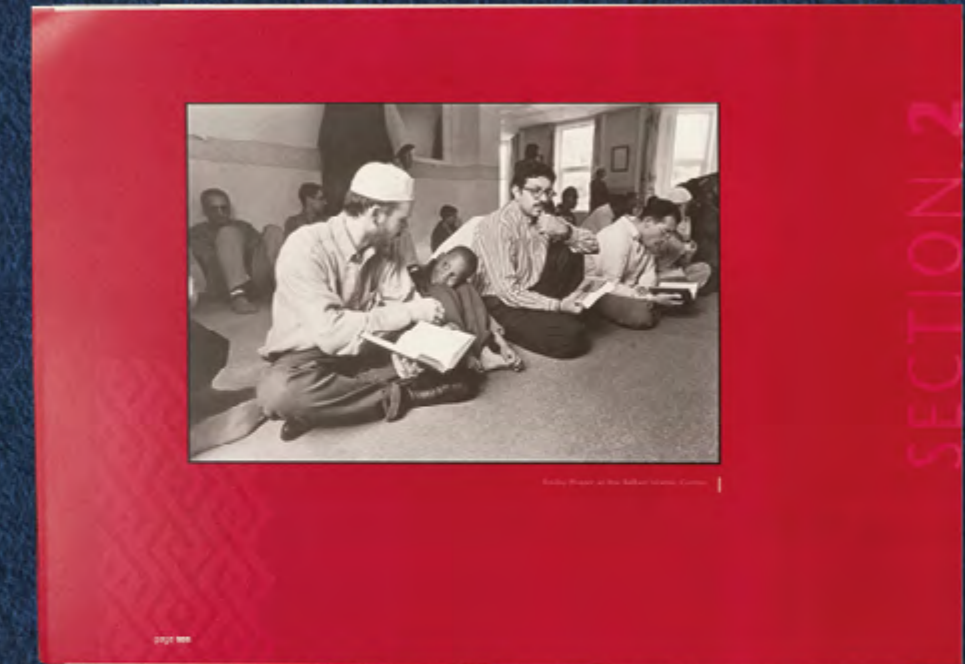
Booklet published by the Northern Ireland Council for Ethnic Minorities (NICEM) for an exhibition entitled 'Diversity on Display', exploring the lives and culture of Northern Ireland's ethnic minorities and illustrates the diversity of Northern Ireland's different ethnic communities. The NICEM was developed through the working relationship

between the Chinese, Indian and Travelling communities to campaign for race relations legislation and represents minority ethnic groups in Northern Ireland. This booklet was published in the year that the Race Relations (NI) Order was implemented, and the Commission for Racial Equality for Northern Ireland was established.



Diversity on Display

An exhibition on the lives and culture of Northern Ireland's ethnic minorities



SECTION 2

Historical Background

AFRICAN-CARIBBEAN
According to the 1991 census, there are around 1,800 African-Caribbeans who either arrived or are currently in Northern Ireland. Their countries include Kenya (12%), Malawi (12%), Tanzania (12%), Uganda (14%), Zambia (12%), Botswana (12%), Zimbabwe (12%), Ghana (12%), Nigeria (12%), Sierra Leone (12%), Zimbabwe (12%), India (12%), Guyana (12%), Jamaica (12%), Trinidad & Tobago (12%), West Indies (12%), South Africa (12%), and a high proportion of white South Africans.

It seems to be that the African-Caribbean group in Northern Ireland has a high proportion of mixed marriages with local people. The Northern Ireland African Cultural Centre was set up in 1986 to provide services and support to the African-Caribbean community and the centre was opened in 1986.

CHINESE
The Chinese community is the largest ethnic minority group resident in Northern Ireland, with a population of about 2,000. The majority of whom (80%) have come from Hong Kong's rural area, the New Territories. Whilst there are also a few from Malaysia, Singapore and the Province of Hainan, it is the highly developed and affluent city of Hong Kong, the New Territories have remained underpinning to economic, social and educational spheres. These people left the Province out of economic hardship and many of these suburban and village people migrated to the UK in the 1960s. A high percentage of the Chinese community (80%) work in the catering business. It is believed that the first Chinese restaurant was set up in Belfast in 1962. By 1970 the numbers had slowly increased, however the vast majority of the Chinese community still lived in the city of Belfast. Many Chinese families to close their businesses and move back to England, Scotland and Ireland. It was not until the late 1970s that Chinese immigration began to increase in Northern Ireland. The majority of the Chinese community live in Belfast, whilst significant numbers also live in Craigavon, Lisburn, Newtownabbey, North Down and Ballymena. Most families are well engaged in commerce and take-away businesses. The main language spoken is Cantonese.

The Chinese Welfare Association (CWA) was set up in 1986 by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce who felt, "there was a discrepancy between the needs of the Chinese community and the availability of services provided." In its mission statement the CWA received over 10 years, in consultation with the Chinese community of Northern Ireland, identify and respond to the needs of its members. Weekly cooking class to participate more equally in educational, social, cultural and employment spheres in the wider community. "The services now provided by the CWA are English classes for adults and children, Cantonese classes for children, interpreting and translation, women's advice, immigration and nationality advice, cultural awareness and education training, mentoring schemes, victim support service, health schemes, after-school club, youth club, women's group, elderly group, network schemes, small business start-up, networking with statutory and voluntary agencies, advice on policy changes and codes of practice, local reference point for Chinese community and advice and promotion of Chinese culture through the celebration of traditional festivals and cross community activities. There are now three people employed in the CWA.

Below left: Chinese women (Photo: John Austin, Belfast Express)
Below: Chinese family at their home in Belfast

FOOD

Ethnic minority food represents the richness and diversity of cooking culture

Food is not food alone, it represents the diversity of culture. It is also our custom to prepare food according to different occasions and festivals. Simply for cooking chicken, there are hundreds of different cultural styles.

Chinese, Italian, Mexican, Thai, French cuisine etc.

The choice of a food style is a social process of cultural integration which signifies the appreciation of different cultural style.

Asha Sharma demonstrating how to make Indian bread. Right: The Indian food stall at the Food Festival at the Great Belfast Festival. Photo: David Spivey

In Northern Ireland there is a wide range of choice when you are dining out. You can have Indian,

NICEM

Document Ref: D4616/2/1/9/1

2006-2007

JOHN HETHERINGTON'S EXPERIENCES OF WORKING AT THE MAZE/LONG KESH PRISON

The Prisons Memory Archive (PMA) is a collection of 161 filmed recordings with individuals who had a connection with Armagh Gaol and the Maze/Long Kesh Prison during the conflict in and about Northern Ireland. The PMA recordings were made in 2006 and 2007. The range of participants include prison staff, prisoners, relatives, teachers, chaplains, lawyers, doctors, probation officers and maintenance workers. A 'walk-and-talk' audio-visual recording

from John Hetherington describes his experiences as a prison officer at Maze/Long Kesh Prison and his experiences of working in the prison hospital during the Hunger Strikes in 1981. He describes the prison service and how it changed over time. He mentions his attitude towards interment policy and describes the change in relationship between prisoners and prison officers.



STAY HOME MEMORIES CENSUS

Stay Home census produced by PRONI during the first lockdown of 2020. The Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) is acutely aware of the importance of contemporary collecting, particularly in times of societal change. During the COVID-19 pandemic, which began in early 2020, the Stay Home Memories Archive was established as part of the Making the Future Project to help

preserve the records of the pandemic as it happened. As part of the project, the Stay Home Census was designed and filled in by households on a voluntary basis, to give a snapshot of life during the lockdown. Householders were asked to note their usual residence, their occupation, their work status and to describe lockdown in one word.



STAY HOME CENSUS 2020

“ WHO ARE YOU LIVING WITH DURING THE LOCKDOWN?
HOW HAS THE LOCKDOWN IMPACTED YOUR WORK
OR EDUCATION?

CAN YOU FIND ONE WORD TO DESCRIBE THE EXPERIENCE? ”

Fill in this census return to help you remember, and future generations learn, how you experienced this time.

Fill in as many of the questions as you want and/or are comfortable with. If there is something you don't want to answer, just leave it blank.

Please return your completed form by email to pronievents@communities-ni.gov.uk or by post to STAY HOME MEMORIES – PRONI – 2 Titanic Boulevard, Titanic Quarter, Belfast, BT3 9HQ.

By returning this census you are gifting it as a record to the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. All census returns will be archived in the Stay Home Census archive at PRONI, held under reference DXXXX and will be closed to the public until XXXX. Any data used publically will be anonymised.

**MAKING
THE
FUTURE**



INDEX LISTINGS









.....

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

IMAGES > Images captured using a **Phase One XF P150** camera

DESIGN > Designed using an **iMac** Retina 5K, 27-inch, 2020 Processor 3.8 GHz 8-Core Intel Core17, Graphics AMD Radeon Pro 5500, XT 8 GB, Memory 32 GB 2667 with macOS Ventura 13.3.1. Using **Adobe Illustrator 2024**, **Adobe InDesign 2023**, **Adobe Photoshop 2024** and **Adobe Acrobat Pro**.

PRINT > Printed by **GPS Colour Graphics Ltd** using an **Heidelberg Speedmaster XL 106**. Text folded on a **Heidelberg Stahl TH-66**. Matt Laminated on a **Autobond mini 105 TH Laminator**. Threadsewn on a **Muller Martini Ventura MC Book Thread Sewing Machine**. Cover Drawn on by a **Heidelberg Eurobind Pro Perfect/PUR Binder**. Cover printed full colour both sides on **325gsm (512 micron) PEFC Zenith Folding Box Board**, matt laminated one side. Text printed full colour plus sealer throughout on **170gsm FSC Magno Satin Threadsewn** GPS Colour Graphics Ltd.



PRONI
100
CELEBRATING A CENTURY
Public Record Office of Northern Ireland

Department for
Communities
An Roinn
Pobal
Department for
Commonities
www.communities-ni.gov.uk



© Crown Copyright 2024

[/publicrecordofficeni](https://publicrecordofficeni)

[@PRONI_DFC](https://twitter.com/PRONI_DFC)

[/PRONionline](https://www.pronionline.gov.uk)