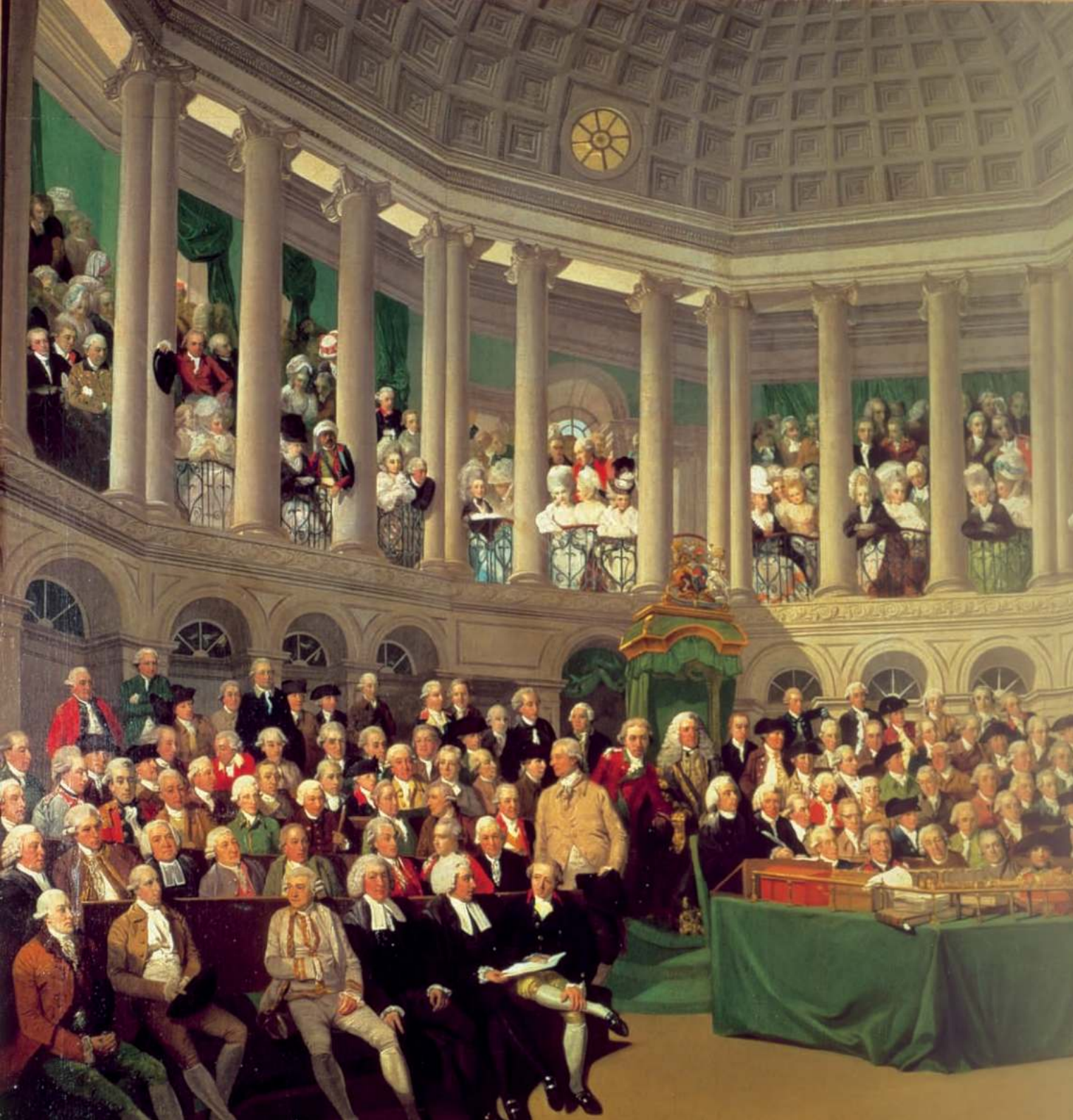


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Rev. P. Marriot
James McQuillo
...is to Supply Minister...

50 YEARS

of the
ULSTER HISTORICAL
FOUNDATION
1956–2006





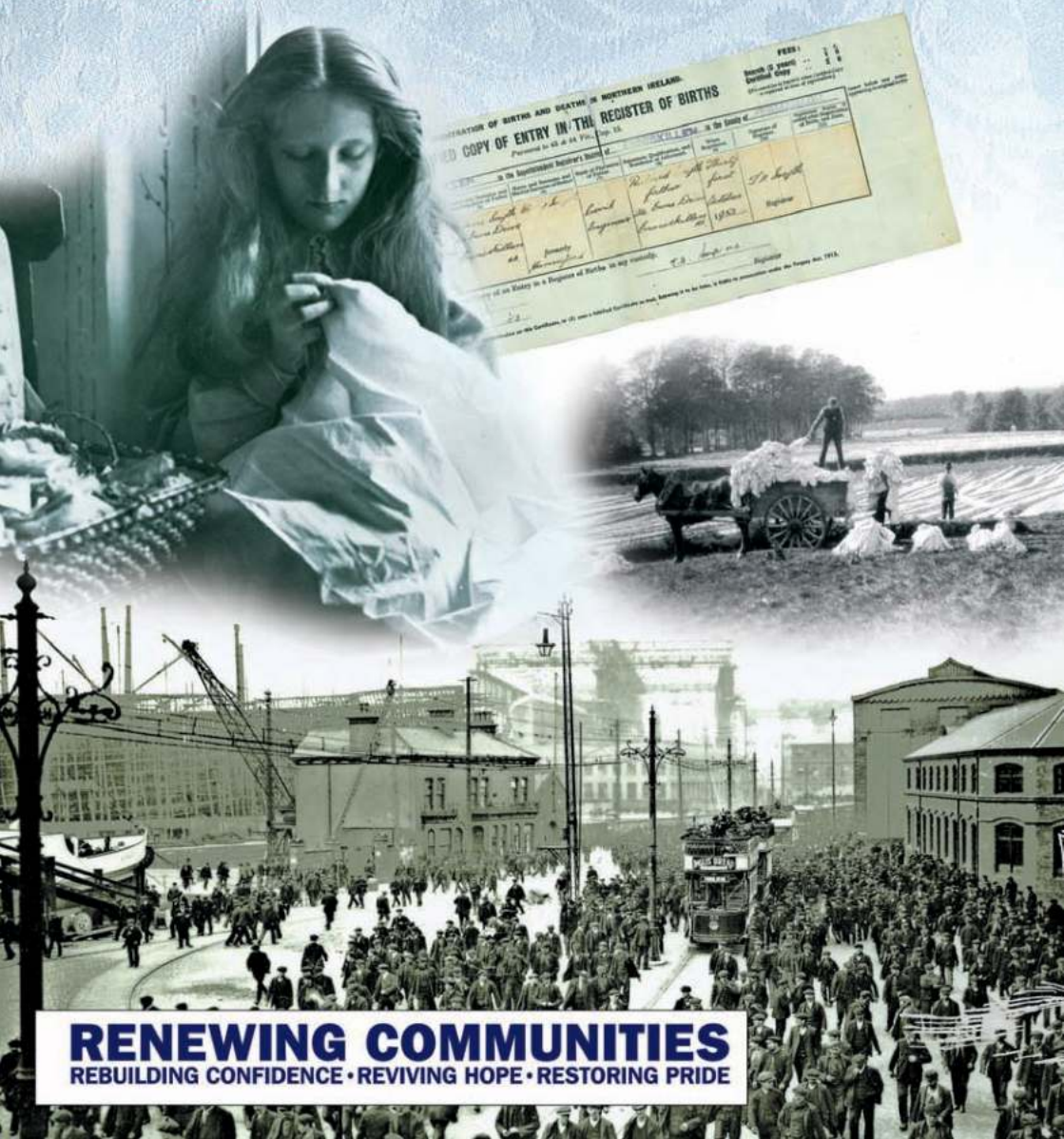
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My Roots

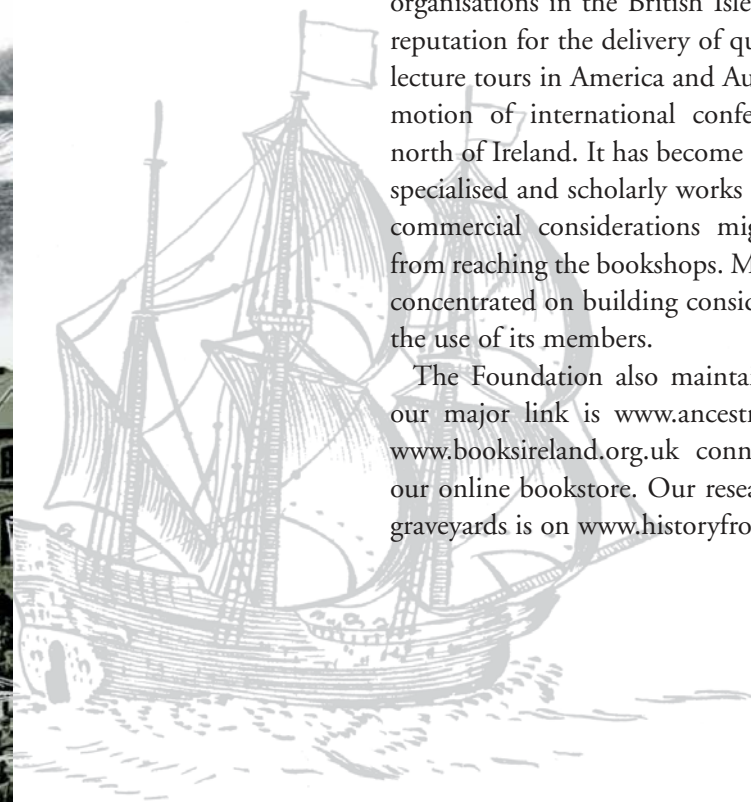
Tracing your Belfast Ancestors

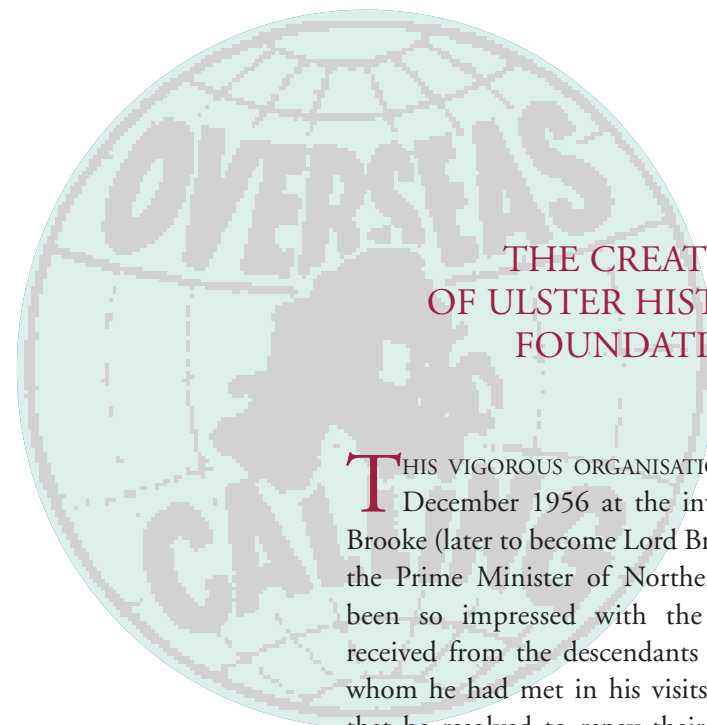


RENEWING COMMUNITIES
REBUILDING CONFIDENCE • REVIVING HOPE • RESTORING PRIDE

THIS SKETCH OF THE ULSTER HISTORICAL FOUNDATION is published to celebrate its achievements over the past fifty years. The Foundation has become one of the leading genealogical research organisations in the British Isles, with a worldwide reputation for the delivery of quality search reports, lecture tours in America and Australia, and the promotion of international conferences here in the north of Ireland. It has become a major publisher of specialised and scholarly works of Irish interest that commercial considerations might have prevented from reaching the bookshops. More emphasis now is concentrated on building considerable databases for the use of its members.

The Foundation also maintains several websites: our major link is www.ancestryireland.com while www.booksireland.org.uk connects inquirers with our online bookstore. Our research work on Ulster graveyards is on www.historyfromheadstones.com.





THE CREATION OF ULSTER HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

THIS VIGOROUS ORGANISATION was founded in December 1956 at the invitation of Sir Basil Brooke (later to become Lord Brookeborough), then the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland. He had been so impressed with the reception he had received from the descendants of Ulster emigrants whom he had met in his visits to North America, that he resolved to repay their support. Because a strong notion persisted that the bulk of the emigrants were Scots who had come to America by way of Ulster, it was decided to set up the Ulster-Scot Historical Society. The Society would assist these people to trace their ancestors and locate their kinfolk still at home, research the history of emigration to and from Ulster, and 'promote the interests of the homeland amongst people of Ulster origin living overseas'.

The affairs of the Society were to be managed by a Council composed mainly of retired civil servants, businessmen and academics committed to the aims of the Society. The first chairman was Sir William Scott, a former head of the Northern Ireland Civil Service, and among the Trustees was J.C. Beckett, the distinguished professor of Irish history at Queen's University. Another Trustee, Eric Montgomery, the government information officer, was destined in the 1960s and 1970s to play a key



Mrs. Donna R. Hotaling, G. R. I.
D. R. H. ASSOCIATES
2255 Cedar Lane
Vienna, Virginia 22180
/703/360-4496

Friday, 17 June 1977

ULSTER ANYONE?

Ever been tempted to track down that Orangeman or Ulsterman lineage in your genealogy? Well, now may be the time, and at a cost that's unbeatable a few short weeks ago a resounding...

His name was Patrick Murphy and he came 'from Ireland'

IT TOOK American author Alex Hilly 17 years to track and the destination of the...

IVAN LITTLE finds out how people go about the search for their long lost ancestors.



One of the first genealogy visits to PRONI arranged by UHF in 1977. Donna Hotaling is in the middle of the group

role in the creation of the Ulster-American Folk Park that celebrates the contribution of Ulster people to American life. From the beginning this Council set high standards and delivered quality publications. In 1969 the Trustees remodelled the organisation into a voluntary trust as the Ulster-Scot Historical Foundation and then broadened its scope in 1975 as the Ulster Historical Foundation, affirming its role to serve all denominations and traditions in the province.

Since the role of the Society was seen as intertwined with that of the Public Record Office, the position of Director of the new Society was given to the Director of the PRONI, Kenneth Darwin, and the Society took over from



Ken Darwin, a founding Trustee, UHF administrator 1957-74 and first editor of *Familia*, 1985-93

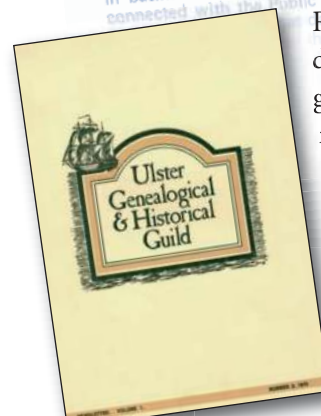
MISS IVY EMBLETON: AN APPRECIATION

The death of Miss Ivy Embleton on 7 May 1980 was a matter of very real regret to her many colleagues and friends, not only in the Province but also in those countries throughout the world where she had forged links with individuals and formal bodies through her work with the Ulster-Scot Historical Society—later the Ulster Historical Foundation.

Miss Embleton entered the Northern Ireland Civil Service in 1943 after some years in business and from that time, apart from two years in Valuation Branch, she was connected with the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland until her retirement in 1974.

Record Office staff the entire responsibility for handling genealogical enquiries and dealing with genealogical searchers in person in the public search room of PRONI. At the launch Darwin was provided with one additional member of staff to act as Secretary of the Society and supervise the genealogical research: within a short time the remarkable Ivy Embleton was managing a small team of hourly-paid part-time searchers. Both genealogists and archivists soon learned to appreciate the value of this arrangement. Archivists were able to concentrate on their traditional roles of acquiring, processing and cataloguing collections of documents while genealogists searched for relevant items of information from a wide variety of sources in order to construct family trees.

In 1978 the Ulster Historical Foundation created the Ulster Genealogical and Historical Guild in response to requests from overseas inquirers who wanted to identify with the homeland by belonging to such a club based in Ulster. Many of the Guild members have proved very loyal to the Foundation and our staff have been delighted over the years to make and renew acquaintance with those who have



The 4th Duke of Abercorn, first UHF President 1957-1979

A guild that gets to the roots begins with £850

There were interested American cousins at the launch of the Guild in the Foundation's headquarters today. Paying a visit to the Public Record Office at 66 Balmoral Avenue, Belfast, are four genealogical researchers.

Leading the party, which will stay six days in Ulster before going to Dublin, is Mrs. Donna Hotaling, from Washington DC, executive secretary of the Board of Certification of Genealogists of the United States and Canada, Mrs. Hotaling who not always satisfied with the results they get. It is to provide the public with a resource if they feel they have been victims of a 'rip-off' that the Board draws up its list of certified researchers.

"Between October last year and June this year I responded to 3,000 requests

requests from people who are trying to trace their ancestry. We have had inquiries from as far afield as Paris, Spain, Kenya and Brazil, as well as the USA, Canada, Australia and the Republic of Ireland."

The Guild will help to satisfy this appetite for knowledge about one's origins is growing all the time. Nearly every day the Foundation is receiving

"and it is open to anyone who is interested in tracing Ulster family records."

"The demand for knowledge about one's origins is growing all the time. Nearly every day the Foundation is receiving

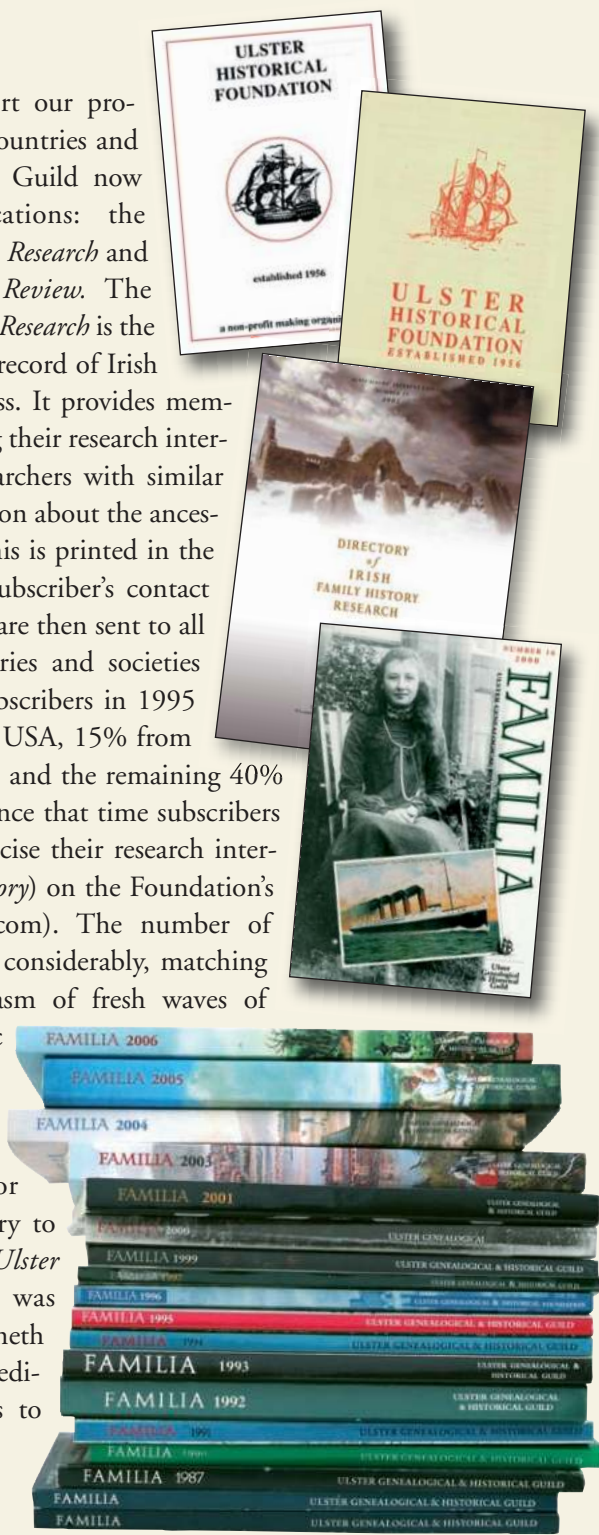
Our fifth list of inquiries about Ulster connections

THOMPSON Robert, born 1887 or

OVERSEAS CALLING

helped to organise and support our programmes both in their home countries and in Ireland. Subscribers to the Guild now receive two annual publications: the *Directory of Irish Family History Research* and *Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review*. The *Directory of Irish Family History Research* is the most complete and up-to-date record of Irish genealogical research in progress. It provides members with a means of publicising their research interests and contacting other researchers with similar interests: they submit information about the ancestors they are researching and this is printed in the *Directory* together with each subscriber's contact details. Copies of the *Directory* are then sent to all members and to various libraries and societies overseas. An analysis of the subscribers in 1995 estimated that 30% were from USA, 15% from Canada, 15% from Australasia, and the remaining 40% from across the British Isles. Since that time subscribers have been encouraged to publicise their research interests (as contained in the *Directory*) on the Foundation's website (www.ancestryireland.com). The number of Guild members has fluctuated considerably, matching the expectations and enthusiasm of fresh waves of genealogists: this characteristic has encouraged us to concentrate more of our resources on cultivating our databases.

Our other publication for Guild members, complementary to the *Directory*, is *Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review* which was launched in 1985 with Kenneth Darwin as editor. The current editor, Trevor Parkhill, continues to



ULSTER HISTORY CIRCLE

WILLIAM CONOR
1881–1968
Artist
had his studio here
1944–1959

JOHN BOYD DUNLOP
1840–1921
VETERINARY SURGEON
invented the first successful pneumatic tyre

CS LEWIS
1898–1963
Author and critic
lived here
1905–1917

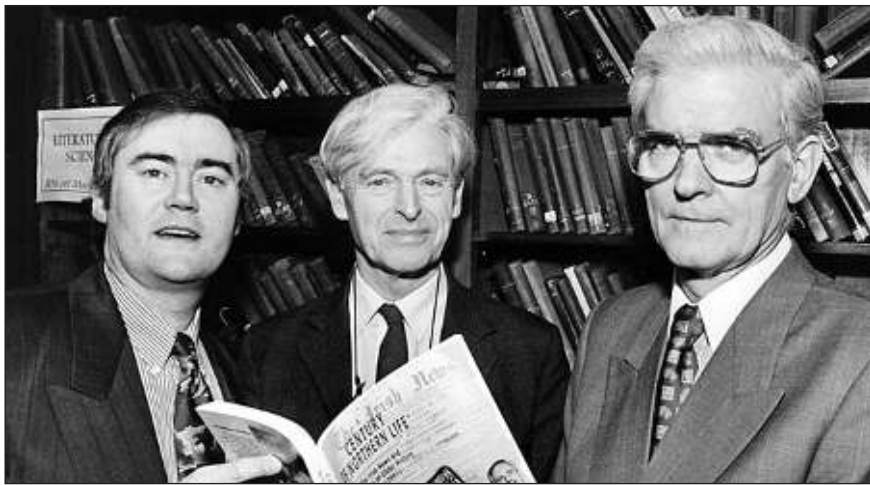


Trevor Parkhill, editor of *Familia*, 1994–present

search out and encourage authors from many places throughout the world to relate their experiences and findings in researching and writing family history. We are happy to have worked closely with historians of the calibre of James S. Donnelly, Donald Akenson, David W. Miller, Kerby A. Miller, David Fitzpatrick, Ruth-Ann Harris, Eric Richards and Patrick O'Farrell. In turn they have enjoyed researching in the great collection of emigrant letters that Darwin's staff assembled in the Public Record Office and greatly appreciated the helpfulness and co-operation shown to them.

In order to make Ulster people more aware of the great scale of emigration from this province and the contribution that many emigrants have made to their adopted countries, the Foundation helped to pioneer a programme of popular education. In the 1960s the Society co-operated with the Tourist Board and local councils in erecting plaques on sites identified with people of Ulster extraction who had achieved fame overseas, beginning with twenty-four plaques which included six Presidents of the United States of America and two New Zealand prime ministers. After a lapse of several years due to the onset of the Troubles, this project was revived in the mid-1980s by James Hawthorne as the Ulster History Circle and continues to celebrate famous sons and daughters of Ulster.

It is not generally known that in the period from 1982 to 1990 the Foundation organised the collection of gravestone inscriptions by groups of 17-year-old unemployed trainees under a youth training programme operated by the Department of Economic Development, with the result that around two-thirds of all pre-1900 inscriptions in the thousand or so graveyards in and around Northern



Ireland have been recorded on index cards. A more permanent public memorial to their work exists on the Stranmillis Road in Belfast at Friar's Bush graveyard, converted by them from an overgrown wilderness into a public amenity. Since then Dr Eamon Phoenix, a current Trustee, has augmented the value of this enterprise by preparing a valuable teaching aid introducing schools to *Two Acres of Irish History: A Study Through Time of Friar's Bush and Belfast, 1570–1918*.

The Foundation has been especially active in promoting publications. In the early years most of the emphasis was on a series of historical volumes published on our behalf by Routledge & Kegan Paul. When it transpired, however, that that publisher was not interested in small circulation scholarly works, all subsequent volumes appeared under the imprint of the Ulster Historical Foundation although it was some time before publishing became a commercial as well as a scholarly success. The Foundation has

Dr Eamon Phoenix and Prof Richard Clarke with Jim Fitzpatrick, proprietor of *The Irish News* (and then also Trustee of UHF) at the launch of *A Century of Northern Life*



Grave problems that are facing Dr. Clarke

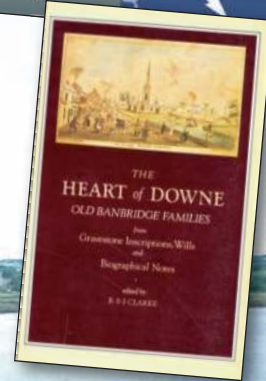
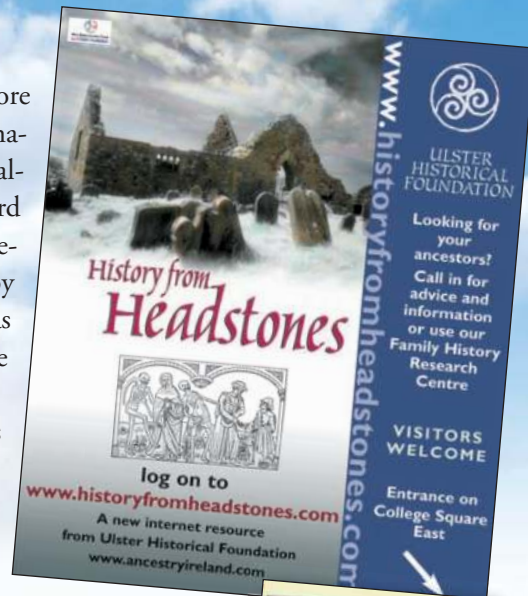
collaborated occasionally with several overseas publishing houses to produce worthwhile publications. It has also broadened its scope to offer books informing the debates about cultural traditions and identity in Northern Ireland and the promotion of mutual understanding. A complete list of UHF publications appears on pages 55–60.

The most significant benefaction of the Foundation for genealogists, however, has proved to be the publication of a series of volumes of graveyard inscriptions after 1966 under the editorship of one of our Trustees, Richard Clarke, who was then Professor of Anaesthetics in the Queen's University of Belfast. Richard has drawn attention to the disappearance and even destruction of gravestones that often represented the only memorials of families resident in a parish. Such records are all the more important in the absence of the nineteenth century census records which were destroyed in Dublin in 1922. Richard's practice of visiting graveyards to record inscriptions may have gained him the affectionate nickname of

'Tombstone Dick' but his perseverance has been well rewarded. He has now transcribed, organised and edited more than thirty volumes, mainly for County Down and the city of

Belfast, and they have become more comprehensive and even more informative, constituting a vast resource salvaged for future generations. Richard Clarke's example of recording gravestone inscriptions has been followed by groups from family history societies as well as individuals throughout the province.

In recent years the Foundation was enabled to develop this important field of research with funds from the New Opportunities Fund. Dr William Roulston implemented the *History from Headstones Online* project (historyfromheadstones.com) to encourage local people to take an interest in the graveyards of Northern Ireland and ensure their preservation. For



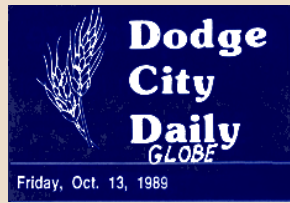
any local community the graveyard provides the most accessible source for the study of its history as well as its context. But in the plural, graveyards contribute also an integral part of the Irish landscape. They are open air museums where it should be possible to walk among the exhibits – the stones – and

appreciate the layout, lettering and sculpture of long-dead craftsmen. Because of the detailed information they often contain, gravestones provide the ideal launch pad for any genealogical investigation. There are over 1,200 burial grounds in Northern Ireland and they have provided UHF with a searchable graveyard database of over 50,000 inscriptions. Local historians have contributed essays about graveyards they know well: these histories can be read in the case studies section on the website.



In 1975 the Foundation's new trust deed named Dr Brian Trainor, the Director of the Public Record Office (1970–87) as Administrator of the Foundation. Since his appointment to the staff of the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland in 1956, Brian Trainor had made a reputation as a very energetic archivist whose fieldwork had secured and processed many major collections for PRONI. The high quality of his work was recognised by the award of honorary doctorates by both the National University of Ireland and the University of Ulster.

In promoting the exploitation of these archives Trainor was prepared not only to supervise the preparation of search reports for clients but also to travel throughout first Ireland, and later the world lecturing about their significance and value for genealogy. An invitation to Ottawa in 1974 to speak on 'Education and Archives' to an international meeting of archivists, taught him the value of participation in the North American lecture-tour circuit as a means of publicising the work of PRONI (including the Foundation), attracting clients for the ancestral research service, and strengthening links between the Irish diaspora and the homeland. On several occasions he has honoured invitations to lecture to the National Genealogical Society in America. Indeed, since



Brian Trainor being made an 'honorary Marshall' of Dodge City, Kansas



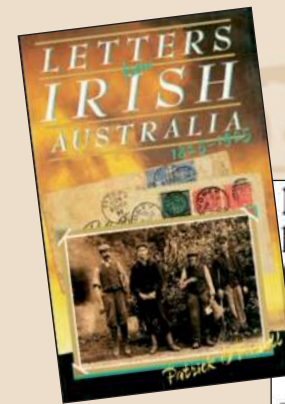
Brian Trainor addressing attendees at an Augusta College seminar in 1984



Meredith Colket, Director Emeritus of the Western Reserve Historical Society; Mary Lou Coleman, Chairman, Genealogical Committee, WRHS; Alf MacLochlainn, Director, National Library of Ireland; Lorraine Harpur, Tour Chairman, WRHS during a genealogy programme organised by UHF staff

1979 Dr Trainor has undertaken more than twenty tours in North America and three in Australia and New Zealand, making innumerable contacts while generating significant income for the Foundation by the sale of books and services. Several younger members of staff have now also benefitted from initiation into these programmes.

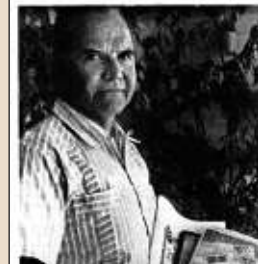
In this context the Foundation wishes to place on record its appreciation of the contribution of Mrs Donna Hotaling as its honorary agent in USA. She organised and led parties of visitors to this province



Irish ancestry has Aussies fascinated



By Helen Burke



"Australians are very enthusiastic and eager to try to trace their family history," a leading Irish historian has told Mount the Family History Society during a recent visit to the city, which is home to thousands of Irish descendants.

Dr Brian Trainor, administrator of Ulster Historical Foundation, was the guest speaker at a public seminar held recently by Mount the Family History Society at the CWA Hall in La Street.

Although based in Northern Ireland, Dr Trainor's knowledge is not restricted to the North. He has answered questions about any country in Ireland. Dr Trainor is also chairman of the Irish Manuscripts Commission in Dublin which has a publishing agency for historical and genealogical information.

"It may be because Australia is a young country and there is a national need for ancestral knowledge, Aussies here are naturally intrigued", Dr Trainor said.

In Australia, family history societies and individuals have carried out invaluable and meticulous research into their family backgrounds.

"It is indeed ironic that family history brings all types of people together," he said.

In Australia, there are exceptionally good family history records, which are well-ordered and easily accessible. The list of births, deaths and marriages is an excellent source of information, according to Dr Trainor. He said if people have a knowledge of the basic location of their Irish Ancestors, more information can be obtained through the Historical Foundation.

In Ireland, however, extracting historical and genealogical information can be a difficult task.

Since the foundation of the National Archives in 1922, Irish historical records would be a massive task, said Dr Trainor.

Truly, he said, the Irish are not into family history.

The Catholic registers are kept in Latin and are poorly indexed.

The Protestants have kept their registers in the Church of Ireland registers and the oldest existing registers in Ireland and the most comprehensive.

The registers of non-denominational primary education introduced in 1833 go back before 1830 and can provide valuable genealogical information.

Irish emigration to Australia dates back to the colonial days where settlers were transported to Australia for relatively minor crimes.

Probably the most significant period of the history of Irish emigration came in the middle of the 19th century with the Assisted Immigration Scheme.

Nearly a quarter of all the two million immigrants who came to Australia in the 19th century were Irish.

The Irish people were forced to leave their country because of famine and severe poverty.

It is estimated that 30 per cent of Australia's population has Irish ancestry.

Although Irish family history research can be something like a jigsaw puzzle with pieces missing it is a fascinating and rewarding study.

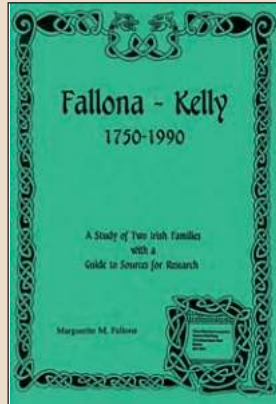
In the Biennial year, there is no better time to discover our Irish origins.

From May 16-24, 1989, the Second Annual Irish Origins Conference will be held in Albany, Ireland. The conference has been meticulously planned and structured to meet the needs of Aussies and New Zealanders of Irish ancestry, to research and experi-

During the 1980s Brian Trainor made several visits to Australia, including 1986 and 1988. He also edited the text of the letters used in Patrick O'Farrell's ground-breaking, *Letters from Irish Australia* 1825–1929

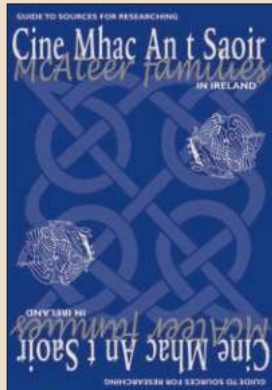


Brian Trainor, Director of the Public Record Office with Donna Hotaling, North American Agent (right) showing some records to Mrs Frances Doherty from Arlington, VA



Cover of the Fallona-Kelly source book prepared by Marguerite M. Fallona, published 1996

from the United States from 1977 to 1984 during some of the worst years of the Troubles. She managed to persuade senators and politicians as well as academics and other keen genealogists to brave the scenes reported on television. ‘They came wearing bullet-proof vests [from Dallas in Texas no less] and left laughing at their fears.’ It is impossible to estimate the value to the province of such contacts during those dark days. It has been claimed, indeed, that the famous American textile firm of Chemstrand located in Coleraine thanks to a family tree rather than a government grant.



Cover of the third edition of the McAteer source book, first published in 1994

Television travel presenter, Judith Chalmers, presenting Ulster Historical Foundation the award for tourism commendation for numerous services to the developing field of genealogical services thereby attracting visitors from abroad to stay in Northern Ireland



FROM POMEROY TO THE MOON

One of Ulster Historical Foundation’s most successful research reports, certainly in terms of publicity, was that completed for Colonel James B. Irwin, whose family hailed from Altmore and Turnabarson, Pomeroy, Co. Tyrone.

Col. Irwin was an astronaut who flew on the Apollo 15 mission 26 July–07 August 1971. This fourth manned lunar mission was distinguished by the first utilisation of the famous lunar rover (see picture below). With Apollo 15 commander, Col. Dave Scott, Jim Irwin explored Hadley Rille and the Apennine Mountains of the moon. Another first is that as a committed Christian he was the only man to have quoted Scripture on the surface of the moon (Psalm 121:1 if you are interested).

The Foundation identified his ancestral line by locating the marriage on 29 April 1879 in Pomeroy (Altedesert) parish church, of John Irwin of Altmore, farmer, son of Thomas Irwin, to Mary Benson, daughter of Matthew Benson of Turnabarson.

In September 1979 Col. Irwin made a personal visit to Northern Ireland. He visited his ancestral home in Pomeroy, and met many local people during his trip, which included a number of well-publicised social events.

In appreciation for helping him to reconnect with his Ulster roots, Col. Irwin presented the Foundation with two signed colour photographs of his moon flight – stunning pictures which are employed in this publication.



To ULSTER HISTORICAL FOUNDATION - We share a Great Heritage
11 Sept 79
Jim Irwin
Houston TX

THE ULSTER HISTORICAL

'It is a lonesome thing to be away from Ireland always.'

from J.M.Synge,
'Desire of the Sorrows.'

FOUNDA T I O N

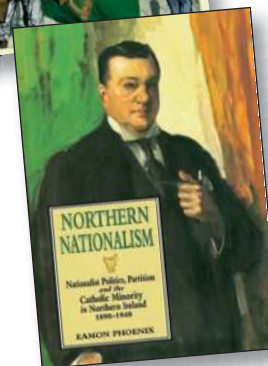
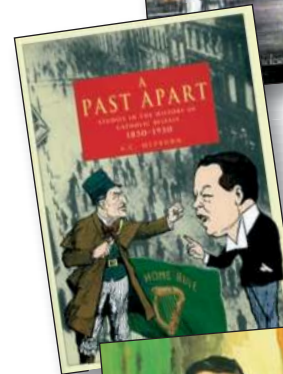
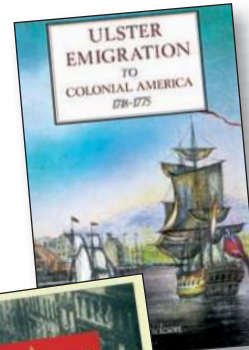
IRISH GENEALOGICAL PROJECT • PUBLICATIONS • TOURS

ANCESTRAL RESEARCH • INFORMATION SERVICES

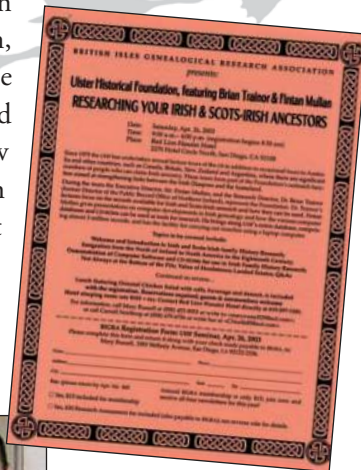
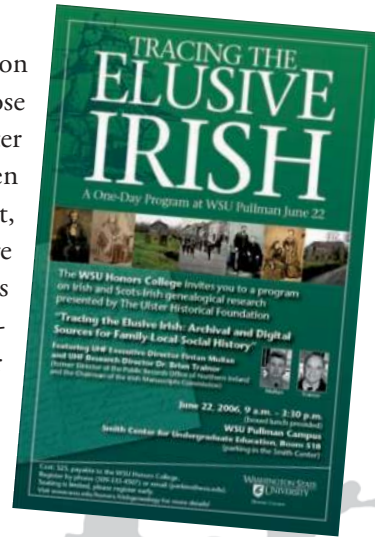


GOING IT ALONE

In 1987 while the Foundation was celebrating its thirtieth birthday, the government decided that it had 'outgrown its dependence' on the Public Record Office and should therefore be required to assume a separate identity with responsibility for handling genealogical enquiries as well as the publication and distribution of historical works. The Foundation protested in vain that it had been created by the government itself as a flexible instrument to deliver quality services that no one else could provide. It had been widely acclaimed for providing a high quality genealogical service at minimum cost to the government while publishing worthwhile historical material: 'a unique and ingenious piece of improvisation', according to one observer. The government, however, had some difficulty in separating the finances of the two bodies and considered that the Foundation absorbed more staff time than it should; therefore the Public Record Office would be more manageable without the Foundation.



It must be said that much of the great reputation that the Public Record Office had acquired in those thirty years was due to its alliance with the Ulster Historical Foundation as personified in Ken Darwin (with the skilful help of another archivist, Brian Hutton) and then Brian Trainor. They were deeply committed both to the salvage of archives throughout the province and then to their presentation as valuable assets for understanding our history and coping with our problems. They never lost their belief that the Public Record Office had an important educational role to play. In the Foundation they had found able and active support from the Trustees. The contribution of the Trustees was recognised by Richard Needham, then the responsible Minister of State, when he thanked them at a reception for the work they had undertaken over the previous thirty years: 'I know that a great deal of their personal time has been devoted to Foundation business but I believe that one positive outcome of their work is to show abroad, particularly in America and Australasia, the better side of Ulster life.'



A reception in Dublin City Hall during the 2002 conference. Left to right: Labhrás Ó'Murchú, Chairman of IFHF; Lord Mayor of Dublin, Cllr Dermot Lacey with his son; Fintan Mullan; Frederick Pillsbury; Eamonn Rossi, Chief Executive of IGL

VALUATION OF TENE PARISH OF SEA

Names.	Description of Tene
Immediate Lessors.	
Duke of Manchester, .	House, offices, and Water, . . .
.	Total, .
Alexander Richmond, John Weir, jun., .	Land, . . .
Alexander Richmond, Robert Weir, . . .	House, . . .
Alexander Richmond, . . .	House and land, . . .
John Weir, sen., . . .	House, . . .
Same, . . .	House, . . .
Alexander Richmond, . . .	House, offices, and . . .
Same, . . .	House and land, . . .
Same, . . .	House and land, . . .
John M'Cann, . . .	House and land, . . .
Alexander Richmond, . . .	House, offices, and . . .
Same, . . .	House and land, . . .
Same, . . .	House and garden, . . .
Same, . . .	Land, . . .
Same, . . .	House, offices, and . . .
Same, . . .	Land, . . .
Thomas Patten, . . .	House, . . .
Same, . . .	House, . . .
Alexander Richmond, . . .	House, offices, & l . . .
Greenway Patten, sen., . . .	House and garden, . . .
Same, . . .	House and sm. g . . .
Alexander Richmond, . . .	Land, . . .
Thomas Spence, . . .	House and garden, . . .
Same, . . .	House and garden, . . .
Alexander Richmond, . . .	House, offices, and . . .
Same, . . .	House, offices, and . . .
Same, . . .	House and office . . .
Same, . . .	House, offices, & l . . .
Jane Maze, . . .	House, . . .
Same, . . .	House, . . .
Alexander Richmond, . . .	House and land, . . .
Same, . . .	House and land, . . .
Same, . . .	House and land, . . .
Same, . . .	House and land, . . .
Same, . . .	House, . . .
Same, . . .	House, office, and . . .
Same, . . .	House and land, . . .
Same, . . .	House, . . .
Michael Corr, sen., . . .	House, . . .
Elizabeth Carleton, . . .	House, office, and . . .
Same, . . .	House, offices, and . . .
Thomas M'Evoy, . . .	House, . . .
Elizabeth Carleton, . . .	House, office, and . . .
Same, . . .	House and land, . . .
Same, . . .	House, offices, and . . .

Negotiations for the separation were handled on behalf of the Foundation by Sir Robert Kidd, an Ulsterman and a former head of the Northern Ireland Civil Service (1976–9), who had succeeded Colonel Greeves as Chairman of the Trustees (December 1987 to November 1993). As the government decided that it should no longer provide civil servants to staff the Foundation, it offered instead to finance the operation by a grant-in-aid. This was tantamount to an admission that the Foundation was unlikely ever to become self-financing. It also implied that its employees would not be likely to enjoy civil service terms and conditions.

Nevertheless, the Trustees of the Foundation believed that it could still play a valuable role, pursuing in the best freelance style initiatives that could benefit the province. Both Kidd and Trainor had many contacts in Dublin. In 1990 the British and Irish governments with the International Fund for Ireland launched a massive programme to exploit the tourism potential of Ireland's reservoir of genealogical information. Their plan was to provide young unemployed people with short-term employment in schemes designed to train them in IT skills. They would capture on computer databases all pre-1900 entries in surviving church registers of all denominations, together with official civil records of births, deaths and marriages from 1864 to 1921; title applotment records created in the 1820s; Griffith valuation records c.1860; the information contained in the 1901 census; and gravestone inscriptions. To implement this programme thirty-five data-entry centres were established throughout Ireland under the aegis of the Irish Family History Foundation. The Ulster Historical Foundation undertook responsibility for Belfast and the counties

Detail from Griffith's valuation for the townland of Knocknamuckley



of Antrim and Down which involved the capture of some four million primary records. Sir Robert Kidd devoted an immense amount of time and effort to the establishment and then the stimulation of the Irish Genealogical Project throughout the island and served as Vice-Chairman of the Irish Family History Foundation and as a director of Irish Genealogy Ltd. After Kidd retired in late 1993 the new Chairman of the Foundation, Dr George Chambers, took over his roles in IGP and IFHF. Because the scheme in Northern Ireland had never been as well-resourced as in the rest of the country, the Foundation felt at the time that it had not been able to do itself justice. Now, however, it is beginning to benefit from its former massive input and its original targets are within reach.

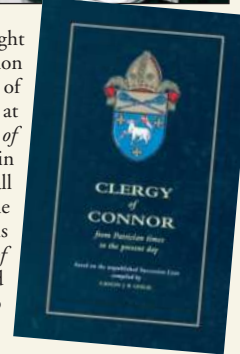
As long as the headquarters of the Foundation continued to be located within the grounds of the Public Record Office, it was easy still for visiting genealogists to discuss their needs and problems with the trained staff of the Foundation.



Max Reid, Dr George Chambers, Dr A.P.W. Malcomson, Valerie Adams and Michael McAtamney at the launch of *Guide to Church Records*



Fred Rankin and Right Revd. Dr Gordon McMullan, Bishop of Down and Dromore at the launch of *Clergy of Down & Dromore*, in the Linen Hall Library, 1996. The first volume of this new series *Clergy of Connor*, published 1993, is shown to the right



Sir Robert Kidd (right) with Keith Johnson of the Society of Australian Genealogists

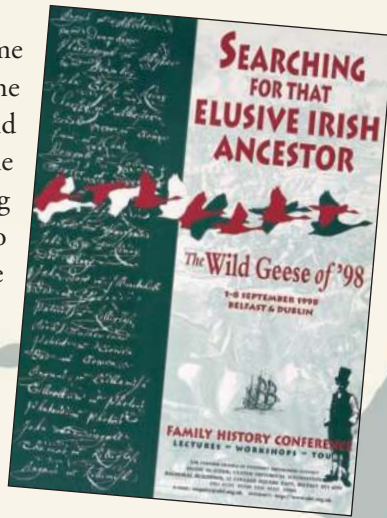
Unfortunately this ideal arrangement lasted only three years after the separation because the Public Record Office found then that it required extra accommodation. The consequence was that the Foundation was displaced and therefore forced to search for alternative accommodation. In 1991 it moved into a suite of offices at 12 College Square East in the once-fashionable heart of Belfast, part of a terrace of four-storey red brick houses restored about 1986, retaining its small-pane sash widows. Among its neighbours were the Belfast Technical College and the Royal Belfast Academical Institution clustered around the 'Black Man', a bronze statue to

one of Ulster's most controversial ecclesiastical sons, the Revd. Dr Henry Cooke. Within a year a corner shop on the ground floor of 64 Wellington Place became vacant and the Trustees decided to establish a small-scale heritage centre – Familia – to provide advisory and consultancy services on genealogy and local history and to sell publications. It opened on 3 December 1992. The experiment did attract tourists as well as local customers but the shop proved too small and too specialised to pay for the high overheads of a downtown location. Indeed, in its fifth and final year the Foundation sold more publications through its new internet site than through the shop. Nevertheless the experience of this venture convinced Trustees that an historic city such as Belfast ought to be able to support such a centre.

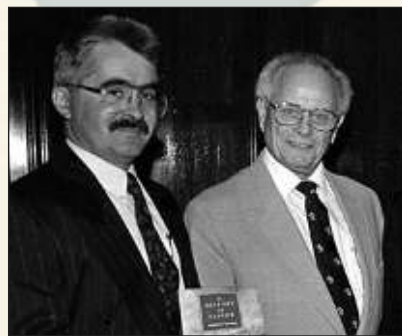
The brunt of all these changes fell on Brian Trainor who had taken early retirement from his

post as Director of PRONI to become full-time Director of the Foundation. For many years he had been recognised in the family history world as the figurehead of the Foundation. With the support of his Trustees he had recruited young staff to service the Foundation. He continued to assert that the most important role of the Foundation was to develop contacts with family history societies in North America and to look after the welfare and interests of their members when they came to visit Ireland. In the summer of 1991 he and his team organised a week-long conference *That Elusive Irish Ancestor* at the University of Ulster at Jordanstown. It catered both for the enthusiasts determined to spend every precious moment in archives and libraries throughout Ulster and those who wished to visit every place they had read about in history books and holiday brochures. For both parties the September conference proved so successful that it became a fixture in the annual programme. Many visitors from North America and Australasia appreciated the opportunities it provided. No-one showed more gratitude than the late Ms Elizabeth Beam who left the Foundation a substantial legacy in her will: the Foundation has earmarked this gift to purchase and equip new headquarters.

During the 1990s the most influential member of the Trustees was Dr George Chambers who was invited to become a Trustee by Sir Robert Kidd in 1992 and was elected Chairman in the following year. George Chambers stressed the need to reduce staffing and overhead costs, increase output, and generate additional income from other sources. At



The current president of UHF, His Grace The Duke of Abercorn



John Walsh with Mr Dick Young, Nebraska, USA, pictured at a Civic reception at Belfast City Hall, 17 September 1993

one stage he took over the post of Administrator for a year to reorganise the finances of the Foundation and streamline its staff. He trained Shane McAteer, who served as Executive Director from 1994 to 2001. His experience taught him that while 'pump-prime' sponsorship or capital grants were obtainable, ongoing revenue support was very difficult to acquire. In 1996 the Foundation was required to undergo a review of its grant-in-aid for which Dr Chambers submitted a detailed submission. Soon afterwards re-organisation within the Northern Ireland Office saw responsibility for the Foundation transferred from the Department of Environment to the



Shane McAteer with UHF computer consultant Prof Jack Smith

Department for Culture, Arts and Leisure. Dr Chambers served again as Chairman from 1997 to 2000, making way for the current Chairman, David Clement, whom he had introduced to the Foundation. Fintan Mullan replaced Shane McAteer as Executive Director in 2001 and he continues to serve in that role.



Fintan Mullan, Eimear Henry and William Roulston in Myrtle Beach, SC, at the 'Kirkin' o' the Tartans' 30 October 2005

Our plans to place the Foundation on a proper financial footing with a headquarters to match, were dashed, however, when we were informed in 2003 that the Foundation's grant-in-aid was to be withdrawn. We found it even more galling when the Department for Culture, Arts and Leisure dropped the Foundation from its structure without any reason or explanation. The Department no longer seemed to appreciate the special role of the Foundation both in promoting the study of family and local history in the province and in publishing studies generated by people who were



Dick Spring, Irish Foreign Minister, with Albert Reynolds, Taoiseach, present the President of South Africa, Nelson Mandela, with a copy of *New Light at the Cape of Good Hope*



Prof Leslie McCracken, author of *New Light at the Cape of Good Hope*

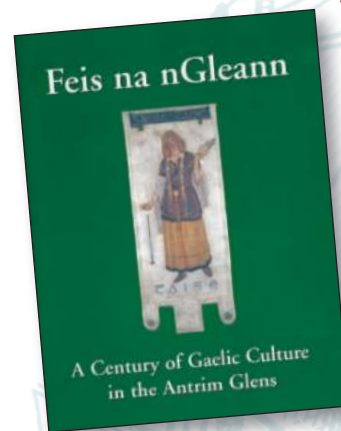
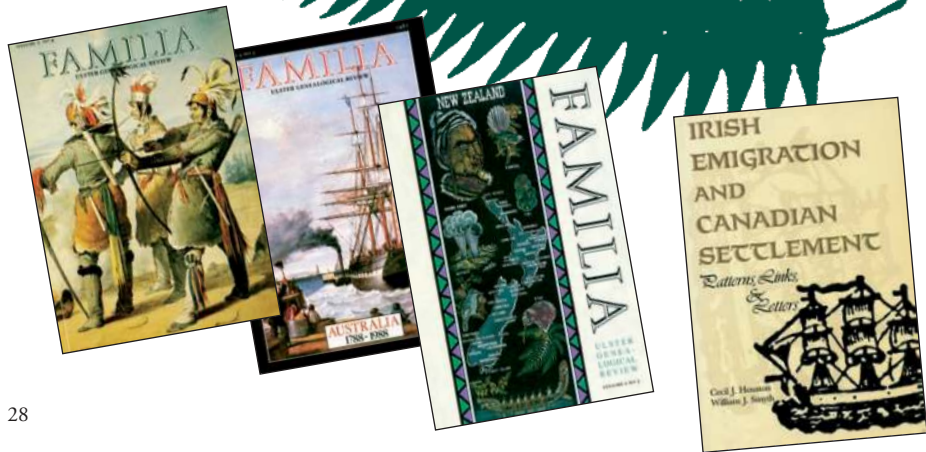
involved in ongoing research. It overlooked the valuable role that the Foundation plays in maintaining the connections between the province and its kinsfolk overseas. The Trustees have decided, however, that the baby should not be emptied out with the bath water and have been laying plans to carry on with the work so well established.



Prof Richard Clarke, Angélique Day and Dr Bill Crawford at Springhill

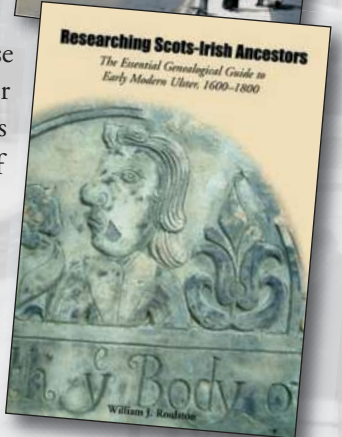
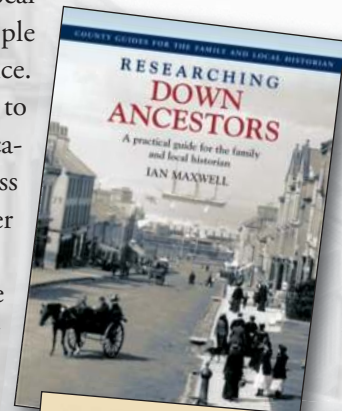
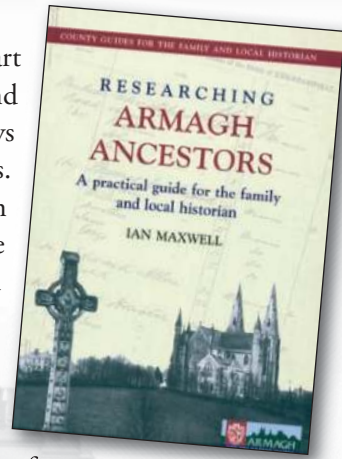
FACING THE FUTURE

The core aim of the Foundation has been to provide a genealogical service to people whose ancestors hailed from Ulster. The Foundation has secured the reputation of providing such a service at reasonable commercial rates and we plan to expand our team of searchers to cope with demand. The stimulus behind the interests of our clients in genealogical research ranges from a desire to visit the actual places where their forebears lived and to contact their relatives, to a commitment to find out more about their ancestral family and its background. We are able to draw on the knowledge and goodwill of many people throughout the province who support our objectives and appreciate what we are trying to achieve. As an educational charity and a non-profit organisation we shall continue to encourage and co-operate with individuals, societies and other organisations in this work.



Because the Foundation was planted in the heart of the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland under the stewardship of its Director, it has always pioneered genealogical research in its collections. Since joining the staff of PRONI in 1956 Brian Trainor pursued and brought in many private archives that were overlooked by archivists in other record offices. Office staff toured university extra-mural classes and the increasing number of local history societies, alerting many people to the potential value of papers in private hands, notably emigrant letters. We explored the value of this new material and stimulated interest and local history publications, making many Ulster people more aware of the rich history of the province. Interest in local history and genealogy continues to increase, in spite of the failure of third level education providers to satisfy the demand. The success of the Centre for Migration Studies at the Ulster American Folk Park indicates what can be done.

The Foundation itself can now draw on the experience of fifty years in promoting the study of the history of Ulster and its families. To acquire some sort of appreciation of the skills and expertise that have been gained over these years by the staff of the Foundation, the reader cannot do better than examine its publications relating to genealogy and local history. Much of this research has been subsumed in Dr William Roulston's *Researching Scots-Irish ancestors: the essential genealogical guide to Early Modern Ulster, 1600-1800* (2005) which should command a place on the bookshelf of every serious genealogist. For the more recent centuries examine Ian Maxwell's *Researching Down Ancestors* (2004) Almost thirty volumes of gravestone inscriptions



REGISTER OF *Liggamaddy Girls* NATIONAL SCHOOL

Date of Entrance.	Pupils No.	PUPIL'S NAME IN FULL.	Date of Pupil's Birth.	Religion Denoted (initials as stated by parent or Guardian)	RESIDENCE.	Position or Occupation of Parent or Guardian.	State the Name and County of the last National School at which the Pupil attended, and the Class in which these were studied.			
							School.	County.	Class.	
15th May 1923 656	1	Lavery Mary Margt.	6/16	R.C.	Lisniamtown	labourer	never at school	before		
29th May 1923 657	2	Dagens Elizabeth	6/17	R.C.	Scallogstown	Orphan	"	"		
4th June 1923 658	3	Grimes Maimie	11/18	R.C.	Liggamaddy	labourer	"	"		
10th Apr. 1924 659	4	Boyne Bridget	8/16	R.C.	Lisniamtown	farmer	"	"		
25th May 1924 660	5	Roney Bridget	8/19	R.C.	Liggamaddy	labourer	"	"		

Name of Pupil.	School Year ending	No. of Absences made in last Year.	Class in which Enrolled.	Previous Date of Admission to last Class.	Class in which Enrolled.	RESULTS OF EXAMINATION HELD BY TEACHER. (Maximum mark in each subject is 10.)										Total School Fees paid in school year if any.	If Pupil's Name be struck off Roll, give date.	If Pupil be re-admitted, give date.	Destination of Pupil.
						Reading, etc.	Writing and Copying.	Arithmetic.	Spelling.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	South-western.	Local History.	Religion.				

National School Register

edited by Professor Richard Clarke, have set a high standard for many family history groups working in their own localities. The destruction of the late nineteenth century census records has taught many genealogists to direct their searches to the many hundreds of attendance registers salvaged from national (elementary) schools throughout Ulster: the earliest registers date from the 1860s. Still awaiting exploitation are the great collections of estate papers along with the printed rentals of the Encumbered Estates Court and its successor, the Landed Estates Court.

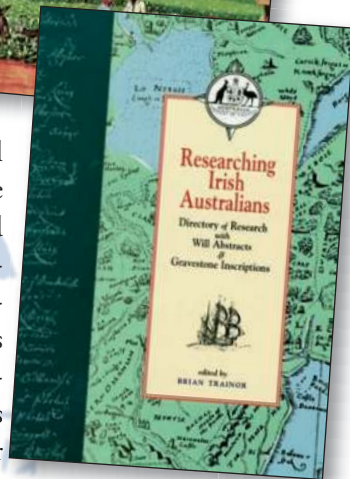
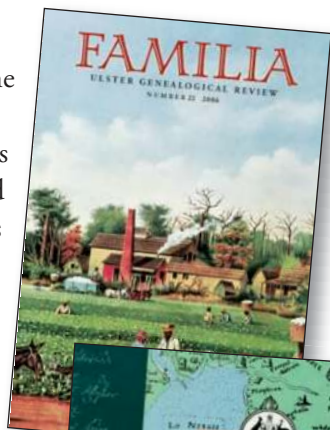
As many individuals among our staff, Trustees and committees nourish a deep interest in Ulster history and traditions, the Foundation will always seek to promote conferences and publish books about the province. We have provided specialist lecturers and representatives for many conferences. We intend to play an even more active role in assisting local groups to appreciate the experiences of their ancestors and to celebrate the traditions of their community. We plan, for example, to continue to develop the *History from Headstones* project demonstrating the benefits of the care and study of local graveyards in our communities.

In fact, in 2007-08 UHF is undertaking genealogy

workshops in local neighbourhoods under the government's *Renewing Communities* strategy.

The Foundation welcomes serious researchers as members of the Ulster Genealogical and Historical Guild which publishes annually its *Directory of Irish Family History Research* to keep members informed about each other's interests, and a journal *Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review* containing information, relevant articles and book reviews.

The development of the internet has encouraged many people to undertake genealogical research online. For our members among them we shall continue to create databases by unearthing and processing primary materials (especially in newspapers and archive collections held in PRONI and elsewhere throughout the British Isles). We have plans to digitise information from our collection of warranted search reports. Our most recent database has placed at their disposal the essence of Professor Johnston Liik's *History of the Irish Parliament 1692-1800* as *MPs in Dublin*. We have prepared



Terry Eakin, the Foundation's honorary Australian agent since 1988

The Australian PM Paul Keating being presented with a copy of the *Orphan Girls Educational Kit*, 1993. Left to right: Helena Dunn, History Teachers Association of Victoria; Tim Gurry HTAV; Paul Keating, Australian PM; and Shane McAteer, UHF



Prof Edith Mary Johnson-Liik at the Belfast launch of *History of the Irish Parliament* with the Minister for Culture, Arts and Leisure, Michael McGimpsey MLA



also an introduction to the merchants involved in the linen trade in the eighteenth century.

Probably the Foundation is best known to the general public for the promotional tours undertaken by Dr Trainor in North America and Australasia. We intend to maintain that tradition and co-operate more closely with societies there. Several younger members of staff have attended conferences in the United States, Canada and New Zealand. For some time, too, we have been investigating with several active friends and supporters the feasibility of establishing an American 'friends' association of the Foundation.

Dublin launch of *History of the Irish Parliament*. Left to right: UHF Chairman, David Clement; Ann Johnston Attridge; Taoiseach, Mr Bertie Ahern TD; Margaret Johnson; Prof Edith Mary Johnston-Liik and UHF Vice-President, Sir Robert Porter



For several years the Foundation has been searching for a permanent home to which it will be able to welcome members and inquiries from every part of the world. The Trustees have confirmed their intention to co-operate with parties preparing to conserve an old school at Sussex Place near St Malachy's Church in the centre of Belfast. We have been advised that the renovation scheme will take two years. Because the property that we have occupied for the past 15 years at Balmoral Buildings in College Square, no longer meets current health and safety standards, we have taken a lease for two years of accommodation at Cotton Court in Waring Street, not far from the famous Albert Clock, and recently moved to this new address. Working with the Belfast Buildings Preservation Trust and local people in the Markets/Cromac area of the city, we hope to create a community-based heritage resource at Sussex Place, with Ulster Historical Foundation as the anchor tenant. Developing closer working relationships with like-minded bodies, such as the Federation for Ulster Local Studies, will be a crucial



The Mayor of Derry City, Cllr Gearóid Ó hEára, presenting UHF Chairman, David Clement, with a gift to mark the occasion of the Foundation's AGM held in Derry City Council Offices, 12 November 2004

part of the plan. The Foundation hopes to realise this bold and forward thinking initiative – establishing in the heart of Belfast, a heritage quarter to mirror that which has already been developed for the creative arts. With the help (either practical or financial), of friends and supporters at home and abroad, the Foundation can contribute to the future cultural life of the north of Ireland. Sussex Place offers what has not existed before – a permanent home for Ulster Historical Foundation, and a bespoke facility that everyone interested in the history of Ulster can use for years to come.

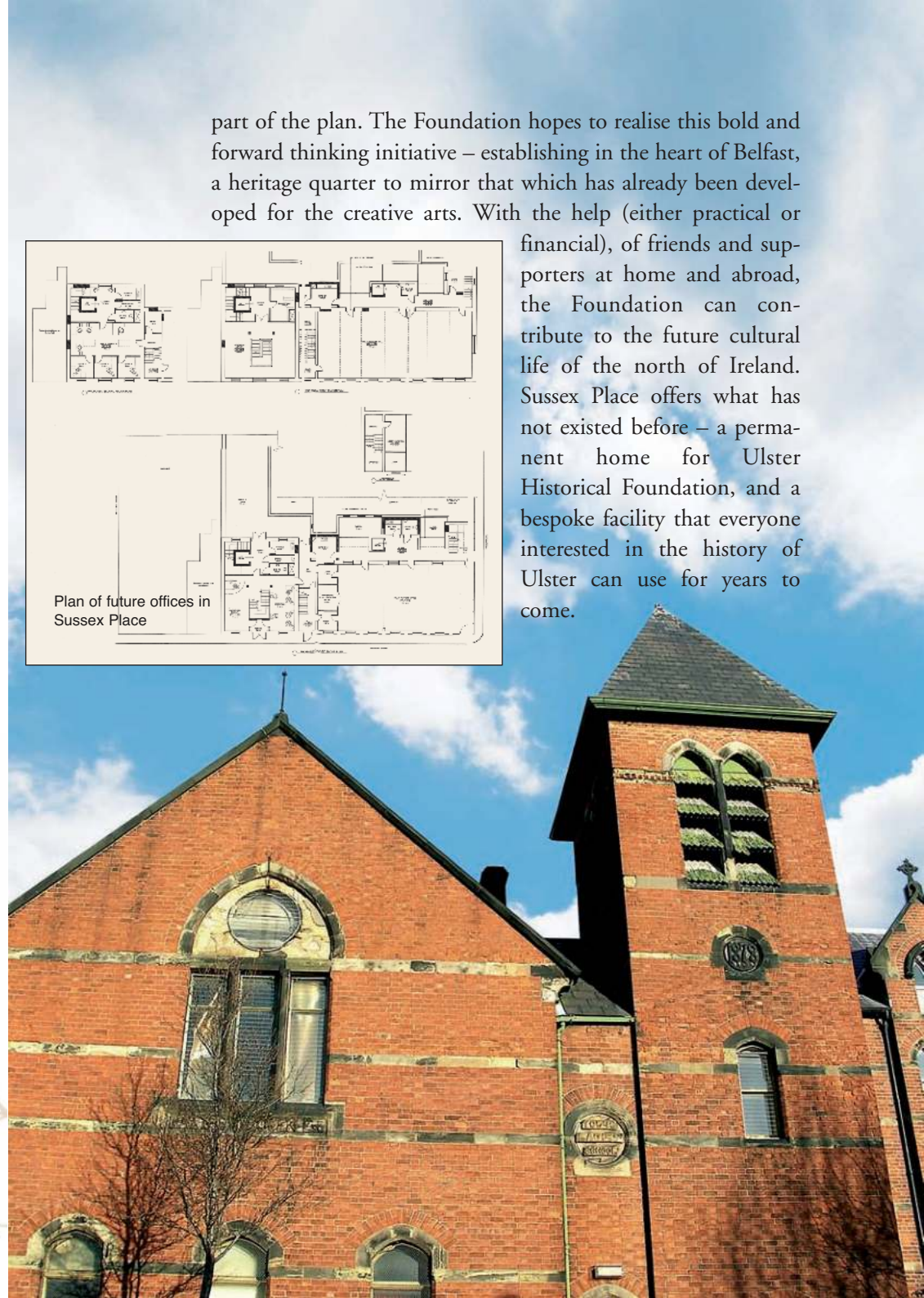


Plan of future offices in Sussex Place



UHF searchers Etta Roberts, Catherine Blumsom and Annette McKee recording the gravestone inscriptions at Carmavy Graveyard, Co. Antrim

Left: The current staff outside the Cotton Court office



SAVING FRIAR'S BUSH GRAVEYARD

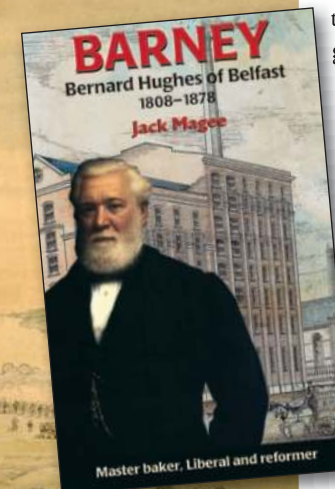
The role of Ulster Historical Foundation

So wrote the poet, Joseph Campbell in his haunting ballad, written a century ago about Belfast's most ancient burial-ground, Friar's Bush on the city's Stranmillis Road.

Friar's Bush is Belfast's oldest Christian site. The 'quality of ancient mystery' which surrounds the two-acre site adjoining the Ulster Museum has fascinated generations of Belfast citizens and, in particular, those with a literary or artistic bent. The cemetery takes its evocative name from the fact that during the Penal Era of the eighteenth century, the scattered Roman Catholic community of Belfast and its hinterland used to gather under the shelter of an old thorn bush in the centre of the graveyard for the celebration of Mass.

But the historical association of Friar's Bush goes back far beyond the 1700s. The earliest connection with a friar or friary appears in a 1570 map of Belfast. Here 'Freestone' is used to describe three single-storeyed houses on the site in a clearing in Cromac Woods, which stretched from the present Dublin Road southwards towards Malone. The existence of a mediaeval church or monastery on the site is strongly suggested by the placename evidence. In an Inquisition of James I, Friar's Bush is called 'Ballynabraher' ('the town of the friars') while a major land survey of 1613 refers to 'Capella

'In ancient times, as peasants tell,
A friar came with book and bell
To chaunt his Mass each Sabbath morn
Beneath Strath-milis' trysting thorn'



(church) de Kilpatrick [St Patrick's Church] above Moses Hill's house at Stranmillis. It pays not; Shankill pays for it £1.1.2d'. This records the site's link to the more prestigious Belfast church of 'Sean-Cill' ('The Old Church')

The age-old tradition that St Patrick founded a church at Friar's Bush is open to serious doubt. However, the legend is perpetuated in the mysterious 'Friar's Stone' in the centre of the graveyard bearing the inscription: 'This stone marks ye friar's grave, AD 485', The stone is clearly a piece of spurious Victorian antiquarianism but it draws attention to an adjacent holed pillar which may have been a holy water font in the late medieval church of Kilpatrick.

Friar's Bush was enlarged in 1828 as a result of a gift of land from the Marquis of Donegall to mark the granting of Catholic Emancipation. A mound just inside the walls is known as the 'Plaguey Hill' and was used for mass interments during the cholera epidemic of 1832 and, more especially to receive up to 1,000 victims of the pestilence induced by the Great Famine in February 1847. A plaque recording this fact in both Irish and English has just been erected on the famine mound.

Friar's Bush was a 'mixed' cemetery in the denominational sense until 1829 when it was consecrated as the growing town's main Catholic burial-ground. It quickly became overcrowded in the post-Famine years and was finally closed in 1869, being replaced by Milltown Cemetery on the Falls Road. Among its many interesting relics are monuments to a cross-section of eminent newspapermen including the Read brothers, founders of the *Belfast Morning News* (1855), Kevin Buggy, editor of the *Vindicator* (died 1843) and Andrew McKenna, editor of the *Northern Star* (died 1872). Along the front wall is the tomb of Bernard ('the bap') Hughes, the leading Victorian bakery magnate and the city's first Catholic Town Councillor. Hughes has secured his place in local history as the inventor of the 'Belfast bap' – the staple diet of the town's mill-workers. In 2001 the Foundation published a biography of Bernard Hughes by Jack Magee entitled *Barney: Bernard Hughes of Belfast 1808-1878: Master baker, liberal and reformer*.

The story of the Ulster Historical Foundation's involvement in the restoration and conservation of this unique heritage site began in 1978–79 when its then Director, Dr Brian Trainor organised a conference at Magee College on 'The Conservation of Historic Graveyards'. Among those invited to present papers at the symposium in May 1978 was Dr Eamon Phoenix who had a lifelong interest in the history of Friar's Bush.

By the late 1970s the graveyard, while owned by the Roman Catholic diocese of Down and Connor, had long ceased to be used for burials. The gates were permanently locked, the early 19th century gate-lodge lay empty and dilapidated and the cemetery itself had reverted to nature. Already in the summer of 1978 a group of volunteers, in association with the West Belfast Historical Society, had set up an impromptu 'Friends of Friar's Bush' and began to meet weekly at the site in an attempt to clear the dense overgrowth of vegetation from the oldest section around the central mound. Though up to 100 volunteers worked manfully over a series of week-ends, it soon became clear that any viable project would require major funding on an ongoing basis.

Following the Magee conference, Dr Trainor opened discussions with the Department of Manpower Services on the possibility of interesting a Youth Opportunity Work Group to work at Friar's Bush. Initially, Drs Trainor and Phoenix felt that such a team might need to spend some six weeks in clearing the graveyard and transcribing the more significant monuments before moving on to Milltown Cemetery and Hannahstown graveyard. Some work was done at Friar's Bush in 1979 but it was not until the establishment of a new programme of training for school-leavers aged 16–17 in 1982 that the Foundation was able to sponsor a large-scale conservation project at the site.

This decision to involve the Foundation in a major project to clear Friar's Bush and record the gravestone inscriptions was taken at a meeting held at Brian Trainor's home on 5 May 1982. Those present included Dr Trainor, David Duncan of the Department of Manpower Services, the late Professor J.C. Beckett, emeritus professor of Irish History at Queen's University, Professor Richard



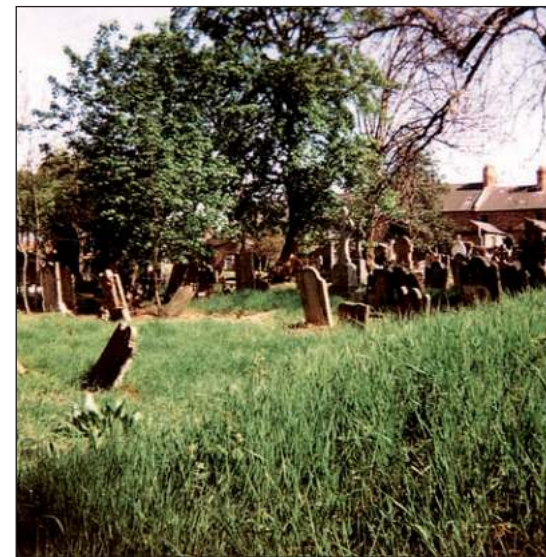
Clarke, and the late Tim McCall, a prominent educationist and representatives of the West Belfast Historical Society. Mr Duncan outlined the new youth training scheme which targeted projects of social, cultural and historical value and was supported by a 50 per cent grant from the European Social Fund. It was decided that the initial scheme would involve around ten 17-year old trainees under the direction of two supervisors.

It was agreed at the meeting that the horticultural side of the operation at Friar's Bush should be done properly and that advice should be taken from Belfast City Council Parks and Cemeteries Department who were then engaged in a major refurbishing of Clifton Street graveyard.

Events now moved rapidly. On 2 June 1982, Dr Trainor and Professor Clarke met Mr Reg Maxwell and other officials of Belfast City Council for an inspection tour of Friar's Bush. Reg Maxwell estimated – correctly – that it would take 24 months for a team of trainees to restore the graveyard to an acceptable condition. As the minutes record:

'They emphasised that the work would be slow, hard physical labour and a start would have to be made by cutting through the undergrowth and briars ... the next stage would be to fill in grave hollows which might be 3–5 feet deep. The main trees should be preserved and also a good deal of the coppice growth, particularly the Irish yews'.

It was felt that the Cholera Mound to the left of the entrance should be grassed over 'with perhaps a single beech tree planted in the centre'. Particular problems identified by the horticulturalists included eradicating a serious infestation of an oriental plant named polynogum; the



removal of iron railings; the safeguarding of dangerous tombstones and repairing the original mortar boundary wall.

In the run-up to the launch of the Foundation's most ambitious public project to date, we were warned by experts that 17-year olds were the 'least productive workers' and likely to cause interminable problems. Nothing daunted, however, Dr Trainor forged ahead and by November 1982, the Friar's Bush Reclamation Project was underway. At this time the Troubles were at their height but, despite communal divisions and ongoing violence, we managed to attract an enthusiastic bunch of young people, drawn from both sections of the community.

Over the next two years, until November 1984, these young men, working in all weathers, managed to transform an overgrown, derelict graveyard into an attractive public and cultural amenity. In the process, they literally unearthed some fifty gravestones and assiduously recorded the inscriptions on every memorial in the graveyard.

Over the 24 months, a total of 21 school-leavers were employed on the UHF project at Friar's Bush. They were: Paul Alsopp, Sean Brannigan, Mel Carson, Paul Costello, James Cunningham, Kieran Donnelly, Darren Drummond, Stephen Gallagher, Lawrence Hatton, Kevin Kietly, Paul Kietly, William Marley, Kevin McGurran, Terry McVeigh, Colin Patterson, Lawrence Rooney, Gary Seymour, Eamon Sheridan, John Thompson, Trevor Weir and Donald Young.

The young men were co-ordinated by four supervisors: Professor John Green, an American academic; Dave Thompson; Sean Armstrong and David Campbell.

In 1984, a local newspaper headline captured the transformation which the Ulster Historical Foundation YCP project had achieved in Belfast's oldest cemetery: 'Jungle reverts to Graveyard!' In May 1984, the Foundation hosted an Open Day at Friar's Bush to celebrate the success of the project. Over 2,000 people turned up on a beautiful summer's afternoon, requiring multiple tours and the services of the police to direct traffic on the Stranmillis Road.

The reclamation project was now complete and the cemetery was



A UHF Conference visit to the graveyard in 2002



Stephen Gallagher who discovered the bust of journalist Andrew McKenna in the thick undergrowth



Friar's Bush gate-lodge, Stranmillis, 1952, by Raymond Piper



Mr Gerry Ward outside Friar's Bush gate-lodge, refurbished by BIH in 1998



returned to its Trustees in a pristine condition. However, Dr Trainor and the Foundation were determined to publish the fruits of the painstaking transcription and research undertaken by the trainees. The result was *Gravestone Inscriptions: Belfast,*

Volume 2: Friar's Bush and Milltown Graveyards, published in December 1984 with an historical introduction by Eamon Phoenix and Tony Merrick.

It was quickly recognised by teachers and educationists that Friar's Bush had additional educational value: it might serve as a prism through which to examine the multi-layered history of Belfast, Ulster and Ireland from the middle ages to modern times. The result was the publication of a school text book, aimed at Key Stages 3 and 4 of the Northern Ireland Curriculum. *Two Acres of Irish History: A Study Through Time of Friar's Bush and Belfast 1570-1918* by Eamon Phoenix was first published by the Ulster Historical Foundation in 1988. It explored the exciting story of Friar's Bush and Belfast through the rich store of evidence available: artefacts, maps, letters, newspaper reports, ballads and even paintings. The book quickly sold out and a new edition was issued in 2001. The book has been one of the UHF's most popular publications and is continually in demand by both schools and the general public.

The Foundation's ground-breaking YTP project in the 1980s succeeded in focusing attention on the unique cultural heritage of Friar's Bush and sparked a major debate on the future of the site. In 1998, the twin gate-lodges were restored by Belfast Improved Housing. Finally, in 2002, the Roman Catholic Church transferred the ownership of the graveyard to Belfast City Council.

Since then, Friar's Bush has been attracting unprecedented numbers of Belfast citizens and tourists who wish to explore its rich heritage. The site's present status could not have been achieved without the timely intervention of Dr Brian Trainor and the Ulster Historical Foundation almost thirty years ago. As such, it stands out as one of our most valuable undertakings in conserving and promoting Ulster's local history and heritage.

HISTORY FROM HEADSTONES



*H*istory from Headstones Online was an exciting project from the Ulster Historical Foundation the aim of which was to encourage people to take

an interest in the graveyards of Northern Ireland and to provide an online resource for those searching for their ancestors.

Graveyards are open air museums where it is possible to walk among the exhibits – the tombstones – and examine at first hand art and sculpture from a bygone age. There are over 1,200 burial grounds in Northern Ireland and they form an integral part of the Irish landscape. Because there are so many of them we can often take them for granted. However, each graveyard is unique. Each was created in its own particular set of circumstances. Each will have its own unique collection of headstones.

Graveyards are a wonderful place to find out more about our heritage. A graveyard is the most accessible source for the study of the history of a local community. Because of the detailed information they contain, gravestones provide an ideal launch pad for any genealogical investigation. Our searchable graveyard database contains over 50,000 inscriptions from around 800 graveyards in counties Antrim, Armagh, Down, Londonderry, Fermanagh and Tyrone.

Gravestone inscriptions have long been valued by historians and genealogists. The information recorded on gravestones varies considerably. Some will bear the name of the family interred beneath the stone and nothing else. Others may contain detailed information about several generations of one family. A date of death will



www.historyfromheadstones.com

History from Headstones

Remember man
As you go by,
As you are now
so once was I
As I am now,
so shall you be

Remember Man
that you must die

get ready to unlock the secrets of the dead

log on to
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A new internet resource from Ulster Historical Foundation

ULSTER HISTORICAL FOUNDATION
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ARDS AND NORTH DOWN COUNCIL

The project has been funded by the New Opportunities Fund

usually be given for each person named on the gravestone. Ages will be frequently given. This allows for a year of birth to be estimated. The relationship between the individuals recorded on the gravestone will often be indicated: 'son of', 'husband of', 'sister of' etc.

The carvings on gravestones have deep symbolic importance. Mortality symbols, for examples, represent a desire to emphasise the fact that all will die and feature prominently on many gravestones. The symbols used include the skull and crossed bones representing death, the bell, which was rung at funerals, the coffin and the hourglass, which was used to represent time running out. Sometimes the hourglass was carved with wings to represent the flight of time.

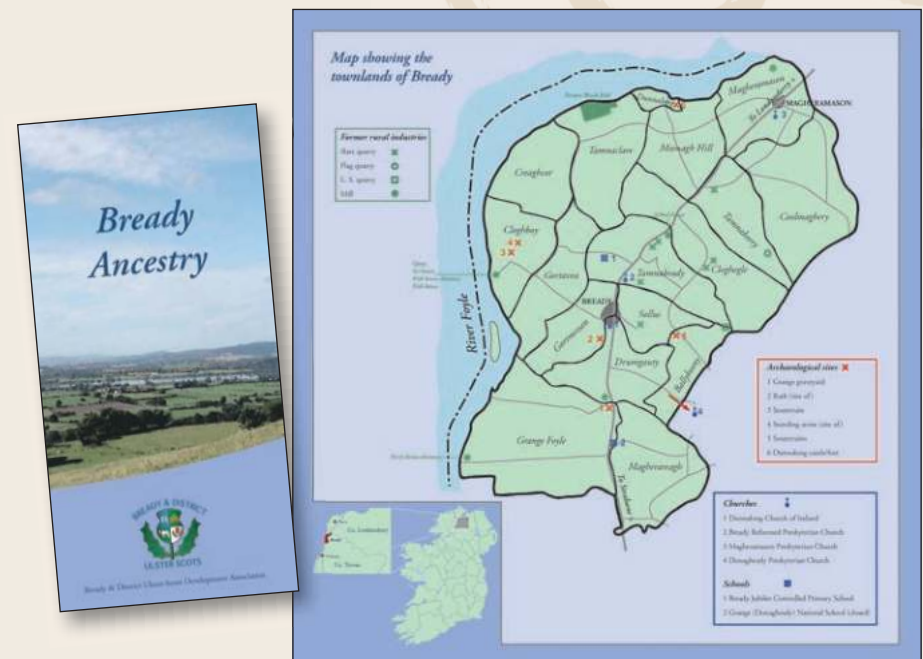
One of the central aims of this website is to highlight the importance of grave-

stone inscriptions as historical sources that can be used to study the past. With this in mind we commissioned local historians to write about graveyards familiar to them. Their histories can be read in the case studies section. The graveyards covered include Bonamargy, Carmavy, Lambeg and Templecorran in County Antrim, Donaghadee in County Down, the Jewish section in Belfast City Cemetery and Grange and Leckpatrick in County Tyrone. Many inscriptions have an overseas dimension reflecting the importance of migration in Irish history. Other inscriptions record the occupation of the deceased or the circumstances in which he or she died. These can be explored in more detail in a section on gravestone themes.

The website can be found at: www.historyfromheadstones.com

HISTORICAL CONSULTANCY PROJECTS

The Ulster Historical Foundation has been involved in a number of historical consultancy projects in recent years which represent a significant development on our more traditional activities of carrying out research into family history and publishing books of an historical and genealogical nature.



BREADY

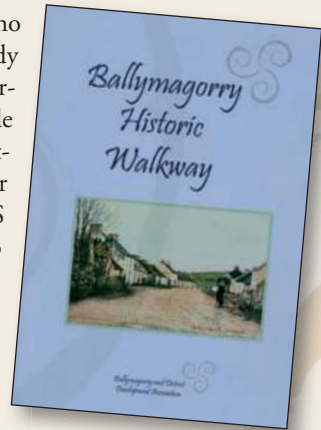
In conjunction with Bready Ulster-Scots and District Development Association, the Foundation implemented a wide-ranging project with several different elements. The Bready Association was formed in 2001 to promote an interest in, and appreciation of, the history and culture of the Bready area in north-west County Tyrone. In 2004 the Association successfully applied to the RDC under the EU Programme for Peace and Reconciliation (Peace II) for funding for a project to erect name stones





at the boundaries of townlands along the public roads in the area. Townland names would thus be preserved and future generations would be aware of their existence and value to the local community.

In addition, it was decided to create a website devoted to the history of the townlands of Bready and the families who lived in them. This website was given the name Bready Ancestry (www.breadyancestry.com) and it includes information on the heritage of the Bready area and a searchable genealogical database containing thousands of records relating to individuals and families who lived in the area over the last 400 years. The Foundation worked with BRS Systems to create this website. The Foundation also researched and designed a 30-page booklet about Bready, a leaflet and ten interpretative panels each covering a different aspect of the history of the area. The panels will be on display in the cultural centre in Bready which will be completed early in 2008.



BALLYMAGORRY

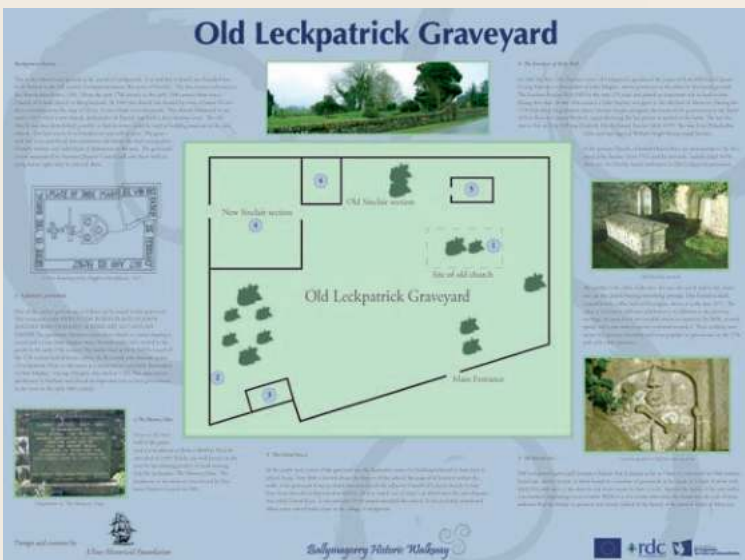
To make people aware of its heritage, Ballymagorry and District Development Association created a scenic walkway and successfully applied for a grant from

the Rural Development Council towards erecting interpretative panels at two historic sites in the neighbourhood of the village of Ballymagorry. The Ulster Historical Foundation was given the task of researching, writing and designing the interpretative panels and a leaflet explaining to locals and visitors alike something of the history of the area. The leaflet also incorporated a map showing the scenic walkway and highlighting places of interest along its route. The interpretative panels dealt with respectively Old Leckpatrick Graveyard, the oldest burial ground in the locality, and Strabane Canal, once an important communication link and provider of employment in the area. The project was launched on 2 September 2005 and has generated much interest.



NEWRY

In 2005 the Ulster Historical Foundation was commissioned to compile a database of records for Newry and Mourne District Council to be included on a new genealogy website which the council was intending to develop. The records digitised included the Householders Index to the area, 1803 agricultural census for Newry parish, deeds and other documents from the Kilmorey and Crossle collections in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, Newry and Mourne wills, 1727–1858, and names for Newry from the 1900 *Belfast and Province of Ulster Street Directory*. Over 14,000 individual names were indexed as part of the project.



HISTORY OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT 1692–1800

Commons, Constituencies and Statutes

Edith Mary Johnston-Liik

The Irish parliament met for the first time on 18 June 1264 at Castledermott and for the last time in the Parliament House, Dublin, on 2 August 1800. It had lasted for over 500 years, and from 1707 it was the only parliament in the British Empire with the medieval structure of King (represented by the Lord Lieutenant), Lords and Commons. Like the English/British parliament it only met regularly from the end of the seventeenth century.

In 1692 Ireland had a minimal infrastructure; by 1800 it had become recognisable as the country in whose history and culture there is a continuing and irresistible tide of interest worldwide.

The Parliament which sat in Dublin from 1692 to 1800 was the last Irish elected assembly to represent the whole of the island. The principal issues to emerge during the time of the Irish Parliament – the Penal Code, legislative independence, the 1798 Rebellion and the passing of the Act of Union of 1800 – were not only crucial in themselves but continue to influence our understanding of Irish history over the last three hundred years.

The Parliament played a vital role in developing the nature and character of eighteenth-century Irish society. Among the ‘firsts’ it can claim are the Newry Canal, the first commercial waterway (by some 20 years) in the British Isles, and the first maternity hospital, the Rotunda in Dublin, in 1745. Its development of the roads network, fairs and markets, education, banking and commerce and, most crucially perhaps, the linen



industry, created by 1800 a vibrant and expanding economy and population.

It was entirely fitting that in 2002, in close proximity to the bicentenary of the Act of Union, *History of the Irish Parliament 1692–1800*, a multi-volume work published by the Ulster Historical Foundation was launched. It is the outcome of decades of

dedicated research, masterminded and edited by Professor Edith Mary Johnston-Liik. The information amassed is presented in a format that has made it an invaluable reference work, accessible to academic and local historians, and genealogists alike.

This authoritative work not only demonstrably and amply rewards the support it has received from the Australian, Irish, British and Northern Irish governments but, unquestionably, will be regarded for many years as the definitive work on the Irish Parliament 1692–1800.

The work was launched in Dublin by the Taoiseach, Mr Bertie Ahern TD, in the old Irish Parliament building in Dublin (the Bank of Ireland headquarters) on Thursday 21 February 2002; in Belfast at Parliament Buildings, Stormont on Wednesday 27 February 2002, by the then Minister for Culture Arts and Leisure, Michael McGimpsey MLA; in the Cholmondeley Room, Palace of Westminster, London on Tuesday 26 March 2002 by Lord Hutton; and in the same year enjoyed two receptions in America: in the Burns Library, Boston College, and the US Capitol Building, Washington DC.

Since its publication only four years ago *History of the Irish Parliament* has acquired an already legendary status. Its authority as a source of reference has been made manifestly apparent in the reviews it has received from the peers of its author: ‘... the *History of the Irish Parliament* is truly awesome ...’, ‘... sheer admiration for an author [who] has not only honoured the memory of those before her ... but who has triumphed over the generations of

suspicion that frustrated its achievement during the twentieth century’, and as no less a figure than



Prof Norman Gash and Prof R.B. McDowell at the London launch with Lord Hutton chatting to the author in the background



Professor Toby Barnard has admitted ‘all concerned with Irish history even those roaming in the foothills must recognise the accomplishment’.

HISTORY OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT Online

Prompted by academics and amateur researchers who were keen to see this massive resource made more accessible Ulster Historical Foundation secured funding from the Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure to digitise the *History* and make the data available online. The internet version has dramatically enhanced access to the wonderful resource that is *History of the Irish Parliament*. Online there is a brief digest of the 1,692 statutes passed between 1692 and 1800 – these sum up the achievements and ambitions of the 2,273 MPs who passed them; there are short biographies of the MPs; and a brief history of the 300 constituencies which returned them.

MPS IN DUBLIN

Companion to History of the Irish Parliament

To coincide with the launch of the online resource, the Foundation published a new one volume companion entitled *MPs in Dublin* – containing two completely new chapters which look at Irish society and the personal concerns which influenced the MPs. This volume forms a valuable reference work in addition and complementary to the *History of the Irish Parliament*. It is a particularly useful reference for students of eighteenth century Irish history.

This book was launched at the Bookshop at Queen’s (Queen’s University Belfast) on Thursday 12 October 2006 by Sir Kenneth Bloomfield.

The online resource is available at www.historyoftheirishparliament.com



The Geometrical Elevation of the Parliament House Dublin



Overseas visitors to the International Gathering of the O'Neills, June 1992

CONFERENCES

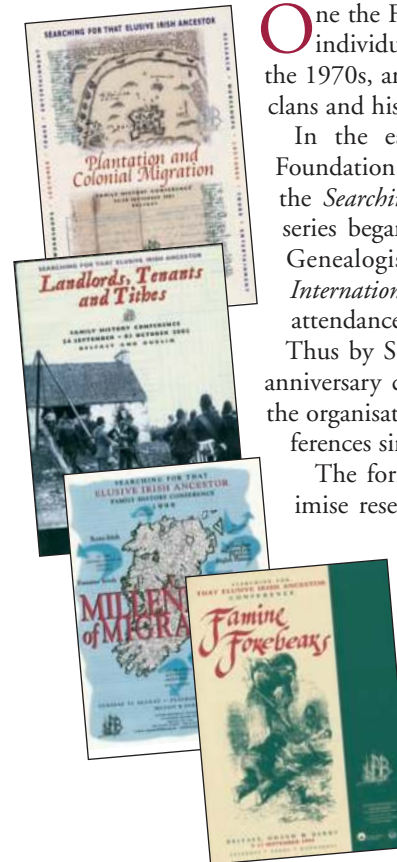
One of the Foundation’s main aims has always been to encourage individuals to visit Ireland. This process began in earnest in the 1970s, and early 1980s, with genealogical visits, organised for clans and historical/genealogical societies.

In the early 1990s the momentum increased when the Foundation started to host annual family history conferences in the *Searching for that Elusive Irish Ancestors* series. Before that series began, UHF hosted a visit by the Society of Australian Genealogists (1990), and in 1992 also organised the *International Gathering of the O'Neills* (with 70 Portuguese in attendance).

Thus by September 2006, when the Foundation held its 50th anniversary conference, entitled *Belfast: Past, Present and Future*, the organisation had held a total of 15 annual family history conferences since starting in 1991.

The format of the conferences broke new ground. To maximise research time in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, and other repositories, lectures were held in the evenings and at weekends, when the repositories were closed.

Another early innovation was that each conference took an historical theme, around which many lectures were delivered. This ensured delegates received a real perspective on Irish history, in addition to archival training. The themes were often timely, for example, in 1995 *Famine Forebears*,





Cllr Marie Moore, Deputy Lord Mayor of Belfast (left) and Nancy Lee Bier (right) with guest at the 1999 Belfast City Hall conference reception

remembered the 150th anniversary of the start of the Great Famine; and the bicentenary of the 1798 Rebellion, was commemorated as *The Wild Geese of '98* in 1998. Other themes included: *Mastering the Sources* (1996); *A Millennium of Migration* (1999); *Plantation and Colonial Migration* (2001); *Landlords, Tenants and Tithes* (2002); *History from Headstones* (2003); and *Ireland at War 1594–1945* (2005).

The conferences were enjoyed for the daily tours: offered as an alternative to a day in the archives. During the course of 15 years, so much ground was covered and so many activities packed into the programmes that our delegates were exhausted and enthralled in equal measure! There were no nights off either, with a busy social round for people to enjoy.

Usually the conferences were staged in two locations, namely Belfast

Forty-five members of the Society of Australian Genealogists at the City Hall, 17 May 1990



1994 conference at the Palace Stables, Armagh

and Dublin. The Dublin leg of the programme was devised to give delegates, who also had ancestors from outside of Ulster, the opportunity to use the national repositories in the city.



John McElroy, Bloomington, MN

In the late 1990s, diversification resulted in spin-offs – post-conference tours visiting southern Ireland, and later Scotland, enabling delegates to unearth the Scottish dimension to their Irish ancestry.

The conferences gave many overseas visitors their first experience of Northern Ireland. UHF conference participants gained the confidence to use the local repositories. So much so that many became champions for Ulster as a visitor destination and they began to make

regular visits on their own. Encouraging independent travel and off-the-beaten-track tourism can definitely be seen as one of the legacies of these programmes.

Over the years many participants became regulars. One man – John McElroy, attended every conference held by UHF between 1991–2006.

The value placed by visitors on the efforts of UHF staff ensured friends from England, Scotland, Australia, Canada, USA, and even South Africa and Bermuda, made a point of returning, again and again. Sure evidence that a lasting connection with Ulster had been made.

One short quotation from the many unsolicited testimonials received over the years might suffice:

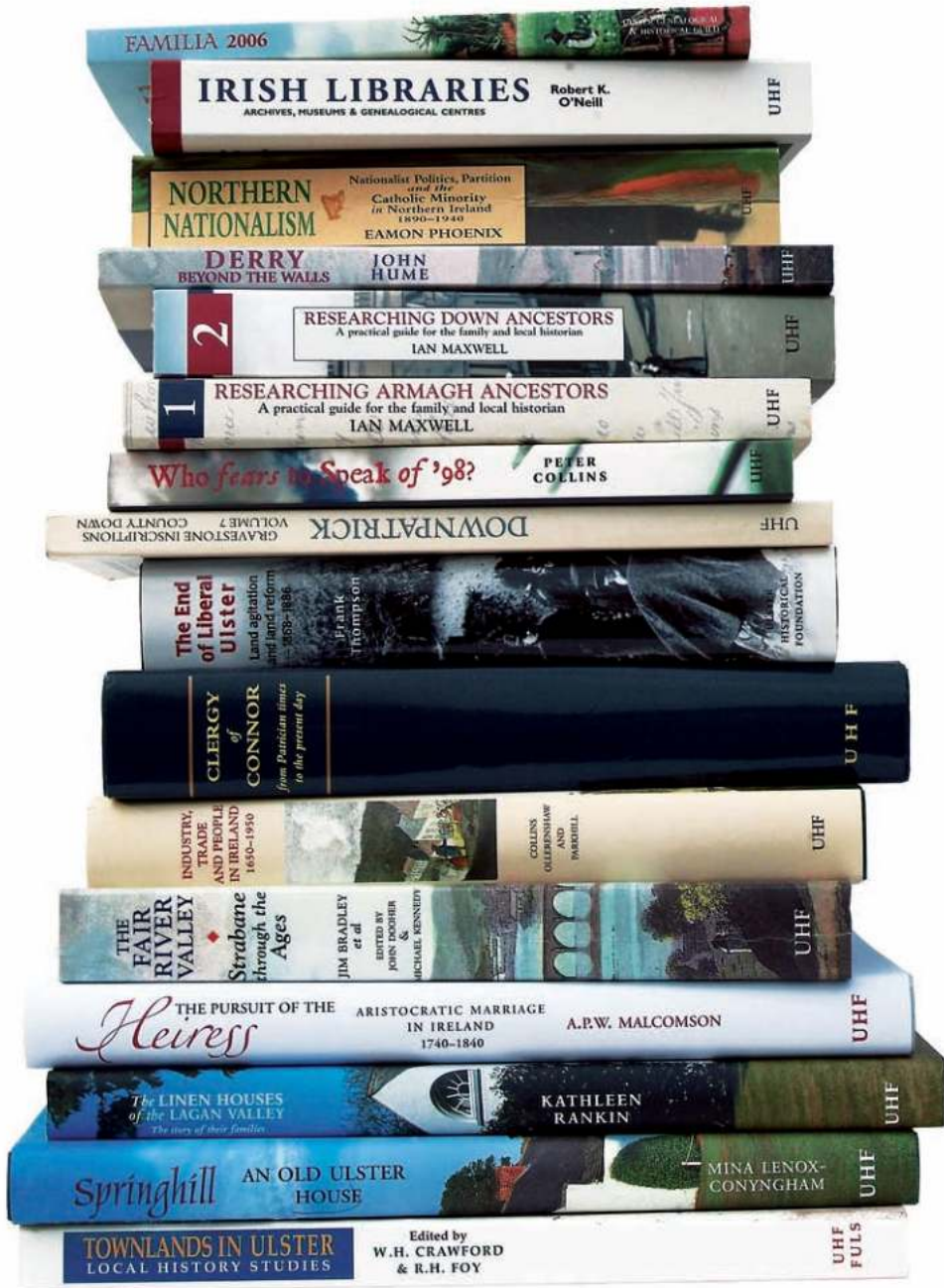
In a New York minute! Loved it! Your staff and the personal touch is what visitors need – you exemplify all that is nice.

Margaret Reid, Chicago, USA 1996

Brian Trainor and Fintan Mullan at Sun Records, Memphis, TN



BOOKS PUBLISHED BY ULSTER HISTORICAL FOUNDATION



BOOK TITLE	AUTHOR/EDITOR	YEAR	FORMATS
<i>Belmore: The Lowry Corrys of Castle Coole 1646–1913</i>	Peter Marson	2007	HB
<i>Pursuit of the Heiress:</i>	A.P.W. Malcomson	2006	HB
<i>Aristocratic Marriage in Ireland 1740–1840</i>			
<i>Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review No. 22, 2006</i>	Trevor Parkhill (ed.)	2006	PB
<i>MPs in Dublin: companion to</i>	Edith Johnston-Liik	2006	PB
<i>History of the Irish Parliament 1692–1800</i>			
<i>Clergy of Clogher: biographical succession lists</i>	D.W.T Crooks & T.R. Moore (eds)	2006	HB
<i>From Ulster to America: The Scotch-Irish Heritage of American English</i>	Michael Montgomery	2006	PB
<i>Overlooking the River Mourne: four centuries of family farms in Edymore and Cavanalee in County Tyrone</i>	Michael Cox	2006	PB
<i>Industry, Trade and People in Ireland 1650–1950: essays in honour of W.H. Crawford</i>	B. Collins, P. Ollerenshaw & T. Parkhill (eds)	2006	HB
<i>Pioneering Women: Riddell Hall and Queen's University Belfast</i>	Gillian McClelland with Diana Hadden	2006	HB
<i>Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review No. 21, 2005</i>	Trevor Parkhill (ed.)	2005	PB
<i>Feis na nGleann: A Century of Gaelic Culture in the Antrim Glens</i>	E. Phoenix, P. O' Cleireachain, E. McAuley & N. McSparran (eds)	2005	HB
<i>Researching Scots-Irish Ancestors: The Essential Genealogical Guide to Early Modern Ulster 1600–1800</i>	William J. Roulston	2005	PB
<i>Springhill: An Old Ulster House and the people who lived in it</i>	M. Lenox Conyngham	2005	HB
<i>The Impact of the Domestic Linen Industry in Ulster</i>	W. H. Crawford	2005	PB
<i>A Surgeon's Century: The Life of Sir Ian Fraser</i>	Richard Clarke	2004	PB
<i>Association football in pre-partition Ireland</i>	Neal Garnham	2004	PB
<i>Elm Park 1626–1954: Country House to Preparatory School</i>	Sean Barden	2004	HB
<i>Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review No. 20, 2004</i>	Trevor Parkhill (ed.)	2004	PB
<i>Old Families of Larne and District</i>	R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	2004	PB
<i>Researching Down Ancestors: A practical guide for the family and local historian</i>	Ian Maxwell	2004	PB

BOOK TITLE	AUTHOR/EDITOR	YEAR	FORMATS
<i>Who Fears to Speak of '98: Commemoration and the continuing impact of the United Irishmen</i>	Peter Collins	2004	PB
<i>Bunting's Messiah</i>	Roy Johnston (BNHPS)	2003	PB
<i>Docwra's Derry: A Narration of Events in North-west Ulster 1600–1604</i>	William Kelly	2003	PB
<i>Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review No. 19, 2003</i>	Trevor Parkhill (ed.)	2003	PB
<i>Forgotten Protest: Ireland and the Anglo Boer War</i>	Donal McCracken	2003	PB
<i>Primate Robinson (1709–94): 'A Very Tough Incumbent in Fine Preservation'</i>	A.P.W. Malcomson	2003	PB
<i>Captain Cohonny: Constantine Maguire of Tempo 1777–1834</i>	W.A. Maguire (BNHPS)	2002	PB
<i>Derry Beyond the Walls: Social & Economic aspects of the growth of Derry 1825–50</i>	John Hume	2002	PB
<i>Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review No. 18, 2002</i>	Trevor Parkhill (ed.)	2002	PB
<i>History of the Irish Parliament 1692–1800: Commons, Constituencies & Statutes (6 vols.)</i>	Edith Johnston-Liik	2002	HB
<i>Irish Libraries, Archives, Museums & Genealogical Centres: A Visitors' Guide</i>	Robert K. O'Neill	2002	PB
<i>Linen Houses of the Lagan Valley</i>	Kathleen Rankin	2002	HB
<i>Living Like A Lord: The Second Marquis of Donegall 1769–1844</i>	W.A. Maguire	2002	PB
<i>The End of Liberal Ulster: Land Agitation & Land Reform 1868–86</i>	Frank Thompson	2002	HB
<i>The Stones that Ground the Corn: The Story of an Irish Country Grain Mill 1850–2000</i>	Tony Deeson <i>et al</i>	2002	PB
<i>An Unlikely Success Story: The Belfast shipbuilding Industry 1880–1935</i>	J.P. Lynch (BNHPS)	2001	PB
<i>Barney – Bernard Hughes of Belfast 1808–1878: Master baker, liberal and reformer</i>	Jack Magee	2001	PB
<i>Clergy of Dublin and Glendalough</i>	W.J.R. Wallace (DGDC)	2001	HB
<i>Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review No. 17, 2001</i>	Trevor Parkhill (ed.)	2001	PB
<i>H.B. Phillips, Impresario: the man who brought McCormack, Kreisler & Robeson to Derry</i>	Wesley McCann	2001	PB
<i>The Time of the End: Millenarian Beliefs in Ulster</i>	Myrtle Hill (BNHPS)	2001	PB
<i>Double Traitors? The Belfast Volunteers and Yeoman 1778–1828</i>	Allan Blackstock (BNHPS)	2000	PB
<i>Equiano and Anti-Slavery in Eighteenth Century Belfast</i>	Nini Rodgers (BNHPS)	2000	PB
<i>Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review No. 16, 2000</i>	Trevor Parkhill (ed.)	2000	PB
<i>Researching Armagh Ancestors: A practical guide for the family and local historian</i>	Ian Maxwell	2000	PB

BOOK TITLE	AUTHOR/EDITOR	YEAR	FORMATS
<i>The Fair River Valley: Strabane through the Ages</i>	Jim Bradley <i>et al</i> (SHS)	2000	PB & HB
<i>The Life of Sir Denis Henry: Catholic Unionist</i>	A.D. McDonnell	2000	PB
<i>The Plantation of Ulster: British Settlement in an Irish Landscape 1600–1670</i>	Philip S. Robinson	2000	PB
<i>Clergy Of Derry & Raphoe</i>	F.W. Fawcett & D.W.T. Crooks (eds) (DRDC)	1999	HB
<i>Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review No. 15, 1999</i>	Trevor Parkhill (ed.)	1999	PB
<i>Remembering All the Orrs</i>	R.H. Foy	1999	PB
<i>The Origins and Development of Football in Ireland: being a reprint of R. M. Peter's Irish Football Annual of 1880</i>	Neal Garnham (ed.)	1999	HB
<i>Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review No. 14, 1998</i>	Trevor Parkhill (ed.)	1998	PB
<i>Old Families of Newry and District</i>	R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1998	PB
<i>Townlands in Ulster: Local History Studies</i>	W.H. Crawford & R.H. Foy (eds) (FULS)	1998	PB
<i>Down Cathedral: The Church of Saint Patrick of Down</i>	J. Frederick Rankin	1997	PB & HB
<i>Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review No. 13, 1997</i>	Trevor Parkhill (ed.)	1997	PB
<i>The Famine in Ulster</i>	C. Kinealy & T. Parkhill (eds)	1997	PB & HB
<i>People's Champion: The Life Of Alexander Bowman Pioneer Of Labour Politics In Ireland</i>	Terence Bowman	1997	PB
<i>Ulster Libraries, Archives & Ancestral Heritage Centres: A Visitors' Guide</i>	Robert K. O'Neill	1997	PB
<i>A Past Apart: Studies In The History Of Catholic Belfast 1850–1950</i>	A.C. Hepburn	1996	PB
<i>Civil Registration Of Births, Deaths and Marriages In Ireland: A Practical Approach</i>	Catherine Blumsom	1996	PB
<i>Clergy Of Down & Dromore</i>	J. Frederick Rankin (ed.) (DDCDC)	1996	HB
<i>Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review No. 12, 1996</i>	Trevor Parkhill (ed.)	1996	PB
<i>Presbyterians and the Irish Language</i>	Roger Blaney	1996	PB
<i>A Century of Northern Life: The Irish News & 100 Years Of Ulster History 1890s–1990s</i>	Eamon Phoenix (ed.)	1995	PB
<i>Buildings of County Antrim</i>	Charles Brett (UAHS)	1995	HB
<i>Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review No. 11, 1995</i>	Trevor Parkhill (ed.)	1995	PB
<i>Funeral Register of the First Presbyterian Church Of Belfast 1712–36</i>	Jean Agnew (ed.)	1995	PB
<i>Northern Ireland in the Second World War</i>	Brian Barton	1995	PB
<i>Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review No. 10, 1994</i>	Trevor Parkhill (ed.)	1994	PB

BOOK TITLE	AUTHOR/EDITOR	YEAR	FORMATS
<i>Guide to Church Records: An Irish Genealogical Source</i>	Valerie Adams (ed.) (PRONI)	1994	HB
<i>Northern Nationalism: Nationalist Politics, Partition and the Catholic Minority in Northern Ireland 1890–1940</i>	Eamon Phoenix	1994	PB
<i>The Handloom Weavers and the Ulster Linen Industry</i>	W.H. Crawford	1994	PB
<i>Clergy Of Connor – From Patrician Times To The Present Day</i>	J. Frederick Rankin (ed.) (DDCDC)	1993	HB
<i>Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review No. 9, 1993</i>	Kenneth Darwin & Trevor Parkhill (eds)	1993	PB
<i>New Light At The Cape Of Good Hope: William Porter, the Father Of Cape Liberalism</i>	J.L. McCracken	1993	PB
<i>Old Families of Downpatrick and District</i>	R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1993	PB
<i>Victorian Belfast: Using The Evidence</i>	Jamie Johnston	1993	PB
<i>Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review No. 8, 1992</i>	Kenneth Darwin (ed.)	1992	PB
<i>A Life In Linenopolis: The Memoirs Of William Topping, Belfast Damask Weaver 1903–56</i>	Emmet O'Connor & Trevor Parkhill (eds)	1992	PB
<i>Nine Ulster Lives</i>	G. O'Brien & P. Roebuck (eds)	1992	PB
<i>Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review No. 7, 1991</i>	Kenneth Darwin (ed.)	1991	PB
<i>Merchants In Plenty: Joseph Smyth's Belfast Directories of 1807 and 1808</i>	J.R.R. Adams (ed.)	1991	PB
<i>Old Families of Belfast & The New Burying Ground</i>	R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1991	PB
<i>Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review No. 6, 1990</i>	Kenneth Darwin (ed.)	1990	PB
<i>Irish Emigration and Canadian Settlement: Patterns, Links & Letters</i>	Cecil J. Houston & William J. Smyth (UTP)	1990	PB & HB
<i>Making Sense Of History: Using The Evidence</i>	C. Gallagher, C. Kinealy & T. Parkhill	1990	PB
<i>They Wrought Among the Tow: Flax and Linen in County Tyrone</i>	Pat McDonnell	1990	PB
<i>Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review No. 5, 1989</i>	Kenneth Darwin (ed.)	1989	PB
<i>Ulster Politics: The Formative Years 1868–86</i>	B.M. Walker	1989	HB
<i>The Heart of Down: Old Banbridge Families</i>	R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1989	PB
<i>Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review No. 4, 1988</i>	Kenneth Darwin (ed.)	1988	PB
<i>Two Acres of Irish History: A Study Through Time of Friars Bush & Belfast 1750–1918</i>	Eamon Phoenix	1988	PB
<i>Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review No. 3, 1987</i>	Kenneth Darwin (ed.)	1987	PB
<i>Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review No. 2, 1986</i>	Kenneth Darwin (ed.)	1986	PB
<i>Gravestone Inscriptions Vol. 3 Belfast: Balmoral Graveyards</i>	R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1986	PB

BOOK TITLE	AUTHOR/EDITOR	YEAR	FORMATS
<i>Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review No. 1, 1985</i>	Kenneth Darwin (ed.)	1985	PB
<i>Plantation Acres: An Historical Study of the Irish Land Surveyors</i>	J.H. Andrews	1985	HB
<i>Letters from Irish Australia 1825–1829</i>	Patrick O'Farrell (NSWUP)	1984	PB & HB
<i>Gravestone Inscriptions Vol. 19 County Down: Donaghcloney, Dromara, Dromore, Garvaghy, Magheralin</i>	R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1983	PB
<i>Macartney of Lisanoure 1737–1806: Essays in Biography</i>	Peter Roebuck (ed.)	1983	HB
<i>Public Service & Private Fortune: The Life Of Lord Macartney 1737–1806</i>	Peter Roebuck (ed.)	1983	PB
<i>Gravestone Inscriptions Vol. 1 Belfast: Shankill Graveyard</i>	R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1982	PB
<i>Gravestone Inscriptions Vol. 2 Belfast: Friar's Bush and Milltown Graveyards</i>	R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1982	PB
<i>Pursuit of the Heiress: Aristocratic Marriage in Ireland 1750–1820</i>	A.P.W. Malcomson	1982	PB
<i>Gravestone Inscriptions Vol. 2 County Antrim: Parishes Of Glynn, Kilroot, Raloo & Templecorran</i>	George Ruthford, R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1981	PB
<i>John Foster: The politics of the Anglo-Irish Ascendancy</i>	A.P.W. Malcomson	1981	PB & HB
<i>Scottish Covenanters and Irish Confederates</i>	David Stevenson	1981	PB & HB
<i>Gravestone Inscriptions Vol. 18 County Down: Annahilt, Eglantine, Hillsborough & Moira</i>	R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1979	PB
<i>Penal Era and Golden Age: Essays in Irish History 1690–1800</i>	Thomas Bartlett & D.W. Hayton	1979	PB & HB
<i>Gravestone Inscriptions Vol. 17 County Down: Barony of Ards</i>	A.C.W. Merrick, R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1978	PB & HB
<i>Gravestone Inscriptions Vol. 1 County Antrim: Parish of Islandmagee</i>	George Rutherford, R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1977	PB
<i>Gravestone Inscriptions Vol. 16 County Down: Barony of Ards</i>	R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1976	PB
<i>Gravestone Inscriptions Vol. 13 County Down: Barony of Ards</i>	R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1975	PB
<i>Gravestone Inscriptions Vol. 14 County Down: Barony of Ards</i>	R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1975	PB
<i>Gravestone Inscriptions Vol. 15 County Down: Barony of Ards</i>	R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1975	PB
<i>Gravestone Inscriptions Vol. 11 County Down: Barony of Ards</i>	R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1974	PB
<i>Gravestone Inscriptions Vol. 12 County Down: Barony of Ards</i>	R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1974	PB
<i>Gravestone Inscriptions Vol. 10 County Down: Barony of Mourne</i>	R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1973	PB

BOOK TITLE	AUTHOR/EDITOR	YEAR	FORMATS
<i>The Scottish Migration to Ulster In The Reign Of James I</i>	M Perceval-Maxwell	1973/90	PB
<i>Gravestone Inscriptions Vol. 9 County Down: Baronies of Dufferin & Lecale</i>	R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1972	PB
<i>Gravestone Inscriptions Vol. 8 County Down: Barony of Lecale</i>	R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1972	PB
<i>Gravestone Inscriptions Vol. 7 County Down: Baronies of Lecale and Kinelarty</i>	R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1972	PB
<i>Gravestone Inscriptions Vol. 6 County Down: Barony of Dufferin</i>	R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1971	PB
<i>Gravestone Inscriptions Vol. 5 County Down: Baronies of Upper and Lower Castlereagh</i>	R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1970	PB & HB
<i>Essays in Scotch-Irish History</i>	E.R.R. Green (ed.)	1969	PB
<i>Gravestone Inscriptions Vol. 3 County Down: Baronies of Upper and Lower Castlereagh</i>	R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1969	PB
<i>Gravestone Inscriptions Vol. 4 County Down: Baronies of Upper and Lower Castlereagh</i>	R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1969	PB
<i>Gravestone Inscriptions Vol. 2 County Down: Baronies of Upper and Lower Castlereagh</i>	R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1968	PB
<i>Gravestone Inscriptions Vol. 1 County Down: Baronies of Upper and Lower Castlereagh</i>	R.S.J. Clarke (ed.)	1966	PB
<i>Ulster Emigration to Colonial America 1718–1775</i>	R.J. Dickson	1966	PB & HB

Ulster Historical Foundation has published a number of books in association with other bodies who are abbreviated in the listing. These include:

- BNHPS Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society
- DDCDC Down & Dromore and Connor Diocesan Committee
- DGDC Dublin & Glendalough Diocesan Committee
- DRDC Derry & Raphoe Diocesan Committee
- FULS Federation for Ulster Local Studies
- NSWUP New South Wales University Press
- PRONI Public Record Office of Northern Ireland
- SHS Strabane History Society
- UAHS Ulster Architectural Heritage Society
- UTP University of Toronto Press

Since 2005 Ulster Historical Foundation has acted as production agent for *Irish Historical Studies*



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 Sir Robert Porter

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McAtamney, Michael, Mr	1993–2005	
McCracken, J.L., Prof.	1973–1982	

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Montgomery, William, Mr	1988–	
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Trainor, Brian, Dr	1974–1988	
Warren, Anne, Mrs	1992–1993	
Whitlaw, John, Mr	1995–1998	

**KEY OFFICE HOLDERS
OF ULSTER HISTORICAL FOUNDATION
1957–2006**

NAME	TIME IN POST	POSITION
Darwin, Kenneth, Mr	1957–1974	Administrator
Johnston, Margaret L., Ms	1957	Acting Secretary (Jan–Feb 1957)
Embleton, Ivy, Miss	1957–1969	Secretary
Hutton, Brian, Mr	1969–1974	Secretary
Trainor, Brian, Dr	1974–1987	Administrator
Malcomson, A.P.W., Dr	1978–1983	Deputy Administrator
Parkhill, Trevor, Mr	1983–1987	Deputy Administrator
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Neill, Kathleen, Miss	1976–1981	Secretary
Clarke, S., Mrs	1981–1982	Secretary
Donnelly, C., Mrs	1982–1985	Secretary
Hamilton, Gertie, Miss	1985–1988	Secretary

Since separation from PRONI 1988–2006

Trainor, Brian, Dr	1988–1994	Director
Kinealy, Christine, Dr	1987–1990	Deputy Administrator
Walsh, John, Mr	1990–1993	Executive Secretary
Chambers, George, Dr	1993–1994	Administrator
McAteer, Shane, Mr	1994–2001	Executive Director
Mullan, Fintan, Mr	2001–	Executive Director

**NORTH AMERICAN LECTURE TOURS UNDERTAKEN BY
ULSTER HISTORICAL FOUNDATION STAFF FROM 1997–2007**

17–24 February 2007
Albany, New York
Hilton Head, South Carolina
Gainesville, Georgia
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

10–24 June 2006
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Cleveland, Ohio
Albany, New York
Long Island, New York
Portland, Oregon
Pullman, Washington
Boise, Idaho
Knoxville, Tennessee
Boston, Massachusetts
Estes Park, Colorado

22 October–05 November 2005
Houston, Texas
Waleska, Georgia
Cullowhee, North Carolina
Nashville, Tennessee
Statesboro, Georgia
Carrollton, Georgia
Hilton Head, South Carolina
Winnsboro, North Carolina
Myrtle Beach, South Carolina
Staunton, Virginia
Washington, DC
Charleston, West Virginia

14 May–04 June 2005
Fairfield, Connecticut
Lancaster, Pennsylvania
Dunbar, West Virginia
Frankfort, Kentucky
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Calgary, Alberta
Spokane, Washington
Boise, Idaho
Salt Lake City, Utah
Denver, Colorado
Arlington, Texas
Phoenix, Arizona

19–29 October 2004†
Syracuse, New York
Albany, New York
Phoenix, Arizona
Kansas City, Missouri
Grand Rapids, Michigan
Cincinnati, Ohio
Fairfield, Connecticut
Boston, Massachusetts

01–14 May 2004
South Bend, Indiana
Detroit, Michigan

Staunton, Virginia
Gainesville, Georgia
Jacksonville, Florida
Natchez, Mississippi
Jackson, Mississippi

23 April–10 May 2003
Victoria, British Columbia
Vancouver, British Columbia
San Diego, California
Los Angeles, California
Dunbar, West Virginia
Birmingham, Alabama
Springfield, Missouri
Blacksburg, Virginia
Leesburg, Virginia
McLean, Virginia

04–19 May 2002
Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania
Reading, Pennsylvania
Leesburg, Virginia
Cullowhee, North Carolina
Atlanta, Georgia
Boston, Massachusetts
Washington, DC
Myrtle Beach, South Carolina
Nashville, Tennessee
Norman, Oklahoma

24 May–9 June 2001
La Crosse, Wisconsin
Memphis, Tennessee
Lincoln, Nebraska
Cincinnati, Ohio
Tiffin, Ohio
Euclid, Ohio
Erie, Pennsylvania
Buffalo, New York
Scranton, Pennsylvania
Washington, DC
Winchester, Virginia

25 April–07 May 2000
Stuart, Florida
Savannah, Georgia
Moultrie, Georgia
Carrollton, Georgia
Mobile, Alabama
Rock Hill, South Carolina
Arlington, Virginia
Leonardtown, Maryland
Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania
Hamilton, New Jersey

24 April–08 May 1999
Owensboro, Kentucky
Chicago, Illinois
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Arlington, Virginia
Richmond, Virginia
Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania
Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania
Doylestown, Pennsylvania
Hamburg, New York
Lewisburg, West Virginia
Lufkin, Texas

07–24 March 1998
Lowell, Massachusetts
Dover, New Hampshire
Asheboro, North Carolina
Boston, Massachusetts
Long Island, New York
Utica, New York
Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania
Wilmington, Delaware
Jefferson, Pennsylvania
Altoona, Pennsylvania
Staunton, Virginia
Washington, DC
Carrollton, Ohio

15 April–17 May 1997††
Kansas City, Missouri
Topeka, Kansas
Wichita, Kansas
Denver, Colorado
Albany, New York
Syracuse, New York
Rochester, New York
Jersey City, New Jersey
South Jersey, New Jersey
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Chicago, Illinois

Savannah, Georgia
Augusta, Georgia
York, South Carolina
Cullowhee, North Carolina
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania
Doylestown, Pennsylvania
London, Ontario
Louisville, Kentucky
Indianapolis, Indiana

Tours prior to 1997 were undertaken by Dr Brian Trainor. Between 1997–2000, the tours were undertaken by Dr Trainor and Shane McAteer, since 2001 they have been undertaken by Dr Brian Trainor and Fintan Mullan, and more recently – 2005 – with Dr William Roulston also.

† Irish American Cultural Institute tour undertaken by Fintan Mullan
†† Irish American Cultural Institute tour undertaken by Dr Brian Trainor

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Published 2007
by Ulster Historical Foundation
www.ancestryireland.com

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Ulster Historical Foundation is pleased to acknowledge support for this publication from ColourBooks Ltd.

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